

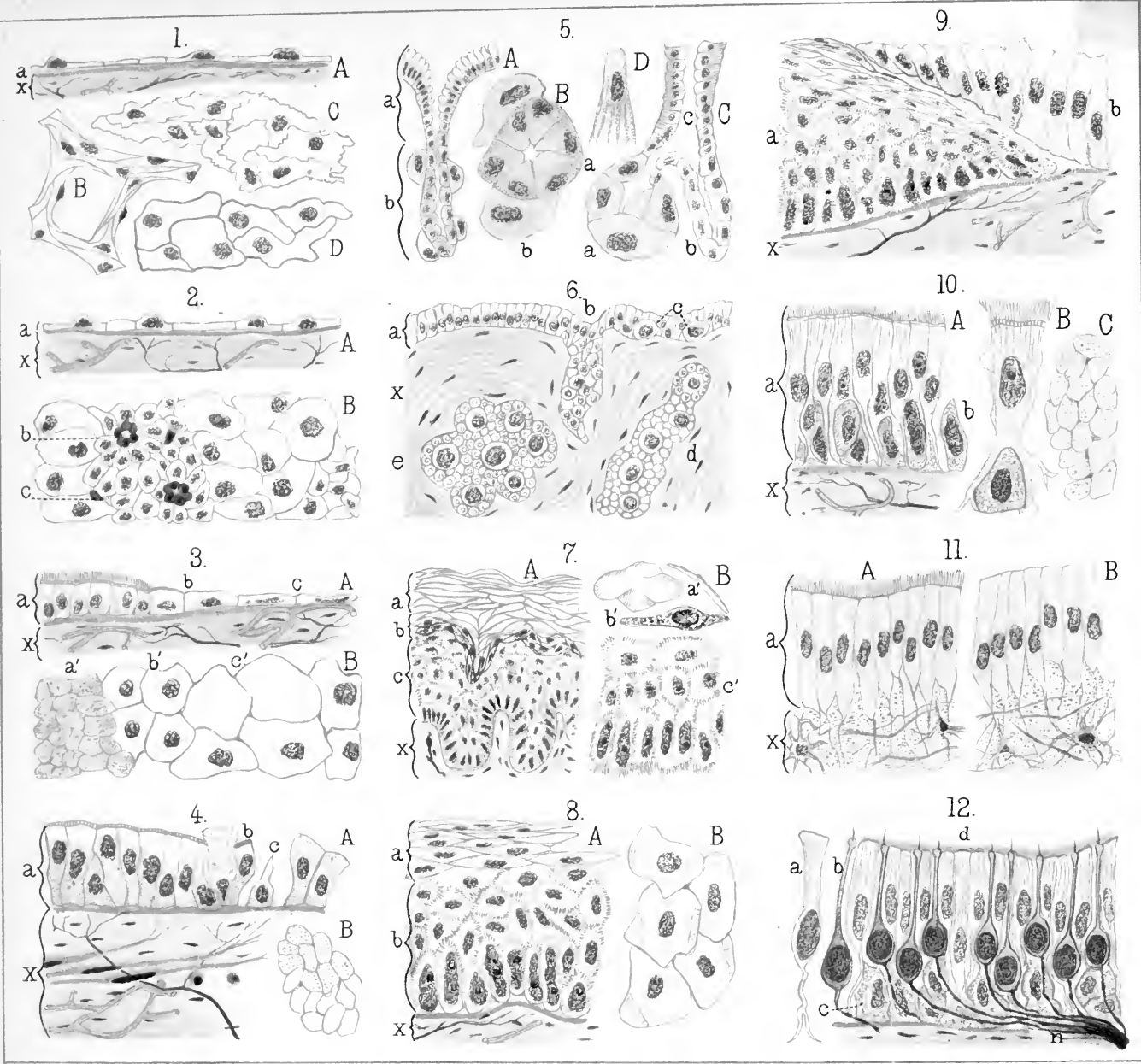
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S. P. Gage, del.

PLATE II. VARIOUS FORMS OF EPITHELIUM, BASED UPON THE FIGURES AND DESCRIPTIONS OF KLEIN, KÖLLIKER, KRAUSE, PRUDDEN, RANVIER, SCHAEFER, AND WALDEYER, AND UPON PERSONAL OBSERVATION. (Drawn by Mrs. S. H. Gage.)

All the examples are represented as stained with hæmatoxylin and eosin; the basement membrane is the red band on which the cells rest; nuclei of connective-tissue corpuscles are shown as purple spots in the supporting membranes, and in most of the membranes are loops of capillaries in red, and branches of nerve-fibres in purple.

Fig. 1.—VASCULAR EPITHELIUM OR ENDOTHELIUM: (A) Vertical section showing (a) the cells in profile with projecting nuclei in the cells cut at the proper level; (x) supporting membrane. (B) Capillary loop with walls of a single layer of elongated, flattened, nucleated cells. (C) Face view of sinusoidal cells lining a lymphatic capillary. (D) Face view of the cells lining one of the larger blood-vessels or lymphatic vessels.

Fig. 2.—EPITHELIUM OR ENDOTHELIUM OF SEROUS MEMBRANES: (A) Vertical section showing (a) the cells in profile, and (x) the supporting membrane. (B) Face view of the epithelium, showing the outline and difference in size of the cells with (b) true stomates and (c) pseudo-stomates.

Fig. 3.—RESPIRATORY EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section of a lobular bronchiole and an alveolus, showing (a, b, and c) the gradual transition of the cubical, ciliated cells of the lobular bronchiole to the scaly, non-ciliated cells of the alveolus. A capillary is represented as coming nearly in contact with the alveolar cells. (x) Supporting membrane. (B) Face view of the cells shown in (A). Nuclei do not appear in all the alveolar cells.

Fig. 4.—SIMPLE COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section showing (a) columnar cells with a striated or porous free border at the left, unstriated at the right; (b) beaker cell (letter just at the right of the cell); (c) basilar or replacement cell; (x) supporting membrane, showing at the left unstriated muscular tissue (muscularis mucosæ as seen in the stomach and intestines). (B) Cells seen on end, part of them showing pores or ends of the striæ.

Fig. 5.—GLANDULAR EPITHELIUM: (A) Longitudinal section of a gastric tubule, showing (a) the mouth and neck with columnar and cubical epithelium merging into (b) the more rounded or proper glandular epithelium of the base or fundus. (B) Transsection near the fundus, showing (a) the central and (b) the parietal cells. (C) Section of a racemose or alveolar (submaxillary gland), and (a) the true glandular part in the form of an alveolus (submaxillary gland), and at (b) in the form of a tube (pancreas); (c) duct or outlet with first cubical, then columnar, bacillated or striated cells. (Bacillated cells also in parts of urinary tubules.) (D) Striated, bacillated, or fibrillated cell, base down.

Fig. 6.—GERMINAL EPITHELIUM (SLIGHTLY MODIFIED FROM WALDEYER): (A) Profile of the columnar germinal epithelium covering the ovary. At (b) the beginning of an ovarian tube; at (c) primordial ova between the columnar cells; (d) an older egg tube in the ovarian stroma; (e) ovarian nest with primordial ova, surrounded by young follicular cells; (x) ovarian stroma.

Fig. 7.—EPIDERMIS OR EPITHELIUM OF THE SKIN: (A) Vertical section of the skin showing (a) the stratum corneum; (b) the stratum granulosum or eleidine layer; (c) stratum mucosum; (x) corium. (B) (a') Profile and face view of cells of the stratum corneum; (b') enlarged profile view of a cell of the stratum granulosum, showing granules of eleidine; (c') enlarged cells of the stratum mucosum, showing spines or intercellular bridges.

Fig. 8.—STRATIFIED PAVEMENT EPITHELIUM AS SEEN IN THE ŒSOPHAGUS: (A) Vertical section showing (a) profiles of the flattened, nucleated scales or cells on the free surface; (b) deeper cells connected by intercellular bridges and somewhat elongated next the basement membrane; (x) supporting membrane or corium. (B) Face view of some of the flattened surface cells.

Fig. 9.—TRANSITIONAL EPITHELIUM BETWEEN THE ŒSOPHAGUS AND STOMACH: (a) Vertical section of the stratified epithelium of the œsophagus; (b) vertical section of the columnar epithelium of the stomach; (x) supporting membrane.

Fig. 10.—CILATED COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section showing (a) the ciliated cells in profile; (b) a basilar or replacement cell. There are frequently two or three rows of these, giving the appearance of stratification. (x) Supporting membrane. (B) Profile of a ciliated cell, showing striæ and a branched base, including a basilar cell between the branches. (C) Face or end view of ciliated cells. The cilia shown as dots.

Fig. 11.—ENDYMAL EPITHELIUM: (A) Vertical section of the endyma and its epithelium in a child, showing (a) profile view of the columnar ciliated cells with delicate processes extending from the base into the underlying neuroglia; (x) neuroglia or endyma next the epithelium, showing fibres, granules, and neuroglia cells. (B) Same as (A), but showing the absence of cilia in the adult.

Fig. 12.—TYPE OF SENSORY EPITHELIUM OR NEURO-EPITHELIUM (MERKEL AND RANVIER), SENSORY CELLS, AND CONNECTING NERVE PURPLE; CUTICULA (d) AT FREE BORDER PINK: (a) Supporting cell; (b) sensory cell connected with a nerve fibril; (c) basilar cell; (n) nerve-fibre dividing into varicose fibrils which join the sensory cells. [J.]

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WITH THE COLLABORATION OF

WILLIAM C. AYRES, M. D., NEW ORLEANS.

EDWARD B. BRONSON, M. D., NEW YORK.

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VOL. II.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

NEW YORK:
D. APPLETON AND COMPANY,
1, 3, AND 5 BOND STREET.
1892.

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CACOTHANASIA
CADABA

CACOTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-tha^2n(th^2n)-a^2t(a^3t)-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κακοθανασια*. A miserable, painful death; as used by Hennemann, the injudicious persistence in the use of therapeutic measures when there is no hope of benefit, thus rendering death more painful. [A, 322.]

CACOTHANATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-tha^2n(th^2n)-a^2t(a^3t)-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κακοθανατος*. Dying miserably, causing a painful death. [A, 327; L, 41, 119.]

CACOTHELINE, n. $Ka^2k-o^2th'e^2l-en$. Fr., *cacotheline*. An alkaloid, $C_{42}H_{22}NO_{20}$, obtained by Laurent by the action of nitric acid on brucine. [A, 301, 385; L, 41, 108.]

CACOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o^2th'e^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *cacothesis* (*-oth'esis*). From *κακος*, bad, and *θεσις*, position. An abnormal attitude of a part or of the whole body. [A, 322.]

CACOTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-th'e^2t-i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacothesis. [A, 322.]

CACOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-thim(thu^2m)-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κακοθυμια* (from *κακος*, evil, and *θυμος*, the mind). Fr., *cacothymie*. Ger., *Kakothymie*. Moroseness, mental depression with malignity. [A, 322, 387.]

CACOTHYMICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-thi^2m(thu^2m)-i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacothymia. [A, 322.]

CACOTRIBULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-tri^2b'u^2l(u^4l)-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κακος*, evil, and *τριβουλος*, the *Trapa natans*. Of *Casalpinus*, the *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [A, 327; B, 121; L, 105.]

CACOTRICHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-tri^2k(tri^2ch^2)-i^2a^3$. From *κακος*, evil, and *τριχ*, the hair. Fr., *cacotrichie*. Ger., *Kakotrichie*. Any disease of the hair. [A, 322.]

CACOTRICHICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-tri^2k(tri^2ch^2)-i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacotrichia. [A, 322.]

CACOTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-trof(tro^2f)-i^2a^3$. Gr., *κακοτροφια* (from *κακος*, bad, and *τροφειν*, to nourish). Fr., *cacotrophie*. Ger., *Kakotrophie*. Defective or disordered nutrition. [A, 322; Galen [A, 325].]—C. *folliculorum* [T. Fox]. See *LICHEN pilaris*.

CACOTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-o(o^2)-trof(tro^2f)-i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to, causing, caused by, or affected with, cacotrophia. [A, 322.]

CACOTROPHY, n. $Ka^2k-o^2t-ro^2fi$. See *CACOTROPHIA*.

CACO-TUMBA, n. An East Indian name for the *Nepeta malabarica*. [B, 121.]

CACOUCHUA, n. The *Polypodium lycopodioides*. [B, 121.]

CACOUCHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-u^3s(i^2ki^2)-a^3$. Fr., *cacouche*. Of Aublet, a genus of combreteace plants of the tribe *Combretea*, having emetic properties. [A, 325; B, 42.]

CACRI (Bengal), n. The *Cucumis utillissimus*. [B, 172.]

CACTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-ta(ta^3)-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *cactacées*. See *CACTEÆ* (1st def.).

CACTACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2k-ta'shu^3s$. Belonging to or resembling the *Cactææ*. [B.]

CACTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-te(ta^3-e^2)$. See *CACTEÆ*.

CACTAL, adj. $Ka^2k'ta^2l$. Lat., *cactalis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a *Cactus*. [B.]—C. *alliance*. See *CACTALES*.

CACTALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-ta(ta^3)-lez(le^2s)$. The cactal alliance; of Lindley, an alliance of epigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cacticeæ*, *Loasaceæ*, and *Homaliaceæ*. [B, 12, 170.]

CACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-te^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *cactées*. Ger., *Cacteen*. Syn.: *Cactaceæ* [Lindley], *Cacti*. 1. An order of calyciferous dicotyledons, established by De Candolle, who subdivided it into the tribes *Opuntia* and *Rhipsalideæ*, to which Reichenbach (who made the C. a subdivision of the order *Ribesiacæ*) added the *Pereskiceæ*. Lindley divided it into the tribes *Melocactideæ*, *Echinocactideæ*, *Cereideæ*, *Phyllanthideæ*, *Rhipsalideæ*, *Opuntideæ*, and *Pereskideæ*; and Bentham and Hooker made of it two tribes, the *Echinocactææ* and the *Opuntia*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1827), a family of the *Corniculatææ*, comprising the divisions *Nopaleæ* and *Ribesiacæ*; or (1837) of the *Sediflorææ*, comprising the divisions *Grossulariææ*, *Escalloniceæ*, and *C. genuina*, the latter being the same as the C. of De Candolle. [B, 42, 170.]

CACTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-ti^2e$. 1. Of Jussieu, an order of plants equivalent to the *Grossulariææ* and *Cactææ* together.

See *CACTEÆ* (2d def.). 2. Of De Candolle and Lindley, see *CACTEÆ* (1st def.). [B.]

CACTIER (Fr.), n. Ka^2k-ti^2-a . The genus *Cactus*. [B, 173.]

CACTIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3k-ti^2-flor . Having flowers like those of a *Cactus*. [L, 41.]

CACTIFORME (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2k-ti^2-fo^2rm$. Resembling a *Cactus*. [L, 41.]

CACTIN, n. $Ka^2k'ti^2n$. A red coloring matter obtained by Vogel from the flowers of *Cereus* (*Cactus speciosus*). [B, 121.]

CACTINÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-ti^2n-e(a^3-e^2)$. See *CACTEÆ* (1st def.).

CACTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-to^2(i^2o^2)-i^2d(ed)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Ventenat, the *Cactææ* (1st def.); of Brongniart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalææ*, comprising the families *Mesembryanthemææ* and *Cactææ* (1st def.). [B.] Cf. *FICOIDALES*.

CACTOS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-to^2s$. See *CACTUS* (1st def.).

CACTUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-tu^3s(tu^4s)$. Gr., *κακτος*. Fr., *cactier*. Ger., *Fackeldistel*. 1. Of the ancients, the artichoke. 2. A Linnean genus of plants, corresponding to the whole order *Cactææ* (1st def.), including species now distributed among various genera of that order. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—C. *cereus*. See *CEREUS*.—C. *cochinillifer*, C. *cochinillifer*. See *OPUNTIA cochinillifera*.—C. *divaricatus* [Lamarck]. The *Cereus divaricatus*. [B, 180.]—C. *family*. The *Cactææ*. [B, 75.]—C. *fimbriatus* [Lamarck]. The *Cereus fimbriatus*. [B, 180.]—C. *flagelliformis* [Linnaeus]. The *Cereus flagelliformis*. [B, 180.]—C. *grandiflorus* [Linnaeus]. The *Cereus grandiflorus*. [B, 180.]—C. *mammillaria* [Linnaeus]. The *Mammillaria simplex*. [B, 180.]—C. *melocactus* [Linnaeus]. The *Melocactus communis*. [B, 180.]—C. *moniliformis* [Linnaeus]. The *Cereus moniliformis*. [B, 180.]—C. *opuntia* [Linnaeus]. The *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 81.]—C. *paniculatus* [Lamarck]. The *Cereus paniculatus*. [B, 180.]—C. *pereskia* [Linnaeus]. The *Pereskia aculeata*. [B, 180.]—C. *pitajaya* [Jacquin]. The *Cereus variabilis*. [B, 180.]—C. *sepium* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *Cereus sepium*. [B, 180.]—C. *speciosus*. The *Cereus speciosus*. [B, 121.]—C. *triangularis* [Linnaeus], C. *triangularis aphyllus* [Jacquin]. The *Cereus triangularis*. [B, 180.]—C. *triangularis foliosus* [Jacquin]. The *Cereus trigonus*. [B, 180.]—C. *tuna*. The *Opuntia tuna*. [B.]—Cochineal c. The *Opuntia cochinillifera* and the *Opuntia tuna*. [B, 275.]—Common hardy c. The *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B, 275.]—Elephant's-tooth c. The *Mammillaria elephantidens*. [B, 275.]—Erect c. The *Mammillaria erecta*. [B, 275.]—Hardy dwarf-c. The *Opuntia humilis*. [B, 275.]—Hedgehog-c. The *Echinocactus*. [B, 19.]—Houllett's woolly c. The *Cereus (Pilocereus) Houlletii*. [B, 275.]—Leaf-c., leaf-flowering c. The genus *Epiphyllum*. [B, 275.]—Many-headed hedgehog-c. The *Echinocactus polycephalus*. [B, 275.]—Melon-c., Melon-thistle c. The genus *Melocactus*. [B, 19, 275.]—Mistletoe-c. The genus *Rhipsalis*. [B, 185.]—Nipple-c. The genus *Mammillaria*. [B, 275.]—Old-man c. The *Cereus (Pilocereus) senilis*. [B, 275.]—Pin-pillow c. The *Opuntia curasavica*. [B, 275.]—Rat's-tail c. The *Cereus flagelliformis*. [B, 275.]—Silvery c. The *Echinocactus myristigma*. [B, 275.]—Simpson's hardy hedgehog-c. The *Echinocactus Simpsoni*. [B, 275.]—Turk's-cap c. The genus *Melocactus*. [B, 275.]—White-spined hardy c. The *Opuntia missouriensis*, var. *leucospina*. [B, 275.]—Winter-c. The genus *Epiphyllum*. [B, 275.]

CACUBALON, **CACUBALUM** (Lat.), n. s. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-u^3(u^4m)-ba^2l(ba^3l)-o^2n, -u^3m(u^4m)$. Of Pliny, the *Solanum nigrum*, the *Cubabalus baccifer*, and the *Withania somnifera*. [B, 121.]

CACULE (Ar.), n. Cardamoms. [L, 97.]

CACUMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-u^2(u^4me^2n)$. Gen., *cacuminis*. Gr., *ἀκρον*. In botany, the summit or apex of an organ or a plant; the mass of branches forming the top of a tree. [B, 1, 123.]

CACUR, n. The fruit of *Cucumis myriocarpus*. [Atkinson, "Edinburgh Med. Jour.," July, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 84.]

CACURGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^3k)-u^3r(ur)^2ji^2gi^2-a^3$. Gr., *κακουργια* (from *κακουργειν*, to act badly). Functional disturbance. [A, 322.]

CACYBALON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2s(ka^3k)-i^2b(u^4b)-a^2l(a^3l)-o^2n$. See *CACUBALON*.

CAD, n. See *CADE*.

CADA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^3)-da^3$. See *CADE*.—*Oleum cadæ*. See *OIL OF CADE*.

CADABA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2d(ka^3d)-a(a^3)-ba^3$. Of Forskål, a genus of capparideous plants of the tribe *Cappareææ*. [B, 42, 121.]—C. *farinosa* [Forskål]. A shrub of Arabia and tropical Africa, used

as a purgative and antiseptic. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. Indica** [Lamarek]. Syn.: *Cleome fruticosa* [Linnaeus]. An East Indian shrub, used as an anthelmintic, purgative, emmenagogue, antisyphilitic, and antiphlogistic. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1880, p. 325; B, 121, 180.]

CADABEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}a(a^2)^2be^2e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Capparea*, comprising *Cadaba* and related genera. [B, 170.]

CADAGA SALEH (Tamil), n. The *Rungia repens*. [B, 172.]

CADAGUA-PALA, n. The genus *Wrightia*. [L, 87.]

CADALA (Tamil), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 172.]

CADAL-AVANACU, n. See CADEL-AVENACU.

CADALE, n. See CADALA.

CADALI, n. Of Ray, the *Osbeckia zeylanica*; according to Adanson, a Malabar name for a species of *Melastoma*. [B, 121.]

CADALIA-PUA (Tamil), n. The *Lagerstræmia reginae*. [B, 172.]

CADAM (Bengal.), n. The *Nauclea parvifolia*. [B, 172.]

CADAMONI, n. The fruit of *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 119; L, 41.]

CADA-NAKU, n. In Malabar, the *Aloe perfoliata*. [B, 121.]

CADA-PALAVA, CADA-PILAVA (Malay), n's. The *Morinda citrifolia*. [B, 88, 121, 172; L, 105, 119.]

CADAT, n. The *Calamus carva*. [B, 121.]

CADAVANG, n. In Java, the *Gleditschia inermis*. [B, 121.]

CADAVÉR (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}a(a^2)^2vu^2r(we^2r)$. Gen., *cadavéris*. From *cadere*, to fall. Gr., $\pi\rho\omega\mu\alpha\ \nu\epsilon\kappa\rho\theta\upsilon$. Fr., *cadavre*. Ger., *Leichnam*. It., *cadavere*. Sp., *cadáver*. A corpse. [A, 301, 322.]—**Calkaloid** (Ger.). See PTOMAINÉ.

CADAVÉREUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}va\text{-}ru^2s$. See CADAVEROUS.

CADAVERIC, adj. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}v\text{-}e^2r\text{-}i^2k$. Lat., *cadaverinus*. Fr., *cadavérique*. Ger., *cadaverisch*. Pertaining to a cadaver (e. g., c. rigidity); occurring after death. [D.]

CADAVÉRIN (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}va\text{-}ra^2n^2$. Parasitic on dead bodies. [L, 109.]

CADAVÉRINE, n. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}v\text{-}e^2r\text{-}en$. Fr., *cadavérine*. Ger., *Cadaverin, Leichenconin*. A ptomaine of the constitution of pentamethylenediamine, $C_5H_{14}N_2 = H_2N.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.NH_2$, isolated from the organs of the human dead body in the later stages of decomposition; a dense, highly refracting liquid of extremely disagreeable odor which, on exposure to the air, crystallizes by the absorption of carbonic acid; perhaps identical with conine. It resembles ammonia in its local action when injected subcutaneously; it destroys the *Staphylococcus aureus*, but is itself capable of exciting suppuration. [B, 270; Grawitz, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 31, 1887, p. 746.]

CADAVERICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}a^2(a^2)\text{-}v\text{-}e^2r(we^2r)\text{-}i(e\text{-}nu^2s(nu^2s))$. See CADAVERIC.

CADAVÉRIZATION, n. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}v\text{-}e^2r\text{-}i^2a\text{-}zhu^2n$. Lat., *cadaverisatio*. Fr., *cadavérisation*. The moribund state with algidity, as in the collapse of cholera. [A, 355.]

CADAVEROUS, adj. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}v\text{-}e^2r\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *cadaverosus*. Fr., *cadavéreux*. Ger., *cadaverös, leichenartig*. Corpse-like, ghastly.

CADAVRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2d\text{-}a^2\text{-}vr$. See CADAVÉR.

CADDATI, CADDOU-COULLOU, n's. Malabar names for the *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CADE (Fr.), n. Ka^2d . A Languedoc name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus* and the *Juniperus communis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Emulsion d'huile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by adding a solution of 2 parts of oil of c. in 10 of 90-per-cent. alcohol to 10 of *teinture de bois de Panama*, and making into an emulsion with 78 of distilled water. [B.]—**Glycéré d'huile de c.** A mixture of 1 part of oil of c. and 30 parts of glycerin. [L, 87.]—**Huile de c.** See *Oil of c.*—**Liment d'huile de c.** [Bazin]. 1. A mixture of 1 part of oil of c. and 2 parts of oil of sweet almonds. 2. A mixture of 4 parts of oil of c. and 30 of mucilage of quince-seeds. [L, 87.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cadinum*. Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl*. Empyreumatic oil of juniper; a liquid like tar in appearance and properties, obtained by distilling the inner wood of the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 5.]

CADÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2\text{-}da$. See CADE.

CADÉAC (Fr.), n. $Ka^2d\text{-}a\text{-}a^2k$. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are cold sulphurous and saline springs containing iodine and bromine. [A, 355; B, 270; L, 49.]

CADE-ELEMICH, n. The *Zizyphus oxoptia*. [B, 121.]

CADEJL-INDI, n. The *Laurus malabathrum*. [B, 121.]

CADELARI (Malay), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*; of Adanson, the genus *Achyranthes*; of Moquin, a section of that genus. [B, 121, 172.]

CADEL AVANACU, CADEL-AVENACU (Malay), n's. The *Croton tiglium*. [B, 88, 121, 172; L, 102.]

CADEN, n. The *Phoenix sivestris*. [B, 19, 185.]

CADENACO, n. The *Sanseveria lanuginosa*. [L, 41.]

CADENELLES, n. A Languedoc name for the fruit of *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 173.]

CADETHA [Gaudichaud] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2\text{-}da\text{-}shi^2(ti^2)\text{-}a^2$. Fr., *cadéthe*. See DENDROLOBIUM.

CADIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)^2i^2\text{-}a^2$. Fr., *cadie*. Of Forskål, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Sophoreæ*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C.**

arabica [Räusch.], **C. purpurea** [Forskål]. Syn.: *Spananoea tamarindifolia* [Desfontaines]. A shrub growing in Arabia, where the leaves are applied to the abdomen to relieve pain. [B, 173.]

CADIAC (Fr.), n. $Ka^3\text{-}di^2\text{-}a^2k$. See CADÉAC.

CADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}i(i^2)^2/e^2e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *cadiees*. Of Baillon, a series of the *Cæsalpinieæ*, comprising the single genus *Cadia*. [B, 121.]

CADIVUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}i(e)^2vu^2s(wu^2s)$. From *cadere*, to fall. Falling of itself; affected with the falling sickness (epilepsy). [A, 318.]

CADJAN, n. The fruit of *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 173.]

CADJII, CADJU, n's. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B, 19.]

CADJUCT (Bengal.), n. The *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 88.]

CADMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}me^2e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. From *Cadmus*, one of the genera. A family or division of *Algae* (*Sphaeropleæ* [Meneghini], *Confervaceæ* [Reichenbach]). [B, 170.]

CADMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}mi(me)^2a^2$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\epsilon\iota\alpha$. Ar., *climia*. Fr., *cadmie*. Ger., *Ofenbruch*. 1. Of Pliny, the impure zinc oxide found in brass-workers' furnaces. [B, 3.] 2. A commercial name for yellow sulphide of cadmium. [B, 81.]—**C. artificialis, C. factitia, C. fornacum**. Fr., *cadmie artificielle (ou des fourneaux)*. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. fossilis**. Fr., *cadmie fossile (ou naturelle)*. A variety of arsenic ore, also calamine. [B, 119, 180.]—**C. lapidosa**. Cobalt. [L, 104, 119.]—**C. metallica, C. nativa**. Arsenic. [B, 180.]

CADMIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3d\text{-}me$. See CADMIA.—**C. des fourneaux**. See CADMIA (1st def.).

CADMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}mi^2f\text{-}e^2r\text{-}n^2s(u^2s)$. From *cadmium* (*q. v.*), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cadmifère*. Containing cadmium. [L, 42.]

CADMIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2d(ka^2d)\text{-}mi^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From *cadmia*, because usually found, along with zinc oxide, in furnaces in which zinc ores had been roasted. Fr., *cadmium* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cadmium, Kadmium*. It., *Sp., cadmio* [Sp. Ph.]. A metallic element (symbol, Cd) found, alone or associated with zinc, in various minerals, discovered in 1818 by Hermann and Stromeyer, white, rather soft, malleable, ductile, of a fibrous fracture, readily obtained in crystalline form, melting at from 315° to 320° C., of the sp. gr. of from 8.5 to 8.67 and the atomic weight of 111.6, acting as a bivalent radicle. [B, 3.]—**Adipisaurus C.** (Ger.). See *C. adipute*.—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Bromk' C.** (Ger.). **Bromure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. bromide*.—**Cadmii chloridum**. See *C. chloride*.—**Cadmii iodidi unguentum**. Of C. A. Heintzsch, an ointment of 30 grains of c. iodide, 1 oz. of lard, 10 drops of oil of neroli, and 20 drops of ether. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," x, p. 382 (L).] Cf. *Unguentum cadmii iodidi*.—**Cadmii iodidum** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. iodide*.—**Cadmii oxidum**. See *C. oxide*.—**Cadmii sulphas** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *C. sulphate*.—**C. adipate**. Fr., *adipisaurus C.* A substance of the composition $Cd_2C_2H_3O_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 2.]—**C. amalgam**. An alloy of c. and mercury. Definite compounds are known of the composition Hg_2Cd_2 and Hg_2Cd . Both are solids, and the latter forms very brittle, heavy, silvery crystals which gradually become harder on standing. [B, 3.]—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *C'bromitr, Bromc'*. A salt of the composition $CdBr_2$. [B, 16.]—**C. carbonate**. Fr., *carbonate de c.* Ger., *kohlensaures Cadmiumoxyd*. Basic carbonates of c. are known, prepared by precipitating a soluble salt of c. with the carbonate of an alkaline metal; varying in composition according to the temperature and the quantity of the precipitating material. [B, 3.]—**C. chloride**. Lat., *cadmii chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *Chlorc', Chlorür*. A body occurring as transparent masses of a pearly lustre, $CdCl_2$, or as prismatic efflorescent crystals, $CdCl_2 + 2H_2O$. [B, 3.]—**C. chromate**. Fr., *chromate de c.* Ger., *chromsaures C.* A yellow compound of c. and chromic acid; the so-called c.-yellow. [B, 3.]—**C. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *Cyanc'*. A compound, $Cd(CN)_2$, formed by the action of potassic cyanide or of hydrocyanic acid on a salt of c. [B.]—**C. ethide, C. ethyl**. Ger., *C'ethyl*. A colorless liquid, $Cd(C_2H_5)_2$. [B, 3.]—**C. ferriyanide**. Ger., *Ferridcyanid*. A yellow powder, $Cd_2Fe_2(C_3N_3)_4$. [B.]—**C. ferrocyanide**. Ger., *Ferrocyanid*. An amorphous white powder, $Cd_2Fe(C_3N_3)_2$. [B.]—**C. gelb** (Ger.). C.-yellow. [B.] See *C. chromate*.—**C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat*. See *C. hydroxide*.—**C. hydroiodate**. See *C. iodide*.—**C. hydroxide**. A white substance, $Cd(OH)_2$. [B, 3.]—**C. iodide**. Lat., *cadmii iodidum* [Br. Ph.]. *C. iodatum, c. ioduratum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *iodure de c.* Ger., *Jodc', C'jodür*. A crystalline compound, CdI_2 . [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde de c.* See *C. oxide*.—**C. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *salpetersaures C. (oder C'oxyd)*. A compound, $Cd(NO_3)_2 + 4H_2O$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide**. Lat., *cadmii oxidum*. Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *C'oxyd*. A compound, CdO , forming dark-red or dark-blue crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. oxydatum sulphuratum**. See *C. sulphate*.—**C. pentasulphide**. A yellow substance, CdS_5 ; according to some, only a mixture of c. sulphide and sulphur. [B, 3, 16.]—**C. protoxide**. See *C. oxide*.—**C. suboxide**. A greenish powder, Cd_2O . [B, 16.]—**C. sulfate** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate*.—**C. sulfid** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide*.—**C. sulfuricum**. See *C. sulphate*.—**C. sulpharsenite**. See *C. thioarsenite*.—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *cadmii sulphas* [U. S. Ph., 1870], *sulphas cadmii* [Belg. Ph.], *c. sulfuricum* [Gr. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.], *c. oxydatum sulphuricum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *sulfate de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'sulfat*. A compound forming large efflorescent prismatic crystals, $CdSO_4 + 4H_2O$ or $3CdSO_4 + 3H_2O$, of an astringent taste, readily soluble in water; used topically as an astringent. Other sulphates of c. both basic and normal, are known. [B, 3, 5; E. L. Shurly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 284.]—**C. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *C'sulfid, Schwefelc'*. A yellow substance, CdS , occurring native in the crystalline form and obtainable artificially. [B, 3.] See also *C. pentasulphide*.—**C. sulphuricum**. See *C. sulphate*.—**C. thioarsenite**. A yellow salt, $Cd_2As_2S_6$. [B, 2.]—**C.-yellow**. Ger., *C'gelb*. See *C. chromate*.—

Kohlensaures C. (Ger.). See *C. carbonate*.—**Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures C. oxyd** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate*.—**Unguentum cadmii iodidi** [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made of 1 part of c. iodide and 7 parts of simple ointment. [B, 5.] Cf. *Cadmii iodidi unguentum*.

CADOOE, n. A Sumatra species of pepper. [L, 41.]

CADOQU (Fr.), n. Ka^3d -ok. The seed of *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 173.]

CADRAN (Fr.), n. Ka^3d -ra³n². The *Agaricus cæsaricus*. [B, 173.]—**C. astigmatique**. See *Astigmatique* CLOCK-FACE.

CADRE (Fr.), n. Ka^3dr . A frame. [A, 300.]—**C. buccal**. See *PERISTOME*.—**C. du tympan**, **C. tympanal**. The tympanic ring of the temporal bone, to which the membrana tympani is attached, constituting a separate bone in the fetus. [A, 301, 335; L, 41.]

CADU, n. The *Legenaria vulgaris*. [B, 172.]

CADUC (Fr.), adj. Ka^3d -u³k. See *CADUCOUS*.

CADUCA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *caducus* (q. v.). $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ -u²(u³)ka². Fr., *caduque*. See *DECIDUA*.—**C. crassa** [Mayer]. See *DECIDUA vera*.—**C. Hunteri**. See *DECIDUA*.

CADUCI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of adj. *caducus* (q. v.). $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ -u²(u³)si(ke). Of Linnæus, an order of plants, comprising *Datura*, *Triglochin*, *Epimedium*, etc. [B, 170.]

CADUCIBRANCHIA, **CADUCIBRANCHIATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ -u²s(uk)-i²-bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)²-a³-bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)²-a(a³)²ta³. For deriv., see *CADUCUS* and *BRANCHIE*. Fr., *caducibranches*. A group of the *Amphibia* in which the gills disappear in the adult. [L, 41.]

CADUCIBRANCHIATE, adj. Ka^2d -u²s-i²-bra²n²k²-iat. Lat., *caducibranchius*, *caducibranchiatus*. Fr., *caducibranche*. Shedding the gills, belonging to the *Caducibranchiata*. [L, 147.]

CADUCICHORDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ -u²s(uk)-i²-ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a(a³)²ta³. For deriv., see *CADUCUS* and *CHORDA*. A division of the *Urochordata* in which the caudal notochord is present in the larva only or is never developed at all; divided into the *Simplicia*, *Composita*, and *Conserta*. [L, 201, 210.]

CADUCIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ -u²s(uk)-i²-flor²u³s(u³s). From *caducus* (q. v.) and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *caduciflore*. Having caducous flowers. [B, 38.]

CADUCITY, n. Ka^2d -u²s-i². Lat., *caducitas*. Fr., *caducité*. Ger., *Caducität*, *Hinfälligkeit*. It., *caducità*. Sp., *caducidad*. 1. The state or property of being caducous. [B, 1.] 2. Senility. [K, L, 44, 80.]

CADUCOUS, adj. Ka^2d -u²k²u³s. Gr., *πρόσμιμος*. Lat., *caducus*. Fr., *caduc*. Ger., *hinfallig*. It., Sp., *caduco*. Not persistent; in botany, falling off before other parts (as of the calyx when it falls before or soon after the development of the flower and before the falling of the corolla, or of the stipule when it falls soon after the development of the leaf). [B, 1, 123; L, 41.] Cf. *DECIDUOUS* and *DECIDUATE*.

CADUCUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ -u²(u³)ku³s(ku³s). From *cadere*, to fall. Ready to fall, tending to fall, caducous (q. v.): as a n. (*morbus* understood), the falling sickness (epilepsy). [A, 301, 318, 322, 325.]

CADUMBAB (Malay), n. The *Borringtonia racemosa*. [B, 172.]

CADUQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^3d -u³k. See *DECIDUA*; in the pl., the temporary teeth. [L, 13.]—**C. externe**, **C. externe utérine**. See *DECIDUA vera*.—**C. intermédiaire**, See *DECIDUA serotina*.—**C. interne**. See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—**C. inter-utéro-placentaire**. See *DECIDUA serotina*.—**C. ovulaire**. See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—**C. pariétale**. See *DECIDUA vera*.—**C. réfléchie**. See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—**C. secondaire**, **C. séroline**. See *DECIDUA serotina*.—**C. utérine**. See *DECIDUA vera*.—**C. utéro-placentaire**. See *DECIDUA serotina*.—**C. vraie**. See *DECIDUA vera*.

CADURE, n. In Malabar, the *Aloe vulgaris*. [B, 121.]

CADUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(k a^3)$ y²du³s(du³s). Gr., *κάδος*. Heb., *kaddad*. Ar., *kadda*. An ancient name for a jar, also for a liquid measure of 12 congi. [Pliny (A, 318); L, 94.]

CAD-WEED, n. Ka^2d -wed. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 275.]

CADYTAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2d(k a^3d)$ i²t(u³t)-a²s(a³s). Gr., *καδύτας*. An ancient name for some unknown parasitic plant. [A, 313, 337.]

CÆCA (Lat.), n., pl. of *cæcum* (q. v.). $Se'(ka^3e^2)$ -ka³.

CÆCAL, adj. $Se'ka^2l$. Gr., *τυφλός*. Lat., *cæcus* (1st def.), *cæcalis* (2d def.). Fr., *cæcal*. Ger., *blind* (1st def.), *Blinddarm* (2d def.). It., *ceciale*. 1. Blind, terminating in a closed extremity. [L, 11.] 2. Pertaining to the *cæcum* (2d def.). [A, 301.]

CÆCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2s(ka^3e^2k)$ -i²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Rostrifera*. [L, 232.]

CÆCIFORME (Fr.), adj. *Sa*-si²-fo²rm. See *CÆCAL* (1st def.).

CÆCIGENUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2s(ka^3e^2k)$ -i²j(i²g²e²n-u³s(u³s)). From *cæcus*, blind, and *gigni*, to be born. Gr., *τυφλογενής*. Born blind. [A, 318.]

CÆCILIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -si²(ki²l)²i²a³. From *cæcus*, blind. 1. An ancient name for a kind of snake or worm the bite of which was considered dangerous, and to which alexeteric properties were attributed; also for a kind of lettuce. [A, 318, 322, 325; L, 105.] 2. The sole genus of the *Cæciliadæ*. [L, 14.]

CÆCILIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -si²(ki²l)-i²j(a³d)(a³d)-e(a³e²). Of Owen, a family of the *Ophiomorpha*, comprising the single genus *Cæcilia*. [L, 14.]

CÆCILLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -si²(ki²l)²i²-e(a³e²). Of Wagler, an order of reptiles. [L, 121.]

CÆCITAS (Lat.), n. f. $Se'(ka^3e^2)$ -si²t(ki²t)-a²s(a³s). Gen., *cæcitas*. From *cæcus*, blind. Gr., *ἀβλεψία*, *τυφλότης*. Fr., *cécité*, *aveuglement*. Ger., *Blindheit*. It., *cecità*. Sp., *ceguedad*, *ceguera*. Blindness, congenital or acquired. [F, 4.]—**C. crepuscularis**. Fr., *cécité crepusculaire* (ou *nocturne*, ou *de nuit*). Ger., *Nachtblindheit*. It., *cecità di notte*. Sp., *ceguedad de noche*. See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**C. diurna**. Fr., *cécité diurne*. Ger., *Tagblindheit*. It., *cecità diurna*. Sp., *ceguedad diurna*. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**C. minor**. See *AMAUROSIS*.—**C. nocturna**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.

CÆCITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -si(ke)²i²s. Gen., *cæcilitis*. See *TYPHLITIS*.

CÆCITUDO (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2s(ka^3e^2k)$ -i²t-u²(u³)do. Gen., *cæcitudinis*. See *CÆCITAS*.

CÆCUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cæcus* (*intestinum* or *caput coli* understood). $Se'(ka^3e^2)$ -ku³m(ku³m). Fr., *cæcum*. Ger., *Blinddarm* (2d def.). It., *cieco*. Sp., *ciego*. 1. Any canal terminating in a closed (blind) extremity. 2. The blind gut, the *caput coli*; the pouch-like initial portion of the large intestine, so called because it is prolonged downward in the form of a cul-de-sac. It is situated in the right iliac fossa, and merges insensibly into the ascending colon. [A, 301; C.]—**Hepatic cæca**. Blind prolongations of the intestine into the arms in the *Asterocæca*. [L, 210.]—**Lateral cæca**. The pyloric cæca of insects. [L, 121.]—**Malpighian cæca**. Cæcal diverticula of the chylic ventricle of certain insects. [L, 11.]—**Nasal c.** A blind pouch lying close under the anterior end of the notochord in the lamprey, opening into the ventral portion of the nasal sac. [L, 200.]—**Oral c.** A blind pouch in the lamprey on the dorsal side of the mouth cavity. [L, 200.]—**Pyloric cæca**. In insects and fishes, blind intestinal diverticula close to the pylorus. [L, 11, 147.]—**Umbilical c.**, **Vitelline c.** In certain birds, a blind tube, the vestige of the communication of the umbilical vesicle with the intestine. [L, 221.]

CÆCUS (Lat.), adj. $Se'(ka^3e^2)$ -ku³s(ku³s). Gr., *τυφλός*. Fr., *aveugle*, *borgne*. Ger., *blind*. It., *cieco*. Sp., *ciego*. Blind, hidden, invisible, having no opening. [F, H.]

CÆLIA, n. A Malabar plant. The leaves, pounded with aromatics, are applied to pustules, and their juice, sweetened, is used for gonorrhœa. [L, 105.]

CÆMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -me²nt-a(a³)shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *cæmentatio*. From *cæmentum*, cement. Ger., *Cämentieren*. Of the older chemists, a process of luting, also one of testing incrustated metals by burning away the incrustation. [A, 325; L, 135.]

CÆMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -me²nt'u³m(u³m). See *CEMENT*.

CÆNESTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ka^2e^2n)$ -e²s(u²e²s)-the(tha)²-si²s. See *CÆNESTHESIS*.

CÆNOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ka^3e^2n)$ -o²p(te²r)-i²s. A genus of ferns, referred by Hooker to *Asplenium*. [B, 242.]—**C. myriophylla** [Swartz]. See *ASPENIUM rhizophyllum*.

CÆNOTUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2n(ka^2e^2n)$ -o²tu³s(tu³s). Of Nuttall, a section of the genus *Erigeron*. [B, 215.]

CÆOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -o²ma². Gen., *cæomatos* (-tis). Fr., *céome*, *céome*. A genus of *Fungi*, constituting one of the varieties of rust or mildew. [B.]—**C. laticis** [Hartig]. A species found on the needles of *Larix europæa*; together with *C. pinitorum*, a derivative of *Melampsora tremule*. [R. Hartig, C. Tribl. f. Bacteriol. u. Parasitenk., 1887, 9, p. 274 (B).]—**C. pinitorum** [De Bary]. A species attacking and destroying pine-trees in northern Europe. [B, 61.]

CÆOMACEÆ [Corda], **CÆOMACEI** [Lindley, Bonard] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. m. pl. $Se^2n(ka^3e^2n)$ -o²m-a(a³)se²-e(a³e²)-i(e). A family or suborder of comiomycetous *Fungi*, comprising *Cæoma*, *Uredo*, *Æcidium*, *Ustilago*, etc., having naked, non-septate spores. [B, 19, 170.]

CÆPA, **CÆPE**, **CÆPULLA** (Lat.), n's f. $Se'(ka^3e^2)$ -pa³, -pe²(pe²), se²p(ka^3e^2p)-u³(u³)la³. See *ALLIUM cæpa*.

CÆREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(ka^3e^2r)$ -e²-fol(fo²l)²i²-u³m(u³m). Gr., *χαίρεφύλλον*. See *CHLÆREPHYLLUM*.

CÆRULEIN, n. Se^2r -u²l²i²n. 1. A coloring matter, $C_{20}H_{16}O_8$, formed by dehydrating gallein; combined with acid sulphite of sodium, it constitutes the so-called *c. sodium*. 2. Gladstone's name for azulene. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Indigosulphuric acid. [B, 270.]

CÆRULEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -ru²l(ru²l)²e²-u³m(u³m). 1. A blue color or substance. [A, 318.] 2. A blue pigment consisting essentially of cobaltous stannate and gypsum. [B, 270.]—**C. böhrense**, **C. borussicum**. Prussian blue. [L, 105.]

CÆRULEUS (Lat.), adj. $Se(ka^3e^2)$ -ru²l(ru²l)²e²-u³s(u³s). Sky-blue. [B.]

CÆRULIC ACID, n. Se^2r -u²l²i²k. An acid derived from coffee; regarded as a product of oxidation. [B, 81.]

CÆRULIGNONE, n. Se^2r -u²l²i²g²non. From *cæruleus* (q. v.) and *ignum*, wood. Ger., *Cärrulignon*. A substance, $C_{16}H_{16}O_6$ = $C_{12}H_{14}(CH_2)_4O_6$, forming dark steel-blue acicular crystals, prepared by the action of potassium dichromate on crude pyroigneous acid. [B, 270.]

CÆRULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ka^3e^2r)$ -u²l(u³l)-o²si²s. Gen., *cæruleosis* (-sis). See *CYANOSIS*.

CÆSALPINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2z(ka^3e^2s)$ -a²(a³l)-pi²n(pen)²-e²-e(a³e²). Of R. Brown, a tribe or suborder of leguminous plants; divided by De Candolle into the tribes *Geoffrææ*, *Cassieæ*, and *Detarieæ*. [B, 170.] See *CÆSALPINIÆ*.

CÆSALPINIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2z(ka^3e^2s)$ -a²(a³l)-pi²n(pen)²-i²a³. Fr., *cæsalpiniæ*, *cæsalpiniæ*. Ger., *Cäsalpiniæ*. A Linnaean genus of leguminous trees and climbing shrubs of the suborder *Cæsalpiniæ*, tribe *Eucæsalpiniæ*, comprising ten sections, some of

which, such as *Guilandina*, *Balsamocarpon*, *Libidibia*, and *Cinchidocarpus*, have been regarded as distinct genera. [B, 42.]—*C. arista* [Miller]. See *C. cristata*.—*C. axillaris* [De Candolle]. A Malabar species, the bitter seeds of which are emetic in large doses and used in malarial fevers. [B, 180.]—*C. bahamensis* [Lamarck]. A small tree of the Bahamas; said to furnish yellow Brazil-wood (*Ignum brasiliense luteum*) and to have a very acrid bark which is used as an epispastic. [B, 180.]—*C. bijuga* [Swartz]. Syn.: *Poinciana bijuga* [Linnaeus]. A low Jamaica tree. The red wood is one variety of Brazil-wood. [B, 180.]—*C. bonduc* [Roxburgh]. Fr., *bonduc jaune*. Syn.: *Guilandina bonduc* [Linnaeus]. Bonduc; a prickly trailing shrub growing along the sea-coast in most tropical countries. The fruit is a flattened prickly pod containing from one to three very hard yellow seeds (nicker-nuts, Moluca beans, bonduc seeds), which are very bitter and are used in India as a tonic, antiperiodic, and anthelmintic. They contain an oil (nicker-seed oil) which is employed as an embrocation in paralysis, convulsions, etc. The leaves are used in Cochinchina as a deobstruent and emmenagogue, and the root is held to be a gastric tonic and an astringent. [B, 19, 81, 172, 185; E. Heckel and F. Schlagdenhaufen, "Nour. remèdes," May 1, 1886, p. 203.]—*C. bonducella* [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Guilandina bonducella* [Linnaeus]. Bonducella; a species resembling *C. bonduc*, but differing in its grayish lead-colored seeds and the geminate prickles on the leaves. The nuts are used like those of *C. bonduc*. [B, 81, 185, 270.]—*C. brasiliensis* [Linnaeus]. A tree of the West Indies and, according to some, of South America, said to furnish a variety of Brazil-wood; identified by some with *C. bahamensis*. [B, 173, 180.]—*C. brevifolia* [Benth]. Syn.: *Balsamocarpon brevifolium*. The *algarrobo* of Chili. The pods become converted into a resinous substance which is astringent and used as a black dye and an ink. [B, 19.]—*B. coriaria* [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Poinciana coriaria* [Jacquin], *Libidibia coriaria*, *arbor brasilica dicta*. The American smatch, divi-divi, dibi-dibi; a tree or tall shrub of the West Indies and South America and cultivated in India. The pods—*fabæ* (sen *silicæ*) *dibi-dibi* (sen *divi-divi*)—contain a large amount of tannin, and are used in tanning, also as an astringent for piles and prolapse of the anus and as an antiperiodic. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185.]—*C. cristata* [Linnaeus]. A shrub or small tree of Jamaica, having a reddish-yellow wood which, according to some, is yellow Brazil-wood. The bark is used as an epispastic and as a stimulant to sluggish ulcers. [B, 173, 180.]—*C. digynia*. An East Indian climbing species. The seeds yield an illuminating oil. [B, 19.]—*C. echinata* [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Guilandina echinata* [Sprengel]. A tall tree of Brazil, said to furnish the true Brazil-wood, or Pernambuco-wood (*Ignum Fernambuci* [sen *brasiliense rubrum*]), a dark-red astringent wood, used as a coloring material, as a test for acids, and, in Brazil, as a medicine. The bark (*Nucaculo-bark*) is astringent and used in tanning. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185, 270.]—*C. nuga* [Aiton]. Syn.: *Guilandina nuga* [Linnaeus]. A shrub of the Moluccas, where the root is used as a diuretic and lithontriptic. [B, 173, 180.]—*C. obliqua* [Vogel]. The *C. echinata*. [B, 42.]—*C. oleosperma* [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species. The seeds yield an illuminating oil. [B, 180.]—*C. paniculata* [Desfontaines]. An East Indian shrub or tree. The bark is used in diabetes and gonorrhoea. [B, 180.]—*C. pectinata* [Cavanilles]. The *C. tinctoria*. [B, 173.]—*C. pipai*. A Brazilian tree. The pods (*pipi-pods*) are astringent. [B, 19, 185.]—*C. pulcherrima* [Swartz]. Fr., *fleur de paon* (ou *de Paradis*). Ger., *Pfauenblume*, *Paradiesblume*. Syn.: *Poinciana pulcherrima* [Linnaeus]. A small tree indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in the West Indies and South America. The flowers have been used in chronic pulmonary affections, intermittent fevers, and skin diseases. In large doses they (also the seeds and leaves) are diuretic, purgative, and abortifacient. The pods are astringent and furnish a yellow coloring matter. [B, 173, 180.]—*C. sappan* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *schieflättrige Cäsalpinie*. Hind., *bukkum*. The *sappan*, or *braziletto*, a spiny tree of India. The wood—*sappan-wood*, *bukkum-wood*, or *wukkum-wood*; *Ignum sappan* (sen *japanense*); the *brésillet des Indes* of the French—is brownish-red and furnishes a red dye. The root also affords a yellow or orange dye. The seeds are said to be stomachic and emmenagogue. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185.]—*C. sepiaria* [Roxburgh]. The Mysore thorn; a climbing prickly shrub of India, used as a hedge-plant. [B, 172.]—*C. tinctoria* [Dombey]. Syn.: *Coulleria tinctoria* [Kunth]. A South American tree. The red-wood is sometimes used as a coloring agent, and the pods are said to furnish the astringent divi-divi. [B, 121, 173.] Cf. *C. coriaria*.—*C. vesicaria*. Of Linnaeus, a species identified by Sprengel with *C. sappan*; of Lamarck, the *C. tinctoria*; of Velloz, the *C. echinata*. [B, 42, 173, 180.]

CAESALPINIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²z(ka³-e²s)-a²l(a³l)-pi²n-(pen)-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). See CAESALPINIÆ.

CAESALPINIÆ [A. Richard] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²z(ka³-e²s)-a²l(a³l)-pi²n-(pen)-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). A suborder of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising the tribes *Geoffrææ* and *Cassieæ*. [B, 170.] See CAESALPINIÆ.

CAESALPINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²z(ka³-e²s)-a²l(a³l)-pi²n-(pen)-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cäsalpinie*. Of Kunth and succeeding authors, a section, subdivision, or suborder of leguminous plants, comprising the tribes *Sclerolobieæ*, *Eucäsalpinieæ*, *Cassieæ*, *Bauhinieæ*, *Anherstieæ*, *Cynometreeæ*, and *Dimorphandreeæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

CAESAR (Lat.), n. m. Se²(ka³-e²)-za³r(sa³r). Gen., *Cæs'aris*. Fr., *Césaire*. Ger., *Kaiser*. A person brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation. [A, 322.]

CAESAREAN, adj. Se-za're²-a²n. Lat., *cæsareus*, *cæsarianus*. Fr., *césarien*. Ger., *kaisertlich*. It., *cesareo*. Sp., *cesdreo*. See C OPERATION.

CAESAREANIST, n. Se-za're²-a²n-i²st. An advocate of the Cæsarean operation. [A, 81.]

CAESARELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sez(ka³-e²s)-a²r(a³r)-e²l(ea³-e²). From *Cæsarea*, one of the genera. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Ozaleæ*. [B, 170.]

CAESAREUS (Lat.), adj. Sez(ka³-e²s)-a(a³)re²-u³s(u³s). See CAESAREAN.

CAESARIAN, adj. Se-za'ri²-a²n. See CAESAREAN.

CAESARIATUS (Lat.), adj. Sez(ka³-e²s)-a(a³)ri²-a(a³)tu³s(tu³s). From *cæsaries* (q. v.). Having long or bushy hair. [A, 313.]

CAESARIES (Lat.), n. f. Sez(ka³-e²s)-a(a³)ri²-ez(as). Gen., *cæsari'ei*. Ger., *Haupthaar*. The hair of the head, especially a dark head of hair. [A, 318, 322; G; L, 81.]

CAESARINUS (Lat.), adj. Se²z(ka³-e²s)-a²r(a³r)-i(e)-u³s(nu³s). See CAESAREAN.

CAESIOUS, adj. Se'zi²-u³s. See CAESIUS.

CAESIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²(ka³-e²)-zi²(si²)-u³m(u³m). From *cæsius*, sky-blue, because of the bright-blue light of its vapor when it is heated to incandescence. Fr., *cæsium*, *césium*. Ger., *Cäsium*. A metallic element (symbol, Cs) discovered by Bunsen in 1860. It usually occurs in conjunction with rubidium in various minerals, but always in minute amount. It is univalent, and forms compounds analogous to those of potassium and rubidium and isomorphous with them. Combining weight, 132.5. [B, 3.]

CAESIUS (Lat.), adj. Se²(ka³-e²)-zi²(si²)-u³s(nu³s). Light-blue, grayish-blue, lavender-colored; as a n., an old name for glaucoma. [B, 19, 123; F.]

CAESO (Lat.), n. m. Se²(ka³-e²)-zo(so). Gen., *Cæson'is*. See CAESAR.

CAESPES (Lat.), n. m. Se²s'(ka³-e²s)-pez(pe²s). Gen., *cæs'pitis*. Fr., *gazon*. Ger., *Rasen*. A tuft; in botany, an agglomeration of leaves or branches springing from a common base and forming a dense, bushy mass. [B.]

CAESPITOSE, CAESPITOUS, adj's. Se²s'pi²-t-os, -u³s. Lat., *cæspitosus*. Ger., *rasig*, *rasenartig*, *rasenformig*. Tufted, forming or resembling a caespes. [B, 123.]

CAESULIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²z(ka³-e²s)-u²l(u²l)-i(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cæsulées*. Of De Candolle, Endlicher, and Reichenbach, a division of the *Heuleæ*, comprising the single genus *Cesulia*. [B, 170.]

CAESULINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²z(ka³-e²s)-u²l(u²l)-i²n'e²-e(a³-e²). See CAESULIÆ.

CAF, CAFA, n's. Old names for camphor. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CAFAL (Ar.), n. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAFAR, n. See CAF.

CAFARD (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa³r. The *Blatta orientalis*. [B, 81.]

CAFÉ (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa. Coffee. [B.]—*C. à la Sultane*. Coffee prepared from the entire fruit of the plant (seeds and pulp). [B, 173.]—*C. au lait*. Coffee with milk.—*C. bâtarde*. See *C. marron*.—*C. Bourbon*. The *Coffea borbonica*. [B, 173.]—*C. citrin*. An infusion of unroasted coffee; so called from its yellowish color. It has been used as an antiperiodic. [A, 301, 385; L, 107.]—*C. dé-cortiqué*. Coffee-seed from which the testa has been removed. [B, 121.]—*C. de gland*. See ACORN coffee.—*C. des bois*. In Guadeloupe, the *Leora americana*. [B, 121.]—*C. de Soudan*. See COLA.—*C. diable*. In French Guiana, the *Irancaua guianensis*. [B, 121.]—*C. du Soudan*. See COLA.—*C. en cerises*. Coffee-seed still surrounded with the testa and the pulp of the fruit. [B, 121.]—*C. en porche*. Coffee-seed from which the testa has not been removed. [B, 121.]—*C. français*. A common term for various substitutes for coffee, especially the seeds of *Astragalus creticus*, *Cicer arietinum*, *Arachis hypogæa*, *Galium aparine*, and barley. [A, 301; B, 19, 173.]—*C. marron*. In the Isle of Bourbon, the *Coffea mauritiana*; in Martinique, the *Coffea occidentalis*. [B, 19, 88, 121, 173.]—*C. Moka*. Mocha coffee. [B, 173.]—*C. turc*. The *Lupinus angustifolius*. [B, 121.]—*Fleurs de c.* The envelopes of the coffee-seed. [A, 301.]

CAFÉANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³-fa-a³n-ek. See CAFFEANIC ACID.

CAFÉATE (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-a³t. See CAFFEATE.

CAFÉDINE (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-i²d-en. See CAFFEIDINE.

CAFIER (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-i²-a. The coffee-tree (*Coffea*). [B, 121.]—*C. d'Arabie*. The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 121.]

CAFÉIFORME (Fr.), adj. Ka³-fa-i²-orm. Resembling an infusion of coffee. [L, 41.]

CAFEINA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²f(ka³f)-e²-i(e)-u³a³. See CAFFEINE.

CAFÉINE (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-en. See CAFFEINE.—Chlorhydrate de c. See CAFFEINE hydrochloride.

CAFÉINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³-fa-i²n-ek. Pertaining to coffee. [A, 385.] See CAFFEIC ACID.

CAFÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³-fa-ek. Derived from coffee; in pathology, caused by the abuse of coffee; as a n., a person affected with *caféisme* (q. v.). ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 187.]—Acide c. See CAFFEIC ACID.

CAFÉISME (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-izm. Chronic poisoning with coffee; characterized, according to Guelliot, by anemia, emaciation, insomnia or disturbed sleep, obstinate neuralgias, and in men, diminution or abolition of the sexual desire. [Guelliot, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap.," Dec. 15, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 187.]

CAFEL (Ar.), n. See CAFAL.

CAFÉONE (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-on. See CAFFEONE.

CAFÉTANNATE (Fr.), n. Ka³-fa-ta³n-a³t. A salt of caffeotannic acid. [L, 41.]

CAFÉTANNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³-fa-ta³n-ek. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

CAFFEA [U. S. Ph., 1870] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²f(ka³f)/fe²-a³. The seed of *Coffea arabica*. [B, 81.]—*Semen coffeæ*. See C.

CAFFEANIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}a^{2n}i^{2}k$. Fr., *acide caféanique*. An acid obtained from coffee, regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid. [B, 10, 81.]

CAFFEATE, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}at$. Fr., *cafféate*. Ger., *caffeesaures Salz*. A salt of caffeic acid.

CAFFÉE (Ger.), n. $Ka^{2f}fa$. Coffee. [B.]—**C'baum**. See COFFEA.—**C'gerbsäure**. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.—**C'ssäure**. See CAFFEIC ACID.—**C'saures Salz**. See CAFFEATE.—**C'surrogat**. A substitute for coffee.—**Eichelc'**. See ACORN coffee.

CAFFEELIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}e^{2}i^{2}k$. An acid derived from coffee; thought to be a product of oxidation. [B, 81.]

CAFFÉIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2f}(ka^{2f})fe(fe^{2})i^{2}a^{2}$. See CAFFEINE.

CAFFEIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-1}i^{2}k$. Lat., *acidum caffeicum*. Fr., *acide caféique*. Ger., *caffeesäure*. 1. Of Vlaanderen and Muldar, caffeotannic acid. 2. Of Hlasiwitz, a product, $C_6H_8O_{11}$, occurring as straw-colored crystals, formed by boiling caffeotannic acid with potash and neutralizing with sulphuric acid. [B, 81.]

CAFFEIDINE, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-1}d'en$. Lat., *cafféidina*. Fr., *cafféidine*. Ger., *Cofféidin*. A non-crystallizable alkaloid, $C_7H_{12}N_4O$, an oily liquid, readily soluble in water, obtained among other products by decomposing caffeine with potash or baryta. Its sulphate and hydrochloride and a compound with ethyl are known. [B, 3, 81, 270.]

CAFFEILIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}i^{2}i^{2}k$. An acid obtained from coffee; regarded as an oxidation product of caffeotannic acid. [B, 10.]

CAFFEINE, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}en$. Lat., *cafféina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cafféina* [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *cafféinum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *cafféina*. Fr., *cafféine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cofféin*, *Koffein*. It., *cafféina*. Sp., *cafféina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *theine* [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., Fr. Cod.], *methyltheobromine* [Fr. Cod.]; for purposes of dispensing, *guaranine* [Ger. Ph., Rnss. Ph.], *theobromine* [Ger. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2 + H_2O$, found in coffee, tea, maté, cola-nuts, and guarana; forming colorless or white, silky, acicular or prismatic crystals, odorless, of a faint bitter taste, sparingly soluble in water, somewhat more soluble in cold alcohol. Physiologically, it retards tissue-metamorphosis, contracts the blood-vessels, and heightens the reflex activity of the spinal cord; used in the treatment of poisoning with alcohol and opium, in paralytic migraine, and as an antispasmodic, diuretic, antiperiodic, and gastro-intestinal stimulant. [B, 81, 95.]—**C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de caféine*. Ger., *essigsäures Cofféin*. A salt, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, or, according to Tanret, only a mechanical mixture, of c. and acetic acid, forming acicular crystals. [Jour. de pharm., "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1882, p. 156 (B).]—**C. and sodium benzoate**. Fr., *benzoate de caféine et de soude* (ou *sodium*). Ger., *cafféinbenzoesäures Natron*. A double salt of benzoic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 48.5 per cent. of c., and dissolves in 5 parts of water. [Tanret (B, 270).]—**C. and sodium cinamate**. Fr., *cinamate de caféine et de soude* (ou *sodium*). Ger., *cafféinzinnmtsäures Natron*. A double salt of cinamic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 58.9 per cent. of c., and dissolves in 5 parts of water. [Tanret (B, 270).]—**C. and sodium salicylate**. Fr., *salicylate de caféine et de soude* (ou *sodium*). Ger., *cafféinsalicylsäures Natron*. A double salt of salicylic acid with c. and sodium. It contains 61 per cent. of c., and dissolves in from 3 to 4 parts of water. [Tanret (B, 270).]—**C. arsenate**. Fr., *arséniate de caféine*. Ger., *arsensäures Cofféin*. A salt of c. and arsenic acid; used as an antiperiodic. [B, 5.]—**C. citrate**. Lat., *cafféine citras* [Br. Ph.], *cafféinum citricum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *citrate de caféine*. Ger., *Cofféincitrat*, *citronensäures Cofféin*. It., *cittrato di cafféina*. Sp., *cittrato caféico* [Sp. Ph.] (*ó de caféina*). A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and citric acid; used, especially in the form of effervescent granules, as a remedy for migraine. [B, 3, 14, 95.]—**C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**. Fr., *chlorhydrate de caféine*. Ger., *salzsäures Cofféin*. A compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HCl + 2H_2O$, forming rhombic prisms. [B, 3.]—**C. hydroxylic**. Fr., *hydroxylic de caféine*. A compound analogous to ethoxy-caffeine (q. v.). [C. Paul, "Progr. méd.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 363.]—**C. lactate**. Fr., *lactate de caféine*. Ger., *milchsäures Cofféin*. A mixture (not a true chemical compound) of c. and lactic acid. [Tanret, "Jour. de pharm.," "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1882, p. 156 (B).]—**C. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de caféine*. Ger., *salpetersäures Cofféin*. A crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HNO_3 + H_2O$. [Biedermann, "Chem. Ztg.," 1883, 30; "Ann. di chim. appl.," Aug., 1883 (B).]—**C. platinumchloride**. Small yellow crystals, $(C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.HCl)_2PtCl_4$. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de caféine*. Ger., *Cofféinsulfat*, *schwefelsäures Cofféin*. Glistening acicular crystals, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.H_2SO_4$. [B, 3.]—**C. valerianate**. Lat., *cafféine valerianas*, *cafféinum valerianicum*. Fr., *valériante de caféine*. Ger., *Cofféinvalerianat*, *baldriansäures Cofféin*. A mixture (not a true salt) of c. and valerianic acid; said to be useful in hysterical vomiting and in whooping-cough. [B, 81.]—**Gold and c. chloride**. Yellowish Clamine, $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2.Hl + AuCl_3 + 2_2O$. [Biedermann, l. c. (B).]

CAFFÉONE, n. $Ka^{2f}fe^{2}on$. Fr., *cafféone*. Ger., *Cofféon*. The aromatic principle of roasted coffee, a brown oil, heavier than water, soluble in ether; said to increase the frequency of the cardiac pulsations in small doses, and to reduce it in large doses; also to cause drowsiness and sleep in mammals. [Boutron, Fremy (A, 301); Faragas, quoted in "Chicago Med. Rev.," June 15, 1882, p. 287; H. A. Hare, J. Marshall, "Med. News," Mar. 31, 1888, p. 337; L, 120.]

CAFFEOTANNIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}o^{-2}a^{2n}i^{2}k$. Fr., *acide cafféotannique*. Ger., *Caffeegerbsäure*. An amorphous, gum-like substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_{24}$, forming one of the chief constituents of coffee. On decomposition with potash, it produces protocathecinic acid. [B, 4, 81.]

CAFFEOTANNIN, **CAFFETANNIC ACID**, n's. $Ka^{2f}e^{-2}o^{-2}a^{2n}i^{2}n$, $-ta^{2n}i^{2}k$. See CAFFEOTANNIC ACID.

CAFFOLINE, n. $Ka^{2f}o^{-1}en$. A substance, $C_6H_9N_3O_2 = OH.C \text{---} N.CH_3$, formed by the action of baryta water or $H(CH_3)N.C \text{---} N \text{---} CO$ lead acetate on hypocaffeine; white prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

CAFFRE-BREAD, n. $Ka^{2f}fr'bre^{2}d$. The *Encephalartos Caffer* and some species of *Zamia*. [B, 275.]

CAFFRE-BUTTER, n. $Ka^{2f}r-bu^{2}t'u^{2}r$. The *Combretum butyrosium*. [B, 275.]

CAFFRÉE-MURICH (Hind.), n. The *Capsicum grossum*. [B, 172.]

CAFFURIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}u^{-1}ri^{2}k$. Fr., *acide cafurique*. A monobasic acid, forming efflorescent prismatic crystals, $C_6H_9N_3O_4 = HO.C(CO.OH) \text{---} N.CH_3$; a by-product in the preparation of hypocaffeine. [B, 3.]

CAFIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2f}i^{2}a^{2}$. See CAFÉIER.

CAFIL (Ar.), n. See CAFAL.

CAFIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2f}ek$. See CAFFEIC ACID.

CAFORA, **CAFOUR**, **CAFUR**, n's. Old names for camphor. [A, 322; Ruland, Johnson (A, 325); L, 77.]

CAFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2f}u^{2}r'ek$. See CAFFURIC ACID.

CAFURO, n. In the Celebes, the *Dioscorea bulbifera*. [B, 121.]

CAGARÈLE (Fr.), **CAGARELLE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^{2f}ga^{2}r'e^{2}l$. Languedoc names for the *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CAGARINHAS (Port.), n. $Ka^{2f}ga^{2}r'en'ya^{2}s$. The genus *Scolymus*. [B, 121.]

CAGARRINO, n. A Languedoc name for the *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 121.]

CAGASCAS, n. In the Philippines, the *Piper longum*. [B, 88.]

CAGASTRIC, adj. $Ka^{2f}g'a^{2}st'ri^{2}k$. Lat., *cagasticus*. Fr., *cagastrique*. Ger., *cagastrich*. Of, pertaining to, or caused by, cagastrium. [L, 41, 80.]

CAGASTRUM, n. Of Paracelsus a contagium or an acquired morbid matter giving rise to certain diseases, such as pleurisy, the plague, fever, etc. [A, 325; L, 84, 119.]

CAGATEIRA, n. In Brazil, the *Eugenia dysenterica*. [B, 121.]

CAGE, n. Kaj. In microscopy, see CELL and CHAMBER.—**C. thoracique** (Fr.). The bony walls of the thorax. [A, 385.]

CAGNEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{2f}n'yu^{2}$. Dog-legged; having the knees bent inward and the feet outward. [A, 301; E.]

CAGNOL (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2f}n'yo^{2}l$. An old term for the larynx. [L, 41.]

CAGNOSITÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2f}n'yo\text{-}se\text{-}ta$. The state of being *cagneux* (q. v.). [A, 385.]

CAGOSANGA, n. A Brazilian name for the *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*. [Chomel (B, 121).]

CAGOT (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2f}go$. A *crétin* (q. v.). [L, 107.]

CAGUA DE LA VÍBORA (Sp.), n. $Ka^{2f}gwa^{2}da\ la^{2} ve'\text{-}bo\text{-}ra^{2}$. See CAÑA DE LA VÍBORA.

CAGUE-SANGUE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2f}g\text{-}sa^{2}i^{2}$. An old name for dysentery. [L, 41, 109.]

CAHA, n. In Ceylon, the genus *Circuma*. [B, 88.]

CAHADE (Ar.), n. The *Teucrium polium*. [Dalechamp (B, 121).]

CAHIMITER (Fr.), **CAHIMITIER** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^{2f}e\text{-}me\text{-}ta\text{-}te\text{-}a$. The *Chrysophyllum canito*. [A, 385; B, 121, 173.]

CAHINCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2f}(ka^{2f})\text{-}hi^{2}n^{2}ka^{2}$. See CAINCA.

CAHINCATE, n. $Ka^{2f}hi^{2}n^{2}kat$. A salt of cahincic acid. [L, 109.]

CAHINCETIN, n. $Ka^{2f}hi^{2}n^{2}se^{2}t\text{-}i^{2}n$. Fr., *caïncétine*. A substance, $C_{22}H_{34}O_8$, formed by decomposing cahincic acid. [B, 81, 270.] Cf. CAHINCIC ACID.

CAHINCIC ACID, n. $Ka^{2f}hi^{2}n^{2}si^{2}k$. Fr., *acide caïncique*. Ger., *Caïncsäure*. A glucoside, $C_{40}H_{64}O_{18}$, having feebly acid properties, found in the root and especially the root-bark of *Chiococca racemosa*; white acicular crystals of a bitter taste, soluble with difficulty in water, more soluble in alcohol. Strong acids or alkalis decompose it into chioceocic acid and an uncrystallizable sugar, and their further action converts the former into cahincetin and sugar. [B, 81, 270.]

CAHINCIGENIN, n. $Ka^{2f}hi^{2}n^{2}si^{2}e^{2}n\text{-}i^{2}n$. Fr., *caïncigénine*. A substance, $C_{14}H_{24}O_6$, formed, along with butyric acid, by decomposing cahincetin with caustic potash. [B, 81.]

CAHINCIN, n. $Ka^{2f}hi^{2}n^{2}si^{2}n$. See CAHINCIC ACID.

CAHIOTA (Port.), n. $Ka^{2f}i^{2}o\text{-}ta^{2}$. The *Sechium edule*. [B, 19.]

CAHODINÉES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^{2f}o\text{-}den\text{-}a$. Of Bory, a family of inferior organisms, including *Nostoc*, *Batrachospermum*, *Chaetophora*, and other genera of *Algae* and *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CAHOUN-NUTS, n. pl. $Ka^{2f}hun'$. The fruit of *Attalea cohune*. [B, 19.]

CAHUA (Hind.), n. The *Pentaptera arjuna*. [B, 172.]

CAHUCHU, n. See CAOUTCHOUC.—**Amerikanische C.** (Ger.). The *Siphonia elastica*. [L, 80.]

CAHUCHUM, n. The *Siphonia elastica*. [Richard (B, 121).]

CAHUNA, n. A species of *Ilex*, used to adulterate *maté*. [B, 270.]

CAIAMA, n. The *Caryota urens*. [Oviedo (B, 121).]

CAIANNE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2 n$. A variety of olive. [B, 19.]
CAIATICA, n. In Brazil, the *Euphorbia capitata*. [B, 88.]
CAIDBEJA (Forskål), n. See FORSKALEA.
CAIEPUT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot pu^2$. See CAJUPUT.
CAIEU (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot yu^2$. A bulbous. [B, 121.]
CAI-GANA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Pimela alba*. [B, 121.]
CAIGUA, n. In Peru, the *Momordica pedata*. [B, 88.]
CAILEDRA, n. Fr., *cail-cédra*. The *Khaya senegalensis*. [B, 270.]
CAILEDRAIN, n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot se^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot in$. Fr., *cail-cédra*. A bitter resinous principle obtained from the *Khaya senegalensis*. [B, 270.]
CAILLÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3 \cdot y^a$. Curdled, coagulated; as a n., curdled milk or a precipitate resembling it in consistence. [L, 49.]
CAILLEBOT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot y^1 \cdot bo$. The *Viburnum opulus*. [L, 105.]
CAILLEBOTIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot y^1 \cdot bo \cdot ti^2 \cdot a$. The *Viburnum opulus*, var. *roseum*. [B, 173.]
CAILLEBOTTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot y^1 \cdot bot$. See CAILLEBOT.
CAILLEBOTTÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3 \cdot y^1 \cdot bo \cdot ta$. See CAILLÉ.
CAILLE-LAIT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot y^1 \cdot le^2$. The genus *Galium*. [B, 119.]—C.-l. blanc [Fr. Cod.]. The *Galium mollugo*. [B.]—C.-l. des marais. The *Galium palustre*. [B, 121.]—C.-l. jaune. The *Galium verum*. [B, 119.]—C.-l. roide. The *Galium rigidum*. [B, 121.]—C.-l. uligineux. The *Galium uliginosum*. [B, 121.]—C.-l. vrai. See C.-l. jaune.
CAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot y^1 \cdot ma^3 \cdot n^2$. Coagulation. [A, 385.]—C. du lait. An inflamed state of the mammary gland in lying-in women. [A, 385; L, 109.]
CAILLETTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot ye^2 t$. See ABOMASUM.
CAILLI (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot ye$. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 121, 173.]
CAILLOT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot yo$. A clot. [K.]
CAILLOU (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot yu$. Flint, pebble-stone. [A, 474.]—Liquore des c'x. Potassium water-glass, the *silicate de potasse dissous* of the Fr. Cod. [B.]
CAIMANS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot ma^3 \cdot n^2$. Of De Blainville, the alligators, a family of the *Emydosauria*. [L, 41, 180.]
CAÏMITE (Fr.), **CAÏMITIER** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot met$, $met \cdot i^2 \cdot a$. The *Chrysophyllum cainito*. [B, 121, 173.]
CAINANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3 \cdot en \cdot a^3 \cdot na^2$. From the Brazilian name. The *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 81.] See also CAINCA.—**Radix cainanæ**. The root of *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 81.]
CAIN-AND-ABEL, n. $Kan^2 \cdot a^2 \cdot nd \cdot a \cdot be^2 l$. The tubers of *Orchis latifolia*. [B, 275.]
CAINCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3 \cdot en \cdot ka^3$. From the South American name. The *Chiococca racemosa* and its root. [B, 270.]—**Brazilian c.-root**. See **Radix caincæ brasiliensis**.—**C'bitter** (Ger.), **C'säure** (Ger.). Cahninc acid. [B, 270; L, 81.]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). See **Radix caincæ brasiliensis**.—**Extractum caincæ**. See **Extrait alcoolique de cainca**.—**Radix caincæ brasiliensis**. Fr., *racine de cainca*. Ger., *brasilianische C'wurzel*, *Scineebeerenzurzel*. The root of *Chiococca densifolia* and *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 270.]
CAÏNCA [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot a^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot ka^3$. See CAINCA.—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. An extract made by digesting the root of *Chiococca anguifuga* with brandy and concentrating by distillation and evaporation. [B, 119.]—**Racine de c.** See **Radix caincæ brasiliensis**.
CAINCATE, n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot nk^2 \cdot at$. Fr., *caïncate*. A salt of cahninc acid. [L, 41.]
CAINCETIN, n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot se^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot n$. See CAHINCETIN.
CAINCIC ACID, n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot si^2 \cdot k$. See CAHINCIC ACID.
CAINCIGENIN, n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot si^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot in$. See CAHINCIGENIN.
CAINCIN, n. $Ka^3 \cdot i^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot si^2 \cdot n$. Fr., *caïncline*. See CAHINCIC ACID.
CAINITO, n. $Ka^3 \cdot en \cdot e \cdot to$. 1. The *Chrysophyllum c.* 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Chrysophyllum*. [B, 42, 121.]—C. *chrysophyllum* [Tussac]. See C. (1st def.).
CAIOUPOUTI, n. See CAJUPUT.
CAIOUS, n. The *Cassivium pomiferum*. [B, 88.]
CAIPA-SCHORA (Malay), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 172.]
CAI-QUONG (Chinese), n. The *Aralia chinensis*. [Loureiro (B, 121).]
CAIRATA (Tamil), n. The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B, 172.]
CAIRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot r$. The filamentous envelope of the cocconut. [B, 121, 173.]
CAIRINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot e \cdot ren$. See KAIRINE.
CAIRTEAL, n. The *Allium sativum*. [B, 88.]
CAISSE (Fr.), n. $Ke^2 s$. 1. A case, box, or chest. 2. The tympanum of the ear. 3. The quadrate bone. [D, 76; L, 43, 49.]—C. de Fallope, C. du tambour, C. du tympan. See TYMPANUM.
CAISSON (Fr.), n. $Ke^2 s \cdot o \cdot n^2$. A cart or wagon for carrying surgical supplies, etc., in military practice. [E.]—C. d'ambulant. A light wagon, containing only a few articles, and those strictly surgical. [A, 385.]—C. de pharmacie. A wagon for carrying dressings and medicaments. [A, 385.]—C. de réserve. See C. magasin.—C. léger. See C. d'ambulant.—C. magasin. A wagon provided with a store of surgical and pharmaceutical appliances

for distribution to the different divisions of an army. [A, 385.]—C. ordinaire. A c. d'ambulant containing also a few medicaments. [A, 385.]

CAITON (Ar.), n. The *Olea europæa*. [B, 88.]
CAJA, n. In Tahiti, the *Spondias lutea*. [B, 121.]
CAJAN (Fr.), n. $Ka^3 \cdot zha^3 \cdot n^2$. See CAJANUS.
CAJANEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3 \cdot ja^3 \cdot n^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot a^3 \cdot e^2$. A subtribe of leguminous plants, tribe *Phaseoleæ*, comprising *Cajanus*, *Rhynchosia*, etc. [B, 42.]
CAJANUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3 \cdot ja^3 \cdot n^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot s(n^2 \cdot s)$. From *catjan*, a native name. Fr., *cajan*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Cajaneæ*. [B, 42.]—C. *bicolor* [De Candolle]. See C. *indicus*.—C. *flavus* [De Candolle]. A variety of C. *indicus*. [B, 172.]—C. *indicus* [Sprengel]. The pigeon-pea (Hind., *toor*); a shrub indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated throughout the tropics. There are two varieties: 1. The C. *indicus a* (the C. *flavus* of De Candolle, the *Cytisus cajan* of Linnaeus), or no-eye pea, having a uniformly yellow vexillum. 2. The C. *indicus b* (the C. *bicolor* of De Candolle, the *Cytisus pseudo-cajan* of Jacquin), or Congo pea, with the vexillum yellowish within, purplish and veined without. The seeds, pigeon-peas, especially those of the first variety, are much used as an article of food. [B, 19, 172, 173.]
CAJAPUT, n. See CAJUPUT.
CAJAROU, n. The *Ipomœa umbellata*. [B, 121.]
CAJASEIRA, n. The *Spondias venulosa*. [B.]
CAJEPUT, n. $Ka^3 \cdot j^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot pu^2 t$. See CAJUPUT.—**Alcoolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus CAJUPUTI*.—**C'gelst** (Ger.). See *Spiritus CAJUPUTI*.—**C'öl** (Ger.). See OIL of CAJUPUT.—**Essence de c.** (Fr.). **Huile volatile de c.** (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. **Oil of c.** See OIL of CAJUPUT.
CAJEPUTENE, n. $Ka^3 \cdot j^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot pu^2 t \cdot en$. Fr., *cajeputène*. Ger., *Cajeputen*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of hyacinthine odor, boiling at from 160° to 165° C., obtained by distilling oil of cajuput over phosphoric anhydride. Two polymers are formed: *isocajeputene*, dense and boiling at 176° C.; and *paracajeputene*, a thick yellow oil showing a blue fluorescence. [B, 81, 270.]—C. hydrate. Fr., *hydrate de cajeputène*. Ger., *Cajeputenhydrat*. See CAJEPUTOL.
CAJEPUTOL, n. $Ka^3 \cdot j^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot pu^2 t \cdot o^2 l$. Syn.: *cajeputene hydrate*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16} \cdot H_2O = C_{10}H_{18}O$, forming the chief part of oil of cajuput, and also found in the oils of *Melaleuca ericifolia*, *Melaleuca linariifolia*, and *Eucalyptus oleosa*. It rotates the plane of polarization to the right. [B, 81, 270.]
CAJEPUTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3 \cdot (ka^3) \cdot j^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot pu^2 t \cdot pu^2 t \cdot tu^2 m$ (tu'm). See CAJUPUT.—**Fructus cajeputi**. Ger., *Cajeputsamen*. The ripe fruit of *Amomum grana Paradisi*. [B, 180.] See **CARNAMOMUM madagascariense**.—**Oleum cajeputi** [Ger. Ph.]. See OIL of CAJUPUT.—**Semen (seu Semina) cajeputi**. See *Fructus cajeputi*.
CAJEUNEAM (Malay), n. The *Eclipta erecta*. [B, 172.]
CAJOU (Malay), n. See CAJU and CACHOU.
CAJOUPUT, n. See CAJUPUT.
CAJU (Malay), n. Wood, also a tree. [B, 121.]—C. *adjaran*. The *Dolichandrone Rheedii*. [B, 121.]—C. *ager*. The *Aralia chinensis*. [B, 121.]—C. *api-apl*. A species of *Aricecchia* growing in India. [B, 121.]—C. *areng*. Of Rumphius, the wood of several kinds of *Diospyros*. [B, 121.]—C. *baradan*. Lat., *arbor radulifera*. Fr., *arbre des ripes*. An undetermined tree. The fruit is so hispid that it is used to grate with; the wood often contains the edible larva of some insect. [B, 121.]—C. *bessi*. Iron-wood, i. e., a species of *Metrosideros* and the genus *Baryzylum*. [B, 121.]—C. *boba* [Rumphius]. A large tree of Amboyna. A decoction of the seeds is used for fomentations. [B, 121.]—C. *caloway*. The *arbor spicularum* (q. v.), also a species of *Terminalia*. [B, 121.]—C. *cambinc*. A tree of the Moluccas. The bark is used for dysentery. [B, 88.]—C. *costuri*. Lit., musk-wood; a tree of Pegu, the root of which has a musk-like odor. [B, 121.]—C. *coutekka*. In Java, the *Aricecchia tomentosa*. [B, 121.]—C. *cuda*. 1. Of the Malays, the *Dolichandrone Rheedii*. 2. The *Excaccaria agallocha*. [B, 121.]—C. *iati* [Rumphius]. The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 121.]—C. *jawa*. The *Æschynomene (Agati) grandiflora*. [B, 121.]—C. *kilæ* [Rumphius]. The *Melaleuca minor*. [B, 121.]—C. *iapia*. The *lignum muscosum* of Rumphius; an undetermined tree of Amboyna. [B, 121.]—C. *lingoo* [Rumphius]. The *Pterocarpus indicus*. [B, 121.]—C. *lobé*. The *arbor fucum major* of Rumphius; an East Indian tree, probably a species of *Erythroyylon*. [B, 121.]—C. *maria*. The genus *Calophyllum*. [B, 121.]—C. *matta-buta*. See C. *cuda*.—C. *mera*. The *arbor rubra* of Rumphius; three different trees with red wood, probably species of *Eugenia*. [B, 121.]—C. *moni*. A species of *Murraya*. [B, 121.]—C. *puti*. Lit., white wood; the cajuput (*Melaleuca leucadendron*). [B, 121.]—C. *radja*. Of Rumphius, the *arbor regis* (q. v.); also the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 121.]—C. *sanga*. The *arbor vernicis* of Rumphius (q. v.); according to Lamarck, a species of *Terminalia*. [B, 121.]—C. *sawo*. A species of *Mimusops*. [B, 121.]—C. *sommot*. See C. *radja*.—C. *soulamoe*. The genus *Soulamea*. [B, 121.]—C. *sussu*. The *Cerbera manghas*. [B, 121.]—C. *tijammara* [Rumphius]. Two species of *Casuarina* growing in India. [B, 121.]—C. *ular*. The *lignum colubrinum* of Rumphius; according to Linnaeus, the *Strychnos colubrina*; according to Jussieu, the *Strychnos potatorum*. [B, 121.]
CAJUPUT, n. $Ka^3 \cdot j^2 \cdot u^2 \cdot pu^2 t$. For deriv., see CAJU-puti. Lat., *cajuputum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cajuputum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeput*. It., Sp., *caieput*. The *Melaleuca cajuputi* (seu minor) or the *Melaleuca leucadendron*. [B, 81.]—C. *oil*. See OIL of c.—C. *tree*. The *Melaleuca leucadendron*, the *Melaleuca minor*, and the *Oreodaphne californica*. [B, 19.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cajuputi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (seu *cajeputi* [Ger. Ph.]). Fr.,

essence de cajeput. Ger., *Cajeputöl*. A volatile oil derived from the leaves of *Melaleuca cajuputi* (or *Melaleuca leucadendron*); a limpid, green or bluish-green, neutral liquid, of a penetrating aromatic odor and a bitterish, camphoraceous taste, of a sp. gr. of from 0.914 to 0.930. It consists chiefly of cajeputol tinged green with copper or chlorophyll, and may be obtained colorless by rectification. Used internally and topically as an antispasmodic, anodyne, and stimulant in colic, cholera, dysmenorrhœa, rheumatism, earache, toothache, neuralgia, dyspnoea, and nervous vomiting, also employed in chronic skin diseases. [B, 81.]—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus CAJUPUTI*.

CAJUPUTENE, n. $Ka^2j'u^2-pu^2t-en$. See CAJEPUTENE.

CAJUPUTI, n. Of Adanson, the genus *Melaleuca*; of Rumphius, the *Melaleuca minor*. [B, 121.]

CAJUPUTOL, n. $Ka^2j'u^2-pu^2t-o^2l$. See CAJEPUTOL.

CAJUPUTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^2)-ju^2(yu^4)-pu^2(pu)/tu^2m-(tu^4m)$. See CAJUPUT.—**Oleum cajuputi**. See *Oil of CAJUPUT*.—**Spiritus cajuputi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolat de cajeput*. Ger., *Cajeputgeist*. A solution of 1 part (by volume) of oil of cajuput in 49 parts of rectified spirit. [B, 81.]

CAJUR (Hind.), n. The *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B, 172.]

CAK (Ar.), n. A disease allied to pellagra. [A, 385.]

CAKAY, n. A Calmuck name for the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88.]

CAKE, v. intr. Kak. Fr., *coller*, *se cailler*. To become "caked"; i. e., formed into a coherent mass (said of powders, exudations, etc.) or affected with lumpy induration (said of the mammary gland).

CAKE, n. Kak. Gr., $\pi\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *placenta*. Fr., *gâteau*, *bloc*. Ger., *Kuchen*. An agglomeration of matter rendered coherent by desiccation or pressure.—**C-meal**. Lat., *lini farina* [Br. Ph.]. The meal obtained by grinding linseed-oil cakes (the *placenta seminis lini* of the Ger. Ph.). [A, 247.]—**Embryonic c.** See *Fœtal PLACENTA*.—**FRUIT-c.** See *ÆTHALUM* (2d def.).—**Maternal c.** See *Uterine PLACENTA*.—**Oil-c.** A solid mass left after the expression of the oil from linseed, etc.—**Vascular c.** See *PLACENTA*.

CAKENAN, n. In Coromandel, the *Clitoria ternatea*. [B, 88.]

CAKILE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(ka^2k)-i^2(e)le(da)$. Gen., *caki'les*. Of Gärtner, a genus of cruciferous plants, tribe *Cakilineæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. ægyptiaca** [Tussac]. **C. americana** [Nuttall]. A species growing on the coasts of North America and in the West Indies; used like *C. maritima*. [B, 180.]—**C. domingensis** [Jussieu]. A West Indian species; used as an antiscorbutic. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. maritima** [Scopoli]. The sea-rocket; a species growing along the shores of the United States and Europe; reputed aperient, antiscorbutic, and diuretic. [B, 19, 84, 88, 180.]—**C. sinuatifolia** [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. domingensis*. [B, 173.]—**Herba c's**. The herb of *C. maritima*. [B, 180.]

CAKILEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^2k)-i^2(e)l'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Lomentaceæ* (*Synclisteæ*), comprising *Cakile* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CAKILIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^2k)-i^2(e)l'i^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. See CAKILINÆÆ.

CAKILINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(ka^2k)-i^2(e)l'i^2n'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *cakilinées*. Of De Candolle and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Cruciferae* (*Pleurorrhizæ*, *Lomentaceæ*, etc.), comprising *Cakile*, *Rapistrum*, and, according to De Candolle, *Chorispora*. According to Bentham and Hooker, who exclude *Chorispora*, it comprises also *Crambe*, *Erucaria*, and seven other genera. [B, 42, 170.]

CAKODYLE, n. $Ka^2k'o^2-d'i^2l$. See CAODYL.

CAL, n. An alchemical name for orpiment and for vinegar. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CAL (Fr.), n. Ka^2l . See CALLUS.—**C. bilatéral**, **C. définitif**, **C. d'interposition**. See *Permanent CALLUS*.—**C. mou**. See *Provisional CALLUS*.

CALA, n. The kernel of the nut of *Juglans regia*. [B, 88, 173.]

CALAB (Ar.), n. The *Lithospermum officinale*. [Dalechamps (B, 121).]

CALABA, n. The *Calophyllum c.* [B, 185.]—**C. balsam**, **C. resin**. See *Bourbon TACAMAHAC*.

CALABAR BEAN, n. $Ka^2l'a^3-ba^3r$ ben. See *PHYSOSTIGMA* (2d def.).

CALABARINE, n. $Ka^2l'a^3b'a^3r-en$. Fr., *calabarine*. Ger., *Calabarin*. An alkaloid contained in small quantities in the *Physostigma venenosum*; not yet obtained pure. In its general physiological action it seems to agree with strychnine. Some writers apply the name to eserine. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CALABARISATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l'a^3-ba^3r-e-za^3-si^2-o^2n^2$. The procedure of bringing a person or an animal under the influence of eserine. [A, 385.]

CALABASH, n. $Ka^2l'a^3-ba^3sh$. Fr., *calebasse*. A gourd, also the *Crescentia cujete*. [A, 385; B, 185.]—**C-nutmeg**. The *Monodora myrsitica*. [B, 19.]—**C-tree**. Fr., *calebassier*. The *Crescentia cujete*. [B, 75.]—**Sweet c.** The *Passiflora maliformis*. [B, 19.]

CALABAZA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l'a^3-ba^3r'th^2a^3$. The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 88.]—**C. larga**. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 88.]

CALABAZILLA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l'a^3-ba^3r-th^2e'l'ya^3$. In California, the *Cucurbita perennis*. [B, 66.]

CALABEJA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l'a^3-ba^3h'a^3$. See *C. CINCHONA BARK*.

CALABURE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l'a^3-bu^3r$. The genus *Muntingia*. [B, 173.]—**C. soyeux**. The *Muntingia calabura*. [B, 173.]

CALABUR-TREE, n. The *Muntingia calabura*. [B, 185.]

CALAC, n. See KALAPA.

CALADANA (Hind.), n. The *Pharbitis nil*. [B, 172.]

CALADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-a^2(d)a^2d-i^2(e)^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caladiées*. Of Schott, Endlicher, Reichenbach, and Kunth, a tribe of the *Araceæ* (*Androgyanthæ*), comprising the subtribes *Colocasieæ* and *Philodendreeæ*; of Lindley, nearly the same as the *Colocasieæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170.]

CALADIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-a^2(d)^2-i^2(e)^2m^2(u^4m)$. Fr., *caladion*. Of Ventenat, a genus of araceous plants of the tribe *Colocasieæ*, of Engler and of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. acre** [R. Brown]. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. η acre. [B, 216.]—**C. aquatile** [Rumphius]. The *C. esculentum*. [B, 173.]—**C. arborescens** [Ventenat]. Probably the *Montrichardia arborescens*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. auritum** [Willdenow]. The *Syngonium auritum*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. bicolor** [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Arum bicolor* [Aiton]. A Brazilian species having many varieties. The tuberous rhizome of one variety (the *C. pœcile* of Ventenat, the *Arum pœcile* of Schott) is edible; other varieties are said to be cathartic and anthelmintic. [B, 173, 180; Engler (B, 216, 245); L, 49.]—**C. cochinchinense** [Loureiro]. The *Cassytha aphylla*. [B, 173.]—**C. colocasioides** [Brongniart]. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *Fontanesii*. [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. edule** [Meyer]. The *Xanthosoma edule*. [B, 216.]—**C. esculentum**. Of Linnaeus, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. α ; of Ventenat, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. ϵ esculenta. [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. giganteum** [Blume]. The *Colocasia indica*. [B, 216.]—**C. glycyrrhizum** (sic) [Frazer]. The *Allocasia macrorrhiza* (see Supplement). [B, 216.]—**C. macrorrhizon** [Ventenat]. The *banganga nargan* of North Queensland. The rhizome, which is rich in starch, is cooked and eaten by the natives. [B, 121.]—**C. metallicum**. The *Allocasia indica*, var. β *metallica* (see Supplement). [B, 216.]—**C. nymphæefolium** [Ventenat]. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. ζ *nymphæifolia*. [B, 216.]—**C. odoratum**, **C. odorum**. The *Allocasia macrorrhiza* (see Supplement). [B, 216.]—**C. ovatum** [Ventenat]. The *Lagenandra foenicaria*. [B, 216.]—**C. pallidivernum**. The *C. bicolor*, var. *pœcile*. [B, 216.]—**C. petiolatum** [Hooker]. More properly regarded as a species of *Anchomanes*. The tuberous rhizomes are said to be poisonous when raw. [B, 19; Engler (B, 216).]—**C. pœcile**. The *C. bicolor*, var. *pœcile*. [B, 216.]—**C. sagittifolium**. Of Sieber, one of the varieties of *C. bicolor*; of Sprengel and Ventenat, the *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. [Engler (B, 216).]—**C. seguinum** [Willdenow, Ventenat]. The *Dieffenbachia seguine*. [B, 216.]—**C. utile**. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. [B, 216.]—**C. violaceum**. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. γ *Fontanesii*. [B, 216.]—**C. virginicum** [Hooker]. The *Peltandra undulata*. [B, 216.]—**C. xanthorrhizon** [Willdenow]. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. [B, 216.]

CALAE, CALAEM, CALAEMUM, n's. Alchemical names for a variety of Indian tin capable of transmutation by heat into a sort of cerussa, and by cementation into silver. [A, 325.]

CALAF, n. According to Prosper Alpinus, an Arabic name for the *Salix ægyptiaca* of Forskål, which is probably a species of *Elaeagnus*. The flowers furnish a medicinal water called *macchala-laf*, esteemed as an aphrodisiac, antiseptic, and cordial, and used in the treatment of pestilential fevers. [B, 121; L, 49.]

CALAFUR (Pers.), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B, 88.]

CALAGANSA (Malay), n. The genus *Cleome*. [B, 121.]

CALAGERI, n. The *Vernonia anthelmintica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALAGIRAH, n. In India, the *Nigella indica*. [B.]

CALAGUALA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l-a^3-gwa^3l'a^3$. From the Peruvian name. The *Polypodium c.* [Ruiz], the *Polypodium crassifolium* [Linnaeus], and certain other ferns; used as diuretics. [B, 119, 270.]—**Calagualæ radix**, **C'wurzel** (Ger.), **Radix calagualæ**. The rhizome of *Polypodium c.* [B, 92.]

CALAGUELLA, CALAGULA, CALAHUALA, CALAHULA, n's. See CALAGUALA.

CALAI-TCHERI, n. In Coromandel, the *Cesalpinia bonduc*. [B, 88, 121.] Cf. KALICHIKAI.

CALALOS, n. The *Lactarius torminosus*. [B, 173.]

CALALU, n. In the West Indies, the genus *Phytolacca*. [B, 19.]—**Branched c.** The *Solanum nodiflorum*. [B, 19.]—**Green c.** The *Euxolobus viridis*. [B, 19.]—**Prickly c.** The *Amarantus spinosus*. [B, 19.]—**Small-leaved c.** The *Euxolobus caudatus*. [B, 19.]—**Spanish c.** The *Phytolacca octandra*. [B, 19.]

CALAMAC, n. In Madagascar, the *Phaseolus lunatus*. [B, 121.]—**C. be**. A species of *Dolichos*. [B, 121.]—**C. helic**. The *Dolichos scarabæoides*, now referred to *Cajanus*. [B, 121.]

CALAMAGROSTÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-a^2m(a^3m)-a^2g(a^3g)-ro^2st(rost)^2-e^2(e^3-e^2)$. Of Koch, a division of grasses (*Loxanthææ*), comprising *Calamagrostis* and *Baldingera*. [B, 170.]

CALAMAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-a^2m(a^3m)-a^2g(a^3g)-ro^2st(rost)^2$. Gen., *calamagrostis* (*-cos*, *-is*). From *καλαμος*, a reed, and *ἀγροστis*, grass. Fr., *calamagrostide*. Of Roth, a genus of grasses of the tribe *Agrostææ* (*Agrostideæ*), subtribe *Eragrostææ*. [B, 42; Hackel (B, 245).]—**C. arenaria** [Roth]. The *Psamma arenaria*. [B.]—**C. arundinacea** [Roth]. The *Deeyuria silvatica*. [B, 188.]—**C. colorata** [Sibthorp]. The *Phalaris arundinacea*. [B, 188.]—**C. epigeios [Linnaeus, Roth]. Syn.: *Arundo intermedia*. A species growing in temperate regions throughout the world. [B, 188; Hackel (B, 245); B, 275.]—**C. lagurus** [Koeler]. The *Imperata arundinacea*. [B, 173.]—**C. lanceolata**. Ger., *Wiesenrohr* (1st def.), *Riethgras* (1st def.). Syn.: *C. ramosa* (1st def.), *Arundo c.* (seu *canescens*) (1st def.). 1. Of Roth, a species with several culms springing from a creeping rhizome, growing in swampy meadows in Europe; identified by some with *Stipa c.* The root, stalks, leaves, and flowers (*radix, stipites, folia, et flores arundinis c.*) were formerly used as a diuretic. 2. The *C. epigeios*. [B, 173, 180, 188, 270.]—**C. neglecta**. The *Deeyuria neglecta*. [B, 188.]—**C. nigricans** [Mérat]. A variety of *Phragmites communis*. [B.]—**C. pyramidalis**. The *Deeyuria silvatica*. [B, 173.]—**C. ramosa**. The *C. lanceolata* (1st def.). [B, 188.]—**C. silvatica** [Beau-**

vois]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica*. [B, 188].—*C. stricta*. The *Deyeuxia neglecta*. [B, 188].—*C. variegata* [Withering]. The *Phalaris arundinacea*. [B, 173].—*C. villosa* [Gmelin]. The *Deyeuxia silvatica*. [B, 173, 188.]

CALAMANDER-WOOD, n. $Ka^2l(a^2m) \cdot a^2nd \cdot u^2r \cdot wu^4d$. The wood of *Diospyros quæsitata* and *Diospyros oppositifolia*. [B, 19.]

CALAMANDRINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot a^2n(a^3n) \cdot dri(dre) \cdot na^2$. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B, 121, 180.]

CALAMANDRINIÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^3 \cdot ma^3n^2 \cdot dra^2n \cdot i^2 \cdot a$. In the south of France, the genus *Teucrium*. [B, 121.]

CALAMARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot ri^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising *Scirpus*, *Carex*, *Eriophorum*, *Cyperus*, and *Schenus* (all now included in the *Cyperaceæ*), also, according to a later classification, *Sparganium* and *Typha*, which make up the modern order *Typhaceæ*. Succeeding authors added to the *C.* other genera of the *Cyperaceæ* and the genus *Restio* of the *Restiaceæ*, and Wahlenberg divided the *C.* into the *Cyperaceæ* and *Typhineæ*. 2. Of Batsch, a division of the *Culmaceæ*, including *Calamus*, *Orontium*, *Typha*, and *Sparganium*. 3. Of Endlicher, a class of the *Acrobrya protophyta*, comprising the orders *Equisetaceæ* and *Calamiteæ*, to which Unger added the *Asterophyllitæ*. Cf. *EQUISETINÆ*. [B, 170.]

CALAMARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot a^2r(a^3r) \cdot i^2d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A family of the *Ophidia*. [L, 270.]

CALAMARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot a^2r(a^3r) \cdot l(i^2) \cdot e^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. An order of the *Equisetinæ*, including only fossil genera which differed from the *Equisetaceæ* in having fibro-vascular bundles that developed by exogenous growth. [B, 75.]

CALAMARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot a^2r(a^3r) \cdot l(i^2) \cdot i^2d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A family of the *Ophidii colubriformes*. [L, 121.]

CALAMARY, n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot a \cdot ri^2$. From *calamarius*, pertaining to a pen. The cuttle-fish; in the pl., *calamaries*, see *TEUTHIDÆ*. [L.]

CALAMBÁ, CALAMBAC, CALAMBAK, CALAMBAR, CALAMBE, n's. See *ALOES-WOOD*.—*Faux calambac* (Fr.). The wood of *Excoecaria agallocha*. [B, 121.]

CALAMBOUC (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot buk$. See *Faux CALAMBAC*.

CALAMBOUR, CALAMBOURG, CALAMBOUX (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot bur, -burg, -bu$. See *CALAMBAC*.

CALAMBRE (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot bra$. An Almaden term for a form of mercurial poisoning characterized by tremor, convulsions, and pain. [A, 301.]

CALAMBRISTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot brest$. A person affected with calambre. [L, 41.]

CALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot e^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. Fr., *calamées*. Of Kunth and succeeding authors, a section or tribe of palms, comprising *Calamus*, *Ceratolobus*, *Plectocoma*, *Zalacca*, *Metroxylon*, *Raphia*, *Mauritia*, and *Lepidocaryæ*. The last three genera are excluded by Bentham and Hooker and by Drude, who make the *C.* a subtribe of the tribe *Lepidocaryææ* [Bentham and Hooker] or of the tribe *Metroxyleæ*, suborder *Lepidocaryineæ* [Drude]. [B, 42, 170, 188; Drude (B, 245).]

CALAMEDON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot e(a) \cdot do^2n$. Fr., *καλαμῆδών*. Fr., *calamedon*. An old name for an oblique fracture of a bone. [A, 301, 322, 325; E.]

CALAMÉES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2l \cdot a^3 \cdot ma$. See *CALAMEÆ*.

CALAMENDRIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^3 \cdot ma^3n^2 \cdot dri^2 \cdot a$. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B, 173.]

CALAMENT (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^3 \cdot ma^3n^2$. The genus *Calamintha*; of the Fr. Cod., the *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 19].—*C. de montagne*, *C. des montagnes*, *C. ordinaire*. The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 119, 173].—*Petit c. des montagnes*. The *Calamintha nepeta*. [B, 173.]

CALAMIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2d \cdot ez(e^2)s$. Fr., *calamides*. A family of polyps having a reed-shaped body. [L, 41.]

CALAMIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2f^2e^2r \cdot u^3s$. From *calamus* (= κάλαμος), a reed, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *calamifère*. Having reed-like appendages. [L, 41.]

CALAMIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *calamiformis* (from *calamus*, a reed, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calamiforme*. Reed-shaped. [L, 41.]

CALAMINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i(e) \cdot na^3$. See *CALAMINE*; in the pl., *Calaminæ*, of Griffith, the *Calamææ* of Kunth and the *Lepidocaryinæ* of Martius. [B, 121].—*C. preparata* [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Prepared (finely powdered and calcined) calamine, consisting mainly of oxide of zinc. [B].—*Ceratum calaminæ* [U. S. Ph., 1850]. Calamine cerate; made by melting together 1 lb. of lard and 3 oz. of yellow wax, and adding 3 oz. of calamine. [B, 5.]

CALAMINARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2n \cdot a(a^3) \cdot ri^2s$. Fr., *calaminare*. Of or pertaining to calamine. [B, 119.] See *LAPIS c.*

CALAMINE, n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot en$. Lat., *calamina*, *lapis calaminaris* (1st def.). Fr., *calamine*. Ger., *Galmei* (1st def.), *Calamin* (2d def.). 1. A native silicate of zinc containing iron oxide, calcium carbonate, and alumina. 2. An alkaloid obtained from *Acorus calamus*. [B, 119, 270].—*Cerate of c.* See *Ceratum CALAMINÆ*.—*Prepared c.* See *CALAMINA preparata*.

CALAMINT, n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2nt$. See *CALAMINTHA*.—**Common c.** The *Calamintha officinalis*. [L, 84].—**Field c.** The *Calamintha acinos*. [B, 19, 275].—**Hedge-c.** The *Calamintha clinopodium*. [B, 19].—**Mountain c.** The *Calamintha grandiflora*. [L, 84, 94].—**Spotted c.** The *Calamintha nepeta*. [L, 94].—**Water-c.** The *Calamintha palustris*. [L, 94.]

CALAMINTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2n \cdot ta^3$. See *CALAMINTHA*.

CALAMINTH, n. $Ka^2l \cdot a^2m \cdot i^2nth$. See *CALAMINT*.

CALAMINTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2n \cdot tha^3$. Gr., *καλαμίνθη*. Fr., *calament*. Ger., *Bergminze*, *Bergminze*. Calamint; of Tournefort and Mönch, a genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Satureineæ*. [B, 215].—**C. acinos**. Syn.: *Thymus acinos*, *Acinos vulgaris*. Basil-thyme, field- (or stone-) basil, field-calamint; a European species; aromatic and formerly esteemed as a remedy for melancholy. [B, 19, 275].—**C. agrestis**. See *C. nepeta*.—**C. aquatica**. The *Mentha arvensis*. [B, 180].—**C. arvensis** [Lamarck]. See *C. acinos*.—**C. clinopodium** [Bentham]. Syn.: *Clinopodium vulgare* [Linnaeus]. Hedge-calamint, horse-thyme, basil-weed, field- (stone-) or wild basil; an aromatic herb. [B, 19, 215, 275].—**C. grandiflora** [Mönch]. Ger., *grossblüthige Bergminze*. Syn.: *Melissa grandiflora* [Linnaeus], *Thymus grandiflorus* [Scopoli]. A perennial European species. The herb, formerly official as *herba calaminthæ præstantioris*, was used like the mints. [B, 180].—**C. hederacea** [Scopoli]. **C. humilior**. The *Glechoma hederaceum*. [B, 173, 180].—**C. incana** [Reichenbach]. Syn.: *Thymus incana* [Silbthorp]. A species growing in southern Europe, resembling *C. nepeta*, together with which it has been regarded as the *καλαμίνθη* of Dioscorides. [B, 180].—**C. magniflora**, **C. magno flore**, **C. menthaefolia**, **C. montana**, var. *a* [Lamarck]. See *C. officinalis*.—**C. nepeta** [Link]. Fr., *petit calament*. Ger., *Poleibergminze*, *katzenninzenartige Bergminze*. Syn.: *Melissa* [Linnaeus] (see *Thymus* [Scopoli]) *nepeta*. Field-calamint, field-balm, basil-thyme; a perennial species growing in southern and western Europe, resembling *C. grandiflora*. The herb—*herba melissæ nepetæ* (see *calaminthæ agrestis*, see *calaminthæ pulegii odore*)—has a burning, aromatic taste and a strong odor like that of pennyroyal, but more repulsive; formerly used like *C. officinalis*. [B, 19, 180, 215].—**C. officinalis** [Mönch]. Fr., *calament* [Fr. Cod.], *calament ordinaire*. Ger., *gebräuchliche Bergminze* (oder *Bergmelisse*). Sp., *calaminta* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *Melissa c.* [Linnaeus], *Thymus c.* [De Candolle]. Medicinal calamint, field-balm; a European species resembling *C. nepeta*. The herb—*herba calaminthæ* (see *calaminthæ vulgaris*, see *mentha calaminthæ*, see *mentha montana*)—is highly aromatic, and was formerly employed as an excitant and nerve and used as a condiment. [B, 119, 180, 270].—**C. parviflora** [Lamarck]. The *C. nepeta*. [B, 173].—**C. præstantior**. The *C. grandiflora*. [B, 180].—**C. pulegii odore**. The *C. nepeta*. [B, 173, 180].—**C. trichotoma**. See *C. nepeta*.—**C. vulgaris**. The *C. officinalis* and the *Nepeta cataria*. [B].—**Herba calaminthæ**. The herb of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119].—**Herba calaminthæ agrestis**. The herb of *C. nepeta*. [B, 180].—**Herba calaminthæ aquaticæ**. The herb of *Mentha arvensis*. [B, 180].—**Herba calaminthæ humilioris**. The herb of *Glechoma hederaceum*. [B, 180].—**Herba calaminthæ montana**. The herb of *C. officinalis*. [B, 180].—**Herba calaminthæ præstantioris**. The herb of *C. grandiflora*. [B, 180].—**Herba calaminthæ pulegii odore**. The herb of *C. nepeta*. [B, 180].—**Herba calaminthæ vulgaris**. The herb of *C. officinalis* and that of *Nepeta cataria*. [B, 180.]

CALAMINTHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2n \cdot the(th)a$. Gen., *calaminthes*. See *CALAMINTHA*.

CALAMINTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2st \cdot ru^3m$. (ru³m). From *καλαμῆς*, a curling-iron. A row of curved, spiny bristles on the upper surface of the tarsi of the fourth pair of legs in certain spiders, serving to twine the silk. [A, 385; L, 121.]

CALAMITA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i(e) \cdot ta^3$. From *καλαμῆς*, a lamed reed for catching birds. Fr., *calamite*. 1. See *AIMANT blanc*. [L, 84]. 2. The *Bufo c.* [A, 385].—**C. alba**. See *C.* (1st def.).

CALAMITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot i^2t(et) \cdot e^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. From *Calamites* (= κάλαμῆς), one of the genera. Fr., *calamitées*. Of Unger, Endlicher, and others, an order of fossil *Equisetaceæ*; apparently equivalent to the *Calamariææ*. [B, 170.]

CALAMOCHNUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot o^2k(o^2ch) \cdot nu^3s(nus)$. From *κάλαμος*, a reed, and *χνόος*, down. See *ADARCE*.

CALAMODENDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot de^2n \cdot dre^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. From *Calamodendron*, one of the genera. A family of fossil plants having jointed branches. [B, 121.]

CALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot a^2m(a^3m) \cdot u^3s(uts)$. Gr., *κάλαμος*. Fr., *canne aromatique* (2d def.). Ger., *Halm* (1st def.), *Kalmus* (3d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a reed or cane, also a pen. See *C. scriptorius*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome of *Acorus c.* 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of palms of the subtribe *Calamææ*. 4. In structural botany, a culm. 5. The quill portion of a feather. [B, 5, 42, 113, 123; Drude (B, 245); L, 14].—**Ætheroleum calaminæ**. See *Oil of c.*—**C. albus** [Persoon]. See *C. rudentum*.—**C. alexandrinus**. See *C. asiaticus*.—**C. aromaticus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acorus c.*—**C. aromaticus asiaticus** (see *verus*), **C. asiaticus**. Syn.: *Acorus asiaticus* (see *indicus*, see *gramineus*). A drug formerly imported from the East in the form of cylindrical pieces 6 in. long, as thick as a quill, reddish externally, filled with a white pith; considered by Guibourt to be the stem of a species of *Gentiana* akin to *Gentiana chirayta*. [B, 119].—**C. draco** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Dæmonorops draco* [Blume]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) growing in Sumatra and the Moluccas. The concrete juice of the fruit-pulp constitutes the best sort of dragon's blood. [B, 245, 270]. See *SANTALIS draconis*.—**C. erectus** [Roxburgh]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) indigenous to Silhet, where the seeds are used as a substitute for the betel-nut. [B, 172].—**C. extensus**. A climbing Silhet species of *C.* (3d def.). [B, 172].—**C. fasciculatus** [Roxburgh]. The rattan-cane; a Bengal species of *C.* (3d def.). One of the varieties is used like *C. rotang*. [B, 172].—**C. niger** [Willdenow]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) used like *C. rotang*. [B, 270].—**C. odoratus**. 1. The *Andropogon schœnanthus*. 2. The *C. asiaticus*. [B, 19, 119].—**C. oil**. See *Oil of c.*—**C. petraeus** [Willdenow]. A species of *C.*

(3d def.) regarded by Duchesne as comprising *C. rotang* and *C. Scipionum*. [B, 173].—*C. rotang* [Linnaeus], *C. Roxburghii* [Griffith]. The rattan-cane (the *Isperu-tsjurel* of Rheede) ; a species of *C.* (3d def.) growing in India. The young shoots and the pulp surrounding the seeds are eaten. [B, 172].—*C. rudentum* [Loureiro]. The cable-cane ; a Molucca species of *C.* (3d def.) furnishing a variety of rattan. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180].—*C. Scipionum* [Loureiro]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) indigenous to Sumatra and the neighboring East Indies, with a much thicker stem than *C. rotang*, furnishing the so-called Malacca cane. [B, 19, 172, 173].—*C. scriptorius*. Fr., *plume à écrire*. Ger., *Schreibfeder*. The lower extremity of the fourth ventricle of the brain, terminating in a point resembling that of a pen ; bounded laterally by the diverging posterior pyramids. [I, 6 ; K, 1].—*C. strictus* [Blume]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) furnishing a variety of rattan. [B, 270].—*C. vernis*. 1. Of Loureiro, a species of *C.* (3d def.) growing in the Moluccas and in Cochín-China, used like *C. rotang*. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *Acorus c.* ; also, according to some, the *nard*. [B, 38, 119, 172].—*C. viminalis* [Loureiro]. A species of *C.* (3d def.) employed like *C. rotang*. [B, 19, 270].—*C. vulgaris*. The *Acorus c.* [B, 119].—*C. zalacca* [Willdenow]. See *ZALACCA*.—*Confectio* (seu *Conserva*) *calami*. Fr., *consève de roseau aromatique*. A preparation, formerly official, made by mixing the pulp of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* with sugar and evaporating to a suitable consistence. [B, 119].—*Essentia calami* (seu *calami aromatici*). See *Tinctura calami*.—*Extractum calami* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmusextrakt* [Ger. Ph.]. Extract of *c.* ; made by exhausting the bruised rhizome of *Acorus c.* with a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 3 of water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract. [Ger. Ph. (A, 247)].—*Extractum calami fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'acore vrai*. Ger., *flüssiges Kalmusextrakt*. Fluid extract of *c.* ; made by packing 25 oz. (av.) of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in No. 60 powder firmly in a percolator, then adding enough alcohol to saturate it and leave a layer above it, macerating for forty-eight hours with the lower aperture closed, exhausting by percolation with the gradual addition of alcohol, reserving the first 2½ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, which is then dissolved in the reserved portion, and enough alcohol added to make 24 fl. oz. of the product. [U. S. Ph. (A, 247)].—*Infusum calami*. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrolé*) *de roseau aromatique*. A strained infusion of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in boiling water ; formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 119].—*Oil of c.* Lat., *oleum* (seu *æthereolum*) *calami*, *oleum calami æthereum*. Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *ätherisches Kalmusöl*. A volatile oil obtained from the rhizome of *Acorus c.* ; formerly official in a number of pharmacopœias. [B, 10, 119].—*Oleosaccharum calami*. Fr., *oléosucré de roseau aromatique*. A preparation, formerly official, made by triturating 24 drops of oil of *c.* with 1 oz. of sugar. [B, 119].—*Oleum calami*, *Oleum calami æthereum*. See *Oil of c.*—*Radix calami* (seu *calami aromatici*, seu *calami odorati*, seu *calami veri*, seu *calami vulgaris*). Rhizoma *calami* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *racine* (ou *rhizome*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmuswurzel*. The rhizome of *Acorus c.* [B, 119, 180, 205, 270].—*Spiritus calami*. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de roseau aromatique*. A preparation made by distilling the rhizome of *Acorus c.* with alcohol. [B, 119].—*Sweet c.* The *Acorus c.* ; of Exodius, said to be a species of *Andropogon*. [B, 19].—*Syrup of c.* Fr., *sirup de roseau aromatique*. An old preparation made by infusing 6 oz. of citron-rind in 41 oz. of apple-juice, and adding a clarified decoction made by boiling down to one half a mixture of 18 oz. each of apple-juice and the rhizome of *Acorus c.* and 72 oz. of water, adding 2 handfuls of the flowers of *Tussilago farfara*, expressing, and adding 12 oz. of sugar and 36 oz. of honey. [Sard. Ph., 1773 (B, 119)].—*Tinctura calami* (Ger. Ph.). Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de roseau aromatique*. Ger., *Kalmustinktur*. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of the rhizome of *Acorus c.* in 5 parts of dilute alcohol. Similar preparations were formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 119].—*Tinctura calami composita*. Fr., *teinture de roseau aromatique composée*. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of the rhizome of *Acorus c.*, 1 part each of zedoary and ginger, and 2 parts of green oranges in 36 parts of alcohol, and filtering ; official in several old pharmacopœias. [B, 119].



THE CALAMUS ROTANG. [A, 327.]

or resembling the *Calandra* ; as a n., in the pl., see *CALANDRÉIDE*. [L, 41].

CALANDRINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2n(a^3n)-dri^2l-i(iz)^1e^2-e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *calandriniées*. A tribe of portulacaceous plants, including the genus *Calandrinia*. [B, 38].

CALANDRITE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3l-a^3n^2-dret$. See *CALANDRÉIDE*.

CALANDRITINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2n(a^3n)-dri^2l-i(e)^1ne(na^2e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Alaudidæ*. [L, 221.]

CALANDRÉIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2n(a^3n)-dre^1(dro^2e^2)-i^2d-e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *calandrées*. A group of the *Curculionidæ*. [Schoenherr (L, 180).]

CALANGE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3l-a^3n^2zh$. The *Acorus calamus*. [A, 385.]

CALANTHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2n(a^3n)-the(tha)$. Gen., *calanthes*. Of R. Brown, a genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendree*, subtribe *Cœlogymnæ*. [B, 42].—*C. veratrifolia* [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Limodorum veratrifolium* [Willdenow]. A species indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used topically for subcutaneous œdema and internally for chronic diarrhoea. [B, 180.]

CALANTHIDÆ [Lindley]. **CALANTHIDÆÆ** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2n(a^3n)-thi^2d-e(a^3e^2)$. A tribe or section of orchids (*Vandæ* [Lindley]), comprising *Calanthe*, etc. [B, 170.]

CALANTHIQUE (Fr.), **CALANTIQUE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3l-a^3n^2-tek$. An agaric having a white pileus. [B, 38.]

CALAPITE, n. Ka^2l-a^2p-it . See *Vegetable BEZOAR*.

CALAPITO, n. The *Teucrium iva*. [L, 105.]

CALÂPNATH (Hind.), n. The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B, 172.]

CALAPPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2p(a^3p)-pi^2d-e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *calappes, calappiens*. A family of the *Brachyura*, including the genus *Calappa*. [L, 41, 240, 392.]

CALAPPITE, n. Ka^2l-a^2p-it . See *Vegetable BEZOAR*.

CALASAYA, n. $Ka^3l-a^3-sa^3-ya^3$. See *CALISAYA*.

CALATHIANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2th(a^3th)-i^2-a(a^3)-na^2$. The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 19, 38.]

CALATHIDE (Fr.), n. Ka^3l-a^3-ted . See *CALATHIDIUM*.

CALATHIDIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thi^2d-i^2-fior(u^3s(n^4s))$. From *calathidium* (q. v.), and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *calathidiflore*. Having flowers in calathidia (said of the involucre in the *Compositæ*). [B, 1.]

CALATHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thi^2d-i^2-u^3m(u^3m)$. From *καλαθίς*, a little basket. Fr., *calathide* [Mirbel]. Ger., *Körbchen, Blütenkorb*. The flower-head of the *Compositæ* ; a capitulum (q. v.). [B, 1, 123.]

CALATHIFORM, **CALATHINE**, adj's. $Ka^2l-a^2th^1-i^2-fo^2-rm$, $ka^2l-a^2th-i^2-n$. Lat., *calathianus, calathinus, calathiformis* (from *calathus* [= *καλαθος*], a basket, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calathin*. Ger., *korbformig, napfförmig*. In botany, having the shape of a nearly hemispherical cup, also patelliform. [B, 19, 123 ; L, 116.]

CALATHIPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thi^2f'o(o^2)-ru^3m(ru^4m)$. From *καλαθός*, a basket, and *φορέειν*, to bear. Fr., *calathiphore*. Ger., *Blütenkorbrträger*. Of a composite plant, the receptacle of the capitulum ; a sort of receptacle bearing several calathidia. [Cassini (B, 1).]

CALATHIPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thi^2f'o(o^2)-ru^3m(ru^4s)$. Fr., *calathiphore*. Ger., *blütenkorbrtragend*. Bearing calathidia. [L, 116.]

CALATHIS, **CALATHIUM**, **CALATHUS** (Lat.), n's f. n., and m. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thi^2s$, $ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thi^2-u^3m(u^4m)$, $ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-a^2(a^3)-thu^3s(thu^4s)$. Gr., *καλαθίς, καλάθειον, κάλαθος*. See *CALATHIDIUM*.

CALATULSI (Hind.), n. The *Ocimum sanctum*. [B, 172.]

CALBIANUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-bi^2-a(a^3)-tu^3m(u^4m)$. The name of a certain plaster mentioned by Myrepsus. [L, 94.]

CALBOA, n. See *QUAMOCLIT*.

CALCADINUM, **CALCADIS**, n's. Of the alchemists, zinc sulphate. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALCAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3l-ka^3r . Calcareous ; as a n., calcium carbonate ; as a n. in the pl., *c's*, a group of the *Foraminifera* having a calcareous testa. [A, 301 ; B, 1, 321].—*C. primitif*. Marble. [A, 301.]

CALCANEAL, **CALCANEAN**, adj's. $Ka^3l-kan'e^2-a^2l, -a^2n$. Lat., *calcaneus*. Fr., *calcaneén*. Pertaining to the calcaneum. [A, 385 ; L, 41.]

CALCANEO-ASTRAGALAR, adj. $Ka^3l-kan'e^2-o-a^2s-tra^2g^l-a^2l-a^2r$. Fr., *calcaneo-astragalien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the astragalus. [C.]

CALCANEO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)^1-kan(k a^3n)^1/e^2-o(o^2)-ka(k a^3)/vu^3s(wu^4s)$. A variety of club-foot in which the features of calcaneus and of cavus are combined.

CALCANEO-CUBOID, adj. $Ka^3l-kan'e^2-o-ku^2b^1-oid$. Fr., *calcaneo-cuboidien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the cuboid bone. [C.]

CALCANEO-SCAPHOID, adj. $Ka^3l-kan'e^2-o-ska^2f^1-oid$. Lat., *calcaneo-scaphoideus*. Fr., *calcaneo-scaphoïdien*. Pertaining to the calcaneum and the scaphoid bone. [C.]

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. $Ka^3l-ka^3n-a-o-su-fa^3l-a^3n^2-zhe^2t-i^2-a^2n$ *ko^2m-n^2n^2*. The flexor brevis digitorum pedis muscle. [C.]

CALCANÉO-SOUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. $Ka^3l-ka^3n-a-o-su-fa^3l-a^3n^2-zhi^2-a^2n^2$. See *ADDUCTOR hallucis* and *ADDUCTOR minimi digiti pedis*.—*C.-s.-p. communis*. See *FLEXOR brevis digitorum pedis*.

CALCANEO-TALAR, adj. $Ka^{2+}kan''e^{2-}o-tal^{+}a^{3+}$. See CALCANEO-ASTRAGALAR.

CALCANEO-VALGO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})kan-(ka^{3+})''e^{2-}o^{(2-)}va^{2+}(wa^{2+})''go^{(2-)}ka^{(ka^{3+})}vu^{3+}(wu^{3+})$. A variety of club-foot in which the features of calcaneus, valgus, and cavus are combined.

CALCANEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})kan(ka^{3+})e^{2-}u^{3+}m(u^{3+})$. Fr., *calcaneum, os du talon*. Ger., *Fersenbein, Fersenknochen*. It., *calcagno*. Sp., *calcáneo*. Syn.: *os calcis*. The heel-bone; the largest bone of the tarsus, forming the posterior extremity of the tarsal arch, articulating with the astragalus above and the cuboid bone in front. [A, 70; C; L, 149, 150.]

CALCANEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})kan(ka^{3+})e^{2-}u^{3+}s(u^{3+})$. See CALCANEAL; as a n. (*pes* or *talipes* understood [Fr., *piéd-bot talus*; Ger., *Hackenfuß*]), a form of club-foot in which the dorsum of the foot is drawn up toward the shin, and only the heel touches the ground. [F. R. Fisher (A, 277).]

CALCANTHE, CALCANTHOS, CALCANTHUM (Lat.), n's f., m., and n. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka^{2+}nth(ka^{3+}nth)'e(a), -o^{2-}s, -u^{3+}m(u^{3+})$. See CHALCANTHUM.

CALCAR (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka^{3+}r$. Gen., *calcar'is*. Fr., *cévron*. Fr., *éperon*. Ger., *Sporn*. 1. The calcaneum. 2. A spur or any spur-like structure; in botany, especially an appendage, usually hollow, cylindrical, club-shaped, or saccate, of a portion of a flower, such as a petal; in the *Rotifera*, a group of setose processes arising just below the trochal disc in the median dorsal line, thought to be sensory. [A, 322; B, 1, 123; L, 121.] See also PRÆHALLUX.—C. *avis*. Ger., *Hahnsensporn*. The hippocampus minor. [K; L, 115.]—C. *equestre*. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 180.]

CALCARATE, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka^{3+}r-at$. See CALCARATUS (1st def.).

CALCARATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka^{3+}r-a(a^{3+})u^{3+}s(u^{3+})$. From *calcar*, a spur (1st def.), or *calcar*, lime (2d def.). Fr., *calcaire* (1st def.), *éperonné* (1st def.). Ger., *gesporn't* (1st def.). 1. Provided with a spur. [B, 1, 123.] 2. Combined with or containing lime. [B, 119.]

CALCAREA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka(ka^{3+})re^{2-}a^{3+}$. See CALCARIA (2d def.).

CALCAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Of Bowerbank, see CALCISPONGIÆ.

CALCAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka(ka^{3+})re^{2-}e(a^{3+}e^{2-})$. Ger., *Calcareen*. Of Rostafinski, an order of *Mycomycetes*, distinguished by simple or compound sporangia often provided with a columella and containing violet or brownish spores. The whole fructification contains more or less calcium carbonate. [B, 75.]

CALCAREATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka(ka^{3+})re^{2-}a(a^{3+})u^{3+}s(u^{3+})$. See CALCARATUS (2d def.).

CALCAREO-CORNEOUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-ko^{2+}rn'e^{2-}u^{3+}s$. From *calx*, lime, and *cornu*, a horn. Horny and containing calcareous matter. [L, 121.]

CALCAREO-FERRUGINOUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-fe^{2+}r-ru^{2+}j^{2-}n^{2-}u^{3+}$. From *calx*, lime, and *ferrum*, iron. Fr., *calcaréo-ferrugineux*. Containing iron and calcareous matter. [L, 41.]

CALCAREO-MAGNESIAN, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-ma^{2+}g-ne^{2+}z^{2-}a^{2+}n$. Fr., *calcaréo-magnésien*. Containing a magnesium compound and calcareous matter. [L, 41.]

CALCAREO-SABULOUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-sa^{2+}b-u^{2-}ln^{3+}$. From *calx*, lime, and *sabula*, sand. Fr., *calcaréo-sableux*. Containing sand and calcareous matter. [L, 41.]

CALCAREO-SILICIOUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-si^{2+}l-i^{2+}sh-u^{3+}s$. From *calx*, lime, and *silex*, flint. Fr., *calcaréo-siliceux*. Containing calcareous and silicious matter. [L, 41, 56.]

CALCAREO-SULPHUROUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-su^{2+}lf-u^{2-}ru^{3+}$. Containing calcareous and sulphurous matter. [L, 73.]

CALCAREO-THORACIC, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka''re^{2-}o-tho-ra^{2+}s-i^{2+}k$. From *calx*, lime, and *θώραξ* (see THORAX). Calcareous and homologous with the gill-covers of fishes (applied by Oken to the shells of the *Lamellibranchiata*). [L, 290.]

CALCAREOUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka're^{2-}u^{3+}s$. Lat., *calcareus, calcareus*. Fr., *calcaire*. Ger., *kalkig, kalkicht, kalkartig*. It., *calcareo*. Sp., *calcareo*. 1. Containing lime or calcium. 2. Chalky in consistence or appearance. 3. Growing in chalk or in chalky localities. [B, 19, 123.]

CALCAREUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka(ka^{3+})re^{2-}u^{3+}s(u^{3+})$. Calcareous; as a n., a calcareous mineral. [B.]—C. *laetiformis*. See LAC HÆMÆ.

CALCARIA [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka(ka^{3+})ri^{2-}a^{3+}$. Ger., *Kalkerde* (2d def.). 1. An old name for a sort of furnace used in making glass. [A, 325.] 2. Lime. [B.]—**AQUA CALCARIÆ** [Ger. Ph.]. See LIQUOR CALCIS.—**AQUA CALCARIÆ DICARBONICÆ**. "Soda-water" (carbonic-acid water). [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**AQUA CALCARIÆ SULPHURATO-STIBIATÆ**. A solution of 1 part of calcium thioantimonate in 300 [Hannover Ph., 1833] or 200 [Pruss. Ph., 1839] parts of water, made by boiling; formerly employed for abdominal engorgements, dyscrasia, chronic rheumatism, chronic metallic poisoning, and glandular enlargements. [B, 119.]—**AQUA CALCARIÆ USTÆ**. See LIQUOR CALCIS.—C. *aceticæ*. Calcium acetate. [B.]—C. *animalis*. A material consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate or phosphate, obtained from the skeleton or exo-skeleton of animals, from animal concretions, and from other calcareous animal matter. [B, 270.]—C. *arsenicæ*. Calcium arsenate. [B, 270.]—C. *carbonica*. Calcium carbonate. [B.]—C. *carbonica animalis*. Calcium carbonate obtained from the animal kingdom (from oyster-shells, etc.). [B, 270.] See CONCHLÆ *marinæ præparata*, CORALLIA *alba*, CORALLIA *rubra*, ASTACOLITH, OS SEPÆ *præparatum*, and TESTÆ *ovorum præparata*.—C. *carbonica cruda* [Russ. Ph.]. Native calcium carbonate (chalk and marble). [B, 95.]—C. *carbonica præcipitata* [Russ. Ph.]. See *Præcipi-*

tated CALCIUM carbonate.—C. *caustica*. Ger., *Aetzkalk*. Quicklime [Bernatzik (A, 319)].—C. *caustica soluta* [Russ. Ph.]. See LIQUOR CALCIS.—C. *chlorata* [Ger. Ph.], C. *chlorica*, C. *chlorinica*, *Calcariae chlorum*. See CALX *chlorata*.—C. *fluorica*. Calcium fluoride. [B, 180.]—C. *glycerino-phosphorica*. A compound of glycerin and calcium phosphate. [Bernatzik (A, 319)].—C. *hydrata*, C. *hydrica*. Ger., *Kalkhydrat*. Slaked lime. [B; L, 65.]—C. *hydrochlorica*. See CALX *chloride*.—C. *hydroiodica*. See CALCIUM *iodide*.—C. *hypochlorosa*. See CALX *chlorata*.—C. *hypophosphorosa*. See CALCIUM *hypophosphate*.—C. *muratica*. Dried calcium chloride. [B, 270.]—C. *muratica oxygenata*, C. *oxymuriatica*. See CALX *chlorata*.—C. *phosphorica*. Calcium phosphate; of the Russ. Ph., monohydric acid calcium phosphate. [B, 95, 119.]—C. *phosphorica acida*. Acid calcium phosphate. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—C. *phosphorica ex ossibus*. See CALCIUM *phosphoricum crudum*.—C. *phosphorico-hydro-chlorata*. See CALCIUM *chlorhydrophosphate*.—C. *phosphorico-lactica*. See CALCIUM *lactophosphate*.—C. *pura*. Quicklime. [B, 119.]—C. *pura liquida*. See LIQUOR CALCIS.—C. *saccharata*. See *Syrupus calcis*.—C. *soluta*. See LIQUOR CALCIS.—C. *subsulphurea*. See CALCIUM *thiosulphate*.—C. *sulphurata*. See CALCIUM *sulphide* and CALX *sulphurata*.—C. *sulphurica usta*. Ger., *gebranntes schwefelsaures Calcium*. Burnt plaster of Paris. [B.]—C. *sulphurata*. See C. *sulphurata*.—C. *sulphurata stibiata Hoffmanni*, C. *sulphurato-stibiata*. See CALCIUM *sulphurato-stibiatum*.—C. *sulphurica*. See CALCIUM *sulphate*.—C. *usta* [Ger. Ph.]. Quicklime. [B.]—**CITRAS CALCARIÆ ANIMALIS**. Calcium citrate prepared by subjecting oyster-shells or crabs' eyes to the action of lemon-juice or lime-juice. [B, 119.]—**HYDRAS CALCARIÆ**. Slaked lime. [B, 119.]—**LINIMENTUM CALCARIÆ SULPHURATÆ**. Fr., *liniment de foie de soufre calcaire*. Syn.: *arcannum Archideti*. A mixture of 1 oz. of calcium sulphide (calx sulphurata), 2 drachms of oil of juniper, and 10 drops of Dippel's animal oil; used in gout. [B, 119.]—**LIQUOR CALCARIÆ MURIATICÆ**. See LIQUOR CALCII *chloridi*.—**LIQUOR CALCARIÆ PHOSPHORICO-HYDROCHLORATÆ**. Calcium chlorhydrophosphate (*q. v.*) in solution.—**LIQUOR CALCARIÆ PHOSPHORICO-LACTICÆ**. Syrup of lactophosphate of calcium. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**PILULÆ CALCARIÆ SULPHURATO-STIBIATÆ**. Fr., *pillules de soufre d'antimoine et de calcium*. Pills each containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a grain of calcium thioantimonate mixed with tragacanth mucilage. [Batav. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811; B, 119.]—**PULVIS CALCARIÆ SULPHURATÆ cum aconito**. Fr., *poudre antiphthisique*. A powder made up of 4 parts of calcium sulphide (calx sulphurata), 2 parts of licorice-juice, and 1 part of aconite leaves. [B, 119.]—**SOLUTIO CALCARIÆ MURIATICÆ**. See LIQUOR CALCII *chloridi*.—**SOLUTIO CALCARIÆ SULPHURATO-STIBIATÆ**. See *Aqua calcariæ sulphurato-stibiata*.—**SUBCARBONAS CALCARIÆ CRETACEUS**. Chalk. [B, 119.]—**SULPHUREUM CALCARIÆ ET STIBII**. Calcium thioantimonate. [B, 119.]—**SURPHOSPHAS CALCARIÆ**. Calcium superphosphate. [B, 119.]—**Syrupus calcariæ**. See *Syrupus calcis*.

CALCARIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka^{2+}r-i^{2+}fe^{2-}u^{3+}s$. Lat., *calcariferus* (from *calx*, lime, or *calcar*, a spur, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcaire*. See CALCARATUS.

CALCARIFORM, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka^{2+}r-i^{2+}fo^{2-}rm$. Lat., *calcariformis* (from *calcar*, a spur, and *forma*, form). Fr., *calcaireforme*. Spur-shaped. [B, 1, 19.]

CALCARINE, adj. $Ka^{2+}ka^{2+}r-i^{2+}n$. Fr., *calcarin*. Pertaining to a spur or to the hippocampus minor. [A, 385; L, 142.]

CALCARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka(ka^{3+})ri^{2-}u^{3+}s(u^{3+})$. See CALCAREUS and CALCARATUS; as a n. m. (*lapis* understood), limestone. [A, 325.]

CALCATAR, n. See CALCADINUM.

CALCATON, n. An old name for a troche containing arsenic. [L, 109.]

CALCATOR, n. See CALCADINUM.

CALCITREPPOLA (It.), n. $Ka^{2+}ka^{3+}tre^{2+}p-po-la^{3+}$. The *Agaricus prunulus*. [L, 105.]

CALCATRIPA, CALCATRIPPA [Tournefort] (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})ka^{3+}tri^{2+}(tre)^{2+}pa^{3+}, -tri^{2+}p^{2+}pa^{3+}$. The genus *Delphinium*. [B.]—**SEMIN CALCATRIPPÆ**. The seed of *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 270.]

CALCEARIA [Blume] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})se^{2-}(ke^{2-})-a(a^{3+})ri^{2-}a^{3+}$. Fr., *calcaire*. See CORYSANTHES.

CALCEDON (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})se(ka')do^{2+}n(don)$. See CHALCEDON.

CALCEIFORM, adj. $Ka^{2+}se-i^{2-}fo^{2-}rm$. Lat., *calceiformis*. Fr., *calceiforme*. See CALCEOLATE.

CALCENA, CALCENON, CALCENONIA (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})se(ka')na^{3+}, -no^{2+}n, -se^{2-}(ke^{2-})-on-i^{2-}a^{3+}$. Terms applied by Paracelsus to a morbid calcareous matter. [A, 325.]

CALCENONIUS, CALCENOS (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})se^{2-}n-(ke^{2-})-on-i^{2-}u^{3+}s(u^{3+}), -se(ka')no^{2+}s$. See CALCEUS.

CALCÉOLAIRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2+}sa-o-la^{3+}r$. See CALCEOLARIA.

CALCEOLARÆ [Bentham] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})se^{2-}(ke^{2-})-o(o^{2-})-la(la^{3+})re^{2-}e(a^{3+}e^{2-})$. See CALCEOLARIÆ (1st def.).

CALCEOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2+}(ka^{3+})se^{2-}(ke^{2-})-o(o^{2-})-la(la^{3+})ri^{2-}a^{3+}$. From *calceolus* (dim. of *calceus*), a slipper. Fr., *calcéolaire*. The slipperwort (from the slipper-shaped lvs. of the corolla) of Linnaeus, a genus of scrophularineous herbs and shrubs constituting the tribe *Calceolarieæ*. [L, 49.]—C. *inflata* [Ruiz and Pavón]. A species used as a diuretic. [L, 49.]—C. *inflexa* [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used as a vulnerary. [B, 173.]—C. *pinnata* [Linnaeus]. A Peruvian species. The leaves are purgative and emetic. [B, 121, 173.]—C. *punctata* [Vahl]. Syn.: *Jovellana punctata* [Ruiz and Pavón]. A shrub of Peru and Chili, where the stalk and leaves are used as a purgative, especially in syphilis. [B, 180.]—C.

reseda [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antiseptic. [B, 121].—**C. rugosa**. A species used as a vulnerary. [L, 49].—**C. scabiosifolia**. A species used as an emetic. [L, 49].—**C. serrata** [Lamarck]. See *C. inflexa*.—**C. trifida** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used as a febrifuge and antiseptic. [B, 173.]

CALCEOLARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}se^2(ke^2)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}la^2\text{-}ri^2/e^2\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. 1. Of D. Don, G. Don, and Bentham, a tribe of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising *Calceolaria* and other genera since referred to that genus. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Verbasceæ*, comprising the sections *Utriculariæ*, *Pinguiculiæ*, and *C. genuine*, the latter being the same as the *C.* (1st def.). [B, 42, 170.]

CALCEOLATE, adj. $Ka^2l/se^2\text{-}o\text{-}lat$. Lat., *calceolatus*. Fr., *calcéolé*. Ger., *schuhförmig*. Shaped like a shoe or slipper. [B, 19.]

CALCEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}se(ke^2)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}lu^2s(lu^4s)$. Fr., *calcéole*. See *CYPRIPEDIUM*.—**C. marianus** [Mönch]. The *Cypripedium c.* [B, 173.]

CALCEOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}se^2(ke^2)\text{-}o^2s\text{-}to\text{-}to^2\text{-}ma^2$. Gen., *calceostomatos (-tis)*. Of Van Beneden, a genus of the *Gyrodactylidæ*, having the caudal sucker provided with a single horny structure taking the place of the hooks of the other *Gyrodactylidæ*. [L, 16.]

CALCEOUS, adj. $Ka^2l/se^2\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *calceus*. See *CALCAREOUS* (1st def.).

CALCÉPONGES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3l\text{-}sa\text{-}po^2n^2zh$. See *CALCISPONGIÆ*.

CALCETUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}se(ka)\text{-}tu^2s(tu^4s)$. Affected with calca (said by Paracelsus of the blood). [A, 225.]

CALCEUM EQUINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}se^2(ke^2)\text{-}u^2m\text{-}(u^4m)\text{-}e(o^2)\text{-}kwi(kwe)\text{-}nu^2m(nu^4m)$. The *Tussilago farfara*. [L, 84.]

CALCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}ke(ch^2a)$. Gen., *cal'ches*. Gr., κάλλη. An ancient name for a shell-fish which yielded a purple dye, also for the *Callia palustris*. [A, 387.]

CALCHODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}ko(ch^2o)\text{-}dez(das)$. From κάλλη (see *CALCHE*), and εἶδος, resemblance. Ger., *schneckenförmig*. Snail-shaped. [A, 322.]

CALCIC, adj. Ka^2l/si^2k . Lat., *calcicus* (from *calx*, lime). Fr., *calcique*. Containing lime or calcium. [B.]

CALCICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2k(ki^2k)\text{-}o(o^2)\text{-}lu^2s(lu^4s)$. From *calx*, lime, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *calcicole*. See *CALCAREOUS* (3d def.).

CALCIDES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3l\text{-}sed$. A group of elements, including barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium. [Ampère (A, 301, 385).]

CALCIDICUM, n. An alchemical name for a medicament made from arsenic. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALCIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2f\text{-}e^2r\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *calciferus* (from *calx*, lime, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *calcifère*. Ger., *kalkführend*. Containing lime, calcium, or chalk. [A, 301, 322, 385; L, 81.]

CALCIFICATION, n. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2\text{-}fi^2\text{-}ka\text{-}shu^2n$. From *calx*, lime. Fr., *calcification*. Ger., *Verkalkung*. The transition of a tissue or part into a chalky or bony state, due to the deposit of calcareous matter. [A, 301.]

CALCIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l/si^2\text{-}fo^2rm$. From *calx*, lime, and *forma*, form. Chalky, calcareous. [L, 56.]

CALCIFRAGA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2f(ki^2f)\text{-}ra^3\text{-}ga^2$. From *calx*, lime, and *frangere*, to break, because of a supposed lithontriptic power. Fr., *calcifrage*. Of Pliny, the *Globularia alpinum*; of Lobel, the *Criothum maritimum*; of Scribonius Largus, the *Scotopendrium*. [B, 121.] Cf. *SAXIFRAGA*.

CALCIFUGE, **CALCIFUGOUS**, adj's. $Ka^2l/si^2\text{-}fu^2j$, $ka^2l\text{-}si^2f\text{-}u^2\text{-}gu^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *fugere*, to avoid. Having a repulsion for chalk (said of certain plants the development of which is hindered or arrested by growth in a chalky soil); not found on calcareous rocks (said of saxicole plants). [B, 121.]

CALCIGENOUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2j\text{-}e^2n\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *calcigenus* (from *calx*, lime, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr., *calcigène*. Ger., *kalkzeugend*. Formed from or of the nature of calcareous matter; also calciferous. [A, 322, 385; L, 41.]

CALCIGEROUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2j\text{-}e^2r\text{-}u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *gerere*, to bear. See *CALCIFEROUS*.

CALCIGRADUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2g(ki^2g)\text{-}ra^3\text{-}du^2s$. (du⁴s). From *calx*, the heel, and *gradus*, a step. Gr., *πρεπρόβατης*. Stepping heavily on the heels in walking. [A, 325; L, 84, 108.]

CALCINATION, n. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2n\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. Gr., *ῥέσπρωσις*. Lat., *calcinatio*. Fr., *calcination*. Ger., *Calcinarung*, *Verkalkung*, *Einäscherung*. The process of subjecting an incombustible compound to great heat, in order to drive off its vaporizable constituents, such as water, carbonic acid, etc. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

CALCINATORY, n. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2n\text{-}a\text{-}t\text{-}o\text{-}ri^2$. Fr., *calcinatoire*. A vessel used in calcination. [L, 56.]

CALCINATUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2n(ki^2n)\text{-}a(a^2)\text{-}tu^2m\text{-}(tu^4m)$. A calcined substance. [L, 119].—**C. majus**. A substance dulcified artificially, such as mercury, lead, etc. [L, 84].—**C. majus Poterii**. Mercury dissolved in nitric acid and precipitated with salt-water; formerly used for the cure of ulcers. [L, 84].—**C. minus**. A substance that is naturally sweet. [L, 84.]

CALCINED, adj. Ka^2l/si^2nd . Lat., *calcinatus*. Fr., *calciné*. Ger., *calciniert*, *verkalkt*. Having been subjected to calcination. [B, L, 43.]

CALCINONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2n(ki^2n)\text{-}on\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. See *CALCENA*.

CALCINONIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2n(ki^2n)\text{-}on\text{-}i^2\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. See *CALCETUS*.

CALCIO-MONOHYDRIC, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2\text{-}o\text{-}mo^2n\text{-}o\text{-}hid\text{-}ri^2k$. Containing calcium and one atom of hydrogen. [B.]

CALCIO-TETRAHYDRIC, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2\text{-}o\text{-}te^2t\text{-}ra^3\text{-}hid\text{-}ri^2k$. Containing calcium and four atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

CALCIPAROUS, adj. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2p\text{-}a^2r\text{-}u^2s$. From *calx*, lime, and *parere*, to yield. Fr., *calcipare*. See *CALCIFEROUS*.

CALCIPHYTE (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2f(ki^2f)\text{-}i^2t(u^2t)\text{-}a^2$. From *calx*, lime, and *φύτων*, a plant. Fr., *calciphytes*. Ger., *Kalkpflanzen*. Of De Blainville, a class of the *Pseudozoa*, comprising those that are fibrous within and calcareous without. [L, 180.]

CALCIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3l\text{-}sek$. See *CALCIC*.

CALCISPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2(ki^2)\text{-}spo^2n\text{-}(spo^2n^2)\text{-}ji^2(gi^2)\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *calcéponges*. Ger., *Kalkschwämme*. The calcisponges; an order of the *Spongiida*, having the skeleton composed of calcium carbonate. [L, 147.]

CALCITRAPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2t(ki^2t)\text{-}ra^3\text{-}pa^2$. Fr., *calcitrape*. 1. Of Jussieu, a genus of composite plants, now regarded as a section of *Centaurea*. 2. Of Cassini, the *Centaurea c.* [B, 42].—**C. lanuginosa** [Lamarck]. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 270].—**C. officinalis**. See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. solstitialis** [Lamarck]. The *Centaurea solstitialis*. [B, 180].—**C. stellata** [Lamarck]. See *C.* (3d def.).

CALCITRAPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2(ki^2)\text{-}tra^2p\text{-}(tra^2p)^2\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Of Cassini, a subdivision of composite plants (*Centaureiæ archetypæ*), comprising the *C. vera* (including the genus *Cnicus* and the genera *Mesocentron*, *Verulina*, *Triplocentron*, and *Calcitrapa*, which are all now referred to *Centaurea*) and the *Seridieæ*. [B, 170.]

CALCITRAPIC ACID, n. $Ka^2l\text{-}si^2\text{-}tra^2p\text{-}i^2k$. Fr., *acide calcitrapique*. Of Colignon, a bitter, non-crystallizable substance obtained from plants of the genus *Centaurea*; probably not a pure principle. [A, 301.]

CALCITRIPPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2(ki^2)\text{-}tri^2\text{-}p\text{-}pa^2$. See *CALCITRAPA*.

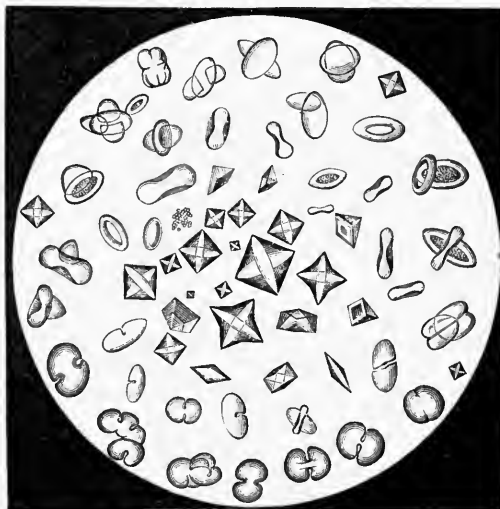
CALCIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(k a^3l)\text{-}si^2(ki^2)\text{-}u^2m(u^4m)$. From *calx*, lime. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Ca*. It., *Sp. calcio*. A metallic element occurring in lime, first isolated by Sir H. Davy, in 1808; yellowish; harder than lead; tough and malleable according to some authors, but very brittle according to others; of the sp. gr. of 1.5778; readily oxidized in moist air; decomposing water when brought in contact with it; bivalent; of the atomic weight 39.9; symbol, *Ca*. [B, 3].—**Acid c. lactate**. Fr., *lactate acide de c.* Ger., *saures milchsäures C.* A compound of normal c. lactate with lactic acid, $Ca(C_3H_5O_2)_2 \cdot 2C_2H_3O_2 + 2H_2O$, forming fibrous crystalline masses. [B, 3].—**Acid c. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate acide de c. (ou de chaux)*. Ger., *saures phosphorsäures C.* Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate*.—**Acid c. succinate**. Fr., *succinate acide de c.* Ger., *saures bernsteinsäures C.* A compound of c. succinate and succinic acid, $(C_4H_4O_4)_2CaH_2 = C_8H_8O_8 + C_4H_4O_4$, forming transparent prismatic crystals. [B, 3].—**Acid c. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate acide de c.* Ger., *saures weinsäures C.* A compound,
$$\begin{array}{c} CH(OH) - CO.OH \\ | \\ CH(OH) - CO.O - Ca - O.CO - CH(OH) \end{array}$$
 forming rhombic crystals much more soluble in water than normal c. tartrate. It occurs in the fruit of *Rhus typhinum*, and is prepared artificially by dissolving normal c. tartrate in a solution of tartaric acid. [B, 3].—**Aethylschwefelsäure-C-ester** (Ger.), **Aethylschwefelsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**Alcoholized solution of chloride of c.** A solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 5 parts of alcohol and 3 of water. [Ferrara Ph., 1832 (B, 119)].—**Ameisensäure-C-ester** (Ger.), **Ameisensäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. formate*.—**Anhydrous c. chloride**. Fused c. chloride. [B.]—**Antimonisäures C.** (Ger.), **Antimonite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hypochlorite*.—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Azotite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrite*.—**Basic c. arsenite**. Fr., *arsénite basique de c.* Ger., *basisches arsenisäures C.* Watts's name for normal c. arsenite, also for certain other arsenites of c., one of which has the formula $Ca_2As_2O_6$. [B, 2].—**Basic c. chloride**. See *C. oxychloride*.—**Basic c. hypochlorite**. See under *C. hypochlorite*.—**Basic c. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate basique de c.* Ger., *basisches phosphorsäures C.* Tribasic (normal) c. phosphate. [B.]—**Basic c. sulpharsenate**. See *C. thioarsenate*.—**Basic c. sulpharsenite** [Watts]. Normal c. thioarsenite. [B, 2].—**Bernsteinsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*.—**Bihydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Bloxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dioxide*.—**Biphosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Bisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. disulphide*.—**Bisulfate de c.** (Fr.). Acid c. urate. [B.]—**Brenztraubensäures C.** (Ger.). *C. pyroracemate*. [B.] See *C. pyruvate*.—**Bromuretum calcii**. *C. bromide*. [B, 119].—**Burnt c. sulphate**. See *C. sulfuricum ustum*.—**Calcii acetis**. See *C. acetate*.—**Calcii arsenias**. See *C. arsenate*.—**Calcii binoxydum**. See *C. dioxide*.—**Calcii boras**. See *C. borate*.—**Calcii bromas**. See *C. bromate*.—**Calcii bromidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Calcii bromuretum**. See *C. bromide*.—**Calcii carbonas**. See *C. carbonate*.—**Calcii carbonas precipitata** [Br. Ph.], **Calcii carbonas precipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Precipitated c. carbonate*.—**Calcii chloras**. See *C. chlorate*.—**Calcii chloridum** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Calcii chloruretum**. Of the U. S. Ph., fused c. chloride; of the Br. Ph., dried c. chloride. [B.]—**Calcii citras**. See *C. citrate*.—**Calcii cyanidum**, **Calcii cyanuretum**. See *C. cyanide*.—**Calcii ferrocyanidum**. See *C. ferrocyanide*.—**Calcii fluoridum**, **Calcii fluoruretum**. See *C. fluoride*.—**Calcii hydras**. See *C. hydroxide*.—**Calcii hypochloris**. See *C. hypochlorite*.—**Calcii hypophosphis** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. hypophosphite*.—**Calcii hyposulphis**. See *C. thiosulphate*.—**Calcii iodas**. See *C. iodate*.—**Calcii iodidum**, **Calcii ioduretum**. See *C. iodide*.—**Calcii monoxi-**

dum, Calcii monoxylum. See **LIME**.—**Calcii nitras.** See **C. nitrate**.—**Calcii oxalates.** See **C. oxalate**.—**Calcii oxidum, Calcii oxydum.** See **C. oxide** and **LIME**.—**Calcii oxysulphuretum.** Fr., *sulfure de c., foie de soufre calcique.* See **Solution of c. sulphide**.—**Calcii peroxidum, Calcii peroxydum.** See **C. dioxide**.—**Calcii phosphas** [Br. Ph.]. See **C. phosphate**.—**Calcii phosphas precipitatus** [U. S. Ph.]. See **Precipitated c. phosphate**.—**Calcii phosphis.** See **C. phosphate**.—**Calcii quinas.** See **C. quinate**.—**Calcii sulphas** [Br. Ph.]. **C. sulphate**; of the Br. Ph., native or burnt c. sulphate (gypsum). [B. 95.]—**Calcii sulphas ustus.** Burnt c. sulphate. [B. 81.]—**Calcii sulphidum.** See **C. sulphide** and **CALX sulphurata**.—**Calcii sulphis.** See **C. sulphite**.—**Calcii sulphocarbolas.** See **C. sulphocarbonate**.—**Calcii sulphuretum.** See **C. sulphide** and **CALX sulphurata**.—**Calcii tartras.** See **C. tartrate**.—**C. acetate.** Lat., *calcii acetis, c. aceticum, acetis calcis, calx acetata.* Fr., *acétate calcique* (ou de c., ou de chaux). Ger., *C'acetat, essigsäures C.* Syn.: *calcic acetate, acetate of lime.* A compound, $(C_2H_3O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, of c. and acetic acid, forming prismatic acicular crystals or spongy white masses soluble in water; formerly prepared by the action of vinegar on coral, pearls, mother-of-pearl, etc., and hence called *sal coralliorum* (seu *margaritarum*, seu *matris perlarum*, seu *oculorum cancri*): said to be diuretic and resolvent, and used in scrofula. [B. 4, 119.]—**C. aceticum.** See **c. acetate**.—**C. acetoglycolate.** Fr., *aceto-glycolate de c.* Ger., *acetoglykolsäures C.* A substance, $CaH_4C_2O_4 + 2H_2O = C(O.C_2H_3O_2)_2 + CO_2 - Ca - OCO - H_2 - (O.C_2H_3O_2)C + H_2O$, occurring as small prismatic crystals. [B. 3.]—**C. acetylidum.** Fr., *acetylure de c.* Ger., *Acetylür.* A body of the composition C_2Ca . [B. 3.]—**C. aconitate.** Fr., *aconitate de c.* Ger., *aconitsäures C.* A compound of c. and acetic acid. *Normal aconitate of c.*, $(C_6H_7O_4)_2Ca_2 + 6H_2O$, found in large amount in extract of aconite, forms prismatic crystals soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 2, 4.]—**C. acrylate.** Fr., *acrylate de c.* Ger., *acrylsäures C.* A compound of c. and acrylic acid, $Ca(C_3H_3O_2)_2$, forming thick acicular crystals. [B. 3.]—**C. adipate.** Fr., *adipate de c.* Ger., *adipinsäures C.* A compound of c. and adipic acid, $Ca_2C_8H_{14}O_4 + H_2O$. [B. 2.]—**C. amidosulphonate.** Fr., *amido-sulfonate de c.* Ger., *amidosulfonsäures C.* A compound, $(NH_2SO_2O)_2Ca + 4H_2O$, forming laminar crystals very soluble in water. [E. Berglund, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 1879, p. 331 (B).]—**C. and ammonium arsenate.** A salt of the composition $Ca(NH_4)ASO_4 + 6H_2O$. [B. 2.]—**C. and ethyl sulphate.** See **C. ethylsulphate**.—**C. and methyl sulphate.** See **C. methylsulphate**.—**C. and potassium lactate.** Fr., *lactate de c. et de potassium.* Ger., *K'aliumlactat.* A salt of the composition $Ca(C_3H_5O_2)_2 \cdot 2C_2H_5KO_2$. [B. 4.]—**C. and potassium sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de c. et de potassium.* A salt of the composition $CaSO_4 \cdot Na_2SO_4$, occurring native as glauberite. [B. 3.]—**C. angelate.** Fr., *angelicate de c.* Ger., *angelicasäures C.* A salt of c. and angelic acid, $Ca(C_8H_7O_4)_2 + 2H_2O$, forming shining prismatic crystals soluble in 4 parts of cold water; less soluble in hot water. [B. 3.]—**C. antimonate.** Fr., *antimoniate de c.* Ger., *antimonsäures C.* A substance of the composition $Ca(SbO_3)_2$. [B. 2.]—**C. antimonite.** Fr., *antimonite de c.* Ger., *antimonsäures C.* See **C. hypoaantimonite**.—**C. antimonio-sulphuratum.** See **C. sulfurato-stibiatum**.—**C. arabate.** Fr., *arabate de c.* Ger., *arabinsäures C.* Syn.: **c. gummate**. A compound of c. and arabic acid constituting gum arabic. [B. 8.] See **ACACIA**.—**C. arsenate.** Lat., *calcii arsenias, c. arsenicum.* Fr., *arséniate de c.* Ger., *C'arseniat, arsenisäures C.* A compound of c. and arsenic (orthoarsenic acid). Three such compounds are known: 1. *Normal c. arsenate* (tricalcic arsenate), Ca_3AsO_4 , insoluble in water. 2. *Monohydric c. arsenate*, $CaHASO_4$, occurring native combined with water of crystallization as the minerals haidingerite and pharmacolite. 3. *Tetrahydric c. arsenate*, $CaH_4(AsO_4)_2$. [B. 2, 3.]—**C. arsenite.** Lat., *calcii arsenis, c. arseniosum* (seu *arsenicum*). Fr., *arsénite de c.* Ger., *C'arsenit, arsenisäures C.* A compound of c. and arsenious (orthoarsenious) acid. *Normal c. arsenite*, $Ca_3(AsO_3)_2$, was formerly called basic c. arsenite, and the name *arsenite of c.* was applied to c. metarsenite (q. v.). [B. 2, 3.]—**C'äthylsulfat** (Ger.). See **C. ethylsulphate**.—**C. benzoate.** Lat., *calcii benzoas, c. benzoicum.* Fr., *benzoate de c.* (ou de chaux [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *benzoesäures C., C'benzoat.* A compound, $Ca(C_6H_5O_2)_2 + 4H_2O$, forming white efflorescent crystalline grains, soluble in 30 parts of cold water. [B.]—**C. binioxide.** See **C. dioxide**.—**C. biphosphate.** Fr., *biphosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). An old name for tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**C. bisulphide.** See **C. disulphide**.—**C. biurate.** Acid c. urate. [B.] See **C. urate**.—**C. borate.** Lat., *calcii boras, c. boricum.* Fr., *borate de c.* Ger., *C'borat, borsäures C.* A white powder, $Ca(BO_2)_2 + 2H_2O$, prepared by adding neutral sodium borate to a solution of c. chloride. Other borates of c., of varying composition, are obtained by decomposing c. chloride with borax, and several compounds of c. with the acids of boron occur native as minerals. [B. 270.]—**C. bromate.** Lat., *calcii bromas, c. bromicum.* Fr., *bromate de c.* Ger., *C'bromat, bromsäures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and bromic acid, $Ca(BrO_3)_2$. [B. 270.]—**C. bromatum.** See **C. bromide**.—**C. bromicum.** See **C. bromate**.—**C. bromide.** Lat., *calcii bromidum, c. bromatum.* Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *C'bromür, Bromc', C'bromid.* A white deliquescent granular substance, $CaBr_2$, of a bitter, saline taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol; used as a substitute for potassium bromide in epilepsy and insomnia. [B. 3, 5.]—**C. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate de c.* Ger., *C'butyrat, buttersäures C.* A compound of c. and butyric acid, $(C_4H_7O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, forming transparent scales readily soluble in water. The isomeric *c. isobutyrate*, which contains 5 molecules of water of crystallization, forms monoclinic acicular crystals and is less soluble. [B. 3.]—**C. caprate.** Fr., *caprate de c.* Ger., *C'caprat, caprinsäures C.* A crystalline compound of c. and capric acid, $(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_2Ca$. [B. 3.]—**C. capro-**

ate. Fr., *caproate de c.* Ger., *capronsäures C.* A compound of c. and capric acid, $(C_{16}H_{31}O_2)_2Ca + H_2O$, forming thin, shining laminar crystals. [B. 3.]—**C. carbonate.** Lat., *calcii carbonas, c. carbonicum, carbonas calcicus.* Fr., *carbonate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'carbonat, kohlsäures C., kohlsäurer Kalk.* Syn.: *carbonate of lime.* A compound of c. and carbonic acid, $CaCO_3$, occurring widely diffused in nature in the form of limestone, marble, chalk, calc-spar, and arragonite. It forms either hexagonal (usually rhombohedral) crystals (calc-spar) of a sp. gr. of from 2.70 to 2.75, rhombic prisms (arragonite) of a sp. gr. of from 2.92 to 3.28, or an amorphous powder or mass (chalk). This form is official in several pharmacopœias (see *Native c. carbonate* and **CHALK**). It is also widely distributed in the animal kingdom, forming an important constituent of bones and of the exoskeleton of molluscs and other animals. Pharmaceutical preparations from these sources are numerous (see *TESTA preparata*, etc.). **C. carbonate** is prepared artificially by precipitating a c. salt with an alkaline carbonate (see **Precipitated c. carbonate**) or by passing carbon dioxide through lime-water, the precipitate occurring either as an amorphous powder or as crystals resembling those of calc-spar or of arragonite, according to the temperature and the proportion of the ingredients. **C. carbonate** is tasteless and odorless; it is insoluble in water and in alcohol, but dissolves in acids with decomposition. [B. 3, 5, 95.]—**C. carbonicum.** **C. carbonate**; of the Swiss Ph., precipitated c. carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. carbonicum nativum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Ger., *natürliches C'carbonat, natürlicher kohlsäurer Kalk.* See **Native c. carbonate**.—**C. carbonicum precipitatum** [Ger. Ph.]. **C. carbonicum purum.** See **Precipitated c. carbonate**.—**C. chinovate.** See **C. quinovate**.—**C. chlorate.** Lat., *calcii chloras, c. chloricum.* Fr., *chlorate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'chlorat, chloresäures C.* A deliquescent crystalline compound, $Ca(ClO_2)_2$, used in preparing potassium chlorate. [B. 3.]—**C. chloratum.** **C. chloride**; of the Swiss Ph., fused, or amorphous, c. chloride; of the Ger. Ph., a test-solution of 1 part of c. chloride in 9 parts of water. [B. 205.]—**C. chloratum crystallisatum.** Ger., *krystallisiertes Chlorc'*. Crystallized (hydrated) c. chloride. [B.]—**C. chloratum fusum.** Ger., *geschmolzenes Chlorc'*. Fused (anhydrous) c. chloride. [B.]—**C. chloratum siccum.** Ger., *trockenes Chlorc'*. Dried c. chloride. [B.]—**C. chlorhydrophosphate.** Lat., *calcaria phosphorico-hydrochlorata.* Fr., *chlorhydrophosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). The substance obtained in solution by treating c. phosphate (monohydric c. phosphate) with hydrochloric acid. It occurs in the *Sirap de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux* of the Fr. Codex. [B.]—**C. chlorium.** See **C. chlorate**.—**C. chloride.** Lat., *calcii chloridum, c. chloratum.* Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *C'chlorür, C'chlorid, Chlorc'*. It., *cloruro di calcio.* Sp., *cloruro de calcio.* A compound of c. and chlorine, $CaCl_2$. When deposited from an aqueous solution, it forms colorless, deliquescent prismatic or pyramidal crystals, $CaCl_2 + 6H_2O$. This is the *hydrated* (or *crystallized*) c. chloride (the *c. chloratum crystallisatum*, the *chloruretum calcicum*, and the *chlorure de c. cristallisé* of the Fr. Cod.). It dissolves in about a quarter of its weight of water with marked absorption of heat. Combined with snow, it forms a freezing mixture. When heated to 200° C. it forms *dried c. chloride* (*calcii chloridum* [Br. Ph.], *c. chloratum siccum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloruretum calcicum* [Netherl. Ph.], *chloruretum calcicum siccum* [Finn. Ph.], *calcaria muratica* [Gr. Ph.], *cloruro calcico* [Sp. Ph.]), a dry, white, crystalline-granular, porous substance, $CaCl_2 + 2H_2O$, having a strong affinity for water and used as a desiccating agent. By fusion this is converted into *fused c. chloride* (*calcii chloridum* [U. S. Ph.], *c. chloratum* [Swiss Ph.], *c. chloratum fusum* [Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *chloruretum calcicum fusum* [Finn. Ph.], *chlorure de c. fondu* [Fr. Cod.]), $CaCl_2$, a colorless, feebly translucent, hard, friable mass or white powder, very deliquescent, devoid of odor, of an acid, saline taste, soluble in $\frac{1}{3}$ parts of cold water and in 8 parts of alcohol. **C. chloride** is employed as a source of other c. compounds, and has been used as a remedy in scrofulous affections. [B. 3, 5, 95.]—**C. chloruret.** See **C. chloride**.—**C. citrate.** Lat., *calcii citras, c. citricum.* Fr., *citrate de c.* (ou de chaux). Ger., *C'citrat, citronensäures C.* It., *cittrato di calcio.* Sp., *citrato de calcio.* A compound of c. and citric acid. *Normal c. citrate*, $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Ca_3 + 4H_2O$, occurs as an amorphous white powder, which becomes crystalline on boiling, very sparingly soluble in water, but readily soluble in dilute acids. *Monacid c. citrate*, $C_6H_5O_7Ca + H_2O$, is crystalline. *Diacid c. citrate*, $(C_6H_5O_7)_2Ca$, is a gummy mass very difficult to crystallize. A citrate of c. prepared by the action of lime-juice on oyster-shells or crabs'-eyes (*concha citrate*, *lapides cancerorum citrati*), official in some of the old pharmacopœias, was regarded as a diuretic and a remedy for nephritis and calculous affections. [B. 3, 4, 119.] See also **PULVIS incidens Stahlü.**—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *C'cyanür, Cyanc'*. A compound of c. and cyanogen, $Ca(CN)_2$. [B. 4.]—**C. diglycolate.** Fr., *diglycolate de c.* Ger., *diglykolsäures C.* A compound of c. and diglycolic acid, $Ca_2C_4H_6O_6$, forming crystals containing from 1 to 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3.]—**C. dihydrophosphate.** Fr., *bihydrophosphate de c.* (ou de chaux). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**C. dilactate.** Fr., *dilactate de c.* A substance, $(CH_3CH_2O)(CO)_2Ca$, formed from normal c. lactate by the abstraction of the elements of a molecule of water. [B. 3.]—**C. dimetaphosphate.** Fr., *dimetaphosphate de c.* Ger., *C'dimetaphosphat.* A crystalline body, $Ca_2P_2O_{12} + 4H_2O$. [B. 16.]—**C. dioxide.** Lat., *calcii binoxidum.* Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) de c. Ger., *C'dioxyd.* A substance, CaO_2 , forming microscopic crystals, obtained by saturating lime-water with hydrogen dioxide. [B. 3.]—**C. disulphide.** Fr., *bisulfure de c.* Ger., *C'disulfid.* A substance, $CaS_2 + 3H_2O$, forming yellow crystals soluble in water, said to be obtained by boiling milk of lime with an excess of sulphur. [B. 3; Pauly (B. 270).]—**C. diurate.** Fr., *biurate de c.* Ger., *C'diurat.* Acid c. urate. [B.]—**C. ethylsulphate.** Fr., *ethyl-sulfate de c.* Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure-C'ester.* A crystalline compound of c. and ethylsulphuric acid, $(C_2H_5SO_4)_2Ca + 2H_2O$, readily soluble in water and used in

preparing other ethylsulphates. [B, 3.]—**C. ferrocyanide**. Lat., *calcii ferrocyanidum*, *c. ferrocyanatum*. Fr., *ferrocyanure de c.* Ger., *C'ferrocyanür*, *Ferrocyan*. A substance, $\text{Ca}_2\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{N}_3)_2 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed by the action of *c.* hydrate on the ferrocyanide of a heavy metal. [B, 4.]—**C. fluoride**. Lat., *calcii fluoridum*, *c. fluoratum*. Fr., *fluorure de c.* Ger., *C'fluorid*, *Fluor*. A substance, CaF_2 , forming the chief constituent of fluor-spar and present in minute quantities in some plants, in bones, in the enamel of teeth, and in mineral and sea-water; crystalline, almost insoluble in water and in dilute acids, becoming luminous in the dark after exposure to the sun's rays. [B, 13.]—**C. formate**. Fr., *formate de c.* Ger., *C'formiat*, *ameisensaures C.* A crystalline compound of *c.* and formic acid, $(\text{CHO}_2)_2\text{Ca}$, readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. gluconate**. Fr., *gluconate de c.* Ger., *gluconsaures C.* A compound of *c.* and gluconic acid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{11}\text{O}_7)_2\text{Ca} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming warty masses of acicular crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. glycerate**. Fr., *glycerate de c.* A compound of *c.* and glyceric acid, $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_4)_2\text{Ca} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming crystalline crusts moderately soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. glyceroborate**. Fr., *glycéroborate de c.* An antiseptic substance obtained by melting together equal parts of *c.* borate and glycerin. [Le Bon, "Compt. rend.," xcv, p. 145 (B).]—**C. glycolate**. Fr., *glycolate de c.* Ger., *glycolsaures C.* A compound of *c.* and glycolic acid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_3)_2\text{Ca}$, forming crystals moderately soluble in water and containing 3 or 4 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]—**C. glyoxylate**. Fr., *glyoxylate de c.* Ger., *glyoxylsaures C.* A crystalline compound of *c.* and glyoxylic acid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2\text{Ca}$. [B, 3.]—**C. gummate**. Fr., *gummate de c.* See *C. arabate*.—**C. heptate**. Fr., *heptate de c.* See *C. ananthylate*.—**C. hippurate**. Fr., *hippurate de c.* Ger., *hippursaures C.* A compound of *c.* and hippuric acid, $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_9\text{H}_9\text{NO}_3)_2$, prepared by the action of hippuric acid on lime-water. A specific action has been imputed to it in affections of the urinary organs, diseases of the liver, certain skin affections depending on hepatic derangements, and some digestive troubles, and it has been used with decided benefit in cases of ascites due to cirrhosis of the liver. [Poulet, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 624; Dujardin-Beaumez, "Union méd.," Aug. 19, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 308; B.]—**C. hydracrylate**. Fr., *hydracrylate de c.* Ger., *C'hydracrylat*. A compound, $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2\text{Ca} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, isomeric with *c.* lactate, forming prismatic crystals. [B, 4.]—**C. hydrate**. Lat., *c. hydricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat*. See *C. hydroxide*.—**C. hydricum** [Ger. Ph.]. *C.* hydroxide; slaked lime, used under this name as a test in the Ger. Ph. [B, 205, 270.]—**C. hydriodate**. See *C. iodide*.—**C. hydrophosphate**. Monohydric *c.* phosphate. [B, 270.]—**C. hydrosorbate**. Fr., *hydrosorbate de c.* A crystalline compound of *c.* and hydrosorbic acid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_7)_2\text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**C. hydrosulphide**. Lat., *c. hydrosulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfhydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrosulfid*. A greenish-gray pasty substance, $\text{Ca}(\text{SH})_2$, prepared by decomposing *c.* monosulphide with boiling water, also by the action of hydrogen sulphide on milk of lime; a powerful depilatory and used for that purpose in tanning. [B, 5, 16, 270.]—**C. hydroxide**. Lat., *calcii hydras*, *c. hydricum*. Fr., *hydroxyde* (ou *hydrate*) *de c.* Ger., *C'hydroxyd*. It., *idrossido* (ou *idrato*) *di calcio*. Sp., *hidróxido* (6 *hidrato*) *de calcio*. *C.* hydrate, slaked lime; a white, finely pulverulent substance, $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, derived from *c.* oxide (quick-lime) by hydration and contained in lime-water; soluble in 700 or 800 parts of water and deposited in a crystalline form from its aqueous solution. [B, 3.]—**C. hypoantimoniate**. Fr., *hypoantimoniate de c.* Ger., *C'hyoantimoniat*. Syn.: *c. antimonié*. A compound of *c.* oxide and antimony tetroxide, said to be formed when antimonial powder is boiled in water. [B, 98.]—**C. hypochlorite**. Lat., *calcii hypochloris*, *c. hypochlorosum*. Fr., *hypochlorite de c.* Ger., *unterchlorisaures C.* It., *ipoclorito di calcio*. Sp., *hipoclorito de calcio*. A salt, $\text{Ca}(\text{OCl})_2$, forming one of the constituents of the so-called chloride of lime (chlorinated lime, calx chlorata). *Basic c. hypochlorite*, said to be present in the same compound, has the formula $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})(\text{OCl})$. [B, 3.]—**C. hypochlorosum**. See *C. hypochlorite* and *CALX chlorata*.—**C. hypophosphate**. Fr., *hypophosphate de c.* Ger., *unterphosphorsaures C.*, *C'hypophosphat*. A precipitate, $\text{CaPO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, at first gelatinous, afterward granular, obtained by the action of *c.* chloride on sodium hypophosphate; insoluble in water, readily soluble in hydrochloric acid. [B, 270.]—**C. hypophosphite**. Lat., *calcii hypophosphis* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis hypophosphis* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. hypophosphosum* [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *hypophosphis calcicus* [Fr. Cod., Finn. Ph.], *calcaria hypophosphorosa* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *hypophosphite de c.* (ou *de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *unterphosphorsaures C.* A compound of *c.* and hypophosphorous acid, $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_3)_2$, forming shining quadrilateral prismatic crystals of a nauseous, bitter taste, readily soluble in water; used in scrofula, rickets, chlorosis, anæmia, imperfectly united fractures, and other conditions in which the *c.* salts are supposed to be deficient. [B, 3, 81, 95.]—**C. hypophosphosum**. See *C. hypophosphite*.—**C. hyposulphite**. See *C. thiosulphate*.—**C. iodate**. Lat., *calcii iodas*, *c. iodicum*. Fr., *iodate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'jodat*, *jodsaures C.*, *jodsaurer Kalk*. It., *iodato di calcio*. Sp., *iodato de calcio*. A crystalline compound, $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{Ca}(\text{IO}_3)_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in alcohol; said to be antipretic and antiseptic. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. iodatum**. See *C. iodide*.—**C. iodium**. See *C. iodate*.—**C. iodide**. Lat., *calcii iodidum*, *c. iodatum*. Fr., *iodure de c.* Ger., *C'jodür*, *Jode'*. A compound, CaI_2 , forming pearly-white deliquescent laminar crystals. It is an irritant, deodorizer, and antiseptic, and has been used internally to arrest erysipelas, to check suppuration, and to cure scrofulous ulceration, also as a remedy for pulmonary consumption. [A, 247; B, 3.]—**C. iodobromide**. Fr., *iodobromure de c.* A compound of *c.* with iodine and bromine; said to be efficacious in exophthalmic goitre. [B, 81.]—**C. isobutyrate**. Fr., *isobutyrate de c.* Ger., *isobuttersaures C.* See under *C. butyrate*.—**C. isosuccinate**. Fr., *isosuccinate de c.* Ger., *isosuccinsaures C.* A crystalline compound of *c.* and isosuccinic acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O} = \text{CH}_3\text{CH}(\text{CO}_2)_2 + \text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**C'jodat** (Ger.). See *C. iodate*.—**C'jodid**

(Ger.), *C'jodür* (Ger.). See *C. iodide*.—**C'kaliumlactat** (Ger.). See *C. and potassium lactate*.—**C. kinovate**. See *C. quinovate*.—**C. lactate**. Lat., *calcii lactas*, *c. lacticum*. Fr., *lactate de c.* (ou *de chaux purifié* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *C'lactat*, *milchsäures C.*, *milchsaurer Kalk*. A compound of *c.* and lactic acid. *Normal c. lactate*, $(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5\text{O}_3)_2\text{Ca} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forms microscopic acicular crystals aggregated into opaque, white granular or warty masses, soluble in 3.5 parts of cold water. [B, 3.] See also *Acid c. lactate* and *C. dilactate*.—**C. lactonate**. Fr., *lactonate de c.* Ger., *lactonsaures C.* A crystalline compound of *c.* and lactic acid, $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{O}_6)_2\text{Ca} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**C. lactophosphate**. Lat., *calcii lactophosphas*, *lactophosphis calcicus*, *c. lactophosphoricum*. Fr., *lactophosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). A compound of *c.* with lactic and phosphoric acids; usually prepared extemporaneously in aqueous solution or as a syrup by adding lactic acid to one of the orthophosphates of *c.* [B.] See *Lactophosphate de chaux en solution* and *Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis*.—**C. levulinat**, **C. levulinat**. Fr., *levulinat de c.* A substance, $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_4)_2\text{Ca}$, forming silky acicular crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. malonate**. Fr., *malonate de c.* Ger., *malonsaures C.* A compound of *c.* and malonic acid, $2\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_4\text{Ca} + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming transparent acicular crystals very sparingly soluble in water. [B, 3, 4.]—**C. manganite**. Fr., *manganite de c.* A blackish-brown substance, $\text{CaMn}_2\text{O}_{11}$. [B, 3.]—**C. mesotartrate**. Fr., *mesotartrate de c.* Ger., *mesovinsaures C.* A crystalline compound, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6\text{Ca} + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed by precipitating mesotartaric acid with *c.* acetate. [B, 3.]—**C. metacarbonate**. See *C. carbonate*.—**C. metantimoniate**. Fr., *metantimoniate de c.* Ger., *C'metantimoniat*, *metantimonosaures C.* A compound of *c.* and metantimonous acid, contained in some of the old pharmaceutical preparations made after the model of the calx antimonii cum sulphure. [B, 95, 119.] See *C. thioantimoniate*.—**C. metaphosphate**. Fr., *metaphosphate de c.* Ger., *C'metaphosphat*, *metaphosphsaures C.* A compound of *c.* and metaphosphoric acid. *C. monometaphosphate*, $\text{Ca}(\text{PO}_3)_2$, the ordinary form, is a white pulverulent substance insoluble in water. A polymeric variety is known as *c. dimetaphosphate* (*q. v.*). [B, 16, 270.]—**C. metarsenite**. Fr., *metarsénite de c.* Ger., *metarsensäures C.* A compound, $\text{Ca}(\text{AsO}_2)_2$, termed by Watts *neutral c. arsenite*, obtained by precipitating *c.* chloride with ammonia satu-



CRYSTALS OF CALCIUM OXALATE. (AFTER PEYER.)

rated with arsenious acid. [B, 2.]—**C. metatungstate**. Fr., *metatungstate de c.* Ger., *C'metatungstat*, *metawolframsaures C.* A crystalline body, $\text{CaW}_4\text{O}_{13} + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**C. methylmalonate**. Fr., *methylmalonate de c.* Ger., *methylmalonsaures C.* See *C. isosuccinate*.—**C. methylsulphate**. Fr., *methylsulfate de c.* Ger., *methylschwefelsaures C.* A compound of *c.* and methylsulphuric acid, $(\text{CH}_3\text{SO}_4)_2\text{Ca}$, forming deliquescent octahedral crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. monometaphosphate**. Fr., *monometaphosphate de c.* See *C. metaphosphate*.—**C. monosulphide**. Lat., *c. monosulfuratum*. Fr., *monosulfure de c.* Ger., *C'monosulfid*. See *C. sulphide*.—**C. monoxide**. Lat., *calcii monoxidum*. Fr., *monoxyde de c.* Ger., *C'monoxyd*. See *LIME*.—**C. muriate**. See *C. chloride*.—**C. nitrate**. Lat., *calcii nitras*, *c. nitricum*. Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *C'nitrat*, *salpetersaures C.* A white, porous, hygroscopic, deliquescent substance, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_3)_2$, occurring as an efflorescence on walls over which urine or other animal liquids flow, as in stables. [B, 3.]—**C. nitrite**. Lat., *calcii nitris*, *c. nitrosum*. Fr., *azotite* (ou *nitrite*) *de c.* Ger., *C'nitrit*, *salpetersaures C.* A compound of *c.* and nitrous acid, $\text{Ca}(\text{NO}_2)_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, very deliquescent and readily soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. oenanthylate**. Fr., *oenanthylate de c.* A crystalline compound of *c.* and oenanthylic acid, $(\text{C}_7\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_2)_2\text{Ca} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**C. orthoarsenate**. Fr., *orthoarséniate de c.* Ger., *orthoarsensaures C.* See *C. arsenate*.—**C. orthophenolsulphonate**. Fr., *orthophenolsulfonate de c.* Ger., *orthophenolsulfonsaures C.* See *C. sulphocarbonate*.—**C. orthophosphate**. Fr., *orthophosphate de c.* Ger., *orthophosphorsaures C.* See *C. phosphate*.—**C. oxalate**. Lat., *calcii oxalas*, *c. oxalicum*. Fr., *oxalate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'oxalat*, *oxalsaures C.*, *oxalsaurer Kalk*. It., *ossalato di calcio*.

Sp., *oxalato de calcio*. Syn.: *oxalate of lime*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid, $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $\text{CaC}_2\text{O}_4 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, usually occurring as a white amorphous precipitate insoluble in water. In the cells of plants and in the urine it occurs in the crystalline form, either as small, brilliant octahedra (envelope-shaped crystals) or in the dumb-bell shape or aggregated into rough, hard, dark masses, as in mulberry calculi. Its excretion in the urine in abnormal amount accounts for a derangement of nutrition termed oxaluria (q. v.). [A, 444; B, 4.]—**C. oxide**. Lat., *calcei oxidum*, *c. oxydatum*, *oxydum calcicum*. Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *Oxyd*. It., *ossido di calcio*. Sp., *óxido de calcio*. A compound of c. and oxygen. Ordinary c. oxide (c. monoxide), CaO , is lime (q. v.). [B.] See also **C. dioxide**.—**C. oxychloride**. **C. oxychlorure**. Fr., *oxychlorure de c.* Ger., *Oxychlorür*. A compound, $\text{ClCa} - \text{O} - \text{Ca}(\text{OH}) + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, occurring as long, white acicular crystals, obtained by boiling c. chloride with slaked lime. [B, 3.]—**C. oxyd** (Ger.), **C. oxydatum**.—**C. oxyd**.—**C. oxydatum hydratum**. See **C. hydroxide**.—**C. oxymuriate**. See **C. oxychloride**.—**C. oxysulfuratum** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A preparation made by slaking 3 parts of quick-lime with 2 of water and mixing with 6 of sublimed sulphur. [B, 95.] Cf. *Calcei oxysulphuratum* and *CALX sulphurata*.—**C. oxysulphide**. Lat., *calcei oxysulphuretum*, *c. oxysulfuratum*. Fr., *oxysulfure de c.* Ger., *Oxysulfür*. A compound of c. with oxygen and sulphur. Such a compound is supposed to exist in the preparation known as calcei oxysulphuretum. [B, 81.] See also *CALX sulphurata*.—**C. paracetate**. Fr., *paracetate de c.* Ger., *Paracetat*, *parameilsaures C.* See **C. sarcocollate**.—**C. pentasulphide**. Fr., *pentasulfure (ou quintisulfure) de c.* Ger., *Pentasulfid*. A compound, CaS_5 , obtained by boiling milk of lime with sulphur. [B, 270.]—**C. peroxide**. Lat., *calcei peroxidum*. Fr., *peroxyde de c.* Ger., *Superoxyd*. See **C. dioxide**.—**C. phenylsulphonate**. Lat., *calcei oxysulphuretum*, *c. oxysulfuratum*. Fr., *oxysulfure de c.* Ger., *Oxysulfür*. A compound of c. with oxygen and sulphur. Such a compound is supposed to exist in the preparation known as calcei oxysulphuretum. [B, 81.] See also *CALX sulphurata*.—**C. paracetate**. Fr., *paracetate de c.* Ger., *Paracetat*, *parameilsaures C.* See **C. sarcocollate**.—**C. pentasulphide**. Fr., *pentasulfure (ou quintisulfure) de c.* Ger., *Pentasulfid*. A compound, CaS_5 , obtained by boiling milk of lime with sulphur. [B, 270.]—**C. peroxide**. Lat., *calcei peroxidum*. Fr., *peroxyde de c.* Ger., *Superoxyd*. See **C. dioxide**.—**C. phenylsulphonate**. Lat., *calcei oxysulphuretum*, *c. oxysulfuratum*. Fr., *oxysulfure de c.* Ger., *Oxysulfür*. A compound of c. with oxygen and sulphur. Such a compound is supposed to exist in the preparation known as calcei oxysulphuretum. [B, 81.] See also *CALX sulphurata*.—**C. paracetate**. Fr., *paracetate de c.* Ger., *Paracetat*, *parameilsaures C.* See **C. sarcocollate**.—**C. phosphat**. Lat., *calcei phosphas*, *c. phosphoricum*. Fr., *phosphate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *Phosphat*, *phosphorsaures C.* *phosphorsaurer Kalk*. It., *fosfato di calcio*. Sp., *fosfato de calcio*. Syn.: *phosphate of lime*. A compound of c. and phosphoric (orthophosphoric) acid. Three such compounds are known: 1. *Normal c. phosphate*, $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ —*tricalcic phosphate*, *tribasic c. phosphate*, *c. phosphate* of the older writers, *calcei phosphas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcei phosphas* [Br. Ph.], *phosphas calcicus* [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.], *c. phosphoricum basicum*, *phosphate tricalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—a white substance, nearly insoluble in pure water, but readily soluble in water containing salts of ammonium, sodium, chloride, and other salts, also in all acids. It is extensively diffused through the mineral kingdom and also forms an important part of many vegetable and animal tissues, constituting nearly 60 per cent. of the tissue of bones (hence called bone-phosphate) and from 66 to 90 per cent. of that of the teeth, and found in some quantity in every tissue and fluid of the human body, except the gastric juice, the sweat, and the urine. It is usually prepared for pharmaceutical purposes by precipitation (see *Precipitated c. phosphate*). 2. *Monohydric c. phosphate*, $\text{CaHPO}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ —*dicalcic phosphate*, *the c. phosphate*, or *neutral c. phosphate*, of the older writers, *c. phosphoricum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *calcaria phosphorica* [Russ. Ph.], *phosphas calcicus* [Finn. Ph.], *phosphate bicalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—occurring native in the crystalline form in certain kind of guano, in the wood and pith of *Tectonia grandis*, and in a certain form of urinary calculus, also sometimes forming a deposit of stellate crystals (stellar phosphate) in urine. It is prepared artificially by precipitating c. chloride with sodium phosphate as directed by the different pharmacopœias, or by the action of dilute phosphoric acid on carbonate. According to some of the older authorities, it has the double formula (adopted in the Fr. Cod.) $\text{Ca}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_8 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or $+ 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. 3. *Tetrahydric c. phosphate*, $\text{CaH}_4(\text{PO}_4)_2$ —*acid c. phosphate*, *monocalcic phosphate*, *c. phosphoricum acidum*, *biphosphas calcicus* [Fr. Cod.], *phosphate monocalcique* [Fr. Cod.]—forming rhombic deliquescent laminar crystals readily soluble in cold water. It is found in the brain and in the urine and other acid animal fluids, and is produced artificially by dissolving the other c. phosphates in an acid. In the urine, it is retained in solution as long as the urine remains acid; when the urine becomes alkaline, the tetrahydric phosphate is converted into the normal phosphate, and is thrown down as a dense white precipitate. Tetrahydric c. phosphate is extensively used as a fertilizer, under the name of *superphosphate of lime*, being prepared contemporaneously by treating bone-phosphate with sulphuric acid. The c. phosphates are used medicinally in diseases supposed to be due to a deficiency of c. salts in the system, such as rickets. [B, 3, 5, 9, 16, 95, 270.] See also **C. metaphosphate**, **C. dimetaphosphate**, and **C. pyrophosphate**.—**C. phosphide**. Fr., *phosphure de c.* Ger., *Phosphor*. A compound formed by the union of c. and phosphorus under petroleum. [B, 3.]—**C. phosphite**. Lat., *calcei phosphis*, *c. phosphoratum*. Fr., *phosphite de c.* Ger., *Phosphit*, *phosphorsäures C.* A compound of c. and phosphorous acid, $(\text{CaH}_2\text{PO}_3)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming crystalline crusts. [B, 270.]—**C. phospholactate**. See **C. lactophosphate**.—**C. phosphoricum**. **C. phosphate**; of the Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Swiss Ph., monohydric c. phosphate. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum acidum**. **Acid** (tetrahydric), **c. phosphate**. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum basicum**. **Basic** (normal), **c. phosphate**. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum crudum** (Ger. Ph.). Ger., *rohes C. phosphate*. Crude, or commercial, c. phosphate; probably powdered bone-ash. [B, 95.]—**C. phosphoricum ex ossibus precipitatum**. Tetrahydric c. phosphate prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on calcined bones. [Bernatzki (A, 319).]—**C. phosphoricum gelatinosum**. Freshly prepared and washed c. phosphoricum ex ossibus precipitatum (q. v.); a gelatinous mass containing about 96 per cent. of water. [Bernatzki (A, 319).]—**C. phosphosum**. See **C. phosphite**.—**C. phosphuret**. See **C. phosphite** and **CALX phosphorata**.—**C. protochloruret**. See **C. chloride**.—**C. protoxide**. See **LIME**.—**C. protoxychloruret**. See **C. oxychloride**.—**C. pyrophosphate**. Fr., *pyrophosphate de c.* Ger., *C'pyrophosphat*, *py-*

rophosphorsaures C. A substance, $\text{Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$, formed by the incineration of monohydric c. phosphate, also by mixing solutions of c. chloride and sodium pyrophosphate. Combined with 4 molecules of water of crystallization, it occurs crystalline. [B, 270.]—**C. pyroracemate**. Fr., *pyroracémate de c.* Ger., *brenztraubensaures C.* See **C. pyruvate**.—**C. pyrothioarsenate**. Fr., *pyrothioarséniate de c.* Ger., *C'pyrothioarséniate*. A salt, $\text{Ca}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_5$; called by Watts neutral sulpharsenate of c. [B, 2.]—**C. pyrothioarsenite**. Fr., *pyrothioarsénite de c.* A compound, $\text{Ca}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_4$; called by Watts neutral sulpharsenite of c. [B, 2.]—**C. pyrovanadate**. Fr., *pyrovanadate de c.* Ger., *pyrovanadinsaures C.* A white amorphous substance, $2\text{Ca}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]—**C. pyruvate**. Fr., *pyruvate de c.* A compound of c. and pyruvic acid, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2\text{Ca}$, forming crystals which are converted by slight warming into a gum-like mass. [B, 3.]—**C. quinate**. Lat., *calcei quinias*, *quinas calcis*. Fr., *quinâte de c.* Ger., *chinasäures C.* A crystalline substance, $\text{Ca}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_5)_2 + 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It has been used as a source of the quinates of quinine and cinchonine. [B, 4.]—**C. quinovate**. Fr., *quinovate de c.* Ger., *chinasäures C.* A compound of c. and quinovic acid. [B, 5.]—**C. quintisulphuret**. Lat., *c. quinquésulfuratum*. Fr., *quintisulfure de c.* See **C. pentasulphide**.—**C. racemate**. Fr., *racémate de c.* Ger., *traubensaures C.* A compound, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_5\text{Ca} + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming small acicular crystals, isomeric with c. tartrate, but less soluble in water. [B, 3.]—**C. saccharate**. Fr., *saccharate de c.* Ger., *zuckersäures C.* A name given to three compounds: 1. *Normal c. saccharate*, a salt of c. and dibasic saccharic acid, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{CaO}_4 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming fine microscopic crystals. 2. A salt of c. and monobasic saccharic acid. See **SACCHARATE**. 3. See **C. sucrate**. [B, 3, 4.]—**C. saccharose**. See **C. sucrate**.—**C. santonate**. Fr., *santonate de c.* Ger., *C'santonat*. See **C. SANTONIN**.—**C. sarcocollate**. Ger., *feischmilchsäures C.* A compound of c. and sarcocollate acid, $2\text{Ca}(\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{O}_5)_2 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$, isomeric with c. lactate, forming acicular crystals. In solution, it rotates polarized light to the left. [B, 3.]—**C. silicate**. Fr., *silicate de c.* Ger., *kieselsäures C.*, *kieselsaurer Kalk*. A compound of c. and silicic acid. A number of such compounds occur, often in combination with other metallic elements, in many minerals. [B, 3.]—**C. subphosphorum**. See **C. hypophosphite**.—**C. subsulfurosum**. See **thio-sulphate**.—**C. succinate**. Fr., *succinate de c.* Ger., *C'succinat*, *bernsteinsaures (oder succinsaures) C.* A compound of c. and succinic acid. $\text{Normal c. succinate}$, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4\text{Ca} = \begin{matrix} \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \\ \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO} \cdot \text{O} \end{matrix} \text{Ca}$,

forms acicular crystals containing 1 or 2 molecules of water of crystallization. It occurs in the bark of *Morus alba*, and is prepared artificially by the action of c. chloride on sodium succinate. [B, 3.] See also *Acid c. succinate* and *C. isosuccinate*.—**C. snerate**. Fr., *sucrate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Syn.: *saccharate*—**C. (or of lime), c. saccharose**. A compound of c. and saccharose, produced when lime is dissolved in a solution of cane-sugar, hence occurring in *syrrupus calcis* (q. v.). Three such compounds are known: 1. *Monocalcium sucrate* (monobasic sucrate of lime), $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{CaOH})\text{O}_{11}$, a white, brittle amorphous substance readily soluble in water. 2. *Dicalcium sucrate*, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{CaOH})_2\text{O}_{11}$, a white crystalline substance only moderately soluble in water. 3. *Tricalcium sucrate* (tribasic saccharate of lime), $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{CaOH})_3\text{O}_{11}$, a hard, brittle substance or a granular mass soluble in water with great difficulty. [B, 3.]—**C. sulfarseniat** (Ger.). See **C. thioarsenate**.—**C. sulfarsenit** (Ger.). See **C. thioarsenite**.—**C. sulfathylat** (Ger.). See **C. ethylsulphate**.—**C. sulfo-carbolicum**. **C. sulphophenylicum**. See **C. sulphocarbolate**.—**C. sulfurato-stibiatum**. Syn.: *calcaria sulphurato-stibiata* [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation consisting essentially of c. thioantimonate, made by heating together 1 part each of antimony trisulphide and sulphur and 4 parts of slaked lime. [B, 95.]—**C. sulfuratum**. **C. sulphide** and **CALX sulphurata**.—**C. sulfuret** (Ger.). **C. monosulphide**. [B, 270.]—**C. sulfuricum**. **C. sulphate**; of the Ger. Ph., a saturated aqueous solution of c. sulphate, used as a test. [B, 205.]—**C. sulfuricum nativum**. Gypsum; the calcei sulphas of the Br. Ph. [B, 95.]—**C. sulfuricum ustum** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *gebranntes schwefelsäures C.*, *gebrannter Gyps*. Burnt c. sulphate; plaster of Paris. [B, 95.]—**C. thioantimonate**. See **C. sulphite**.—**C. sulphantimonate**. See **C. thioantimonate**.—**C. sulpharsenate**. Fr., *sulfarséniate de c.* Ger., *C'sulfarséniate*, *schwefelarsensäures C.* See **C. thioarsenate** and **C. pyrothioarsenate**.—**C. sulpharsenite**. Fr., *sulfarsénite de c.* Ger., *C'sulfarsénit*. See **C. thioarsenite**.—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *calcei sulphas*, *c. sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de c.* (ou *de chaux*). Ger., *C'sulfat*, *schwefelsäures C.* A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, CaSO_4 . Combined with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, it forms *native c. sulphate*, or gypsum—*calcei sulphas* [Br. Ph.], *sulphas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *gypsum* [Gr. Ph.], *yeso* (*ó yeso compacto*) [Sp. Ph.]. This occurs in the form of monoclinic crystals (selenite), in the fibrous form (satin-spar), and as alabaster (q. v.). Uncombined with water of crystallization, it constitutes the mineral anhydrite, and is also produced artificially by heating gypsum, thus forming burnt gypsum, or plaster of Paris (*c. sulfuricum ustum* [Ger. Ph.], *calcaria sulfurica usta* [Russ. Ph.], *sulphas calcicus ustus* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), a white, amorphous, tasteless, odorless substance which, when brought into contact with water, hardens into a tenacious solid mass. It is largely used in making casts and plaster splints and bandages. C. sulphate has a sp. gr. of from 2.2 to 2.4, and dissolves in from 400 to 500 parts of water. [B, 3, 95, 270.] See also **C. and potassium sulphate** and **C. and sodium sulphate**.—**C. sulphite**. Lat., *calcei sulphidum* (seu *sulphuretum*), *c. sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *C'sulfid*, *Schwefelc.* A compound of c. and sulphur. Ordinary c. sulphide, *c. monosulphide*, CaS , is a yellowish-white earthy substance having the odor of hydrogen sulphide, almost insoluble in water, constituting a large proportion of calx sulphurata (q. v.). [B, 3, 270.] See also **C. disulphide**, **C. tetrasulphide**, and **C. pentasulphide**.—**C. sulphite**. Lat., *calcei sulphis*, *c. sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfite de c.* Ger., *C'sulfit*, *schwefelsäures C.* A white powder,

CaSO₃, nearly insoluble in water. Precipitated from a solution in sulphurous acid, it forms acicular crystals containing 2 molecules of water of crystallization. [B. 3.]—**C. sulphocarbonate.** Lat., *calcii sulphocarbonatis*, *c. sulphocarbonicum*. Fr., *sulfophénate* (ou *sulfocarbonate*) de c. Ger., *C. sulfocarbonat*, *phenylschwefelsaures C.* Syn.: *c. phenylsulphate*, *c. phenolsulphonate*. A compound of c. and sulphocarbonic acid, Ca(C₂H₃O₂)₂. *C. orthophenolsulphonate*, C₆H₄(OH)SO₂O₂[Ca(O.SO₂.OH)₂]₂. C₆ + 6H₂O, occurs in the form of scaly crystals. [B. 81.]—**C. sulphoethylate.** Fr., *sulféthylate de c.* Ger., *C. sulféthylat*. See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**C. sulphomethylate.** Fr., *sulfométhylate de c.* Ger., *C. sulfométhylat*. See *C. methylsulphate*.—**C. sulphosulphate.** See *C. thiosulphate*.—**C. sulphovinate.** See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**C. sulphuratum.** C. sulphure. See *C. sulphide*.—**C. sulphhydrate.** See *C. hydrosulphide*.—**C. superoxyd** (Ger.). See *C. dioxide*.—**C. superphosphate.** Lat., *surphosus calcarii*. Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**C. tartrate.** Lat., *calcii tartras*, *c. tartaricum*. Fr., *tartrate de c. (ou de chaux)*. Ger., *C. tartrat*, *weinsaures C.* It., *tartrato di calcio*. Sp., *tartrato cálcico* [Sp. Ph.] (*de calcio*). A compound of c. and tartaric (dextrotartaric) acid. Normal c. tartrate, C₄H₄O₆Ca + 4H₂O, occurs in grapes and in senna-leaves, and is prepared artificially by the action of c. chloride on a tartrate. It forms double salts with the tartrates of the alkali metals. [B. 3, 4, 95.] See also *C. mesotartrate*, *C. racemate*, and *Acid c. tartrate*.—**C. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tétrasure de c.* Ger., *C. tetrasulfid*. A compound, CaS₄, obtained only in solution by heating c. monosulphide with water and sulphur. [B. 20.]—**C. thioantimoniate.** Lat., *sulphosibias calcicus*. Fr., *sulfantimoniate* (ou *thioantimoniate*) de c. Ger., *C. thioantimoniat*, *Schwefelantimonc*, *schwefelantimonensaures C.* It., *solfantimoniato di calcio*. Sp., *sulfantimoniato de calcio*. A compound, Ca₂(SbS₃)₂, contained in various preparations formerly official, made, according to Hoffmann's original formula, by calcining together oyster-shells or chalk, sulphur, and antimony trisulphide (*calc antimonii cum sulphure*) or by heating a mixture of antimony trisulphide, sulphur, and slaked lime (*calcaria sulphurato-stibiata*, *c. sulfurato-stibiatum*). A similar preparation, made by evaporating a mixture of quick-lime, antimony pentasulphide, and water, contained also c. metantimonate. This crude c. thioantimonate was employed in rheumatism, gout, scrofula, and engorgements of the abdominal viscera. [B. 2, 119.] See also *Pilule calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatae* and *Aqua calcariæ sulphurato-stibiatae*.—**C. thioarsenate.** Fr., *sulfarséniate* (ou *thioarséniate*) de c. Ger., *C. thioarseniat*. An uncrystallizable salt, Ca₂(AsS₃)₂, called by Watts basic sulpharsenate of c. [B. 2.] See also *C. pyrothioarsenate*.—**C. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsénite de c.* Ger., *C. thioarsenit*. A compound called by Watts basic sulpharsenite of c., occurring as feathery crystals, Ca₂(AsS₂)₂, or as a white precipitate, Ca₂(AsS₂)₂ + 15H₂O. [B. 2, 3.] See also *C. pyrothioarsenite*.—**C. thiosulphate.** Lat., *calcii hyposulphis*, *c. subsulfurosum*. Fr., *hyposulfite* (ou *thiosulfate*) de c. Ger., *C. thiosulfat*, *unterschwefligsaures C.* A substance, CaS₂O₃ + 6H₂O, forming six-sided prismatic crystals soluble in water; obtained as a by-product in the preparation of illuminating gas, and used in making sodium thiosulphate. [B. 3, 81.]—**C. tigliate.** Fr., *tiginate de c.* A compound of c. and tigliic acid, (C₅H₇O₂)₂Ca + 3H₂O, forming white laminar crystals; isomeric with c. angelate. [B. 3.]—**C. tungstate.** Fr., *tungstate de c. (ou de chaux)*. Ger., *C. tungstat*, *wolframsaures C.* A white substance, CaWO₄, found native as a mineral and obtainable artificially. [B. 3.]—**C. urate.** Fr., *urate de c.* Ger., *harnsaures C.* A compound of c. and uric acid. *Acid c. urate*, or *c. diurate*, has the composition (C₅H₃N₄O₃)₂Ca. [B. 4.]—**C. vanadate.** Fr., *vanadate de c.* Ger., *vanadinsaures C.* See *C. pyrovanadate*.—**Capriniate de c.** (Fr.), *Caprinaures C.* (Ger.). See *C. caprate*.—**Capronaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. caproate*.—**Chinasaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. quinate*.—**Chinovaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. quinovate*.—**Chlore'** (Ger.), *Chloretum calcii*. See *C. chloride*.—**Chloresaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. chlorate*.—**Chlorure basique de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxychloride*.—**Chlorure de c. cristallisé** (Fr. Cod.) (Fr.). Hydrated (crystallized) c. chloride. [B. 113.]—**Chlorure de c. fondu** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Fused c. chloride. [B. 113.]—**Chlorure de c. hydraté** (Fr.). See *Chlorure de c. cristallisé*.—**Citronsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. citrate*.—**Diacid c. phosphate.** Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Diglycolsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. diglycolate*.—**Dihydric c. phosphate.** A name applied to tetrahydric c. phosphate, also by some to monohydric c. phosphate on the supposition that its formula is Ca₂H₂P₂O₈. [B.]—**Dihydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Dried c. chloride.** See *C. chloride*.—**Einfach saures C'phosphat** (Ger.). Monohydric c. phosphate. [B. 270.]—**Éléolé de sulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *Linimentum calcariæ sulphuratae*.—**Essigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate*.—**Fleischmilchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sarcocollate*.—**Fused c. chloride.** See *C. chloratum fustum*.—**Gebraumtes schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulfuricum ustum*.—**Geschmolzenes Chlore'** (Ger.). See *C. chloratum fustum*.—**Gluonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. gluconate*.—**Glycolsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. glycolate*.—**Glyoxylsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. glyoxylate*.—**Gummate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. arabate*.—**Harnsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. urate*.—**Hippurasaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hippurate*.—**Hydracrylsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hydracrylate*.—**Hydrated c. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de c. hydraté*. Crystallized c. chloride. [B.]—**Hydrated c. sulphate.** Native c. sulphate, gypsum. [B.]—**Hydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydroxide*.—**Hydrophosphate de c.** (Fr.). Monohydric c. phosphate. [B.]—**Hyposulfite de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate*.—**Ioduretum calcii.** See *C. iodide*.—**Isobernsteinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. isosuccinate*.—**Isobuttersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. isobutyrate*.—**Jodc'** (Fr.). See *C. iodide*.—**Jodsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. iodate*.—**Kieselsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. silicate*.—**Kohlensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. carbonate*.—**Lactonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. lactonate*.—**Lévninate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. lévulinate*.—**Liquor calcii chloridi** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *solution de chlo-*

rure de c. Ger., *C. chloridlösung*, *Chlore'lösung*. Syn.: *liquor* (seu *solutio*) *calcis muriatis* (seu *calcaria muriatica*), *c. chloratum* [Ger. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of anhydrous c. chloride in 2 parts of water [U. S. Ph., 1870]. The *test-solution of chloride of c.* [U. S. Ph.] and the *solution of chloride of c.* [Br. Ph.] contain 1 part of c. chloride in 10 parts of distilled water; the *c. chloratum* [Ger. Ph.] contains 1 part of c. chloride in 9 parts of water. Similar preparations, containing from 10 to 40 per cent. of c. chloride, were official in several old pharmacopœias, and were used both medicinally and as reagents. [B. 5, 119, 205.]—**Liquor calcii oxydati** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Liquor calcis*.—**Malonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. malonate*.—**Mesoweinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. mesotartrate*.—**Metantimonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metantimonate*.—**Metaphosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metaphosphate*.—**Metarsenisaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metarsenite*.—**Metawolframsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. metatungstate*.—**Méthylmalonate de c.** (Fr.). **Méthylmalonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. isosuccinate*.—**Méthylschwefelsäure-C'ester** (Ger.). **Methylschwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. methylsulphate*.—**Milchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. lactate*.—**Monohydric c. arsenate.** See under *C. arsenate*.—**Monohydric c. orthophosphate** (or *phosphate*). See *C. phosphate*.—**Monométhylphosphate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. metaphosphate*.—**Monosulfure de c.** (Fr.). **C. monosulphide.** [B.]—**Monoxyde de c.** (Fr.). Lime. [B.]—**Native c. carbonate.** Lat., *carbonicum nativum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *calcaria carbonica cruda* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *natürliches C. carbonat*. Of the Russ. Ph. and the Fr. Cod., chalk and marble; of the Austr. Ph., the Hung. Ph., and the Finn. Ph., chalk. [B. 95.]—**Natürliches C'carbonat** (Ger.). See *Native c. carbonate*.—**Neutral c. arsenite.** See *C. metarsenite*.—**Neutral c. orthophosphate** (or *phosphate*). A name properly applied to normal c. phosphate (tricalcic phosphate), but formerly given to monohydric c. phosphate. [B. 2, 270.]—**Neutral c. sulpharsenate.** See *C. pyrothioarsenate*.—**Orthoarsensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. arsenate*.—**Orthophénolsulfonate de c.** (Fr.). **Orthophénolsulfonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphocarbonate*.—**Orthophosphate de c.** (Fr.). **Orthophosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*.—**Oxalsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. oxalate*.—**Oxyde de c. anhydre** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Anhydrous c. oxide; quick-lime. [B. 113.]—**Oxyde de c. impur** (Fr.). Ordinary, crude quick-lime. [B. 113.]—**Oxydum calcii.** See *C. oxide*.—**Paralactate de c.** (Fr.). **Paramilchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sarcocollate*.—**Peroxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. dioxide*.—**Phénolsulfonate de c.** (Fr.). **Phénolsulfonsaures C.** (Ger.). **Phenylschwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphocarbonate*.—**Phospholactate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. lactophosphate*.—**Phosphore'** (Ger.). See *C. phosphide*.—**Phosphorigsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphite*.—**Phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*.—**Precipité de c. carbonate.** Lat., *calcii carbonas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcis carbonas precipitata* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. carbonicum* [Swiss Ph.], *c. carbonicum purum* [Austr. Ph.], *c. carbonicum præcipitatum* [Ger. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus* [Netherl. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus præcipitatus* [Swed. Ph.], *calcaria carbonica præcipitata* [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *carbonate de chaux précipité*, *crâie précipitée*. Ger., *präcipitirtes* (oder *reines*) *kohlensaures C.*, *präcipitirtes kohlensaurer Kalk*. It., *carbonato di calcio precipitato*. C. carbonate obtained as an impalpable, tasteless, odorless, white micro-crystalline powder by precipitating c. chloride with sodium carbonate or an extemporaneously prepared c. nitrate with ammonium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**Precipité de c. phosphate.** Lat., *calcii phosphas precipitatus* [U. S. Ph.], *calcii phosphas* [Br. Ph.]. Normal (tribasic) c. orthophosphate; prepared, according to most pharmacopœias, by dissolving bones in hydrochloric acid and precipitating with ammonia-water. It may also be made by precipitating c. chloride with tribasic sodium phosphate and in other ways. [B. 95.]—**Protoxide** (ou *Protoxyde*) de c. (Fr.). See *C. oxide*.—**Pyrophosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. pyrophosphate*.—**Pyroacémate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. pyruvate*.—**Pyrovanadinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. pyrovanadate*.—**Quintisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. pentasulphide*.—**Reines kohlensaures C.** (Ger.). See *Precipité de c. carbonate*.—**Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Salpétrisaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrite*.—**Saures bernsteinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. succinate*.—**Saures milchsaures C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. lactate*.—**Saures phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). Tetrahydric c. orthophosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate*.—**Saures weinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *Acid c. tartrate*.—**Schwefelantimonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioantimonate*.—**Schwefelarsensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenite*.—**Schwefelarsensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioarsenate*.—**Schwefele'** (Ger.). See *C. sulphide*.—**Schwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate*.—**Schwefligsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphite*.—**Solution de chlorure de c.** (Fr.). See *Liquor calcii chloridi*.—**Solution de chlorure de c. alcoolisée** (Fr.). See *Alcoholized solution of chloride of c.*—**Solution of c. sulphide.** Lat., *calcii oxydsulphuretum*. Fr., *sulfure de c. (ou de chaux) liquide*, *hydrosulfate de chaux*. A preparation made by treating c. sulphide with water, or by boiling sulphur and lime-water or sulphur and slaked lime; official in several old pharmacopœias. It consists of a variable mixture of oxy- and sulphur compounds of c. [B. 81, 119.]—**Solution of chloride of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See under *Liquor calcii chloridi*.—**Succinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. succinate*.—**Sulfantimoniate de c.** (Fr.). **Sulfantimonsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thioantimonate*.—**Sulfarséniate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thioarsenate*.—**Sulfate de c. et de méthyle** (Fr.). See *C. methylsulphate*.—**Sulfate de c. et d'éthyle** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**Sulfhydrate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. hydrosulphide*.—**Sulféthylate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**Sulfométhylate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. methylsulphate*.—**Sulfophénate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphocarbonate*.—**Sulfosulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. thiosulphate*.—**Sulfovinate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ethylsulphate*.—**Sulfure de c. liquide** (Fr.). See *Solution of c. sulphide*.—**Sulphuretum calcii.** See *C. sulphide* and *CaIx*

sulphurata.—**Syrupus calcii hypophosphitis**. A mixture of two parts of c. hypophosphite, 19 parts of water, 24 parts of sugar, and 1 part of essence of vanilla. [Proctor (B, 81).]—**Syrupus calcii lactophosphatis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de lactophosphate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'phospholactatsyrup*. A preparation made by dissolving 22 parts of precipitated c. phosphate in hydrochloric acid, precipitating with ammonia, straining, dissolving the precipitate with 33 parts of lactic acid in 80 parts of orange-flower water and enough water to make 350 parts, filtering, and adding to the filtrate 600 parts of sugar and enough water to make 1,000 parts. The French preparation is made with 125 parts of c. phosphate dissolved in sufficient lactic acid, 630 parts of sugar, 10 parts of essence of lemon, and water to 1,000 parts. [B, 81.] Cf. *Sirap de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux* and *Sirap de phosphate acide de chaux*.—**Test-solution of chloride of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See under *Liquor calcii chloridi*.—**Test-solution of sulphate of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. Lat., c. *sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. A saturated solution of powdered native crystallized c. sulphate in distilled water, digested for several days with repeated agitation, and decanted. [B, 5.]—**Tetrahydric c. arsenate**. See *C. arsenate*.—**Tetrahydric c. orthophosphate (or phosphate)**. See *C. phosphate*.—**Tigilate of c.** (Fr.). See *C. tigilate*.—**Traubensaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. racemate*.—**Tribasic c. phosphate**. Normal c. orthophosphate. [B.] See *C. phosphate*.—**Unterchlorigsures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hypochlorite*.—**Unterphosphorsures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphite*.—**Unterphosphorsures C.** (Ger.). See *C. hypophosphite*.—**Unterschwefelsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. thiosulphate*.—**Vanadinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. vromadate*.—**Weinsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. tartrate*.—**Wolframsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. tungstate*.—**Zuckersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. saccharate*.—**Zweifelsaures C'phosphat** (Ger.). Tetrahydric c. phosphate. [B, 270.] See *C. phosphate*.

CALCIVOROUS, adj. $Ka^2\text{-}si^2v'o\text{-}ru^3s$. From *calc*, lime, and *vorare*, to eat. Fr., *calcivore*. Consuming limestone (said of certain lichens which absorb carbonic acid from the air and dissolve limestone, forming a cavity in the rock in which the apothecia of the lichen are imbedded). [B, 121.]

CALCOGLOBULIN [Harting], n. $Ka^2\text{-}ko\text{-}glo^2b'u^2\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *calcoglobuline*. An albuminoid residue left after the calcareous matter of a calcospherite has been dissolved out. [A, 385; L, 182.]

CALCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2\text{-}(ka^2)\text{-}ko\text{-}(ko^2)\text{-}i^2d(ed)^e^2\text{-}u^3s$ (u's). From *calc*, the heel, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *calcoïdien*. Pertaining to the heel. [A, 385.] See *Ossicula calcoïdica*.

CALCOPHORE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2\text{-}ko\text{-}for$. From *calc*, lime, and *φορεω*, to bear. See *CALCIFEROUS*.

CALCOSPHERITE [Harting], n. $Ka^2\text{-}ko\text{-}spher'it$. From *calc*, lime, and *sphera*, a sphere. Fr., *calcosphérite*. A natural or artificial spheroidal crystallite having a calcareous basis. [A, 385.]

CALC-SPAR, n. $Ka^2\text{-}k'spa^2r$. A native calcium carbonate occurring in crystals of the rhombohedral system. [B, 270.] Cf. *CALCIUM carbonate*.

CALCUL (Fr.), n. $Ka^2\text{-}ku^2$. See *CALCULUS*.—**C. biliaire cystique**. A biliary calculus formed within the gall-bladder. [K.]—**C. biliaire hépatique**. See *Hepatic CALCULUS*.—**C. biliaire hépato-cystique**. See *Hepato-cystic CALCULUS*.—**C. chatonné**. See *Encysted CALCULUS*.—**C. crétacé**. See *Chalky CALCULUS*.—**C. de la glande mammaire**. See *Lacteal CALCULUS*.—**C. de la glande pinéale**. See *ACERVULUS*.—**C. de la prostate**. See *Prostatic CALCULUS*.—**C. de la vessie**. See *Vesical CALCULUS*.—**C. de l'estomac**. See *Gastric CALCULUS*.—**C. de l'oreille**. See *Aural CALCULUS*.—**C. de l'utérus**. See *Uterine CALCULUS*.—**C. des amygdales**. See *Tonsillar CALCULUS*.—**C. des fosses nasales**. See *Nasal CALCULUS* and *RHINOLITH*.—**C. des intestins**. See *Intestinal CALCULUS*, *ENTEROLITH*, and *BEZOAR*.—**C. des mammelles**. See *Lacteal CALCULUS*.—**C. des reins**. See *Renal CALCULUS*.—**C. des veines**. See *PHLEBOLITH*.—**C. des voies séminales**. See *Spermatie CALCULUS*.—**C. des voies lacrymales**. See *Lacrymal CALCULUS*.—**C. du cœur**. See *Cardiac CALCULUS*.—**C. du conduit auditif**. See *Aural CALCULUS*.—**C. du pancréas**. See *Pancreatic CALCULUS*.—**C. du poulmon**. See *Pulmonary CALCULUS*.—**C. cnehatonné**. See *Encysted CALCULUS*.—**C. mûral**. **C. mûriforme**. See *Mulberry CALCULUS* and *Oxalate-of-lime CALCULUS*.

CALCULEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2\text{-}ku^2\text{-}u^3s$. See *CALCULOUS* and *CALCULUS*.

CALCULIFRAGUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2\text{-}(ka^2)\text{-}ku^2\text{-}(ku^2)\text{-}i^2f'ra^2g\text{-}(ra^2g)\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. From *calculus* (*q. v.*), and *frangere*, to break. Fr., *calculifrage*. Ger., *steinbrechend*. See *LITHOSTRIPTIC*.

CALCULOSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2\text{-}(ka^2)\text{-}ku^2\text{-}(ku^2)\text{-}o'su^3s(su^4s)$. Fr., *calculeux*. *Calculus* (*q. v.*); as a n., a person affected with urinary calculus. [A, 301, 318.]

CALCULOUS, adj. $Ka^2\text{-}ku^2\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *calculosus*. Fr., *calculeux*. Ger., *steinigt*, *steinartig*, *steinkrank*. It., *calcoloso*. Sp., *calculoso*. Pertaining to, affected with, dependent on, or giving rise to, calculi. [A, 322.]—**C. acid**. See *URIC acid*.

CALCULUS (Lat.), n. $Ka^2\text{-}(ka^2)\text{-}ku^2\text{-}(ku^2)\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Dim. of *calc* (*q. v.*). Gr., *καλκίον*. Fr., *calcul*. Ger., *Stein*, *Kalkstein*, *Steinchen*, *Concrement*, *steiniges Concrement*. It., *calcolo*. Sp., *calculo*. An aggregation (generally pathological) of matter forming a concretion, more or less resembling a pebble or a particle of gravel, in a canal or a hollow organ of the body.—**Adherent c.** One that has become attached to the wall of the organ or canal in which it is situated. [L, 213.]—**Alternating c.** One that is made up of alternate layers of the different materials that enter into its composition. [L, 213.]—**Alvine c.** See *Intestinal c.*—**Ammoniac-magnesian-phosphate c.** A c. composed of phosphate of ammonium and magnesium.—**Ammoniac-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.** A c. composed of phosphates of ammonium, magnesium, and calcium. In the bladder, they are gray or white, light, and large, and conform to the organ in shape.

Their hardness depends on the proportion of calcium phosphate present. Preputial calculi are of this composition, with the addition of organic matter. [A, Post (A, 473); L, 307.]—**Amorphous c.** A c. that shows no definite structure on section. [L, 213.]—**Arthritic (or Articular) c.** Lat., *calculus arthriticus*. Fr., *calcul arthritique*. Ger., *Gelenkstein*. A chalky concretion of uric acid and urates in the neighborhood of a joint in gouty subjects. [L, 41.]—**Aural c.** Fr., *calcul de l'oreille* (ou *du conduit auditif*). Ger., *Ohrrensteinchen*. A hard concretion of cerumen formed in the external auditory canal. [F.]—**Bezoardic c.** See *BEZOAR*.—**Biliary c.** Lat., c. *biliarius* (seu *biliarius*, seu *bilius*, seu *felleus*). Fr., *calcul biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenstein*. Syn.: *gall-stone*. A concretion usually consisting chiefly of cholesterol with bile-pigments, formed either in the gall-bladder, in the hepatic ducts, or in the ductus choledochus communis. [A, 301.]—**Blood c.** A fibrinous c. containing the remains of blood-corpuscles. [L, 213.]—**Bone-earth c.** See *Phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Breast c.** See *Lacteal c.*—**Bronchial c.** A concretion formed in a bronchial tube, also a pulmonary c. (*q. v.*) that has found its way into a bronchial tube. [A, 316, 422.]—**C. bezoar** [Linnæus]. See *BEZOAR*.—**C. biliarius**, **C. biliarius**, **C. biliosus**, **C. biliosus**. See *Biliary c.*—**Calculi cancerorum**. See *ASTACOLITH*.—**C. cysticus bovinus**. See *EGAGROPILUS* and *German BEZOAR*.—**C. enterolithus**. See *ENTEROLITH*.—**C. felleus**. See *Biliary c.*—**C. intestinali**. See *Intestinal c.*—**ENTEROLITH**, and *BEZOAR*.—**Calculus lacrimonialis**. See *Lacrymal c.*—**C. mamma**. See *Lacteal c.*—**C. margarita** [Linnæus]. A pearl. [B, 90.] See *MARGARITE preparata*.—**C. pancreatis**. See *Pancreatic c.*—**C. podagricus**. See *Arthritic c.*—**C. preputialis**. See *Preputial c.*—**C. prostate**. See *Prostatic c.*—**C. pulmonalis**, **C. pulmonis**. See *Pulmonary c.* and *PTUISIS calciosa*.—**Calculi renum**. See *Renal c.*—**C. salivaris**. See *Salivary c.*—**C. sublingualis**. See *RANULA*.—**C. tonsillaris**. See *Tonsillar c.*—**C. urethralis**. See *Urethral c.*—**C. urinaris**. See *Urinary c.*—**C. vesicæ**, **C. vesicæ urinariæ**. See *Vesical c.*—**Carbonate-of-lime c.** common in the *Herbivora*, rare in man. It is friable and light-colored, but sometimes resembles the mulberry c. [A, 475; L, 307.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *calcul du cœur*. A calcified fibrinous clot in the heart.—**Chalky c.** Fr., *calcul crétacé*. Ger., *Kalkconcrement*. A concretion consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate and phosphate in varying proportions, with small amounts of magnesium carbonate, water, and organic matter, sometimes with a foreign body as a nucleus; found oftenest in the tonsils, the vermiform process, the vesicles, dilated bronchi, and canals, and less frequently in the nose, larynx, uterus, and vagina, and under the prepuce. [D, 3.]—**Cutaneous c.** A hardened mass in the skin, usually composed of altered sebum, but sometimes containing calcium phosphate and carbonate. [A, Van Harlingen (A, 473).] Cf. *MILIUM*.—**Cystic c.** Fr., *calcul cystique*. 1. A vesical c. 2. A c. of the gall-bladder. 3. A cystine c. [L, 43.]—**Cystic-oxide c.**, **Cystin c.** A rare form of urinary c. consisting largely of cystin (*q. v.*); yellow or fawn-colored when first removed, becoming greenish-gray and sometimes greenish-blue after having been kept long. It feels greasy, breaks readily, and has no decided concentric arrangement. [A, 475; E, L, 213, 307.]—**Dental c.** See *SALIVARY c.* (2d def.).—**Encysted c.** Fr., *calcul enchatonné*. A vesical c. that has become incarcerated in a sac-like pouch springing from the bladder. [L, 44.]—**Fatty c.** A vesical c. having a fatty or saponaceous nucleus. It has been thought to be due to routine irrigation of the bladder with soap and water. [L, 213.] Cf. *URO-STEALITH*.—**Felleous c.** See *Biliary c.*—**Fibrinous c.** A urinary c. apparently consisting of dried coagulated albumin; said to resemble yellow wax and to have a vitreous lustre. [A, 475; E, 12.]—**Fusible c.**, **Fusible phosphate c.** See *Ammoniac-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Gastric c.** Fr., *calcul gastrique* (ou *de l'estomac*). Ger., *Magenstein*. A concretion found in the stomach; usually consisting of material swallowed or brought up by antiperistalsis. [L, 43.]—**Hemp-seed c.** A rare variety of calcium-oxalate c. having a smooth surface; usually found in the kidney. [E; L, 213.]—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *calcul hépatique*. A c. situated in a bile-duct in the liver. [A, 301; L, 43.]—**Hepato-cystic c.** Fr., *calcul hépato-cystique*. A c. situated in the ductus choledochus communis. [A, 301; L, 43.]—**Impacted c.** A c. that has become arrested in its passage through a canal. [A, 295.]—**Incarcerated c.** See *Encysted c.*—**Indigo c.** A c. containing indigo-blue. It has been found in the ureter. [A, 476; E, 18; L, 213.]—**Intestinal c.** Lat., c. *intestinali*. Fr., *calcul intestinal*. Ger., *Darmstein*. A concretion situated in the intestine, consisting usually of a gall-stone, but sometimes calcareous. [A, 301; L, 43.] Cf. *ENTEROLITH* and *BEZOAR*.—**Joint c.** See *Arthritic c.*—**Lacrymal c.** Lat., c. *lacrimonialis*. Fr., *calcul lacrymal* (ou *des voies lacrymales*). Ger., *Thränenwegesteinchen*. Syn.: *dacryolith*. A concretion occasionally formed in the canaliculi, the sac, or the duct of the lacrymal apparatus. [F.]—**Lacteal c.** Lat., c. *mammae*. Fr., *calcul des mammelles*. A yellowish-white milk-cast of a duct of the mammary gland; sometimes found in mammary abscesses. [L, 43.]—**Laminated c.** A c. made up of layers of different material, showing an agate-like structure on section. [L, 213.] Cf. *Alternating c.*—**Lithate-of-ammonia c.** See *Urate-of-ammonium c.*—**Lithic-acid c.** See *URIC-acid c.*—**Mammary c.** See *Lacteal c.*—**Meibomian c.** A concretion in a Meibomian duct. [F.]—**Metamorphosed c.** [Ultzmann]. A suppurative variety of urinary c. which, originally composed of uric acid, has lain for a long time in purulent urine and has had its acid crystals replaced by alkaline phosphates. [L, 213.]—**Mixed-phosphate c.** See *Ammoniac-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Mulberry c.** Fr., *calcul mûriforme*. Ger., *Maulbeerstein*. The common form of the oxalate-of-lime c.; exceedingly hard and covered with rough, sharp tubercles. [E; L.]—**Nasal c.** Fr., *calcul des fosses nasales*. Ger., *Nasenstein*. Syn.: *rhinolith*. A calcareous concretion situated in any of the nasal passages; usually formed around a foreign body. [G. M. Lefferts (A, 277).]—**Nephritic c.** See *Renal c.*—**Neutral phosphate-of-lime c.** A c. consisting of monohydrate calcium

phosphate. [L. 307].—**Organic c.** A c. consisting of epithelium, blood, etc.; usually serving as the nucleus of some other variety of c. [L. 307].—**Oxalate-of-lime c.** A urinary c. consisting of calcium oxalate; usually formed in the kidney; commoner in children than in adults; light-colored and fairly smooth when small, dark-brown (occasionally white) and rough when large. [L. 307]. Cf. *Mulberry c.* and *Hemp-seed c.*—**Pancreatic c.** Lat., c. *pancreaticus*. Fr., *calcul du pancréas*. Ger., *Pankreasstein*. A calcareous concretion formed in the pancreatic duct; usually multiple and consisting of calcium carbonate or phosphate. [N. Seim (A. 473)].—**Parotid c.** A c. formed in the substance of the parotid gland or in its duct. [T. L. Stedman (A. 473); L. 213].—**Phosphate-of-lime c.** A rare urinary c. consisting wholly of calcium phosphate. When of renal origin, it is composed of monohydrate calcium phosphate; when formed in the bladder, as it more commonly is, it is called bone-earth c., and consists of normal calcium phosphate, constituting irregular, mortar-like infusible masses. [A. 476].—**Phosphatic c.** See *Ammoniacal-magnesian-phosphate c.*, *Ammoniacal-magnesian-and-phosphate-of-lime c.*, and *Phosphate-of-lime c.*—**Pineal c.** Fr., *calcul de la glande pinéale*. See *ACERVULUS*.—**Pisiform c.** A pea-shaped c.; usually of uric acid and multiple, often having facets. [L. 213].—**Podagric c.** Lat., c. *podagricus*. See *Arthritic c.*—**Preputial c.** Lat., c. *preputialis*. Fr., *calcul préputial*. Ger., *Vorhautstein*. Syn.: *postolith*. A c. formed between the prepuce and the glans penis; consisting of calcified smegma or of products of the ammoniacal decomposition of urine retained beneath the prepuce. [B.; L. 44, 213].—**Primary c.** A urinary c. formed independently of disease of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract. [L. 213].—**Prostatic c.** Lat., c. *prostatica*. Fr., *calcul prostatique (ou de la prostate)*. Ger., *Prostatenstein*. A c. formed in the follicles of the prostate gland; either a corpus amylaceum or a calcareous concretion. [L. 307].—**Prostato-vesical c.** See *Vesico-prostatic c.*—**Pulmonary c.** Lat., c. *pulmonicus*. Fr., *calcul pulmonaire (ou du poumon)*. Ger., *Lungenstein*. A cretaceous mass formed in the lung or in a bronchial gland. [L. 41, 43, 44]. Cf. *Furmissis calcitosa*.—**Renal c.** Lat., c. *renalis* (seu *renum*). Fr., *calcul rénal (ou du rein)*. Ger., *Nierenstein*. A c. formed in the tubuli uriniferi, the calices, or the pelvis of the kidney. [L. 43].—**Salivary c.** Lat., c. *salivaris*. Fr., *calcul salivaire*. Ger., *Speichelstein*. 1. A c. formed in the substance or the duct of a salivary gland. [L. 41, 43]. 2. The calcareous deposit ("tartar") forming an incrustation on the teeth. [E.];—**Sanguineous c.** See *Blood c.*—**Saponaceous c.** See *Fatty c.*—**Scrotal c.** Fr., *calcul scrotal (ou des bourses)*. Ger., *Skrotalstein, Hodensackstein*. 1. A vesical or prostatic c. which has found its way into the scrotum. Gräfe records an instance of such a c. weighing 26 oz. [G. M. Humphry (A. 279)]. 2. A cutaneous c. of the scrotum. A remarkable case of such calculi was described by V. Mott in 1837 as one of "calculus degeneration of the scrotum." [D. M. Reese (A. 298)].—**Secondary c.** A urinary c. formed as the result of a diseased state of the mucous membrane of the urinary tract. [L. 213].—**Seminal c.** See *Spermatoc c.*—**Silicious c.** A silicious body (usually a pebble) found in the bladder, into which it has been inserted. Occasionally, according to G. Bird, crystals of silicic acid form a small part of a true urinary c. [A. 476].—**Spermatoc c.** Lat., c. *seminalis*. Fr., *calcul seminal (ou des vésicules séminales)*. Ger., *Samenstein*. A concretion sometimes found in the seminal vesicles. [L. 43, 44]. See *SYMPEXION*.—**Stercoraceous c.** Fr., *calcul stercoral*. Ger., *Kothstein*. A concretion consisting largely of hardened fecal matter.—**Stomatoc c.** See *Gastric c.*—**Sublingual c.** A salivary c. of the sublingual gland.—**Subpreputial c.** See *Preputial c.*—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Tonsillar c.** Fr., *calcul de l'amygdale*. A concretion formed in a tonsillar follicle. [L. 43].—**Triple c.** **Triple-phosphate c.** See *Ammoniacal-magnesian-phosphate c.*—**Umbilical c.** A c. extracted or voided from the umbilicus. It may be a urinary c. escaping through or formed in a patulous urachus. [L. 213].—**Urate c.** A c. made up of waters, usually of sodium, ammonium, and calcium. [A. 475].—**Urate-of-ammonium c.** A finely laminated, slate-colored or clay-colored urinary c., small and almost peculiar to children; by some regarded as a uric-acid c. [A. 476; L. 213].—**Ureteric c.** Fr., *calcul de l'uretère*. A c. situated in the ureter. [L. 43].—**Urethral c.** Lat., c. *urethralis*. Fr., *calcul uréthral*. Ger., *Harnröhrenstein*. A c. situated in the urethra; usually of vesical or renal formation. [L. 44].—**Uric-acid c.** A common form of urinary c., consisting largely of uric acid, yellowish or light-brown. It constitutes the nucleus of most urinary calculi. [A. 476; L. 307].—**Uric-oxide c.** See *Xanthic-oxide c.*—**Urinary c.** Lat., c. *urinarius*. Fr., *calcul urinaire*. Ger., *Harnstein*. A c. formed in any part of the urinary tract. [L. 43, 44].—**Uro-stealth c.** See *URO-STEALTH*.—**Uterine c.** Fr., *calcul de l'utérus*. Ger., *Uterusstein*. 1. A calcareous concretion situated in the uterine cavity; either a tumor which has undergone calcareous degeneration or a calcareous deposit upon an intra-uterine tumor or a retained product of conception. 2. A concretion formed in a follicle of the cervical canal of the uterus. [A. 182; L. 41].—**Venous c.** See *PHLEBLITH*.—**Vesical c.** Lat., c. *vesical*. Fr., *calcul vésical (ou de la vessie)*. Ger., *Blasenstein*. A c. situated in the urinary bladder. [L. 43].—**Vesico-prostatic c.** A c. situated partly in the urinary bladder and partly in the prostate. [L. 213].—**Xanthic c.**, **Xanthic-oxide c.**, **Xanthin c.** A very rare form of urinary c. composed of xanthin and hypoxanthin; smooth and greasy, varying from gray to brown. [E. 12; L. 307].

CALDA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *caldus* (aqua understood). Ka²l(ka³)da³. Hot or warm water. [Pliny (A. 318)].

CALDAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ka³)da³m(da³m)-e²nt'u³m(u³m). A fomentation. [A. 318].

CALDANE (It.), n. Ka³l-da³n'a. A place in Corsica, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A. 319].

CALDANELE DI CAMPIGLIA (It.), n. Ka³l-da³n-e²l'ia de ka³m-pe³l'ya³. A place in the valley of Cornia, Italy, having a tepid spring containing calcium sulphate, sodium, calcium, and

magnesium chlorides, and magnesium and calcium carbonates. [B. 369].

CALDANICCIA (It.), n. Ka³l-da³n-et'chi²-a³. A place in Corsica, where there is a hot sulphurous and teebly saline spring. [A. 319; L. 87].

CALDAR, n. An old name for tin. [L. 84].

CALDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²l(ka³)da(da³)ri²-u³m(u³m). A hot bath; also the hot room of the ancient bath. [A. 318; H.].

CALDAS (Sp., Port.), n. Ka³l(da³s). Hot springs. [L. 41].—**C-da-Rainha** (Port.). A place in Portugal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L. 41].—**C-de-Besaya** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [A. 385; L. 49].—**C-de-Bohi** (Sp.). A place in the province of Lerida, Spain, where there are springs containing calcium sulphate, hot sulphurous springs, and a cold ferruginous spring. [A. 321].—**C-de-Cuntis** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are hot springs containing sodium sulphide. [L. 41].—**C-de-Estrac** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm saline spring. [L. 49].—**C-de-Geres** (Port.). A place in Portugal, where there is a hot sulphurous spring. [L. 105].—**C-de-Malavella** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are warm springs containing calcium chloride. [A. 385; L. 49].—**C-de-Mombuy** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there are hot saline springs. [A. 385; L. 41, 87].—**C-de-Monsortinho** (Port.). See *PENAGAREIA*.—**C-de-Mombuy** (Sp.). See *C-de-Mombuy*.—**C-de-Oviedo** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a warm spring containing various carbonates. [A. 385; L. 87].—**C-de-Reyes** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a hot sulphurous and saline spring. [A. 385].—**C-de-Tuy** (Sp.). A place in Spain, where there is a hot saline spring. [A. 385; L. 49].—**C-Novas** (Port.). A place in Brazil, where there is a warm sulphurous spring. [A. 385; L. 49].

CALDEIRA-DE-HEREDIA (Sp.), n. Ka³l-da'e-ra³ da a-ra'-di²-a³. See *HEREDIA*.

CALDERA-BUSH, n. Ka³l-de'ra-bu'sh. The *Pandanus odoratissimus*. [B. 172].

CALDERIE BALNEÆ, CALDERIE ITALICÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka²l(ka³)de(da')ri²-e(a³-e²) ba²l(ba³)ne²-e(a³-e²), i't-a²l(a³)i²-se(ka³-e²). Ancient names for certain warm bathis near Ferrara, Italy. [A. 325; L. 105].

CALDESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³)de(z)(das)'i²-a³. See *ALISMA*.

CALDIERO (It.), n. Ka³l-de-a'ro. A place in Italy, where there is a hot spring containing free carbon dioxide, lime, magnesia, alum, magnesium and sodium chlorides, magnesium carbonate, and silica. [A. 385; L. 105].

CALDILLAS-DE-SAN-MIGUEL (Sp.), n. Ka³l-del'ya³ da sa³n me-gwe'el. A place in Salamanca, Spain, where there is a warm spring containing sodium chloride and free carbonic acid. [L. 49].

CALDUS (Lat.), adj., contr. for *calidus*. Ka²l(ka³)du's(du's). Warm, hot; as a n., a sort of mulled wine; as a n., in the f., see *CALDA*.

CALE, n. Kal. See *CABBAGE*.

CALEA (Lat.), n. f. Kal(ka³)e²-a³. Fr., *calée*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of composite plants of the *Helianthoidææ*, indigenous to tropical America, comprising seven sections formerly regarded as distinct genera. 2. Of Gärtner, see *NEUROLENA*. [B. 42, 121].—**C. lobata**. See *NEUROLENA lobata*.—**C. zacatechichi** [Lessing]. Sp., *simonillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The infusion is used in Mexico as a domestic tonic and antiperiodic, and has been employed for hepatic calculi. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1886, p. 122].

CALEACTE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³)e²-a³q(ak)'te(ta). Fr., *calacte*. Of R. Brown, a section of the genus *Calea*, comprising species with radiate heads. [B. 42].

CALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³)e²-e(a³-e²). Of Lessing, a division of the *Heleneææ*, comprising *Calea*, etc. [B. 170].

CALEBASSE (Fr.), n. Ka³l-ba'se. A gourd. [B. 121; L. 41].—**C. d'Europe** [Fr. Cod.]. **C. d'herbe**, **C. douce**. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B. 113, 121].—**C. du Sénégal**. The fruit of *Adansonia baobab*. [B. 121].—**Sirap de C.** A syrup made from the fruit of a *Crescentia*, especially the *Crescentia cujete*; formerly much used in medicine. [B. 38, 121].

CALEBASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka³l-ba's-a. Gourd-shaped. [A. 385].

CALEBASSIER (Fr.), n. Ka³l-ba's-i²-a. A plant, especially a *Crescentia*, furnishing a gourd. [B. 121].—**C. du Sénégal**. The *Adansonia digitata*. [B. 121].—**C. rampant**. The genus *Crescentia*. [B.].

CALEBRACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²l(ka³)e²-b'ra³-ki²s(ch²u³s). Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositææ*, now referred to *Calea*, including *Calea zacatechichi*. [B. 42].

CALECTASIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ka³)e²-k-ta²z(ta's)-i(i)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *caléctasées*. Of Endlicher, a family of plants comprising the genus *Calectasia*, to which subsequent authors have added two other Australian genera; or of Reichenbach, Meissner, and Bentham and Hooker, a suborder or tribe of the *Juncacææ*; of Engler, a tribe of the *Liliacææ*. [B. 42, 170; Engler (B. 245)].

CALEDONIA SPRINGS, n. Ka²l-e²-don'i²-a³. A place in Prescott County, Ontario, Canada, where there are three springs (the "Gas," the "Saline," and the "Intermittent") said to resemble those of Dürkheim, Bavaria. [A. 363].

CALEÉE (Fr.), n. Ka³l-a. See *CALEA*.

CALEEKEE, n. In Sumatra, the *Carica papaya*. [B. 121].

CALEE KUSTOORÉE, n. In India, the *Abelmoschus moschatulus*. [B. 19].

CALEFACIENT, adj. $Ka^2l-e^2fa'si^2e^2nt$. Gr., *θερμαίνων, δια-θερμαίνων*. Lat., *calefaciens* (from *calefacere*, to make warm). Fr., *calefacient*. Ger., *erwärmand*. Causing a sensation of heat. [A, 325.]

CALEFACTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2fa^2k(fa^2k)'shi^2(t)^2o$. Gen., *calefactio'nis*. See CALEFACTION.—C. *virgæ*. See *Simple CHANCE*.

CALEFACTION, n. $Ka^2l-e^2fa^2k'shu^2n$. Gr., *θερμανσις*. Lat., *calefactio*. Fr., *calefaction*. Ger., *Erwärmung*. The act of heating or of producing a sensation of heat. [A, 301, 325.]

CALEIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2(e^2i^2)-a^2$. Calcium. [B, 180.]

CALEINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2i^2n^2e^2(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *caléinées*. Of Cassini, a division of the *Compositæ* (*Heleniæ*), including *Calea* and related genera. [B, 121, 170.] Cf. *CALEZ*.

CALEMBERA (Carib), n. The seeds of *Entada scandens*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALENDAR, n. $Ka^2l'e^2n-da^2r$. Lat., *calendarium*. Fr., *calendrier*. Ger., *Kalender*. An almanac, a book of registration. [A, 318.]—**FLORAL c.**, *Flora's c.* Lat., *calendarium Floræ* (seu *florum*). Fr., *calendrier de Flore* (ou du botaniste). Ger., *Blumenkalender*. A table of plants arranged according to their time of flowering. [A, 322; B, 34, 121; L, 119.]—**OBSTETRIC c.** Lat., *calendarium graviditatis*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftskalender*. A table of dates at which pregnancy may be expected to terminate, the date of conception being known or estimated. [A, 322.]

CALENDULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2n^2du^2(du^2)-la^2$. Said to be from *calendæ*, the first day of the month, from its being fabled to be capable of flowering on the first day of every month. Fr., *calendule*, *souci*. Ger., *Ringelblume*. It., *Jorrancio*. Sp., *caléndula* (Sp. Ph.). Syn.: *Caltha* [Möncb] (1st def.), *Caltha* (1st def.). 1. The marigold; of Linnaeus, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Calendulaceæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the flowering herb of *C. officinalis*. [A, 322; B, 5, 19, 42.]—**Acetum calendulæ** [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *vinaiyre de souci*. Ger., *Ringelblumenessig*. A filtered infusion of 1 part of the flowers of *C. officinalis* in 4 parts of vinegar. [B, 119.]—**C. alpina**. Of the authors of the sixteenth century, the *Arnica montana*. [B, 121.]—**C. arvensis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *souci des champs*. Ger., *Ackerringblume*. A species indigenous to central Europe, much smaller than *C. officinalis*. Its herb (*herba calendula silvestris*) is used for the same purposes as the latter. [B, 270.]—**C. maritima**. See *Flores calendulae mineralis*.—**C. officinalis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *souci des jardins*, *fleur de tous les mois*. Ger., *Ringelblume*, *Todtenblume*, *Dotterblume*, *Goldblume*. Sp., *caléndula* (Sp. Ph.). The pot-(or garden-) marigold; an annual herb indigenous to southern Europe. The fresh plant has a heavy, disagreeable odor, which it loses on drying, and a salty, bitter taste. It contains calendulin. The fresh herb—the c. of the U. S. Ph., the *herba calendula* (seu *calthæ sativæ*, seu *verruccaræ*—and the flowers—*flores calendulæ*, the *caléndula* of the Sp. Ph.—also the achænia, have been used in hepatic disorders, scrofula, and cancer, and as a vulnerary. The flowers have also been employed for coloring butter and cheese and in adulterating saffron. [B, 81, 119, 270.]—**C. palustris**. See *CALTHA palustris*.—**C. silvestris**. See *C. arvensis*.—**Conserva calendulæ** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *consève de souci*. A mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *C. officinalis* and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119.]—**Extractum calendulæ**. Fr., *extrait de souci*. Ger., *Ringelblumenextract*. An extract made by evaporating the juice of *C. officinalis*. [Hess. Ph., 1827; Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Flores calendulæ**. The unexpanded flower-heads of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119.]—**Flores calendulæ mineralis**. An old name for chloride of iron and ammonium. [B; L, 85.]—**Herba calendulæ**. The herb of *C. officinalis*. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura calendulæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de souci*. A preparation made by moistening 30 parts of the flowers of *C. officinalis*, in No. 20 powder, with 40 of diluted alcohol, macerating for 24 hours, then percolating, with the gradual addition of diluted alcohol, until 100 parts are obtained. [A, 477.]

CALENDULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2nd-u^2(u^2)-la-(la^2)'se^2(ke^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *calendulacées*. Of Cassini and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including *Calendula*, *Dimorphotheca*, and other genera with heterogamous radiate heads surrounded by an involucre of one or two rows of subequal narrow bracts, the receptacle naked, the anthers mucronate-subcaudate at the base, the styles with truncate branches or, in the sterile florets, unbranched, the achænia usually devoid of pappus, and the leaves alternate or radical [Bentham and Hooker]. By Reichenbach it was divided into the *C. genuinæ* (comprising *Calendula* and several genera since referred to *Dimorphotheca*) and the *Osteospermeæ*, Link, who called the *C.* an order, assigned to it *Calendula*, *Silphium*, and *Arctotis*, now placed in three different tribes. [B, 42, 170.]

CALENDULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2nd-u^2(u^2)-la-(la^2)'ri^2(e^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *calendulariées*. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Radiatæ*, comprising the divisions *Milleriæ*, *Flavertiæ*, *Melampodiæ*, *Silphicæ*, *Calendulæ*, and *Madicæ*. [B, 170.]

CALENDULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2nd-u^2(u^2)'e^2-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Of Cassini, Spach, and others, the *Calendulacæ* (q. v.). Cassini divided it into the *C. archetypæ* (comprising *Calendula* and several genera now referred to *Dimorphotheca*) and the *Osteospermeæ*. [B, 170.]

CALENDULIN, n. $Ka^2l-e^2nd'u^2'i^2n$. Lat., *calendulinum*, *calendulina*. Fr., *calenduline*. Ger., *Kalendulin*. An amorphous principle extracted by Geiger and Stolze from the leaves and flowers of *Calendula officinalis*; in water it swells into a gelatinous mass, and dissolves in aqueous solutions of potash and ammonia. [A, 322; B, 270.]

CALENTURA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2l'e^2n-tur^2a^2$. Fr., *calenture*. Fever. The term was used by the old Spanish navigators to denote any form of fever with delirium observed in the tropics, and from them Sauvages adopted it as the name of a special disease

(which has been described as peculiar to mariners and characterized by a particular form of delirium in which the patient, unless prevented, will jump into the sea, thinking that he is walking into green fields); but its use in this sense has been discarded. [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 117; Le Roy de Méricourt, "Arch. gén. de méd.," 1857, ii, p. 129.]—*C. amarilla*. Yellow fever. [A, 301.]

CALENTURAS, n. A bitter wood of the Philippines, used as a remedy for fever (see *CALENTURA*). [L, 105, 109.]—**C. palo**. Lit., fever-wood; a name for cinchona and other febrifuge plants. [B, 121.]

CALENUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2(a^2)'nu^2m(nu^2)m$. An ancient name for a fine variety of wine produced in a town of the same name (now Calvi). [A, 318, 325.]

CALEPINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2p-i^2n^2e^2(e^2-a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *calépinées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of cruciferous plants (*Synclisatæ* or *Nucamentaceæ*), comprising *Calepina*, *Zilla*, and *Muricaria*. [B, 170.]

CALESIAM, **CALESIM**, **CALESJAM**, n's. In Malabar, the *Odina wodier*. [B, 38, 121; L, 119.]

CALETIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2t-i^2(i^2)'e^2-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *caleties*. Of Müller, a tribe of the *Euphorbiacæ* (*Stenolobiæ*); of Baillon, a subseries of the *Phyllanthæ*, comprising *Caletia* and other genera of the *Stenolobiæ* [Bentham and Hooker] in which the cells of the ovary are bi-ovulate. [B, 42, 121.]

CALEYA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2(a^2)'ya^2$. Fr., *caléye*. Of Endlicher, the genus *Caleana*. [B.]

CALEYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-e^2(a^2)'yi^2d-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Of Lindley, a section of orchids (*Arethuseæ*), including *Caleyia* and two other genera. [B, 170.]

CALEZAN, n. See *CALESIAM*.

CALF, n. Ka^2f . O. Sax., *calf*. A.-S., *cealf*. Gr., *καλός* (1st def.), *καλήν* (2d def.). Lat., *vitulus* (1st def.), *sura* (2d def.). Fr., *veau* (1st def.), *mollet* (2d def.). Ger., *Kalb* (1st def.), *Wade* (2d def.). 1. The young of any animal of the genus *Bos*, especially *Bos taurus*; sometimes applied also to the young of other mammals. 2. The rounded posterior fleshy part of the leg in man.—**C's-foot**. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 275.]—**C's-snout**. 1. The *Antirrhinum orontium*. 2. The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 19, 121.]

CALI, n. See *KALI*.

CALI-APOCARO, n. According to Rumphius, a shrub of Malabar. [Bory (B, 121).]

CALIATURHOZ (Ger.), n. $Ka^2l-i^2-a^2-tur^2ho^2litz$. The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus*. [B, 270.]

CALIBRATION, n. $Ka^2l-i^2-bra^2shu^2n$. Ger., *Calibrirung*. The process of ascertaining the calibre of a tube (as of a burette) or of definite portions of it; usually by observing the length of a column of liquid of known volume in different parts of the tube. [B.]

CALICAL, adj. $Ka^2l'i^2k-a^2l$. For deriv., see *CALYX*. Lat., *caliculis*. Fr., c. More properly written calycal. Of or pertaining to the calyx; of stamens, inserted on the calyx. [B, 1.]

CALICANTHACEÆ (Lat.), **CALICANTHÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2k-a^2n^2(a^2n^2)-tha^2(th)^2a^2(se^2(ke^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2))$, $-a^2n^2(a^2n^2)/the^2-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. See *CALYCANTHACEÆ* and *CALYCANTHÆ*.

CALICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2k-a^2n^2(a^2n^2)'thu^2s$ (thu's). Fr., *calicanthe*. See *CALYCANTHUS*.

CALICARPIDÆ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l-i^2-ka^2rp-ed$. From *καλίς* (see *CALYX*) and *καρπός*, a fruit. A fruit composed of several hard, horny achænia inclosed in a calyx that has become enlarged and fleshy. [A, 301, 385.]

CALICATE, adj. $Ka^2l'i^2k-at$. Lat., *calicatus*. Fr., *calicé*. See *CALYCATÆ*.

CALICE, n. $Ka^2l'i^2s$. For deriv., see *CALIX*. A cup-shaped depression at the upper end of a corallum, which lodges the gastric sac of the living animal. [A, 121.] Cf. *CALIX*.

CALICE (Fr.), n. Ka^2l-es . See *CALIX* and *CALYX*.—**C. commun**. See *CALYX communis*.—**C. interne**. Of Magnol, the envelope of a seed. [B, 121.]

CALICÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l-e-sa$. See *CALYCATÆ*.

CALICÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l-e-sar$. See *CALYCERÆ*.

CALICERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2s(i^2k)-e^2r-i^2(i^2)'e^2-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *calicériées*. See *CALYCERÆ*.

CALICES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *calix* (q. v.). $Ka^2l(ka^2l)'i^2s(i^2k)-e^2z(e^2s)$.

CALICHE (Sp.), n. Ka^2l-e^2cha . A commercial term in South America for crude sodium nitrate. [B, 270.]

CALICHIMATHEIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2k(i^2ch^2)-i^2m-a^2th(a^2th)-i^2(e^2)'i^2-a^2$. Of C. Bauhin, the *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRI (Carib), n. The *Hecastophyllum*. [B, 121.]

CALICHIRICHIBOU (Carib), n. The *Cornutia pyramidata*. [B, 121.]

CALI-CHIRONE (Carib), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria* and the *Datura sarmentosa*. [B, 121.]

CALICIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2s(i^2k)'i^2-a^2$. Of Fries, a series of lichens, comprising *Calicium* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CALICIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2s(i^2k)-i^2-a^2)'se^2-(ke^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *calicicées*. Of Arnold, a series of *Mycolichens*, comprising the tribes *Calicieæ*, *Contocybææ*, and *Acolieæ*. [B, 170.]

CALICIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)-i^2s(i^2k)-i^2-a^2)'se^2-(ke^2)-i^2(e)$. Of Tuckerman, a tribe of lichens distinguished by the turbinate-lentiform or globose, often stipitate apothecia surrounded by a proper exciple and breaking up into naked spores which unite into a compact mass. [B, 75.]

CALICIDAE (Lat.), **CALICIDIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2d(e^2-a^2-e^2)$, $-i^2e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Gray, a division of lichens (*Cænothalamiceæ*), the *Calicieæ* of Nylander. [B, 121, 170.]

CALICIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i(i^2)e^2 \cdot e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *caliciees*. Of Fries, Reichenbach, and Arnold, a tribe or family of lichens, corresponding to the *Calicieæ* of Nylander. [B, 170.]

CALICIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i(i^2)e^2 \cdot i(e)$. Fr., *calicieis*. Of Nylander and Tuckerman, a family or tribe of lichens, including *Calicium*, *Coniocybe*, etc. [B, 75, 121.]

CALICIFLOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot fo^2 \cdot re^2$ ($ra^2 \cdot e^2$). See CALYCIFLOREÆ.

CALICIFLORE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot flor$. Calyciflorous; as a n., in the pl., c's, the *Calycifloræ*. [B.]

CALICIFLORIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot fo^2 \cdot ri^2 \cdot a^2$. From *calyx* (q. v.), and *flos* a flower. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia*, comprising the families *Ephemereæ*, *Hydrocharideæ*, *Alismaceæ*, *Bromeliidæ*, and *Narcissææ*; i. e., those in which the external row of perianth segments is calycine. [B, 121, 170.]

CALICIFORM, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot fo^2 \cdot frm$. See CALYCIFORM.

CALICIN, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot n$. For deriv., see CALICIMUM. Also written improperly, *calycin*. A golden-yellow, crystalline, neutral substance, obtained by treating the *Calicium chrysocephalum* with boiling ligroin. [B, 270.]—**C**'süre (Ger.). See CALICINIC ACID.

CALICIN (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot a^2 \cdot n^2$. See CALYCINE.

CALICINAL, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot n \cdot a^2$. See CALYCINE and CALYCIATE.

CALICINAR, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot n \cdot a^2 \cdot r$. See CALYGINAR.

CALICINE, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot n$. Fr., *calicin*. 1. Of or resembling a calice. 2. See CALYCINE. [B; L, 121.]

CALICINIANUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot n \cdot i^2 \cdot a(a^2) \cdot nu^2 \cdot s$ ($nu^2 \cdot s$). Fr., *calicinien*. Derived from or consisting of the calyx; as the envelope of the fruit consisting of a persistent calyx. [B, 1.]

CALICINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot i^2 \cdot n \cdot i^2 \cdot k$. Fr., *acide calicinique*. Ger., *Calicinsäure*, *Calycinsäure*. Also (improperly) written *calycinic acid*. An acid produced by heating calicin with a solution of an alkaline carbonate. [B, 270.]

CALICIOIDEÆ [Agardh, Nylander] (Lat.), **CALICIOIDEI** [Schärer, Fries] (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot o(o^2) \cdot i^2d(ed^2) \cdot e^2 \cdot a(a^2 \cdot e^2)$, $-i(e)$. From *Calicium* and *eidos*, likeness. See CALICIEI.

CALICION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2s \cdot e \cdot o^2 \cdot n^2$. See CALICUM.

CALICIPARE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot es \cdot e \cdot pa^2 \cdot r$. Producing or developing into a calyx; said of a flower all the parts of which have assumed the form of a calyx. [B, 38.]

CALICITUBIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot tu^2 \cdot (tu^4) \cdot bi^2 \cdot a^2$. From *calyx* (q. v.), and *tubus*, a pipe. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia* comprising the families *Nyctagineæ*, *Jastoniidæ*, *Chisantheæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Gessneridæ*, *Vacciniidæ*, *Ericineæ*, *Ebenaceæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*, and *Passifloræ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2s(i^2k) \cdot i^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot m(u^4 \cdot m)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$, a cup, from the cupuliform apothecia. Often wrongly written *Calycium*. Of Persoon, a genus of lichens belonging to the tribe *Calicieæ*. [B, 121.]—**C**. *chrysocephalum*. A species forming yellow spots on birches, oaks, and other trees. It furnishes calicin. [B, 270.]

CALICLE, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot kl$. See CALYCLE.

CALICOBLASTS, n. pl. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot o \cdot bla^2 \cdot sts$. A more correct spelling for *calycoblasts* (q. v.). [B.]

CALICO-BUSH, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot ko \cdot bu^2 \cdot sh^2$. The *Kalmia latifolia*. [B, 215.]

CALICOCCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot ko^2 \cdot k^2 \cdot ka^2$. See CALLICOCCA.

CALICOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fo^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot i^2d(e^2 \cdot a^2 \cdot e^2)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$, a cup, and $\phi\omega\rho\epsilon\upsilon\sigma$, to bear. Also written *Calycophoridae*. An order of the *Siphonophora*. [L, 147.]

CALICO-TREE, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot ko \cdot tre$. See CALICO-BUSH.

CALICOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot o(o^2) \cdot zo^2 \cdot a^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$, a cup, and $\zeta\omega\omicron\nu$, an animal. Also written *Calycozoa*. Ger., *Kelchquallen*. A legion of the *Hydromedusæ*. [L, 121, 173.]

CALICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot u^2 \cdot (u^4) \cdot la^2$. Dim. of *calix* (= *calyx*). See CALYCLE.

CALICULAR, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot u^2 \cdot la^2 \cdot r$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$, a cup. Lat., *calicularis*. Fr., *caliculaire*. 1. Cup-shaped. [B.] 2. Pertaining to a calice. [L, 121.] 3. See CALYCLAR.

CALICULATE, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot u^2 \cdot lat$. See CALYCLATE.

CALICULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot e \cdot ku^2 \cdot l$. See CALYCLE.

CALICULÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot e \cdot ku^2 \cdot la^2$. See CALYCLATE.

CALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot u^2 \cdot (u^4) \cdot lu^2 \cdot s(lu^2 \cdot s)$. See CALYCLE.

CALICUNGULIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot k \cdot u^2 \cdot n^2 \cdot (u^4 \cdot n^2) \cdot gu^2 \cdot l$ ($gu^4 \cdot l$) $i^2 \cdot a^2$. Of Dumortier, an order of the *Bitegmia*, comprising the families *Calycrateæ*, *Tilghymaleæ*, *Nopaleæ*, *Grossulariæ*, *Crassulaceæ*, *Cunoniaceæ*, *Dicrocarpeæ*, *Portulacææ*, *Ficoidææ*, *Cercodineæ*, *Rhexidææ*, *Tamariscinææ*, *Lythriacææ*, *Agrimoniidææ*, *Drupaceææ*, *Pomaceææ*, *Rosaceææ*, *Spiracæææ*, *Leguminosæææ*, *Terebinthaceææ*, *Zanthoxyloæææ*, and *Fragulaceæææ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALIDÆ AQUÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot d \cdot e(a^2 \cdot e^2) \cdot ak$ ($a^2 \cdot k$) $we(wa^2 \cdot e^2)$. The "hot springs"; a bathing-place in ancient Zeugitana mentioned by Pliny. [B.]

CALIDARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot d \cdot a(a^2) \cdot ri^2 \cdot u^2 \cdot m(u^4 \cdot m)$. See CALDARIUM.

CALIDAY-TOMBAY, n. In Malabar, the *Hydrophyllax maritima*. [B, 121.]

CALIDUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *calidus* = $\tau\theta$ θερμόν. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot d \cdot u^2 \cdot m(u^4 \cdot m)$. Also written *calidum*. Heat, also anything hot, such as a hot drink, a mixture of wine and hot water. [B.]—**C**. *innatum*. A term the Greek equivalent of which was used by Hippocrates to designate vital heat, i. e., the inherent heat existing in the body and regarded by him as the principle of life. [D, 3.]

CALIETA, **CALIETTE**, n's. Of Paracelsus, certain small yellow fungi found in juniper-berries. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CALIFORNIA SELTZER SPRINGS, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot fo^2 \cdot rn^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2 \cdot se^2 \cdot itz \cdot u^2 \cdot r \cdot spr^2 \cdot ngz$. Alkaline springs in Mendocino County, California, containing gaseous carbon dioxide, sodium, magnesium, calcium, and iron carbonates, sodium chloride, alumina, silica, and minute quantities of lithium carbonate, calcium sulphate, boric acid, and organic matter. [A, 363.]

CALIFORNIN, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot fo^2 \cdot rn^2 \cdot ni^2 \cdot n$. Fr., *californine*. A bitter substance obtained by Winckler from the bark of the *Symplocos racemosa*. [B, 270.]

CALIGACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot g \cdot a(a^2) \cdot se^2 \cdot (ke^2) \cdot a^2$. See SIPHONOSTOMA.

CALIGATIO, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot g \cdot a \cdot shu^2 \cdot n$. Lat., *caligatio*. See CALIGO.

CALIGIDÆ (Lat.), **CALIGIDÆÆ** (Lat.), **CALIGIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot j(i^2) \cdot g \cdot i^2 \cdot d \cdot e(a^2 \cdot e^2)$, $-i^2 \cdot j(i^2) \cdot g \cdot i^2 \cdot d \cdot e^2 \cdot e(a^2 \cdot e^2)$, $-i^2 \cdot j(i^2) \cdot g \cdot i^2 \cdot d \cdot ez(e^2 \cdot s)$. Fr., *caligides*. A family of the *Peltecephala*. [L, 303.]

CALIGINOUS, adj. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot j(i^2) \cdot n \cdot u^2 \cdot s$. Gr., $\alpha\chi\lambda\upsilon\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\alpha\chi\lambda\upsilon\delta\omicron\delta\eta\varsigma$. Lat., *caliginosus*. Fr., *caligineux*. Ger., *dunkel*. Pertaining to or affected with caligo. [A, 301, 385.]

CALIGNI, n. See LICANIA and MOQUILEA.

CALIGO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i(i \cdot e) \cdot go$. Gen., *caliginis*. From the root *cal-* to conceal. Gr., $\zeta\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\chi\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$. Fr., *obscurité*, *éblouissement*. Ger., *Verdunkelung*, *Dunkelwerden*. Literally, a thick mist. An obsolete term for obscurity or aberration of vision. [A, 322, 325; L, 102; F.]—**C**. *corneæ*. Syn.: *macula*, *nebula*, *leucoma*, *albugo oculorum*. C. due to opacity of the cornea. [L, 97.]—**C**. *humorum*. Blindness from opacity or defect in the humors of the eye. [L, 107.]—**C**. *lentis*. Cataract. [F.]—**C**. *palpebrarum*. C. due to opacity having its origin in or about the lids. [L, 102.]—**C**. *pupillæ*, *C. synizesis*. C. due to closure of the pupil; synizesis. [F.]—**C**. *tenebrarum*. Hemeralopia, or night-blindness. [F.]

CALIGULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot g \cdot u^2 \cdot (u^4) \cdot la^2$. Dim. of *caliga*, a boot. Fr., *caligule*. Ger., *Stiefel*. Literally, a little boot; of Illiger, the skin covering the tarsus of birds. [L, 180.]

CALIMERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot m \cdot u^2 \cdot r(e^2 \cdot r) \cdot i^2 \cdot s$. Gen., *calimeridis*. Fr., *caliméride*. Of Cassini and Nees, a genus of composite plants, now regarded as a section of *Aster*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALINEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot n \cdot e \cdot a^2$. Fr., *calinée*, *calinier*, *caliniée*. See DOLIOCARPUS.

CALINUX [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot nu^2 \cdot x(nux)$. Gen., *calinucis*. See PYRULARIA.

CALIOLOGY, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot o^2 \cdot l^2 \cdot o^2 \cdot j \cdot i^2$. From *καλία*, a hut, and *λόγος*, understanding. That branch of ornithology devoted to the study of birds' nests. [L, 221.]

CALIOS, n. In the Philippines, the *Calius lactescens*. [B, 121.]

CALIPASH, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot pa^2 \cdot sh^2$. From Fr., *carapace*. The portion of a turtle's meat belonging to the upper shell, which contains a greenish gelatinous substance. [L, 56.]

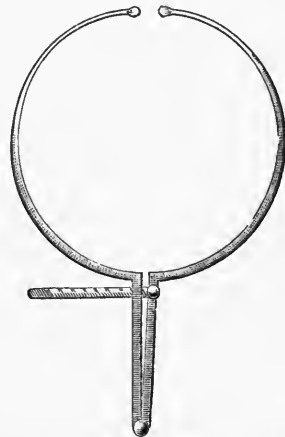
CALIPEE, n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot pe^2$. The portion of a turtle's meat belonging to the lower shell, containing a light-yellowish gelatinous substance. [L, 56.]

CALIPERS, n. pl. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot p \cdot u^2 \cdot r$. Probably altered from *calibers*, which through the old French *qualibre* is from *qua libra* (= of what weight). Fr., *compas d'épaisseur*. Ger., *Dickmesser*, *Tasterzirkel*. An instrument, usually in the form of a pair of compasses with curved legs, for measuring the diameter of a round body. Baudelocque's c. are used in pelvimetry. [A, 15; B.]

CALIPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot fi^2 \cdot (fu^2) \cdot lu^2 \cdot m(u^4 \cdot m)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\phi\upsilon\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf. Fr., *caliphyllé*. See PORPHYRIUM.

CALIRIBA (Carib), n. The BAUDELOQUE'S CALIPERS. (AFTER LANTANA INVOLUCRATA. [B, 121.]

CALISAYA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot sa^2 \cdot ya^2$. From the Indian words *collí*, red, and *sayá*, shaped [Weddell], or *calla*, a remedy, and *salla*, a "rocky foundation" [Pöppig], or the name of an Indian chief [Markham]. [B, 23.] A name applied to several species of *Cinchona* furnishing yellow bark and also to the bark itself; usually and more properly restricted to the *Cinchona c.* [B, 23.]—**Bolivian c.** A variety of flat c. bark distinguished by its thinness and close texture and by the presence of numerous laticiferous ducts. [B,



BAUDELOQUE'S CALIPERS. (AFTER LANTANA INVOLUCRATA.)

18.]—*C. alta*, *C. amarilla*. South American names for varieties of the *Cinchona* c. (*q. v.*) [B, 5].—*C. arrollada*. In South America, quilled c. bark. [B, 5.] See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—*C. bark*. Ger. *C'rinde*. The bark of the *Cinchona* c.; yellow cinchona bark. [B.]—*C'china* (Ger.). See *C. bark*.—*C. fibrosa*. See *Fibrous c. bark*.—*C. fina*. See *C. amarilla*.—*C. ledgeriana*. The *Cinchona* c., var. *ledgeriana*. [B.]—*C. morada*. In South America, a variety of yellow cinchona bark. [B, 23].—*C. of Santa Fé de Bogotá*. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*. [B, 5, 23].—*C. plancha* (Sp.). *C. plat* (Fr.). See *Flat c. bark*.—*C'rinde* (Ger.). See *C. bark*.—*C. tecta*, *C. tubulata*. Quilled c. bark. [B.] See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—*C. verde*. See *C. alta*.—*Falsche C.* (Ger.). See *Spurious c. bark*.—*Fibrous c. bark*. Lat., Sp., *c. fibrosa*. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* and *Cinchona lancifolia*; so called on account of its fibrous fracture. [B, 81].—*Flat c. bark*. Fr., *c. plat*. Sp., *c. plancha*. Yellow cinchona bark (the bark of *Cinchona c.*) in flat pieces. [B, 5, 81].—*Infusion of c. bark*. See *Infusum CINCHONÆ*.—*Light c.*. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B, 23].—*Peruvian c. bark*. A sort of c. bark derived from the *Cinchona scrobiculata*, var. *delondriana*. [B, 19].—*Quill c.*, *Quilled c. bark*. Lat., *cortex china convolutus*. Sp., *c. arrollada*. Yellow cinchona bark in quills. [B.] See *Yellow cinchona bark*.—*Reddish c.* (or *C.*) *bark*. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B, 23].—*Spurious c. bark*. See under *CINCHONA*.

CALISAYINE, n. $Ka^2I^2sa^2yen$. Fr., *calisayne*, *c.* Ger., *Calisayin*. A name for several reddish amorphous bases derived from cinchona bark. They consist chiefly of quinine. [B, 270.]

CALISAYQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2I^2e^2sa^2ek$. Of or pertaining to calisayne. [B, 38.]

CALISPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2spu^6r(spe^2r)^2mu^3m$ (mu⁴m). Of Loureiro, a genus of plants, by some referred to the *Berberideæ*, by others to the *Flacourtiæ*. [B, 121.]

CALISTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2is^2ta^3$. A variety of fungus growing on the juniper-tree. [L, 41.]

CALISTACHYA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2is^2ta^2k(ta^2ch^2)^2I^2u^6a^3$. From *καλός*, beautiful, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Of Rafinesque, see *LEPTANDRA*.

CALISTHENICS, n. $Ka^2I^2is^2the^2n^2ix$. See *CALLISTHENICS*.

CALISTOGA HOT SPRINGS, n. $Ka^2I^2is^2to^2ga^3ho^2t^2s^2pri^2n^2gz^2$. Hot springs in Napa County, California. They contain in 1 pint:

Sodium carbonate.....	6 671 grains.
Ammonium carbonate.....	8 613 "
Sodium chloride.....	10 577 "
Magnesium iodide.....	0 011 "
Sodium pyroborate (anhydrous).....	12 911 "
	= 24 417 grains of the hydrated salt or commercial borax.
Alumina.....	0 157 grains.
Silicic acid.....	1 029 "
Matters volatile at a red heat.....	8 221 "

Total solids.....	48 190 "
Gaseous carbon dioxide.....	9 60 cu. in.

These springs probably contain a higher percentage of ammonium salts than any other known. They are said to be very efficacious in gout, rheumatism, paralysis, dartorous affections of the skin, chronic lead-poisoning, and tertiary syphilis. [B, 15.]

CALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2is^2u^3s^2u^4s$. From *calios*, the native name. Of Blanco, a genus of plants growing in the Philippines; doubtfully referred to the *Morææ*, and by Bentham and Hooker regarded as akin to or identical with the genus *Pseudostrobilus*. [B, 42, 121].—*C. lactescens* [Blanco]. A tree of the Philippines with milky juice; the *calios* of the natives. [B, 121.]

CALI-VALLI (Hind.), n. The *Convolvulus hastatus*. [B, 121.]

CALIX (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2ix$. Gen., *calicis*. Gr., *κάλυξ*. Fr., *calice*. Ger., *Kelch*. Also (but improperly for the 1st and 2d def.s) written *calyx*. 1. A cup. 2. A cup-shaped organ or depression; hence (a) the depression in the corallum which lodges the gastric sac (see *CALICE*), (b) a c. of the kidney (*q. v.*, *infra*), and (c) the cavity left on the surface of the ovary by the rupture of a Graafian vesicle. 3. A calyx (*q. v.*). [A, 66; B.]—*Calices majores*. The larger, primary calices of the kidney, connecting directly with its pelvis. [L, 31].—*Calices minores*. The lesser, secondary calices of the kidney, receiving the papillæ. [L, 31].—*Calices of the kidney*. Lat., *calices* (see *INFUNDIBULA RENIS*). Fr., *calices* (ou *entonnoirs*) *du rein*. Ger., *Nierenkelche*, *Nierenbecher*. The cup-like prolongations of the pelvis of the kidney which surround the papillæ and receive the urine discharged from the orifices of the latter. [C.]—*Calices vomitorii*. Ger., *Brechbecher*. Syn.: *pocula emetica*. Emetic cups; cups made of antimony, the latter imparting emetic properties to the contained liquid. [B, 98.]

CALIXENE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2ix^2e^2n^2e$ (a). See *CALLIXENE*.

CALLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2la^3$. From *κάλλος*, beauty. Of Linnaeus, a genus of aquatic araceous herbs of the tribe *Calleeæ*. [B, 42; Engler (B, 245)].—*C. æthiopia*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Richardia africana*. 2. Of Gärtner, the *C. palustris*. [Engler (B, 216)].—*C. aromatica* [Roxburgh]. The *Homalomena aromatica*. [B, 172].—*C. des marais* (Fr.). The *C. palustris*. [B, 19].—*C. d'Éthiopie* (Fr.). The *Richardia æthiopia (africana)*. [B, 19].—*C. dracontium* [Meyer]. The *Monstera pertusa*. [B, 216].—*C. lily*. The *Richardia africana*. [B.]—*C. palustris* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chou-calle*. Ger., *Sumpf-Schlangekraut*, *Drachenschwanz*. A species growing in swampy districts of central and northern Europe and of the western part of North America. The rhizome—*radix dracunculii aquatici* (seu *palustris*)—has been used as a stimulating diaphoretic and contains an acrid volatile principle which is dissipated by cooking, the rhizome then becoming edible

and being actually used as a food-stuff in northern Europe in times of scarcity. [B, 42, 180, 245].—*C. sagittæfolia* [Michaux]. The *Xanthosoma sagittifolium*. [Engler (B, 216)].—*C. virginica* [Michaux]. The *Peltandra virginica*. [B, 216].—*Egyptian c.* The *Richardia africana*. [B, 34.]

CALLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2la(la^3)^2se^2(ke^2)e^2(a^3)e^2$. Fr., *callacées*. A division, order, suborder, family, or tribe of araceous plants comprising, according to Reichenbach, the subdivisions *Lenneæ*, *Pistiaceæ*, *Calleeæ*, and *Pothoineæ*, or, in a later classification, the subdivisions *Richardiææ*, *Calleeæ*, and *Orontiææ*; according to Bartling, followed by Meissner, the tribes *Cyclanthiææ* (now usually referred elsewhere), the *Calleeæ*, and the *Pothoineæ*; according to Schott, the genera *Calla*, *Monstera*, and *Scindopus*; according to Endlicher, who regards it as characterized by the hermaphrodite flowers, the tribes *Calleeæ*, *Orontiææ*, and *Acoroideæ*; according to Brongniart, the genera *Acorus*, *Symplocarpus*, *Dracontium*, *Athurium*, *Monstera*, and *Calla*; and according to Spach, the tribes *Pistiaceæ*, *Cryptocoryneæ*, *Dracunculineæ*, *Thompsoniææ*, *Calddieæ*, *Anaporeæ*, and *Calleeæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALLALU, **CALLALUH**, n's. In Amboyna, a species of *Amarantus* (according to Mérat and De Lens, the *Amarantus oleraceus*) which is there eaten as spinach. [Rumphius (B, 88, 121).]

CALLANDOULÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2I^2la^3n^2du^2la$. The French form of a Coromandel name for the *Glycine monophylla*. [B, 121.]

CALLÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2I . See *CALLA*.

CALLÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2le^2e^2(a^3)e^2$. Fr., *callées*. 1. Of Reichenbach (1828) and Bartling, a subdivision of the *Callaceæ*, comprising *Ambrosinia*, *Cryptocoryne*, *Arisarum*, *Arum*, *Symplocarpus*, *Calla*, *Richardia*, and *Caladium*. Afterward by Reichenbach divided into the *C.* (2d def.) and the *Orontiææ*. 2. Of Endlicher, Spach, Kunth, Lindley, and others, a tribe of araceous plants (*Calleeæ*, *Orontiææ*), comprising *Calla*, *Monstera*, *Scindopus*, and the other genera characterized, according to Bentham and Hooker, by the inapplicable spadix and by the hermaphrodite naked flowers with 4 or more stamens, which are distinct and have flattened linear filaments and terminal anthers, and with an obpyramidal or prismatic ovary upon whose dilated vertex is placed the depressed subsessile sulcate stigma. Cf. *CALLACEÆ* [Schott]. By Schott it is divided into the subtribes *Callinææ* and *Monsteriææ*. 3. Of Engler, a tribe of the *Aracæ* (suborder *Calloideæ*), consisting of the single genus *Calla*, distinguished by its naked flowers, albuminous seeds, and parallel-veined leaves. [B, 42, 121, 170; Engler (B, 245).]

CALLE-CALLE, n. In Chili, the *Libertia trioides*. [B, 121.]

CALLECAMENON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2e^2k^2a^2m^2(a^3m)^2e^2n^2o^2n$. Burnt copper. [L, 84.] See *Æs usta*.

CALLEIRION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2lir^2(l'e^2I^2r)^2i^2o^2n$. Of Dioscorides, the *Lilium candidum*. [B, 121.]

CALLENA, **CALLERIA**, n's. A sort of saltpetre. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325); L, 84.]

CALLERYA [Endlicher] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2le^2r^2I^2u^6a^3$. See *MILLETTIA*.

CALLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2le^2s^2is^2e$. Gen., *calles'eos* (*cal'lesis*). Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to be the *Verbena*. [B, 121.]

CALLEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2I^2lu^6$. See *CALLOSE* and *CALLOUS*.

CALLI, n. In Malabar, the milky juice of several plants. [B, 121.]

CALLIANIRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2a^2n^2(a^3n)^2I^2r$ (er)²(²id-e²a³e²). Fr., *callianiridées*. A family of the *Stenostoma* (*Ciliograda*), having 2 wing-like lobes bearing the stenophores and 2 lateral tentacles turned from the mouth. [L, 147, 296.]

CALLIANO (It.), n. $Ka^2I^2le^2a^3n^2o$. A cold mineral spring in a valley of Casale, Piedmont, containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sulphur, gaseous hydrogen sulphide, and carbon dioxide. [L, 135.]

CALLIANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2a^2n^2(a^3n)^2the^2m^2u^3m^2u^4m$. Fr., *callianthème*. Of C. A. Meyer, a genus of ranunculaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Anemoneæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALLIAN-TOUVERAI, n. See *CALLANDOULÉ*.

CALLIAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2a^2s^2(a^3s)$. Gen., *calli'ados* (*-dis*). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Anthemis cotula*. 2. Of Cassini, a genus of plants now referred to *Heltopsis*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALLIASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2a^2s^2(a^3s)^2tru^3m^2$ (tru⁴m). Fr., *calliastre*. Of Torrey and Gray, a section of the genus *Aster*, now comprised in the section *Aster* proper. [B, 42, 215.]

CALLIBLEPHARON (Lat.), **CALLIBLEPHARUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2ble^2f^2a^2r^2(a^3r)^2o^2n$, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *καλλιβέφαρον* (from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *βέφαρον*, the eyelid). An ancient application for beautifying the eye by darkening the edges of the lids and the lashes. [A, 387; Pliny (A, 318); F; L, 84.]

CALLIBOTRYS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2bo^2t^2ri^2s$ (ru⁶s). Gen., *callibotr'rys* (*-is*). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes. A section of the genus *Erica*. [B, 121.] See *SYRINGODEÆ*.

CALLIBRACHOA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2bra^2k$ (bra³ch²)²o²a³. See *CALIBRACHOA*.

CALLICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2ka^2n^2(ka^3n)^2thu^3s$ (thu⁴s). See *CALYCANTHUS*.

CALLICARPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2I^2(ka^2I)^2li^2ka^2r^2pa^3$. From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *callicarpe*. Ger., *Wirbelbeere*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of verbenaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Viticeæ*. [B, 42, 215].—*C. acuminata* [Kunth]. See *C. bonplandiana*.—*C. americana* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Burchardia americana* [Duhamel]. French mulberry; a low shrub of the southern United States and the West Indies, with stellate-branched scurfy pubescence, ovate-oblong, acuminate, serrate leaves,

many-flowered cymes of small blue flowers, and violet berries. The leaves (*Jolia callicarpæ*) have been used as a remedy for dropsy. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. bonplandiana** [Schultes]. A species growing in the United States of Colombia, where the leaves are employed as a diaphoretic and purgative. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. cana** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Tomea tomentosa* [Linnaeus]. An East Indian species, by some identified with *C. lanata*. The leaves are diuretic and diaphoretic and are used in cutaneous affections. [B, 172, 180.]—**C. lanata** [Kahl]. A shrub or small tree of India having ovate leaves and purple flowers. The bark, which is somewhat bitter and aromatic, is used in Ceylon as a masticatory instead of the betel, and from the inner bark a fibre (*aroosha fibre*) is obtained. [B, 172.] The leaves are said to be employed by the Malays as a diuretic and emollient [B, 180], and the root as a remedy in skin-diseases. [B, 172.]—**C. theedii** [Kostel]. A Malabar species. The acrid root together with the bark is used in decoction for fevers, hepatic disorders, and skin-diseases. The leaves are employed in aphthe. [B, 180.]—**C. tomentosa**. 1. Of Lamarek, the *C. cana*. 2. Of Murray, the *C. lanata*.—**C. tometx** [Poirct]. The *C. cana*. [B, 173.]—**Folia callicarpæ**. The leaves of *C. americana*. [B, 180.]

CALICARPOUS, adj. $Ka^2(i^2-kar'p'u^s)$. Gr., *καλλικαρπος*. Producing fine fruit. [A, 322.]

CALICARPUS (Lat.), n. m. and adj. $Ka^2(i^2-kar'p'u^s)$ -(pu^s). See **CALICARPOUS**; as a n., see **CALICARPA**.

CALICEPHALUS [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $se^2f(ka^2f/a^2)(a^3)u^s(u^4s)$. From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *calicéphale*. See **CENTAUREA**.

CALLICHLOE [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $ch(2)lo^2$ -e(a). See **ANDROPOGON**.

CALLICHROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $kro(ch^2)ro^2$ /ma³. Gen., *callichromatos* (-is). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *χρῶμα*, color. Fr., *callichrome*. 1. Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Castilleja*. 2. Of Latreille, a genus of coleopterous insects. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. moschata** [Latreille]. The *Ceranyx moschatus*. [B, 180.]

CALLICHROMIS (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $kro(ch^2)ro^2$ /mi(me). Fr., *callichromes*. Of Savi, a tribe of the *Passeres*, so named on account of their brilliant plumage. [L, 180.]

CALICOCCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $ko^2k'ka^3$. From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *κόκος*, a grain. Fr., *calicoque*. Of Schreber and Brotero, De Candolle, and Gmelin, different genera of rubiaceous plants, now all referred to *Cephaelis*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. eveas** [Brotero]. *C. ipeacuanha* [Brotero]. The *Cephaelis ipeacuanha*. [B, 42, 173, 180.]

CALICOLA [Link] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - ko^2r -e(a). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *κόρη*, a virgin, the pupil of the eye. See **AMARYLLIS**.

CALICOSTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $ko^2st'e^2$ -e(a²-e²). From *Calicostea*, the single genus. A family of mosses made by C. Mueller. [B, 121.]

CALLICREAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - kre^2 -a²s(a²s). Gen., *callicreas* (-tis). Gr., *καλλικρέας* (from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *κρέας*, flesh). The pancreas. [Galen (B, 115).]

CALLICYSTHUS [Endlicher] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - si^2s -(ku^s) th^2s -(thu^s). Fr., *callicysthe*. See **VIGNA**.

CALLIELÆUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - e^2l -e'(a²e²-u²s(u⁴s)). Gr., *καλλιέλαιος* (from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *έλαιον*, oil). Producing fine oil; as a n., the cultivated olive-tree. [A, 322, 387.]

CALLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $f'e^2r$ -u²s(u⁴s). From *callus* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *callifère*. Ger., *schwielenträgend*. Bearing a callosity or firm coriaceous thickening upon the surface. [B, 121, 123.]

CALLIFLORÆES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2(i^2)$ - $flor$ -a. Of Dumortier, a division of gramineous plants in which the flowers are inserted along with the glumes so that there is no proper spikelet nor secondary rachis (rachilla). [B, 121.]

CALLIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - fo^2r -(for) mi^2s . From *callus* and *forma*, a shape. Fr., *calliforme*. Ger., *schwielentartig*. Having the form or aspect of a callous prominence. [B, 123.]

CALLIGEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - je -(ga) u^3m -(u^4m). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *Geum* (q. v.). Fr., *calligée*. Of Fischer and Meyer, a section of the genus *Geum*. [B, 121.]

CALLIGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - gon -(go^2n) e^2 -e(a²-e²). Fr., *calligoneés*. Of C. A. Meyer, a subtribe of the *Polygonaceæ* (tribe *Pterygocarpeæ*), comprising 3 genera (all now referred to *Calligonum*), distinguished by the tetragonal ovary with 4 capitate stigmas and the tetraquetrous achene with variously prolonged or appendaged angles. [B, 121.]

CALLIGONON [Pliny] (Lat.), **CALLIGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $g'o^2n$ -o²n, -u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *calligone*. 1. Of Pliny, probably the *Polygonum*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of polygonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Eupolygonææ*. It includes the genera *Pterococcus* [Pallas], *Paltasia* [Linnaeus], and *Calliphysa* [Fischer and Meyer], formerly regarded as distinct. 3. Of Pursh, see **OMONE**. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. canescens** [Pursh]. The *Atriplex Nuttallii*. [B, 228.]—**C. paltasia** [L'Héritier]. *C. polygonoides* [Pallas]. Syn.: *Paltasia caspica* [Linnaeus] (see *pterocarpus* [Pallas]). *Pterocarpus apyllus* [Pallas]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) indigenous to northern Asia. The wood is used by the Calmucks to make a fumigation used in diseases of the eyes. The acid fruit is used to quench thirst, and the root, which contains a sweetish gummy material, is eaten. [B, 121, 173.]

CALLIGORGIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - go^2r - ji -(gi^2) a^2d -(a^2d) e -(a^2 -e²). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *Gorgiadæ* (q. v.). A family of the *Lithophyta*. [L, 245.]

CALLIMERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $m'e^2r$ -i²s. See **CALLIMERIS**.

CALLIMORPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - mo^2r ' i^2d -e(a²-e²). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *μόρφη*, form. A family of the *Lepidoptera Heterocera*. [B, 248.]

CALLINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $n'e^2$ -e(a²-e²). Fr., *callinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Callææ*, comprising the single genus *Calla*. [B, 121.] Cf. **CALLÆÆ** (3d def.).

CALLINUX [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - nu^2x -(nu^4x). Gen., *callinucis*. From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *nux*, a nut. See **PYRULARIA**.

CALLIOMARCUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - o -(o^2) ma^2r ' ku^2s -(ku^4s). A Gaulish name for coltsfoot (*Tussilago*). [L, 84.]

CALLION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ -o²n. Of Pliny, the *Physalis alkekengi*. [Bory (B, 121).]

CALLIONYMIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), **CALLIONYMINA** (Lat.), n'f f. and n. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - o^2n - i^2m -(u^4m) i^2d -e(a²-e²), - i^2m -(u^4m) i^2e ' ta^2 . From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *ὄνομα*, name. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 303.]

CALLIONYMOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - o^2n - i^2m -(u^4m) o^2s . From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *ὄνομα*, name. Also wrongly written *callionimus*. An old name for the *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CALLIPÆDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - pe -(pa^2) i^2 -a². From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *παίς*, child. Fr., *callipédie*. The art of begetting beautiful children. [L, 41, 119.]

CALLIPÉDIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2(i^2)$ - pa -dek. Of or pertaining to callipædia. [L, 41.]

CALLIPERS, n. $Ka^2(i^2)$ - p -u²rz. See **CALIPERS**.

CALIPETALON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - pe ' ta -(a^2) o^2 -n. From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *πέταλον*, a petal. Of Dioscorides, an herb, probably a species of *Potentilla* or of *Geum*. [B, 121.]

CALIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - fo -(o^2) a^2 . A genus of the *Muscidæ caeruleæ*. [L, 301.]—**C. anthrophaga**. A South American species. It deposits its larvæ in the nasal fossæ and on wounds. [L, 301.]

CALIPHYLLON (Lat.), **CALIPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - fi -(fu) o^2n , -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *καλλιφύλλον*, from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *Adiantum*. 2. Of Gaudichaud, a group of plants, regarded as a section of the genus *Saxifraga*. [B, 115, 121.]

CALIPHYSA [Fischer and Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - $f'i^2s$ -(u^4s) a^2 . Fr., *calliphysæ*. See **CALLIGONUM**.

CALIPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - pt ' er -(te) r -i²s. Gen., *calipteridos* (-is). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *Pteris* (q. v.). Fr., *calliptéride*. Of J. Smith, a genus of ferns, by Hooker referred to *Asplenium*. [B, 19, 242.]

CALLIPYGOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - pi -(pu) yo^2s . Gr., *καλλιπυγος*, from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *πυγή*, the buttock. Having beautiful buttocks (said of a mollusc with a white stellate spot at its base). [L, 41.]

CALLIRHOE [Nuttall] (Lat.), **CALLIRHŒ** [Link] (Lat.), **CALLIRRHŒ** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2(i^2)$ - ro -(o^2) e -(a), - ro -(ro) e -(a). Gr., *Καλλιρρόη*, the name of a fountain, from *κάλλος*, beauty, and *ρῆις*, to flow. Fr., *callirhœ*. 1. Of Link, a section of the genus *Amaryllis*, comprising the *Amaryllis belladonna*. 2. Of Nuttall, a genus of North American malvaceous plants (the *Nuttallia* of Barton), differing from *Malva*, to which it is sometimes referred, in the frequent suppression of some or all of the 3 bracteoles and in its rostrate appendiculate carpels. [B, 19, 42, 121.]

CALLISACE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - sa^2s -(a^2k) e -(a). Gen., *callisaces*. Of Fischer, a genus of umbelliferous plants, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Angelica*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. cantabrigiensis** [Hoffmann]. The *Selinum silvestre*. [Duchesne (B, 173).]

CALLISEMÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - sem -(sem) e -(a^2) e^2 -a². From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *σημαία*, a banner. Fr., *callisémeé*. Of Bentham, see **PLATYPODIUM**.

CALLISPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - spu ' r -(spe^2r) mu^2m -(mu^4m). See **CALISPERMUM**.

CALLISTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - ta^2 . From *καλλίστα*, very beautiful. Fr., *calliste*. 1. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants now referred to *Dendrobium*. 2. Of Don, a genus of plants now referred to *Erica*. [B, 42.] 3. A genus of molluscs. [L, 41.]

CALLISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Of Poli, a family of the *Phyllozoa*. [L, 30.]

CALLISTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - ta^2k -(ta^2ch) i^2s -(u^4s). Gen., *callistachyos* (-yis, -yidis). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *callistachyde*. 1. Of Heuffel, see **CAREX**. 2. Of Ventenat, see **OXYLOBIUM**.

CALLISTEMMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - ste ' m -(ma)². Gen., *callistematos* (-tis). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *στέμμα*, a garland. Fr., *callistemme*. Of Cassini, see **CALLISTERPUS**. 2. Of Mertens and Koch, see **SCABIOSA**. 3. Of Reichenbach, see **MERTENSIOSES**.—**C. hortense** [Cassini]. The *Callistephus chinensis*. [B, 214.]

CALLISTEMON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - te -(ta) mo^2n -(mon). Gen., *callistemonos* (-nis). From *κάλλος*, beauty, and *στέμνον*, a column (stamen). Fr., *callistémon*. Of R. Brown, a genus of myrtaceous shrubs or small trees of New Caledonia and Australia. [B, 42.]

CALLISTEMONÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2$ - te ' m -(tam) e^2 -e(a²-e²). Fr., *callistemonées*. Of Schauer, a subtribe of myrtaceous plants (tribe *Leptospermææ*), comprising the genera *Callistemon*, *Kunzea*, *Eucalyptus*, and *Symphomyrtus* (the last being now comprised in the genus *Eucalyptus*). [B, 121.]

CALLISTEMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2s-te(ta)mu^3m$ -(mu^3m). See *BOLTONIA*.—*C. indicum* [G. Don]. The *Boltonia indica*. [B, 42, 214.]

CALLISTEPHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2s-te^2f-u^3s(u^3s)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma$, beauty, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, a crown. Fr., *callistéphe*. Of Cassini, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroideae*, subtribe *Heterochromeae*. [B, 34, 42.]—*C. chinensis* [Nees], *C. hortensis* [Cassin]. Fr., *reine-marguerite*. Syn.: *Aster chinensis* [Linnaeus], *Callistemma hortense* [Cassin], *Diplopappus chinensis* [Lessing]. The China aster; an erect annual herb indigenous to Asia and much cultivated in gardens. The leaves are said to be vulnerary and resolvent. [B, 34, 42, 173, 214.]

CALLISTHENICS, n. sing. $Ka^2i^2s-the^2n^2i^2ks$. Lat., *callisthenia* (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\eta\varsigma$, of great strength). Fr., *callisthénie*. Ger., *Kallisthenie*. A system of light gymnastics, designed more particularly for the use of young women, to prevent or correct deviations of the vertebral column. [Clias (A, 301).]

CALLISTITE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3i^2s-tet . Resembling the *Callista* (3d def.). As a n. pl., $c's$, a section of the *Carabidae* including the genus *Callista*. [L, 41.]

CALLISTODERMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2s-to(to)^2-du^3r(de^3r)ma^3$. Of Poli, a family of the *Phyllopora*. [L, 30.]

CALLITHAMNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tha^2m$ -(tha^2m) $ne^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *callithamnées*. Of Hassall, a family of *Alge*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALLITHAMNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tha^2m$ -(tha^2m) $ni(ni^2)e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *callithamniées*. Of Harvey, a tribe of *Alge* (*Ceramiceae*), comprising genera in which the tetraspores (formed by the metamorphosis of an entire branch or article) are external and either sessile or pedicellate. According to Kützing, who makes it a family of the *Florideae*, it is characterized by the confervaceous frond, naked, corticate, or furnished with ramusculi, and by its quadrigenimous exserted tetrachocarp. [B, 121.]

CALLITHAUMA [Herbert] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tha^4$ -(tha^3u^4) ma^3 . Gen., *callithau'matos* (-tis). See *STENOMESSON*.

CALLITHRIC (Fr.), n. Ka^3li^2-trek . See *CALLITRICHÆ*.

CALLITHRIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-thri^2x$. Gen., *callithrixis*. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma$, beauty, and $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, hair). Of Pliny, a plant with colored hair. [B.] See *CALLITRICHON*.

CALLITRICHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(tri^2ch^2) $a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Lindley, an order of the euphorbiac alliance. [B, 170.] See *CALLITRICHINÆ*.

CALLITRICHAL, adj. $Ka^2i^2r^2i^2k-a^2l$. Lat., *callitrichalis*. Of or resembling *Callitriche*. [B.]—*C. alliance*. Lat., *nixus callitrichalis*. See *CALLITRICHALES*.

CALLITRICHALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $al(a^3)ze^2(e^3s)$. Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Achlamydeae*, comprising the single order *Callitrichineae*. [B, 170.]

CALLITRICHÆ (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $e(a)$. Gen., *callitriches*. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma$, beauty, and $\theta\rho\iota\varsigma$, hair, from its cosmetic properties. 1. Of Pliny, see *CALLITRICHON*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of slender terrestrial or aquatic plants having opposite linear leaves and minute unisexual solitary axillary flowers without calyx or corolla, the male flowers consisting of a single stamen usually supported by 2 bracts (by some regarded as a perianth), the female flowers composed of a naked or bracteolate, short-stipitate or sessile, 4-lobed and 4-celled ovary with 2 subulate filiform styles and a single pendulous ovule in each cell. The fruit is coriaceous, indehiscent, 4-lobed and 4-seeded. By Bentham and Hooker the genus is referred to the *Haloragaceae*, by Baillon to the *Euphorbiaceae*, and by others it is made the type of a special order, the *Callitrichineae* (*q. v.*). The species of *C.* secrete a mucilaginous material which is used in hair-dressing, and they are said to be employed in the preparation of cataplasms to promote supuration and as emollients. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—*C. aquatica* [Hudson]. A species frequent in fresh-water ponds, very variable in its structural characters. [B, 19, 121.]—*C. heterophylla* [Pursh]. An aquatic species common in the southern United States, with broad spatulate, stalked leaves. Used like *C. verna*. [B, 81.]—*C. verna* [Linnaeus]. Water fennel, water star-wort. A species found in ponds and sluggish streams in Europe and the northern United States. Used as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 81.]

CALLITRICHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *callitrichées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Onagraceae*; of Bartling and Spach, a tribe or division of the *Haloragaceae*; of Baillon, a series of the *Euphorbiaceae*, comprising the single genus *Callitriche*. [B, 170.] See *CALLITRICHINÆ*.

CALLITRICHIDÆÆ [Baillon] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $i^2d^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. See *CALLITRICHINÆ*.

CALLITRICHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $in(en)^2a^3$. Of Gray, a tribe of the *Cebidae*. [L, 272.]

CALLITRICHINÆ [Link, Lindley] (Lat.), **CALLITRICHINÆÆ** [De Candolle, Koch, Endlicher] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $in(en)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$, $i^2n^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *callitrichiniées*. Syn.: *Callitrichaceae* [Lindley], *Callitrichæe* [Reichenbach, Baillon, and others], *Callitrichideae* [Baillon]. An order of achlamydeous plants (*Aquaticae* [Lindley, Endlicher] or of the *Calycifloræ* [Koch]), comprising the single genus *Callitriche* (*q. v.*). By De Candolle (followed by Bartling, Spach, and Bentham and Hooker) this genus was referred to the *Haloragaceae*, the *C.* being regarded as a tribe of that order; by Reichenbach, followed by Baillon, it is regarded as forming a section or series of the *Euphorbiaceae* (*Euphorbiaceae biovulatae* [Baillon]). According to the last-named author, this series comprises aquatic plants with unisexual, or rarely polygamous, flowers having a single dimerous perianth (the bracteoles of Bentham and

Hooker), 1 or 2 stamens, and a 2-carpelled ovary each carpel of which divides into 2 one-ovuled cells, and with a 4-celled fruit, each cell containing a single albuminous seed. [B, 42, 121, 170.] See also *CALLITRICHACEÆ*, *CALLITRICHÆÆ*, and *CALLITRICHUM*.

CALLITRICHON (Lat.), **CALLITRICHUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-tri^2k$ -(ri^2ch^2) $-o^2n$, $-u^3m(u^3m)$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\tau\rho\iota\chi\omicron\nu$. [Dioscorides (B, 115).] Syn.: *Callitriche* (1st def.). Of Pliny, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*; so called because used to dye the hair. [Bory (B, 121).]—*Herba callitrichi*. The herb of *Salvia sclarea*. [B, 180.]

CALLITRIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2t-ri^2s(res)$. Gen., *callitris*. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma$, beauty, and $\tau\rho\iota\varsigma$, three, on account of the ternately whorled leaves of the original species. [B, 42.] Of Ventenat, a genus of coniferous trees of the tribe *Cupressineae* and the subtribe *Actinostrobinæ*. Under *C.* are now included several sections such as *Octoclinis*, *Hexachinis* (*Erenela*), and *Pachylepis*, which were formerly regarded as distinct genera. [B, 42; Eichler (B, 245).]—*C. articulata*. See *C. quadrivalvis*.—*C. juniperoides* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Cupressus juniperoides* [Linnaeus], *Juniperus capensis* [Lamarck]. The Cedarboom of the Boers; a south African tree 30 to 40 feet high. [B, 245.]—*C. quadrivalvis* [Ventenat]. Syn.: *Thuja articulata* [Vahl]. A shrub or tree growing in the mountains of northwestern Africa. It is said to be the $\theta\upsilon\upsilon\omega$ of the Greeks, used in their sacrifices, and the *arbor citri* of Pliny. Its dried resinous secretion is *sandarac* (*q. v.*). [B, 19, 180, 245.]

CALLIXENE [Commerson] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2x-e^2n-e(a)$. Gen., *callixenes*. Fr., *callixène*. The genus *Enargea*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALL-ME-TO-YOU, n. $Ka^4me-tu-yu$. The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 275.]

CALLOIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)lo-lo^2-i^2d(ed)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. A suborder of the *Araceae*. [Engler (B, 245).]

CALLOPHYLOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^3)lo^2f^2i^2(u^1)lo^2s$. A name proposed by Beckmann for *Calophyllum*. [B, 121.]

CALLOSAL, adj. Ka^2os-a^2l . Of or pertaining to the corpus callosum (said of a cerebral convolution). [L, 14.]

CALLOSE, adj. Ka^2os . See *CALLOUS*.

CALLOSITAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)lo^2s(los)^2i^2t-a^2s(a^3s)$. Gen., *callositas*. See *CALLOSITY*.—*C. palpebrarum*. Fr., *callosité des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidschwiele*. An old term for a hardened condition of the eyelids. [F.]

CALLOSITY, n. $Ka^2o^2s^2i^2t-i^2$. Gr., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (1st def.), $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\mu\alpha$ (2d def.). Lat., *callositas*. Fr., *callosité*, *durillon* (3d def.). Ger., *Verhärtung*, *Schwiele*, *Schwieligein* (1st def.), *Callosität*. It., *callosità*. Sp., *callosidad*. 1. The state of being indurated. 2. A calous lump or excrescence. [B, 121; L, 81.]

CALLOSKÖRPER (Ger.), n. $Ka^3lu^2s-ku^3r^2p-e^2r$. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.

CALLOSO-MARGINAL, adj. $Ka^2o^2so-ma^3r^2ji^2n-a^2l$. Pertaining to the callosal and marginal convolutions of the cerebrum (said of a sulcus that separates them). [L, 142.]

CALLOSO-SERRATE, adj. $Ka^2o^2so-se^2r^2at$. Having serrations consisting of callos protuberances. [B, 19.]

CALLOSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(ka^3)lo^2s(u^3s(u^3s))$. See *CALLOUS*.

CALLOTROPIS [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)lo^2t(ro)^2o^2pi^2s$. See *GALEGA*.

CALLOUS, adj. Ka^2u^3s . Gr., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega\delta\eta\varsigma$. Lat., *callosus*. Fr., *calleux*. Ger., *callos*, *schwielig*. It., Sp., *calloso*. 1. Hard and tough. 2. Covered with hard protuberances or rugosities. [B, 121, 123.]

CALLOU (Fr.), n. Ka^2u . See *CALLU*.

CALLU, n. The juice exuding from incisions into the inflorescence of *Cocos nucifera*, forming a variety of *toddy*. [B, 121.]

CALLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)lu^3m$ -(lu^3m). See *CALLUS*.

CALLUMPOTTIE (Tamil), n. The *Melastoma malabaricum*. [B, 172.]

CALLUNA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-lu^3na^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\upsilon\nu\epsilon\upsilon\iota\nu$, to sweep, because brooms are made of it. A genus of ericaceous plants of the tribe *Ericaceae*. [B, 215.]—*C. atlantica* [Seemann], *C. erica* [De Candolle], *C. vulgaris* [Salisbury]. Fr., *bruyère commune*, *grosse bruyère*, *bucane*, *pétrole*. Ger., *gemeine Haidekraut*, *Haidegras*, *Immerschönkraut*. Syn.: *Erica vulgaris* [Linnaeus]. The common heather, ling; the only species. The leafy branches (*herba ericæ*, seu *ericæ vulgaris*) were formerly thought to have solvent properties and were used as a lithontriptic; a decoction of the flowers was used to relieve abdominal pain, and the juice of the leaves as a remedy for weak eyes. Tonic properties have been assigned to the plant, which is also astringent and has been used in tanning, in dyeing, and as a substitute for hops in making beer. [B, 173, 180, 215.]

CALLUNÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^3)li^2-lu^3na^3$ -(lu^3n) $e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach (1827), a division of the *Ericaceae*, comprising *Bacteria*, *Calluna*, *Erica*, *Menziesia*, *Azalea*, *Andromeda*, *Epigæo*, *Arctostaphylos*, and *Arbutus*; afterward made by him a subsection comprising only *Calluna*. [B, 170.]



THE CALLUNA VULGARIS. (AFTER BAILLON.)

CALLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lu^2s(lu^4)s$. Gr., $\tau\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\pi\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *cal*. Ger., *Schwiele*, *Knochennarbe* (3d def.). It., Sp., *callo*. 1. A callosity (2d def.), especially one due to thickening of the epidermis from friction. 2. In botany, any part of a plant that has become hard and tough; a hard protuberance (verruca); in certain *Fungi*, the hymenium. 3. The plastic material which is exuded between and about the ends of a fractured bone in the process of repair. [A, 301, 322; B, 19, 121, 123; C; E.]—**Aeusserer C.** (Ger.). See *Provisional c.*—**C'bildung** (Ger.). The formation of c. [L, 43.]—**C'wucherung** (Ger.). An over-production of c. [L, 80.]—**Definitive c.** See *Permanent c.*—**Ensheathing c.** [Paget], **External c.** See *Provisional c.*—**Interior c.**, **Internal c.** Fr., *cal interne*. Ger., *innerer C.* Provisional c. deposited in the medullary canal of a fractured bone. [Paget (L).]—**Interposed c.**, **Knochen-C.** (Ger.). Fr., *cal d'interposition*. See *Permanent c.*—**Mark-C.** (Ger.). See *Internal c.*—**Mittlerer C.** (Ger.), **Permanent c.** Fr., *cal définitif*. Ger., *definitiver C.* The c. which is deposited between the ends of a broken bone and is ultimately converted into new bone serving for the permanent repair of the fracture. [A, 335; E.]—**Provisional c.**, **Temporary c.** Fr., *cal provisoire* (Dupuytren) (ou *mou*). Ger., *provisorischer C.* The c. deposited around a fracture and within the medullary canal, serving the temporary purpose of holding the fragments in position until union has taken place, after which it is absorbed. Little if any such c. is formed when the fragments are kept steadily in apposition. [A, 301, 385; E.]

CALLUTANNIC ACID, n. $Ka^2-u^2-ta^2n'i^2k$. Fr., *acide callutannique*. Ger., *Callutansäure*. An acid, $C_{14}H_{14}O_9$, obtained from *Calluna vulgaris*. [A, 385.]

CALLUXANTHIN, n. $Ka^2-u^2-za^2n'thi^n$. Lat., *calluxanthinum*. Fr., *calluxanthine*. Ger., *Calluxanthin*. A yellowish-red coloring matter, $C_{14}H_{14}O_9$, obtained by the decomposition of callutannic acid. [A, 385; L, 41, 81.]

CALLYMMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)li^2m(lu^6m)i^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Stenostomata*. [L, 147.]

CALMATIVE, adj. $Ka^2m^2a^2t-i^2v$. Lat., *calmans*. Fr., *calmant*. See *SEDATIVE*.

CALMET, n. See *COSMET*.

CALMEY (Ger.), n. $Ka^3'mi$. See *CALAMINE*.

CALMONTANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)mo^2nt-a(a^3)na^3$. The *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 119.]

CALMUS (Ger.), n. $Ka^3'mus$. The *Acorus calamus*. [B.]—**C'extract**. See *Extractum CALAMI*.—**C'gersten**. The rhizome of *Carex arenaria*. [B, 180.]—**C'öl**. See *Oil of CALAMUS*.—**C'tinctur**. See *Tinctura CALAMI*.—**C'vein**. See *ACORITES*.—**C'wurzel**. The rhizome of *Acorus calamus*. [B.]

CALO-APOCARO, n. The *Uvaria zeylanica*. [B, 121.]

CALOCATANOS (Lat.), **CALOCATANUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2(k^2)lo^2c^2-ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)a^2n(a^3n)no^2s$, $-n^3s(u^4)s$. The wild poppy. [L, 84, 102.]

CALOCEDRUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-se^2d(ke^2d)ru^2s(ru^4)s$. See *LIBOCEDRUS*.

CALOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-se^2f(ke^2f)a^2l(a^3)u^3s(u^4)s$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, the head. Fr., *calocéphale*. Having a beautiful head, top-knot, or calathidium; as a n., a genus of Australian composite plants of the tribe *Inuloidæ*. [B, 42; L, 41, 180.]

CALOCERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2o^2k^2e^2r-a^2$. Fr., *calocère*. Of Fries, a genus of hymenocytoid *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CALODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2d(i^2)u^3m(u^4)m$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\omega}\delta\iota\omicron\upsilon\omicron\nu$. See *CASSYTHA*.—**C. cochinchinense** [Loureiro]. The *Cassylha filiformis*. [B, 172.]

CALO-DOTIRO (Hind.), n. A species of *Stramonium*, differing from *Datura metel* in its smooth fruit. [B, 121.]

CALOMBA, **CALOMBO**, n's. See *CALUMBA*.

CALOMECON (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-me(ma)'ko^2n(kon)$. Gen., *calomecon'os (-is)*. Fr., *calomécon*. See *PAPAVERA*.

CALOMEL, n. $Ka^2lo^2c^2-me^2l$. Lat., *calomelas* (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$, black, because of the black color which it gives when treated with an alkali, or in honor of a young negro who assisted Turquet de Mayerne, or because it was good ($\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$) for black ($\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$) bile; or from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and mel , honey [= *mercurius dulcis*]), *hydrargyri chloridum mite*. Fr., *calomélas*. Ger., *C.*, *Kalomel*. It., *calomelano*. Sp., *calomelanos*. Mercurous chloride, Hg_2Cl_2 . [B.] See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**C. à la vapeur** (Fr.). C. by vaporization; the *protochlorure de mercure par vaporisation* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 113.]—**Collyre** see *au c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *collirium cum chlorureto hydrargyroso*. An impalpable powder made by triturating together equal parts of c. and powdered sugar. [B, 113.]—**Compound c. pill**. Lat., *pilula calomelanos composita* [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Pilulæ ANTIMONII compositæ*.—**Jewell's c.** C. prepared by volatilization in a current of steam; finer and whiter than c. prepared by the simple elutriation or levigation of sublimed c., corresponding nearly to the *protochlorure de mercure par vaporisation* of the Fr. Cod. [B, 5.]—**Ointment of c.**, **Pommade de c.** (Fr.). See *UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI subchloridi*.—**Precipitated c.**, **Sublimed c.** See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**Tablettes de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *tabellæ cum chlorureto hydrargyroso*. Tablets each containing 5 centigrammes of c. prepared by vaporization, 90 of powdered sugar, 10 of mucilage of tragacanth, and a very small amount of carmine. [B, 113.]—**Vegetable c.** See *RESINA PODOPHYLLI*.

CALOMELANOS (Lat.), **CALOMELAINOS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-me^2l-e(a^3e^2)no^2s$, $-a(a^3i^2)no^2s$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\upsilon$, to blacken. Of J. Hartmann, the discoverer of calomel, a variety of calomel made by him, called also *mercurius zoticus*. [A, 301, 322.]

CALOMELANOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-me^2l'a^2n(a^3n)no^2s$. Properly, the gen. of *calomelas* (q. v.). 1. Calomel. 2. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Gymnogramma*. [B, 121.]—**C. Torqueti**. See *CALOMELAS Torqueti*.

CALOMELAS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-me^2l-a^2s(a^3s)$. Gen., *calomelanos*. See *CALOMEL*.—**C. Torqueti**. In some of Sydenham's formulæ, calomel. [B, 90.]—**C. precipitatum**, **C. sublimatum**. See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**C. vapore paratum**, **C. vaporosum**. Calomel prepared by vaporization (sublimation in a current of air). [B.]—**C. via humida**. Precipitated calomel. [B.] See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**Collyrium calomelanos**. See *Collyre sec au CALOMEL*.—**Pilula calomelanos composita** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Pilulæ ANTIMONII compositæ*.—**Unguentum calomelanos** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI subchloridi*.

CALOMELI, **CALOMELIS**, n's. See *CALOMEL*.

CALOMELISSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-me^2l-i^2s(sa^3)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha$ (see *MELISSA*). Of Bentham, a section of the genus *Melissa*, comprising *Melissa caroliniana* (*Calamintha grandiflora*). [B, 121.]

CALOMYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-mu^2rt(mu^6rt)u^3s(u^4)s$. Of Blume, a genus of myrtaceous plants made for two species of *Myrtus*. [B, 121.]

CALONEMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-ne^2m'e^2e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Rostafinski, an order of the *Myxomycetes*. [B, 75.]

CALONEURA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-nu^2r'a^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, a nerve, from the well-marked regular nervures of the leaves. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Myristica*. [B, 121.]

CALONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-on'i^2-a^3$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu\iota\alpha$. Myrrh. [Hippocrates (A, 325); L, 84, 105.]

CALONYCTION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-ni^2k(nu^6k)ti^2o^2-n$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\xi$, night. Of Choisy, a genus of convolvulaceous plants, now made a section of *Ipomœa*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. speciosum** [Choisy]. The *Ipomœa bona nox*. [B, 215.]

CALOOL-TREE, n. The *Sterculia quadrifida*. [B, 275.]

CALOLOSE, n. In Sumatra, the *Urtica tenacissima* and the *Bæhmeria nivea*. [B, 19.]

CALOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-pa^2p(pa^3p)pu^2s(pu^4)s$. See *NASSAUIA*.

CALOPE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3lo^2p . See *CALOPUS*.

CALOPETALON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-pe^2t'a^2l(a^2l)lo^2n$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf. Fr., *calopétalon*. The genus *Marianthus*. [B, 121.]

CALOPHACA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-f'a^3-ka^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\phi\alpha\kappa\acute{\upsilon}$, the lentil. Of Fischer, a genus of Asiatic leguminous plants of the tribe *Gallegeæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALOPHANES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-f'a^2n(a^3n)ez'ias$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\phi\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, to appear. Fr., *calophane*. Of Don, a genus of North American acanthaceous herbs of the tribe *Ruellieæ*. [B, 42, 121, 215.]

CALOPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3lo^2o -fel. See *CALOPHYLLOUS*; as a n., see *CALOPHYLLUM*.

CALOPHYLLÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-fi^2l(fu^6l)le^2e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *calophyllees*. A tribe of the *Guttiferæ*, comprising *Calophyllum*, *Mammea*, *Mesua*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CALOPHYLLIÆÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-fi^2l(fu^6l)li^2l(i^2)le^2e(a^3e^2)$. See *CALOPHYLLÆÆ*.

CALOPHYLLODENDRON [Vaillant] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-fi^2l(fu^6l)lo^2c^2-de^2n'dro^2n$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, foliage, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta\rho\omicron\nu$, a tree. See *CALOPHYLLUM*.

CALOPHYLLOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-fi^2l(fu^6l)lo^2c^2-i^2e^2(dez'das)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, foliage, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance. Resembling the *Calophyllum*; a botanical species-name. [B, 121.]

CALOPHYLLOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-fi^2l(fu^6l)lo^2s$. See *CALOPHYLLUM*.

CALOPHYLLOUS, adj. Ka^3lo^2o -fi²l²u²s. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *schönblättrig*. Having beautiful foliage. [B, 38, 121; L, 41.]

CALOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(k^2)(ka^3)lo^2c^2-fi^2l(fu^6l)lu^2m(lu^4m)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, beautiful, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, foliage. Fr., *calophylle*. Ger., *Schönblatt*. A Linnean genus of guttiferous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Calophylleæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. biutagor** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species resembling *C. inophyllum* (according to some, identical with it) and having the same uses. [B, 172, 180.]—**C. calabac** [Jacquin]. Fr., *bois-Marie*. Ger., *westindischer Schönbaum*. A West Indian tree from 20 to 60 feet high. A dark-green, aromatic resinous balsam (*bauime-Marie*) obtained by incising the bark has been used as a substitute for copaiba and balsam of Peru, as a stimulant, expectorant, and diaphoretic, and as a remedy for gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. The seeds furnish an illuminating oil. In Mexico the resin (*ocœje de la Habana*) is popularly believed to cure hernia. [J. M. Maisch. "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 180, 185.]—**C. edule** [Seemann]. A species now referred to *Rheedia*. [B, 42.]—**C. elatum** [Beddome]. The poonpar, a large tree of British India. [B, 172.]—**C. inophyllum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois-canot*. Ger., *groses Schönblatt*. The Alexandrian laurel; a tree of British India and the Pacific islands, 100 feet high. A resinous substance resembling myrrh, thought to be a variety of taca-mahac, exudes from incisions into the bark, and is used as an application to indolent ulcers and for other medicinal purposes. A dark-green oil, of a disagreeable odor (*pinmay oil*, or *bitter oil*: the *dilo* of the Fiji Islands; the *tamann* of Tahiti), obtained from the kernels of the fresh seeds, is much used medicinally, especially in rheumatism, and for illumination. The bark is said to be diuretic.

clepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Cynanchææ*, comprising *Calotropis*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CALOTROPIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o-2t^o-rop(ro^2p)^2s$. Gen., *calotrop'idōs (-is)*, *calotrop'is* [Ind. Ph.]. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{o}s$, beautiful, and $\tau\rho\omicron\pi\iota\varsigma$, a keel. Fr., *calotrope*, *calotropide*. Ger., *Kielkrone*. Of R. Brown, a genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs or trees of the tribe *Cynanchææ*. [B, 42.]—**C. cortex** [Ind. Ph.]. The bark of *C. gigantea* or the root-bark of *C. procera*. [B, 8.]—**C. gigantea**. Ger., *ostindische Kielkrone*. Syn.: *Asclepias gigantea* [Linneus]. The gigantic swallow-wort (Hind., *madār*, or *mudar*; Tamil, *yer-cum*), the *erica* of Rheede, the *vegetable mercury* of the Hindoos; an arborescent shrub from 6 to 10 feet high, growing throughout southern India, having rose-colored and purple flowers. The variety *alba* (Tamil, *vella-yercum*; Malay, *belerica*) has white flowers. All parts of the plant contain an acrid milky juice which has been used as a remedy for epilepsy, many cutaneous diseases, especially leprosy, the bites of venomous animals, syphilis, dropsy, and typhus, hectic, and intermittent fevers, and as an anthelmintic, also topically for paralyzed limbs and for toothache and earache. The inspissated juice, the bark, and the root are reputed alterative and purgative, the root (*mudar*, *radix mudarii*) being also used in making an ointment for chronic ulcers. The leaves are employed as a fomentation for abdominal pain and as a rubefacient. The plant also yields a kind of manna (*mudar sugar*), and the inspissated juice is said to have many of the properties of caoutchouc. The medicinal virtues of the plant have been attributed to a principle called *mudarin*. [Indian Med. Gaz., Dec., 1885, p. 387 (B); B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. Hamiltoni** [Wallich]. **C. heterophylla** [Wallich]. See *C. procera*.—**C. madarii indico-orientalis**, **C. mudarii** [Buchanan]. A species thought by Duncan to be the source of *mudar*; probably the *C. gigantea*. [B, 180.]—**C. procera** [R. Brown]. A shrub growing in northern India and along the Dead Sea; similar in properties and uses to *C. gigantea*, the root-bark being diaphoretic and expectorant, and used as a substitute for ipecac as an emetic and in dysentery, and the juice as an epispastic and counter-irritant. The leaves are considered a cure for the Guinea-worm. The comose follicle is sometimes called apple of Sodom. [B, 172, 185.]—**C. pulvis**. See *Pulvis c.*—**C. Wallichii** [Wight]. See *C. procera*.—**Pulvis c.** [Ind. Ph.]. Powder of *mudar* (see under *C. gigantea*). [L, 120.]

CALOTTE (Fr.), n. Ka^3l -ot. Lat., *pileolus*. Ger., *Käppchen*, *Plattmutze*. It., *calotta*. Sp., *calota*. 1. An adhesive plaster formerly used in France for rapid epilation in the treatment of favus. The head was first shaved, and then the plaster (in the form of a cap) was pressed on to the head until it adhered firmly, when it was torn off forcibly, dragging with it the crusts and the hair-bulbs. The operation was known as *picacismus*. [G.] 2. The calvaria. [L, 25.] 3. In cerebral anatomy, see TEGMENTUM.—**C. aponevrotique**. The tendinous expansion of the occipito-frontalis muscle. [L, 41.]—**C. céphalique**. See ЦЕФФА—**C. d'assurance**. See CONDOM.—**C. du crâne**. The vault of the skull. [A, 385.]

CALOU (Fr.), n. Ka^3l -u. See CALLU.

CALOUBOU (Carib.), n. The genus *Banistera*. [B, 121.]

CALPA [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/pa^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\pi\eta$, an urn. The urn of a genus of mosses [B, 1.]

CALPANDRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2lp(ka^3lp)^o-a^2n(a^3n)^n$ -dri-(dri)²/p²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Trichiliceæ*, comprising *Calpandria* (*Camellia*) and *Stemmatosiphon* (now referred to *Symplocos*). [B, 42, 170.]

CALPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/pi^2d$ -e(a³-e²). Fr., *calpides*. A family of the *Variégatæ*. [L, 248.]

CALSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/sa^3$. A word (for which some read *calla*) found in Pliny's MSS.; regarded as a synonym of the *Anisarium vulgare*. [B, 121.]

CALTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/tha^3$. Fr., *calthe*. 1. Of Linneus, the marsh-marigold; a genus of ranunculaceæ herbs of the tribe *Helleboreæ*. 2. Of Mönch and Vaillant, the genus *Calendula*. 3. Of Endlicher, the genus *Celastrus*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. alpina**. In pharmacy, the *Arnica montana*. [B, 180.]—**C. arvensis** [Mönch]. The *Calendula arvensis*. [B, 180.]—**C. bishma**, **C. bisma** [Hamilton]. A perennial species of *C.* (1st. def.) indigenous to the mountains of northern India, where the root is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. cadua**, **C. codua** [Hamilton]. A perennial Nepal species of *C.* (1st. def.). The root, a variety of *bish*, is very poisonous, the acrid juice being used as an arrow-poison. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. luteola**. Of Vergil, the *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 49.]—**C. major** [Miller]. See *C. palustris*.—**C. montana**. The *Arnica montana*. [B, 180.]—**C. nirbisha** [Hamilton]. A species of *C.* (1st. def.) growing in the mountains of northern India; used like *C. bishma*. [B, 180.]—**C. officinalis** [Mönch]. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 173.]—**C. palustris** [Linneus]. Fr., *populage*, *souci d'eau* (ou des marais), *gannibé*, *giron*, *coccusau*. Ger., *Sumpfdotterblume*, *Kuhblume*, *Wiesenblume*, *Moosblume*, *grosse Butterblume*, *Sumpfschmivgel*. Syn.: *populago*. The marsh-marigold, meadow-bright, golds, water-buttercup, yellow (or water-)gowan; a perennial species of *C.* (1st. def.) growing in swamps and damp meadows in Europe, central Asia, and North America. The whole plant is acrid and probably poisonous. The herb, flowers, and buds—*herba*, *flores*, et *gemmæ calthæ palustris* (see *populaginis*)—were formerly official. The young flower-buds are used as capers; the flowers yield a yellow pigment used in painting and for coloring butter. [B.]—**C. sativa**, **C. vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CALTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/tha(th)^3/se^2(ke^2)^e$ -e(a³-e²). Of Presl, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, including the single genus *Caltha*. [B, 170.]

CALTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. nl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/the(th)^3-e^2$. Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Caltha* (*Calendula*), etc. [B, 170.]

CALTHE (Fr.), n. Ka^3l it. See CALTHA.

CALTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/the^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *calthées*. 1. Of Reichenbach (1827), a subdivision of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Adonis*, *Knauttonia*, *Hydrastis*, *Trollius*, *Caltha*, *Eranthis*, and *Helleborus*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1832, 1841), a subsection of the *Ranunculaceæ* (*Isopyræ* or *Helleborinæ*), comprising *Caltha*, *Psychophorita* (now included under *Caltha*), and *Nirbisia* (now referred to *Aconitum*). [B, 42, 170.]

CALTHINEÆ [Spach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/thi^2n$ -e²-e(a³-e²). A section of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Caltha* and *Trollius*. [B, 170.]

CALTHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/tho(th)^2-i(e)^2/dez(das)$. Fr., *calthoïde*. Of the ancients, the *Othonna cheirifolia*; of Jusieu, see OTHONNA. [B, 121.]

CALTHULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/thu^2(thu^4)^o-a^3$. See CALTHA.

CALTRAP, **CALTRAPS**, **CALTROPS**, n's. Ka^2l tro²p². A.-S., *coltræppe*. Fr., *chasse-trape*. The *Centaurea calcitrapa* and the *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 19, 121; L, 56.]—**Water-c.** The *Potamogeton densus*, *Potamogeton crispus*, and *Trapa natans*. [B, 275.]

CALUCU, n. In Macassar, the *Cocos nucifera*. [L, 105.]

CALUMBA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o-n^2m(um)^o/ba^3$. From *kalumb*, the African name. Fr., *colombo*. Ger., *Kolombo*, *Ruhrwurzel*. It., *colombo*. Sp., *colombo*. The root of *Jateorrhiza palmata* (*Jateorrhiza* c. [U. S. Ph.]). It occurs in discs from 1 in. to 2½ in. in diameter and from ¼ to ½ in. thick, light-yellowish internally, brownish-yellow toward the periphery, of a feeble odor and a slightly aromatic, very bitter taste. It contains calumbin, berberine, calumbic acid, starch, pectin, gum, and resin. Used in medicine as a bitter tonic. [A, 286; E. 81.]—**American c.** The *Frasera Walteri* (see *carolinensis*). [B, 81, 97.]—**Calumbæ radix** [Br. Ph.]. See **C.—wood**. The wood of *Coscinum fenestratum*. [E. J. Waring, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 6, 1885, p. 1145 (B).]—**Extractum c.** [Netherl. Ph.], **Extractum calumbæ** [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de colombo* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolomboextract*. An extract made by exhausting c. with alcohol [most pharmacopœias], or with alcohol and water [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph.], or with water [Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to a plular consistence [Br. Ph.], or to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.] or of a thick extract, or to dryness [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B, 10, 81, 113.]—**Extractum calumbæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de colombo*. Ger., *flüssiges Kolomboextract*. A preparation made by exhausting 1 part (by weight) of c. with dilute alcohol, evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract, and dissolving in enough dilute alcohol to make 1 part by volume. [B, 81.]—**False c.** See *American c.*—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum calumbæ fluidum*.—**Infusum calumbæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *tisane*) *de colombo*. Ger., *Kolomboinfusion*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of c. in 20 parts of cold distilled water. Similar preparations made by treating 1 drachm of c. with ¼ pint of boiling water were official in several old formularies. [B, 5, 97.]—**Marietta c.** Fr., *racine de colombo de Mariette*. See *American c.*—**Tinctura calumbæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de colombo* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kolobotinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting 10 parts of c. with 100 of a 2-to-3 mixture of alcohol and water [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting 2½ oz. av. of c. with enough alcohol to make 1 imp. pint [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of c. with 5 parts of alcohol of 60 per cent. by volume [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 113.]

CALUMBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3l -u²n²-ba. An old name for calumba. [L, 41.]

CALUMBIC ACID, n. Ka^2l -u²m²/i²k. A straw-colored bitter principle, $C_{22}H_{24}O_7$, found in calumba. [B, 81.]

CALUMBIN, n. Ka^2l -u²m²/i²n. A substance, $C_{12}H_{14}O_{14}$, obtained from calumba; very bitter, odorless, colorless prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, moderately soluble in ether and in alcohol. [B, 81.]

CALUMBO, **CALUMBRE**, n's. Ka^2l -u²m²/b²o, -u²m²br². See CALUMBA.

CALUMBUK (Ar.), n. See CALAMBACK.

CALUMET (Fr.), n. Ka^3l -u²-ma. A provincial name for certain *Graminææ*. [B, 38.]—**C. de Cayenne**. The *Mabea piriiri*. [B, 121.]—**Petit c.** The *Ophioglossum scandens*. [B, 121.]

CALUNGA, n. In Brazil, the wood and root of *Simaba columbo*. [B, 121.]

CALUNGEN (Ar.), **CALUNGIA** (Ar.), n's. The *Maranta galanga*. [B, 121; L, 103.]

CALURANA (Cingalese), n. The *Helleborus niger*. [L, 105.]

CALUS (Fr.), n. Ka^3l -u². See CALLUS and CALLOSITY.

CALVA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/va^3(wa^3)$. See CALVARIA.

CALVANELLA DI MOSI (It.), n. Ka^3l -va³n²-e²/la³ de mo³se. A place in Corsica, where there is a warm spring containing sodium sulphate. [A, 385; L, 87.]

CALVARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/va(wa^3)/ri^2-a^3$. Fr., *calotte du crâne*. Ger., *Käppchen der Schädel*. The vault of the cranium. [L, 115.]

CALVATA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/va(wa^3)/ta^3$. 1. (Sing.) See CALVITIES. 2. (Pl.) An old name for blunt-pointed instruments (e. g., probes). [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325); L, 102, 119.]

CALVEGIA, **CALVEGIAM**, n's. See CALUNGIA.

CALVITIES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^o/vi^2sh(wi^2t)^2-ez(as)$. Gen., *calvitie*. Gr., $\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\alpha$, $\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *calvitie*, *chaveté*. Ger., *Kahlheit*. Baldness. [G, 49.]—**C. adnata**. Congenital baldness. [G.]—**C. febrisequa**. Fr., *alopécie de convalescence*. Baldness following acute fevers. [G, 11.]—**C. juvenilis**. See ALOPECIA præ-

senilis.—**C. palpebrarum**. Fr., *calvitie des paupières*. Ger., *Kahlheit der Augenlider*. Absence of the eyelashes. [F.] See **MADAROSIS**.—**C. prematura**. See **ALOPECIA præsenilis**.—**C. senilis**, **C. senum**. The baldness of old persons. [G., 11.]

CALYTIUM (Lat.) n. n. $Ka^2(kal^3)-vi^2sh(wi^2t)^i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. See **CALYTTIES**.

CALYVITY, n. $Ka^2l^3vi^2i^2$. See **CALYTTIES**.

CALVOUS, adj. $Ka^2l^3vu^3s$. Gr., $\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\kappa\acute{o}s$. Lat., *calvus*. Fr., *chauve*. Ger., *kahl*, *kahlköpfig*, *schoplos*. Bald, also having the hair shaven off; in botany, very smooth and devoid of hair, having no pappus or other hairy process. [A., 318; B., 19, 121, 123.]

CALX (Lat.), n. f. (sometimes m.). $Ka^2lx(kal^2lx)$. Gen., *cal'cis*. Gr., $\chi\alpha\lambda\acute{\alpha}s$ (1st def.), $\pi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\pi\upsilon\alpha$ (3d def.). Fr., *chaux* (1st def.). Ger., *Kalk* (1st def.), *Ferse* (3d def.). Syn.: *calcaria* (1st def.). 1. Lime; of the U. S. Ph., purified quick-lime (calcium monoxide) obtained by calcining calcium carbonate. In chemical nomenclature the word was formerly used in combination to denote the salts of calcium. 2. Of the old chemists, an incombustible residue obtained by burning a substance in contact with the air (applied to several metallic oxides). [B.] 3. The heel. [A., 318.] See **CALCAEUM**.—**Acetas calcis**. Calcium acetate. [B., 119.]—**Aqua calcis** [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **Liquor calcis**.—**Aqua calcis cerata**. Fr., *eau de chaux à la cire*. A preparation made by gently heating 1 part of yellow wax with 48 parts of lime-water and straining; used as a fomentation for ill-conditioned and sluggish ulcers. [Würzburg Ph., 1796 (B., 119).]—**Aqua calcis viva**. See **Liquor calcis**.—**Balneum cum calce**. A bath to which 3 lbs. of slaked lime are added at the time of using; employed in gout, the itch, etc. [B., 199.]—**Benzoas calcis**. See **CALCIUM benzoate**.—**Calcis carbonas præcipitata** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Precipitated calcium carbonate. [B.]—**Calcis chloridum**. See **C. chlorata**.—**Calcis hydras**. Slaked lime. [B.]—**Calcis phosphas** [Br. Ph., 1867]. Normal (tribasic) calcium phosphate. [B., 95.]—**C. acetata**. Calcium acetate. [B., 119.]—**C. antimonii**, **C. antimonii Anglorum**, etc. See under **ANTIMONIUM**.—**C. arsenici alba**. See under **ARSENICUM**.—**C. bismuthi**. Bismuth subnitrate. [B., 88, 97.]—**C. caustica**. Quick-lime. [B.]—**C. chlorata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., 1867], **C. chlorinata** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorure de chaux* sec [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorkalk*. Syn.: *calcaria chlorata* [Ger. Ph.], *hypochloris calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Chlorinated lime, chloride of lime; a compound resulting from the action of chlorine on calcium hydrate. According to the U. S. Ph., it should contain at least 25 per cent. of chlorine available for bleaching purposes. It is a damp whitish powder or lumpy mass, giving off chlorine and becoming more moist on exposure to the air. Used as a disinfectant and bleaching agent. [B.]—**C. cinereus mercurii**. See under **MERCURIUS**.—**C. citrata**. Calcium citrate. [B., 119.]—**C. cum calli (seu kali) puro**. See **POTASSA cum calce**.—**C. cupri viridis**. See under **CUPRUM**.—**C. extincta**. Fr., *chaux éteinte*. Ger., *gelöschter Kalk*. Slaked lime. [B., 119.]—**C. ferri nigra**. See under **FERRUM**.—**C. fluorata**, **C. fluorica**. Calcium fluoride, fluor-spar. [B., 180.]—**C. hydrargyri alba**, **C. hydrargyri rubra**. See under **HYDRARGYRUM**.—**C. Jovis**. Melted tin stirred till it is calcined. [L., 119.]—**C. Iota**. See **C. extincta**.—**C. mercurii**, **C. mercurii cinerea**, etc. See under **MERCURIUS**.—**C. oxymuriatica**. See **C. chlorata**.—**C. præparata**. See **C. extincta**.—**C. pura**, **C. recens**. Quick-lime. [L., 45.]—**C. saccharata**. 1. Scheele's name for calcium oxalate occurring in rhubarb and other plants. [B., 3.] 2. See **Syrupus calcis**.—**C. salita**. Calcium chloride. [B., 119.]—**C. stibii cum sulphure**. See under **STIBIUM**.—**C. sulphurata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *foie de soufre calcare, sulfure de calcium*. Ger., *Kalkschwefelleber, Schwefelcalcium*. Syn.: *hepar sulphuris calcareum*, *calcaria sulphurata* [Gr. Ph.], *sulphuretum calcium* [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *calcii* [Belg. Ph.]), *calcium sulfuratum* [Russ. Ph.]. Sulphurated lime, consisting largely of calcium monosulphide (hence often improperly called calcium sulphide), made by calcining 10 parts of lime with 9 of sulphur, or gypsum with charcoal [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; a grayish or yellowish-white powder smelling like hydrogen sulphide and of a repulsive alkaline taste, sparingly soluble in water; used to prevent or limit suppuration. [B., 5, 81, 95, 119.]—**C. sulphurica**. Calcium sulphate. [B., 119.]—**C. usta**, **C. venalis**. Quick-lime. [B., 119.]—**C. Veneris**. Verdigris. [L., 119.]—**C. vismuthi**. Bismuth subnitrate. [B., 88, 97.]—**C. vitriolata**. Calcium sulphate. [B., 180.]—**C. viva**. Quick-lime. [B., 119.]—**C. viva philosophorum**. See **C. HYDRARGYRI**.—**C. zinci**, **C. zinci præcipitata**. See under **ZINCUM**.—**Carbonas calcis**. Calcium carbonate. [B., 119.]—**Carbonas calcis depuratus** [Belg. Ph.]. See **CÆTA præparata**.—**Carbonas calcis nativus pulverulentus**. Chalk. [B., 119.]—**Chloruretum calcis**. See **C. chlorata**.—**Citras calcis**. Calcium citrate. [B.]—**Decoctum sulphureti calcis Hoffmanni**. See **Aqua CALCARIE sulphurato-stibiate**.—**Hepar calcis**. See **C. sulphurata**.—**Linctus calcis chloratæ** [Swed. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of chlorinated lime, 4 parts of distilled water, and 5 of purified honey. [B., 95.]—**Liniamentum calcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Liniamentum ex aqua calcis**. Fr., *liniment (ou savon) calcare*. Ger., *Kalkliniment*. Syn.: *linimentum calcium* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (seu *calcarium* [Russ. Ph.]). Lime liniment, calcium soap, carron-oil; a preparation consisting of equal parts by weight of lime-water and cotton-seed oil [U. S. Ph.], or equal parts by volume of lime-water and olive-oil [Br. Ph.], or equal parts by weight of lime-water and sweet-almond oil [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]; or 2 parts of lime-water and 1 part of almond-oil [Sp. Ph.]; or equal parts of lime-water and linseed-oil, as in the original carron-oil [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.]. The oil is saponified, forming a curdy mass which separates on standing. [B.] See also **Liniamentum calcium cum opio**.—**Liquor calcis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de chaux c.* Ger., *Kalkwasser*. Syn.: *aqua calcærie* [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *aqua calcis* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor calcii oxydati* [Swiss Ph.], *calcaria caustica soluta* [Russ. Ph.], *solutio hydratis calcici* [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Lime-water; a saturated solution of lime in water; prepared by

treating lime with water, rejecting the first washing, to remove dissolved alkalies and other impurities [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., etc.], and then treating with from 16 to 200 parts of water; a clear, colorless, odorless liquid containing 1 part of calcium oxide in 800 parts. [B., 81, 95.]—**Liquor calcis chloratæ** [Br. Ph., 1867, Swed. Ph.] (seu *chlorinatæ* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *chlorure de chaux liquide, soluté d'hypochlorite de chaux* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chlorkalklösung*. Syn.: *hypochloris calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.], *hypochloris calcii liquidus* [Belg. Ph.], *solutio calcis chloratæ* [Norweg. Ph.], *solutio hypochloritis calcici* [Netherl. Ph.], *calcaria hypochlorosa soluta* [Russ. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 lb. av. of chlorinated lime in 1 gallon of distilled water. The French preparation is made by triturating 1 part of chlorinated lime with 45 parts of distilled water. The Netherl. Ph. orders 30 parts, the Sp. and Swed. Ph.'s 40, the Belg. Ph. 45-45, and the Norweg. Ph. 49-5 of water. The preparation of the Russ. Ph. is of about the same strength as that of the Br. Ph., but the former orders also a dilute solution (*calcaria hypochlorosa soluta diluta*), made by diluting 1 part of the strong solution with 4 parts of water. [B., 81, 95.]—**Liquor calcis muriatæ**. See **Liquor CALCII chloridi**.—**Liquor calcis saccharatus**. See **Syrupus calcis**.—**Murias calcis**. Calcium chloride. [B., 119.]—**Oleum calcis**. The thick, oily liquid produced by the deliquescence of crystals of calcium chloride. [B., 3.]—**Phosphas calcis**. Calcium phosphate. [B., 119.]—**Phosphas calcis stibiatus**. See **PULVIS antimoniæ**. [B., 119.]—**Potassa cum calce**. See under **POTASSA**.—**Potio carbonatis calcis**. See **Mistura CRÆTÆ**.—**Quinas calcis**. Calcium quinate. [B., 119.]—**Solutio calcis chloratæ**. See **Liquor calcis chloratæ**.—**Solutio calcis muriatæ**. See **Liquor CALCII chloridi**.—**Sulphas calcis**. Calcium sulphate. [B., 119.]—**Sulphis calcis**. Calcium sulphite. [B., 119.]—**Sulphuretum calcis stibiatum**, **Sulphuretum stibii cum calce**. Calcium thioantimonate. [B., 119.]—**Syrupus calcis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sirap de chaux*. Ger., *Kalksyrup*. Syn.: *liquor calcis saccharatus* [Br. Ph.]. Syrup (or saccharated solution) of lime; made by triturating 1 part of slaked lime with 6 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 2 parts [Br. Ph.] of sugar and dissolving in enough water to make 20 parts [U. S. Ph.] or 23 parts [Br. Ph.]; a thin, colorless syrup of a sweetish-bitter taste and alkaline reaction, containing the scrates of calcium. [B., 5, 81.]

CALY, n. In India, the *Euphorbia tirucalli*. [L., 105.]

CALYBIO (Lat.), **CALYBIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2b(u^5b)^i^2-o, -u^3m(u^4m)$. Gen., *calybio'nis, -yb'ii*. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\beta\iota\omicron\nu$ (dim. of $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\beta\eta$, a pavilion [from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\upsilon$, to envelop]). Fr., *calybion* [Mirbel]. Ger., *Becherfrucht*. A cupulate fruit; a one-celled dry fruit immersed in a cupula (e.g., an acorn). [B., 1, 121, 123.]

CALYCADRIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ka^2n(kan^2)dr^2i^2-a^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\zeta$ (see **CALYX**), and *ἀνθή*, a man. Fr., *calycandrie*. Ger., *Kalycandrie*. A name suggested by Richard for members of the Linnean classes *Icosandria* and *Dodecandria*, comprising genera with more than ten stamens, which are inserted on the perigynous calyx, and with the ovary free or parietal. [B., 1.]

CALYCANANTH (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l^3-i^2-ka^2n^2$. See **CALYCANANTHUS**.

CALYCANTHACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ka^2n(kan^2)-tha(thal^2)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. See **CALYCANTHÆÆ** (1st def.).

CALYCANTHE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2l^3-i^2-ka^2nt$. See **CALYCANTHUS**.

CALYCANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ke^2n(kan^2)-the^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. 1. Of Lindley, De Candolle, and others, an order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising *Calycanthus* and *Chimonanthus*. Bentham and Hooker, who place it in the cohort *Ranaleæ*, series *Thamniifloræ*, subclass *Polypetalæ*, between the *Dilleniaceæ* and the *Magnoliaceæ*, define it as including shrubs having opposite, undivided, exstipulate leaves; solitary, axillary, hermaphrodite flowers with the sepals and petals, each in several rows, an indefinite number of stamens, of which the interior ones are sterile, inserted on the apex of the tubular torus, and an ovary of several distinct carpels, each bearing a single filiform style and containing either one or two anatropous ascending ovules; and a fruit consisting of one or more achenia, each containing a single erect exalbuminous seed with convolute cotyledons, and all included within the torus, which bears the remains of the petals and stamens and is surrounded and closed in by the remains of the stamens. By other authors the *C.* have been placed among the *Rosales*. Reichenbach, who made them a division of the *Nyctagineæ*, included with them the genus *Atherosperma*, dividing the *C.* into the *Atherospermeæ* and the *Chimonantheæ genuinae* (the *C.* of Lindley). Baillon makes them a series of the *Monimiaceæ*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1827), a class of plants (*Phylloblasti*), comprising the orders *Variifloræ*, *Conifines*, and *Concinneæ*. [B., 42, 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ka^2n(kan^2)-the^2m-e(a^2-e^2)$. 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising *Epilobium*, *Enothera*, *Ammania*, *Fronkenia*, *Lythrum*, *Melastoma*, and other genera now referred to the *Onagraceæ*, *Lythraceæ*, *Melastomaceæ*, *Frankeniaceæ*, and *Loaseæ*. 2. Of Ventenat, the *Lythraceæ*. [B., 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHEMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ka^2n(kan^2)-the^2m-l(e)$. Of Linnaeus, see **CALYCANTHEMÆ** (1st def.).

CALYCANTHEMUM [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ka^2n(kan^2)-the^2m-u^3m(u^4m)$. A section of the genus *Ipomœa*. [B., 121.]

CALYCANTHIN, n. $Ka^2l^3-i^2-ka^2nth^i^2n$. Fr., *calycanthine*. A glucoside, $C_{60}H_{128}O_{22}$, found in certain of the *Calycantheæ*. [A., 385.]

CALYCANTHINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(kal^3)-i^2(u^6)-ka^2n(kan^2)-thi(th)^2-ne(ne^2)-e^2$. 1. Of Link, see **CALYCANTHEÆ** (1st def.). 2. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasi*, comprising the orders *Granateæ* and *Calycantheæ*. [B., 121, 170.]

CALYCANTHINE [R. G. Eccles], n. $Ka^2l^3-i^2-ka^2nth^i^2en$. See under **CALYCANANTHUS floridus**.

CALYCANTHINEÆ [Spach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ka^2n(ka^3n)-thi^2n^e^2-(a^3-e^2)$. See **CALYCANTHINÆ** (3d def.).

CALYCANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ka^2n(ka^3n)-thu^2s(thu^2s)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma$, a covering, and $\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Fr., *calycanthe*, *calycant*. Ger., *Kelchblume*. A Linnean genus of the *Calycanthaceæ*, comprising three North American species. [B, 42.]—

C. floridus [Linnaeus]. Fr., *Pompadour*, *arbre aux anémones*. Ger., *gewürzhafte Kelchblume*. Sweet-scented shrub, Carolina allspice, bubbly; a shrub from 3 to 7 feet high, growing in the southern States. The bark and leaves have a camphoraceous odor. The var. β *levigatus* has narrower leaves and erect branches; the var. γ *glaucus* has very acuminate and large leaves, which are glaucous and almost glabrous inferiorly; and the var. δ *inodorus* has lanceolate, scarious leaves, smooth inferiorly, and inodorous flowers. The bark (*cortex calycanthi*) has been used as a bitter tonic in fevers, and the leaves afford a yellow dye. In the seeds of the var. *glaucus* (bubby seeds) three alkaloids have been found by R. G. Eccles, one of which he has named calycanthine, and another of which he thinks may be identical with pyridine. [B, 34, 173, 180; R. G. Eccles, "Brooklyn Med. Jour.," March, 1888, p. 232.]—**C. fragrans**. See *C. floridus*.—**C. glaucus** [Willdenow]. The *C. floridus*, var. γ *glaucus*. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. inodorus** [Willdenow]. The *C. floridus*, var. δ *inodorus*. [B, 34.]—**C. levigatus** [Willdenow]. The *C. floridus*, var. β *levigatus*. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. occidentalis**. A California species, distinguished by its long floral peduncles and cordate leaves. [B, 19.]—**C. sterilis** [Walter]. The *C. floridus*. [B, 173.]



THE CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS. (AFTER BAILLON.)

CALYCARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ka(ka^3)ri^2-a^3$. See CLADONIA.

CALYCATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ka(ka^3)ta^3$. An order of the *Ciliata*. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 442 (L).]

CALYCATE, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2$ -kat. Lat., *calycatus*. Fr., *calicé*. Furnished with a calyx. [B, 1, 19.]

CALYCE (Fr.), n. Ka^3l -es. See CALYX and CALICE.

CALYCELLA [Fries] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}s(u^6k)^{-e^2}la^3$. A section of the genus *Helotium*. [B, 121.]

CALYCERACEÆ [Lindley], **CALYCERÆÆ** [R. Brown] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-se^2r(ke^2r)-a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)-se^2r(ke^2r)^e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *calycéracées*, *calycérées*. An order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, comprising *Calycera* and two other genera intermediate in characters between the *Dipsacæ* and the *Compositæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

CALYCIACEÆ [Theobald] (Lat.), **CALYCIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), **CALYCIÆÆ** [Endlicher] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}s(u^6k)^{-i^2}a(a^3)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *calyciacées*, *calycidées*. An order, tribe, or suborder of lichens, comprising *Calycium* and other genera. [B, 170.] See CALICIE.

CALYCIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}s(u^6k)^{-i^2}flor^e-(a^3-e^2)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma$ (see CALYX), and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *calyciflores*. Ger., *Kelchblüthige*. 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising *Ostrya*, *Traphis*, *Hippophae*, and *Elaeagnus*. 2. Of Gmelin, a class (of Crantz, an order) of plants, comprising genera now included under the *Rosaceæ*, also the genus *Ribes*. 3. Of De Candolle, followed by Lindley and others, a subclass of polypetalous dicotyledons. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it includes plants with sepals more or less united into a persistent tube which is adnate to the ovary or includes it; the petals of the same number as the segments of the calyx or fewer, attached at the apex of the calyx-tube or upon the disc lining it; the stamens definite or indefinite in number and inserted toward the margin or on the inner face of a disc which is adnate to the tube of the calyx and either is entirely free from the ovary or connects the latter with the calyx; and an ovary composed of either united or distinct carpels. It comprises twenty-seven orders grouped in the cohorts *Rosales*, *Myrtales*, *Passiflorales*, *Ficoïdales*, and *Umbellales*. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CALYCIFLORAL, **CALYCIFLORATE**, adj's. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -flor^{a2}, -at. See CALYCIFLORUS.

CALYCIFLORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}s(u^6k)^{-i^2}flor^e-(e^2s)$. See CALYCIFLORÆ.

CALYCIFLOROUS, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -flor^{a2}u³s. Lat., *calyciflorus*. Fr., *calyciflore*. Ger., *kelchblüthig*. Having cup-shaped flowers with a perigynous calyx and corolla inserted upon the margin of the receptacle, or, according to former ideas, upon the calyx or the junction of the calyx and the receptacle; of or belonging to the *Calycifloræ*. [B, 121, 123.]

CALYCIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -fo^rm. Lat., *calyciformis*. Fr., *calyciforme*. Ger., *kelchförmig*. Resembling a calyx. [B, 1, 123.]

CALYGIN, n. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -n. See CALICIN.

CALYGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-si(ke)^ne(na^3-e^2)$. 1. Of Fries, a subdivision of the *Pezizæ*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monocotyledons, including the orders *Flagellariæ*, *Juncaceæ*, and *Palmeæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALYGINAL, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -n-a². Lat., *calycinalis*. Fr., c. See CALYGINE.

CALYGINAR, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -n-a³r. Lat., *calycinaris*. Fr., *calycinaire*. Having the sepals of the calyx transformed into petals. [De Candolle (B, 1, 121).]

CALYGINE, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2s^i^2$ -n. Lat., *calycinus*. Fr., *calycinal*. Ger., *kelchig*. Of, pertaining to, or corresponding to, a calyx; resembling a calyx in texture, appearance, morphology, or functions; of flowers, having an unusually large calyx. [B, 19, 121, 123.]

CALYGINIANUS (Lat.), **CALYGINUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-si^2n(ki^2n)^{-i^2}-a(a^3)nu^2s(nu^4s)$, $-si(ke)^nu^2s(nu^4s)$. See CALYGINE.

CALYCIPTALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}s(u^6k)^{-i^2}pe^2t^t-a^2l(a^2l)^e(a^3-e^2)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma$ (see CALYX), and $\pi\epsilon\alpha\lambda\omicron\nu$ (see PETAL). Of Wilbrand, a class of dicotyledonous plants. [B, 170.]

CALYCIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}s(u^6k)^{-i^2}u^3m(u^4m)$. 1. See CALICIN. 2. Of Elliott, the genus *Heterotheca*. [B, 42, 121.]

CALYCLE, n. $Ka^2l^i^2$ -kl. Lat., *calyculus* (dim. of *calyx* [q. v.]). Fr., *calicule*. Ger., *Aussenkelch*, *Asterkelch*, *Nebenkelch*. 1. A partial or incomplete involucre inclosing only one or two flowers. 2. The outer bracts of the involucre of a flower-head forming a distinct row and constituting a sort of accessory involucre. 3. A sort of accessory perianth composed of a whorl of leaflets exterior to the calyx and near enough to it to be regarded as one of the whorls of the floral envelope. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123.]

CALYCLED, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2$ -kld. See CALYCOLATE.

CALYCOBLASTS, n. pl. $Ka^2l^i^2$ -ko-bla²sts. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma$ (see CALYX), and $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a germ. Cells which, in the *Madrepuroria*, secrete the corallum. [V. Heider (J).]

CALYCOCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-ka^2rp^e(a^3-e^2)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma$ (see CALYX), and $\kappa\alpha\rho\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a fruit. Of Nees, a division of the *Rosaceæ*, comprising *Calycanthus*, *Rosa*, *Punica*, etc. [B, 170.]

CALYCOID, **CALYCOIDEOUS**, adj's. $Ka^2l^i^2$ -koid, $ka^2l^i^2$ -ko- $i^2d^e^2$ -u³s. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\kappa\omicron\delta\eta\varsigma$. Lat., *calycoides*. Fr., *calicoïde*. Ger., *kelchförmig*. Resembling a calyx. [B, 19.]

CALYCOPE TALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-pe^2t^t-a^2l(a^2l)^e(a^3-e^2)$. See CALYCOPE TALÆ.

CALYCOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-fo^2r^i^2d^e(a^3-e^2)$. See CALYCOPHORIDÆ.

CALYCOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-kos^e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Polypetalæ*, comprising the alliances *Gutiales*, *Theales*, *Acerales*, *Cistales*, and *Berberales*. [B, 170.]

CALYCOSTEGIA [Lemaire] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-ste^2j(ste^2j)^i^2-a^3$. See CALYSTEGIA.

CALYCOSTEMONÆUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-ste^2m(stam)-on(o^2n)^e^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\gamma$ (see CALYX), and $\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha\nu$, a filament. Fr., *calycostemone*. Having the stamens inserted on the calyx; as a n. pl., *Calycostemonæi*, a class of plants (the *Calycostemonis* of Gleditsch) having the stamens so inserted. [A, 322; B, 121, 170.]

CALYCOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-zo^a^3$. See CALYCOZOA.

CALYCRATEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-kra^2t(kra^3t)^{-e^2-e(a^3-e^2)}$. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicungulia*, comprising the single genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 170.]

CALYCVLAR, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2k^u^2l-a^3r$. Lat., *calycularis* (from *calyculus* [see CALYCLE]). Fr., *caliculaire*. Of a flower, having an involucre in two rows, the outer of which covers in only the base of the inner one (i. e., in the form of a calyculus). [B, 1, 19.]

CALYCVLARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}k^u^2k^u^2l(u^4l)-a(a^3)^{-r^2s}$. Calycular (q. v.); as a n., an old name for *Hyoscyamus*. [Apuleius (B, 121).]

CALYCVLATE, adj. $Ka^2l^i^2k^u^2l-a^3r$. Fr., *caliculé*. Ger., *aus-senkelchig*, *nebenkelchig*. Provided with a calycle. [B, 121, 123.]

CALYCVLE, n. $Ka^2l^i^2k^u^2l$. See CALYCLE.

CALYVDOR, n. $Ka^2l^i^2d-o^2r$. An English cosmetic preparation, said to have been a solution of corrosive sublimate or of acetate of lead in an aromatic water. [A, 322.]

CALYVMELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-me^2l-la-(la^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Corda, a division of gleicheniaceous ferns. [B, 170.]

CALYVMENIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}(u^6)-me^2n^i^2d^e-(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *calymeniens*. A family of trilobite crustaceans. [L, 41.]

CALYVMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}m(u^6m)^ma^3$. Gen., *calym-matos* (-tis). Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\mu\mu\alpha$. A covering (e. g., a husk, the eyelid, the vault of the cranium, etc.). [A, 322.]

CALYVMPERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}m(u^6m)-pe^2r-a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of C. Müller, a subtribe of mosses of the *Pottioidæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CALYVMPEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}m(u^6m)-pe^2r^e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Hampe, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses. [B, 170.]

CALYVMPEROIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^3l)^{-i^2}m(u^6m)-pe^2r^e^2-o(o^2)-i^2d(ed)^e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. See CALYVMPERACEÆ.

CALYPHYOMY, n. $Ka^2l^2i^2f^2o^2mi^2$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\phi$ (see CALYX), and $\phi\upsilon\nu\alpha$, to be formed. Abnormal adhesion of the calyx to the corolla. [L. 73.]

CALYPTER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tu^6r(tar)$. Gen., *calypter'os* (-is). Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\rho$. A covering; of Hippocrates, the fleshy covering of a hæmorrhoidal vein constituting a pile. [A. 322, 325; L. 41, 84.]

CALYPTERATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2te^2r^2a^2(a^3)^2te^2a^3e^2o^2$. Fr., *calyptrées* [Robineau-Desvoidy]. A family of the *Diptera*. [L. 180.]

CALYPTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2te^2a^3ri^2a^3$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\rho\iota\alpha$ (from $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\rho$, to cover). Fr., *calyptrères*. Ger., *Schwanzdecken*. The tail-coverts of a bird. [L. 14, 180.]

CALYPTROBLASTEIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2to^2(t\ddot{o})^2bla^2st(bla^2st)^2e^2a^3$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\rho$, to cover, and $\beta\lambda\alpha\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$, a bud. A suborder of the *Hydroidea*, in which the nutritive or generative buds are contained within a hydrotheca or gonangium. [L. 193.]

CALYPTROSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2to^2(t\ddot{o})^2su^2d(psu^2d)^2o^2o^2mo^2r^2o^2si^2s$. Gen., *calyptroseudomorphoseos* (-sis). From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\eta\rho$, to cover, $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$, false, and $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$, formation. Gr., *Kalyptroseudomorphose*, *Umhüllungs- afterbildung*. The enlargement of a crystal by incrustation. [A. 322.]

CALYPTRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3$. Gen., *calyptras* (-træ). Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\rho\alpha$. Fr., *calyptré*, *coiffe*. Ger., *Mooshaube* (1st def.), *Mütze* (1st def.). 1. The dry membranous covering which, in mosses, covers the sporangium from above, and in liver-mosses incloses it at the base. 2. Of Tournefort, an aril. [B. 1, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3(tr\ddot{a})^2se^2a^3$. Fr., *calyptracées*, *calyptraciens*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L. 41.]

CALYPTRÆACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tre^2(tr\ddot{a})^2e^2a^3(se^2k^2e^2)^2a^3$. Fr., *calyptræacés*. Of Menke, a suborder of the *Gasteropoda*. [L. 180.]

CALYPTRÆFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tre^2(tr\ddot{a})^2e^2fo^2rm^2i^2s$. From *calyptra* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *calyptriforme*. Ger., *mooshaubenförmig*. Resembling the calyptra of a moss; shaped like a hood or an extinguisher. [B. 1, 123.]

CALYPTRÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tre^2(tr\ddot{a})^2e^2i^2d^2e^2a^3e^2e^2$. A family of the *Podophthalma*. [L. 282.]

CALYPTRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3i^2e^2i^2e^2na^3$. A subfamily of the *Calyptræidæ*. [L. 282.]

CALYPTRAL (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^3$. Pertaining to a calyptra. [A. 301.]

CALYPTRANOLENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3n^2(tr\ddot{a})^2n^2o^2l^2le^2na^3$. Fr., *calyptranolènes*. Of Ranzani, an order of the *Mollusca*. [L. 180.]

CALYPTRANTHES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3n^2(tr\ddot{a})^2n^2thez^2(thas)$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\rho\alpha$ (see CALYPTRA), and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\omicron\varsigma$, a flower. Fr., *calyptranthe*. 1. Of Swartz, a genus of myrtaceous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Myrteæ*, indigenous to tropical America. 2. Of Willdenow, a genus now referred to *Syzygium*. [B. 42, 121.]—**C. aromatica** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *piment-couronné*. A Brazilian shrub; the flower-buds or fruit are highly aromatic and are used instead of cloves. [B. 173, 180.]—**C. caryophyllata** [Perseon]. The *Syzygium caryophyllaceum*. [B. 180.]—**C. caryophyllifolia** [Blume], **C. cumini** [Swartz]. The *Syzygium caryophyllifolium*. [B. 173, 180.]—**C. guineensis** [Willdenow]. The *Syzygium guineense*. [B. 173.]—**C. jambolana** [Willdenow]. The *Syzygium jambolanum*. [B. 180.]—**C. paniculata** [Rufz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species, used like *C. aromatica*. [B. 121.]—**C. schlehtendahliana** [Berg]. A Mexican species, used like *C. aromatica*. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3(tr\ddot{a})^3$. Of Hoffmann, a group of cryptogamous plants. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRATE, adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^3$. Lat., *calyptratus*. Fr., *calyptré*, *coiffé*. Ger., *behaubt*, *gehaubt*. Provided with a calyptra. [B. 121, 123.]

CALYPTRATELY, adv. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^3li^2$. Lat., *calyptratum*. Ger., *haubenartig*. In the form, or after the manner, of a hood (calyptra); e. g., c. deciduous. [B. 42, 121, 123.]

CALYPTRATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tra^3(tr\ddot{a})^3ti^2$. Fr., *calyptrés*. Mosses. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tra^3$. Calyptrate; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CALYPTRATI. [B. 121.]

CALYPTRIFORM, adj. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tri^2fo^2rm$. See CALYPTRÆFORMIS.

CALYPTROBOTRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tro^2(tro^2)^2bo^2t^2ri^2a^3$. Of Reichenbach, the *Bryaceæ* of Endlicher. [B. 121.]

CALYPTROGAMIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tro^2(tro^2)^2ga^2m(ga^2m)^2i^2a^3$. Of Bridel, a class of plants, comprising the divisions *Musci* and *Hepaticæ*. [B. 170.] Cf. *BRYOPHYTA*.

CALYPTROGEN, n. $Ka^2l^2i^2p^2tro^2je^2n$. From $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\pi\tau\rho\alpha$, a hood, and $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omega}\nu$, to beget. The tissue which develops into the root-cup of the root in the angiosperms. [B. 270.]

CALYPTROPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2p(u^6p)^2tro^2(tro^2)^2fo^2r^2i^2d^2e^2a^3e^2$. A family of the *Lithophyta*. [L. 245.]

CALYSALCANS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2(u^6)^2sa^2k(sa^2k)^2si^2(ki^2)^2o^2n^2$. Of Wight, a genus of elusiaceous plants, now referred to *Ochrocarpus*. [B. 42, 121.]—**C. longifolius** [Wight]. The *Ochrocarpus longifolius*. [B. 172.]

CALYSAIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2(u^6)^2sa^2(sa^2)^2i^2a^3$. See CALISAYA.

CALYSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2l(ka^2l)^2i^2s(u^6s)^2tej(te^2g)^2i^2a^3$. Fr., *calystégie*. A genus of convolvulaceous plants, separated by R. Brown from *Convolvulus*, of which it is made a section by Gray. [B. 42, 121, 215.]—**C. reniformis** [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B. 215.]—**C. sepium** [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B. 215.]—**C. soldanella** [R. Brown]. The *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B. 215.]

CALYX (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(k\ddot{a})^3li^2x(lu^6x)$. Gen., *calycis*. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\lambda\upsilon\phi$. Fr., *calice*. Ger., *Kelch*, *Blumenkelch* (1st def.). It., *calice*. Sp., *caliz*. 1. The outermost of the whorls of leaflets forming a flower. It is composed of one or more series of metamorphosed leaves (sepals), either united into a tube (monosepalous c., gamosepalous c.) or separate (polysepalous c., dialysepalous c.). When the corolla is present, the c. usually differs from it in color and texture, being more or less green and herbaceous, sometimes membranaceous or scarious. In apetalous plants the c. is frequently colored and of a delicate texture, like a corolla. In relation to the ovary, the c. is either inferior (hypogynous), half-inferior (perigynous), or superior (epigynous); in shape it is regular or irregular; and in duration it is either caducous (falling in the beginning of anthesis), deciduous (falling at the completion of anthesis), or persistent (remaining attached to the fruit), in which latter case it is sometimes accrescent (increasing in size after the anthesis is completed). 2. In certain *Fungi*, the receptacle. 3. In renal anatomy, see CALIX. 4. See OVISAC. [B. 19, 28; L. 221.]—**C. communis**. Fr., *calice commun*. Of Linnaeus, the involucre of the flower-head in composite plants, which, however, is bracteate and not calycine in character. [B. 121.]—**Calyces renales**. See *CALICES of the kidney* (under CALIX).—**Calyces vomitorii**. See *CALICES vomitorii* (under CALIX).

CALZONES DE ZORRA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3l^2th^2on^2as\ da\ th^2or^2ra^3$. See DIGITALIS.

CAMACARI, n. An unclassified Brazilian tree. The glutinous juice is rubbed upon the skin to keep insects away. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2m^2a^3sa$. See CHAMACEA.

CAMACHIE-PILLOO (Tamil), **CAMACHIE-PILOO** (Tamil), n's. The *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B. 88, 172.]

CAMACOAN, n. Of Rumphius, the *Canarium silvestre*. [B. 121.]

CAMADJARA, n. In Java, the *Andropogon schœnanthus*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMELEONA (Lat.), **CAMELEONIDÆ** (Lat.), **CAMELEONIDEI** (Lat.), **CAMELEONII** (Lat.), **CAMELEONIDEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., m. pl., and n. pl. $Ka^2m(k\ddot{a}^2m)^2e^2l(a^3e^2l)^2e^2on^2a^3$, $-o^2n^2i^2d^2e^2(a^3e^2l)$, $-o^2n^2i^2d^2e^2i^2e^2$, $-on^2i^2e^2$, $-o^2n^2o^2i^2d^2e^2i^2e^2$. See *CAMELEONIDÆ*.

CAMAGNOC, n. The *Jatropha manihot*. [B. 121.]

CAMAGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Diospyros kaki*. [B. 121.]

CAMAI (Ar.), n. The *Triticum sativum*. [B. 121.]

CAMAJONDURO, n. In Carthage, the *Helicteres apetalæ*. [B. 121.]

CAMAL (Hind.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B. 172.]

CAMALANGA, n. A Sumatra cucurbitaceous plant, from which a kind of sweet-meat is made. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMALEON (Sp.), n. $Ka^2m^2a^3la^3on^2$. The *Lacerta chamæleon*, also the genus *Carlina*. [A. 361.]—**C. blanco**. The *Carlina acutis*. [A. 361.]—**C. negro**. The *Carlina corymbosa*. [A. 361.]—**C. rojo**. Potassium permanganate. [A. 447.]

CAMAMBAYA, n. In Brazil, the *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMAMILA (Lat.), **CAMAMILLE** (Lat.), **CAMAMILINA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2m(k\ddot{a}^2m)^2mi^2la^3$, $-mi^2li^2e^2la$, $-mi^2li^2li^2e^2na^3$. Old names for the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMAMINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m^2a^3men$. The *Camelina sativa*. [B. 121.]

CAMANBAYA, n. See CAMAMBAYA.

CAMANDAG, **CAMANDANG**, n's. An undetermined tree of the Philippines. The juice (*taguc*) is a very fatal arrow-poison. [B. 88, 121.]

CAMANTOC, n. See CAMAGNOC.

CAMANTOURAY, n. In Coromandel, the *Pharmaceum distichum*. [B. 121.]

CAMANU, n. A variety of *Psidium*. The bark is febrifuge. [L. 105.]

CAMARA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(k\ddot{a}^2m)^2a^3ra^3$. Gr., $\kappa\alpha\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha$. Fr., *camare* (4th def.). Ger., *Kammer* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). *Wölbung* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). 1. In general, an arched or vaulted chamber (see CAMERA). [A. 318, 387.] 2. The fornix of the brain. [Galen (A. 325); L. 84.] 3. The hollow of the external ear, surrounding the external auditory meatus. [A. 325; L. 84.] 4. A carpel; also a more or less membranous dry fruit consisting of two united valves with one or more seeds attached to the inner angle. If one-seeded, the c. is usually indehiscent, and then corresponds to the carpisop or achæmium; if several-seeded, it is generally dehiscent, and then forms a variety of the follicle. It is rarely solitary, several being usually aggregated to form a compound fruit. [B. 1, 19, 123.] 5. Of Plumier, the genus *Lantana*; of Chamisso, a section of that genus. [B. 121.]

CAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Acrodictinium c.*, also the wood of *Dipteryx odorata*. [B. 19, 121.]

CAMARANBAYA, n. A Brazilian species of *Jussiaea* or *Ludwigia*. [B. 121.]

CAMARATED, adj. $Ka^2m'a^2r$ -at-e²d. From *camara* (q. v.). Dome-shaped. [E.]

CAMARATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a^2r$ -a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *camaratio'nis*. See CAMAROSIS.

CAMARD (Fr.), adj. Ka^2m -a³r. Having a flat nose. [L, 180.]

CAMARE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -a³r. See CAMARA (4th def.).

CAMAREA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a(a^3)re^2$ -a². Of A. St. Hilaire, a genus of Brazilian malpighiaceae plants of the tribe *Gaudichaudieae*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMARÈS (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -a³r-e²z. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A, 385; L, 105.]

CAMARIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka^2m -a³-ri²-a³n². See CAMARIUS.

CAMARIGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -a³r-en. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMARILLA (Sp.), n. Ka^2m -a³-rel'ya³. The *Teucrium polium*. [B, 121.]

CAMARINE (Fr.), **CAMARINHEIRA** (Port.), n's. Ka^2m -a³r-en, -en-ya'²-ra³. See CAMARIGNE.

CAMARION (Lat.), **CAMARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a(a^3)ri^2$ -o²n, -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *καμάριον* (dim. of *καμάρα*). See CAMARA (2d def.).

CAMARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a(a^3)ri^2$ -u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *camarien*. Resembling or analogous to a *camara* (4th def.); of Mirbel, having an external longitudinal sulcus corresponding to a lateral placenta inside (said of a berry). [B, 1.]

CAMARROCH [Rumphius] (Pers.), n. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMAROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a^2r$ -o'ma³. Gen., *camaromatos (-is)*. Gr., *καμάρομα* (from *καμαρόν*, to arch). Ger., *Gewölbruch*. An old term for a fracture of the vault of the cranium in which the fragments are displaced outward in the form of a vault. [A, 322, 325; E; L, 41.]

CAMAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a^2r$ -o'si²s. Gen., *camaroseos (-sis)*. Gr., *καμάρωσις*. Fr., *camarose*. Ger., *Verwölbung*. The formation of a *camaroma* (q. v.). [A, 322; L, 41.]

CAMARU, n. In Brazil, the *Physalis pubescens* and *Physalis angulata*. [B, 121.]

CAMARUNA, n. The tonka bean. [B, 121.]

CAMASS, n. Of the Nez Percés Indians, the *Camassia esculenta*. [B, 121.]—**C-root**. 1. See C. 2. In southern Africa, the root of *Gontoma kamassi*. [B, 121.]

CAMASSIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a^2s(a^3)s$ /si²-a³. 1. Of Lindley, a genus of liliaceous plants (the *Cyanotris* of Rafinesque, the *Sitocodium* of Salisbury) of the tribe *Scilleae*, distinguished from *Scilla* by its several-nerved perianth. 2. See GONTOMA. [B, 42, 121; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. esculenta** [Lindley]. The *quiamash*, or *camass*; a species of C. (1st def.) growing in the western United States. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. Fraseri** [Torrey]. Syn.: *Scilla esculenta* [Ker.]. A species of C. (1st def.) growing in the United States east of the Mississippi, having an edible bulb about as large as an onion. [B, 34, 245.]

CAMATA, n. The unripe acorns of *Quercus ægilops*. [B, 275.]

CAMATCHILI, n. In Manila, the *Inga* c. [L, 105.]

CAMATENA, n. See CAMATA.

CAMATODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a^2t(a^3t)$ -o'dez(das). Gr., *καματώδης* (from *κάματος*, weariness, exhaustion, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Causing or affected with debility. [A, 322, 327.]

CAMATOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)a^2t$ -o's. Gr., *κάματος*. Fatigue, exhaustion, disease. [A, 322, 327.]

CAMAX [Schreber] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^2m)ma^2x$ (ma²x). Gen., *cam'acos (-is)*. Gr., *κάμαξ*. See ROUPOUREA.—**C. fraxinea** [Willdenow]. **C. guianensis** [Gmelin]. The *Rouppourea guianensis*. [B, 173.]

CAMAYAN, n. In Sumatra, benzoin. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMAZA, n. In the Philippines, the *Croton* c. [L, 105.]

CAMBAIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Curatella* c. [L, 105.]

CAMBAIBINHA (Port.), n. Ka^2m -ba³-e-ben'ya³. Probably a corruption of *Campainha* (q. v.). [A, 14.]

CAMBANG-CUNING (Malay), n. A species of *Cassia* the leaves of which are edible. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMBANG-TSINLANG, n. In Ceylon, a species of *Aglaia*. [B, 121.]

CAMBAI, n. 1. A spagyric term of unknown meaning. [A, 325.] 2. The *Dioscorea sativa*. [B, 121.]

CAMBARE (Malay), n. The *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B, 121.]—**C. maron**. The *Cyathea excelsa*. [B, 88.]

CAMBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -ba. In Gascony, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMBÉA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)be^2$ -a². Fr., *cambée*. See CAREYA.

CAMBERY, n. In Brazil, the *Myrtus pimenta*. [Pison (B, 88, 121).]

CAMBI, n. See C-RESIN PLANT.

CAMBIAL, adj. Ka^2m 'bi²-a²l. Lat., *cambialis*. Fr., *cambial*. Of or pertaining to cambium. [B, 121.]

CAMBIE-LEAF, n. Ka^2m 'bi². The *Nymphæa alba* and the *Nuphar lutea*. [B, 275.]

CAMBIFORM, adj. Ka^2m 'bi²-fo²rm. Fr., *cambiforme*. Resembling cambium (applied by Nägeli to elongated, thin-walled

cells containing a clear liquid found in the liber of plants, now generally called cribrose or sieve-cells; restricted by De Bary to those cells of the sieve-tissue that are smaller and more sharply prismatic than ordinary sieve-cells). [B, 75, 121, 229.]

CAMBIL, n. Of the alchemists, *terra rubra*. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CAMBING, n. In the Moluccas, an unclassified tree the bark of which contains a gum-resinous juice and is used as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 121; L, 49, 97.]

CAMBIREA [Paracelsus], n. A venereal bubo. [L, 84, 102.]

CAMBI-RESIN PLANT, n. Ka^2m 'bi²-re²z''i²n. The *Gardenia lucida*. [B, 275.]

CAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)bi^2$ -u³m(u⁴m). From *cambire*, to change. Fr., *cambium*. Ger., *Nahrungsaft, Bildungsaft*. It., *cambio*. 1. Of the old writers, a nutritive substance serving for the growth of the organs of the body. [H, 12.] Cf. PROTOPLASM. 2. In botany, of Grew, a clear, viscid liquid found beneath the bark of a growing tree, supposed to be the elaborated sap on the point of transformation into cellular tissue. The c. was afterward ascertained to be itself a tissue, and the term has since been applied to the special form of vegetable tissue (meristem-tissue) constituting this liquid substance, made up of a mass of narrow, thin-walled cells united into a mass which forms one of the layers of the fibro-vascular bundle. The c. layer contains an abundance of protoplasm and other materials necessary for the growth of the plant, and constitutes the generative layer, or portion capable of further differentiation. [B, 1, 75, 121, 229.] 3. Of Billroth, the osteogenic layer of periosteum, the layer lying next the bone. ["Arch. f. klin. Chir.," vi, p. 723 (J); J, 26, 35.]—**Fascicular c.** The layer of c. found in a fibro-vascular bundle. [B, 229.]—**Interfascicular c.** The layer of c. formed between the fibro-vascular bundles; serving, with the fascicular c., to complete the c. ring. [B, 75, 229.]

CAMBO, n. Ka^2m -bo. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there is a sulphurous and also a chalybeate spring. [A, 385; B, 270; L, 105.]

CAMBO, n. A sort of tea, highly perfumed, of the odor of violets. [B, 121.]

CAMBOC, n. Aloes-wood. [L, 49.]

CAMBODIA (Lat.), **CAMBODIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)bod$ 'i²-a³, -u³m(u⁴m). Gamboge. [B, 119, 180.]

CAMBOGE, n. Ka^2m 'boj. See GAMBAGE.

CAMBOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)bo$ 'ji²(gi²)-a³. 1. Of the U. S. and Br. Ph's, gamboge. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of trees producing gamboge, now referred to *Garcinia*. [B, 5, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. guita** [Linnæus]. The *Garcinia* c. and *Garcinia morella*. [B, 121, 172, 180.]—**C'harz** (Ger.), **C'säure** (Ger.). See CAMBOGIC ACID.—**C. siamensis**. Siam gamboge. [L, 130.]—**C. zeylanica**. Ceylon or Cingalese gamboge. [L, 130.]—**Gummi cambogica**. Gamboge. [B, 180.]—**Pilula cambogica composita** [Er. Ph.]. A pill mass of 1 part each of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, and compound powder of cinnamon, 2 parts of hard soap, and enough syrup to give the proper consistence. [B, 81.]

CAMBOGIC ACID, n. Ka^2m -boj'i²qk. Fr., *acide cambogique*. Ger., *Cambogiasäure, Cambogicharz*. The orange-yellow acid resin derived from gamboge; soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in dilute solutions of the alkalis, from which it is precipitated by acids. Its solution is intensely red. [B, 10, 270.]

CAMBOGIEZE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)bo$ -ji(gi²)e²-e-(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Manostanea*, comprising *Garcinia*, *Stalagmites*, and *Pentadesma*. [B, 170.]

CAMBOGIER (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -bo-zhi²-a. See GARCINIA.

CAMBOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)bo$ 'ji(gi²)-u³m(u⁴m). Gamboge. [B, 180.]

CAMBOH, n. The *Holcus spicatus*. [Leschenault (B, 121).]

CAMBON (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -bo²n². A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [A, 385; L, 105.]

CAMBON, n. The *Holcus spicatus*. [B, 19.]

CAMBONG-SANTAL, n. The *Pavetta indica* or a related species of *Pavetta*. [B, 121.]

CAMBOU, n. See CAMBOH.

CAMBOUIS (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -bu-e. 1. An old ointment of rancid lard and oxide of iron, sometimes used by charlatans for resolving indolent swellings and hastening the maturation of abscesses. [L, 105.] 2. Sebaceous matter accumulated in a horse's sheath. [A, 301.]

CAMBRIC-GRASS PLANT, n. Kam 'bri²k-gra²s. The *Bæchermeria nivea*. [B, 275.]

CAMBRURE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m -bru²r. An arch-like or vault-like formation. [A, 301.]

CAMBUATA, n. In Brazil, a species of *Cupania*. [B, 121.]

CAMBUC, n. See CAMBOC.

CAMBUCA (Lat.), **CAMBUCCA** [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)bu$ '(bu)'ka³, -bu³k(buk)'ka³. A venereal ulcer on the genitals or in the groin, also a suppurating bubo. [Proksch, "Med. chir. Centr.-Bl.," June 9, 1832, p. 265; G; H; L, 97, 102, 104.]—**C. membranata**, **C. membrata**. See C.

CAMBUS, n. See CAMBUY (2d def.).

CAMBURA, n. See CHAMBURU.

CAMBURI, n. Of Rumphius, the *Musa regia*. [A, 385.]

CAMBUY, n. 1. See CAMBO. 2. The name of several Brazilian species of *Eugenia*. [Pison (B, 121, 180).]

CAM-CHAIN, n. The fruit of a Tonquin tree, apparently a variety of orange. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CAMEAA, n. In Malabar, cinnamon. [L, 105.]

CAMEACTIS (Ar.), n. The *Sambucus obulus*. [L, 105.]

CAMÉCERISIER (Fr.), n. *Ka²m-a-se²r-es-i²-a*. See CAMÉRI-SIER.

CAMELLING, n. A Sumatra fruit the kernel of which is eaten. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CAMELMIA, n. See MEMPHITES.

CAMEL, n. *Ka²m'e²l*. Gr., κάμηλος. Lat., *camelus*. Fr., *chameau*. Ger., *Kameel*. It., *camello*. Sp., *camello*. An animal of the genus *Camelus*, especially the *Camelus bactrianus*. Its brain, dried and steeped in vinegar, was said by Galen to cure epilepsy; its bile, drank with honey, was said to have the same virtue; its dried tail was reputed aperient; and its knotted tail was worn on the left arm as a cure for quartan ague. [A, 301, 325.]—**C's-hay**. Ger., *Kameelstroh*. The *Andropogon schoenanthus*. [B, 19, 275.]—**C's-thorn**. The *Alhagi camelorum*. [B, 19.]—**C.-tree**. The *Acacia giraffe*. [B, 275.]

CAMELANNE, **CAMELAUN**, n's. In the Moluccas, the *Piper malimiri*. [B, 121.]

CAMÉLÉE (Fr.), n. *Ka²m-a-la*. The genus *Cneorum*. [B, 121.]—**C. à trois coques**. The *Cneorum tricozum*. [B, 121.]—**C. noire**. The *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121.]

CAMÉLÉON (Fr.), n. *Ka²m-a-la-o²n²*. See CHAMELEON.—**C. blanc**. The *Atractylis gummifera*. [B, 121.]—**C. minéral**. Potassium permanganate. [L, 32.]—**C. végétal**. The genus *Atractylis*. [A, 301.]—**C. violet**. See *C. minéral*.

CAMÉLÉONIDES (Fr.), **CAMÉLÉONIENS** (Fr.), **CAMÉLÉONOÏDES** (Fr.), n's. *Ka²m-a-la-on-ed*, *-i²-a²n²*, *-o-ed*. See CHAMELEONIDE.

CAMELLIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e(a)/li²-a³*. See CAMELLIA.

CAMELLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i²-as(a³)k²-e²-e(a³-e²)*. See CAMELLIACEÆ.

CAMELIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i²d-a³*. A family of the *Tylopoda*, including only the true camels. [L, 173.]

CAMELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i²d-e(a³-e²)*. Fr., *camélidées*, *camelians*. A group of the *Ruminantia*, including the camels and llamas. [L, 147.]

CAMELIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i(i²)e²-e(a³-e²)*. See CAMELIEÆ.

CAMELII (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i²-i(e)*. See CAMELIEÆ.

CAMELINA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i(e)/na³*. Fr., *cameline*. Of Crantz, a genus of cruciferous plants indigenous to central Europe and the temperate regions of Asia. [B, 121.]—**C. dentata** [Persoon]. A species closely allied to *C. sativa*, differing from it chiefly in its sinuately or pinnatifidly dentate, narrower leaves. [B, 180.]—**C. microcarpa**. A European species, regarded by Koch as a variety of *C. sativa*, having the same properties as the latter. [B, 180.]—**C. sativa** (Crantz). Fr., *cameline*, *camomille*, *rouge-bê*, *sesame bâlard* (ou *d'Allemagne*). Ger., *Flachsdotter*, *Leindotter*, *Dotterkraut*, *Finkensame*. Syn.: *Alyssum* [Scopoli] (seu *Myagrum* [Linnaeus]) *sativum*, *Menchia sativa* [Roth]. A species growing wild in Europe and northern Asia. The herb (*herba sesami vulgaris*) was formerly used in ophthalmia; the leaves have been substituted for those of the mulberry in silk-worm culture; the seeds (*semen camelinae* [seu *myagri*, seu *sesami vulgaris*]) contain a bland oil used for illumination and in making soap, and have been employed as food for geese and sometimes for men, also as an emollient and protective, especially in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180, 270.]—**C. silvestris** [Wallroth]. See *C. microcarpa*.—**Semen camelinae**. The seeds of *C. sativa*. [B, 270.]

CAMELINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i²n²-e²-e(a³-e²)*. Fr., *camelinées*. Of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Cruciferae* (*Notorhizaceæ*), comprising *Camelina*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMELINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-i²n²-i²d-e(a³-e²)*. See CAMELINEÆ.

CAMELLIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(i²)-a³*. From *Camelli*, a Jesuit traveler and botanist. Ger., *Camellie*. Of Linnaeus, the tea-rose; a genus of ternstroemiaceae trees or shrubs closely related to *Thea*, of which some botanists make it a section; indigenous to southern and eastern Asia and the Indian Archipelago. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. anemonæflora**, **C. anemoniflora** [Sims]. The anemone-flowered c.; an Asiatic species. The seeds yield an oil used by the Japanese, and the leaves are substituted for those of tea. [B, 173.]—**C. drupifera** [Loureiro]. A small Cochinchina tree. The seeds yield a fixed oil used like that of *C. japonica*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. japonica** [Linnaeus]. The Japan rose; a branching shrub or tree indigenous to China and Japan. The seeds are considered poisonous in Japan, and contain camellin (*g. v.*) and a fixed oil which is used for many purposes in China. [B, 34, 173, 180, 270.]—**C. kissi** [Wallich], **C. oleifera** [Wallich]. See *C. drupifera*.—**C. sasanqua** [Thunberg], **C. sesanqua** [Thunberg]. Ger., *stumpfblättrige Camellie*. A China and Japan tree. The fragrant leaves are used to scent tea and as a substitute for it. The seeds yield an oil resembling olive-oil. [B, 180.]—**C. thea**, **C. theifera** [Griffith]. Syn.: *Thea chinensis* [Linnaeus] (seu *assamica* [Masters]), *Eurya angustifolia* [Miquel]. The tea-plant; an evergreen shrub or small tree growing wild and also extensively cultivated in China and Japan. Several varieties (the *Thea viridis* [Linnaeus], *Thea bohea* [Linnaeus], and *Thea stricta* [Hayne]) are described. The dried leaves constitute tea. [B, 180, 185, 212.] See TEA and THEA.—**Lady Banks c.** See *C. sasanqua*.

CAMELLIACEÆ [Bartling, Link] (Lat.), **CAMELLIDÆÆ** [Dumortier] (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²-e(a³-e²))*, *-e²l-i²d²-e²-e(a³-e²)*. Fr., *camelliacees*. See CAMELLIÆÆ.

CAMELLIE (Ger.), n. *Ka²m-e²l-e'*. See CAMELLIA.—**Stumpfblättrige C.** The *Camellia sasanqua*. [L, 80.]



CAMELLIA JAPONICA. [A, 327.]

CAMELLIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l-i(i²)e²-e(a³-e²)*. Fr., *camelliées*. The tea-worts; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*, comprising *Camellia* and *Thea*. By more recent authors the *C.* are regarded as a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*, and by some as identical with the latter. [B, 34, 121, 170.]

CAMELLIN, n. *Ka²m-e²l²n*. Fr., *camelline*. A substance, *C₅₅H₈₄O₁₀*, having properties like those of a glucoside, obtained from the seeds of *Camellia japonica*. [B, 270.]

CAMELOPARDALIDÆ (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDALINA** (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDIDÆ** (Lat.), **CAMELOPARDINEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl., n. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-o(o²)-pa²rd-a²l(a³)i²d-e(a³-e²)*, *-a²l(a³)-i(e)/na³*, *-pa²rd²i²d-e(a³-e²)*, *-pa²rd-i²n²-e²-e(a³-e²)*. From *καμηλοπαρδαλις*, the giraffe. A family of ruminants, including only the giraffe.

CAMELOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-o(o²)-pod-(po²d)²-u²m(u²m)*. Of Dioscorides, the *Marrubium creticum* or *Marrubium peregrinum*. [B, 121.]

CAMELORNITHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²l(al)-o²-r-ni(ne)/thez(the²s)*. From *καμηλος*, the camel, and *ὄρνις*, a bird. Fr., *camélorithes*. The ostriches. [L, 180.]

CAMELUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e(a)/lo²s*. Gr., κάμηλος. Fr., *chameau*. Ger., *Kameel*. A genus of the *Camelida* and of the *Camelidae*. [B, 180.]—**C. bactrianus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chameau bactrien* (ou *à deux bosses*). The Bactrian, or double-humped camel. [A, 301; B, 180.]—**C. dromedaris** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chameau arabe* (ou *à une bosse*). *Dromadaire*. The dromedary, or one-humped camel. [A, 301.]—**C. llama**. See *ATCHENIA llama*.—**C. vicugna**, **C. vicunna**. See *ATCHENIA vicunna*.

CAMENINE (Fr.), n. *Ka²m-e²n-en*. The *Camelina sativa*. [L, 41.]

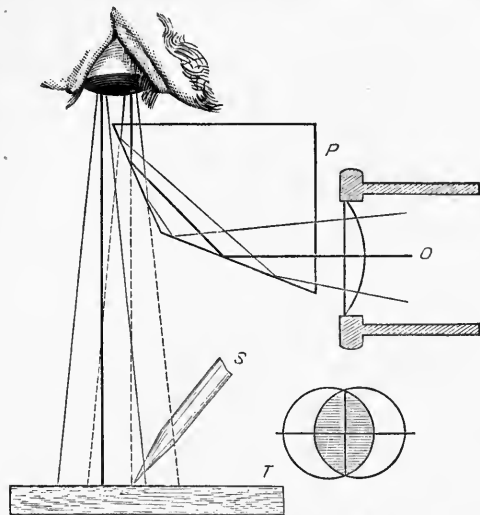
CÂMENT (Ger.), n. *Tsa-me²nt'*. See CEMENT.

CÂMENTIREN (Ger.), n. *Tsa-me²nt-er-e²n*. See CEMENTATIO.

CAMEPITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²p(ap)/i²t-i²s*. See CHAMÉPITIS and TEUCRIUM.

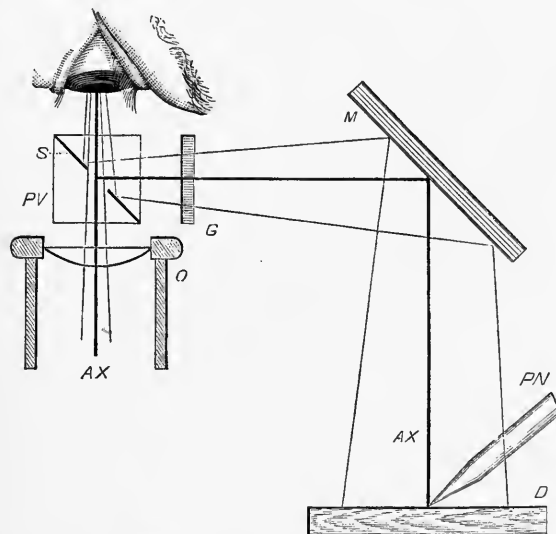
CAMERA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka²m(k²a²m)-e²r-a³*. For deriv., see CAMARA. Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. A chamber. [B.] See also CAMARA.—**C. anterior ventriculorum**. See *Anterior cornu*.—**C. arteriosa**. The right ventricle of the heart exclusive of the conus arteriosus. [C. C. Wolff (L, 31).]—**C. lucida**. Fr., *chambre claire*. Ger., *helle Kammer*. An apparatus for drawing microscopic objects by projecting their image upon a sheet of paper and tracing the outlines thus depicted with a pencil. It was invented by Wollaston in 1804, and consists of a four-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection and thus reaching the observer's eye. The image is thus projected upon the table, *T*, where it is traced with the pencil, *S*. A lens is interposed in order to make the rays from the object and from the point of the pencil have the same divergence and hence appear as if coming from the same point. Amici's *c. lucida* consists of a right-angled prism, *P*, through which the ray from the object, *O*, passes, undergoing total reflection at the base of the prism, and as it emerges strikes a plate of glass, *M*, and is thence reflected to the observer's eye so that the image of *O* is projected on the table, *T*, at the point *K*, where it can be traced with the pencil. *S*. Abbé's *c. lucida* consists of a cubical prism and a plane mirror. The prism is composed of two equal rectangular prisms, one of which is silvered on the diagonal surface except at a small circular spot in the centre. The prism is placed over the ocular of the microscope, and the rays pass directly through the opening in the silvered surface to the eye. The mirror is placed at a considerable distance from the prism, with its centre opposite the circular opening in the silvered surface of the prism. The mirror

reflects the rays from the drawing surface to the prism, whence they are reflected by the silvered diagonal surface to the eye in connection with the rays from the microscope. Drawing with



WOLLASTON'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

high powers is facilitated by placing a piece of tinted glass in the path of the rays from the drawing surface. This form of *c. lucida* is designed for use with a vertical microscope, and is very efficient and easily employed in drawing with both low and high powers. [B, 21; J.]—*C. medullaris* [Winslow]. See *CENTRUM ovale*.—*C. obscura*. Fr. *chambre noire*. Ger., *dunkle Kammer*. An apparatus invented by Porta for obtaining pictures of objects. It consists essentially of a box with a small opening closed by a convex lens. The rays from the object, striking upon the lens, are brought to a focus on a plate of ground glass, either directly or after reflection from a mirror. Here the image can either be traced by hand or, if a sensitive plate is introduced, photographed (see *Photographic c.*). The eye is essentially a *c. obscura*. [B.]—*Camera oculi*. See *Anterior Chamber of the eye* and *Posterior Chamber of the eye*.—*C. oculi tertia*. See *CANAL of Petit*.—*C. septi lucidi*. The fifth ventricle of the brain. [I,

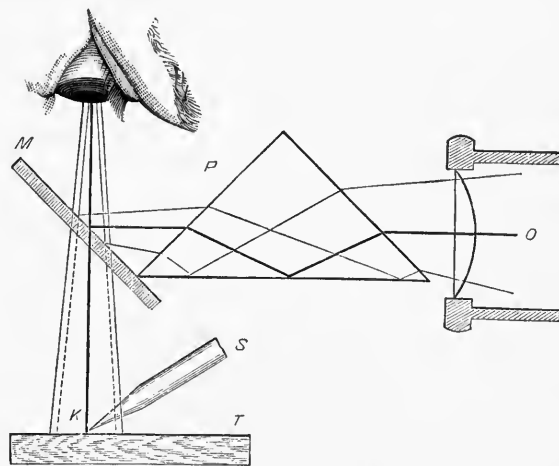


ABBÉ'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

AX, the axial or central ray from the microscope and the drawing surface; *D*, the drawing surface; *G*, a piece of tinted glass in the course of the rays from the drawing surface; *M*, the mirror reflecting the rays from the drawing surface to the prism; *O*, the ocular of the microscope; *PV*, the drawing pencil; *PV*, the cubical prism over the ocular; *S*, the silvered diagonal surface of the cubical prism serving to reflect the rays from the mirror to the eye.

61; K.]—**Photographic c.** A *c. obscura* specially adapted to photographing; consisting of a box fitted for the introduction of a sensitive plate designed to receive the image, and provided with a telescopic slide for bringing the rays passing through the lens to a focus on the plate. Special precautions are taken against the admission of light, except through the lens, during the operation of

photographing; and, in order to cut off the light when the process is finished, the lens is covered with a cap or (in instantaneous photography) by an automatic drop or shutter which reduces the



AMICI'S CAMERA LUCIDA. (DRAWN BY MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

period of exposure to a small fraction of a second. Diaphragms of various sizes are also used to regulate the amount of light admitted. [B.]

CAMERARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-e^2r-a(a^3)ri^2-a^3$. From *camerarius*, climbing over arbors. Fr., *caméraire*, *camérier*. Of Plumier, a genus of apocynaceous shrubs of the tribe *Plumierieae*. [B, 121.]—*C. latifolia* [Jacquin]. A West Indian species. The milky juice is used as an arrow-poison by the aborigines of the West Indies and South America, and is said to furnish a sort of caoutchouc. [B, 121, 173.]—*C. lucida* [Jacquin]. A West Indian species. The juice is said to furnish caoutchouc. [B, 121.]

CAMERARLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-e^2r-a(a^3)ri^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. A group of the *Araneide*. [L, 150.]

CAMERATED, adj. $Ka^2m^e^2r-at-e^2d$. See *POLYTHALAMOUS* and *CAMARATED*.

CAMERATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-e^2r-a(a^3)shi^2(ti)^2-o$. Gen., *cameratio'nis*. See *CAMAROSIS*.

CAMERI (Jap.), n. The genus *Aleurites*, or, according to Bailon, an undetermined euphorbiaceous plant of the East Indies. [B, 121; L, 87.]

CAMÉRIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-ri^2-a$. See *CAMERARIA*.

CAMÉRIQUE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-ren$. See *CAMELINA*.

CAMÉRISIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-res-i^2-a$. The genus *Lonicera*. [L, 41.]—*C. des bois*, *C. des buissons*. The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 121.]

CAMERITELÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-e^2r-i^2-te(ta)le-(la^2-e^2)$. From *camera*, a chamber, and *tela*, a web. Fr., *camérites*, *caméritèles*. See *CAMERARLÆ*.

CAMEROSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-e^2r-o^2st'o(o^2)-ma^3$. Gen., *camerostom'atos (-is)*. From *καμάρα* (see *CAMARA*), and *στόμα*, a mouth. Fr., *camérostome*. Of Latreille, a cavity of the anterior portion of the cephalo-thorax in the *Arachnideæ*, from its forming a sort of roof over the manducatory organs. [L, 180.]

CAMERULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-e^2r-u^2(u^4)-la^3$. Dim. of *camera* (*q. v.*). Fr., *camérule*. A loculus, or small cavity, in any vegetable organ. [B, 38.]

CAMERY, n. $Ka^2m^e^2r-i^2$. See *FROUNCE*.

CAMES, CAMET, n's. Of the alchemists, silver. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CAMETTI (Malay), n. See *CAMMETTI*.

CAMFE (Fr.), n. Ka^3n^2f . In Auvergne, the *Aira*, also probably several other species of grasses. [B, 121.]

CAMFORA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-fo^2ra^3$. See *CAMPHORA*.

CAMFORATA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-fo-ra^3(r^3)ta^3$. The *Polycnemum arvense*. [Tabernaemontanus (B, 121).]

CAMFORELÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-fo^2r(fo^2r)-e^2l-e(a^3e^2)-a^3$. See *KAMFORELÆA*.

CAMFOROSMA [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-fo^2r(fo^2r)-o^2z(o^2s)ma^3$. See *CAMPHOROSMA*.

CAMHA (Ar.), n. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMIAS, n. In the Philippines, the *Averrhoa bilimbi*. [B, 121.]

CAMIFITIUS, CAMIFITUS, n's. In Barbary, the *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMILLE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3m-el^2e^2$. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 121.]—*C'nöl*. Oil of chamomile. [B.]

CAMINET (Fr.), n. Ka^3m-i^2n-a . The *Erica tetralix*. [B, 121.]

CAMINGA, n. The *Canella alba*. [L, 84.]

CAMINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-i(e)^{2}nu^2s(nu^4s)$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$. An oven, furnace, or forge; of the alchemists, a bell. [A, 318, 387; Ruland (A, 325); L, 119.]

CAMINYAN, n. In Sumatra, benzoin. [B, 121.]

CAMION, n. Ka^2m/i^2o^2n . An unglazed earthen vessel used in the preparation of magnesia. [L, 117.]

CAMIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-i^2r(er)^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. From *camiri*, the Javanese name of *Aleurites moluccana*. Fr., *camirion*. See ALEURITES.—**C. cordifolium** [Gärtner]. See ALEURITES *moluccana*.

CAMISIA FÆTUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-i^2s/i^2-a^2$. Lit., the shirt of the fœtus; the chorion. [A, 325; L, 84.]

CAMISOLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m-i^2-sol (as an Eng. word, ka^2m/i^2s-ol). Ger., *Kamisol*, *Zwangsjacke*. A strait-jacket; a garment having sleeves much longer than the arms, used for restraining insane and delirious persons, the arms being crossed in front and the sleeves tied together behind. [A, 301, 385.]—**C. de force**. See C.

CAMISSONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-i^2s-so^2n-i(i)^2/e^2-e-(a^2-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Epilobiææ*. [B, 170.]

CAMIUM (Ar.), n. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMLIN, n. Ka^2m/li^2n . The *Camelina sativa*. [L, 73.]

CAMMARON [Pliny] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)/ma^3r-o^2n$. See CAMMARUM.

CAMMAROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)/ma^3r-o^2s$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha\rho\omicron\varsigma$. See *ASTACUS fluviatilis*.

CAMMARUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)/ma^3r-u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\alpha\rho\omicron\nu$. Fr., *cammare*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Delphinium* or perhaps the *Mandragora*. 2. Of Pliny, probably the *Arnica scorpoides*; according to some, the *Aconitum*. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Aconitum*. [B, 121.]

CAMMAS, n. See *CAMASSIA esculenta*.

CAMMETTI (Malay), n. Of Rheede, a Malabar tree of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. The leaves are used externally for chronic ulcers, baths prepared from the bark are employed in gout, and the milky juice is given internally in dropsy. According to Drury, it is the *Excoecaria cammetia*. [B, 88, 121, 172.]

CAMMOCK, n. Ka^2m/o^2k . The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 121.]

CAMMON (Heb.), n. See *CAMIUM*.

CAMMORUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)/mo^2r-u^3m(u^4m)$. See CAMMARUM.

CAMOCHAYOTE, n. In Mexico, the *Sechium edule*. [A, 447.]

CAMOINS (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-wa^2n^2$. A place in the department of Bonches-du-Rhône, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring, also a bathing establishment. [A, 319, 385.]

CAMOLANGA, CAMOLENGA, n's. The *Benicasa cerifera*. [Rumphius (B, 121).]

CAMOMELE, n. In southern Europe, the *Matricaria chamomilla* and the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]

CAMOMEN, n. In Flanders, the *Camelina sativa*. [B, 121.]

CAMOMILE, n. $Ka^2m/o-mil$. See *CHAMOMILE*.

CAMOMILLA (It.), n. $Ka^2m-o-mel/la^2$. Chamomile; the genus *Anthemis*. [B.]

CAMOMILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-o-mel$. Chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*) and related species of plants, especially *Anthemis nobilis* and *Camelina sativa*; of the Fr. Cod., *Matricaria chamomilla* and *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura CHAMÉMELI*.—**C. bâtarde**. The *Anthemis (Maruta) cotula*. [B, 93.]—**C. bicolore**. The *Ormenis mixta*. [B, 93.]—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 113, 121.]—**C. d'Allemagne** [Fr. Cod.]. German chamomile (*Matricaria chamomilla*). [B, 121.]—**C. de Paris**. A double-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis*, regarded as superior for pharmaceutical purposes. [B, 92.]—**C. de Perse**. The *Pyrethrum (Chrysanthemum) roseum*. [B, 81.]—**C. de Picardie**. The *Camelina sativa*. [B, 121.]—**C. des Allemands**. See *C. d'Allemagne*.—**C. des champs**. The *Anthemis arvensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. des chiens**. See *C. bâtarde*.—**C. des teinturiers**. The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 97; L, 87.]—**C. du Nord**. A single-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis* growing in Belgium and the adjacent parts of France. [B, 92.]—**C. jaune**. See *C. des teinturiers*.—**C. noble**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]—**C. ordinaire**. See *B. commune*.—**C. puante**. See *C. bâtarde*.—**C. pyrèthre**. See *Grande c.*—**C. romaine** [Fr. Cod.]. Roman chamomile; the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]—**C. tinctoriale**. See *C. des teinturiers*.—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva CHAMÉMELI*.—**Décoction de c.** See *Decoction of CHAMOMILE*.—**Eau de c.** See *Eau distillée de c.*—**Eau de c. anisée**. See *Aqua CHAMÉMELI anisata*.—**Eau de c. vineuse**. See *Aqua florum CHAMOMILLÆ vinoso*.—**Eau distillée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of chamomile flowers with water until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. A similar preparation (*aqua chamémeli* [seu *chamomillæ*]), in which 2 parts of the distillate represented 1 part of the flowers, was formerly official in many formularies. [B, 113, 119.]—**Essence de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B.]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** An alcoholic extract made by evaporating a tincture of chamomile flowers; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Extrait aqueux de c.**, **Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. An aqueous extract made from chamomile flowers. [B, 113.] See *Extractum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Fausse c.** See *C. des champs*.—**Grande c.** The *Pyrethrum (Matricaria) parthenium*. [B, 93.]—**Huile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oleum anthemidis*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of chamomile flowers in 10 parts of olive-oil on a water-bath, and filtering. Similar preparations (*oil of chamomile by coction*, *oleum chamemelinum*) were formerly official in several pharmacopœias. [B, 113, 119.]—**Huile de c. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oleum an-*

themidis camphoratum. A solution of 1 part of finely divided camphor in 9 parts of *huile de c.* [B, 113.]—**Huile de c. par coction**. See *Huile de c.*—**Huile de c. pétrolée**. See *Oleum careruleum CHAMÉMELI compositum*.—**Huile essentielle de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B, 119.]—**Huile essentielle de c. citronnée**. See *Oleum CHAMÉMELI citratum*.—**Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Volatile oil of chamomile. [B, 113.]—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua CHAMÉMELI*.—**Hydrolé de c.** See *Tisane de c.*—**Infusion de c.** See *Tisane de c.* and *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Infusion de c. composée**. See *Compound infusion of CHAMOMILE*.—**Oléosucrose de c.** See *Eleosaccharum CHAMÉMELI*.—**Oléule de c.** Volatile oil of chamomile. [B, 119.]—**Petite c.** See *C. commune*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Dried chamomile leaves powdered in an iron mortar and passed through a sieve of 120 meshes to the inch (Fr.). [B, 113.]—**Sirop d'eau distillée de c.** A solution of 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of *aqua chamémeli*. [Antw. Ph., 1812 (B, 119).]—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Sirop d'infusion de c.** A syrup made by infusing 100 parts of chamomile flowers in 1,500 of boiling distilled water, straining, decanting, adding 18 of sugar to 10 of the infusion, and boiling. Similar preparations (*sympyrum chamémeli*, etc.) were formerly official in several formularies. [B, 113, 119.]—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura CHAMÉMELI*.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 5 parts of chamomile flowers in 1,000 of boiling distilled water. [B, 113.] See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*.

CAMOMILLÈNE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-o-mi^2/e^2n$. An oxidation product of volatile oil of chamomile. [A, 301, 385.]

CAMON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(ka^3)mo^2n(mon)$. Gen., *camon/os (-is)*. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\nu$. Scammony. [A, 322.]

CAMONA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2m-o^2na^2$. In Peru, the *Iriarta deltoidea*. [B, 121.]

CAMOYNE, n. The *Anthemis nobilis* and *Anthemis cotula*. [B, 275.]

CAMOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^2m-o^2ta . The *Ipomœa batatas*. [B, 19, 88.] See *AMOTES*.

CAMOUBOULOË (Carib), n. The *Convolvulus brasiliensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMOVYNE, CAMOWYNE, n's. See *CAMOYNE*.

CAMPAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m-pa^2n . A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are hot saline and chalybeate springs. [A, 319; L, 105.]

CAMPAGNOUL (Fr.), **CAMPAGNOULE** (Fr.), n's. Ka^2m-pa^2n-yul . In the south of France, several species of *Agaricus*. [B, 121.]

CAMPAINHA (Port.), n. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-en-ya^2$. The *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 121.]—**C. amarella**. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 14.]

CAMPAIROLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m-pa^2r-ol . The *Agaricus cœsareus*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-pa(pa^3)na^3$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega\nu$. Fr., *cloche*. Ger., *Glocke*. 1. A bell-glass; a bell-shaped vessel, especially one used in making sulphuric acid. [A, 325; L, 107, 119.] 2. A name applied to various plants with bell-shaped flowers (e. g., the *Campanulæ*, certain *Solanaceæ*, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*, and *Inula helenium*). [B, 121.]

CAMPANACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-pa^2n(pa^3n)-a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. 1. Of Linnæus, a natural order of plants, comprising *Evolvulus*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomœa*, *Polemonium*, *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Viola*, and other genera now referred to several different orders. 2. Of Scopoli, a genus of the *Campanulaceæ*, comprising *Campanula* and other genera now referred to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPANACEI [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-pa^2n(pa^3n)-a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. See *CAMPANACEÆ* (1st def.).

CAMPANACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-a^3shu^2s$. Lat., *campanaceus*. See *CAMPANULATA*.

CAMPANAL, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-a^2l$. Lat., *campanalis*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling the genus *Campanula*. [B.]—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nixus campanalis*. See *CAMPANULES* (2d and 3d def's).

CAMPANALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-pa^2n(pa^3n)-a(a^3)yl-lez(le^2s)$. 1. Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliacææ*, comprising the families *Hyacinthineæ*, *Aloideæ*, *Bromeliææ*, *Draconeeæ*, and *Tulipacææ*. 2. Of Lindley, (1833), an alliance of the *Epigynææ* comprising the orders *Lobeliacææ*, *Campanulacææ*, *Belvisiææ*, and *Columelliæææ*. 3. Of Lindley (1847), an alliance of epigynous exogens, including the orders *Campanulacææ*, *Lobeliacææ*, *Goodeniæææ*, *Stylidiæææ*, *Valerianacæææ*, *Dipsacacæææ*, *Calyceracæææ*, and *Asteracæææ*. 4. Of Benthham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Gamopetalæææ*, comprising the orders *Stylidiæææ*, *Goodeniææææ*, and *Campanulacææææ* (including the *Lobeliææææ*). [B, 42, 170.]

CAMPANATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)-pa^2n(pa^3n)-a(a^3)yl-te(ta^3-e^2)$. Of Necker, a group of plants, comprising *Jasione* and *Campanula*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m-pa^2n . 1. The genus *Campanula*. 2. A rounded tumor of the hock in horses. [A, 301, 385.]

CAMPANELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-e^2l$. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANELLATE, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-e^2l-at$. Fr., *campanellé*. See *CAMPANULATA*.

CAMPANÉLO, n. A Languedoc name for several species of *Campanula*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANETO, n. A Languedoc name for several species of *Convolvulus* and for other plants with bell-shaped flowers. [B, 121.]

CAMPANETTA (It.), **CAMPANETTI** (It.), n's. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-e^2l/ta^3-te$. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANG-SAPPADOE, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus rosa sinensis*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(i^2)e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Goodenovieæ*, comprising only *Pentaphragma*. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPANIFLOREUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-i^2-flo^2-u^3s$. Lat., *campaniflorus* (from *campana*, a bell, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *campaniflore*. Ger., *glockenblüthig*. Having bell-shaped flowers. [L, 4i.]

CAMPANIFORM, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-i^2-flo^2-rm$. Lat., *campaniformis* (from *campana*, a bell, and *forma*, form). Fr., *campaniforme*. Ger., *glockenförmig*. Having a regular bell-shape (said especially of a calyx or corolla). [B, 121.]

CAMPANIFORMÆ (Lat.), **CAMPANIFORMES** [Linnæus] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2-flo^2-rm-e(a^3-e^2)$, -ez(e²s). The first class of plants in Tournefort's classification, comprising *Atropa*, *Mandragora*, etc. [B, 1, 170.]

CAMPANILE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m-pa^2n-el . See **CAMPANULA**.

CAMPANILIFORM, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-i^2-i^2-flo^2-rm$. See **CAMPANIFORM**.

CAMPANILLA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3m-pa^3n-el-ya^3$. The genus *Campanula*; applied also in the Spanish colonies to several convolvulaceous plants. [B, 121.]

CAMPANIOLA, n. In Languedoc, the *Agaricus fimetarius*. [B, 121.]

CAMPANULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3$. Dim. of *campana*, a bell. Fr., *campanule*, *clochette*. Ger., *Glockenblume*. 1. A name applied by the older botanists to various plants with bell-shaped flowers, including *C.* (2d def.). 2. Of Linnæus, the blue-bell; a genus of campanulaceous plants of the tribe *Campanuleæ*, having blue or white flowers. [B, 121, 215.] 3. In zoology, a bell-shaped structure. [L.] See *C. Halleri*.—*C. aggregata* [Reichenbach], A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B, 214.]—*C. alba*. Of the older botanists, the *Convolvulus septium*. [B, 121.]—

C. alpina linifolia cærulea [Bauhin]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 211.]—*C. angustifolia cærulea* [Bauhin]. The *C. persicifolia*. [B, 211.]—*C. arvensis* [Persoon]. The *C. speculum*. [B, 173.]—*C. autumnalis*. Of the older botanists, the *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 121.]—*C. bononiensis* [Linnæus]. A perennial species occurring in eastern Europe and western Asia, of which several varieties are described. The leaves were formerly applied like those of *C. trachelium*, and were sometimes called *folia cervicaria majoris*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. canariensis* [Linnæus]. The *Canarina c.* [B, 173, 214.]—*C. cervicaria* [Linnæus]. Ger., *mittleres Halskraut*, *borstige Glockenblume*, *Generkraut*. A biennial species growing in temperate and northern Europe and in Siberia. The leaves (*folia cervicaria minoris*) were formerly employed in inflammations of the throat. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. cervicarioides* [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B, 214.]—*C. chilensis* [Presl and Molin]. The *Wahlenbergia linarioides*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. collina* [Bieber]. A Caucasian species, by some identified with *C. glomerata*. [B, 173, 214.]—*C. cordata* [Vis]. The *Specularia speculum*. [B, 214.]—*C. decurrens* [Linnæus]. The *C. persicifolia*. [B, 214.]—*C. elliptica* [Kitaibel]. A variety of *C. glomerata*. [B, 214.]—*C. exotica* [Ald.]. The *Convolvulus tricolor*. [B, 214.]—*C. filiformis* [Ruiz and Pavón]. The *Wahlenbergia linarioides*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. flore conglomerata*. The *C. glomerata*. [B, 211.]—*C. glauca* [Thunberg]. An imperfectly known Japanese species. The milky root is eaten and employed like ginseng. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. glomerata* [Linnæus]. A species indigenous to Europe and Asia and sparingly naturalized in the United States, of which several varieties are described. The leaves (*folia cervicaria minoris*) were formerly used in inflammations of the throat, and the Russians considered the plant a remedy for rabies. [B, 173, 180, 214, 215.]—*C. graminifolia* [Linnæus]. The *Wahlenbergia graminifolia*. [B, 42, 180, 214.]—*C. Halleri*. A pyriform enlargement, against the posterior surface of the lens, of the processus falciformis in certain fishes. [L, 200.]—*C. hirta* [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of the *Specularia speculum*. [B, 215.]—*C. hortensis* [Meerburgh]. The *C. rapunculoides*. [Duchesne [B, 173.]—*C. hortensis folio et flore oblongo* [Bauhin]. The *C. medium*. [B, 211.]—*C. hortensis rapunculifolium* [Bauhin]. See *C. hortensis*.—*C. indica* [Bauhin]. The *Convolvulus purpureus*. [B, 211.]—*C. latifolia* [Linnæus]. A perennial species growing in Europe, Persia, and Nepal, having an edible root. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. lilifolia* [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Floerkea lilifolia* [Sprengel]. A Siberian species with an edible root, properly referred to *Adenophora*. [B, 42, 173, 214.]—*C. linarioides* [Lamarck]. The *Wahlenbergia linarioides*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. lutea*. Of the older botanists, the *Linum campanulatum*. [B, 121.]—*C. major vulgaris*, etc. [Morison]. The *C. trachelium*. [B, 211.]—*C. medium*. Fr., *carillon*, *violette de Marie* (ou *marine*). Syn.: *Viola mariana*, Canterbury bells; a biennial species growing in mountainous places in Europe, having an edible root. [B, 121, 180, 214.]—*C. minima flore cærulea* [Rudb.], *C. minor* [Lamarck], *C. minor rotundifolia alpina* [Bauhin], *C. minuta* [Savi]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 173, 211, 214.]—*C. nutans*. 1. Of Lamarck, according to Duchesne, the *C. rapunculoides*. 2. Of Sieber, a species now referred to *Symphandra*. [B, 173, 214.]—*C. pentagonia* [Linnæus], *C. pentagonia flore amplissimo thracica* [Tournefort]. The *Specularia pentagonia*. [B, 173, 214.]—*C. persicifolia* [Linnæus], *C. persicifolia* [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Rapunculus persicifolius magno flore* [Bauhin]. A European species, considered edible. [B, 121, 173, 214.]—*C. pratensis flore conglomerato* [Bauhin]. The *C. glomerata*. [B, 211.]—*C. pyramidalis* [Linnæus]. A perennial species indigenous to Syria and growing in Austria. [B, 121, 214.]—*C. radice esculenta, flore cærulea* [Herm.]. The *C. rapunculus*. [B, 211.]—*C. rapunculoides* [Linnæus]. Fr., *fausse raiponce*, *raiponce*. A perennial species indigenous to Europe and naturalized in the United States. Several varieties are described. The root is edible. [B, 173, 180, 214, 215.]—*C. rapunculus* [Linnæus]. Fr., *raiponce*, *petite raiponce de carême*, *bâton de*

Jacob, *cheveux d'évêque*, *piéd de sauterelle*, *rampon*, *rave sauvage*. Syn.: *Rapunculus esculentus* [Bauhin] (seu *vulgaris campanulatus* [Bauhin]). Rampion; a biennial species growing about the Mediterranean, having a white, fleshy, turnip-like root, which, with the young stalks, is eaten as a salad. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—*C. rotundifolia* [Linnæus]. Fr., *clochette des murs*. The hare-bell; Scotch blue-bell; a species growing along streams in the northern



THE CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

and western United States and in British America, Europe, and northern Asia. The flowers furnish a blue coloring matter used as an ink and a pigment. [B, 173, 180, 215.]—*C. secunda* [Schmidt]. The *C. rapunculoides*. [B, 173.]—*C. serpyllifolia*. 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Linnaea borealis* [Wahlenbergia]. [B, 214.]—*C. silvestris*. Of the older botanists, the genus *Digitalis*. [B, 211.]—*C. silvestris minima* [Dodonæus]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 211.]—*C. speculum* [Linnæus]. The *Specularia speculum*. [B, 42, 215.]—*C. trachelium*. Fr., *gant de Notre-Dame*, *gantete*, *gantelée*, *gantillet*, *herbe aux trachées* (ou *de Notre-Dame*), *ortie bleue*. A perennial European species. The whole plant is astringent and was formerly used as a detersive and vulnerary; the leaves (*folia cervicaria majoris*) being especially employed in inflammations of the throat; the root and young shoots are sometimes eaten. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—*C. urticae foliis oblongis*, etc. [Bauhin]. The *C. rapunculoides*. [B, 211.]—*C. urticaefolia* [Schmidt]. The *C. trachelium*. [B, 214.]—*C. vulgaris minor* [Morison]. The *C. rotundifolia*. [B, 211.]—*C. vulgaris foliis urticae*, etc. [Bauhin]. The *C. trachelium*. [B, 211.]

CAMPANULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3-la^3/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *campanulacées*. Ger., *Campanulaceen*. The bell-worts; of Jussieu and succeeding authors, an order of gamopetalous dicotyledons, comprising *Campanula* and related genera. According to De Candolle, it comprises the *C. veræ* (*C. Campanuleæ*), with a regular corolla, including the tribes *Wahlenbergieæ*, *Campanuleæ*, and *Mercerieæ*; and the *Lobelia-cæ* (*C. Lobeliæ*), with an irregular corolla, including the tribes *Delisseæ*, *Clintonieæ*, *Lysipomeæ*, and *Lobeliæ*. Bentham and Hooker divide the *C.* into the *Lobeliæ*, with an irregular corolla and adherent anthers; the *Cyphicæ*, with an irregular corolla and free anthers; and the *Campanuleæ*, with a regular corolla. According to Gray, who limits them to the *C. veræ* of De Candolle and the *Campanuleæ* of Bentham and Hooker, they comprise herbs with a bland, milky juice; with alternate, exstipulate, simple leaves; with regular pentamerous flowers having a gamosepalous calyx adnate to the ovary; a valvate, induplicate, or rarely imbricate gamopetalous corolla; five stamens, usually free and alternate with the corolla-lobes and each bearing a two-celled introrse anther; one style with from two to five introrse stigmas; and a two- to five-celled ovary containing numerous anatropous ovules on axile placentæ; and with a capsular fruit containing numerous small albuminous seeds with a straight axile embryo. [B, 121, 170, 215.]

CAMPANULACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^2-la^3shu^3s$. Lat., *campanulaceus*. Fr., *campanulacé*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Campanula*; or of belonging to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B, 1.]

CAMPANULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)le^3(a^3-e^2)$. Of B. Jussieu and Adanson, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Campanulaceæ*; of A. Richard, a section of that order. [B, 170.]

CAMPANULARIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3r(la^3r)-i(i^2/a^2d(a^3d)-e(a^3-e^2))$. See **CAMPANULARIADÆ**.

CAMPANULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3r(i^2-e(a^3-e^2))$. Fr., *campanularies*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Campanulaceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Cyphicæ* and *Campanuleæ*. [B, 170.] 2. See **CALYPTOBLASTÆ**.

CAMPANULARIDA (Lat.), **CAMPANULARIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3r(la^3r)u^2d-a^3-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Calyptoblastæ*. [L, 121, 222.]

CAMPANULARIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3r(la^3r)-i(i^2/e^2-e(a^3-e^2))$. See **CAMPANULARIÆÆ**.

CAMPANULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)pa^2n(pa^3n)u^2(u^4)la^3r(ta^3)$. Fr., *campaniformes* [Latreille]. A family of the *Polypi*. [L, 180.]

CAMPANULATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2n(pa^2n)u^2(u^1)la^2(te)ta^2e^2$. 1. Of Scopoli, a tribe of plants, comprising the gentes *Campanulaceæ* and *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. Of Batsch, a family corresponding generally to the *Campanulaceæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPANULATE, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^1$ -lat. Lat., *campanulatus*. Fr., *campanulé*. Ger., *glockenartig, glockenförmig*. Bell-shaped, cup-shaped. [B, 19, 121; L, 147.]

CAMPANULÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^1$ -l. See CAMPANULATE.

CAMPANULÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^1$ -a. See CAMPANULATE; as a n., in the f. pl., *C'es*, see CAMPANULÆ.

CAMPANULIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2n(pa^2n)u^2(u^1)le^2e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *campanulées*. 1. Of J. St.-Hilaire, the *Campanulaceæ* (in the widest sense). 2. Of Sprengel and others, an order of plants, comprising *Campanula* and other genera of the *Campanulaceæ* (in the restricted sense), also *Cyphia*. 3. Of other authors, a tribe or division of the *Campanulaceæ*. As defined by Benth and Hooker, it corresponds to the whole of the order in the restricted sense adopted by A. Gray and the continental authors; as defined by Gray, it comprises those genera of the *Campanulaceæ* (in the restricted sense) which have usually a centripetal inflorescence, a corolla valvate or induplicate in the bud, stamens either free or adnate to the very base of the corolla, and a hairy style. [B, 42, 170, 215.]

CAMPANULIFLOROUS, adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^1-i^2$ -flor^us. Lat., *campanuliflorus* (from *campanula*, a little bell, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *campanuliflore*. Having bell-shaped flowers. [L, 42.]

CAMPANULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2n(pa^2n)u^2(u^1)lile)ne(na^2-e^2)$. Fr., *campanulinées*. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasi*, comprising the orders *Goodenovieæ*, *Stylideæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, and *Campanulaceæ*. Endlicher, who made it a class of the *Acrampthrya gamopetala*, and Meissner, who made it a class of the *Diplochlamydeæ*, divided it into the orders *Brunoniaceæ*, *Goodeniaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Campanulaceæ*, *Pongatiæ*, and *Stylideæ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPANULINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pa^2n-u^1$ -le-na. Campanulate; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Campanulinæ* or the *Campanulinæ*. [B, 88.]

CAMPANULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pa^2n(pa^2n)u^2(u^1)lile)ne(na^2-e^2)$. Fr., *campanulinées*. Ger., *Glockenblühige*. Of Spach, a class of monopetalous dicotyledons, comprising the families *Campanulaceæ*, *Lobeliaceæ*, *Stylideæ*, and *Goodenovieæ* (*Goodeniaceæ*). Cf. *CAMPANULINÆ*. Brongniart divided it into the same families with the addition of the *Calyceæ* and *Brunoniaceæ*, and Sachs, in a recent classification, includes under it the four families of Spach and the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 170, 279.]

CAMPARELLE (Fr.), **CAMPAROLE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2m-pa^2r-e^2l$, -ol. The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMPE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe$ (pa). Gen., *cam'pes*. Gr., *κάμπε*. Flexion, a flexure. [A, 325, 387; L, 84.]

CAMPEACHY-WOOD, n. Ka^2m-pe^2 -chi². See CAMPECHE-WOOD.

CAMPECHEHOLZ (Ger.), n. Ka^2m-pa^2 'ch²a-ho³ltz. See CAMPECHE-WOOD. — *C'baum*, *Gemeiner C.*, *Gemeiner C'baum*. The *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 180.]

CAMPECHE-WOOD, n. Ka^2m-pe^2 -che. Fr., *bois de Campeche*. Ger., *Campecheholz*. It., *campeggio*. Sp., *campeche*. Log-wood; the wood of *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 19, 121, 180.]

CAMPECHIA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe$ (pa)'ki²(ch²)²-a². The *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. [B, 121.]

CAMPECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe$ (pa)'ki²(ch²)²-u³m(u³m). An old name for hæmatoxylon. [B, 88.]

CAMPECIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe$ (pa)'si²(ki²)²-a². Fr., *campecie*. Of Adanson, the *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*; applied also to several species of *C'æsalpinia*. [B, 121.]

CAMPELIA [L. C. Richard] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe$ (pa)'li²-a². Fr., *campélie*. See COMPELLINA.

CAMPELLA [Link] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe^2$ 'la². Fr., *campelle*. See DESCHAMPSIA.

CAMPEPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), **CAMPEPHAGINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)pe^2$ (pa)-fa²j(fa²g)²d-e(a²-e²), -fa²j(fa²g)²i-e(na²). From *κάμπε*, a caterpillar, and *φαγέιν*, to eat. The caterpillar-eaters; a family or group of the *Dentirostrata*. [L, 121, 180.]

CAMPERNELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-pe^2r-ne^2l$. The *Narcissus odoros*. [B, 275.]

CAMPESTER (Lat.), **CAMPESTRIS** (Lat.), adj's. From *campus*, a field or plain. Fr., *champêtre*. Lit., of or pertaining to a field; in botany, growing wild in uncultivated ground (opposed to *arvensis*). [B, 121.]

CAMPAMIDE, n. $Ka^2m'fa^2m-i^2$ d(id). See CAMPHORAMIDE.

CAMPAMINISÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka^2m-fa^2m-en' zoi²r-e². See CAMPHORAMIC ACID.

CAMPANIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m-fa^2n-i^2$ k. Fr., *acide camphanique*. An acid first prepared by Wreden. On distillation it is converted into carbon dioxide, campholactone, and lauronic acid. [L. Worringer "Annalen" 227, 1; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82 (B).]

CAMPHATE, n. Ka^2m-fat . A salt of camphic acid. [B, 46.]

CAMPHENE, n. $Ka^2m'fen$. Lat., *camphenum*. Fr., *camphène*. Ger., *Camphen*, *Kamphen*. A name applied to a series of solid hydrocarbons of the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by heating with caustic potash and alcohol the addition products of oil of turpentine with hydrochloric acid. Four varieties are known: 1. *Lævorotary c.* (terecamphene) derived from levorotary oil of turpentine. 2. *Dextrorotary c.* (anstracamphene) derived from American oil of

turpentine. 3. *Optically inactive c.*, of which there are two varieties, designated α and β , formed by the action of sodium benzoate on the hydrochloride compound of oil of turpentine. The name is also sometimes applied generically to the terebenes, which are then divided into several orders, the *c's* of the second order, or *campherenes*, being derived from the natural *c's* (or those of the first order), with which they are isomeric, by the action of acids; and the *c's* of the third order, or *camphilenes*, being formed from the hydrochlorides of other *c's* by the action of lime or baryta. [B, 4, 38, 270.]

CAMPHENIC, adj. $Ka^2m-fe^2n-i^2$ k. Fr., *camphénique*. Of or pertaining to camphene; according to De Chambre, a term applied to the series of alcohols of the general formula $C_nH_{2n-2}O$, of which Borneo camphor is a member. [B, 93.]

CAMPHER (Ger.), n. $Ka^2m'fe^2r$. Camphor. [B.]—*Alantc'*. See under ALANT.—*Anemonenc'*. See ANEMONIN.—*Borneoc'*. See BORNEO CAMPHOR.—*C' ammoniumliniment*. The liniment ammoniato-camphoratum. [B.] See *Linimentum CAMPHORÆ compositum*.—*C'baum*. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B, 48.]—*C'ymol*. See CAMPHORCYMENE.—*C'eis*. See CAMPHOR ICE.—*C'essig*. See ACETUM CAMPHORATUM.—*C'geist*. See SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.—*C'iniment*. See LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.—*C'lorbeer*, *C'lorbeerbaum*. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B, 49.]—*C'methylsäure*. Methylcamphoric acid. [B.]—*C'milch*. See EMULSIO CAMPHORÆ.—*C'natrium*. Sodium camphor. [B, 207.]—*C'öl*. See CAMPHOR OIL and LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ.—*C'ölbaum*. The *Dryobalanops*. [B, 49.]—*C'phoron*. See CAMPHOR-PHORONE.—*C'quecksilbersalbe*. See UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI COMPOSITUM. [B, 81, p. 157.]—*C'salbe*. See CERATUM CAMPHORÆ.—*C'salz*. See CAMPHATE.—*C'sauer*. Of or pertaining to camphoric acid; with the name of a base, the camphorate of that base. [B.]—*C'säure*. Camphoric acid. [B, 4.]—*C'säureanhydrid*. Camphoric anhydride. [B.]—*C'seife*. A solution of camphor in a caustic alkali or in ammonia-water. [B, 48.]—*C'seifenliniment*. See LINIMENTUM SAPONIS.—*C'spiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. The spiritus camphoratus of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205.] See SPIRITUS CAMPHORÆ.—*C'wasser* (Ger.). See AQUA CAMPHORÆ.—*C'wein* [Ger. Ph.]. See VINUM CAMPHORATUM.—*C'weinsäure*. See METHYLAMPHORIC ACID.—*Ein-fachbromirter C*. See CAMPHORA MONOBROMATA.—*Flüchtiges C'öl*. See CAMPHOR OIL.—*Japanc'*. See JAPAN CAMPHOR.—*Kistenc'*. Chinese camphor; so called because exported in chests. [B, 270.]—*Künstlicher C*. See ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR.—*Laurineenc'*. See LAUREL CAMPHOR.—*Links-drehende C'säure*. Lævocamphoric acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—*Links-drehender C*. Matricaria camphor (from the *Matricaria parthenium*). [B, 48.]—*Optisch-inactive C'säure*, *Optisch-unwirksame C'säure*. Optically inactive camphoric (paracamphoric) acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—*Rechts-drehende C'säure*. Dextrocumphoric acid. [B.] See CAMPHORIC ACID.—*Rolie'*. See CRUDE CAMPHOR.—*Röhrenc'*. Japanese camphor which is exported packed in bamboos. [B, 270.]—*Salicylirter C*. See CAMPHORA SALICYLATA.—*Wasserfreie C'säure*. See CAMPHORIC ANHYDRIDE.

CAMPHERENE, n. $Ka^2m'fe^2r-en$. Fr., *camphérène*. A camphene of the second order. [B, 38.] See under CAMPHENE.

CAMPHEROL, n. $Ka^2m'fe^2r-o^2l$. A dextrorotary derivative of camphoglycuronic acid. $C_{20}H_{16}O_4$. [A, 385.]

CAMPHERONE, n. $Ka^2m'fe^2r-on$. Ger., *Campheron*. See CAMPHOR-PHORONE.

CAMPHERYL, n. $Ka^2m'fe^2r-i^2$ l. Fr., *camphéryle* [Laurent]. See CAMPHOR-PHORONE.

CAMPHIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m'f'i^2$ k. Fr., *acide camphique*. Ger., *Camphinsäure*. According to Berthelot and Montgolfier, an acid of the constitution $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$, formed by the action of an alcoholic solution of soda on camphor. According to other authors, probably no such acid is formed, but a substitution compound of camphor and sodium. [B, 4, 38, 207.]

CAMPHIDE, n. $Ka^2m'f'i^2$ d(id). Of Laurent, a nucleus in which combustible hydrogen is replaced by oxygen. [B, 38; L, 41.]

CAMPHILENE, n. $Ka^2m'f'i^2$ -en. Fr., *camphilène*. Ger., *Camphilen*. It., *canfilene*. An optically inactive liquid terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by the decomposition of optically inactive camphene with lime at 200° C. The name is also applied generically to any terpene similarly formed, e. g., to the camphenes of the third order. See CAMPHENE. It forms with hydrochloric acid a solid compound, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, like artificial camphor (q. v.). [B, 4, 38.]

CAMPHIMIDE, n. $Ka^2m'f'i^2m-i^2$ d(id). See CAMPHORIMIDE.

CAMPHIN, n. $Ka^2m'f'i^2n$. Lat., *camphinum*. Fr., *camphine*. Ger., *Camphin*. A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{16}$, formed by distilling camphor with iodine. It forms substitution products with the halogens. [B, 38, 270.]—*C'bad* (Ger.). See CAMPHINE BATH.—*C'sauer* (Ger.). Of or pertaining to camphic acid; with the name of a base, the camphate of that base. [B.]—*C'säure* (Ger.). Camphic acid. [B, 207.]

CAMPHINE, n. $Ka^2m'fen$. A commercial term for French oil of turpentine, formerly used as an illuminating agent. [B, 38, 270.]—*C' bath*. Ger., *Camphinbad*. A bath used in Sweden, formed by the addition of 500 grammes of soda and 4 to 10 grammes of oil of turpentine to a common bath. [B, 270.]

CAMPHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^2m-fek . See CAMPHIC ACID.

CAMPHIRE, n. $Ka^2m'fir$. 1. The *Critillum maritimum*. 2. Of Scripture, probably the *Latsonia alba*. 3. An obsolete form of camphor. [B, 117, 185, 275.]

CAMPHOCARBONATE, n. $Ka^2m-fo-ka^2r'b-o^2n-at$. A salt of camphocarbonic acid. [B.]

CAMPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m-fo-ka^2r'b-o^2n-i^2$ k. Fr., *acide camphocarbonique*. Ger., *Camphocarbonsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, or $C_{10}H_{16}O - CO.OH$, formed by the decomposition of sodium camphocarbonate. [B, 4.]

See MENTHOL.—**Mixture of c.** See *Mixtura CAMPHORÆ*.—**Mixture of c. and magnesia.** See *Mixtura CAMPHORÆ cum magnesia*.—**Monobromated c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Monobrome**. See *CAMPHORA monobromata*.—**Monochlorated c.** **Monochrome**. Lat., *camphora monochlorata*. Fr., *camphre monochlorée*. Ger., *Monochlorcampher*. See *Chlorcamphor*. [B. 4, 664.]—**Neroli c.** A crystalline substance devoid of taste and odor, obtained from oil of neroli, oil of orange-flowers, etc. [B.]—**Ngai c.** Fr., *camphre de Ngai*. Ger., *Ngai-campher*. Syn.: *Blumea c.* A c. derived from the *Blumea balsamifera*, having the same constitution as Borneo c. but rotating the plane of polarization to the left, and when treated with nitric acid, forming a levorotary c. isomeric with ordinary c. It is used in making India ink. [B. 81, 172.]—**Nitric oil of c.** See *Oleum CAMPHORÆ intricatum*.—**Oil of c.** See *C. oil*.—**Patchouli-c.** Ger., *Patschuli-Campher*. The crystalline stearoptone, C₁₅H₂₂O, homologous with Borneo c., contained in oil of patchouli. [B. 2, 4.]—**Peppermint c.** See MENTHOL.—**Phenol-c.** See *CAMPHORA carbolisata*.—**Refined c.** Lat., *camphora raffinata* (seu *elaborata*). C. purified by sublimation and occurring in the form of large concave cakes or flat discs. [B. 18.]—**Right c.** See *Dextro-c.*—**Salicylated c.** See *CAMPHORA salicylata*.—**Solid artificial c.** See *Artificial c.*—**Spirit (or Spirits) of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Spiritus CAMPHORÆ*.—**Spirit of c. with saffron.** See *Aqua pestilentialis*.—**Sublimed c.** See *Flowers of c.*—**Sumatra c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Tincture of c.** [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *Spiritus CAMPHORÆ*.—**Tub c.** Japan c., so called because imported in tubs. [B. 81.]—**Turpentine c.** Terpin. a compound, C₁₀H₁₆O₂, obtained by treating oil of turpentine with alcohol and nitric acid. [B. 81.]—**Wine of c.** See *Vinum camphoratum*.

CAMPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ka³m)-fo²ra³. 1. Camphor; the official term for Chinese camphor in the U. S. Ph., the Br. Ph., and most of the continental pharmacopœias. [B. 95.] 2. In botany a genus of plants, made by Nees, equivalent to *Cinnamomum*; of Meissner, a section of that genus. [B. 121.]—**Acetum camphoræ.** See *ACETUM camphoratum*. *ACIDUM ACETICUM camphoratum*, and *Mixtura e. c. cum aceto*.—**Alcohol camphoræ saponaceum.** The linimentum saponato-camphoratum. [B.] See *Linimentum SAPONIS*.—**Aqua camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau camphrée*. Ger., *Campherwasser*. It., *acqua di canfora*. Sp., *agua de alcanfor*. Syn.: *aqua camphorata* [Fr. Cod.]. Camphor-water; a solution of camphor in water. In the U. S. Ph. preparation, 8 parts of camphor are dissolved in 1,000 of water, the camphor being first finely subdivided by solution in alcohol and diffusion through cotton; in the Br. Ph. preparation, a little over 3 parts of powdered camphor are treated with 1,000 of water; in the Fr. Cod. preparation, 2 parts of camphor are powdered and washed with 1,000 of water. [B. 5, 113.]—**C. bromata** [Russ. Ph.]. See *C. monobromata*.—**C. cæpensis.** Of the pharmacists, the *Osmites camphorina*. [B. 121.]—**C. carbolisata.** Fr., *camphre phénolé*. Ger., *Phenolcampher*. An oily, colorless liquid, miscible with oils, but not with water or alcohol, obtained by rubbing up 100 parts of camphor with a solution of 36 of carbolic acid in 4 of alcohol; used instead of carbolic acid as an antiseptic, both locally and internally. It has been particularly applied in diphtheria. [B. 81, 107.]—**C. de Barros, C. de Borneo.** See *Borneo CAMPHOR*.—**C. chinensis.** See *Chinese CAMPHOR*.—**C. cruda.** See *Crude CAMPHOR*.—**C. depurata** [Finn. Ph.]. Camphor purified for medicinal use. [B. 95.]—**Camphoræ hydrochloras.** See *CAMPHOR hydrochloride*.—**C. elaborata.** See *Refined CAMPHOR*.—**Camphoræ elixir.** See *Aqua pestilentialis*.—**Camphoræ flores.** See *Flowers of CAMPHOR*.—**Camphoræ flores compositi.** Camphor sublimed with benzoin. [L. 119.]—**Camphora glandulifera** [Nees and Wallich]. The *Cinnamomum glanduliferum*. [B. 214.]—**C. inuncta** [Nees]. The *Cinnamomum inunctum*. [B. 214.]—**C. japonica.** See *Japanese CAMPHOR*.—**C. monobromata** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *camphre monobromée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Monobromcampher*, *einfach bromirter Campher*. It., *canfora monobromurata*. Sp., *alcanfor monobromurado*. Syn.: *c. bromata* [Russ. Ph.], *monobromated camphor*, *monobrom-camphor*. A compound, C₁₁H₁₄BrO, formed by the action of bromine on camphor heated upon the water-bath; a colorless, crystalline substance of camphoraceous odor and taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed oils; used as a sedative in delirium tremens and related conditions. [B. 4, 270.]—**C. officinarum**, 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Cinnamomum* [Nees]. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., ordinary c. [B. 113, 214.]—**C. parthenoxylon** [Nees]. The *Cinnamomum parthenoxylon*. [B. 214.]—**C. phenolata.** See *C. carbolisata*.—**C. pseudo-sassafras** [Miquel]. The variety β *glaucescens* of the *Cinnamomum c.* and the *Cinnamomum pseudo-sassafras*. [B. 214.]—**C. purificata.** See *Magisterium camphoræ* and *C. depurata*.—**C. raffinata.** See *Refined CAMPHOR*.—**C. rudis.** See *Crude CAMPHOR*.—**C. salicylata.** Fr., *camphre salicylé*. Ger., *salicylirter Campher*. Salicylated camphor; a colorless, oily liquid made by heating together on a water-bath 84 parts of camphor and 65 of salicylic acid; or made up of equal parts of salicylic acid and camphor mixed with a little alcohol and some vaseline; used as an application for weak and phagedenic ulcers. [B. 81.]—**C. sumatrana** [Miquel]. The *Cinnamomum sumatranum*. [B. 214.]—**C. sumatrensis.** See *Borneo CAMPHOR*.—**Ceratum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat camphré*. Ger., *Camphersalbe*. It., *cerato canforato*. Syn.: *ceratum camphoratum* [Belg. Ph.]. Camphor cerate; a mixture of 3 parts of camphor liniment, 12 of olive-oil, and 85 of cerate [U. S. Ph.], or of 10 of camphor and 90 of simple cerate [Belg. Ph., 1854]. [B. 10, 81.] Cf. *UNGUENTUM camphoratum*.—**Elixir camphoræ.** See *Aqua pestilentialis*.—**Emulsio camphoræ** [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *émulsion camphrée*. Ger., *Campher-milch*. Syn.: *emulsio camphorata* [Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made of 1 part of camphor and 12 parts each of blanched almonds and sugar, official in the Ed. Ph., 1826. Similar preparations made with camphor, mucilage, and simple emulsion, or with camphor mixed with water, were official in a number of the older formularies, and the preparation of the Finn. Ph. and the Swed. Ph. is in like manner made

of camphor, gum arabic, and simple emulsion, that of the Sp. Ph. being made of camphor, sweet almonds, sugar, and water. [B. 95, 97, 119.]—**Gummi c.** See *CAMPHOR* (1st def.).—**Julapium e. c. cum aceto.** See *Mixtura e. c. cum aceto*.—**Linimentum camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Camphor liniment; camphorated oil; a preparation consisting of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 4 parts of cotton-seed oil [U. S. Ph.]; or of 1 oz. (av.) of camphor dissolved in 4 fl. oz. of olive-oil [Br. Ph.]. The German and French preparations are composed of 1 part of camphor dissolved in 9 parts of olive-oil. Similar preparations in which 1 part of camphor was dissolved in from 1 to 16 parts of olive, linseed, or rape-seed oil were formerly official. Employed as a stimulant and anodyne application to bruises and sprains and in rheumatism and other painful affections. One variety, official in the Disp. fuldens., 1791, made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 8 parts of oil of ben, was also used internally in doses of from 3 to 6 drops. [B. 5, 97, 113, 119, 205.]—**Linimentum camphoræ ammoniatum, Linimentum camphoræ compositum** [Br. Ph.]. Compound liniment of camphor; made by dissolving 24 oz. (av.) of camphor and 1 fluidrachm of oil of lavender in 15 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, and adding 5 fl. oz. of strong solution of ammonia [Br. Ph.]. It contains about 1 part in 8 of camphor. The corresponding German preparation, the *linimentum ammoniato-camphoratum*, is made up of 1 part of caustic solution of ammonia, 1 part of oil of poppies, and 3 parts of camphorated oil (containing 0.3 part of camphor). It contains about 1 part in 17 of camphor. The French preparation, *liniment ammoniacal camphré*, is made up of 1 part of concentrated ammonia solution and 9 parts of camphorated oil, and contains about 1 part in 11 of camphor. [B. 5, 113, 205.]—**Magisterium camphoræ.** Fr., *magistère de camphre*. Camphor purified by washing with water and drying. [B. 119.] Cf. *C. depurata*.—**Mixtura camphoræ.** Fr., *julep camphré*. Syn.: *julapium camphoratum, mixtura camphorata*. A mixture made by rubbing up 4 drachm of camphor with 10 minims of rectified spirit, and adding a pint of water [Lond. Ph., 1824]; or by rubbing 30 grains of camphor with 10 drops of the spirit, and adding 4 oz. of sugar and 1 pint of water [U. S. Ph., 1820, *Dubl. Ph.*, 1830]. Similar preparations, in which the camphor, with or without the addition of the water to pulverize it, was triturated with mucilage, elder honey, or gum arabic and sugar, were formerly official in a number of formularies. [B. 97, 119.]—**Mixtura camphoræ cum magnesia** [*Dubl. Ph.*, 1830]. A preparation made by triturating 12 grains of camphor with 30 of magnesium carbonate and adding 6 oz. of water. [B. 97.]—**Mixtura e. c. cum aceto.** Syn.: *julapium e. c. cum aceto*. A preparation made by pulverizing 1 part of camphor with a little alcohol and adding 2 parts each of gum arabic and water and 128 of vinegar [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Oldenb. Ph., 1801], or by adding to the camphor, pulverized with alcohol, 4 parts of gum arabic, 6 of sugar, 8 of vinegar, and 96 of water [Mil. Ph. of Copenh., 1818]. [B. 97.]—**Oleum camphoræ.** 1. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, see *CAMPHOR oil*. 2. See *Oleum camphoræ nitricatum*.—**Oleum camphoræ factitium, Oleum camphoræ nitricatum.** Fr., *nitrate de camphre*. The oily liquid obtained by saturating camphor with nitric acid; formerly employed internally in chronic pleurisy and locally as a stimulant application in rheumatism and paralysis. [B. 119.]—**Pulvis camphoræ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de CAMPHRE*.—**Solutio camphoræ ætherea.** Fr., *teinture éthérée de camphre* [Fr. Cod.]. *Ether camphré*. Syn.: *tinctura ætherea camphorata* [Fr. Cod.], *liquor nervinus Bangii, spiritus sulphurico-æthereus camphoratus, napha vitrioli camphorata*. A solution of 1 part of camphor in from 2 to 9 parts of ether (the Fr. Cod. prescribing 9 parts); official in several formularies. Similar preparations, in which a mixture of alcohol and ether or the compound spirit of ether formed the excipient, were formerly official. [B. 97, 113, 119.] See also *Aqua camphorata ætherea*.—**Solutio camphoræ aquosa.** See *Aqua camphoræ*.—**Solutio camphoræ oleosa.** See *Linimentum camphoræ*.—**Spiritus camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *alcoolé (ou teinture) de camphre, alcool camphré, eau-de-vie camphrée*. Ger., *Camphergeist, Campherspiritus* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *spirito canforato*, Sp., *espíritu alcanforado*. Syn.: *tinctura camphoræ, spiritus camphoratus* [Ger. Ph.], *alcohol camphoratum, alcool camphoratus* [Fr. Cod.]. Spirit of camphor; made by dissolving 1 part of camphor in 7 parts of alcohol, and adding 2 of water [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or by dissolving 1 oz. of camphor in 9 fl. oz. of rectified spirit [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs two preparations: The *teinture de camphre concentrée*, in which 9 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, and the *teinture de camphre faible*, in which 39 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol are employed, to dissolve 1 part of camphor. The preparations of the Austr. Ph. (1869) and the Dan. Ph. (1868-1876) contain 1 part of camphor to 9 parts of alcohol, and that of the Russ. Ph. (1880) contains 1 part of camphor to 9 parts of alcohol and 3 parts of water. Similar preparations, containing 1 part of camphor in from 6 to 50 parts of alcohol or brandy, were official in most of the older formularies. [B. 10, 81, 97, 113, 119, 205.]—**Tinctura camphoræ** [U. S. Ph., 1850; Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Spiritus camphoræ*.—**Tinctura camphoræ composita** [Br. Ph., 1864]. See *Tinctura opii camphorata*.

CAMPHORACEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ka³m)-fo²r(for)-a(a³)se²-(ke²)-a³. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [L. 130.]

CAMPHORACEOUS, adj. Ka²m-fo²r-a³shu³s. Lat., *camphoraceus, camphoreus*. Fr., *camphoré*. Ger., *campherartig*. Of the nature of, containing, or resembling, camphor. [A. 301.]

CAMPHORALE (Lat.), n. n. Ka²m(ka³m)-fo²r(for)-a(a³)-le(la). The *Camphorosma nonspeliaca*. [A. 322.]

CAMPHORAMIC ACID, n. Ka²m-fo²r-a²m-i²qk. Fr., *acide camphoramique*. Ger., *Camphoramsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₁₇NO₃, or C₈H₁₄(CO.OH)(CO.NH₂), or camphoric acid in which a molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by amidogen. [B. 38.]

CAMPHORAMIDE, n. Ka²m-fo²r-a²m-i²d(d). The amide of camphoric acid, C₁₀H₁₅N₂O₂ or C₈H₁₄(CO.NH₂)₂; a syrupy substance. [B. 38.]

CAMPFORAMSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{-a}^3m\text{'zoir-e}^2$. Camphoric acid. [B, 48.]

CAMPFORANIL, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{'a}^2n\text{-i}^2l$. The anil of camphoric acid, $C_{10}H_{10}NO_2$, forming acicular crystals. [B, 48.]

CAMPFORANILIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{-a}^2n\text{-i}^2l\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide camphoranilique*. Ger., *Camphoranilsäure*. Phenylcamphoric acid. [B, 2.]

CAMPFORATA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r(\text{for})\text{-a}^3\text{'ta}^3$. 1. Of Tournefort, the genera *Herniaria* and *Camphorosma*. 2. The *Camphorosma monspeliaca*. 3. Of Commelin, the *Selago corymbosa*. [B, 121; L, 84.]—C. *hirsuta* [Münch], C. *monspeliensis* [Crantz]. See C. (2d def.).—*Herba camphoratae*. The herb of *Camphorosma monspeliaca*. [B, 180.]

CAMPFORATE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-at}$. A salt of camphoric acid. [B.]

CAMPFORATED, adj. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-at-e}^2d$. Lat., *camphoratus*. Fr., *camphré*. Ger., *mit Camphor angemacht*. It., *canforato*. Sp., *alcanforado*. Containing camphor. [A, 301.]

CAMPFORATO-ÆTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r(\text{for})\text{-a}^3\text{'to}(\text{to}^2)\text{-e}^3\text{'e}^2\text{-the}(\text{the}^2)\text{'re}^2\text{-u}^3\text{'s}(\text{u}^3\text{'s})$. Containing camphor and ether. [B.] See *Aqua camphorato-ætherea*.

CAMPFORATO-CROCATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r(\text{for})\text{-a}^3\text{'to}(\text{to}^2)\text{-krok}(\text{kro}^2k)\text{-a}^3\text{'tu}^3\text{'s}(\text{tu}^3\text{'s})$. Containing camphor and saffron. [B, 270.]

CAMPFORATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r(\text{for})\text{-a}^3\text{'tu}^3\text{'s}(\text{tu}^3\text{'s})$. See CAMPFORATED.

CAMPFORE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m\text{-for}$. See CAMPFOR (2d def.).

CAMPFORE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m\text{-for-a}$. Camphoraceous; resembling the camphor-tree; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Camphoree*. [B, 38.]

CAMPFOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r\text{-e}^3\text{'e}^2$. Fr., *camphorées*. Of Nees and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, comprising the single genus *Camphora* (*Cinnamomum*). [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPFORESIN, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo-re}^2z\text{'i}^2n$. Of Claus, a non-volatile substance produced by the action of iodine on camphor. [B, 2.]

CAMPFORESINIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m\text{-fo-ra-z}^2n\text{-ek}$. See CAMPFORESINIC ACID.

CAMPFORETIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{-e}^2t\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide camphorétique*. See CAMPFORESINIC ACID.

CAMPFOREUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r\text{-e}^2\text{'u}^3\text{'s}(\text{u}^3\text{'s})$. See CAMPFORACEOUS.

CAMPFORIC, adj. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{'i}^2k$. Lat., *camphoricus*. Fr., *camphorique*. Of or pertaining to camphor. [B.]—C. *acid*. Lat., *acidum camphoricum* (see *camphoræ*). Fr., *acide camphorique*. Ger., *Camphersäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$; according to Wreden, tetrahydrometaxylene dicarboxylic acid, $C_6(C_2H_5)_2H_6\text{-H}_4\text{-CO}(\text{OH})_2$; according to Strecker, $C_6(C_2H_5)_2H_4(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})-\text{CH}_2-\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{H}_2)(\text{CO}_2\text{OH})$; produced by the action of oxidizing agents, such as nitric acid, on camphor. It forms shining tabular crystals. When prepared from ordinary camphor it is dextrorotary, and is then called *dextrocamphoric acid*; when prepared from matricaria camphor it is levorotary (*levocamphoric acid*), and when the two varieties are mingled an optically inactive variety (*paracamphoric acid*) is produced. Another inactive variety (*mesocamphoric acid*), occurring under the form of interlaced acicular crystals, is formed by heating dextrorotary c. acid with hydrochloric acid. C. acid has been used topically in catarrhs. [M. Niesel, "Allg. med. Ctr. Ztg.," 1888, No. 80; B, 4, 207, 270.]—C. *anhydride*. Fr., *anhydride camphorique*. Ger., *Camphersäure-Anhydrid*. The anhydride, $C_{10}H_{10}O_3$, of c. acid; occurring as a viscous mass when the crude c. acid prepared by treating camphor with nitric acid is strongly heated. [B, 2.]—C. *oxide*. See C. *anhydride*.

CAMPFORIDE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-i}^2d(\text{id})$. A substance resembling camphor. [B, 38.]

CAMPFORIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3m\text{-for-i}^2\text{'e}^2r$. Producing camphor. [B, 38.]

CAMPFORIMIDE, n. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r\text{'i}^2m\text{-i}^2d(\text{id})$. A crystalline substance, $C_{10}H_{15}NO_3 = C_8H_{14}(\text{CO}-\text{NH}-\text{CO})$, an imide of camphoric acid; formed by distilling camphoric acid. [B, 38.]

CAMPFORIN, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-i}^2n$. Fr., *camphorine*. Ger., *Camphorin*. Glyceril camphorate; produced by heating glycerin with camphoric acid. [B, 38.]

CAMPFORINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-for-i}^2\text{'e}^2na^3$. A pharmaceutical name for some plants. [B.]—C. *capensis*. The *Osmites* c. [B, 121.]

CAMPFORMETHYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{-me}^2\text{'th-i}^2l\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide campho-méthylique*. Ger., *Camphermethylsäure*. See METHYLcamphoric acid. [B.]

CAMPFOROID, **CAMPFOROIDAL**, adj's. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-oid}$, $\text{-oid}^2\text{'a}^2l$. Fr., *camphoroïde*. Camphoraceous; resembling camphor, as in odor. [B, 2, 121.]

CAMPFORONATE, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{'o}^2n\text{-at}$. A salt of camphoric acid. [B.]

CAMPFORONE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-on}$. Ger., *Camphoron*. See CAMPFORORONE.

CAMPFORONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo}^2r\text{-o}^2n\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide camphoronique*. Ger., *Camphoronsäure*. A tribasic levorotary acid, $C_9H_{12}O_6$, formed, along with camphoric acid, by the action of nitric acid on camphor; forming white acicular microscopic crystals readily soluble in water and in alcohol. [B, 207.]

CAMPFOROSMA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r(\text{for})\text{-o}^2z(\text{o}^2\text{'s})\text{'ma}^3$. From *camphora*, camphor, and *σμῆρ*, odor. Fr., *camphorosme*. A genus of chenopodiaceous plants of the *Camphorosmeæ*,

growing in southern Europe and central Asia. [B, 121, 214.]—C. *hirsuta* [Münch], C. *monspeliaca* [Linnæus], C. *monspeliensis*, C. *perennis*. Fr., *camphrée de Montpellier*. Syn.: *camphorata*. A heath-like undershrub growing along the shores of the Mediterranean, distinguished by its feeble camphoraceous odor and warm biting taste. The leaves and tops (*herba camphorosme* [see *camphorata*]) are regarded as carminative, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue, and are used especially in dropsy and asthma. [A, 319; B, 121, 173, 180.]

CAMPFOROSMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fo}^2r(\text{for})\text{-o}^2z(\text{o}^2\text{'s})\text{'me}^2\text{-e}^3\text{'e}^2$. Fr., *camphorosmées*. Of Endlicher and others, a tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, including *Camphorosma* and related genera. Bentham and Hooker restrict the tribe to genera with erect embryos.

CAMPFOROUS, adj. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-u}^3\text{'s}$. See CAMPFORACEOUS.

CAMPFORYL, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fo}^2r\text{-i}^2l$. See *Camphorophorone*.—C. *chloride*. A liquid, $C_9H_{13}Cl$, isomeric with camphryl chloride. [B, 2.]

CAMPHOVINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fo-vi}^2n\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide camphovinique*. See METHYLcamphoric acid.

CAMPHRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m\text{-fr}$. Camphor. [B, 113.]—**Acétole de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum camphoratum*.—**Alcoolé de c.**, **Alcoolé de c. concentré** [Fr. Cod.], **Alcoolé de c. faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Spiritus camphoræ*.—**Azotate de c.** See *OLEUM CAMPHORÆ nitricatum*.—**Bibromure de c.** See *CAMPFOR dibromide*.—**Bromure de c.** See *CAMPFORA monobromata*.—C. *artificiel*. See *Artificial camphor*.—C. *bibromé*. Dibromcamphor, dibromated camphor. [B.]—C. *bromé*. See *CAMPFORA monobromata*.—C. *d'asarum*. See *ASARIN*.—C. *d'année*. See *ALANTCAMPHRE*.—C. *de Bornéo*. See *Borneo camphor*.—C. *de copahu*. An optically inactive crystalline body, $C_{10}H_{16}Cl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on copaiha. [A, 301.]—C. *de garance*. Levorotary Borneol. [B, 46.] See under *Borneo camphor*.—C. *de girofle*. See *EUGENIN*.—C. *de Japon*. See *Japan camphor*.—C. *de Java*. See *Borneo camphor*.—C. *de léduum*. See *Ledum camphor*.—C. *de menthe*. See *MENTHOL*.—C. *des fleurs de muscade*. See *MYRISTICIN*.—C. *d'essence*. A stearoptene. [B, 92.]—C. *de Sumatra*. See *Borneo camphor*.—C. *de Tonka*. See *COUMARIN*.—C. *du Japon* [Fr. Cod.] Japan (ordinary) camphor. [B, 113.]—C. *liquide*. See *CAMPFOR oil*.—C. *minéral des goudrons*. Carboic acid. [B, 92.]—C. *monobromé* [Fr. Cod.]. See *CAMPFORA monobromata*.—C. *monochloré*. See *CHLORCAMPHOR*.—C. *phéniqué*, C. *phénolé*. See *CAMPFORA carbolisuta*.—C. *salicylé*. See *CAMPFORA salicylata*.—**Dibromure de c.** See *CAMPFOR dibromide*.—**Éléolé de c.** See *Linimentum camphoræ*.—**Esprit de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Spiritus camphoræ*.—**Éthérolé de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Solutio camphoræ ætherea*.—**Huile volatile de c.** See *CAMPFOR oil*.—**Hydrole de c.** See *Aqua camphoræ*.—**Hydrole de c. éthéré. See *Eau camphrée éthérée*.—**Magistère de c.** See *Magisterium camphoræ*.—**Monobromure de c.** See *CAMPFORA monobromata*.—**Nitrate de c.** See *OLEUM CAMPHORÆ nitricatum*.—**Enolé de c.** See *VINUM camphoratum*.—**Oiléne de c.** See *CAMPHOLÉULE*.—**Oxéolé de c.** See *ACTETUM camphoratum*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis camphoræ*. A powder made by grating camphor and passing it through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113.]—**Teinture de c. concentrée** [Fr. Cod.], **Teinture de c. faible** [Fr. Cod.]. See under *Spiritus camphoræ*.—**Teinture étherée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Solutio camphoræ ætherea*.**

CAMPHRÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3m\text{-fra}$. See CAMPFORATED.

CAMPHRÉE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m\text{-fra}$. See CAMPFOROSMA.—C. *de Montpellier*. See *CAMPFOROSMA monspeliaca*.

CAMPHRENATE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fre}^2n\text{-at}$. A salt of camphrenic acid. [B, 46.]

CAMPHRENE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fren}$. Fr., *camphrène*. Ger., *Camphren*. A substance, $C_9H_{14}O$ (according to early authors $C_9H_{12}O$), isomeric or, according to Ganswindt, identical with camphorophorone (q. v., under PHORONE). [B, 5, 207, 270.]

CAMPHRENIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fre}^2n\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide camphrénique*. Ger., *Camphrensäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, formed by the prolonged action of nitric acid on the cymene formed from camphor. [B, 207.]

CAMPHRESINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fre}^2z\text{'i}^2n\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide camphrésinique*. Ger., *Camphresinsäure*. A tribasic acid, $C_{20}H_{14}O_{14}$, prepared by the prolonged action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine and camphor; a pale yellow, tenacious, turpentine-like substance, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, and by warming decomposed into camphoric anhydride; probably a mixture of camphoric and camphrenic acids. [B, 2, 81, 207.]

CAMPHRETIC ACID, n. $Ka^2m\text{-fre}^2t\text{'i}^2k$. See CAMPHRESINIC ACID.

CAMPRIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m\text{-fri}^2-a$. 1. Any tree producing camphor. 2. A slang term for a brandy-drinker. [B, 38, 121, 173; L, 41.]—C. *de Bornéo*. The *Dryobalanops aromatica*. [B, 121.]—C. *du Japon*. The *Cinnamomum camphora*. [B, 121.]

CAMPHRONE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fron}$. Ger., *Camphron*. A colorless oily liquid of peculiar odor, $C_{20}H_{34}O$, formed, along with naphthalene, by passing camphor vapor over red-hot quicklime. [B, 48.]

CAMPHRYL CHLORIDE, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fri}^2l$. A colorless neutral liquid, $C_9H_{13}Cl$, produced by treating camphrene with phosphorus pentachloride; isomeric with camphoryl chloride. [B, 2.]

CAMPHURA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^3m)\text{-fu}^2r(\text{fur})\text{'a}^3$. See CAMPFOR.

CAMPHYLL, n. $Ka^2m\text{'fi}^2l$. A supposititious univalent radical, $C_{10}H_{17}$, found in the derivatives of Borneo camphor. [Berthelot (B, 2).]—C. *alcohol*. Borneo camphor; so called from its formula, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$. [B, 9, 81, 7.]—C. *chloride*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{17}Cl$,

isomeric with artificial camphor, obtained by heating Borneo camphor in sealed tubes with hydrochloric acid. [B, 2.]—*C'ssäure* (Ger.). Camphoric acid. [B, 207.]

CAMPHYLENE, n. $Ka^2m'i^2l-en$. See **CAMPHYLENE**.

CAMPHYMIDE, n. $Ka^2m'i^2m-i^2d(id)$. See **CAMPHYMIDE**.

CAMPICOLOUS, adj. $Ka^2mp-i^2k-o-lu^2s$. From *campus*, a field, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *campicole*. In zoology, living in open fields or plains. [L, 42.]

CAMPIMETER, n. $Ka^2mp-i^2m-e^2t-u^2r$. From *campus*, a field, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *campimètre*. Ger., *Campimeter*. An apparatus for measuring the field of vision; similar to the Utrecht perimeter, but in the form of a blackboard graduated on one side like the projection of a part of a hemisphere, and on the other simply in a rectangular system of co-ordinates. [F.]

CAMPIMETRIC, adj. $Ka^2mp-i^2-me^2t/ri^2k$. Fr., *campimétrique*. Ger., *campimetrisch*. Pertaining to campimetry.

CAMPION, n. $Ka^2m'pi^2-o^2n$. A popular name for various plants, especially of the genera *Lychnis* and *Silene*. [B, 275.]—**Berry-bearing c.** The *Cucubulus bacciferus*. [B, 275.]—**Bladder-c.** The *Silene inflata*. [B, 19, 275.]—**C. of Constantinople.** The *Lychnis chalcedonica*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Corn-c.** The *Agrostemma githago*. [B, 19.]—**Double red c.** The *Lychnis dioica*. [B, 275.]—**Meadow-c.** The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [B, 19.]—**Moss-c.** The *Silene acaulis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Red c.** The *Lychnis diurna*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Rose-c.** The *Lychnis (Agrostemma) coronaria*. [B, 19.]—**Senna-c.** The *Lychnis senna*. [B, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Silene otites*. [B, 275.]—**Starry c.** The *Silene stellata*. [B, 275.]—**White c.** The *Lychnis vespertina*. [B, 19, 275.]

CAMPKIT, n. In Cochinchina, a certain cultivated species of orange-tree. [B, 121.]

CAMPODEÆ [Meinert] (Lat.). **CAMPODEIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pod(po^2d)^2e^2-e^2(a^2-e^2)$, $-e^2(e^2)^2d-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Thysanura*. [L, 196.]

CAMPOMANESIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-po(po^2)-ma^2n-(ma^2n)-e(a)^2zi^2(si)^2-a^2$. Fr., *campomanésie*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of myrtaceous plants indigenous to tropical America. [A, 385; B, 121.]—**C. linearifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Syn.: *Psidium linearifolium* [Persoon]. A Peruvian species with an edible fruit about as large as an apple. [B, 88, 173.]

CAMPOMORPHE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-po-mo^2rf$. From *κάμψη*, a caterpillar, and *μορφή*, shape. Shaped like a caterpillar. [A, 385.]

CAMPONTIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m-po^2n-ti^2(t)^2a^2d(a^2d)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *campontiens*. See **TUBICOLA**.

CAMPONY, n. A kind of black tea. [L, 105.]

CAMPOPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-po(po^2)-fa^2j-(fa^2j)^2d-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Cichlomorphae*. [Sunderland (L),] **CAMPANEMA**, n. An old name for rosemary. [B, 121.]

CAMPSIDE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2mp-sed$. See **CAMPSIS** (2d def.).

CAMPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)/si^2s$. Gen., *camp'seos* (-is). Gr., *κάμψις*. Fr., *campsis* (1st def.), *campside* (2d def.). Ger., *Biegung* (1st def.), *Verbiegung* (1st def.). 1. An abnormal curvature of a limb or other part of the body. [A, 322; E; L, 41.] 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of bignonaceous shrubs of the tribe *Tecomeæ*. [B, 121.]—**C. radicans** [Seemann]. The *Tecoma radicans*. [B, 121.]

CAMPSURUS, n. The *Sciurus vulgaris*. [L, 105.]

CAMPTELEPHAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)-te^2l'e^2-fa^2s-(fa^2s)$. Gen., *camptelephantos* (-is). From *καμπτός*, flexible, and *ἐλέφας*, ivory. Ger., *biegsames Elfenbein*. Flexible (decalcified) ivory. [A, 322.]

CAMPTER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)/tu^2r(tar)$. Gen., *camp'teros* (-is). Gr., *καμπτήρ*. A flexion, flexure. [A, 325.]

CAMPTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)/i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *καμπτεν*, to crook. Pertaining to, dependent on, causing, or affected with, flexion. [A, 322.]

CAMPTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)/ti^2s$. See **CAMPSIS** (2d def.).

CAMPOTOCARPUS [Decaisne] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)-to^2(ka^2rp)/u^2s(u^2s)$. From *καμπτεν*, to crook, and *καρπός*, a fruit, from the arcuate fruit. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs of the tribe *Periploceæ*, growing in the Mascarene Islands. [B, 42, 121, 212.]—**C. mauritianus** [Decaisne]. Fr., *liane à café*. A climbing shrub of the Island of Bourbon. [B, 214.]

CAMPTOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)-to^2(o^2)-lo^2ma^2$. Gen., *camptolom'atos* (-is). Of Bentham, a genus of scrophulariaceous plants of the tribe *Digitalææ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMPTOPUS [Hooker] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)/to^2(o^2)-pu^2s(pus)$. Gen., *camp'top'odos* (-is). From *καμπτός*, flexible, and *πούς*, the foot. See **CERPHALLIS**.

CAMPOTHECIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2mp(ka^2mp)-to^2(o^2)-the^2s(thak)-i(i)^2(e^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. From *καμπτός*, bent, and *θήκη*, an urn. Of Schimper, a family of mosses of the tribe *Hypnaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CAMPOTROPAL, **CAMPOTROPOUS**, adj. $Ka^2mp-to^2(ro-pa^2l)$, $-pu^2s$. Lat., *campotropus* (from *καμπτός*, bent, and *τρέπεω*, to turn). Fr., *campotrope*. In botany, curved abruptly into the shape of a horse-shoe (said by Schleiden of very elongated orthotropal ovules). [B, 19, 121.]

CAMPU, n. A variety of tea. [B, 180.]

CAMPULITROPOUS, adj. $Ka^2mp-u^2-li^2e^2/ro-pu^2s$. Fr., *campulitrope*. See **CAMPYLOTROPAL**.

CAMPYLANTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-a^2n(a^2n)^2-the^2(e^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. From *Campylanthus*, the only genus. Fr., *campylanthées*. Of Webb, a tribe or subtribe of scrophulariaceous plants of the *Salpiglossidææ*. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)/pi^2l(pu^2l)-e(a)$. Gen., *camp'yles*. Gr., *καμπύλη*. A curvature. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o(o^2)-ka^2rp(u^2s)(u^2s)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *campylocarpe*. See **ARABIS**.

CAMPYLOCARYUM [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o(o^2)-ka^2r(ka^2r)/ri^2(ru^2r)-u^2m(u^2m)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *κάρυον*, a nut. Fr., *campylocarye*. See **ALKANNA** and **ANCHUSA**.

CAMPYLOCHEIRUS (Lat.) **CAMPYLOCHIRUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o(o^2)-kir'(ch^2e^2)^2ir-u^2s(u^2s)$, $-kir'(ch^2er)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *χεῖρ*, the hand. Having distorted hands or upper limbs. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOCLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o(o^2)-kli^2n(klen)^2i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *campylocline*. Of De Candolle, a genus of composite plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Eupatorium*. [B, 42, 121.]

CAMPYLOMELE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2m'e^2l-e(a)$. See **MELOCAMPYLE**.

CAMPYLON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)/pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2n$. See **CAMPYLOTES**.

CAMPYLOPHYTE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pi^2l-o-fet$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *φύτον*, a plant. Having the superior part of the corolla curved obliquely. [B, 38.]

CAMPYLOPODES [Bridel] (Lat.), **CAMPYLOPODIA** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2p'-o^2d-ez(e^2s)$, $-o^2p-od(o^2d)^2a^2$. Fr., *campylopos*, crooked, and *πούς*, a foot. A family or section of mosses, including *Campylopus*. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pi^2l-o^2p-te^2r$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *πτερόν*, a pinion. Having the shafts of the flying feathers curved; as a n. f., the botanical genus *Campyloptera*. [B; L, 41, 42.]

CAMPYLORRHACHIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2r-ra^2h(rach)^2is$. Gen., *campylorrhach'idous* (-is). From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ράχης*, the backbone. A fœtus deformed by a curvature of the spine. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLORRHINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2r-ri(re)^2nu^2s(nu^2s)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ῥίς*, the nose. A fœtus deformed by crookedness of the nose. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLORRHYNCHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2r-ri^2n^2(ru^2n^2)-ki(ch^2e^2)^2ne(na^2-e^2)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *ῥύγχος*, the snout. A subfamily of the *Troglodytidae*. [L, 211.]

CAMPYLOSCELUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2s'-se^2l(kc^2l)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σκεῖλος*, the leg. Having crooked legs. [A, 322.]

CAMPYLOSOME (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2m-pi^2l-o-som$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σώμα*, the body. Having a flexible body; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, an order of the cirripedes. [L, 41.]

CAMPYLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o(o^2)-spu^2r(m)(spe^2r)m'e^2a^2-e^2$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *campylospermées*. Ger., *Krummsamigen*. Of De Candolle *et al.*, a suborder of umbelliferous plants, comprising the tribes *Elæoselineæ*, *Cavalcineæ*, *Scandicineæ*, and *Smyrneeæ*, having the edge of the fruit turned inward so as to form a longitudinal furrow on the commissural face. [B, 121, 170.]

CAMPYLOSPERMATÆ, **CAMPYLOSPERMOUS**, adj's. $Ka^2m-pi^2l-o-spu^2r(m)^2at-u^2s$. Lat., *campylospermæ*. Fr., *campylospermæ*. Ger., *Krummsamig*. Having a gutter along the edge, formed by the rolling in of the latter (said of seeds and seed-like fruits). [B, 19, 38; L, 73.] Cf. **CAMPYLOSPERMÆ**.

CAMPYLOSTELIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o(o^2)-ste^2l(stal)^2-a^2(a^2)^2se^2e^2(ke^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. From *Campylostelium*, the only genus. Of Bruch, Schimper, and Gumbert, a family of mosses. [B, 170.]

CAMPYLOTES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-o^2t-ez(as)$. Gen., *campylo'tetos* (-is). Gr., *καμπυλότης*. Crookedness, distortion, particularly of the eyelids (*καμπυλότης βλεφαρίδων*). [A, 325.]

CAMPYLOTROPAL, **CAMPYLOTROPOUS**, adj's. $Ka^2m-pi^2l-o^2t-ro-pa^2l$, $-pu^2s$. Lat., *campylo'tropus* (from *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *τρέπεω*, to turn). Fr., *campylo'trope*. Ger., *Krummwendig*. In botany, having a reniform shape by the greater development of one side (said of an ovule when the micropyle is almost in contact with the hilum). [B, 19, 34, 121.]

CAMPYLOTROPIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2m-pi^2l-o-trop-e$. The state of being campylo'tropous. [B, 121.]

CAMPYLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)/pi^2l(pu^2l)-u^2m(u^2m)$. See **CAMPYLOTES**.

CAMPYNEMACEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), **CAMPYNEMATOIDEÆ** [Pax] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-pi^2l(pu^2l)-ne^2m(nam)-a(a^2)^2se^2(ke^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$, $-a^2(a^2)^2o(o^2)-a^2(e^2)-e^2(a^2-e^2)$. From *καμπύλος*, crooked, and *νήμα*, a thread. Of Dumortier, an order of plants (of Pax, a suborder of the *Amaryllidaceææ*), consisting of the single genus *Campynema*. [B, 170; Pax B, 245.]

CAMRHAKH (Hind.), **CAMRUC**, **CAM-RUNGA**, n's. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 19, 121, 172.]

CAM-SANH, n. In Cochinchina, a cultivated species of orange. [B, 88, 121.]

CAMSA (Chinese), **CAMTIA** (Chinese), n's. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [L, 105.]

CAMUL, n. The *Rottlera tinctoria*. [B, 172.]

CAMULUM (Ar.), n. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [L, 105.]

CAMUNIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ka^2m)-u^2n(un)^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. See **MURRAYA**.—**C. japonense** [Rumphius]. The *Muraya exotica*. [B, 173.]

CAMURIEN, n. In the Philippines, a large vine said to act medicinally like guaiacum. [B, 88.]

CAMWOOD, n. Ka^2m^wud . The *Baphia nitida* and its wood. [B, 19, 185.]

CAM-XA, n. See CAM-SANH.

CANA (Chinese), n. The *Pimela alba*. [B, 121.]

CANA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n^ya^2$. The *Arundo donax*. [B, 121.]—**C. de la vibora**. In South America, the *Kunthia montana*. [B, 19, 88.]—**C. fistula**. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 121.]

CANAB (Ar.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CANABA, n. In Bolivia and Peru, a species of *Chenopodium*, resembling the *Chenopodium quinoa*, having an edible seed. [B, 121.]

CANABÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-a^2-ba . In Provence, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CANABERGE (Port.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2-be^2r^je^2$. The *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. [B, 88.]

CANABIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2-bi^2-a$. See CANABÉ.

CANABIL (Ar.), n. See ERETRIA.

CANABINASTRUM (Lat.), n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-a^2-bi^2n-a^2st-(a^2st)ru^2m(ru^2m)$. The *Galeopsis galeobdolon*. [B, 121.]

CANABINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-a^2b(a^2b)i^2n-u^2s(u^2s)$. See CANNABINUS.

CANABIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)^2a^2b(a^2b)-i^2s$. See CANNABIS.

CANABON, n. In Languedoc, the hemp or hemp-seed. [B, 38, 121.]

CANABRAZ (Port.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2-bra^2th'$. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 121.]

CANADA, n. A French provincial name for the *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 121.]

CANADO DE PARYA, n. The *Rauwolfia canescens*. [B, 121.]

CANADOL, n. $Ka^2n^a^2d-o^2l$. One of the more volatile products of the fractional distillation of petroleum; it boils at 60° C., has a sp. gr. of 0.650 to 0.700, and consists chiefly of hexane. It has been used with success as a local anæsthetic in the form of spray. [J. P. Plüshkoff, "Vratch," 1887, No. 28, p. 544; "Med. Chron.," May, 1888, p. 147; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1888, p. 103; B, 2, 370.]

CANAHEIA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2-a'e-a^2$. A provincial name for several *Umbelliferae*, especially *Thapsia* and *Ferula*. [B, 121.]

CANAHIA, n. See KANAHIA.

CANAL, n. Ka^2n-a^2l . Gr., $\sigma\omega\lambda\acute{\eta}\nu$. Lat., *canalis*. Fr., *c., conduit*. Ger., *c., Gang, Schlauch*. It., *canale*. Sp., *c.* A channel, tube, or duct; a long, narrow passage. In veterinary language, see *Lingual c.* [A, 325; L.] Cf. FORAMEN.—**Abdominal c.** See *Inguinal c.*—**Abital c.** See *Aphodal c.*—**Abzugse'** (Ger.). See *Unter ABZUG*.—**Accessory posterior palatine c's.** One or two small c's often found in the horizontal plate of the palate bone near the groove entering into the formation of the posterior palatine c. [A, 478.]—**Adital c.** See *Prosodal c.*—**Aerial c.** See *Air-c.*—**Aferent c.** See *Incurrent c.*—**Air-c.** Lat., *canalis aeriferus*. Fr., *c. aëriifère*. An intercommunicating cavity such as exists in most vegetable organs, containing air; formed by a lacuna between the cells (an intercellular c.) or by an arrest of development or a destruction of some of the anatomical elements. [B, 121.] Cf. AIR-CELLS.—**Alimentary c.** Lat., *canalis alimentarius*. Fr., *canal alimentaire*. Ger., *Verdauungscanal*. The whole digestive tube, from the mouth to the anus. [L, 44, 142.]—**Alisphenoid c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. in the alisphenoid bone, opening anteriorly into the foramen rotundum, for the passage of the external carotid artery. [L, 153.]—**Alveolo-dental c's.** See *Dental c's.*—**Ambulacral c's.** In the *Echinodermata*, branches of the circular c. which run outward along the middle of the inner surface of the ambulacral plates. [L, 11, 121, 147.]—**Anal c.** Fr., *c. de l'anus*. The c. leading from the rectum to the external opening of the anus, corresponding in length to the thickness of the pelvic floor.—**Anterior dental c.** Fr., *c. dentaire antérieure*. A c. of the superior maxilla which runs down into the facial portion of the bone and conveys the anterior dental vessels and nerves. [C.]—**Anterior ethmoidal c., Anterior internal orbital c.** Lat., *canalis ethmoidalis anterior*. A c. formed between the ethmoid and frontal bones, transmitting the nasal branch of the ophthalmic nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels. [L, 31, 142.]—**Anterior palatine c.** See *Incisor FORAMEN* and *APERTURA inferior canalis incisivi*.—**Anterior semicircular c., Anterior vertical semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Aphodal c.** In certain sponges, a c. connecting a chamber with an excurrent c. [L, 121.]—**Apical c's.** In the *Ctenophora*, two c's given off from the funnel and terminating in the apical pores near the apical pole. [L, 147.]—**Aquiferous c's.** Fr., *canaux aquifères*. Simple or branched c's which, in many molluscs, traverse the substance of the foot, opening externally by pores, or, in many instances, internally into the blood-sinuses; in the *Entozoa*, a series of ramifying excretory c's with blind extremities, converging to a common c. that opens externally. [L, 11, 16.]—**Arachnoid c.** Lat., *canalis arachnoideus*. Fr., *c. arachnoïdien* (ou de Bichat). A space formed beneath the arachnoid membrane of the brain, as it crosses the transverse and longitudinal fissures; it lodges the *vena magna Galeni*. [I, 3; K.]—**Arterial c.** See *Ductus arteriosus*.—**Auditory c's.** See *External auditory c.* and *Internal auditory c.*—**Auricular c.** See *External auditory c.*—**Avant-c.** (Fr.). The anterior portion of the male urethra. [L, 88.]—**Axenc'** der *Gehörschnecke* (Ger.). See *Central c. of the modiolus*.—**Axenc'** des *Rückenmarks* (Ger.). See *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**Axial c.** In certain *Echinodermata*, the central canal of a brachium, opening into the alimentary c. [L, 121.]—**Bartholin's**

c. See *DUCT of Bartholin*.—**Beckene'** (Ger.). See *Pelvic c.*—**Befruchtungse'** (Ger.). See *Fertilizing c.*—**Bichat's c.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**Biflex c.** Fr., *c. biflexe*. See *Interrungulate GLAND*.—**Billary c's.** See *Hepatic c's.*—**Bogig gewundene C'stücken** (Ger.). See *Convolute TUBULES*.—**Bone-c's.** See *CANALICULI of bone*.—**Breschet's c's.** See *CANALES diploici*.—**Brüche'** (Ger.). See *Hernial c.*—**Bullular c. of Petit.** See *C. of Petit*.—**Cal-ciferous c's.** See *CANALICULI calciferi*.—**C. aérien** (Fr.). The trachea, a bronchus, or a bronchial tube. [L, 41.] Cf. *Pneumatic duct*.—**C. aëriifère** (Fr.). See *Air-c.*—**C. albuminifère** (Fr.). **C. albuminifère** (Fr.). See *Vitellarian duct*.—**C. alimentaire** (Fr.). See *Alimentary c.*—**C. annulaire** (Fr.). See *Circular c.*—**C. arachnoïdien** (Fr.). **C. arachnoïdien de Bichat** (Fr.). See *Arachnoid c.*—**C. artériel** (Fr.). See *Ductus arteriosus*.—**C. azygos pancréatique** (Fr.). See *Ductus pancreaticus minor*.—**Canaux branchiaux afférents** (Fr.). In the *Crustacea*, the afferent branchial vessels. [L, 321.]—**Canaux branchiaux efférents** (Fr.). In the *Crustacea*, the efferent branchial vessels. [L, 321.]—**C. carotidien** (Fr.). See *Carotid c.*—**C. central de la moëlle épinière** (Fr.). See *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. central de l'axe du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Central c. of the modiolus*.—**C. central du bulbe** (Fr.). The embryonic central c. of the medulla oblongata. [I, 36; K.]—**C. cholédoque** (Fr.). See *Ductus choledochus*.—**C. ciliaire** (Fr.). See *C. of Fontana*.—**C. circompédoneaire** [Sappey] (Fr.). The lateral ventricles of the brain. [I, 36; K.]—**C. collecteur** (Fr.). The duct of the organ of Rosenmüller. [A, 385.]—**C. condylien antérieur** (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—**C. creusé** [Vicq d'Azyr] (Fr.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 18; K.]—**C. crural** (Fr.). See *Femoral c.* (1st def.).—**C. cystique** (Fr.). See *Cystic duct*.—**C. d'Arantius** (Fr.). See *Ductus venosus*.—**C. de Bartholin** (Fr.). See *Duct of Bartholin*.—**C. de Bichat** (Fr.). See *Arachnoid c.*—**Canaux de communication** (Fr.). See *C's of communication*.—**C. de Cuvier** (Fr.). See *Ductus venosus*.—**Canaux de dérivation** [Le Dentu] (Fr.). Anastomotic venous branches, especially those running from deep to superficial veins. [A, 385.]—**C. déférent** [Cuvier] (Fr.). See *Vas deferens*.—**C. de Ferrein** (Fr.). See *C. of Ferrein*.—**C. de Fontana** (Fr.). See *C. of Fontana*.—**Canaux de Havers** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. de l'apocachement** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**C. de la commissure antérieure** (Fr.). See *FORAMEN of Monro*.—**C. de la moëlle épinière** (Fr.). The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 39; K.]—**C. de Panus** (Fr.). See *Anal c.*—**C. de la trompe de Fallope** (Fr.). See *OVIDUCT*.—**C. de Phyglogosse** (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—**Canaux de Malpighi blancs** (Fr.). Two white convoluted urinary tubules opening into the large intestine in insects. [L, 321.]—**Canaux de Malpighi jaunes** (Fr.). Two yellowish convoluted tubes opening at the junction of the stomach and intestine in insects; formerly regarded as hepatic, now as urinary. [L, 321.]—**Canaux demi-circulaires** (Fr.). See *Semicircular c's.*—**Canaux dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental c's.*—**C. der Scheidenhaut** (Ger.). See *Inguinal c.*—**C. der Vierhügel** (Ger.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3; K.]—**C. des Glaskörpers** (Ger.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**C. des Rückenmarks** (Ger.). The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 35; K.]—**C. de Sténon** (Fr.). See *Stenson's duct*.—**Canaux de sûreté** [Verneuil] (Fr.). Communicating branches running from one part to another of the same vein, passing one or more valves in their course, thus forming supplementary channels guarding against obstruction. [P. Poirier (review of Jarjavay, "Progr. méd.," May 10, 1881, p. 382.)—**C. de Wharton** (Fr.). See *Wharton's duct*.—**C. de Wirsung** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic duct*.—**C. digestif** (Fr.). See *Alimentary c.*—**C. du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Cochlear c.*—**C. du nerf grand hypoglossal** (Fr.). See *Anterior condylar FORAMEN*.—**C. d'union** (Fr.). See *Connecting c.*—**Canaux du suc** (Fr.). See *Serous CANALICULI*.—**C. éjaculateur** (Fr.). See *Ejaculatory duct*.—**Canaux eu ause de Henle** (Fr.). See *Henle's loop-tubes* and *Uriniferous TUBULES*.—**Canaux en lacet** (Fr.). See *Segmental organs*.—**C. excréteur** (Fr.). An excretory duct. [L.]—**Canaux galactophores** (Fr.). See *Galactophorous c's.*—**C. gynécophore** (Fr.). See *Gynecophorous c.*—**C. for Arnold's nerve**. See *CANALIS mastoideus*.—**C. for the chorda tympani**. See *CANALIS chordæ tympani*.—**C'gas** (Ger.). Sewer gas. [L.]—**C. godronné** [F. Petit] (Fr.). See *C. of Petit*.—**C. hépatique** (Fr.). See *Hepatic duct*.—**C. hyaloïdien** (Fr.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**C. inflexe du temporal** (Fr.). See *Carotid c.*—**C. intermédiaire des ventricules** (Fr.). The aqueduct of Sylvius. [L.]—**C'luft** (Ger.). The air contained in sewers. [B, 270.]—**Canaux maxillaires** (Fr.). **Canaux maxillo-dentaires** (Fr.). See *Dental c's.*—**Canaux médullaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. nasal** (Fr.). See *Nasal duct*.—**C. naso-branchial** (Fr.). In the *Myxiniæ*, a c. connecting the nasal capsule and the branchial chamber. [L, 321.]—**Canaux nourriciers** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. of Arantius**. See *Ductus venosus*.—**C. of Bichat**. See *Arachnoid c.*—**C's of Breschet**. See *CANALES diploici*.—**C. of Cloquet**. See *Hyaloid c.*—**C's of communication**. Fr., *canaux de communication*. C's which, in the embryo of the fowl, run from the cavity of each protovertebra to the pleuro-peritoneal space, constituting the rudiments of the secretory system. [Rensou, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxii, 4; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 3.]—**C. of Cuvier**. See *Ductus venosus*.—**C's of Cuvier**. See *Cardinal veins*.—**C. of Ferrein**. A triangular channel supposed by Ferrein to exist between the free edges of the eyelids when they are closed, and to serve for conducting the tears toward the puncta lacrimalia during sleep. [F.]—**C. of Fontana**. Syn.: *ciliary c.* A series of passages or spaces (very small in man, but of great size in some of the lower animals) formed by the interlacing of the connective-tissue fibres forming the framework of the peripheral processes, or roots, of the iris; situated in the angle of the anterior chamber and serving as the medium of transudation of the aqueous humor from the interior to the exterior of the eye. [F.]—**C. of Gartner** (not Gärtner). See *Gartner's c.*—**C's of Havers**. See *Haversian c's.*—**C. of Huguier**. See *CANALIS chordæ tympani*.—**C. of Jacobson**. See *Tympanic c.* and *Jacobson's organ*.—**C. of Laurer**. In cer-

tain worms, a c. by which the oviduct opens externally on the dorsal surface; according to some, the vitellarian duct. [L. 121, 322].—**C. of Müller.** See *Müllerian duct*.—**C. of Nuck.** A pouch of peritonæum which, in the female fetus, descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus into the inguinal c.; the analogue of the processus vaginalis in the male. It sometimes persists after birth. [A. 301; C.].—**C. of Petit.** Fr., *c. godronné* [F. Petit]. A supposed c. (properly a space intersected by numerous fine interlacing fibres) existing between the anterior and posterior laminae of the suspensory ligament of the crystalline lens, or zonule of Zinn; extending from the periphery of the lens nearly to the apices of the ciliary processes. [F.].—**C. of Reissner.** See *Membranous c. of the cochlea*.—**C. of Rivinus.** The duct of the sublingual gland. [A. 301].—**C. of Rosenthal.** See *Spiral c. of the modiolus*.—**C. of Schlemm.** Syn.: *sinus vinosus*. An irregular space or plexiform series of spaces occupying the sclero-corneal region of the eye; regarded by some as a venous sinus, by others as a lymph-channel. On section, it is sometimes circular, sometimes irregularly ovoid, and in places consists of several channels. [F.] See illustration under *Ciliary muscle*.—**C. of Stenson** (not Stenson or Steno). See *Stenson's duct*.—**C. of Stiega.** See *C. of Laurer*.—**C. of Stilling.** See *Hyaloid c.* and *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. of the anus.** See *Anal c.*—**C. of the cervix uteri.** Lat., *canalis cervicis* (seu *collis*) *uteri*. Fr., *c. cervical* (ou *du col*) *de l'utérus*. That portion of the uterine c. which extends from the os externum to the os internum.—**C. of the cochlea.** See *Cochlear c.*—**C. of the epididymis.** Lat., *canalis epididymidis*. Fr., *c. de l'épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhodencanal*. A convoluted tube, about 20 feet long when straightened, constituting the epididymis and being continued as the vas deferens. [C; L. 142].—**C. of the spinal cord** (or marrow). See *Central c. of the spinal cord*.—**C. of Wharton.** See *Wharton's duct*.—**C. of Wirsung.** See *Pancreatic duct*.—**C. of Wolff.** See *Wolffian duct*.—**C. olfactif** (Fr.). The nasal fossæ at an early stage of development. [L. 49].—**C. oviducte** (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—**C. pancréatique** (Fr.). See *Pancreatic duct*.—**C. pancréatique azygos** (Fr.). See *Ductus pancreaticus minor*.—**C. pancréatique récurrent** [Bernard] (Fr.). The accessory pancreatic duct, regarded by Bernard as constant in man. [K. 30].—**C. péritonéo-vaginal** (Fr.). See *Inguinal c.*—**C. pierreux** (Fr.). See *Madrepore c.*—**Canaux plasmatiques** (Fr.). See *Serous canaliculi*.—**C. pneumatique** (Fr.). See *Pneumatic ducts*.—**Canaux ponctués** (Fr.). See *Pore c's.*—**Canaux poreux** (Fr.). See *Intercellular channels* and *Pore c's.*—**C. préputial** (Fr.). In the lower animals, the sheath of the penis. [L. 321].—**Canaux rayonnants.** See *Radial c's.*—**C. rhachidien** (Fr.). See *Vertebral c.*—**C. sacré** (Fr.). See *Sacral c.*—**C. sécréteur** (Fr.). See *Secretory c.*—**C. spiral du limaçon** (Fr.). See *Spiral c. of the cochlea*.—**C. spiroïde du temporal** (Fr.). See *Aqueduct of Fallopius*.—**C. thoracique** (Fr.). See *Thoracic duct*.—**C. tubaire** (Fr.).—**C. tubo-ovarien** (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—**C. utéro-vagino-vulvaire** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**C. vagino-péritonéal** (Fr.). See *Inguinal c.*—**Canaux vasculaires** (Fr.). See *Haversian c's.*—**C. vecteur** (Fr.). See *Oviduct*.—**C. velleux** (Fr.). See *Ductus venosus*.—**C. vertébral** (Fr.). See *Vertebral c.*—**C. vestibulaire** (Fr.). See *Urogenital sinus*.—**C. vitellin** (Fr.). A supposed c. leading from the central cavity of the vitellus, in birds' eggs, to that part of the surface of the vitellus at which the cicatricula is situated. [A. 4].—**C. vulvaire** [Dolbeau] (Fr.). The vestibule of the vagina. [L. 31].—**C. vulvo-utérin** (Fr.). See *Parturient c.*—**Carinal c.** An air-c. in the *Equiseta*, situated on the inner side of the xylem and opposite a ridge on the surface of the stem. [B. 279].—**Carotic c.** Lat., *canalis caroticus*. Fr., *c. carotidien*. Ger., *carotischer Canal, Kopfpulsadercanal*. The c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone for the transmission of the internal carotid artery. [C; L. 31].—**Cartilage-c's.** Ger., *Knorpelcanäle*. Syn.: *cartilage-channels*. The c's, or channels, formed in ossifying cartilage during its vascularization, to receive prolongations of the osteogenetic layer of the periosteum. They radiate in all directions from the centre of ossification. [J. 32, 35].—**Centrale' des Glaskörpers** (Ger.). See *Hyaloid c.*—**Central c. of the modiolus.** Lat., *canalis centralis modiolii*. Fr., *c. central de l'axe du limaçon*. Ger., *Azenccanal der Gehörschnecke*. A c. running from the base to the apex of the modiolus of the cochlea. [L. 142].—**Central c. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *canalis centralis medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *c. central de la moëlle épinière*. Ger., *Azenccanal des Rückenmarks*. Syn.: *myelocœle* [B. G. Wilder], *c. of Stilling, ventricle of the cord*. The small c. which extends through the centre of the spinal cord from the conus medullaris to the lower part of the fourth ventricle, where it expands at the calamus scriptorius. It represents the embryonic ectodermal c. [L. 68; "Med. News," Dec. 15, 1883 (I); K.].—**Cervical c.** See *C. of the cervix uteri*.—**Cervico-uterine c.** See *Uterine c.*—**Chyle aqueous c's.** In certain invertebrates, a system of c's containing water and digestive products. [L. 147].—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *c. ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarcanal*. See *C. of Fontana*.—**Circular c.** Fr., *c. annulaire*. Syn.: *ambulacral ring*. In the *Echinodermata*, a vessel surrounding the cesophagus, connected with the exterior by the madreporic c. and giving off the ambulacral c's. [L. 147].—**Cloacal c's.** See *Excurrent c's.*—**Cloquet's c.** See *Hyaloid c.*—**Cochlear c.** Lat., *canalis cochleæ* (seu *cochlearis*). Fr., *c. du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecken c.* The spiral cavity or c. of the cochlea, 28 to 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward the upper end, making two turns and a half, showing on cross-section the form of a garden snail. The base is turned inward toward the internal auditory meatus, and the apex outward toward the tympanum. [F.].—**Coiled c's.** See *Segmental organs*.—**Connecting c.** Fr., *c. d'union, tube contourné*. Ger., *geschlungene Uebergangscanälchen, Schaltstück, Schalterwindung, Verbindungscanal*. It, *canaliculo urinifero fessuoso*. Syn.: *intercalated portion, junctional tubule*. The arched, often coiled, part of a uriniferous tubule joining with a collecting tubule. [J.].—**Convoluted c's.** See *Convoluted tubules*.—**Corti's c.** The triangular c. or tunnel formed by the pillars or arches of Corti, the base of which corre-

sponds to the membrana basilaris. It extends over the entire length of the lamina spiralis. [F.].—**Cotunnus's c.** See *Aqueduct of the vestibule*.—**Crural c.** Lat., *canalis cruralis*. See *Femoral c.* (1st def.).—**Ctenophoral c's.** Fr., *canaux cténoéphoriques*. In the *Ctenophora*, eight c's connected at right angles with the tertiary radial c's, corresponding in their course with the eight locomotive bands. [L. 147].—**Cuvier's c.** See *Ductus venosus*.—**Cystic c.** See *Cystic duct*.—**Darme's** (Ger.). See *Intestinal c.*—**Deferent c.** Lat., *canalis deferens*. Fr., *c. déférent*. The vas deferens or any c. representing it. [L. 321].—**Demicircular c's.** See *Semicircular c's.*—**Dental c's.** See *Anterior dental c.*, *Inferior dental c.* (to which the term is sometimes restricted), and *Posterior dental c's.*—**Dentinal c's.** Lat., *canaliculi dentium*. Fr., *canalicules dentaires* (ou *de l'ivoire*). Ger., *Zahncanälchen, Zahnröhren*. Syn.: *dentinal channels* (or *tubules*, or *tubes*), *dental canaliculi* (or *tubuli*), *calcigerous tubes*. The minute c's, or tubules, in dentine, extending approximately at right angles to the surface of a tooth from the pulp-cavity, into which they open, to the cementum and enamel. They anastomose by fine lateral branches and divide toward the periphery, becoming finer and more numerous. Some of these peripheral branches unite; others seem to end blindly. [J. 24, 35].—**Descending palatine c.** See *Palato-maxillary c.*—**Digestive c.** Fr., *c. digestif*. See *Alimentary c.*—**Efferent c's.** Fr., *canaux efferents*. 1. See *Excurrent c's*. 2. In the *Cestoda*, c's connecting the testicles with the deferent c. [L. 321].—**Ejaculatory c.** See *Ejaculatory duct*.—**Ernährungsanäle** (Ger.). See *Haversian c's.*—**Eschricht's yellow c's.** In certain of the *Cestoda*, a branching system of c's opening into the fertilizing c. and terminating in round or oval sacs lying between the subcuticula and the longitudinal muscles. [L. 182].—**Ethmoidal c's.** See *Anterior ethmoidal c.* and *Posterior ethmoidal c.*—**Eustachian c.** A c. in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, containing a portion of the Eustachian tube. [C; L. 142].—**Excurrent c's.** The c's which, in sponges, carry water from the ciliated chambers to the exterior. [L. 121, 147].—**External auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius externus, alvearium*. Fr., *conduit auditif externe*. Ger., *äusserer Gehörgang*. Syn.: *external auditory meatus*. The passage leading from the auricle to the drum membrane of the ear. [F.].—**External semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis externus*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire externe*. Ger., *äusserer Bogen-gang*. That one of the semicircular c's of the labyrinth which has its plane horizontal and its convexity directed backward. [F. 32].—**External small palatine c.** A small c. in the pyramidal process of the palate bone, close to its connection with the horizontal plate, transmitting the external palatine nerve. [C; L. 142].—**Facial c.** Lat., *canalis facialis*. See *Aqueduct of Fallopius*.—**Falloppian c.** See *Aqueduct of Fallopius* and *Oviduct*.—**Fat-c.** See *Fat-column*.—**Femoral c.** Lat., *canalis femoralis* (seu *cruralis*). Fr., *c. femoral* (ou *crural*). Ger., *Schenkelcanal*. 1. The inner compartment of the sheath of the femoral vessels, behind Poupert's ligament, into which a femoral hernia descends. [L. 142]. 2. See *Hunter's c.*—**Ferrein's c.** See *C. of Ferrein*.—**Fertilizing c.** Ger., *Befruchtungsanal*. A c. connecting the vagina and the uterus in most of the *Cestoda*. [L. 182].—**Fibro-adipose c.** A c. filled with adipose tissue, on the dorsal side of the neural c. in certain fishes, included between some of the neuropophyses of the neural arch. [L. 14].—**Fontana's c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Frontal semicircular c.** See *Superior semicircular c.*—**Galactophorous c's.** Fr., *canaux galactophores*. The lactiferous tubules of the mammary gland. [L. 49].—**Gartner's** (not Gärtner's) *c.* In the female, a relic of the main or middle portion of the Wolffian duct of the embryo; a tube running down from the broad ligament of the uterus to be incorporated with the wall of the uterus and vagina and to be lost on the latter. In some of the lower animals its orifice remains patulous in adult life. [A. Thomson (A. 5)].—**Gastro-vascular c's.** Fr., *canaux gastro-vasculaires*. In the *Hydrozoa*, c's extending from the stomach into the substance of the disc of the umbrella, opening externally. [L. 210].—**Gaume's** (Ger.). See *Pterygo-palatine c.*—**Geburtsc'** (Ger.). See *Parturient c.*—**Genital c.** Lat., *canalis genitalis*. In comparative anatomy, any channel or c. designed for copulation or for the discharge of ova. [L. 121].—**Germigene c.** Fr., *germiducte*. In comparative anatomy, the true oviduct, i. e., the c. leading to the ovary, as distinguished from the vitelligene c's. [L. 16].—**Gewundener C.** (Ger.). See *Convoluted tubule*.—**Gonocalyxine c's.** A system of c's found in the gonocalyx of the *Hydrozoa*. [L. 147].—**Groin c.** See *Inguinal c.*—**Guidi's c.** See *Vidian c.*—**Gynæophoric c.** Fr., *vitelloducte*. In *Bilharzia*, a crease or slit extending from a little below the ventral sucker to the end of the tail. It lodges the female during copulation. [L. 16].—**Hæmal c.** A c. on the ventral surface of the vertebral column, inclosed by the hæmal arches; incomplete in certain portions. [L. 14].—**Halbzirkelförmige Canäle** (Ger.). See *Semicircular c's.*—**Häutiger Schnecken-c'** (Ger.). See *Membranous c. of the cochlea*.—**Haversian c's.** Lat., *canaliculi haversiani* (seu *medullares, seu vasculosi*), *ductus nutritii*. Fr., *canaux* (ou *canalicules*) *de Havers, canaux* (ou *conduits*) *vasculaires* (ou *médullaires, ou nourriciers*). Ger., *Haversische canälchen, Gefässcanälchen, Markcanälchen*. Syn.: *c's of Havers, medullary* (or *nutritive, or vascular*) *c's*. C's in the compact substance of bone which form a wide-meshed network and establish communication between the medullary cavity and the surface of the bone, giving passage to the blood-vessels, lymph-vessels, and nerves supplying the bone. Their average diameter is $\frac{1}{85}$ inch, and they are lined by a continuation of the endosteum. They are wanting in very thin, paper-like bones. [A. 70; J. 30, 42; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1870, p. 182 (J.)].—**Henle's c's.** See *Henle's loop-tubes* and *Uriniferous tubules*.—**Hepatic c.** The excretory duct of the liver or its analogue. [L. 321].—**Hepatic c's.** Fr., *canaux hépatiques*. The radicles of the hepatic duct. [A. 385].—**Hernal c.** Ger., *Bruchc'*. A c. through which a hernia passes. See *Inguinal c.* and *Femoral c.*—**Horizontal semicircular c.** See *Anterior semicircular c.*—**Hovius's c.** See *C. of Fontana*.—**Huguier's c.** See *Iter chordæ anterioris*.—**Hunter's c.** A tri-

angular c. running through the adductor magnus muscle of the thigh, giving passage to the femoral artery and vein and the internal saphenous nerve. [A, 5; C; L, 142.] See cut under **ADDUCTORS OF THE THIGH**.—**Hyaloid c.** Fr., *c. hyaloidien*. Ger., C. (oder Centrale) des Glaskörpers. Syn.: c. of *Stilling*, c. of *Cloquet*. An irregularly cylindrical c. running antero-posteriorly through the vitreous body, through which, in the fetus, the hyaloid artery passes to ramify on the posterior surface of the crystalline lens. [F.]—**Hyopophysal c.** In birds, a c. formed by the inferior spinous processes of the upper cervical vertebrae, transmitting the carotid artery. [L, 14.]—**Hygrophthalmic c's.** See under **Lacrimal c.**—**Incisive c., Incisor c.** Lat., *canalis incisivus*. Ger., *Nasengaugenme' (1st def.)*. 1. A c. which opens by the apertura inferior canalis incisivi into the mouth, just behind the incisor teeth of the upper jaw; formed by a groove (*incisura incisiva*) on the adjoining surfaces of the superior maxilla and having two branches which open into the nasal fossae. 2. In the pl., the lateral branches mentioned above. 3. See **INCISOR FORAMEN**. [L, 31, 142.]—**Incurrent c's.** In sponges, the c's that convey water from the exterior to the ciliated chambers. [L, 121, 147.]—**Inferior dental c.** Lat., *canalis alveolaris inferior*. Fr., *c. dentaire inférieure*. Ger., *Unterkieferc'*. The dental c. of the inferior maxilla, which lodges the dental nerve and vessels. [A, 5; C.]—**Inferior semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis inferior*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire inférieure*. Ger., *unterer Bogengang*. See **POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR c.**—**Infra-orbital c.** Lat., *canalis infraorbitalis*. Fr., c. (ou conduit) *infra-orbitaire* (ou *sous-orbitaire*). Ger., *Infraorbitalc', Unteraugenhöhlenc'*. A small c. running obliquely through the bony floor of the orbit. It begins behind as a groove, and divides anteriorly into two branches, one of which descends into the anterior wall of the maxillary sinus, while the other terminates in the infra-orbital foramen. It transmits the infra-orbital artery and nerve. [F.; L, 31, 142.]—**Inguinal c.** Lat., *canalis inguinalis*. Fr., *c. inguinal*. Ger., *Leistenc', C. der Scheidenhaut*. A c. about 1½ inch long, running obliquely downward and inward from the internal abdominal ring to the external abdominal ring, transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the uterus in the female, and constituting the channel by which an inguinal hernia descends; covered in front by the skin, the superficial abdominal fascia, the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle, and in its outer third by the internal oblique, and behind by the conjoint tendon of the internal oblique and transversalis muscles, the triangular ligament, the transversalis fascia, and the peritonæum. [C; L, 142, 177.]—**Inner semicircular c.** See **POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR c.**—**Inter-c's.** See **INCURRENT c's.**—**Intercellular c's.** 1. See **INTERCELLULAR CHANNELS**. 2. In botany, c's formed of the interspaces between the vegetable cells. [B, 75.] Cf. **SECRETORY c.**—**Interlobular biliary c's.** C's situated between the acini of the liver, containing small branches of the portal vein, etc. [L, 318.]—**Internal auditory c.** Lat., *meatus auditorius internus*. Fr., *conduit auditif interne*. Ger., *innerer Gehörgang*. Syn.: *internal auditory meatus*. A c. beginning by a large orifice of varying size on the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and running outward and backward for a distance of about 4 lines, transmitting the auditory and facial nerves and the auditory artery. [F.]—**Internal semicircular c.** See **POSTERIOR SEMICIRCULAR c.**—**Intestinal c.** Lat., *canalis intestinalis*. Fr., *c. intestinal*. Ger., *Darmc'*. That portion of the alimentary c. which is included between the pylorus and the anus. [L, 115.]—**Intrafascicular c.** A c. formed in a fibro-vascular bundle by the destruction of the vascular tissue and parenchyma of the latter. [B, 75.]—**Intralobular biliary c's.** Ger., *Gallenadüthen, Gallencapillaren*. Syn.: *capillary bile ducts*. The radicles of the bile ducts, forming a fine network in and around the hepatic cells and communicating with vacuoles in the cells. [L, 142, 318.]—**Jacobson's c.** See **TYMPANIC c.** and **JACOBSON'S ORGAN**.—**Juice-c's.** See **SEROUS CANALICULI**.—**Knorpelcanäle** (Ger.). See **CARTILAGE c's.**—**Kopfsuladerc'** (Ger.). See **CAROTID c.**—**Kidney c's.** Ger., *Nierenkanäle*. In the *Platelmithes*, tubes which take up excrementitious matter from the tissues and discharge it externally. [L, 146.]—**Kreuzbeinc'** (Ger.). See **SACRAL c.**—**Lacrimal c.** Lat., *canalis lacrimalis*. Fr., *c. lacrymal*. Ger., *Thränenc'*. The bony c. (see **LACRYMAL GROOVE**) which lodges the nasal duct; in the pl., see **CANALICULI LACRIMALES**. [L, 13, 31, 142, 172.]—**Lateral c's.** Fr., *canaux latéraux*. Two c's, one on each side, which, in most fishes, communicate with cavities in the head and with the exterior by apertures in each overlying scale; probably sensory in function. [L, 14, 147, 321.]—**Lateral semicircular c.** See **EXTERNAL SEMICIRCULAR c.**—**Laurer-Stiega c.** See **C. OF LAURER**.—**Leberblasenc'** (Ger.). See **DUCTUS CHOLEDOCHUS COMMUNIS**.—**Leistenc'** (Ger.). See **INGUINAL c.**—**Lingual c.** Fr., *auge*. Ger., *Kehlganggegend*. In the horse, etc., the floor of the mouth, from its lodging the tongue. [L, 13, 32, 44.]—**Loewenberg's c.** That portion of the cochlear c. which is situated above the membrane of Corti. [Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir., 1864, p. 694 (F).]—**Longitudinal c's.** In the *Cestoda*, c's one on each side of a joint; of uncertain function. [L, 321.]—**Looped c's.** In the *Annulata*, the segmental organs. [L, 176.]—**Macro-myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 14; K.]—**Madreporic c.** Fr., *c. madreporique* (ou *pieuvre*). In the *Echinodermata*, a c. opening by one end at the madreporite, either exteriorly or into the circumvisceral cavity, and by the other into the circular c. [L, 147.]—**Malar c.** Lat., *canalis zygomatico-facialis*. Fr., *c. malar*. A c. in the malar bone transmitting the malar division of the temporomalar branch of the superior maxillary nerve. [C; L, 142.]—**Maxillary c's.** See **DENTAL c's.**—**Median c.** Lat., *canalis medianus*. 1. The central c. of the spinal cord. 2. The aqueduct of Sylvius. [I, 3, 62; K.]—**Marrow c's.** See **CARTILAGE c's.**—**Medullary c.** Lat., *cavum medullare* (1st def.). Fr., *c. médullaire*. Ger., *Markhöhle* (1st def.). 1. The hollow of a long bone, containing the marrow. [C.] 2. See **VERTEBRAL c.** 3. The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 2; K.] 4. An Haversian c. [L.] 5. Of De Candolle, the c. inclosing the pith in the stem of plants. [B, 121.] 6. In embryology, see **MEDULLARY TUBE**.—**Medullary cerebro-spinal c.** The

central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 23; K.]—**Membranous c. of the cochlea.** Lat., *canalis cochleæ membranaceus, ductus cochlearis*. Ger., *häutiger Schnecken'*. A c. in the cochlea which follows the turns of the lamina spiralis. It is bounded by the basilar membrane, the membrane of Reissner, and the wall of the cochlea, and communicates with the cavity of the sacculus by the canalis reuniens. [L, 142.]—**Membranous semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares membranacei*. Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires membranaceux*. Ger., *häutige halbkreisförmige Gänge* (oder *halbkreisförmige Canäle*). See under **SEMICIRCULAR c's.**—**Muciparous c's.** Fr., *canaux mucipares*. In zoology, see under **MUCOUS c's.**—**Mucous c's.** Fr., *canaux muqueux*. In general, c's lined with mucous membrane; in zoology, c's found beneath the scales of fishes and other scaly animals, furnishing the mucus which lubricates the surface. [L, 14, 147.]—**Müller's c.** See **MILLERIAN NUT.**—**Myelonal c.** The central c. of the spinal cord. [I, 14; K.]—**Nasal c.** Lat., *canalis nasalis*. An occasional c. (usually a groove) found in the posterior portion of the nasal bone, transmitting the nasal nerve. [L, 142, 146, 172.] See also **NASAL NUT.**—**Nasengaugen c.** (Ger.). See **INCISOR c.** (1st def.).—**Naso-lacrimal c.** See **LACRYMAL c.**—**Naso-palatine c.** See **INCISOR c.** (1st def.).—**Neubehodenc'** (Ger.). See **C. OF THE EPIDIDYMUS**.—**Neural c.** See **VERTEBRAL c.** and **MEDULLARY TUBE**.—**Neurenteric c.** Lat., *canalis neurentericus*. In the embryo, a passage leading from the posterior part of the medullary tube into the archenteron. [I, 15; K; L.]—**Neuro-central c.** See **VERTEBRAL c.**—**Nuck's c.** See **C. OF NUCK**.—**Nutritive c's.** See **HAVESIAN c's** and **NUTRIENT FORAMINA**.—**Obstetric c.** See **PARTURIENT c.**—**Obturator c.** Lat., *canalis obturatorius*. A c. in the ilium, transmitting the obturator nerve and vein. [L, 31.]—**Ohrc'** (Ger.). See **CANALIS AUDICULARIS**.—**Olfactory c.** Fr., *c. olfactif*. In the embryo, the nasal fossae at an early period of development. [A, 385.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric c.** Fr., *c. omphalo-mésenterique*. In the embryo, a c. which connects the cavity of the intestine with the umbilical vesicle. [L, 49.]—**Optic c.** See **OPTIC FORAMEN**.—**Ossaceous semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares ossei*. Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires osseux*. Ger., *knöcherne halbkreisförmige Canäle* (oder *halbkreisförmige Gänge*). See under **SEMICIRCULAR c's.**—**Palato-maxillary c.** Lat., *canalis palato-maxillaris*. A c. formed by the outer surface of the palate bone and the adjoining surface of the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. [L, 142.]—**Paragastric c.** In the *Ctenophora*, a c. which branches off on each side of the funnel, runs parallel with the digestive sac, and terminates near the oral extremity. [L, 147.]—**Parturient c.** Fr., *c. de l'accouchement* (ou *utero-utérin*, ou *utéro-vagino-vulvaire*). Ger., *Geburts-, Geburtsweg*. Syn.: *obstetric c.* The channel through which the foetus passes in parturition, including the pelvic c. and the uterus and vagina considered as a single c.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *c. pelvique*. Ger., *Beckenc'*. The c. of the pelvis, from the superior to the inferior strait.—**Pericardioperitoneal c's.** C's which, in some of the lower vertebrates, connect the pericardium and the peritoneal cavity. [L, 200.]—**Perigastric c's.** Fr., *canaux périgastriques*. In the *Hydrozoa*, two c's running parallel to the stomach from the infundibulum, terminating in cul-de-sac near the mouth. [L, 321.]—**Peritoneal c's.** Fr., *canaux péritonéaux*. In the *Plagiostomata*, etc., two c's leading from the peritoneal cavity, one to each side of the cloaca. [A, 385.]—**Petivascular c's.** The circumvascular lymph spaces. [L, 13.]—**Petit c.** See **C. OF PETIT**.—**Petro-mastoid c.** A small c., not always present, at the angle of union between the mastoid and petrous bones, transmitting a small vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. [F.]—**Plasmatc c's.** Fr., *canaux plasmatiques*. Ger., *plasmatische Canäle*. See **SEROUS CANALICULI**. 2. See **HAVESIAN c's**. 3. In the *Tentaculata*, vessels given off from the longitudinal vessels, containing a homogeneous plasmatc fluid and supposed to serve for the nutrition of the animal. [L, 14, 182, 210.]—**Poison-c.** In snakes, the c. in the poison-fang, serving for the ejaculation of the venom. [L, 14.]—**Pore c's, Porous c's.** Fr., *canaux poreux*. Ger., *Porenkanäle*. Fine c's in the ovule, supposed to serve for the entrance of the spermatozooids in fecundation. Similar c's exist also in many other cells. [L, 146.]—**Portal c's.** See **INTERLOBULAR BILIARY c's.**—**Posterior dental c's.** Lat., *canales alveolares posteriores*. Two c's in the superior maxilla which transmit the posterior posterior dental vessels and nerves. [L, 31.]—**Posterior ethmoidal c.** **Posterior internal orbital c.** Lat., *canalis ethmoidalis posterior*. The posterior of two c's formed by the ethmoidal bone and the orbital plate of the frontal, transmitting the posterior ethmoidal vessels. [A, 478; L, 31, 142.]—**Posterior palatine c.** Lat., *canalis palatinus posterior*. See **PALATO-MAXILLARY c.**—**Posterior semicircular c.** **Posterior vertical semicircular c.** That one of the semicircular c's (*q. v.*) which has its convexity directed backward and its plane nearly parallel to the posterior wall of the pyramid. [F, 32.]—**Primitive c.** A rudimentary c., especially the neural c. of the embryo. [L.]—**Primitive kidney c's.** Ger., *Urtierenkanäle*. C's which, in some of the lower animals, appear to replace the kidneys. [L, 146.]—**Prosodal c.** In sponges, a c. connecting the chamber with the prosopyle. [L, 121.]—**Pseudostomatous c's** [Klein]. The processes of branched cells which extend from a subepithelial or endothelial layer to the free surface, their free ends forming the pseudostoma. [J, 73.]—**Pterygoid c.** Lat., *canalis pterygoideus*. Fr., *conduit ptérygoïdien*. See **VIDIAN c.**—**Pterygo-palatine c.** Lat., *canalis pterygo-palatinus*. Fr., *c. ptérygo-palatin*. Ger., *Gaumenc'*. A c. formed by the root of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone and the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, transmitting the pterygo-palatine artery. [C; L, 31, 142.]—**Pulmo-aortic c.** See **DRUSUS ARTERIOSUS**.—**Radial c's.** Fr., *canaux radiaires* (ou *rayonnants*). In the *Ctenophora*, two c's which branch off laterally from the funnel. Each divides into two (the *secondary radial c's*), which themselves divide into two (the *tertiary radial c's*), which open into the ctenophoral c's. [L, 147.]—**Recklinghausen's c's.** See **SEROUS CANALICULI** (1st def.).—**Reissner's c.** See **MEMBRANOUS c. OF THE**

cochlea.—**Resin-c.**, **Resiniferous c.** Fr., *c. résinifère*. A secretory c. in which resin is secreted. [B. 75.]—**Rhachidian c.** Fr., *c. rhachidien*. See **Vertebral c.**—**Rosenthal's c.** See **Spiral c. of the modiolus**.—**Rivini's c's.** See **Ducts of Rivini**.—**Rückenmarkse'** (Ger.), **Rückgratse'** (Ger.). See **Vertebral c.**—**Sacculo-cochlear c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the cochlea. [L. 294.]—**Sacculo-utricular c.** A c. connecting the sacculus and the utricle. [L. 294.]—**Sacral c.** Lat., *canalis sacralis*. Fr., *c. sacré*. Ger., *Kreuzbeine'*. The continuation of the vertebral c. in the sacrum. [L. 142.]—**Sagittal semicircular c.** See **Posterior semicircular c.**—**Sand-c.** See **Madreporic c.**—**Schenkele'** (Ger.). See **Femoral c.**—**Schlemm's c.** See **C. of Schlemm**.—**Schneeke'** (Ger.). See **Cochlear c.**—**Secondary radial c's.** See under **Radial c's.**—**Secretary c.** Fr., *c. sécrétaire*. A passage or interspace between the cells of vegetable tissue, not provided with a proper wall, but lined with special cells secreting various products such as oils, balsams, gum-resins, etc. [B. 121.]—**Semicircular c's.** Lat., *canales semicirculares*. Fr., *canaux demi-circulaires*. Ger., *Bogengänge, halbzirkelförmige Canäle, halbkreisförmige Gänge*. The osseous semicircular c's form the second division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear lying in the petrous bone, behind the vestibule. They are three in number, known as the *external, the superior, and the posterior (q. v.)*. Each begins by an ellipsoidal dilatation, the so-called osseous ampulla. They open into the vestibule by two orifices, the superior and the posterior c's having become united before reaching that point. The *membranous semicircular c's* are contained within the osseous c's, and are of about one fifth the diameter of the latter. Each ampullary dilatation has a sharply defined macula acustica with otoconia, like the utricle, and on its inner side an elevation (crista acustica) covered with ciliated auditory cells, connected with the auditory nerve. [F. 32.]—**Seminal c's.** See **CANALES SEMINALES**.—**Seros c's.** See **Seros CANALICULI**.—**Side c's.** Ger., *Seitenkanäle*. Blind c's in two parallel folds of the ventral skin of *Amphioxus*, which have been supposed to have a urinary function. [L. 146.]—**Smaller palatine c.** See **Posterior palatine c.**—**Spermatic c.** Fr., *conduit spermatique*. 1. The vas deferens. [A. 301.] 2. The inguinal c. in the male, from its transmitting the spermatic cord. [A. 478.]—**Spinal c.** See **Vertebral c.**—**Spiral c. of the cochlea.** Lat., *canalis spiralis cochleae*. Fr., *c. spirale du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecken-, Schnecken-gang*. A c. which runs spirally around the modiolus (from left to right in the right ear, from right to left in the left ear, the cochlea being viewed from its base), taking two turns and a half, diminishing in size from the base to the apex, where it terminates in the cupula. The lowermost coil forms the promontory. [L. 142, 172.]—**Spiral c. of the modiolus.** Lat., *canalis spiralis modiolii*. A small c. winding around the modiolus in the base of lamina spiralis. [L. 142.]—**Spiroid c. of the temporal bone.** Fr., *c. spiroïde du temporal*. See **Aqueduct of Falloppius**.—**Stenson's c.** (not Stenon's or Steno's). See **Stenson's duct**.—**Sternal c.** Fr., *c. sternal*. In the *Crustacea*, a c. formed by the union of the mesophragms of the endosternites. [L. 11.]—**Stiebel's c.** The embryonic renal organ in certain *Mollusca*. [L. 121.]—**Stilling's c.** See **Hyaloid c.** and **Central c. of the spinal cord**.—**Stone c.** See **Madreporic c.**—**Suborbital c.** See **Infra-orbital c.**—**Superior-palatine c.** A c. formed by the palate bone and the superior maxilla, transmitting the large palatine nerve and blood-vessels. [C.]—**Superior semicircular c.** Lat., *canalis semicircularis superior*. Fr., *c. demi-circulaire supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Bogen-gang*. That one of the semicircular c's which has its convexity turned toward the upper surface of the pyramid. [F. 32.]—**Supra-orbital c.** Lat., *canalis supraorbitalis*. A c. at the upper margin of the orbit, transmitting the supra-orbital artery and nerve. [L. 31, 142.] Cf. **Supra-orbital notch**.—**Temporal c.** See **CANALIS ZYGOMATICO-TEMPORALIS**.—**Temporo-malar c's.** See **Zygomatic c's**.—**Tertiary radial c's.** See under **Radial c's**.—**Thränen-c'** (Ger.). See **Lacrimal c.**—**Thoracic c.** Fr., *c. thoracique*. See **Thoracic duct**.—**Turpentine-c.** A secretory c. in which turpentine is secreted. [B. 75.]—**Tympanic c.** Lat., *canalis tympanicus*. Fr., *c. tympanique*. Syn.: *Jacobson's c.* A c. which opens on the lower surface of the petrous bone, between the carotid c. and the groove for the internal jugular vein; containing Jacobson's nerve. [F.]—**Unteraugenhöhle'** (Ger.). See **Infra-orbital c.**—**Unterkiefer-c'** (Ger.). See **Inferior dental c.**—**Urethro-sexual c.** The vagina when, as in some mammals, the urethra opens into it. [L. 14.]—**Urinary c.** The urethra. [L. 146.]—**Uro-genital c.** Lat., *canalis uro-genitalis*. Fr., *c. (ou sinus) uro-génital*. See **Uro-genital sinus**.—**Uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérin*. The c. of the uterus, including that of its body and that of its neck.—**Utero-cervical c.** (Sims). Fr., *c. utéro-cervical*. The cavity of the cervix uteri at the time of labor. [A. 301.]—**Uterovaginal c.** The common c. formed by the uterus and vagina (see **Parturient c.**); in embryology, see **Müllerian duct**.—**Vaginal c.** The c. of the vagina.—**Vascular c's.** See **Haversian c's** and **Cartilage-c's**.—**Vector c.** See **OVIDUCT**.—**Venous c.** See **Ductus venosus**.—**Verbindungsc'** (Ger.). See **Connecting c.**—**Vertebral c.** Lat., *canalis vertebralis*. Fr., *c. vertébral*. Ger., *Wirbel-, Rückenmarksc'*. Syn.: *rhachidian c.* The c. which lodges the spinal cord, formed by the vertebrae. [C.]—**Vertebralarterial c.** The osseous c. through which the vertebral artery runs. [L. 14, 153.]—**Vestibular c's.** See **Incurrent c's**.—**Vidian c.** Lat., *canalis vidianus*. Fr., *conduit vidien*. Ger., *Vidi'scher C., Flügelnerv-gang*. A c. of the sphenoid bone, at the base of the internal pterygoid plate, opening anteriorly into the sphenomaxillary fossa and posteriorly into the foramen lacerum, transmitting the Vidian nerve and vessels. [L. 117.]—**Vitelligene c's.** In comparative anatomy, c's leading to the vitelligene glands. [L. 16.]—**Vulvar c.** Fr., *c. vulvaire* [Dolbeau]. The vestibule of the vagina. [L. 31.]—**Vulvo-uterine c.** Fr., *c. vulvo-utérin*. The vagina. [A. 301.]—**Vulvo-vaginal c.** 1. The vagina and the vulva considered as a single c. 2. The orifice of the hymen. [A. 301.]—**Water-vascular c's.** See **Aquiferous c's** (2d def.).—**Wharton's c.** See **Wharton's duct**.—**Wirbelc'** (Ger.). See **Vertebral c.**—**Wirsung's c.** See **Pancreatic**

DUCT.—**Zygomatic c's.** See **CANALIS ZYGOMATICO-FACIALIS** and **CANALIS ZYGOMATICO-TEMPORALIS**.—**Zygomatico-facial c.** Lat., *canalis zygomatico-facialis*. See **Malar c.**—**Zygomatico-temporal c.** See **CANALIS ZYGOMATICO-TEMPORALIS**.

CANALA [Pohl] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a(a^3)1a^3$. See **SPIGELLA**.
CANÄLCHEN (Ger.), n. $Ka^2n-a1ch^2e^2n$. A little canal. [L. 304.] See **CANALICULUS**.—**Helle C.** The intercalated convolutions of a uriniferous tubule. [L. 31.]—**Kalke'**. See **CANALICULI calciferi**.—**Knochenc'**. See **CANALICULI of bone**.—**Saftc'**. See **Seros CANALICULI**.—**Sammelle'**. A collecting tubule of the kidney. [L. 31.]—**Schleifenförmige C.** (oder **Harnc'**). See **Hentle's loops** and **Uriniferous TUBULES**.—**Verbindungsc'**. A junctional tubule of the kidney. [L. 31.]

CANALICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^2(a^3)1-i^2k'u^2(u^4)1-a^3$. See **CANALICULUS**.

CANALICULAR, adj. $Ka^2n-a^21-i^2k'u^21-a^3r$. Lat., *canalicularis*. Fr., *canaliculaire*. Permeated with channels. [A. 385.]

CANALICULATE, adj. $Ka^2n-a^21-i^2k'u^21-at$. Lat., *canaliculatus*. Fr., *canaliculé, cannelé*. Ger., *gerinnt, gerinnelt*. Channeled or furrowed, having a longitudinal furrow. [A. 301, 385; B. 34, 121.]

CANALICULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^2(a^3)1-i^2k-u^21-(u^4)1-a(a^3)1i(te)$. A subsection of the *Gastrocoeli*. [L. 227.]

CANALICULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3n-a^21-i^2k-u^1$. See **CANALICULUS**.—**C's biliary.** See **Bile-CANALICULI**.—**C's calciferes.** See **CANALICULI calciferi**.—**C's contournés.** See **Convolved TUBULES**.—**C's de Bellini.** See **TUBES of Bellini**.—**C's de Havers.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**C's de l'ivoire, C's dentaires.** See **Dentinal CANALS**.—**C's de Rosemüller.** The canals of the organ of Rosemüller.—**C. droit.** See **Collecting TUBULE**.—**C's médullaires.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**C's osseux.** The canaliculi of bone. [J.]—**C's poreux.** See **Pore-CANALS**.—**C's primitifs.** The canaliculi of bone. [J.]—**C's récurrents** [Ranvier]. Those canaliculi of bone which extend nearly to an Haversian canal, but, instead of opening into it, curve sharply and communicate with the other canaliculi. [J. 31.]—**C's urinaires, C's uriniferes.** See **Uriniferous TUBULES**.—**C's vasculaires.** See **Haversian CANALS**.

CANALICULÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2n-a^21-i^2k-u^1-a^3$. See **CANALICULATE**. As a n., in the pl., c's, a family of the *Calcaria*. [L. 321.]

CANALICULIZATION, n. $Ka^2n-a^21-i^2k-u^21-i^2z-a'shu^3n$. The formation in calcified cartilage of the canals into which the peristoleal processes extend. [J.]

CANALICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^2(a^3)1-i^2k'u^21-(u^4)1-u^3s(u^4)s$. Dim. of *canalis*, a canal. Fr., *canalicule*. Ger., *Canälchen*. A small channel.—**Bile-canaliculi, Biliary canaliculi.** Fr., *canalicules biliaires*. See **Intralobular biliary CANALS**.—**Canaliculi accessorii.** Inconstant canals for the transmission of veins at the outer edge of the canalis condyloideus anterior. [L. 31.]—**C. arteriosus.** See **DUCTUS arteriosus**.—**Canaliculi biliiferi.** See **Intralobular biliary CANALS**.—**Canaliculi calciferi.** Fr., *canalicules calciferes*. Ger., *Kalkcanälchen*. An old term for the canaliculi of bone (from the mistaken notion that they were filled with lime). [J. 35.]—**C. carotico-tympanicus.** See **CANALIS carotico-tympanicus**.—**Canaliculi chalicophori.** See **CANALICULI calciferi**.—**C. chordæ tympani.** See **CANALIS chordæ tympani**.—**C. communicationis** [Verga]. Syn.: *aquæductus communicationis*. A small canal at the margin of the temporal bone, at the junction of the mastoid and petrous portions, which transmits a vein from the middle fossa of the skull to the transverse sinus. [L. 30.]—**Canaliculi dentium.** See **Dentinal CANALS**.—**Canaliculi haversiani.** See **Haversian CANAL**.—**C. innominatus.** See **CANALIS innominatus**.—**Canaliculi lacrimales.** Fr., *canalicules lacrymaux*. Ger., *Thränenwege, Thränenvöhrchen*. Two small excretory channels for the tears, one in the inner third of each lid, running from the puncta lacrimalia to the lacrymal sac, which they enter by a double or a single opening. [F.]—**C. lacrimalis.** See **Lacrimal CANAL**.—**C. laqueiformis.** See **Hentle's LOOP-TUBE**.—**C. mastoideus.** See **CANALIS mastoideus**.—**Canaliculi medullares.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**Canaliculi of bone.** Lat., *canaliculi ossei* (seu *ossium*). Fr., *canalicules osseux* (ou *primitifs*). Ger., *Knochen-cänälchen*. Minute canals in bone connecting the lacunæ with one another and with the Haversian canals. [J. 30, 32.]—**C. pharyngeus** [Arnold]. A canal formed between the body of the sphenoid bone, the sphenoidal process of the palate bone, and the ala vomeris. [L. 31.]—**Canaliculi pterygoidel.** Certain canals in front of the lingula of the sphenoid bone. [L. 115.]—**C. pteryo-palatinus.** See **Pterygo-palatine CANAL**.—**Canaliculi semicirculares.** See **Semicircular CANALS**.—**Canaliculi seminales.** See **Seminiferous TUBULES**.—**Canaliculi seminales recti.** The straight tubules of the testicle. [L.]—**Canaliculi semiliferi.** See **Seminiferous TUBULES**.—**Canaliculi sphenoidales.** See **Canaliculi pterygoidel**.—**C. sphenopalatinus** [HYTD]. **C. sphenopharyngeus.** See **Pterygo-palatine CANAL**.—**C. tympanicus.** See **Tympanic CANAL**.—**Canaliculi vasculosi.** See **Haversian CANALS**.—**Canaliculi vomero-sphenoidales laterales.** See **CANALES vomero-basillares**.—**C. vomero-sphenoidalis medianus.** See **CANALIS vomeris**.—**Collecting c.** A collecting tube of the kidney. [L. 31.]—**Dental canaliculi.** See **Dentinal CANALS**.—**Inter-cellular canaliculi.** See **Inter-cellular CHANNELS**.—**Juice-canaliculi, Lymphatic canaliculi.** See **Seros canaliculi**.—**Porous canaliculi.** See **Pore-CANALS**.—**Sapcanaliculi.** See **Seros canaliculi**.—**Seros canaliculi.** Lat., *vasa serosa*. Fr., *canaux (ou tubes) plasmatiques (ou du suc)*. Ger., *plasmatische Canäle, Saftcänälchen, Saftrohren, Saftbahnen*. Syn.: *cell-spaces, juice-canals (or canaliculi), lymphatic channels (or canaliculi), plasmatic canals (or channels, or vessels), sap-canals (or canaliculi), serous canals*. 1. Of von Recklinghausen (1862), minute channels supposed to exist in all connective tissue, which are directly continuous with lymphatic vessels and hence may be said to form their origin. 2. Any minute channels supposed to be filled with lymph and connected with the lymph-vessels (e. g., the serous canals supposed to be connected with the cell

cavities in cartilage). See also *Intercellular spaces*. 3. Minute channels, too small for blood-corpuscles, which were formerly supposed to supply parts with lymph or plasma and to form a direct communication between lymphatic and blood-capillaries. [J, 21, 30, 31, 35, 42.]

CANALIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^2(a^3l)-i^2f'e^2r-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *canalis*, a canal, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *canalifère*. Provided with a canal or with canals; in the n. pl., *Canalifera*, as a n., see *MURICIDÆ*. [L, 108, 180.]

CANALIFORM, adj. $Ka^2n-a^2i^2f'o^2rm$. Lat., *canaliformis* (from *canalis*, a canal, and *forma*, form). Fr., *canaliforme*. Canal-shaped. [B, 121; L, 109.]

CANALIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a(a^3)l'i^2s$. 1. A canal (*q. v.*). 2. Anciently a channeled instrument or appliance (*e. g.*, a guttered splint). [A, 325.]—**Canales accessorii c. condyloidei anterioris** [Schwegel]. See **Canales condyloidei antici**.—**Canales aeriferi**. See **Air-canal**s.—**C. alimentarius**. See **Alimentary canal**.—**C. alveolaris anterior**. See **Anterior dental canal**.—**C. alveolaris inferior**. See **Inferior dental canal**.—**Canales alveolares posteriores**. See **Posterior dental canals**.—**C. animæ**. An old name for the trachea. [L, 119.]—**C. arachnoideus**. See **Arachnoid canal**.—**C. arteriosus**. See **Ductus arteriosus**.—**C. auricularis**. Ger., *Ohr canal*. The channel produced by a constriction between the auricular and ventricular portions of the fetal heart at the time of its division into a single auricle and ventricle. [A, Thomson (A, 5); H; L, 142.]—**C. Bichatii**. See **Arachnoid canal**.—**C. biflexus**. See **Interungulate gland**.—**C. Botalli**. See **Ductus arteriosus**.—**C. canalicularis**. See **Ductus canalicularis**.—**C. carotico-tympanicus**. A canal opening into the carotid canal, transmitting the carotid branch of the tympanic plexus. [L, 31.]—**C. caroticus**. See **Carotid canal**.—**C. centralis**. See **Central canal of the spinal cord**.—**C. centralis cochleæ**. See **Central canal of the modiolus**.—**C. centralis medullæ spinalis**. **C. centralis medullaris**. See **Central canal of the spinal cord**.—**C. centralis modiolii**. See **Central canal of the modiolus**.—**C. centralis myelonis**. See **Central canal of the spinal cord**.—**C. cervicis uteri**. See **Canal of the cervix uteri**.—**C. choledochus**. See **Ductus choledochus communis**.—**C. chordæ tympani**. A c. in the outer wall of the tympanum, transmitting the chorda tympani. [A, 478; L, 31.]—**Canales circulares**. See **Semicircular canals**.—**C. cochleæ**. Fr., *canal du limaçon*. Ger., *Schnecke canal*. See **Cochlear c.**—**C. cochleæ membranaceus**. See **Membranous canal of the cochlea**.—**C. cochleæ spiralis**. See **Spiral canal of the cochlea**.—**C. cochlearis**. See **Cochlear c.**—**C. communis nervorum auditus**. See **Internal auditory meatus**.—**C. condyloideus**. See **Posterior condylar foramen**.—**C. condyloideus anterior**. See **Anterior condylar foramen**.—**Canales condyloidei antici** [Schwegel]. One or two canals sometimes found near the anterior condylar foramen. [L, 31.]—**C. condyloideus posticus inferior** [Schwegel]. A canal sometimes found in the occipital bone between the condyle and the jugular foramen. [L, 31.]—**C. corporum quadrigemorum**. See **Aqueduct of Sylvius**.—**C. cranio-pharyngeum** [Landzert]. A canal perforating the posterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone in the fetus, containing a prolongation of the dura mater; sometimes persistent in infancy. [L, 31.]—**C. cruralis**. See **Femoral canal**.—**C. cysticus**. See **Cystic duct**.—**C. deferens**. See **Vas deferens**.—**C. eminentiæ quadrigeminae**. See **Aqueduct of Sylvius**.—**C. endolymphaticus** [Hasse]. See **Aqueduct of the vestibule**.—**C. epididymidis**. See **Canal of the epididymis**.—**C. ethmoidalis anterior**. See **Anterior internal orbital canal**.—**C. ethmoidalis posterior**. See **Posterior internal orbital canal**.—**C. excretorius linguae**. An occasional blind canal running backward into the substance of the tongue from the foramen cæcum. [L, 31.]—**C. facialis**, **C. Falloppii**. See **Aqueduct of Falloppius**.—**C. fibrosus vasorum tibialium anticorum** [Hyrtl]. A canal formed by the tibio-fibular interosseous ligament behind and by the connective tissue in front, containing the anterior tibial artery and its venæ comites. [L, 31.]—**C. Fontanae**. See **Canal of Fontana**.—**C. ganglionaris** [Claudius]. See **Spiral canal of the modiolus**.—**C. genitalis**. See **Genital canal**.—**C. gutturalis**. See **Eustachian tube**.—**C. hepatico-cysticus**. See **Ductus choledochus communis**.—**C. hyaloideus**. See **Hyaloïd canal**.—**C. hypoglossi**. See **Anterior condylar foramen**.—**C. incisivus**. See **Incisor canal**.—**C. infraorbitalis**. See **Infra-orbital canal**.—**C. inguinalis**. See **Inguinal canal**.—**C. innominatus** [Arnold]. An occasional canal situated between the foramen ovale and the foramen rotundum, transmitting the superficial petrosal nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. intestinalis**, **C. intestinorum**. See **Intestinal canal**.—**C. lacrimalis**. See **Lacrimal canal**; in the pl., *canales lacrimales*, an old name for the secreting duct of the lacrymal gland, for the canaliculi lacrimales, and for the nasal or lacrymal ducts. [F.]—**Canales laqueiformes**. See *Hent's loop-tubes* and *Uraiferous tubules*.—**C. mandibularis**. See **Inferior dental canal**.—**C. mastoideus**. The canal for Arnold's nerve; opening just above the stylo-mastoid foramen and transmitting the auricular branch of the pneumogastric nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. maxillaris**, **C. maxillaris inferior**. See **Inferior dental canal**.—**C. maxillaris superior**. See **Foramen rotundum**.—**C. medianus**, **C. medius**. See **Median canal** (3d def.).—**C. medullæ spinalis**. See **Vertebral canal**.—**C. medullaris**. See **Medullary canal**.—**C. membranaceus**. See **Membranous canal of the cochlea**.—**C. musculo-peroneus** [Hyrtl]. The space between the origins of the flexor longus hallucis and the tibialis posticus, for the lower portion of the peroneal artery. [L, 31.]—**C. musculo-tubarius**. A canal in the petrous bone, containing a portion of the stapedius muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. nasalis**, **C. nasolacrimalis**. See **Nasal duct**.—**C. nasopalatinus membranaceus**. See **Incisor canal**.—**C. nervi petrosi profundii minoris**. A canal in the petrous bone, transmitting the small deep petrosal nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. nervi petrosi superficialis majoris**. A canal opening into the aqueduct of Falloppius, transmitting the large super-

ficial petrosal nerve. [L, 31.]—**C. neurentericus**. See **Neurenteric canal**.—**C. Nuckii**. See **Canal of Nuck**.—**Canales nutritii**. See **Haversian canals**.—**C. obturatorius**. See **Obturator canal**.—**C. opticus**. See **Optic foramen**.—**C. orbitæ nasalis**. See **Nasal duct**.—**C. palatinus descendens (seu posterior)**. See **Posterior palatine canal**.—**C. palatinus tympani**. See **Eustachian tube**.—**C. pancreatius azgyos**. See **Ductus pancreatius minor**.—**C. periphæricus modiolii**. See **Spiral canal of the modiolus**.—**C. Petiti**, **C. petitiianus**. See **Canal of Petit**.—**C. pharyngo-tympanicus**. A canal of the embryo which is developed into the Eustachian tube and the tympanum. [Kölliker (H).]—**C. pro tensore tympani**. A rounded canal lying in the anterior wall of the tympanum, close to the hiatus Falloppii. Its tympanic end forms a conical eminence which is prolonged backward into the tympanum and perforated at its summit by an aperture transmitting the tendon of the tensor tympani. [F, 31.]—**C. pterygoideus**. See **Vidian canal**.—**C. pterygo-palatinus**. See **Pterygo-palatine canal**.—**C. quadrigeminae**. See **Aqueduct of Sylvius**.—**C. radialis**. The canal in the fang of a tooth. [L, 304.]—**C. recurrens**. See **Vidian canal**.—**C. Reissnerii**. See **Membranous canal of the cochlea**.—**C. reuniens** [Hensen]. A narrow canal leading from the sacculus into the cochlear canal. [A, 5, 8.]—**C. Rosenthalii**. See **Spiral canal of the modiolus**.—**C. rotundus**. See **Foramen rotundum**.—**C. sacralis**. See **Sacral canal**.—**Canales sanguiferi**. The blood-vessels. [L, 146.]—**C. scalarum communis**. See **INFUNDIBULUM cochleæ**.—**C. Schlemmii**. See **Canal of Schlemm**.—**Canales semicirculares**. See **Semicircular canals**.—**Canales seminales**. The seminiferous tubules. [L, 115.]—**C. sphenopalatini** [Hyrtl], **C. sphenopharyngeus** [Gray]. See **Pterygo-palatine canal**.—**C. spinalis**. See **Vertebral canal** and **Central canal of the spinal cord**.—**C. spiralis membranaceus**. See **Membranous canal of the cochlea**.—**C. spiralis modiolii** [Rosenthal]. See **Spiral canal of the modiolus**.—**C. supraorbitalis**. See **Supra-orbital canal**.—**C. tarsi**. See **Sinus tarsi**.—**C. tensoris tympani**. See **C. pro tensore tympani**.—**Canales tubæformæ**. See **Semicircular canals**.—**C. tuberculorum quadrigemorum**. See **Aqueduct of Sylvius**.—**C. tubo-tympanicus** [Kölliker]. The upper and outer part of the c. pharyngo-tympanicus, above the malleus. [H.]—**C. tympanicus**. See **Tympanic canal**.—**C. uro-genitalis**. See **Urogenital sinus**.—**C. vasculosus epididymidis**. See **Canal of the epididymis**.—**C. venosus**. See **Ductus venosus**.—**C. vidianus**. See **Vidian canal**.—**C. vomeris**. A canal situated between the lower surface of the sphenoid bone and the vomer, transmitting blood-vessels to the nose. [L, 31.]—**Canales vomero-basillares**, **Canales vomero-sphenoidales laterales**. Several small lateral canals situated between the sphenoid bone and the vomer, transmitting small blood-vessels. [L, 31.]—**C. zygomatio-facialis**. See **Malar canal**.—**C. zygomatio-temporalis**. The temporal canal of the malar bone, running from its orbital (sometimes by a common opening with the malar canal) to its temporal surface, transmitting a branch of the superior maxillary nerve. [L, 31.]

CANALIZATION, n. $Ka^2n-a^2i^2z-a'shu^2n$. Fr., *canalisation*. Ger., *Canalisation*, *Canalisirung*. 1. The process of the formation of channels, as in the development of blood-vessels; the hollowing out of cells (vasifactive cells) which subsequently unite to form the capillaries and smallest vessels; also the formation of tubes in the solid cords of cells representing the larger vessels by the liberation of the central cells, the latter in many instances becoming blood-corpuscles. [J, 1, 75, 84.] 2. A system of sewerage. [Soyka (A, 319).] 3. Of Neuber, a method of draining wounds without the use of tubes; including (1) *shallow c.*, effected by punching holes in the skin overlying the cavity of the wound; (2) *deep c.*, by securing the edges of skin-flaps in the deep part of a wound, so as to line the cavity with skin. [A. G. Gerster, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 8, 1884, p. 261.]

CANALOTTO (It.), n. $Ka^3n-a^3l-o'to$. A place in Sicily, where there is a saline and chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

CANAMELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-a^2-me^2l$. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAÑAMO (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n'ya^3-mo$. Of the Sp. Ph., cannabis (the fruit and the herb). [B, 95.]

CANANG, n. The *Uvaria (Unona) odorata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANANGA, n. In India, the *Ipomœa batatas*. [B, 121.]

CANANGA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^2n^2(a^3n^2)/ga^3$. 1. Of Aublet, a genus of anonaceous trees and shrubs of tropical America. See **GUATTERIA**. 2. Of Rumphius, the genus *Unona*. 3. Of Hooker and Thompson, a genus including three species separated from *Unona* and by Baillon made a section of that genus, under the name of *Canangium*. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. odorata** [Roxburgh]. The *Unona odorata*. [B, 121.]

CANANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^2n(a^3n^2)/ji^2(gi^2)-u^3m-(u^4m)$. See **CANANGA** (Lat., 3d def.).

CANAPA (It.), n. Ka^3n/a^3-pa^3 . See **CANAPE**.

CANAPACIA [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a^3-pa-(pa^3)/si^2(ki^2)-a^3$. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANAPE (It.), n. Ka^3n/a^3-pa . The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CANAPIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)/a^3-pi^2s$. See **CANNABIS**.

CANAPUCCIA (It.), n. $Ka^3n-a^3-put'chi^2-a^3$. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANARD (Fr.), n. Ka^3n-a^3r . See **ANAS**.

CANARI (Fr.), n. Ka^3n-a^3r-e . See **CANARIUM**.—**C. macaque**. The fruit of *Lecythis grandiflora*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)-a(a^3)/ri^2-a^3$. Of mediæval writers, the *Cynodon dactylon*; of Linnæus, the genus *Canarina*. [B, 88, 121.]

en nappe (Fr.). A c. which extends in the form of a layer, as on a mucous surface, without penetrating to any considerable depth. [A, 273.]—**C. en plaque** (Fr.). See *Squirrhé en cuirasse*.—**C. exulceratus**. See *C. apertus*.—**C. fibrosus** (Fr.). **C. fibroïde** (Fr.). **C. fibro-plastique** (Fr.). See *Fibrosus c.* and *Scirrhus c.*—**C. fluviatilis**. See *ASTACUS fluviatilis*.—**C. fragile** (Fr.). See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**C. fungoïde** (Fr.). **C. fungoides**. **C. fungosus**. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes* and *Scirrhus c.*—**C. Galeni**. See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. gammarus**. See *HOMARUS vulgaris*.—**C. gélatiniforme** [Cruveilhier] (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. genuinus oculatus**. See *C. oculatus*.—**C. glaucoïde** (Fr.). See *CHLOROMA*.—**C. globosus**. A c. of a globular shape. [L, 135.]—**C. gommeux** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. hématoïde** (Fr.). See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**C. juice**. Fr., *suc cancéreux*. Ger., *Krebsmilch*. A thick, glairy, or oily liquid, of a creamy, yellow, or pink color, contained in the cavities of a c. or infiltrated into the tissue, holding the c. cells in suspension. [A, 2.]—**C. kystique** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. latens**. See *C. oculatus*.—**C. latro** [Linnaeus]. See *BIRGUS latro*.—**C. lenticularis** [Schuh]. See *Squirrhé en cuirasse*.—**C. leuce**. Medullary sarcoma. [G, 15.]—**C. lupus**. *Lupia cancrrosa* (q. v.). [G, 17.]—**C. menas** [Linnaeus]. The common crab. [L, 303.]—**C. manifestus**. See *C. apertus*.—**C. marinus**. See *HOMARUS vulgaris*.—**C. médullaire** (Fr.). **C. médullaris**. See *MEDULLARY CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**C. mélanéus**. **C. mélané** (Fr.). **C. mélanique** (Fr.). **C. melanodes**. **C. mélanoïde** (Fr.). **C. mélanotique** (Fr.). See *Melanotic c.* and *KELOID*.—**C. mollis**. **C. mou** (Fr.). See *Medullary CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**C. mundatorum**. See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C. myrmecia**. See *C. verrucosus*.—**C. napiforme** (Fr.). See *Bunioid c.*—**C. nobilis** [Schrank]. See *ASTACUS fluviatilis*.—**C. noir** (Fr.). See *Melanotic c.*—**C. oculatus**. Gr., *κρηττός καρκίνος*. An old term for a c. that had not yet assumed the gross characteristic features, especially a scirrhus c. of the mamma in which the veins about the nipple had not yet become enlarged; also for a c. that had not ulcerated. [A, 301; L, 135.]—**C.'s of cicatrices**. A variety of epithelioma growing in or upon scars. [Paget (L).]—**C. of the blood**. Leucocythæmia. [Bard, "Lyon méd.," 1888, No. 7; "Lancet," Mar. 3, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 24, 1888, p. 326.]—**C. oris**. See *C. aquaticus*.—**C. ossis**. See *FUNGUS ARTHRITIS*.—**C. ouvert** (Fr.). See *C. apertus*.—**C. pagurus** [Linnaeus]. A Mediterranean variety of *C.* (1st def.), furnishing chelæ cancerorum. [B, 119; L, 105.]—**C. par infection** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.*—**C. phagedæna**. A c. that begins as a pustule which suddenly ulcerates and progresses rapidly. [G, 17.]—**C. primitif** (Fr.). See *Primary c.*—**C. pululans**. A c. that, having ulcerated, occasionally granulates and gives rise to delusive hopes of a cure. [L, 83.]—**C. pulcace** (Fr.). See *Colloid c.*—**C. purgatoris infumiculi**. See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C. root**. A popular name for various plants that are applied to cancerous ulcers, including *Conopholis (Orobanché) americana*, *Epiphegus (Orobanché) virginiana*, and *Aphyllon uniflorum*. [B, 19.]—**C. ruficola**. A species of *C.* (1st def.) from which, when exposed to heat, an oil exudes that is used for rheumatism by the negroes in the French colonies. [L, 105.]—**C. scirrhusus**. See *Scirrhus c.*—**C. scroti**. See *Chimney-sweepers' c.*—**C. serum**. See *C. juice*.—**C. sous-cutané** (Fr.). See *CARCINOMA TUBEROSUM* and *KELOID*.—**C. spongiosus**. See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**C. squilla**. See *PALÆMON squilla*.—**C. squirrhæus** (Fr.). See *Scirrhus c.*—**C. terebrans**. See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**C. tuberosus**. See *CARCINOMA TUBEROSUM* and *KELOID*.—**C. verrucosus**. Fr., *carcine verrucosæ*. Epithelioma with warty hyper trophy of the epidermis. [G, 1.]—**C. vulgaris**. See *Scirrhus c.*—**C'wort**. The *Linaria spuria* and *Linaria elatine*, also the genus *Veronica*. [B, 275.]—**C. xanthosus**. See *CHLOROMA*.—**Canceroma chelæ**. See *Chelæ cancerorum*.—**Cancerorum concretum** (seu lapides, seu lapilli, seu oculi). See *ASTACOLITH*.—**Cauliflower c.** A form of ulcerated epithelioma in which the surface is deeply fissured, so as to look like a cauliflower. [A, 365.]—**Cavernous c.** A c. containing one or more cavities formed by fatty metamorphosis or simple atrophy. [A, 291.]—**Cellular c.** **Cerebriform c.** See *MEDULLARY CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Chelæ cancerorum**. Crabs' claws; the ends of the claws of *C. pagurus*; formerly official. [B, 119.]—**Chimney-sweepers' (or sweepers') c.** Lat., *c. caminariorum*, *c. e fuligine, carcinoma abolicum*. Fr., *c. des ramoneurs*. Ger., *Schornsteinfegerkrebs*, *Hodensackkrebs*, *Russkrebs*, *Theerkrebs*. Syn., *oscheocarcinoma*. A form of epithelioma of the scrotum, so called from its having been generally observed in the chimney-sweepers of London, in whom it was attributed to the irritant action of soot. It begins as a tubercle, generally at the lower and fore part of the scrotum, which becomes covered with a crust, ulcerates, and spreads so as to expose the testicles, which are said to undergo destruction occasionally, but not until after the inguinal glands have become involved. In some cases a verrucous condition takes place, with hardly any ulceration. It is commonly met with in middle life, but has been observed in childhood. [A, 326; G. M. Humphry (A, 279).]—**Chondroid c.** Fr., *c. chondroïde* [Récamier]. A variety of scirrhus c. which, on section, presents a shining, bluish-white look. [L, 317.] See also *CHONDROMA*.—**Chronic c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Cicatricial pavement-cell c.** A variety of superficial epithelioma, of slow growth, occurring mostly on the face in old persons, characterized by gradual retrogression and resorption of a great portion of the cells and cicatricial contraction of the stroma, so that superficial infiltrated cicatrices are formed at the periphery without previous ulceration. [A, 291.]—**Cicatrizing c.** A variety of c., especially scirrhus, in which atrophy and shrinking are prominent phenomena. [L, 311.]—**Clay-pipe c.** See *Smokers' c.*—**Colloid c.** Lat., *c. alveolaris, carcinoma alveolare*. Fr., *c. colloïde* (ou *gélatiniforme*, ou *gommeux*, ou *aréolaire*, ou *pultacé*). Ger., *Gallertkrebs*. A form of c. in which the alveoli contain colloid material (see *COLOID*) regarded as arising from a transformation of the epithelial cells; commonly found in the viscera. [E.]—**Connective-tissue c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Cylinder-cell c.** **Cylindric epithelial c.** See *Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA*.—**Cystic**

c. Lat., *c. cysticus*. Fr., *c. cystique*. See *Colloid c.* and *Cysto-CARCINOMA*.—**Dendritic c.** Fr., *c. dendritique*. See *PAPILLOMA*.—**Duct c.** A subvariety of columnar epithelioma. [E.]—**Eburneous c.** Lat., *carcinus eburneus*. See *SCLEREMA*.—**Embolie c.** Ger., *embolischer Krebs*. A secondary c. due to embolic infection. [Bireh-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Encephaloid c.** [Laennec]. **Encephalomatous c.** See *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Endothelial c.** See *ENDOTHELIOMA*.—**Epithelial c.** See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**Epithelial c. with cylindrical cells.** See *Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA*.—**Fasciulated c.** See *Spindle-celled SARCOMA*.—**Faux c.** (Fr.). See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**Fibrous c.** Fr., *c. fibreux, c. fibroïde*. Ger., *Faserkrebs*. 1. See *Scirrhus c.* 2. Of Paget, a recurrent fibroid tumor. [L, 88.]—**Flat epithelial c.** [Thiersch]. Ger., *Platteneithelkrebs*, *Oberhautcarcinom*, *Hautkrebs*. A superficial cutaneous epithelioma with flat cells. [L, 44, 309, 310, 311.]—**Fungous c.** See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**Gelatiniform c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Gland c.** **Glandular c.** **Glandular-cell c.** See *ADENO-CARCINOMA* and *Cylindrical EPITHELIOMA*.—**Green c.** Fr., *c. glaucoïde*. See *CHLOROMA*.—**Gum c.** **Gummos c.** See *Colloid c.*—**Hæmatoid c.** See *FUNGUS hæmatodes*.—**Hard c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Hidden c.** See *C. oculatus*.—**Lapides cancri** [Dan. Ph.] (seu *cancerorum*). See *ASTACOLITH*.—**Lapides cancerorum acetati**. Calcium acetate formed by the action of vinegar on astacoliths. [B, 119.]—**Lapides cancerorum citrati**. Calcium citrate formed by the action of lime-juice on astacoliths. [B, 119.]—**Lapides cancerorum præparati** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A fine whitish powder prepared by treating crabs' eyes after the method used for testa præparata. [B, 95.]—**Lapilli** (seu *Lapis* [Nether. Ph.] *cancerorum*). See *ASTACOLITH*.—**Lardiform c.** **Larinoid c.** Fr., *c. lardiforme, c. larinoïde*. A variety of scirrhus c. resembling lard. [A, 301.]—**Latent c.** Fr., *c. occultus*.—**Lenticular c.** Lat., *c. lenticularis* [Schuh]. Fr., *squirrhé pustuleux* (ou *disséminé*). See *Squirrhé en cuirasse*.—**Lipomatous c.** A c. with an abundance of fat-cells in the stroma. [L, 311.]—**Lupous c.** See *LUPIA cancrrosa*.—**Magisterium oculorum cancri**. Calcium carbonate made by washing astacoliths with water and pulverizing. [B, 119.] See *CRETA præcipitata*.—**Mammary c.** 1. C. of the mammary gland. 2. See *Mastoid c.* [L, 317.]—**Mastoid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma which, on section, looks like the boiled udder of a cow. [L, 316.]—**Medullary c.** See *MEDULLARY SARCOMA* and *Medullary CARCINOMA*.—**Melanoid c.** **Melanotic c.** Lat., *c. melanodes*. Fr., *c. mélanique*. Ger., *melanotischer Krebs*, *Pigmentkrebs*. Black c.; a malignant growth (carcinomatous or sarcomatous) in which there is a deposit of melanin. [L, 311.]—**Metastatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Milt-like c.** See *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Mucous c.** Ger., *Schleimgewirskrebs*. See *Colloid c.*—**Multicellular c.** See *Medullary CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Myxomatous c.** A c. in which the stroma has undergone myxoid transformation. [L, 314.]—**Napiform c.** Fr., *c. napiforme*. See *Bunioid c.*—**Nephroid c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling a kidney in section. [L, 316.]—**Obsolescent c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*—**Occlut c.** See *C. oculatus*.—**Oculi cancerorum**. See *ASTACOLITH*.—**Open c.** See *C. apertus*.—**Osteoid c.** Fr., *c. ostéoidé*. Ger., *Osteoidkrebs*. 1. A variety of c. in which there is a deposit of osseous matter. 2. Osteoid chondroma. 3. Osteosarcoma. [L, 311, 315, 317.]—**Osteolytic c.** Cancerous infiltration of bone without the formation of a distinct tumor, resembling a local osteomalacia. [L, 315.]—**Pancreatic c.** A variety of scirrhus resembling the pancreas in structure. [L, 317.]—**Papillary c.** **Papillary epithelial c.** See *Papillary EPITHELIOMA*.—**Pavement-cell c.** See *CANCROÏDE*.—**Pigmentary c.** **Pigment c.** See *Melanotic c.*—**Placental c.** A variety of medullary sarcoma resembling the placenta in structure. [L, 312.]—**Primary c.** Fr., *c. primitif*. Ger., *primärer Krebs*. A c. occurring as the original manifestation of cancerous disease; one that is not due to infection from a preceding c.—**Pulpy c.** **Pultaceous c.** Fr., *c. pultacé*. See *Colloid c.*—**Pulvis e chellis cancerorum compositus**. Fr., *poudre de pinces de cancre*. An old preparation consisting of 1 part each of prepared mother of pearl, prepared crabs' eyes, prepared red coral, white amber, and hartshorn prepared without fire (impure calcium phosphate) and 5 parts of crabs' claws [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or of 1 part each of oriental bezoar, oriental pearls, red coral, white amber, calcined hartshorn, and crabs' eyes and 6 parts of crabs' claws [Palat. Disp., 1764]; frequently mentioned by Sydenham. [B, 90, 119.]—**Ramose c.** A branching variety of scirrhus. [L, 312.]—**Rapiform c.** Fr., *c. rapiforme*. See *Bunioid c.*—**Retractile c.** Fr., *c. rétractile, c. avec rétraction du mamelon*. A c. of the mamma with retraction of the nipple. [A, 301.]—**Rodent c.** See *EPITHELIOMA*.—**Sal oculorum cancri**. See *Lapides cancerorum acetati*.—**Sarcomatous c.** Lat., *carcinoma sarcomatodes*. Ger., *sarkomatöses Carcinom*. An adeno-carcinoma with sarcomatous degeneration of the interstitial connective tissue. [Rindfleisch (A, 326); G.]—**Scirrhus c.** **Scirrhus c.** Fr., *c. dur, squirrhé*. Ger., *Scirrhus*. Hard c., scirrhus; a form of carcinoma in which induration is a prominent feature, forming a tumor of a stony feel which cracks under the knife on section and presents a bluish-white or grayish-white appearance. Its characteristics are those of texture, not of essential structure, being due to an abundance of fibrous tissue in the stroma. [A, 385; L.] Cf. *Scirrhus*.—**Secondary c.** Fr., *c. par infection*. Ger., *secundärer Krebs*. Syn., *metastatic c.* A c. formed as the result of infection from a preceding c. in another situation.—**Shrinking c.** See *Scirrhus*.—**Simple c.** See *Scirrhus c.*—**Smokers' c.** Fr., *c. des fumeurs*. Epithelioma of the lips or mouth attributed to the action of tobacco smoke or the mechanical irritation of a pipe. [L, 49.]—**Soft c.** Lat., *c. mollis*. Fr., *c. mou*. See *Medullary CARCINOMA* and *Medullary SARCOMA*.—**Solanoid c.** A c. resembling a potato in section. [L, 316.]—**Soot c.** Lat., *c. e fuligine*. Epithelioma due to the irritant action of soot on the skin; most common in the form of chimney-sweepers' c. (q. v.). [L, 312.]—**Squamous-celled c.** **Squamous epithelial c.** See *CANCROÏDE*.—**Stone c.** See *Scirrhus*.—**Teleangiectatic c.** Ger., *teleangiectatischer Krebs*. *Fungus hæmatodes* (q. v.). [A, 326.]—**Tinctura oculorum cancerorum**. See *Tinctura CORAL-*

Liorum.—**Tuberous c.** See *CARCINOMA tuberosum* and *KELOID*.— **Tubular epithelial c.** See *CYLINDROMA*.— **Ungulae cancerorum.** See *Chelæ cancerorum*.— **Villous c.** Fr. *c. villosus*, *c. dendritique*. Ger., *Zottenkrebs* [Rokitansky]. See *PAPILLOMA*.— **Wart-like c.** See *Papillary EPITHELIOMA*.— **Water c.** See *C. aquaticus*.— **With-ering c.** See *Cicatrizing c.*

CANCÉREUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{3n}2sa\text{-}ru^s$. See **CANCEROUS**.
CANCERHEMIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}2se^2r\text{-}a\text{-}me$. The supposed presence of cancer elements in the blood. [A, 385.]

CANCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}se^2r(ke^2r)^{i2}d\text{-}e$ ($a^2\text{-}e^2$). Fr., *cancériens*, *cancérides*. A family of the *Cyclometopita*. [L, 303.]

CANCERIDEOUS, adj. $Ka^{2n}\text{-}su^2r\text{-}i^2d^2\text{-}e\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *canceri- deus*. Fr., *cancéridé*. Resembling a crab. [L, 180.]

CANCERIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}se^2r(ke^2r)^{i2}d\text{-}ez$ (e^2s). Fr., *cancérides*. See *BRACHYURA*.— **C. littorales** [Duméril]. See *DROMIADÆ*.— **C. pelagii** [Latreille]. See *PORTUNIDÆ*.— **C. vigiles** [Latreille]. See *PINOTHERIDÆ*.

CANCÉRIENS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^{3n}2sa\text{-}re\text{-}a^3n^2$. See **CANCERIDÆ**.
CANCÉRIFORME (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{3n}2sa\text{-}re\text{-}fo^2rm$. See **CANCERIDEOUS**; as a n., in the pl., of Duméril, see *CATOMETOPIITA*.

CANCÉRILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}2sa\text{-}re\text{-}y'$. The *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 121.]

CANCAILLO (Sp.), n. $Ka^{3n}\text{-}the^2r\text{-}el^2yo$. The *Asclepias curassavica*. [A, 447.]

CANCÉRISME (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}2sa\text{-}rezm$. The cancerous state. [A, 301; E.]

CANCEROMA [Celsus] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}se^2r(ke^2r)\text{-}o'$ ma^2 . Gen., *canceromatos (-tis)*. See **CARCINOMA**.

CANCEROUS, adj. $Ka^{2n}\text{-}su^2r\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *cancerosus*, *cancerinus*. Fr., *cancéreux*. Ger., *krebsartig*, *krebsig*. It., *canceroso*, *cancerigno*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, cancer. [A, 385; E.]

CANCÉTILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}2s\text{-}te\text{-}y'$. See **CANCÉRILLE**.

CANCHALAGUA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{3n}\text{-}cha^3\text{-}a^2g^2wa^2$. From the Colombian name, *cancha-lagua* or *cachen-luhuen*. Sp., *c.* Of the Sp. Ph., the *Erythraea chilensis*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Erythraea chilensis*, *Erythraea stricta*, and *Erythraea jorullensis*; also the *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. [A, 447; B, 88, 95, 121.]—**Herba canchalaguae**. The herb of *Erythraea chilensis*. [B, 95.]

CANCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}ka^2(ch^2a^2s)^2mu^2s$ (mu^2s). Gr., *καγχασμός*. Immoderate or hysterical laughter. [A, 322.]

CANCHE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}sh$. See **AIRA** (2d def.).— **C. à feuilles d'œillet**. See **AIRA** *carophyllæ*.— **C. aquatique**. See **AIRA** *aquatilis*.— **C. blancheâtre**. See **AIRA** *canescens*.— **C. des gazons**, **C. élevée**. See **AIRA** *cæspitosa*.— **C. flexible**. See **AIRA** *fleuvosa*.

CANCHE (Chinese), n. The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 121.]

CANCHICA (Sanskrit), n. Vinegar or acetic acid. [L, 105.]

CANCHILAGUA (Sp.), n. $Ka^{3n}\text{-}chel\text{-}a^2g^2wa^2$. In Aragon, the *Linum catharticum*. [B, 121.]

CANCHORIE (Tamil), n. The *Tragia involucrata*. [B, 172.]

CANCHRYIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kri^2s(ch^2ru^2s)$. Gr., *κάγχρυς*. See **CACHRYIS**.

CANCINPERICON, n. An old name for hot horse-dung. [Ruland (A, 325); L, 94.]

CANCONG (Malay), n. The *Convolvulus reptans* and *Convolvulus medium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANCRA (Hind.), n. The *Pavetta indica*. [B, 172.]

CANCRASTACOIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kra^2s$ ($kra^2s\text{-}ta^2k\text{-}o\text{-}o^2\text{-}i\text{-}e\text{-}i\text{-}e\text{-}z\text{-}e^2s$). For deriv., see **CANCER**, **ASTACUS**, and **-oid**. Fr., *cancrastacoides* [De Blainville]. A family of decapods. [L, 180.]

CANCRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}2kr$. 1. A popular name for various crustaceans, particularly the common crab. 2. A chancre. 3. Cancer. [A, 385; L, 105, 109.]— **Pincées de c.** See *Chelæ* **CANCERUM** (under **CANCER**).— **Poudre de pincées de c.** See *Pulvis e chelæ* **CANCERUM** *compositus* (under **CANCER**).

CANCRELAT (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}2kr\text{-}la^2$. The *Blatta orientalis*. [A, 385.]

CANCRENA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kre(kra)^2na^2$. See **GANGRENE**.

CANCRIDE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^{3n}2kred$. Pertaining to or resembling a crab; as a n., in the pl., see **CANCERIDÆ**. [A, 385.]

CANCRIFORM, adj. $Ka^{2n}2kri^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *cancriformis* (from *cancer*, a crab, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cancriforme*. See **CANCERIDEOUS**.

CANCRIFORMES (Lat.), **CANCRIFORMIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kri^2fo^2rm(ez\text{-}e^2s)$, $i^2\text{-}a^2$. Of Duméril, a family of the *Decapoda*; of Latreille, a family of the *Trichostema*. [L, 180.]

CANCRIINE, adj. $Ka^{2n}2kri^2n$. Lat., *cancerinus*. Ger., *cancrinisch*. See **CANCEROUS**.

CANCRIVORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kri^2vo\text{-}(wo^2)\text{-}ru^2s$ (ru^2s). From *cancer*, a crab, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *cancrivore*. Ger., *krebsfressend*. Feeding on crabs and other *Crustacea*. [L, 180.]

CANCRODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}krod(ez)ias$. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *είδος*, resemblance. See **CANCROID**.

CANCROID, adj. and n. $Ka^{2n}2kroid$. Gr., *καρκινώδης* (adj.). Lat., *cancrodes*. Fr., *cancroïdal* (adj.), *cancroïde* (n.). Ger.,

krebsartig (adj.), *Warzenkrebs* (n.). Resembling a crab or a cancer; as a n., see **CANCROÏDE**.— **C'körper** (Ger.). Fr., *globes épidermiques*. Globules consisting of concentric layers of flattened epithelial cells found in cancer of the derma (the *Hornkörpercarcinom* of Waldeyer). [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

CANCROÏDE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2n}2kro\text{-}ed$. Of Alibert, a variety of keloid (*q. v.*); of Lebert, epithelioma. [A, 301, 322, 326, 385; G, 7.] Cf. **CYLINDROMA**.— **C. dermique**. Epithelioma affecting the whole thickness of the skin. [L, 88.]— **C. folliculaire** [Lebert]. Epithelioma originating in the cutaneous glands or the hair follicles. [L, 88.]— **C. papillaire**. Epithelioma affecting at first the papillary layer and afterward the other layers of the skin. [L, 88.]

CANCROÏDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kro(kro^2)\text{-}i^2d(ed)^2e^2\text{-}a^2$. See **CATOMETOPIITA** and **COBYSTIDÆ**.

CANCROÏDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kro(kro^2)\text{-}id(ed)^2ez$ (as). See **CANCROID**; as a n. pl., of De Blainville, a family of the *Decapoda*; of Degeer, a family of spiders. [A, 322; L, 180.]

CANCROIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kro(kro^2)\text{-}i^2s(es)$. Gen., *cancroid'os (-is)*. See **CANCROÏDE**.

CANCROLOGY, n. $Ka^{2n}2kro^2\text{-}o\text{-}j^2$. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cancrologie*. See **CARCINOLOGY**.

CANCROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kro^2ma^2$. Fr., *cancrome*. See **CARCINOMA**.

CANCROMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kro^2m(i^2d\text{-}e)$ ($a^2\text{-}e^2$). A family of the *Herodii*. [L, 221.]

CANCROPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kro^2f(a^2g^2)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. From *cancer* (*q. v.*), and *φάγειν*, to eat. Fr., *cancrophage*. See **CANCRIVORUS**.

CANCROSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kros^2u^2s(u^2s)$. See **CANCEROUS** and **CANCROID**.

CANCROM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}kru^2m(kru^2m)$. Fr., *chancre*. Canker; any spreading ulceration. [A, 385.]— **C. oris**, **C. pudendi**. See under **NOMA**.

CANDALO (Hind.), n. The *Rhizophora*. [B, 121.]

CANDALOO (Telougo), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 172.]

CANDALU, n. In India, the *Avicennia tomentosa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANDA-PANI (Tamil), n. The *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B, 121.]

CANDAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}da(da^3)^2re^2\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Dracunculinae*, comprising *Pythonium* and *Candarum*. [B, 170.]

CANDÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^{3n}\text{-}da$. 1. A small village in the department of Marne-et-Loire, France, near which there is a spring containing iron and sulphate and chloride of calcium. 2. A cold mineral spring in the department of Vienne, France, containing sulphate of calcium, carbonate of iron, chloride of magnesium, and free carbonic acid; slightly aperient and diuretic. [L, 49, 105.]

CANDEL, n. See **CANDALO**.

CANDELA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2n}(ka^{3n}2)\text{-}de(da)^2la^2$. From *candere*, to glow. Gr., *λύχνος, κηρός*. A bougie, also a candle. [B.]— **C. candalaria**. See **VERBASCUM**.— **Candelæ camphoratæ**. Candles for the administration of camphor by inhalation, containing 6 parts each of charcoal and camphor, and 3 of potassium nitrate. [B, 270.]— **Candelæ carbolisatæ**. Candles for the administration of carbolic acid by inhalation, containing 7 parts of charcoal, 2 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of carbolic acid. [B, 270.]— **C. cerea**. A wax bougie. [A, 322.]— **Candelæ contra subitanea**. An old preparation consisting of candles made of male and female frankincense, white and yellow amber, camphor, mastic, red myrrh, benzoin, hartshorn, angelica, burnet (*Poterium sanguisorba*), and wax. [B, 200.]— **Candelæ fumales** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *coûs fumants* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Räucherkerzen*. Sp., *triscos balsámicos fumantes* [Sp. Ph.]. Pyramidal bodies consisting of powdered aromatic substances with sufficient mucilage of tragacanth to secure the proper consistence. The preparation of the Fr. Cod. contains 1 part each of balsam of Tolu and yellow sandal-wood, 4 parts of benzoin, 2 of potassium nitrate, and 25 of wood charcoal. That of the Gr. Ph. contains 1 part of potassium nitrate, 15 part each of flowers of *Laurus cassia* and sugar, 3 parts of styrax calamita, 2 each of cubeb and cloves, 5 each of benzoin and cascarilla-bark, 6 each of mastic and olibanum, and 96 of wood charcoal. The Sp. Ph. orders 4 parts each of styrax calamita, cascarilla-bark, and potassium nitrate, 3 of gum tragacanth, 2 of ladanum, 8 each of olibanum and sugar, 32 of benzoin, and 96 of charcoal. [B, 95.]— **Candelæ fumales Francofurtensium**. Candles made of benzoin, aloes-wood, rose-wood, yellow sandal-wood, ladanum, olibanum, mastic, cloves, sugar, lime-tree charcoal, and mucilage of tragacanth, scented with several aromatics. [B, 200.]— **Candelæ fumales medicinales**. Candles containing medicinal ingredients intended to be administered by inhalation. [B, 270.] See **Candelæ iodatæ**, **Candelæ camphoratæ**, **Candelæ carbolisatæ**, **Candelæ stramonii**, etc.— **Candelæ iodatæ**. Candles for the administration of iodine by inhalation; made of 11 parts of charcoal, 6 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of iodine dissolved in ether. The candles, after drying, are painted with tincture of benzoin to prevent evaporation of the iodine. [B, 270.]— **C. medicata**. See **Medicated BOUGIE**.— **C. mercurialis**. See **Mercurial CANDLE**.— **Candelæ odoriferæ**. See **Candelæ fumales**. The preparation so called in the old Antw. Ph. contained, among other ingredients, musk and camphor. [B, 200.]— **C. pro suffitu odorata**. See **Candelæ odoriferæ**.— **Candelæ pro suffitu secundæ**. Of the Ph. augustana, candles made of styrax calamita, willow charcoal, benzoin, cloves, ladanum, Cyprian turpentine, mucilage of tragacanth, and rose-water. [B, 200.]— **C. regis**. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 180.]— **C. uterina**. A uterine bougie. [Scultetus (A, 325).]

CANDELARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-de}^2l(\text{dal})\text{-a}^3(r)\text{-rez}$ -(ras). Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising *Rhizophora*, *Mimusops*, and *Nyssa*. [B, 170.]

CANDELARIA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-de}^2l\text{-a}^3r\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. Any thick, woolly plant serviceable for making lamp-wicks (e. g., *Phlomis* and *Verbascum*). [B, 121.]

CANDELETTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-de}^2l\text{-e}^2t$. A urethral bougie. [L, 105.]

CANDELILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-de}^2l\text{-el}^2\text{-ya}^3$. See *PEDILANTHUS pavonis*.

CANDELULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-de}^2l(\text{dal})\text{-u}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-la}^3$. Dim. of *candela* (q. v.).

CANDENS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-de}^2nz(\text{de}^2ns)$. From *candere*, to glow. Glowing, incandescent. See *FERRUM* c.

CANDI, n. 1. See *CANDY*. 2. In Languedoc, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANDIANUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-di}^2\text{-a}^3(nu^3s/nu^4s)$. Lit., of or pertaining to Candia (Crete); as a n. m., the *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 180.]—**Semen candiani**. The fruit of *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 180.]

CANDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-di}^2\text{-ka}^3(y)\text{-shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$. Gen., *candicatio*'nis. From *candicare*, to be white. See *BLANCHISG*.

CANDIDULUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-di}^2\text{-d}^2(\text{u}^4)\text{-lu}^2s(\text{u}^4s)$. Dim. of *candidus*, white. Fr., *blanchâtre*. Ger., *weisslich*. Whitish, shining-white. [A, 312.]

CANDIDUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *candidus* (q. v.). $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-di}^2\text{-n}^3m(\text{u}^4m)$. Anything white.—**C. ovi**. Fr., *blanc d'œuf*. Ger., *Eiweiss*. White of egg. [B.] See *ALBUMEN*.

CANDIDUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-di}^2\text{-u}^2s(\text{u}^4s)$. Pure white, lily-white. [B, 19, 121.]

CANDIFICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-di}^2\text{-f}^2(\text{i}^2k\text{-u}^3s(\text{u}^4s))$. From *candificare*, to make dazzlingly white. Making white. [A, 312.] See *PULVISCVLUS* c.

CANDILERA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-di}^2l\text{-a}^3ra^3$. See *CANDELARIA*.

CANDIN (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-den}$. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CANDIOL, n. $Ka^2n\text{-di}^2\text{-o}^2l$. The pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 180.]

CANDIREN (Ger.), **CANDISATION** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3n\text{-der}^2e^2n$, $\text{-de}\text{-za}^3\text{-si}^2\text{-o}^2n^2$. The process of making sugar candy, also that of coating objects with sugar. [A, 385; B; L, 80.]

CANDISSOIRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-des}\text{-wa}^3r$. A vessel for candisation. [L, 32.]

CANDIZUCKER (Ger.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-de}\text{-tzuk}\text{-e}^2r$. Sugar candy; rock candy. [B.]

CANDELE, n. Ka^2ndl . Lat., *candela*. Fr., *chandelle*. Ger., *Kerze*. See *BOUGIE* and *CANDELA*.—**C'berry**, **C'berry-myrtle**. The *Myrica cerifera*. [B.]—**C'berry-tree**. The *Myrica cerifera* and the *Aleurites triloba*. [B, 19; L, 56.]—**C'-fish**. See *EULACHON*.—**C'mas-bells**. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 275.]—**C'nut**. The fruit of *Aleurites triloba* and *Aleurites moluccana*. [B, 75, 185; L, 56.]—**C'nut-tree**. The *Aleurites moluccana* and the *Viola sebiferu*. [B, 275.]—**C-plant**. The *Cuculia coccinea*. [B, 275.]—**C-rush**. The *Juncus communis*. [B, 275.]—**C-tree**. The *Parmentiera cerifera*. [B, 19, 185.]—**C-tree oil**. A solid oil obtained from the seeds of *Stillingia sebifera* or the *Croton sebiferum*, used for making candles. [L, 107.]—**C-wick**. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 275.]—**C'wood**. The *Fouquieria splendens* and the *Gomphia guianensis*. [B, 121, 275.]—**Electric c.** Ger., *elektrische Kerze*. A rod of charcoal or other material used in producing an electric light. [B.]—**Jabloehkoff c.** Fr., *bougie Jabloehkoff*. An electric lighting apparatus consisting of two parallel charcoal rods separated except at the top by a layer of gypsum or some other feeble conductor. A current passing through the carbons produces a luminous arc between their extremities, which are connected at first by a little piece of charcoal. The latter, which is used to establish the current, soon burns up, and in proportion as the carbons are consumed the non-conducting substance melts away. [B, 22.]—**Mercurial c.** Lat., *candela mercurialis*. A c. containing cinnabar mixed with melted wax, with a wick to be burnt under a curved glass funnel in the administration of mercury by inhalation. [L, 130.]—**Jamaica c'wood**. The *Gomphia guianensis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**South American c'wood**. The *Seiaphyllum capitatum*. [B, 275.]—**White c'wood**. The *Amyris balsamifera*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow c'wood**. The *Amyris maritima*. [B.]

CANDOCK, n. $Ka^2n\text{-do}^2k$. The *Nuphar lutea* and the *Nymphaea alba*. [B, 275.]

CANDOLAY, n. In the Philippines, a plant thought to be the *Pedicularis foetida*. A decoction of the leaves is used for urinary affections, vertigo, fevers, etc., also in baths. [L, 105.]

CANDOLEE (Lat.), n. f. [$Ka^3n\text{-dol}^2\text{-e}^2(a^3\text{-e}^2)$]. From the genus *Candollea*, named after *De Candolle*, the French botanist. Fr., *candolées*. Of Ballon, a series of the *Dilleniaceae*.

CANDUA, n. In Brazil, the *Cladonia sanguinea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANDUM, n. See *CANDY*.

CANDY, n. $Ka^2n\text{-di}^2$. Ar., *kand*, *kandat*. Ger., *Candizucker*. *Candis*. A concrete mass consisting wholly or chiefly of sugar.—**Bitter c'tuft**. The *Iberis amara*. [B, 285.]—**Broad-leaved c'tuft**. The *Iberis semperforensis*. [B, 275.]—**C'tuft**. The genus *Iberis*. [B, 19, 75.]—**Glaucous c'tuft**, **Lebanon c'tuft**. The *Iberis jucunda* (*Athionema coridifolium*). [B, 275.]—**Rock c.** An aggregation of crystals of cane-sugar constituting a translucent

hard mass.—**Rock c'tuft**. The *Iberis saxatilis*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c'tuft**. See *Bitter c'tuft*.

CANE, n. Kan. Heb., *kaneh*. Gr., *κάννα*. Lat., *canna*. Fr., *canne*. Ger., *Kohr*. It., *canna*. Sp., *caña*. A common commercial name for the stems of various grasses, palms, etc., especially the *Arundinaria*. [B, 19, 34, 185.]—**Bamboo c.** The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 19.]—**Cable c.** The *Calamus rudentum*. [L, 73.]—**C-apple**. The *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 275; L, 73.]—**C-brake**. The *Arundinaria*. [B, 19.]—**C. juice**. The juice of the sugar-cane. [L, 73.]—**C-piece**. The *Cassia glandulosa*. [B, 282.]—**C. sugar**. See under *SUGAR*.—**Chair-bottom c.** The *Calamus rotang*, *Calamus rudentum*, *Calamus versus*, and *Calamus viminalis*. [B, 275.]—**Chinese sugar-c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 275.]—**Dragon c.** The *Calamus draco*. [B, 19.]—**Dumb c.** The *Dieffenbachia seguine*. [B, 19.]—**Great rattan-c.** The *Calamus rudentum*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Ground rattan-c.** The *Rhapis flabelliformis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Imphee c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 275.]—**Indian c.** See *CANNA indica*.—**Large American c.** The *Arundinaria macrosperma*. [B, 275.]—**Malacca c.** The stem of *Calamus scipionum*. [B, 19, 172.]—**Rattan c.** The *Calamus draco*, *Calamus rotang*, *Calamus fasciculatus*, and their stems. [B, 19, 172.]—**Small American c.** The *Arundinaria tecta*. [B, 275.]—**Snake-c.** The *Kunthia montana*. [B, 275.]—**Sugar-c.** The *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 19.]—**Sweet c.** The *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. [B, 19.]—**Tobago c.** The stalk of *Baccharis minor*. [B, 19.]—**Wanghee** (or **Whangee**) c.—The *Phyllostachys nigra*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** The *Arundo occidentalis* and *Arundo saccharoides*. [B, 275.]

CANEBA (Fr.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-e}^2\text{-ba}^3$. In the central part of France, the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38, 88, 121; L, 41.]

CANEBAS, n. In Provence, the *Athæa officinalis* and *Athæa cannabinæ*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANÈBE (Fr.), **CANEBÉ** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3n\text{-e}^2b$, $\text{-e}^2b\text{-a}$. See *CANEBA*.

CANEBERGE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-e}^2\text{-be}^2rzh$. See *CANNEBERGE*.

CANEEL (Ger.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-al}^2$. The bark of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 270.]—**C'blüthen**. The flowers of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 270.] See also *Flores cassiæ*.—**C'rinde**. See *CANELLA* alba.—**C'syrup**. See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*.—**C'tinctur**. See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*.—**Weisser c.** The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 270.]

CANÉFICE (Fr.), **CANÉFICIER** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3n\text{-a}\text{-fes}$, $\text{-fes}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}$. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**Canéficier bâlard**. The *Cassia bicapsularis*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Canéficier sauvage**. An American species of *Galega*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANÉFICT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-a}\text{-fi}^2kt$. See *CANÉFICIER*.

CANEHL (Ger.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-al}^2$. See *CANEEL*.

CANELA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-a}\text{-la}^3$. Cinnamon; in the tropics, the *Cascarilla Pavonii*. [B, 121.]—**C. de ema**. The *Phrugmitis communis*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Paramo**. The *Drimys granatensis*. [B, 121.]

CANELILLA, n. In Brazil, the bark of *Mespilodaphne pretiosa*. (Humboldt [B, 180].)

CANELL (Ger.), n. $Ka^3n\text{-e}^2l$. See *CANEEL*.

CANELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-e}^2l\text{-la}^3$. Dim. of *canna*, a reed; more properly written *canella*. Fr., *cannelle*. Ger., *Kanneelbaum* (1st def.). It., *canella*. Sp., *canela*. 1. Of P. Browne, a genus of shrubs or trees of the *Canellæ*, indigenous to tropical America. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the bark of *C. alba*. 3. In Port., cinnamon; a name applied to several plants of Brazil. [B.]—**C. alba**. Fr., *cannelle blanche*. Ger., *weisser Caneel*. It., *canella bianca*. Sp., *canela blanca*. 1. Of Murray, the *Winterana* c., white wood, wild cinnamon-tree; an evergreen tree about 40 feet high, indigenous to the West Indies and to southern Florida, with lanceolate leaves, pale-violet aromatic flowers, and dark-blue baccate fruit. The bark—*Canella cortex* [Br. Ph.], *canella alba cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867], *c. alba* [Gr. Ph.], *cortex canellæ olivæ* [Swed. Ph.]; Fr., *cannelle blanche* [Fr. Cod.]; Ger., *weisser Zimmt*, *weisse Caneelrinde*; It., *corcecia di canella bianca*; Sp., *corceza de canela blanca*—occurs in quills or half-quills yellowish-red without and white within, presenting a white, yellow-dotted surface on fracture, of an agreeable cinnamon-like odor and an aromatic, bitterish, somewhat biting taste. It contains a bitter principle, a volatile oil, and a resin, and is used as a tonic and stimulant, chiefly as an adjuvant to stomachic tonics and to purgatives. 2. Of Swartz, the *C. laurifolia*. 3. Of the Gr. Ph., the bark of *C. alba*. [B, 81, 95, 180.]—**C. amara**. The bark of *Cinnamomum culilavon*. [B, 180.]—**C. amarella**. In Brazil, a variety of *Nectandra nitida*. [B, 214.]—**C. axillaris**. Of Nees and Martin, a Brazilian tree with oval leaves and nodding axillary flowers. The highly aromatic bark, *Paratudo bark* (*cortex paratudo*, *cortex paratodo*), occasionally comes into commerce. [B, 180.]—**C. bark**. The bark of *C. alba*. [B.]—**C. branca do Brejo**. In Brazil, the *Nectandra leucothyrsus*. [B, 214.]—**C. capitata**. In Brazil, a species of *Nectandra*. [B, 121.]—**C. caryophyllata**. The *Pimenta acris*, *Syzygium caryophyllæum*, and *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. Cheiro**. See *C. de Cheiro*.—**C. columna**. Of Joust, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, var. *cassia*. [B, 180.]—**C. cubana**. The bark of *Calyptanthus caryophyllata*. [B, 119.]—**C. culilavani**. The bark of *Cinnamomum culilavon*. [B, 180.]—**C. de Cheiro**. The *Oreodaphne optifera*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. de ema** [Port.]. Certain species of *Vellozia*. [B, 121.]—**C. de folha minda Madeira de Rey**. The *Gœppertia cantagallona*. [B, 214.]—**C. de vado**. In Brazil, the *Esceccaria lanceolata* (*Actinostemon lanceolatum*). [B, 121.]—**C. do mato**. The *Cinnamomum (Laurus) cassia*. [B, 121.]—**C. dulcis**. The bark of *C. alba*. [B, 180.]—**Canellæ albæ cortex** [Br. Ph., 1867], **Canellæ cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. alba*.—**C. fedorentis**. Of Reid, the *Nectandra myriantha*. [B, 214.]—**C. jamaicensis**. The *C. alba*. [L, 104.]—**C. laurifolia**. A tropical American tree very similar to *C. alba*,

with which, by some, it is identified. Its bark is employed like that of *C. alba*, and has the same names. [B, 180.]—*C. magellanica*. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 180.]—*C. malabarica* [Piso]. The *Cinnamomum* (*Laurus*) *cassia*. [B, 180.]—*C. marcanahyba* (Port.). In Brazil, the *Cassia marcanahyba*. [B, 121.]—*C. optima*. Cinnamon. [B, 180.]—*C. preta* [Peckolt] (Port.). The *Nectandra indecora*. [B, 214.]—*C. sassafras* [Schott]. The *Mespidodaphne indecora*. [B, 214.]—*C. silvestris*. A name for several East Indian species of *Cinnamomum*. [B, 180.]—*C. tubis minoribus alba*, *C. winteriana* [Gärtner]. The *C. alba*. [B, 200, 270.]—*C. Zeylanica*. 1. Of the pharmacists, cinnamon. [B, 119, 180.] 2. Of Hermann, the *Daphnidium myrrha*. [B, 214.]—*Calyces canellæ*. See *Flores cassiæ*. [B, 180.]—*Cortex canellæ albæ* [Swed. Ph.]. The bark of *C. alba*. [B, 95, 180.]—*Cortex canellæ albæ spurius*. A name applied to several barks also designated *costus*. [B, 180.]—*Essentia canellæ albæ*. See *Tinctura canellæ albæ*.—*Flores canellæ*. See *Flores cassiæ*. [B, 180.]—*Folia canellæ silvestris*. The leaves of several species of cinnamon; *folia malabathri* (*q. v.*). [B, 180.]—*Laurel-leaved c.* The *C. alba*, or rather, perhaps, the *C. laurifolia*. [B, 1, 102.]—*Seemen canellæ*. See *Seenen cassiæ*. [B, 180.]—*Tinctura canellæ albæ*. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de canelle blanche*. A tincture made with 1 part of *C. alba* and 8 parts of alcohol. [Amsterd. Ph., 1792 (B, 119).]—*White c. bark*. The bark of *C. alba*. [B.]

CANELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-la(la^3)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. More properly written *Canellaceæ*. Fr., *canellacées*. Ger., *Canellaceen*. Of Martius, Endlicher, and succeeding authors, an order of plants comprising *Canella* and *Cinnamodendron*, to which some authors add *Cinnamosma*. The *C.* have been variously regarded as akin to the *Guttiferae*, the *Magnoliaceæ* (by Baillon), and the *Biraceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CANELBAUM (Ger.), n. $Ka^2n-e^2l'ba^3-um$. The *Canella alba*. [B, 48.]

CANELLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-e^2l . See CANELLA and CANELLE.

CANELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l'e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. More properly written *Canellæe*. Fr., *cannelées*. Ger., *Canellenen*. See CANELLACEÆ.

CANELLIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-e^2l-i^2-a$. See CANNELLIER.

CANELLIFERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-li^2f'e^2r-a^2$. See CANELLA.

CANELLIN, n. $Ka^2n-e^2l'i^2n$. A principle found by Petroz and Robinet in the bark of *Canella alba*; according to Meyer and v. Reiche, identical with mannite. [B, 81.]

CANELINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-li^2e'na^2$. More properly written *canellina*. Cinnamon-bark. [B, 121.]

CANELO (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-a'lo$. In Chili, the *Drimys chilensis*. [B, 121.]—*C's de quixos*. A South American tree having an aromatic bark of a biting taste. [B, 121.]

CANENA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-a'na^2$. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CANEON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-e^2l-o^2n$, $ka^2n(ka^2n)-e(a'o)^2n$. Gr., *κάνων*, *κάνων*, *κάνων*, *κάνων*. The lid of a vessel through which a reed was inserted for fumigating the uterus. [Hippocrates (A, 311, 325).]

CANEPIN (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-pa^2n^2$. A very thin variety of sheepskin, used to test the sharpness of instruments. [L, 105.]

CANER (Hind.), n. The *Nerium odorum*. [B, 172.]

CANESCENT, adj. $Ka^2n-e^2s'e^2nt$. Lat., *canescens*, *incanescens* (from *canescere* and *incanescere*, to grow white). Fr., *c.* Ger., *weissgrulich*. Whitish or hoary; grayish-white, from the presence of scattered hairs. [B, 19, 121.]

CAÑETE (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-ya'ta$. A variety of the *Allium sativum*. [D, 98.]

CANETILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-e^2l-y' . The *Marchantia polymorpha*. [B, 173.]

CANEULÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-u^2l-a . The *Cornus mascula*. [B, 173.]

CANFOR, n. $Ka^2n'fo^2r$. An old name for camphor (the *Spicanfor* without the Ar. article *ab*). [B, 180.]

CANGAN (Hind.), n. The *Panicum italicum*. [B, 172.]

CANGAN-GOUPH (Hind.), n. The *Randia malabarica*. [B, 121.]

CANGERANE, n. In Brazil, the *Cabralea cangerana*. [B, 121.]

CANGNI, n. See CANGAN.

CANGULULU, n. In the Congo country, the *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 121.]

CANHAYAWL, n. A Gaulish name for the *Parietaria officinalis*. [L, 105.]

CANI, n. The sun-dried tubers of *Oxalis tuberosa*. [B, 19.]

CANIB (Ar.), n. The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 121.]

CANICA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-ek'a^2$. A tree of Cuba, apparently the *Myrtus pimenta*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANICACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2n-i^2k'a'shu^2s$. Lat., *canicaceus* (from *canicæ* [*q. v.*]). Furfuraceous. [G.]

CANICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2se(k'a^2-e^2)$. A kind of bran. [A, 312.]

CANICIDA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-si^2(ke)^2da^2$. From *canis*, a dog, and *caedere*, to kill. Fr., *canicide*. An old name for accointe, from its being fatal to dogs. [L, 109.]

CANICIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-si^2d(ked)^2i^2-n^2m(u^2m)$. For deriv., see CANICIDA. Fr., *canicide*. The vivisection of dogs. [L, 109, 119.]

CANICULARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2k-u^2(u^2)-la(la^3)'ri^2s$. From *canicula*, the dog-star. Fr., *caniculaire*. Occurring during the dog-days; as a zoological species-name, common at the close of summer (said of insects). [L, 180.]

CANICULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-i^2ku^2l$. A provincial name for the large-sized *Conferveæ*, which are supposed to produce fermentation in water during the dog-days. [B, 121.]

CANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)'i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. From *canis*, a dog. Fr., *canins*. A family of the *Cynoidea* or of the *Digitigrada*, including the dog, fox, wolf, and jackal. [L, 121, 147.]

CANIDÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2n-e-da$. See CANINE.

CANIFIÇIER (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-i^2fe-si^2-a$. See CANÉFIÇIER.

CANILLÉE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n-e-ya$. A provincial name for the *Lemna*. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CANILLEJAS (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-el-ya'ha^2s$. A place in Spain, near Madrid, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49.]

CANINA [J. E. Gray] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)'na^2$. See CANIDÆ.

CANINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)'ne(na^2-e^2)$. A group of the *Ursidæ*. [L, 253.]

CANINANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2n-a(a^2)'na^2$. The *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 121, 180.]

CANINE, adj. $Kan'i^2n(in)$. Gr., *κυνικός*. Lat., *caninus* (from *canis*, a dog), *cynicus*. Fr., *canin*. Ger., *hündisch*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling, a dog; resembling some structure in a dog, particularly a dog's teeth. [C; L.]

CANINERO (It., Sp.), n. $Ka^2n-en-a'ro$. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 88.]

CANINIFORM, adj. $Ka^2n-i^2n'i^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *caniniformis* (from *caninus*, canine, and *forma*, form). Resembling a canine tooth. [L, 121.]

CANINI-LABIALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)'(ni)ne-la(la^3)-bi^2-a(a^2)'li^2s$. The levator anguli oris. [L.]

CANINS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2n-a'n^2$. See CANINÆ.

CANINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i(e)'nu^2s(mu^2s)$. See CANINE; as a n. (*musculus* understood), the levator anguli oris. [L.]

CANION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2o^2-n$. See CANEON.

CANIRAM, n. According to Rheede, a Malabar name for the *Strychnos nux vomica*; of Dupetit Thouars, the genus *Strychnos*. [B, 121.]—*C. à crochet* (Fr.), *Modira c.* [Rheede]. The *Strychnos colubrina*. [L, 49.]

CANIRAMINE, n. $Ka^2n-i^2r'a^2m-en$. Lat., *canirantina*, *caniraminum*. An old name for brucine. [B, 270.]

CANIRI-UTAM, n. In Java, the *Rumphia amboinensis*. [B, 121.]

CANIRUBUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2r'u^2(u^2)-bu^2s(bu^2s)$. From *canis*, a dog, and *rubus*, a bramble-bush. See CYNOSBATOS.

CANIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ka(ka^2)'ni^2s$. Gr., *κύων*. Fr., *chien*. Ger., *Hund*. It., *cane*. Sp., *perro*. 1. The dog, various parts of which were formerly used in medicine. 2. A genus including the dog, wolf, and jackal. 3. An old name for the frenum præputii. 4. Of Suidas and Eustathius, the vulva (*κύνωα*). [A, 325; L, 121.]—*C. Aristoteli* (seu *carcharias*). The *Squalus carcharias*. [L, 105.]—*C. familiaris* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chien*. Ger., *Haushund*. The common dog, the flesh, fat, and dung of which were formerly used medicinally. [B, 180; L, 105.] See also *Hepar c. rabidi*, *AXUNGIA c.*, and *ALBUM GRÆCUM*.—*C. intersector*. A plant of the genus *Cervadilla*. [L, 97, 119.]—*C. lupus* [Linnaeus]. The wolf. Its liver (*hepar lupi*) was once considered a remedy for rabies, and its fat (*axungia lupi*) was thought a very choice medicine in various affections. [B, 180.]—*C. marinus*. An old name for the *Phoca vitulina*. [L, 105.]—*C. ponticus*. The beaver. [L, 119.] See *CASTOR FIBER*.—*C. vulpes* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *renard*. Ger., *Fuchs*. The fox. Its flesh, its spine, and especially its dried lungs (*caro, spinæ et pulmones siccatis*), were formerly much employed as a remedy for phthisis; and the fat (*axungia vulpis*) in earache. [B, 180.]—*Hepar c. rabidi*. A mad dog's liver; formerly used for rabies. [B, 180.]

CANITIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2shi^2(ti^2)-a^2$. See CANITIES.

CANITIES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2shi^2(ti^2)-ez(e^2)s$. From *canus*, white. Gr., *πολιὰ*, *πολιός*. Fr., *canitie*, *blanchissure des cheveux*. Ger., *Ergrauen der Haare*. It., *canizie*, *canitezza*. Sp., *canicie*. Grayness, deficient pigmentation, of the hair. [G.]—*C. præmatura*. C. appearing at an earlier period of life than usual. [G.]—*C. senilis*. The c. of aged persons. [G.]

CANITUDO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-i^2-tu^2(tu)^2do$. Gen., *canitu'dinis*. See CANITIES.

CANJALAT (Malay), **CANJULUT** (Malay), n's. A bitter plant of Amboyna, the *Urbum polyoides* of Rumphius; according to Loureiro, a species of *Stemona*. [B, 121.]

CANJAN-CORAI, n. In Coromandel, the *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 121.]

CANKER, n. $Ka^2n^2'ku^2r$. Lat., *cancrum*. Fr., *chancre*. 1. Any spreading, corroding, or virulent ulceration. 2. An obstinate and often incurable disease of the horse's foot. 3. A disease in the ears of dogs. 4. A caterpillar. 5. A toadstool. 6. A kind of wild rose. 7. In vegetable pathology, a name applied to a variety of diseases, some due to animal parasites, others to the decay of adventitious roots and consequent contamination of the adjacent tissues, and still others probably to vitiation of the juices of the plant by principles derived from an unsuitable soil. In the human subject several conditions have been included under this term. [B, 19; L, 56, 73.] See STOMATITIS, APHTHA, and CANCER *aquaticus*.—*C. berry*. The fruit of the *Rosa canina* and of the *Solanum baha-*

mense. [B, 275].—**C.-flower**. The *Rosa canina*. [L, 73].—**C.-nail**. See HANG-NAIL.—**C.-rash**. A variety of scarlet fever with an ulcerated throat. [L].—**C.-root**. The common sorrel. [L, 73].—**C.-rose**. The *Papaver rhoeas* and the *Rosa canina*. [B, 121, 275; L, 73].—**C.-weed**. A name given to various composite plants, including the *Senecio jacobea*, the *Senecio silvaticus*, and the *Senecio tenuifolius*. [B, 275; L, 73].—**C.-wort**. The *Linaria spuria*, the *Linaria elatine*, and the *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 275; L, 73].—**Water-c**. See CANCER AQUATICUS.

CANKRIENIA [De Vries] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n^2kren^i^2a^3$. See PRIMULA.

CANNA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)^2na^3$. Heb., *kaneh*. Gr., *κάννα*. Fr., *canne* (1st def.), *balsier* (2d def.). Ger., *Kohr* (1st def.), *Blumenrohr* (2d def.). It., *c.* Sp., *caña*. 1. Anciently, a cane or any hollow vegetable stalk, also the genus *Arundo*, the tibia, the fibula, and any tubular article. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of marantaceous plants of the tribe *Cannæe*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, c. starch. [A, 325; B, 81, 121].—**Amylum cannae**. See *C. starch*.—**C. achiras** [Gillies]. The achiras; a Peruvian species said to furnish arrow-root, perhaps identical with *C. edulis*, which also is said to be termed achiras. [B, 5, 121, 270].—**C. angustifolia** [Linnaeus]. A Brazilian species. The tubers are edible, and the plant is said to be used as a diaphoretic and excitant, especially in rheumatism. [B, 180].—**C. arrow-root**. See *C. starch*.—**C. aurantiaca**. An ornamental species said to have properties like those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica*. [B, 121].—**C. caryocarpa**. In pharmacy, the *Arundo donax*. [B, 121, 180].—**C. coccinea** [Aiton, Roscoe]. One of the species said to furnish c. starch. [B, 121, 270].—**C. dei giardini** (It.). The *Arundo donax*. [B].—**C. discolor**. A cultivated species said to have properties like those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica*. [B, 121].—**C. domestica cruris**, **C. domestica major cruris**. See *C. major*.—**C. edulis** [Ker]. Fr., *balsier comestible*. A species indigenous to Peru and Brazil and cultivated in the West Indies. The tuberous rhizomes, which are eaten like potatoes, are probably the source of c. starch. [B, 81, 121].—**C. fistula**. The *Cassia fistula*. [L, 84].—**C. glauca**. A cultivated species said to have properties resembling those of *C. edulis* and *C. indica*. [B, 121].—**C. guttularis**. The trachea. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318)].—**C. hispanica**. In pharmacy, the *Arundo donax*. [B, 180].—**C. indica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *canne Congo* (ou d'Inde), *balsier des Indes*, *faux sucrier*, *gingembre* (ou *safran*) *marron*. Indian shot (from the hard and shin-



THE CANNA INDICA. [A, 327.]

ing seeds); a shrub growing throughout the tropics, having many varieties. The rhizome (*radix cannae indicæ*) is said to be acrid and stimulant when raw. It is used in India in veterinary practice, and is said to be employed in the West Indies as a diuretic and diaphoretic, especially in skin diseases and gonorrhœa. Emollient cataplasms are also made from it. [B, 121, 172, 173, 180].—**C. lutea** [Roscoe]. An East Indian species. The tubers are edible. [B, 121, 180].—**C. major**. The tibia. [A, 322; L, 31].—**C. minor**. The fibula. [A, 322; L, 31, 97, 115].—**C. odorifera**. The *Acorus calamus*. [B, 88, 121].—**C. orientalis** [Roxburgh]. A species referred to *C. indica*. The juice of the fruit is used for earache and in the treatment of the after-effects of corrosive sublimate. [B, 172, 180].—**C. palustris**. The *Arundo phragmites* (*Phragmites communis*). [B, 88, 121].—**C. paniculata** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A Peruvian species with edible tubers. [B, 180].—**C. pulmonis**. The trachea. [L, 119].—**C. speciosa** [Roscoe]. A species supposed to furnish the rhizome, resembling turmeric, used by the natives of the Sierra Leone as a yellow dye. [W. F. Daniell, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Nov., 1859, p. 258 (A, 308)].—**C. starch**. Lat., *amyllum cannae*. Fr., *tous-les-mois*, *amidon de canne*. Ger., *C'stärke*. Queensland arrow-root, tulema, tolomane; a starch derived from the tuberous rhizomes of some species of *C.*, probably *C. edulis* and perhaps also *C. achiras*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. indica*; a white, satiny powder composed of large, somewhat flattened, ovate or oblong granules with an inconspicuous hilum surrounded by a number of concentric rings. It contains 17 per cent. of water. Boiled with water, it forms a tenacious jelly less transparent than that formed by ordinary arrow-root. [B, 81].—**C. variabilis** [Willdenow]. The *C. indica*. [B, 173].—**Siroppo di c.** (It.). Of the Sard. Ph., a solution

of equal parts of c. starch and sugar in boiling water, evaporated to the proper consistence. [B.]

CANNAB (Fr.), n. Ka^2n-a^2b . The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CANNABACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)-a(a^2)^2-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. See CANNABINACEÆ.

CANNABARE, n. In Malabar, the *Commelina bengalensis*. [B, 121.]

CANNABENE, n. $Ca^2n^2a^2b-en$. Fr., *cannabène*. Ger., *Cannaben*. A liquid, $C_{15}H_{20}$, found by Personne, along with c. hydride, in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*. [B, 81].—**C. hydride**. Fr., *hydrure de cannabène*. Ger., *Cannabewasserstoff*. According to Stillé and Maisch, a solid, $C_{15}H_{22}$, found, along with c., in the volatile oil of *Cannabis indica*; according to Frommüller, a thin, golden-yellow liquid of repulsive odor, highly irritant and poisonous. [B, 81; "Memorabil.," xxvii, p. 257 (B).]

CANNABIN, n. $Ka^2n^2a^2b-i^2n$. Lat., *cannabinum*, *cannabinum*. Fr., *cannabine*. Ger., *c.* 1. A brown, amorphous resinous substance obtained by T. and H. Smith from Indian hemp, containing the active principles. 2. A glucoside contained in the watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off. [B, 2, 81, 270].—**C. tannate**. Lat., *cannabinum tannicum*. Fr., *tannate de cannabine*. Ger., *C'tannat*, *gerbsaures C.* An improper name for a substance obtained by precipitating with tannic acid a watery extract made from Indian hemp after the volatile oil has been driven off; a yellowish-brown, almost odorless powder, of a bitter, very astringent taste, nearly insoluble in water and in ether, soluble with difficulty in alcohol, burning almost without residue; said to be an efficient and safe narcotic and hypnotic in doses of from 7 to 15 grains. [B, 81, 270; Frommüller, "Memorabil.," xxvii, p. 257 (B).]

CANNABIN (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2n-a^2-ba^2n^2$. See CANNABINUS.

CANNABINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-a^2$. 1. The *Datisca c.* 2. See CANNABIN and CANNABINE. [B, 121; L, 84].—**C. aquatica** [J. Bauhin, C. Bauhin]. 1. The *Bidens tripartita*. 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 121, 200].—**Herba cannabinae**. The herb of *Datisca c.* [B, 180].—**Herba cannabinae aquaticæ**, **Radix cannabinae aquaticæ**. The herb and root of *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 180.]

CANNABINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-a^2(a^2)^2-se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. The hempworts; of Lindley, an order of the ertical alliance, corresponding to the tribe *Cannabineæ*. [B, 170.]

CANNABINÆ [Blume, Bartling] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-e(a^2-e^2)$. See CANNABINEÆ.

CANNABIN, n. $Ka^2n^2a^2b-en$. Lat., *cannabinum*, *cannabinum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cannabin*. A clear, transparent, brown, syrupy alkaloid obtained from *Cannabis indica*; said to be a pure hypnotic "free from all deleterious accessory symptoms," given in doses of from 1½ to 4½ grains. ["Merck's Bulletin," June, 1888, p. 14.]

CANNABINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2n-a^2-ben-a$. See CANNABINUS; as a n. f. pl., *c'es*, see CANNABINEÆ.

CANNABINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cannabinées*. Of Gaudichaud *et al.*, a tribe, division, or suborder of the *Urticaceæ* (according to Baillon, of the *Ulmaceæ*), comprising *Cannabis* and *Humulus*; made a distinct order by Endlicher and Brongniart (the *Cannabineæ* of Lindley). [B, 19, 34, 121, 170.]

CANNABINEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-e^2-u^2s-(u^2s)$. See CANNABINUS.

CANNABININE, n. $Ka^2n-a^2b^2i^2n-en$. A volatile alkaloid found by Siebold and Bradbury in Indian hemp, having an odor like that of opium. [B, 81, 270.]

CANNABINONE, n. $Ka^2n-a^2b^2i^2n-on$. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cannabinon*. A substance of the consistence of a soft resin, obtained from Indian hemp; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed and volatile oils; said to be a hypnotic and, in doses of from 2 to 5 grains, to produce symptoms of poisoning like those due to *Cannabis indica*. [B, 270; "Pharm. Rundsch.," Feb., 1886, p. 45.]

CANNABINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-u^2m$ (n⁴m). See CANNABIN and CANNABINE.—**C. tannicum**. See CANNABIN TANNATE.

CANNABINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2n-u^2s-(u^2s)$. Fr., *cannabin*, *cannabine*. Hempen; resembling hemp or the genus *Cannabis*. [A, 318; B, 121.]

CANNABIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)-na^2b(na^2b)^2i^2s$. Gen., *cannabis* (*cannab'ios*, *eos*). Gr., *κάνναβις*. Fr., *chanvre*. Ger., *Hanf*. It., *canapa*. Sp., *cañamo*. 1. Hemp; a genus of annual urticaceous herbs of the tribe *Cannabineæ*, distinguished by the opposite or alternate digitate leaves and the axillary dioecious flowers, the male flowers being in cymose panicles and consisting of a 5-parted calyx and five stamens, and the female flowers being in sessile spikes and consisting of a single oblong-acuminate sepal investing the 2-styled, 1-ovuled ovary. The fruit is a bivalve carpopsis invested by the permanent calyx and containing a single exalbuminous seed with a curved embryo. [B, 34.] 2. Of the Netherl. Ph., the fruit of *C. sativa*. [B, 95].—**American c.** [U. S. Ph.], **C. americana** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chanvre* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre de l'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanischer Hanf*. It., *canapa americana*. Sp., *cañamo americano*. The American variety of *C. sativa*; of the U. S. Ph., the herb of this variety grown in the Southern States and collected while flowering. [A, 477; B, 5, 81, 113].—**C. indica** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *chanvre de l'Inde* [Fr. Cod.], *chanvre indien*. Ger., *indischer Hanf*. It., *canapa indica*. Sp., *cañamo* [Sp. Ph.], *mariguana* [Mex. Ph.]. Of Lamarck, the East Indian variety of *C. sativa*; of the pharmacopœias, the tops and leaves of the stalks of the female plant. [B, 95, 180.] See *C. sativa*.—**C. lutea**. The *Datisca cannabina*. [B, 121].—**C. sativa** [Lin-

tura CINNAMOMI.—Alcoolé de c. blanche. See *Tinctura CANELLE albe*.—Alcoolé de c. et de cardamome composé. See *Tinctura aromatica*.—Alcoolé de c. et de carvi composé. See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita*.—Alcoolé de c. lavandulé. See *Spiritus LAVANDULE compositus*.—Baume de c. See *Balsamum CINNAMOMI*.—C. bâtarde. 1. The bark of *Canella alba*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium caryophyllæum*. [B, 173.]—C. blanche [Fr. Cod.]. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 113, 173.]—C. brûlante. The bark of *Drinys granatensis*. [B, 121.]—C. de Cayenne. Cinnamon bark obtained from the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* when grown in Guiana and the West Indies. [B, 121.]—C. de Ceylan [Fr. Cod.]. Ceylon cinnamon, the bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 113, 173.]—C. de Chine. A bark derived, according to some, from *Cinnamomum cassia*, according to others from the older branches of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 121, 173.] See *CASSIA lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*.—C. de Cochin-Chine. C. de Coromandel. The *Cinnamomum cassia* and its bark. [B, 88, 121, 173.]—C. de Java. An aromatic bark, inferior to ordinary cinnamon, probably of a Java species of *Cinnamomum*. [B, 121.]—C. de Magellan. The bark of *Drinys Winteri*. [B, 121.]—C. de Malabar. See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—C. de Padang. A variety of cinnamon resembling Chinese and Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 93.]—C. des Indes. See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—C. de Sumatra. An aromatic bark of Sumatra, inferior to ordinary cinnamon, probably that of a species of *Cinnamomum*. [B, 121.]—C. du Malabar. See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—C. giroflée. 1. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium caryophyllæum*. 3. According to some, the bark of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 121, 173.]—C. giroflée du Brésil. Probably the *c. giroflée* (1st def.). [B, 121.]—C. mate. See *CASSIA lignea*.—C. noire. 1. The *Eugenia caryophyllus*. 2. The bark of *Syzygium caryophyllæum*. [B, 121, 173.]—C. plate. See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—C. poivrée. The *Canella alba* and its bark. [B, 88, 121.]—C. sauvage. The bark of a wild cinnamon-tree of Ceylon, perhaps the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 121.]—Chocolat à la c. [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation of 72 parts each of *pasta cacao caracensis* and *pasta cacao insularum*, 120 parts of sugar, and 1 part of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 2)].—Cire de c. A concrete wax-like substance obtained by boiling the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; used for making sweet-scented candles. [B, 173.]—Eau de c. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*.—Eau de c. alcoolisée. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI spirituosus*.—Eau de c. buglossée. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI buglossata*.—Eau de c. cordiale. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI cordialis*.—Eau de c. cydoniée. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI cydoniata*.—Eau de c. vineuse. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI vinosa*.—Eau distillée de c. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*.—Épnyrèle de c. Volatile oil of cinnamon. [B, 119.]—Espirít de c. See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI*.—Essence de c. Oil of cinnamon. [B, 119.]—Essence de c. de Ceylan. The oil of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 81.]—Essence de c. de Chine. The oil of *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 81.]—Fausse c. The *Cinnamomum cassia*, the *Eugenia caryophyllata*, the *Croton cascarilla*, and the *Syzygium caryophyllæum* and their barks. [B, 121, 173.]—Fleurs de c. See *Flores CASSIÆ*.—Grosse c. See *C. de Cochin-Chine*.—Huile volatile de c. [Fr. Cod.]. Oil of cinnamon. [B, 113.]—Hydralcoolat de c. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI spirituosus*.—Hydroalut de c. alcoolisé. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI spirituosus*.—Énoalut de c. See *Vinum CINNAMOMI*.—Oléosaccharure de c. Oligosaccharure de c. See *Elaeosaccharum CINNAMOMI*.—Oleûle de c. Volatile oil of cinnamon. [B, 119.]—Poudre de c. composée. See *Pulvis CINNAMOMI compositus*.—Poudre de c. de Ceylan [Fr. Cod.]. Cinnamon powdered, after drying in an oven at 40° C., and passed through a sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—Poudre de c. et de gingembre. See *Pulvis aromaticus*.—Poudre de c. et de girofle composée. See *Cordial POWDER*.—Saccharolé oléûlique de c. See *Elaeosaccharum CINNAMOMI*.—Sirop d'eau de c. Sirop de c. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*.—Sirop de c. vineux. Vinous syrup of cinnamon. See under *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*. [B, 119.]—Sirop d'esprit de c. See *Syrupus CINNAMOMI*.—Sirop onéologique de c. See *Sirop de c. vineux*.—Teinture de c. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*.—Teinture de c. blanche. See *Tinctura CANELLE alba*.—Teinture de c. composée. Teinture de c. et de cardamome composée. See *Tinctura aromatica*.—Teinture de c. et de carvi. See *Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita*.—Teinture de c. et de gingembre composée. See *Compound tincture of CINNAMON and ginger*.—Teinture de c. et de muscade composée. See *Spiritus ÆTHERIS sulphuricus aromaticus*.—Vin de c. sucré. See *Saccharated wine of CINNAMON and Vinum CINNAMOMI*.

CANNELIER (Fr.), n. Kaⁿ-e²l²-a. The cinnamon-tree. [B, 173.]—C. de Malabar. The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 173.]—Essence de feuilles de c. Oil of cinnamon-leaves. [B, 81.]—Essence de racine de c. Oil of cinnamon-root. [B, 81.]

CANNELINE (Fr.), n. Kaⁿ-e²l²-en. See CANNELIN.

CANNELIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kaⁿ-e²l²-ek. See CINNAMIC ACID.

CANNELURE (Fr.), n. Kaⁿ-e²l²-u^r. A groove (e. g., of a director). [A, 301, 385; L, 109.]

CANNES (Fr.), n. Kaⁿ. A seaside winter health resort in the department of the Alpes-Maritimes, France. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CANNETTE (Fr.), n. Kaⁿ-e²t. The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 121.]

CANNIBAL-APPLE, n. Kaⁿ²ba²²pl. The *Solanum anthrophagorum*. [B, 185.]

CANTHERBA, n. An old name for the *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANNON-BALL-TREE, n. Kaⁿ²o²n-ba⁴l²tre. The *Couroupita guianensis*. [B, 19, 185, 275.]

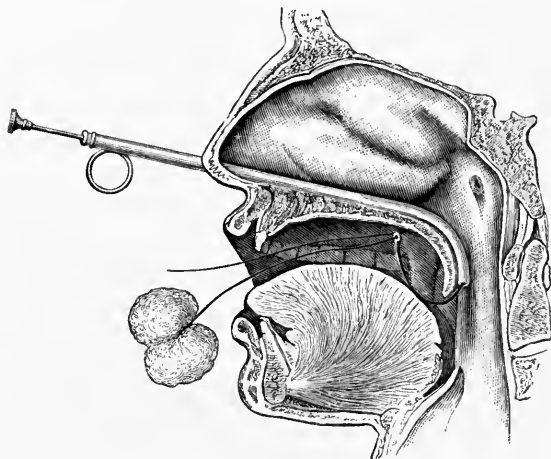
CANNON-BONE, n. Kaⁿ²o²n-bo⁴n. See under BONE.

CANNOSTOME [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kaⁿ²n(k^a²n)-no²s²-tom(to²n)-e(a³-e²). An order of the *Ocimeurialia*. [L, 121.]

CANNSTATT (Ger.), n. Kaⁿ²sta²t. A place in Württemberg, near Stuttgart, of a mild, equable temperature, where there are saline springs, the more important of which are the *Wilhelmsbrunnen* (formerly called the *Sulzerrainquelle*) and the two *Froschener'schen Quellen* (the *Männlein* and the *Weiblein*). [A, 319; L, 49.]

CANNUCCIA (It.), n. Kaⁿ-nut²/chi²-a³. The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 121.]

CANNULA (Lat.), n. f. Kaⁿ(ka²n)²nu²(nu⁴)-la³. Dim. of *canna* (q. v.). Gr., ἀλλυκος. Fr., *canule*, *cannule*. Ger., *Canüle*, *Röhrchen*. It., c. Sp., *cánula*. A tube (e. g., one that incloses a trocar or some other instrument for making a puncture, the latter to be withdrawn after the puncture is made, in order that any liquid that may be present may flow off through the c.; a tracheotomy tube, etc.). [A, 385; E.]—**Bellocq's c.**, **Belloq's c.** (not *Belloc's*).



BELLOCQ'S CANNULA. (AFTER SÉDILLOT AND LEGUEST.)

Fr., *sonde de Bellocq* (ou *Belloq*). Syn.: *Bellocq's* (or *Belloq's*) *sonde*. An instrument used for plugging the posterior nares. It consists of a tube somewhat curved at one end and having a ring attached at the other end, traversed by a stylet which is continuous with a piece of curved watch-spring terminating in a button having an eye for carrying a thread. The stylet having been pulled back until the button closes the end of the tube, the instrument is passed along the floor of the nasal passage into the pharynx; the stylet is then pressed farther into the tube, and a finger passed in by the mouth guides the button, armed with the thread, past the soft palate; the thread is then brought out through the mouth, a piece of sponge or a wad of lint is secured to it, and the stylet is again withdrawn together with the tube, the sponge or lint being guided with the finger to its position against the posterior nares; the thread is then detached from the instrument and secured to another plug placed against the nostril for the purpose of counter-pressure. [A, 278.]—**Bernard's c.** A short tube having a flange at each end; used in making gastric and other fistule for experimental purposes. [L, 44.]—**C. pulmonum**. The trachea. [A, 322.]—**Durham's c.** A tracheotomy tube having a short tracheal arm joined to the horizontal arm by a sharp curve approaching a right angle, the inner tube being jointed. [A, 418.]—**Fuller's c.** A tracheotomy tube in which the outer tube is split above and below, so that, on being compressed, the extremity is easily inserted. [A, 418.]—**Gendron's c.** A tracheotomy tube similar to Fuller's c., the tracheal tube consisting of two segments, which are separated by means of a screw after the instrument has been introduced. [A, 418.]—**Gooch's c.** A double c. formerly much used in the ligation of uterine polypi. It consists of two straight silver cannulæ about 8 inches long, each adapted to pass through rings attached to a rod lying between the two. A strong ligature is passed through the two cannulæ, and the loop is thrown around the pedicle of the tumor. The cannulæ are then passed through the rings, and the ligature is tightened and tied to certain rings attached to the central rod. [A, 162.]—**Hartmann's c.** A slender silver tube fitted with a piece of rubber tubing for adapting it to the nozzle of a syringe; used in washing out the tympanum through a perforation in the membrana tympani. [F, 32.]—**Lacrymal c.** A small tube with an expanded upper end, to be worn in the lacrymal duct in cases of stenosis. [L, 44.]—**Meissner's c.** A small c. with a needle for puncturing the fetal envelopes.—**Reybard's c.** A c. with a trocar for the operation of paracentesis thoracis, opening into a small bag of goldbeater's skin. [A, 385.]—**Right-angled c.** See *Durham's c.*—**Trachea c.** A tracheotomy tube. [E.]—**Trendelenburg's rubber tampon-c.** See *Trendelenburg's trachea TAMPON*.

CANNULAR, **CANNULATE**, **CANNULATED**, adj's. Kaⁿ²n²l²-a³r. -at. -at-e²d. Lat., *cannulatus*. Fr., *canellé*. Ger., *cannelirt*. Channeled, tubular. [L, 56, 81.]

CANNUTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kaⁿ²n(k^a²n)-nu²(nu)²tu³m(tu⁴m). See CALAMUS and CANNA.

CANO-CANO (Malay), n. The *Aira arundinacea*. [B, 121.]

CANOE-WOOD, n. Kaⁿ-u²wu⁴d. The *Liriodendron tulipifera*. [B, 19, 275.]

CANOKERSAIA, n. A name supposed to have been applied by Dioscorides to the *Parietaria*. [Bory (B, 121).]

CANON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(k\alpha^3)/no^2n(non)$. Gen., *can'onis*. Gr., *κάνων*. 1. A fundamental rule, a canon (e. g., a rule of proportion, as that the head is of one eighth the height of the body). [A, 322, 385.] 2. The beam of a balance. [A, 387.] 3. An old instrument for adjusting sutures. [A, 322.]—**C.-bone**. See *Cannon-bone*.

CANONIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-on(o^2n)/i^2-a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *canon'iae*. Gr., *κάνονιας*. A thin, lank person. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CANONICA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-o^2n/i^2k-a^2$. From *canon'icus*, canonical, because cultivated in monasteries. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 121.]

CANONIGOS (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n-on/e-gos$. The *Valeriana toluccana*. [A, 447.]

CANOPLACIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-op-i^2-a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3e^2)$. Of Presl, an order of plants, consisting of the genus *Canopus*. [B, 170.]

CANOPICON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-o^2p(op)/i^2k-o^2n$. Of Dioscorides, the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 121.]

CANOPITE, n. A sort of collyrium mentioned by Celsus. [L, 109.]

CANOPUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-op/u^2m(u^4m)$. Gr., *κάνωπον*. The *Sambucus nigra*. [Paulus Ægineta (B, 121).]

CANOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(k\alpha^3)/no^2r$. Gen., *cano'ris*. From *canere*, to sing. A musical sound. [A, 318.]—**C. stethoscopicus**. The auscultatory sound known as metallic tinkling. [A, 322.]

CANORUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-o^2ru^2s(ru^4s)$. Sonorous. [A, 318, 322.]

CANOTA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3n-o^2ta^3$. The *Panicum italicum*. [B, 121.]

CANOTTE (Fr.), n. Ka^3n-ot . A provincial name for the *Neurophar*. [B, 121.]

CANSCHEAPOU (Malay), n. The *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [Rheede (B, 121); B, 172.]

CANSCHI (Malay), n. The *Truvia nudiflora*. [B, 121, 172.]

CANSCORA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-sko^2ra^3$. From *cansjan-coure*, the Malabar name. A genus of tropical gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Chironieæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CANSJAN-COURE, **CANSJAN-KERA**, n's. Malabar names for the *Canscora*. [B, 121.]

CANSJAVA (Malay), **CANSJAVAS** (Malay), n's. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CANTABRICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cantabricus*, pertaining to *Cantabria* (the ancient name of a region in Spain now called Biscaya). $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-ta^2b(ta^2b)/ri^2k-a^3$. A name variously applied by the ancients to a species of *Convolvulus*, of *Dianthus*, and of *Campanula*; of Celsus, according to Milligan, the *Convolvulus c.* [B, 45, 121.]

CANTABRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-ta^2b(ta^2b)-ru^2m(ru^4m)$. Bran. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

CANTACON, n. Of the alchemists, garden-saffron. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CANTALEUP, **CANTALOUP**, **CANTALOUPE**, n's. Ka^2nt/a^2l-up . From the castle of *Cantalupo*, in Italy. Fr., *cantaloupe*. A variety of the *Cucumis melo*. [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CANTAMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-ta(ta^3)/me^2n$. Gen., *cantam'inis*. From *cantare*, to sing. An incantation, a charm. [A, 318.]

CANTAPERDRIS, n. In Languedoc, the *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121.]

CANTARA, n. The *Strychnos ignatia*. [L, 84.]

CANTARELLA (It.), n. $Ka^3n-ta^3r-e^2l/a^3$. Fr., *cantarelle*. A term variously applied to acqua Tofana, to a variety of that poison containing cantharides, and to a poison said to be made from the saliva of a rabid pig; also a popular name for the *Meloe proscarabæus*. [A, 322; L, 41.]

CANTARELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-ta^3r-e^2l/lu^2s(lu^4s)$. See *CANTHARELLUS* and *MELÆO PROSCARABÆUS*.

CANTARIDA (Sp.), **CANTARIDO** (It.), n's. Ka^3n-ta^3r/i^2d-a^3 , -o. The genus *Cantharis*: in the pl. (Sp., *cantáridas*; It., *cantáridi*), cantharides. [Sp. Ph. (B, 95).]

CANTARILLOS (Sp.), n. pl. Ka^3n-ta^3r-el/yos . The *Androsace maxima*. [B, 121.]

CANTARIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)/ta^3r-i^2s$. Gen., *cantar'id-^{is}*. Of Dioscorides, the *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CANTARO (Sp.), n. Ka^2n/ta^3-ro . The *Cordia gerascanthus*. [B, 121.]

CANTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-ta(ta^3)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *cantatio'nis*. See *CANTAMEN*.

CANTELEUP, **CANTELOUP**, **CANTELOUPE**, n's. See *CANTALOUP*.

CANTE-MORGARO, n. In the East Indies, the *Achyranthes prostrata*. [B, 121.]

CANTERBURY, n. $Ka^2nt/u^2r-be^2r-i^2$. A place in England where there is a mineral spring. [L, 94.]—**C.-bell**. The *Campanula medium*, *Campanula trachelium*, and *Campanula pratensis*. [B, 275.]

CANTERINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-tu^2r(tar)-i(e)/nu^2s(nu^4s)$. From *canterius*, a gelding. Pertaining to horses (e. g., *hordeum canterinum*). [A, 318.]

CANTERIUS (Lat.), **CANTERIUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-te(te^2)/ri^2-u^2m(u^4m)$, -u^2s(u^4s). Gr., *κάντερος*. A bar resting on two posts, used by Hippocrates in reducing dislocations of the humerus. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CANTHA-JATHI (Bengal), n. The *Barleria prionitis*. [B, 172.]

CANTHAL, adj. Ka^2n/tha^2l . From *κάνθος* (see *CANTHUS*). Pertaining to the angle of the eyelids.

CANTHARELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-tha^3r-e^2l/lu^2s(lu^4s)$. Fr., *cantarelle*, *chanterelle*. Ger., *Faltenpilz*. Of Adanson, a genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi* of the *Agaricini*. [B, 121, 270.]—**C. aurantiacus** [Fries]. Fr., *fausse chanterelle*. Ger., *orangefarbener Faltenpilz*. Syn.: *Merulius aurantiacus* [Persoon], *Agaricus alectorolophoides* [Schäffer]. A species thought to be poisonous, resembling *C. cibarius*, but distinguished from it by its orange-red color, its colored flesh, and the absence of a fatty feel. [B, 180, 270.]—**C. cibarius** [Fries]. Fr., *chanterelle*, *chanterelle comestible*, *cheville*, *chevrette*, *gallinace*, *girandolle*, *girolle ordinaire*, *manne terrestre*, *mœlle de terre*, *oreille de lièvre jaune*, *roussane*, *virolle*. Ger., *Eierschwamm*, *Pfefferling*, *gemeiner Faltenpilz*. The chanterelle; a European species distinguished by its bright-yellow color, its white flesh, its pleasant fruity odor, and its fatty feel; highly esteemed as an article of food. [B, 19, 121, 180.]—**C. lacteus** [Fries]. A variety of *C. aurantiacus*. [B, 173.]—**C. nigripes** [Duhamel]. See *C. aurantiacus*.

CANTHARATE, n. Ka^2n/tha^2r-at . A salt of cantharic acid. [A, 385.]

CANTHARIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(k\alpha^3n)-tha^3r-i^2-a(a^3)/si^2s$. Gen., *cantharias'eos* (-is). The state of being infested with the larvæ of coleopterous insects. [A, 385; "Lond. Med. Gaz.," xx, p. 94 (L).]

CANTHARIC ACID, n. Ka^2n/tha^2r-i^2k . Fr., *acide cantharique*. Ger., *Cantharsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4 = C_5H_{11}O_2 + CO.OH$, isomeric with cantharidic acid, formed from cantharidin by the action of hydriodic acid. [B, 81, 270.]

CANTHARIDAL, adj. Ka^2n-tha^2r/i^2d-a^2l . Lat., *cantharidalis*. Fr., *cantharidien*. Pertaining to or containing cantharides. [B.] See *C. COLLOIDON*.

CANTHARIDATE, n. Ka^2n-tha^2r/i^2d-at . A salt of cantharidic acid. [B.]

CANTHARIDATED, adj. $Ka^2n-tha^2r/i^2d-at-e^2d$. Lat., *cantharidatus*. Fr., *cantharidé*. Combined with or containing cantharides. [B.]

CANTHARIDE (Fr., Ger.), n. $Ka^3n^2-ta^3r-ed$, ka^3n-ta^3r-ed/e^2 , 1. (Fr., Ger.) the genus *Cantharis* and the drug cantharides, 2. (Fr.) of Paulet, the *Agaricus cyanus* or some related species of *Agaricus*. [B, 121.]—**Acétole de c's** (Fr.). See *Acetum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Aetherische C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDUM aetherea*.—**Aetherisches C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDUM spirituosum*.—**Alcoolé de c.** (ou de c's) (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDIS*.—**Blaué C'n** (Ger.). See *LYTTA gigas*.—**C. à baïdes** (Fr.). See *LYTTA vittata*.—**C. à tête rouge** (Fr.). The *Cantharis (Lytta) ruficeps*. [B, 38.]—**C. à vésicatoires** (Fr.). **C. des boutiques** (Fr.). The *Cantharis vesicatoria*. [B, 119.]—**C. marginée** (Fr.). The *Cantharis (Lytta) marginata*. [B, 180.]—**C'ncampher** (Ger.). Cantharidin. [B, 180.]—**C'n essig** (Ger.). See *Acetum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nextract-Cerat** (Ger.). See *Ceratum extracti CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nplaster** (Ger.). See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'nsaibe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDIS*.—**C. officinale** (Fr.). **C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See *CANTHARIS vesicatoria*.—**C. tachelée** (Fr.). The *Cantharis vittata*. [B, 119.]—**Cérat avec l'alcoolé de c's** (Fr.). Cerate of tincture of cantharides. [B, 119.] See under *Ceratum extracti CANTHARIDIS*.—**Cérat avec l'hytrolé de c's** (Fr.). Cantharidal cerate made with an aqueous decoction or infusion of cantharides. [B, 119.] See *Ceratum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Cérat d'extraît de c's** (Fr.). See *Ceratum extracti CANTHARIDIS*.—**Chinoisische C'n** (Ger.). See *MYLABRIS cichorii* and *MYLABRIS phalerata*.—**Éléolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Oleum CANTHARIDUM*.—**Emplâtre de c's** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Éthérolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDUM aetherea*.—**Extrait acéto-alcoolique de c's** [Trousseau] (Fr.). A styptic preparation made by digesting 4 parts of coarsely powdered cantharides, 1 part of concentrated pyroligneous acid, and 16 parts of 85-per-cent alcohol over a water-bath at from 40° to 50° C., expressing, filtering, and evaporating at a gentle heat. Bibulous paper soaked in this preparation was recommended by Trousseau as a very convenient and certain application for drawing a blister. [A, 290.]—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Extrait de c. alcoolique** (Fr.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDIS spirituosum*.—**Geisliges C'nextract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDUM spirituosum*.—**Huile de c's** (Fr.). See *Oleum CANTHARIDUM*.—**Huile de c's térébinthine** (Fr.). See *Linimentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Hydrolé (ou Infusion) de c's** (Fr.). See *Infusum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Liparolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Oléole de c's** (Fr.). See *Linimentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Ostindische C'n** (Ger.). See *CANTHARIDES cœruleæ* (under *CANTHARIS*).—**Oxéolé de c's** (Fr.). See *Charta cantharidis*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *pulvis cantharidis* [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by pulverizing cantharides warmed in an oven to 50° C., and passing through a No. 1 or No. 3 hair sieve or a silk sieve of 80 meshes to the inch (French). [B, 113.]—**Schwärze C'n** (Ger.). A name for several species of *Meloe* used like cantharides. [B, 270.]—**Spirituses C'nextract** (Fr.). See *Extractum CANTHARIDUM spirituosum*.—**Teinture de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDIS*.—**Teinture de c's camphrée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CANTHARIDUM camphorata*.—**Teinture de c's composée** (Fr.). See *Tinctura*

CANTHARIDUM composita.—**Teinture étherée camphrée de c's** (Fr.). See *Camphorated ethereal tincture of cantharides.*—**Teinture étherée de c's** (Fr.). See *Tinctura cantharidum aetherea.*—**Zusammengesetzte C'ntinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura cantharidum composita.*

CANTHARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r(\text{tha}^3r)^{i2}d\text{-e}(e^2s)$. The pl. of *cantharis* (q. v. [3d def.]).

CANTHARIDÆ (Lat.), **CANTHARIDIANI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-e}(a^3\text{-e}^2)$, $\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}^2\text{-a}(a^3\text{-n})(ne)$. Fr., *cantharidies*, *cantharidiens*. A tribe of the *Trachelidæ* or a division of the *Coleoptera* having *Cantharis* as the type. [L., 180.]

CANTHARIDIC, adj. $Ka^2n\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}^2k$. Lat., *cantharidicus*. Fr., *cantharidique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, cantharides. [B.]—**Anhydrous c. acid**. Fr., *acide cantharidique anhydre*. Ger., *wasserfreie Cantharidinsäure*. See **CANTHARIDIN**.—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cantharidicum*. Fr., *acide cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure*. It., *acido cantaridico*. Sp., *ácido cantaridico*. A dibasic acid, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4 = C_8H_{12}(CO.OH)_2$, formed from cantharidin by the addition of the elements of a molecule of water. [B., 81, 270.]—**C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure-Anhydrid*. See **CANTHARIDIN**.—**C. ether**. Fr., *ether cantharidique*. Ger., *Cantharidinsäure-Ester*. A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle. [B.]

CANTHARIDIEN (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3n\text{-ta}^3r\text{-ed-i}^2\text{-a}^3n^2$. Pertaining to the genus *Cantharis* or to cantharides; as a n., in the pl., see **CANTHARIDIÆ**. [A., 301, 385.]

CANTHARIDIN, n. $Ka^2n\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}^2n$. Lat., *cantharidinum*, *cantharidina*. Fr., *cantharidine*. Ger., *Cantharidin*. It., Sp., *cantaridina*. Syn.: *vesicatorin*. The active principle of cantharides, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, forming odorless and colorless scales or prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in acetic ether, in chloroform, in oil of turpentine, in the fats and fatty oils, in wax, and in resins; chemically, the anhydride, $C_8H_{12}O < \begin{smallmatrix} CO \\ CO \end{smallmatrix} > O$, of cantharidic acid. [B., 81, 270.]—**C.-ammonia**. See **AMMONIUM cantharidate**.—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cantharidic acid; with the name of a base, the cantharidate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cantharidic acid. [B., 270.]—**C'säure-Anhydrid** (Ger.). See **C.-säure-Dimethyläther** (Ger.). Methyl cantharidate. [B., 270.]—**C'säure-Ester** (Ger.). See **CANTHARIDIC ether**.—**C'säure-Methylester** (Ger.). Methyl cantharidate. [B.]—**Wasserfreie C'säure** (Ger.). See **C.**

CANTHARIDINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}(e)^na^2$. 1. (F. sing.) see **CANTHARIDIN**. 2. (N. pl.) a subfamily of the *Trochidæ*. [L., 282.]

CANTHARIDINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2n\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}^2n\text{-i}^2k$. See **CANTHARIDIC acid**.

CANTHARIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}(e)^na^2$. See **CANTHARIDIN**.—**C. oleosum**. See **Oleum CANTHARIDIS viride**.

CANTHARIDISM, n. $Ka^2n\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}^2zm$. Lat., *cantharidismus*. Fr., *cantharidisme*. Poisoning with cantharides, either by their ingestion by the mouth or by absorption from a cantharidal blister. The chief symptoms are strangury, burning pain in the urethra, swelling or even gangrene of the genitals, and the passage of bloody and albuminous urine, together with the usual gastrointestinal signs of irritant poisoning if the drug has been taken by the mouth. The lesions are inflammatory conditions of the kidneys and bladder. Death may occur from the primary irritant effect upon the gastro-intestinal canal or from the subsequent renal and cystic inflammation. The treatment consists in the removal of the poison, the administration of water and mucilaginous drinks, and the use of opiates, the bromides, and hot sitz-baths for the relief of the pain. [B., 81, 270.]

CANTHARIDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r(\text{tha}^3r)\text{-i}^2d\text{-i}^2z(\text{mu}^3s)(\text{mu}^4s)$. See **CANTHARIDISM**.—**C. externus**. Cantharidism from absorption of cantharides applied to the skin. [B., 270.]

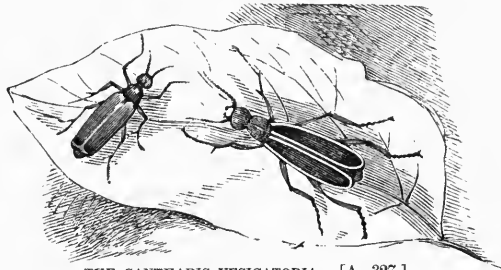
CANTHARIDITES, n. pl. $Ka^2n\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2d\text{-itz}$. See **CANTHARIDIE**.

CANTHARIN, n. $Ka^2n\text{-tha}^2r\text{-i}^2n$. Lat., *cantharinum*. Fr., *cantharine*. Ger., *Cantharin*. A substance, C_8H_{12} , formed by the distillation of cantharic acid with lime. [B., 270.]

CANTHARINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r(\text{tha}^3r)\text{-i}(e)^na^2$. A group of the *Sparidæ*. [L., 207.]

CANTHARIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^3n)\text{-tha}^2r(\text{tha}^3r)\text{-i}^2s$. Gen., *cantharidis*. Gr., *καθαρίσις*. Fr., *cantharide*. Ger., *Cantharide*, *spanische Fliege* (3d def.). It., *cantarida*. Sp., *cantarida*. 1. A genus of coleopterous insects, now referred to *Lytta* (q. v. for species not here given). 2. The Spanish fly (see **LYTTA vesicatoria**). In English it is usually written in the pl., *cantharides*, which is also the official title in the German and some other pharmacopœias. Applied externally, the preparations act as rubefacients and vesicants; taken by the mouth, in ordinary medicinal doses, they stimulate the gastro-intestinal and genito-urinary tracts, and, given in minute doses, they have been used for the mitigation of strangury. For the poisonous effects, see **CANTHARIDISM**. [A., 322; B.]—**Acetum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Acetum cantharidum**, **Acidum acetum cantharidum**. Fr., *acétolé de cantharide*, *vinaigre cantharidé*. Ger., *Cantharidenessig*. Vinegar of cantharides; made by digesting 2 oz. of cantharides with 2 fl. oz. of glacial acetic acid and 13 fl. oz. of acetic acid at a temperature of 200° C., percolating, expressing the residue with 5 fl. oz. of acetic acid, mixing the percolate and the expressed liquid, and adding acetic acid to 1 pint. A similar preparation, made with vinegar, was official in the old Lond. Ph. and the *vinaigre rubéfiant* of the Formulary of the Paris Hospitals (1830) was also similar, containing, besides the cantharides and acetic acid, alcohol,

garlic, mustard, black pepper, and camphor. All these preparations are powerful vesicants. [Vogl (A., 319); B., 95, 119.]—**Alepis cantharidibus medicatus**. See **Unguentum cantharidis**.—**Alcoholic extract of cantharides**. See **Extractum cantharidum spirituosum**.—**Ash-colored c.** The *Lytta cinerea*. [B., 5.]—**Camphorated cantharides plaster**. See **Emplastrum cantharidum camphoratum**.—**Camphorated ethereal tincture of cantharides**. Fr., *teinture étherée camphrée de cantharides*. Of the Brunsw. Ph., 1777, a preparation made by triturating together 1 part each of camphor and cantharides, and digesting the mixture on a water-bath with 56 parts of alcohol and 4 of nitric acid; used internally in dropsy. [B., 119.]—**Camphorated tincture of cantharides**. See **Tinctura cantharidum camphorata**.—**C. aurata**. A species used in the Deccan. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871, p. 424 (L).]—**C. aurulenta**. See **LYTTA Rouxii**.—**Cantharides cœruleæ**. Ger., *blaue Canthariden*. The purplish-blue specimens of *Lytta gigas* occasionally found in commerce. [B., 180.]—**Cantharides camphor**. See **CANTHARIDIN**.—**Cantharides cerate**. See **Ceratium cantharidis**.—**C. erythrocephala**. A Chinese species. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871, p. 424 (L).]—**C. hirtipes** [Waterhouse]. A species closely allied to *Lytta nepalensis*. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1871, p. 424 (L).]—**Cantharides lini**. See **Liniamentum cantharidis**.—**Cantharides paper**. See **Charta cantharidis**.—**C. pennsylvanica**. See **LYTTA atrata**.—**Cantharides plaster**. See **Emplastrum cantharidis**.—**C. prima**. The *Lytta vesicatoria*. [B., 180.]—**C. proscarabæus** [De Geer]. The *Meloe proscarabæus* and the *Meloe violaceus*. [B., 180.]—**C. syriaca**. Probably the *Lytta syriaca*; said to have been used formerly in southern Europe as a substitute for *Lytta vesicatoria*, and by Forskål to be employed in Arabia. [B., 270; L., 130.] Cf. **LYTTA segetum**.—**C. trimaculata**. The *Lydus trimaculatus*. [B., 180.]—**C. vesicatoria** [Latreille]. Fr., *mouche d'Espagne* (ou *véscicante*), *cantharide*. Ger., *spanische Fliege*, *Blasenzieher*, *Laubkåfer*, *Graskåfer*, *Goldkåfer*. Syn.: *Lytta vesicatoria* [Fabricius], *Meloe vesicatorius* [Linnæus], *musca hispanica*. The Spanish fly, or blister-beetle, of southern and central Europe. It is from $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to 1 inch long; broad, flattened-cylindrical in shape; of a copper-green or shining brass-color above and below; with two lateral eyes; having filiform antennæ of eleven joints; the



THE CANTHARIS VESICATORIA. [A., 327.]

wing-cases covering the body; wings membranous and brownish; claws bifid. It constitutes the drug *c.* or *cantharides*. The insects are captured before sunrise by spreading cloths under the trees that they frequent; persons protected with gloves and masks shake the trees violently, and the beetles fall on to the cloths, after which they are killed with the vapor of vinegar and dried. Thus prepared, they have a peculiar, somewhat disagreeable odor. [A., 290; B., 180, 270; L., 65.]—**C. violacea**. Probably the *Lytta violacea*. [B.]—**C. viridi-aurata**. The *C. (Lytta) vesicatoria*. [B., 180.]—**Ceratium cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat cantharidé* (ou *véscicant*). Ger., *Cantharidencerate*. Cantharides (or blistering) cerate; made by melting together 20 parts each of yellow wax and resin and 25 of lard, and adding 35 of powdered cantharides. Similar preparations—made from cantharides and simple cerate; or from an aqueous decoction or infusion of cantharides mixed with resin cerate or with lard, yellow wax, resin, and turpentine; or from an infusion of cantharides in olive-oil mixed with wax—were formerly official. [B., 81, 119.] See also **Emplastrum cantharidis**.—**Ceratium extracti cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat d'extract de cantharides*. Ger., *Cantharideneextract-Cerat*. Cerate of extract of cantharides; made by extracting 30 parts of cantharides with alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.820, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating the extract on a water-bath to 15 parts, and mixing it with 15 of resin and 35 each of yellow wax and lard. A similar preparation of the Bavarian Ph. 1822—a *cerate with tincture of cantharides* (*cerat avec alcoolé de cantharides*)—was made by digesting 2 parts of cantharides with 4 of brandy, adding 8 of almond-oil, boiling until the alcohol was dissipated, straining, and adding 3 parts of white wax. [B., 81, 95, 119.]—**Charta cantharidis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Papier*. It., *charta vesicatoria*. Sp., *papel epispástico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *charta epispastica* [Br. Ph.]. Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Cantharides (or blistering) paper; paper spread with a preparation of cantharides. The U. S. Ph. orders a mixture of 8 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, 4 of olive-oil, 1 part each of Canada balsam and cantharides, and 10 parts of water, boiled together and strained. The Br. Ph. orders 4 parts of powdered cantharides, 24 of distilled water, 16 of white wax, 6 of spermaceti, 3 of rosin, and $\frac{7}{8}$ of olive-oil, digested on a water-bath and, after removal of the watery liquid, melted and mixed with 1 part of Canada balsam. The Netherl. Ph. orders a mixture of 3 (in the *charta epispastica* No. 1) or 4 (in the *charta epispastica* No. 2) parts of cantharides, 30 of water, 24 of yellow wax, 9 of spermaceti, and 12 of olive-oil, to which, after heating, 3 of larch turpentine are added. The Fr. Cod. directs an ointment of 10 parts of cantharides, 24 of mutton

tallow, and 36 of benzoated lard; of this ointment 36 parts for the *papier épispastique* No. 1, 45 for the *papier épispastique* No. 2, and 60 for the *papier épispastique* No. 3, are mixed with 6 of white wax, also, for the *papier épispastique* No. 1, with 15 of benzoated lard and 10 of mutton tallow, while, for the *papier épispastique* No. 2, 9 parts of benzoated lard and 6 of tallow are employed. The Belg. Ph. directs that 78 parts of cantharides for the *charta epispastica* No. 1, and 90 for the *charta epispastica* No. 2, be boiled three successive times with 10 times the quantity of water, and the strained decoctions mixed, evaporated to a sixth, and then mixed with 433 parts of yellow wax, 217 each of spermaceti and elemi, and 133 of larch turpentine. The Sp. Ph. orders cantharides to be heated with 16 parts of lard, and the filtered mixture melted with 9 of white wax and 4 of spermaceti, tartar emetic being added subsequently; the three preparations of the Sp. Ph. contain, respectively, 3, 3.5, and 4 parts of cantharides, and 1, 1.5, and 2 of tartar emetic. [B. 81, 95, 113.] Cf. *Extrait acéto-alcoolique de CANTHARIDES* (under CANTHARIDE).—**Collodium cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under COLLODIUM.—**Compound tincture of cantharides**. See *Tinctura cantharidum composita*.—**Emplastrum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Emplastrum cantharidum** [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicatoire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Pflaster, Blasenpflaster*. Sp., *emplasto de cantáridas* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *emplastru de cantharide* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *epispasticum*, see *vesicatorium*, see *vesicans*). Cantharides (or blistering) plaster; made by melting together 12 parts of lard, 15 each of yellow wax and suet, and 3 of resin with 12 of cantharides [Br. Ph.]; or by melting together 20 parts of yellow wax, 5 of elemi, 2 of olive-oil, 15 of basilicon ointment, and 21 of cantharides [Fr. Cod.]; or by digesting 4 parts of yellow wax with 1 part each of olive-oil and turpentine and 2 parts of cantharides [Ger. Ph.]. The Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Russ. Ph. substitute larch turpentine for common turpentine, and the Belg. Ph. and Netherl. Ph. add 3 per cent. of balsam of Peru. The percentages of cantharides are: 20 [Swiss Ph.], 25 [Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph.], 20 2/3 [Russ. Ph.], 27-27 1/2 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 30 [Sp. Ph.], 33 1/2 [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], 35-38 [Netherl. Ph.], and 36 [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum anglicum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by melting together 203 parts each of yellow wax and mutton tallow, 94 of purified pine resin, and 168 of lard, and adding 332 of cantharides. [B. 95.] Cf. **EMPLASTRUM caefaciens**.—**Emplastrum cantharidum camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicatoire camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 96 parts of emplastrum cantharidis with 4 of camphor [Belg. Ph.]; or a plaster made by covering a cantharidal plaster with a thin layer of camphor [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations were the *camphorated blistering cerate*, made by mixing 1 part of camphor, 20 parts of cantharides, and 60 of yellow wax; and the *camphorated blistering plaster*, made of 11 parts of cantharides and 1 part of camphor mixed with 32 parts of plaster of mellilot, or with 7 parts each of oil of roses and turpentine and 27 of yellow wax. [B. 95, 119.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum colatum** [Norweg. Ph., 1870, Swed. Ph., 1879]. A preparation made by melting together 5 parts of yellow wax, 8 of rosin, and 2 of suet, mixing with 8 parts of cantharides, and, after heating, adding 1 part of common turpentine, straining, and pouring into paper molds. [B. 95.]—**Emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio**. See *Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum*.—**Emplastrum cantharidum extensum**. See SPARADRAP vesicans.—**Emplastrum cantharidum ordinarium** [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum cantharidis*.—**Emplastrum cantharidum perpetuum** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre vésicant de Janin, vésicatoire perpetuel*. Ger., *immerwährendes Zugpflaster, ewiges Pflaster*. Sp., *vejigatorio perpetuo*. Roum., *emplastru perpetuu de cantharide*. Syn.: *emplastrum cantharidum cum euphorbio* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. (see *euphorbio*) [Gr. Ph.]. A plaster of 10 parts of yellow wax, 14 of rosin, 4 of suet, 7 of turpentine, 4 of cantharides, and 1 part of euphorbium [Ger. Ph.]. Other pharmacopœias replace the turpentine with larch turpentine, or direct lard instead of suet, or omit both these ingredients, or add mastic or sandarac. The percentages of cantharides are: 10 [Ger. Ph.], 12.9 [Belg. Ph.], 12.96 [Russ. Ph.], 13.2 [Roum. Ph.], 13.33 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 18.18 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], and 24.24 [Gr. Ph.]; those of euphorbium are: 2.5 [Ger. Ph.], 3.03 [Gr. Ph.], 5.55 [Russ. Ph.], 6.4 [Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 6.67 [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], and 9.09 [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. [B. 95; a. 14.]—**Emplastrum picis cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. See under PIX.—**Essentia cantharidum**. See *Tinctura cantharidis*.—**Ethereal extract of cantharides**. See *Extractum cantharidum æthereum*.—**Ethereal tincture of cantharides**. See *Tinctura cantharidum ætherea*.—**Extractum cantharidis**. Fr., *extrait de cantharide*. Of the Belg. Ph. see *Extractum cantharidum æthereum*; of the older pharmacopœias, see *Extractum cantharidum spirituosum*.—**Extractum cantharidum æthereum**. Fr., *extrait de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherisches Cantharidenextract*. Syn.: *extractum cantharidis* [Belg. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting cantharides with ether and separating the latter by evaporation. [B. 95.]—**Extractum cantharidum spirituosum**. Fr., *extrait de cantharide alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *geistiges (oder spirituöses) Cantharidenextract*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de cantáridas*. An extract made by macerating cantharides for ten days with 6 parts of 78-per-cent. alcohol, filtering with expression, macerating the residue with 2 parts of alcohol for three days, mixing the two tinctures, and evaporating [Fr. Cod.]. The Sp. Ph. directs cantharides to be macerated for three days with 5 parts of 77-per-cent. alcohol, and the liquid filtered and evaporated. [B. 95, 113.]—**Infusum cantharidis** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *hydrolé (ou infusion) de cantharides*. A strained infusion of cantharides in boiling water, 72 parts being made from 1 part of cantharides. [B. 119.]—**Linimentum can-**

tharidis. Fr., *huile de cantharides térébinthinée* (1st def.). Ger., *Spanisch-Fliegen-Liniment*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a strained infusion of 15 parts of cantharides in 85 of oil of turpentine; a powerful counter-irritant and vesicant. 2. Of the Br. Ph., 1864, see LIQOR epispasticus.—**Oil of cantharides**. See *Oleum cantharidis*.—**Ointment of cantharides**. See *Unguentum cantharidis*.—**Oleum cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.], **Oleum cantharidum**, **Oleum cantharidum infusum**. Fr., *huile de cantharides (ou de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Cantharidenöl*. Sp., *aceite de cantáridas*. Syn.: *oleum cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph.]. A filtered infusion of 1 part of cantharides in 10 parts of olive-oil [Fr. Cod.]. The preparation of the Ger. Ph. is made with 3 parts of cantharides and 10 of rapeseed-oil. [B.; a. 14.] Cf. *Linimentum cantharidis*.—**Oleum cantharidum viride**. See *Extractum cantharidum æthereum*.—**Pomatum cum cantharide**, **Pomatum luteum de cantharide** [Fr. Cod.], **Pomatum viride cum cantharide** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pommade épispastique jaune (et verte)*. See *Unguentum cantharidis*.—**Pulvis cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de CANTHARIDE*.—**Tinctura æthera cantharidis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cantharidum æthera*.—**Tinctura cantharidis** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod.], **Tinctura cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de cantharide*. Ger., *Cantharidentinctur*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Tinctur*. A tincture containing 5 per cent. [U. S. Ph.], rather less than 2 per cent. [Br. Ph.], 9 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 10 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of cantharides. Various old similar tinctures contained from 1 to 20 per cent. [B. 81, 119.]—**Tinctura cantharidum acetica**. A tincture of cantharides made with acetic acid and alcohol. [Vogl (A. 319).]—**Tinctura cantharidum æthera**. Fr., *éthérolé (ou teinture étherée) de cantharide* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische Cantharidentinctur*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of cantharides in 10 of acetic ether [Fr. Cod.]; in various old formularies it was from four to eight times as strong. Used as an epispastic. [B. 113, 119.] Cf. LIQOR epispasticus.—**Tinctura cantharidum camphorata**. Fr., *teinture de cantharides camphrée*. An old preparation made by dissolving camphor in tincture of cantharides. [B. 119.]—**Tinctura cantharidum composita**. Fr., *teinture de cantharides composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Cantharidentinctur*. Compound tincture of cantharides; made with 10 parts of cantharides, 1 part of capsicum, and 120 parts of brandy [U. S. Ph., 1820]; or 8 parts of cantharides, 576 parts of alcohol, 1 part of ambergris, and 48 parts of tincture of cinnamon [Sp. Ph., 1798]. [B. 119.]—**Unguentum cantharidis** [Br. Ph.], **Unguentum cantharidum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cantharidenalbe*, *Spanisch-Fliegen-Salbe*. Sp., *unguento de cantáridas*. An ointment made by mixing 1 oz. of yellow wax with a strained infusion of 1 oz. of cantharides in 6 fl. oz. of olive-oil [Br. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph. orders a similar procedure with 2 parts of cantharides, 8 of olive-oil, and 3 of yellow wax. The Fr. Cod. recognizes two preparations: the *pommade épispastique jaune*, made by mixing a filtered infusion of 4 parts of cantharides in 56 of lard (1 part of turmeric being added) with 30 parts of melted yellow wax, and scenting with 2 parts of oil of lemon; and the *pommade épispastique verte*, made with 1 part of cantharides, 28 parts of poplar ointment, and 4 of wax. Similar preparations were formerly known as *unguentum vesicatorium (see irritans)*, made with cantharides and basilicon ointment; and *green epispastic ointment*, made with cantharides, pitch, turpentine, yellow wax, mustard, and black pepper, or with cantharides and basilicon ointment, colored with verdigris. [B. 81, 119; a. 14.] Cf. UNGUENTUM acre.—**Vinegar of cantharides**. See *Acetum cantharidis*.

CANTHAROPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²n(kā²n)-tha²r(thā²r)-o²f(a²)a²gā². From *kantharis*, a beetle, and *phagiv*, to eat. Ger., *insectenfressende Beuteltiere*. An order of the *Marsupialia*. [L, 173.]

CANTHARSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ka³n'ta²r-zoir-e². Cantharic acid. [B. 270.]

CANTHARULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²n(kā²n)-tha²r(thā²r)/u²(u⁴)-lu²s(lu⁴s). See CANTHARELLUS.

CANTHARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²n(kā²n)-tha²r(thā²r)-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *kantharos*. 1. A beetle. 2. A cup or other like vessel. [A, 387.]—**Canthari figulini**. Earthen cucurbits. [L, 84, 97.]

CANTHECTOMY, n. Ka²nth-e²k'to-mi². From *kanthos* (see CANTHUS), and *ἐκτομή*, a clipping. Fr., *canthectomie*. See CANTHOTOMY.

CANTHERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²n(kā²n)-the(the²)/ri²-u²m(u⁴m). The *Hordeum hexastichum*. [B. 121.]

CANTHERIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²n(kā²n)-the(the²)/ri²-u²s(u⁴s). See CANTERIUM.

CANTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²nth(kā²nth)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *canthitidis*. Fr., *canthite*. Ger., *Augenwinkelentzündung*. Inflammation of the angle of the eyelids. [A, 301, 322; L, 107.]

CANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²n(kā²n)-thi²-u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *canthi*. Of Lamarck, the genus *Plectronia*. [B. 121.]—**C. coronatum** [Lamarck]. The *Gardenia dumetorum*. [B. 173.]—**C. parviflorum** [Lamarck]. The *Weberia tetrandra*. [B. 172, 173.]

CANTHOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²n(kā²n)-tho²l'i²s(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *cantholysos (thol'ysis)*. From *kanthos* (see CANTHUS), and *λύω*, to loosen. The operation of canthotomy combined with division of the external canthal ligament. [F.]

CANTHOPLASTIC, adj. Ka²n-tho-pla²st'i²k. Fr., *canthoplastique*. Ger., *canthoplastisch*. Pertaining to canthoplasty.

CANTHOPLASTY, n. Ka²n-tho-pla²st-i². Lat., *canthoplastice* (from *kanthos* [see CANTHUS], and *πλάσσειν*, to form). Fr., *canthoplastie*. Ger., *Canthoplastik*. Any plastic operation in the vicinity of the canthus of the eye (almost always the outer canthus); strictly, the reconstruction or re-establishment of the canthus by a plastic operation that lengthens the palpebral fissure. Von Ammon simply divided the canthus, leaving a rhomboid wound to heal by

granulation. Pagenstecher's method consists of a combination of canthotomy and the use of Gaillard's ligature; the tissues are lifted with a forceps so as to form a fold parallel with the margin of the lid, through the base of which the ligatures are passed. ["Ztschr. f. Ophth.," 1, 2, p. 533 (F); Pagenstecher (F).]

CANTHORRHAPHY, n. $Ka^2n\text{-tho}^2t^2a^2f^2i^2$. Lat., *canthorhaphie*, *canthorhaphia* (from *κανθός* [see CANTHUS], and *ράφή*, a seam). Fr., *canthorrhaphie*. Ger., *Canthorrhaphie*. Suture of the canthus to restore the normal condition of the interpalpebral aperture. [F.]

CANTHOTOMY, n. $Ka^2n\text{-tho}^2t^2o\text{-mi}^2$. From *κανθός* (see CANTHUS), and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *canthotomie*. Ger., *Canthotomie*, *Augenwinkelschnitt*. The operation of simply dividing the canthus (usually the external), without division of the tarsal ligament or any plastic operation. [F.]

CANTHROPE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n\text{-trop}$. See CANTHUS.

CANTHUM (Lat.), n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-thu}^2m(\text{thu}^4m)$. See CANTUM.

CANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-thu}^2s(\text{thu}^4s)$. Gr., *κανθός*. Fr., *angle oculaire*, *coin de l'œil*. Ger., *Augenwinkel*. It, *coda dell'occhio*. Sp., *canto*, *ángulo del ojo*. The palpebral commissure, the angle formed by the junction of the upper and lower lids. [A, 301; F.]—**Anterior c.** In birds, the inner c. [L, 221.]—**C. externus**. See *Outer c.*—**C. internus**, **C. major**. See *Inner c.*—**C. minor**. See *Outer c.*—**C. nasalis**. See *Inner c.*—**C. temporalis**, **External c.** See *Outer c.*—**Greater c.** Fr., *grand c.* See *Inner c.*—**Inner c.**, **Internal c.** Lat., *c. internus*. Fr., *grand c.* Ger., *innerer Augenwinkel*. The inner commissure of the lids. [F.]—**Lesser c.** Fr., *petit c.* See *Outer c.*—**Nasal c.** See *Inner c.*—**Outer c.** Fr., *petit c.* Ger., *äusserer Augenwinkel*. The outer commissure of the lids. [F.]—**Posterior c.** In birds, the outer c. [L, 221.]—**Temporal c.** See *Outer c.*

CANTIANUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-ti}^2a^2(a^2)\text{-nu}^2s(\text{nu}^4s)$. From the name *Kent*. See *Adj. Kent's POWDER*.

CANTILAGUA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n\text{-ti}^2l\text{-a}^2g\text{'wa}^2$. The *Linum catharticum*. [B, 121.]

CANTINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n\text{-ten}$. See *Sac d'AMBULANCE*.

CANTINOSA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n\text{-ti}^2n\text{-o}^2sa^2$. The *Lavandula stoechas*. [B, 121.]

CANTION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-ti}^2o\text{-n}^2$. See CANTUM.

CANTIUM, n. $Ka^2n\text{-ti}^2u\text{-m}$. See CANTUM.

CANTO (It.), n. $Ka^2n\text{'to}$. A plant of Guinea, a decoction of which is used in gonorrhoea. [L, 105.]

CANTONG, n. A plant of the Philippines, resembling the *Solanella*. A variety of it is said to be laxative, to be used for dropsy, and to be edible when young; another is employed as a remedy for wounds, burns, and scrofula. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CANTORBALSAM (Ger.), n. $Ka^2n\text{'tor-ba}^2l\text{-za}^2m$. See UNGUENTUM *ophthalmicum* rubrum.

CANTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-to}^2rez(\text{re}^2s)$. Pl. of *cantor*, a singer. Fr., *chanteurs*. See *PASSERES*.

CANTSANU, n. In India, the *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CANTUA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-tu}^2a^2(tu^4a^2)$. Of Jussieu, a genus of polemoniaceous plants, comprising several South American species. Certain North American species that have been included under it are referred by Gray to *Collomia* and *Gilia*. [B, 42, 121, 215.]—**C. coccinea** [Poiret], **C. hoitzia** [Willdenow]. Syn.: *Hoitzia coccinea* [Cavanilles] (see *Mexicana* [Lamarek]). A Mexican species, used as a topical application for fluxions of the face. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. pinnatifida** [Lamarek], **C. thyrsoides** [Jussieu]. The *Gilia coronopifolia*. [B, 215.]

CANTUELLO (It.), **CANTUESO** (Sp.), **CANTUESO** (It.), n's. $Ka^2n\text{-tu}^2e\text{'llo}$, $-a^2\text{'lo}$, $-e^2s^2\text{'so}$. The *Lavandula stoechas*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CANTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-tu}^2m(\text{tu}^4m)$. Med. Gr., *κάντων*, *κάντιον*. An old name for crystallized sugar. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CANTURINON (Lat.), **CANTYRION** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-tu}^2r(\text{tu}^4r)\text{-i}^2o\text{-n}^2$, $-i^2r(\text{tu}^4r)\text{-i}^2o\text{-n}^2$. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been a species of *Ballota*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CANULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-u}^2a^2(la^2)$. See CANNULA.

CANULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2n\text{-u}^2l$. See CANNULA.—**C. à chemise**. A metallic catheter incased in a linen sleeve to be stuffed with lint for the purpose of making pressure and preventing hæmorrhage from the urethra. [E.]

CANUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-nu}^2s(\text{nu}^4s)$. White, gray, hoary; in botany, white with appressed hairs. [B, 121.]

CANUTILLO (Sp.), n. $Ka^2n\text{-u}^2\text{-tel}^2\text{'yo}$. A shrub of the genus *Ephedra* (probably *Ephedra antisyphilitica* or *Ephedra trifurcata*), growing in Texas, where it is much used in gonorrhoea, leucorrhoea, and kidney diseases, also as a syptic and vulnerary. ["New Comm. Plants and Drugs," 1886, No. 9, p. 31 (B).]

CANUTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2n(ka^2n)\text{-u}^2(tu^4m)$. See CANNUTUM.

CANVUM, n. An old name for the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CAN-XU, n. In Cochinchina, the orange-tree. [B, 121.]

CAOBA (Sp.), **CAOBO** (Sp.), n's. $Ka^2\text{-ob}^2a^2$, $-o$. In Carthagenia, the *Anacardium*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Swietenia mahagoni*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CAOCIA, n. A West Indian seed of unknown botanical origin, perhaps from a species of *Euphorbia*, used as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 121.]

CAO-KEN (Chin.), n. The cardamom. [L, 49.]

CAOL, n. In Ceylon, a sort of gruel made of the young shoots of a species of *Borassus*. [A, 385.]

CAO-LEAMKIAM, **CAO-LUONG-KUONG**, n's. In China and Cochinchina, the genus *Galanga*. [B, 121.]

CAOPIA [Piso], **CAOPIBA**, n's. See *VISMIA*.

CAOU, n. In Gascony, the cabbage. [B, 121.]

CAOUA (Ar.), n. Infusion of coffee. [B, 121.]

CAOUANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2\text{-u}^2a^2n\text{'i}^2d\text{-e}(a^2e\text{'e})$. A family of the *Otiacopodes*. [L, 256.]

CAOUANINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2\text{-u}^2a^2n\text{'i}(e)\text{'na}^2$. A tribe of the *Caouanidæ*. [L, 256.]

CAOULE, **CAOULET**, n's. See *CAOU*.

CAOULICAOU, n. In Languedoc, the *Cucubalus behen*. [B, 121.]

CAOURET, n. See *CAOU*.

CAOUREBALI, (Carib), n. The *Hymenæa coubaril*. [B, 121.]

CAOUSSIDA, **CAOUSSIDOS**, n's. In Provence and Languedoc, the genus *Cirsium*. [B, 121.]

CAOUTCHENE, n. $Ka^2\text{-ut}^2\text{'chen}$. Fr., *caoutchène*. According to Bouchardat, one of the constituents of caoutchouc; an oily liquid of the sp. gr. of 0.65, boiling at 145° C., probably isomeric with tetrylene (butylene), C_4H_8 . [B, 2.]

CAOUTCHIN, n. $Ka^2\text{-ut}^2\text{'chin}^2$. Fr., *caoutchine*. According to Himly, one of the constituents of caoutchouc; a transparent, colorless, oily liquid, $C_{12}H_{14}$, of the sp. gr. of 0.842 at 0° C., boiling at 175.5° C., of an odor like that of orange-oil and an aromatic taste. [B, 2.]

CAOUTCHOUC, n. $Ka^2\text{-ut}^2\text{'chuk}$. Said to be from the South American words *cate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice. Lat., *resina elastica* (see *ayennensis*), *gummi elasticum*. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *gomme élastique*. Ger., *Kautschuk*, *elastisches Gummi*, *Ledergummi*, *Federharz*. It., *cautchico*. Sp., *goma elástica*. India-rubber, rubber, gum elastic, gum; a substance obtained by drying the milky juice of various plants, particularly, according to the Fr. Cod., of the *Castilleja elastica* and other artocarpaceous trees, the *Hevea guayanensis* (*Siphonia elastica*), *Hevea tutea*, *Hevea* (*Siphonia*) *brasiliensis*, and *Hevea spruceana*, and of several species of *Apocynaceæ*, especially of the genera *Hancornia* and *Vahea*. Other trees furnishing *c.* are the *Ficus elastica* (*Urostigma elasticum*), *Ficus indica*, *Ficus religiosa*, *Urostigma Vogelii*, *Landolphia gummifera*, *Landolphia florida*, *Urceola elastica*, *Urceola esculenta*, *Willoughbeia edulis*, and various plants of the *Apocynaceæ*, *Asclepiadaceæ*, *Urticaceæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*. It forms variously shaped, tough, highly elastic, amorphous, somewhat porous masses, black or dark-brown externally and white or brownish within, of a sp. gr. varying from 0.92 to 0.96; insoluble in water, softened by treatment with hot alcohol; partially soluble in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, in oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide, the undissolved portion forming a soft, jelly-like mass, while that in solution is highly adhesive and ductile. The best solvents are chloroform, carbon disulphide, and caoutchouc. *c.* melts at 125° C., and is readily inflammable, burning with a smoky flame. Chemically, it is a hydrocarbon, or a mixture of hydrocarbons, of the empirical formula $C_{20}H_{32}$. It is used in surgery and in the arts wherever elasticity or protection from air or liquids is desired, as in elastic stockings, elastic bandages, protective coverings, etc. Combined with sulphur and other ingredients, it is used for making tubing and innumerable other articles. [A, 301; B, 2, 51, 95, 113.] See *Vulcanized c.* and *Hard rubber*.—**Bornean c.**, **Borneo c.**, obtained from Borneo, from different species of *Urceola*. [B, 81, 275.]—**C. des Papayans** (Fr.). A variety derived from the *Lobelia* (*Siphocampylus*) *caoutchouc*. [B, 93.]—**C. dur** (Fr.), **C. duri** (Fr.). See *Hard rubber*.—**C. minéral** (Fr.). See *ELATERITE*.—**C. soufré** (Fr.), **C. vulcanisé** (Fr.), **C. vulcanisé** (Fr.). See *Vulcanized c.* and *Hard rubber*.—**Ceara c.**, obtained from the *Manihot* *Glaziovii*. [B, 81.]—**Chittagong c.**, *c.* derived from the *Willoughbeia edulis* and allied apocynaceous plants. [B, 81.]—**East Indian c.**, *c.* derived from the *Ficus elastica*. [B, 275.]—**Empyumatic oil of c.** See *CAOUTCHOUCIN*.—**Hardened c.** See *Hard rubber*.—**Indian c.-tree**, The *Ficus indica*. [B, 172.]—**Madras c.**, *c.* derived from the *Euphorbia catimandoo*. [B, 275.]—**Mangabeira c.**, *c.* derived from the *Hancornia speciosa*. [B, 81.]—**Mexican c.** See *CAOUTCHOUCIN*.—**Mineral c.** See *ELATERITE*.—**Oil of c.** See *CAOUTCHOUCIN*.—**Panama c.**, *c.* derived from the *Castilleja elastica* and the *Castilleja markhamiana*. [B, 275.]—**Para c.** One of the best varieties, derived from the *Siphonia elastica* (*Hevea guayanensis*), a tree indigenous to Guiana and northern Brazil. [B, 81.]—**Penang c.** See *Borneo c.*—**Sulphured c.**, **Vulcanized c.** Fr., *c. vulcanisé* (ou *soufré*). Ger., *vulkanisirtes Kautschuk*. Vulcanized rubber; or mixed intimately with sulphur and heated. It is not affected by the ordinary solvents of *c.*, and does not, like the latter, lose its elasticity at low temperatures. When of good quality, it preserves its properties for a long time, but the poorer qualities soon become worthless. It is injured by contact with oil, but it is said that the injury may be repaired by washing with ammonia-water. It is largely used in the manufacture of most articles for which *c.* is suitable. By long-continued vulcanization at a high temperature, it is converted into hard rubber (*q. v.*). [B, 2, 81.]

CAOUTCHOUCIN, n. $Ka^2\text{-ut}^2\text{'chu-si}^2n$. Oil (or empyumatic oil) of caoutchouc; produced by the distillation of caoutchouc. According to Bouchardat, it consists of a very volatile oil, probably of the constitution of butylene, and of caoutchene and heveene; according to Himly, of faradayin, caoutchin, and a mixture of oils boiling at 96° C. Williams found in it also isoprene, a polymer of caoutchin. According to others, it is a mixture of hydrocarbons of the formula C_8H_8 , or polymers of this formula. It is a good solvent for caoutchouc and resins. [B, 2, 81.]

CAOUTCHOUK, CAUTSCHOUK, n's. See CAOUTCHOUK.

CAOVA, n. An old name for coffee. [B, 121.]

CAP, n. Ka²p. A.-S., *cappe*. 1. In botany, the pileus of the *Basidiomycetes*, also the calyptra of mosses. [B, 19, 275, 279.] 2. Of a lymph follicle (Ger., *Kuppe eines Follikels*), the bluntly conical end of the follicle, which projects toward or into the lumen of the part in which it is situated, or the epithelial and adenoid tissue covering the conical end. [J, 21, 35.] 3. Of the cerebral peduncle, see **TEGMENTUM**.—Friar's c., Soldier's c. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 275; L, 73.]

CAP (Fr.), n. Ka³p. In the north of France, an excrescence on birch-trees. [B, 38, 121.]—C. de Broca, C. de la troisième circonvolution frontale [Broca]. The præoperculum (q. v.). ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 2d ser., 1, 20 (1).]

CAPACITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-a²s(a²k)ⁱl²a²s(a²s). Gen., *capacitat'is*. See CAPACITY.

CAPACITÄT (Ger.), n. Ka³p-a²t-set-at'. See CAPACITY.—Vital c. See BREATHING capacity.

CAPACITÉ (Fr.), n. Ka³p-a²s-e-ta. See CAPACITY.—C. absolue des poumons. The entire capacity of the lungs, represented by the sum of the breathing capacity (3,500 c. c.) and the residual air (1,800 c. c.). [J, 28.]—C. des aliénés. The legally recognized capacity of insane persons to dispose of property, etc., during lucid intervals. [A, 385.]—C. de saturation. See CAPACITY of saturation.—C. globulaire. See Blood-corpuscule CAPACITY.—C. inspiratrice extrême. See BREATHING capacity.—C. inspiratoire ordinaire. See Tidal AIR.—C. pulmonaire. See Stationary AIR.—C. respiratoire, C. vitale. See BREATHING capacity.

CAPACITY, n. Ka²p-a²sⁱl²-i². Gr., *καπάσις*. Lat., *capacitas*. Fr., *capacité*. Ger., *Capacität*, *Annehmungsvermögen*, *Aufnahmungsvermögen*, *Fasskraft*. It., *capacità*. Sp., *capacidad*. Capacity, either functional or that of containing or combining with or absorbing another body. [A, 301.]—Blood-corpuscule c. Fr., *capacité globulaire* [Malassez]. A condition expressed by the quotient obtained by dividing the entire number of red blood-corpuses in an animal by the number of grammes that the animal weighs. ["Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," 1877 (J).]—Breathing c. See under BREATHING.—Calorific c. See Specific HEAT.—C. of saturation. Fr., *capacité de saturation*. Of a base, the degree of its capability of combining with an acid to form a neutral salt. [A, 301, 385.]—Combining c. See ATOMICITY.—Electrical c. The amount of electricity which a body can acquire when placed in contact with another body which charges it to a certain electric potential. [a, 17.]—Extreme breathing c., Extreme differential c., Lung c., Pulmonary c., Pulmonic c., Respiratory c. Fr., *capacité respiratoire*. Ger., *Athmungscapazität des Blutes*. The c. of the blood for absorbing oxygen in the respiratory organs and supplying it to the tissues, depending directly on the amount of hæmoglobin present. The expression should also denote the c. of the blood for removing carbon dioxide from the tissues. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," xlviii (J); "Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1888, 2 (J).] Cf. BREATHING c.—Specific inductive capacity. Inductive power; the degree of capability of transmitting electrical induction, air being taken as the standard. [a, 17.]—Testamentary c. The degree of soundness of mind requisite for making a valid will.—Thermal c. Ger., *Wärmecapazität*. See Specific HEAT.—Thoracic c., Vital c. See BREATHING c.

CAPAIBA, n. See COPAIBA.

CAPA-ISIAKKA, n. See CAPA-TSJACCA.

CAPAIVA, n. See COPAIBA.

CAPALAGA (Malay), n. The cardamom. [B, 88, 125.]

CAPALOE (Ger.), n. Ka³p/a²l-o-e². Cape aloes. [B, 81.]

CAPA-MOLAGA (Malay), n. The *Capsicum frutescens*. [B, 172.]

CAPARAS (Sp.), n. Ka³p-a²r-a²s. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAPARROSA (Sp.), n. Ka³p-a²r-ro²sa². Vitriol. [A, 447.]—C. azul. Copper sulphate. [A, 447.]—C. blanca. Zinc sulphate. [A, 447.]—C. verde. Iron sulphate. [A, 447.]

CAPAS (Malay), n. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 121.]—C. antu. Literally, devil's cotton; a shrub, supposed to be a species of *Ketinia*, the root of which is used for the itch. Rumphius calls it the *Gossypium dæmonis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAPA-TSJACCA, n. In Malabar, the *Ananassa*. [B, 121.]

CAPAUNENSCHMALZ (Ger.), n. Ka³p-a²un-e²n-shma²lzt. Capon's fat. [B, 88.]

CAPAVELLA, n. The *Cleome pentaphylla*. [B, 121.]

CAPBERN (Fr.), n. Ka³p-be²rn². See CAPVERN.

CAP-BRETON (Fr.), n. Ka³p-bre²-to²n². A sea-bathing station in the department of the Landes, France. [L, 87.]

CAP DE COBRA (Port.), n. Ka³p-da-ko²bra². The *Croton acutum*. [B, 121.]

CAPEL-À-TEIGNEUX (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²l-a²-te²n-yu². The *Galium aparine*. [B, 173.]

CAPELAN (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²l-a²n². 1. A silk-worm which dies before completed or shed its cocoon. 2. A popular name in central France for the glow-worm. 3. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CAPELET (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²l-a. Ger., *Stollbeule* (1st def.). It., *capelletto*. Sp., *esparaván*. 1. See SPAVIN. 2. The *Myrtus caryophyllata*. [B, 88.] 3. A Languedoc name for the *Paliurus australis*; in the pl., c's, its fruit. [B, 121, 173.]

CAPELINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-e²l-i(e)na². See Capeline BANDAGE.

CAPELINE, adj. Ka²p'e²l-en. From *caput*, the head. See C. BANDAGE.

CAPELINE (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²l-en. A recurrent, cap-like bandage, especially one for the head. [A, 301.] See C. BANDAGE.—C. de la clavicle. An old form of bandage used for fractures of the acromion, the spine of the scapula, and the clavicle. [A, 301.]—C. de la tête, C. d'Hippocrate. See C. BANDAGE.—C. des amputations, C. des membres amputés, C. des moignons. A recurrent bandage for a stump after amputation. [A, 301; a, 18.]

CAPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-e²l'a². See CUPEL and ALEMBC.

CAPELLACI, n. The *Nymphæa lotus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAPELLAN (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²l-a²n². See CAPELAN.

CAPELLINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-e²l-li(e)na². See Capeline BANDAGE.

CAPER, n. Ka'pu²r. Probably from *capparis* (q. v.). Fr., *câpre*. Ger., *Kaper*. It., *cappero*. Sp., Port., *alcaparra*. The *Capparis spinosa* and related species of *Capparis*; also the flower-buds, used as a condiment. [B, 19, 75; a, 14.]—Bean c. The *Zygophyllum fabago*; in the pl., the *Zygophyllaceæ*. [B, 34.]—C-bush. The *Capparis spinosa*; also the *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 79, 275.]—C. family. The *Capparidaceæ*. [B.]—C-plant. See C-bush.—C-spurge. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 19.]—C-tree. 1. The *Capparis*. 2. The *Busbeckia arborea*. [B, 19.]—False c., Wild c-bush. See C-spurge.

CAPER (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka³)pu²r(pe²r). 1. A goat. 2. The goat-like odor of the armpits; bromidrosis. [G, 49.] Cf. HINCUS, GRASUS, and CINABRA.

CAPERON (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²r-o²n². The fruit of *Fragaria moschata*. [A, 385.]

CAPERONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²p(ka³p)-e²r-o²n²-i(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). A subtribe of the *Acalyphææ*. [B, 121, 214.]

CAPERONNIER (Fr.), n. Ka³p-e²r-on-i²-a. The *Fragaria moschata*. [A, 385.]

CAPETUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²p(ka³p)-e²t-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κάπετος*. A pit, a small fossa. [A, 325.]

CAPE-WEED, n. Kap'wed. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 19.]—Austrian c.-w. The *Hypochaeris radicata* and the *Cryptostemma calendulae*. [B, 275.]—New Zealand c.-w. The *Hypochaeris radicata*. [B, 275.]

CAPEY (Malay), n. The *Ophloglossum flexuosum*. [B, 121.]

CAPHOPICRIN, **CAPHOPICRITE**, n's. Ka²f-o-pi²k'ri²n,-rit. Fr., *caphopicroine*, *caphopicroite*. A substance found in rhubarb; a brown, opaque, bitter acid, having the odor of rhubarb; slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in alcohol, in acetic acid, and in alkalis; according to Caventou, a mixture of rhabarbarin and a peculiar yellow matter. [B, 121, 173; L, 105.]

CAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²f(ka³f)-o²ra². See CAMPHOR.

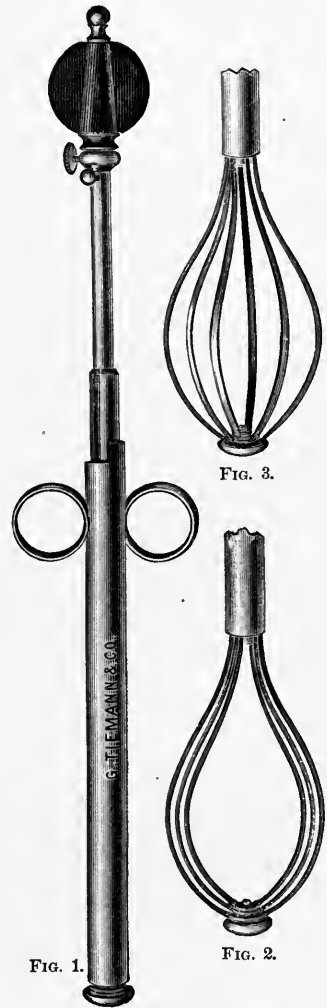
CAPHUR (Ar.), n. See CAMPHOR.

CAPHURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²f(ka³f)-u²ra². Gr., *καφούρα*. See CAMPHOR.

CAPHYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²f(ka³f)-i²ru²r'y²-i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Brachyura*. [L, 240.]

CAPIA, n. A name given to several Brazilian plants, particularly to one which seems to be the *Philesia buxifolia*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAPLAT, n. Kap(ka³p)-i²-a²(a²t). Lit., let it take, or it may take (3d pers. pres. subj. of *capere*. to take). An instrument for removing placental remnants, etc., from the uterus. It consists of a number of concentric elliptical springs included in a cannula, which, after the instrument is introduced, are protruded



THE CAPIAT. (AFTER POYNOR.)
Fig. 1, the instrument closed for introduction. Fig. 2, the springs protruded. Fig. 3, the springs distributed by rotation of the handle, forming a basket.

and made to grasp the foreign body in a sort of basket formed by them on rotation of the handle. [J. S. Poyner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 586.]

CAPIBARA, n. In Brazil, the *Cavia capybara*. [L, 105.]

CAPIC-CATINGA, n. In Brazil, a plant, perhaps the *Acorus calamus*. [B, 121.]

CAPIC-COTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 88.]

CAPILACTEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-la^2k(la^2k)^2te^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. See APHROGALA.

CAPILL-PODI, n. In India, a powder made from the fruit of *Rottlera tinctoria* (*Echinus philippinensis*). [B, 121.]

CAPILLACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-a^2shu^2s$. Lat., *capillaceus* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillacé*. Having long filaments; as a species-name, hair-like, capillary. [B, 121.]

CAPILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-la^2r$. Capillary; as a n., a capillary, also a name for several plants, especially the ferns with divided frond. [B, 121.]—**C. blanc**. 1. See CAPILLICULE (1st def.). 2. The *Aspidium rhacium* and the *Asplenium ruta muraria*. [B, 88, 121.] Cf. POLYPODIUM *alpestre*.—**C. commun**. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Canada**. See *C. du Canada*.—**C's de la première variété**. The finer capillaries, from 0.007 to 0.030 mm. in diameter. [A, 385.]—**C's de la seconde variété**. Capillaries from 0.030 to 0.070 mm. in diameter. [A, 385.]—**C's de la troisième variété**. The larger capillaries, from 0.060 to 0.140 mm. in diameter. [A, 385.]—**C. de Montpellier** [Fr. Cod.]. Malden-hair, the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 113, 173.]—**C. d'Éthiopie**. The *Adiantum aethiopicum*. [B, 121.]—**C's de transitio**. Blood-vessels intermediate in size between the capillaries and the arteries and veins. [L, 41.]—**C. doré**. The *Polytrichum commune*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Adiantum pedatum*. [B, 19, 113, 121.]—**C. du Mexique**. The *Adiantum tenerum*. [B, 121.]—**C. noir**. The *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. rouge**. The *Asplenium trichomanes*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C's sanguins**. Capillary blood-vessels. [L, 49.]—**C. sauve-vie**. See *C. blanc*.—**C. vrai**. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C's vrais**. The true capillaries, the walls of which consist of but a single layer of endothelial cells. [L, 49.]—**Hydrole de c.**, **Infusion de c.** See *Infusum capilli Veneris*. [B, 119.]—**Siröp de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus capillorum Veneris*.—**Siröp de c. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus ADIANTI canadensis*.—**Tisane de c. du Canada** [Fr. Cod.]. An infusion of 1 part of the herb of *Adiantum pedatum* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water. [B, 113.]—**Vrai c.** See *C. vrai*.

CAPILLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-la^2-me^2nt^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. From *capillari*, to put forth hair. Fr., *capillament*. A slender and elongated hair-like fibril (e. g., the filament of a stamen). [B, 38, 121.]

CAPILLAR (Ger.), adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-la^2r$. See CAPILLARY.—**C'advēntitie**. See PERITHELIUM.—**C'gefäss**. See CAPILLARY.—**C'gefässkerne**. The nuclei of the endothelium of the capillaries. [J, 67.]—**C'kreislauf**. See CAPILLARY CIRCULATION.—**C'netz**. A capillary network. [L, 31, 115.]—**C'puls**. See CAPILLARY PULSE.—**C'scheide**. See PERITHELIUM.

CAPILLARIMETER, n. $Ka^2p-l^2-a^2r-l^2m^2e^2t^2-u^2r$. From *capillus*, a hair, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *capillarimètre*. An instrument for measuring the diameter of capillary tubes. [A, 301, 385.]

CAPILLARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-la(la^2)ri^2s$. See CAPILLARY.

CAPILLARITY, n. $Ka^2p-l^2-a^2r-l^2t^2-l^2$. Lat., *capillaritas*. Fr., *capillarité*. Ger., *Capillarität*, *Haaröhrchenanziehung*. 1. The condition of being capillary. 2. Capillary attraction. [B; L, 180.]—**Coefficient of c.**, **Constant of c.** A number indicating the amount of capillary force exerted upon the unit of area of a solid or liquid; in the case of liquids it is the weight of the column of a liquid raised by capillary attraction in a tube of given calibre; in the case of solids their surface tenacity, i. e., the weight which, applied to a unit of area of surface, will change its shape. [B, 2.]—**Modulus of c.** A number representing the change in the height of a capillary column consisting of a solution of a metallic salt, when either the basic or the acid radicle of the salt is replaced by another radicle. This modulus is constant for any given radicle. Thus, for a tube 5 mm. in diameter and at 15° C., the modulus of c. of sodium as compared with ammonium is 1.2 mm., i. e., a column consisting of a solution of ammonium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, on being converted into a solution of sodium chloride, carbonate, or nitrate, will show an alteration in height of 1.2 mm. [B, 2.]

CAPILLÄRKRAUT (Ger.), n. $Ka^2p-l^2-lar^2kra^2-ut$. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 270.]

CAPILLÄRSÄFT (Ger.), n. $Ka^2p-l^2-lar^2za^2ft$. See *Syrupus AURANTII forum*.

CAPILLARY, adj. and n. $Ka^2p-l^2-a^2ri^2$. Gr., *τριχώδης* (adj.). Lat., *capillaris* (from *capillus*, a hair). Fr., *capillaire*. Ger., *capillar* (adj.), *haarfein* (adj.), *haardünn* (adj.), *Haargefäss* (n.). Sp., *capilar*. 1 (adj.). Pertaining to the hair or to very thin hair-like filaments. [B, 2] (adj.). Of hair-like fineness. [B, 2] 3 (n.). A minute vessel, especially a minute blood-vessel of the system connecting the terminations of the arteries with the radicles of the veins, ranging in diameter from 0.007 to 0.140 mm. [A, 385; C.]—**Arterial capillaries**. Ger., *arterielle Capillaren*, *kleinste Arterienreiser*. The capillaries immediately terminating the smallest arteries; from 30 to 60 μ in diameter. [J, 67.]—**Biliary capillaries**. Fr., *capillaires biliaires*. See *Intralobular CANALS*.—**Chorio-capillaries**. The capillaries of the chorion. [L, 318.]—**Gall-capillaries**. See *Intralobular CANALS*.—**Lymphatic capillaries**. Fr., *capillaires lymphatiques*, *capillules*. The radicles of the lymphatic ducts, 0.002 mm. in diameter. [A, 385; C.]—**Pulmonary capillaries**. Fr., *capillaires pulmonaires*. The capil-

laries in the membranous lining of the air-cells of the lungs, between the pulmonary arteries and veins. [C.]—**Radial capillaries of the liver**. Branches of the central vein of an acinus of the liver, radiating toward the periphery of the acinus. [L, 318.]—**Venous capillaries**. Ger., *venöse Capillaren*, *kleinste Venenwurzeln*. The capillaries immediately preceding and forming the smallest veins; the venous radicles. [J, 67.]

CAPILLATE, adj. Ka^2p-l^2-at . See CAPILLATUS.

CAPILLATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-la(la^2)shi^2(t)^2-o$. Gen., *capillatio'nis*. Fr., *capillation*. 1. Trichismus (q. v.). [A, 325.] 2. A covering with hair. [A, 318.] 3. An ancient term for a diseased condition in which hair-like masses were passed with the urine. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]

CAPILLATURE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-l^2-a^2-tu^2r$. See CAPILLAMENTUM.

CAPILLATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-la(la^2)tu^2s(tu^2s)$. Gr., *τριχωτός*. Covered with hair-like filaments. [B, 121.]

CAPILLICULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-l^2-l^2-ku^2l$. 1. Of Sappey, a lymphatic capillary. Such vessels are supposed by Sappey to form minute channels, 1 to 4 μ in diameter, directly connecting the capillary blood-vessels with the lymphatic capillaries. ["Union méd.," 1874, p. 975 (J); L, 49.] Cf. CAPILLICULUS. 2. Of Bourguery, a capillary blood-vessel which he believed conveyed serum only, since found to be a partially filled capillary. [L, 49.]

CAPILLICULTURE, n. $Ka^2p-l^2-l^2-ku^2l-t^2u^2r$. From *capillus*, a hair, and *cultura*, care. Fr., c. Manipulative or medicinal treatment for the purpose of improving the condition of the hair or promoting its growth. [L, 41.]

CAPILLICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-li^2k^2(u^4)lu^2s(lu^4s)$. Dim. of *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillicule*. An old term for certain vessels more minute than the capillary blood-vessels, supposed to form the ultimate elements of the organs. [L, 49, 107.] Cf. CAPILLICULE.

CAPILLIFOLIOLIOSUS, adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-l^2-fo^2l^2-i^2-u^2s$. Lat., *capillifolius* (from *capillus*, a hair, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *capillifolié*. Having hair-like leaves. [L, 41, 107.]

CAPILLIFORM, adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-l^2-fo^2rm$. Lat., *capilliformis* (from *capillus*, a hair, and *forma*, form). Fr., *capilliforme*. Ger., *haarformig*. Shaped like a hair. [B, 121; L, 41, 180.]

CAPILLIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-l^2-me^2nt^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. From *capillus*, a hair. 1. The hair (collectively). 2. Any villous or hairy covering. [G, 16.]

CAPILLITIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-li^2shi^2(t)^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. From *capillus*, a hair. Fr., *capillitie*, *chevelure*. 1. The hair of the head (collectively). [G.] 2. That part of the scalp usually covered by hair. [G.] 3 (Ger., *Haargeflecht*). A filamentous tissue consisting of a network of thin capillary tubes, like that in the sporangia of many *Myxomycetes*. [B, 35, 75.] 4. In certain *Protozoa*, a sustentacular network in the meshes of which the spores are situated. [L, 121.]—**C. distichia**. Distichiasis (q. v.). [L, 119.]—**C. intracium**. See *PLICA polonica*.

CAPILLOSE, adj. Ka^2p-l^2-os . Lat., *capillosus*. Hairy. [A, 318; L, 56.]

CAPILLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-lu^2s(lu^4s)$. Said to be contracted from *capitis pilus*, the hair of the head. Gr., *ὄψ*. Fr., *cheveu*. Ger., *Kopffhaar*, *Haupthaar*. It., *capello*. Sp., *topé*, *cabello*. 1. A hair or the hair, especially that of the head. [G, 49.] 2. A root-hair, a fine hair-like fibril on the root of a plant. [B, 123.] 3. A hair's breadth ($\frac{1}{16}$ of a line). [B, 123.]—**Capilli Veneris herba** [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. Veneris*.—**Capillorum deflutium**. See ALOPECIA.—**C. Veneris** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *capillaire de Montpellier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Capillärkraut*. Sp., *culantrillo*, *culantrillo de pozo* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb or leaves of *Adiantum c. Veneris*. [B, 95, 180.]—**C. Veneris canadensis**. The *Adiantum pedatum* or *Adiantum canadense* and its herb. [B, 180.]—**Folia capilli** [Swiss Ph.]. *Folia capilli Veneris*, *Herba capilli Veneris*. See *C. Veneris*.—**Infusum capilli Veneris**. Sp., *infusión de culantrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. A strained infusion of 1 part of the herb of *Adiantum c. Veneris* in 69 parts of boiling water. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus capillorum Veneris** [Austr. Ph.]. Fr., *siröp de capillaire*. Syn.: *syrupus adianti*. A syrup, official in a number of formularies, made of the herb of *Adiantum c. Veneris*, sugar, and boiling water, with or without the addition of orange-flower water. [B, 119.] Cf. *Syrupus ADIANTI canadensis*.

CAPILENIUM [Schneider] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-plen(plan)^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. More properly written *capitiplenium*. From *caput*, the head, and *plenus*, full. See GRAVEDO.

CAPIPROE-CORONDE, n. A sort of cinnamon-tree of Ceylon, the bark of which emits a camphoraceous odor. [B, 121.]

CAPIPUBA, n. In Brazil, a gramineous plant, probably the *Cynodon dactylon*, the bruised root of which is used as an alexipharmac. [B, 88.]

CAPIRI, n. Ger., *Capiribalsam*. Balsam of copaiba. [B, 121, 180.]

CAPISTRATE, adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-s-trat$. Lat., *capistratus* (from *capistrum* [q. v.]). Fr., c. Having a colored band about the mouth, like a muzzle (said of animals). [L, 41, 180.]

CAPISTRATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-s-tra(tras)^2shi^2(t)^2-o$. Gen., *capistratio'nis*. From *capistrare*, to muzzle. Fr., *capistratio*. Ger., *Halfterung*, *Zäumung*. 1. Phimosus. 2. Trismus. [A, 322; L, 41.]

CAPISTRÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-l^2-s-tra$. Affected with trismus. [L, 41.]

CAPISTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)l^2-st^2ru^2m(ru^4m)$. From *caput*, the head. Fr., *capistre*, *chevêtre* (2d def.). Ger., *Halfter* (1st def.), *Halfterbinde* (2d def.). It., *museruola* (1st def.). Sp., *ca-*

beal (1st def.). 1. The muzzle; that part of the head of a bird that surrounds the beak. [L, 180; a, 14.] 2. A name for several head bandages, particularly for the lower jaw. [A, 322.] 3. Trismus. [L, 30].—**C. auri.** Borax. [Ruland (A, 325)].—**C. duplex.** Fr., *chevêtre double.* Ger., *doppelter Halfter.* A double-headed roller bandage for the jaw. [A, 301].—**C. simplex.** Fr., *chevêtre simple.* Ger., *einfacher Halfter.* A single-headed roller bandage for the jaw. [A, 301.]

CAPITA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *caput* (q. v.). $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}$.

CAPITAL, adj. $Ka^2p^{i2t-a^2}$. Lat., *capitalis.* Fr., c. Ger., *Haupt-.* Sp., c. Pertaining to the head; of surgical operations, important, serious (as opposed to minor operations).

CAPITALIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *capitalis* (q. v.). $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}li^2-a^2$.

CAPITALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}li^2s$. From *caput*, the head. Capital; as a n. *fascia* understood, see *Capeline* BANDAGE; as a n. in the n. pl., *capitalia* (*medicamenta* understood), remedies for affections of the head. [L, 97].—**C. reflexa.** A recurrent bandage for a stump. [L, 97.]

CAPITAN (Sp.), n. $Ka^2p-i^2t-a^2n'$. In Carthage, the *Aristolochia maxima*. [B, 121.]

CAPITANEJA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $Ka^3p-i^2t-a^2n-a'ha^3$. In Mexico, the *Verbena erocata*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CAPITÃO DO MATO (Port.), n. $Ka^3p-i^2t-o^2n^2$ do *mato*'o. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudo-thea*. [B, 19.]

CAPITATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}(te^{i2t-a^2})$. Fr., *capitæes*. 1. Of Haller, Gmelin, and Linnaeus, a tribe or division of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Onopordon*, *Lappa*, *Carduus*, *Arctagalis*, etc., corresponding nearly to the *Cynarocephalæ* of Jussieu. 2. Of Link, a suborder of the *Umbellatæ*, consisting of *Eryngium*. [B, 121, 170.]

CAPITATE, adj. Ka^2p^{i2t-at} . Gr., *κεφαλωτός*, Lat., *capitatus* (from *caput*, a head). Fr., *capité*, Ger., *kopfig*, *kopfförmig*, *kopftugend*. 1. Provided with a head; shaped like a head; shaped like a pin or nail (e. g., a stigma). 2. Growing in heads (said of flowers). 3. In zoology, having a large head or one different in color from the rest of the body; of the *Crustacea*, having a distinct head. [B, 19, 123; L, 41, 180.]

CAPITATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}(ti^{i2t-a^2})$. 1. Of Linnaeus, a division of the *Compositæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Capitata* of Haller. 2. Of Schöner, a class of lichens, comprising the orders *Calicioidæ*, *Sphærocephalæ*, and *Cladoniaceæ*. [B, 121, 170.] 3. In zoology, the *Arthrocephala*. [B.]

CAPITATUM (Lat.), n., n. of *capitatus* (os understood). $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}(tu^2m(tu^2m))$. In comparative anatomy, the os magnum. [L, 153.]

CAPITATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-a^2}(tu^2s(tu^2s))$. See CAPITATE.

CAPITULUM, n. An old name for soap-water or a lixivium of soap. [Johnson, Paré, Falloppio (A, 325).]

CAPITELLATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-e^2l'$ at. Lat., *capitellatus* (from *capitulum* [q. v.]). Fr., *capitellé*. Ger., *kleinköpfig*. 1. In zoology, having a small head. 2. Topped by a small head or head-like process. [B, 121, 123; L, 56, 81, 180.]

CAPITELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-e^2l'i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)}$. A family of the *Annelida*. [L, 121.]

CAPITELLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-e^2l'i^2m(u^2m)}$. Dim. of *caput*, a head. 1. The seed-vessel of mosses. 2. A still. 3. An alembic. 4. Soapy water. 5. A lixivium. 6. A rounded eminence on the lower end of the humerus articulating with the radius. [B, 109; C, 3; L, 51, 119.]

CAPITÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^3p-i^2t-a . See AMPHIPODA.

CAPITEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3p-i^2t-u^2s$. Heady, rich in alcohol (said of wines). [A, 301.]

CAPITIBRANCHE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3p-i^2t-i^2-bra^2n^2sh$. See CAPITOBRANCHIATE.

CAPITIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-i^2-du^2k(du^2k)to^2r}$. Gen., *capitiducto'ris*. From *caput*, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. An obstetrical forceps. [A, 322.]

CAPITULIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-i^2-lu^2(yi^2)}(wi^2)^{u^2m(u^2m)}$. From *caput*, the head, and *luere*, to wash. Fr., *capituluve*. Ger., *Kopfbad*. A bath or lotion for the head. [A, 301, 385.]

CAPITULENIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-i^2-plen(plan)^{i2}u^2m(u^2m)}$. A more correct form of *capitulum* (q. v.).

CAPITIPURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-i^2-pu^2r(pur)^{i2}ji^2(gi^2)^{u^2m(u^2m)}$. From *caput*, the head, and *purgare*, to cleanse. A remedy for cleansing the nose (like snuff, etc.). [A, 322.]

CAPITISPLENIUS [E. Coues], n. m. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-i^2-splen(splan)^{i2}u^2s(u^2s)}$. See SLENIUS *capitis*.

CAPITIRAHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-i^2-ra^2ha^3}$. See CAPITRAHA.

CAPITUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2}shi^2(ti^2)^{u^2m(u^2m)}$. Fr., *couvre-chef*. Ger., *Kopfmütze*. A handkerchief bandage for the head. [A, 301, 326].—**C. magnum.** Fr., *grand couvre-chef*, *serviette en carré*. Ger., *grosse* (oder *viereckige*) *Kopfmütze*. A four-cornered head bandage. [A, 326; L, 135].—**C. minus.** Fr., *petit couvre-chef*, *mouchoir en triangle*. Ger., *kleine* (oder *dreieckige*) *Kopfmütze*. A three-cornered head bandage. [A, 326; L, 135].—**C. quadrangulare**, **C. quadratum**. See *C. magnum*.—**C. triangulare**. See *C. minus*.

CAPITO (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-o}$. Gen., *capito'nis*. See MACROCEPHALUS.

CAPITO-BRANCHIATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-o-bra^2n^2ki^2-at$. From *caput*, the head, and *branchia*, a gill. Fr., *capitibranche*. Having gills on the head. [A, 385; L, 121.]

CAPITONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-to^2n^2i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)}$. 1. A family of the *Cuculiformes*. [L, 321.] 2. A group of the *Desmognathæ*. [L, 121.]

CAPITOPEDAL, adj. $Ka^2p^{i2t-o-pe}da^2l$. From *caput*, the head, and *pes*, the foot. Situated near the junction of the head and foot (said of certain orifices in some of the *Mollusca*). [L, 121.]

CAPITRAHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-ra^2ha^3}$. From *caput*, the head, and *trahere*, to draw. Ger., *Kopfschlinge*. An old form of fillet for extracting the foetal head, especially after its separation from the trunk. [A, 112.]

CAPITULAR, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^2l-a^2r$. See CAPITULATE.

CAPITULARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-u^2l(u^2l)-a^2(a^2)-i^2-a^2(a^2)se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)}$. Of Reichenbach, a division of lichens (*Cladoniaceæ*), comprising *Baomycetes*, *Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon*. [B, 170.]

CAPITULATE, adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^2l-at$. Lat., *capitulatus* (from *capitulum*, a little head). Fr., *capitulé*. Having a little knob or head on top; of flowers, disposed in capitula. [B; L, 107.]

CAPITULE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^2l$. See CAPITULUM.

CAPITULÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^2l-a$. See CAPITULATE.

CAPITULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-u^2l(u^2l)-i^2fo^2rm^2is}$. From *capitulum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *capituliforme*. Ger., *kopfförmig*. Shaped like a capitulum. [B, 198.]

CAPITULUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)^{i2t-u^2l(u^2l)-u^2m(u^2m)}$. Dim. of *caput*, a head. Gr., *κεφαλαίος*, *κεφάλαιος* (4th def.). Fr., *capitule*, *calathide* (1st def.). Ger., *Köpfchen*, *Blütenkopf* (1st def.). 1. In phanerogamous plants, a flower-head; a variety of racemose inflorescence consisting of numerous crowded sessile flowers completely covering the abbreviated axis, which is flat, globular, concave or conical, and surrounded by a general involucre of bracts. The c. resembles in appearance a single flower, and hence was formerly called a compound flower, the involucre being designated as the *calyx communis*, and the separate flowers being called *flosculi*, or florets. The c. is the distinguishing form of inflorescence in the *Compositæ*. 2. In cryptogamous plants, any globular or head-shaped organ containing the spores or generative organs (e. g., the piliens of the *Hymenomycetes*); in the *Characeæ*, the head-cell. [B, 19, 123, 279.] 3. In zoology, the body of a barnacle, because placed upon a stalk or peduncle. [L, 31.] 4. In osteology, a little head; a small process or protuberance fitting into a depression in another bone; also the head of a rib, a metacarpal bone, etc. [A, 325; L, 31, 294.] Cf. CONDYLE. 5. An alembic. [L, 104].—**Capitula** *arytaeoidæ*, *Capitula cartilaginosa arytaeoidæ*. See CORNICULA *laryngis*.—**C. Martis.** The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180; L, 49].—**C. costæ.** The head of a rib. [L, 115].—**Capitula medullæ oblongatæ.** The optic thalami. [L, 7].—**C. pili** [Malpighi]. The bulb of a hair. [L, 31].—**Capitula Santorini.** See CORNICULA *laryngis*.

CAPITULIFORME (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p-i^2t-u^2l-i^2fo^2rm$. From *capitulum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling a capitulum. [A, 385.]

CAPIVI, n. See COPAIBA.

CAPANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2k(kap^2)-na^2n(na^2n)'-e^2m-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Batsch, an order of the *Cruceatæ*, comprising the families *Capparidæ*, *Rhæadææ*, and *Guttiferæ*. [B, 170.]

CAPNELEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)-ne^2l-e^2(a^2-e^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *καπνέλαιον* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *έλαιον*, fat). Fr., *capnéleon*. An ancient name for a very liquid resin of spontaneous fire, thought to have been turpentine; so called from the great amount of smoke produced by burning it. [A, 325; L, 41.]

CAPNIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(kap^2)ni^2-a^2s(a^2s)$. Gr., *καπνίας* (from *καπνός*, smoke). An old name for certain smoky-looking minerals, also for a kind of vine bearing grapes of a smoky appearance. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CAPNION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)ni^2-o^2n$. From *καπνίον*, a slight smoke. Of Dioscorides, the genus *Corydalis*. [B, 121.]

CAPNISIS (Lat.), **CAPNISMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)ni^2-si^2s$, $-ni^2z(ni^2s)ma^2s$. Gen., *capnis'eos* (*cap'nis'is*), *-nis'istos* (-is). Fumigation. [A, 387.]

CAPNISTON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)ni^2st'o^2n$. Gr., *καπνιστόν* (*έλαιον* understood). Perfumed oil. [A, 387.]

CAPNITES (Lat.), **CAPNITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. $Ka^2p(kap^2)ni^2-ne^2(tez(tas),-tis)$. Gen., *capnit'æ*, *-nit'idis*. Gr., *καπνίτης*, *καπνίτις* (from *καπνός*, smoke). See CAPNIAS.

CAPNODIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)nod'i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. A genus of *Fungi*. [B, 61].—**C. citri.** A species attacking orange and lemon-trees. [B, 61].—**C. elongatum.** A species attacking the branches of pear-trees. [B, 61.]

CAPNOGORGION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)no(no^2)-go^2r^2ji^2(gi^2)-o^2n$. Of Dioscorides, the *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CAPNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(kap^2)no(no^2)-i^2e^2(dez(das))$. From *καπνός*, smoke, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Tournefort, the genus *Corydalis*; of Gärtner, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]

CAPNOMANCY, n. $Ka^2p'no-ma^2n-si^2$. Lat., *capnomantia* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *μαντεία*, divination). Fr., *capnomancie*. Ger., *Rauchprophezeung*. Divination by the direction of the ascent of smoke. [A, 322.]

CAPNOMOR [Reichenbach], n. $Ka^2p'no-mor$. Lat., *capnomorum*, *capnomora* (from *καπνός*, smoke, and *μοίρα*, a portion). Fr., c. Ger., c. A peculiar light, oily constituent of smoke; obtained by the distillation of tar. [A, 301, 322, 385.]

CAPNON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(kap^2)no^2n$. See CAPNOS.

CAPNORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-no^2r/ki^2s(ch^2i^2s)$. Gen., *capnorch'idos (-is)*. The *Fumaria bulbosa*. [B, 121.]

CAPNOS (Lat.), **CAPNUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)/no^2s$, -nu²s. (nu²s). Gr., *καπνός*. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 121.]—**C. bulbosa**, **C. chelidonia**, **C. latifolia**, **C. phragmites**. Gr., *καπνός χελιδονίας*. The *Corydalis cava*. [B, 200.]

CAPO (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(ka^3)p$. Gen., *capo'nis*. Gr., *κάπων*. A capon. [A, 318.]—**Aqua caponis**. Fr., *bouillon de poulet* [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Chicken bouillon; made from 4 oz. of lean chicken and 2 lbs. of water. [B, 119.]

CAPOCK, n. In the Moluccas, the *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B, 121.]

CAPOLIN (Sp.), **CAPOLLIN** (Sp.), n's. $Ka^2p-ol'en$, -ol'yen. Of Hernandez, an undetermined tree, cultivated for its edible fruit, which resembles the cherry. A decoction of its root is used for dysentery. [B, 88, 121.] Of the Mex. Ph., the *Cerasus capollin*. [A, 447.]

CAPO-MOLAGO, n. See CAPA-MOLAGA.

CAPON, n. Ka^2po^2n . Gr., *κάπων*. Lat., *capo*. Fr., *chapon*, *capon*. Ger., *Kapaun*. A cock-chicken that has been gelded for the purpose of improving its flesh for the table. [L.]

CAPON SPRINGS, n. Ka^2po^2n . A place in Hampshire County, West Virginia, where there are two springs ("Main" and "Beauty"). The water contains sodium and magnesium carbonates, iodine, bromine, silicic acid, and much free carbonic acid. Used for dyspepsia, uric-acid lithiasis, and intestinal worms. There is also a chalybeate spring, together with plunge, shower, douche, and warm baths. [A, 363.]

CAPOOR KICHLIE (Tamil), n. The *Curcuma Zerumbet*. [B, 173.]

CAPOUR-BARROOS (Malay), n. An undetermined tree said to produce camphor; according to some, the ordinary camphor-tree. [B, 121.]

CAPPAR (Ar.), n. The *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 121.]

CAPPAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-pa(pa^3)r^2e(a^2e^2)$. 1. Of Necker, an order of plants comprising the genera *Reseda* and *Viola*. 2. Of De Candolle et al., a tribe or suborder of the *Capparidaceæ*, comprising *Capparis*, *Crateva*, etc. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CAPPARI (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)/pa^2r(pa^3r)-i(e)$. See CAPPARIS.

CAPPARIDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-pa^2r(pa^3r)-i^2d(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *capparidacées*. See CAPPARIDÆE (1st def.).

CAPPARIDACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2p-a^2r-i^2d-a'shu^2s$. Lat., *capparidaceus*. Fr., *capparidacé*. See CAPPARIDÆOUS.

CAPPARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-pa^2r(pa^3r)-i^2d-e(a^2e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Crucifloræ*, comprising the divisions *Cleomeæ*, *Cappareæ*, and *Fiacourticeæ*. [B, 170.]

CAPPARIDÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-pa^2r(pa^3r)-i^2d-e^2(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *capparidées*. Ger., *Capparideen*. 1. Of Ventenat, Batsch, Jussieu, and succeeding authors, an order of dicotyledonous plants, including the *Cappareæ* (with baccate fruit) and the *Cleomeæ* (with dry, silquiform fruit), also, according to Baillon, the *Moringeæ*, *Rhopalocarpeæ*, and *Mæruceæ*; closely allied to the *Crucifereæ*, from which they are distinguished mainly by the stamens, which are either indefinitely numerous or, if definite, are not tetradynamous, and by their frequently stipulate and sometimes compound leaves. 2. Of Baillon, a series corresponding to the *Cappareæ* of De Candolle. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CAPPARIDÆOUS, adj. $Ka^2p-a^2r-i^2d-e^2-u^2s$. Lat., *capparidæus*. Fr., *capparidé*. Resembling the capparidis; or of belonging to the *Capparidææ*. [B.]

CAPPARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-pa^2r(pa^3r)-i^2d-ez(e^2s)$. Of Jussieu, an order of plants corresponding in part to the *Capparidæe* (1st def.), but including also *Viola*, *Tropeolum*, *Reseda*, *Drosera*, *Margravia*, etc., now referred to distinct orders. [B, 170.]

CAPPARIDS, n. pl. Ka^2p/a^2r-i^2dz . See CAPPARIDÆE (1st def.).

CAPPARIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)/pa^2r(pa^3r)-i^2s$. Gen., *capparis*, *capparis*. Gr., *καπρaris*. Fr., *câprier*. Ger., *Kappernstrauch*. Of Tomnefort and Linnaeus, a genus of nymphaeoidous plants, comprising shrubs with 4 sepals, 4 petals, numerous stamens, and stalked bacciform fruit, which is incompletely or not at all dehiscent. [B, 121, 180.] In the pl., *cappares*, *capers*.—**C. aculeata** [Linnaeus]. The *C. spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**C. ægyptiaca** [Lamarck]. A species growing in upper Egypt, where the root is used as a diuretic and anthelmintic. The flower-buds are used like those of *C. spinosa*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. amygdalina** [Lamarck]. A shrub of the West Indies and South America, where the root and fruit have been employed as an anodyne and laxative, the flowers as a remedy for jaundice and amenorrhœa, and the leaves in the form of a bath for hysteria and hypochondriasis. The species is perhaps to be identified with *C. breynia* or with *C. ferruginea*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. aphylla** [Roxburgh]. A shrub of India. The buds and fruit are eaten, especially in the form of a pickle, and the plant is used for boils, eruptions, and diseases of the joints, and as an antidote to poisons. [B, 172.]—**C. brevispina** [De Candolle]. An East Indian species; the leaves and flowers are purgative, and the leaves are also used as a local application in arthritic pains. [B, 180.]—**C. breynia** [Willdenow]. Fr., *fève du diable*. A West Indian species; the root-bark is said to be diuretic, cathartic, and emmenagogue, and to be employed as a remedy in dropsy and hysteria and as a vesicant. The fruit is considered poisonous. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. carandas** [Gmelin]. The *Carissa carandas*. [B, 173.]—**C. coriacea**. A Peruvian species; the fruit (*simulo*) has been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy. [Larrea, "Bolet. Méd.," "Brit. Med. Jour.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p.

736.]—**C. cynophallophora** [Linnaeus]. A West Indian species; the acrid root-bark is used as a diuretic and cathartic in dropsy and abdominal engorgement, and the fruit as an antispasmodic and a remedy for hysteria. By some it is identified with *C. breynia*. [B, 121, 173, 180; L, 87.]—**C. Dahli** [Forskål]. An Egyptian species; the leaves are used as a local application to snake-bites. [B, 173.]—**C. ferruginea** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois-caca*, *bois de merde*. A West Indian species having properties and uses similar to those of *C. breynia*. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. Fontanesii** [Lamarck]. A Barbary species. The flower-buds are used like those of *C. spinosa*. [B, 93.]—**C. frondosa** [Jacquin]. A South American species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous. [B, 180; L, 49.]—**C. heyneana** [Wallich]. An East Indian shrub, having properties and uses like those of *C. brevispina*. [B, 180.]—**C. jamaicensis** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species, employed like *C. breynia*. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. mithridatica** [Forskål]. An imperfectly known Arabian species, said to be used as an alexipharmac, the leaves being especially employed as a local remedy for snake-bites. The young branches are eaten as a vegetable. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. morisonia** [Swartz]. Fr., *arbre du diable*. Syn.: *Morisonia americana* [Linnaeus]. A South American species; the wood is reputed antispasmodic. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. octandra** [Jacquin]. The *C. ferruginea*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. ovata** [Desfontaines]. A species growing in southern Europe and northern Africa. It closely resembles *C. spinosa* and has similar properties. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. pulcherrima** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species; the fruit and seeds are regarded as poisonous. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. rupestris** [Sibthorp and Smith]. A thornless variety of *C. spinosa*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. sativa** [Persoon]. The *C. spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**C. siliquosa** [Linnaeus]. A West Indian species, by some identified with *C. amygdalina*, by others regarded as a variety of *C. breynia*. It has properties similar to those of the latter. [B, 173.]—**C. sinaitica** [Duhamel du Monceau]. A species growing about Mt. Sinai, where the flower-buds, which are very large, are made into preserves. [B, 173.]—**C. sodada** [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Sodada decidua* [Forskål]. A small shrub of Arabia and Egypt; the pungent berries are employed as a remedy for sterility, and, when uripre, are cooked and eaten as a condiment. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. spinosa** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *câprier*, *taperier des Provençaux*. Ger., *gemeiner Kappernstrauch*. The caper-bush; a thorny



THE CAPPARIS SPINOSA. [A, 327.]

shrub growing wild on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, also frequently cultivated there. The flower-buds preserved in vinegar constitute capers (*gemmæ conditæ capparidis*), which are now used only as a condiment, but were formerly regarded as a stimulant and antiscorbutic. The root-bark (*cortex radicis capparidis*, *cortex capparidis*, *radix capparidis*; Sp., *alcáparos* [Sp. Ph.], *corteza de la raíz* [Sp. Ph.]) has a bitter, biting taste, and was formerly used as a diuretic and cathartic in intestinal torpor and constipation, and as a depurative application to ulcers. An infusion or tincture of the young branches may be used as a test for alkalies and acids, being reddened by the latter and rendered green by the former. The flowers are official in the Sp. Ph. as *alcaparro*. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. yeo** [Eichler]. A Brazilian species; all parts are said to be poisonous. [B, 121, 180.]—**Cortex capparidis**, **Cortex c.**, **Cortex radicis capparidis**. The root-bark of *C. spinosa*. [B, 95, 180.]—**Flores capparidis**. The flowers of *C. spinosa*.—**Flores conditæ capparidis**, **Gemmæ conditæ capparidis**. Capers; the preserved flower-buds of *C. spinosa*. [B, 119, 180.]—**Oleum capparum**, **Oleum de capparibus**. Fr., *huile de câprier*. A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, made by boiling the root-bark of *C. spinosa* in olive-oil, with or without the addition of capers and either vinegar or wine; and in some cases of rue, ceterach, *Cyperus longus*, etc. [B, 119.]—**Radix capparidis**. The root-bark of *C. spinosa*. [B, 119.]

CAPPAROSA DO CAMPO (Port.), n. $Ka^3p-pa^2r-o'sa^3$ do $ka^3mp'o$. In Brazil, the *Pisonia capparosa*. [B, 121.]

CAPPA-THYA, n. In Ceylon, the *Croton tacciferum*. [B, 121.]

CAPPERS SPRINGS, n. $Ka^2p'pu^2rz$. Mineral springs in Frederick County, Virginia. [A, 363.]

CAPPONE (It.), n. $Ka^3p-pon'a$. A warm saline spring in the island of Ischia, near Naples. [L, 105.]

CAPRA (Lat.), n. f. Gr., *αἴξ*. Fr., *chèvre*. Ger., *Ziege*. The goat, also the odor of the axilla. [A, 318; L, 105.] Cf. *Hircus*.—**C. agagrus**. A variety which furnishes the oriental bezoar. [L, 105.]—**C. alpina**. The chamois. [L, 119.]—**C. bezoardica**. See *C. agagrus*.—**C. domestica**, **C. hircus**. The domestic goat. [L, 105.]—**C. ibex**. A variety, the blood of which, dried and powdered, was formerly recommended for pleurisy, dysentery, etc. [L, 105.]—**C. silvestris**. See *C. agagrus*.

CAPRAGINA (Lat.), **CAPRAGO** [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ra^3-j(ge)/na^3$, $-ra(ra^3)/go$. Gen., *capraginæ*, *capraginæ*. The *Galega officinalis*. [B, 88, 121, 180.]

CAPRAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^3p-ra^2r . See **CAPRARIA**.

CAPRAL, n. Ka^2p-ra^2l . 1. Capric aldehyde. 2. Caproic aldehyde. [B, 2.]

CAPRALDEHYDE, n. $Ka^2p-ra^2l'de-hid$. See **CAPRIC ALDEHYDE**.

CAPRAMIDE, n. $Ka^2p-ra^2m-i'd(d)$. Fr., c. Ger., *Capramid*. An amide of capric acid, formed when capric ether is agitated with concentrated aqueous ammonia, a substance, $C_{10}H_{19}O.NH_2 = C_9H_{18}CO.NH_2$, occurring in colorless crystalline scales readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 2; L, 87.]

CAPRARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ra(ra^3)/ri^2-a^3$. From *caprarius*, pertaining to a goat, perhaps because goats are fond of it. [B, 173.] Fr., *capraire*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of scrophulariaceous herbs or undershrubs indigenous to America; of Matthioli, the *Galega officinalis*. [B, 121; Bentham (B, 214).]—**C. biflora** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *thé des Antilles*. Syn.: *Xuaresia biflora* [Rufz and Pavón]. A species growing in tropical America, where the leaves are employed, under various names, as a substitute for tea. [B, 121, 173.]

CAPRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ra(ra^3)-ri^2-a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising *Capraria*, etc. [B, 121.]

CAPRAIRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ra(ra^3)-ri^2(ri^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, comprising the sections *Verbascariæ* (*Verbasceæ*), *Gratiolæ*, and *Brunfelsiæ*, also, in a later classification, the *Buchneræ*. [B, 170.]

CAPRATE, n. Ka^2p-rat . Fr., c. A salt of capric acid. [B.]

CÂPRE (Fr.), n. Ka^3pr . See **CAPER**.

CAPREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-re^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. A subtribe of the ruminants, having recurved compressed horns and a concave forehead. The male is bearded. [L, 302.]

CAPRELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-re^2l/la^2d(la^3d)-e(a^3-e^2)$. See **CAPRELLINI**.

CAPRELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-re^2l/li^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprelliens*. A family of the *Caprellini*. [L, 303.]

CAPRELLINA [Lamarck] (Lat.), **CAPRELLINI** (Lat.), n's n. and m. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-re^2l-li^2e/na^3$, $-ni(ne)$. Fr., *caprellins*. An order of the *Edriophthalmia*. [L, 303.]

CAPREOLARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-re^2-o(o^2)-la(la^3)/ri^2s$. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capreolaire*. Spiral (said of the spermatid vessels, a varix, etc.). [A, 325; L, 41, 43.]

CAPREOLATE, adj. $Ka^2p-re^2-o-lat$. From *capreolus*, a tendril. Fr., *capreolé*. Provided with or resembling tendrils. [B; L, 41.]

CAPREOLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-re(re^2)/o(o^2)-lu^3s(lu^4s)$. 1. The roebuck (*Cervus c.*). [L, 105.] 2. A tendril. [B, 19, 121.] 3. In the *Gasteropoda*, the spermatophore. [A, 385.] 4. The helix of the ear. [Bartholin (A, 325).]—**C. auris**. See *C.* (4th def.).

CAPRIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-a^3$. Of Dioscorides, the *Capparis spinosa*. [L, 105.]

CAPRIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-a(a^3)/lez(la^2s)$. Of Lindley, an alliance of *Epigynæ*, consisting of the single order *Caprifoliaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CAPRIC, adj. Ka^2p-ri^2k . From *capra*, a goat. Fr., *caprique*. Pertaining to, derived from, or resembling, a goat. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide caprique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. So called from its odor, or from its occurring in goats' milk or in the *Capparis (caprier)*. Syn.: *decylic (rutilic) acid*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = CH_3.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CO.OH$, occurring as a glyceride, in conjunction with caprylic and caproic acids, in cows' butter, cocoa-nut oil, and other fats, and in the fusel oil of Hungarian wines, and obtained abundantly by the oxidation of oil of rue. It forms acicular crystals having a faint odor like that of goats or of sweat. It melts at 30° C., and is almost insoluble in water. [B, 2, 4, 270.]—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde caprique*. The aldehyde of c. acid, $C_{10}H_{20}O$; formerly supposed to exist in oil of rue. The isomeric isocaproic aldehyde is known.—**C. ether**. A caprate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caprate. [B, 2.]

CAPRICERVA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-su^5r(ke^2r)/va^3(wa^3)$. Fr., *capricerf*, *cervichèvre*. See **CAPRA agagrus**.

CAPRICORNUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-ko^2rn(u^3s)(u^4s)$. Fr., *capricorne*. A section of the genus *Antilope*, also a genus of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41, 105.] See **CERAMBYX**. [L, 41, 105.]—**C. castigatus**. In alchemy, lead. [B, 50.]

CAPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *capridées*. A family of horned ruminants having the goat to the type. [L, 41, 107.]

CÂPRIER (Fr.), n. Ka^3p-ri^2-a . The genus *Capparis*. [B, 120, 173.]—**C. commun**. The *Capparis spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**Huile de c.** See **Oleum CAPPARUM** under **CAPPARIS**.

CAPRIFICATION, n. $Ka^2p-ri^2-fi^2-ka^3shu^3n$. Gr., *ἐπιείσθησις*. Lat., *caprificatio* (from *caprificus* [a. v.]). Fr., c. The operation of hastening the ripening of cultivated figs by transferring to the latter the insects which infest the wild figs. In order to accomplish this,

wild figs were planted to the windward of the cultivated ones, and the insects (a species of *Cynips*) were carried by the wind from the former to the latter. These insects appear to produce ripening of the figs by the punctures which they make in the latter, causing an exudation of oil which seems to hinder the processes of exhalation and to produce an accumulation of the juices within the fruit. The same result is sometimes effected by punctures made with a needle. The term c. is also applied to the fertilization of flowers by insects. [B, 19, 121, 270.]

CAPRIFICUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-fi(fe)/ku^3s(ku^4s)$. Fr., *caprifiguer*. The wild fig-tree (the wild variety of *Ficus carica*) and its fruit; also a genus proposed for that tree. [B, 19, 121.]

CAPRIFOLE, n. Ka^2p-ri^2-fol . Lat., *caprifolium*. The *Lonicera caprifolium*. [B, 275.]

CAPRIFOLIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-fol(fo^2l)/i^2-a^3$. Of Adanson, a family of plants comprising the *Caprifoliaceæ* and genera referred to other orders (e. g., *Loasa*, *Cornus*, *Santalum*, etc.). [B, 170.]

CAPRIFOLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-fol(fo^2l)-i^2-a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprifoliacées*. Syn.: *Lonicereæ* [De Candolle], *Caprifolia* [Adanson]. The honeysuckle family. Of Ventenat, Jussieu, and De Candolle, an order of dicotyledonous plants. As defined by Jussieu and Adanson, it included genera now separated into the distinct orders *Cornaceæ*, *Araliaceæ*, and *Loranthaceæ*. Endlicher united the *C.* with the *Rubiaceæ*, with which they are closely related. As defined by Sachs, they are an order of the *Aggregateæ*, comprising the families *Rubiaceæ*, *Valerianaceæ*, *Dipsacaceæ*, *Compositæ*, and *Calyceraceæ*. The *C.* are divided by De Candolle and Bentham and Hooker into the *Sambuceæ* with short style deeply cleft into from two to five divisions, and the *Lonicereæ* with elongated capitate style. As limited by these and most authors, they comprise herbs and shrubs differing from the *Rubiaceæ* in the absence of stipules, the frequently irregular flowers, and the fact that the stalk never becomes black in drying, and from the *Araliaceæ* in the gamopetalous corolla. [B, 42, 121, 170, 180, 279.]

CAPRIFOLIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-fol(fo^2l)/i^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprifoliées*. Of Persoon, a family of plants comprising *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Triosteum*, etc.; of Torrey and Gray, a subtribe of the *Lonicereæ*, comprising *Linnaea*, *Symphoricarpos*, *Lonicera*, and *Diervilla*. [B, 170.]

CAPRIFOLIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-fol(fo^2l)-i^2(i^2)-e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprifoliées*. Of Mirbel, De Candolle, and Richard, the *Caprifoliaceæ* of Jussieu. [B, 170, 173.]

CAPRIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-fol(fo^2l)/i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Fr., *chèvrefeuille*. Of Tournefort, a genus of plants, now regarded as a section of *Lonicera*, especially the *Lonicera c.* [B, 19, 88, 121.]—**Baccæ caprifolii**, **Baccæ caprifolii germanici**. The berries of *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**Baccæ caprifolii italici**. The berries of *Lonicera c.* [B, 180.]—**C. alpineum** [Gärtner], **C. alpinum** [Lamarck]. The *Lonicera alpicana*. [B, 173.]—**C. cæruleum** [Lamarck]. The *Lonicera cærulea*. [B, 173.]—**C. distinctum** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 170.]—**C. dumetorum** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 173.]—**C. germanicum**. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**C. hortense** [Lamarck], **C. italicum** [Römer and Schultes], **C. perfoliatum** [Röhling]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173.]—**C. periclymenum** [Römer and Schultes]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173.]—**C. rotundifolium** [Mönch]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173.]—**C. silvaticum** [Lamarck]. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173.]—**C. xylosteum** [Gärtner]. The *Lonicera c.* [B, 173.]—**Flores, Folia et Stipites caprifolii** (seu *caprifolii germanici*). The flowers, leaves, and stalks of *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 180.]—**Flores, Folia et Stipites caprifolii italici**. The flowers, leaves, and stalks of *Lonicera c.* [B, 180.]

CAPRILIDENE, n. Ka^2p-ri^2l/i^2d-en . A substance, $C_{16}H_{14}$, obtained by E. Rubien by continued boiling of bromated caprylene ($C_{16}H_{16}Br_2$) with alcoholic potash; a colorless oil, of the odor of leek, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene, lighter than water, boiling between 133° and 134° C. With bromine it forms the compound $C_{16}H_{14}Br_4$, of a pleasant fruity odor. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi, p. 275 (B).]

CAPRILOQUIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-lok(lo^2k)/wi^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *caper*, a goat, and *loqui*, to speak. See **ÆGOPYX**.

CAPRIMULGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-mu^3l(mu^4l)/j^2d(gi^2d)-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *caprimulga* (from *caper*, a goat, and *mulgere*, to milk), a viper that was fabled to milk goats. Fr., *caprimulgides*. A family of the *Cypseliformes*. [L, 221.]

CAPRIMULGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2-mu^3l(mu^4l)-j^2(ge)/ne(na^3-e^2)$. Fr., *caprimulgines*. A subfamily of the *Caprimulgidæ*. [L, 221.]

CAPRIN, n. Ka^2p-ri^2n . Lat., *caprinum* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprine*. Ger., *C.* A saponifiable neutral substance found in goats' butter, transformed by saponification into capric acid and glycerin. [A, 301; L, 41.]

CAPRINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri(re)/na^3$. From *caper*, a goat. Ger., *Ziegen*. See **CAPRIDÆ**.

CAPRINAMIDE, n. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-ri^2n-a^2m-i^2d(d)$. See **CAPRAMIDE**.

CAPRINATE, n. Ka^2p-ri^2n-at . See **CAPRATE**.

CAPRINE, adj. Ka^2p-ri^2n . Gr., *αἰγίος*. Lat., *caprinus* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprin*. Ger., *ziegenartig*. Goat-like. [L, 41.]

CAPRINELLA (It.), n. $Ka^2p-ri^2n-e^2l/la^3$. The *Triticum repens*. [L, 105.]

CAPRINIC, adj. Ka^2p-ri^2n/i^2k . Fr., *caprinique*. See **CAPRIC**.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide caprinique*. Ger., *Caprinsäure*. See **CAPRIC ACID**.

CAPRINILIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3p\text{-}ri^2n\text{-}i^2l\text{-}ek$. See **CAPRIC**.
CAPRINSAUER (Ger.), adj. $Ka^3p\text{-}ren\text{'}/za^3\text{-}u\text{-}e^2r$. Of or pertaining to capric acid; with the name of a base, the caprate of that base. [B.]

CAPRINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p\text{-}reu\text{'}/zoir\text{-}e^2$. Capric acid. [B., 4.]

CAPRINYLINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p\text{-}ri^2n\text{-}i^2l\text{-}en$. See **CAPRIN**.

CAPRIOLA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ri\text{'}/(ri^2)\text{'}/o\text{'}/(o^2)\text{-}la^3$. Fr., *capriole*. The genus *Cymodon*. [B., 121.]

CAPRIPED, adj. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2\text{-}pe^2d$. Lat., *capripes* (from *caper*, a goat, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *capripède*. Having feet like those of a goat. [L., 41, 56.]

CAPRISANT (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3p\text{-}rez\text{-}a^3n^2$. See **CAPRIZANT**.

CAPRIUOLA (It.), n. $Ka^3p\text{-}re\text{-}u\text{'}/o\text{'}/la^3$. The *Tropæolum majus*. [L., 105.]

CAPRIZANT, adj. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2z\text{-}a^3nt$. Gr., *δοκρᾶζων*. Lat., *caprizans* (from *caper*, a goat). Fr., *caprizant*. Ger., *springend*. Postponed and then accomplished precipitately (said of a pulse-beat); bounding. [A., 301, 322, 325.]

CAPROATE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ro\text{-}at$. Fr., c. A salt of normal caproic acid. [B., 4.]

CAPROENE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ro\text{-}en$. Fr., *caproène*. See **HEXYLENE**.

CAPROIC, adj. $Ka^2p\text{-}ro\text{'}/i^2k$. From *caper*, a goat. Fr., *caproïque*. See **CAPRIC**.—**Anhydrous c. acid**. See **C. anhydride**.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide caproïque*. Ger., *Caproinsäure*, *Capronsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$. Several isomeric bodies are known having this constitution: 1. *Normal c. acid* (amylicarmonic acid), $CH_3\text{-}(CH_2)_4\text{-CO}_2H$, an oily liquid of an unpleasant sweat-like odor and sharp acid taste, boiling at $205^\circ C$. and occurring in the free state in sweat, among the products of oxidation of albuminoids, and, under the form of caproates, in butter and cocoa-nut oil. 2. *Isocaproic acid* (isoamylicarmonic acid), $(CH_3)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CO}_2H$, an oily liquid boiling at $209^\circ C$. 3. *Methylisopropylacetic acid*, an oily liquid of repulsive odor. 4. *Diethacetic acid*, $(C_2H_5)_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CO}_2H$, an oily liquid. 5. *Dimethylacetic acid*, $(CH_3)_2\text{-C}(\text{C}_2H_5)\text{-CO}_2H$, a colorless liquid boiling at $187^\circ C$. [B., 4.]—**C. alcohol**. See **HEXYL alcohol**.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde caproïque*. Syn.: *Oxide of hexene*, *caproyl hydride*. A body, $C_6H_{12}O$, bearing the same relation to caproic acid that acetic aldehyde has to acetic acid. Two isomeric forms are known, both liquids. [B., 8.]—**C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride caproïque*. The anhydride, $C_6H_{12}O_2 = (C_6H_{11}O)_2 = O$, of normal c. acid; a neutral oily liquid of an odor like that of normal c. acid. [B., 2.]—**C. ether**. A caproate of an alcohol radicle, especially ethyl caproate. [B., 2.]

CAPROILENE, n. $Ka^2p\text{-}ro\text{'}/i^2l\text{-}en$. A light, colorless liquid of unpleasant odor; a product of the destructive distillation of fatty bodies. [L., 108.]

CAPROIN, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ro\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *caproïne*. Ger., *Caproïn*. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin. [L., 87.]

CAPROÏNSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p\text{-}ro\text{-}en\text{'}/zoir\text{-}e^2$. Caproic acid. [B.]

CAPRONÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ron\text{'}/e\text{'}/(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. The hair above the forehead. [A., 322.]

CAPRONATE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ron\text{-}at$. Fr., c. Ger., *Capronat*. See **CAPROATE**.

CAPRONE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ron$. Lat., *capronium*, *capronum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Capron*. A liquid boiling at $220^\circ C$. having the formula $C_{11}H_{22}O_6$, and so isomeric with methylnonyl ketone; the chief constituent of oil of rue. It is probably diamyl ketone, $C_5H_{11}\text{-CO-CO-C}_5H_{11}$. [B., 4.]

CAPRONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ron\text{'}/e^2\text{-}e\text{'}/(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. See **CAPRONEÆ**.

CAPRONIC, adj. $Ka^2p\text{-}ro\text{'}/n\text{'}/i^2k$. Fr., *capronique*. See **CAPRONEÆ**.

CAPRONINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p\text{-}ron\text{-}en$. See **CAPROIN**.

CAPRONITRILE, n. $Ka^2p\text{-}ro\text{'}/ni\text{'}/tri^2l$. A substance, $C_5H_{11}N$, the nitrile of caproic acid, $C_5H_{11}O_2N$, or amyl isocyanide. Its isomeride, amyl cyanide, is known. [B., 2.] See **AMYL**.

CAPRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ron\text{'}/i^2\text{-}u^3m\text{'}/(u^4m)$. See **CAPRONEÆ**.

CAPRONOÏLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p\text{-}ron\text{-}o\text{-}el$. See **CAPRONOYL**.

CAPRONONE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ron\text{-}on$. See **DIAMYL ketone**.

CAPRONOYL, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ron\text{'}/o\text{'}/i^2l$. Fr., *capronoïle*. Of Weltzien, the radicle C_5H_{11} , supposed to exist in the caproic compounds and in caprone. [B., 2.]

CAPRONSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p\text{-}ron\text{'}/zoir\text{-}e^2$. Caproic acid. [B., 270.]

CAPRONUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ron\text{'}/u^3m\text{'}/(u^4m)$. See **CAPRONEÆ**.

CAPRONYL, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ron\text{-}i^2l$. Fr., *capronyle*. The hypothetical radicle, $C_{12}H_{21}$, of caproic acid. [A., 301.]

CAPRONYLINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2p\text{-}ron\text{-}i^2l\text{-}en$. See **CAPRONEÆ**.

CAPRONYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2p\text{-}ron\text{-}i^2l\text{-}ek$. See **CAPROIC**.

CAPROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ro\text{'}/s$. Gr., *κάπρος*. The penis. [A., 387.]

CAPROTINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ro\text{'}/(ro^2)\text{-}ti^2n\text{'}/i^2d\text{-}e\text{'}/(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. A family of the *Rudistes*. [L., 234.]

CAPROXYLON [De Tussac] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}ro\text{'}/x\text{'}/i^2l\text{-}o\text{'}/n$. The genus *Hedwigia*. [B., 121.]—**C. Hedwigii** [De Tussac]. The *Hedwigia balsamifera*. [B., 180.]

CAPROYL, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ro\text{-}i^2l$. Lat., *caproylium*. Fr., *caproyle*. 1. The radicle, $C_6H_{11}O$, supposed to exist in caproic acid. 2. The

radicle C_6H_{13} , or hexyl. [B., 2.]—**C. alcohol**. See **HEXYL alcohol**.—**C. amine**. Hexylamine. [B., 2.]—**C. hydrate**. 1. Caproic acid. 2. Hexyl alcohol. [B., 2.]—**C. hydride**. Caproic aldehyde. [B., 2.]—**Hydrated c. oxide**. Hexyl alcohol. [B., 2.]

CAPROYLATE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ro\text{-}i^2l\text{-}at$. A substitution compound of hexyl alcohol with a base; hexyl alcohol in which a base replaces hydrogen. [B.] See **HYDROGEN c.**

CAPROYLENE, n. $Ka^2p\text{-}ro\text{'}/i^2l\text{-}en$. Fr., *caproylène*. Ger., *Caproylen*. Hexylene. [B., 2.]

CAPROYLIC, adj. $Ka^2p\text{-}ro\text{'}/i^2l\text{'}/i^2k$. Of or pertaining to caproyl. [B.]—**C. alcohol**. See **HEXYL alcohol**.

CAPRYL, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2l$. Fr., *capryle*. Ger., *C*. 1. Rutil, the radicle $C_{10}H_{19}O$, found in capric acid. 2. Caprylyl, the radicle $C_8H_{15}O$, found in caprylic acid. 3. Octyl, the radicle C_8H_{17} , found in c. alcohol. [B., 2.]—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylalkohol*. Secondary octyl alcohol. [B., 4.] See **OCTYL alcohol**.—**C. amide**. Fr., *c'amide*. Ger., *C'amid*. The amide of caprylic acid; a solid body, $C_8H_{17}NO = C_7H_{15}\text{-CO}_2NH_2$, melting at $110^\circ C$. [B., 4.]—**C. amine**. Fr., *c'amine*. Ger., *C'amin*. See **OCTYLamine**.—**C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de capryle*. Ger., *C'hydrat*. C. alcohol. [B., 2.]—**C. hydride**. See **CAPRIC aldehyde** and **CAPRYLIC aldehyde**.—**C. octylate**. Fr., *octylate de capryle*. Ger., *C'octylat*. A liquid, $C_8H_{17}O, C_8H_{15}O = C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmic acid. [B., 4.]—**C. sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to caprylic acid; with the name of a base, the caprylate of that base. [B., 270.]—**C. säure** (Ger.). See **CAPRYLIC acid**.—**C. säure**.—**Acetylbes-ter** (Ger.). Ethyl caprylate. [B.]—**C. säureanhydrid** (Ger.). Caprylic anhydride. [B., 4.]—**C. sulphuric acid**. Ger., *C'schwefelsäure*. Acid capryl (soctyl) sulphate, $C_8H_{17}HSO_4$. [B.] See **OCTYL sulphate**.—**Hydrated c. oxide**. C. alcohol. [B., 2.]

CAPRYLATE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2l\text{-}at$. Fr., c. Ger., *Caprylat*. 1. A compound formed by replacing the alcoholic hydrogen of capryl alcohol by a base; an octylate. The c's in this sense have the general formula $(C_8H_{17}O)_nR$, in which R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. See **HYDROGEN c.** 2. A salt of caprylic acid. The c's in this sense have the general formula $(C_8H_{15}O_2)_nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B., 2, 4.]

CAPRYLENE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2l\text{-}en$. Lat., *caprylenum*. Fr., *caprylène*. Ger., *Caprylen*. Syn.: *octylene*. A divalent hydrocarbon, C_8H_{16} , derived from capryl (secondary octyl) alcohol. [B.]

CAPRYLIC, adj. $Ka^2p\text{-}ri^2l\text{'}/i^2k$. Fr., *caprylique*. Derived from or containing capryl or octyl. [B., 2.]—**Anhydrous c. acid**. See **C. anhydride**. [B., 2.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylsäure*. Syn.: *heptylcarbonic acid*, *octylic acid*. A monobasic fatty acid, $C_8H_{16}O = CH_3\text{-}(CH_2)_6\text{-CO}_2H$, occurring under the form of acicular or laminar crystals of a faint disagreeable odor, melting at about 17° , and found in the fusel oil of wine, as a caprylate in butter and cocoa-nut oil, and in Limburger cheese. [B., 2, 4.]—**C. alcohol**. See **CAPRYL alcohol**.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylaldehyd*. Caprylyl hydride, the aldehyde of caprylic acid; a colorless, highly refractive, inflammable liquid, $C_8H_{16}O$, boiling at $178^\circ C$. or $171^\circ C$. [Bouis], having a caustic taste and an aromatic odor. [B., 2.]—**C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride caprylique*. Ger., *Caprylsäureanhydrid*. A body, $(C_8H_{15}O)_2O$, liquid at ordinary temperatures. [B., 4.]—**C. ether**. A compound of c. acid with an alcohol radicle, especially with ethyl. [B., 2.]

CAPRYLIN, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2l\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *capryline*. Ger., *C*. A fatty substance found in goats' butter, resembling caprin. [L., 87.]

CAPRYLONE, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2l\text{-}on$. Fr., c. Ger., *Caprylon*. A substance supposed to have the composition $C_{15}H_{30}O$, obtained as a white crystalline waxy substance, soluble in alcohol and in ether, by the destructive distillation of a salt of caprylic acid with an excess of lime. [B., 2.]

CAPRYLONITRILE, n. $Ka^2p\text{-}ri^2l\text{-}o\text{'}/ni\text{'}/tri^2l$. Fr., c. Ger., *Caprylonitril*. A liquid, $C_8H_{15}N$ or $C_7H_{15}CN$, boiling at $195^\circ C$. [B., 4.]

CAPRYLYL, n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ri^2l\text{-}i^2l$. See **CAPRYL** (3d def.). [B., 2.]—**C. hydrate**. See **CAPRYLIC acid**.

CAPSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}sa^3$. Gr., *κάψα*. Fr., *boîte*. Ger., *Kapsel*. A box, case, capsule. [A., 318.]

CAP-SAFRAN (Ger.), n. $Ka^3p\text{'}/za^3\text{-}f\text{-}ra^3n$. The flowers of *Lyperia crocea*. [B., 270.]

CAPSAICIN, n. $Ka^2p\text{-}sa\text{'}/i^2\text{-}si^2n$. Fr., *capsaïcine*. Ger., *C*. The fiery principle of capsicum; a colorless crystallizable substance, $C_8H_{15}O_2$, melting at $59^\circ C$. soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the fixed oils. It volatilizes at $115^\circ C$. with the evolution of very acid vapors. [B., 81, 270.]

CAPSALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}sa\text{'}/i^2\text{'}/(sa^3)\text{-}i^2d\text{-}e\text{'}/(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. A family of the *Edellomorpha*. [L., 261.]

CAPSARIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *capsarium* (q. v.). $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}sa\text{'}/(sa^3)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^3$. A division of the *Capsina*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 461 (L).]

CAPSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}sa\text{'}/(sa^3)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}u^3m\text{'}/(u^4m)$. Dim. of *capsa*. See **CAPSULE**.

CAPSEL (Ger.), n. $Ka^2p\text{'}/ze^2l$. See **KAPSEL**.

CAPSELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p\text{'}/(ka^3p)\text{-}se^2\text{'}/la^3$. Dim. of *capsa* (q. v.). Fr., *capselle*. Ger., *Hirtentäschel* (2d def.), *Täschelkraut* (3d def.). 1. A small capsule. 2. A genus of cruciferous plants separated by Mönch from the genus *Thlaspi* of Linnæus. [B., 121, 180; L., 41.]—**C. bursa pastoris** [Mönch]. Fr., *capselle*, *bourse d' pasteur* (ou à berger), *bourse*, *malette*, *malette à berger*, *moutarde sauvage* (ou de Mithridate), *tabouret*. Ger., *gemeines Hirtentäschelkraut*, *Gänsekresse*. Syn.: *Thlaspi* [Linnæus], *Iberis* [Crantz], *Nasturtium* [Rodschied], *Rodschiedia* [F. W. Wett.], *bursa pastoris*. The *shepherd's purse*, *pickpocket*; an annual herb growing wild in waste places throughout Europe, and naturalized in America. The

herb—herba bursae pastoris (seu pere pastoris, seu canori, seu thlaspi, seu thlaspeos, seu sanguinariae)—is said to be astringent and antiscorbutic, and was formerly employed for dysentery, hæmorrhage, wounds, and cancerous ulcers, and is still occasionally used for these purposes and in urinary troubles. It contains less of the acrid principle than most cruciferous plants and is sometimes used as a pot-herb. The seeds are much sought after by birds. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180; v. Ehrenwall, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Mar. 29, 1888, p. 307.]—**Herba capsellæ.** The herb of *C. bursa pastoris*. [B, 180.]

CAPSICIN, n. $Ka^2p'si^2-si^2n$. Lat., *capsicinum*. Fr., *capsicine*. Ger., *C*. 1. A name applied to various resinous liquid or soft solid extracts consisting of a mixture of principles obtained from capsicum. 2. Of Strohmeyer (1884), a camphor-like body of a penetrating odor and a biting taste, found in capsicum and especially in the pods, dissolved in a fatty oil. [B, 81, 270.]

CAPSICINE, n. $Ka^2p'si^2-sen$. Lat., *capsicina, capsicia*. Fr., *c. Capsicin*. A volatile alkaloid obtained from capsicum, having the odor of conine, from which it differs in the crystalline form of its hydrochloride. [B, 81.]

CAPSICOL, n. $Ka^2p'si^2k-o^2l$. From *capsicum* (*q. v.*), and *oleum, oil*. Of Buchheim, a red oily liquid obtained from the oleo-resin of capsicum by treating it with a solution of potash and decomposing the product with carbon dioxide. [B, 81.]

CAPSICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p'(ka^2p'si^2k-u^2m(u^2m))$. Fr., *piment, capsique*. Ger., *Beissbeere, spanischer Pfeffer*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of solanaceous herbs and shrubs found in the East Indies, China, Egypt, South America, and the West Indies. The capsular fruit constitutes the several varieties of red or Cayenne pepper, chillies, etc. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*. [B.]—**Annual c.** See *C. annuum*.—**Baccæ capsici annui.** The fruit of *C. annuum*. [B, 180.]—**Berry-bearing c.** The *C. baccatum*. [B, 19.]—**C. angulatum** [Miller]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. annuum*. [B, 180.]—**C. annuum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *piment, piment des jardins* (ou *annuel, poivre de Guinée* (ou *d'Espagne, ou d'Inde, ou du Brésil, ou de Portugal, corail des jardins*). Ger., *cinjährlige Beissbeere, spanischer* (oder *türkischer*) *Pfeffer*. Guinea, or red, pepper; an annual herb, indigenous to South America, but now cultivated throughout the temperate zone, having ovate, acuminate leaves, white nodding flowers, and conical or globular red or yellow fruit from 2 to 4 inches in length and from 1 to 1½ in. thick. The latter is the *fructus capsici* (seu *capsici annui, seu capsici indicii, seu capsici hispanici*) of the Ger., Belg., Dan., Russ., and Swed. Ph's; the *piper hispanicum* (seu *brasilense, seu indicum, seu turcicum*) of the Finn. and Gr. (3d ed.) Ph's; the *piment des jardins, poivre de Guinée*, of the Fr. Cod. It has a peculiar pungent odor and a sharp burning taste, and incloses numerous disc-shaped yellowish seeds. The smaller varieties are called chillies and Cayenne pepper, like the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*. It is employed as a condiment, and medicinally as a rubefacient and vesicant, as a gargle in putrid sore throat, and other inflammatory conditions of the throat and mouth, and internally in torpid conditions of the stomach and intestines, and as a stimulant in fevers. The *C. annuum* has several varieties, which have been regarded as distinct species. One of these, the *C. longum*, is official in the Dan. and Russ. Ph's. [B, 81, 95, 173, 180.]—**Capsici fructus** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. fastigiatum*.—**C. baccatum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *piment baccifère*. Bird-pepper, berry-bearing c.; a species, by some identified with *C. fastigiatum*, found in the East and West Indies, with oval rounded pods, which are very pungent and are employed like those of other species of *C.*—**C. bicolor** [Jacquin]. A species identical, according to Winkler, with *C. frutescens*. [B, 180.]—**C. cerasiforme** [Willdenow]. Cherry-form pepper; a species with fruit of the size and form of a cherry, employed like *C. frutescens* and *C. annuum*, of which by some it is considered a variety. [B, 81, 180.]—**C. ceratocarpum** [Fingert]. The *C. sinense*. [Winkler (B, 180).]—**C. chitrocladum** [De Candolle]. A species with small oblong fruit, which is employed like that of *C. fastigiatum*. [B, 81.]—**C. ciliare** [Willdenow]. A species doubtfully identified with *C. microcarpum* (*C. sinense*). [B, 173.]—**C. conicum** [Lamarck]. **C. conoides** [Miller]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens*. [B, 180.]—**C. cordiforme** [Miller]. A species now regarded as a variety of *C. annuum*. [B, 81, 180.]—**C. cumanense** [Kunth]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. fastigiatum** [Blume]. A small shrub indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated in America and Africa, bearing conical-oblong scarlet fruits about ½ to 1 in. long and ½ in. thick, which contain numerous flat, reniform seeds, and have a pungent, peculiar odor and a very hot, biting taste. These fruits constitute the African, or bird, or Guinea, pepper. Called also chillies. It is official in the U. S. Ph. as *c.*, and in the Br. Ph. as *capsici fructus*; and is employed medicinally, and as a condiment, like *C. annuum*. It is sometimes confounded with *C. frutescens*, the fruit of which is very similar. Like the latter it furnishes Cayenne pepper. [B, 81, 95, 180, 270.]—**C. fruit**. The fruit of several species of *C.* [B.] See *C. annuum, C. fastigiatum,*



THE CAPSICUM ANNUUM. [A, 327.]

and *C. frutescens*.—**C. frutescens** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Cayennepeffer*. Syn.: *shrubby c., spur-pepper*. A shrub growing in the East Indies and in tropical America. The fruit (*fructus capsici*



THE CAPSICUM FRUTESCENS. [A, 327.]

guayanensis; the *piment de Cayenne* of the Fr. Cod.) is an ovate-oblong capsule ½ to 1 in. long and ¼ to ½ in. thick, which closely resembles (or is identical with) the c. of the U. S. Ph. (the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*). Dried and powdered, it forms Cayenne pepper. [B, 19, 81, 95, 98, 180.]—**C. grossum** [Willdenow]. Bell-pepper; a species growing in the East Indies, now regarded as a variety of *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*. [B, 81, 173, 173, 180.]—**C. guayanense**. See *C. frutescens*.—**C. longum** [De Candolle]. A species resembling *C. annuum*, and probably to be regarded as a variety only. [B, 81, 180.]—**C. luteum** [Lamarck]. The *C. sinense*. [B, 180.]—**C. microcarpum** [De Candolle]. A species now referred to *C. sinense*. [B, 180.]—**C. minimum** [Roxburgh]. The *C. fastigiatum*. [B, 270.]—**C. nepalense**. A Nepal species, very pungent. [B, 172.]—**C. pendulum** [Willdenow]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*. [B, 180.]—**C'pflaster** (Ger.). **C. plaster**. See *Emplastrum capsici*.—**C. pyramidale** [Miller]. A species identified by Winkler with *C. frutescens* or *C. fastigiatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. red**. Ger., *C'roth*. A resinous body constituting the coloring matter of c.; said to be readily soluble in ether, in chloroform, in carbon disulphide, and in the oils. [B, 81, 270.]—**C. sinense** [Jacquin]. A shrub growing in Africa, Asia, and tropical America; employed like *C. annuum*. [B, 180.]—**C. sphaericum** [Willdenow]. A species now identified with *C. annuum*. [B, 180.]—**C. tetragonum** [Miller]. Bonnet-pepper; a species now regarded as a variety of *C. annuum*. Its fruit, which is very fleshy and shaped like a Scotch bonnet, is much esteemed in Jamaica as a condiment. [B, 19, 180.]—**C. violaceum** [Kunth]. The *C. sinense*. [B, 180.]—**Emplastrum capsici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *sparadrap de capsique*. Ger., *C'pflaster*. *C. plaster*; made by painting oleo-resin of c. over the surface of muslin previously covered with lead plaster, about 4 grains of the oleo-resin being applied to 10 square inches of surface. [B, 95.]—**Extractum capsici æthereum**. See *Oleo-resina capsici*. [B, 95.]—**Extractum capsici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fluid extract of c.; made by extracting 100 parts of c. in No. 60 powder with alcohol by maceration and percolation, evaporating, and adding to the extract so obtained sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts by volume. [B, 5, 95.]—**Fructus capsici** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. **Fructus capsici annui**. The fruit of *C. annuum*. [B, 95, 180.]—**Fructus capsici guayanensis**. Fr., *piment de Cayenne* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of *C. frutescens*. [B, 95.]—**Infusio of c., Infusum capsici** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *tisane de capsique*. Ger., *Spanischpfefferaufguss*. A preparation made by macerating for two hours 240 grains of c. in a pint of boiling water. [B, 81.]—**Lignum capsici**. Ger., *Pfefferholz*. The wood of *Dicypellium caryophyllum*. [B, 180.]—**Oleo-resina capsici** [U. S. Ph.]. Oleo-resin of c.; made by extracting 100 parts of c. in No. 60 powder with ether until 150 parts of extract are obtained, removing the ether by evaporation, separating the liquid portion of the residue by decantation and filtration from the fatty portion, which is to be rejected, and mixing the decanted portion with the residual mass and the filtrate. [B, 95.]—**Shrubby c.** The *C. frutescens*. [B, 19.]—**Tinctura capsici** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made up of 5 parts of c. (the fruit of *C. fastigiatum*) and a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 19 to 1) sufficient to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or of 4 oz. (av.) of c. and proof spirit up to 1 pint (Imperial) [Br. Ph.]; or of 1 part of c. (the fruit of *C. annuum*) and 10 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 5.]—**Tincture of c. and cantharides** [U. S. Ph. (1820)]. Fr., *teinture de poivre de Cayenne et de cantharides*. A preparation consisting of 1 drachm of c. and 10 drachms of cantharides, dissolved in 1 pint of brandy. [B, 119.]

CAPSICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p'(ka^2p'si^2k-u^2s(u^2s))$. From *capsa* (*q. v.*). See CAPSULAR.

CAPSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p'(ka^2p'si^2d-e(a^3-e^2))$. A family of the *Gymnocerata*. [L, 121.]

CAPSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2p'(ka^2p'si^2m(sen)^2a^3)$. A subfamily of the *Cimicidæ*. [1st Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 461 (L).]

CAPSINE, n. $Ka^2p'sen$. An alkaloid formerly supposed to be present in capsicum. [B, 119.] Cf. CAPSICIN.

CAPSIQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^3p -sek. See CAPSICUM.—**Sparadrap de c.** See *Emplastrum CAPSICI*.—**Tisane de c.** See *Infusion of CAPSICUM*.

CAPIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)/si^2s$. Gen., *cap'seos* (-sis). Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\varsigma$. Rapid breathing or swallowing. [A, 322, 387.]

CAPSITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-si(se)/ti^2s$. Gen., *capsit'idis*. From $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\iota\varsigma$ (see CAPSA). See also *-itis*.* Fr., *capsite*. Ger., *Kapselentzündung*. Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. [F.]

CAPSOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)/so(so^2)-ka^2t-(ka^3t)-a^2(a^3)-ra^2k(rak^3)/ta^3$. For deriv., see CAPSA and CATARACTA. See *Capsular CATARACT*.

CAPSULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)/su^2(su^4)-a^2$. Dim. of *capsa* (q. v.). 1. See CAPSULE. 2. A pulmonary alveolus [Lereboullet (L, 31)].—**C. adiposa**. Fr., *capsule rénale*. Ger., *Nierenkapsel*. The layer of adipose and connective tissue surrounding the kidney. [L, 44].—**C. amylacea**. Fr., *cachet* [Fr. Cod.]. A capsule (3d def.) made of unleavened bread. [B, 95].—**C. aqua cartilaginosa**. The membrane of Descemet. [L, 7].—**C. articularis**. See *Capsular LIGAMENT*.—**Capsula atrabillares** [Bartholin]. The suprarenal capsules. [A, 325].—**C. bulbi oculi**. See *Bonnet's CAPSULE*.—**C. cerebelli**. The cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 6].—**C. circuncissa** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *boîte à savonnettes*. Ger., *Büchse-kapsel*. A pyxidium (q. v.). [B, 121].—**C. clausa**. Ger., *Schlies-kapsel*. See *CARCERULUS*.—**C. communis Glissonii**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**C. cordis**. Fr., *capsule du cœur*. The pericardium. [Paracelsus (A, 325; L, 44, 119)].—**C. crystallina**. The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 43].—**C. dentis**. See *Dental CAPSULE*.—**C. exterior, C. externa**. See *External CAPSULE*.—**Capsula farinifera** [Wahlenberg]. The microsporangia in the *Isoetes*. [B, 121].—**C. fibrosa**. The sclerotic coat of the eye, also the fibrous capsule of the kidney. [L, 31].—**C. gelatinosa**. See *Gelatin CAPSULE*.—**C. Glissonii**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**Capsula granifera** [Wahlenberg]. The macrosporangia in the *Isoetes*. [B, 121].—**C. hepatica**. See *Glisson's CAPSULE*.—**C. humoris aquei**. See *MEMBRANE of Descemet*.—**C. incudis tympanica** [Huschke]. Fr., *capsule incudo-tympanique*. A capsule covering the union of the malleus with the membrana tympani. [L, 7, 31].—**C. interior, C. interna**. See *Internal CAPSULE*.—**C. intima**. The innermost layer of the fibrous capsule of the kidney. [L, 31].—**C. lateralis**. Of the older botanists, the naked fruit of certain *Algae*. [B, 121].—**C. lentis**. See *CAPSULE of the lens*.—**C. lumbaris**. The receptaculum chyl. [L, 325].—**C. mallei et incudis**. Fr., *capsule malleo-incudienne*. The capsule of the articulation between the malleus and the incus. [L, 7].—**C. Müllerii**. See *Bowman's CAPSULE*.—**C. nervorum**. See *PERINEURIUM*.—**C. operculata**. A form of gelatin capsule, used for administering powdered or solid preparations, in which two caps, slightly differing in diameter, are joined into a spheroid by sliding one into the other. [B, 270].—**C. ovarii**. In comparative anatomy, the pouch of peritoneum covering the ovary. [L, 14].—**C. pericarpio membranaceo** [C. Agardh]. The cystocarp in some varieties of *Algae*. [B, 121].—**C. praeaquea**. See *MEMBRANE of Descemet*.—**Capsula renales, Capsula renibus incumbentibus** [Eustachius]. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**C. renis adiposa**. See *C. adiposa*.—**Capsula Schebti**. The fruit of *Phytolacca abyssinica*. [Bernatzik (A, 319)].—**Capsula seminales**. See *Seminal VESICLES*.—**C. seminalis**. See *CAPSULE* (4th def.).—**C. sequestralis, C. sequestri**. Fr., *capsule du séquestre*. Ger., *Sequestral-kapsel*. The portion of living hone surrounding a sequestrum. [L, 44].—**C. siliquiformis** [C. Agardh]. The lateral sporangia in certain *Algae*. [B, 121].—**C. stapedio-lenticularis**. Fr., *capsule stapédio-lenticulaire*. The capsule surrounding the articulation between the body of the incus and the lenticular process or bone. [L, 7].—**Capsulae suprarenales**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULES*.—**C. synovialis**. See *Synovial MEMBRANE and Synovial BURSA*.—**C. tripartita** [C. Agardh]. The tetraspores in certain *Algae*. [B, 121].—**C. unguinosa**. See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—**C. venae portae**. See *GLISSON'S CAPSULE*.

CAPSULESCIC ACID, n. $Ka^2p-su^2-e^2s^2k$. From *capsula* (q. v.), and *asculus* (q. v.). Fr., *acide capsulésique*. Syn.: *capsuleic acid*. A crystallizable acid found in the capsules of horse-chestnuts. [B, 92.]

CAPSULAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. $Ka^3p-su^2-a^2r$. Capsular; as a n., any capsular structure. [L.]—**C's inférieures**. The inferior capsular arteries. [L, 49].—**C's moyennes**. The middle capsular arteries. [L, 49].—**C's supérieures**. The superior capsular arteries. [L, 49.]

CAPSULAR, adj. Ka^2p/su^2-a^2r . Lat., *capsularis* (from *capsula* (q. v.)). Fr., *capsulaire*. Ger., *kapselig, kapselförmig, kapselartig*. Pertaining to or resembling a capsule. [B.]

CAPSULARES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *capsularis*. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-su^2(su^4)-a(a^3)/rez(re^2s)$. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Idiocarpiceae*, comprising the *Caryophylleae*, *Tiliaceae*, and *Theaceae*; in a later classification, a division of the *Asperifoliaceae*, comprising the *Ellisiaceae*, *Hydrophyllaceae*, and *Nemophilaceae*. [B, 121.] Cf. *HYDROPHYLLACEAE*.—**C. seminales**. Of Bartholin, dilatations of the vasa deferentia near the seminal vesicles; of others, the seminal vesicles. [L, 325.]

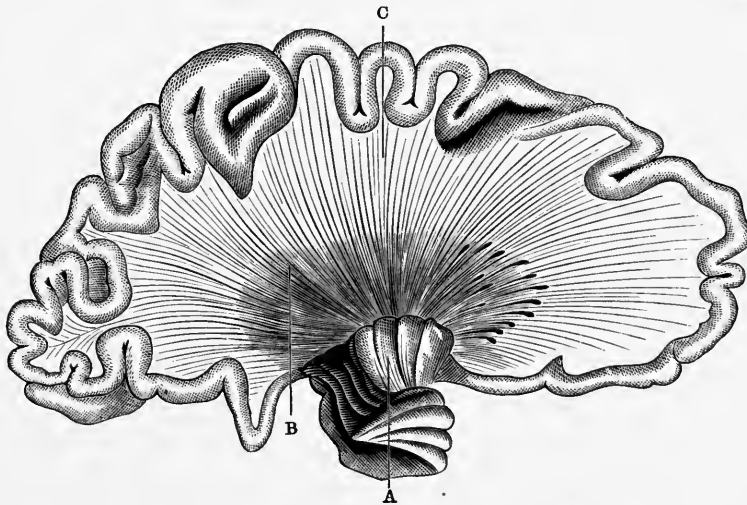
CAPSULARIS (Lat.), **CAPSULARY**, adj's. $Ka^2p(ka^3p)-su^2(su^4)-a(a^3)/ri^2s$, ka^2p/su^2-a-ri^2 . See CAPSULAR.

CAPSULE, n. Ka^2p/su^2 . Gr., $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\tau$. Lat., *capsula*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Kapsel*. It., *capsula*. Sp., *capsula*. In general, any enveloping structure containing a body distinct from itself. Hence: 1. In anatomy, a membranous sac enveloping other structures. 2. In chemistry, a shallow dish for holding substances to be evaporated or melted. 3. In pharmacy, a hollow pill made of some medicinally inactive substance, such as gelatin, designed to inclose a nauseous drug. 4. In botany, any hollow organ containing bodies, such as seeds, which subsequently escape; espe-

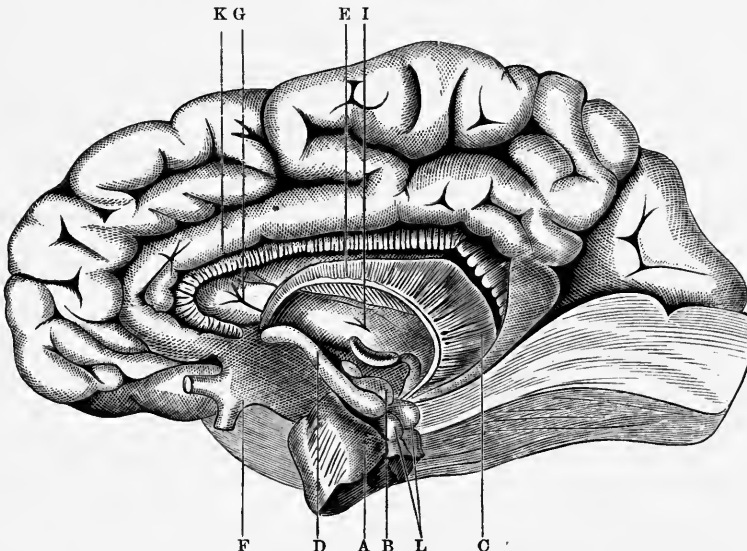
cially (a), in *Algae*, the naked fruit of some genera, the cystocarp of others, and various other organs; (b) in *Fungi*, certain varieties of receptacle; (c) in ferns, the sporangia; (d) in mosses, the upper part of the sporocarp, containing the sporangium; (e) in the genus *Carex*, the utricle; (f) in most phanerogams, any dry fruit made up of several carpels and opening by dehiscence. [B, 19, 121, 270, 279].—**Accessory suprarenal c.** Ger., *Nebenbeneniere*. An additional suprarenal c., without a medullary portion, but frequently as large as a pea, sometimes seen attached to the main c. by connective tissue. [Duckworth (C).]—**Acoustic c.** See *Otic VESICLE*.—**Aqueous c.** Lat., *capsula aquea cartilaginosa*. The membrane of Descemet. [L, 7].—**Articular c.** Lat., *capsula articularis*. Fr., *c. articulaire*. See *Capsular LIGAMENT*.—**Atrabillary c's.** See *Suprarenal c's*.—**Auditory c.** See *Otic VESICLE*.—**Bonnet's c.** Lat., *capsula bulbi oculi*. The posterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball up to the passage of the tendons of its muscles. [F.].—**Bowman's c.** Lat., *capsula Müllerii*. Fr., *c. de Müller* (ou du glomérule). Ger., *Bowman'sche Kapsel, Kapsel des Nierenkorns* (oder des Glomerulus, oder der malpighi'schen Körperchen, malpighi'sche oder Müller'sche Kapsel). Syn.: *c. of a glomerulus, Malpighian c., Müller's capsule*. The hyaline membrana propria forming the wall of the spherical caecal enlargement at the origin of the uriniferous tubules. It is connected with the surrounding tissue by a limited amount of connective tissue and is lined by epithelium which is reflected over the contained glomerulus. The c. and its epithelium are continuous with the membrana propria and the epithelium of the renal tubules. [J, 32].—**Brain c.** The structures enveloping the brain. [L, 20].—**Brood-c's.** Ger., *Brutkapseln*. In the *Cestoda*, small sacs on the inner surface of the general sac, from which the echinococcus heads spring. [L, 182].—**C. cartilagineuse** (Fr.). See *C. of a cartilage-cell*.—**C. cristalline** (Fr.). See *C. of the lens*.—**C. de Poirave** (Fr.). See *Graafian VESICLE*.—**C. de Purve** (Fr.). The marginal portion of the urn of an embryo of the *Dicymida*. [L, 11, 321].—**C. de Müller** (Fr.). See *Bowman's c.*—**C. du cœur** (Fr.). See *PERICARDIUM*.—**C's du gout** (Fr.). A number of capsular organs in the mucous membrane of the palate of fishes, believed to be concerned in the function of taste. [L, 321].—**C. fibreuse** (Fr.). See *Capsular LIGAMENT*.—**C. médicinale** (Fr.). See *C. (3d def.)*.—**C. of a cell**. See *Cell-MEMBRANE*.—**C. of a cartilage-cell**. Fr., *c. péricartilagineuse* (ou de cartilage). Ger., *Kapselmembran, Knorpelkapsel*. Syn.: *cartilage-c., capsular membrane, mother-cells*. The multiple or single concentric areas of chondrogenous substance surrounding a cartilage-cell or groups of such cells and forming part or all of the ground substance or matrix of the tissue. [J, 35.] They are classed as *primary* (those immediately surrounding the cells) and *secondary* (those outside the primary).—**C. of a Malpighian body**. See *Bowman's c.*—**C. of a nerve-cell**. Ger., *Hülle* (oder *Kapsel*) *der Ganglionzelle*. The transparent sheath inclosing the nerve-cells of the peripheral nervous system (the spinal ganglia and sympathetic system). They are continuous with the primitive sheath, or neurilemma, and, like it, have nuclei on their inner surface. [J, 30, 31, 35].—**C. of a glomerulus, C. of a uriniferous tubule**. See *Bowman's c.*—**C. of Glisson**. See *Glisson's c.*—**C. of Tenon**. See *Tenon's c.*—**C. of the aqueous humor**. Lat., *capsula humoris aquei*. See *MEMBRANE of Descemet*.—**C. of the heart**. See *PERICARDIUM*.—**C. of the kidney**. The connective tissue containing fat surrounding the kidney. [L, 31].—**C. of the lens**. Lat., *capsula lentis*. Ger., *Linsen-kapsel*. The transparent elastic envelope of the crystalline lens. [F.].—**C. ovarienne** (Fr.). See *Graafian VESICLE*.—**C. péricellulaire** (Fr.). See *C. of a cartilage-cell*.—**C's polaires** (Fr.). Certain spores contained within a sporocyst when situated at or near the poles of the cyst. [L, 321].—**C. rénale** (Fr.). See *CAPSULA ADIPOSA*.—**C. unguineuse** (Fr.). See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—**Cartilage c.** See *C. of a cartilage-cell*.—**Cellular c. of the eye**. See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Devorative c.** See *Folding c.*—**Dental c.** A connective-tissue capsule surrounding a rudimentary tooth of the foetus. [L, 201].—**Egg-c.** In the cuttle-fish, a sac containing one or more ova. [L, 121].—**Evaporating c.** Ger., *Abdampfungsschale*. See *C. (2d def.)*.—**External c.** Lat., *capsula externa*. Fr., *c. externe*. Ger., *äussere Kapsel*. 1. See *CAPSULA ADIPOSA*. 2. In cerebral anatomy, a layer of white matter situated externally to the lenticular nucleus and separating that ganglion from the island of Reil; composed of association fibres which connect the posterior part of the frontal convolutions with the temporal, but next to the lenticular nucleus some of the fibres turn almost at a right angle and disappear in the outer segment (putamen) of the nucleus. [a, 18].—**Eye c.** See *Optic c.*—**Fibrous c.** See *Capsular LIGAMENT*.—**Folding c.** A very thin sheet of gelatin in which are infolded dry medicines which it is desired to make easy of administration. [B, 81].—**Fruit-c.** See *C. (4th def.)*.—**Gelatin c.** Lat., *capsula gelatinosa*. Fr., *c.* [Fr. Cod.], *c. gélatineuse*. Ger., *Gelatinekapsel, Gallertkapsel*. A c. (3d def.) made of melted gelatin which is either cast upon a mold in the form of a sphere or spheroid in two parts which fit together after being filled, or is rolled into sheets from which pieces are cut to make the folding c. (q. v.). [B, 81, 270.] See also *CAPSULA OPERCULATA* and *Medicinal PEARLS*.—**Glisson's c.** Lat., *capsula* (seu *vagina*) *Glissonii*. A strong sheath of connective tissue which loosely envelops the hepatic vessels, and accompanies their distribution in the substance of the liver, becoming an exceedingly delicate investment to their smaller branches. [C; L, 44].—**Gum-c.** See *CAPSULA DENTIS*.—**Hæmorrhoidal c.** Of Jobert, a c.-shaped instrument consisting of two crescentic pieces of metal for inclosing a hæmorrhoid. After being applied, it is filled with Vienna paste. [a, 18].—**Hyaloid c.** Lat., *capsula hyaloidea*. See *MEMBRANA LIMITANS RETINÆ*.—**Inner c. of the eye**. In certain *Cephalopoda*, a layer of cartilage between the tapetum and the retina. [L, 11].—**Internal c.** Lat., *capsula interna*. Fr., *c. interne*. Ger., *innere Kapsel*. In cerebral anatomy, a broad, angular tract of white fibres passing through the ganglia at the base of the cerebrum. It is limited above by the upper border of the caudate nucleus; below, it ceases to be known by this name at the level of the optic tract;

its anterior limit is marked by the anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus; and it extends backward to the posterior extremity of the optic thalamus. The general direction of the fibres is from below upward and from behind forward and outward; they are continued upward as the *corona radiata* (Reil), and downward as the *crus cerebri*. [a, 18.]—**Lens-c.** See *C. of the lens*.—**Malpighian c.**, **Müller's c.** See *Bowman's c.*—**Nasal c.** See *Olfactory c.*

The right is triangular, the left crescentic. They measure from 1½ to 1¼ in. from above downward. [C.]—**Synovial c.** Lat., *capsula synovialis*. Fr., *c. synoviale*. Ger., *Synovialkapsel*. See *Synovial MEMBRANE*.—**Tenon's c.** 1. The anterior portion of the sheath of the eyeball, in front of the situation where it is pierced by the muscles of the eyeball. [L, 326.] 2. Of some anatomists, the entire sheath of the eyeball. [L.]—**Terminal gland-c.** [Krause]. A simple kind of Pacinian corpuscle. [L, 318.]—**Urticating c.** See *NEMATOCYST*.



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, EXTERNAL FACE. [A, 394.]
A, radiating fibres; B, foot of the internal capsule; C, internal capsule (external face.)



THE INTERNAL CAPSULE, INTERNAL FACE. [A, 394.]

A, section of the protuberance; B, cerebral peduncle, fibres of the peduncle (passing directly into the optic thalamus); C, fibres from the optic thalamus going to the extra-ventricular nucleus (lenticular ganglion) of the corpus striatum and to the internal capsule; D, postero-external fasciculus, which, starting from the peduncle, passes around the posterior part of the optic thalamus and joins it superiorly; E, fibres going from the optic thalamus to the extra-ventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; F, chiasma of the optic nerves; G, intra-ventricular nucleus of the corpus striatum; I, optic thalamus; K, convolutions of the corpus callosum; L, tubercula quadrigemina.

Notochordal c. The sheath of the notochord. [L, 14.]—**Ocular c.** See *Tenon's c.* (2d def.).—**Olfactory c.** In comparative anatomy, an osseous or cartilaginous structure containing the olfactory organs. [L, 14.]—**Optic c.** In comparative anatomy, a cartilaginous or osseous structure which represents the sclerotic coat of the human eye. [L, 14.]—**Ovic'.** See the major list.—**Periotic c.** The structure inclosing the internal ear. [L, 210.]—**Persistent c.** See *CUTICULA dentis*.—**Renal c's.** See *Suprarenal c's.*—**Seminal c's.** See *CAPSULARES seminales*.—**Sense c's.** In comparative anatomy, the bony or cartilaginous cavities which lodge the higher organs of sense; the nose, eye, and ear. [C.]—**Spurious c.** A dry fruit resembling a true c. (4th def.), but indehiscent. [B, 19.]—**Suprarenal c's.** Lat., *capsula suprarenales*. Fr., *c's surrénales*. Ger., *Nebennieren*. Two flattened bodies which rest upon the kidneys, the right and smaller one being in relation posteriorly with the diaphragm and above with the liver; the left one with the spleen above and the pancreas below. They are ductless glands, having a fibrous investment, and cortical and medullary portions.

CAPUCHON (Fr.), n. Ka³p-u⁶.sho²n². 1. A hood. See *UCULLUS* and *GYNOSTEGIUM*. 2. The trapezius (ocullaris) muscle. 3. The *Arisarum vulgare*. 4. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 19, 121, 173; L, 41.]—**C.** caudal de l'annios. The caudal fold of the annion.—**C. céphalique de l'annios.** The cephalic fold of the annion.—**C. de moine.** The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 38.]—**C's latéraux de l'annios.** The lateral folds of the annion.

CAPUCHONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka³p-u⁶.sho²n-a. See *UCULLATUS*.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), n. Ka³p-u⁶.sen. The genus *Tropaeolum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à feuilles larges.** The *Tropaeolum majus*. [A, 301; B, 173.]—**C. à petites feuilles.** The *Tropaeolum minus*. [A, 301.]—**C. cultivée.** The *Tropaeolum majus*. [B, 173.]—**C. tubéreuse.** The *Tropaeolum tuberosum*. [A, 301.]—**Grande c.** The *Tropaeolum majus*. [B, 93.]

CAPUCINERBLUME (Ger.), **CAPUCINERKRESSE** (Ger.), n's. Kap-u-tsen'e²r-blum-e². See *TROPEOLUM*.

- CAPULAGA** (Malay), n. The *Anomum cardamomum*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CAPULEA** [Menke] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2p(k a^3p) \cdot u^2(u^4)^{e^2} \cdot a^2$. Fr., *capules*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]
- CAPULLI**, n. In Peru, the *Physalis pubescens*. [B, 121; L, 49, 56.]
- CAPULIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2p(k a^3p) \cdot u^2(u^4)^{i^2} \cdot d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A family of the *Tœnioglossa*. [L, 121.]
- CAPULIN**, n. See **CAPULLI**.
- CAPULIO DE JEDA** (Sp.), n. $Ka^2p \cdot ul^{i^2} \cdot o \cdot da \cdot ha'da^3$. The *Bombyx Mori*. [L, 105.]
- CAPULOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2p(k a^3p) \cdot u^2(u^4) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot i^2 \cdot d(ed)^{e^2} \cdot u^3(u^4)s$. From *capulus*, a hilt, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *capuloïde*. Resembling the penis; as a n. in the n. pl., *Capuloïdes* (Fr., *capuloïdes* [Cuvier]), a family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 41, 180.]
- CAPULUM** (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2p(k a^3p) \cdot u^2(u^4) \cdot u^3m(u^4)m$. 1. A small vessel, like a spoon. 2. A spoon-shaped curvature (e. g., of the eyelid). [A, 322; L, 81.]
- CAPULUS** (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2p(k a^3p) \cdot u^2(u^4) \cdot u^3s(u^4)s$. 1. A handle, haft, hilt. 2. The penis. [A, 318.]
- CAPUR**, n. An old name for camphor. [L, 84, 97.]
- CAPURA** [Blanco] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2p(k a^3p) \cdot u^2(u^4)^{ra^3}$. A genus of East Indian sapindaceous trees and shrubs. [B, 121.]
- CAPURA-CATARI**, n. In India, the *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 121.]
- CAPUR-KICHLIE** (Tamil), n. The *Anomum zerumbet*. [B, 88.]
- CAPUSA-CATARI**, n. See **CAPURA-CATARI**.
- CAPUSILAN-KITSFIL**, n. In Java, an asclepiadaceous plant with edible leaves. [B, 121.]
- CAPUSSI**, n. The *Gossypium arboreum*. [B, 121.]
- CAPUT** (Lat.), n. n. $Ka(k a^3)^{pu^3t}(pu^4t)$. Gen., *cap'itis*. Gr., *κεφαλή*. Fr., *tête*. Ger., *Kopf*. It., *capo*. Sp., *cabeza*. 1. The head. 2. The peridium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19, 180.] Also any rounded, head-like extremity of an organ or structure; in the pl., *capita*, the tops of plants (e. g., *capita papaveris*), also, of Albinus the vertebral origins of the diaphragm. [L, 31.]—**Bicipitis c. breve**. The short (middle) head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**Bicipitis c. longum**. The long head of the biceps flexor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. angulare**. See **Augenbrauenzacke**.—**C. argutum**. A head shaped like a sugar-loaf. [L, 119.]—**C. auriculare musculi styloglossi** [Gruber]. An accessory head of the styloglossus muscle arising from the auditory canal. [L, 31.]—**C. brevc**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**C. cæcum coli**. See **CÆCUM**.—**C. caudati** [Wilder]. See **C. corporis striati**.—**C. claviculare**. The clavicular origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. coli**. See **CÆCUM**.—**C. concutiens**. See under **CONCUTIENS**.—**C. cordis**. The base of the heart. [Galen (A, 325).]—**C. cornu posterioris**. The broad anterior extremity of the gray columns of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—**C. corporis striati**. The anterior portion or base of the corpus striatum. [I, 17; K.]—**Capita corporum cavernosorum penis**. The crura of the corpora cavernosa. [L, 31.]—**C. dorsicornu**. See **C. cornu posterioris**.—**C. epididymidis**. See **GLOBUS major**.—**C. externum**. The outer head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. facere**. To gather, come to a head (said of inflammatory swellings). [L, 119.]—**C. femoris**. The head of the femur. [L, 115.]—**C. florum**. See **CAPITULUM**.—**C. galeatum**. Ger., *Glückschaube*. The condition in which, during parturition, the child's head emerges still covered with the membranes (a caul). [A, 326.]—**C. galli**, **C. gallinaceum**, **C. gallinaginis**. Fr., *crête uréthrale*. Ger., *Hahnenkopf*, *Schnepfenkopf*, *Samenbügel*. Syn.: *verumontanum*. An oblong eminence on the floor of the urethra of the male, in front of the prostate, flattened from side to side and tapering anteriorly; formed chiefly by a mass of muscular fibres from the posterior wall of the bladder and having at its summit the orifices of the ejaculatory ducts. [A, 301, 322; L, 115.]—**C. gelatinosum** [Spitzka]. The collection of gray matter seen on the posterior and inner edge of the posterior gray column of the spinal cord. ["*Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*," Apr., 1880, p. 208 (K).] Cf. **SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa**.—**C. inclavatum**, **C. incuneatum**. The condition in which the foetal head is impacted in the pelvis. [A, 85.]—**C. infra-orbitale**. See **LEVATOR labii superioris proprius**.—**C. internum**. The inner head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.]—**C. Iienis**. The upper end of the spleen. [L, 31.]—**C. longum**. The long head of the triceps extensor cubiti. [L, 31.] See also **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**C. magnum**. See **C. externum** and **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**C. magnum tricipitis brachii**. In the solipeds, the scapulo-olecranium and scapulo-olecranium magnus muscles. [L.]—**C. majus**. See **GLOBUS major**.—**C. medullæ** [Bartholini]. Syn.: *medulla globosa*. The cerebrum as distinguished from the medulla oblongata. [I, 3.]—**Capita medullæ oblongatæ**. The optic thalami. [L, 7.]—**C. medullæ oblongatæ**. See **C. medullæ**.—**C. Medusæ**. Ger., *Medusenhaupt*. A dilated state of the small cutaneous veins around the umbilicus in a new-born infant, due to stasis of blood in the portal vein; so called from the resemblance of the veins to the fabled head of Medusa. [A, 326; L, 57.]—**C. minus**. See **GLOBUS minor**.—**C. monachi**. The *Taraxacum dens leonis*. [L, 97, 119.]—**C. mortuum**. Fr., *tête morte*. Ger., *Todtenkopf*, *Rückstand*. Of the old chemists, a mass of impure iron oxide left after the expulsion of sulphuric acid from iron sulphate by heat. [A, 322; L, 81.] Cf. **C. mortuum vitrioli**.—**C. moventium secundus**. See **BIVENTER cervicis**.—**C. obliquum**. See **ADDUCTOR hallucis**.—**C. obstipum**. See **TORTICOLLIS**.—**C. of the posterior horn**. The pointed extremity of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle. [I, 1; K.]—**C. ossis**. The head of a bone. [Gorræus (A, 325).]—**C. pancreatis**. The head of the pancreas. [L, 31.]—**C. parvum**. See **C. internum** and **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**C. penis**. See **GLANS penis**.—**C. primum**. See **C. longum**.—**C. progenæum**. A head with the lower incisor teeth in advance of the upper ones. [Benedikt (A, 319).]—**C' purgium**. See **CAPITURGIUM**.—**C. radiale**, **C. radiæ**. The crown of a root; the summit of a subterranean stem (rhizome) from which the aerial stem springs. [B, 19, 123.]—**C. rosæ** [Avicenna]. The infundibulum or pituitary body of the brain. [I, 3; K; L, 7.]—**C. scapulae**. The head of the scapula; that portion which bears the articular surface. [L, 142.]—**C. secundum**. See **C. externum**.—**C. sternale**. The sternal origin of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. succedæum**. Fr., *bosse sanguine* (ou *séro-sanguine*). Ger., *Geburtsgeschwulst*, *Kopfgeschwulst*, *Vorkopf*, *Nebenkopf*. Syn.: *scalp-tumor*. A puffy, swollen condition of the presenting part of the fetus, usually the head, due to that part being free from pressure during labor, while the surrounding parts are subjected to pressure. To be distinguished from cephalæmatoma (q. v.).—**C. superius**. That portion of the peroneus longus muscle arising from the upper end of the tibia and the head of the fibula. [L, 31.]—**C. tali**. The head of the astragalus. [L, 31.]—**C. tertium**. See **C. internum**.—**C. testis**. The epididymis. [L, 325.]—**C. transversum**. See **TRANSVERSUS pedis**.—**C. vituli**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 180.]—**C. zygomatiæum**. See **LEVATOR anguli oris**.—**Prævio capite**. Head first; the head presenting (in parturition). [A, 19.]—**Tertium c.** [Riolan]. The adductor femoris magnus. [L, 44.]—**Tertius movens c.** [Falloppius]. See **COMPLEXUS minor**.
- CAPU-UPEBA**, n. In Brazil, the *Andropogon bicornis*. [B, 121, 200.]
- CAPVERN** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3p \cdot ve^2rn^2$. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [B, 93.]
- CAQUENLIT** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3k \cdot a^3n^2 \cdot le$. The *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CAQUÉPIRE** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3k \cdot a \cdot per$. The genus *Gardenia*, especially the *Gardenia florida*. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Gardenia thunbergia*. [B, 121.]
- CAQUESANGUE** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3k \cdot e^2 \cdot sa^2n^2g$. It., *caca-sangue* (from *cacare*, to go to stool, and *sanguis*, blood). Dysentery. [A, 301, 385.]
- CAQUILLIÉ** (Fr.), **CAQUILLIER** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3k \cdot el \cdot i^2 \cdot a$. The *Cakile maritima*. [B, 121.]
- CAQUIPIRIA** [Gmelin] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2k(k a^2k) \cdot w^2 \cdot pi^2r^2 \cdot i^2 \cdot a^3$. The genus *Gardenia*. [B, 121.]
- CARA** (Lat.), n. n. and f., indecl. $Ka(k a^3)^{ra^3}$. Gr., *κάρα*. The head or any rounded, head-like body. [A, 322.]
- CARA** (Sp.), n. Ka^3ra^3 . 1. The *Dioscorea alata*. 2. An apocynaceous plant of the East Indies. [Rumphius (B, 121).] 3. A sort of *Convolvulus* with an edible root, growing in Africa. [B, 98.]
- CARABA**, n. From Pers., *karubah*. Fr., *carabé*. 1. Amber. [A, 322.] 2. The *Svietenia mahogani*. [B, 38.] 3. In Guiana, the oil obtained from the cashew-nut. [B, 121; L, 41.]—**Huille de c.** (Fr.). The oil of *Svietenia mahogani*. [B, 173.]
- CARABACCIUM**, n. An undetermined tree of India; according to some, the *Cassia caryophyllata*. The wood has an odor like that of cloves, and is used as a tonic and antiscorbutic. [B, 38, 121.]
- CARABAYA**, n. The bark of *Cinchona elliptica*. [A, 385.]
- CARABE**, n. See **CARABA** (1st def.).—**C. Arabum**, **C. fune-rum**, **C. of Sodom**, **C. Sodomæ**. Bitumen. [B, 180; L, 104.]
- CARABE** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r \cdot a^3b$. See **CARABUS**.—**C. ferrugineux**. See **CARABUS ferrugineus**.
- CARABÉ** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r \cdot a^3 \cdot ba$. See **CARABA** (1st def.).
- CARABICI** (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r(k a^3r) \cdot a^2b(a^3b)^{i^2} \cdot si^2ke$. Fr., *carabiques* [Cuvier et al.]. A tribe of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]
- CARABIDÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(k a^3r) \cdot a^2b(a^3b)^{i^2} \cdot d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. Fr., *carabidées*. A family of the *Coleoptera* having *Carabus* as the type. [A, 385; L, 121.]
- CARABIDÉ** (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r \cdot a^3 \cdot bi^2 \cdot d \cdot a$. Resembling the genus *Carabus* or belonging to the *Carabidæ*. [A, 385.]
- CARABIN** (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r \cdot a^3 \cdot ba^2n^2$. In Normandy, etc., the *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 138, 173.]
- CARABIQUE** (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r \cdot a^3 \cdot bek$. See **CARABIDÉ**; as a n. in the pl., c's, see **CARABICI**.
- CARABO**, n. See **CARABIN**.
- CARABUS** (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r(k a^3r) \cdot a^2b(a^3b) \cdot u^3s(u^4)s$. Gr., *κάραβος*. Fr., *carabe*. Ger., *Laufkäfer*. Sp., *carabo*. The ground-beetle; a genus of coleopterous insects (family, *Carabidæ*). Several species have been considered to be vesicant. [A, 301, 322, 385.]—**C. crepitans**. See **BRACHINUS crepitans**.—**C. ferrugineus** [Linneus]. A species said to be employed like cochineal, also, in France, as a popular topical remedy for toothache. [A, 301; B, 180.]
- CARACA**, n. The *Dolichos bulbosa*. [Rumphius (B, 121).]
- CARACALLA** (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(k a^3r) \cdot a^2(a^3) \cdot ka^2l(k a^2l)^{la^3}$. Of G. Don, a section of the genus *Phaseolus*. [B, 121.]
- CARACAN**, n. An Indian name for the *Cynosurus coracanus* (*Eleusine coracana*). [B, 88.]
- CARA-CANIRAM**, n. In Malabar, the *Justicia (Andrographis) paniculata*. [B, 88, 121.]
- CARACARACAL**, n. An undescribed form of tinea said to have been observed among the (aboriginal?) Americans. [A, 301.]
- CARACHE** (Sp.), n. $Ka^3r \cdot a^3 \cdot cha$. In Peru, a pustular affection of the arms and the chest leaving white scars in negroes and dark ones in whites, who are far less commonly attacked. [A, 301.]

CARACHICHU (Port.), n. Ka³-ra³-she-shu'. In Brazil, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 19.]

CARACHUNAY (Tamil), n. The *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B, 172.]

CARACK-NASSI, n. In Java, the *Pergularia glabra*. [B, 121.]

CARACOLL (Sp.), n. Ka³-ra³-kol'. In New Granada, the *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

CARACOLLE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-kol. The *Phaseolus caracalla*. [B, 121.]

CARACOSMOS, n. Sour mare's milk. [A, 325.]

CARACTÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-k-te²r. See CHARACTER.

CARAF (Ar.), n. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [B, 88.]

CARAFÉE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-fa. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 173.]

CARAGAHEEN, n. Ka³-ra³-ga³-hen. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDUR (2d def.).

CARAGALE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-ga³l. See CARAGUATA.

CARAGAN (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-ga³-n². The *Caragana arborescens*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de la Chine**. The *Caragana chamlagu*. [B, 19.]

CARAGANA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ka³r)-a²g(a²g)-a(a³)'na³. Of Lamarck, a genus of papilionaceous trees or shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, indigenous to Siberia and the Himalayas. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. altagana**, **C. arborescens** [Lamarek]. Fr., *caragan*, *arbre aux pots*. Syn.: *Robinia* c. [Linnaeus]. The Siberian pea-tree. The leaves contain a blue coloring matter like indigo. The seeds are eaten by men and are also fed to poultry, and the leaves and roots are eaten by swine. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. chamlagu** [Willdenow], **C. chamlagu**. Fr., *caragan de la Chine*. A species introduced from China. [B, 71.]—**C. flava**. A shrub the roots of which, said to have tonic, emollient, and arthritic properties, are thought by the Chinese to prolong life. [L, 75.]—**C. inermis**. See *C. arborescens*.—**C. microphylla**. See *C. flava*.—**C. pygmaea** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Robinia pygmaea* [Linnaeus]. A species growing in Dahuria; the leaves are said to furnish a variety of indigo. [B, 173.]

CARAGATE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-ga³t. The genus *Tillandsia*. [B, 121.]—**C. musciforme**. The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 173.]—**C. récourbée**. The *Tillandsia recurvata*. [B, 173.]

CARRAGEEN, n. Ka³-ra³-gen. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDUR (2d def.).

CARRAGENIN, n. Ka³-ra³-j'e²n-i²n. See CARRAGEN.

CARRAGHEEN, **CARRAGHEEN-MOSS**, n's. Ka³-ra³-g-en. See CARRAGEEN and CHONDUR (2d def.).

CARRAGIN [Berzelius], n. Ka³-ra³-j-i²n. A mucilage which is not precipitated by tannin, contained in carrageen. [B, 270.] See also ALGIN.

CARAGNA, n. See CARAGANA, CARAÑA, CARAGNE, and ICICA c. **CARAGNATÁ**, **CARAGNATÁ-MALA**, n's. In the West Indies, a species of *Fourcroya* or *Agave*. [B, 189.]

CARAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-y'. See CARANA.

CARAGUATE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-ga³t. See TILLANDSIA.

CARAIBA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³-ra³-e'ba³. See CAROBA.—**Cortex caraiba**. Ger., *C'rinde*. The bark of *Jucuranda proceca* and other Brazilian bignoniaceous trees. [B, 180.]

CARAICHE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-e'sh. The genus *Carex*. [B, 121.]

CARAI-CODI, n. In Coromandel, an undetermined species of *Bryonia*. [B, 121.]

CARAIPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³-ra³-e'pa³. Fr., *caraïpe*. Of Aublet, a genus of ternstroemiaceous trees of tropical America. [B, 121.]—**C. angustifolia** [Aublet]. A tree of Guiana, having astringent properties. [B, 121.]—**C. fasciculata**. A species from which is probably obtained the balsam of Tamacoari, a substance of the color of old port wine and of the consistence of olive-oil; said to be of use in the cure of itch. [B, 19.]

CARAJURA (Port.), **CARAJURU** (Port.), n's. Ka³-ra³-ju'ra³-ru. In Brazil, the *Bignonia chica* and the red coloring matter obtained from it. [B, 19, 121.]

CARAKAIA (Telooqoo), n. The *Terminalia chebula*. [B, 172.]

CARAKARANEI-KIANGOU (Tamil), n. The *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. [B, 121.]

CARAK-NASSIA FÆLA-AROS (Malay), n. The *Rondeletia asiatica*. [B, 121.]

CARALINE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-en. The *Ranunculus glacialis*. [B, 121.]

CARALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ka³r)-a²l(a³l)'li²-a³. Fr., *carallie*. Syn.: *Barraldea* [Dupetit-Thouars]. Of Roxburgh, a genus of rhizophoraceous plants. [B, 42, 121.]

CARRALLINE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-en. See CARALINE.

CARA-MANDYN, n. In Madagascar, the *Melastoma aspera*. [B, 121.]

CARA-MARDOO (Tamil), n. The *Terminalia glabra*. [B, 172.]

CARAMATA, **CARAMATU**, n's. See CORTEX *caramata*.

CARAMBA, n. See CARAMBOLA.

CARAMBASSE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-m-ba³s. A sort of millet or of sorghum. [B, 38; Bosc (B, 121).]

CARAMBOLA, n. Lat., *carambolos*. Fr., *carambolier*. [B, 173.] Syn.: *caramba*. In the Celebes, the *Averrhoa c.* of Linnaeus; a tree of the East Indies bearing an acid fruit, which is recommended in bilious fevers and dysentery; hence, of Rheede, the genus *Averrhoa*, and, of Endlicher, a section of that genus. [B, 19, 121, 275.]

CARAMBOLE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-m-bol. The fruit of *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 121.]

CARAMBOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ka³r)-a²m(a²m)-bol(bo²l)'-e²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Oxalacæ genuinæ*, comprising *Averrhoa*, etc. [B, 270.]

CARAMBOLIER (Fr.), n., **CARAMBOLOS** (Lat.), n. m. Ka³-ra³-m-bol-i²-a, ka²r(ka³r)-a²m(a²m)'bo(bo²l)-lo²s. See CARAMBOLA.

CARAMBU (Malay), n. The *Jussiaea caryophylloides* (*suffruticosa*). [Rheede (B, 88, 121, 172).]

CARAMEILE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-me²l. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [B, 275.]

CARAMEL, n. Ka³-ra³-me²l. Lat., *saccharum percoctum*. Fr., c. Ger., *C.*, *braungekochter Zucker*. Sp., *caramelo*. Burnt sugar; a bitter, brownish, hygroscopic substance obtained by heating saccharose to 400° C.; chemically, a mixture of different substances, the chief constituent being caramelan. [B, 4, 173.]

CARAMELAN, n. Ka²-ra²-m'e²l-a²n. Fr., *caramélan*, *caramélane*, *caramélène*, *caramélite*, *acide caramélique*. A constituent of caramel, an amorphous deliquescent colorless substance, C₁₂H₁₈O₆, of a bitter taste. [B, 3.]

CARAMÉLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³-ra³-mal-ek. Pertaining to caramel. [A, 385.]—**Acide c.** See CARAMELAN.

CARANA, n. 1. Of the Ostiak Tartars, the *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Bromelia Karatas* (*Karatas Plumierii*). [B, 38.]—**C. resin**. See CARANA.

CARAÑA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka³-ra³-n'ya³. Lat., *resina caragne*. Fr., *gomme caragne* (ou *caranne*, ou *caraigne*, ou *carane*). Ger., *Caranacharz*, *Caranna-Gummi*. A medicinal resin furnished by a burseraceous plant of Mexico, either the *Iceia* (*Amyris*) *carana* (*caranna*), the *Bursera acuminata*, or the *Cedrota longifolia*. It was formerly exported from the West Indies and South America wrapped in the leaves of various plants. It presents several varieties, differing in melting point, and with or without a feeble guaiaic-like odor. [A, 447; B, 180.]

CARANAIBA [Pison], **CARANA-IBA** [Marcgraff], n's. Ka³-ra³-na³-e'ba³. The genus *Copernicia*. [B, 121.] Cf. CARNAUBA.

CARA-NASCI, n. A name applied to different plants in Amboya. [B, 121.]—**Great c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. grand*. The *Ruellia antiopodia*. [B, 121.]—**Narrow-leaved c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. à feuilles étroites*. The *Oldenandra repens*. [B, 121.]—**Small c.-n.** Fr., *c.-n. petit*. The *Capraria crustacea*. [B, 121.]

CARANDA, n. 1. In South America, wax made from the *Copernicia cerifera*. 2. The *Carissa carandas*. 3. Of Gärtner, a palm of Ceylon, little known. [B, 121; a. 17.]

CARANDAI, n. See CARANDA (1st def.).

CARANDAS, n. From Hind., *kurunda*. The *Carissa carandas*. [Rumphius (B, 121), B, 275.]

CARANDE (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-nd. The fruit of the *Caranda* (3d def.). [B, 38.]

CARANDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ka³r)-a²nd(a²nd)-j(i²)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Apocynacæ*, comprising *Carissa*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CARANDIER (Fr.), n. Ka³-ra³-nd-i²-a. See CARANDA (3d def.).

CARANG (Hind.), n. The *Dalbergia arborea*. [B, 172.]

CARANGA, n. See CURANGA.

CARANGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ka³r)-a²n(a²n²)'j(i²d)(g'i²d)-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Acanthopterygii cotto-scombriformes*. [L, 207.]

CARANGINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²r(ka³r)-a²n(a²n²)-j(i)(ge)'na³. A group of the *Carangidæ*. [L, 280.]

CARANGOID, adj. Ka²-ra²-n²'goid. Belonging to or of the nature of the *Carangidæ*. [L, 14.]

CARANGUA, n. See CARANA.

CARANNA, n. See CARANA.—**C.-gum.** Lat., *gummi carannæ*. See CARANA.—**C.-Balsambaum** (Ger.). The tree furnishing *caranna*. [B; L, 80.]—**C.-Gummi** (Ger.), **C'barz** (Ger.), **C.-resin**. See CARANA.—**C.-palm**. In South America, the *Mauritia carana*. [B, 19.]—**Gum c.**, **Gummi carannæ**, **Resina c.** See CARANA.

CARANOSI, n. In Malabar, the *Vitex trifolia*. [B, 121.]

CARANOTSCHI (Malay), n. The *Justicia gendarussa* (*Gendarussa vulgaris*). [B, 121.]

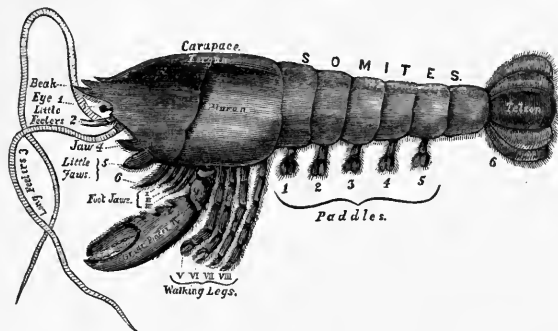
CARANTIA, n. In India, the *Euphorbia capitata*. [L, 105.]

CARAP, n. Fr., *huile de carapa*. Ger., *Carapaöl*. In Guiana, a very bitter concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Carapa guianensis*; used for illumination, in making soap, and rubbed on the hair and body, as a protection against insects. [B, 121, 173, 180; L, 73.]

CARAPA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³-ra³-pa³. • Of Aublet, a genus of tropical maritime meliaceous trees of the tribe *Trichilicæ*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C'fett** (Ger.). See CARAP.—**C. guianensis** [Aublet]. Fr., *c. de la Guiane*. Ger., *gujanische C.* Syn.: *Persoonia guareoides* [Willdenow], *Xylocarpus c.* [Sprengel]. A tall tree of Guiana, having very bitter bark which has been used as an antispasmodic and is said to contain an alkaloid, *carapine*. The buds are anthelmintic and also protect against insects. [B, 121, 173, 180.] See CARAP.—**C. guineensis** [Sweet]. Fr., *c. du Sénégal*. Ger., *guineische C.* A large tree of Senegal. From the seeds is obtained a butyrateous concrete oil of rancid odor and very bitter taste (touloucouona oil), used as an illuminating oil, in making soap, and for other purposes. A decoction of the wood is said to be in use as a tonic, and a resin derived from the tree is used by fumigation in the treatment of chronic otorrhœa. [B, 121, 173, 180.]—**C. indica** [Jussieu], **C. moluccen-**

slis [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Xylocarpus granatum* [König]. A tree of the East Indies, having a bitter bark and root which are employed in diarrhoea and dysentery. The envelope of the fruit is employed in skin affections and gastric debility, and the bitter seeds are used in colic. [B, 180.]—**C. obovata** [Blume]. Syn.: *Xylocarpus obovatus* [Jussieu]. An East Indian species with a very bitter bark. [B, 93.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See CARAP.—**C. procera**. The *Trichilia procera*. [L, 49.]—**C. Rumphii** [Kosteletsky]. An East Indian tree, employed like *C. mollucensis*. [B, 180.]—**C. touloucouna** [Guillemin and Perottel]. The *C. guineensis*. [B, 173.]—**Cortex carapae**. The bark of *C. guianensis*. [B, 180.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See CARAP.

CARAPACE, n. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -pas. Lat., *carassæ*. Fr., c. Ger., *Rückenschild*. In general, any hard envelope protecting the body of an animal; in the chelonians, the osseous envelope derived from



THE CARAPACE OF A LOBSTER. (AFTER S. H. STEVENSON.)

the ribs, also the dorsal horny shell; in the crustaceans, the chitino-calcareous shell covering the skin, especially of the cephalo-thorax. [A, 355; B, 38; L, 41.]

CARAPAT, n. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -pa²t. Castor-oil; also the *Ricinus communis*. [B, 121.]

CARAPATA, n. See CARAPATOS.

CARAPATINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -pa²t(i)e²na². See BUFONITES.

CARAPATOS (Port.), n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -pa³tos. 1. A species of *Ico-des* found in Brazil, in the region of the Amazon. [G.] 2. In Brazil, the *Ricinus communis*. [B, 121.]

CARAPAX, n. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -pa²x. See CARAPACE.

CARAPIA, n. In Brazil, the *Dorstenia cayapia* and the *Dorstenia tubicina*. [B, 121.]

CARAPICHEA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -pa²chea. Fr., *carapichée*. See CEPHAELIS.—**C. gujanensis** [Aublet]. The *Cephaelis involuerata*. [B, 121, 180.]

CARAPICOR, n. The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 121.]

CARAPINE, n. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -pen. Fr., c. Ger., *Carapin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Carapa guianensis*. [B, 121, 180.]

CARAPIXO DA CALÇADA (Port.), n. Ka^3 -ra³-pe³sho da³ ka³-sa³da³. In Brazil, some species of *Triumfetta*. [B, 19.]

CARAPOUCHA, n. A grass which causes drunkenness and delirium; according to some, the *Bromus catharticus*; according to others, probably the *Festuca quadridentata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARAPOS, n. Of Rheede, an undetermined East Indian plant. [B, 121.]

CARAPOT, n. See CARAÑA.

CARAPU, n. The *Smilax indica*. [B, 121.]

CARAPUE (Port.), n. Ka^3 -ra³-pu³a. In Brazil, the *Bactris socialis*. [B, 121.]

CARAPULLI, CARAPULLO, n's. See CARAPOUCHA.

CARAQUE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -ka. Lit., Caracas; a superior sort of cacao imported from Caracas. [B, 121.]

CARARA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -ra². In Tuscany, the *Lepidium sativum*, the *Lepidium latifolium*, and the *Senebiera coronopus*; of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Senebiera*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARARU (Port.), n. Ka^3 -ra³-ru³. In Brazil, the *Amarantus viridis* (c.). [B, 88, 121.]

CARASCA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -sa³. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARA-SCHULLI, CARASCULI, n's. The *Barleria buxifolia*. [B, 121.]

CARASSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^a^3$ -a²s(a²s)²/se(sa²-e²). See CARAPACE.

CARASSUDO, n. The *Centaurea collina*. [B, 121.]

CARATA, n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -ta. See CARATE (2d def.).

CARATALA, n. A Brahmin name for the *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B, 121.]

CARATE, n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -ta. From Sp., *cara*, the face, and an Indian word, *ate*, look ("look at the face!") Lat., *pannus caratus* (2d def.). Fr., *caratè*, *panne caratè* (2d def.), *carathès* (2d def.), *tache endémique des Cordillères* (2d def.). 1. In South America, the *Momordica charantia*; also a sort of camphor extracted from

it. [B, 88, 121; L, 109.] 2. In South America, a cutaneous disease, said to be endemic in the states of Colombia, characterized by round or oval spots, of a blue-white or rose color, on the hands, face, neck, and abdomen, occurring usually in persons of the dark-skinned races. [Van Archen. "Am. Med. Month.," Apr., 1858; J. Gomez, "Du carathès," etc., Paris, 1879.] Cf. MAL DEL PINTO.

CARATÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -ta. Attacked with carate. [L, 109.] As a n., the *Momordica charantia*. [B, 121.]

CARATHÈS (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -te²z. See CARATE (2d def.).

CARATHILLUT (Carib), n. The *Malpighia coccifera*. [B, 121.]

CARATI, n. See CARATE (1st def.).

CARATOE, n. A West Indian name for the *Agave americana*. [B, 19.]

CARAUNDA (Hind.), n. The *Carissa carandas*. [B, 172.]

CARAVALA, n. A parasitic plant of Jamaica, probably a species of *Tillandsia*. [B, 121.]

CARAVATA, n. See CACAO.

CARAVATA-MIRI, n. A Guiana species of *Serapias*. [Aublet (B, 121).]

CARAVATTI, n. The *Ficus ampelo*. [B, 121.]

CARAVAUN-BEG, n. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B, 275.]

CARAVEA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3r^a^3$ -va³a³. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 121.]

CARA-VEELA, n. The *Cleome pentaphylla*. [B, 121.]

CARAWAY, n. $Ka^2r^a^2$ -wa. O. E., *carwey*, *carvi*, *carvy* (from *carov*, through Ar. *karviya*). Lat., *carum*, *carvi*, *carvi*. Fr., *carvi*. Ger., *Kümmel*. It., *carvi*. Sp., *alcarahueya*. The *Carum carvi* and its fruit. [B.]—**C.-fruit, C.-seeds**. Lat., *carum* [U. S. Ph.], *carvum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *carvi* [Netherl. Ph.], *carvi fructus* [Br. Ph.], *carvi semen* [Gr. Ph.], *fructus carvi* [Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *Fr. carvi* [Fr. Cod.], *fruit de carvi*. Ger., *Kümmel*. It., *carvi*, *cumino tedesco*. Sp., *alcarabea* [Sp. Ph.]. The fruit of *Carum carvi*. It consists of two mericarps (usually separated in the c. of the shops) from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, brown and smooth, each with 5 filiform ribs on the dorsum and 1 vitta in each of the 4 spaces between the ribs, with two vittæ on the flat surface. It has an aromatic odor and agreeable taste, and contains from 4 to 7 per cent. of volatile oil (see *Oil of c.*), a fixed oil, sugar, resin, mucilage, etc. It is used chiefly as a condiment, a flavoring ingredient, and a carminative. [B, 81, 95.]—**C.-water**. See *Aqua carui*.—**Edible-rooted c.** The *Carum Gavidieri* and *Carum Kelloggii*. [B, 275.]—**Mogador c.** A variety of c.-fruit with mericarps $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long. [B, 81.]—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum carvi* [U. S. Ph.] (see *carui* [Br. Ph.], see *carvi* [Ger. Ph.]), Fr., *huile volatile de carvi* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Kümmelöl*. A volatile oil obtained from c.-fruit by distillation; limpid, colorless or yellowish, neutral, of an agreeable odor and aromatic taste, consisting of varying proportions of *carvene*, $C_{10}H_{16}$, which has little odor or taste, boils at 173° C., and is highly dextrorotatory, and of *carvol*, $C_{10}H_{10}O$, which has the odor of c., boils at 227° C. (Gladstone) or 250° C. (Varrentrap), and is levorotatory. The Ger. Ph. requires oil with but little *carvene* and of a sp. gr. of not less than 0.910. [B, 81.]—**Tuberous-rooted c.** The *Carum (Bunium) bulbocastanum*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris* and *Calocal atriplicifolia*. [B, 275.]

CARAY-CHEDDY (Tamil), n. The *Webera tetrandra*. [B, 172.]

CARBACETOXYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb^a^2s^e^2t^o^2x^i^2l^2k$. Fr., *acide carbacétoxylique*. A monobasic acid, $C_5H_4O_4 = CH_2(OH) - CO - CO.OH$, isomeric with malonic acid, formed by heating silver oxide in excess with β -chloropropionic acid. [Wichelhaus (B, 2).]

CARBACETYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb^a^2s^e^2t^i^2l^2k$. Fr., *acide carbacétylique*. Pyroracemic acid. [Wichelhaus (B, 2).]

CARBALLINO (Sp.), n. $Ka^3rb^a^3$ -ye³no. A place in Galicia, Spain, where there are springs containing sodium sulphide. [A, 319.]

CARBALLO (Sp.), n. $Ka^3rb^a^3$ -yo. A place in Corunna, Spain, where there are sulphurous springs. [A, 319.]

CARBALLYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb^a^3$ -i²l²k. Fr., *acide carballylique*. Of Kekulé, tricarballic acid. [B, 3.]

CARBAMATE, n. $Ka^3rb^a^2m$ -at. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbamat*. A salt of carbamic acid, of the general formula $(NH_2 - CO - O)_nR$, R being a radicle of the quantivalence n. C's of the compound radicles (etheral c's) are called also urethanes. [B.]

CARBAMIC, adj. $Ka^3rb^a^2m^i^2k$. Fr., *carbamique*. Ger., *Carbamin-*. Of or derived from carbamide. [B.]—**C.-acid**. Fr., *acide carbamique*. Ger., *Carbaminsäure*. An amic acid, $CO_2NH_2 = NH_2 - CO.OH$, derived from carbamide by the substitution of hydroxyl for amidogen; known by its salts. [B, 2, 3, 4.]—**C. ether**. See URETHANE.

CARBAMID (Ger.), n. $Ka^3rb^a^2m$ -ed'. See CARBAMIDE.—**C'-kohlensäure, C'säure**. See CARBAMIC acid.

CARBAMIDATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rb^a^2m^i^2d$ (a²m)²/tu³s. (tu³s). Combined with or containing carbamide; converted into a carbamide. [B.]

CARBAMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb^a^2m^i^2d$ (id). For deriv., see CARBON and AMIDE. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbamid*. Urea, because it may be regarded as an amide of carboxyl; also, as a generic term, a urea or a compound of urea with a radicle. [B.]—**C'-carbanilide**. Phenylurea. [B, 2.]—**Seleno-c**. See the major list.

CARBAMIDODRACYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb^a^2m^i^2d$ -o-dra²s-i²l²k. Fr., *acide carbamidodracyle*. See CARBOXAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

CARBAMIN (Ger.), n. Ka^3rb-a^2m-en' . See CARBAMINE.—**C'säure**. Carbamic acid. [B, 270.]

CARBAMINE, n. Ka^3rb/a^2m-en . For deriv., see CARBON and AMINE. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbamin*. See CARBAMMONIUM.

CARBAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rb-a^2m(a^2m)-mon/i^2-u^3m$ (u^3m). For deriv., see CARBON and AMMONIUM. Isocyanogen, so called because it may be regarded as ammonium in which the quadrivalent carbon replaces 4 atoms of hydrogen; in composition, an isocyanide. [B, 4.]

CARBANHYDRIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-a^2n-hid/ri^2d(rid)$. Carbon dioxide. [B, 2.]

CARBANIL, n. Ka^3rb/a^2n-i^2l . For deriv., see CARBON and ANILINE. Lat., *carbanilium*. Phenyl isocyanate, so called because it may be regarded as aniline in which carboxyl replaces hydrogen. [B, 158; L, 81.]

CARBANILAMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-a^2n-i^2l/a^2m-i^2d(id)$. For deriv., see CARBON, ANILINE, and AMIDE. Phenylurea, so called because it may be regarded as the amide of carbanilic acid. [B, 3.]

CARBANILATE, n. Ka^3rb-a^2n/i^2l-at . A salt of carbanilic acid, of the general formula $[N(C_6H_5)_2H-CO-O]_nR$, R being a radicle of the quaternity n. C's of the compound radicles (etheral c's, carbanilic ethers) are called also phenylurethanes. [B, 3.]

CARBANILETHANE, n. $Ka^3rb/a^2n-i^2l-e^2th/an$. For deriv., see CARBANILIC acid and ETHANE. Fr., *carbaniléthane*. Ger., *Carbaniläthan*. Ethyl phenylcarbamate (carbanilate), phenylurethane. [B, 2.]

CARBANILIC, adj. $Ka^3rb-a^2n-i^2l/i^2k$. Fr., *carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanil-*. Derived from carbon and aniline. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure*. Phenylcarbamie (anthranilic acid); a monobasic carbonic acid, $H_7C_6NO_2 = N(C_6H_5)_2H-CO.OH$, derived from aniline by the substitution of carboxyl for hydrogen, known only by its salts. [B, 3.]—**C. ether**. Fr., *ether carbanilique*. Ger., *Carbanilsäure-Ester*, *Carbanilsäure-äther*. A salt compounded of c. acid and a compound radicle, a phenylurethane; used without qualification, ethyl carbanilate. [B.]

CARBANILIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-a^2n/i^2l-i^2d(id)$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbanilid*. The anilide of carbonic acid; diphenylurea. [B, 3.]

CARBANILIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rb-a^2n(a^2n)-i^2l/i^2-u^3m(u^3m)$. See CARBANIL.

CARBASA (Lat.), n., heterocl. n. pl. of *carbasus* (q. v.). $Ka^3rb/a^2s(a^2s)-a^2$.

CARBASUS (Lat.), **CARBASINEUS** (Lat.), **CARBASINUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^3rb-a^2s/a^2se^2-u^3s(u^3s)$, $-a^2s(a^2s)-i^2n'e^2-u^3s(u^3s)$, $-a^2s(a^2s)/i^2n-u^3s(u^3s)$. Made of flax or linen. [B.]

CARBASUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rb/a^2s(a^2s)-u^3s(u^3s)$. Gr., *κάρπασος* (from Sanscr. *karpāsa*, cotton). Anciently, a fine kind of flax grown in Spain, also poked lint, or charpie, and cotton or the cotton-plant; as now used, a fabric, especially linen cloth, sail-cloth, and surgical gauze. [A, 311, 312, 322; Scribonius Largus (A, 325); B, 121.] See C. ACIDI CARBOLICI.

CARBAZOL, n. Ka^3rb/a^2z-o^2l . For deriv., see CARBON and AZOTE. Diphenylimide. [B, 158.]

CARBAZOLINE, n. Ka^3rb-a^2z/o^2l-en . A crystalline base, $C_{12}H_{16}N_2$, derived from carbazol by the action of hydriodic acid in the presence of amorphous phosphorus. [B, 2.]

CARBAZOTATE, n. $Ka^3rb-a^2z/ot-at$. See PICRATE.

CARBAZOTE, n. Ka^3rb/a^2z-ot . Ger., *Carbazot*. Of Thanlow, a gas of peculiar odor evolved from silver cyanide, thought by him to be isomeric, but not identical, with cyanogen; highly irritant to mucous surfaces. [B, 2.]

CARBAZOTIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-a^2z-o^2t/i^2k$. Lat., *acidum carbazoticum*. Fr., *acide carbazotique*. Ger., *Kohlenstickstoff-säure* [Liebig], *Carbazotsäure*. Of Liebig, picric acid. [B, 3.]

CARBÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3rb-a . The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 173.]

CARBENGA, n. The *Zingiber zerumbet*. [B, 121.]

CARBENI [Adanson], n. See CARBENIA.

CARBENIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rb-en(an)/i^2-a^2$. Of Adanson, a genus of composite plants, made by A. Gray a section of *Centaurea*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. benedicta**. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B.]

CARBERRY, n. $Ka^3rb'e^2r-i^2$. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B, 19, 275.]

CARBETHYLIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-e^2th-i^2l/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbéthylque*. See ETHYLcarbonic acid.

CARBHYDRAT (Ger.), n. $Ka^3rb-hu^3d-ra^3t'$. See CARBOHYDRATE.

CARBI (Hind.), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 172.]

CARBIDE, n. $Ka^3rb/i^2d(id)$. For deriv., see CARBON and *-ide*.* Lat., *carbīdum*, *carbūrum*, *carbūretum*. Fr., *carbure*. A compound formed by the union of carbon directly with an element or radicle. The name is usually restricted to such compounds formed with the metallic elements. The acetylides (q. v.) are c's of a peculiar constitution. [B.]

CARBIMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb/i^2m-i^2d(id)$. For deriv., see CARBON and IMIDE. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbimid*. Isocyanic acid, $CO=N-H$, regarded as an imide of carboxyl; also an isocyanate, which may be regarded as c. in which a radicle replaces hydrogen. [B.]

CARBIMIDODIAMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-i^2m/i^2d-o-di^2a^2m-i^2d(id)$. Guanidine, regarded as a combined imide and diamide of carbon. [B, 158.]

CARBINOL, n. Ka^3rb/i^2n-o^2l . For deriv., see CARBON and *-ol*.* Of Kolbe, any monatomic alcohol formed by the substitution of one or more hydrocarbon radicles for the radical hydrogen of

methyl alcohol, which is itself often called c., the other members of the series being designated by a prefix indicating the substituted radicle. Thus, methyle' is $CH_3(CH_2).OH$, methylethyle' is $C(CH_3)_2C_2H_5.H.OH$, etc. C's in which there is but one replacing radicle, having therefore the general constitution $CH_2(C_nH_{2n+1}).OH$, are primary alcohols (or primary c's), since the carbon atom belonging to the c. molecule $CH_2.OH$ is attached directly to but one other atom of carbon (the last one in the chain C_nH_{2n+1}). For a similar reason, c's containing 2 substituted radicles, having the general formula $CH(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_mH_{2m+1}).OH$, are secondary alcohols (secondary c's), and c's of the formula $C(C_nH_{2n+1})(C_mH_{2m+1})(C_pH_{2p+1}).OH$, containing 3 substituted radicles, are tertiary alcohols (tertiary c's). [B, 2, 3, 4.]

CARBINYL, n. Ka^3rb/i^2n-i^2l . The radicle of a carbinol; the univalent radicle formed from a carbinol by the suppression of the alcoholic hydroxyl. The term is used chiefly in composition (e. g., propylmethyl' = $C(C_3H_7)(CH_3)H'$). [B, 2.]

CARBO (Lat.), n. m. Ka^3rb/o . Gen., *carbo'nis*. 1. A coal, charcoal (dead or burning), also carbon. 2. See ANTHRAX (2d def.). [B.]—**C. animalis**. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., and Belg. Ph., animal charcoal prepared by burning bones. 2. Of the Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph., and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), that made by burning flesh. [B, 95.]—**C. animalis depuratus** (see *preparatus* [Gr. Ph.], seu *purificatus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]), See *Purified animal charcoal*.—**C. carnis** [Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.]. See *C. animalis* (2d def.).—**C. e ligno**. Wood charcoal. [B, 81.]—**C. fossilis**. Mineral coal. [L, 119.]—**C. fuci vesiculosi**. Syn.: *athipos vegetabilis*. Charcoal made from sea-wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*), containing a small amount of iodine and other inorganic substances; formerly used as an application to scrofulous swellings. [B, 46, 59, 78.]—**C. hirudinis**. Charcoal obtained by burning the swallow; used medicinally by the ancients. [B, 45.]—**C. lapideus**. Mineral coal. [B, 88.]—**C. ligni**. Of the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., and Finn. Ph., see *WOOD charcoal*; of the Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Fr. Cod., see *Pulverized wood charcoal*.—**C. ligni depuratus**. Of the Belg. Ph., see *Prepared wood charcoal*; of the Austr. Ph. and Hung. Ph., see *Pulverized wood charcoal*.—**C. ligni preparatus**. Of the Norweg. Ph., see *Prepared wood charcoal*; of the Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Finn. Ph., see *Pulverized wood charcoal*.—**C. ligni pulveratus** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Pulverized wood charcoal*.—**C. mineralis**. See *C. lapideus*.—**C. ossium** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph.]. See *C. animalis* (1st def.).—**C. ossium acido depuratus** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ossium depuratus** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Purified animal charcoal*.—**C. palpebræ**. See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).—**C. petræ**. See *C. lapideus*.—**C. pileæ marinae**. Fr., *charbon de pelotes de mer*. Charcoal made by burning the *Ceramium eegagropilum*; used like c. fuci vesiculosi. [B, 119.]—**C. preparatus** [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.)]. See *Prepared wood charcoal*.—**C. pulveratus**. See *Pulverized wood charcoal*.—**C. purificatus**. See *Purified animal charcoal*.—**C. sphaeræ marinae**. See *C. pileæ marinae*.—**C. spongiae**. Fr., *charbon d'éponge*. Ger., *Schwammkohle*. Syn.: *spongiae ustæ*. Charcoal made by burning sponges; a nearly odorless, brownish-black powder of a salty taste, containing more or less iodine according to the degree of heat employed in the process. [B, 119, 270.] Cf. *C. fuci vesiculosi*.—**C. suberis**. Ger., *Korkkohle*. Charcoal made by burning cork. [B, 180.]—**C. vegetabilis** [Gr. Ph.]. See *WOOD charcoal*.—**C. vegetabilis preparatus** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Pulverized wood charcoal*.—**C. vegetalis**. See *WOOD charcoal*.—**Cataplasmæ carbonis** [Br. Ph.]. Charcoal poultice; made by soaking 2 oz. (av.) of bread-crumbs in 10 fl. oz. of warm water, adding ¼ oz. of wood charcoal and ¼ oz. of linseed meal, and stirring till the mass has the proper consistence; used as a deodorizing application. [B.] Cf. *Cataplasmæ carbonaceum*.—**Pulvis carbonis vegetalis** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de charbon vegetal*.—**Tabellæ cum carbone** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de charbon*.

CARBAZOTIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-o-a^2z-o^2t/i^2k$. See CARBAZOTIC ACID.

CARBENZIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-be^2nz/i^2d(id)$. See BENZOPHENONE.

CARBENZOIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-o-be^2nz-o^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-benzoïque*. Myroxylic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOCINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-o-si^2n-ko-me^2r-o^2n/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-cinchoméronique*. Ger., *Carbo-cinchomérone-säure*. See PYRIDINETRICarbonic acid.

CARBOCINCHONIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-o-si^2n-ko^n/i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-cinchonique*. A crystallizable acid, $C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$, obtained by decomposing cinchonine with potassium permanganate. [A, 308.]

CARBODIAMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-di^2a^2m-i^2d(id)$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbodiamid*. Urea regarded as a diamide of carboxyl. [B.]

CARBODIIMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-di^2m-i^2d(id)$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbodiimid*. Syn.: *cardimide*. A double imide of carbon, $NH=C=N.H$. [B, 158.] Cf. CYANAMIDE.

CARBODIPHENYLIMIDE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-di-fe^2n-i^2l/i^2m-i^2d(id)$. Fr., *carbo-diphénylimide*. Ger., *Carbodiphénylimid*. Syn.: *diphénylëjanamide*. A phenyl substitution derivative of carbodiimide, a syrupy liquid, $C_{13}H_{10}N_2 = C_6H_5.N=C=N.C_6H_5$, boiling at 330° C. [B, 4, 158.]

CARBODIPHENYLTRIAMINE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-di-fe^2n-i^2l-tri^2a^2m-en$. Fr., *carbo-diphényltri-aminé*. Ger., *Carbodiphényltri-amin*. Diphenylguanidine. [B, 2.]

CARBOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rb-o(o^2)-hem'(ha^3e^2m)-i^2-a^2$. From *carbo*, carbon, and *hæma*, blood. More properly written *carbœmia*. Fr., *carbonémie*, *carbœhémie*. An excessive presence of carbon compounds in the blood. [B; C.]

CARBOHYDRATE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-hid^2rat$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbohydrat*, *Carbydrat*, *Kohlenhydrat*. It., *carbo-idrato*. Sp., *carbo-hidrato*. A compound of carbon with oxygen and hydrogen, the

latter elements being in the same proportion in which they unite to form water. In all compounds of this class thus far investigated the number of carbon atoms in the molecule is 6 or a multiple of 6. The c's are divided into several groups, of which the more important are the sugar group, comprising the saccharoses and glucoses, and the starch group, or amyloses. The saccharoses have the formula $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, and comprise ordinary saccharose (cane-sugar), parasaccharose, lactose (milk-sugar), melezitose, melitose, trehalose, and maltose. These are all dextrorotary, are apparently ethers of the composition $(C_6H_{12}O_6)_n$, and are converted into glucoses by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. The glucoses, of the general formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, comprise ordinary glucose (dextrose, grape-sugar), lévulose (fruit-sugar), galactose, arabinose, eucalyt, sorbin, inositol, scyllitol, and dambiose. They present some of the reactions of aldehydes, but are more probably combined ketones and alcohols of the constitution $C(OH)_2-CH(OH)-CH(OH)-CH(OH).CO.CH_2(OH)$. The amyloses have the general formula $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$, and comprise starch, dextrin, inulin, lévulin, glycogen, the gums, cellulose, and tunicin. They are converted into glucoses by treatment with acids. [B, 3.]

CARBOHYDRIC, adj. $Ka^3rb-o-hid'ri^2k$. Fr., *carbohydrique*. Containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (said of acids). [L, 41.]

CARBOHYDROCHINONSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ka^3rb-o-hu^2d-ro-ch^2n^2n-on'zoir-e^2$. See CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID.

CARBOHYDROGEN, n. $Ka^3rb-o-hid'ro-je^2n$. A hydrocarbon. [B, 2.]

CARBOHYDROQUINONIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-o-hid-ro-ku^2n^2n-o^2n^2k$. Fr., *acide carbohydroquinonique*. Ger., *Carbohydrochinonsäure*. Hydroxysalicylic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOKETONIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rb-o-ke-to^2n^2k$. Fr., *acide carbo-kétonique*. Ger., *Carboketonensäure*. An acid compounded of a ketone and the carboxyl group $CO.OH$ (e. g., acetoacetic acid, $CH_3-CO-CH_2-CO.OH$). Such acids may also be regarded as carbon acids in which an acid radicle replaces hydrogen. [B, 158.]

CARBOL (Ger.), n. *Karb-ol'*. See PHENOL.—**C'gaze**. See CARBOLIZED GAUZE.—**C'harn**. The condition of the urine produced by poisoning with carbolic acid. [L, Lewin (A, 319).] See CARBOLISM.—**C'jute**. Carbolyzed jute. [B, 270.]—**C'lint**. Carbolyzed lint. [B, 270.]—**C'öl**. Carbolyzed oil. [B.]—**C'säure**. Carbolic acid. [B.]—**C'säureglycerit**. See *Glycerinum ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**C'säure-salbe**. See *Unguentum ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**C'säurestuhl-zäpfchen**. See *Suppositoria ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**C'säurewasser**. See *Aqua carbolisata*.—**C'seife**. Carbolyzed soap. [L, 57.]—**C'vergiftung**. See CARBOLISM.—**C'wasser**, **Gelöste C'säure**. See *Aqua carbolisata*.—**Geseifte C'säurestuhl-zäpfchen**. See *Suppositoria ACIDI CARBOLICI cum sapone*.—**Rohe C'säure**. See *Acidum CARBOLICUM crudum*.—**Verflüssigte C'säure**. See *Acidum CARBOLICUM liquefactum*.

CARBOLATE, n. $Ka^3rb'o^2l-at$. Lat., *carbolas, phenas*. Fr., *phénate*, c. Ger., *Carbolat*, *Phenat*. It., Sp., *carbolato, fenato*. A salt of so-called carbolic acid; a compound of phenol in which a base replaces the hydroxylic hydrogen, of the general formula $[C_6H_5.O]_nR$, R being a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]

CARBOLIC, adj. $Ka^3rb-o^2l^2k$. Lat., *carbolicus* (from *carbo* [q, v.], and *oteum*, oil), *phenicus, phenylicus*. Fr., *carbolicque, phénique*. Ger., *Carbol*. It., *carbolicco, fenico*. Sp., *carbólico, fénico*. Contained in or derived from coal-tar oil. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum carbolicum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *acidum carbolicum crystallisatum* [Russ. Ph.], *acidum phenicum* [Fr. Cod.] (see *phenicum* [Gr. Ph.], see *phenylicum* [Dan. Ph., Nederl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], see *phenylicum depuratum* [Swed. Ph.]). Fr., *acide phénique* (ou *carbolicque*), *phénol* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Carbolsäure, Phenol, Kohlenölsäure* [Runge]. It., *acido carbólico* (o *fenico*), *fenolo*. Sp., *acido carbólico* (o *fénico*). Syn.: *phenic* (or *phenylic*) *acid*, *hydrogen phenate*, *phenyl hydrate* (or *alcohol*), *phenol*, *hydroxybenzene*. A substance of the composition $C_6H_5.OH$, that of benzene in which hydroxyl replaces hydrogen, produced in the distillation of coal-tar. It was discovered in 1834 by Runge, who gave it its present name. When pure, it forms colorless prismatic crystals of a peculiar empyreumatic odor and burning taste, melting at 40° or 41° C. and dissolving in 20 parts of water. It is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in glycerin, in carbon disulphide, and in the fixed and volatile oils. Applied locally, either pure or in strong solution, it acts as an irritant, causing a burning or tingling pain followed by anesthesia; on a mucous or an abraded cutaneous surface it acts as a superficial caustic. Introduced into the system, either by the mouth or through an open surface, it acts as a powerful poison (see CARBOLISM). It coagulates albumin and is very destructive to the lower forms of animal and vegetable life; hence it is much used as an antiseptic and disinfectant. It is properly an alcohol, and, like other alcohols, admits of the replacement of its hydroxylic hydrogen by basic radicles, producing carbolates. It is the starting-point of the phenols, which are formed from it by the substitution of various hydrocarbons for the hydrogen of its phenyl radicle. [B, 3; 4, 5, 95.]—**C.-acid plant**. The *Gaultheria Leschenaultii*. [B, 275.]—**C.-acid poisoning**. See CARBOLISM.—**C.-acid water**. See *Aqua carbolisata*.—**Chlorinated c. acid**. Trichlorphenol. [B.]—**Crude c. acid**. See *Acidum CARBOLICUM crudum*.—**Glycerine of c. acid**. See *Glycerinum ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**Ointment of c. acid**. See *Unguentum ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**Suppositories of c. acid**. See *Suppositoria ACIDI CARBOLICI*.—**Suppositories of c. acid with soap**. See *Suppositoria ACIDI CARBOLICI cum sapone*.—**Trichlorinated c. acid**. Trichlorphenol. [B.]

CARBOLINEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rb-o^2l^2n^2e^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. Of Avenarius, a dark brown liquid, probably a mixture of the heavier oils obtained from coal-tar, used for the preservation of wood. [B, 270.]

CARBOLISATIO (Lat.), **CARBOLISATUS** (Lat.), **CARBOLISÉ** (Fr.), **CARBOLISIRT** (Ger.), n. f., adj., adj., adj. Ka^3rb-

$o^2l^2z(i^2s)-a(a^3)shi^2(ti^2)-o$, $-tu^2s(tu^2s)$, $-ez-a$, $-ert'$. Gen., *carbolisatio'nis*. See CARBOLIZATION and CARBOLIZED.

CARBOLISM, n. $Ka^3rb'o^2l^2zm$. Lat., *carbolicismus*. Fr., *carbolicisme*. Ger., *Carbolvergiftung*. The state of being poisoned with carbolic acid. The chief symptoms are feebleness of the pulse, which may be either accelerated or retarded, faintness, stertorous breathing, muscular weakness, and finally collapse. Vomiting, diarrhoea, vertigo, coma, general anesthesia, and convulsions are also observed in some cases. The urine becomes dark-colored and in some cases nearly black, and shows a marked diminution or almost complete absence of sulphates. C. may be very acute, coming on immediately after the ingestion or application of carbolic acid and causing death within a very few hours, or it may be insidious in its onset, with symptoms lasting for several weeks. The latter form is due especially to the prolonged and continuous external application of the acid. The treatment consists in the removal of the acid and, in case it has been taken internally, the use of aluminous drinks, oil, saccharated lime-water, and a soluble sulphate. [B, 81.]

CARBOLIZATION, n. $Ka^3rb-o^2l^2z-a'shu^2n$. Lat., *carbolisatio*. Fr., *carbolisation*. Ger., *Carbolisiren*. It., *carbolicizzazione*. Sp., *carbolicación*. The act or process of carbolyzing. [B.]

CARBOLIZE, v. tr. $Ka^3rb'o^2l^2z$. Fr., *carboliciser, phéniquer*. Ger., *carbolisiren*. It., *carbolicizzare*. Sp., *carbolicizar*. To mix or bring into contact with carbolic acid; to treat a substance with carbolic acid in order to render it antiseptic. [B.]

CARBOLIZED, adj. $Ka^3rb'o^2l^2z-d$. Lat., *carbolicatus*. Fr., *carbolicisé, phéniqué*. Ger., *carbolisirt*. It., *carbolicizzato, fenicato*. Sp., *carbolicizado, fenicado*. 1. Containing or combined with carbolic acid. 2. Treated with carbolic acid so as to be rendered aseptic or antiseptic. [B.]

CARBOMETHYLIC, adj. $Ka^3rb-o-me^2th-i^2l^2k$. Fr., *carbo-méthylique*. Carbonic and containing methyl. [B.]—**C.-acid**. Fr., *acide carbométhylique*. See METHYL CARBONIC ACID.—**C. ether**. Fr., *éther carbométhylique*. See ETHYL methylcarbonate.

CARBOMETHYLTRIAMINE, n. $Ka^3rb-o-me^2th-i^2l^2tri^2a^2m-en$. Fr., *carbo-méthyltriamine*. Ger., *Carbomethyltriämin*. Methylguanidine. [B, 2.]

CARBON, n. $Ka^3rb'o^2n$. Lat., *carboneum, carbonium, carbonum, carbo*. Fr., *carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenstoff*. It., *carbonio*. Sp., *carbano*. A non-metallic element occurring in nature uncombined, in the form of the diamond and in that of graphite. Combined with oxygen, it occurs to a small extent in the atmosphere, and in the form of organic compounds it is found in all animal and vegetable tissues. It is also found as a relic of extinct animal and vegetable organisms in the form of carbonates (chalk, coral, limestone) and of coal, and its occurrence in petroleum is probably of like origin. It is also produced (in the form of lamp-black, gas-c., or charcoal) by the incomplete combustion of animal or vegetable tissue. All varieties of c. are combustible, but in very different degrees of readiness, and under the action of heat they all unite with oxygen to form c. dioxide. In its chemical relations c. exhibits great stability. It is not attacked by acids and is not soluble in any liquid; neither can it be fused nor volatilized. In combination it shows like stability, silicon being almost the only element that expels it from its compounds. It is distinguished from all other elements by its remarkable capacity for combining with itself, so that even several hundreds of atoms may be linked together in a single molecule. From the fact that such compounds are the characteristic components of organized tissues, the term organic has been applied to the whole class of c. compounds. C. combines directly with hydrogen, forming the various series of hydrocarbons, which are characterized by the facility with which the hydrogen is replaceable by other elements or by radicles, thus giving rise to the alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, ketones, organic acids, etc. In composition c. acts as a quadrivalent radicle, replacing or combining with 4 atoms of hydrogen; atomic weight, 11.97; symbol, C. The term c. is also popularly used to denote something made of c., such as the c. plate in a galvanic battery and the c. pole of an apparatus for electric lighting. [B, 3, 4.] See CHARCOAL, DIAMOND, GRAPHITE, LAMPBLACK, and *Gas c.*—**C. acid**. See ORGANIC ACID.—**C. bichloride**. Lat., *carboneum bichloratum*. Fr., *bichlorure de carbone*. See *C. tetrachloride*.—**C. binoxide**. Fr., *bioxyde de carbone*. See *C. dioxide*.—**C. bisulphide**, **C. bisulphuret**. See *C. disulphide*.—**C'blut** (Ger.). Charcoal impregnated with blood; used in the clarification of sugar. [B, 270.]—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de carbone*. Ger., *Bromkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and bromine. [B.] See *C. tetrabromide*, *C. chlorobromide*, and *C. oxybromide*.—**C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Chlorkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and chlorine. [B.] See *C. tetrachloride*, *C. dichloride*, *C. monochloride*, *C. chlorobromide*, and *C. oxychloride*.—**C. chlorobromide**. Fr., *chlorobromure de carbone*. Ger., *Chlorbromkohlenstoff*. Tetrachlorodibromethane. [B, 158.]—**C. dibromide**. Fr., *dibromure* (ou *bibromure*) *de carbone*. Tetrabromethylene. [B, 2, 158.]—**C. dichloride**. Fr., *dichlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de carbone*. 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. C. tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane). [B, 2, 158.]—**C. dioxide**. Lat., *carbonei dioxideum, carboneum bioxydatum, acidum aerium* (see *mephiticum*), *gas mephiticum*. Fr., *bioxyde* (ou *dioxyde*) *de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlendioxyd*. It., *diossido* (o *biossido*) *di carbonio*. Sp., *dióxido* (o *bióxido*) *de carbono*. Syn.: *carbonic anhydride*, *aerial acid*, *mephitic* (or *fixed*) *air*. A colorless gas, CO_2 , of a rather pungent acid odor and acid taste, often erroneously called carbolic acid or carbonic-acid gas; found as a constant constituent of the atmosphere, of which it forms about 4 parts by volume (6 by weight) in 10,000. It also occurs dissolved in considerable quantities in certain mineral waters, giving them their effervescence; and in some volcanic districts it is given off from clefts in the ground, from caves, and from volcanic craters. Its presence in the atmosphere or elsewhere is due to its production by the combustion of organic matter (coal, wood, etc.), by the respiration of animals, or by the decay of dead organic matter in the soil. Its accumulation in the atmosphere is

prevented by the continual decomposition which it undergoes in the processes of vegetable assimilation. The chlorophyll of plants has the property of decomposing it, the oxygen being set free and the c. taken up by the plant-cells. C. dioxide is very stable, parting with its oxygen only at a very high temperature, so that it is unfit to support respiration or combustion, although it does not seem to be directly poisonous when inhaled. Its sp. gr. is 1.542. It can readily be liquefied, and even obtained solid, by the combined use of cold and pressure. It dissolves in its own volume of water at ordinary temperatures and under a pressure of 1 atmosphere; by increased pressure several volumes may be dissolved in 1 volume of water, constituting the so-called soda-water, or carbonic-acid water (see *Aqua ACIDI CARBONICI*). Such an aqueous solution contains true carbonic acid. C. dioxide, by inhalation, has been recommended as a remedy for the dyspnoea and palpitation of phthisical subjects. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, May 5, 1888, p. 494; B. 3.]—**C. disulphide.** Lat., *carbonei bisulphidum* [U. S. Ph.], *carboneum sulfuratum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *sulphuratum* [Gr. Ph.]), *sulphuretum carbonis* [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *sulfure* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *bisulfure*) de carbone. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*. It., *solfuro di carbonio*. Sp., *sulfuro de carbono* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *alcohol sulphuris*. A colorless, mobile liquid, CS₂, having when pure a sweetish, ethereal odor, but usually containing adventitious sulphur compounds which give it a very repulsive odor. At 0° C. it has a sp. gr. of 1.269, at 15° C. a sp. gr. of about 1.272 [U. S. Ph.]; it boils at 46° or 47° C., it is highly volatile and inflammable, and its vapor, mixed with air, is very explosive. The inhalation of its vapor is said to produce various nervous, gastric, and other toxic symptoms. At about -12° C. it solidifies into a snow-like cauliflower mass. It dissolves sulphur, phosphorus, iodine, oils, fats, and caoutchouc; hence it is much used in the arts. Its vapor is said to have decided antiseptic properties, and the substance itself has been employed as a local anæsthetic and anodyne. [B. 2, 3, 5, 81, 95.]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenhydrat*. See CARBOHYDRATE.—**C. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenhydrür*. See HYDROCARBON.—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de carbone*. Ger., *Jodkohlenstoff*. A compound of c. and iodine. [B.] See *C. tetraiodide*.—**C. monochloride.** Fr., *monochlorure de carbone*. Syn.: *c. protochloride*, *Julin's chloride* of c. A chloride of c., supposed to have the composition C₂Cl₂ (being that of dichloroacetylene), obtained by passing the vapor of chloroform or of tetrachlorethylene through a red-hot tube. The body so formed is now known to be hexachlorbenzene. [B. 3, 158.]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. It., *monossido di carbonio*. Sp., *monóxido de carbono*. Syn.: *carbonic oxide*. A substance, CO, produced by the incomplete combustion of charcoal and other carbonaceous matter; a colorless, tasteless gas of a peculiar odor, readily inflammable, burning with a bluish flame. It acts as an energetic respiratory poison when inhaled, combining with the hæmoglobin of the blood to form a compound which will no longer take up oxygen. [B. 3.]—**C. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de carbone*. A maroon-colored, odorless, tasteless powder, CS, formed by the action of sunlight or of iron on c. disulphide. The existence of a substance of this composition has been denied. [B. 2, 158.]—**C. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenstoffnitür*. A compound of c. and nitrogen. Only one such compound, cyanogen, is known. Melloe, C₂N₂, is not a direct compound of nitrogen with c., but of tricyanogen with c. [B.]—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de carbone*. A compound of c. and oxygen. [B.] See *C. dioxide*, *C. monoxide*, and *C. suboxide*.—**C. oxybromide.** Fr., *oxybromure de carbone*. See CARBONYL bromide.—**C. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Kohlenoxydchlorid*. See CARBONYL chloride.—**C. oxysulphide.** Fr., *oxysulfure de carbone*. See CARBONYL sulphide.—**C. perchloride.** Fr., *perchlorure de carbone*. Hexachlorethane. [B. 2.]—**C. protochloride.** Fr., *protochlorure de carbone*. 1. Tetrachlorethylene. 2. C. monochloride (hexachlorbenzene). [B. 2, 3.]—**C. protosulphide.** Fr., *protosulfure de carbone*. See *C. monosulphide*.—**C. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde de carbone*. See *C. monoxide*.—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Or of pertaining to carbonic acid; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Carbonic acid. [B.]—**C'säuren** (Ger.). A generic term for the group of organic acids formed after the model of carbonic acid by the substitution of the carboxyl group CO.OH for hydrogen in a hydrocarbon. [B. 270.]—**C. selenide.** Fr., *sélénure de carbone*. Ger., *C'seleniür*. A compound of c. and selenium; a liquid, CSe₂, emitting very pungent, irritant vapors. It has not yet been obtained pure. [B. 2.]—**C. sesquichloride.** Fr., *sesquichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *Anderthalbchlorkohlenstoff*. Hexachlorethane. [B. 2, 4.]—**C. sesquioidide.** See Iodorm.—**C. sesquisulphide.** Fr., *sesquisulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Anderthalbschwefelkohlenstoff*. An amorphous brownish substance, C₂S₃. [B. 2.]—**C. spar.** Any native carbonate of analogous constitution to calcium carbonate (e. g., magnesium carbonate). [L. 56.]—**C. subchloride.** Fr., *sous-chlorure de carbone*. See *C. monochloride*.—**C. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxyle de carbone*. A substance, perhaps C₂O₃, obtained by reducing c. monoxide with the galvanic current. [B. 2.]—**C'sulfid** (Ger.). C. disulphide. [B. 270.]—**C. sulphide.** Lat., *carbonei sulphidum*, *carboneum sulfuratum*. Fr., *sulfure de carbone*. Ger., *Schwefelkohlenstoff*, *Kohlensulfid*. A compound of c. and sulphur. See *C. disulphide*, *C. monosulphide*, *C. sesquisulphide*, and *C. oxysulphide*. Other sulphides of c. have been described, especially one of the composition C₂S₂, a blackish or reddish-brown, amorphous substance produced by the action of sodium on c. disulphide [Raale (B. 2)], and another of the composition C₂S₂. [Loew, cited in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 207 (B).]—**C. sulphobromide.** Fr., *sulfobromure de carbone*. See THIOCARBONYL bromide.—**C. sulphochloride.** Fr., *sulfochlorure de carbone*. See THIOCARBONYL chloride.—**C. tetrabromide.** Fr., *tétrabromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrabromür*. Tetrabromomethane. [B. 4.]—**C. tetrachloridbromide.** Fr., *tétrachloro-dibromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tetrachlorürdibromür*. Tetrachloridbromomethane. [B. 2.]—**C. tetrachloride.** Lat., *carbonei tetrachloridum*. Fr., *tétrachlorure*

de carbone. Ger., *C'tetrachlorür*. Tetrachloromethane. [B.]—**C. tetraiodide.** Fr., *tétraiodure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tétrajodür*. Tetraiodomethane. [B.]—**C. tribromide.** Fr., *tribromure de carbone*. Ger., *C'tribromür*. Hexabromomethane. [B. 158.]—**C. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure de carbone*. Ger., *C'trichlorür*. Hexachlorethane. [B. 158.]—**Gascous.** Ger., *Retortengraphit*. A form of c. deposited in the retorts of gas-works; a very hard, amorphous, iron-gray substance, of the sp. gr. of 2.356; a good conductor of heat and electricity, and therefore used for the c. plates in some forms of the galvanic battery and the c. points of the electric light. [B. 3.]—**Gascous oxide of c.** See *C. monoxide*.—**Julin's chloride of c.** See *C. monochloride*.

CARBON, n. The *Cordia decandra*. [B. 121.]

CARBONACEOUS, adj. Ka²rb-0²n-a³shu^s. Lat., *carbonaceus*. Fr., *carbonacé*. Ger., *kohligh*. Of, pertaining to, or containing, coal or charcoal; in botany, resembling charcoal in hue or appearance. [B. 123.]—**C. acid.** See CARBON dioxide.

CARBONAJO (It.), n. Ka²rb-on-a³yo. A name for various edible black and brownish *Agarici* and *Boleti*. [Micheli (B. 88, 121).]

CARBONAL (Fr.), n. Ka²rb-on-a³l. The caries of wheat. [B. 121.]

CARBONAMIDE, n. Ka²rb-0²n-a²m-i²d(id). Fr., c. Ger., *Carbonamid*. Of Dumas, normal ammonium carbonate, (NH₄)₂CO₃, on the supposition that its formula was NH₂.CO.HO (old notation). [B. 98.]

CARBONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Ka²rb-0-na²f(nap)-tha²l²-i²pk. Fr., *acide carbo-naphtalique*. Ger., *Carbonaphtalsäure*. Naphthylcarbonic (naphthoic) acid. [B. 2.]

CARBONAPHTHOLIC ACID, n. Ka²rb-0-na²f(na²p)-tho²l²-i²pk. Fr., *acide carbonaphtolique*. Hydroxynaphtoic acid. [B. 2, 4.]

CARBONARIA (It.), n. Ka²rb-0-na³ri²-a³. An edible species of *Boletus*. [B. 121.]

CARBONAS (Lat.), n. m. f., and n. Ka²rb-on-a²s(a³s). Gen., *carbonatis*. A carbonate. [B.]—**Balneum cum carbonate sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *BALNEUM alcalinum*.—**C. ammoniacus**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B. 119.] See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—**C. ammoniacus admixto oleo empyreumatico**. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**C. baryticus**. Barium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. bismuthicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. Bismuth subcarbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. calcareus**. Calcium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. calcicum bituminatum**. See *C. calcicus bituminatus*.—**C. calcicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Calcium carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. calcicus bituminatus**. Fr., *pierre de porc*. Ger., *Schweinstein*, *Stinkspath*. Syn.: *lapis porcinus* (see *sullus*). A grayish or blackish mineral of compact texture, emitting when rubbed the odor of sulphureted hydrogen or of putrid urine, and consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate; official in the Swed. Ph. of 1817. [B. 119, 180.]—**C. calcicus cretaceus** (see *nativus*). Chalk. [B.]—**C. calcicus precipitatus**. Precipitated calcium carbonate. [B. 81.]—**C. cupricus**. Cupric carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. et hydras magnésicus** [Netherl. Ph.]. Light magnesium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. et hydras plumbicus**. Basic lead carbonate. [B.] See *LEAD carbonate*.—**C. ferrosus**. Ferrous carbonate. [B. 119.] See *IRON carbonate*.—**C. ferrosus saccharatus**. See *FERRI c. saccharatus*.—**C. kalicus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. kalicus crudus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *CRUDE POTASSIUM carbonate*.—**C. kalicus depuratus** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Purified potassium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. kalicus e cineribus clavellatis**. Normal potassium carbonate obtained by lixiviation. [B. 270.]—**C. kalicus e tartaro**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B. 270.]—**C. kalicus purus** [Norweg. Ph.]. See *C. kalicus*.—**C. litilicus** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Lithium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. lixivie alcalinus solutus**. An aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. lixivie purus**. Pure potassium carbonate. [B.]—**C. magnésicus** [Fr. Cod., Dan. Ph.]. Heavy magnesium carbonate. [B. 95.] See *MAGNESIUM carbonate*.—**C. manganosus** [Fr. Cod.]. Manganous carbonate, manganese carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. natricus** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. Sod. carbonate; either normal or acid sodium carbonate; or of the Swed. Ph., the crude carbonate. [B. 95, 119.]—**C. natricus crudus** [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Crude sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. natricus depuratus** [Swed. Ph.]. Purified sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. natricus siccatus** [Dan. Ph.]. Dried (anhydrous) sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. natricus venalis** [Dan. Ph.]. Crude sodium carbonate. [B. 95.]—**C. plumbicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Basic lead carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. potassicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassic carbonate, normal potassium carbonate. [B. 113.]—**C. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sod. carbonate; either the normal carbonate [Fr. Cod.] or the bicarbonate. [B. 113, 119.]—**C. superammoniacus**. Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [B. 88.] See *AMMONIUM carbonate*.—**C. superammoniacus aquosus**. See *Liquor AMMONII carbonici*.—**C. superammoniacus pyro-oleoso-aquosus**. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum liquidum*.—**C. superammoniacus pyro-oleosus**. See *AMMONIUM carbonicum pyro-oleosum*.—**C. superpotassicus**. Normal potassium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. superpotassicus depuratus** (see *purus*). Purified potassium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. zincicum terrestre**. Calamine. [B. 180.]—**C. zincicus**. Zinc carbonate. [B. 81.]—**Emulsio carbonatis calcici** [Swed. Ph.]. See *Mistura CRETÆ*.—**Liquor carbonatis ammonici pyroleosi** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor AMMONII carbonici pyro-oleosi*.—**Liquor carbonatis kalici** [Finn. Ph.]. See *Liquor KALII carbonici*.—**Pilule cum carbonate ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *pilules de carbonate ferreux*. See *Massa FERRI carbonatis*.—**Pomatium cum carbonate plumbico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**Pulvis carbonatis magnésici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de carbonate de MAGNÉSIE*.—**Solutio carbonatis kalici** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Liquor KALII carbonici*.—**Tabellæ cum carbonate magnésico** [Fr.

Cod.]. See *Tablettes de carbonate de magnésie*.—**Unguentum carbonatis plumbici**. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.

CARBONATE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-at}$. Lat., *carbonas*. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbonat, carbonsaures Salz*. It., Sp., *carbonato*. A salt of carbonic acid. The normal c's (formerly called basic c's or subc's) have the general formula $\text{R}_2(\text{CO}_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n, or $\text{R}(\text{CO}_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence 2n. The acid c's (hydric c's, hydrogen c's, bic's) have the general formula $\text{R}(\text{HCO}_3)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. In addition, various basic c's, formed by the substitution of a metallic oxide or hydrate for the hydrogen in carbonic acid, are known. According to some recent authors, these basic c's are to be regarded as the salts of an orthocarbonic acid, H_4CO_4 , analogous to orthosilicic acid, the normal c's being regarded as the salts of metacarbonic acid, $\text{H}_2(\text{CO})_2$. [B, 2].—**Acid c.** Lat., *bicarbonas*. Fr., c. *acide*. Ger., *saures Carbonat* (oder *carbonsaures Salz*). It., *carbonato acido*. Sp., *carbonato ácido*. A bicarbonate; a substitution compound of carbonic acid in which only one of its hydrogen atoms is replaced by a base. [B.] See C.—**Basic c.** Fr., c. *basique*. Ger., *basisches Carbonat* (oder *carbonsaures Salz*). It., *carbonato basico*. Sp., *carbonato básico*. Formerly a normal c.; as now used, a compound of a c. with the oxide or hydroxide of the same base. [B.] See C.—**C. barytique** (Fr.). Barium c. [B, 119].—**C. calcaire** (Fr.), **C. calcique** (Fr.). Calcium c. [B, 119].—**C. cuivrique** (Fr.). Cupric c. [B, 119]. See COPPER c.—**C. ferreux** (Fr.). Ferrous c. [B, 113, 119]. See IRON c.—**C. ferreo-potassique** (Fr.). Iron and potassium c. [B, 119].—**C. magnésique** (Fr.). Magnesium c. [B, 119].—**C. mercurique** (Fr.). Mercuric c. [B, 119]. See MERCURY c.—**C. plombique** (Fr.). Lead c. [B, 119].—**C. potassique** (Fr.). Potassium c. [B, 119].—**C. sodique** (Fr.). Sodium c. [B, 119].—**C. zincique** (Fr.). Zinc c. [B, 119].—**Hydric c.** See **Acid c.**—**Hydrogen c.** 1. Carbonic acid. 2. See **Acid c.** [B.]—**Neutral c.**, **Normal c.** Fr., c. *normal* (ou *neutre*). Ger., *normales* (oder *neutrales*) *Carbonat* (oder *carbonsaures Salz*). It., *carbonato normale*. Sp., *carbonato normal*. A substitution compound of carbonic acid in which all its hydrogen is replaced by a base. [B.] See C.—**Pilules de c. ferreux (selon la formule de Vallet)** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Massa FERRI carbonatis*.

CARBONATED, adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-at-e}^{\text{d}}$. Lat., *carbonatus*. Fr., *carboné*. Combined with or containing carbonic acid; converted into a carbonate. [B.]

CARBONCLE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-kl}$. See ANTHRAX and CARUNCLE.

CARBONCULAIRE (Fr.), **CARBONCULEUX** (Fr.), adj's. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-ku}^{\text{el}}\text{-a}^2\text{r}$, -u^{e} . See CARUNCULAR.

CARBONE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}$. 1. An old form of carbon (q. v.). 2. A carbuncle. [B, 59.]

CARBONE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}$. Carbon. [B.]—**Azoture de c.** See **CARBON nitride**.—**Bioxyde de c.** See **CARBON dioxide**.—**Bisulfure de c.** See **CARBON disulphide**.—**C. animale**. See **Animal CHARCOAL**.—**C. végétale**. Vegetable (wood) charcoal. [B.]—**Hydrate de c.** See **CARBOHYDRATE**.—**Hydriodure de c.** Iodoform. [A, 301].—**Oxysulfure de c.** See **CARBONYL sulphide**.—**Sulfure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **CARBON disulphide**.

CARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n-a}$. See **CARBONATED**.

CARBONÉMIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n-a-me}$. See **CARBOHEMIA**.

CARBONEOUS, adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$. See **CARBONOUS**.

CARBONEUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-u}^{\text{s}}\text{m}^{\text{(u}^4\text{m)}}$. Carbon. [B.]—**Carbonei bisulphidum** [U. S. Ph.]. See **CARBON disulphide**.—**Carbonei tetrachloridum**. Carbon tetrachloride; tetrachloromethane. [B, 81].—**C. dichloratum**, **C. chloratum**. Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloromethane. [B, 81, 270].—**C. sulfuratum**, **C. sulphuratum** [Gr. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B, 93, 119].—**C. trichloratum**. Hexachloroethane. [B, 270.]

CARBONEUX (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n-u}^{\text{s}}$. See **CARBONOUS**.

CARBONGA, n. See **CARBENGA**.

CARBONHÉMIE (Fr.), n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n-a-me}$. See **CARBOHEMIA**.

CARBONIC, adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *carbonicus*. Fr., *carbonique*. Containing carbon. [B.]—**Anhydrous c. acid**. Carbon dioxide. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum carbonicum*. Fr., *acide carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlensäure, Carbonsäure*. A dibasic acid, $\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 = \text{CO} \begin{matrix} \text{OH} \\ \diagup \\ \text{C} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{OH} \end{matrix}$, known only in aqueous solution; formed whenever carbon dioxide is dissolved in water. The name c. acid is often improperly given to carbon dioxide. Its aqueous solution is a colorless liquid of faintly acid reaction, which readily parts with any excess of dioxide and is hence effervescent. C. a. forms the series of salts called carbonates and bicarbonates. According to Watts, ordinary c. acid should be called metacarbonic acid, the basic carbonates being derived from an acid, H_2CO_4 , which he calls orthocarbonic acid. [B, 2, 3].—**C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlensäure-Anhydrid*. The anhydride of c. acid; carbon dioxide. [B.]—**C. chloride**. Tetrachloromethane. [B, 2].—**C. dioxide**. See **CARBON dioxide**.—**C. ether**. Fr., *éther carbonique*. Ger., *Carbonsäure-Aether, Carbonsäure-Ester*. An ethereal salt of c. acid, especially ethyl carbonate. [B, 2].—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlenoxyd*. Carbon monoxide. [B.]—**Hydrated c. acid**. A compound of 1 molecule of c. acid and 8 molecules of water, which begins to dissociate unless kept below the freezing point of water and under a pressure of 12 atmospheres. [Wroblewski, "Lancet," Apr. 15, 1882.]

CARBONICUS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^{\text{s}}\text{m}^{\text{(u}^4\text{m)}}$. Carbon. [B.]—**C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B, 205.]

CARBONICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k-u}^{\text{s}}\text{m}^{\text{(u}^4\text{s)}}$. Carbonic, containing carbon; with the name of a base, the carbonate of that base. [B.]

CARBONIDE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. 1. A carbide. 2. A mineral containing carbon, such as the carbides, the carbonates, etc. [B, 38, 158.] 3. Of Dulong, an oxalate deprived of its hydrogen by heat. [A, 301.]

CARBONIFEROUS, adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{f-e}^2\text{r-u}^{\text{s}}$. From *carbo*, carbon, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carbonifère*. Containing carbon; producing carbon or coal. [B.]

CARBONILIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. See **CARBANILIC ACID**.

CARBONISATIO (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z}(\text{i}^2\text{s})\text{-a}(\text{a}^{\text{s}})\text{/shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-o}$. Gen., *carbonisatio'nis*. See **CARBONIZATION**.

CARBONITE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-it}$. See **OXALATE**.

CARBONITRILE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{ri}^2\text{pl}$. Cyanogen, —C≡; so called because regarded as a nitrogen derivative (nitrile) of carbon. [B, 4.]

CARBONITROTOLUIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{r}^2\text{u}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. See **NITRODRACYLIC ACID**.

CARBONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{u}^{\text{s}}\text{m}^{\text{(u}^4\text{m)}}$. Carbon. [B, 81].—**Carbonii bisulphuretum**. Carbon disulphide. [B, 81].—**Carbonii tetrachloridum**. Carbon tetrachloride, tetrachloromethane. [B, 81.]

CARBONIZATION, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{z-a}^{\text{s}}\text{shu}^{\text{s}}\text{n}$. Lat., *carbonisatio*. Fr., *carbonisation*. Ger., *Carbonisirung, Verkohlung*. 1. A charring, a conversion into charcoal. 2. The process of covering with a layer of charcoal by the action of heat or of strong sulphuric acid. [B, 270.]

CARBONNEL (Fr.), n. $\text{Sha}^3\text{r}^2\text{-bon-e}^2\text{l}$. In the Cévennes, the *Tricholoma terreus*. [B, 121.]

CARBONÔDE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n-o-ed}$. Resembling carbon; as a n. in the pl, c's, a family of metalloids, comprising carbon, boron, silicon, etc. [A, 385; I, 41.]

CARBONOMETER, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t-u}^{\text{s}}\text{r}$. From *carbo*, carbon, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for determining amounts of carbonic acid by its action on lime-water. [B.]

CARBONOMETRY, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-o}^2\text{m}^2\text{-e}^2\text{t-r}^2\text{i}^2$. Fr., *carbonométrie*. The measurement of the amount of carbonic acid exhaled by the lungs. [Hervier and St.-Lager (A, 301, 385).]

CARBONOUS, adj. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-u}^{\text{s}}$. Lat., *carbonosus*. Fr., *carbonoux*. Containing carbon. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carbonoux*. A name proposed for oxalic acid. [B.]—**C. oxide**. Carbon monoxide. [B, 2.]

CARBONSPATH (Ger.), n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-spa}^3\text{t}$. Calc spar. [B, 180.]

CARBONUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-u}^{\text{s}}\text{m}^{\text{(u}^4\text{m)}}$. Carbon.—**C. sulfuratum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Carbon disulphide. [B, 95.]

CARBONUSNIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-u}^{\text{s}}\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *Carbonsäure*. An acid, $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_7$, forming sulphur-colored crystals, derived from the *Usnea barbata* and other lichens. [Hesse (B, 2, 270).]

CARBONYL, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *carbonyle*. Ger., *C*. 1. A bivalent radicle, (C = O)', which appears in the free state as carbon monoxide. 2. Of Berthelot, any member of a class of compounds comprising camphor, allylene oxide, diphenylene ketone, and perhaps suberone. The c's are peculiar aldehydes distinguished by the following reactions: 1. They unite directly with hydrogen to form alcohols. 2. They are derived from unsaturated hydrocarbons by the substitution of 1 atom of oxygen for 2 atoms of hydrogen in a molecule. 3. They unite with the elements of water to form monobasic acids. 4. They unite with 3 atoms of oxygen to form dibasic acids. [B, 2].—**C. amyl and hydrogen sulphide**. See **AMYLTIACARBONIC acid**.—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de carbonyle*. Ger., *C'bromür*. Oxybromide of carbon; a gas of the composition COBr_2 . [B, 3].—**C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de carbonyle*. Ger., *C'chlorür, Chlorkohlenäure*. Phosgene gas, or oxychloride of carbon, COCl_2 ; of a peculiar, disagreeable, pungent odor, which at low temperatures condenses into a colorless liquid. [B, 3].—**C. chloroplatinite**. Fr., *chloroplatinite de carbonyle*. A compound of c. with platinum dichloride. Several such compounds are known, having the composition $\text{PtCl}_2\text{CO.PtCl}_2(\text{CO})_2$ and $\text{PtCl}_2(\text{CO})_2$. [B, 3].—**C. diacetamide**. A substance, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = (\text{CH}_3)_2\text{COHN}-\text{CO}-\text{NH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CO}$, forming rhombic acicular crystals. [B, 2].—**C'diamide**. Urea. [B, 270].—**C. diuret**. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 = \text{NH}_2\text{CO.NH.CO.NH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH.CO.NH}$, formed by heating biuret with liquid phosgene. [B, 2].—**C. diacarbamide, C'harnstoff** (Ger.). See *C'urea*.—**C. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de carbonyle*. Ger., *C'sulfid*. Oxysulphide of carbon; a colorless, inflammable gas, COS , probably contained in several sulphur waters. [B, 3].—**C'urea**. A microcrystalline powder, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O} = \text{NH}_2\text{CO.NH}-\text{CO}-\text{NH.CO.NH}_2$, formed by the action of liquid phosgene on urea. [B, 2.]

CARBOPHENYLAMIDE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-fe}^2\text{n}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. See **DIPHENYLcarbamide**.

CARBOPYRROLAMIDE, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Ger., *Carbopyrrolamid*. Syn.: *dipyrromucamide* [Watts]. A crystalline body having the constitution of an amide of carbopyrrolic acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{CONH}_2 = \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}$. [B, 3.]

CARBOPYRROLIC ACID, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-pi}^2\text{r}^2\text{-o}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide carbopyrrolique*. Ger., *Carbopyrrolsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid having the constitution of carbonic acid in which the residue of pyrrol takes the place of hydroxyl, $(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N})-\text{CO.OH} = \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$. [B, 3.]

CARBOSTYRIL, n. $\text{Ka}^3\text{rb}^0\text{n}^2\text{-sti}^2\text{r}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Lat., *carbostyrylium*. Ger., *Carbostyryl*. A substance, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{NO} = \text{N}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7)(\text{CO})$, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on nitrocinamic acid. [B, 2.]

CARBOSULFURE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rb-o-su^1lf-u^6r$. Carbon disulphide. [B.]

CARBOSULPHIDE, CARBOSULPHURET, n's. $Ka^2rb-o-su^1lf^2d(id), -u^2-re^2t$. A compound of carbon and sulphur with a radicle. [B.]

CARBOTHIALDINE, n. $Ka^2rb-o-thi-a^2ld'en$. From *carbo*, carbon, *thion*, sulphur, and *aldehyde* (q. v.). 1. A body, $(C_nH_{2n})_2 \cdot N_2H_2CS_2$, consisting of a double molecule of an aldehyde radicle combined with 2 molecules of the radicle $(NH)^2$ and a molecule of carbon disulphide, (CS_2) . 2. Used without qualification, the body derived from the radicle of ordinary (acetic) aldehyde and having thus the composition $(C_2H_3)_2N_2H_2CS_2 = C_6 - H_{10}N_2S_2$. It forms colorless crystals which are soluble in hot alcohol. [B., 5.]

CARBOTRIAMINE, n. $Ka^2rb-o-tri^1a^2m-en$. Guanidine. [B., 158.]

CARBOTRIETHYLTRIAMINE, n. $Ka^2rb-o-tri-e^2th-i^2l-tri^1-a^2m-en$. Triethylguanidine. [B., 2.]

CARBOTRIPHENYLTRIAMINE, n. $Ka^2rb-o-tri-fe^2n-i^2l-tri^1-a^2m-en$. Triphenylguanidine. [B., 2.]

CARBOVINATE, n. $Ka^2rb-o-vin^1at$. An ethylcarbonate. [B., 2.]

CARBOVINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb-o-vin^1i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbovinique*. Ethylcarbonic acid. [B., 2.]

CARBOVINOMETHYLIDE, n. $Ka^2rb-o-vin-o-me^2th^1i^2l-i^2d(id)$. Ethyl methylcarbonate. [B., 2.]

CARBOKSAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb-o^2x-a^2m^1i^2d-o-be^2nz-o^1i^2k$. Fr., *acide carbokamidobenzoïque*. An acid, $C_{15}H_{11}N_2O_5 = C_7H_5 \cdot NHO_2 - CO - C_7H_5 \cdot NHO_2$, produced by the decomposition of uramidobenzoic acid. An isomeric modification, *carbokamidodracrylic acid*, forming minute white acicular crystals, is derived from uramidodracrylic acid. [B., 2.]

CARBOXYCINCHONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb-o^2x-i^2-si^2n^2-ko^2n^1-i^2k$. Fr., *acide carboxycinchonique* [Willm]. A feeble acid formed by the oxidation of cinchonine. [A., 301.]

CARBOXYHÆMOGLOBIN, n. $Ka^2rb-o^2x-i^2-he^2m-o-glob^1-i^2n$. Fr., *carboxy-hémoglobine, hémoglobine oxy-carbonique*. Ger., *Kohlenoxydhämoglobin*. A compound of hæmoglobin with carbon monoxide. It gives the blood a bright cherry-red color, paralyzes the respiratory function of the red corpuscles, and causes suffocation. Under the spectroscope it shows two absorption bands almost identical with those of oxyhæmoglobin, but their centres are several wave-lengths nearer the violet end of the spectrum. [J., 18, 99, 101.]

CARBONYL, n. $Ka^2rb-o^2x^1i^2l$. Fr., *carboxyle*. Ger., *C*. 1. Carbonyl. 2. The acid characteristic, $CO.OH$, of the organic acids. [B., 2.]—**C'amine**. A suffix which, when preceded by the name of a radicle, is indicative of an amine, or substituted ammonia, in which the hydrogen is replaced by that radicle and by *e*, an isocyanate. The formula of the *c* amines is $R' - N = C = O$. [B., 1.]—**C'phenylimide**. Ger., *C'phenylimid*. An imide of *c*, $CO = NH$, in which the hydrogen is replaced by phenyl; phenyl pseudocyanate, $CO.N(C_6H_5)$. [B., 4.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Carboxylic acid. [B., 4.]

CARBOXYLATE, n. $Ka^2rb-o^2x^1i^2l-at$. Ger., *Carboxylat*. A salt of carboxylic acid. [B., 3.]

CARBOXYLIC, adj. $Ka^2rb-o^2x-i^2l^1i^2k$. Fr., *carboxylique*. Derived from or containing carboxyl. [B.]—**C'acid**. Fr., *acide carboxylique*. Ger., *Carboxylsäure*. A tetrahasic acid, $C_{10}H_8O_{10}$, known only through its salts, the carboxylates. [B., 3.] See also DIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID and TRIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID.

CARBOXYLIMIDE, n. $Ka^2rb-o^2x-i^2l^1i^2m-i^2d(id)$. Pseudocyanic acid, $H - N = C = O$, which may be regarded as an imide of carboxyl; i. e., a molecule of ammonia (NH_3) in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the bivalent radicle CO'' , carboxyl (carbonyl); or as the acid characteristic carboxyl, $CO.OH$, in which NH replaces OH .

CARBOY, n. $Ka^2rb'oi$. Turk., *karaboya*. A large globular bottle, inclosed in basket-work and usually protected by a wooden box; used especially for the storage and transportation of corrosive liquids. [a., 17.]

CARBUNCLE, n. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2kl$. Gr., *ἀνθραξ* (2d def.). Lat., *carbunculus*. Fr., *charboncle* (1st def.), *gros rubis* (2d def.), *escarboncle* (3d def.). Ger., *Kohlenbeule* (1st def.), *Carbunkel* (1st def.), *Grauat* (2d def.), *Carfunkel* (2d def.). 1. See ANTHRAX (2d def.). 2. A precious stone, so called because deep red and looking in sunlight like a glowing coal, consisting chiefly of alumina (corundum) variously colored. Under this head were formerly included the sapphire, oriental amethyst, and topaz. [B., 180.]—**Berry c**. See TERNUTHS.—**Contagious c**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**Facial c**. A c generally seated on the lip and attended by severe local and constitutional symptoms. It should not be confounded with malignant pustule. [Réverdin, "Arch. gén. de méd." 1870 (E).]—**Fungous c**. See CARBUNCULUS fungodes.—**Malignant c**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**Malignant facial c**. An extremely fatal disease, appearing generally on the lip, running a very rapid course, and peculiarly prone to attack young adults. It is often confounded with malignant pustule, but differs from it in its rapidly progressive gangrene and purulent infiltration, in the greater liability to extensive venous thrombosis, and in the absence of inoculation from a known specific source. [E., 25.]

CARBUNCLED, adj. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2kld$. Affected with carbuncle.

CARBUNCULAR, CARBUNCULATE, adj's. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2k^1-u^1-a^2r$. -at. Lat., *carbuncularis, carbunculus, carbunculosis*. Fr., *carbunculaire, charbonculeux, charbonneux*. Ger., *karbunkulös, miltbrandig*. 1. Resembling or of the nature of carbuncle, anthracoid. 2. Affected with rosacea. [L., 325.]

CARBUNCULATION, n. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2k-u^1-a^2shu^3n$. Gr., *ἀνθρακωσις*. Lat., *carbunculatio*. Ger., *Karbunkelbildung* (1st def.),

Brandigwerden (2d def.), *Augenlidbrand* (3d def.). 1. The formation of a carbuncle. 2. Gangrenescence. [A., 322.] 3. Of the eye (*carbunculatio oculi*), see BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS. 4. A blighting of the buds of plants produced by excessive heat or cold. [L., 56.]

CARBUNCULOID, adj. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2k^1-u^1-oid$. From *carbunculus*, a carbuncle, and *eidōs*, resemblance. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULOSE PILZ (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rb-un^2k-ul-oz/e^2-pi^2ltz$. An undescribed fungus found in anthracosis. [A., 396.]

CARBUNCULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2k(u^1n^2k-u^1(u^1)-o^1-si^2s$. Gen., *carbunculo'seosis* (-is). See ANTHRACOSIS.

CARBUNCULOUS, adj. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2k^1-u^1-u^3s$. Lat., *carbunculosus*. See CARBUNCULAR.

CARBUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2rb-u^3n^2k(u^1n^2k^1-u^1(u^1)-u^3s$ (u⁴s). Dim. of *carbo*, a live coal. See CARBUNCLE and ANTHRAX.—**C. alabandicus**. An old name for a certain blackish and yellow mineral. [A., 325.]—**C. anginosus**. See ANGINA carbuncularis.—**C. bulbi**. Carbuncular inflammation of the eye. [L., 135.]—**C. contagiosus, C. epidemicus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. epizooticus**. See Malignant PUSTULE.—**C. fungodes**. Fungous carbuncle; a chronic affection characterized by small inflammatory tumors on the head or the trunk, which break at the apex, forming openings from which fungous masses protrude, covered with a purulent discharge or with dirty-brown crusts, and slow to heal. [Struve (G., 33).]—**C. gallicus**. See ANTHRAX gallicus.—**C. hungaricus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX and PEMPHIGUS Hungaricus gangrenosus.—**C. magnus, C. malignus**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. oculi**. See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).—**C. palpebrarum**. See BLEPHARANTHRACOSIS.—**C. pestilentialis**. See Contagious ANTHRAX.—**C. rubinus**. A red, shining, and transparent stone, from the Isle of Ceylon; formerly employed in medicine as a preservative against several poisons, the plague, etc. [G., 16.]—**C. septentrionalis**. See ANTHRAX malignus sibiricus.—**C. septicus**. Fr., *charbon sporadique*. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).—**C. symptomatikus**. Fr., *charbon symptomatique*. 1. Anthrax observed during the plague, either as a symptom of the disease or as an epiphenomenon. [G., 7.] 2. Anthrax of the skin occurring as a symptom of febris carbunculosa (q. v., under FEBRIS).—**C. ulcusulosus**. See ANGINA carbuncularis.—**C. vulgaris**. See ANTHRAX (2d def.).

CARBUNKEL (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rb'un^2k-e^1l$. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.—**Augen'**. See ANTHRACOSIS (1st def.).

CARBURAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rb'u^2(u^1)-ra^2s(ra^2s)$. Gen., *carburat'is*. A carbide. [B.]—**C. ferri**. Graphite. [B., 180.]

CARBURATION, n. $Ka^2rb-u^2-ra^2shu^3n$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carburiren*. An operation by which carbon is added to iron to change it into cast-iron; or to gases, to increase their illuminating power. [L., 41.]

CARBURE (Fr.), n. Ka^2rb-u^2r . A carbide. [B., 38.]

CARBURÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^2rb-u^2-r-a . See CARBURETED.

CARBUREIC ACID, n. $Ka^2rb-u^2-re^1i^2k$. Allophanic acid. [B., 2.]

CARBURET, n. $Ka^2rb'u^2-re^2t$. Lat., *carburetum*. A carbide. [B.]

CARBURETED, adj. $Ka^2rb'u^2-re^2t-e^2d$. Combined with or containing carbon. [B.]

CARBURINE (Fr.), n. Ka^2rb-u^2-r-en . Commercial carbon disulphide. [B., 270.]

CARBURUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2rb-u^2(u^1)ru^3m(ru^4m)$. A carbide. [B.]

CARBYL, n. $Ka^2rb^1i^2l$. Fr., *carbyle*. 1. Matter as a principle of being. [L., 73.] 2. A name often applied to carbon regarded as a radicle, in compound chemical names. [B.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Ethionic acid. [B., 48.]—**C. sulphate**. Of Magnus, the sulphacetyl acid of Regnault; ethionic anhydride. [B., 2., 3.]

CARBYLAMINE, n. $Ka^2rb-i^2l^1a^2m-en$. Fr., c. Ger., *Carbylamin*. Hydrocyanic acid, $H.CN$, on the supposition that its formula is $HN = C$. carbon in this case being conceived to be a diad. [B., 6.]—**C. hydrochloride**. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcarbylamin*. A substance having the composition $HN \begin{matrix} \diagup C \\ \diagdown HCl \end{matrix}$ [B., 6.]

CARBYLIC, adj. $Ka^2rb-i^2l^1i^2k$. Of or containing carbyl. [B.]

CARCA (Sp.), n. $Ka^2r^1ka^2$. The *Rubus cæsius*. [B., 121.]

CARCADANA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r-ka^2d(ka^2d)-a(a^2)na^2$. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B., 121.]

CARCADET (Fr.), **CARCAILOT** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^2r-ka^2-da, -ka^2-el-yo$. The *Tetrao coturnix*. [L., 105.]

CARCANIÈRES (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-ka^2n-i^2-e^2r$. A place in the department of Ariège, France, where there are sulphurous saline springs. [L., 49.]

CARCAPULI, CARCAPULLI, n's. In India, a tree (probably a *Garcinia*) producing gamboge. [B., 38, 121.]

CARCAROS (Lat.), **CARCARUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2r^1ka^2r(ka^2r)-o^2s, -u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κάρκαρος* (from *κρᾶκπειν*, to tremble). See QUERQUERA and Intermittent FEVER.

CARCAX, n. An old name for a sort of poppy having a very large head. [Hartmannus (A., 325).]

CARC-BŒUF (Fr.), n. Ka^2rk-bu^2f . See ARRESTA BOVIS.

CARCER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r-su^2r(ke^2r)$. Gen., *carceris*. Lit., a prison; of Paracelsus, a remedy having a restraining effect on disordered muscular movements (as in chorea) or on deranged actions of the mind. [A., 325.]

CARCERULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r-se^2r(ke^2r)(u^1(u^1)-la^2)$. See CARCERULUS.

CARCERULAR, adj. $Ka^3r-se^2r'u^2-la^2r$. Lat., *carcerularis*. Fr., *carcéculaire*. Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, a carcerulus. [B, 1, 121.]

CARCERULE, n. $Ka^3r'se^2r-u^2l$. See **CARCERULUS**.

CARCERULOSE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-se^2r(ke^2r)-u^2(u^4)-los^2e$ -(a³e²). Of Spach, a tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 121.]

CARCERULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-se^2r(ke^2r)/u^2(u^4)-u^2s(u^4)s$. Dim. of *carcer*, a prison. Fr., *carcérule*. Ger., *Schliesskapsel, Samen-zelle*. Syn.: *capsula clausa* (1st def.). 1. Of Mirbel, a dry, indehiscent fruit containing two or more loculi and inclosing several seeds, especially one that ultimately breaks up into one-seeded achenium-like parts not supported on a branched carpophore. Cf. *CATACTESUM*. 2. In certain *Fungi*, the spore-case. [B, 19, 75, 121, 123.]

CARCHARADONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3r-ka^2r(ch^2a^3r)-a^3-do^2nt^2a^3$. See **CARCHARODONTA**.

CARCHARIAS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-ka(ch^2a^3r)/ri^2-a^2s(a^3)s$. Gen., *carchariados* (-is). Gr., *καρχαριος*. The shark (*Squalus* c.). [L, 105.]

CARCHARIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-ka^2r(ch^2a^3r)-i(i^2)^2id-e$ -(a³e²). From *καρχαριος*, a shark. A family of the *Selachoides*. [L, 207.]

CARCHARIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3r-ka^2r(ch^2a^3r)-i^2-in(en)^2a^3$. A group of the *Carchariidæ*. [L, 280.]

CARCHARODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3r-ka^2r(ch^2a^3r)-o(o^2)-do^2nt^2a^3$. Gr., *καρχαροδόντα* (from *καρχαρος*, sharp, and *δόντος*, a tooth). Fr., *carcharodontes*. Of Aristotle, a general term for animals having sharp teeth. [A, 322, 325; L, 121.]

CARCHÆDONIUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-ke^2(ch^2a)-don(do^2n)^2i^2-u^2s(u^4)s$. Gr., *Καρχηδώνιος* (because brought from Carthage). An ancient name for a certain gem, perhaps the Oriental amethyst or garnet. [A, 318, 325.]

CARCHESIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-ke(ch^2a)/zi^2(si^2)-u^2m(u^4)m$. Gr., *καρχησίον*. Lit., the head of a mast, also a sort of machine like a crane, also a kind of goblet with two handles; of Galen, an appliance for the reduction of dislocations. [A, 318, 322, 325.] Cf. **LAQUEUS carchesius**.

CARCHESIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r-ke(ch^2a)/zi^2(si^2)-u^2s(u^4)s$. Gr., *καρχησίος*. Fr., *carchésien*. Pertaining to a carchesium. [A, 301, 325.] See **LAQUEUS** c.

CARCHICHEC (Turk.), n. A variety of the *Primula veris*. [B, 121.]

CARCHOFA, **CARCHOFELA**, **CARCHOFETA**, **CARCHOFLE**, **CARCHOFLE**, **CARCHOUFLIER**, n's. In Provence, the *Cynara scolymus*, the *Carduus crispus*, and similar plants resembling the artichoke; also the *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 38, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CARCINE (Fr.), n. Ka^3r-sen . See **CANCER** and **CARCINUS**.

CARCINELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-e^2l-ko^2-si^2s$. Gen., *carcinelcosis* (-is). From *καρκίνος*, a cancer, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Ger., *Krebsgeschwür, Krebsige Verschwärung*. Cancerous ulceration. [A, 322; E; G, 5.]—**C. fungosa**. See **CANCER verrucosus**.—**C. simplex**. A simple form of ulcerating cancer. [G, 5.]

CARCINÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-si^2n-am-e$. The cancerous cachexia. [A, 250.]

CARCINETHRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-e^2th(ath)^2ro^2n$. Gr., *καρκινῆθρον*. Of Pliny, a plant thought to have been the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 318; B, 88, 121.] Cf. **CARCINITRON**.

CARCINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)^2id-e(a^3e^2)$. See **PORTUNIDÆ**.

CARCINIE (Fr.), n. Ka^3r-si^2n-e . Of Piorry, carcinosis; of Albert, cancer of the skin. [A, 250, 301, 385.]

CARCINITRON (Lat.), n. $Ka^3r-si^2(ki^2)-ni^2t^2ro^2n$. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been the *Polygonum vulgare*, var. *multiflorum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARCINOCÉLIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-si^2n-o-sa-le$. A cancerous tumor. [A, 250.]

CARCINODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2dez(das)$. See **CARCINOID**; as a n., the canker of plants. [B.]

CARCINOHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-si^2n-o-a-me$. See **CARCINÉMIE**.

CARCINOID, adj. $Ka^3r'si^2n-oid$. Gr., *καρκινώδης* (from *καρκίνος*, a crab, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *carcinoides, carcinoides*. Fr., *carcinode, carcinoïde*. Ger., *krebsähnlich, carcinoidisch*. Resembling a crab or a cancer. [A, 385.]

CARCINOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o(o^2)-i(e)^2dez(das)$. See **CARCINOID**; as a n. pl. (Fr., *carcinoides*), see **CATOMETOPIDA**.

CARCINOLOGY, n. $Ka^3r-si^2n-o^2l'o-jj^2$. From *καρκίνος*, a crab, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *carcinologie*. The zoology of the *Crustacea*. [L, 41.]

CARCINOM (Ger.), n. $Ka^3r-tzen-om^2$. See **CARCINOMA**.—**Bindewebe**c². See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**Drüsenc²**. See **ADENOCARCINOMA**.—**Epitheliale²**. See **EPITHELIAL**.—**Gallerte²**. See **COLLOID** **CANCER**.—**Hartes C.** See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**Hornkörper²** [Waldeyer]. Cancer of the derma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**Kolloides C.** See **COLLOID** **CANCER**.—**Medullary²**. See **MEDULLARY** **SARCOMA**.—**Melanoc²**. See **MELANOTIC** **CANCER**.—**Weiches C.** See **MEDULLARY** **SARCOMA**.

CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2ma^3$. Gen., *carcinomatos* (-is). Gr., *καρκίνωμα*. Fr., *carcinome*. Ger., *Carcinom, Baumkrebs* (2d def.). It., Sp., c. 1. A cancer (3d def.), especially of the forms that are composed of an alveolar network of fibroid tissue, the interspaces containing epithelioid cells, and that spread by the lymphatics instead of by the blood-vessels; of Young, a genus of the *Paraphymata*. [E; L, 200, 311, 315.] 2. In trees, a disease in which the bark separates and an acrid sap exudes and causes the surrounding parts to ulcerate. [B, 19.]—**Acinous c.**

See **Medullary** **SARCOMA**.—**Adeno-c.** See the major list.—**C. adenodes, C. adenoides**. See **ADENOC.**—**C. alveolare**. See **ALVEOLAR** **CANCER**.—**C. arborum**. See **C.** (3d def.).—**C. asholium**. See **Chimney-sweepers' CANCER**.—**C. atrophicum**. See **Cicatrizing** **CANCER**.—**C. caminariorum, C. caminos purgantium**. See **Chimney-sweepers' CANCER**.—**C. cicatricans, C. cicatricialis**. See **Cicatrizing** **CANCER**.—**C. colloides**. See **Colloid** **CANCER**.—**C. cutaneum, C. cutis**. Cancer of the skin; including, according to Anspitz, soft, colloid, and melanotic cancer; according to Kaposi, c. lenticular, c. tuberosum, and c. melanodes. [a, 18.]—**C. cysticum papillare psammomum**. A cystic c. bearing papillomatous growths in which some or all of the cellular elements have been transformed into calcareous concretions. It has been observed in the region of the ovary, often between the folds of the broad ligament and pointing toward the vagina. [Flaischler, "Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.," vii, p. 464 (a, 18).]—**C. durum**. Fr., *carcinome dur*. Ger., *hartes Carcinom*. See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**C. epitheliodes, C. epitheliosum**. See **EPITHELIOID**.—**C. fasciculatum** [Müller]. See **Spindle-celled** **SARCOMA**.—**C. fibrosum**. Ger., *Fuserkrebs*. See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**C. glandulare**. See **ADENOC.**—**C. hæmatodes**. See **FUNGUS hæmatodes**.—**C. hyalinum**. See **Colloid** **CANCER**.—**C. lenticular**. See **SQUIRREHE en cuirasse**.—**C. medullare, C. medullosum**. Fr., *carcinome médullaire*. Ger., *Medullarkrebs*. See **Medullary** **SARCOMA**.—**C. melanodes, C. melanotum**. See **Melanotic** **CANCER**.—**C. molle**. See **Medullary** **SARCOMA**.—**C. muciparum, C. mucosum**. See **Colloid** **CANCER**.—**C. myxomatodes**. See **Myxomatous** **CANCER**.—**C. nigrum**. See **Melanotic** **CANCER**.—**C. osteodes, C. osteoides**. See **Osteoid** **CANCER**.—**C. psammomum**. Ger., *Psammocarcinom, psammomies Carcinom*. A c. in which the epithelial elements have been transformed into stratified calcareous concretions differing from those found in true psammomata. [Kolisko, "Ctblbl. f. Gyn.," Oct. 10, 1885 (a, 18).]—**C. reticulatum** [Müller]. A c. which, after undergoing fatty metamorphosis, shows its reticulum (stroma) more distinctly. [Rokitansky (a, 18).]—**C. sarcomatodes**. See **SARCOMATOUS** **CANCER**.—**C. scroti, C. scroti asbolium**. See **Chimney-sweepers' CANCER**.—**C. simplex**. See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**C. spongiosum**. See **Medullary** **SARCOMA**.—**C. teleangiectodes**. See **FUNGUS hæmatodes**.—**C. tuberosum**. Fr., *cancer tubéreux (ou sous-cutané)*. Ger., *Knoellkrebs, Krebsknoellen*. Syn.: *tumor carcinomatodes telæ subcutaneæ, cancer tuberosus, mycosis fungoides*. A form of connective-tissue cancer occurring most commonly in elderly persons, in the shape of nodules on the face, hands, and other parts, which tend to early softening and deep ulceration, with similar growths in the internal organs. [G.]—**C. villosum**. See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Colloid c.** See **Colloid** **CANCER**.—**Columnar-celled c., Cylindrical-celled c., Cylindrical epithelial c.** See **Cylindrical** **EPITHELIOID**.—**Cystic c., Cystoid c.** A c. containing one or more cysts or cyst-like spaces. [L, 311, 314.]—**Epithelial c.** See **EPITHELIOID**.—**Fasciculated c.** [Müller]. See **Spindle-celled** **SARCOMA**.—**Fibroso-medullary c.** [Waldeyer]. A c. consisting of cells and stroma in about equal amount. [L, 314.]—**Glandular-celled c.** See **ADENOC.** and **Cylindrical** **EPITHELIOID**.—**Hard c.** See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**Lipomatous c.** See **Lipomatous** **CANCER**.—**Medullary c.** Soft cancer; a variety in which the cells exceed the stroma in amount and do not resemble acini or columnar or squamous epithelia; so called from its resemblance to brain tissue. [L, 315.]—**Melanoid c., Melanotic c.** See **Melanotic** **CANCER**.—**Multicellular c.** See **Medullary** **CANCER**.—**Obsolescent c.** See **Cicatrizing** **CANCER**.—**Osteo-c., Osteoid c.** See **Osteoid** **CANCER**.—**Pavement-cell epithelial c.** See **CANCEROID**.—**Pigmented c.** See **Melanotic** **CANCER**.—**Retracting c.** See **Retractile** **CANCER**.—**Sarcomatous c.** See **SARCOMATOUS** **CANCER**.—**Scirrhus c.** See **SCIRRHOUS** **CANCER**.—**Soft c.** See **Medullary c.**—**Spheroidal-celled c.** See **ADENOC.** and **Cylindrical** **EPITHELIOID**.—**Squamous-celled c., Squamous epithelial c.** See **CANCEROID**.—**Teleangiectatic c.** See **FUNGUS hæmatodes**.—**Tuberosum c.** See **C. tuberosum**.—**Tubular c.** See **CYLINDRICA**.—**Villose c.** See **PAPILLOMA**.—**Withering c.** See **Cicatrizing** **CANCER**.

CARCINOMATOUS, adj. $Ka^3r-si^2n-o^2m-a^2t-u^2s$. Lat., *carcinomatousus*. Fr., *carcinomateux*. Ger., *carcinomatös, krebsartig*. It., Sp., *carcinomatoso*. Pertaining to or of the nature of carcinoma. [E.]

CARCINOMELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-om-e^2l-ko^2-si^2s$. See **CARCINELCOSIS**.

CARCINOMINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o-mi(me)^2nu^2m$ -(m⁴m). Cancerous pus; used as a remedy by the isopathists. [B, 270.]

CARCINOPÉRITONIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-si^2n-o-pa-ri^2-to-ne$. Cancer of the peritoneum. [A, 250.]

CARCINOPHAGUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2f-a^2g(a^2g)-u^2s(u^4)s$. From *καρκίνος*, a crab, and *φαγείν*, to eat. See **CANCIVORUS**.

CARCINOPLACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o(o^2)-pla^2s(pla^3)^2id-e(a^3e^2)$. A family of the *Catomelotra*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1879, p. 20 (L).]

CARCINOPLÉURIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-si^2n-o-plu^2r-e$. Cancer of the pleura. [A, 250.]

CARCINOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o(o^2)-po^2l^2y^2p(u^4p)-u^2s(u^4)s$. For deriv., see **CARCINUS** and **POLYPUS**. Ger., *krebsartiger Polyp*. A cancerous polypus. [A, 322.]

CARCINOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2s$. Gr., *καρκίνος*. See **CANCER**.

CARCINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2si^2s$. Gen., *carcinosis* (-is). From *καρκίνος*, a cancer (see also *-osis**). Fr., *carcinose*. Ger., *Carcinose*. It., *carcinosi*. Sp., c. Properly, the formation or production of cancer; the cancerous cachexia; cancer. In the pl. *carcinosis*, of Eisenmann, a group of diseases, including tuberculosis, scirrhus cancer, and medullary carcinoma; of Fuchs, a

family of skin diseases, including the various forms of cancer. [A, 301, 322; D, 2; G, 5.]—**Acute military c.** Lat., *c. miliaris acuta*. Fr., *carcinose militaire aiguë* [Demme]. The rapid development of minute primary or secondary cancerous masses within an internal organ or on its surface. [A, 301; L, 49.]

CARCINOTHRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2th(oth)^ro^2n$. Gr., *καρκινώθρον*. Of Piny, the *Polygonum*. [A, 312.]

CARCINOUS, adj. $Ka^3r-si^2n-u^3s$. Gr., *καρκινώδης*. Lat., *carcinous*. Fr., *carcinode*, *carcinode*. Ger., *carcinös*. See **CANCEROUS**.

CARCINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *καρκίνος*. Fr., *carcine*. 1. A crab. [L.] 2. Cancer, especially of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. eburneus**. Fr., *carcine éburnée*. *Sclerema adulatorum*. [G, 7.]—**C. globulosus**. Fr., *carcine globuleuse*. *Carcinoma tuberosum* of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. mœnas** [Leach]. See **CANCER mœnas**.—**C. medullaris**. Fr., *carcine médullaire*. Medullary carcinoma of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. melanæus**. Fr., *carcine melanée*. Melanotic cancer of the skin. [G, 7.]—**C. spongiosus**. Medullary carcinoma. [E.]—**C. tuberculosus**. Fr., *carcine tuberculeuse*. Lenticular cancer. [G, 7.] See **SQUIRRE** *en cuirasse*.—**C. verrucosus**. Fr., *carcine verruqueuse*. Cancer verrucosus (*q. v.*) [G, 7.]

CARCINUSTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-si^2n(ki^2n)-u^3s(us)^the$ -(tha^3-e^2). Gr., *καρκινούσθαι* (from *καρκινώων*, to become tangled). An old term for plants having tangled roots. [A, 325.]

CARCIOFFUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r-si^2(ki^2)-o^2f(fu^3s(fu^4s))$. It., *carcioffo*, *carciofi*. The *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 121.]

CARCITHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-si^2th(ki^2th)^i^2-n^3m(u^4m)$. Fr., *carcythe* [Necker]. The mycelium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19.]

CARCOM (Heb.), n. The *Crocus sativus*. [B, 121.]

CARCONILLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-kon-el-y'$. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 121.]

CARCOS (Heb.), n. See **CARCOM**.

CARCYTHUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-si^2th(ku^6th)^i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. See **CARCITHIUM**.

CARDA, n. See **ALEURITES**.

CARDABELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-da^3-be^2l$. The *Carlina acanthifolia*. [B, 93.]

CARDAMANTICA (Lat.), **CARDAMANTICE** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-a^2n(a^3n)^ti-ka^2$ -se(ka). Fr., *cardamantique*. See **CARDAMINE**.

CARDAMELEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-e^2l(al)-e(a)^y-u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *καρδαμύλειον*. A certain medicine mentioned by Galen. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CARDAMINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-i(e)^na^3$. See **CARDAMANTICA**, **CARDAMINE**, and **CARDAMOM**.

CARDAMINDEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-i^2nd(e^2-e^2a^3-e^2)$. An order of plants comprising the single genus *Tropæolum* (*Cardaminum*). [B, 121.]

CARDAMINDUM [Tournefort] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-i^2nd(u^3m(u^4m))$. Fr., *cardaminde*. See **TROPÆOLUM**.

CARDAMINE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-i(e)^ne(na)$. Gen., *cardamin'es*. Gr., *καρδαμίνη* (said to be from *καρδία*, the stomach, and *δαμν*, to tame, to strengthen). Fr., *cardamine*. Ger., *Schaukraut*. 1. A genus of cruciferous plants. [B, 3, 19, 34, 121.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 180.]—**C. amara** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *bitteres Schaukraut*, *bittere Kresse*. The bitter cress, a perennial European herb. Its herb (*herba cardamines amarae* [seu *nasturtii majoris amari*]) tastes like that of *Nasturtium officinale*, but is more bitter. It is occasionally substituted

for the latter, and is regarded as an antiscorbutic. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. asarifolia** [Linnaeus]. A species growing in northern Italy, said to have properties like those of *C. amara*. [B, 46, 211, 214.]—**C. bulbifera** [R. Brown]. The *Dentaria bulbifera*. [B, 46.]—**C. chelidonia** [Linnaeus]. A perennial herb of southern Europe. The aqueous extract has been extolled as an antiscorbutic. [B, 173.]—**C. fontana** [Lamarck]. The water-cress (*Nasturtium officinale*). [B, 173, 180.]—**C. gilanensis** [Willdenow]. The *C. impatiens*. [B, 46.]—**C. hirsuta** [Linnaeus]. The small bitter cress; a European species resembling *C. pratensis* and of like properties; by some identified with *C. amara*. [B, 81, 180; L, 65.]—**C. impatiens** [Linnaeus]. A species growing in England and France, said to have properties like those of *C. amara*. [H. Bailion (B, 46; B, 214).]—**C. montana asari folio** [Tournefort]. The *C. asarifolia*. [B, 211.]—**C. nasturtiana** [Thuiller]. The *C. amara*. [B, 173.]—**C. nasturtioides**. A species used in Chili as an antiscorbutic. [L, 87.]—**C. nasturtium** [Mönch]. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 173.]—**C. Opizii** [Presl]. See *C. amara*.—**C. pentaphyllos** [Aiton]. The *Dentaria pentaphyllos*. [B, 173.]—**C. pinnata** [Aiton]. The *Dentaria pinnata*. [B, 173.]—**C. precox** [Pallas]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B, 46.]—**C. pratensis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cresson des prés* (ou *élegant*), *petit cresson aquatique*, *cressonette*, *pec à Poiseau*. Ger., *Wiesenschaumkraut*, *Wiesenkresse*, *Gauchblume*. Syn.: *Nasturtium pratense*. The cuckoo-flower or lady's-smock;



THE CARDAMINE PRATEN-
SIS. (AFTER DE LANES-
SAN.)

a perennial species growing in the meadows of Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and flowers (*herba et flores cardamines* [seu *nasturtii pratensis*], *flores cuculi*) were formerly employed as antiscorbutics. [B, 19, 173, 180.]—**C. umbrosa**. See *C. amara*.—**Flores c's**. The flowers of *C. pratensis*. [B, 180.]—**Herba c's**. The herb of *C. pratensis*, also that of *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 180.]—**Herba c's aquatica**. The herb of *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 180.]

CARDAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-i^2n(en)^e^2-e$ -(a^3-e^2). Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Cruciferae* (*Arabideæ genuinæ*), including *Cardamine*, *Dentaria*, and three other genera, and also, in a later classification, *Nasturtium*. [B, 173.]

CARDAMINOPSIS [C. A. Meyer] (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3r-da^2m -(da^3m)- $i^2n(en)-o^2p^3si^2s$. A section of the genus *Arabis*. [B, 121.]

CARDAMINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r-da^2m(da^3m)-i(e)^nu^3m$ -(nu^4m). Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Nasturtium*, including *Nasturtium officinale*; of others, a genus including that species. [B, 121.]

CARDAMOM, n. $Ka^3r-da^3-mu^3m$. Gr., *καρδαμύμων*. Lat., *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cardamome*. Ger., C. It., Sp., Port., *cardamomo*. Of the pharmacopœias, the lesser c.; of the Fr. Cod., also the round c. and the long c. [B.]—**Abyssinian c.** Fr., *cardamome d'Abyssinie*. A variety obtained from Abyssinia, said to be derived from *Amomum angustifolium*. [B, 121.] See also *Korarima c.*—**Atherisches C'en** [Ger.]. See *Oil of c.*—**Aleppo c.** A variety of lesser c. resembling Malabar c., derived from Aleppo. [B, 81.]—**Bastard c.** See *Xanthoid c.*—**Bengal c.** Ger., *bengalische C'en*. The fruit of *Amomum aromaticum*, or, according to some, of *Amomum subulatum*; oblong or oval, about 1 inch long, ending in a short nipple-like process, and having 9 wings near the apex. [B, 5, 81, 270.]—**Black c.** Fr., *cardamome noir*. The fruit of *Zingiber nigrum*. [B, 121.]—**C. Amome** (Ger.). The *Amomum cardamomum*. [B.]—**C. Elettarie** (Ger.). The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B, 180.]—**C'en tinctorie** (Ger.). See *Tinctura cardamomi*.—**C'en von Banda** (Ger.). See *Madagascar c.*—**C. fruit**. See *C. C'öl* (Ger.). See *Oil of c.*—**C. plant**. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B, 172.]—**C. seed**. See *C. Ceylon c.*—**C. Chinese c.** Fr., *cardamome rond de la Chine*. A spherical c. from China, probably the fruit of *Amomum globosum*. [B, 40, 81.] See also *Ovoid China c.*—**Clusius's c.** The fruit of *Amomum Chusii*. [L, 130.]—**Cluster c.** Lat., *cardamomum racemosum*. Fr., *cardamome* (ou *amome* [Fr. Cod.]) *en grappe*. Ger., *Traubenc*. The round c.; so called because it occurs in commerce in bunches of fruit on a common stalk. [B, 49, 98.]—**Common c.** See *Malabar c.*—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura cardamomi composita*.—**Gärtner's black c.** See *Black c.*—**Greater c.** **Greater Java c.** Lat., *cardamomum majus*, *cardamoma majora javanensis*. Fr., *grand cardamome*. Ger., *grössere C'en*, *Java-C*. The capsule of *Amomum maximum* (or, according to some old authors, of *Amomum angustifolium*); about 1 inch long, triangular, rounded above, having several very short longitudinal wings on each side; seldom seen in commerce. [B, 81, 180, 270.]—**Grössere C'en** (Ger.). See *Greater Java c.*—**Grösste C'en** (Ger.). See *Madagascar c.*—**Java c.** Lat., *cardamomum javanicum*. See *Greater Java c.* and *Round c.*—**Kleine C'en** (Ger.). See *Lesser c.*—**Korarima c.** According to Flickiger and Hanbury, the true cardamomum majus, from Abyssinia, said to be the fruit of *Amomum korarima*; conical, with angular, rounded seeds, of a taste like that of Malabar c. [B, 18, 98.]—**Lange C'en** (Ger.). See *Long c.*—**Large c.** See *Larger c.*—**Large Java c.** See *Greater Java c.*—**Larger c.** **Greater Java c.** and *long c.* [B, 5.]—**Lesser c.** Lat., *cardamomum* [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cardamomi semina* [Br. Ph.], *fructus cardamomi* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cardamomum minus* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *petit cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *kleine* (oder *mala-barische*) *C'en*. It., *cardamomo minore* (o *corto*). Sp., *cardamomo menor* [Sp. Ph.]. The c. of the pharmacopœias, the capsule of *Elettaria cardamomum*; of a pale-buff color, leathery, ovoid or oblong, triangular, rounded inferiorly, with a beak above, longitudinally striate, and divided into 3 cells, each containing 2 rows of brown, angular, rugose seeds disposed along central placenta. It varies in length from 0.4 to 0.8 inch, being designated, according to its length, as long, short-long (medium), and short. The seeds, about 20 in number, should constitute about 75 per cent. of the c.; they are the important constituent, and have an aromatic, agreeable odor and a pungent taste. According to the Br. Ph. and some other pharmacopœias, they are the only part to be employed. Lesser c. is brought from the Malabar coast, Madras, Aleppo, and other East Indian ports. According to some pharmacopœias, only the Malabar variety is to be employed. Lesser c. is much used as a carminative, stomachic tonic, and stimulant. [B, 81, 95.] See also *Malabar c.*, *Aleppo c.*, *Madras c.*, and *Medium c.*—**Long c.** Lat., *cardamomum longum* (seu *ceylanicum*), *semen cardamomi medium*, *cardamoma minor a ceylanica*. Fr., *grande cardamome* [Fr. Cod.], *cardamome de Ceylan* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *lange* (oder *grosse*, oder *ceylanische*) *C'en*. It., *cardamomo lungo*. The fruit of *Elettaria major*, obtained from Ceylon, rarely found in commerce; an oblong-lanceolate, acutely triangular capsule about 1.5 in. long, with an attenuated apex, darker than the lesser c. and of a less agreeable aroma. [B, 81, 180.]—**Madagascar c.** Lat., *cardamomum madagascarense* (seu *bandaense*, seu *maximum*). Fr., *grand cardamome de Madagascar*. Ger., *Madagascar-C*, *C'en von Banda*, *grösste C'en*. A very large variety from Madagascar, rare in commerce; derived, according to some, from the *Amomum angustifolium*, but, according to the old authors, the completely ripe fruit of *Amomum grana Paradisi*. [B, 121, 180.]—**Madras c.** A Madras variety of lesser c., more oblong and acuminate than Malabar c. [B, 81.]—**Malabar c.** Lat., *cardamomum malabaricum*, *cardamoma minor a malabarensia*, *semen cardamomi minoris malabarensis*. Fr., *cardamome du Malabar* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger.,

Malabar-C., *malabarische C'en*. The ordinary variety of lesser c. The capsules are generally ovoid and short-beaked at the apex. [B. 81, 95, 180.]—**Medium c.** Lat., *cardamomum medium*. Fr., *cardamome du Malabar moyen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *mittlere C'en*. 1. A variety derived from *Elettaria cardamomum medium*, identified by Martius with long c. 2. Short-long c., a variety of lesser c. [B. 81, 113, 180.]—**Mittlere C.-Elettaria** (Ger.). The *Elettaria cardamomum medium*. [B. 180.]—**Mittlere C'en** (Ger.). See **Medium c.**—**Nepal c.** A variety of uncertain origin, said by some to be identical with Bengal c., from which it differs in being tipped with the long, beak-like calyx. [B. 81, 270.]—**Official c.**, **Official c.** See **Lesser c.**—**Oil of c.** Lat., *oleum cardamomi aetherium*. Fr., *huile essentielle de cardamome*. Ger., *ätherisches C'enöl*. A volatile oil contained in c.-seeds, chiefly in the testa; colorless or yellowish, smelling and tasting like the seeds. [B. 81, 119.]—**Ovoid China c.** Fr., *cardamome ovoïde de la Chine*. A variety furnished by *Amomum medium* (*Alpinia alba*). [B. 121.]—**Puneer c.** The fruit of *Withania coagulans*. [M. Verghese, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Dec., 1885, p. 403.]—**Round c.** Lat., *cardamomum rotundum*, *semen* (seu *fructus*) *cardamomi rotundi*. Fr., *amome en grappe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *runde* (oder *travbigle*) *C'en*. The fruit of *Amomum cardamomum*, from Siam, Java, and the neighboring islands; rounded, with three convex sides, of about the size of a cherry, containing dark-gray, angular seeds of a somewhat camphoraceous taste; not commonly met with. [B. 81, 180.]—**Round China c.** See **Chinese c.**—**Runde C'en** (Ger.), **Siam c.** See **Round c.**—**Small c.** See **Lesser c.**—**Tincture of c.** See **Tinctura CARDAMOMI**.—**Traubene!** (Ger.). See **Cluster c.**—**Tranbigle C'en** (Ger.). See **Round c.**—**True c.** See **Lesser c.**—**Wild c.** Long c., xanthoid c., and *Xanthoxylon capense*. [B. 5, 18, 275.]—**Winged Bengal c.** See **Bengal c.**—**Winged Java c.** Fr., *cardamome ailé de Java*. See **Greater Java c.**—**Wynaad c.** See **Malabar c.**—**Xanthoid c.** A Siam variety derived from *Amomum xanthoides*, much resembling ordinary c. [B. 18.]—**Zusammengesetzte C'entinctur** (Ger.). See **Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita**.

CARDAMOME (Fr.), n. Ka^3rd-da^3-mom . See **CARDAMOM**.—**Alcoolé de c.** See **Tinctura CARDAMOMI**.—**C. ailé de Java**. See **Greater Java CARDAMOM**.—**C. à semences polies deCLUSIUS**. See **CLUSIUS'S CARDAMOM**.—**C. de Banda**. See **Madagascar CARDAMOM**.—**C. de Ceylan** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**C. du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Malabar CARDAMOM** and **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**C. en grappe**. See **Cluster CARDAMOM**.—**C. moyen**. See **Medium CARDAMOM** and **Round CARDAMOM**.—**C. moyen du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Medium CARDAMOM**.—**C. noir de Gärtner**. See **Black CARDAMOM**.—**Essence de c.** See **Oil of CARDAMOM**.—**Grand c.** Greater Java cardamom; of the Fr. Cod., long cardamom. [B.]—**Grand c. de Madagascar**. See **Madagascar CARDAMOM**.—**Huile essentielle de c.** **Oléüle de c.** See **Oil of CARDAMOM**.—**Petit c.**, **Petit c. du Malabar** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis cardamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying cardamom-seeds in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., powdering, and passing through a silk sieve of 100 meshes to the French inch. [B. 113.]—**Teinture de c.** See **Tinctura CARDAMOMI**.—**Teinture de c. composée**. See **Tinctura CARDAMOMI composita**.

CARDAMOMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-a^2m(a^3m)-om'u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *καρδάμων*. Fr., *cardamome*. Ger., *Cardamom*. It., Sp., Port., *cardamomo*. 1. Of Rumphius, see **AMOMUM**. 2. Cardamom; in the U. S. Ph., lesser cardamom (the fruit of *Elettaria c.*)—**Ethiopianum cardamomi**. See **Oil of CARDAMOM**.—**Cardamomi genus maximum** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. maximum* or *grana Paradisi*. [B. 200.]—**Cardamomi semina** [Br. Ph.]. See **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**C. Arabum majus** [Ger.]. The *grana Paradisi*. [B. 200.]—**C. bandaense**. Ger., *Banda-Kardamom*. See **Madagascar CARDAMOM**.—**C. ceylanicum**. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**C. cum siliquis brevis** [J. Bauhin]. Lesser cardamom. [B. 200.]—**C. cum siliquis longis** [J. Bauhin]. The *C. majus*. [B. 200.]—**C. cum thecis brevis** [J. Bauhin]. Lesser cardamom. [B. 200.]—**C. excoarctatum**. Cardamom seed deprived of its envelope. [B. 180.]—**C. javanicum**. See **Round CARDAMOM**.—**C. longum**. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**C. madagascariense**. See **Madagascar CARDAMOM**.—**C. majus**. Ger., *grössere Cardamomen*. 1. See **Java CARDAMOM**. 2. Of some authors, the *C. maximum* (*grana Paradisi*). [B. 200.]—**C. majus officinarum** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. majus*.—**C. majus vulgare**. OfCLUSIUS, the *Elettaria major*; of Gerard, see *C. majus*. [B.; L. 180.]—**C. malabarense**, **C. malabaricum**. See **Malabar CARDAMOM**.—**C. maximum**. Ger., *grösstes Cardamom*. The fruit, ripe and unripe, of *Amomum grana Paradisi*. [B. 180.] See **GRANA PARADISI** and **Madagascar CARDAMOM**.—**C. medium**. See **Medium CARDAMOM** and **Round CARDAMOM**.—**C. minus**, **C. minus vulgare**. See **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**C. piperatum**. See **GRANA PARADISI**.—**C. ratiosum**. See **Cluster CARDAMOM**.—**C. rotundum**. See **Round CARDAMOM**.—**C. siberiense**. See **ILLICUM** (2d def.).—**C. zeylanicum**. Ceylon cardamom. [B.] See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**Fructus cardamomi** [Ger. Ph.]. Cardamom fruit; cardamom. [B.] See **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**Fructus cardamomi longi**. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**Fructus cardamomi majoris**. See **Greater Java CARDAMOM**.—**Fructus cardamomi malabarici**. See **Malabar CARDAMOM**. [B. 119.]—**Fructus cardamomi minoris** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**Oleum cardamomi aetherium**. See **Oil of CARDAMOM**.—**Pulvis cardamomi** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Poudre de CARDAMOME**.—**Semen cardamomi**. See **CARDAMOM**.—**Semen cardamomi medii**. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**Semen cardamomi minoris**. See **Lesser CARDAMOM**.—**Semen cardamomi minoris ceylanici**. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**Semen cardamomi minoris malabarensis**. See **Malabar CARDAMOM**.—**Semen cardamomi rotundi**. See **Round CARDAMOM**.—**Semina cardamomi majoris**. See **GRANA PARADISI**.—**Tinctura cardamomi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de cardamome*. Ger., *Cardamomentinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting 15 parts of lesser cardamom with

sufficient dilute alcohol to make 100 parts. [B. 81, 119.]—**Tinctura cardamomi composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cardamome composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Cardamomentinctur*. A preparation made by exhausting a mixture of 30 parts of lesser cardamom and 5 of cochineal with sufficient dilute alcohol to make 940, and adding 60 of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]; or by exhausting $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) each of cardamom seeds and caraway, 2 oz. of stoned raisins, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of cinnamon, and 60 grains of cochineal with enough proof spirit to make a pint [Br. Ph. (B. 81)].

CARDAMOMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rd-a^2m(a^4m)-om'u^3s(u^4s)$. Usually used in the pl., *cardamomi*. Cardamom. [B.]—**Cardamomi majores javanici**. See **Greater Java CARDAMOM**.—**Cardamomi minoris ceylanici**. See **Long CARDAMOM**.—**Cardamomi minoris malabarensis**. See **Malabar CARDAMOM**.

CARDAMON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd'a^2m(a^3m)-o^2n$. Gr., *καρδάμων* (from *καρδία*, the heart). 1. Anciently, the cress (*Nasturtium*), on account of its digestive (heart-fortifying) properties. The C. of Theophrastus was probably the *Lepidium sativum*; that of some other authors, the *Lepidium latifolium*. 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Lepidium*. [B. 121.]

CARDAMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd'a^2m(a^3m)-u^3m(u^4m)$. See **CARDAMOM** and **CARDAMON**.—**C. majus**. 1. The *Tropaeolum majus*. 2. Long cardamom, or perhaps the long variety of the lesser cardamom. [B. 88, 121.]—**C. medium**. See **Medium CARDAMOM**.—**C. minus**. 1. The *Tropaeolum minus*. 2. See **Lesser CARDAMOM**. [B. 88, 121, 180.]—**Common c.** Ordinary (lesser) cardamom. [B. 200.]—**Herba cardami majoris**. The herb of *Tropaeolum majus*. [B. 119, 180.]

CARDÃO (Port.), **CARDASSE** (Fr.), n's. $Ka^3rd-o^2n^2'$, -a's. The *Opuntia vulgaris*. [B. 88.]

CARDAVALLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-a^3-va^3l$. See **CARLINA**.

CARDAVELLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-a^3-ve^2l$. See **CARDABELLE**.

CARDE (Fr., Ger.), n. $Ka^3rd, ka^3rd'e^2$. The *Cymara cardunculus*. [B. 121.]—**C. poirée** (Fr.). The *Beta cicla*. [B. 121.]—**C' benedict** (Ger.). The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L. 43.]

CARDEL (Moor., Ar.), n. The genus *Sinapis*. [B. 121.]

CARDELO, n. In Provence, the genus *Sonchus*. [B. 121.]

CARDEOLI, n. The *Agaricus eryngii*. [B.]

CARDÈRE (Fr.), n. Ka^3rd-e^2r . The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B. 173.]

CARDERINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-e^2r-i(e)na^3$. The *Senecio vulgaris*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARDE THISTLE, n. $Ka^3rd\ thi^2stl$. The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B. 275.]

CARDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd'i^2-a^3$. Gr., *καρδία*. Fr., c. Ger., Herz (1st def.), *obere Magenmund* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. As now generally used, the opening of the œsophagus into the stomach. [A. 301, 322.]

CARDIAC, adj. $Ka^3rd'i^2-a^2k$. Gr., *καρδιακός*. Lat., *cardiacus*. Fr., *cardiaque*. Pertaining to the heart or to the cardia (2d def.); as a n., a stimulant or tonic acting especially on the heart. [A. 322.]

CARDIACA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Ka^3rd-i(i)^2'a^2k(a^2k)-a^3$. See under **CARDIACUS**.

CARDIACAL, adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2'a^2k-a^2l$. See **CARDIAC**.

CARDIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-a^3$. See **CARDIADÆ** (1st def.).

CARDIACO-BRANCHIAL, adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2'a^2k-o-bra^2n^2'ki^2-a^2l$. Pertaining to the cardiac and branchial regions (said of a suture in the Crustacea). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 300 (L.)]

CARDIACO-VASCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^3-ko-va^3s-ku^1-a^2r$. Relating to the heart and the vascular system. [L. 88.]

CARDIACUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i(i)^2'a^2k(a^2k)-u^3s(u^4s)$. Cardiac (*q. v.*); of the old authors, cardiac; as a n., in the fem., *cardiaca*, of the older authors, the *Leonurus cardiaca*; of Mönch, a section of the genus *Leonurus*, and in pathology (Gr., *καρδιακή*), cardiac; as a n., in the n., *cardiacum* (*remedium* understood), a remedy that acts as a stimulant or tonic to the heart. [A. 301, 322; B. 121; L.]—**Cardiaca arvensis** [Lamarck]. The *Stachys arvensis*. [B. 121.]—**Cardiaca crispa**, **Cardiaca lycopos**. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B.]—**Cardiaca silvestris** [Lamarck]. The *Galeobdolon luteum*. [B. 173.]—**Cardiaca trilobata** [Lamarck]. **Cardiaca vulgaris** [Mönch]. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 121.]—**Herba cardiaca**. The herb of *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 180.]—**Morbus c.**, **Passio cardiaca** [F. Plater]. Cardialgia. [A. 322, 325.]

CARDIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rd-i(i)^2'a^2d(a^3d)-(e)(a^3e)^2$. 1. A numerous family of lamellibranchiate dimyary bivalve molluscs, including those in which the mantle is open anteriorly for the foot and has two distinct orifices, one for respiration, the other for excretion, as in the cockle. [L. 106.] 2. A family of the *Aspionida*. [L. 227.]

CARDIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i(i)^2'a^2g(a^2g)-ra^3$. From *καρδία* (see **CARDIA**), and *ἀγρα*, an attack. Fr., *cardiagre*. Ger., *Herzweh*, *Herzschmerz*. Pain in or about the heart; also cardialgia. [L. 81, 82.]

CARDIAGRAPHY, n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2g'ra^3f-i^2$. See **CARDIOLOGY**.

CARDIAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2r$. See **CARDIAC**; as a n., the *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 173.] See also **CARDIARIUS**.

CARDIAL, adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2l$. See **CARDIAC**.

CARDIALGES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2l(a^3l)'jez(gas)$. Gr., *καρδιαλγής*. Affected with cardialgia. [A. 322, 387.]

CARDIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2l(a^3l)'ji^2(gi^2)-a^3$. Gr., *καρδιαλγία* (from *καρδία* [see **CARDIA**], and *ἀλγος*, pain). Fr., *cardialgie*, *mal de cœur*. Ger., *Magenweh*, *Magenschmerz*, *Magen-*

krampf, Kardiologie. Properly, neuralgia of the stomach, but often applied to various forms of gastric pain and to pyrosis. [Rosenbach (A. 319); L. 325].—**C. icterica** [Schuster]. Heart-burn with jaundice. [L.]—**C. inflammatoria**. Gastritis. [L. 119].—**C. nerviosa** (Lat. and Sp.). C. of nervous origin. [D. 70].—**C. spasmodica**, **C. spastica**. Spasmodic c. [L.]—**C. sputatoria**. Pyrosis. [L. 119.]

CARDIALGIC, adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2l/ji^2k$. Gr., καρδιαλγικός. Lat., *cardialgicus*. Fr., *cardialgique*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, cardialgia. [A. 322.]

CARDIOLOGY, n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2l/o-jii^2$. See **CARDIOLOGY**.

CARDIAMORPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2m(a^2m)-o^2rf/i^2-a^3$. From *καρδία*, the heart, a priv., and *μορφή*, shape. Malformation or deformity of the heart. [A. 322.]

CARDIANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **CARDIANÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n(a^2n)-e^2s(a^2e^2s)-thez(thas)^2/a^3-i^2s$. Gen., *cardianæsthesiæ*, -*cos(is)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, a priv., and *αίσθησις*, perception. Ger., *Fühllosigkeit des Herzens*. Insensibility of the heart. [A. 322.]

CARDIANASTROPHE [Hoffmann] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n(a^2n)-a^2s(a^2s)-tro^2f-i^2e(a)$. Written also, incorrectly, *cardianastrophia*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀναστροφή* (see **ANASTROPHE**). Fr., c. Transposition of the heart to the right side. [A. 301, 322; L. 135.]

CARDIANASTROPHICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n(a^2n)-a^2s(a^2s)-tro^2f/i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. Pertaining to cardianastrophia. [A. 322.]

CARDIANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n(a^2n)-u^2r/i^2-a^3$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀνευρος*, relaxed, nerveless. A more correct form of *acardionervia* (q. v.).

CARDIANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n(a^2n)-u^2r-i^2z(u^2s)^2/ma^3$. Gen., *cardianeurysmatos (-is)*. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **ANEURYSM**. Dilatation of the heart or of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A. 322.]

CARDIANT [H. C. Wood], adj. Ka^3rd/i^2-a^2nt . Affecting the heart (said of remedies). [a. 7.]

CARDIAORTIQUE [Piorry] (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2-ort-ek$. Pertaining to the heart and aorta. [A. 250.]

CARDIAPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2-ple(pla)^2/ji^2(gi)^2-a^3$. See **CARDIOPLEGIA**.

CARDIAQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2k$. Cardiac (q. v.); as a n., a person affected with heart disease, also, in botany, the genus *Cardiaca*. [B. 121].—**C. officinale**. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B. 173.]

CARDIARCTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2rk-te$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *arcute*, to contract. See **CARDIOSTENOSIS**.

CARDIARTUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2(r)^2/i^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. Fr., *cardiaire*. Cardiac (q. v.); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cardiarii*, the certain worms said to have been found in the heart and in the pericardium. [B. 121.]

CARDIASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2-ze$. See **CARDIECTASIS**.

CARDIASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2sth(a^2sth)^2/ma^3$. Gen., *cardiasthmatos (-is)*. See **CARDIA** and **ASTHMA**.

CARDIATELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2t(a^2t)-e^2l-i^2e(a)^2/a^3$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἀτέλεια*, incompleteness. Fr., *cardiatélie*. Syn.: *atolocardia* [Crampton]. Incomplete development of the heart. [A. 301, 322; L. 44.]

CARDIATOMY, n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2t/o-mi^2$. See **CARDIOTOMY**.

CARDIATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2t(a^2t)-rof(ro^2f)^2/i^2-a^3$. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **ATROPHY**. Syn.: *acardiotrophia* [Piorry]. Atrophy of the heart. [A. 322.]

CARDIAUXE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2x^2(a^2x^2)-e(a)$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *αὔξη*, increase. Enlargement of the heart. [A. 322.]

CARDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka^3rd-e . Any disease of the heart. [A. 250.]

CARDIE (Ger.), n. Ka^3rd/i^2-e^2 . See **CARDIA**.

CARDICHEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2k(ach^2)-e(a)^2/ma^3$. Gen., *cardiechematos (-is)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ἤχημα*, a sound. Ger., *Herzlaut*. A cardiac sound. [A. 322.]

CARDICTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2k^2(ta^2s)(ta^2s)^2-i^2s$. Gen., *cardictasios (-e^2ctasios)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *έκτασις*, distension. Fr., *cardictasie*. See **CARDIANEURYSMA**.

CARDIELCIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2l-se$. See **CARDIELCOSIS**.

CARDIELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2l-ko^2si^2s$. Gen., *cardielcosios (-is)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *έκκωσις*, ulceration. Fr., *cardielcose*, *cardielcose* [Piorry], *cardielcie* [Piorry]. Ulceration of the heart. [D. 44.]

CARDIELCTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2lk^2/ti^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. Pertaining to cardielcosis. [A. 322.]

CARDIEMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n^2-fra^3x-e$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *έμφραξις*, obstruction. Obstruction in the heart. [L. 82.]

CARDIENCÉPHALOÏDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-a^2n^2-saf-a^2l-o-e-de$. Encephaloid cancer of the heart. [L. 82.]

CARDIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2r$. See **CARDÈRE**.

CARDIETHMOLIPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2th(ath)^2/mo(mo)^2-li^2p-o^2si^2s$. Gen., *cardiethmoliposios (-is)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *ἥθος*, a sieve, and *λίπος*, fat. Fr., *cardiethmoliposie* [Piorry]. A fatty deposit in the connective tissue of the heart. [A. 250.]

CARDIEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-u^2r-i^2z(ru^2s)^2/ma^3$. Gen., *cardieurysmatos (-is)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *εὐρύς*,

extended. Fr., *cardieurysme*. Morbid dilatation of the heart. [A. 322; L. 44.]

CARDIHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-he^2l-ko^2si^2s$. See **CARDIELCOSIS**.

CARDILÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-e^2(a^2e^2)-a^3$. See **CARDIALGIA**.

CARDIMELECH [Dolæus], n. $Ka^3rd-i^2m^2/e^2l-e^2k$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and Heb. *melech*, a governor. A supposed vital principle situated in the heart. [A. 325; R. 4.]

CARDIMIDE [Mulder], n. $Ka^3rd-di^2/mi^2d(mid)$. For deriv., see **CARBON**, *di-*, and **IMIDE**. Ger., *Cardimid*. See **CARBODIMIDE**.

CARDINAL, adj. Ka^3rd/i^2n-a^2l . Lat., *cardinalis* (from *cardo*, a hinge). Fr., c. Ger., *kardinal*, *Haupt* (1st def.), *vornehmste* (1st def.), *hauptsächlichste* (1st def.). 1. Chief, predominant. 2. Pertaining to or serving as a hinge or joint. 3. As a Fr. n., the *Carduus nutans*. [A. 385; B. 100; Berry (B. 121)].—**Blue c-flower**. Fr., *cardinale bleue*. The *Lobelia syphilitica*. [B. 121, 173].—**C-blume** (Ger.), **C-flower**. The *Lobelia cardinalis* and the *Cleome cardinalis*. [B. 19, 48, 275.]

CARDINALE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-a^2l$. The *Lobelia cardinalis*. [B. 173].—**C. bleue**. The *Lobelia syphilitica*. [B. 121, 173].—**C. rouge**. See **C**.

CARDINALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-a^2l(a^2l)^2/d-e(a^2e^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Carinata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 258 (L.)]

CARDINALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-a^2(a^2)^2/li^2s$. Cardinal (q. v.); as a n., the genus *Lobelia*. [Rivinius (B. 121).]

CARDINAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-a^2m(a^2m)-e^2nt^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. From *cardo*, a hinge. Gr., *γυγλυμοειδές* [Hippocrates]. The articular surface of the lower end of the humerus; so called from its hinge-like hollows and eminences. [Galen (A. 325).]

CARDINATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-a^2(a^2)^2/ta^3$. An order of the *Brachiopoda*. [L. 121.]

CARDINATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-a^2(a^2)^2/tu^2s(tu^2s)$. Hinged, hinge-like. [A. 318, 325.]

CARDINIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2n-i^2f^2/e^2r-u^2s$. From *cardo*, a hinge, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cardinifère*. Articulated by a sort of hinge (said of bivalve shells). [L. 41.]

CARDIO-AORTIC, adj. $Ka^3rd/i^2-o-a^2-ort^2/i^2k$. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **AORTA**. Lat., *cardio-aorticus*. Fr., *cardio-aortique*. Ger., *cardio-aortisch*. Pertaining to the heart and to the aorta. [J.] Cf. **CARDIO-ARTERIAL** and **PRESPHYGMIC**.

CARDIO-ARTERIAL, adj. $Ka^3rd/i^2-o-a^2r-te^2/ri^2-a^2l$. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **ARTERY**. Pertaining to the heart and to the arteries (said especially of the interval between the beginning of the ventricular systole and the arterial pulse). ["Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," v, p. 268, vii, p. 103 (J); "Jour. of the Am. Med. Assoc.," i, p. 661 (J).] Cf. **PRESPHYGMIC** and see under **INTERVAL**.

CARDIOBELIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-be^2l/i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. The *Philodendron hederaceum*. [B. 121.]

CARDIOBOTANON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-bo^2t^2/a^2n(a^2n)-o^2n$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *βοτάνη*, a plant. Fr., *cardiobotane*. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CARDIOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o-ka^3r-si^2n-e$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *καρκίνος*, an eating ulcer. Cancer of the heart. [L. 82.]

CARDIOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-ka^3rp^2/n^2s(u^2s)$. See **SOULAMEA**.—**C. amarus** [Reinw.]. See **SOULAMEA amara**.

CARDIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-se(kay)^2/le(a)$; in Eng., $ka^3rd/i^2-o-sel$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cardiocèle*. Ger., *Herzbruch*. Hernia of the heart. [A. 326].—**C. abdominalis**. Ger., *Bauchherzbruch*. A hernial escape of the heart into the abdomen. [A. 322.]

CARDIOCELIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i-o-sal-e$. A tumor in the heart. [L. 82.]

CARDIOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-se^2nt(ke^2nt)-es(as)^2/i^2s$. Gen., *cardiocentesios (-is)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ένθησις*, puncture. Fr., *cardiocentèse*. Puncture of the heart; aspiration of a chamber of the heart. [I. Bruhl, "Progr. méd.," "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," Nov., 1888, p. 454.]

CARDIOCLASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o-klaz^2-e$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Rupture of the heart. [L. 82.]

CARDIOCRYSTALLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-kri^2st(kru^2st)-a^2l(a^2l)^2/li^2e$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *κρυσταλλος*, a crystal. Fr., *cardio-cristaux*. Ger., *Herzkrystallen*. Whittish microscopic crystals found by Gluge in the heart substance. ["Gaz. des hôp.," 1837, No. 57 (A, 322); L. 81.]

CARDIODEMIA [Lobstein] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-dem(dam)^2/i^2-a^3$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *δημός*, grease. Fr., *cardiodémie*. Fatty degeneration of the heart. [A. 301, 385.]

CARDIODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o^2-dez(das)$. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *είδος*, likeness. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped. [L. 81.]

CARDIODYNE (Lat.), **CARDIODYNIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o^2d/i^2n(u^2n)-e(a)$, -*od(o^2d)-i^2n(u^2n)^2/a^3. From *καρδία* (see **CARDIA**), and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *cardiodynie*. Ger., *Herzschmerz*. Pain in the heart or in its vicinity. [L. 44].—**C. spasmodica intermit-tens**. Angina pectoris. [A. 322.]*

CARDIODYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), **CARDIODYSÆSTHESIS** (Lat.), **CARDIODYSNEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^3rd-i^2-o(o^2)-di^2z(du^2s)-e^2s(a^2e^2s)-thez(thas)^2/i^2-a^3-i^2s$, -*nu^2ri^2-a^3*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *αίσθησις*, perception, or *νεῦρον*, a nerve (see also **DYS-**). Impaired innervation of the heart. [A. 322.]

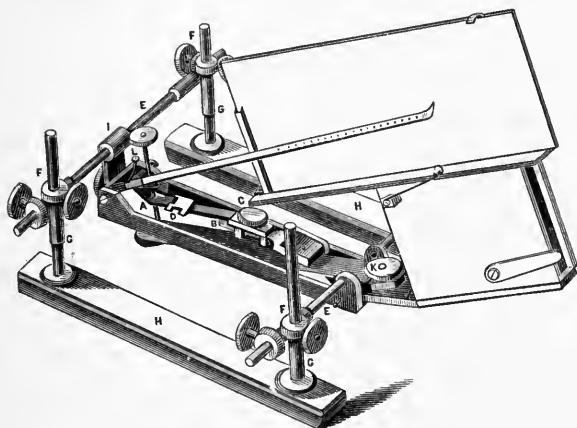
CARDIOGASTROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹²-o(o²)-ga²si²ga²s¹/tro(tro²)-si²r(sk¹²)¹ru²s(mu⁴s). From καρδία (see **CARDIA**), γαστήρ, the belly, and σκίρρως (see **SCIRRHUS**). Ger., *Magenmuntskirrhus*. Scirrhous of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIOGMOS (Lat.), **CARDIOGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka³rd¹²-o²g(og)¹mo²s, -mu²s(mu⁴s). Gr., καρδιωγμός. Fr., *cardiogme*. See **CARDIALGIA** and **ANGINA PECTORIS**.—**C. strumosus** [Hirsch]. Exophthalmic goitre. [F.]

CARDIOGRADE (Fr.), adj. Ka³rd¹²-o-gra²d. From καρδία, the heart, and gradus, a step. Accomplishing locomotion by alternate systolic and diastolic movements like those of the heart (said of *Acalephæ*); as a n., in the pl., c's, an order of *Arachnoderma* so characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

CARDIOGRAM, n. Ka³rd¹²-o-gra²m. From καρδία, the heart, and γράμμα, a writing. A curve or graphic representation of the apex-beat of the heart, obtained by means of the cardiograph (q. v.). [K.]

CARDIOGRAPH, n. Ka³rd¹²-o-gra²ph. From καρδία, the heart, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *cardiographe*. Ger., *C*. An instrument for registering the force and other features of the cardiac contractions. Marey's improved c. consists of a tambour contained in a wooden cup that can be fastened in an air-tight manner over the situation of the apex-beat, having attached to it a button that can be pressed upon the skin by a degree of force regulated with a screw. In Sanderson's c. the button is borne on a spring, and is separated from the tambour by an aluminium plate. In each instrument there is a tube communicating with a registering tambour. In Galabin's c., the bar, *B*, carrying the knife-edge, *A*, is made up



GALABIN'S CARDIOGRAPH. (AFTER BRAMWELL.)

of two parts, one of which slides within the other and can be fixed with a screw, *C*. A second knife-edge, *D*, which can be raised or lowered, is attached to the bar. The brass frame is swung free by means of two transverse steel rods, *E*, attached by joints, *F*, allowing of vertical and horizontal adjustment, to four vertical steel rods, *G*, each pair being inserted into a bar of wood covered with leather, by which the instrument rests on a bar of wood supported by a spring, *K*, which perforates the short arm of the spring-lever, *B*. There are also two small springs, *L*, of different strength, to depress the long lever and prevent its being jerked away from its knife-edge by a sudden movement. In experiments on the lower animals an intracardiac c. is used, consisting of a tube, properly curved for insertion into the heart through the

jugular vein, and furnished with two small elastic bags—one, *V*, at the extremity, to rest within the ventricle, and the other, *O*, at such a distance from the first as to rest within the auricle. The bags communicate with a registering apparatus by separate compartments of the tube, ending in separate tubes, *TO* and *TV*. There is also a third tube, *TC*, having a similar bag, *C*, at its free end, which is secured in an incision over the situation of the apex-beat; this, too, communicates with the registering apparatus. [A, 333, 423, 440; "Med.-chir. Trans.," lviij, p. 359 (A, 411); K.] Cf. **FANSPHYMOGRAPH** and **POLYGRAPH**.

CARDIOGRAPHIC, adj. Ka³rd¹²-o-gra²f¹²ik. Fr., *cardiographique*. Ger., *cardiographisch*. Pertaining to cardiography or to the cardiograph. [A, 301.]

CARDIOGRAPHY, n. Ka³rd¹²-o²g¹ra²f¹²-i². Fr., *cardiographie*. Ger., *Cardiographie*. 1. See **CARDIOLOGY**. [L, 41.] 2. The use of the cardiograph.

CARDIOHYDATIDIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹²-o-ed-a²-te-de. From καρδία, the heart, and υδαρίς, a vesicle. Hydatid disease of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOID, adj. Ka³rd¹²-oid. From καρδία, the heart, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cardioïde*. Heart-like. [A, 301.]

CARDIO-INHIBITORY, adj. Ka³rd¹²-o-i²n-hi²b¹i²t-o-ri². From καρδία, the heart, and inhibere, to check. Fr., *cardio-inhibitoire*. Ger., *cardioinhibitorisch*. Having an inhibitory action on the heart. [a, 17.]

CARDIOLITH, n. Ka³rd¹²-o-li²th. From καρδία, the heart, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *cardiolithe*, *cardiolite*, *cardiolithe* [Piorry]. An incrustation of the heart with calcareous matter. [L, 82.]

CARDIOLOGY, n. Ka³rd¹²-o²l¹-o-ji². From καρδία, the heart, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cardiologie*. Ger., *Cardiologie*. The anatomy, etc., of the heart. [L, 41.]

CARDIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹²-o(o²)-ma²l(ma³l)-a(a³)/si²(ki²)-a². From καρδία, the heart, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *cardiomalacie*, *cardiomalaxie* [Piorry], *cardiomyomalaxie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Herzverweichung*. Softening of the heart. [A, 322; Lobstein (A, 301); L, 82.]

CARDIOMÉGALIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹²-o-ma-ga²l-e. From καρδία, the heart, and μέγας, large. Enlargement of the heart. [A, 250.]

CARDIOMÉLANOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹²-o-ma-la²n-oz-e. From καρδία, the heart, and μέλας, black. Melanosis of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOMETER, n. Ka³rd¹²-o²m'e²t-u²r. From καρδία, the heart, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *cardiomètre*. See **HÆMODYNAMOMETER**.

CARDIOMETRY, n. Ka³rd¹²-o²m'e²t-ri². The practice of measuring the area of the heart by percussion. [K.]

CARDIOMYLIPOSE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹²-o-me-o-li²p-o-ze. From καρδία, the heart, μύς, a muscle, and λίπος, fat. Fatty degeneration of the heart muscle. [L, 82.]

CARDIOMYOMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹²-o-me-o-ma²l-a²x-e. From καρδία, the heart, μύς, a muscle, and μαλακία, softness. See **CARDIOMALACIA**.

CARDIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹²-o²n²k'u²s(u⁴s). From καρδία, the heart, and ὄγκος, a tumor. An aneurysm of the heart or of the aorta near the heart. [L, 84.]

CARDIONÉCROSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹²-o-na-kro-ze. From καρδία, the heart, and νέκρωσις, death. Gangrene of the heart. [L, 82.]

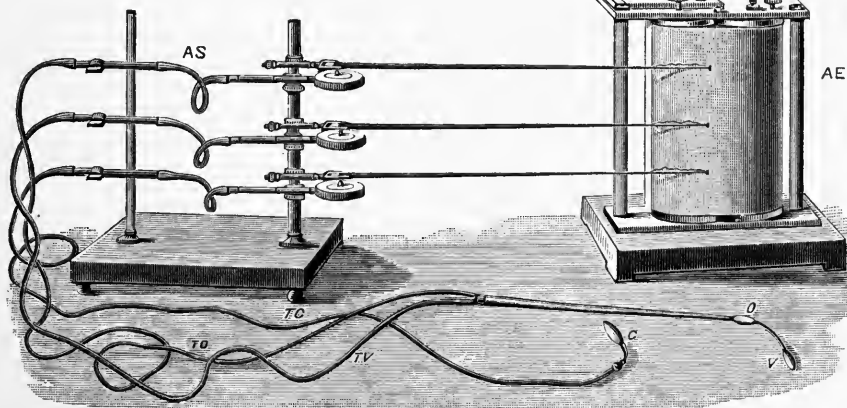
CARDIONOSOS (Lat.), **CARDIONOSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka³rd¹²-o²n(o²n²)/o²s-o²s, -u²s(u⁴s). From καρδία, the heart, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *cardionose*. Ger., *Herzkrankheit*. Any disease of the heart. [A, 301, 322; L, 44.]

CARDIOPALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹²-o(o²)-pa²l(pal³l)-mu²s(mu⁴s). From καρδία, the heart, and παλμός, agitation. Fr., *cardiopalmie*, *cardiopalme*. Ger., *Cardiopalmie*, *Herzklopfen*. Palpitation of the heart. [A, 326.]

CARDIOPARAPLASMUS (Lat.), **CARDIOPARAPLASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka³rd¹²-i²-o(o²)-pa²r(par³r)-a²p-(a³p)/la²s(la³s)-i²s, a²p(a³p)-la²z-(la³s)/mu²s(mu⁴s). From καρδία, the heart, and παραπλάσειν, to lead astray. Malformation of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹²-i²-o(o²)-pa²th(pa³th¹)-i²-a². See **CARDIOPATHY**.

CARDIOPATHIE (Fr.), Ger.), n. Ka³rd¹²-i²-o-pa²th-e, -e'. See **CARDIOPATHY**.—**C's artérielles** [Huchard]. Certain affections of the heart which occur in the course of general sclerotic processes, especially arterio-sclerosis. They may affect the aorta alone, the auriculo-ventricular and aortic valves, the coronary arteries and their branches, or the muscular interstices and the muscular fibre



THE INTRACARDIAC CARDIOGRAPH. (FROM FLINT, AFTER CHAUVEAU AND MAREY.)

itself. They commonly reveal themselves suddenly by an attack of acute asystole brought on by some trifling cause. [*Bull. gén. de thérap.*, Oct. 15, 1886, p. 302 (a, 18).]—*C. de la ménopause* [E. Clément]. Ger., *C. der Menopause*. A progressive functional disturbance of the heart associated with the menopause; characterized at first by attacks of palpitation and precordial distress at night, afterward by dyspnoea in addition, with syncope seizures. [*Lyon méd.*, Aug. 3, 1884, p. 433.]—*C. scarlatineuse*. Disease of the heart due to scarlet fever. [*Union méd.*, March 17, 1887, p. 426 (a, 18).]

CARDIOPATHY, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-p²a²th-i²*. Lat., *cardiopathia* (from *καρδία*, the heart, and *πάθος*, suffering). Fr., *cardiopathie*. Ger., *Cardiopathie*. Disease of or distress in the heart. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-pe²r-i²-ka³rd-i(e)²ti²s*. Gen., *cardiopericarditidis*. For deriv., see *CARDIA*, *PERICARDIUM*, and *-itis**. Fr., *cardiopericardite*. Inflammation of the heart and pericardium. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPETALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-pe²t-a²l-(a²l)²e²-e(a²-e²)*. Fr., *cardiopétales*. Of Reichenbach, a section of ananaceous plants comprising *Cardiopetalum* (*Abermoo*), etc. [B, 170.]

CARDIOPETALOUS, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-o-pe²t-a²l-u²s*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πέταλον* (see *PETAL*). Fr., *cardiopétale*. Having heart-shaped petals. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o²f-tha³r²si²s*. Gen., *cardiophtharsis* (-*is*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φθαίρειν*, to corrupt. A destructive affection (*e. g.*, ulceration) of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPHTHARTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o²f-tha³rt-i²k-u²s(u²s)*. Pertaining to cardiophtharsis. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPHYLLOUS, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-fil²l-u²s*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *cardiophylle*. Having heart-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.) n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-fem-e*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φύμα*, a growth. Tuberculosis of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOPLECTIC, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-ple²k-ti²k*. Lat., *cardio-plecticus*. Fr., *cardio-plectique*. Pertaining to cardioplegia. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-ple(pla)²ji²(gi²)²a²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *cardioplegie*. Ger., *Cardioplegie*, *Herzschlag*, *Herzähmung*. 1. Paralysis or sudden failure of the heart. [L, 44, 81.] 2. Spasmodic contraction and relaxation of the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPLEGICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-ple(pla)²ji²k-(gi²k)-u²s(u²s)*. See *CARDIOPLECTIC*.

CARDIOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-ple²th(plath)-o²ra²*. For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *PLETHORA*. Engorgement of the substance of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOPNEUMATIC, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-nu²-ma²t-i²k*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πνεύμα*, a breath. Fr., *cardio-pneumatique*. Ger., *cardiopneumatisch*. Relating to the heart and the lungs, especially to the action of the heart in producing or modifying respiratory movements. [J, 54, 55, 57; K, 16.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPH, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-nu²-mo-gra²f*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *πνεύμα*, a breath, and *γράφειν*, to write. An instrument devised by Landois for estimating the cardiopneumatic effect of the systole and diastole of the heart. It consists essentially of a tambour which is connected with a tube that is held between the lips. The slightest movements of inspiration and expiration are communicated to the sensitive drum and to a lever-index which registers the curves of variation upon a revolving cylinder. [K, 19.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPHIC, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-nu²-mo-gra²f-i²k*. Ger., *cardiopneumographisch*. Pertaining to the cardiopneumograph or to a curve produced with it. [J, 57.]

CARDIOPNEUMOGRAPHY, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-nu²-mo²g-ra²f-i²*. The use of the cardiopneumograph. [a, 17.]

CARDIOPOLYEMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-po²l-i²(u²)-em²(a²²e²m)²i²-a²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *πολύς*, much, and *αίμα*, blood. See *CARDIOPLETHORA*.

CARDIOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka³rd-i²-o²p-te²r-i²d(e)²e²(a²-e²)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *πτερόν*, a wing or fin. Of Blume and of H. Baillon, a family of plants related to the *Boraginæ* and *Verbenacæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cardiopteris*. [B, 170, 214.]

CARDIOPTERIS [Wallich] (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o²p-te²r-i²s*. A genus of plants of doubtful botanical affinities, but probably to be referred to the gamopetalous dicotyledons; so called from the heart-shaped winged fruit. [B, 121.]—*C. Rumphii* [H. Baillon]. Fr., *cambar*, *iguame blanche* (ou *commune*), *liane à raves*. A climbing herb with a milky juice and a root which is edible, though purgative to those unaccustomed to it. [B, 121, 173, 214.]

CARDIOPTEROUS, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o²p-te²r-u²s*. Fr., *cardioptère*. Having heart-shaped wings or fins. [L, 41.]

CARDIOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka³rd-i²-o²f-tha²l(thal)²l-mo²s*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *φθαλαμῶς*, the eye. An old term for exophthalmic goitre. [F.]

CARDIO-PULMONARY, **CARDIO-PULMONIC**, adj's. *Ka³rd-i²-o-pu²l-mon-a-r-i²*, *-pu²l-mo²n-i²k*. For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *PULMO*. Fr., *cardio-pulmonaire*. Relating to the heart and lungs.

CARDIO-PUNCTURE, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-pu²n²k-tu²r*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *punctura*, a puncture. Fr., *c.-p.* An experimental puncture of the heart in an animal with the tip of a needle, the motions of the free end of which give a tracing of the cardiac movements. [L, 49.]

CARDIO-PYLORIC, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-pil-o²r-i²k*. For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *PYLORUS*. Pertaining to the cardiac and pyloric regions. [B, 100.]

CARDIORRHECTICUS (Lat.), adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o²r-rek(rak)²-ti²k-u²s(u²s)*. Pertaining to cardiorrhexis. [A, 322.]

CARDIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. *Ka³rd-i²-o²r-ru²m(a²)*. Gen., *cardiorrheumatos* (-*is*). For deriv., see *CARDIA* and *RHEUMATISM*. Rheumatism of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o²r-re²x(rax)²i²s*. Gen., *cardiorrhexeos* (-*is*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ρήξις*, rupture. Fr., *cardiorrhéxie*, *déchirure du cœur*. Ger., *Zerreißung des Herzens*. Rupture of the heart. [A, 301, 322.]

CARDIORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o²r-ro(ro²)-i²s(es)*. Gen., *cardiorrhoios* (-*is*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *ρῆν*, to flow. Ger., *perverse Hämorrhoidal-Krankheit des Herzens*. A name said to have been applied to a hæmorrhoidal affection of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARDIOSCIRRHOISIE [Piorry] (Fr.) n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-si²r-ro²-e*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σκιρῶς*, a hard swelling. Scirrhus of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-skle²r(sklar)-os²i²s*. Gen., *cardiosclerosos* (-*is*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σκληρῶν*, to harden. Fr., *cardiosclérose*, *cardiosclérose* [Piorry], *endurcissement du cœur*. Ger., *Verhärtung des Herzens*. Induration of the heart. [Lobstein (L, 44); L, 82.]

CARDIOSCOPE, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-skop*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *Cardioskop*. An instrument for studying the cardiac movements. [Czermak (A, 385).]

CARDIOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)²e²-e(a²-e²)*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Pauliniceæ*, comprising *Cardiospermum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDIOSPERMON (Lat.), n. n. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)²o²n*. 1. See *CARDIOSPERMUM*. 2. An old name for the *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CARDIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)²u²m(m²m)*. Fr., *cardiosperme*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of sapindaceous tropical climbing shrubs or herbs, named from the heart-shaped scars on the seeds. [B, 19, 121.]—*C. corindum* [Linnaeus]. A Brazilian species, but little known, resembling *C. halicacabum*. [B, 211, 214.]—*C. halicacabum* [Linnaeus]. Bengal, *nayaphataki*, *lataphatakari*. Sanscr., *ḡyantishamati*. Fr., *pois-de-cœur*, *pois de merveille*, *cœur des Indes*. Ger., *gemeiner Herz-samen*, *Herzberben*, *Wunderberben*, *schwarze Schlitten*. The common heart-seed, winter cherry, or heart-pea; a tropical species found in both hemispheres. The mucilaginous root is employed as a diuretic, diaphoretic and laxative, and is used especially in diseases of the bladder. The leaves are eaten as a vegetable in the Moluccas, and are employed on the Malabar coast as a remedy in pulmonary diseases. Mixed with castor-oil, they are used internally for rheumatism and lumbago, and, boiled with oil and jaggery, are applied to sore eyes. The whole plant, boiled with oil, is used externally in bilious disorders; mixed with water, it is applied to stiff and rheumatic limbs; and, infused with milk, is employed to soften hard swellings. The seeds are said to be edible. [A, 479; B, 19, 121, 172.]

CARDIOSPHYGMOGRAPH, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-sfi²g-mo-gra²f*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *σφύγμός*, a throb, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *CARDIOGRAPH*.

CARDIOSTÈTE [Piorry] (Fr.) n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-sta²-e*. Calcification of the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIOSTENOMA (Lat.), **CARDIOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's and f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-ste²n-o²ma²*, *-si²s*. Gen., *cardiostenomatos* (-*is*), *-os* (-*is*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *στένωμα*, a strait, or *στένωσις*, constriction. Fr., *cardiosténome*, *cardiosténose*, *cardiosténie* [Piorry], *cardiosténose* [Piorry]. Ger., *Verengerung der Herz-mündungen*, *Herzverengerung*. Constriction of the heart or of any of its cavities or orifices. (Properly, *cardiostenosis* means only the process of formation of a *cardiostenoma*.) [A, 301, 322; L, 81, 82.]

CARDIOTOMY, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o²t-o²m-i²*. Lat., *cardiotomia* (from *καρδία*, the heart, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *cardiotomie*. Dissection or the anatomy of the heart. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CARDIO-TOPOGRAPHY, n. *Ka³rd-i²-o-to²p-o²g-ra²f-i²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, *τόπος*, a locality, and *γράφειν*, to describe. The topographical anatomy of the heart, also the art of ascertaining its situation, size, and shape during life. [A. F. Rasori, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," v. 1884, p. 315.]

CARDIO-TOXIC, adj. *Ka³rd-i²-o-to²x-i²k*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τοξικόν*, a poison. Acting as a poison to the heart. [B.]

CARDIOTRAUMA (Lat.), **CARDIOTRAUSIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-tra²(tru²)²ma²*, *-si²s*. Gen., *cardiotraumatos* (-*is*), *-trausos* (-*is*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τραύμα*, a wound, or *τέπειν*, to wound. Fr., *cardiotraumatie* [Piorry], *cardiotraumatie* [Piorry]. Ger., *Herzwunde*, *Verwundung des Herzens*, *Herztraumatismus*. Traumatism of the heart. [A, 250, 322.]

CARDIOTROMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka³rd-i²-o²t-rom(ro²m)-u²s* (-*u²s*). From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τρόμος*, a quivering. Ger., *Herz-zittern*. Fluttering of the heart. [L, 50.]

CARDIOTROPHE (Lat.), **CARDIOTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. *Ka³rd-i²-o²t-ro²f(e-a), -o²t-ro²f(tro²f)²i²-a²*. From *καρδία*, the heart, and *τροφή*, nutrition. The nutrition of the heart; of Piorry, its volume. [A, 322.]

CARDIOTROTUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ka³rd-i²-o(o²)-tro²t-u²s(u²s)*. Gr., *καρδιότροτος* (from *καρδία*, the heart, and *τροτός*, wounded). Fr., *cardiotrote*. A person wounded in the heart. [Galen (A, 325).]

CARDIO-VASCULAR, adj. Ka³rd¹/i²-o-va²s¹ku²l-a³r. From καρδία, the heart, and vas, a vessel. Fr. *cardio-vasculaire*. Pertaining to the heart and the blood-vessels; belonging to the vascular system. ["Arch. de physiol. norm. et path.," 1877 (J).]

CARDIOZOOTIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. f. Ka³rd¹-i²-o-zo-o-te. From καρδία, the heart, and ζῷον, a living creature. The presence of entozoa in the heart. [L, 82.]

CARDIPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹/i²-pe²r-i²-ka³rd-i(e)/ti²s. Fr., *cardipéricardite*. See **CARDIOPERICARDITIS**.

CARDIR, n. An alchemical name for tin. [B, 50.]

CARDITACEA [Menke] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka³rd¹-i²t-a(a³)²se²-(ke²)-a³. Fr., *carditacés*. A family of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

CARDITIC, adj. Ka³rd¹-i²t²ik. Lat. *carditicus*. Fr., *carditique*. Pertaining to the heart or to carditis.

CARDITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-i²t²-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Lamellibranchiata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 705 (L).]

CARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *carditidis*. For deriv., see **CARDIA** and *-itis*.* Fr., c., *carditie*. Ger., *Herzentzündung*. Inflammation of the heart, especially of its muscular tissue. [Bouillaud (A, 301).]

CARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd¹-i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *buarde*. The cockle, a genus of the *Cardiidae*. [L, 227.]—**C. edule**. A species the powdered shell of which is used medicinally by the Chinese. [L, 75.]

CARDIVALVULITE [Bouillaud] (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-i²-va²lv-u³l-et. An endocarditis affecting the valves only. [L, 88.]

CARDIYPERTROPHIE (Lat.), **CARDIYPERTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka³rd¹/i²-(u³)-pu³r(pe²r)/tro(tro²)-fe(fa), -pu³r(pe²r)-tro(tro²/i²-a³). For deriv., see **CARDIA** and **HYPERTROPHY**. Hypertrophy of the heart. [A, 322.]

CARD-LEAF-TREE, n. Ka³rd¹/lef-tre. In the West Indies, the genus *Clusia*. [B, 19.]

CARDO (Lat.), n. Ka³rd¹o. Gen., *cardinis*. 1. See **GINGLYMUS**. 2. See **AXIS** (8th def.). 3. In certain insects, the basal joint of the maxilla. [L, 84, 96, 196, 210.]

CARDO (Sp.), n. Ka³rd¹o. 1. A thistle. 2. The *Carduus* and other spiny plants. [B, 121.]—**C. alcachofero**, **C. comestibile**. The artichoke. [A, 447.]—**C. corredor**. The genus *Eryngium*. [B, 121.]—**C. de Maria**, **C. mariano**. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121.]—**C. santo**. 1. Of the Sp. Ph. and Mex. Ph., the herb and flowers of *Centaurea benedicta*. 2. Of tropical America, the *Argemone mexicana*. [A, 447; B, 95, 121.]

CARDOBENEDICTEN (Ger.), n. Ka³rd¹-o-be²n-e²-di²kt²e²n. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L, 80.]—**C. extract**. See **EXTRACTUM CARDUI BENEDICTI**.—**C. kraut** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 205.]—**C. syrup**. A syrup made from *Centaurea benedicta*. [B; L, 80.]—**C. tinctur**. See **TINCTURA CARDUI BENEDICTI**.

CARDOL, n. Ka³rd¹o²l. Lat., *cardoleum*, *cardotum*. Fr., c., *cardole*. Ger., *C*. An acrid oil derived from the pericarp of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale* (the cashew-nut); a yellowish liquid, C₂₄H₃₁O₂, very irritating, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 172; Städlér (L, 87).]

CARDOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd¹-ol(o²)/e²-u³m(u⁴m). See **CARDOL**.—**C. pruriens**. An ethereal extract of the fruit of *Anacardium orientale*; a rubefacient. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C. vesicans**. An ethereal extract of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*; a vesicant. [Vogl (A, 319).]

CARDON (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-o²n². The *Cynara cardunculus*. [B, 121.]—**C. d'Espagne**. 1. Of Duchesne, the spinose variety of *Cynara cardunculus*. 2. Of Baillon, the *Scolymus hispanicus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. de Tours**. The unarméd (non spinose) variety of *Cynara cardunculus*. [B, 173.]

CARDONCELLE (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-o²n²-se²l. The genus *Carduncellus*. [B, 121.]

CARDONE (Ger.), n. Ka³rd¹-on²e. The *Cynara cardunculus*. [B, 180.]—**C. Artischocke**. See **C**.

CARDONET, n. Ka³rd¹-o²n²-e²t. Fr., *cardonnette*. The *Cynara cardunculus*. [B, 88, 173.]

CARDONIUM [Paracelsus], n. An old preparation made by infusing certain herbs in new wine, and filtering. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CARDOON, n. Ka³rd¹-un². The *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 215.]

CARDOPAT (Fr.), **CARDOPATE** (Fr.), n's. Ka³rd¹-o-pa³, -pa³t. See **CARDOPATIUM**.

CARDOPATEÆ [Lessing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-o(o²)-pa³t-(pa³t)/e²-a(a³-e²). A subtribe of composite plants (*Cynarææ*) consisting of the single genus *Cardopatiium*. [B, 170.]

CARDOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹-o(o²)-pa³th(pa³th)/i²-a³. The *Carlina acaulis*. [B.]

CARDOPATHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rd¹-o(o²)-pa³th(pa³th)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See **CARDOPATHIA**.

CARDOPATIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹-o(o²)-pa(pa³)/shi²(ti²)-a³. See **CARDOPATHIA**.

CARDOPATIEÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-o(o²)-pa³t-(pa³t)/i²(e²)/e²-a(a³-e²). See **CARDOPATEÆ**.

CARDOPATIUM [Jussieu] (Lat.), **CARDOPATUM** [Persoon] (Lat.), n's n. Ka³rd¹-o(o²)-pa(pa³)/shi²(ti²)-u³m(u⁴m), -tu³m(u⁴m). 1. See **CARDOPATHIA**. 2. Of Jussieu, a genus of composite plants belonging to the *Cynaroideæ*, comprising northern African and Oriental species. [B, 121.]—**C. corymbosum** [Jussieu]. Ger.,

doldentraubige Giftdistel. Syn.: *Carthamus corymbosus* [Linnaeus], *Onobroma corymbosus* [Sprengel], *Brotera corymbosa* [Willdenow]. A perennial species of *C*. (3d def.), found in Europe and northern Africa. The root (the γαμακάλων ρίζα of Hippocrates and Dioscorides) was formerly used typically in the itch and other cutaneous affections, to arrest gangrene, and for toothache. [B, 19, 180.]—**Itadix cardopatii**. The root of *Carlina acaulis*. [B.]

CARDOUILA, n. In Languedoc, the *Carlina acaulis*. [B, 121.]

CARDOUILLE (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-u-el-y'. In central France, the *Carlina acaulis*. [B, 80.]

CARDOUILLES (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-u-el-y'. According to Baillon, the different species of *Carlina*; according to Duchesne, the *Scolymus hispanicus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CARDOUSSES, n. In Languedoc, the *Scolymus hispanicus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CARDUACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-a(a³)²se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *carduacées*. 1. Of Necker, an order of plants comprising *Serratula*, *Carduus*, and *Centaurea*. 2. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Compositæ* (*Cynarocephalæ*), comprising *Cardopatiium*, *Carduncellus*, *Carthamus*, *Onopordum*, *Arctium*, *Lappa*, *Silybum*, *Carduus*, *Serratula*, *Rhaphanistrum*, *Chuquiraga*, *Cirsium*, *Cynara*, *Carlina*, *Atractylis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDUACEOUS, adj. Ka³rd¹-u³-a³shu³s. Lat., *carduaceus*. Fr., *carduacé*. Belonging to the *Carduaceæ* or resembling the genus *Carduus*. [A, 385.]

CARDUEÆ [C. Koch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)/e²-e(a³-e²). A subdivision of the *Cynarocephalæ*, comprising *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, *Oligochaeta*, and *Lappa*. [B, 170.]

CARDUËLE (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-u³-e²l. A name for several *Agarici* growing among the species of *Rubus* and the thistles. [Micheli (B, 121).]

CARDUELIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-e(a³)/i²s. A bird feeding among thistles; of Pliny, the linnet. Its excrement was formerly used as a remedy for convulsions in children, and its flesh, roasted, for colic. [A, 318, 325; L, 94.]

CARDUI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-i(e). Of Adanson, a section of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Carthamus*, *Carlina*, *Carbeni*, *Atractylis*, *Carduncellus*, *Calcitrapa*, *Silybum*, *Lappa*, *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. **CARDUACEÆ** (2d def.).

CARDUINÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-i(e)-ne(a³-e²). A section of the *Carduaceæ*, comprising the *Silybææ*, *Cynarææ*, *Lamyreæ*, and the *Carduineæ genuinæ* (the *Carduineæ veræ* of Cassini). [B, 170.] Cf. **CARDUINÆÆ archetypæ**.

CARDUINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-i²n²-e²-e(a³-e²). Of Cassini and succeeding authors, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, comprising the *Serratulææ* and *C. archetypæ*; or, in a later classification, the divisions *Carthameæ*, *Rhaphanistrææ*, *Serratulææ*, *Silybææ*, *Cynarææ* (*Cynarææ*), and *Lamyreææ*. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, they are a subtribe of the *Cynaroideæ*, comprising *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordum*, *Cynara*, *Silybum*, *Arctium*, etc. [B, 121, 170, 215.]—**C. archetypæ** [Cassini]. A subtribe of the *C.*, comprising the divisions *Silybææ*, *Cynarææ*, *Lamyreææ*, and *C. verææ*. [B, 170.]—**C. legitimaæ** [Schultz]. A section of the *Carduineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Carduus*. [B, 170.]—**C. verææ** [Cassini]. A division of the *C. archetypææ*, comprising *Cirsium*, *Carduus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARDUINEOUS, adj. Ka³rd¹-u³-i²n²-e²-u³s. Belonging to the *Carduineææ*. [B.]

CARDUMENI, n. The cardamom. [B, 121.]

CARDUNCCELLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹-u³n(u⁴n²)-se²(ke²)/i²u³s-(lu³s). Fr., *cardoncelle*. Of Adanson, a genus of the *Compositææ*, resembling *Carthamus*. [B, 19, 42, 121.]

CARDUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹-u³n(u⁴n²)/ku²(ku⁴)-u³s-(u³s). The *Senecio vulgaris*. [B, 180.]

CARDUO-CNICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-o(o²)-kn(kne)/ku²s(ku⁴s). The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B.]—**C.-c. atractylis dicta**. See **C**.

CARDURE (Fr.), n. Ka³rd¹-u³r. The genus *Dipsacus*. [A, 41.]

CARDUUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rd¹-u³(u⁴)-u³s(u³s). 1. A thistle. 2. The artichoke. 3. Of Linnaeus, the plumeless thistle; a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideææ*, subtribe *Carduineææ*, differing from *Cnicus* in the naked or almost naked bristles of the pappus. [A, 318; B, 42, 121, 215.]—**Aqua cardui benedicti**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de chardon béni*. A preparation made by distilling the herb of *Centaurea benedicta* with water, or by distilling the juice of the plant; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Cardui benedicti herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 95.]—**C. acanthifolia** [Lamarck]. Probably the *Cnicus oleraceus*. [B, 173.]—**C. acanthium dictus** [Volk.]. The *Onopordum acanthium*. [B, 200.]—**C. acanthus**. The genus *Acanthus*. [B.]—**C. acarna** [Linnaeus]. The *Carlina (Picnoman) acarna*. [B, 180.]—**C. alatus tomentosus latifolius vulgaris** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Onopordum acanthium*. [B, 200.]—**C. albis maculis notatus vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 200.]—**C. altilis**. The artichoke. [B, 200.]—**C. anglicanus**. The *Carlina acaulis*. [B, 180.]—**C. anglicus** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus anglicus (pratensis)*. [B, 173.]—**C. arvensis** [Eng. Bot.]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. benedictus**. The *Centaurea benedicta*; of the Netherl. Ph. its herb. [B, 95, 180.]—**C. brasiliensis**. The pineapple. [B, 200.]—**C. Casabonæ** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ*. [B, 42, 214.]—**C. ceanothus** [Parkinson]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 200.]—**C. chamaeleon dictus**, etc. ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Cardopatiium corymbosum*. [B, 200.]—**C. cnicus silvestris**. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L, 119.]—**C. cyanoides** [Linnaeus]. The *Jurinea cyanoides*. [B, 180.]—**C. dissectus** [Hudson]. The *Cnicus pratensis*. [B, 173.]—**C. domes-**

ticus. The artichoke. [B, 200].—**C. eriocephalus** [Dod.], **C. eriophorus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 173, 180].—**C. flavus.** The *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 270].—**C. fullonum.** The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 89].—**C. hemorrhoidalis.** The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 173].—**C. helioides** [Hudson], The *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [B, 214].—**C. heterophyllus.** 1. Of Lightfoot, the *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [B, 214].—2. Of Linnaeus, the *Cnicus heterophyllus*. [B, 173].—**C. humilis gummifera.** The pineapple. [L, 119].—**C. lacteus.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**C. lanceolatus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [B, 173, 215].—**C. leucanthemus** [Schw.]. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 200].—**C. luteus erectus, reticulatus,** etc. [Morison]. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 200].—**C. lycophilus** [Villars]. The *Serratula heterophylla*. [B, 214].—**C. maculatus.** **C. Marie,** **C. marianus** [Linnaeus]. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**C. marianus (semen)** [Netherl. Ph.]. The fruit (achænia) of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 95].—**C. monspeliensis** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus*. [B, 214].—**C. nutans** [Linnaeus]. The musk-thistle, a biennial European species with nodding heads of crimson-purplish, highly odorous flowers; thought to render the milk of cows somewhat bitter. [B, 19, 121, 215].—**C. oleraceus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus oleraceus*. [B, 173].—**C. onopordon.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180].—**C. pinneus.** See *CARINA aculis*.—**C. polyacanthus** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus Casabona*.—**C. polymorphus** [Lapeyrouse]. The *C. helioides*. [B, 173].—**C. pyrenaicus.** The *Cnicus pyrenaicus*. [B, 214].—**C. sanctus.** See *C. benedictus*.—**C. sativus.** The *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 180].—**C. sativus carthamus (seu cnicus) dictus** [Pluk.]. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 200].—**C. serpens laeviculis** [C. Bauhin]. **C. serratiloides** [Necker]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 173, 200].—**C. solstitialis.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B.].—**C. stellatus.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 119].—**C. stellatus luteus.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B.].—**C. syriacus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cnicus syriacus*.—**C. tinctorius** [Scopoli]. The *Serratula tinctoria*. [B, 180].—**C. tomentosus.** **C. tomentosus, acanthi folio vulgaris** [Tournefort]. **C. tomentosus, acanthi folio, spinosus, vulgaris** [Ray]. **C. tomentosus latifolius silvestris, spinosus, dictus** [Herz]. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180, 200].—**C. Veneris.** The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 88].—**C. viarum et vinearum repens** [Parkinson], **C. vinearum repens soneti folio** [C. Bauhin]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 200].—**C. virginianus.** Of Jacquin, the *Cnicus virginianus*; of Walton, perhaps the *Cnicus repandus*. [B, 214, 215].—**C. volutans.** **C. volutans aculeatus.** The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180].—**C. vulgaris** ["Merc. Bot."]. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 200].—**C. vulgarissimum viarum** [Ger.], **C. vulgarissimum, radice repente, ceonothos Theophrasti** [Merc.]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 200].—**C. xeranthemos, flore albo ampliore, aculis** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Carlina aculis*. [B, 200].—**C. xeranthemos vulgaris annuus** ["Hist. Oxon."]. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 200].—**Coischierni** ["A plant resembling the *Actractylis*." [L, 97].—**Conserva cardui benedicti.** Fr. *conserva de chardon béni*. A mixture of 1 part of the herb of *Centaurea benedicta* and 2 parts of sugar. [Palat. Disp., 1764, Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119)].—**Essentia cardui benedicti.** See *Tinctura cardui benedicti*.—**Extractum cardui benedicti** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Swiss Ph., Gr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. Fr. *extraît de chardon béni* [Fr. Cod.]. An extract from the herb or leaves of *Centaurea benedicta*, made by infusion or decoction or by inspissation of the juice. [B, 95, 119].—**Extractum cardui benedicti fluidum.** An extract made from the root of *Centaurea benedicta* by exhausting it with dilute alcohol (such a quantity of the menstruum being employed that a pint of the preparation corresponds to 16 oz. of the root) and adding 6 oz. of sugar to the pint. [G. Dohme, Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., x, p. 77 (B)].—**Extractum cardui tomentosi.** Fr. *extraît de chardon aux ânes*. An extract made by inspissating the juice of the herb of *Onopordon acanthium*. [Disp. Fuldens, 1791, Disp. lipplac., 1794 (B, 119)].—**Flores cardui benedicti.** Sp. *cardo santo* [Sp. Ph.]. The flowers of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 95].—**Folia cardui benedicti** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The leaves of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 95].—**Fructus cardui Marlae.** The fruit (achænia) of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 95].—**Herba cardui benedicti** [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The herb of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 95, 180].—**Herba cardui eriocephali.** The herb of *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 180].—**Herba cardui hemorrhoidalis.** The herb of *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 180].—**Herba cardui lactei (seu maculati, seu Marie, seu mariani).** The herb of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**Herba cardui sancti.** The herb of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 180].—**Herba cardui stellati.** The herb of *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 180].—**Herba cardui vulgaris.** The herb of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**Herba recens cardui onopordi (seu tomentosi).** The fresh herb of *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180].—**Infusum cardui benedicti.** See *Fisane de chardon béni*.—**Radix cardui argilicani.** The root of *Carlina aculis*. [B, 180].—**Radix cardui lactei (seu maculati).** The root of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**Radix cardui onopordi.** The root of *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180].—**Radix cardui stellati.** The root of *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 119].—**Radix cardui tomentosi.** See *Radix cardui onopordi*.—**Radix cardui volutantis (aculeati).** The root of *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180].—**Radix cardui vulgaris.** The root of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**Semen cardui benedicti.** The fruit of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 180].—**Semen cardui Marie (seu mariani).** The fruit of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**Semen cardui sativi.** The fruit of *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 180].—**Semen cardui ulgaris.** The fruit of *Silybum marianum*. [B, 180].—**Tinctura cardui benedicti.** Fr. *alcoolé (ou teinture) de chardon béni*. A preparation made by exhausting 1 part of *Centaurea benedicta* with 4 parts of alcohol. [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119)].

CARE, n. The *Pyrus aucuparia*; in Coromandel, the *Webera tetrandra* and the *Gmelina cordata*. [B, 121, 275.]

CARE (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ka(ka³)re(ra). See CARA.

CAREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka(ka³)re²-a³. Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbellatae*, comprising *Carum* (*Carum*), *Celeri*, *Tragoseium*, *Podagraria*, and *Anisum*. [B, 170.]

CAREAR (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r(ka²r)-e(a)²a³r. Gen., *care²a³tos* (-is). Gr., κάρηαρ. See CARA.

CAREBAREIS (Lat.), **CAREBARIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ka²r(ka²r)-e²(a)-ba²r(ba²r)-e(a)²is², -ba²r(ba²r)-i(e)²a³, -ba²r(ba²r)²i²-a³. Gen., *carebare²seos* (-is), -bari²æ, -bari²æ. Gr., καρηβάρεϊς, καρηβάρεϊα, καρηβάρια (from καρηβαρεϊν, to have a heaviness of the head). Fr., *carébarie*. Ger., *drückender Kopfschmerz*. Pain in the head with a sense of heaviness. [A, 301, 322; Galen (A, 325); L, 128.]

CAREBARICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²r(ka²r)-e²(a)-ba²r(ba²r)²i²k-u³s(u³s). Gr., καρηβαρικός. Pertaining to carebaria. [A, 322.]

CARE-BŒUF (Fr.), n. Ka³r-bu³f. The *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 173.]

CAREICHE (Fr.), n. Ka³r-e³sh. The genus *Carex*. [B, 173.]

CAREILLADA (Languedoc), **CAREILLADE** (Fr.), **CAREILLAD** (Languedoc), n's. Ka³r-e²l-ya³d-a³, -ya³d, -ya³d-o. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 121, 173.]

CARE-KANDEL, n. Of Rheed, an undetermined East Indian shrub belonging to the *Myrtaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CARELA (Hind.), n. The *Momordica charantia*. [B, 172.]

CARELIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ka²r)-e(a)²li²-a³. Fr., *carélie*. 1. Of Adanson, see *AGERATUM*. 2. Of Lessing, a genus of composite shrubs indigenous to Brazil. [B, 42, 121.]

CARELIADO, n. See *CARELLADO*.

CARELLI, n. See *CARETTI*.

CARELLONA-CONDI, n. In the East Indies, the *Convolvulus (Ipomea) pes-caprae*. [B, 121.]

CARELVE-VEGON (Malay), **CARELVE VENGOU** (Malay), n's. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 121, 172.]

CAREMOTTI, n. In Malabar, the *Sapium aucuparium*. [B, 121.]

CARENA, n. An old name for the twenty-fourth part of a drop. [Ruland, Johnson (A, 325).]

CARÉNAL (Fr.), adj. Ka³r-an-a³l. See *CARINAL*.

CARENARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ka²r)-e²n(an)-a(a²)²ri²-a³. A vessel in which carenum was made. [A, 318.]

CARENDANG, n. In Java, the *Carissa edulis*. [B, 121.]

CARÈNE (Fr.), n. Ka³r-e²n. See *CARINA*.—**C. à deux pieds.** See *CARINA biceps*.—**C. de l'hyoïde** [Cuvier]. See *UROCHYL BONE*.—**C. dipétale.** See *CARINA dipétala*.

CARÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka³r-an-a. See *CARINATE*.

CARENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²r(ka²r)-en(an)²u³m(u³m). Gr., κάρηον (1st def.), κάρηον (2d def.). 1. The head. [Galen (A, 325).] 2. New wine inspissated by boiling; used anciently for vesical calculus, renal disease, and sciatica. [A, 318; B, 200.]

CARET (Fr.), n. Ka³r-a. 1. The *Chelonia (Testudo) imbricata*. [A, 301; L, 105.] 2. The genus *Carex*. [B, 121.]

CARETELA, n. In the East Indies, the *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B, 121.]

CARETTA-TSJORI-VALLI, n. The *Cissus trilobata*. [Rheede (B, 121).]

CARETTI (Malay), n. The *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 172.]

CARETTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²r(ka²r)-e²t-ti(e)²na³. A tribe of the *Cheloniadae*. [L, 256.]

CARETTOCHELYDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ka²r)-e²t''to-(to²)-ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²d(u³d)²i²d-e(a)²e³. A family of the *Pleurodira*. [L, 121.]

CARETTOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²r(ka²r)-e²t-to-(to²)-i²d(ed)²e²-a³. Fr., *carelloides* [Fitzinger]. A family of the *Cheloniadae*. [L, 180.]

CAREUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka³)re²-u³m(u³m). Of Pliny, the genus *Carum*. [Adanson (B, 121)].—**C. vinum.** See *CARENUM* (2d def.).

CAREX (Lat.), n. f. Ka(ka³)re²x(rax). Gen., *car²icis*. Fr., *laïche*. Ger., *Riedgras, Segge*. The sedge; a genus of perennial cyperaceous grass-like herbs of the tribe *Cariceæ* (*Cariceæ*). It comprises from 500 to 1,000 species growing in all parts of the globe and found especially in damp and marshy grounds. [B, 19, 34, 121; Pax (B, 245).]—**C. approximata** [Hoffmann]. A European species identified by Duchesne with *C. leporeina* or *C. lagopina*. [B, 173].—**C. arenaria.** Fr., *laïche des sables, salsepaille d'Allemagne*. Ger., *Sandriedgras, Sandsegge, rolhe Quecke*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a European species, of which the rhizome—*radix caricis* (*seu caricis arenariae*, *seu arenariae*, *seu arenaria*, *seu graminis rubri*, *seu graminis nigri*, *seu graminis majoris*, *seu sarsaparilla germanica*, *seu sarsæ germanicæ*), or German sarsaparilla—has, when fresh, a feebly balsamic odor and a sweetish pungent aromatic taste. It was formerly employed as a diuretic and in herpes, impetigo, and syphilis. 2. Of Leers, a species identified with *C. disticha*. [B, 173, 180].—**C. disticha** [Hudson]. Fr., *laïche à deux rangs*. Ger., *mittleres Riedgras*. A species found in Europe and North America, very similar to *C. arenaria* (and also known as German sarsaparilla), of which the rhizome is said to be diaphoretic and emollient. It is employed like that of *C. arenaria*. [B, 34, 173, 180].—**C. hirta** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *laïche velu*. Ger., *stiefhaariges Riedgras, haarige Segge*. A European species resembling *C. arenaria* in physical characters. It is often substituted for the latter, but the rhizome is less aromatic, and probably has less medicinal value. [B, 173, 180].—**C. inflata** [Roth]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. vesicaria*. [B, 173].—**C. intermedia** [Good.]. The *C. disticha*.

[B, 34, 173.]—*C. Lachenalii* [Schkuhr]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. lagopina* or *C. leporina*; employed like the latter. [B, 173.]—*C. lagopina* [Wahlberg], *C. leporina* [Linnaeus]. Two European species, said to be used by the Tartars in making bed-coverings. [B, 173.]—*C. lithosperma* [Linnaeus]. The *Scleria flagellum*. [Kunth; B, 173.]—*C. multifloris* [Thunberg]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. disticha*. [B, 173.]—*C. pseudo-arenaria* [Persoon]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. disticha*. [B, 173.]—*C. spicata*. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. disticha*. 2. Of Thunberg, the *C. vulpina*. [B, 173.]—*C. torrefacta* [Gmelin]. A species identified by Duchesne with *C. vesicaria*. [B, 173.]—*C. vesicaria* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ciseau, rouche, rouchette*. A European species, the dry leaves of which are used like straw for making chairs; and for making garments which protect from cold and absorb sweat. [B, 173.]—*C. vulpina* [Linnaeus]. A European species which affords good pasturage for goats and horses, and the culm of which is made into cords. [B, 173.]—*Rhizoma caricis* (sen *caricis arenariae*), *Rhizoma caricis*, *Stones caricis*. The rhizome of *C. arenaria*. [A, 319; B, 180, 270.]

CAREYA [Roxburgh] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^2e^2$. Named after W. Carey, an English botanist. A genus of myrtaceous plants of the tribe *Barringtoniaceae*, indigenous to the East Indies and tropical Australia. [B, 121.]—*C. arborea* [Roxburgh]. A large tree of Coromandel and Malabar. [B, 172.]

CAREZZA (It.), n. $Ka^2r^2e^2t^2z^2a^2$. The genus *Carex*. [B, 121.]

CARFUNKEL (Ger.), n. $Ka^2r^2fun^2k^2e^2l$. See ANTHRAX and CARBUNCLE.

CARGILLIA [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^2ji^2l(gi^2l)^2li^2a^2$. See DIOSPYROS.

CARGOBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r^2go(go^2)-bra^2n^2-(bra^2n^2)-ki^2(ch^2)^2a(a^2)^2ta^2$. Fr., *cargobranches*. See NUCLEOBANCHIATA.

CARGUA-CARGUA, n. In Peru, the *Cascarilla carua* and the *Cascarilla bullata*. [B, 121.]

CARGUADERO, n. In New Granada, the *Guatteria caradero*. [B, 121.]

CARHUMFET (Ar.), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARHUN-KAMMEN, n. In Finland, the *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARI, n. See CARV.

CARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^2)^2ri^2a^2$. Of Pliny, the *Juglans regia*. [L, 105.]

CARIACO, n. A small variety of maize much esteemed in British Guiana. [B, 19.]

CARIACON, n. Fr., c. A fermented drink made in Cayenne from cassava, sweet potatoes, and sugar-cane. [L, 105.]

CARIAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2a^2m(a^2m)^2i^2d^2e^2(a^2e^2)$. 1. A family of the *Alectorides*. [L, 221.] 2. Of Sclater, a family of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121.]

CARIAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2a^2m(a^2m)^2i^2n^2e^2(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cariaminées*. See CARIAMIDÆ.

CARIANGAY, n. See ABABANGAY.

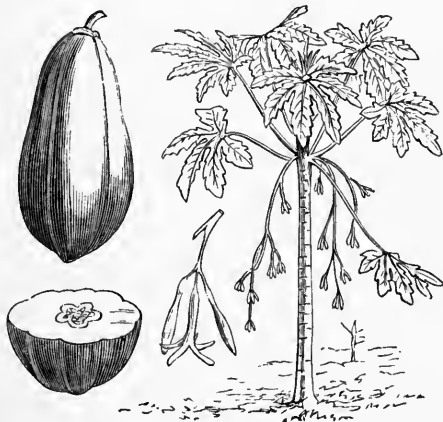
CARIA-POETI (Hind.), n. The myrtle. [B, 88; 121.]

CARIARI (Hind.), n. The *Gloriosa superba*. [B, 172.]

CARIAROU, n. In the Antilles, a vine the leaves of which furnish a red pigment. The name is also applied to several species of *Convolvulus*. [B, 88; 121.]

CARIATED, adj. $Ka^2ri^2at^2e^2d$. Fr., *carité*. See CARIOS.

CARICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *caricus* (*ficus* understood). $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2k^2a^2$. Fr., *figue* (1st def.), *papayer* (2d def.). Ger., *Feige* (1st def.). 1. A fig. Cf. *Ficus* c.; in the pl., *caricæ*, the official title for figs in the Ger. (1st ed.), Austr., Belg., Swiss, and Gr. Ph's.



THE CARICA PAPAYA. [A, 327.]

[B, 95.] 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of plants, by some referred to the *Passifloraceae*, by Link and others made the type of a distinct

order, the *Papayaceae*; the *Papaya*, of De Candolle. [B, 75, 121.]—*C. citrifolia*. A species with edible fruit. [B, 19.]—*C. digitata*. See *C. spinosa*.—*C. papaya* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *papayer commun, figuier des îles (ou des nègres)*. Ger., *Melonenbaum*. It., *papajo*. Sp., *papayo* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Papaya communis* [Lamarck] (see *vulgaris* [De Candolle], seu c. [Gärtner]). The papaw-, or melon-tree, indigenous to South America, and cultivated throughout the tropics. It is a small tree, bearing large palmate leaves, and an orange-colored, succulent, oblong fruit, with thick rind, and containing numerous black seeds. When ripe, the fruit is eaten, especially in the form of preserves or pickles. The leaves are used instead of soap. The juice of the unripe fruit contains an albuminoid substance, papain or papayotin, which gives it a peptonizing property. A similar property seems to reside in other parts of the plant, as



THE CARICA SPINOSA. [A, 327.]

meat wrapped in the leaves or suspended from the branches, and also the flesh of animals feeding upon the leaves and fruit, are rendered tender. The juice is also said to exert a solvent effect on the circulating blood. Taken internally undiluted, it is acid and may cause severe gastro-enteritis, acting as a powerful cathartic. Together with the seeds and the milky juice of the tree, it is employed as an anthelmintic. The juice of the fruit-pulp is used to remove freckles. [B, 19, 81, 172, 173, 180; J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886.]—*C. pyriformis*. A species with edible fruit. [B, 19.]—*C. spinosa*. The chambura; a species indigenous to Brazil and Guiana. The juice of the tree is very acrid, the fruit is insipid, and the flowers emit a stercoraceous odor. [L, 80, 86; B, 19.]—*Fructus caricæ*. The fig. [B, 180.]

CARICACEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2ka(ka^2)^2se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2e^2)$. The *Papayaceae*. [B, 121.]

CARICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. of *carica* (q. v.). $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2se(ka^2e^2)$. 1. Figs. See CARICA. 2. Of Link, the *Papayaceae*. [B, 95, 170.]

CARI-CAPUDI (Malay), **CARI-CAPUSI** (Malay), n's. The *Hibiscus (Paritum) tiliaceus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARICATURE-PLANT, n. $Ka^2r^2i^2ka^2t^2u^2r$. The *Graptophyllum hortense*. [B, 185, 275.]

CARICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2s(i^2k)^2e^2e(a^2e^2)$. From *Carex* (1st def.) or *Carica* (2d def.). 1. Of Kunth and others, a division of cyperaceous plants comprising *Carex*, etc., in which the flowers are completely dictynous and usually monœcious, and have no perianth, the latter being replaced in female flowers by a perigynium; the female spikelets are one-flowered, the male normally containing two or more flowers, and are terminal. [B, 42, 121, 170; Pax (B, 245).] 2. Of Turp., the *Papayaceae*. [B, 170.]

CARICIN, n. $Ka^2r^2i^2s^2i^2n$. Fr., *caricine*. A green amorphous substance obtained by precipitating the juice of *Carica papaya* with alcohol; thought by its discoverer, Moncorvo, to be the active digestive principle of the plant. [B, 108.]

CARICINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2si(ke)^2re(na^2e^2)$. Of Kunth and others, a section of cyperaceous plants, including the genus *Carex*, and, according to Reichenbach, comprising the divisions *Elymaceae* (*Elymæe*), *Caricæe*, *Chrysilthriceæ* (*Chrysilthriceæ*), and *Sclericeæ* (*Sclericeæ*). [B, 170.]

CARICINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2si^2n(ki^2n)^2e^2e(a^2e^2)$. See CARICINÆ.

CARICOGRAPHY, n. $Ka^2r^2i^2k^2o^2g^2ra^2f^2i^2$. From *carex* (q. v.) and *γραφειν*, to delineate. Fr., *caricographie*. The botany of the sedges. [B, 121.]

CARICOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2)^2i^2k^2o(o^2)^2i^2d(ed)^2e^2e(a^2e^2)$. A suborder of cyperaceous plants, comprising the tribes *Rhynchosporæe*, *Gahniæe*, *Hoppiæe* (with the subtribes *Chrysilthriceæ* and *Hoppiæe*), *Sclericeæ*, and *Caricæe*, in which the flowers are usually monœcious and disposed in unisexual or androgynous spikelets. [Pax (B, 245).]

CARICOLOGY, n. $Ka^2r^2i^2k^2o^2l^2o^2ji^2$. Lat., *caricologia* (from *carex* [q. v.], and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *caricologie*. See CARICOGRAPHY.

CARICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}k'o(o^2)-lu^3s(lu^4)$. From *carex* (*q. v.*), and *colere*, to inhabit. Living upon sedges (said of insects). [L, 41, 180.]

CARICON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}k'o^2n$. Gr., *καρικών*. Ger., *karische Salbe*. Of Hippocrates, a medicine used as an escharotic for exuberant granulations, consisting of black hellebore, sandarac, copper scale (red oxide of copper), washed lead, sulphur, opium, and cantharides mixed with oil of cedar. [B, 200.]

CARICOUS, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}k'u^3s$. Lat., *caricosus* (from *carica*, a fig). Fr., *cariqueux, caricoïde*. Ger., *feigenartig*. Resembling a fig. [a, 18; L, 41.]

CARICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}k'u^3m(u^4m)$. See CARICON.

CARIDE [Alibert] (Fr.), n. Ka^2r -ed. A variety of cancerous disease of the skin. [A, 301.]

CARIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}d'e^2a^3$. See CARIDES.

CARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}d'ez(e^2s)$. Gr., *καρίδες*. Fr., *c. Ger., Cariden, Krebsstiere*. 1. Of Galen, shrimps. [B, 200.] 2. Of Hæckel, a class of the *Arthropoda*, including those having 2 pairs of antennæ. [L, 121, 228.]

CARIDOIDES [M. Edwards] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}d'o(o^2)-id(ed)'ez(e^2s)$. Fr., *caridoïdes*. See SCHIZOPODA.

CARIDITA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}d'i(e)'ta^3$. See CARIDES.

CARIDOÏDES [Milne-Edwards] (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2r^{-i}d'o$ -ed. A division of the *Stomatopoda*. [L, 11.]

CARIDOMORPHA [Huxley] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}d'o(o^2)-m'o^2rfa^2$. A group of the *Phyllobranchiata*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1878, p. 783 (L).]

CARIE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r -e. See CARIÉS.—**C. des céréales**. See CARIÉS of wheat and CARIÉS of Indian corn.—**C. des dents**. See Dental caries.—**C. des grains**. Vegetable caries affecting the seeds of plants. [L, 41.]—**C. des végétaux**. See CARIÉS (2d def.).—**C. du blé**. See CARIÉS of wheat.—**C. du maïs**. See CARIÉS of Indian corn.—**C. fungueuse**. See CARIÉS fungosa.—**C. humide**. An old name for caries as distinguished from necrosis. [A, 301.]—**C. nécrotique**. See CARIÉS necrotica.—**C. pénétrante**. Dental caries extending to the pulp. [A, 301.]—**C. profonde**. Dental caries affecting the dentin. [A, 301.]—**C. sèche**. An old name for necrosis. [A, 301.]—**C. superficielle**. Dental caries affecting only the enamel. [A, 301.]

CARIÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}a$. See CARIOUS.

CARIEIRO, n. In Languedoc, the *Ruta graveolens*. [B, 121.]

CARIES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(k'a^3)ri^2-ez(e^2s)$. Gen., *carie'i*. Gr., *καρίων*. Fr., *carie*. Ger., *Beinfrass, Beinfaule, Knochenfrass*. It., *Sp. c.* 1. Ulceration, especially of bone. [A, 325.] 2. A term for various morbid processes in vegetables, producing deformation and progressive destruction of the tissues, and usually caused by parasitic vegetable organisms. It comprises the various forms of smut, bunt, etc., in cereals. [B, 19, 121.] See *C. of wheat* and *C. of Indian corn*.—**Atonic c.** Fr., *carie atonique*. Of Billroth, a variety of c. in which there is little swelling, the skin is red, thin, and often undermined, and the pus discharged is thin and often fetid and sanious. [A, 328 (a, 18).]—**C. aperta** (obsolete). C. of bone with overlying ulceration of the soft parts. [L, 44.]—**C. articulum**. See *Fungous ARTHRITIS*.—**C. callosa**. See *Syphilitic CHANCER*.—**C. cariosa**. C. fungosa with numerous large fleshy masses of granulations. [L, 44.]—**C. centralis**. A circumscribed chronic osteomyelitis in the medullary cavity of a hollow bone, causing disease of the cortical substance from within. [E, 15.]—**C. dentis**, **C. dentium**. Fr., *carie dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnaries*. C. of the teeth. [E, C.]—**C. fungosa**. Ger., *fungöser Knochenfrass*. See *Fungous ARTHRITIS*.—**C. gallica**. See *Syphilitic CHANCER*.—**C. gangrenosa**. See *C. (1st def.)*.—**C. granulosa**. See *Fungous ARTHRITIS*.—**C. interna**. See *C. centralis*.—**C. mollis**. See *Fungous ARTHRITIS*.—**C. necrotica**. A form in which fragments of bone are detached before being disintegrated. [A, 326.]—**C. non gallica** [Fallopian]. See *Simple CHANCER*.—**C. occulta**. An old name for c. of bone with the overlying skin intact. [F. Busch (A, 319).]—**C. of Indian corn**. Fr., *carie du maïs*. A form of c. (2d def.) due to the development of the *Ustilago maydis* (corn-smut), the mycelium of which penetrates and destroys the tissues and reproductive organs of maize (*Zea maydis*), gradually replacing them with masses of dark-colored spores enveloped in a gelatinous membrane. [B, 11, 81, 121.]—**C. of wheat**. Fr., *carie du blé*. A form of c. (2d def.) produced by the *Tilletia c.*, the mycelium of which penetrates the seed-coat and causes the absorption of the seed, which it replaces by its own globose spores. The disease is sometimes also produced by the *Anguillula (Rhabditis) tritici*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. profunda**. See *C. centralis*.—**C. pudendagra**, **C. pudendorum**. See *CHANCER*.—**C. rheumatica**. An improper name for ulceration of the articular ends of bones in purulent arthritis, by an extension of the process of ulceration from the articular cartilages to the subjacent bone. [L, 44.]—**C. sicca**. C. in which there is as yet no external opening, or in which there is hardly any suppuration. [A, 326.]—**C. sicca syphilitica** [Virchow]. A form of c. sicca occurring by the formation of a gumma in the periosteum. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**C. superficialis**. Chronic suppurative, ulcerative osteitis. [A, 365.]—**C. virgæ** (Lat.). Chancre (*q. v.*) of the penis. [G.]—**Central c.** See *C. centralis*.—**Lacunar c.** A form of c. in which the edge of the undermined portion of bone forms a line made up of arcs of small circles. [Moos, Arch. of Otol., xiv, p. 44 (a, 18).]—**Secondary c.** C. developed in connection with injury or disease of adjacent structures. [L, 324.]—**Strumous c.** A c. of constitutional origin or from slight local irritation, usually appearing in the tarsus, carpus, or vertebra, or in the cancellous ends of long bones. [E.]—**Symptomatic c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Vegetable c.** See *C. (2d def.)*.

CARIESIN, n. $Ka^{-i}r^2-es'i^2n$. In isopathic medication, carious bone used as a remedy. [B, 270.]

CARIEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3-ri^2-u^5$. See CARIOUS.

CARILHA, CARILLA, n's. In Malabar, a species of *Vitex*, probably *Vitex trifoliata*. [B, 121.]

CARILLON (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r-el-yo^2n^2$. The *Campanula medium*. [B, 121, 173.]

CARIM-CORINI (Malay), **CARIM-CURINI** (Malay), n's. The *Justicia ecbolium*. [B, 121, 172.]

CARIMGALA (Malay), **CARIM-GOLA** (Malay), n's. The *Pontederia vaginalis*. [B, 121, 172.]

CARI-MOULLI (Tamil), n. The *Solanum indicum*. [B, 121.]

CARIM-PANA (Malay), n. The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [Rheede (B, 88, 172).]

CARIM-TUMBA (Malay), n. The *Anisomeles (Nepeta) malabarica*. [B, 172.]

CARINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}(e)'na^3$. From *καρῖν*, to cleave. Fr., *carène*. Ger., *Kiel, Schiffchen*. A ridge or keel-like process. Hence: 1. A process running like a keel along the dorsal surface of any elevated portion of a plant-structure, especially if the latter is hollow. 2. The ridge made by the union of the prominent lower edges of the two inferior petals of a papilionaceous flower. 3. The anterior petal in the flower of the *Polygalaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 123.] 4. In conchology, a dorsal median piece in the shell of certain cirripeds. [L, 11, 221, 296.] 5. In anatomy, a median ridge on the lower surface of the fornix cerebri, also the spinal column. [Wilder (K); L, 325.]—**C. aqueductus Sylvii**. The keel-shaped lower edge of the aqueductus Sylvii. [a, 18.]—**C. biceps**. Fr., *carène à deux pieds*. A c. (2d def.) where the two petals are free at the base and adherent along their edges above. [B, 121.]—**C. dipetala**. Fr., *carène dipétale*. Ger., *zweiblättriges Schiffchen*. A c. (2d def.) in which the two petals are free through their entire length. [B, 121, 123.]—**C. monopetala**. Ger., *einblättriges Schiffchen*. See *C. biceps*. [B, 123.]—**C. sterni**. In birds, the keel-like projection of the sternum. [L, 200.]—**C. vaginæ** [Kohlrausch]. See *COLUMNA vaginæ anterior*.

CARINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}2n(en)-a(a^2)'se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *carinacées* [De Blainville]. A family of the univalve molluscs. [L, 180.]

CARINAL, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n-a^2l$. Lat., *carinalis*. Fr., *c. Ger., kielartig*. Having the form of a keel; in botany, pertaining to the carina. [B, 1, 77, 123.]

CARINARIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}2n(en)-a(a^2)-ri^2-a(a^2)'se^2(ke^2)-a^2$. A suborder of the *Natantia*. [L, 121.]

CARINATE [Huxley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^{-i}2n(en)-a(a^2)'te(ta^3-e^2)$. Fr., *carinées*. Ger., *Kielvögel*. An order of birds having the sternum raised into a median ridge or keel. [L, 221.]

CARINATE, CARINATED, adj's. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n-at, at-e^2d$. Lat., *carinatus*. Fr., *cariné, caréné*. Ger., *kielförmig, gekielt, kielig, gefalzt*. Shaped like a keel; also provided with a keel or carina (*q. v.*) or a keel-like process. [B, 19, 121, 123; L, 121.] Cf. *PECTUS carinatum*.

CARINATION, n. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n-a'shu^3n$. The state of being keel-shaped or the production of a keel shaped formation. [L.]

CARINATO-Plicate, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n-a''to-pli^2kat$. From *carina*, a keel, and *plica*, a fold. Plicate with each fold forming a keel like process. [B, 19.]

CARINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r-en-a$. See CARINATE.

CARINIFEROUS, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n'e^2r-u^5s$. From *carina*, a keel, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *carinifère*. Ger., *keeltragend*. Furnished with a keel-like process. [L, 41, 180.]

CARINIFORM, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n'i^2fo^2rm$. From *carina*, a keel, and *forma*, form. Keel-shaped.

CARINO-LATERAL, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n-o-la^2t'e^2r-a^2l$. From *carina* (*q. v.*), and *latus*, the side. 1. Situated at the side of the carina. [B, 100.] 2. In the cirripeds, relating to the carina and to the lateral regions of the body. [L, 296.]

CARIN SIRAGUM (Tamil), n. The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 172.]

CARINTA-KALI, n. In Malabar, the *Psychotria herbacea*. [B, 121.]

CARINTI, n. In the East Indies, the *Uvaria zeylanica*, also an undetermined species of *Morindica*. [B, 121.]

CARINULATE, adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2n'u^2l-at$. Lat., *carinulatus*. Fr., *carinulé*. Furnished with a small or not well-defined keel. [L, 180.]

CARIOCAR, n. See CARYOCAR.

CARIO-NÉCROSIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r^{-i}2-o-na-kroz-ek$. Carious and necrotic. [L, 88.]

CARIO SITY, n. $Ka^{-i}r^2-o^2s'i^2t-i^2$. See CARIÉS.

CARIOSSO, n. See ADY.

CARIO SIOUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka(k'a^3)-ri^2-os'u^3s(u^4s)$. See CARIOUS.

CARIO TÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka(k'a^3)-ri^2-o'te(ta^3-e^2)$. Of Dioscorides, dry dates. [Bory (B, 121); L, 105.]

CARIOUS, adj. $Ka^{-i}r^2-u^3s$. Lat., *cariosus*. Fr., *carie, carieux*. Ger., *carlös, beinfrässig, knochenfrässig*. Pertaining to or affected with caries; in botany, having irregular depressions and perforations as if worm-eaten, so as to resemble a carious bone. [B, 123.]

CARIPA, n. The genus *Pirigara*. [B, 121.]

CARIQUE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ek . In Provence, dry figs. [B, 121.]

CARIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-e-ku^5$. See CARICOUS.

CARIRAM (Malay), n. The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 172.]

CARISSA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^2s^2sa^3$. Fr., *carisse*. A genus of spiny shrubs of the tribe *Carisseeae*, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. [B, 42, 121].—**C. arduina** [Lamarck], **C. bispinosa** [Linnaeus]. A species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, where the berries are eaten. [B, 173].—**C. carandas** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *calac*. Malay, *keelay*. Tamil, *kalapa*. Hind., *karōnda*. Sanscr., *karamarandaka*. A thorny shrub growing throughout India. The fruit is stomachic and used in biliousness. The unripe fruit is astringent. [A, 479; B, 19, 172].—**C. diffusa**. A thorny shrub of India, employed medicinally by the Hindus. It bears a small black edible fruit. [B, 172].—**C. edulis** [Vahl]. An Egyptian species. The berries and young shoots are eaten. [B, 173].—**C. ferox**. A species which, with *C. arduina*, includes the Linnaean species *Arduina bispinosa*. [B].—**C. grandifolia**. An African species with a fleshy subacid fruit called *Natal plum* and *amatungula*. [B, 19].—**C. xylopicron** [Dupetit-Thouars]. Fr., *bois amer de Bourbon*, *bois d'absinthe*. A species growing in the Isle of Bourbon. The bark is used in diseases of the urinary organs, and the very bitter wood is made into bitter-cups, which impart to wine or water a bitter taste and a tonic property. [B, 19, 173].

CARISSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^2s^2se^2e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *carissées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Contortæ*, comprising *Carissa*, *Rauwolfia*, *Cerbera*, *Allamanda*, *Alyxia*, *Ophioxylon*, *Strophanos*, etc. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Contortæ*, comprising nearly the same genera and subsequently subdivided into the *Jasminææ*, *Rauwolfiææ*, and *Cerberææ*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Apocynaceæ* comprising *Carissa*, *Wilughbeia*, *Ambelania*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CARISTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)^2st'e(a^3e^2)$. Dates. [B, 180.]

CARIUM TERRÆ, n. An old name for gluten. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CARIVE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ev . Formerly, the *Capsicum annuum*. [Pomet (B, 121).]

CARI-VILLANDI, n. The *Smilax indica*. [B, 121.]

CARLATE, n. Ka^2r/at . Fr., c. A salt of carlic (atratylic) acid. [A, 385.]

CARLIC, n. Ka^2r/i^2k . See CHARLOCK.

CARLIC ACID, n. Ka^2r/i^2k . Fr., *acide carlique*. See ATRACTYLIC ACID.

CARLINA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r-l(e)^na^3$. Named, according to Linnaeus, after *Charles V.*, Olivier de Severs, after *Charlemagne*; both being said to have cured the plague in their armies with *C. acaulis*. Fr., *carline*. Ger., *Eberwurzel*. It., c., *Sp. carlina*. A genus of composite prickly herbs of the tribe *Cynaroidææ*, subtribe *Carlinaeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180].—**Ætheroleum carlinæ**. See *Oleum carlinæ ætherium*.—**C. acanthifolia** [Allion]. Fr., *caméleon blanc*, *carline blanche*, *chardousse*, *chardonnette*, *cartabelle*. Syn.: *Chameleon albus* [Dalesschamp]. A species growing on high mountains in southern and central Europe, closely related to *C. acaulis*. The root, somewhat less bitter than that of *C. acaulis*, is used for the same purposes and under the same names. [B, 121, 180].—**C. acarna** [Biebstein]. The *Picnomon acarna*. [B, 180].—**C. acaulis**. Fr., *carline noire* (ou *des Alpes*), *caméleon noir*, *grande carline*. Ger., *stengellose Eberwurzel*, *Rosswurzel*, *Karis-Distel*, *Wetterdistel*, *wilde Artischocke*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a perennial acaulescent species growing on the mountains of central Europe, and bearing lilac-red flowers on very large receptacles. The latter, which are fleshy and bitter, are used as a substitute for the artichoke. The root—*radix carlinæ* (seu *carlinæ humilis*, seu *cardopatiæ*, seu *cardopatiæ*, seu *cardopatiæ*, seu *chameleontis albi*, seu *cardui anglicani*, seu *caballionis*, seu *apri*)—has a resinous and aromatic, sometimes nauseous and irritant, odor and a sweetish, pungent, aromatic taste. It acts as a vascular and nervous stimulant, as a stomachic tonic, and as a diuretic of some power, and increases secretion from the various mucous membranes. 2. Of Lamarck, the *C. acanthifolia*. [B, 121, 173, 180].—**C. aggregata** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. The branching variety of *C. acaulis*. [B, 180].—**C. alpina** [Jacquin]. The *C. acaulis*. [B, 173].—**C. caulescens** [Lamarck]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173].—**C. caulifera** [L. Bauhin]. The *C. acaulis*. [B, 200].—**C. chameleon** [Villars]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173].—**C. chardousse** [Villars]. The *C. acanthifolia*. [B, 173].—**C. grandiflora** [Mönch]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173].—**C. gummifera** [Lessing]. The *Atractylis gummifera*. [B, 19; L, 84].—**C. humilis** [Parkinson]. **C. major**. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 180, 200].—**C. scandens** [Wedelius]. **C. silvestris** [Ray]. **C. silvestris major** [Parkinson]. **C. silvestris vulgaris**. The *C. vulgaris*. [B, 180, 200].—**C. simplex** [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. Fr., *carline caule*. Ger., *wilde Artischocke*. The non-branching variety of *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 180].—**C. subacaulis** [De Candolle]. The *C. acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173, 180].—**C. utzka** [Hacquet]. The *C. acanthifolia*. [B, 173].—**C. vulgaris** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *carline*. Ger., *gemeine Eberwurzel*, *Sanddistel*. The carline thistle; a species growing in sandy places throughout continental Europe and in England. The herb and the root—*herba* (et *radix*) *carlinæ silvestris* (seu *carlinæ vulgaris*, seu *heracanthæ*)—were formerly employed as a sudorific in pestilential diseases. [B, 19, 121, 180].—**Herba carlinæ silvestris** (seu *vulgaris*). The

herb of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 180].—**Oleum carlinæ ætherium**. Fr., *oléule* (ou *huile essentielle*) *de carline*. A volatile oil obtained by distilling the root of *C. acaulis*. [B, 119].—**Radix carlinæ**, **Radix carlinæ humilis** (seu *silvestris*, seu *vulgaris*). Ger., *Eberwurzel*. The root of *C. acaulis*. [B, 180.]

CARLINE, adj. Ka^2r/en . See *C. THISTLE*.

CARLINE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r/en . The genus *Carlina*, especially the *Carlina vulgaris*. [A, 301; B, 173].—**C. blanche**. The *Carlina acanthifolia*. [B, 88, 173].—**C. des Alpes**. The *Carlina acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 173].—**C. des anciens**. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [L, 105].—**C. noire**, **Grande c.** The *Carlina acaulis* (1st def.). [B, 88, 173.]

CARLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r-l^2n^2e^2e(a^3e^2)$. 1. Of Cassini, a tribe of composite plants, comprising *Carlina*, *Cardopatum*, *Atractylis*, *Chuquiraga*, and other genera subsequently disposed by Cassini in 4 subdivisions, the *Xeranthemææ*, *C. archetypæ* (comprising *Atractylis*, *Carlina*, *Acarna*, and 6 other genera), *Barnadesiææ*, and *Stæheliææ*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cynaroidææ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CARLINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2r-l^2n^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide carlinique*. Ger., *Carlininsäure*. See ATRACTYLIC ACID. [B, 207.]

CARLIN-SPURS, n. $Ka^2r-l^2n^2spu^2rz$. The *Genista anglica*. [B, 275.]

CARLISLE SPRINGS, n. Ka^2r-lil' . 1. A place in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, at the base of Blue Mountain, where there are mild sulphurous springs. 2. A place in Pueblo County, Colorado, where there are springs containing sodium, magnesium, iron, and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride, potassium and sodium sulphates, silica, organic matter, and carbon dioxide. [A, 363.]

CARLOCK, n. $Ka^2r-l'o^2k$. 1. The charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*). [B, 275.] 2. Russian isinglass made from the roe of the sturgeon. [L, 56.]

CARLO SANTO (Sp.), n. $Ka^2r-l'o^2sa^2n'to$. St. Charles's root; an undetermined plant of Mechoacan. The bitter aromatic bark is said to have sudorific and stomachic properties and to strengthen the gums. [B, 121; L, 84.]

CARLSBAD (Ger.), n. $Ka^2r-ls^2ba^2d$. A small village in Bohemia very celebrated for its saline and alkaline springs, the temperature of which is from 50° to 60° C. The accompanying table shows the constitution of the water of the principal springs:

1,000 PARTS CONTAIN.	Sprudel.	Marktbrunnen.	Schlossbrunnen.	Mühlbrunnen.	Neubrunnen.	Theresienbrunnen.	Elisabethquelle.	Felsenquelle.	Kaiserbrunnen.
Iron carbonate.....	0.003	0.0006	0.0001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002
Manganese carbonate..	0.0002	0.0002	traces	traces	traces	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Magnesium carbonate..	0.166	0.166	0.161	0.161	0.159	0.157	0.164	0.161	0.160
Calcium carbonate....	0.321	0.335	0.333	0.326	0.328	0.327	0.327	0.329	0.317
Strontium carbonate....	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004	0.0003	0.0004
Lithium carbonate.....	0.012	0.012	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.012
Sodium carbonate.....	1.298	1.270	1.227	1.279	1.291	1.262	1.279	1.283	1.267
Potassium sulphate....	0.186	0.181	0.193	0.188	0.183	0.190	0.184	0.180	0.179
Sodium sulphate.....	2.405	2.386	2.315	2.391	2.365	2.377	2.376	2.378	2.341
Sodium chloride.....	1.041	1.030	1.004	1.028	1.030	1.027	1.031	1.031	1.010
Sodium fluoride.....	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005
Sodium borate.....	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.0057
Calcium phosphate....	0.0007	0.0007	0.0004	0.0009	0.0004	0.0009	0.0007	0.0007	0.0007
Alumina.....	0.0004	0.0007	0.0005	0.0005	0.0006	0.0005	0.0006	0.0003	0.000
Silicic acid.....	0.071	0.071	0.070	0.073	0.070	0.071	0.072	0.070	0.072
Carbon dioxide } { Partially	0.976	0.768	0.749	0.767	0.762	0.758	0.769	0.770	0.758
} { combined									
} { Free.....	0.189	0.555	0.582	0.516	0.437	0.510	0.608	0.465	0.564

According to Seegen, the C. waters diminish the excretion of urea and sulphuric acid. They have been used for venous stases, chronic affections of the stomach and liver (especially gall-stones), diabetes, gout, urinary concretions, etc. [A, 319; C. F. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 2, 1887, p. 380.]

CARLSBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ka^2r-ls^2brun . A place in Austrian Silesia, where there are feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 319.]

CARLSBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. $Ka^2r-ls^2brun-ne^2n$. One of the springs at Mehadia (q. v.). [A, 319.]

CARLSQUELLE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2r-ls^2kwe^2l-le^2$. One of the springs at Gleichenberg (q. v.). [A, 319.]

CARL-THEODORQUELLE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2r-l-ta-o-dor^2kwe^2l-le^2$. One of the springs at Reichenhall (q. v.). [A, 319.]

CARLUDOVICA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r-l-u-do-ve^2ka^2$. Fr., *carludovique*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of cyclanthaceous plants indigenous to tropical America. [B, 121; Drude (B, 245)].—**C. palmata** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A species growing in Peru and New Granada. A fixed oil is expressed from the seeds. [B, 121; Drude (B, 245).]

CARLUDOVICÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r-l-u-do-vi^2s(vek)^2e^2e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *carludovicées*. A division of the *Cyclanthaceæ*, comprising *Carludovica*, etc. [Drude (B, 245).]

CARMANTINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-ma^2n^2ten$. The genus *Justicia*. [B, 173].—**C. pectorale**. The *Justicia pectoralis*. [B, 173.]

CARMAS (Ar.), n. The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121.]

CARMEDIE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-me^2d-e . A composite plant of the Cape of Good Hope, related to *Carthamus tinctorius*. [A, 385.]

CARMÉNE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ma^2ne . See CARMIN.

CARMEL (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum simplex*. [B, 19.]

CARMELIA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r\text{-}me(ma)^{li^2}a^2$. A section of the genus *Heracleum*. [B.]

CARMELITERGEIST (Ger.), **CARMELITWASSER** (Ger.), n's. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}e^{2l}\text{-}e^{2r}\text{-}gist$, $-e^{2l}\text{-}va^3s\text{-}se^2r$. Fr., *eau de mélisse des Carmes*. Carmelite water; the *spiritus melissae compositus* of the Ger. Ph. [a, 18; B, 205.]

CARMEN (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}e^{2n}$. Gen., *carm'inis*. From *canere*, to sing. Gr., *ἔρος, ἔρωδῆ*. A charm, magical form, incantation, or enchantment used to prevent or cure disease. [A, 318, 325.]

CARMENTINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^{3n^2}\text{-}ten$. The genus *Justicia*; especially the *Justicia pectoralis*. [B, 52, 93.]

CARMIC ACID, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2k$. See **CARMINIC ACID**.

CARMIDINE, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2d\text{-}en$. A base (probably a mixture of pyrrol and verdine) obtained by passing lutidine over hot lime. [B, 2.]

CARMIN, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2n$. Lat., *carminum, carmina*. Fr., *c., carmine*. Ger., *C., Karmin*. It., *carmino*. Sp., *carmin*. 1. The red coloring matter of cochineal, especially the red pigment produced by precipitating a decoction of cochineal with alum, cream of tartar, or acid potassium oxalate; a mixture of carminic acid, c. red, and other substances; used as a staining reagent in microscopy. 2. A brilliant shade of red like that of cochineal. [B.]—**Ammonia c.** Ger., *Ammoniakc*, *C' ammoniak*. A solution of c. in ammonia-water; used as a staining reagent in microscopy.—**Blue c.** Lat., *carmina caerulea*. Fr., *c. bleu, carmine bleue*. Ger., *blauer C.* See **INDIGO CARMIN**.—**Borax c.** A staining solution containing c. and borax.—**C' ammoniak** (Ger.). See *Ammonia c.*—**C' beeren** (Ger.). Kermes. [B, 180.]—**C. bleu** (Fr.). See **INDIGO CARMIN**.—**C. de safranum** (Fr.). Impure carthamine. [L, 49.]—**C. des confiseurs** (Fr.). A solution of c. in alcohol with a little ammonia; used by confectioners. [L, 49.]—**C. lake**. A compound of c. and alumina, made by treating cochineal with alum and an alkaline carbonate. [B, 2.]—**C. red**. Fr., *rouge de c.* Ger., *C' roth*. A purplish-red, lustrous substance, $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$, produced by the decomposition of carminic acid; probably a derivative of phthalic acid. [B, 2, 4, 5, 270.]—**C' sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to carminic acid, with the name of a base, the carminate of that base. [B.]—**C' säure** (Ger.). Carminic acid. [B, 4.]—**Indigo-c.** See **INDIGO**.—**Thiersch's c. reagent**. A staining solution containing c., oxalic acid, etc.

CARMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *carmen* (q. v.). $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2n\text{-}a^2$.

CARMINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i\text{-}(e)^{na^2}$. See **CARMIN**.—**C. caerulea**. See **INDIGOCARMIN**.

CARMINANS (Lat.), **CARMINANT**, adj's. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2n\text{-}a^{2nz}$ (a^2ns), $-a^2nt$. See **CARMINATIVE**.

CARMINATE, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2n\text{-}at$. A salt of carminic acid. [B.]

CARMINATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}en\text{-}a^2\text{-}si^2\text{-}o^2n^2$. The coloring action of carmin, also its employment as a staining agent. [A, 385.]

CARMINATIVE, adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2n\text{-}a^2t\text{-}i^2v$. Gr., *ξαρτικός, διαξαρτικός*. Lat., *carminans, carminativus* (from *carminare*, to card wool, to remove impurities). Fr., *carminatif*. Ger., *blähungstreibend*. It., Sp., *carminativo*. Having the power of expelling flatulency and thus mitigating colicky pain. The c's are mostly aromatics. [L, 81.]—**Four greater c's**. See *Quatuor semina calida majora*.

CARMINE, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}en\text{-}(in)$. See **CARMIN**.

CARMINIC ACID, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2n\text{-}i^2k$. Fr., *acide carminique*. Ger., *Carminsäure*. The red coloring matter of cochineal, a purplish, hygroscopic substance, probably $C_{17}H_{18}O_{19}$, readily soluble in water and in alcohol. It has been used as a diuretic. [B, 2, 4, 270.]

CARMINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}(e)^{nu^3}m\text{-}(nu^4)m$. See **CARMIN**.

CARMOT, n. Of the alchemists, the substance constituting the philosopher's stone. [B, 200.]

CARMUFELIC ACID, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}u^2\text{-}fe^{2l}\text{-}i^2k$. Lat., *acidum carmufellinicum*. Fr., *acide carmufellinique*. Ger., *Carumfellinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{12}H_{18}O_{16}$, obtained by Musprat and Dawson from cloves; regarded as an artificial product. [B, 18.]

CARNA (Hind.), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 172.]

CARNABADIUM [Myrepus] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^3\text{-}ba\text{-}(ba^3)\text{-}di^2\text{-}u^3m\text{-}(u^4)m$. Gr., *καρναβάδιον*. The *Cuminum ethiopicum* (*Cuminum cyminum*); according to some, the *Carum ethiopicum*. [B, 88, 121, 200.]

CARNABIOOU, n. In Languedoc, the *Lathyrus aphaca*. [B, 121.]

CARNAGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Diospyros philosanthera*. [B, 121.]

CARNAHUBA, n. See **CARNAUBA**.

CARNAIRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^2r$. See **CARNIVOROUS**.

CARNALITE, **CARNALLITE**, n's. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^2l\text{-}it$. Ger., *Carnallit* (from its discoverer, von Carnall). A native double chloride of magnesium and potassium, associated with rock salt. [L, 61.]

CARNARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a\text{-}(a^3)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^2$. From *caro*, flesh. Fr., *carnassiers* (1st def.). 1. Of Cuvier, an order of *Mammalia* including the *Carnivora*, *Insectivora*, *Cheiroptera*, and *Marsupialia*. 2. A family of *Coleoptera* that are carnivorous. 3. Of Haeckel, an order of the *Zonoplacentalia*. [L, 14, 173, 180.]

CARNARIUM (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a\text{-}(a^3)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}i\text{-}(e)$. See **CARNARIA**.

CARNASSIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^2s\text{-}(a^3)\text{-}si^2\text{-}a^2$. Fr., *carnassiers*. Ger., *Fleischfresser*. Of Haeckel, a legion of the *Deciduata*. [L, 173, 228.]

CARNASSIAL, adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^2s\text{-}si^2\text{-}a^2l$. Fr., *carnassier*. Syn.: *sectorial*. 1. Adapted to eating flesh (said of teeth which come to-

gether like the blades of scissors). 2. As a n., a large tooth (in the lower jaw a molar, in the upper a premolar) found in the *Carnivora*, sharper and more prominent than the others. [A, 385.]

CARNASSIER (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^2s\text{-}i^2\text{-}a$. 1. Carnivorous. 2. See **CARNASSIAL**. As a n., in the pl., c's, see **CARNASSIA**. [B, 121.]

CARNASSIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}m\text{-}a^2s\text{-}i^2\text{-}e^2r$. See **CARNASSIAL** (2d def.).

CARNATION, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. Lat., *carntio*. Fr., c. 1. The natural color of flesh. 2. The *Dianthus carophyllus*. [B, 19, 275; L, 56.]—**C.-grass**. The *Carex glauca* and *Carex panicea*. [B, 275.]—**C.-tree**. The *Kleinia vertifolia*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [B, 19, 275.]

CARNAUBA, n. The *Copernicia cerifera* or its root; also the wax (c.-wax) obtained from it. [B, 19, 121.]—**C.-palm**. See **C.-wax**. Fr., *cire de c.* Ger., *C'wachs, Cearnwachs*. The yellow or greenish-yellow wax secreted upon the leaves of *Copernicia cerifera*; a mixture of fatty acids (especially cerotic acid) and alcohols (especially myricyl alcohol) with a small quantity of hydrocarbons; used for making candles and in the manufacture of petroleum soap. [B, 270.]

CARNÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}a$. Flesh-colored. [A, 385.]

CARNELIAN, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e\text{-}l\text{-}ya^2n$. Lat., *carneolus, cornelus, carniolus, carniola* (from *carneus*, fleshy). Fr., *carnelien, corneline*. Ger., *Carneol*. It., *corniola*. Also written *cornelian*. A variety of chalcedony of a clear flesh-red color. [B, 200.]

CARNEO-APONEUROTIC, adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e^{2l}\text{-}o\text{-}a^2p\text{-}o\text{-}nu^2\text{-}ro^2t\text{-}i^2k$. For deriv., see **CARO** and **APONEUROSIS**. Fleшы and aponeurotic. [L, 14.]

CARNEOLUS (Lat.), **CARNEOLUS LAPIS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e\text{-}(e^2)\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}lu^2s\text{-}(lu^3)s$. See **CARNELIAN**.

CARNEO-PAPILLOSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e^{2l}\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}pa^2p\text{-}(pa^2p)\text{-}i^2l\text{-}lo\text{-}su^2s\text{-}(su^3)s$. For deriv., see **CARO** and **PAPILLA**. Consisting of fleshy papillae (said of the columns of the vagina). [L, 31.]

CARNEO-TENDINOUS, adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e^{2l}\text{-}o\text{-}te^2n\text{-}di^2n\text{-}u^2s$. For deriv., see **CARO** and **TENDO**. Partly muscular and partly tendinous (said of muscles). [L, 14.]

CARNEOUS, adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e^{2l}\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *carneus, cornosus* (from *caro*, flesh). Fr., *carné, charnu, charné*. Ger., *fleischig*. It., Sp., *carroso*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, flesh, especially muscle. [J.]

CARNÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}a$. The name of two flesh-colored *Agarici*. [Faulst (B, 121).]

CARNEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e^{2l}\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(u^4)s$. See **CARNEOUS** and **COLUMNÆ carneæ**.

CARNICULA [Fallopian] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2k\text{-}u^2l\text{-}(u^4)l\text{-}a^2$. Dim. of *caro* (q. v.). The flesh of the gums. [L, 84, 94.]

CARNIFEX (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2\text{-}fe^2x$. Gen., *carnificis*. From *caro*, flesh, and *facere*, to make. 1. Originally, a public torturer or executioner, and anciently, as an opprobrious epithet, a surgeon. [Laboulbène "Union méd.," Apr 2, 1885]. 2. An alchemical term for the "spagyric Vulcan," or fire as used in the search for the philosopher's stone. [A, 325; B, 200.]

CARNIFICATION, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2\text{-}fi^2\text{-}ka\text{-}shu^2n$. Gr., *σάρκωσις*. Lat., *carnificatio* (from *carnificare*, to make flesh, *carnify*). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Verfleischen, Verfleichung*. It., *carnificazione*. Sp., *carnificación*. Conversion into flesh, or a flesh-like substance, by the action of some pathological process in a tissue; by Baron the term was applied to amyloid degeneration. [D.] Cf. **SPLENIZATION**.—**C. of bone**. Fr., *c. des os*. Ger., *Verfleischung der Knochen*. See **OSTEOSARCOSIS**.—**C. of the lungs, Pulmonary c.** *Carnificatio pulmonum*. Fr., *c. des poumons*. Ger., *Verfleischung der Lungen*. A conversion of the pulmonary parenchyma into a dusky-red material resembling muscle, as in atelectasis; also a consolidation of the lung by the products of an inflammation. [A, 319; D.]—**Con-gestive c. of the lung**. Brown induration of the lung. [L, 331.]

CARNIFIED, adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2\text{-}fid$. Lat., *carnificatus*. Fr., *carnifié*. In a state of carnification (q. v.). [A, 301.]

CARNIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2\text{-}fo^2r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2s$. From *caro*, flesh, and *forma*, form. Gr., *σάρκωδης*. Fr., *carniforme*. Ger., *fleischförmig*. Having the appearance of flesh. [L, 41.]—**C. abscessus**. See **ABSCESSUS c.**, in Supplement.

CARNILET (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}e\text{-}ya$. The *Silene inflata* (*Cucubulus behen*). [B, 88, 121, 173; L, 41.]

CARNINE, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}en$. From *caro*, flesh. Fr., c. Ger., *Carnin*. It., Sp., *carnina*. A colorless crystalline base, $C_7H_8N_4O_2 + H_2O$ (according to Weidel), obtained by Weidel from extract of meat and recently also found in the tissues of fresh-water fish and frog's spawn. [J. Munk (A, 319); B, 4; Krukenberg and Wagener, "Verhandl. d. würtzb. physiol. Gesellsch.," 1883 (B); "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," clviii (K).]

CARNIOLA (Lat.), **CARNIOLUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i\text{-}(i^2)\text{-}o\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}la^2$, $-lu^2s\text{-}(lu^3)s$. See **CARNELIAN**.

CARNISATION (Fr.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2\text{-}s\text{-}si^2\text{-}o^2n^2$. See **CARNIFICATION**.

CARNIVORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3r\text{-}n\text{-}i^2\text{-}vor\text{-}(wo^2r)\text{-}a^2$. From *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to devour. Fr., *carnivores*. Ger., *Raub-thiere, Fleischfresser*. 1. An order of *Mammalia* comprising all flesh-eating mammals, both marine and terrestrial; of Cuvier and others, a family of *Carnaria*; as now used, an order embracing only the *Canidae*, *Felidae*, and *Ursidae*. [B, 28; L, 253.] 2. A division or group of the *Cetacea*. [L, 321.] 3. Of Lankester, an order of the *Typidentata*. [L, 121.]—**Amphibious C.** See **C. primipedia**.—**C. insectivora**. A proposed suborder of C. consisting of the *Insectivora*. [L, 253.]—**C. primigenia**. A suborder of fossil C. [L, 256.]—**C. primipedia**. A suborder of C., consisting of

marine carnivorous mammals. [L, 253].—*C. vera*, **Fissiped c.** The true *C.*, a suborder comprising terrestrial mammals only. [L, 253.]

CARNIVORACITY, CARNIVORITÉ (Fr.), n's. Ka^3rn-i^2 -vor-a²sⁱ2t-i², -vor-i²t-a. The state of being carnivorous. [L, 41, 180.]

CARNIVOROUS, adj. Ka^3rn-i^2v -or-u³s. Gr., *σαρκοφάγος*. Lat., *carnivorus* (from *caro*, flesh, and *vorare*, to eat). Fr., *carnivore*. Ger., *fleischfressend*. Subsisting on flesh (said of animals and of insect-eating plants, which have the power of absorbing and digesting animal substances); in surgery, escharotic. [B, 121, 175; L, 43, 56.]

CARNOSA (Lat.), n., f. and n. pl. of adj. *carnosus* (*tunica* or *animalia* understood). Ka^3rn-os 'a³. 1. A fleshy layer. [A, 325.] 2. Of Gray, an order of the *Polyzoa*. [L, 303].—*C. cutis*. See **PAN- NICULUS carnosus**.

CARNOSE, adj. Ka^3rn 'os. See **CARNEOUS**.

CARNOSITY, n. Ka^3rn-o 'sⁱ2t-i². Lat., *carositas* (from *carnosus*, fleshy). Fr., *carosité*. Ger., *Carnosität*, *Fleischauswuchs*. A granular fleshy vegetation or excrescence on a mucous membrane or a wound. [A, 301].—**Urethral c.** See **Urethral CARUNCLE**.—**Veneral c.** Fr., *carosité vénérienne*. A condyloma. [G.]

CARNOSULUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^3rn-o 'sⁱ2t(u⁴)-u³s(u⁴s). Fleshy (said of small parts or organs). [B, 123.] Cf. **CARNULOSUS**.

CARNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^3rn-os 'u³s(u⁴s). From *caro*, flesh. Fleshy; pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling flesh; in botany, soft, succulent, and rather thick and firm. [B, 121.]

CARNOUS, adj. Ka^3rn 'u³s. See **CARNEOUS**.

CARNULUS, n. In the East, the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 121.]

CARNULENTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^3rn-u '2t(u⁴)-e²nt'u³s(u⁴s). See **CARNOSUS**.

CARNULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^3rn-u '2t(u⁴)-os'u³s(u⁴s). Dimin. of *carnosus* (q. v.). Moderately fleshy. [B, 121.] Cf. **CARNOSULUS**.

CARN-WOOD, n. Ka^3rn 'wu⁴d. See **CAM-WOOD**.

CARO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(k'a^3r)$ 'o. Gen., *carn'is*. Gr., *σάρξ*, *κρέας*. Fr., *chair*. Ger., *Fleisch*. Sp., *carne*. Flesh; the red part or belly of muscles; in botany, a fleshy part, a soft succulent substance forming part of a plant (e. g., the pulp of a fruit). [A, 325; B, 19, 121.]—**C. accessoria**. See **ACCESSORIUS flexoris longi digitorum pedis**.—**C. adnata ad testem**. Sarcocoele. [L, 50.]—**C. anserina**. See **CUTIS anserina**.—**C. bovilla**, **C. bovis**, **C. bubula**. See **BEEF**.—**C. carcinodes**. A cancerous growth. [L, 119.]—**C. cucumeris**. The pulp of *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 180.]—**C. eminens**, **C. excrescens**. A fleshy excrescence. [A, 325.]—**C. glandulosa**. See **GLAND**.—**C. linguae**. The fleshy portion of the tongue. [L, 175.]—**C. luxurians**. Exuberant granulations. [B, 57.]—**C. musculosa**. See **MUSCLE**.—**C. musculosa quadrata**. The palmaris brevis muscle. [L, 119.]—**C. orbicularis**. The placenta. [L, 325.]—**C. quadrata** Sylvii. See **ORBITOR ACCESSORIUS pedis**.—**C. strigis**. Owl's flesh; the flesh of *Strix aluco*, formerly official. [B, 180.]—**C. testudinis**. The flesh of the common tortoise, formerly used in decoction as a restorative in cases of phthisis or exhaustion. [B, 119.]—**C. vipere**. The flesh of the common viper, which, with the heart and liver, was made into a powder constituting the *bezoardicum animale* (1st def.). [B, 119.]—**C. vulpitis**. The flesh of the fox (*Canis vulpes*), formerly official. [B, 180.]—**Extractum carnis**, **Extractum carnis bovine** [Gr. Ph.], **Extractum carnis Liebig** [Gr. Ph., 1st ed.]. See **BEEF-extract**.—**Infusum carnis bubulae**. See **BEEF-tea**.—**Infusum carnis frigide paratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A sort of beef-extract made up of 2,280 parts of finely chopped beef, freed from fat, 7,680 of cold distilled water, 4 of hydrochloric acid, and 30 of pure salt, macerated for two hours with frequent stirring and strained. The filtrate should amount to 5,760 parts, and be a clear reddish-brown fluid. [B, 95.] Cf. **BEEF-juice**.—**Jusculum cum carne bovis**. See **BEEF-tea**.—**Succus carnis**. See **BEEF-juice**.

CARO, n. In India, the *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 121.]

CAROB, n. Ka^3r 'o²b. From Ar., *kharrub*, a pod. Lat., *caroba*. Fr., *caroubier* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Karoubenbaum*, *Johannisbroddbaum*. It., *carrubo*. Sp., *algarrobero*, *algarrobo*. The *Ceratonia siliqua*, or St. John's bread-tree; also its fruit. [B, 19, 113.]—**C.-beans**. Fr., *caroubes* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit (pods) of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 19, 119.]—**C.-tree**. See **C.**

CAROBA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -ob'a³. Fr., *caroub*. Ger., *C.* It., Port., c. 1. The carob, or fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. 2. In Brazil, a name for several bignoniacous trees used medicinally, especially the *Jacaranda procera*; in this sense, often written *carúba*. [B, 180, 270; "Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163 (B).]—**C.-assu**. The *Jacaranda subrhombica*. [B, 270.]—**C.-bark**. See **Cortex carobæ**.—**C.-branca**. The *Sparattosperma lithontripticum*. [B, 270.]—**C.-de campo** (Port.). The *Bignonia nodosa*. [B, 270.]—**C.-de flor verde** (Port.). The *Cybastax antisiphilitica*. [B, 270.]—**C.-de paulistas** (Port.). The *Jacaranda oxyphylla*. [B, 270.]—**C.-de guyra**. The *Bignonia purgans*. [B, 270.]—**C.-harz** (Ger.). See **C. resin**.—**C.-leaves**. See **Folia carobæ**.—**C. mirim**, **C. miuda**. The *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 270.]—**C.-preta**. See **C.-assu**.—**C. resin**. Ger., *Charz*. Fr., *résine du caroub*. A resin found by Peckholt, to the amount of 1 part in 30, in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 270.]—**C.-rinde** (Ger.). See **Cortex carobæ**.—**C.-säure** (Ger.). Carobic acid. [B, 270.]—**Cortex carobæ**, **Folia carobæ**. The bark and leaves of *Jacaranda procera* and of other bignoniacous trees, especially of *Cybastax antisiphilitica*; the former is emeto-cathartic and is employed in syphilis, diarrhoea, and dysentery; the latter are used in frambæsia. [B, 180.]

CAROB DI GIUDEA (It.), n. Ka^3r -ob'a de ju-da³. The galls which form on the branches of *Pistacia terebinthus*; so called from their resemblance to the pods of *Ceratonia siliqua*; very resinous and used as a fumigation in asthma. [B, 180, 270.]

CAROBARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -ob-a(a³)ri²-a³. The *Ceris siliquastrum*. [B, 121.]

CAROBENBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^3r -ob'e²n-ba³-um. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 180.]

CAROBIC ACID, n. Ka^3r -ob'i²k. Fr., *acide carobique*. Ger., *Carobsäure*. A crystallizable acid, soluble in water and in alcohol, found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera* in the proportion of 1 part in 2,000. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B, 270.]

CAROBINE, n. Ka^3r -ob'en. A natural alkaloid found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera*, in the proportion of 1 part in 600, crystallizing in silky needles, insoluble in ether, rapidly soluble in water and in boiling alcohol. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B, 270.]

CAROBINHA (Port.), n. Ka^3r -ob-en'ya³. The *Jacaranda procera*. [B, 270.]

CAROBONE, n. Ka^3r -ob'on. Fr., c. Ger., *Carobon*. A balsamic, acid resin found by Peckholt in the leaves of *Jacaranda procera* in the proportion of 1 part in 38. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163; B, 270.]

CARONEM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -en'(o²e²n)-u³m(u⁴m). See **CARENEM** (2d def.).

CAROLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -ol'i(e). An old name for venereal pustules upon the penis, chancre. [A, 325; G.]

CAROLINATHEE (Ger.), n. Ka^3r -ol-en'a³-ta. The leaves of *Prinos glaber* and of related species of *Prinos*. [B, 270.]

CAROLINEA [Linnaeus fil.] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -ol-i²n'e²-a³. From the princess *Sophia Caroline* of Baden. See **PACHIRA**. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. insignis** [Swartz]. The *Pachira insignis*. [B, 173.]—**C. princeps** [Linnaeus]. The *Pachira aquatica*. [B, 173.]

CAROLINENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. Ka^3r -ol-en'e²n-brun-ne²n. See **MARIENBAD**.

CAROLINENQUELE (Ger.), n. Ka^3r -ol-en'e²n-kwe²l-le². See **MEHADIA**.

CAROMEL, n. Ka^3r 'o-me²l. See **CARAMEL**.

CAROMP-ALLAGUM (Hind.), n. A *Fungus* (according to Berkeley, the *Mylitta lapidescens*), much used as a diuretic, especially in cases of turbid urine with copious white deposits. [B, 121.]

CARON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka(k'a^3r)$ 'ro²n. Gr., *κάρων*. Of Dioscorides, caraway-fruit. [B, 180.]

CARONCLE, n. Ka^3r 'o²n²kl. A soft retractile caruncle on each side, at the anterior angle of the prothorax of certain *Coleoptera*. [L, 158.]

CARON-COUACA, n. In Surinam, the *Clusia rosea*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARONCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3r -on²k-u⁴l-a²r. See **CARUNCULAR**.

CARONCULE (Fr.), n. Ka^3r -on²k-u⁴l. See **CARUNCULE**.—**C's amniotiques**. The equivalent of Müller's term for certain elevations springing from the inner surface of the amnion, especially about the insertion of the umbilical cord. [A, 15.]—**C. de l'urèthre**. See **CAPTUS gallinaginis**.—**C's papillaires**. See **PAPILLE renales**.

CARONCULÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^3r -on²k-u⁴l-a. See **CARUNCULATE**.

CARONCULEUX (Fr.), adj. Ka^3r -on²k-u⁴l-u⁵. See **CARUNCULOUS** and **CARUNCULOSE**.

CARO-NERVALON (Hind.), **CARONER-VOLVE** (Hind.), n's. The genus *Prenna*. [B, 121.]

CARONI, n. See **CARONY-BARK**.

CARONOSI, n. In India, a species of *Gratiola*. [B, 121.]

CARONY-BARK, n. Ka^3r -on'i². Ger., *Caronyrinde*. Sp., *quina-quina* of *Carony*. True *Angustura* bark; the bark of *Galipea officinalis*. [B, 121, 180.]

CARONYRINDE (Ger.), n. Ka^3r -on'u⁶-ri²nd-e². See **CARONY-BARK**.—**C'nbaum**. The *Galipea officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CAROO-KOOVA (Tamil), n. The *Zizyphus trinervius*. [B, 172.]—**C.-k.-ellay**. See **C.-k.**

CAROO-NOOCHIE (Tamil), n. Also written *Caroo-nochie* and *Caroo-nokie*. The *Gendarussa vulgaris*. [B, 172.]

CAROPI [Camelli], n. Ka^3r -op'i². A term probably synonymous with *Amomum*. [B, 121.]

CAROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(k'a^3r)$ 'ro²s. Gen., *car'eos* (-eis). Gr., *κάρως*. 1. Of Dioscorides, caraway-fruit. [B, 180.] 2. See **CARUS** (3d def.).

CAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -os'i²s. Gen., *caros'eos* (-is). Gr., *κάρσις*. See **CARUS** (3d def.).

CAROTA [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -ot'a³. Gr., *καρότον*. Fr., *carotte*. Ger., *Karotte*. 1. The carrot (*Daucus c.*). 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Daucus*. [B, 119, 121, 214.]—**Pulpa e radice carotæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Fulpe de CAROTTE**.—**Radix carotæ**. The root of *Daucus c.* [B.]

CAROTE (Ger.), n. Ka^3r -ot'e². See **CAROTA**.

CAROTIC, adj. Ka^3r -ot'i²k. Gr., *καρωτικός* (from *καρόν*, to stupefy). Lat., *caroticus*. Fr., *carotique*. Ger., *einschläfernd* (1st def.), *schlafmachend* (1st def.). It., *carotico*. Sp., *carótico*. 1. Producing sleep, stupefying. 2. Relating to stupor (*carus*). 3. Relating to the carotids. See **CAROTIS**. 4. Of or pertaining to the genus *Carota*. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide carotique*. Carotin. [B.]

CAROTICO-CLINOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3r(k'a^3r)$ -ot'(ot')-i²k(o²)-kl'i²n-o(o²)-i²d(ed)e²-u³s(u⁴s). For deriv., see **CAROTIC**, and **CLINOID**. Relating to the carotid artery or region and the cainoid processes. [L, 31.]

CAROTICO-TYMPANICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-o^2t(ot)^1/i^2k-o^2(ot)^1i^2m(tu^4m)-pa^2n(pa^2n)^1i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. For deriv., see CAROTIC and TYMPANIC. Relating to the canal, nerve, etc., which extend between the carotid canal and the tympanum. [L, 31.]

CAROTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-o^2t(ot)^1i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. See CAROTIC; as a n., in the fem., *carotica* (arteria understood), the carotid artery; as a n., in the neut., *caroticum* (remedium understood), a narcotic. [L.]—**CAROTICA CEPHALICA**. Ger., *Carotidenstamm*. The common carotid artery. [L, 80.]

CAROTID, adj. Ka^2r-o^2t/i^2d . From *καρωτιδες*, the c. arteries (from *καρος*, a heavy sleep), from the fact that drowsiness or dullness was produced by compression or ligation of the c. arteries. Lat., *caroticus* (1st def.), *carotideus* (2d def.). Fr., *carotide* (1st def.), *carotidien* (2d def.). Ger., *einschläfernd* (1st def.), *zu den Hauptschlagadern gehörig* (2d def.). 1. Producing sleep. 2. Pertaining to the c. artery or region (e. g., the c. plexus). [A, 17, 20; A, 322.] See Common c. ARTERY, Internal c. ARTERY, and External c. ARTERY.

CAROTIDANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-o^2t(ot)^1/i^2d-a^2n(a^2n)-u^2r-i^2z(u^3s)^1ma^2$. Gen., *carotidaneurysmatus* (-is). An aneurysm of a carotid artery. [A, 322.]

CAROTIDE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-ot-ed$. See CAROTID (2d def.).—**C. commune**. See Common carotid ARTERY.—**C. externe**. See External carotid ARTERY.—**C. interne**. See Internal carotid ARTERY.—**C. primitive**. See Common carotid ARTERY.

CAROTIDENSTAMM (Ger.), n. $Ka^2r-ot-ed/e^2n-sta^3m$. See Internal carotid ARTERY.

CAROTIDENUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-o^2t(ot)-i^2d'e^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. Fr., *carotidien*. See CAROTID (2d def.).

CAROTIN, n. Ka^2r-ot/i^2n . Lat., *carotinum*, *carotina*. Fr., *carotine*, *carottine*. Ger., C. I., *carotina*. The coloring matter of carrots; a crystalline substance, $C_{20}H_{38}$, which, dried at ordinary temperatures, is of a lustrous reddish-brown, but dried at 100° C. is bright red and has a strong odor of Florentine iris; readily soluble in carbon disulphide, in benzoin, and in the volatile oils. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CAROTIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-ot-ek$. See CAROTIC.

CAROTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-ot/i^2s$. Gen., *carot'idus* (-is). Gr., *καρωτις* (1st def.). Fr., *carotide* (1st def.). Ger., *Kopfschlagader* (1st def.). 1. The carotid artery. 2. In the pl., *carotides*, Dioscorides's term for dates. [Bory (B, 121); L, 81.]—**C. cephalica**, C. cerebri. Ger., *Carotidenstamm*. See Internal carotid ARTERY.—**C. communis**. See Common carotid ARTERY.—**C. externa**, C. facialis. See External carotid ARTERY.—**C. interna**. See Internal carotid ARTERY.—**C. primitiva**. See Common carotid ARTERY.—**Cerebral** (Ger.). See Internal carotid ARTERY.

CAROTISCH (Ger.), adj. Ka^2r-ot/i^2sh . See CAROTIC.

CAROTOGO-MONOCENERI, n. In Guiana, the *Besleria coccinea*. [Aublet (B, 121).]

CAROTTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-o^2t(ot)^1ta^3$. 1. The *Daucus carota*. 2. About Montpellier, the *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 121.]—**Rob carotte**. See Rob DAUCI.

CAROTTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ot . See CAROTA (1st def.).—**C. commune**, C. cultivée. The cultivated variety of *Daucus carota*. [B, 173.]—**C. de montagne**. The *Peucedanum cervarna*. [B, 173.]—**C. gomifère**. The *Daucus gunnifer*. [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Daucus carota*, var. *silvestris*. [B, 173.]—**C. violette**. The *Daucus carota*, var. *violacea*. [B, 173.]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Carrot-root grated and passed through a sieve. [B, 113.]—**Rob de c.** See Rob DAUCI.

CAROTTINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-ot-en$. See CAROTIN. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CAROUACHI, n. A plant of Guiana. The juice of the leaves is used by the natives to poison their arrows. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CAROUB (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ub . See CAROBA.—**C. de Judée**. See CAROBE DI GIUDEA.

CAROUBE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-ub . See CAROB-beans.—**C. à siliques**. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 19.]—**C. à miel**. The *Gleditschia triacanthos*. [B, 19.]

CAROUBIER [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-ub-i^2-a$. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 113, 121.]—**C. de Guyane**. The genus *Hymenaea*. [Bory (B, 121).]

CAROUBOU, n. In Malabar, the *Saccharum officinarum*. [L, 105.]

CAROU-COUACA, n. The *Clusia rosea*. [B, 121.]

CAROUGE (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-uzh . The fruit of *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 119, 121.]—**C. à miel**. The *Gleditschia triacanthos*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Extrait de c.** See *Extractum CERATONIE*.

CAROUM, n. See CARUM.

CAROUM-NETCHOULI, **CAROU-NETCHOULI**, **CA-ROU-NOTCHI**. See CAROOU-NOCHIE.

CAROU-OUMATÉ [Tamil], n. A variety of *Datura fastuosa*, employed in medicine and in making intoxicating drinks. [B, 121.]

CAROY-SEEDS, n. Ka^2r-oi . The seeds of *Carum carvi*. [B, 375.]

CARP, n. Ka^3rp . Lat., *carpio*. Fr., *carpe*. Ger., *Karpe*. It., *carpine*. Sp., *carpa*. The *Cyprinus carpio*. [B.]—**C.-stone**. See Lapis CARPIONIS.

CARPADELUM [Desvaux] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-a^2d(a^3d)-el(al)^1i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *ἄδελος*, secret. Fr., *carpade*. An indehiscent inferior fruit, consisting of two or more loculi, each containing usually a single seed. [B, 1, 19, 121.] Cf. CARCERULUS and CREMOCARP.

CARPAL, adj. Ka^3rp-a^2l . From *καρπός*, the wrist. Lat., *car-*

palis. *carpeus*. Fr., *carpien*. Ger., *c*. Pertaining to the carpus or to the region of the carpus; as a n., a c. bone. [C; L, 153.]

CARPALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp-al(a^3l)^1i^2s$. See CARPAL; as a n., in the n. pl., *carpalia*, the bones of the carpus. [L, 294.]

CARPANTHÆE [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp-a^2n(a^2n)^1-the^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. An order of plants related to the ferns (*Filices*), comprising *Carpanthus* (*Azolla*), *Salvinia*, *Marsilea*, *Pillularia*, *Isocetes*, and *Lenna*. [B, 170.]

CARPANTHUS [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-a^2n(a^2n)^1-thu^3s(thu^4s)$. Fr., *carpanthe*. See AZOLLA (1st def.).

CARPAS, n. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 121.]

CARPASION (Lat.), **CARPASIUM** (Lat.), **CARPASUM** (Lat.), **CARPASUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., n., and m. $Ka^3rp-as(a^3s)^1i^2-o^2n-u^3m(u^4m)$, $Ka^3rp-a^2s(a^3s)-u^3m(u^4m)$, $-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *καρπασος*. An undetermined plant the juice of which resembled myrrh and was used by the ancients as a narcotic poison. [Chapuis, "Lyon méd.," May 28, 1882, p. 111 (H); Dioscorides (B, 88, 121, 200); L, 84, 102, 104.]

CARPATA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-at(a^3t)^1a^3$. 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Ricinus*. 2. Of Lemery, the genus *Jatropha*. [B, 121.]

CARPATICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-a^2th(a^3th)^1i^2k-u^3m(u^4m)$. See *Carpathian BALSAM* and *Hungarian TURPENTINE*.

CARPATHOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rp-a^2th(a^3th)-o^2s$. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

CARPE (Fr.), n. Ka^3rp . See CARPUS and CYPRINUS *carpio*.—**Pierre de c.** See Lapis CARPIONIS.

CARPEL, n. Ka^3rp-e^1 . From *καρπός*, a fruit. Lat., *carpelum*. Fr., *carpelle*. Ger., *Carpell*, *Fruchtblatt*, It., *carpello*. A metamorphosed leaf which, alone or with other leaves, constitutes the walls of the gynoecium of a flower. [B, 19, 121, 279.]

CARPELLARY, adj. $Ka^3rp-e^1-a-r-i^2$. Lat., *carpellaris*. Fr., *carpellaire*. Of, pertaining to, or containing, a carpel; resembling a carpel in nature or function. [B, 19, 279.]

CARPELLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-e^1(lu^3m)(lu^4m)$. See CARPEL.

CARPENE, n. Ka^3rp-en . Fr., *carpène*. Ger., *Carpen*. A liquid C_9H_{14} , obtained by distilling podocarpate of calcium. [B, 4.]

CARPENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-e^2nt-a(a^3)^1ri^2-a^3$. According to Gerard, the *Prunella vulgaris*; to Lemery, the *Achillea millefolium*; to French authors, the winter cress (*herbe aux charpentiers*, *Nasturtium hiemale*); to Blancardus, a species of *Sideritis* (probably the *Sideritis scordoides*). [B, 109, 200.]

CARPENTERS'-GRASS, n. $Ka^3rp-e^2nt-u^3rz$ gra³s. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B, 275.]

CARPENTERS'-HERB, n. $Ka^3rp-e^2nt-u^3rz$ u³rb. The *Rivinia humilis*. [B, 275.]

CARPENTERS'-LEAF, n. $Ka^3rp-e^2nt-u^3rz$ lef. The *Galax aphylla*. [B, 275.]

CARPESIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp-e^2s(as)^1-i^2i^2-e^2(a^3-e^2)$. From *Carpesium*, one of the genera. Of Lessing, a division of composite plants (*Rethanieæ*). [B, 170.]

CARPESIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-es(as)^1i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *καρπῆσιον*. Fr., *carpésie*. 1. Of Galen, an aromatic diuretic drug analogous to valerian. [A, 301.] 2. An aromatic plant, by some regarded as the cubeb plant, often employed by the ancients. [B, 109, 200.] 3. Of Linneus, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Inuloideæ*. [B, 42, 121.]

CARPET-PLANT, n. Ka^3rp-e^2t pla³nt. The *Mopsidion acule*; also a general term for plants of dense dwarf foliage used to form an ornamental turf or carpet. [B, 275.]

CARPET-TREE, n. Ka^3r-pe^2-tre . The *Capparis verrucosa*. [B, 282.]

CARPET-WEED, n. Ka^3rp-e^2t wed. The genus *Mollugo*. [B, 19, 75.]

CARPHEOTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rf-e^2-ot^1-u^3m(u^4m)$. Of Pliny, a very pure and white sort of incense collected during summer from an unknown tree. [Bory (B, 121).]

CARPHICUS (Lat.), **CARPHODES** (Lat.), **CARPHOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^3rf/i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$, $Ka^3rf-od/ez(as)$, $-o(o^2)-id(ed)/ez(as)$. Gr., *καρφοειδής* (from *καρπός*, a filament, and *ειδός*, likeness). Ger., *spreuähnlich*, *halmchenähnlich*. Flocculent. [A, 322.]

CARPHOLOGY, n. $Ka^3rf-o^2l'o-j-i^2$. Gr., *καρφολογία* (from *καρπός*, a filament or mote, and *λέγειν*, to pluck). Lat., *carphologia*. Fr., *carphologie*. Ger., *Flockenlesen*, *Milchengreifen*. Picking at the bedclothes or grasping at imaginary things in the air, observed in low forms of fever. [D.]

CARPPOS (Lat.), n. n. Ka^3rf-o^2s . Gr., *καρπός*. Ger., *Spreu-hütchen* (1st def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, a straw, mote, filament, or any small body. 2. Of Pliny, the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. [B, 88, 121; L, 84.]

CARPIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3rp/i^2-a^3 . From *carpere*, to pluck. See CHARPIE.

CARPIÆUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp-i^2-e^1(a^3-e^2)-u^3s(u^4s)$. See CARPAL; as a n. (*musculus* understood) the palmaris brevis muscle. [L, 325.]

CARPIAL, **CARPIALIS** (Lat.), **CARPIAN**, adj's. Ka^3rp/i^2-a^2l , $Ka^3rp-i^2-al(a^3l)^1i^2s$, Ka^3rp/i^2-a^2n . See CARPAL.

CARPICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp/i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *carpique*. Of or pertaining to fruit. [B, 121, 123.] See FOLIUM *carpicum*.

CARPIDE, n. $Ka^3rp/i^2d(id)$. Gr., *καρπίδιον* (dim. of *καρπός*, a fruit). Lat., *carpidium*. Fr., *carpidie*. Ger., *Carpid*, *Karpid*. See CARPEL.

CARPIDIUM (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rp-ed-i^2-a$. A polygynœcial fruit; a compound fruit resulting from the union of two or more simple fruits. [B, 38; L, 41.]

CARPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-i^2d'i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. See CARPEL.

CARPIEN (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3rp-i^2-a^3n^2$. See CARPAL.

CARPIGNA, n. In some parts of France, the *Lathrœa clandestina* or the *Arachis hypogœa*. [Déterville, Levrault (B, 88, 121).]

CARPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp-i^2n(en)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *carpinées*. 1. Of Spach, a section of the *Betuloideæ*, comprising *Ostrya* and *Carpinus*. 2. Of Döll., an order of the *Cupuliferæ*, comprising *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARPINICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp-i^2n(en)-i^2k'ol(o^2)l-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *Carpinus* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *carpinicole*. Growing upon the *Carpinus*. [B.]

CARPINFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp-i^2n(en)-i^2fol(fo^2)l-i^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *Carpinus* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like those of the *Carpinus*. [B.] See *Ostrya carpinifolia*.

CARPINUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-in(en)^2u^3s(u^4s)$. From Celt., *car*, wood, and *pino*, the head, from its use in making yokes. Gr., *ζῦρια*. Fr., *charme*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of trees and shrubs of the tribe *Coryleæ* of the *Cupuliferæ* (*Betuloaceæ* [Prantl]), indigenous to Europe, Asia, and America. [B, 34, 121; Frantl (B, 245).]—*C. americana* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois d'or*. The blue beech, water-beech, or horn-beam; a tree growing throughout the United States. [B, 34, 121.]—*C. betulus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *charme blanc*, *charmillé*, *charpenne*, *charpre*. Ger., *Hainbuche*, *Weissbuche*. The horn-beam, horn-beech, horse-beech, or white beech; a tree growing in central and southern Europe. Its charcoal is employed in making gun-powder; the bark and inner bark furnish a yellow dye. The leaves were formerly used as an astringent mouth-wash and gargle. [A, 319; B, 121, 173, 245.]—*C. caroliniana*. See *C. americana*.—*C. incisiva* [Aiton]. A variety of *C. betulus*. [B, 173.]—*C. ostrya* [Linnaeus]. The *Ostrya carpinifolia*. [B, 173.]—*C. quercifolia* [Desfontaines]. A variety of *C. betulus*. [B, 173.]—*C. virginiana* [Linnaeus, Lamarck]. The *Ostrya virginica*. [B, 173.]—*C. vulgaris* [Miller]. The *C. betulus*. [B, 173.]



THE CARPINUS BETULUS. [A, 327.]



the tribe *Coryleæ* of the *Cupuliferæ* (*Betuloaceæ* [Prantl]), indigenous to Europe, Asia, and America. [B, 34, 121; Frantl (B, 245).]—*C. americana* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois d'or*. The blue beech, water-beech, or horn-beam; a tree growing throughout the United States. [B, 34, 121.]—*C. betulus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *charme blanc*, *charmillé*, *charpenne*, *charpre*. Ger., *Hainbuche*, *Weissbuche*. The horn-beam, horn-beech, horse-beech, or white beech; a tree growing in central and southern Europe. Its charcoal is employed in making gun-powder; the bark and inner bark furnish a yellow dye. The leaves were formerly used as an astringent mouth-wash and gargle. [A, 319; B, 121, 173, 245.]—*C. caroliniana*. See *C. americana*.—*C. incisiva* [Aiton]. A variety of *C. betulus*. [B, 173.]—*C. ostrya* [Linnaeus]. The *Ostrya carpinifolia*. [B, 173.]—*C. quercifolia* [Desfontaines]. A variety of *C. betulus*. [B, 173.]—*C. virginiana* [Linnaeus, Lamarck]. The *Ostrya virginica*. [B, 173.]—*C. vulgaris* [Miller]. The *C. betulus*. [B, 173.]

CARPIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka^3rp-i^2-o . Gen., *carpio'nis*. The carp. [B, 180.] See *CYPRINUS* c.—*Lapides carpinum*, *Lapis carpinis*. Fr., *pierre de carpe*. Ger., *Korfenstein*. The os basilaris of the head of the carp; formerly used as a diuretic and solvent of renal and cystic calculi. [B, 180, 200.]

CARPIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3rp-ek . See *CARPICUS*.

CARPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rp-i^2z(i^2s)^2mu^3s(mu^4s)$. The wrist. [L, 325.]

CARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. A carpel. [B, 123.]

CARPOBALSAMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp'o(o^2)-ba^2l(ba^3)l-u^3sa^2m(sa^3m)-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *βάλσαμον*, a balsam. Fr., c. Ger., *Balsamfrucht*. The fruit of the Mecca balsam-tree (*Balsamodendron gileadense*); also sometimes applied to all spice. [B, 121, 173, 180.] See *PIMENTA*.

CARPOBLEPHARIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp'o(o^2)-ble^2f-a^2r(a^3r)-i^2d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *Carpoblepharis*, one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algae* [*Platyphoblasteæ*, or *Rhodomeleæ* [Trevisan]]. [B, 121, 170.]

CARPOBLEPTUS [Stackhouse] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-ble^2p'tu^3s(tu^4s)$. See *Fucus*.

CARPOBOLEÆ [Dumortier, Brongniart] (Lat.), **CARPOBOLEI** [Link, Endlicher, Lévillé] (Lat.), **CARPOBOLEI** [Fries, Corda, Bonorden] (Lat.), **CARPOBOLEINÆ** [Matthieu] (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. $Ka^3rp-o-bo^2l(bo^2)l-i^2-e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$, -i(e), -o^2)l(o^2)-i(e), -o^2)l(o^2)-i^2-e^2-e(a^3-e^2). A family, tribe, or section of gasteromycetous *Fungi* (*Angeiogasteres*, *Nidulariaceæ*), comprising *Carpobolus* (*Sphaerobolus*), etc. [B, 170.]

CARPOCACE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-o^2k'a^2s(a^3k-e)a$. From *καρπός*, the wrist, and *κακός*, evil. Disease of the carpus. [A, 322.] Cf. *ARTHROCACE* and *CHIROCACE*.

CARPOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-ka^3rd'i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. The *Anona triloba*. [B, 121.]

CARPO-CARPAL, adj. $Ka^3rp'o-karp'a^2l$. Fr., *carpo-carpien*. Pertaining to different parts of the carpus in their relations to each other (said especially of the articulation between the two rows of carpal bones). [A, 301; L, 88.] See *MEDIO-CARPAL* and *INTERCARPAL*.

CARPOCERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-se^2r(ke^2r)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Urnulineæ*, comprising the single genus *Caspocecos* (*Anthoceros*). [B, 170.] Cf. *ANTHOCERIDEÆ*.

CARPOCERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-se^2r(ke^2r)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Syn.: *Anthocerineæ*. Of Dumortier, a division of the *Hepaticæ*, comprising *Anthoceros* and *Blandovia*. [B, 170.]

CARPOCERITE, n. $Ka^3rp-o^2s'e^2r-it$. Fr., *carpocérite*. In the *Crustacea*, the fifth segment of an antenna, representing the carpopodite of the other appendages. [L, 11.]

CARPO-CERVICAL, adj. $Ka^3rp'o-su^2r'vi^2-ka^2l$. From *carpus*, the wrist, and *cervix*, the neck. Fr., c.-c. Pertaining to the wrist and the neck. [a, 18.] See *CRAVATE carpo-cervicale*.

CARPOCHORIZA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-kor(ch^2o^2)r'i^2z-a^3$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *χωρίζω*, to separate. Fr., *carpochorize*. A multiple fruit, one composed of distinct carpels. [B, 121.]

CARPOCLONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-klon'i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *κλωνίον*, a young shoot. Fr., *carpoclone*. Of Kützing and others, the free receptacle in which the tetra- or carpels of certain *Algae* are contained. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPODINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-din(den)^2u^3s(u^4s)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *δίνος*, a large round cup. Fr., *carpodine*. Of R. Brown, a genus of apocynaceous climbing shrubs, indigenous to tropical Africa, yielding an orange-shaped, pulpy edible fruit. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPODIPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-di^2p'te^2r-a^3$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *διπτερος*, double-winged. So called from the doubly (quadru-) winged fruit. Of Grisebach, an order of tillaceous plants of the tribe *Brownlowiææ*. [B, 121.]

CARPODONTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-do^2nt'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *δόνος*, a tooth. Of Dumortier and Bartling, a division of the *Garcineæ*; of Meissner, a tribe of the *Hypericineæ*, comprising *Carpodontos*, *Eucryphia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARPOGENOUS, adj. $Ka^3rp-o^2i^2e^2n-u^3s$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *γενᾶν*, to generate. Producing fruit, fertile (said of cells destined to produce fruit, seed, or spores). [B, 279.]

CARPOGLYPHEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-gli^2f(ɡlu^2f)^2e^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *γλυφεύς*, a sculptor. Fr., *carpoglyphe*. A genus of *Acarina*, including species that attack fruit. [A, 385.]

CARPOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-gon(ɡo^2)n'i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *γονή*, a genital organ. Fr., *carpogone*. Ger., *Carpogon*, *Karpogon*. The female sexual organ in the grand division *Carposporeæ*, consisting of one or more cells which are either all fertile or partly fertile and partly barren, the latter developing as the result of the fertilization of the former into an organ enveloping the fertilized cells and their product, the spores. In the lichens and ascomycetous *Carposporeæ* the ascogonium and the trichogyne are regarded as the c. [B, 54, 75, 279.] See *CARPOSPOREÆ* and *SPORO-CARP*.

CARPOLITE, **CARPOLITH**, n's. $Ka^3rp-o-lit$, -li^2th. Lat., *carpolithos* (from *καρπός*, a fruit, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *carpolithe*. Ger., *Fruchtstein*. 1. A petrified fruit. 2. A stony concretion formed in a fruit by an agglomeration of the sclerenchymatous cells. [B, 38, 121.] Cf. *CARPOMANIA*.

CARPOLOGY, n. $Ka^3rp-o^2l-o-jj^2$. Gr., *καρπολογία* (from *καρπός*, a fruit, and *λόγος*, to gather (1st def.), or *λόγος*, understanding (2d def.)). Lat., *carpologia*. Fr., *carpologie*. Ger., *Fruchtlese* (1st def.), *Fruchtlehre* (2d def.). 1. The gathering of fruit. [A, 322.] 2. The science which treats of the structure, development, and classification of fruits and seeds. [B, 19, 121; L, 56.] The term has been used also, improperly, for *carpology* (q. v.).

CARPOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3rp-om-a^3$. Gen., *carpom'atos* (-is). Of Kützing, the receptacle which in certain *Algae* contains the reproductive organs. [B, 121.]

CARPOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-man(ma^3n)^2i^2-a^3$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *carpomanie*. 1. A condition of fruit in which, by development of the sclerenchyma, woody deposits are formed, making the fruit gritty. This condition is really a normal one, the absence of such deposits being the result of cultivation. [B, 19, 121.] 2. The excessive production of fruit by cultivated trees. [B, 38.]

CARPOMEL, n. $Ka^3rp-o-me^2l$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μέλι*, honey. The uncrystallizable sugar of fruits. [L, 49.]

CARPOMÉRISE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3rp-o-mar-es$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μερίζω*, to divide. Of the older botanists, a fruit which divides at the time of ripening into two similar parts (e. g., the cremocarp of the *Umbellifereæ*). [B, 121.]

CARPO-METACARPAL, adj. $Ka^3rp'o-me^2t-a^3-ka^3rp'a^2l$. Lat., *carpo-metacarpus*, *carpo-metacarpianus*. Fr., *carpo-métacarpien*. Pertaining to the carpus and the metacarpus. [L, 7.]

CARPO-METACARPEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp'o(o^2)-me^2t-a^3-ka^3rp'e^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. See *CARPO-METACARPAL*; as a n., a muscle extending from the carpus to the metacarpus. [A, 385.]—*C.-m. minimi digiti*. Fr., *carpo-métacarpien du petit doigt*. See *OPONENS minimi digiti*.—*C.-m. pollicis*. Fr., *carpo-métacarpien du pouce*. See *OPONENS pollicis*.

CARPOMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-mo^2rf'a^2$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *carpomorphe*. A part or organ in a cryptogam which is analogous to the fruit of the phanerogams (sometimes applied to the spores of lichens). [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^3rp-o(o^2)-mo^2rf'u^3s(u^4s)$. Fr., *carpomorphe*. Resembling or having the form of fruit. [B.] See *CARPOMORPHA*.

CARPOMYZE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3rp-o-mez$. From *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μύζω*, to suck. Subsisting upon the juice of fruits (said of dipterous insects). [L, 41, 109.]

CARPO-OLECRANAL, adj. $Ka^3rp'o-o-le^2k'ra^2n-a^2l$. For deriv., see *CARPUS* and *OLECRANON*. Fr., *carpo-olecranien*. Per-

taining to the wrist and the lower part of the upper arm. [a, 18.] See *Cravate carpo-olecrantienne*.

CARPOORA, n. A kind of very friable gypsum, used in powder, in India, on superficial wounds and ichorous ulcers. [L, 105.]

CARPOORUM (Tamil), n. The *Dryobalanops camphora*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARPOO-WOOLANDOO (Tamil), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 72.]

CARPO-PEDAL, adj. Ka³rp'o-ped'a²l. From καρπός, the wrist, and pes, the foot. Fr. *carpo-pédal*. Pertaining to the wrists and the feet, more particularly to the thumbs and the great toes. [A, 385.] See *C. p. SPASM*.

CARPOPHAGA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka³rp-o²f'a³g-a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and φάγειν, to eat. Fr. *carpophages* (1st def.). Ger. *Fruchtfressende Beuteltiere* (1st def.). 1. (Pl.) an order or section of the *Botanophaga*. 2. (Sing.) a genus of the *Columbidæ*. [L, 14, 2.1.]

CARPOPHAGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rp-o(o²)-fa³g](fa³g'y]i^d-e(a³-e²). Of Sclater, a family of the *Columbæ*. [L, 121.]

CARPOPHAGOUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp-o²f'a³g-u³s. Lat., *carpophagus*. Fr. *carpophage*. Ger., *fruchtfressend*. Living upon fruits. [L, 14.]

CARPO-PHALANGIENSIS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp'o(o²)-fa³l](fa³l)-a²n(a³n²/je²(ge²)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr. *carpo-phalangien*. Pertaining to the carpus and to a phalanx; as a n., a muscle extending from the carpus to a phalanx. [L, 7.]—*C. p. minimi digiti*. Fr. *carpo-phalangien du petit doigt*. See *ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus*.—*C. p. pollicis*. Fr., *carpo-phalangien du pouce*. See *FLEXOR brevis pollicis manus*.

CARPO-PHALANGINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp'o(o²)-fa³l](fa³l)-a²n(a³n²)-jin]gen'y]u³s(u⁴s). See *CARPO-PHALANGIENSIS*.

CARPOPHILOUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp-o²f'i²l-u³s. From καρπός, a fruit, and φιλέω, to love. Fr., *carpophile*. Parasitic on fruits. [L, 41.]

CARPOPHORE, n. Ka³rp'o-for. Lat., *carpophorum* (from καρπός, a fruit, and φέρω, to bear). Fr., *C. Ger., Fruchtträger*. 1. Of Link, an elongated portion of the receptacle which projects above the perianth and the androecium and supports the gynoecium and subsequently the fruit. It was called *thecaphore* [Ehrenberg] or *basigynium* [Richard] when the gynoecium was formed of united carpels, and *polyphore* [Richard] when the gynoecium was formed of distinct carpels. The name is still retained for the slender forked axis which bears the twin fruit (mericarps) of the *Umbelliferae*. 2. In the cryptogams, a structure which bears the reproductive organs or the spores (e. g., the pedicel of the urn in mosses, or the spore-bearing body in *Fungi*). [B, 75, 121, 279.]

CARPOPHOROUS, adj. Ka³rp-o²f'i²l-u³s. Gr., καρποφόρος. Lat., *carpophorus*. Fr., *carpophore*. Ger., *Fruchttragend*. Bearing or supporting a fruit or fruit-like body. [B.]

CARPOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o²f'i²l-u³m(u⁴m). See *CARPOPHORE*.

CARPOPHYLL, n. Ka³rp'o-fil². See *CARPEL*.

CARPOPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-fil²(fu³l)]o²n. From καρπός, a fruit, and φύλλον, a leaf. Of Pliny, probably the *Ruscus hypophyllum* or *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 121.]

CARPOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-fil²(fu³l)]u³m-(u⁴m). 1. See *CARPOPHYLLON*. 2. A carpel. [B, 19, 28, 121.]

CARPOPLÈSE (Fr.), n. Ka³rp-o-plè²s. From καρπός, a fruit, and πλῆσις, contiguous. An aggregate fruit. [B, 121.]

CARPOPODE (Fr.), n. Ka³rp-o-pod. See *CARPOPODIUM*.

CARPOPODITE, n. Ka³rp-o²p'o²d-it. From καρπός, the wrist, and πούς, the foot. The fifth segment, when present, of the maxillipedes of certain *Crustacea*. [L, 11, 168.]

CARPOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-pod(p'o²d)]i²-u³m-(u⁴m). From καρπός, a fruit, and πούς, the foot. 1. The pedicel of a fruit. 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Heliophila*. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rp-o(o²)-pog'o²n(on). Gen., *carpopogon'os* (-is). From καρπός, a fruit, and πώγων, the beard. Of Roxburgh, a genus of plants now made a section of *Mucuna*. [B, 121.]—*C. giganteus* [Roxburgh]. The *Mucuna gigantea*. [B, 172.]—*C. pruriens* [Roxburgh]. The *Mucuna pruriens* (*prurita*). [B, 172.]

CARPOPTÉRYGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³rp-o-tar-ehz-i³-a³n². From καρπός, the wrist, and πτερόν, a small wing. Having arms in the form of fins, or fins in the form of arms. [L, 41.]

CARPOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-o²p-tos'i²s. Gen., *carpoptosis'os* (-is). From καρπός, a fruit, and πτώσις, a falling. The falling of a fruit that is well developed but not entirely mature; due to defective conditions of nutrition. [B, 19, 121.]

CARPOS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rp'o²s. Gr., καρπός. A seed or fruit. [L, 102.]

CARPOSPORE, n. Ka³rp'o-spor. From καρπός, a fruit, and σπόρα, a seed. A spore developed in the interior of a sporocarp, as in the *Carposporeæ*. [B, 54, 75, 279.]

CARPOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka³rp-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)]e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *carposporées*. Ger., *Fruchtsporige*. In Sachs's classification of the *Thallophytes*, a grand division of plants, comprising those which are destitute of vascular tissue and present no differentiation into axis, root, and leaves, and which multiply partly by non-sexual processes (non-sexual spore development), partly by the action of male organs (antheridia) upon female organs (carpogonia) which are distinct in form and character from the anthe-

ridia, and which by their fertilization produce sporocarps. The sporocarps consist partly of a fertilized portion, which subsequently develops into spores, and partly of an envelope composed of sterile cells and tissues. The *C.* comprise orders usually classed among the *Algae* and *Fungi*, the former being characterized by the presence and the latter by the absence of chlorophyll. Cf. *ALGÆ*. The chief classes of the *C.* are the *Coleochaetæ*, *Floridæ*, and *Characæ*, which all contain chlorophyll, and the *Ascomycetes* (including the *Perisporiaceæ*, *Discomycetes*, *Pyrenomycetes*, *Ustilaginæ*, *Uredinæ*, and *Lichens*) and *Basidiomycetes* (comprising the *Gasteromycetes*, *Hymenomycetes*, and *Tremellini*), which are devoid of chlorophyll. [B, 35, 75, 279.]

CARPOSTOMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka³rp-o(o²)-stom(sto²m)]i²-u³m(u⁴m). From καρπός, a fruit, and στόμα, a mouth. Of Kützing, the orifice in the cystocarp of certain *Floridæ*. [B, 121.]

CARPO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka³rp-o-su²-fa³l-a³n²-zhi²-a³n². Pertaining to the carpus and to the dorsal part of a phalanx; as a n., a muscle extending between those parts. [L, 7, 43.]—*C. s. p. du pouce*. See *ABDUCTOR brevis pollicis*.

CARPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-o(o²)-thek(thak)]a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and θήκη, a receptacle. Fr., *carpothèque*. The receptacle of certain *Algae*. [B, 198.]

CARPOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka³rp-o²t'i²k-a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Ger., *genetische Krankheiten*. Diseases incidental to pregnancy and parturition. [M. Good (a, 17).]

CARPOTOCOS (Lat.), **CARPOTOCUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka³rp-o²ok(o²k)-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). From καρπός, a fruit, and τόκος, a bringing forth. Ger., *fruchtbringend*, *Früchte gebärend*. Bearing fruit. [A, 322.]

CARPOSE-INDOU, n. An undetermined species of *Acacia* of Coromandel. [B, 121.]

CARPOUS (Turk.), n. See *CARPUS* (Turk.).

CARPOZYMA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-o(o²)-zim(zu⁶m)]a³. From καρπός, a fruit, and ζύμη, leaven. A genus of *Fungi* separated by Engel from the genus *Saccharomyces*. [B, 31.]—*C. apiculata* [Engel]. The *Saccharomyces apiculatus*. [B, 31, 73.]

CARPUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³rp'tu³s(tu⁴s). Scraped (e. g., *Inteum carptum*). [B.]

CARPUNGE-PFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ka³rp-un²g'e²-pfe²f'fe²r. The *Piper carpynga*. [L, 80.]

CARPUNYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rp-un'yā³. Of Presl, a section of the genus *Piper*; also the name of a species of that genus. [B, 121.]

CARPURUM (Tamil), n. Camphor. [B, 121.]—*C. sudum*. See *C.*

CARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rp'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., καρπός. Fr., *carpe*, *poignet*. Ger., *Handwurzel*. It., Sp., *carpo*. 1. The wrist; that portion of the upper or anterior limb that lies between the forearm and the hand. In man the skeletal portion is composed of eight bones, the scaphoid, semilunar, pyramidal, pisiform, and unciform bones, the trapezium, the trapezoid, and the os magnum, arranged in two transverse rows. [C; L, 142.] 2. In zoology, the first joint of the claw in the *Crustacea*, the thickened portion of the wing in insects. [L, 43.]

CARPUS (Turk.), n. Probably an erroneous spelling of *copus*. According to Kolbe, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 121.]

CARQUEJA (Sp.), **CARQUEIXA** (Port.), n's. Ka³r-ka'ha³, -ka'esh-a³. The *Genista tridentata*. [B, 121.]

CARRA (Sp.), n. Ka³r'a³. The *Mercurialis tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CARRAGAHEEN [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka³r-a³-ga³-e²-a³n², ka³r-ra²-ga³-ha³-e²n. See *CARRAGEEN*.—*C'moos* (Ger.). See *C.*—*Gelée de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Gelatina CARRAGEEN*.—*Saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Gelatina CARRAGEEN sicca*.—*Tisane de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Decoctum CARRAGEEN*.

CARRAGAHEEN, n. The *Chondrus crispus*. [B, 121.]

CARRAGEEN [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], n. Ka³r-a³-gen'. Fr., *mousse marine perlée*. Ger., *irländisches Moos*, *Perlmoos*, *Knoerpeltang*. Irish moss; the thallus of *Chondrus crispus* (q. v.). [B, 95, 113.]—*Decoctum c.* Fr., *tisane de carrageen* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *decoctum carrageen* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *pitanea de fuco crispo* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of washed c. with water, so as to make 48 [Russ. Ph.], 50 [Belg. Ph.], or 200 [Fr. Cod.] parts. [B, 95.]—*Gelatina c.* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *gelée de carrageen* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C-Gallerte*. Syn.: *gelatina carrageen* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *carraheen* [Gr. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]). A preparation made by boiling c. with from 30 to 60 parts of water, and adding $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ parts of sugar, and, according to the Fr. Cod., $\frac{1}{4}$ part of orange-flower water. The resulting preparation represents in 100 parts, 6 [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 8.6 [Gr. Ph.], 10 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph.], or 24 [Fr. Cod.] parts. The Belg. Ph. orders 32 parts of the *gelatina carrageen sicca* and 16 of water, flavored with a little spirit of lemon. It was formerly much used as a demulcent in chronic bronchitis, diarrhoea, and irritation of the urinary passages. [A, 247; B, 95.]—*Gelatina c. sicca*. Fr., *saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *gelatina carrageen sicca* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by washing 1 part of c. with cold water till all bitterness is removed, boiling with water, decanting, adding 1 part [Fr. Cod.] or 4 parts [Belg. Ph.] of sugar, evaporating to dryness, and pulverizing. [B, 95, 113.]—*C-Gallerte* (Ger.). See *Gelatina c.*—*Saccharolatum c.* See *Gelatina c. sicca*.—*C-Schleim* (Ger.). The mucilage contained in *Chondrus crispus*. [B, 270.]—*C-Watte* (Ger.). Cotton impregnated with a decoction of c., to be used as a poultice. [B, 270.]

CARRAGEENATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka³r-ra³-gen-at(a²t)]u³s(u⁴s). Containing carrageen. [B, 270.]

CARRAGEENIN, n. $Ka^2r\text{-}a^3\text{-}gen^1i^2n$. Syn.: *caragin* [Berzelius]. Mucilage of carrageen (*Chondrus crispus*); a translucent, horny, gelatinous mass, with difficulty freed from nitrogen and ash, and then having the formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$. While still containing nitrogen it has been called *goemín* [Blondeau]. By nitric acid it is converted into mucic acid. It is identical with pararrabin. [B, 5, 270.]

CARRATRACA (Sp.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}ra^3\text{-}tra^3ka^3$. A place in Andalusia, Spain, where there are slightly sulphurous mineral springs containing also free carbon dioxide, calcium chloride, and a little iron and arsenic; employed in skin affections (especially pellagra), rheumatism, and nervous and catarrhal troubles. [L, 49.]

CARRAWAY, n. See CARAWAY.

CARRÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r\text{-}a$. Lat., *quadratus*. Ger., *viereckig*. It., *quadrato*. Sp., *cuadrado*. Square. As a n., a square muscle, bone, bandage, etc. [A, 301.]—**C. crural**, **C. de la cuisse**. See *QUADRATUS femoris*.—**C. de la lèvre inférieure**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris*.—**C. des lombes**. See *QUADRATUS lumborum*.—**C. du menton**. See *DEPRESSOR labii inferioris* and *MENTO-LABIAL*.—**C. du pied**. See *EXTENSOR brevis digitorum pedis*.—**C. lombaire**. See *QUADRATUS lumborum*.—**C. pronateur**. See *PRONATOR radii quadratus*.

CARREAU (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r\text{-}ro$. See *TABES mesenterica*.

CARREFOUR (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r\text{-}fur$. See *DECUSSATION*.—**C. sensitif** [Charcot]. The posterior third of the posterior segment of the internal capsule of the brain: a region through which sensory fibres from all parts of the body pass, as shown by the effects of lesions situated there. [a, 18; I, 27; K.]

CARRELET (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r\text{-}r\text{-}le^2$. An awl. [A, 474.]

CARRHAGEEN, n. See *CARRAGEEN*.—**Gelée de c.** (Fr.). See *Gelatina CARRAGEEN*. [L, 87.]

CARRI, n. See CURRY.

CARRIA, n. The *Gordonia speciosa*. [B, 19.]

CARRIABOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Aloe spicata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARRICHTERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r\text{-}ri^2ch^2e^2r\text{-}a^3$. From *Carrichtera*, a German botanist. Fr., *carrichtère*. Of Adanson, a genus of cruciferous plants. [B, 121.]—**C. vellæ** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Vella annua* [Linnæus]. An annual herb indigenous to southern Europe; the leaves are said to be antiscorbutic. [B, 173.]

CARRIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r\text{-}ri^2\text{-}e^2r$. See *CARPOLITE*.

CARRION-FLOWER, n. $Ka^2r\text{-}i^2\text{-}o^2n$. Ger., *Aasblume*. The *Coproeranthus herbaceus*, the *Smilax herbacea*, and the genus *Stapelia*. [B, 19, 185.]

CARRIZO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. $Ka^3r\text{-}reth^2o$. The *Arundo donax*. [A, 447.]

CARRON-OIL, n. $Ka^2r\text{-}o^2n$. See under *OIL*.

CARROT, n. $Ka^2r\text{-}o^2t$. Lat., *carota* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *carotte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Karotte*, *gemeine Mohrrübe*, *gelbe Rübe*. It., *carota*. Sp., *zanahoria*. The *Daucus carota* and its root. [B, 19, 185.]—**Candia c.**, **Candy c.**, The *Athamanta cretensis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**C. family**, The *Umbelliferae*. [B, 185.]—**C.-root**. See *Radic CAROTÆ*.—**C.-tree**, The *Monizia edulis*. [B, 19.]—**Common c.** The cultivated variety of *Daucus carota*. [B, 275.]—**Deadly c.** The genus *Thapsia*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Native c.** The tubers of *Geranium parviflorum*. [B, 19.]—**Peruvian c.** The *Aracacia esculenta*. [B, 185, 275.]—**Shining-leaved c.** The *Daucus gingidium*. [B, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The *Daucus visnaga*. [B, 275.]—**Stinking c.** See *Deadly c.*—**Tasmanian c.** See *Native c.*—**Wild c.** The wild variety of *Daucus carota*. [B, 275.]

CARRUBIA, n. The *Ceratonía siliqua*. [B, 121.] Cf. *CAROBA*.

CARRY-ELLOO (Tamil), n. The *Guizotia oleifera*. [B, 172.]

CARSAAMI, n. The *Calla orientalis*. [Rauwolf (B, 121).]

CARSKUTI, n. Pegu catechu. [B, 121.]

CARSUTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rs\text{-}u^2t(ut)^2a^3$. The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B.]

CARTACÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2rt\text{-}as\text{-}a$. See *CHARTACEOUS*.

CARTAGENARINDE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3\text{-}gan^2a^3\text{-}ri^2nd^2e^2$. See *CARTHAGENA BARK*.

CARTAME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3m$. See *CARTHAMUS*.

CÁRTAMO (Sp.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3m\text{-}o$. The genus *Carthamus*; of the Mex. Ph., the *Carthamus tinctorius*. [A, 447; B.]

CARTAMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3m(a^3m)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. See *CARTHAMUS*.

CARTAN-YEH, n. The *Centrotolium robustum*. [B, 121.]

CARTERIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2rt\text{-}e(a)^2ri^2a^3$. Fr., *cartérie*. See *Coccus* and *Coccus lacca*.—**C. lacca** [Signoret]. See *Coccus lacca*.

CARTHAGENA BARK, n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3\text{-}han^2a^3$. See under *BARK*.

CARTHAGÈNE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3\text{-}zhe^2n$. See *CARTHAGENA BARK*.—**C. ligneux**. See *Caqueto BARK*.—**C. spongeux**. See *Spongy Carthageina BARK*.

CARTHAME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}a^3m$. The genus *Carthamus*, especially the *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 121.]—**C. des teinturiers**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 173.]—**C. laineux**. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 173.]—**C. maculé**. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121.]—**Rouge de c.** *Carthamin*. [B, 173.]

CARTHAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2rth\text{-}a^3m(a^3m)\text{-}e^2\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *carthamées*. Of Cassini, De Candolle, and others, a subtribe of composite plants (*Carduineae Cynareae*), comprising *Carthamus* and *Carduncellus*. [B, 121, 170.]

CARTHAMEIN, n. $Ka^2r\text{-}tha^2m\text{-}e^2\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *carthaméine*. An oxidation product of carthamin formed by the action of alkalis:

insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether, which it colors red. [L, 49.]

CARTHAMIC ACID, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}tha^2m\text{-}i^2k$. Fr., *acide carthamique*. Ger., *Carthaminsäure*. It., *acido cartamico*. *Carthamin*. [B, 5, 81.]

CARTHAMIN, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}tha^2m\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *carthamine, rouge de carthame*. Ger., *Carthamin, Saffloroth, Safflorcarmin*. It., *Sp. cartamina*. A red coloring principle, $C_{14}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*; a deep-red bitter powder of greenish metallic iridescence, soluble with difficulty in water and readily soluble in alcohol. It has great tinctorial power, and is used in preparing rouge and in dyeing, but does not afford fast colors. [B, 2, 81.]

CARTHAMINIC ACID, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}tha^2m\text{-}i^2n\text{-}i^2k$. Fr., *acide carthaminique*. Ger., *Carthaminsäure*. See *CARTHAMIN*.

CARTHAMITE, n. $Ka^3r\text{-}tha^2m\text{-}it$. Lat., *carthamita*. Fr., *c. See CARTHAMIN*.

CARTHAMOIDES [Vaillant] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rth\text{-}a^2m(a^3m)\text{-}o^2\text{-}id(ed)^2ez(as)$. Fr., *carthamoide*. See *CARDUNCELLUS*.

CARTHAMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^3rth\text{-}a^2m(a^3m)\text{-}u^2s(u^2s)$. From *Ar.*, *gorthom*, to paint. Fr., *carthame*. Ger., *Safflor*. It., *cartamo*. Sp., *cartamo*. Of Tournefort, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Carthameae*. [B, 34, 42, 121.]—**C. aculeatus**, **carlinæ folio**, **flore multiplici veluti umbellato** [Tournefort]. The *Cardopatum corymbosum*. [B, 200.]—**C. canescens** [Lamarck]. The *Picnemon (Cnicus) acarna*. [B, 180.]—**C. corymbosus** [Linnæus]. The *Cardopatum corymbosum*. [B, 180.]—**C. glaucus**. Syn.: *Onobroma glaucum* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Tauria and the Caucasus, with reddish flowers. It is one of the plants called *ἀράκνυλις* by Dioscorides, and was formerly used as a remedy for the bites of scorpions. [B, 180.]—**C. gummiiferus** [Lamarck]. The *Atractylis gummiifera*. [B, 173.]—**C. lanatus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *carthame laineux, chardon béni des Parisiens*. Ger., *wollige Dornhülle*. Syn.: *Centaurea lanata* [De Candolle], *Kentrophyllum lanatum* [De Candolle] (seu *luteum* [Cassini]), *Heracantha lanata* [Link], *Atractylis lanata* [Scopoli] (seu *fusus-agrestis* [Gärtner], seu *pitosa* [Mönch]), *Hohenwartha gymnogyna* [West]. A species growing wild in central and southern Europe and Asia Minor and at the Cape of Good Hope, having a more or less woolly stem and involucre and yellow flowers. The very bitter herb (*herba atractylis*) has been regarded as resolvent and tonic, and has been much employed in atony of the digestive organs. The root is said to be sudorific and febrifuge. [B, 42, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. leucocaulon** [Sibthorp]. Syn.: *Onobroma leucocaulon* [Sprengel]. A species growing in Greece, where it was employed like the *C. glaucus*, constituting with the latter one variety of the *ἀράκνυλις* of Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—**C. maculatus** [Lamarck]. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 173.]—**C. officinarum, flore croceo** [Tournefort]. The *C. tinctorius*. [B, 200.]—**C. persicus**. A species which is said to increase the secretion of milk. [L, 87.]—**C. sativus** [Parkinson]. The *C. tinctorius*. [B, 200.]—**C. silvestris**. The *Centaurea jacea*. [B, 180.]—**C. tinctorius** [Linnæus]. Fr., *carthame, carthame des teinturiers, faux safran, fleur de safran, safran bâtard* (ou *d'Allemagne*), *safranon*. Ger., *Färbersafflor, gemeine Safflor, Safran*. It., *cartamo*. Hind., *Kara, Kasumbá*. Ar., *Kiratuma, Kuratuma*. Pers., *Khasaka, Kásirah, Ká-jirah*. Sanser., *Kamalottara, Kusumbha*. Bastard or dyer's saffron; safflower. A species with saffron-yellow, afterward reddish, flowers, indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in Europe and America. The achænia—*semen* (seu *fructus*) *carthami* (seu *cnici*, seu *cnici sativi*, seu *cnici turcici*, seu *croci hortensis*, seu *croci silvestris*); the *κνικός* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides—were formerly employed as a purgative and contain *carthamin* (q. v.). They are employed to furnish a red dye and in the manufacture of rouge. The young shoots are said to be edible and to possess the power of curdling milk. [A, 319, 479; B, 81, 173, 180.]—**Semen carthami**. The fruit (achænia) of *C. tinctorius*. [B, 180.]



THE *CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*. [A, 227.]

CARTHÄUSERPULVER (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}ois\text{-}e^2r\text{-}pulv^2e^2r$. See *PULVIS carthusianus*.

CARTHAXANTHIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rth\text{-}a^2\text{-}za^2n\text{-}thi^2k$. Fr., *acide carthaxanthique*. A yellow acid substance obtained from *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 14.]

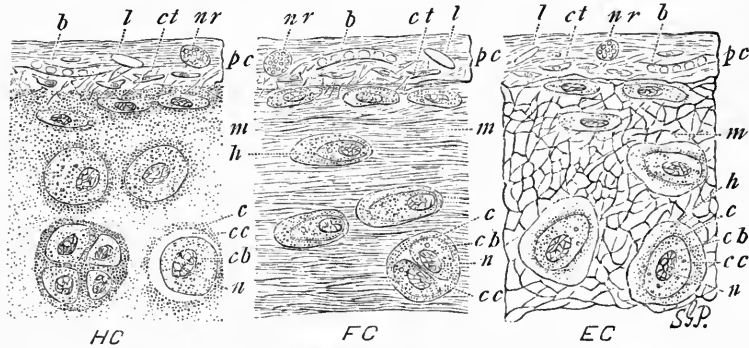
CARTHEGON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^3r\text{-}the(th)a\text{-}go^2n$. Of Pliny, the seed of *Bucux sempervirens*. [B, 121.]

CARTHEUSERNELKE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}ois\text{-}e^2r\text{-}ne^2lk^2e^2$. The *Dianthus Carthusianorum*. [B, 121.]

CARTILAGE, n. $Ka^2rt\text{-}i^2l\text{-}aj$. Gr., *χόνδρος*. Lat., *cartilago, tela cartilaginea*. Fr., *c., tissu cartilagineux*. Ger., *Knorpel, Knorpelgewebe*. It., *cartilagine, tessuto cartilagineo*. Sp., *cartilago*. Syn.: *gristle, cartilaginous* (or *chondrogenous*) *tissue*. A

tough elastic tissue composed of characteristic cells and an abundant intercellular substance or matrix found in various parts of the body, and forming the primordial skeleton (*temporary c.*) or persisting throughout life (*permanent c.*). It presents three varieties, according to the matrix: 1. *Hyaline, or true, c.*, with a translucent, nearly or quite homogeneous matrix. 2. *White fibro-c.*, in which the matrix is composed mostly of white fibrous tissue. 3. *Elastic c.*, in which the matrix is made up of a dense network of

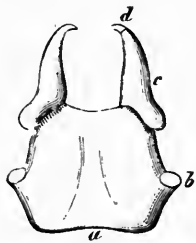
c. supporting the base of the arms of the fore foot of *Sepia*. [L, 121].—**Basipterygial c.** In *Sepia*, a *c.* forming the base-line of each lateral fin of the mantle. [L, 121].—**Basitrabecular c.** See *Prenasal c.*—**Bone c.** See OSSEIN.—**Bronchial c's.** Semicircular cartilaginous plates found in the bronchial tubes; in the smallest tubes they are mere specks. [L, 318].—**Calcified c.** Fr., *c. incrusté* (ou osseux) *calcifié*. Ger., *incrustirter* (oder *verkalkter*) *Knorpel*. Syn.: *calcified c.-matrix, crusted c., c.-bone, primary bone*. C. in which the matrix contains a deposit of calcareous salts. [J, 30, 32].—**Capito-pedal c.** An H-shaped portion of *c.* forming the axis of the siphon in the *Nautilus* and extending up into the head. [L, 121].—**Carniform c.** The cervical cartilaginous prolongation of the sternum in some animals. [L, 13].—**C. accessoire postérieur** [Sappey] (Fr.). See *Vomer cartilagineus*.—**C. anonyme** (Fr.). See *Cricoid c.*—**C.-bone.** Fr., *os cartilagineux*. Ger., *primärer Knochen*. 1. See *Calcified c.* 2. See under *BONE*.—**C. capsulaire du cœur** (Fr.). See *Pericardial c.*—**C.-capsule.** The capsule of *c.-cells*. [J.]—**C's carrés** (Fr.). See *Quadrata c's.*—**C. conjonctif** (Fr.). Fibro-c. [J.] See under *C.*—**C. de conjugaison** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**C. d'encroûtement** (Fr.). See *Articular c.*—**C. dentaire** (Fr.). See *Gingival CREST*.—**C. de revêtement** (Fr.). See *Articular c.*—**C's des côtes** (Fr.). See *Costal c's.*—**C's des sutures.** See *Synarthrodial c's.*—**C. d'incrustation** (Fr.). **C. diarthrodial** (Fr.). See *Articular c.*—**C. d'ossification** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**C. d'ossification du fœtus** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.*—**C. du cloison des fosses nasales** (Fr.). See *C. of the septum of the nose*.—**C. éburné** (Fr.). Articular *c.* incrustated with calcareous salts. [E.]—**C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See *Parenchymatous c.*—**C. fibreux** (Fr.). Fibro-c. [J.] See under *C.*—**C. figuré** (Fr.). See *CARTILAGO figurata*.—**C. fœtal** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.*—**C. incrusté** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.*—**C's ligamenteux** (Fr.). See *CARTILAGINES ligamentosæ*.—**C. mobile du nez** [Agassiz] (Fr.). In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous representative of the inferior turbinated bone. [L, 14].—**C. mucroné** (Fr.). See *Ensiform c.*—**C. of incrustation.** See *Articular c.*—**C. of Meckel.** The *c.* of the mandibular arch of the embryo. Its proximal portion is converted into the malleus in mammals, and into the homologous quadrate bone in reptiles and birds, and its distal portion aids in forming the inferior maxilla. [A, 5; L.]—**C. of ossification.** See *Temporary c.*—**C's of Santorini.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**C. of the ear.** Lat., *cartilago auriculae*. Fr., *c. de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Ohrknorpel*. The cartilaginous framework of the auricle and the outer portion of the external auditory canal; of the yellow variety, covered with perichondrium. [F.]—**C's of the nasal aperture.** See *Lower lateral c's of the nose*.—**C. of the septum of the nose.** Lat., *cartilago septi narium*. Fr., *c. du cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *medianer Nasenknorpel*. A quadrilateral cartilaginous plate forming the anterior portion of the septum; attached to the nasal bones above, to the ethmoid bone behind, and to the vomer and the ridge between the palate plates of the superior maxillæ below. [C.]—**C. of the tongue.** In the solpels, a cylindrical fibrous cord, from 2 to 3 inches long, on the dorsum of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane. [L, 13].—**C. of Weitbrecht.** Lat., *cartilago interarticularis acromioclaviculæ*. The interarticular fibro-c. of the acromioclavicular articulation. [A, 301].—**C's of Wrisberg.** See *Cuneiform c's.*—**C. osseux** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* and *C.-bone*.—**C. ossifiant** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**C. parfait** (Fr.). **C. périchondrique** (Fr.). See *Permanent c.*—**C. réticulé** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.*—**C. sérié** [Ranvier] (Fr.). That form of *c.* in ossifying *c.-bones* in which the *c.-cells* are arranged in series or short columns. [J, 31].—**C. spongieux** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.*—**C. synchondral** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**C. vomérien** (Fr.). See *VOMER cartilagineus*.—**C. vrai** (Fr.). See *Hyaline c.*—**Cellular c.** See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Cephalic c.** A *c.* forming a complete ring around the œsophagus. [L, 121].—**Ciliary c.** See *Tarsal c.*—**Circumferential c.** A *c.* surrounding the margin of an articular cavity. [L.]—**Columnar c.** See *Stapedial c.*—**Conchal c.** The *c.* that forms most of the framework of the external ear in many of the lower animals; somewhat trumpet-shaped, terminating above in a point. [L, 13].—**Connecting c's.** *C's* interposed between the bones in joints of but little mobility (*e. g.*, the symphysis pubis). [Gray (L).]—**Connective-tissue c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Corniculate c's.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**Cornual c's.** Two small *c's* attached one to the proximal end of the posterior lateral process of each subocular arch in the *Petromyzonidæ*. [L, 200].—**Costal c's.** Lat., *cartilagine costales*. Fr., *c's costaux*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. The *c's* that connect the ribs with the sternum. Their cells are large and collected into groups; the matrix is clear except where connective tissue has developed. They are prone to ossify. [C.]—**Cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago cricoidea*. Fr., *c. cricoïde*. Ger., *Ringknorpel*. A ring-shaped *c.* forming the lower portion of the cartilaginous framework of the larynx. It is narrow in front and broadened by an upward extension behind, and articulates with the thyreoid *c.* above and is connected with the first ring of the trachea below. [B. F. Westbrook (A, 473); C.]—**Crusted c.** See *Calcified c.*—**Cuneiform c's.** Lat., *cartilagine cuneiformes*. Syn.: *c's of Wrisberg*. Two small elastic *c's*, one on each side, in the folds of mucous membrane extending from the arytenoid *c's* to the epiglottis; said to be sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long in the negro, but often absent or hardly developed in the white race. [J. Leidy, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 113; C; L, 14].—**Dental c.** See



THE CHIEF FORMS OF CARTILAGE TISSUE.

HC, hyaline cartilage; FC, fibro-cartilage; EC, elastic cartilage. The small letters indicate the same parts in all the figures. b, a blood-vessel containing blood corpuscles; c, capsule of the cartilage-cell; cb, cell-body; c, cartilage cavity; ct, connective-tissue corpuscle; h, hyaline substance; l, a lymphatic; m, the matrix or intercellular substance; n, the nucleus; nr, a nerve; pc, perichondrium. The cartilage-cells are somewhat flattened next the perichondrium, and have the long axis parallel with the surface.

elastic tissue. All forms possess more or less hyaline substance around the cells. In hyaline *c.* this is the entire matrix; in the elastic and fibro-cartilage it is reduced to a narrow zone. All yield chondrin on boiling, and all, except articular *c.*, are covered by a membrane, perichondrium, composed of white fibrous and elastic tissue containing an abundance of blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and connective-tissue corpuscles. The perichondrium merges insensibly but rapidly into the matrix, which, according to most histologists, contains neither blood-vessels nor nerves. Where the masses of *c.* are large, as in the cartilaginous fishes (*Torpedo*) and in the costal *c's*, blood-vessels in small numbers penetrate it. The nutrition of *c.* is by imbibition. This is greatly facilitated, according to many authors, by the presence of serous canaliculi connecting the *c.* cavities with one another and with the perichondrium. In the embryo, at different stages, all the *c.-bones* are represented by *c's* bearing the same names as the bones. [J, 30, 55, 83; L.]—**Accessory c.**—**Sesamoid c.**—**Accessory labial c's.** In the *Cyclostomata*, *c's* accessory to the labial *c's* in forming the groundwork of the oral aperture. [L, 200, 207].—**Accidental c.** Fr., *c. accidentel*. A name applied to many morbid products that are not really cartilaginous, but have the appearance of *c.*, being dense, fibrous, and prone to calcification, such as old exudates on serous surfaces, parts of fibrous tumors, etc. [A, 301].—**Alar c's.** Lat., *cartilagine alares*. Fr., *c's alaires*. Ger., *untere Nasenflügelknorpel*. Two *c's*, one on each side, situated below the upper lateral *c's* of the nose, forming the anterior part of the framework of the nostril. [C.]—**Ali-ethmoidal c's.** In the embryo, two cartilaginous processes, one on each side of the ethmoid bone, which aid in forming the roof of the nasal cavities. [L, 202].—**All-nasal c's.** 1. The *c's* which form the framework of the outer wall of the nostril. [L, 202.] 2. See *Alar c's.*—**Aliseptal c's.** Two *c's*, one on each side of the nasal septum, which, in the higher vertebrates, lie in front of and below the nasal bones. [L, 202].—**Anular c.** 1. A ring-shaped *c.*, especially one lying between the conchal *c.* and the external auditory meatus. [L, 13.] 2. See *Cricoid c.*—**Anonymous c.** Fr., *c. anonyme*. See *Cricoid c.*—**Anterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, a *c.* that forms the anterior and upper portion of the head. [L, 200].—**Anterior lateral c's.** In the *Petromyzonidæ*, two *c's*, one on each side of the head, just behind the annular *c.* [L, 200].—**Antorbital c.** In the rays, a thick cartilaginous rod that curves outward and backward from the olfactory capsule to unite with the pectoral fin. [L, 200].—**Aortic c.** The right second costal *c.*, from its situation in front of the arch of the aorta. [L, 142].—**Arthrodial c.**—**Articular c.** Fr., *c. articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenknorpel*. A thin layer of permanent *c.* covering the articular surface of a bone. The matrix is finely granular or homogeneous, and the cell groups are small and arranged in rows mostly perpendicular to the articular surface. [C.]—**Arytenoid c's.** Lat., *cartilagine arytenoideæ*. Fr., *c's arytenoïdes*. Ger., *Giessbeckenknorpel*. Two three-sided pyramidal yellow elastic *c's*, one on each side, resting upon the thyreoid *c.* [C.]—**Asternal c's.** Those of the costal *c's* that are not attached to the sternum. [L, 13, 142].—**Auditory c.** See *Otic c.*—**Auricular c.** The *c.* of the external ear. [L, 14].—**Basal c's.** The propterygium, mesopterygium, and metapterygium. [L, 121].—**Basibrachial c.** A L-shaped



THE ARYTENOID CARTILAGES, FROM BEHIND. (AFTER VON MEYER.)
a, the cricoid cartilage; b, the arytenoid cartilage; c, the arytenoid cartilage; d, the cartilage of Santorini.

external ear. [L, 14].—**Basal c's.** The propterygium, mesopterygium, and metapterygium. [L, 121].—**Basibrachial c.** A L-shaped

with calcareous salts. [E.]—**C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See *Parenchymatous c.*—**C. fibreux** (Fr.). Fibro-c. [J.] See under *C.*—**C. figuré** (Fr.). See *CARTILAGO figurata*.—**C. fœtal** (Fr.). See *Temporary c.*—**C. incrusté** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.*—**C's ligamenteux** (Fr.). See *CARTILAGINES ligamentosæ*.—**C. mobile du nez** [Agassiz] (Fr.). In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous representative of the inferior turbinated bone. [L, 14].—**C. mucroné** (Fr.). See *Ensiform c.*—**C. of incrustation.** See *Articular c.*—**C. of Meckel.** The *c.* of the mandibular arch of the embryo. Its proximal portion is converted into the malleus in mammals, and into the homologous quadrate bone in reptiles and birds, and its distal portion aids in forming the inferior maxilla. [A, 5; L.]—**C. of ossification.** See *Temporary c.*—**C's of Santorini.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**C. of the ear.** Lat., *cartilago auriculae*. Fr., *c. de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Ohrknorpel*. The cartilaginous framework of the auricle and the outer portion of the external auditory canal; of the yellow variety, covered with perichondrium. [F.]—**C's of the nasal aperture.** See *Lower lateral c's of the nose*.—**C. of the septum of the nose.** Lat., *cartilago septi narium*. Fr., *c. du cloison des fosses nasales*. Ger., *medianer Nasenknorpel*. A quadrilateral cartilaginous plate forming the anterior portion of the septum; attached to the nasal bones above, to the ethmoid bone behind, and to the vomer and the ridge between the palate plates of the superior maxillæ below. [C.]—**C. of the tongue.** In the solpels, a cylindrical fibrous cord, from 2 to 3 inches long, on the dorsum of the tongue, beneath the mucous membrane. [L, 13].—**C. of Weitbrecht.** Lat., *cartilago interarticularis acromioclaviculæ*. The interarticular fibro-c. of the acromioclavicular articulation. [A, 301].—**C's of Wrisberg.** See *Cuneiform c's.*—**C. osseux** (Fr.). See *Calcified c.* and *C.-bone*.—**C. ossifiant** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**C. parfait** (Fr.). **C. périchondrique** (Fr.). See *Permanent c.*—**C. réticulé** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.*—**C. sérié** [Ranvier] (Fr.). That form of *c.* in ossifying *c.-bones* in which the *c.-cells* are arranged in series or short columns. [J, 31].—**C. spongieux** (Fr.). See *Elastic c.*—**C. synchondral** (Fr.). See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**C. vomérien** (Fr.). See *VOMER cartilagineus*.—**C. vrai** (Fr.). See *Hyaline c.*—**Cellular c.** See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Cephalic c.** A *c.* forming a complete ring around the œsophagus. [L, 121].—**Ciliary c.** See *Tarsal c.*—**Circumferential c.** A *c.* surrounding the margin of an articular cavity. [L.]—**Columnar c.** See *Stapedial c.*—**Conchal c.** The *c.* that forms most of the framework of the external ear in many of the lower animals; somewhat trumpet-shaped, terminating above in a point. [L, 13].—**Connecting c's.** *C's* interposed between the bones in joints of but little mobility (*e. g.*, the symphysis pubis). [Gray (L).]—**Connective-tissue c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Corniculate c's.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**Cornual c's.** Two small *c's* attached one to the proximal end of the posterior lateral process of each subocular arch in the *Petromyzonidæ*. [L, 200].—**Costal c's.** Lat., *cartilagine costales*. Fr., *c's costaux*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. The *c's* that connect the ribs with the sternum. Their cells are large and collected into groups; the matrix is clear except where connective tissue has developed. They are prone to ossify. [C.]—**Cricoid c.** Lat., *cartilago cricoidea*. Fr., *c. cricoïde*. Ger., *Ringknorpel*. A ring-shaped *c.* forming the lower portion of the cartilaginous framework of the larynx. It is narrow in front and broadened by an upward extension behind, and articulates with the thyreoid *c.* above and is connected with the first ring of the trachea below. [B. F. Westbrook (A, 473); C.]—**Crusted c.** See *Calcified c.*—**Cuneiform c's.** Lat., *cartilagine cuneiformes*. Syn.: *c's of Wrisberg*. Two small elastic *c's*, one on each side, in the folds of mucous membrane extending from the arytenoid *c's* to the epiglottis; said to be sometimes $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long in the negro, but often absent or hardly developed in the white race. [J. Leidy, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 113; C; L, 14].—**Dental c.** See

Gingival CREST.—**Dental c.** See OSSEIN.—**Diarthrodial c.** See *Articular c.*—**Ear-c.** See *C. of the ear* and *Otic c.*—**Elastic c.** Lat., *cartilago elastica*. Fr., *c. élastique* (ou *réticulé*). Ger., *elastischer Knorpel*, *Fasernetzknorpel*, *Netzknorpel*. C. in which the matrix is mostly composed of a felt-like mass of elastic fibres. The chondrin-yielding hyaline substance immediately surrounds the cells and is comparatively small in amount. [J, 24, 30, 35.]—**Embryonal c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire*. See *Parenchymatous c.*—**Ensi-form c.** Lat., *cartilago ensiformis* (seu *mucronata*). Fr., *c. ensiforme* (ou *mucroné*), *appendice xiphoidé*. Ger., *Schwertfortsatz*. An elongated cartilaginous appendage extending downward from the lower end of the sternum. [A, 301.]—**Epactal c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee epactiles*. Small nodules on the upper margin of the alar c's. [L, 31.]—**Epiglottic c.** Lat., *cartilago epiglottica*. Fr., *c. de l'épiglotte*. Ger., *Kehledeckelknorpel*. The elastic cartilaginous framework of the epiglottis; rounded at its free upper border, pointed below. [L, 31, 142.]—**Epiphyseal c.** Fr., *c. épiphysaire*. Ger., *Epiphysenknorpel*. See *Intermediary c.* (2d def.).—**Epipubic c.** In certain of the *Urodela*, a distally bifurcated c. arising from the middle of the upper margin of the os pubis. [L, 204.]—**Ethmo-vomerine c.** The forward prolongation of the coalesced trabeculae of the embryo. [L, 142.]—**Eustachian c.** See *Tubal c.*—**Extrabran-chial c's.** In the *Cyclostomata*, the c's forming the branchial basket. [L, 204.]—**Extrastapedial c.** The c. constituting the anterior portion of the columella auris, connected with the tympanic membrane. [L, 121.]—**Fibro-c.** Lat., *cartilago fibrosa*. Fr., *fibro-c.* See under *C.*—**Fibro-elastic c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Fibrous c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Floating c.** Lat., *corpus mobile*. Fr., *corpus mobile articulaire*, *arthrophyte* [Panás]. A cartilaginous body lying free in the cavity of a joint. [A, 301.]—**Fœtal c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Heel c.** In certain *Cheiroptera*, a c. arising from the tarsus and supporting the edge of the interfor-mal membrane. [L, 158.]—**Hyaline c.** Lat., *cartilago alba* (seu *vera*). Fr., *c. hyalin* (ou *vrai*). Ger., *hyalines* (oder *wahres*) *Knorpelgewebe*, *Hyalinknorpel*. Syn.: *true c.* C. composed of nucleated cells and a transparent or translucent, apparently homogeneous matrix that yields chondrin on boiling; found in the costal c's, the trachea, the articular c's, and all the c.-bones before ossification. [J, 30, 35.]—**Hypsiloid c.** See *Epipubic c.*—**Incrusting c.** See *Articular c.*—**Infrastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris that runs downward from the rest of the columella. [L, 121.]—**Innominate c.** Lat., *cartilago anonyma*. Fr., *c. anony-me*. See *Cricoid c.*—**Insulated c.** See *Floating c.*—**Inter-articular c's.** **Interarticular fibro-c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee inter-articulæres*. Fr., *c's interarticulaires*. Ger., *Zwischenknorpel*. Flat fibro-c's interposed between the articular surfaces in some of the joints. [L, 142.]—**Interyarytenoid c.** [Luschka]. Lat., *cartilago interarytenoidea*. Fr., *c. inter-aryténoidien*. A c. sometimes found between the arytenoid c's. [L, 158.]—**Interhæmal c's.** Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the hæmal arch of a vertebra. [L, 14.]—**Intermediary c.** Fr., *c. d'ossification* (1st def.), *c. synchondral* (2d def.), *c. de conjugaison* (2d def.). 1. Ossify-ing c.; calcified c. in process of replacement by true bone. 2. The c. between the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone. [J, 31, 32.]—**Inter-nasal c.** In comparative anatomy, the cartilaginous nasal septum. [L, 202.]—**Interneurial c's.** Cartilaginous nodules that assist in forming the neural arch of a vertebra. [L, 14.]—**Interspinous c's.** The fin rays of a fish when they are cartilaginous. [L, 121.]—**Intervertebral c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee intervertebrales*. Fr., *disques intervertébraux*. Ger., *Zwischenwirbelknorpel*, *Zwischenwirbel-scheiben*. The discs of fibro-c. interposed between the bodies of the vertebrae.—**Investing c.** Fr., *c. d'enveloppement*. See *Articular c.*—**Jacobson's c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. external to the ventral edge of the nasal septum, partly inclosing Jacobson's organ. [L, 200.]—**Labial c's.** C's which, in certain fishes, assist in forming the margin of the mouth. [L, 200, 202.]—**Laryngo-tracheal c.** In comparative anatomy, an annular c. that supports the walls of the larynx and trachea. [L, 300.]—**Lateral longitudinal c's.** C's running longitudinally in the branchial basket of the *Petromy-zonide*, between the dorsal and the ventral c's. [L, 200.]—**Lingual c.** A c. in the median line of the mouth in the *Petromyzonide*, forming the greater part of its floor. [L, 200.]—**Loose c.** See *Floating c.*—**Lower lateral c's of the nose.** See *Alar c's.*—**Malleal c.** See *Extrastapedial c.*—**Mandibular c.** See *C. of Meckel*.—**Meatal c.** [Owen]. See *Articular c.*—**Meckel's c.** See *C. of Meckel*.—**Median ventral c.** In the *Petromyzonide*, a small T-shaped c. lying in the median line beneath the lingual c. and connected with it anteriorly. [L, 200.]—**Mediostapedial c.** A cartilaginous element (eventually ossifying) of the columella auris which connects the stapes with the infrastapedial c. [L, 121.]—**Mento-Meckelian c.** A cartilaginous nodule situated at the side of the symphysis menti. [L, 210.]—**Mucronate c.** Lat., *cartilago mucronata*. Fr., *c. mucroné*. See *Ensi-form c.*—**Nuchal c.** In the *Decapoda*, a cartilaginous plate just behind the hood. [L, 121.]—**Obducent c.** See *Articular c.*—**Odontophoral c's.** Two cartilaginous or fibrous masses forming the skeleton of the odontophore. [B, 100.]—**Optic c.** See *Optic CAPSULE*.—**Ossifying c.** See *Intermediary c.* (1st def.).—**Osteoid c.** [Virchow]. See *CAMBium* (3d def.).—**Otic c.** The cartilaginous auditory capsule of the embryo. [L, 202.]—**Parachordal c's.** Cartilaginous masses formed from the tissue in which the cranial portion of the notochord is imbedded in early embryonic life, forming the principal matrix of the succeeding bony walls of the base of the skull as far forward as the sella turcica. [A, 5.]—**Parenchymatous c.** Fr., *c. embryonnaire*. Ger., *Parenchymknorpel*. C. in which the amount of ground substance is very small, the cells forming the greater part of the tissue. [J, 35.]—**Pericardial c.** Fr., *c. capsulaire du cœur*. In the *Petromyzonide*, a c. that supports the posterior and lateral walls of the pericardium. [L, 200.]—**Permanent c.** Lat., *cartilago permanens* (seu *perennis*). Fr., *c. permanent* (ou *parfait*). Ger., *bleibender Knorpel*. C. that retains its cartilaginous character in the fully developed body, as distinguished from temporary c. [J.]—**Perrhinal c's.** See *Alar c's.*—**Plexiform**

c. Fr., c. réticulé. Ger., *Netzknorpel*. See *Elastic c.*—**Plow-share c. of the nose** [Huschke]. A narrow mass of c. lying behind the organ of Jacobson. [C.]—**Posterior dorsal c.** In the *Petromyzonide*, a c. lying posteriorly to the anterior dorsal c., uniting the anterior with the posterior edge of the hard palate. [L, 200.]—**Posterior lateral c's.** In the *Petromyzonide*, two c's lying one on each side of and partly beneath the posterior dorsal c. [L, 200.]—**Prenasal c.** In comparative embryology, a c. forming the anterior portion of the nose or beak. [L, 121, 202, 221.]—**Pre-orbital c's.** In the *Sepia*, two processes springing one to each side from the cephalic c. [L, 121.]—**Prepubic c.** In the *Amphibia*, a median c. in front of the pubic bone. [L, 121.]—**Primordial c.** Fr., *c. primordiale*. See *Temporary c.*—**Prorrhinal c.** In certain embryonic *Batrachia*, a c. bounding the nostril in front. [L, 202.]—**Pterygo-quadrate c's.** In certain fishes, two c's that unite anteriorly to form the superior maxilla. [L, 200.]—**Pul-monary c.** The left second costal c., from its lying in front of the pulmonary orifice of the heart. [L, 142.]—**Pyramidal c's.** See *Arytenoid c's.*—**Quadrate c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee quadrate*. Fr., *c's carrés*. Several small c's which pass out from the alar c's in the external portion of the nostril. [L, 7.]—**Radial c.** A fin ray. [L, 200.]—**Reticular c., Retiform c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Rib-bone c's.** Fr., *c's des côtes*. Ger., *Rippenknorpel*. See *Costal c's.*—**Rostral c.** See *Annular c.* (1st def.).—**Santorinian c's.** See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**Scutiform c.** 1. See *Thyreoid c.* 2. In the *Solipeds*, a small triangular cartilaginous plate situated in front of the base of the concha and on the surface of the temporal muscle. It is attached to the conchal c. by muscular fibres. [L, 13.]—**Semi-circular c.** In the *Petromyzonide*, a small c. united to the anterior end of the lingual c., supporting the median portion of the tongue. [L, 200.]—**Semilunar c's.** See *Semilunar FIBRO-c's.*—**Septal c.** The c. of the septum of the nose. [L.]—**Sesamoid c., Sesamoid fibro-c.** A small isolated cartilaginous mass sometimes found entirely inclosed in a tendon, etc. [C.]—**Sesamoid c's of the nose.** See *Epactal c's.*—**Sigmoid c's.** See *Semilunar fibro-c's.*—**Siphon-hinge c's.** In the *Decapoda*, two cartilaginous sockets on the sides of the funnel into which the fleshy knobs of the mantle and skirt fit. [L, 121.]—**Spiracular c.** In comparative anatomy, a semilunar c. situated between the auditory capsule and the hyo-mandibular c., partly surrounding the spiracle. [L, 200.]—**Spongy c.** Fr., *c. spongieux*. See *Elastic c.*—**Stapedial c.** In the *Saurapsida* and *Amphibia*, the uppermost segment of the second postoral arch. [L, 221.]—**Sternal c's.** See *Costal c's.*—**Stratiform c., Striated c.** See *White fibro-c.*—**Styliform c's.** In the *Petromy-zonide*, two tapering cartilaginous rods attached to the annular c. and running backward and downward. [L, 200.]—**Suborbital c.** In comparative anatomy and in embryology, the cartilaginous representative of the palate bone. [L, 202.]—**Subostracal c.** In the *Sepia*, a thin plate of c. fitting against the posterior edge of the nuchal c. [L, 121.]—**Suprastapedial c.** A cartilaginous element of the columella auris passing upward from the proximal end of the extrastapedial c. and attached to the side of the auditory capsule. [L, 121.]—**Synarthrodial c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee suturarum*. Fr., *c's des sutures*. The c's of immovable or slightly movable articulations. [L, 13.]—**Tarsal c's.** Lat., *cartilaginee tarsales*. Fr., *fibro-c's tarsi*. Ger., *Augenlidknorpel*. Thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue (formerly thought to be fibro-c.) forming the framework of the eyelids. Those of the upper lids are semilunar, and those of the lower lids elliptical. [F.]—**Temporary c.** Lat., *cartilago ossescens*. Fr., *c. temporaire* (ou *d'ossification*) *du fœtus*. Ger., *temporärer* (oder *verknöcherner*) *Knorpel*. The hyaline c. representing nearly the entire skeleton in developing animals, ultimately replaced by bone. [J, 30, 35.]—**Thyreocricoid c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. formed by the coalescence of the cricoid and thyreoid c's. [L, 14.]—**Thyreohyal c's.** In the *Amphibia*, two cartilaginous rods projecting backward from the body of the hyoid bone, embracing the larynx. [L, 121.]—**Thyreoid c.** Lat., *cartilago thyreoidea*. Fr., *c. thyroïde*. Ger., *Schildknorpel*. A c. forming the greater portion of the framework of the larynx, situated above the cricoid c., consisting of two lateral wings joined in front at an acute angle forming the pomum Adami. [B. F. Westbrook (A, 473).]—**Trabecular c's.** The trabeculae of the embryo. [L, 202.]—**Tracheal c's.** The cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 20.]—**Transitory c.** See *Temporary c.*—**Triangu-lar c's of the nose.** See *Upper lateral c's of the nose.*—**True c.** Lat., *cartilago vera*. Fr., *c. vrai*. Ger., *wahrer* (oder *echter*) *Knorpel*. See *Hyaline c.*—**Tubal c.** Ger., *Tubenknorpel*. A triangular plate of c., curled upon itself, extending from the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube to the pharynx. [L, 31, 142.]—**Turbin-al c's.** The cartilaginous representatives of the turbinated bones in birds. [L, 200.]—**Uniting c's.** See *Connecting c's.*—**Upper lateral c's of the nose.** Lat., *cartilaginee nasi laterales*. Fr., *c's latérales*. Ger., *obere Seitenknorpel*. Two triangular c's, one on either side, forming the upper part of the framework of the nose, immediately below the nasal bones. [C.]—**Ventral c.** In the *Petromyzonide*, a T-shaped cartilaginous rod situated in the median line beneath the lingual c. [L, 200.]—**White fibro-c.** A tissue made up of c. and white fibrous connective tissue. [C.]—**Xiphoid c.** See *Ensi-form c.*—**Yellow c., Yellow elastic c., Yellow fibro-c.** See *Elastic c.*—**Ypsiloid c.** See *Epipubic c.*

CARTILAGIN, n. Ka³rt-i²l-a²j-i²n. Fr., *cartilageine*. A principle found in hyaline cartilage, characterized by forming chondrin when boiled. [L, 49.]

CARTILAGINEOUS, adj. Ka³rt-i²l-a²j-i²n-e²-u²s. See **CARTILAGINOUS**.

CARTILAGINIFICATION, n. Ka³rt-i²l-a²j-i²n-i²-fi²-ka³-shuⁿ. Lat., *cartilaginitio*. Fr. c. 1. See **CHONDROGENESIS**. 2. The conversion of a tissue into one resembling cartilage. [A, 385.]

CARTILAGINIFORM, adj. Ka³rt-i²l-a²j-i²n-i²-fo²-rm. From *cartilago*, cartilage, and *forma*, form. Having the appearance of cartilage. [J, 46, 50.]

CARTILAGINOID, CARTILAGINOUS, adj's Ka³rt-¹l-a²yo. Gen., *cartilaginis*. See **CARTILAGE**.—**Cartilagineae accessoriae**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae alares**. See **Alar** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae alarum miniores**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae alarum nasi**. See **Alar** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae alarum posteriores**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**C. alba**. See **Hyaline** CARTILAGE.—**C. annularis**. See **Annular** CARTILAGE and **Cricoid** CARTILAGE.—**C. anonyma**. See **Cricoid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae arytenoideae**. See **Arytenoid** CARTILAGES.—**C. auriculæ**, **C. auris**. See **CARTILAGE of the ear**.—**C. basilaris**. See **Cricoid** CARTILAGE.—**C. clypealis**. See **Thyroid** CARTILAGE.—**C. conchæ auris**. The cartilaginous framework of the external ear. [L, 31].—**Cartilagineae corniculatæ**. See **CORNICULA laryngis**.—**Cartilagineae costales**. See **Costal** CARTILAGES.—**C. cricoidea**, **C. cricoides**. See **Cricoid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae cruciformes** (seu **cuneiformes**). See **Cuneiform** CARTILAGES.—**C. elastica**. See **Elastic** CARTILAGE.—**C. ensiformis**. See **Ensiform** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae epactiles**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**C. epiglottica**. See **Epiglottic** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae falcatæ** (seu **falciformes**). See **Semilunar** FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. fibrosa**. Fibro-cartilage. [L.] See under **CARTILAGE**.—**C. figurata** [Meckauer]. Fr., *cartilage figuré*. A variety of hyaline cartilage having a great number of shallow cavities on its surface. [L.]—**C. flava**. See **Elastic** CARTILAGE.—**C. formativa**. See **Temporary** CARTILAGE.—**C. frontalis**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which is subsequently transformed into the frontal bone. [H.]—**C. genuina**. See **Hyaline** CARTILAGE.—**C. gingivalis**. See **Gingival** CREST.—**C. glandis**. The fibrous septum in the median line of the glans penis. [L, 332].—**C. glottidis superior** [C. Mayer]. A small cartilage sometimes found in the superior thyreo-arytenoid fold of the larynx. [L, 31].—**Cartilagineae gutturales**. See **Arytenoid** CARTILAGES.—**C. innominata**. See **Cricoid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae interarticulares costo-vertebrales**. The interarticular cartilages between the heads of the ribs and the vertebrae. [Luschka (L)].—**C. interarticularis**. See **Interarticular** CARTILAGE.—**C. interarticularis acromio-clavicularis**. See **CARTILAGE of Weitbrecht**.—**C. interarticularis maxillaris**. An interarticular cartilage of the articulation of the inferior maxilla with the glenoid cavity. [L, 175].—**C. iuterarytenoidea**. See **Interytenoid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae intercrurales**. In the chondropterygians, cartilages situated between the neuropophyses of the vertebrae. [L, 207].—**C. intermedia**. 1. See **C. intermedia triangularis**. 2. In the pl., *cartilagineae intermediae*, inconstant nodules found between the alar cartilages of the nose. [L, 115].—**C. intermedia radii**, **C. intermedia triangularis**. An interarticular cartilage situated between the radius and ulna and the os triquetrum. [L, 175].—**Cartilagineae intervertebrales**. See **Intervertebral** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae laterales inferiores**. See **Alar** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae ligamentosæ** [Haase]. Fr., *cartilages ligamenteux*. Ger., *Bandknorpel, Faserknorpel*. Such fibro-cartilaginous structures as certain tendons. [L, 7].—**C. lingualis**. An inconstant cartilage found in the median line of the posterior portion of the tongue. [L, 176].—**Cartilagineae lunatæ**. See **Semilunar** FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. mastoidea**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the mastoid process of the temporal bone. [H.]—**C. meatus auditorii externi**. That portion of the cartilage of the ear which is attached to the external auditory meatus of the temporal bone. [L, 31].—**C. Meckelii**. See **CARTILAGE of Meckel**.—**C. menisocoidæ**. See **Interarticular** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae minores inferiores**. See **Alar** CARTILAGES.—**C. mucronata**. See **Ensiform** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae nasi accessorie**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae nasi inferiores**. See **Alar** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae nasi laterales**. See **Upper lateral** CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. nasi mediana**. See **CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose**.—**Cartilagineae nasi sesamoideæ**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae nasi superiores** (seu **triangulares**). See **Upper lateral** CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. obducens**. See **Articular** CARTILAGE.—**C. ossescens**. See **Temporary** CARTILAGE.—**C. parietalis**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the parietal bone. [H.]—**C. peltatis**, **C. peltatus**. See **Thyroid** CARTILAGE.—**C. perennis**, **C. permanens**. See **Permanent** CARTILAGE.—**C. petrosa**. That part of the cartilaginous skull of the embryo which subsequently becomes the petrous portion of the temporal bone. [H.]—**Cartilagineae pinales**. See **Alar** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae pyramidales**. See **Arytenoid** CARTILAGES.—**C. quadrangularis nasi**. See **CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose**.—**Cartilagineae quadratæ**. See **Quadratæ** CARTILAGES.—**C. reticularis**. See **Elastic** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae santoriniana**. See **CORNICULA laryngis**.—**C. scutiformis**. See **Thyroid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae semicirculares**. The incomplete cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [A, 325].—**Cartilagineae semilunares**. See **Semilunar** FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. septi narium**. See **CARTILAGE of the septum of the nose**.—**C. sesamoidea**, **Cartilagineae sesamoideæ**. See **Sesamoid** CARTILAGE and **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae sesamoideæ anteriores laryngis**. Cartilaginous plates or bands in the anterior end of a true vocal band. [Hoffman (L)].—**Cartilagineae sesamoideæ laryngis**. Cartilaginous bands found along the lateral edges of the arytenoid cartilages. [L, 332].—**Cartilagineae sesamoideæ nasi**. See **Epactal** CARTILAGES.—**Cartilagineae sesamoideæ posteriores laryngis**. Cartilaginous nodules on the outer side of the connection between the arytenoid cartilages and the cornicula laryngis. [Hoffman (L)].—**Cartilagineae sesamoideæ tubæ Eustachii**. Cartilaginous nodules or plates found in the Eustachian tube, especially near its pharyngeal opening. [L, 332].—**Cartilagineae sigmoideæ**.

See **Semilunar** FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. spongiosa**. See **Elastic** CARTILAGE.—**C. sterno-clavicularis interarticularis**. An interarticular cartilage of the sterno-clavicular joint. [L, 115].—**Cartilagineae suturarum**. See **Synarthrodial** CARTILAGES.—**C. temporaria**. See **Temporary** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae tetretes**. See **CORNICULA laryngis**.—**C. thyroidea**. See **Thyroid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae triangulares**. See **Upper lateral** CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. triquetra carpi**. The triangular fibro-cartilage that separates the inferior radio-ulnar articulation from the carpus. [L, 332].—**Cartilagineae triquetre**. See **Arytenoid** CARTILAGES.—**C. triticea**. Syn.: *corpuseulum triticeum*. A small oblong cartilaginous nodule frequently found in the lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament. [C.]—**C. tubæ Eustachii**. See **Tubal** CARTILAGE.—**C. vocalis inferior** [Mayer]. A small cartilage found in the inferior thyreo-arytenoid fold. [L, 31].—**C. vocalis superior**. See **C. glottidis superior**.—**Cartilagineae wrisbergianæ** (seu **Wrisbergii**). See **Cuneiform** CARTILAGES.—**C. xiphoidea**. See **Ensiform** CARTILAGE.

CARTMEL, n. Ka³rt-me². A sea-bathing resort in Lancashire, England. [A, 316, 319; L, 105.] See **Holy** WELL.

CARTON, n. An ancient name for the onion and for caraway. [B, 121.]

CARTON (Fr.), n. Ka³rt-o²n². Paper or pasteboard. [a, 18; B.]—**C. anti-asthmatique**. See **CHARTA antasthmatica**.—**C. cataplasme**. See under **CATAPLASME**.—**C. de montagne**. Asbestos. [B, 92].—**C. fumigatoire** [Fr. Cod.]. See **CHARTA antasthmatica**.—**C. médicinal**. Bibulous paper impregnated with some medicinal substance; used for fumigation. [B, 93.]

CARTOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Ka³rt-o(o²)-pog'o²n(on). Gen., *cartopogon'os (-is)*. See **ARISTIDA** (2d def.).

CARUA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³rt(ka³r)u²(u¹)a². 1. Of the ancients, see **CARYA** (1st def.). 2. Of Weddell, a section of the genus *Casuarilla*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARUB, n. In Egypt, the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 121.]

CARUBA, n. See **CAROBA**.

CARUI (Lat.), n. n. indecl., also the gen. of *carvon* (q. v.). Ka(ka³)ru²(ru¹)ie). Of Tournefort, the *Carum c.* [B, 200].—**Ætheroleum c.** Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Aqua c.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de carvi*. Ger., *Kümmelwasser*. Syn.: *aqua carvi* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Caraway-water; made by distilling 1 part of caraway-fruit with 20 parts of water until 10 parts of distillate are obtained [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of caraway in 1,500 parts of tepid distilled water. [B, 81, 95].—**C. fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Caraway-fruit. [B, 95].—**C. officinarum**. Caraway. [L, 94].—**Oleum c.** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of caraway. [B, 81.]

CARULIGNON (Ger.), n. Tsa-ru-li²g-non'. See **CÆRULIGNONE**.

CARUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl., also the gen. of *carvon* (q. v.). Ka(ka³)ru²(ru¹)ie). Of Tournefort, the *Carum c.* [B, 200].—**Ætheroleum c.** Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Aqua c.** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau distillée de carvi*. Ger., *Kümmelwasser*. Syn.: *aqua carvi* [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Caraway-water; made by distilling 1 part of caraway-fruit with 20 parts of water until 10 parts of distillate are obtained [Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; or by dissolving 1 part of oil of caraway in 1,500 parts of tepid distilled water. [B, 81, 95].—**C. fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Caraway-fruit. [B, 95].—**C. officinarum**. Caraway. [L, 94].—**Oleum c.** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of caraway. [B, 81.]

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THE CARUM CARVI. [A, 327.]

See **Semilunar** FIBRO-CARTILAGES.—**C. spongiosa**. See **Elastic** CARTILAGE.—**C. sterno-clavicularis interarticularis**. An interarticular cartilage of the sterno-clavicular joint. [L, 115].—**Cartilagineae suturarum**. See **Synarthrodial** CARTILAGES.—**C. temporaria**. See **Temporary** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae tetretes**. See **CORNICULA laryngis**.—**C. thyroidea**. See **Thyroid** CARTILAGE.—**Cartilagineae triangulares**. See **Upper lateral** CARTILAGES of the nose.—**C. triquetra carpi**. The triangular fibro-cartilage that separates the inferior radio-ulnar articulation from the carpus. [L, 332].—**Cartilagineae triquetre**. See **Arytenoid** CARTILAGES.—**C. triticea**. Syn.: *corpuseulum triticeum*. A small oblong cartilaginous nodule frequently found in the lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament. [C.]—**C. tubæ Eustachii**. See **Tubal** CARTILAGE.—**C. vocalis inferior** [Mayer]. A small cartilage found in the inferior thyreo-arytenoid fold. [L, 31].—**C. vocalis superior**. See **C. glottidis superior**.—**Cartilagineae wrisbergianæ** (seu **Wrisbergii**). See **Cuneiform** CARTILAGES.—**C. xiphoidea**. See **Ensiform** CARTILAGE.

A species indigenous to southern Europe, but now cultivated everywhere. The root, herb, and fruit—*radix* (et *herba* et *semen*) *petroselinum* (seu *petroselinum hortensis*, seu *petroselinum vulgare*, seu *apii alpini*, seu *apii hortensis*)—have been official. The root was formerly employed as a diuretic and laxative in dropsy and gonorrhœa, and was included

among the "five greater aperient roots." The herb is used as a pot-herb and to garnish dishes for the table, and has been employed topically in ophthalmia and glandular enlargements and to prevent mammary abscess. The fruit is said to be diuretic, and has been used internally for dropsy and externally to destroy vermin. The



THE CARUM PETROSELINUM. [A, 327.]

fruit and the root contain parsley-camphor (see *APIOL* [3d def.]), and a volatile and a fixed oil, which also are called *apiol*, are obtained from the plant. [B, 180.] See *APIOL*.—*C. ridolphia* [Bentham]. The *Anethum segetum* of Linnaeus. [B.]—*C. roxburghianum*. An East Indian species. The fruit resembles that of *C. ajowan* in properties and uses, but is less aromatic. [B, 172, 173.]—*C. rupestre* [Boissier]. See under *PIMPINELLA*.—*C. vulgare* [Parkinson]. See *C. carvi*.—*Oleum cari* [U. S. Ph.] The oil of *C. carvi*. [B.]—*Semen cari carvi*. The fruit of *C. carvi*. [B, 180.]

CARUMA (Ar.), n. The *Crocus sativus*. [B, 121.]

CARUMBIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-u^3m(u^4m)-bi(bi^2)-e^2(e^2-e^2)$. Fr., *carumbiées*. A subtribe of euphorbiaceous plants (*Hippomanieæ*), comprising *Carumbium* and *Wartmannia*. [B, 121; M. Arg (B, 214).]

CARUM-CHEMBAI (Tamil), **CARUN-CHEMBAI** (Tamil), n. s. The *Sesbania egyptiaca* (*Coronilla picta*). [B, 121, 172.]

CARUNCLE, n. $Ka^2r^4u^3n^2kl$. Gr., *σαρκιδιον*. Lat., *caruncula* (dim. of *caro*, flesh). Fr., *caroncule*. Ger., *Carunkel*, *Fleischwärtchen*, *Samenbüßel* (2d def.), *Nabelwarze* (2d def.). 1. Lit., a small piece of flesh; a flesh-like fragment occurring in dysenteric dejections. 2. In botany, a warty protuberance around or near the hilum of a seed. 3. Of Morgagni, the middle lobe of the prostate. 4. A small fleshy protuberance, normal or pathological. 5. The uvula. 6. Of the veterinarians, a ball-like foetal cotyledon. [A, 11, 318, 322, 325, 326; B, L, 31.]—*Fœtal c's*. See *Fœtal* *COTYLEDONS*.—**Irritable c. of the urethra**. See under *Urethral c.*—**Lacrimal c.** Lat., *caruncula lacrimalis*. Fr., *caroncule lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränenwärtchen*. A small oval or triangular reddish body lying at the bottom of the inner canthus of the eye; composed of connective-tissue stroma, fat globules, a number of small hair follicles, and glandular tissue, covered with a vascular conjunctival investment. [F.]—**Urethral c.** Lat., *caruncula urethrae*. Fr., *caroncule uréthrale*. Ger., *Carunkel der Harnröhre*. In the male, the caput gallinaginis, also any pathological fleshy excrescence in the urethra; in the female, a vascular tumor, often very irritable, situated at the edge of the meatus urinarius externus, consisting of hypertrophied papillae (the pseudo-angioma of Savage). [A, 223; L, 49, 119; J. G. Perry, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 234.]

CARUNCULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-u^3n^2k(u^4n^2k)-u^2(u^4)-la^3$. See *CARUNCLE*.—**Caruncule cuticulares**. The nymphæ. [A, 325.]—**Caruncule hymenales**. See *Caruncule myrtiformes*.—**C. innominata**. The lacrymal gland. [A, 322.]—**C. lacrimalis**. See *Lacrimal* *CARUNCLE*.—**C. major** [Santorini]. A papilla marking the common orifice of the ductus choledochus communis and the pancreatic duct. [L, 31.]—**C. mamillaris**. Fr., *caroncule manillaire*. Syn.: *trigonum ofactorium* (1st def.). 1. A small elevation of gray nervous matter at the base of the brain, immediately behind the apparent origin of the olfactory nerve and seeming to give origin to its middle root. [Mendel (A, 319, a, 18).] 2. The dilated extremities of the galactophorous ducts in the nipple. [I, 16; K; L, 119.]—**C. minor**. A papilla in the duodenum in the centre of which an occasional supplementary pancreatic duct opens. [L, 31.]—**C. Morgagnii**. See *CARUNCLE* (3d def.).—**Caruncule myrtiformes**. Fr., *caroncules myrtiformes*. Ger., *myrtenförmige* (oder *myrtenbeerförmige*) *Carunkeln*, *gekerbte Tuberkeln des Scheideneinganges*. Irregular tongue-like projections of the mucous membrane of the ostium vaginae; commonly regarded as the remains of the ruptured hymen. [A, 182, 400.]—**C. nervi olfactorii**. See *TUBERCULUM ofactorium*.—**C. oculi**. See *Lacrimal* *CARUNCLE*.—**Caruncule papillares**. Fr., *caroncules papillaires*. Ger., *Nierenwärtchen*. Little nipple-like projections at the hilum of the kidney marking the orifices of the uriferous tubules. [A, 301; L, 43, 84.]—**C. salivialis**. See *C. sublingualis*.—**C. seminalis**. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**C. sublingualis**. A papilla marking the

opening of Wharton's duct. [L, 13.]—**C. urethrae**. See *Urethral* *CARUNCLE*.—**C. urethrae virilis**. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—**Carunculae uterinae**. Fongosities of the lining membrane of the uterus at the site of implantation of the ovum, constituting the maternal placenta. [A, 127.]—**Carunculae vaginales**. See *Caruncule myrtiformes*.

CARUNCULAR, adj. $Ka^2r-u^3n^2k-u^2l-a^3r$. Lat., *caruncularis*. Fr., *caronculaire*. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to, a caruncle. [B.]

CARUNCULATE, **CARUNCULATED**, adj's. $Ka^2r-u^3n^2k-u^2l-at$, *-at-e^2d*. Lat., *carunculatus*. Fr., *caronculé*. Provided with a caruncle. [B.]

CARUNCULE, n. $Ka^2r^4u^3n^2k-u^2l$. See *CARUNCLE*.

CARUNCULOSE, **CARUNCULOUS**, adj's. $Ka^2r-u^3n^2k-u^2l-os$, *-u^2s*. Lat., *carunculoseus*. Fr., *caronculeux*. Ger., *fleischwärtchenähnlich*. Caruncle-like. [A, 29.]

CARUNDAI-GNAZU, n. In India, the *Mauritia vinifera*. [B, 121.]

CARUON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka(ka^3)ru^2(ru^4)-o^2n$. See *CARUM*.

CARUPPA (Malay), n. Opium. [L, 105.]

CARUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka(ka^3)ru^3(ru^4)s$. Gr., *κάρος*. Fr., c. Ger., *Todtenschlaf* (3d def.). 1. An old name for the *Daucus carota*. 2. The *Carum carvi*. 3. Deep sleep without stertor. [B, 117, 121, 200; D, 72; L, 81, 83, 132, 290.]—**C. ab insolatione**. Insensibility from sunstroke. [L, 119.]—**C. apoplexia** [Young]. Apoplexy. [L, 83.]—**C. apyreticus**. C. without fever. [L, 132.]—**C. arthriticus**. Apoplexy from gout. [L, 119.]—**C. ecchymoma capitis** [Baudelocque]. See *CEPHALEMATOMA*.—**C. febricosus**, **C. febrilis**. C. with fever. [L, 119.]—**C. hydrocephalicus**. See *Hydrocephalic* *APOPLEXY*.—**C. ischurius** [Bonetus]. Uræmic coma. [L, 132.]—**C. lethargus** [Young]. Syn.: *cataphora*. A continuus lethargic state. [L, 290.]—**C. nystagmus**. Sudden loss of consciousness with rapid twitching of the eyelids. [L, 132.]—**C. pyreticus**. C. with fever. [L, 132.]—**C. traumaticus** [Bonetus]. C. due to injury of the head. [L, 290.]—**C. variolosus** [Sennham]. C. occurring in the course of small-pox. [L, 132.]—**C. venustus**. C. from poisoning. [L, 290.]—**C. verminosus** [Sennertus]. C. due to helminthiasis. [L, 132.]

CARUTO, n. The *Genipa c.* or the *Genipa americana*, also a dye obtained from its seeds. [B, 19, 88, 121.]

CARVA, n. The *Billbergia variegata*, the *Laurus cassia*, and the *Justicia gangetica*. [B, 19, 121.]

CARVACROL, n. $Ka^3rv^4a^2k-ro^2l$. From *carrus* (see *CARUM*), and *âkros*, sharp. Fr., c. Ger., C. Syn.: *cymphenol*. A heavy oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{13}OH=C_6(H, H, CH_3, OH, H, CH_2, CH_2, CH_3)$, isomeric with thymol and carvol, derived from carvol and also prepared from cymene by the successive action of sulphuric acid and an alkali, and from camphor by the action of iodine. It boils at 232° C. It is soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 4, 270.]

CARVACROTIC ACID, n. $Ka^3rv^4a^2k-ro^2l-i^2k$. Fr., *acide carvacrotique*. Ger., *Carvacrotinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{11}H_{14}O_3=C_6(OH)(CH_3)C_5H_7(CO, OH)$, isomeric with thymic acid, formed by the action of sodium and carbon dioxide on carvacrol. [B, 4.]

CARVÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3rv-a . A provincial name for hemp. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CARVÈNE, n. Ka^3rv^4en . Fr., *carvène*. Ger., *Carven*. A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by heating oil of caraway to 175° C.; a colorless, thin liquid of aromatic odor, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5, 18, 270.]

CARVI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. $Ka^3rv^4i(ve)$. 1. Of the Fr. Cod. and Netherl. Ph., the *Carum c.* or *Carum carvi*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a section of the genus *Carum*, consisting of the species *Carum c.* [B, 113, 121, 173, 180.]—**Ætheroleum c.** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Oil of caraway. [B, 119.]—**Alcoolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Spiritus c.*—**Aqua c.** [Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Aqua CARVI*.—**C. semen** [Gr. Ph.]. Caraway fruit. [B, 93.]—**C. semini majore** [Boerhaave]. The *Carum c.* [B, 211.]—**Eau de c.** (Fr.). *Eau distillée de c.* (Fr.). See *Aqua CARVI*. [B.]—**Elæosaccharum c.** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oléo-saccharure de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by impregnating 2 grammes of sugar with 1 drop [Russ. Ph.], or with 10 centigrammes [Fr. Cod.], of oil of caraway. The same or other proportions are official in other pharmacopœias which do not expressly prescribe the preparation from caraway, but give general directions for the preparation of the elæosacchara. [B, 95, 113.] See *ELÆOSACCHARUM*.—**Essence de c.** (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Fructus c.** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Ger., *Kümmel*. The fruit of *Carum c.* [A, 319; B, 95.]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Huile de c. par expression** (Fr.). The oil obtained by expression from caraway which has been previously exposed to a current of steam; formerly official. [B, 119.]—**Huile essentielle de c.** (Fr.). *Huile volatile de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Oil of caraway. [B.]—**Hydroolat de c.** (Fr.). See *Aqua CARVI*.—**Oléo-saccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Oléo-sucre de c.* (Fr.). See *Elæosaccharum c.*—**Oleum c.** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *Oleum c. ætherenum* [Swiss Ph.], *Oleum c. destillatum*. Fr., *oléule de c.* Ger., *Kümmelöl*. An essential oil obtained from the seeds of *Carum c.* [A, 319; B, 119, 205.]—**Oleum c. pingue** [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of oil of caraway and 19 parts of olive-oil. [B, 95.]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A powder made by drying caraway fruit in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., pulverizing in an iron mortar, and sifting through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113.]—**Semen c.** (Lat.). Caraway fruit. [B, 180.]—**Semen c. caballini**. The fruit of *Seseli tortuosum*. [B, 180.]—**Semen c. italicum** (seu *romani*). The fruit of *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 180.]—**Spiritus c.** [Austr. Ph.]. A preparation made of 1 part of caraway-seed, 4 parts of alcohol, and 6 parts of water. [B, 10.]

CARVIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^2)/i^2 a^3$. Of Vaillant, see **SELINUM**.

CARVIFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^2)/i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Fr., *carvifeuille*. The *Selinum* c. [B, 121.]

CARVIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r-vi^2(wi^2)-fol(fo^2)/i^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *carvi* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *carvifolié*. Having leaves like those of the caraway; a botanical species name. [B.]

CARVITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r-vit(wet)/ez(as)$. See **CARYITES**.

CARVOEIRA (Port.), n. $Ka^2r-vo-a'e-ra^3$. In Brazil, the genus *Callisthene*. [B, 121.]

CARVOL, n. $Ka^2rv'o^2l$. From *carvus*, the species name of *Carum carvi*. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, derived from oil of caraway; a thin, colorless liquid with the odor of caraway oil, boiling at 225°-230° C., and convertible into the isomeric carvacrol. It is also isomeric with cumyl alcohol and thymol. [B, 4, 270.]

CARVUM [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r-vu^2m(wu^4m)$. See **CARUM**.

CARY (Fr.), n. Ka^2r-i^2 . See **CURRY**.

CARYA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)/i^2(u^6)-a^2$. Gr., *καρύα*. Fr., *carye*. Ger., *Nussbaum*. 1. Of the ancients, a name applied to several trees with hard fruit, especially the walnut-tree. 2. Of Nuttall, the hickory; a genus of juglandaceous trees closely related to the genus *Juglans*. The inner bark has been chewed with advantage in dyspepsia, and a tincture has been successfully used in intermittent fever. [A, 308 (a, 17); B, 42, 121; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. alba** [Nuttall]. The shag-bark or shell-bark; a tall, slender tree of the Atlantic United States, having a shaggy bark of loose dependent laminae. The compressed, rounded, thin-shelled nut contains a sweet kernel from which a drying oil like that of the walnut is obtained. The bark is said to contain *quercitrin* and to be available for the manufacture of a greenish dye. [B, 34, 173, 270.]—**C. amara** [Nuttall]. The bitter-nut; a tree growing throughout the United States, having a subglobose white, brittle nut with very bitter, hardly edible kernel which furnishes an oil like that of *C. alba*. [B, 34, 173.]—**C. aquatica** [Nuttall]. The water bitter-nut; a tree 30 or 40 feet high, growing in swampy grounds of the southern United States. The small, angular nuts have a brittle, reddish shell and a very bitter kernel. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. aromatica**. An ancient name for the *Myristica*. [B, 121.]—**C. basilice**. Gr., *καρύα βασιλική*. The walnut-tree. [Dioscorides (B, 285).]—**C. glabra** [Torrey]. See *C. porcina*.—**C. microcarpa** [Nuttall]. A tree 60 to 80 ft. high, growing in moist woods of the central United States, bearing edible nuts of the size of a nutmeg. [B, 34.]—**C. oliviformis** [Nuttall]. Fr., *pacanier*, *noyer-pacanier*. The pecan, a large tree growing throughout the Mississippi valley, bearing a

είδος, resemblance). Resembling blood (said of excrement). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CARYDION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2d(u^6d)/i^2-o^2n$. Gr., *καρύδιον*. The filbert-tree or hazel-tree or their fruit. [A, 387.]

CARYDON (Lat.), **CARYEDON** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)/i^2d(u^6d)-o^2n, -i^2(u^6)-e(a)/do^2n$. Gr., *καρύδων, καρυηδών*. See **ALPHITEDON**.

CARYENCHYME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-e-a^3n^2-shem$. See **NUCLEOCHYME**.

CARYIN, n. $Ka^2r-i^2-i^2n$. See under *CARYA tomentosa*.

CARYINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-in(en)/u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *καρύινον*. Nut-oil. [A, 322.]

CARYINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-in(en)/u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *καρύινος*. Pertaining to or resembling a walnut or an almond. [B, 285.]

CARYITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-it(et)/ez(as)$. Gr., *καρύιτης*. A name applied by the Greeks to several species of *Euphorbia*, especially to *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 88, 121.]

CARYOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-bra^2n^2(bra^2n^2)/ki^2(ch^2i^2)-a^2$. From *κάρυον*, a fruit-stone, and *βράχια*, gills. Fr., *caryobranches*. A family of the *Gasteropoda* having branchiae in the form of fruit-stones. [L, 41, 180.]

CARYOCAR [Allam.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ka^2r$. A genus of trees of the *Caryocareæ* (*Rhizoboleæ*), indigenous to South America. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. amygdaliferum**. A species the nut of which yields a bitter resinous substance. [B, 121.]—**C. butyrosom** [Willdenow]. A Guiana species, called *pekea* by the natives. Its nuts contain a concrete fatty substance resembling butter and used for the same purposes. [B, 19, 38, 121.]—**C. glabrum** [Persoon]. A species the kernel of the fruit of which is edible and of a fatty substance, known as the *beurre de noix de Saouari* (ou de *Suvarron*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. nuciformis**. Fr., *porte-noir*. A lofty tree of British Guiana resembling *C. butyrosom*, and having large nuts (butter nuts, souari-nuts) which are pleasant to the taste and contain a bland fixed oil. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. tomentosum** [Willdenow]. A species having properties like those of *C. glabrum*. [B, 19, 88, 173.]

CARYOCAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ka^2r(ka^2r)-e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *caryocarées*. Of Baillon, a series of the *Terstroemiaceæ*, comprising *Caryocar* and *Anthodiscus*. [B, 121.]

CARYOCARPE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r-i^2-o-ka^2r$. From *κάρυον*, a walnut, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having fruit like the walnut. [L, 41.]

CARYOCATACTES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ka^2t(ka^2t)-a^2k(a^2k)/tez(tas)$. From *καρυοκατάκτης*, a nut-cracker. Fr., *caryocatactes*. Nut-breaking (said of birds which subsist on nuts, pine-cones, etc.). [L, 109.]

CARYOCINESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-si^2n(ki^2n)-es(as)/i^2s$. Gen., *caryocinés-eos* (-is). From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *κίνησις*, movement. Fr., *caryocinése*. Ger., *Karyokinesis*. The entire series of changes taking place in a nucleus during indirect cell-division or nuclear-division. The structural changes occurring in the nucleus during indirect division are complicated and seem to differ somewhat in different cells; so also the number of distinct phases assumed by the nucleus in passing from mother to daughter nuclei, and the nomenclature of the phases, are still subjects of discussion. So far as can be seen, (a) the nuclear membrane and the nucleoli disappear, with thickening and dense convolution of the nuclear fibrils and an enlargement of the entire nucleus; (b) the nuclear fibrils become looped and arranged like a rosette or wreath; (c) the peripheral part of the loops disappear, there results a star-shaped figure (*aster*) of V-shaped segments of the nuclear fibrils, and the fibrils forming these segments then divide longitudinally, forming double V's; (d) the fibrils become depressed so as to give a disc-like or plate-like figure (nuclear plate), and this plate divides longitudinally, the two halves recede from each other, and each assumes a stellate phase (diaster stage or phase); (e) the fibrils of the diaster become arranged in a wreath and then into a convolution, and finally become surrounded by a membrane (nuclear membrane), and nucleoli appear. They are then called daughter nuclei, and are similar to the original mother nucleus but smaller. The body of the cell may divide by simple segmentation or fission at any time after the diaster phase, or the cell-body may remain undivided, in which case there results a bi-nucleated or multi-nucleated cell. [J, 30, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1875-'84; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1876, 1884; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1879-'84.] See also **Achromatic FIBRILS**.

CARYOCINETIC, adj. $Ka^2r-i^2-o-si^2n-e^2t/i^2k$. Fr., *caryocinétique*. Ger., *Karyokinétisch*. 1. Pertaining to caryocinesis. 2. Amœboid. [J.]

CARYOCOSTINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-ko^2st-in(en)/u^3s(u^4s)$. From *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, and *κόστος* (see **COSTUS**). Fr., *caryocostin*. Containing cloves and costus. [A, 385; L, 41.] See **ELECTUARIUM caryocostinum**.

CARYODAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-da^2f(da^2f)-ne(na)$. Gen., *caryodaphnes*. From *κάρυον*, a nut or kernel, and *δάφνη*, the laurel. Of Blume, a genus of Javanese lauraceous trees; by Baillon made a section of *Cryptocarya*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. densiflora**. A species with bitter bark and aromatic leaves. The latter are employed for colic and similar conditions. [B, 19.]

CARYODIÉRESE [Carnoy] (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r-e-o-de-a-re^2z$. From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *διαίρεσις*, division. Nuclear division. ["La Cellule," 1885 (J).]

CARYOLYMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o(o^2)-li(hu^6)/ma^3$. Gen., *caryolymatos* (-is). See **AMPHIASTER**.

CARYOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-o^2l(i^2s(u^6s)-i^2s)$. Gen., *caryolysés-eos* (-ol'ysis). From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *λύειν*, to loose. Fr., *caryolyse*, *caryolyse*. Ger., *Karyolyse*. See **CARYOCINESIS**.

CARYOLYTIC, adj. $Ka^2r-i^2-o-li^2t/i^2k$. From *κάρυον*, a nucleus, and *λύσις*, dissolution. Fr., *caryolytique*. Ger., *Karyolytisch*. Con-



THE CARYA OLIVIFORMIS. [A, 327.]
The fruit and leaf are reduced.

thin-shelled, olive-shaped nut which is much sought after as a delicacy, and which contains a fixed oil like that of the walnut. [B, 34, 81, 173.]—**C. ovata**. Sp., *quacahuate* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The bark is used in diarrhoea. [B.]—**C. persica**. The *Juglans*. [B, 121.]—**C. porcina** [Nuttall]. The pig-nut; a large tree growing throughout the United States and Canada, having a rounded, obovate, or pyriform nut, which contains an edible, though bitterish and astringent, kernel, which is eaten by pigs and other animals. [B, 34.]—**C. sulcata** [Nuttall]. The thick shell-bark, a tree growing in the United States, with shaggy bark in loose narrow plates, and bearing a very thick-shelled nut which is pointed at either end. The kernel is larger than that of *C. alba* and nearly as good for eating. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. tomentosa** [Nuttall]. The mocker-nut; a large tree growing throughout the United States, especially in the South and West, having a thick and rough but not scaly bark, and bearing a large, rounded, somewhat hexagonal nut with a very thick husk and a rather small, edible kernel. A crystalline principle, *caryin*, believed to be identical with *quercitrin*, has been found in its bark. [A, 308 (a, 17); B, 34.]

CARYCA (Lat.), **CARYCEIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)/i^2k(u^6k)-a^3$. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-si^2(ke^2)/a^2$. See **CARICA**.

CARYCOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^2r)-i^2(u^6)-ko(ko^2)-id(ed)/ez(as)$. Gr., *καρυκοειδής* (from *καρύκη*, a blood-sauce or condiment, and

cerned in or resulting from the breaking up of nuclei.—C. figure of Auerbach. See Auerbach's VACUOLE.

CARYOMITOME [Flemming], n. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o^2 \cdot m^1 \cdot i^2 \cdot om$. From *kárhoon*, a nucleus, and *μίτος*, a thread. See NUCLEAR FIBRIL.

CARYOMITOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot mi^2 \cdot os^1 \cdot ps$. Gen., *caryomitos'eos* (-is). From *κάρων*, a nucleus, and *μίτος*, a thread. Fr., *caryomitose*. Ger., *Karyomitose*. See CARYOCINESIS.

CARYON (Lat.), n. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o^2n$. Gr., *κάρων*. Fr., *caryone*. A nut of any kind, or a substance resembling a nut (e. g., the stone of a fruit, the kernel of a pine-cone); especially the nut of the walnut (*Juglans*), or a fruit resembling it; also an almond. [B, 121; a, 17.] Cf. CARYA (1st def.).—C. *basilicon*. Lit., royal nut; the walnut (*Juglans regia*). [Dioscorides (B, 115).]—C. *heracleonticon*, C. *lepton*, C. *ponticon*. Gr., *κάρων ἡρακλεοντικόν* (ἡ λεπτόν, ἢ ποικιλόν). A hazel-nut. [Dioscorides, Galen (B, 285); B, 200.]—C. *tripton*. Gr., *κάρων τριπτόν*. A nutmeg. [B, 285.]

CARYOO-GADDEES, n. A tree of Sumatra having the odor and properties of sassafras. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CARYOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3$. See CARYOPHYLLATA.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot se^2(ke^2) \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. For deriv., see CARYOPHYLLOS. Fr., *caryophyllacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Tulifloræ*, comprising the divisions *Alsineæ*, *Caryophyllæ*, and *Malpighiæ*, or, according to a later classification, the *Caryophyllæ*, *Erythroxyliæ*, and *Malpighiæ*. 2. Of most authors, the *Caryophyllæ* (*q. v.*). 3. Of Dana, a tribe of the *Actinaria*. [B, 121, 170; L, 244.]

CARYOPHYLLACEOUS, adj. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot a \cdot shu^3s$. Lat., *caryophyllaceus*. Fr., *caryophyllacé*. Ger., *nelkenartig*. Of or resembling the *Caryophyllus* (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) (said especially of flowers with a long corolla, composed of 5 distinct petals mounted on long claws); of or pertaining to the *Caryophyllæ*. [B.]

CARYOPHYLLÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot le^1(la^3 \cdot e^2) \cdot ie$. Fr., *caryophyllées*. Of Linnæus, a class of plants comprising *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CARYOPHYLLÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot le^1(la^3 \cdot e^2) \cdot i^2d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A family of the *Cestoidæ*. [L, 121.]

CARYOPHYLLÆUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot le^1(la^3 \cdot e^2) \cdot us(u^6)s$. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot le^1(la^3 \cdot e^2) \cdot s$. A cohort of polypetalous dicotyledons, comprising the orders *Frankeniaceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Portulacacæ*, and *Tamariscinæ*. [B, 42, 75.]

CARYOPHYLLARIA [Lanckester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot ri^2 \cdot a^3$. Fr., *caryophyllaires*. An order of the *Cestoidæ*. [L, 121.]

CARYOPHYLLASTER [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot st(la^3 \cdot st) \cdot u^6r(ar)$. Gen., *caryophyllast'cris*. Fr., *caryophyllâtre*. See ANTHURURA.

CARYOPHYLLASTRUM [Ser.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot st(la^3 \cdot st) \cdot ru^3m(ru^4m)$. A section of the genus *Geum*. [B, 121, 214.]

CARYOPHYLLATA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot ta^3$. Fr., *benoîte*. Ger., *Nelkenwurzel*. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Geum urbanum*; so called from the clove-like odor of the fresh root; also the *Cassia c.* (the bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*). 2. Of Tournefort, the genus *Geum*; of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121, 270.]—**ETHEROLEUM CARYOPHYLLATÆ**. See *Oleum caryophyllatæ æthereum*.—C. *alpina*. The *Geum montanum* (*Sieversia montana*). [B, 121.]—C. *alpina lutea* [Bauhin]. The *Geum rivale*. [B, 211.]—C. *alpina minor* [Bauhin]. See *C. alpina*.—C. *aquatica* [Lamarck]. C. *aquatica altera* [Bauhin]. C. *aquatica, nutante flore* [Bauhin]. The *Geum rivale*. [B, 173, 180, 211.]—C. *montana*. The *Geum rivale* and *Geum montanum* (*Sieversia montana*). [B, 180, 211.]—C. *montana secunda* [Clus.]. C. *nutans* [Mönch]. The *Geum rivale*. [B, 173, 211.]—C. *officinale* [Mönch]. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 173.]—C. *rivale* [Scopoli]. C. *septentrionalium*, etc. [Lob.]. The *Geum rivale*. [B, 180, 211.]—C. *vulgaris* [Park. Bauhin, Lamarck]. C. *vulgaris, flore parvo luteo* [J. Bauhin]. C. *vulgaris, herba benedicta* [Merc. Bot.]. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 200.]—**Decoctum caryophyllatæ**. Fr., *decoction de benoîte*. A preparation made by boiling down a mixture of 2 parts of the rhizome of *Geum urbanum* with 6 of water to two thirds, straining, and adding 1 part of syrup of orange-peel. [Brunns. Ph., Niemann's ed., 1811 (B, 119).]—**Extractum caryophyllatæ**. Fr., *extrait de benoîte*. An aqueous extract made by evaporating a watery decoction of the rhizome of *Geum urbanum*. [Sax. Ph., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Oleum caryophyllatæ æthereum**. A volatile oil obtained by distilling the rhizome of *Geum urbanum* with water. [B, 119.]—**Radix (seu Rhizoma) caryophyllatæ**. The rhizome of *Geum urbanum*. [B, 180.]

CARYOPHYLLATRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2r \cdot e \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot a^3r$. See CARYOPHYLLASTER.

CARYOPHYLLATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot la^3 \cdot tu^3s(tu^4s)$. 1. Resembling cloves, especially in odor; containing or bearing cloves (a botanical species name). See *ERGENIA caryophyllata* and CARYOPHYLLATA. 2. Of the corolla of a flower, see CARYOPHYLLACEOUS. [B, 1, 19.]

CARYOPHYLLÆ (Fr.), n. f. $Ka^2r \cdot e \cdot o \cdot fi^2$. See CARYOPHYLLUS.

CARYOPHYLLÆI (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2r \cdot e \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot a$. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS and CARYOPHYLLOS. As a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CARYOPHYLLÆ; as a n., in the m. pl., *c's*, see CARYOPHYLLÆI. [B; L, 41.]

CARYOPHYLLÆA (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot le^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. Fr., *caryophyllées*. Ger., *Caryophylléen*, *Nelkenblüther*. Of Jussieu and succeeding authors, the clove-words or chickweed (or pink) family; an order of polypetalous dicotyledons

of the cohort *Caryophyllales*. It is variously limited by different authors; according to the older classifications, it comprised the suborders *Caryophyllinæ* (including the tribes *Sileneæ* and *Alsineæ*), the *Altecebrinæ* (including the tribes *Sperguleæ* and *Paronychiæ*), the *Scleranthinæ*, and the *Molluginæ*; or, according to Lindley, the three suborders *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Molluginæ*. The *Molluginæ* are now, however, usually referred elsewhere, and the tribes *Paronychiæ* and *Scleranthinæ* are by several authors, including Bentham and Hooker, also excluded. By Bentham and Hooker the C. are divided into the *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Polygarpeæ*, and include herbs with swollen joints; opposite leaves, exstipulate or with scarios stipules; and perfect flowers having 4 or 5 sepals which are alternate with the unguiculate petals, 8 to 10 stamens disposed in two rows, alternate respectively with the petals and the sepals, and a free ovary containing campylotropous ovules upon free placenta disposed at the inner angles of the loculi. Sachs, who makes the C. a division of the *Caryophyllinæ* (*q. v.*), divides them into the *Paronychiæ*, *Scleranthææ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Sileneæ*. [B, 42, 75, 121, 170, 279.]

CARYOPHYLLÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot le^2 \cdot i(e)$. Of Linnæus, an order of plants corresponding to the *Caryophyllæ* in the widest sense. [B, 170.]

CARYOPHYLLEOUS, adj. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot e^2 \cdot us^3s$. Lat., *caryophyllæus*. Fr., *caryophyllé*. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *caryophyllus* (*q. v.* for subheadings). $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i(i)e$. In the German and other pharmacopœias, cloves. [B, 180.]

CARYOPHYLLIACÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i^2 \cdot a(a^3) \cdot se^2(ke^2) \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Turbinolideæ*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1876, p. 430 (L).]

CARYOPHYLLIC ACID, n. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot i^2k$. See CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID.

CARYOPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i^2d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A family of the *Caryophyllacæ* (3d def.). [L, 244.]

CARYOPHYLLIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i^2d \cdot e^2 \cdot a^3$. Fr., *caryophyllidées*. An order of the *Cestoidæ*. [Lanckester, “Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.,” 1877, p. 444 (L); L, 49.]

CARYOPHYLLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i^2f \cdot e^2r \cdot us^3s(us^4s)$. From *καρυόφυλλον* (see CARYOPHYLLOS), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing cloves. [B, 109.]

CARYOPHYLLIN, n. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot i^2n$. Fr., *caryophylline*. Ger., C. A substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, or $C_{20}H_{32}O_{21}$, forming white, silky, acicular crystals, devoid of taste and odor, which are precipitated from concentrated tinctures of cloves; readily soluble in warm alcohol and in ether. [B, 81, 270.]—C'säure (Ger.). See CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID.

CARYOPHYLLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i^2n(len^1) \cdot e^2 \cdot a^3 \cdot e^2$. Fr., *caryophyllinées*. 1. Of Bartling, a class of plants comprising the families *Chenopodiæ*, *Phytolacææ*, *Amarantacææ*, *Scleranthææ*, *Paronychiææ*, *Alsineæ*, and *Sileneæ*. In a later classification the *Amarantacææ* were omitted, and the *Portulacææ* added. 2. Of Endlicher, a class of the *Polypetalææ*, comprising the *Mesembryanthemææ*, *Portulacææ*, *Caryophyllææ*, and *Phytolacææ*. [B, 121, 170, 3.] Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort equivalent to the *Caryophyllales*. [B, 42.] Cf. CARYOPHYLLINÆÆ.

CARYOPHYLLINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot i^2n \cdot e^2 \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. Fr., *caryophyllinées*. 1. Of Spach, a class of dicotyledons corresponding to the *Caryophyllinææ* of Bartling. As extended by Brongnart, it comprised the families *Nyctaginææ*, *Phytolacæææ*, *Chenopodiæææ*, *Baselleæææ*, *Amarantacæææ*, *Sileneæææ*, *Alsineæææ*, *Paronychiæææ*, and *Portulacææææ*. Sachs included in it the same families, omitting the *Baselleææææ* and adding the *Polygonacææææ*. 2. Of some authors, a suborder of the *Caryophyllææææ*, comprising the tribes *Sileneæææææ* and *Alsineæææææ*. [B, 34, 170, 279.]

CARYOPHYLLINIC ACID, n. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot i^2n \cdot i^2k$. Fr., *acide caryophyllinique*. Ger., *Caryophyllinsäure*. A crystalline acid, $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$, produced by the action of fuming nitric acid on caryophyllin. [B, 81.]

CARYOPHYLLODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot lo(lo^2) \cdot de^2nd \cdot ro^2n$. From *καρυόφυλλον*, a clove, and *δέρον*, a tree. See CARYOPHYLLUS (2d def.).

CARYOPHYLLOID, adj. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot oid$. Lat., *caryophylloides* (from *καρυόφυλλον*, the clove-tree, and *eidos*, resemblance). Fr., *caryophylloïde*. Ger., *nelkenartig*. Resembling or pertaining to the carnation (*Dianthus caryophyllus*) or to cloves. [B.]

CARYOPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot lo^2n$. Gr., *καρυόφυλλον* (from *κάρων*, a nut, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Of Pliny, a plant which has been supposed to be the clove, but said really to be the walnut (*Juglans*); according to C. Bauhin, it was the *Pimenta* (*Myrcia acris*). [B, 121, 200.]—C. *Plinii*. See C.

CARYOPHYLLOS, adj. $Ka^2r \cdot i^2 \cdot o \cdot fi^2 \cdot us^3s$. See CARYOPHYLLACEOUS.

CARYOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot lu^3m(lu^4m)$. 1. In the Br. Ph., cloves. 2. A section of the genus *Dianthus*. [B, 95, 121.] See also CARYOPHYLLON and CARYOPHYLLUS. —C. *aromaticum*. See C.—C. *arvensis*. See CARYOPHYLLUS *arvensis*.—C. *regium*. See CARYOPHYLLUS *regius*.—C. *rubrum*. See CARYOPHYLLUS *ruber*.—**Infusum caryophylli** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion* (ou *hydrole*) *de girofle*. Syn.: *infusum caryophyllorum* [Lond. Ph.]. An infusion of 1 part of cloves in 40 parts of boiling distilled water. In the Lond. Ph., 1837, 60 parts of water were ordered. [B, 95, 119.]—**Oleum caryophylli** [Br. Ph.]. Oil of cloves. [B, 81.]

CARYOPHYLLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r(ka^3r) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot fi^2(fu^1) \cdot lu^3s(lu^4s)$. For deriv., see CARYOPHYLLON. Fr., *girofle* (1st def.), *caillet* (3d def.). Ger., *Gewürznelke*. 1. Of the U. S. and

Austr. Ph's, cloves or the unexpanded flower-heads of *Eugenia caryophyllata* (*C. aromaticus*), the *caryophyllum* of the Br. Ph., the *flores caryophylli* of the Dan., Norw., and Swed. Ph's. In the latter sense it is often written in the plural, *caryophylli*, as in the Ger. Ph. and other Continental pharmacopœias. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of myrtaceous plants; now made a section of *Eugenia*. 3. Of the older botanists, the *Dianthus c.*, or clove-pink. [B.]—*Ætheroleum caryophyllum*. Oil of cloves. [B, 119.]—*Aqua caryophyllum*. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de girofle*. Ger., *Nelkenwasser*. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from an infusion of 1 part of cloves in 8 parts of water. [Würt. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1837 (B, 119).]—*Caryophylli oleum*. Oil of cloves. [B.]—*C. altitlis major* [C. Bauhin]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—*C. americanus*. See *C. aromaticus americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari*.—*C. aromaticus*. 1. Of Linnæus, the *Eugenia caryophyllata* (*q. v.*). See also *CLOVE* and *MOTHER-CLOVE*. 2. In the pl., *caryophylli aromatici*, the official title for cloves in the Belg. Ph. and among the older pharmacists. [B.]—*C. aromaticus americanus, lauri acuminatis foliis, fructu orbiculari* [Pluk.]. The *Pimenta aromatica*. [B, 200.]—*C. aromaticus eum fructu rotundo*. A species of *Cassia*. [L, 119.] Cf. *C. aromaticus fructu rotundo* and *Caryophylli rotundi*.—*C. aromaticus fructu oblongo* [C. Bauhin]. Cloves. [B, 200.]—*C. aromaticus fructu rotundo*. 1. The *Amomum spurium* (*Sison amomum*). [L, 94.] Cf. *Caryophylli rotundi*. 2. Of C. Bauhin, the *Myrcia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*. [B, 200.]—*C. aromaticus Indiae occidentalis*, etc. [Pluk.]. The *Myrcia* (*Pimenta*) *acris*. [B, 200.]—*C. aromaticus Indiae orientalis*, etc. [Pluk.], *C. aromaticus vulgaris* [Jous.]. Cloves. [B, 200.; L, 94.]—*C. arvensis*. The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 180.]—*C. arvensis glaber, flore majore*. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]—*C. arvensis umbellatus*. The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 200.]—*C. barbatus*. The *Dianthus barbatus*. [B, 200.]—*C. dianthus*. The *Dianthus c.* [B.]—*C. flore simplicis*. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—*C. folio et fructu rotundo* [Breyn.]. The *Pimenta* (*Myrcia*) *acris*. [B, 200.]—*C. folio fructu rotundo*. See *C. aromaticus fructu rotundo*.—*Caryophylli hispanici dicti*. The *Tagetes erecta*. [B, 211.]—*C. holosteus arvensis glaber, flore majore* [Ray]. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]—*C. hortensis, C. hortensis pleno rubro* [Parkinson], *C. hortensis simplex, flore majore* [C. Bauhin]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 88, 200.]—*C. indicus* [J. Bauhin]. 1. Cloves. [B, 200.] 2. The *Tagetes erecta*. [L, 119.]—*C. major*. The *C. aromaticus*. [L, 105.]—*Caryophylli mexicani, C. mexicanus*. The *Tagetes erecta*. [B, 211.]—*C. montanus*. A species of *Statice*. [L, 119.]—*C. multiplex* [Ger.]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—*C. orientalis aromaticus*. See *C. aromaticus*.—*C. pimenta* [Miller]. The *Eugenia pimenta* (*Pimenta officinalis*). [B, 173.]—*C. racemosus* [Linnaeus]. The *Myrtus colivifolia* (*Myrcia coriacea*). [B, 173.]—*C. ramosus, C. regius*. Ger., *Königsnelke*. Royal clove; a monstrosity in which the receptacle of the flower forming the clove is scaly from the presence of numerous leaflets (bracts or sepals). [B, 88, 121, 180.]—*Caryophylli rotundi*. Allspice; the fruit of *Pimenta aromatica* (*officinalis*). [B, 180.]—*C. ruber, C. simplex major* [Ger.]. The *Dianthus c.* [B, 200.]—*Caryophylli suavis odoris*. See *CANELLA alba*.—*Caryophylli veri Clusii* [Ger.]. Cloves. [B, 200.]—*C. vulgaris*. The *Geum urbanum*. [B.]—*Cortex caryophyllum*. See *CASSIA caryophyllum*.—*Essentia caryophyllum*. See *Tinctura caryophyllum*.—*Festuce caryophyllum*. Clove-stalks. [B.]—*Flores caryophylli* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Cloves. [B, 75.]—*Flores caryophyllum, Flores caryophyllum rubrorum*. The flowers of *Dianthus c.* [B, 180.]—*Fructus caryophylli, Fructus caryophylli aromatici*. Clove-fruit; mother-clove (*q. v.*, under *CLOVE*). [B, 180.]—*Fusti caryophyllum*. Clove-stalks. [B.]—*Infusum caryophyllum*. See *Infusum CARYOPHYLLI*, under *CARYOPHYLLUM*.—*Oleosaccharum caryophyllum*. Fr., *oleo-sucré de girofle*. A mixture of 1 drop of oil of cloves and 1 drachm of sugar; official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—*Oleum caryophylli* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *Oleum caryophyllum* [Ger. Ph.], *Oleum caryophyllum æthereum*. Ger., *Geurzelkenöl, ätherisches Geurzelkenöl*. Oil of cloves. [B, 119.]—*Spiritus caryophyllum*. A preparation made by infusing cloves in alcohol or alcohol and water, and distilling. [B, 119.]—*Stipites caryophylli*. Clove stalks. [B.]—*Syrupus caryophyllum*. A preparation of the old Lond. Disp., made of the flowers of *Dianthus c.*, sugar, and water. [B, 200.]—*Tinctura caryophyllum*. Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (*ou alcoolé de girofle*). A preparation made with 1 part of cloves and 5 [Fr. Cod.] (or 4 to 6 parts, according to various of the older formularies) of alcohol. [B, 113, 119.]

CARYOPLASM [Flemming], n. $Ka^2r^{i2}o-pla^2zm$. Lat., *caryoplasma* (from *κάρνον*, a nucleus, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter), *nucleoplasma*. Fr., *caryoplasme, plasmé (ou protoplasme) nucléaire* (*ou cellulaire*), *suc nucléaire*. Ger., *Karyoplasma, Kernplasma, Nucleoplasma, Kernsaft*. The substance or protoplasm of a nucleus, in contradistinction to that of the cell-body; restricted by some to the substance forming the nuclear network, by others to the achromatin; according to Carnoy and Pfitzner, the substance of the nucleus exclusive of the coarse nuclear fibrils. ["Am. Naturalist," 1887 (J); "Quart. Jour. of Microsc. Sci.," 1886 (J); J, 1564, 82.]

CARYOPLASMIC, adj. $Ka^2r^{i2}o-pla^2z'-mi^2k$. Pertaining to caryoplasm (*q. v.*). [J.]

CARYOPSIDIUM (Lat.), **CARYOPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2ps-i^2d'i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$, $-o^2ps'i^2s$. Gen., *caryopsid'ii*, *-ops'eos* (-is). From *κάρνον*, a nut, and *opsis*, appearance. Fr., *caryopse*. Ger., *Karyopse, Balgfrucht, Schalf Frucht, Kornfrucht, Schalkern*.



A CARYOPSIS. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

A dry indehiscent fruit with a thin pericarp adherent throughout to the single seed inclosed. It is sometimes made to include the achæmium, in which, however, as that term is generally used, the pericarp is free from the seed. It is the characteristic fruit (grain) of the *Gramineæ*. [B, 19, 75, 121, 123.]

CARYOPTERIDÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2p-te^2r-i^2d'e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Schauer, a subtribe of the *Verbenacæ* (tribe *Viticeæ*), comprising *Caryopteris*, etc. [B, 121; Schauer (B, 214).]

CARYOTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2t'a^3$. Gr., *καρυωτός, καρωτός*. Fr., *caryote*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of palms of the tribe *Areceinæ*, indigenous to the East Indies and to Cochinchina, having a sweet sap. 2. In the pl., *caryotæ* (Gr., *καρυωτά, καρωτίδες*). Dates. [B, 180.]—*C. onusta* [Blanco]. See *ARENGA saccharifera*.—*C. rumphiana* [Martius]. The largest and most imposing species. Several varieties exist, found in Borneo, New Guinea, and northern Australia. [B, 245.]—*C. urens* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *gemeine Brennpalme*. The toddy-palm, sago-palm of Assam, or bastard-sago; a tree 50 or 60 ft. high, growing on the Malabar coast and in Coromandel, Travancore, and Assam. The spadices furnish



THE CARYOTA URENS. [A, 327.]

a saccharine sap which is boiled down to make sugar, and, on fermentation, furnishes a palm-wine or toddy-wine; the pith yields a sago of inferior quality; and the fruit, which is of the size of a nutmeg, has a yellow, very acrid rind, producing a burning taste in the mouth. [B, 19, 172, 180.]

CARYOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2t'e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Drude, a subtribe of the *Areceinæ*, comprising *Caryota*, *Arenga*, *Didymosperma*, *Wallichia*, and *Urania*. [B, 245.]

CARYOTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2t'i(e)$. See *CARYOTA* (2d def.).

CARYOTIDÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2t'id'e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Areceæ*, corresponding to the *Caryotæe* of Drude. [B, 42.]

CARYOTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-o^2t'i^2s$. Gen., *caryot'idis* (-is). Gr., *καρυωτίς*. See *CARYOTA*.

CARYPHOLLINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2r^{i2}(Ka^2r)^{i2}(u^6)-fo^2l'in(len)'u^2s(u^4s)$. A genus of the *Teniadæ* in the larval state. [Schranck (L, 16).]

CAS (Fr.), n. Ka^2 . See *CASE*.

CAS (Hind.), n. The *Saccharum spontaneum*. [B, 172.]

CASA, n. In Congo, the *Erythrophloeum guineense*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASA-CASA (Tamil), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 92, 121, 172.] Cf. *CASSA-CASSA*.

CASAGNE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2z-a^2n'y'$. The *Agaricus amethystinus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASAILO, n. See *BENTEKA*.

CASAL-DE-BARRAS (Port.), n. $Ka^2s-a^2l'da-ba^2r^2ra^2s$. A place in Portugal, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CÆSALPINIE (Ger.), n. $Tsaz-a^2l'-pen'e$. See *CÆSALPINIA*.—*Schieblättrige C*. See *CÆSALPINIA sappan*.

CASAMICCIOLA (It.), n. Ka^z'a³-met-chi²-ol'a³. See ISCHIA.

CASAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²s(ka³s)'a²m(a³m)-u³m(u³m). Gr., κάσάμου. In Myrepsus, the *Cyclamen*. [B, 200.]

CASANDI (Hind.), n. The *Cassia sophora*. [B, 172.]

CASARES (Sp.), n. Ka²s-a³r'as. A place in Spain, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 105.]

CASCA (Sp., Port.), n. Ka³s/ka³. 1. (Sp.) bark, also the *Rhamnus alaternus*. [L, 87, 105.] 2. (Port.) bark. [B, 121.]—**C.-bark**. Fr., *écorce de mançône*. Ger., *Manconarinde*. Mancona-bark, sassy-bark, saucy-bark; the bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense* [Don] (see *judiciale* [Procter], seu *suaveolens* [Guillemin and Perrotet]). The *haya* or *hayab* prepared from it by the natives of the west coast of Africa is used by them as an ordeal poison and as a remedy for dysentery, diarrhoea, and colic. The poisonous principle of *hayab* is said to be identical with the alkaloid erythrophleine, which acts as a local anæsthetic, in small doses as an antagonist of strychnine, and in large doses as a convulsant, death being preceded by vomiting and slowing of the heart's action, ending in cardiac paralysis. [S. W. Mitchell, W. A. Hammond, et al. (A, 247); L. Lewin, "Allg. med. Ctril-Ztg.," 1888, No. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 188.]—**C. da anta** (Port.), **C. d'anta** (Fr.), **C. de anta** (Port.). 1. In Brazil, the *Drimys Winteri* (*Drimys granatensis*). 2. In France, the bark of a Brazilian species of *Rauwolfia*. 3. In France, the bark of *Mespidolaphne pretiosa*. [A, 301, 385; B, 19, 121, 180.]—**C. de assacu** (Port.). The *Hura crepitans*. [L, 77.]—**C. de barbatimão** (Port.). The bark of *Stryphnodendron polyphyllum* ["Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1888; B, 180.] Cf. BARBATIMÃO.—**C. de larangica da terra** (Port.). The *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B, 19.]—**C. d'encacia** (Fr.). *Encacia-bark* (*cortex encaciae*). [B, 180.]—**C. para tudo** (Port.). In Brazil, the *Drimys granatensis*. [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C. pretiosa**. In Brazil, the bark of *Cryptocarya* (*Mespidolaphne*) *pretiosa*. [B, 121, 180.]

CASCADE, v. intr. and n. Ka²s-kad'. As a v., a vulgar term for vomit; as a n., see C. BATTERY.

CASCADOR (Sp.), n. Ka³s-ka³d-or'. For deriv., see CASCA (2d def.). One engaged in the collection of cinchona bark. [B, 23.]

CASCALITRA, n. Of Belon, a salad-plant used about Constantinople, apparently the *Cavalis maritima*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASCALOTE (Fr., Sp.), n. Ka³s-ka³-ot, -ot'a. The *Croton cascarilla*; and of the Mex. Ph., the *Cuspalpinia coriaria*. [A, 447; B, 121.]

CASCANOQUI, n. Probably the *Xanthoxylum caribæum* of Linnæus. [L, 105.]

CASARA (Sp.), n. Ka³s/ka³-a³. Lit., bark; the *Cinchona grandifolia*. [L, 105.]—**C. amarga**. Fr., *écorce amère* (ou de *Honduras*). Honduras bark; a very bitter, odorless bark, occurring in commerce in the form of fragments, which are covered with a thick, ochre-yellow, corky layer, and have a brownish section with yellowish markings. It comes from Central America and, according to some, is derived from a species of *Picramnia*. It contains an amorphous alkaloid, *picraminine*, and has been employed in chronic cutaneous affections and in syphilis. [B, 270.]—**C. cordial**. A preparation used in the United States as a laxative, consisting of the extract of *C. sagrada* with the addition of aromatic and cathartic ingredients. [B, 270.]—**C. de pingue**. An astringent Mexican drug supposed to be obtained from a species of *Curcuma*. [B, 19.]—**C. sagrada**. Fr., *écorce sacrée*. Lit., sacred bark; the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana*. It is used as a mild laxative in habitual constipation, and for the relief of subacute and chronic rheumatism. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 250; H. T. Goodwin, *id.*, June 9, 1888, p. 629.]—**Extractum cascaræ sagradæ** [Br. Ph.]. An extract made by exhausting 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 2 pints (Imp.) of alcohol by percolation, sufficient water being added in the process to bring the percolate up to 3 pints; the latter is then evaporated on a water-bath to a suitable consistence. [B, 95.]—**Extractum cascaræ sagradæ liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. Liquid extract of *C. sagrada*; a preparation made by boiling 1 lb. (av.) of the bark of *Rhamnus purshiana* with 3 or 4 successive charges of water, evaporating the decoctions to 12 fl. oz., mixing with 4 fl. oz. of alcohol, filtering, and adding enough water to bring the whole up to 16 fl. oz. [B, 95.]

CASCARILLA (It.), **CASCARILHA** (Port.), n's. Ka³s-ka³-r'el'ya³. The true cascarilla (*Croton eluteria*). [B, 88, 92.]

CASCARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)-ka²(ka³r)-i²l'a³. From Sp. c. (dimin. of *casca*, bark), a name applied to various barks, especially that of the *Cinchona* and its allies. Fr., *cascarille*, *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (3d def.). Ger., *Kaskarilla*, *Kaskarilla*. It., c. Sp., c. *chacarilla* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.), *quina aromática* [Sp. Ph.] (3d def.). 1. Of Adanson, the genus *Croton* of Linnæus; of Grisebach, a section of that genus. 2. A genus of rubiaceous trees of the suborder *Cinchoneæ*, subdivision *Eucinchoneæ*, separated by Weddell from *Cinchona*. 3. See **C.-bark**. [B, 5, 19, 23.]—**Ætheroleum cascarille**. See **Oil of c.**—**Alcoholic extract of c.** See **Extractum cascarille** (1st def.).—**Alkaline infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de cascarille alcaline*. See under *Infusum cascarille*.—**Aqua cascarilla**, **Aqua stillatitia de corticebus cascarille**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenwasser*. It., *acqua di c.* Sp., *agua de chacarilla*. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts of an infusion of 1 part of c.-bark in 8 parts of water. [Bav. Ph., 1822, Sax. Ph., 1837, Fr. Cod., 1837 (B, 119).]—**Aqueous extract of c.** See **Extractum cascarilla** (2d def.).—**Bahama c.** The *Croton eluteria*. [B, 19.]—**Caribbean c.** The *Croton Sloanei*. [B, 19.]—**C. acutifolia** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona acutifolia* [Ruiz and Pavón], *Ladenbergia acutifolia* [Klotzsch]. A small tree growing in the woods of the Peruvian Andes. Its bark, *cascarillo de hoja aguda*, is but slightly bitter and does not occur in commerce. [B, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat.," sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. ahumada** (Sp.). See **C. crepillata ahumada**.—**C. amarilla** (Sp.). 1. According to Hum-

boldt, Ruiz's designation for the *C. magnifolia*. 2. See **C. amarilla del rey**. [B, 214.]—**C. amarilla del rey** (Sp.). The subvariety *lutea* of *Cinchona officinalis*, var. γ *bonplandiana*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. barbaensis**. Syn.: *Cinchona barbaensis*. A Colombian species of *C.* (2d def.) doubtfully referred by Weddell to *Cinchona*. [B, 23.]—**C.-bark**. Lat., c. [U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *cascarille cortex* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *c. (cortex)* [Belg. Ph., 1854], *cortex cascarille* [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Finn. Ph., 1863, Russ. Ph.], Fr., *cascarille officinale* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Cascarillrinde*. It., *corteccia di c.* Sp., *chacarilla* [Sp. Ph.], *quina aromática* [Sp. Ph.]. The bark of *Croton eleuteria* [Swartz], also, according to the Dan., Hung., Norw., and Russ. Ph.'s, of other species of *Croton*. [B, 95.]—**C.-bark tree**. The *Croton eluteria* (see c.). [B, 275.]—**C. blanca pata de gallinazo** (Sp.). The *Cinchona suberosa*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. boba** (Sp.). The *C. caduciflora* and its bark. [B, 121, 180.]—**C. bruta** (Sp.). The *Macrocneumon cinchonoides*. [B, 283; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iv, t. i, p. 65 (B).]—**C.-bush**. See **C.-bark tree**.—**C. calyptata** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona crassifolia* [Pavón]. A tree growing in the neighborhood of Quito and Loja. The bark is not exported. [B, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. citrifolia** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona moritziana* [Karsten]. A Venezuela species. [B, 23, 282.]—**C. colorada** (Sp.). In South America, the bark of various species of *Cinchona*, especially of *Cinchona humboldtiana*, var. *conglomerata*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. colorada del rey**. The subvariety *colorata* of *Cinchona officinalis*, var. γ *bonplandiana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. con hoja de olivo**. A medicinal species of *Cinchona* referred, probably incorrectly, to *Cinchona obovata*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. (cortex)** [Belg. Ph.]. See **C.-bark**.—**C. crepillata** (Sp.). A name applied to several species of *Cinchona*, as to the *Cinchona umbellulifera*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. crepillata ahumada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona decurrentifolia*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. crepillata grande** (Sp.). The *Cinchona ovata*, var. *pallescens*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. crepillata negramala** (Sp.). The *Cinchona obtusifolia*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. de Cuba** (Sp.). The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B, 270.]—**C. de hoja aguda** (Sp.). The bark of *C. acutifolia*. [B, 180.]—**C. delgada**. The *Cinchona hirsuta*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. de Santa Ana** (Sp.). In South America, a variety of red cinchona-bark, known also as red Cusco-bark. [B.] See **CINCHONA scrobiculata**.—**C. de Trinidad** (Sp.). The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B, 180.]—**Cascarilla cortex** [Br. Ph.]. See **C.-bark**.—**C'extract** (Ger.). See **Extractum cascarille**.—**C. falsa** [Batkás]. The bark of *Buena* (*C.*) *hexandra*. [B, 180.]—**C. fina**, **C. fina de Uritusinga** (Sp.). Crown Loja-bark; especially that derived from *Cinchona officinalis*, var. α *uritinga*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B); B, 180.]—**C. flor de azahar** (Sp.). See **C. magnifolia**.—**C. henleana**. Syn.: *Cinchona henleana*. A Colombian species of *C.* (2d def.). [B, 23.]—**C. heterocarpa** [Karsten]. Syn.: *Cinchona heterocarpa* [Karsten]. A Colombian species, probably identical with *C. magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. hexandra** [Weddell]. A lofty tree growing in the mountains of Brazil. The bark is one of the false cinchona-barks (Rio Janeiro cinchona). [B, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. hoja de Oliva** (Sp.). The *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *heterophylla*. [B, 48.]—**C. hoja de zambo** (Sp.). The *Cinchona palatba*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. lambertiana** [Weddell]. A Brazilian species, perhaps the *Cinchona lambertiana* of Martius. [B, 282.]—**C. lampina** [Ruiz]. See **CASCARILLO lampino**.—**C. macrocarpa** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona macrocarpa* [Vahl] (see *ovatifolia* [Mutis], seu *magniflora* [Pavón]), *Ladenbergia macrocarpa* [Klotzsch]. A species with several varieties, growing on the Peruvian Andes, between 4,000 and 8,000 feet above the sea-level, also at Santa Fé de Bogotá. Its bark is the *cortex china albus*, or white cinchona-bark, formerly official in the French Codex, but very seldom brought into commerce. [B, 23, 180, 214, 283.]—**C. magnifolia** [Endlicher]. Sp., *c. flor de azahar*; *quina roxa*. Syn.: *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Mutis] (see *nova*, seu *magnifolia* [Pavón]), *Buena magnifolia* [Weddell], *Ladenbergia magnifolia* [Klotzsch]. A large tree growing in Colombia and Ecuador, with small flowers of an orange-like odor. Its bark was once largely imported for medicinal purposes, under the name of *cinchona* (or *china*) *nova surinamensis*, but contains no cinchona alkaloids and is not now found in commerce. [B.] The variety known as *Cinchona caduciflora* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth] is a lofty tree of the Peruvian Andes. The bark, called *c. boba*, does not occur in commerce. [B, 23, 180; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. morada** (Sp.). The *Cinchona caltsaya*, var. *boliviana*, and the *Cinchona ovata*, var. *vulgaris*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. morada ordinaria** (Sp.). The *Cinchona ovata*, var. *vulgaris*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. muzoensis** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona muzoensis* [Goudot]. A species growing in Colombia near Muzo, perhaps to be referred to *Rustia*. [B, 180, 283.]—**C. negrilla** [Humboldt]. The *Cinchona glandulifera*, or, according to Winkler, its bark. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. nitida** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona nitida* [Benth]. A Venezuela species. [B, 283.]—**C. nova**. The bark of *Croton nitens*. [B, 48.]—**C. oblongifolia**. See **C. magnifolia**.—**C. oficial** (Sp.). Of Ruiz, the *Cinchona nitida* [Ruiz and Pavón]. [B, 283.]—**C. palida** (Sp.). See **CASCARILLO palido**.—**C. pata de galareta** (Sp.). The bark of *Cinchona ovata*, var. *genuina* [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. pata de gallinazo**. A name applied to *Cinchona suberosa* (see **C. blanca pata de gallinazo**), *Cinchona coccinea*, *Cinchona subcordata*, a form of *Cinchona ovata*, and *Cinchona peruviana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B).]—**C. Pavonii** [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona Pavonii* [Lamarck]. A species growing in Loja, to which medicinal properties have been attributed. [B, 173, 283; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. peluda** (Sp.). The *Cinchona humboldtiana* of Lambert and, ac-

ording to Winkler (who is probably in error), of Römer and Schultes. [B. 180; Weddell, *ibid.* (B.).]—*C. provinciana blanchi* (Sp.). *C. provinciana blanchi* de Huánuco (Sp.). The *Cinchona micrantha*, var. *huancensis*. [A. 447; Weddell, *ibid.* (B.).]—*C. provinciana fina* (Sp.). The *Cinchona umbellifera*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B.).]—*C. provinciana negrilla* (Sp.). The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*, var. β *reicheliana*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B.).]—*C. riedeliana* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona riedeliana* [Casaretto]. A Brazilian species. [B. 283.]—*C. riveroana* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona oblongifolia* [Lambert]. A Peruvian species having two varieties, one with long stamens, called *azahar macho*, the other with an exerted stigma surpassing the anthers, called *azahar hembra*. [B. 283.]—*C. roja* (Sp.). A name erroneously given by Mutis to the bark of *C. magnifolia*; of the Mex Ph., the bark of *Cinchona succirubra*. [A. 447; B. 23.]—*C. Roraimae* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona Roraimae* [B. Hook.]. A Guiana species. [B. 283.]—*C. rostrata* [Weddell]. A variety of *C. magnifolia*. [B. 283.]—*C. serrana acanelada* (Sp.). The *Cinchona cocinea*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B.).]—*C. stenocarpa* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona stenocarpa* [Lambert]. A species growing in northern Peru, thought to have febrifuge properties. [B. 5, 173, 283.]—*C. undata* [Weddell]. Syn.: *Cinchona undata* [Karsten]. A Venezuelan species. [B. 23, 283.]—*C. verde morada* (Sp.). The *Cinchona elliptica*. [Weddell, *ibid.* (B.).]—*C. yanayana*. Of the South American Indians, the *Cinchona micrantha*. [B. 180.]—*C. zambamorado* (Sp.). See *C. morada*.—*Cortex cascarillae* [Ger. Ph.]. See *C. bark*.—*Cortex cascarillae parvus*. The small fragments of bark mixed with impurities, separated from c.-bark by sifting. It should be rejected in pharmacy. [B. 270.]—*Essentia cascarillae*. See *Tinctura cascarillae*.—*Essential oil of c.* See *Oil of c.*—*Extractum cascarillae*. Fr. *extrait de cascarille*. Ger. *Cascarillenextract*, *Cascarilltract*. It. *estratto di c.* Sp. *extracto de chacarilla*. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph., and Swed. Ph., an aqueous extract made by infusing c.-bark with boiling or hot water, or by boiling it with water [Gr. Ph.], and evaporating the product. 2. Of the Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., and Finn. Ph., an alcoholic extract of c.-bark made with dilute alcohol [Vogl (A. 319); B. 95].—*Extractum cascarillae alcoholicum*. Fr. *extrait alcoolique de cascarille*. Ger. *geistiges (or spirituous) Cascarillenextract*. See *Extractum cascarillae* (1st def.).—*Extractum cascarillae aquosum*. Fr. *extrait aqueux de cascarille*. Ger. *wässriges Cascarillenextract*. See *Extractum cascarillae* (2d def.).—*Extractum cascarillae spirituosum*. See *Extractum cascarillae* (1st def.).—*False Bahama c.* (or c.-bark tree). The *Croton lucidum*. [B. 19, 275.]—*Fausse cascarille*. Fr. *fausse cascarille*. Ger. *falsche Cascarillrinde*. A bark closely resembling and sometimes found mixed with true c.-bark, probably derived from the *Croton lucidum*. It is not aromatic, and only slightly bitter, but is astringent. [B. 270.]—*Infusum of c.*, *Infusum cascarillae* [Br. Ph.]. Fr. *infusion (ou hydrolé) de cascarille*. Ger. *Cascarillenauflguss*. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of c.-bark in 10 parts of boiling water and straining. Similar preparations made with 16 parts of water were formerly official. The *alkaline infusion of c.* of the Palat. Disp., 1764, was made with 12 parts of c.-bark, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 64 parts of boiling water. [B. 81, 119.]—*Jamaica c.-bark tree*. The *Croton lucidum* or, according to some, the *Croton Stoanei*. [B. 19, 275.]—*Mixtura cascarillae composita*. A preparation of the old London Pharmacopoeia, made up of 17 parts of infusion of c., 1 part of vinegar of squill, and 2 parts of paregoric. [B. 119.]—*Oil of c.* Lat., *oleum cascarilla aetherum*, *aetheroleum cascarilla*. Fr. *huile essentielle de cascarille*. Ger., *Cascarillenöl*. It., *olio volatile di c.* Sp., *aceite de chacarilla*. A volatile oil of a camphoraceous odor contained in c.-bark to the extent of about 1/6 per cent, and obtainable by distillation with water. It consists of a terpene, C₁₅H₁₈, and an oxygenated compound. It is dextrorotatory and has a sp. gr. of 0.862. It was official in the Polish Ph. of 1817. [B. 81, 119, 270.]—*Oleum cascarillae aetherum*. See *Oil of c.*—*Syrupus cascarillae*. Fr. *sirop de cascarille*. A preparation made by infusing 3 parts of c.-bark in 22 of white wine, and, after straining, adding 32 of sugar [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Several preparations made with water and sugar were ordered in various unofficial formularies. [B. 119.]—*Tinctura cascarillae* [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de cascarille* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *Cascarillintinctur*, *Cascarilltinctur*. It., *tintura de c.* Ger., *tinctura de chacarilla*. Tincture of c., made by macerating c.-bark in dilute alcohol. The Br. Ph. orders 24 oz. (av.) of c. (= 1 part) and 1 imp. pint (= 7 1/2 parts) of proof spirit; the Fr. Codex orders 1 part of c. and 5 parts of alcohol of the sp. gr. of 0.863. Similar preparations in which from 4 to 8 parts of alcohol were employed were formerly official. [B. 81, 119.]—*Tincture of c.* See *Tinctura cascarillae*.

CASCARILL-CHINARINDE (Ger.), n. Ka²s-ka³r-el-cheⁿ-a³-ri²nd-e². The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 48.]

CASCARILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka²s-ka³r-el-y¹-el'le². *Cascarilla*. [B.]—*Alcoolé de c.* (Fr.). See *Tinctura CASCARILLAE*.—*C. copalchi* (Fr.). Copalche bark. [L. 88.]—*C. de la Trinité de Cuba*. See *CASCARILLA de Trinidad*.—*C'naufguss* (Ger.). See *Infusum CASCARILLAE*.—*C'nextract* (Ger.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE*.—*C'nöl* (Ger.). See *Oil of CASCARILLA*.—*C'ntinctur* (Ger.). See *Tinctura CASCARILLAE*.—*C'niwasser* (Ger.). See *Aqua CASCARILLAE*.—*C. officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). The *Croton eleuteria*. [B. 113.]—*Eau de c.* (Fr.). See *Aqua CASCARILLAE*.—*Écorce de c. officinale* (Fr.). *Cascarilla* bark. [B.]—*Extrait alcoolique de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE* (1st def.).—*Extrait aqueux de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE* (2d def.).—*Extrait de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE*.—*Geistiges C'nextract* (Ger.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE* (1st def.).—*Huile essentielle de c.* (Fr.). See *Oil of CASCARILLA*.—*Hydrolat de c.* (Fr.). See *Aqua CASCARILLAE*.—*Hydrolé de c.* (Fr.). *Infusion de c.* (Fr.). See *Infusum CASCARILLAE*.—*Infusion de c. alcaline* (Fr.). Alkaline infusion of cascarilla. [B. 119.] See under *Infusum CASCARILLAE*.—*Oléule de c.* (Fr.). See *Oil of CASCARILLA*.—*Poudre de c.*

[Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Cascarilla*-bark dried in an oven at a temperature of 40° C., pulverized, and passed through a silk sieve of 140 meshes to the inch (French). [B. 113.]—*Sirop de c.* (Fr.). See *Syrupus CASCARILLAE*.—*Spirituous C'nextract* (Ger.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE* (1st def.).—*Teinture de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *Tinctura CASCARILLAE*.—*Wässriges C'nextract* (Ger.). See *Extractum CASCARILLAE* (2d def.).

CASCARILLERO (Sp.), n. Ka²s-ka³r-el-yar'o. One engaged in the collection or sale of cinchona-bark. [B. 23.]

CASCARILLIN, n. Ka²s-ka³r-¹²l²n. Fr., *cascarilline*. Ger., *C.* A white crystalline bitter principle, C₆H₈O₂, obtained from the bark of *Croton eleuteria*; soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, soluble with difficulty in water. [B. 5, 270.]

CASCARILLO (Sp.), n. Ka²s-ka³r-el'yo. A name applied to various species of *Cinchona* and to cinchona and other barks. [B.] Cf. *CASCARILLA*.—*C. amarillo* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona (Cascarilla) oblongifolia*. [B. 280.]—*C's bobos*. The false cinchonas, including trees belonging to the genera *Cascarilla*, *Remijia*, *Pimentelia*, *Ladenbergia*, and *Macrocneum*. [B. 23.]—*C. bobo de hoja morada*. In South America, the *Cinchona purpurea*. [B. 180.]—*C. de hoja aguda*. See *CASCARILLA de hoja aguda*.—*C. delgado*. See *CASCARILLA delgada*.—*C. fino*. The *Cinchona micrantha*. [B. 121.] Cf. *CASCARILLA fina*.—*C's finos*. The true cinchona-trees (members of the genus *Cinchona* in its restricted sense). [B. 23.]—*C. lampino* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona lanceolata* of Ruiz and Pavón. [B. 180, 214.]—*C. palido* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona ovata*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat." (bot.), sér. v. t. xii, p. 24 (B); B. 180.]—*C. pardo* [Ruiz]. The *Cinchona rosea (Macrocneum roseum)*. [B. 280.]

CASCARILLINDE (Ger.), n. Ka²s-ka³r-el'ri²nd-e². *Cascarilla*-bark, also the bark of a species of *Alsodeia*. [B. 48, 180.]—*Falsche C.* See *Falsche CASCARILLA-bark*.

CASCARILLTINCTUR (Ger.), n. Ka²s-ka³r-el'ti²n²kt-ur. See *Tinctura CASCARILLAE*.

CARASCHE, n. In the Levant, the *Papaver somniferum*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CASCATI, n. Pegu catechu. [B. 121.]

CASCVELLE (Fr.), n. Ka²s-ka³-ve²l. In the Mauritius, the *Abrus precatorius*. [B. 121.]

CASHOU, n. In Surinam, the *Anacardium occidentale*. [B. 88, 121.] See *CASHEW*.

CASHU (Ger.), n. Ka²sh-u'. See *CASHEW* and *CATECHU*.—*C'nuss*. See *CASHEW nut*.

CASCHUTTIE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Ka²sh-u²t-e. Catechu. [B. 113.]

CASCIANO (It.), n. Ka²s-chi²-a²n'o. A small village of Tuscany, near Florence, where there are several springs having different properties. [L. 105.]

CASE, n. Kas. Lat., *casus* (from *cadere*, to happen [1st def.]), *capsa* (2d def.). Fr., *cas* (1st def.), *observation* (1st def.), *caisse* (2d def.), *c.* (2d def.). Ger., *Fall* (1st def.), *Kapsel* (2d def.), *Kästchen* (2d def.). 1. An individual example (as of disease). 2. A box, chest, covering, receptacle.—*Brain-c.* The parts which include the brain. [L., 20.]—*C. musculaire* (Fr.). See *Muscle-c.*—*Dissecting c.* A c. of dissecting instruments.—*Dressing c.* A c. of instruments and appliances used in dressing wounds, etc.—*Heart-c.* See *PERICARDIUM*.—*Muscle-c.* Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *Muskel-kästchen* [Krause]. Syn.: *muscle-casket*, *muscular casket*. The elements forming a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a muscle-prism (sarcolemm clement) surrounded by a more fluid substance and bounded by a Krause's membrane at the ends and a longitudinally extending membrane at the sides. A longitudinal row of the c's forms a fibril, and a transverse row a Bowman's disc or muscle-compartment. [J., 30, 55; Krause, "Ztschr. f. rat. Med.," 1868 (J. 68).]—*Operating c.* A c. of surgical instruments in general.—*Pupa-c.* The c. which contains a pupa or larva. [L., 121.]—*Trial c.* A c. of lenses, prisms, etc., for testing the refraction, accommodation, etc., of the eye.—*Wing-c.* See *ELYTRON*.

CASEARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)-e²-a(a³)ri²a³. Fr., *caséarie*. Of Gärtner, a genus of samydeaceous plants; the *Anavinga* of Rheede. [B. 121.]—*C. anavinga* [Persoon]. See *C. canziala* and *ANAVINGA ovata*.—*C. astringens*. A South American species. The bark is used in Brazil as a stimulating and healing poultice for sluggish ulcers. [B. 19.]—*C. canziala* [Wallich]. Syn.: *Anavinga ovata* (q. v.). A large tree, the *anavinga* of the Malays, growing in the East Indies, very bitter in all its parts. The ovate oblong leaves are used to make medicated baths for affections of the joints; the pulp of the fruit is said to be highly diuretic. [B. 19, 172, 173.]—*C. esculenta* [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the Circar mountains of India, where the leaves are eaten and the root is used as a purgative. [B. 19, 172.]—*C. lingua*. A Brazilian species. The leaves furnish a decoction employed in fever and internal inflammations. [B. 19.]—*C. ovata* [Willdenow, Roxburgh]. See *C. canziala*.—*C. parviflora*. A species called by the French *bois de rivière*.—*C. resinifera*. A species exuding upon the flowers a greenish resin which is used to kill dogs and cats. [B. 19.]—*C. ulmifolia*. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used externally and internally against the bites of serpents. [B. 19.]

CASEARIE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²s(ka³s)-e²-a(a³)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *casearia*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Samydææ*, comprising *Casearia* and *Samyda*, or, in a later classification, consisting of *Casearia* alone. [B. 42, 170.]

CASEATE, n. Kaz'e-at. Fr., *caséate*. A lactate. [B. 38.]

CASEATE, v. intr. Kaz'e-at. To undergo cheesy degeneration. [D.]

CASEATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kaz(ka³s)-e²-a(a³)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *caseatio*'nis. Fr., *caséation*. 1. See *CASEATION*. 2. Of the older

writers, a form of the "milk fever" of lying-in women, in which the milk was supposed to be converted into cheese within the milk ducts. [A, 68.]

CASEATION, n. Kaz-e-a'shuⁿ. Lat., *caseatio* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caséation*. Ger., *Verkäseung*. A process by which the exudation in chronic inflammation, especially of the lungs, bones, and lymphatic glands, undergoes fatty degeneration and disintegration, the result being a putty-like substance composed chiefly of granular débris, with crystals of stearic acid and plates of cholesterolin. [E, 25.]

CASEDEL, n. In Java, the *Cordia myxa*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASÉEUX (Fr.), adj. Kaz^a-a-u^s. See CASEOUS.

CASEIC ACID, n. Kaz-e'ⁱqk. Fr., *acide caséique*. An obsolete term for lactic acid. [B, 38, 99.]

CASEIFICATION, n. Kaz-e'ⁱqk-ka'shuⁿ. From *caseus*, cheese, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *caséification*. See CASEATION.

CASEIFORM, adj. Kaz-e'ⁱqk-fo^rm. Lat., *caseiformis* (from *caseus*, cheese, and *forma*, form). Fr., *caséiforme*. Ger., *käseförmig*. Having the form or appearance of cheese or casein. [L, 41, 180.]

CASEIN, n. Kaz-e'ⁱpn. Gr., *κασίης*. Lat., *caseinum*, *caseum* (from *caseus*, cheese). Fr., *caséine*, *caséum*. Ger., *Caséin*, *Käsestoff*. It, Sp., *caseína*. A proteid substance occurring in the milk of the *Mammalia* in the proportion of 2 to 6 per cent., and in traces in the sebaceous secretion of the skin. It is obtainable as a fine white powder, soluble with difficulty in water, more soluble in hot alcohol, and having the percentage composition C 52.96, H 7.05, N 15.65, P 0.85, O 22.71. It is precipitated by acetic acid and lactic acid (hence precipitated from milk when it turns sour) and by rennet. The latter property is made use of in making cheese, which consists of a mixture of coagulated c. with the fat and salts of milk. C. belongs to the class of alkali-albuminates, but, although agreeing in most of its reactions with the other members of this class, it differs in some characteristics, particularly in that it can not be procured free from the phosphureted body, nuclein, derived from the nuclei of the cells of the mammary gland. It has therefore been regarded as a compound of nuclein and protalbumin (alkali-albumin) [Danielski, in Russ. Chem. Soc., reported in "Bull. de la soc. chim.," xii, p. 253], and has been called *nucleo-albumin*. This view is opposed by Hammersten, who regards c. as an uncombined substance. ["Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vii, p. 227.] C. with nuclein forms about 2 to 4 per cent. of woman's milk, 4 to 20 per cent. of cow's milk, rather more than 1.5 per cent. of mare's milk, 5 per cent. of goat's milk, and over 6 per cent. of sow's milk. It differs in character in different *Mammalia*, the c. of human milk being less soluble in water and in alcohol than that of cow's milk. When coagulated it is thrown down in fine flocculi instead of large coagula, as in that of cow's milk, and is, moreover, completely dissolved in natural or artificial digestion, while of the c. of cow's milk not more than 75 per cent. is dissolved. The c. of asses' and mares' milk is like that of human milk. C. is the chief nutritive principle of milk, and in the form of cheese (q. v.) is used directly as food. [B, 81, 270.]—**ANIMAL c.** Fr., *caséine animale*. See C.—**C. of the blood**. An old name for albuminose. [A, 314.]—**C. of the saliva**. Ptyalin. [A, 301, 385.]—**Frauen c.** (Ger.). The c. of woman's milk. [J. Munk, "Cribl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," Jan. 23, 1886, p. 52 (B).]—**Gluten c.** See *Vegetable c.*—**Kuhc** (Ger.). The c. of cow's milk. [B, 270.]—**Milk c.** Ger., *Milch-Caséin*. See C.—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *caséine végétale*. A nitrogenous substance resembling milk c., forming from 7.5 to 19.5 per cent. of the gluten of flour; insoluble in alcohol and in ether, slightly soluble in acetic acid, freely soluble in an aqueous solution of potash. [B, 81.]

CASÉINE (Fr.), n. Kaz^a-a-en. See CASEIN.—**C. de l'intestin grêle**. See PEPTONE.

CASÉINHÜLLE (Ger.), n. Kaz^a-a-en'hu^lle². Fr., *enveloppe (ou membrane) de caséine, membrane haptogène*. The casein envelope of the milk globules. [K, 16.]

CASEOUS, adj. Kaz-e-u^s. Lat., *caseosus*. Fr., *caséoux*. Ger., *käsig*. It, Sp., *caseoso*. Cheesy; of the consistence or appearance of cheese. [B.]

CASEUM (Lat.), n. n. Kaz(ka^s)e²-u³m(u⁴m). See CASEIN.

CASEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kaz(ka^s)e²-u³s(u⁴s). Cheese. [A, 325.]

CASHA-MARUM (Tamil), n. The *Memecylon tinctorium*. [B, 172.]

CASHAW, CASHAW-TREE, n's. Kaz^ash-a⁴. The *Prosopis juliflora* and *Prosopis dielsii*. [B, 19, 275.]

CASHCUTTIE (Tamil), n. See CATECHU.

CASHEW, n. Kaz^ash-u². Fr., *cacajou*. Ger., *Caschn*. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B.]—**C. family**. The *Anacardiaceae*. [B, 75.]—**C. gum**. A slightly soluble exudation from the trunk of *Anacardium occidentale* (q. v.) [L, 65.]—**C. nut**. Fr., *noix d'acajou*. Ger., *Acajounuss*, *Caschnuss*. Hind., *Kaju*. The fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. The kernel contains a bland oil and is edible. The juice of the rind is corrosive and epispastic; it is used to destroy warts, corns, and vegetations, also as a vermifuge and in making ink. It yields a kind of wine from which a spirit is distilled. [A, 479; B; L, 65.]—**C. nut tree**. The *Anacardium occidentale*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c. nut tree**. The *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

CASHIOBERRY-BUSH, n. Kaz^ash'ⁱ2-o-be²r-i². See CASSIOBERRY-BUSH.

CASHOO. See CATECHU.

CASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)'i²-a³. Gr., *καρία* (from Sanscr., *rhaça*, a perfume, or Heb., *qetz'ah*, perfumed). Ar., *qaci'ch*. Of the ancients, the same as *casia*; a name doubtless applied to many sweet-smelling plants. The C. of Vergil is probably lavender; that of Tournefort is the genus *Osyris*. [B, 121.]—**C. fistula**. Gr.,

καρίας ούρηγέ. See *CASSIA fistula* (1st def.).—**C. fistularis**. Gr., *καρία ούρηγώδης*. See *CASSIA fistula* (1st def.). [B, 18.]—**C. poetica**. Probably the *Osyris alba*. [B, 121.]

CASIAR, n. Caviar. [L, 105.]

CASIE (Fr.), n. Ka²-e. See CASIA.

CASIMIROA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)-i²-mi²r-o^a3. Of La Llave and Lejarza, a genus of rutaceous trees indigenous to Mexico. [B, 121.]—**C. edulis** [La Llave and Lejarza]. Sp., *zapote blanco* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in central Mexico. The fruit is anthelmintic and comestible. The pulp of the fruit is said to be a hypnotic, though unwholesome, and the seeds are regarded as poisonous. The bark is bitter, and with the leaves and seeds, is used, incinerated, as a medicine. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; Seemann (B, 19); B, 121.]

CASIMIROÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²s(ka³s)-i²-mi²r-o^a2-e(a³-e²). Of Oersted, a group of rutaceous plants consisting of the single genus *Casimiroa*. [B, 121, 170.]

CÆSIUM (Ger.), n. Tsas'ⁱ2-um. See CÆSIUM.

CASKET, n. Ka²sk'e²t. See CASE (2d def.).—**Muscle-c.**, **Muscular c.** See *Muscle-CASE*.

CASLANA, n. In Guiana, the *Icica altissima*. [B, 121.]

CASMAGA, n. A vine of the Philippines, from which a tonic decoction is made. [B, 88, 121; L, 105.]

CASMAH (Heb.), n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 121.]

CASMET, n. See COSMET.

CASMINAR, CASMINARIS, CASMONAR, CASMUNAR, n's. See CASSUMUNAR.

CASOURI, n. In India, the *Elate silvestris*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CASPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)-pa(pa³'ri²-a³. Fr., *casparie*, *casparie*. A genus of leguminous plants, by Bentham and Hooker made a section of *Bauhinia*. [B, 42, 121.]

CASPARYA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)-pa(pa³'ri²(ru³)-a³. Of Klotzsch, a genus of begoniaceous plants, now referred to *Begonia*. [B, 19, 121.]

CASQUE, n. Ka²sk. Fr., c. 1. A horny tubercle on some birds' heads. 2. Of Lyonnet, the tissues forming the exterior of certain insects' heads. 3. In botany, see GALEA. [B, 121; L, 180.]—**C. flower**. The genus *Galeandra*. [B, 19.]—**C. militaire** (Fr.). The *Orchis militaris*. [B, 121.]—**C. wort**. See *C. flower*.—**C. de Jupiter** (Fr.). See *ACONITUM napellus*.

CASQUÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka²sk-a. See GALEATUS.

CASSA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)'sa³. From Ar., *cas*. The thorax. [Faloppinus (A, 325).]

CASSAB (Ar.), n. The genus *Arundo*. [B, 121.]—**C. darrira**, **C. eldarib**, **C. eldarrib**. The *Acorus calamus*, or, according to some, a species of *Salicaria*. [B, 121.]—**C. essoukkar**. The *Saccharum officinale*. [B, 121.]

CASSABOU SEBIRE (Turk.), n. In Constantinople, the *Acorus calamus*. [L, 105.]

CASSA-CASSA (Tamil), n. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 172.]

CASSADA, n. See CASSAVA.—**C'baum** (Ger.). The *Jatropha manihot*. [L, 80.]

CASSALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka²s(ka³s)-sa(sa³)'i²s. Pertaining to the thorax. [A, 325.]

CASSAMBA, n. In India, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASSAN, n. On the Coromandel coast, the *Memecylon rami-florum*. [B, 121.]

CASSANO, n. In Languedoc, the nut-gall. [B, 121.]

CASSAREEP, n. An extract made by inspissating the juice of the cassava (the root of *Jatropha manihot*), evaporation causing its poisonous properties to disappear. It is a condiment of the West Indies, said to be strongly antiseptic, preserving for a long time food with which it is mixed. Added to molasses, it makes an intoxicating beverage. [B, 14, 121, 172.]

CASSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²s(ka³s)-sat(sa³'tu³m(u⁴m). Of Paracelsus, grumous, devitalized venous blood. [A, 325.]

CASSAVA, n. Ka²s-a³v-a³. Fr., *cassave*. Ger., *C.*, *Cassava*. Sp., *casaba*, *cazabe*, *yucca de cassabe*. The manihot or mandioc plant (*Jatropha manihot* and other species of *Jatropha*); also the starchy substance obtained from the roots of these plants. [B, 19.] See *C. meal*.—**Bitter c.** *Manihot utilisissima* (*Jatropha manihot*). [B, 172.]—**C. bread**. C. meal baked in thin cakes. [B, 81.]—**C. flour**, **C. meal**. Flour obtained by grating *Jatropha* root, removing its poisonous juice by expression and drying, and grinding the residue to powder; or by mixing c. starch with water and drying in the sun the powder deposited. [B, 172.]—**C. plant**. The genus *Jatropha*.—**C. starch**. A starch contained in c.; a white powder composed of granules usually less than half as large as those of potato-starch, and shaped like a muller with a rounded end. The nucleus is small and circular, or elongated. C. starch moistened with water and dried on hot plates, or dried in the sun after boiling in steam, forms tapioca (q. v.). [B, 81, 172.]—**C'strauch** (Ger.). The *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 180.]—**C. wood**. The *Turpinia occidentalis*. [B, 275, 282.]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 180.]—**Sweet c.** The *Manihot aipi* (seu *palmeta*); the *Jatropha dulcis* of Gmelin. [B, 81.]—**Wild c.** The *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B, 282.]

CASSAVE (Fr., Ger.), **CASSAWA** (Ger.), n's. Ka²s-a³v, ka²s-sa³f'e², -sa³v-a³. See CASSAVA.

CASSE (Fr.), n. Ka²s. See *CASSIA* and *CANELLA malabarica*.—**C. à deux fleurs**. The *Cassia biflora*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles aigues**. The *Cassia acutifolia*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles de**

troène. The *Cassia ligustrinoides*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles lancéolées.** The *Cassia lanceolata* [Forskål]. [B, 119.]—**C. à feuilles obtuses.** 1. The *Cassia obovata*. 2. The *Cassia obtusifolia*. [B, 119, 173.]—**C. ailée.** The *Cassia alata*. [B, 173.]—**C. allongée.** The *Cassia elongata*. [B, 173.]—**C. aromatique.** See *Cassia lignea*.—**C. auriculée.** The *Cassia auriculata*. [B, 173.]—**C. cachée.** The *Cassia decipiens*. [B, 173.]—**C. cathartique.** The *Cassia cathartica*. [B, 173.]—**C. chamærista.** The *Cassia chamærista*. [B, 173.]—**C. cuite.** See *Conserva* **CASSIÆ**.—**C. de Java.** The *Cassia javanica*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. de Maryland.** The *Cassia marylandica*. [B, 173.]—**C. des boutiques.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Sieber.** The *Cassia sieberiana*. [B, 173.]—**C. des poules.** The *Cassia gallinaria*. [B, 173.]—**C. du Brésil** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cassia grandis* (seu *brasiliana*); of the Fr. Cod. its fruit. [B, 113, 173.]—**C. du Levant.** The *Acacia farnesiana*. [B, 19.]—**C. du Maryland.** The *Cassia marylandica*. [B, 38.]—**C. du Mexique.** The pod of *Cassia fistuloides*. [B, 173.]—**C. éclianerée.** The *Cassia emarginata*. [B, 173.]—**C. en bâtons.** The *Cassia fistula* or its fruit. [B, 173.]—**C. en bois.** See *Cassia lignea*.—**C. en gousses.** See *CASSIA fistula* freed from the stalk. [B, 38.]—**C. en sliques.** See *C. en bâtons*.—**C. falquée.** The *Cassia falcata*. [L, 41.]—**C. fistuleuse.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 38.]—**C. fistuloïde.** The *Cassia fistuloides*. [B, 173.]—**C. groftée.** The *Myrtus caryophyllata* (*Syzygium caryophyllaceum*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. glauque.** The *Cassia glauca*. [B, 173.]—**C. lancéolée.** The *Cassia lanceolata*. [B, 173.]—**C. mondée.** Cassia pulp. [L, 41.]—**C. odorante.** See *CASSIA lignea*.—**C. officinale.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 38, 81.]—**C. puante.** The *Cassia occidentalis*. [B, 173.]—**C. résolutive.** See *C. en noyauz*.—**C. sabak.** The *Cassia sabak*. [B, 173.]—**C. sophora.** The *Cassia sophora*. [B, 173.]—**C. soyeuse.** The *Cassia sericea*. [B, 173.]—**C. tagera.** The *Cassia tagera*. [B, 173.]—**C. trompeuse.** The *Cassia decipiens*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. velue.** The *Cassia hirsuta*. [B, 173.]—**C. vénéneuse.** The *Cassia venenifera*. [B, 173.]—**Consève de c.** See *Conserva* **CASSIÆ**.—**Eau de c. avec les grains** (ou émétisée). A preparation made from 60 parts of cassia fistula (3d def.), 30 of magnesium sulphate, 0.15 part of tartar emetic, and 1,000 parts of warm water; a purgative used in the treatment of lead colic. [A, 301.]—**Écorce de c.** See *Cassia lignea*.—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum* **CASSIÆ**.—**Grosse c.** The *Cassia grandis* or its fruit. [B, 173.]—**Huile de c.** See *Oil* of **CASSIA**.—**Petite c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cassia moschata*. [B, 113.]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CASSIÆ pulpa*.—**Pulpe de c. pour lavement.** Cassia pulp for enema. [B, 119.]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Decoctum* **CASSIÆ**.

CASSEAU (Fr.), **CASSEAUX** (Fr.), n's s. and pl. Ka²s-o. Wooden tongs or pinchers used in castrating animals, also for holding caustic substances and for making compression in the treatment of umbilical hernia. [A, 301, 385; L, 41.]

CASSE-BOSSE (Fr.), **CASSE-BOSSES** (Fr.), n's. Ka²s-bo²s. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*. [B, 88, 173.]

CASSE-COL (Fr.), n. Ka²s-kol. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [B, 173.]

CASSE-DIABLE (Fr.), n. Ka²s-de-a³bl. The genus *Hypericum*. [L, 65.]

CASSELIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²s-e²l(i)²/e²e(a³e²). Fr., *cas-séliées*. Of Schauer, a subtribe of verbenaceous plants of the tribe *Verbenæ*, comprising *Casselia* and *Tamonea*. [B, 170; Schauer (B, 214).]

CASSE-LUNETTES (Fr.), n. Ka²s-luⁿe²t. 1. The *Euphrasia officinalis*. 2. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASSE-MUSEAU (Fr.), n. Ka²s-mu²e²-o. The *Viburnum roseum*. [B, 173.]

CASSENA, n. A name applied to several species of *Ilex*, especially *Ilex cassine*, used in preparing a bitter infusion or tea. [B, 270, 275.]

CASSENAT (Fr.), n. Ka²s-na³. In southern France, the oak. [B, 121.]

CASSENOLE (Fr.), **CASSENOLLE** (Fr.), n's. Ka²s-nol. 1. A common name for nut-galls in southern France. [B, 121, 180.] 2. An inferior kind of Brazil nut. [B, 38.]

CASSE-PIERRE (Fr.), n. Ka²s-pe²r. A name applied to several plants, particularly the *Herniaria glabra*, *Saxifraga granulata*, and *Parietaria officinalis*, perhaps because growing in rocky places or because once used as lithontriptics. [B, 173.]

CASSE-POITRINE (Fr.), n. Ka²s-pwa²t-ren. 1. A strong liquor, peppered brandy. 2. A name given to masturbators, owing to their general constitutional impairment. [L, 41.]

CASSE-POT (Fr.), n. Ka²s-po. The *Cestrum venenatum*. [B, 121.]

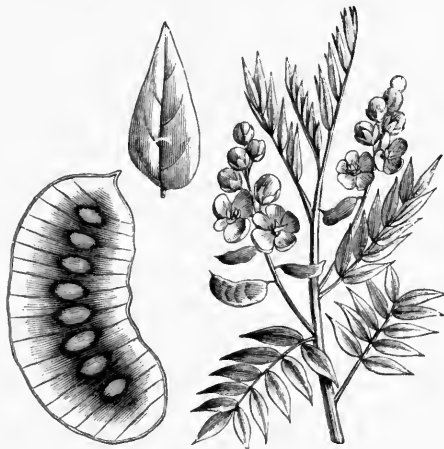
CASSERIAN, adj. Ka²s-e²ri²a²n. Fr., *cassérien*. Ger., *Casserisch*. Named after Casserio, an Italian anatomist of the 16th century. [A, 301, 385.] See *C. GANGLION*.

CASSEROLE (Fr.), **CASSERON** (Fr.), n's. Ka²s-e²r-ol, -o²n². A porcelain evaporating dish with a handle. [L, 41.]

CASSI (Fr.), n. Ka²s-e. See **CASSIÆ**.

CASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka²s)si²a³. For deriv., see **CASSIA**. Fr., *casse*. Ger., *Cassie*, *Kassie*. It., *c.* Sp., *casia*. 1. An old name for several sweet-smelling trees, particularly *Cinnamomum c.*; hence now applied to the coarser varieties of cinnamon-bark, especially those derived from China and eastern Asia. See *C. lignea*. 2. Of Tournefort, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Cassiæ*, comprising about 340 genera distributed into the subgenera *Fistula* (the genera *Bactrylibium* [Willdenow] and *Cathartocarpus* [Persoon]), *Senna* (including the *Senna* of Roxburgh and the *Macleaya* of other authors), and *Lasiorrhagma* (including the *Chamærista* [Meyer] and *Grimaldia* [Schrank]). 3. Of the Netherl. Ph.,

the fruit of *C. fistula*. [B, 42, 95, 121; G. Bentham, "Trans. of the Linnean Soc.," xxvii, p. 503 (B).]—**Brown c.** The *C. glandulosa*. [B, 282.]—**Calyces cassiæ** (seu *cassia cinnamomeæ*, seu *cassia zeylanicæ*). See *Flores cassiæ*.—**C. absus** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *ägyptische Cassie*. A low annual plant of upper Egypt and of India. The brownish-black shining seeds (*semen cassiæ*, *semen cassiæ absus*) have been employed in Egypt as a specific for Egyptian ophthalmia, and have been used to a certain extent in Europe. They are also used in India as a depurative and in mucous dis-



THE CASSIA ACUTIFOLIA. [A, 327.]

orders. [B, 106, 172, 173, 180, 212; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 269 (B).]—**C. acapulcensis** [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. biflora*. [B, 60.]—**C. acuminata**. 1. Of Willdenow, the *C. apoucouita*. 2. Of Münch, the *C. marylandica*. [B, 214; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. acutifolia** [Delile]. Ger., *spilzblättrige Cassie*. Syn.: *C. senna* [Linnaeus], *Senna acutifolia* [Batka]. 1. The senna-plant; an African shrub. The narrowly lanceolate, mucronate, almost glabrous leaflets constitute Alexandrian senna. 2. Of Nees, the *C. angustifolia*. [B, 78, 81, 106, 180.]—**C. æschynomene** [De Candolle]. The *C. nictitans* or the *C. mimosoides*. [B, 60, 282; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. æthiopia** [Guibourt]. An African species sometimes identified with *C. acutifolia*, said to furnish Tripoli senna. The *casia aithonica* of the Greeks was the *C. fistula* (1st def.). [B, 5, 18.]—**C. alata** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *gefügelte Cassie*. Syn.: *Senna alata* [Roxburgh]. The ringworm-shrub, winged senna-plant, indigenous to South America and the West Indies. The leaves are cathartic and are used externally, moistened with water, in eczema and ringworm. Where the fresh leaves are not attainable, an extract prepared with acetic acid is advised. [Conillebault, "Thèse de Paris," 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 16, 1887, p. 447; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263; B, 172, 180, 212.]—**C. alba**. The *Canella alba*. [B, 18.]—**C. angustifolia** [Vahl]. Syn.: *Senna officinalis* [Roxburgh]. Indian senna, the Tinnevely senna-plant; an annual species growing in southern Arabia, Scinde, and the Punjab, and cultivated in some parts of India, closely resembling *C. acutifolia*, but with larger, narrower, and more tapering leaves. The leaves of the wild Arabian plant constitute Bombay (Moka, Arabian, or East Indian) senna; those of the cultivated Indian plant, Tinnevely senna (*senna indica* [Br. Ph.]). [B, 18, 81, 106, 172.]—**C. apiculata** [Martius and Galeotti]. The *C. crotalariaoides*. [B, 60.]—**C. apoucouita** [Aublét]. A Guiana species. The fruit is said to resemble that of *C. fistula*. [B, 88, 214.]—**C. arborea**. The *C. florida* (*siamea*). [B, 282.]—**C. arborescens** [Vahl]. The *C. glauca*. [B, 212.]—**C. arechil** [Delile]. A species resembling *C. fistula*, found near Merve. [B, 88.]—**Cassiaë atramentum**. The pulp of *C. fistula*. [B, 200.]—**C. auriculata** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *geöhrte Cassie*. Syn.: *Senna auriculata* [Roxburgh]. A shrub growing in India. The root is employed in tanning, and as a remedy in cutaneous and urinary affections; the bark is used in tanning, in the preparation of a medicated oil, and in syphilis and skin diseases both internally and externally; the leaves are employed as a substitute for tea, and locally for skin-diseases; a decoction of the flowers is said to be useful in diabetes and nocturnal emissions; the seeds are employed in diabetes and rheumatism, and a powder made from them is insufflated into the eye in ophthalmia; the gum is used in the preparation of astringent confections. The whole plant is astringent, refrigerant, and alterative, and a powder made from a mixture of the root, bark, leaves, flowers, and pods, with honey is considered a specific in diabetes. The plant is said to be used also in gout and diabetes. ["Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3 (B); B, 93, 172, 180, 270.]—**C. bacillaris** [Linnaeus]. An arborecent species growing in Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. The pods are said to resemble those of *C. fistula* and to be substituted for them. [B, 88, 180, 270, 282; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. bacillus** [Gärtner]. See *C. javanica* (1st def.). [B, 212.]—**C.-bark**. See *C. lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMOMUM*.—**C.-bark tree**. A name given to several species of *Cinnamomum* furnishing *c. lignea*. [B, 275.]—**C. biflora**. 1. Of Linnaeus, a shrubby species growing in South America and the West Indies, where the root is used in syphilis. 2. Of Miller, a plant referred to the genus *Æschynomene*. [B, 88, 173, 180, 282; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C'blumen** (Ger.). See *Flores cassiæ*.—**C. bouplandiana** [De Candolle]. The *C. fistula*. [B, 88; G. Bentham,

l. c. (B).—*C. bracteata* [Linnaeus fil.]. The *C. alata*. [B, 212.]—*C. brasiliana* [Lamarck]. The *C. grandis*. [B, 106, 214; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. brevipetala* [De Candolle]. A Central American species. The leaflets, which are occasionally exported, resemble those of *C. angustifolia*, but have an obtuse apex and three parallel longitudinal veins. They are not purgative. [B, 81.]—*C. Brewsteri* [F. Müller]. Cigar c. Queensland laburnum; an Australian species. [B, 219, 275.]—*C. Buchanani* [Kostel.]. A species closely related to (perhaps identical with) *C. obovata*. [B, 180.]—*C. buds*. See *Flores cassiae*.—*C. Burmanni* [Wight]. The *C. obovata*. [B, 212.]—*C. cana*. Of Nees, a tropical American species; of Mender, a species now referred elsewhere. [Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. canescens* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. emarginata*. [B, 60.]—*C. caracasana* [Jacquin]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. caryophyllata*. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* and of *Syzygium caryophyllum*. The name is also applied, erroneously, to the bark of *Pimenta acris*. [B, 180.]—*C. cathartica* [Martius]. A Brazilian species. The leaves are used like those of senna. [B, 173, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. chamæcrista*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the partridge-pea; a species growing in the West Indies and in the Atlantic United States. The leaves are purgative, and the plant is used as an antidote to the poison of the *Apocynaceae*. 2. Of Swartz, the *C. nictitans*. [B, 34, 88, 173, 180, 282.]—*C. chamæcrista caribæa* [Linnaeus]. The *C. glandulosa*. [B, 282.]—*C. chinensis*. 1. Of Jacquin, the *C. sophora*. 2. Of the pharmacists, see *C. lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*. [B, 180, 212.]—*C. chrysophylla* [Richard]. The *C. emarginata*. [B, 282.]—*C. cinnamomea* [Gr. Ph.]. See *C. lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*C. coccinea* [Wallich]. The *C. absus*. [B, 212.]—*C. confectiva*. See *Consera cassiae*.—*C. conspicua* [Vogel]. The *C. siberiana*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. contorta* [Vogel]. The *C. tora*. [B, 250.]—*C. coromandeliana* [Jacquin]. The *C. sophora*. [B, 212.]—*C. cribrata*. The pulp of *C. fistula*. [B, 200.]—*C. crotalarioides* [Kunth]. A species growing in Mexico and South America. The leaves are said to have properties like those of senna-leaves. [B, 60, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. cuneifolia* [Vogel]. See *C. viscosa*.—*C. decipiens* [Desvieux]. The *C. angustifolia*. [B, 88, 173; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*Cassia flores*. See *Flores cassiae*.—*C. Ehrenbergii* [Bischoff]. The *C. angustifolia*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. elliptica* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. emarginata*. [B, 60.]—*C. elongata* [Lemaire]. The *C. angustifolia*, especially the variety furnishing Indian senna. [B, 5, 106.]—*C. emarginata* [Linnaeus]. A West Indian arborescent species. The leaves are employed like senna-leaves, and the pods are said to be used like those of *C. fistula*. [B, 173, 180, 282.]—*Cassia pulpa* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pulpe de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cassienmus*, *Cassienmark*. Syn.: *pulpa cassiae* [Austr. Ph.]. (see *e fructu cassiae* [Fr. Cod.]). *c. extracta*. C-pulp; the sweetish mucilaginous pulp surrounding the seeds in the pods of *C. fistula*, forming the active cathartic principle of the latter. The pulp of *c. for enemata* of the Palat. Disp., 1764, was made of a handful each of the leaves of the beet, mallow, mercurialis, parietaria, and violet, and violet-flowers and 30 oz. of water, boiled down to 20 oz., enough c-pulp being then added to make the whole of the consistence of honey; to every 12 parts of this compound 18 of cassonade were added, and the whole was then boiled down to the consistence of an electuary. [B, 5, 113, 119.]—*C. esculenta* [Roxburgh]. The *C. sophora*. [B, 212.]—*C. excelsa*. 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *C. fistula*. 2. Of Schrader, a tropical American species. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. exigua* [Roxburgh]. The *C. absus*. [B, 212.]—*C. extracta*. See *Cassia pulpa*.—*C. extracta cum foliis sennæ*. An old preparation resembling confection of senna. [B, 200.]—*C. falcata* [Linnaeus]. A Brazilian species having properties like those of *C. occidentalis*; identified with the latter by Bentham. [B, 180; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. fastigiata* [Vahl]. The *C. glauca*. [B, 212.]—*C. ferruginea* [Schrader]. A tropical American species. [B, 88, 214; G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. fistula*. Gr., *κασίας ὄσπυς* (1st def.), *κασία αἰθιοπική* (1st def.). Fr., *casse officinale* [Fr. Cod.] (2d and 3d defs.). Ger., *Röhren-cassie*, *Purgircassie*. It., *c. in canna*, *c. fistola*. Sp., *caña fistula*. 1. Aciently, a quilled bark resembling cinnamon-bark. 2. Of Linnaeus, the pudding-pipe tree, purging c.; indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in various parts of Asia, in Egypt, and in tropical America. Its fruit forms long, brown, cylindrical woody pods divided into numerous compartments, each containing a single seed imbedded in a blackish or brownish pulp (the only part official in the Br. Ph.). The pods are sometimes used as a laxative, the seeds are ground and used for poultices, and the bark, which is very astringent, is employed in tanning and in the preparation of a sort of catechu. 3. Of the U. S. and Austr. Ph's, the fruit of *C. fistula*. [B, 18, 95, 172, 180.]—*C. fistula alexandrina* [Ray]. *C. fistula chairaxambar vocata* [Alp.]. *C. fistula purgatrix*, etc. The *C. fistula*. [B, 200.]—*C. fistuloides*. 1. Of Colladon, the *C. fistula* (2d def.). 2. Of the pharmacists, the *C. fistula* (3d def.). [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 60, 119, 180, 214.]—*C. fistulosa prima*. The *C. fistula*. [B, 200.]—*C. florida*. The *C. siamea*. [B, 212.]—*C. foetida*. 1. Of Salisbury, the *C. tora*. 2. Of Persoon, the *C. occidentalis*. [B, 212.]—*C. frutescens* [Miller]. The *C. sophora*. [B, 212.]—*C. fruticosa* [Miller]. The *C. bacillaris*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. fulgens* [Macfad]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [B, 282.]—*C. gallinaria* [Colladon]. The *C. tora*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 88, 173, 212.]—*C. geminiflora* [Moc. and Sessé]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [B, 60.]—*C. gigantea* [Berter.]. The *C. siamea*. [B, 282.]—*C. glandulosa* [Linnaeus]. Dutchman's butter; a very variable Jamaica species. [B, 275, 282.]—*C. glauca* [Lamarck]. A tall tree of the East Indies and Australasia; said to be diuretic and to be used in gonorrhœa, the root and leaves being also employed in gout and the bark in diabetes. [B, 173, 180, 212, 282.]—*C. glutinosa*. See *C. lignea*.—*C. Grecorum*. See *CANELLA zeylanica*.—*C. grandis* [Linnaeus fil.]. Fr., *casse du Brésil* [Fr. Cod.]. A tree of the West Indies and South America. The fruit is used like that of *C. fistula*, but the pulp is more nauseous and bitter. [B, 5, 60, 95, 180.]—*C. herpetica* [Jacquin]. The *C. alata*. [B, 180, 212.]—*C. hirsuta*.

1. Of Linnaeus, a species indigenous to Brazil, the Caribbee islands, and Mexico; used medicinally like *C. occidentalis*. 2. Of Velloz, the *C. cathartica*. [B, 60, 88, 180, 282.]—*C. Horsfieldii* [Miquel]. The *C. glauca*. [B, 212.]—*C. humboldtiana* [De Candolle]. The *C. spectabilis*. [B, 60.]—*C. humilis* [Colladon]. The *C. tora*. [B, 212.]—*C. javanica*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species indigenous to the Malay islands, resembling *C. fistula* medicinally. 2. Of Velloz, the *C. ferruginea*. 3. Of Sieber the *C. siberiana*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 173, 212.]—*C. kunthiana* [Chamisso and Schlechtendahl]. The *C. tagera*. [B, 60.]—*C. læta* [Humboldt]. A tropical American species belonging to the section *Cathartocarpus*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 88.]—*C. lanceolata*. Ger., *lanzettblättrige Cassie*. 1. Of Royle, the *C. angustifolia*. 2. Of Forskål, in part, the *C. sophora*. 3. Of Colladon and Nectoux, the *C. acutifolia*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 106.]—*C. leiandra* [Bentham]. The mari-mari of the lower Amazon, related to *C. moschata*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. lentiva* [Bischoff]. The *C. acutifolia*. [Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 106.]—*C. lignea*. Fr., *casse en bois*. Ger., *Holz-cassie*, *Cassienholz*. Syn.: *xylocassia*, *cortex cassie lignee*. A name formerly applied probably to the twigs and branches of some species of *Cinnamomum*; afterward to the bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially the bark now known as Chinese cinnamon, and to the less esteemed varieties of cinnamon-bark exported from Calcutta, Java, etc. It was formerly thought to be derived from a particular species, the *Laurus c.* of Linnaeus, but this is now known not to be the case. *C. lignea* presents many different varieties, which, especially the inferior grades, are distinguished from Ceylon cinnamon by their greater thickness, their less agreeable aroma, etc. [B, 18, 81, 180.] Cf. *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*C. lignea jamaicensis*. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 18.]—*C. ligustrina*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a shrubby West Indian and Guiana species. The leaves are used like senna-leaves. 2. Of Miller, the *C. obovata*. 3. Of Forskål, the *C. sophora*. [B, 180, 282.]—*C. ligustrinoides* [De Candolle]. Of Schrank, the *C. angustifolia*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. longisiliqua* [Linnaeus fil.]. A West Indian species, perhaps *C. biflora*. [B, 282.]—*C. malabarica*. See *C. lignea*.—*C. marginata* [Roxburgh]. Horse-c.; a medicinal species growing in Ceylon and India. [B, 106, 172, 212.]—*C. mari-nari* [Aublet]. The *C. biflora* (1st def.). [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. marylandica* [Linnaeus]. American (or wild) senna; a species common in all parts of the United States, except the extreme north; a perennial herb from 3 to 6 feet high. The leaflets have a faint odor and nauseous taste, contain a principle resembling cathartin, and are used like senna-leaves, but are somewhat less active. [B, 5, 180.]—*C. medica* [Forskål]. *C. medicinalis* [Bischoff]. The *C. angustifolia*. [B, 81.]—*C. mellis*. An old preparation of c. containing honey as a preservative; used for enemata. [A, 325.]—*C. mollis* [Vahl]. The *C. grandis*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 180.]—*C. moschata*. Fr., *petite casse* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.). Sp., *caña fistula de purgar* (1st def.). 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a tree of Central and South America, from 30 to 40 feet high. The pods (*fructus cassie moschatae*) closely resemble those of *C. fistula*; crushed and heated, they smell like sandal-wood. 2. Of Bentham, the *C. leiandra*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 18, 88, 106.]—*C. nictitans* [Linnaeus]. The wild sensitive plant, sensitive pea; a species growing in the Eastern United States and in the West Indies. It contains



THE CASSIA MARYLANDICA. [A, 327.]

tannic acid, resin, dextrin, sugar, gum, and a cathartic principle. [B, 34, 282; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 280 (B).]—*C. nigra*. 1. Of Celsus, the *Rosmarinus officinalis*. 2. The *C. fistula*. [B, 45, 200.]—*C. nitida* [Richard]. The *C. apocouita*. [B, 214.]—*C. nodosa* [Roxburgh]. A species by some identified with *C. javanica*, but separated by Hooker. [B, 42, 212.]—*C. obcordata* [Swartz]. A variety of *C. biflora* with emarginate leaflets. [B, 282.]—*C. obovata* [Colladon]. *C. obtusa* [Roxburgh]. *C. obtusa* [Hayne]. Ger., *Samencassie*. Syn.: *Senna obtusa* [Roxburgh]. The Aleppo (or Italian) senna-plant, indigenous to Egypt, Abyssinia, Tripoli, Senegal, and other parts of Africa, also to Arabia and Syria, and cultivated in Italy, Spain, and the West Indies; a low plant with obovate, very obtuse or mucronulate leaflets in pairs of five, six, or seven. Several varieties are distinguished, according to the shape of the leaflets and differences in the inflorescence and fruit. It furnishes a variety of Alexandrian senna,

being the *senna baladi* (wild senna) of the Arabs, and is recognized in the Br. Ph., but is now very rarely found in commerce and is regarded as inferior to the senna furnished by *C. acutifolia*. [B. 5, 81, 106, 180, 212.]—*C. obtusifolia* [Linnaeus]. The *C. tora*. [B. 88, 173, 212, 250.]—*C. occidentalis* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Senna occidentalis* [Roxburgh]. Stinking-wood, stinking-wood; a species indigenous to tropical America and the East Indies. The root (*fede-goso-root*) is used in Brazil as an alexipharmac and in abdominal fluxions and dropsy; the bark (*fede-goso, fedegoso-bark*) is employed as a febrifuge; the ovate-lanceolate leaflets are purgative and are used in hysteria and herpetic affections and in making emollient poultices; and the flattish ovate seeds, said to be emetic, are used in skin diseases, also, roasted, as an adulterant of coffee or as a substitute for it, under the name of *negro* (or *modad*) coffee. [B. 81, 106, 180, 212.]—*C. oil*. See *Oil of c.*—*C. orientalis* [Persoon]. A species in part identified with *C. acutifolia*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).]—*C. ovata* [Mérat]. The *C. athiopica*. [B. 5.]—*C. palmata* [Wallich]. The *C. timoriensis*. [B. 212.]—*C. planisiliqua*. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. glauca*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the *C. occidentalis*. [B. 173, 250, 282.]—*C. plant.* The *Cinnamomum c.* [B. 281.]—*C. Plumieri* [De Candolle]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 282.]—*C. pods.* The legumes of *C. fistula*. [B. 5.]—*C. poetica*. The *Ostrya alba*. [B. 88.]—*C. precisa*. The bark of *Mespidophaphne precisa*. [B. 108.]—*C. propinqua* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. glandulosa*. [B. 60.]—*C. pubenula* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. bacillaris*. [B. 60.]—*C. pubescens* [R. Brown]. Syn.: *Senna pubescens* [Batka]. A species with oval, obtuse, mucronate leaflets, pubescent on both surfaces, sometimes substituted for Mecca senna. [B. 81.]—*C. pulchella* [Salisbury]. The *C. chamæseris*. [B. 60.]—*C. pulp.* See *Cassia pulpa*.—*C. purgatrix* [J. Bauhin]. The *C. fistula*. [B. 200.]—*C. purpurea* [*Bot. Reg.]. Syn.: *Senna purpurea* [Roxburgh]. The *C. sophora*, var. *purpurea*, with purplish branches. [B. 212.]—*C. racemosa* [Miller]. A tropical American species by some identified with *C. emarginata*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 173.]—*C. ramiflora* [Vogel]. The *C. apocynifolia*. [B. 42.]—*C. ramosissima* [Humboldt, Bonpland, Kunth]. The *C. glandulosa*. [B. 60.]—*C. reflexa* [Salisbury]. The *C. marylandica*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).]—*C. rhombifolia* [Roxburgh]. The *C. fistula*. [B. 212.]—*C. rinde* [Ger.]. See *C. lignea* and *Chinese cinnamon*.—*C. Roxburghii* [De Candolle]. The *C. marginata*. [B. 212.]—*C. sabak*. Fr. *casae sabak*. An Egyptian species. [B. 173, 250.]—*C. Schimperii* [Steudel]. The *C. pubescens*. [B. 81.]—*C. senna* [Linnaeus]. A species corresponding in part to *C. obovata*; by some made to include also *C. acutifolia*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 106, 212.]—*C. sensitiva* [Jacquin]. *C. sericea* [Swartz]. An annual undershrub of Central and South America and the West Indies. The juice of the leaves is said to be used for inflammations about the anus and in the legs. [B. 60, 88, 173, 282.]—*C. siamea* [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Senna sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. Iron-wood; an arborescent species indigenous to the East Indies and naturalized in Jamaica. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 212, 282.]—*C. stieberiana* [De Candolle]. Fr. *casae de Sieber*. A Sengambia and Sierra Leone species, closely allied to *C. fistula*. The root is said to be purgative. [B. 88, 173, 250.]—*C. siliquosa*. See *C. fistula* (3d def.).—*C. smaragdina* [Macf.]. The *C. nictitans*. [B. 282.]—*C. solutiva* [Mont]. The *C. fistula*. [B. 180, 200.]—*C. sophora* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Senna sophora* (et *esculentia*) [Roxburgh]. An erect annual tropical herb, closely related to *C. occidentalis*. The pods and seeds (which are rich in tannin) are used in dyeing black; the young leaves are eaten; the bruised leaves and the root (especially the root-bark) are used externally in Egypt and the East Indies in skin and liver diseases; the bark and the seeds are employed in diabetes. [B. 106, 172, 173, 180, 212.]—*C. speciosa*. 1. Of Roxburgh, a variety of *C. glauca*. 2. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *C. spectabilis*. 3. Of Schrader, a tropical American species. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 60, 212.]—*C. spectabilis* [De Candolle]. A tree of Jamaica, Trinidad, and tropical South America. [B. 60, 88, 180, 282.]—*C. stick tree*. The *C. fistula*. [B. 282.]—*C. suffruticosa* [Wallich]. A suffruticose variety of *C. glauca*. [B. 212.]—*C. sulfurea* (seu *sulphurea*) [De Candolle]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 282.]—*C. sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Senna sumatrana* [Roxburgh]. The *C. siamea*. [B. 212.]—*C. sunsub* [Forskål]. The *C. tora*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).]—*C. suratensis* [Burmah]. The *C. glauca*. [B. 212.]—*C. Swartzii* [Wickstr.]. A variety of *C. glandulosa*. [B. 282.]—*C. syringodes*, *C. syrxn*. See *C. fistula* (3d def.).—*C. tagera*. Of Linnaeus, an East Indian species said to be used like *C. tora* for skin diseases, insect-stings, etc. The plant employed medicinally is, however, possibly not the Linnaean species, but the *C. taura* of Lamarck and of Colladon, now identified with *C. tora*. [B. 173, 180.]—*C. tala* [Desvaux]. The *C. tora*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).]—*C. Thonningii* [De Candolle]. The *C. absus*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B).]—*C. timoriensis* [De Candolle]. A species growing in India, Ceylon, and the East Indies, said to be medicinal. [B. 106, 212.]—*C. tomentosa*. Of Linnaeus, a tropical African species; of Wallich, the *C. hirsuta*. [Benth., l. c. (B).]—*C. tora* [Linnaeus], *C. toroides* [Roxburgh]. Syn.: *Senna tora* (et *toroides*) [Roxburgh]. The *tagara* of the Malays; an annual Indian herb. The leaves are used as an aperient for children and are applied to ulcers, to itching eruptions, and, in poultices, to pustules. They are also applied to parts stung by insects, especially bees, and are occasionally used as an adulterant of senna-leaves. The root is used topically in ringworm, and the seeds are employed in making a blue dye. The plant is also used in gout and other painful joint affections and in sciatica. [B. 172, 180, 212.]—*C. triflora* [Jacquin]. The *C. chamæseris*. [B. 60.]—*C. Trinitatis*. 1. Of Reichenbach, the *C. spectabilis*. 2. Of Benth., the *C. racemosa*. [G. Benth., l. c. (B); B. 282.]—*C. twigs*. The branches of various species of *Cinnamomum* (probably of those furnishing *c. lignea*). [B. 18.]—*C. venenifera* [Rodsched]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B. 282.]—*C. vera*. The cheaper kinds of cinnamon, containing more mucilage than Chinese cinnamon. [B. 5, 18.]—*C. viscosa* [Schumann and Thonning, Macf.]. The *C. absus*. [B. 250, 282.]—*C. wood*. See *C. twigs*.—*C. xiphoidea* [Bertol.]. The

C. biflora. [B. 60.]—*C. Zimmt* (Ger.). The *Cinnamomum c.* [B. 270.]—*China c.*, *Chinese c.* See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Cigar-c.* See *C. Brewsteri*.—*Cinnamon-c.* See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Clavelli cassia*. See *Flores cassia*.—*Clove-c.* The *Diopellium caryophyllatum*. [B. 19, 275.]—*Confectio cassia* [Lond. Ph., 1824] (seu *cassia fistula*). Fr., *confection de casse*. Ger., *Cassienlat-terge*. Syn.: *electuarium cassia* [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dubl. Ph., 1826] (seu *cassia fistula* [Ed. Ph., 1826]). A mixture of pulp of *c.*, pulp of tamarinds, and manna with syrup of roses [Lond. Ph., Ed. Ph.] or with syrup of orange [U. S. Ph., Dubl. Ph.]. Similar preparations were formerly official in other pharmacopœias. [B. 97.]—*Conserva cassia*. Fr., *conserva de casse*. [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of *c.*-pulp and water and 5 of sugar, evaporated over a water-bath to 8 [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, made with sugar alone or with syrup, sometimes flavored with violets or orange-flowers, were formerly official. [B. 95, 119.] See also *Confectio cassia*.—*Cortex cassia* (seu *cassia cinnamomea* [Finn. Ph.]). Chinese cinnamon-bark. [B. 180.]—*Decoctum cassia (pulpa)* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *cassia fistula*). Fr., *tisane de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. A decoction made by boiling *c.*-pulp with 50 parts of water [Fr. Cod.] or with enough water to make 20 parts of liquid after straining. [B. 95, 97.]—*Egyptian c.* Ger., *Ggyptische Cassia*. The *C. absus*. [B. 180.]—*Electuarium cassia* (seu *cassia fistula*, seu *cassia tamarindatum*). See *Confectio cassia*.—*Extractum cassia* [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.] (seu *cassia fistula*). Fr., *extrait de casse* [Fr. Cod.]. An extract made by macerating the pulp and seeds of *C. fistula* in cold water, straining, treating the residue with a second portion of water, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract. [B. 95, 97.]—*Flores cassia* (seu *cassia immatura*). Ger., *Cassienblüthen*, *Zimmtblüthen*, *Zimmtkehe*. *C.*-buds; the unripe fruit of *Cinnamomum aromaticum* and other species of *Cinnamomum*; small, clove-like bodies consisting of a thick calyx including a depressed ovary of a cinnamon-like odor and taste. They contain tannin and a volatile oil (*oleum cassia*). [B. 18, 21, 95, 180.]—*Flos cassia*. See *Pulpa cassia*.—*Flowers of c.* See *Flores cassia*.—*Fruites cassia* [Belg. Ph.]. The fruit of *C. fistula*. [B. 95.]—*Horse-c.* The *C. marginata*. [B. 275.]—*Lignum cassia*. See *C. lignea*.—*Malabar c.*, *Manilla c.* Varieties of *c. lignea* imported respectively from Malabar and Manilla. [B. 281.]—*Maryland c.* The *C. marylandica*. [B. 275.]—*Mauritius c.* See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Medulla cassia*. See *Pulpa cassia*.—*Oil of c.* Lat., *oleum cassia* (seu *cinnamomi*) [U. S. Ph., in part], seu *cinnamomi cassia*. Fr., *essence* (ou *huile volatile de cannelle de Chine*). Ger., *Zimmtcassienöl*. Chinese oil of cinnamon, a volatile oil distilled from the bark of Chinese cinnamon; darker and somewhat heavier than oil of Ceylon cinnamon and of a less agreeable taste and odor. [B. 5, 81.]—*Oleum cassia*. 1. See oil of *c.* 2. The volatile oil of *flores cassia*. [B. 81, 180.]—*Oleum cassia cinnamomea destillatum* (seu *cassia vere*).—*Poets' c.* See *C. poetica*.—*Pulpa cassia*. See *Cassia pulpa*.—*Pulpa cassia depurata*. *C.*-pulp purified for medicinal use. [B. 270.]—*Pulpa cassia fistula* (seu *e fructu cassia* [Fr. Cod.]), *Pulp of c.*, *Pulp of c. for enema*. See *Cassia pulpa*.—*Purgic c.*, *Purgire*' (Ger.), *Röhre*' (Ger.), *Röhrene*' (Ger.). The *C. fistula*. [B. 270.]—*Semen cassia* (seu *cassia immatura*). See *Flores cassia*.

CASSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2-e(a^2-e^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Link, an order of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Gleditschia*, *Cesalpinia*, *Gulandina*, *Hematoxylon*, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Hymenæa*, *Myroxylon*, etc.; divided by Reichenbach into the *Geoffroyæ* (in a later classification, the *Sophoreæ*), *Ceratonia*, and *Cæsalpinieæ*. [B. 170.]

CASSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cassides*. Of Adanson, a section of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Bauhinia*, *Cassia*, *Hematoxylon*, *Bonduc*, *Moringa*, *Sophora*, *Entada*, *Mimosa*, *Acacia*, *Gleditschia*, *Tamarindus*, etc. [B. 170.]

CASSIALA, n. An old name for the *Hyssopus officinalis*. [Adanson (B. 88, 121).]

CASSIATOR, n. An old name for coriander. [L. 94.]

CASSIDA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2d-a^3$. Fr., *casside*. Lit., a helmet; an old name for *Scutellaria galericulata*; of Tournefort, the genus *Scutellaria*. [B. 121, 200.]—*C. palustris* vulgarior, *floræ caruleæ*, etc. [Tournefort, Boerhaave, et al.]. The *Scutellaria galericulata*. [B. 200.]

CASSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cassidaires*. A family of the *Phytophaga*. [L. 121.]

CASSIDBOTT, n. An old name for coriander. [B. 200.]

CASSIDEOUS, adj. $Ka^2s-i^2d'e^2-u^3s$. Lat., *cassideus*. Helmet-shaped. [B. 19, 121.]

CASSIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2d'i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. See *CASSIDÆ*.

CASSIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2d-i(e)ne(a^2-e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Coleoptera*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 280 (L).]

CASSIDONY, n. $Ka^2s'i^2d-on-i^2d$. Lat., *cassidonium*. Fr., *casidoine*. The *Lavandula stæchas* and the *Guaphalium uliginosum*. [B. 275.]—**Golden c.** The *Helichrysum stæchas*. [B. 275.]

CASSIDULIDA (Lat.), **CASSIDULIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2d-u^2(u^1)i^2d-a^3$, $-e(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Proboscidiifera*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1853, p. 35 (L); L. 121, 173.]

CASSIDULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2s(k a^3s)si^2d-u^2(u^1)i^2d-in(en)^2-a^3$. Fr., *cassidulines*. A family of the *Textularieæ*. [L. 121.]

CASSIE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s -se. The *Acacia farnesiana*. [B. 38, 121.]

CASSIE (Ger.), n. $Ka^2s'si^2-e^2$. See *CASSIA*.—**Ægyptische C.** The *Cassia absus*. [B. 180.]—**C'nistel**. The *Cassia fistula*. [L. 80.]—**C'nmark**, **C'nmus**. See *CASSIÆ pulpa*.—**C'npfeifen**. See

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

CASSIA fistula (3d def.).—**C'nrinde**. See **CASSIA lignea**.—**C'n-rörllein**. See **CASSIA fistula** (3d def.).—**C'nzimmt**. See **Chinese CINNAMON**.—**C'nzimmt-Lorbeer**. The *Persea cassia*. [L. 80.]—**Fisete'**. The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [B. 180.]—**Geflügelte C.** The *Cassia alata*. [B. 180.]—**Holzige C'nrinde**. See **CASSIA lignea**.—**Kleine amerikanische Köhrene'**. The fruit of *Cassia bacillaris*. [B. 180.]—**Lanzettblättrige C.** The *Cassia lanceolata*. [B. 180.]—**Nelkene'**. See **CASSIA caryophyllata**.—**Purgire', Köhre'n.** The fruit of *Cassia fistula*. [B. 180.]—**Köhrene'**. The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 180.] See also the major list.—**Samene'**. The *Cassia obovata*. [B. 180.]—**Spitzblättrige C.** The *Cassia acutifolia*. [B. 180.]

CASSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^{(si)^2}e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cassiee*. 1. Of Brown, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ* (*Rectembryæe*), comprising the *C. subregulares* (including *Gleditschia*, *Prosopis*, *Hamatoxylon*, *Ceratonia*, etc.) and the *C. irregulares* (including *Gymnocladus*, *Guilandina*, *Cesalpinia*, *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Hymenaea*, *Bauhinia*, etc.). 2. Of Benthall and Hooker and of Bailon, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ* (*Cesalpinieæ*), comprising *Cassia*, *Ceratonia*, etc. [B. 42, 121, 170.]

CASSIER (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-i^2-a . 1. The *Acacia farnesiana*. 2. The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 38, 121.]—**C. des Poitevins**. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 38, 121.]—**C. franc.** The *Cassia fistula*. [B. 38.]—**Graines de c.** In the Mauritius, the seeds of *Cassia sophora*. [B. 106.]

CASSIN, n. Ka^2s-i^2-n . Fr., *c.*, *cassine*. A principle extracted from *Cassia fistula*. [B.]

CASSINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^{(se)^2}na^2$. Of C. Bauhin, a plant, probably the *Ilex vomitoria*. [B. 88, 121.]

CASSINE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^{(se)^2}ne(na)$. Fr., *cassiné*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of South African shrubs of the order *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastræe*, subtribe *Euoymneæ*. [B. 42.]—**C. capensis** [Linnaeus]. A Cape of Good Hope species. The variety *β* *colpoon* [De Candolle] is the *lapelhout*, or *ladlewood*, of the Cape. [B. 19, 263.]—**C. caroliniana** [Lamarck]. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B. 173.]—**C. colpoon** [Thunberg]. The *C. capensis*, var. *colpoon*. [B. 263.]—**C. gongonha** [Martius]. The *Myginda* (or perhaps *Ilex*) *gongonha*. [B. 180.]—**C. maurocenia** [Linnaeus]. The *Maurocenia capensis*. [B. 263.]—**C. peragua** [Linnaeus, Miller]. The *C. vera* [Catesby]. The *Ilex vomitoria*. [B. 173, 180.]

CASSINE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-en . 1. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B. 173.] 2. *Cassin*. [B.]

CASSINIACEÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s-sen-i^2-a(a^2)^2se^2-(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. From the name of *A. cassini*, a French botanist. The *Compositæ*. [B. 121, 170.]

CASSINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s-sen-i^{(i)^2}e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. 1. Of Cassini *et al.*, a subdivision of the *Compositæ* (*Gnaphalieæ*), comprising *Cassinia*, etc. 2. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Celastraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cassine*. [B. 121, 170.]

CASSINOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2s-sen-o^{(o)^2}-id(ed)^2(as)$. From *Cassine* (*q. v.*), and *ιδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Cassine* (a botanical species name). [B.]

CASSIOBERRY, CASSIOBERRY-BUSH, n's. $Ka^2s-i^2-o-be^2r-i^2$. The *Viburnum lævigatum* (seu *obovatum*). [B. 19, 116, 275.]

CASSION (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-i^2-o^2n$. See **CATION**.

CASSIPOUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^2-pur^2-e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cassipourées*. Syn.: *Macariseæ* [H. Baillon]. A tribe, section, or division of the *Rhizophoraceæ* [Meissner], *Montinieæ* [Reichenbach], or *Loganiaceæ* [Lindley]. [B.]

CASSIRY, n. A fermented drink made from maize in South America. [B. 38.]

CASSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)/si^2s$. Gen., *cas'sidis*. In botany, see **GALEA**.

CASSIS (Fr., Ger.), n. Ka^2s-e , ka^2s/ses . The *Ribes nigrum* and its fruit; also its expressed juice fermented and aromatized. [B. 121:] "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 236 (B).—**C'thee** (Ger.). The leaves of *Ribes nigrum*. [B. 270.]—**Rob de c.** (Fr.). See *Rob ribesiorum nigrorum*, under **RIBES**.—**Sirop de c.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus ribesiorum nigrorum*, under **RIBES**.

CASSITE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-et . See **CASSYTHA**.

CASSITÉRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^2s-e-tar-ed$. From *κασσίτερος*, tin or pewter. Of Ampère, a class of metals, including tin, antimony, zinc, and cadmium. [A. 301; B. 38.]

CASSITERITE, n. $Ka^2s-i^2t^2e^2r-it$. Fr., *cassitérite*. A native oxide of tin. [B. 38.]

CASSITEROS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^2t^2e^2r-o^2s$. Gr., *κασσίτερος*. Tin or pewter. [A. 318; L. 94.] See **STANNUM**.

CASSOB (Ar.), n. An alkaline salt. [L. 84.]

CASSOLETA, n. A kind of moist fumigation. [P. Morellus (A. 325).]

CASSOLETTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-ol-e^2t$. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B. 121.]

CASSOMBA, CASSOMBO, n's. 1. In the East Indies, names for various tinctorial plants, especially *Carthamus tinctorius*. 2. In the Banda Islands, the envelope of the fruit of *Sterculia balanghas*. [B. 88, 121.]—**Cassombu-calappa**. A reddish variety of the cacao-nut. [B. 88, 121.]—**Cassombu-king, Cassombu-king**. In Java, the *Bixa orellana*. [B. 88, 121.]

CASSON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-o^2n^2$. 1. Powdered or broken glass. 2. A sort of bread made with fine sugar. 3. A fragment of cacao. [B. 38.]

CASSONADE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-on-a^2d$. Cane-sugar. [A. 301.]—**C. blanche**. Sugar partially bleached, but not wholly refined. [A. 385.]—**C. brute**. Crude sugar. [A. 385.]

CASSONIC ACID, n. $Ka^2s-o^2n^2k$. Fr., *acide cassonique*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_6O_7$, formed by the action of nitric acid on gluconic acid. [B. 3.]

CASSOOMBO, n. See **CASSOMBA**.

CASSOONDA, n. In Languedoc, the *Equisetum fluviatile*. [B. 121.]

CASSOUMBA, n. See **CASSOMBA** (2d def.).

CASSOUS, adj. Ka^2s-u^2s . See **CASSUS**.

CASSU, n. The better sort of catechu furnished by the *Areca catechu*. [B. 180.]

CASSUÉJOULS (Fr.), n. $Ka^2s-u^2e-a-zhul$. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A. 385; L. 49.]

CASSUMUNAR, CASSUMUNIAR, n's. Ger., *C. Ingwer*. The *Zingiber* cat. [B. 116, 121.]

CASSURE (Fr.), n. Ka^2s-u^2r . The appearance presented by a body on fracture; also a fracture. [A. 301; B. 52.]

CASSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-su^2s(su^2s)$. Gr., *κενός, φροῦδος, μάταιος, λαπαρός*. Empty (said of abortive organs, such as sterile stamens, fruits that do not produce seeds, etc.). [B. 121.]

CASSUTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-su^2t(sut)^2a^2$. Fr., *cassute*. See **CUSCUTA** and **CASSYTHA**.

CASSUTHA [Fuchs] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-su^2th(suth)^2a^2$. See **CUSCUTA**.—**Herba cassuthæ**. The herb of *Cuscuta europæa*. [B. 180.]—**Herba cassuthæ minoris**. The herb of *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B. 180.]

CASSUVLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-su^2(su)^2vi^2(wi^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Jussieu and R. Brown, see **ANACARDIÆÆ**.

CASSUVIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-su^2(su^2)-vi^2(wi^2)e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cassuviées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Terebinthaceæ*, corresponding to the tribe *Anacardiæe* or the order *Anacardiaceæ*; divided by Reichenbach into the *Spondiaceæ*, *Lenticeæ*, and *Anacardiæe*, and by Bartling into the *Anacardiæe* and *Sunachineæ*. [B. 170.]

CASSUVIUM [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-su^2(su)^2vi^2(wi^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$. Fr., *cassuvium*. See **ANACARDIUM**.—**C. pomiferum** [Lamarck]. See **ANACARDIUM occidentale**.

CASSYTA (Lat.), **CASSYTEÆ** [Nees *et al.*] (Lat.), n's f. and f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-sit(su^2t)^2a^2-e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. See **CASSYTHA** and **CASSYTHEÆ**.

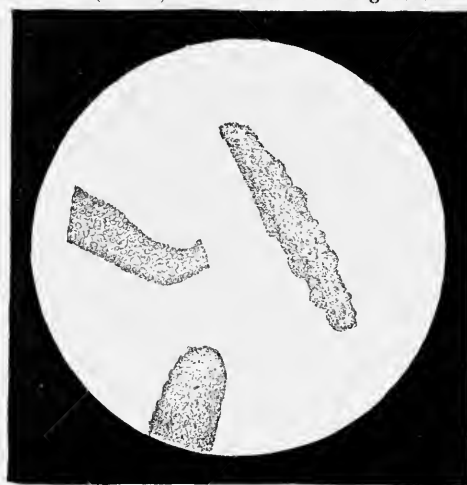
CASSYTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^2th(su^2th)^2a^2$. Fr., *cassythe*. 1. Of Gesner, see **CUSCUTA**. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical climbing lauraceous parasitic herbs. [B. 19, 42, 121.]—**C. americana** [Nees]. A South American species, identified by Benthall with *C. filiformis*. [B. 214, 219.]—**C. aphylla** [Räuschel]. The *C. filiformis*. [B. 173.]—**C. cuscutiformis** [F. Müller]. An Australian species; according to Meissner, identical with *C. filiformis*. The drupes are edible. [B. 19, 214.]—**C. filiformis** [Linnaeus]. A species growing on the branches of trees in India; used to flavor buttermilk, to make a cooling drink for feverish patients, as a remedy for gonorrhœa, especially for ardor urinae, as a hair-wash, and as an application to inflamed eyes and old ulcers. [B. 19, 172, 173, 180.]—**C. guineensis** [Schumacher, Thonning]. An African species, identified by Benthall with *C. filiformis*. [B. 214, 219.]

CASSYTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^2th(su^2th)-a(a^2)^2se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Gardner and of Lindley, an order of the daphnal alliance, corresponding to the *Cassytheæ*. [B. 170.]

CASSYTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2s(ka^2s)-si^2th(su^2th)-e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. A division or tribe of the *Lauraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cassytha*. [B. 42, 170.]

CAST, v. tr. Ka^2st . To shed, get rid of, expel (*e. g.*, the hair, the teeth, the contents of the stomach or of the uterus); to throw (an animal) into a suitable posture for examination or operation.

CAST, n. Ka^2st . Fr., *moule* (1st def.). Ger., *Abdruck* (1st def.), *gegossenes Bild* (1st def.). 1. A substance showing the form of some



BLOOD AND FIBRIN CASTS. [A. 444.]

body to which it has been applied, or some cavity in which it has been contained, while in a plastic state. 2. A litter or brood of



EPITHELIAL AND MIXED CASTS. [A, 444.]

young animals. 3. Of the eye, see STRABISMUS.—Albumino-fatty c. Fr., *cylindre albumino-graisseux*. A urinary c. consist-



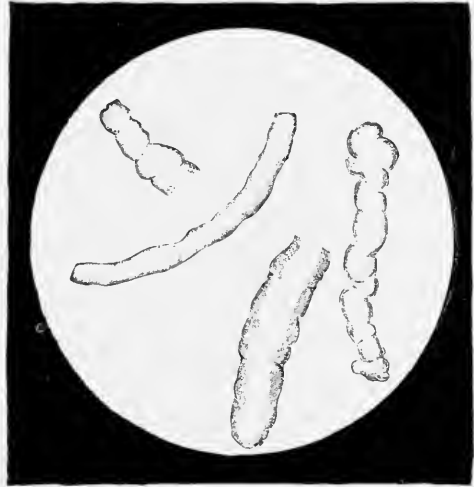
FALSE CASTS. [A, 444.]

ing of fatty and albuminous matter; found after phosphorus poisoning. [a, 18.]—Blood-c. Fr., *moule sanguin*. Ger., *Blutcylin-*



FINELY GRANULAR CASTS. [A, 444.]

der. A renal c. made up of coagulated blood-plasma, sometimes containing enough blood-corpuscles to appear dark and opaque. [A, 444; L, 319.]—Bronchial c. A c. of a bronchus or a bronchial tube. [L, 20.]—Corkscrew c. See *Spiral c.*—Epithelial c. A renal c. containing or made up of epithelium. [L, 319.]—False c. Syn.: *cylindroid*. A c.-like substance, such as a shred of mucus, found in urine; frequently mistaken for a true renal c. [A, 444.]—Fatty c. A renal c. containing oil drops, free or contained in epithelial cells. [L, 319.]—Fibrinous c. Fr., *moule (ou cylindre) fibrineux*. Ger., *fibrinöser Cylinder*. A c. consisting of fibrinous matter. [L, 20.]—Granular c. Fr., *cylindre granuleux*. Ger., *granulöser Cylinder*. A renal c. having a granular appearance, generally from granular degeneration of epithelium, blood, etc. [L, 319.]—Hyaline c. Fr., *cylindre hyalin*. Ger., *hyaliner Cylinder*. A renal or testicular c. of a structureless, translucent appearance, probably due to the coagulation of an albuminous body. [A, 444; L, 20.]—Icteric hyaline c. Fr., *cylindre hyalin ictérique*. A hyaline c. found in the urine of jaundiced patients when it contains little or no albumin. [a, 18.]—Mucoid c., Mucous c. Fr., *cylindre muqueux*. A false c. consisting of mucus or mucin. [a, 18;



WAXY CASTS. [A, 444.]

A, 444; L, 319.]—Oil-c. See *Fatty c.*—Pus-c. A renal c. containing pus cells. [L, 313.]—Renal c. Fr., *cylindre rénal*. Ger., *Nierencylinder*. A c. of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 20.]—Spiral c. Fr., *cylindre en tire-bouchon*. A urinary c., generally hyaline, twisted or convoluted upon itself, presumably by its passage from Henle's loops into the larger collecting tubes. [a, 18.]—Transparent c. See *Hyaline c.* and *Waxy c.*—Urinary c. Fr., *moule (ou cylindre) urinaire*. Ger., *Harnacylinder*. A c. of some portion of the urinary passages, especially of a uriniferous tubule. [L, 20, 319.]—Testicular c. A hyaline c. found in the urine occasionally in spermatorrhoea, sometimes a little broader than renal hyaline c's, but otherwise not distinguishable from them. [A, 444.]—Tube-c. See *Renal c.*—Uric-acid c. A renal c. consisting of uric acid; found in the urine of new-born infants. [A, 444.]—Waxy c. Fr., *cylindre ciroux*. Ger., *Wachscylinder*. A form of renal c. resembling melted wax; distinguished from the hyaline c. by its high refractive power. [A, 444; L, 319.]—Worm c's. See *Worm CASTINGS*.

CASTAGNA (Fr.), CASTAGNE (Fr.), CASTAGNIÉ (Fr.), n's. Ka²st-a³n-ya³. -y', -yi²-a. Provincial names for the *Castanea vesca*. [B, 88, 121.]—Castagne cavalline. The *Æsculus hippocastanum*. [B, 121.]

CASTAL (Ar.), n. The *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASTALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²st(ka³st)-al(a³l)ⁱ2-a³. Gr., *κασταλία*. Fr., *castalie*. Of Salisbury, the genus *Nymphæa*; of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]—C. *cærulea* [Trattinick]. The *Nymphæa cærulea*. [B, 173.]—C. *magnifica* [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa rubra*. [B, 180.]—C. *mystica* [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa lotus*. [B, 173.]—C. *publica* [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa odorata*. [B, 173.]—C. *scutifolia* [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa cærulea*. [B, 173.]—C. *speciosa* [Salisbury]. The *Nymphæa alba*. [B, 173.]

CASTALTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²s(ka³s)-ta²lt(ta³lt)ⁱ2k-u³s(u³s). See CASTALTICUS.

CASTANAR DE IBOR (Sp.), n. Ka³s-ta³n-a³r' da e-bor'. A place in Spain, where there is a chalybeate spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 49.]

CASTANEA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ka³s)-tan(ta³n)^e2-a³. Gr., *καστανον*, *κάρνον καστανικόν*. Fr., *châtaignier* (1st def.). Ger., *Kastanie* (1st def.). It., *castagno*. Sp., *castaña*, *castaño*. 1. The chestnut-tree (*C. vulgaris*); hence, of Gärtner, a genus of the *Cupuliferae* (tribe *Quercineae*). 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 5, 42.]—C. *alnifolia* [Nuttall]. The *C. pumila*, var. *β nana*. [B, 214.]—C. *americana*. The American variety of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 173, 180.]—C. *aquatica*. Ger., *Wasserkastanie*. Sp., *castaña de agua*. Of the pharmacists, the *Trapa natans*; in the pl., *castanea aquatica*, its fruit. [B, 180.]—C. *argentea* [Blume]. The *Castanopsis argentea*. [B, 180, 214.]—C. *bungeana* [Blume]. The *C. vulgaris*. [B, 214.]—C. *chinensis*. 1. Of Spre-

CASTINE, n. Ka'st'en. Fr., c. Ger., *Castin*. A bitter crystallizable base derived from the *Vitex agnus-castus*. [B, 93.]

CASTINGS, n. pl. Ka'st'ln'zgz. The balls of hair, bones, feathers, etc., habitually vomited by birds of prey. [L, 221.]—**WORMS**. Cylindrical masses of earth ejected from the anus of earthworms. [L, 322.]

CASTLING, n. Ka'st'li'n'zg. See **ABORTION** (2d def.).

CAST-ME-DOWN, n. Ka'st'me-du's'n'n. See **CASSIDONY**.

CASTNIADÆ (Lat.), **CASTNII** (Lat.), **CASTNIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f., m., and f. pl. Ka'st'(ka'st)-ni(ni)²/a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²), ka'st'(ka'st)ne²-(e), ka'st'(ka'st)-ni(ni)²-i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 121, 248.]

CASTOERI, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus suratensis* and the *Hibiscus abelmoschus*. [B, 121.]—**C. mogari**. In the East Indies, the *Mogonium undulatum*. [B, 121.]

CASTOORIE-MUNJIL (Tamil), n. The *Curcuma zedoaria*. [B, 172.]

CASTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ka'st'(ka'st)'o²r(or). Gen., *cast'oris*. Gr., *καστός* (1st, 2d, and 3d defs.). Fr., c. (1st def.), *castoreum* (2d def.). Ger., *Biber* (1st def.), *Bibergeil* (2d def.). It., *castoro* (1st def.), *castoreo* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, the beaver, a genus of amphibious rodents. 2. Hence the substance, also called *castoreum*, consisting of the dried preputial follicles and their contents derived from several species of *C*. Two principal varieties, *American c.* and *Siberian c.*, are distinguished. The former is the kind official in most of the pharmacopœias, while some also order the latter, and the Fr. Cod. and Finn. Ph. leave it uncertain which kind is designated. *C*. is a stimulant and antispasmodic employed in hysteria, spasmodic affections, depression of the vital powers and similar conditions. 3. According to Adanson, Dioscorides's name for saffron (*Crocus*). 4. A corruption of *castus*. In composition, the *Ricinus communis* or *Vitex castus*. 5. In San Domingo, the name of an undetermined insect. [B, 115, 121.]—**American c.** Lat., *castoreum* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.], *castoreum americanum* (seu *canadense*) [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], Fr., *castoréum d'Amérique*, *castoréum* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *amerikanische* (oder *canadische*) *Bibergeil*. It., *castoreo americano*. Sp., *castoreo* [Sp. Ph.], Roum., *castoreu* [Roum. Ph.], C. (2d def.) obtained from the American beaver (*C. americanus*). It is the variety of *c.* ordinarily met with in commerce and forms pairs of club-shaped, wrinkled, brownish sacs, seldom exceeding 4 oz. in weight, containing a somewhat glossy, brownish, friable substance of an aromatic odor and pungent bitter taste. It contains from 45 to 50 per cent. of substances soluble in alcohol (see *Tinctura CASTOREI*), including a resin, the crystalline castorin, and salicin. It also affords a volatile oil. See *Oil of c.* When fresh, *c.* is lighter in color and the contents of the sacs are unctuous. [B, 81, 95.]—**Axungia castoris**. Ger., *Biberfett*. According to some, the same as *axungia castorei* (*q. v.*, under **CASTOREUM**), but, more properly, beaver-fat, which may be employed medicinally like other animal fats. [B, 180.]—**Canadian c.** Lat., *castoreum canadense*. Fr., *castoréum du Canada*. Ger., *kanadisches Bibergeil* (oder *Castoreum*). See *American c.*—**C. americanus** [Cuvier]. The American beaver, usually regarded as only a variety of *C. fiber*. [B, 81, 95.]—**C. beans**. See **C. seeds**.—**C. canadense** [Kuhl]. The *C. americanus*. [B, 81.]—**C. fiber** [Linnaeus]. The beaver, a species of *c.* inhabiting the north temperate zone of either hemisphere and living in burrows or houses built in streams. The European and Asiatic beaver is somewhat larger and of paler fur than the American variety, and furnishes Siberian *c.* [B, 81.]—**C. Gallie** [Geoff.]. The European variety of the *C. fiber*. [B, 93.]—**C. oil**. Lat., *oleum ricini* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (seu *e semine ricini* [Fr. Cod.]), *oleum palme Christi*. Fr., *huile de ricin* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Ricinsöl*. Castoröl. It., *olio di ricino*. Sp., *aceite de ricino*. 1. A fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*. It forms a viscid, transparent, pale-yellowish liquid of faint odor and oily taste, and of the sp. gr. of from 0.950 to 0.960. It is a mild and efficient purgative with a tendency to produce subsequent constipation, and is also said to be a galactagogue and emmenagogue. It is used locally to prevent alopecia. [B, 81.] 2. See **Oil of c.**—**C. oil beans**. See **C. seeds**.—**C. oil plant**. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 75, 172.]—**C. pills**. Pills each containing 2½ grains of Russian *c.*, 1½ grain of succinic acid, and sufficient balsam of Peru to insure the proper consistence. [B, 200.]—**C. sac**. Ger., *Kastorbeutel*, *Bibergeilsack*. The follicle which with its unctuous contents constitutes *c.* (2d def.). [B, 81, 180.]—**C. seeds**. The seeds of *Ricinus communis*. [B.]—**C. wood**. The *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 275.]—**Chalky Russian c.** A variety of Russian *c.* containing an excess of calcium carbonate. [B, 5.]—**Compound oil of c.** Fr., *huile de castoreum composée*. A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, made by taking 15 parts of castoreum, 7 each of cassia lignea, Arabian costus, saffron, cubeb, euphorbium, galbanum, opopanax, nardus indica, and storax, and 10 each of cyperus rotundus orientalis, sabin, long pepper, black pepper, pyrethrum, and schœnanthe, sprinkling the whole with a sufficient quantity of good wine, adding 1,080 parts of olive-oil, and, after leaving on the sand-bath for several days till the moisture is dissipated, expressing the residue. According to the Würtemb. Ph., it is made by taking 7 parts of castoreum, 9 each of pyrethrum, sabin, schœnanthe, long pepper, and black pepper, 7 each of nardus indica, cassia lignea, Arabian costus, cubeb, and saffron, and 180 each of white wine and olive-oil, and proceeding in the same way. [B, 119, 200 (a, 21).]—**English c.** See *American c.*—**European c.**, **German c.** See **SIBERIAN c.**—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See **C. oil** (1st def.).—**Lozenges of c.** Fr., *tablettes de castoreum*. Troches each containing 1 part of *c.*, 16 parts of white sugar, and a sufficiency of mucilage of tragacanth. [Austr. Ph., 1820 (B, 119).]—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile volatile de castoreum* (1st def.). Ger., *ätherisches Oel des Castoreums* (1st def.), *ätherisches Bibergeilöl*. 1. A pale-yellow volatile oil obtained by distillation from *c.*, and having its odor

and taste. According to Pereira, it is derived from the salicin of the *c.* and is gradually itself converted into salicylic aldehyde. [B, 5, 81.] 2. See **Oleum CASTOREI**.—**Oleum castoris**. See **C. oil**.—**Polish c.**, **Prussian c.**, **Russian c.**, **Siberian c.** Lat., *castoreum* [Gr. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *castoreum sibiricum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *siberinum* [Belg. Ph.], seu *russicum* [Russ. Ph.], seu *muscoviticum* [Dan. Ph.]). Fr., *castoréum* [Fr. Cod.], *castoréum de Sibérie*. Ger., *siberisches* (oder *moskowitzches*, oder *russisches*) *Castoreum* (oder *Bibergeil*). *C.* obtained from the European or Asiatic beaver (*C. fiber*). It resembles the American *c.*, but the sacs are less flattened and wrinkled and more globular than in the latter, are heavier (often weighing upward of 8 oz.), have more separable coats, and possess a stronger odor. It also contains from 60 to 70 per cent. of matter soluble in alcohol (see *Tinctura CASTOREI*). It is more valuable and of greater medicinal efficacy than American *c.*, but rarely comes into commerce. Several varieties, distinguished from their origin as Russian, Polish, Prussian, and German *c.*, differ in size and other particulars. [A, 81, 95, 180.]—**Spirit of c.** Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de castoreum*. 1. See *Spiritus CASTOREI compositus*. 2. See *Aqua CASTOREI vinoso*.—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CASTOREI*.

CASTOREATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka'st'(ka'st)-or-e²-at(a²t)'n's(u's). Containing castor. [B, 97.]

CASTORATE, n. Ka'st'o²r-at. Lat., *castoras*. Fr., c. A salt of castoric acid. [B, 38.]

CASTOREINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka'st'(ka'st)-or-e²-in(en)'a³. See **CASTORIN**.

CASTOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka'st'(ka'st)-or(o²r)'e²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *καστόριον*. Fr., c. [Fr. Cod.], *castoréum*. Ger., c. See **CASTOR** (2d def.). *American castor* and *Siberian castor*.—**Aqua castorei** [Belg. Ph., 1854, Swiss Ph., 1876]. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of Canadian castor with sufficient water to make 250 parts of distillate [Belg. Ph.], or by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 1 part of castor, 1 of alcohol, and a sufficiency of water [Swiss Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Aqua castorei vinoso** [Gr. Ph., 1837, 1868, Bav. Ph., 1822]. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de castoreum*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of Siberian castor and 6 parts of rue-leaves in 72 parts of sour wine, adding 72 parts of water, and distilling 72 parts of the mixture. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21).]—**Axungia castorei**. Fr., *axonge de castoréum*. Ger., *Bibergeilfett*. A fatty substance, sometimes, but less properly, called *axungia castoris*, derived from two oil-sacs present in the male beaver and opening into the cloaca near the castor-sacs. It was formerly official. [B, 10, 81, 180.]—**C. americanum**, **C. anglicum**. See *American castor*.—**C. camphor**. Castorin. [L, 130.]—**C. canadense**. See *American castor*.—**C. europœum**, **C. germanicum**, **C. moscoviticum**, **C. polonicum**. See *Siberian castor*.—**C. resinoïd** (Ger.). The resinous principle contained in castor. [B, 48, 180.]—**C. russicum**, **C. sibiricum**, **C. siberinum**, **C. sibiricum**, **Deutsches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Englisches C.** (Ger.). See *American castor*.—**Essentia castorei**. See *Tinctura castorei thebaica*.—**Essentiæ castorei thebaica**. See *Tinctura castorei thebaica*.—**Europäisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Extractum castorei**. Fr., *extrait de castoreum*. Ger., *Bibergeilextrakt*. An extract made from castor by exhausting it with alcohol and evaporating the tincture so formed by the consistence of an extract [Bruns. Ph., 1777], or by boiling with water the residue left after exhaustion with alcohol, adding the decoction to the alcoholic extract, and evaporating. [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798 (B, 119).]—**Kanadisches C.** (Ger.). See *American castor*.—**Oleum castorei**. Fr., *huile* (ou *éléöl*) *de castoreum*. Ger., *Bibergeilöl*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts of castor in 24 of olive-oil, with the addition of 4 of white wine [Sp. Ph., 1798] or of 1 part of solution of potassium carbonate [Sard. Ph., 1773 (B, 119)].—**Pinguedo castorei**. See *Axungia castorei. [B, 180.]—**Polnisches C.** (Ger.). **Preussisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Puvis castorei** (Fr. Cod.). See *Poudre de castoreum*.—**Russisches C.** (Ger.). **Sibirisches C.** (Ger.). See *Siberian castor*.—**Spiritus castorei compositus**. Fr., *esprit de castoreum composé*. Spirit of castor: an old preparation consisting of 4 oz. of Russian castor, 1 oz. of flowers of lavender, ½ oz. each of sage and rosemary, 6 drachms of cinnamon, and 2 drachms each of mace and cloves, infused in 3 quarts of alcohol and then heated on a sand-bath until the alcohol is distilled off. [O, 1, 3.]—**Tinctura ætherea castorei** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura castorei ætherea*.—**Tinctura castorei** [Br. Ph., 1867, Ger. Ph.], Fr., *teinture alcoolique* (ou *alcoolé*) *de castoreum*, *teinture de castoreum* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Bibergeiltinctur*. A solution of 1 oz. (av.) of castor in 1 pint (imp.) of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., 1854], or in 5 parts of alcohol [Austr. Ph.], or of 1 oz. (Troy) of castor in 1 pint (apoth.) of alcohol [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Similar preparations containing 1 part of castor and from 4 to 16 parts of alcohol were official in a great number of old pharmacopœias. The Br. Ph. and Ger. Ph. direct the American castor to be used; the Belg. Ph. and Dan. Ph. have two tinctures, made, respectively, from the American and Siberian castor. The former preparation is much darker and of higher sp. gr. than the latter. [B, 10, 81, 95, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura castorei ætherea**. Fr., *teinture éthérée de castoreum* [Fr. Cod.], *éthéroöl de castoreum*. Ger., *ätherische Bibergeiltinctur*. A solution of 1 part of castor in 10 parts of ether [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph., 1854]. The Fr. Cod. directs American castor to be used; the Belg. Ph. orders two tinctures, made from American and Siberian castor respectively. Similar preparations, made with from 6 to 10 parts of ether, were formerly official. [B, 10, 113, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura castorei alcalina**. Fr., *teinture alcaline de castoreum*. A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, the Russ. Ph., 1803, and the Turin Ph., 1773, made with 4 parts of *c.* and 1 part of aqueous solution of potassium carbonate. It is ground up, dried, reduced to powder, covered with alcohol to the depth of about twelve inches, and, several days later, filtered. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura castorei canadensis**. An alcoholic tincture of Canadian castor. See *Tinctura castorei*. [O, 4.]—**Tinctura castorei composita**.*

Fr., *teinture de castoréum composée*. A preparation of the Amst. Ph., 1732, made up of 3 parts each of castor, myrrh, and olibanum, 16 of orange-peel, 8 each of peppermint, pennyroyal, and rue, 4 of savine, and 1 part of saffron digested in 288 parts of brandy. The Belg. Ph., 1823, ordered 1 part of castor to be digested with 8 parts of brandy and filtered, and the resulting tincture to be mixed with the product obtained by distilling 144 parts of a mixture of 1 part of the residue left after the first operation, 1 part each of savine, pyrethrum, catnip, pennyroyal, and sweet basil, 2 parts each of orange-peel and myrrh, 24 parts of grated bryony-root, 48 parts of brandy, and sufficient water. The Antwerp Ph., 1812, had the same formula, substituting, however, matricaria for the pyrethrum and adding 12 parts of rue. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Tinctura castorei sibirici*. An alcoholic tincture of Siberian castor. [B, 95 (a, 21).] See *Tinctura castorei*.—*Tinctura castorei thebaica*. Fr., *essence antihystérique, gouttes utérines, élixir utérin*. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of asafetida, 2 of ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum, 1 part of opium, and 8 parts of castor in 64 of brandy and filtering [Disp. fuldens, 1791, Lipp. Disp., 1794, Sax. Ph., 1837, Swed. Ph., 1817]. The Ferrara Ph., 1832, substituted oil of amber for the ammonium carbonicum pyro-oleosum. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Tinctura de castoreo aethiæra* (Fr.). See *Tinctura castorei aethæra*.—*Tinctura de castoreo alcoolica* (Fr.). See *Tinctura castorei*.

CASTORÉUM (Fr.), n. Ka^2s -to-ra-u³m. Castor (2d def.). [B, 113, 119].—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Aqua castorei vinoso*.—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura castorei*.—**Alcoolé de c. safrané**. See *ELIXIR uterinum Crollii*.—**C. d'Amérique**. See *American castor*.—**C. de Sibirie**. See *Siberian castor*.—**Eau d'hirondelles avec le c.** See *Aqua hirundinum cum castoreo*.—**Eau distillée de c.** See *Aqua castorei*.—**Éléolé de c.** See *Oleum castorei*.—**Esprit de c.** See *Aqua castorei vinoso*.—**Esprit de c. composé**. See *Spiritus castorei compositus*.—**Éthérolé de c.** See *Tinctura castorei aethæra*.—**Extrait de c.** See *Extractum castorei*.—**Huile de c.** See *Oleum castorei*.—**Huile de c. composée**. See *Compound oil of castor*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis castorei* [Fr. Cod.]. American castor freed from the membranes of the pouch in which it is contained, dried in an oven at a temperature of 25° C., powdered in an iron mortar, and sifted through a silk sieve of 100 meshes to the inch (Fr.). [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Tablettes de c.** See *Lozenges of castor*.—**Teinture alcaline de c.** See *Tinctura castorei alcalina*.—**Teinture alcoolique de c.**—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura castorei*.—**Teinture de c. composée**. See *Tinctura castorei composita*.—**Teinture éthérée de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura castorei aethæra*.

CASTORIC, adj. Ka^2st -o²r²ik. Lat., *castoricus, castoreus, castorius*. Fr., *castorique*. Of or pertaining to castor (2d def.). [B].—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum castoricum*. Fr., *acide castorique*. Ger., *Castorinsäure*. An acid said to be contained in castor (2d def.). [B, 38.]

CASTORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2st (ka^2st)-o²r²i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *castoridées*. A family of the *Sciuromorpha* having *Castor* as the type. [A, 385; L, 147, 253.]

CASTORIN, n. Ka^2st -o²r²in. Lat., *castoreina, castorina, castorinum*. Fr., *castorine*. Ger., *C. Bibergeifett*. Syn.: *castoreum camphor*. A white, granular or crystalline, friable, waxy or fat-like substance, soluble with the aid of heat in water, in alcohol, and in the volatile and fatty oils; derived from castor (2d def.) and said to be used for the same purposes. [B, 48, 119, 180.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See *CASTORIC acid*.

CASTORINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ka^2st (ka^2st)-o²r²-in(en)²a³. 1. (Pl.) a family of the *Mammalia* including the genus *Castor*. [B, 180.] 2. (Fem. sing.) castorin. [B.]

CASTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2st (ka^2st)-o²r²i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CASTOREUM*.

CASTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^2st (ka^2st)-o²r²i²-u³s(u⁴s). See *CASTORIC*.

CASTRALTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2st (ka^2st)-ra²(ra²)-ti²(ti²)²-e²-e(a³-e). From *Castaltia*, one of the genera. Of Trevisan, a tribe of *Algæ* (*Actinothalamæ*). [B, 170.]

CASTRANGULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2st (ka^2st)-ra²n²(ra³n²)²gu²-(gu⁴)-la³. The *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 121.]—**C. aquatica**. The *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 180.]

CASTRAT (Fr.), n. Ka^2s -tra³. Ger., *C*. A castrated person. [A, 301 (a, 17).]

CASTRATE, v. tr. Ka^2s /trat. Lat., *castrare*. Fr., *châtrer*. Ger., *castriren*. To deprive of the testicles or ovaries, to emasculate, to geld. [a, 17.] Cf. *CASTRATION*.

CASTRATE, **CASTRATED**, adj's. Ka^2s /trat, -trat-e²d. Gr., *δραστημθεϊς*. Lat., *castratus*. Fr., *châtré*. Ger., *castrirt, verschnitten*. Deprived of the sexual germ-producing glands or organs; also, of a flower, rendered incapable of self-fertilization by removal of the stamens. [B, 121.]

CASTRATION, n. Ka^2s -tra³/shu³n. Gr., *σπασθωνισμός, ἀρχουσία, εὐνοχισμός*. Lat., *castratio*. Fr., *câtrure*. Ger., *Castriren, Castrirung*. The operation of removing the testicles (in females the ovaries). In botany, the removal of the stamens of a flower in order to prevent self-fertilization and to favor the production of hybrids by cross-fertilization. [Hegar, "Ctbl. f. Gynäk.," Oct. 29, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 7, 1888, p. 21; B, 1.]—**C. complète** (Fr.). Removal of both testicles (or ovaries). [L, 41.]—**C. der Frauen** [Hegar] (Ger.). **C. des femelles** (Fr.). **C. féminine** (Fr.). Removal of the ovaries or of the ovaries and the uterus. [A, Martin (A, 319).] Cf. *Battery's operation*, *Hegar's operation*, and *Tait's operation*.—**C. incomplète** (Fr.). Removal of one testicle (or ovary). [L, 41.]—**C. par arrachement** (Fr.). An operation for c. in which the spermatic cord is twisted by turning the testicle, at the same time drawing on it until it becomes separated from the cord. [A,

301; E, 24.]—**C. par bistournage** (Fr.). See *BISTOURNAGE*.—**C. par casseaux** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which, the testicles being exposed, the cords are elongated by traction and inclosed between two pieces of wood fastened together at the ends, so as to make pressure and shut off the circulation. [E, 24.]—**C. par le feu** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the cords, being exposed, are cut between two forceps and the extremities then cauterized. [A, 301; E, 24.]—**C. par ligature** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which either the cords are isolated and tied, or else the whole scrotum is surrounded by a ligature and it and the included structures are allowed to slough away. [A, 301; E, 24.]—**C. par martelage** (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the integrity of the cord is destroyed, and subsequent atrophy in the testicle is caused, by striking the former while it is held against a resisting support. [E, 24.]—**C. par raclément** (ou *ratissage*) (Fr.). An operation of c. in which the cord is exposed and scraped until its integrity is destroyed. [A, 301; E, 24.]—**Female c.** See *OOPHORECTOMY*.

CASTRATURA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-tra²(tra³)-u²(u³)²ra². Castration. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CASTRATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-trat(trat³)²u³s(u⁴s). Castrated; as a n., a castrated male person. [A, 322, 325.]

CASTRENSIS (Lat.), adj. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-tre²ns²i²s. From *castra*, a camp. Pertaining to camps; as a n., a camp-fever or dysentery, produced by the exhalations from waste matters imperfectly disposed of. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CASTROCARO (It.), n. Ka^2s -tro-ka³r²o. A place in Tuscany, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and a certain amount of iodine and bromine. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CASTRUM BORBONIENSE (Lat.), n. n. Ka^2st (ka^2st)/ru²m-ru²m² bo²r-bon²-i²-e²ns²(e²a). See *BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAULT*. [L, 105.]

CASTU (Fr.), n. Ka^2s -ta²u⁶. An old term for a hospital. [L, 41.]

CASURI-CAMALLA, n. In India, the *Nenuphor*. [B, 121.]

CASTURIE-MUNJEL [Tamil], n. See *CASTOORIE-MUNJIL*.

CASUAL, adj. Ka^2u /²a²l. Lat., *casualis* (from *casus*, a chance occurrence). Fr., *casuel*. Ger., *zufällig*. Accidental (said of a case of infectious disease occurring accidentally as distinguished from one resulting from intentional inoculation).

CASUARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)-a-(a³/se²(ke²)-e²a³-e²). Of Lindley, see *CASUARINÆÆ*.

CASUARALEs (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)-al-(a³)²e²(e²s). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Rectembryææ*, comprising the order *Casuarinææ*. [B, 121.]

CASUARBAUM (Ger.), n. Ka^2z -u-a³r²oa³-um. The *Casuarina*. [B, 121.]

CASUARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)²i²d-e-(a³-e²). A family of the *Ratitæ*. [L, 228.]

CASUARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)-i²(i²)²-i²d-e-(a³-e²). A family of the *Megistans*. [L, 121.]

CASUARIN, n. Ka^2s -u²a²r²in. A brown coloring principle contained in the bark of different species of *Casuarina*. [B, 245.]

CASUARINA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)-in(en)²a³. Said to be so called because its foliage resembles the plumage of the cassowary. Fr., *c., casuarine*. Of Forster, beef-wood; a genus of plants constituting the order *Casuarinææ*, indigenous to Australia, New Caledonia, the East Indies, and the Fiji Islands. [B, 42, 121, 245.]—**C. distyla** [Ventenat]. An Australian species. The leaves, when chewed, are acidulous and refreshing. [B, 173.]—**C. equisetifolia** [Linnaeus fil.], **C. indica** [Persoon]. The *flao* of the East Indies. The bark and branches are astringent. [B, 93, 121, 173.]—**C. litoralis** [Salisbury]. **C. litorea** [Rumphius]. **C. muricata** [Roxburgh]. The Timian pine; a tree growing in India. Its bark furnishes a brown dye, and is said to be given in infusion as a tonic. [B, 93, 172.]—**C. stricta** [Hortus kewensis]. The *C. distyla*. [B, 173.]—**C. torulosa** [Hortus kewensis]. An Australian species having the same properties as *C. distyla*. [B, 173.]

CASUARINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)-i²n-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *casuarinacées*. Of Lindley, an order of the mental alliance, corresponding to the *Casuarinææ* (q. v.). [B, 170, 245.]

CASUARINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka^2s (ka^2s)-u²(u⁴)-a²r(a³)-i²n²-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *casuarinées*. Ger., *Casuarinæen*. Of Mirbel *et al.*, an order of plants made for the single genus *Casuarina*. By the older and by some of the more recent authors they are placed in the *Amentales* (*Amentales* [Lindley]). By Benthams and Hooker they are assigned to the series *Unisexuales* of the *Monochlamydeæ*. They are commonly known as the beef-wood family. [B, 42, 170, 245.]

CASUISTICS, n. sing. Ka^2z -u²i²st²i²ks. From *casus*, a case. Fr., *casuistique*. Ger., *Kasuistik*. The study or narration of histories of individual cases of disease with a view to throwing light on the general history of the disease.

CASUMUNIAR, n. See *CASSUMUNIAR*.

CASUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka (ka)/su²s(u⁴s). From *cadere*, to fall (1st def.), or happen (2d and 3d def's). Gr., *πτῶσις* (1st def.), *συμβεβησος* (3d def.). Fr., *chute* (1st def.), *cas* (3d def.). Ger., *Fall*. 1. A falling. [E.] See *PHOLAPSUS*. 2. A disease or illness, or a symptom of one. [A, 318, 325 (a, 17).] 3. See *CASE* (1st def.).—**C. palpebræ superioris**. See *BLEPHAROPTOSIS*.—**C. uvulæ**. See *STAPHYLODEMA*.

CASUS (Ar.), n. The *Cistus ladaniferus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CASYANIE, n. In Languedoc, the *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 121.]

CAT, n. Ka^2t . Gr., *αἰλουρος*. Lat., *catius, felis*. Fr., *chat*. Ger., *Katze*. It., *gatto*. Sp., *gato*. A name for various animals of the *Felidæ*, especially the *Felis domestica*. [A, 301.]—**Cat-ber-**

ries. The *Ribes grossularia*. [B, 275].—**C.-brier**. The genus *Smilax*. [B, 19, 275].—**Cat.-chop**. The *Mesembryanthemum*. [B, 19].—**C. claw**. The *Bignonia unguis*. [B, 282].—**C.-cluke**. See **C.-lug**.—**C.-eyed**. Affected with c's-eye amaurosis (*q. v.*, under AMAUROSIS).—**C'gut**. See the major list.—**C.-in-clover**. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [B, 275].—**C.-lug**, **C.-luke**. The *Primula auricula*. [B].—**C.-mint**, **C'mint**. See the major list, also **NEPETA cataria**.—**C.-nap**. A very short sleep. [L, 56].—**C'nep**, **C'nip**. See **C'MINT** and **NEPETA cataria**.—**C.-nut**. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [B, 275].—**C.-o'nine-tails**. The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 275].—**C's-claw**, **C's-claws**. 1. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. 2. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 3. The *Dolichos filiformis*. 4. The *Bignonia unguis cati*. 5. The *Inga unguis cati*. [B, 19, 275].—**C's-eye**. See **C's-eye AMAUROSIS**.—**C's-foot**. 1. Ground ivy. 2. The *Nepeta glechoma*. 3. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 275].—**C's-lug**. See **C.-lug**.—**C's-milk**. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [B, 275].—**C's-paw creeper**. The *Bignonia unguis cati*. [B, 275].—**C's purr**. See **Purring TREMOR**.—**C's-tail**. 1. The genus *Equisetum*. 2. The *Typha latifolia*. 3. The *Typha minor*. 4. The *Aconitum napellus*. 5. The *Pheum pratense*. 6. The *Echium vulgare*. 7. The *Anarthus caudatus*. 8. The genus *Hippuris*. 9. The catkins of the *Corylus*, the *Salix*, or the *Juglans regia*. 10. A long, round substance that is found growing in winter upon nut-trees, pines, etc. [B, 19, 275].—**C's-tail grass**. The *Pheum pratense*. [B, 19, 275].—**C's-tongue**. The *Apargia serotina*. [B, 275].—**C.-tail**. See **C's-tail**.—**C.-thyme**. The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 19].—**C.-tree**. The *Evonymus europaeus*. [B, 275].—**C.-whin**. The *Genista anglica*, the *Rosa canina*, the *Rosa spinosissima*, and the *Ulex nanus*. [B, 275].—**C.-wood**. See **C.-tree**.

CATABALAM, n. In India, the *Spondias amara*. [B, 81, 121.]

CATABANS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b(a^2b)a^2nz(a^2ns)$. See **ECTOBATICUS**.

CATABASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b(a^2b)a^2s(a^2s)i^2s$. Gen., *catabas'eos (-ab'asis)*. Gr., *κατάβασις* (from *καταβαίνω*, to descend). Ger., *Hinabsteigen*. A going down, descent; of diseases, a decline. [A, 322.]

CATABATES, n. Truffles. [B, 121.]

CATABATICUS (Lat.), **CATABATUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b(a^2b)a^2t(a^2t)i^2k(u^2s)u^2s$. Gr., *καταβάτος*. Ger., *abnehmend*. Following a declining course (said of fevers). [A, 322.]

CATABAUCALESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b(a^2b)ka^2k(ba^2k)u^2k$. Gen., *catabaucales'eos (-is)*. Gr., *καταβαυκάλησις* (from *καταβαυλάω*, to lull to sleep). A singing to children to put them to sleep. [A, 322.]

CATABLEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b(blem)blam'a^2$. Gen., *catablem'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κατάβλημα*. Ger., *Ueberwurf*. Of Hippocrates, an outermost wrapping which secures the underlying folds of a bandage. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATABOLIC, adj. $Ka^2t-a^2b-o^2l'i^2k$. Pertaining to catabolism. [a, 17.]

CATABOLISM, n. $Ka^2t-a^2b'ol-i^2zm$. Physiological disintegration of tissue. [W. M. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 7, 1888, p. 365.]

CATABOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b'o^2f'i^2t(u^2t)u^2m$ (u'm). From *καταβπτειν*, to immerse, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising the species (genera) *Potamogeton*, *Najas*, *Callitriche*, *Senna*, *Ceratophyllum*, *Chara*, *Equisetum*, *Marsilea*, and other aquatic plants. [B, 170.]

CATABYTHISMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b'i^2th(bu^2th)i^2z(i^2s)'mo(mo^2t)man(ma^2n)i^2a^2$. From *καταβυθισμός*, submersion, and *μανία* madness. Ger., *Ersüpfungswuth*. Insanity with a strong impulse to voluntary drowning. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATABYTHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2b'i^2th(bu^2th)i^2z(i^2s)'mu^2s(mu^2s)$. Gr., *καταβυθισμός*. Ger., *freiwilliges Erhängen*. Voluntary drowning. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATACASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2ka^2z(ka^2s)'mu^2s(mu^2s)$. From *κατά* intens., and *ἀκάειν*, to prick. Deep scarification. [A, 322.]

CATACAUMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2ka^2m'(ka^2u^2m)a^2$. Gen., *catacaum'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κατάκαυμα*. A deep burn or scald, also a large bleb resulting from a burn. [A, 322.]

CATACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2ka^2s'(ka^2u^2s)i^2s$. Gen., *catacau'seos (-is)*. Gr., *κατακαυσίς*. Fr., c. Ger., *tiefes Brennen*. A deep burning, also so-called spontaneous human combustion, supposed to be of alcoholic origin (*C. ebriosa*). [A, 322; Young (A, 301).]

CATACECLIMENUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2se^2k(ke^2k)l'i^2m'e^2n-u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *κατακεκλιμένος* (from *κατακλίνεσθαι*, to lie in bed). Confined to bed. [A, 325.]

CATACEFRAMENUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2se^2k(ke^2k)ra^2m(ra^2m)e^2n-u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *κατακεκράμενος* (from *κατακράω*, to be suspended). Suspended (said of a broken limb). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACEMODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2sem(kam)'o(o^2t)du^2rm(de^2rm)it(ety)^2s$. Gen., *catacemodermi'tidis*. From *κατακλίνω*, to lie outstretched, and *δέρμα* the skin. (See also *itis*.) An inflammation of the skin due to prolonged decubitus. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATACERASTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2se^2r(ke^2r)a^2st(a^2st)i^2k(u^2s)u^2s$. Gr., *κατακεραστικός*. Fr., *catocerastique*. Ger., *mildern*. Mitigating, especially by dilution (said of medicines supposed to neutralize or dilute acrid humors). [A, 322, 385.]

CATACERMATIZOMENOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2su^2rm(ke^2rm)a^2t(a^2t)i^2z-o^2m'e^2n-o^2s$. Gr., *κατακερματίζόμενος* (from *κατακερματίζω*, to divide into small pieces). Disseminated through the whole body (said of febrile heat). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACHASMA (Lat.), **CATACHASMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2ka^2z(ch^2a^2s)'ma^2$, $-mu^2s(mu^2s)$. Gen., *catachasm'atos (-is)*, *-mi*. See **CATACASMUS**.

CATACHLOOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2ch^2y)lo(lo^2t)o^2s$. Gr., *κατάχλωος* (from *κατά* intens., and *χλωός*, a greenish-yellow color). Very green (said of excrement tinged with bile). [A, 325.]

CATACHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2ch^2y)ri^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *catachris'eos (-ach'risis)*. Gr., *κατάχρησις*. Inunction. [A, 387.]

CATACHRISMA (Lat.), **CATACHRISTON** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2kri^2z(ch^2ri^2s)'ma^2$, $-to^2n$. Gen., *catachris'matos (-is)*, *-ti*. Gr., *κατάχρησμα*, *κατάχρηστον*. Old names for a kind of ointment or liniment. [Hippocrates (A, 325); A, 387; B, 200 (a, 21).]

CATACHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2ch^2y)i^2m(u^2m)a^2$. Gr., *κατάχυμα* (from *καταχύνω*, to pour upon). Gen., *catachym'atos (-is)*. The water used in affusion or douching. [A, 322, 387.]

CATACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2ch^2y)i^2s(u^2s)i^2s$. Gen., *catachys'eos (-ach'ysis)*. Gr., *κατάχυσις*. Fr., *catachysé*. Ger., *Douchiren*. An affusion, a douche. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

CATACHYSMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2kri^2z(ch^2u^2s)'ma^2$. Gen., *catachys'matos (-is)*. Gr., *κατάχυσμα*. See **CATACHYMA**.

CATACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2k)la^2s(la^2s)i^2s$. Gen., *cataclasi'eos (-ac'lasis)*. Gr., *κατάκλασις*. Fr., *cataclase*. 1. A fracture. [L, 30.] 2. See **CATACLEISIS**.

CATACLEIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2k)lis(le^2i^2s)$. Gen., *catacle'idōs (-is)*. Gr., *κατάκλεισις*. An old name for the uppermost part of the thorax, for the first rib, and for the cartilage joining the clavicle to the sternum. [A, 325, 387.]

CATACLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(klis)'le^2i^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *catacle'iseos (-is)*. Gr., *κατάκλεισις*. Lit., a locking up; occlusion or spastic closure of the eyelids. [A, 322, 387.]

CATACLESIMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2klez(klas)'i^2u^2m$ (u'm). From *κατά* intens., and *κλέπτειν*, to conceal. Fr., *catclésie* [Desvaux]. A one-celled indehiscent membranous fruit containing a single seed and inclosed within the hardened fruit-calyx. [A, 322; B, 1, 19.] Cf. **CARCEBULUS**.

CATACLINES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2k)li^2n(-ez)as$. Gr., *κατάκλινης*. Confined to bed, bed-ridden. [A, 325; L, 94, 119.]

CATACLISIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(klis)'i^2a^2$. Perhaps from *κατακλείω*, to lock up. See **ATREMIA**.

CATACLISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2k)li^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *cataclisi'eos (-ac'lisis)*. Gr., *κατάκλασις*. See **DECURTUS**.

CATACLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(klis)'li^2s(lu^2s)i^2s$. Gen., *cataclysi'eos (-ac'lysis)*. Gr., *κατάκλυσις*. A drenching, as by purging or bathing. [A, 387.]

CATACLYSM, n. $Ka^2t'a^2k-li^2zm$. Gr., *κατάκλυσμα*, *κατάκλυσμος* (from *κατακλύω*, to inundate). Fr., *cataclysmé*. Of Hippocrates, a clyster; of some authors, an affusion, a douche, also, in general, abluion, irrigation. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 49.]

CATACORES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2k(a^2k)o^2r(-ez)as$. Gr., *κατακορύς*. Lit., excessive; causing abundant bilious evacuations. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATACOROLLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2ko^2r(-o^2t)la^2$. From *κατά*, against, under, and *corolla* (*q. v.*). In botany, a second corolla formed inside or outside the first. [L, 56.]

CATACOSTICS, n. sing. $Ka^2t'a^2k-ust'i^2ks$. Lat., *catacostica* (from *κατά*, over against, and *ακούειν*, to hear). Fr., *catacostique*. Ger., *Katakustik*. The science of reflected sounds or echoes. [F.]

CATACROTIC, adj. $Ka^2t'a^2k-ro^2t'i^2k$. Fr., *catacrotique*. Ger., *katakrotisch*. Relating to or affected with catacrotism (said of the pulse). [L, 88 (a, 17).]

CATACROTISM, n. $Ka^2t'a^2k-ro^2t-i^2zm$. From *κατά*, down, and *κρότος*, a stroke. An undulation of the descending curve of a sphygmographic pulse-tracing. [L, 88; a, 17.]

CATACROTOUS, adj. $Ka^2t'a^2k-ro^2t-u^2s$. See **CATACROTIC**.

CATACRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2krus'i^2s$. Gen., *catacrus'eos (-is)*. Gr., *κατάκρουσις* (from *κατακρούειν*, to beat down; to strike down upon, or cut deeply). 1. A repression. 2. A revulsion. 3. A striking, as in certain surgical operations, or as employed in making fatty inunctions through the skin. [a, 17.]

CATADIOPTRIC, adj. $Ka^2t'a^2di-o^2p'tri^2k$. From *κατά*, opposite to, and *διοπτρικός* (see **DIOPTRIC**). Fr., *catadioptrique*. Reflecting and refracting light at the same time (said of certain optical instruments). [A, 301 (a, 17).]

CATADROME (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2d(a^2d)'rom(rom^2m)-e(a)$. Gr., *καταδρομή* (from *κατά*, against [1st def.] or downward [2d def.], and *δρέμειν*, to run). 1. The onset of a disease. [A, 387.] 2. The decline of a disease. [A, 322.]

CATADYSOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2di^2s(du^2s)-o(o^2t)-id(edy)e(a^2e^2)$. A family of the *Territelariæ*. [L, 196.]

CATADYTE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2dit(dit^2e)e(a^2e^2)$. Of Link, a subclass of the exogens, consisting of the single order *Ceratophylleæ*. [B, 170.]

CATÆONESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^2t)a^2e(a^2e^2)-o^2n(-es)as'i^2s$. Gen., *catæones'eos (-is)*. Gr., *καταίονσις* (from *καταίοναίω*, to pour upon). Fomentation or affusion. [L, 94; a, 17.]

CATAF (Ar.), n. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATAFAMBRA, n. A vegetable substance of Japanese origin, analogous to Gambir catechu. [Guibourt (B, 121).]

CATAGAUNA, n. See CATAGYNA.

CATAGLISCHRÆSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^3-gli^2s-kres^2-$ (ch^2ra^3/e^2s)- i^2s . Gen., *cataglischræs'es* (-*is*). From *καταγλισχραίνειν*, to make glutinous. A making viscous. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATAGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^3-glo^2s/glos/su^2m-$ (su^4m). From *κατά*, down, and *γλώσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *cataglosse*, *baïsse-langue*. Ger., *Mundöffner*, *Zungendrucker*. A tongue-depressor. [A, 301, 322; E; L, 41.]

CATAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2g(a^3g)/ma^3$. Gen., *catagm'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *κατάγμα*. Fr., *catagme*. See FRACTURE.

CATAGMATIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}-a^2g-ma^2t/i^2k$. Gr., *καταγματικός*. Lat., *catagmaticus*. Fr., *catagmatique*. Pertaining to fractures, especially promoting the union of fractured bones. [A, 301, 322, 325; L, 30.]

CATAGOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2g(a^3g)-o(o^2)-glo^2s/glos/su^2m(su^4m)$. From *κατάγειν*, to draw down, and *γλώσσα*, the tongue. A more correct form of *cataglossum* (q. v.). [A, 322.]

CATAGRAPHOLOGY, n. $Ka^{2t}-a^3-gra^3f-o^2/i^2o-j^2i$. Lat., *catagraphologia* (from *καταγραφή*, a writing down, and *λόγος*, understanding). In general, the art of taking notes, making records, etc.; according to some, the art of writing prescriptions. [A, 322.]

CATAGYIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2-j^2i(gu^2)-i^2-os/i^2s$. Gen., *catagynos'es* (-*is*). From *καταγυιόνειν*, to enfeeble. Imbecility, enervation. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATAGYNA, n. An old name for Gamboge. [B, 121.]

CATAIRE (Fr.), n. Ka^3t-a^2r . The *Nepeta cataria*. [B, 93, 121.]

CATAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3t-ar . Pertaining to a cat; like a cat's purring. [A, 385.]—**Frémissement c.** See Purring TRE-MOR.

CATAIRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a(a^3)/i^2r-o^2n$. Gr., *καταίρων*. Of Dioscorides, a species of *Iris*. [Bory (B, 121).]

CATALENTIA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^3-le^2n^2shi^2-$ (ti^2)- a^3 . A kind of epilepsy. [A, 325.]

CATALEPSIA (Lat.), **CATALEPSIS** (Lat.), n's. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^3-le^2ps(iaps)/i^2-a^3-i^2s$. Gen., *cataleps'iae*, *-eos* (-*is*). See CATALEPSY.—**C. cerea**. See FLEXIBILITAS *cerea*.—**C. pulmonum**. Of Hufeland, spasm of the glottis. [D, 39.]—**C. verminosa**. Catalepsy from worms. [L, 119.]

CATALEPSY, n. $Ka^{2t}/a^3-le^2ps-i^2$. Gr., *κατάληψις* (from *καταλαμβάνειν* to seize). Lat., *catalepsis*. Fr., *catalepsie*. Ger., *Katalepsie*, *Starrsucht*. It., *catalessia*. Sp., *catalepsia*. A neurosis marked by peculiar paroxysms which recur at regular or irregular periods, and are accompanied by more or less complete suspension of consciousness and sensibility, and by muscular rigidity. By reason of the latter, the limbs and even the trunk retain for a long time any posture in which they are placed. [A, 301; D, 34.]—**Accessory c.** Fr., *catalepsie accessoire*. Symptomatic c. in which there is only a very remote relation with the coexisting disease. [a, 18.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *catalepsie artificielle* (ou *hypnotique*, ou *provoquée*). C. produced by hypnotization; of Charcot, the second stage of hypnotism. [a, 18.]—**Complete c.** Fr., *catalepsie complète* (ou *franche*), *grand mal cataleptique*. Typical c., as shown by a fully characteristic attack. [a, 18.]—**Complicated c.** Fr., *catalepsie compliquée*. Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic phenomena predominate over those of the coexisting disease. [a, 18.]—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *catalepsie épidémique* (ou *par imitation*). A form allied to hysteria and ecstasy, attacking one person after another, especially under the influence of religious excitement. [A, 385.]—**Hystero-c.** C. associated with hysterical manifestations. [R. Abbe, "N. Y. Med. Jour." Mar. 6, 1886, p. 281.]—**Incomplete c.** Fr., *catalepsie incomplète*, *petit mal cataleptique*. A form of c., generally symptomatic, in which the attacks are limited to one side of the body or to one limb and the sensibility is preserved. [a, 18.]—**Mixed c.** Fr., *catalepsie mixte*. Symptomatic c. of equal prominence with the coexisting disease. [a, 18.]—**Plastic c.** Fr., *catalepsie plastique*. The muscular plasticity of catalepsy [Charcot and Richer, "Arch. deneurol." May, 1882, p. 310.] Cf. FLEXIBILITAS *cerea*.—**Secondary c.** Fr., *catalepsie secondaire*. Symptomatic c. in which the cataleptic symptoms are less important than those of the coexisting disease. [a, 18.]—**Simulated c.**, **Spurious c.** Fr., *catalepsie simulée*. Cataleptic symptoms assumed by impostors or due to insanity. In either case the muscles soon relax, and there is no analgesia or anesthesia present. [a, 18.]—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *catalepsie symptomatique*. C. associated with some other diseased state, such as hysteria, ecstasy, somnambulism, tetanus, mania, hypochondriasis, lypemania, pneumonia, rheumatism, meningitis, typhoid fever, intermittent fever, etc. [a, 18.]

CATALEPTIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}-a^3-le^2p/ti^2k$. Gr., *καταληπτικός*, *καταληπτός*. Fr., *cataleptique*. Ger., *starrsüchtig*. 1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, catalepsy. [D.] 2. Consisting of the employment of inunctions (said of a method of treatment used when medication by the mouth is impracticable). [A, 322.] 3. In botany, retaining a position artificially given (said of a plant or one of its organs, such as the flowers of *Physostegia virginiana*). [B, 215.]

CATALEPTIFORM, adj. $Ka^{2t}-a^2l-e^2p/ti^2-to^2rm$. From *κατάληψις* (see CATALEPSY), and *forma*, form. Fr., *cataleptiforme*. See CATALEPTOID.

CATALEPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. $Ka^3t-a^3-le^2p-tek$. 1. (Adj.) see CATALEPTIC. 2. (N.) a person affected with catalepsy. 3. (N.) a cataleptic remedy. 4. (N.) the *Dracocephalum virginianum* (*Physostegia virginiana*); so called because its flowers will retain for hours any position in which they may be placed. [A, 385; B, 88; L, 41.]—**C. de Virginie**. See C. (3d def.).

CATALEPTIZE, v. tr. $Ka^{2t}-a^2l-e^2p/tiz$. To throw into a cataleptic state.

CATALEPTOID, adj. $Ka^{2t}-a^2l-e^2p/toid$. From *κατάληψις*, catalepsy, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cataleptoïde*. Resembling catalepsy.—**C. state**. Fr., *état cataleptiforme*. A sort of catalepsy due to neuro-muscular over-excitability; distinguished from true catalepsy chiefly by its being necessary to hold the limbs in certain attitudes for a few seconds before they will maintain themselves, and by friction and massage always causing the limbs to drop down limp. [Charcot and Richer, "Arch. de neurol." May, 1882.]

CATALEPTO-LETHARGIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}-a^2l-e^2p'/to-le^2th-a^2rj/i^2k$. For deriv., see CATALEPSY and LETHARGY. Fr., *catalepto-léthargique*. Ger., *catalepto-lethargisch*. Partaking of the nature of catalepsy and of lethargy (said of a condition of catalepsy produced in some persons by looking fixedly at a very bright light, followed by lethargy when the light is suddenly made to disappear). [Charcot, "Progr. méd.," 1878, No. 51 (A, 319); M. Rosenthal (A, 319).]

CATALINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ka^3t-a^3-len/a^3 . In Mexico, the *Poinsettia pulcherrima*. [B, 121.]

CATALIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-al(a^2l)/i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. Fr., *catalion*. See CARALLIA.

CATALLECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2l(a^2l)-la^2k(la^3k)/ta^3$. From *καταλλάττειν*, a mediator. Fr., *catallactes*. Ger., *Mittlinge*. 1. Of Haeckel, a class of the *Protista*. [L, 173.] 2. An order of the *Gymnomyza*. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 442.]

CATALOTIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}-a^2l-o^2t/i^2k$. Gr., *καταλωτικός* (from *καταλάω*, to grind down). Lat., *cataloticus*. Fr., *catalotique*. Ger., *niederdrückend*, *zermalmend*. Having the power of smoothing down thick, unsightly scars (said anciently of certain remedies). [A, 322; Galen (A, 325).]

CATALPA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2lp(a^3lp)/a^3$. From the aboriginal name in North America. Ger., *Trompetenbaum*. Of Jussieu and of Scopoli, a genus of North American, West Indian, and Asiatic bignonaceous trees of the tribe *Tecomacee*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. bignonoides** [Walter]. Syn.: *Bignonia c.* [Linnaeus]. The c.-tree or Catawba-tree, indigenous to the southern United States, cultivated in the Northern States and in Europe. The bark is very bitter, containing tannin and an amorphous and a crystalline bitter



THE CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES. (A, 327.)

principle. A bitter principle is said to be extracted from the seeds. The tree is popularly supposed to be poisonous, even its exhalations being regarded as noxious. The bark is anthelmintic, the wood emetic, and the juice of the root a topical remedy in chronic ophthalmia and pannus. The leaves are used in the preparation of emollient and anodyne applications, and the seeds and pods in bronchitis and asthma. [B, 5, 81, 180, 215.]—**C. Bungei** [Meyer]. A Chinese species of unknown medicinal application. [B, 180.]—**C. cordifolia** [Du Hamel]. The *C. bignonoides*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. longissima** [Sims]. Syn.: *Bignonia longissima* [Swartz] (see *queves* [Lamarck]). A West Indian species. The bark, leaves, and flowers are employed in weak states of the digestion and in intermittent fever. [B, 180.]—**C. speciosa** [Wardner]. A variety growing in the western United States; by some regarded as distinct from *C. bignonoides*. [B, 81.]—**C. corymbifolia** [Sims]. 1. The *C. bignonoides*. 2. Of Bunge, the *C. Bungei*. [B, 180, 185.]—**C.-tree**. The *C. bignonoides*. [B, 5.]

CATALPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2lp(a^3lp)/e^2-a^2(e^2)$. Fr., *catapées*. Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Bignoniacee*, comprising *Catalpa*, *Pajanelia*, *Tecoma*, *Jacaranda*, *Ecceprocarpus*, etc. [B, 170, 214.]

CATALPIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2lp(a^3lp)-i^2-fol(fol^2)/i^2-u^3(u^4s)$. From *catapa* (q. v.) and *folium*, a leaf. Having leaves like the *Catalpa*. [B.] See *Buettneria catalpifolia*.

CATALPIUM [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^2lp(a^3lp)/i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. See CATALPA.

CATALYSEUR (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t\text{-}a^3\text{-}lez\text{-}u^3r$. See CATALYST.

CATALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2l(a^3l)\text{-}i^2s(u^3s)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catálysis* (*-al'ysis*). Gr., *κατάλυσις* (from *καταλύειν*, to dissolve). Fr., *catályse*. Ger., *Katályse*. It., *catálysi*. Sp., *catálysis*. 1. Anciently, perfect solution, also dissolution and the relaxation of the muscles preceding death. [A, 322; Hippocrates, Celsus (A, 325).] 2. As now used, catalytic action, contact action; a species of chemical action in which one body produces changes in one or more other bodies without itself undergoing any change. The action of most of the animal ferments has been considered to be one of c. Those examples of so-called c., however, which have been most thoroughly investigated have proved to be examples of double decomposition. The body to which a catalytic action has been ascribed really undergoes decomposition, but is immediately reformed in order to be again decomposed. By a constant repetition of this process a minute portion of the body so acting may cause chemical changes in a large bulk of other substances. [B.]—**Isomeric c.** Fr., *catályse isométrie* [Robin and Verdeil]. A form of c. in which only an isomeric change is produced. [A. Gubler (B, 46).]

CATALYST, n. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^2l\text{-}i^2st$. Fr., *catályseur*. Syn.: *contact substance*. A substance capable of producing catalysis. [H. E. Armstrong, cited in "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 467 (B).]

CATALYTIC, adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^2l\text{-}i^2t\text{-}i^2k$. Lat., *catályticus*. Fr., *catálytique*. Ger., *katálytisch*. It., *catálytico*. Sp., *catálytico*. Pertaining to catalysis. [B.]

CATALYTIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t\text{-}a^3\text{-}let\text{-}e$. See CATALYSIS.

CATAMARAN-WOOD-TREE, n. $Ka^3t\text{-}a^3\text{-}ma^3r\text{-}a^3n\text{-}wu^4d\text{-}tre$. The *Gyrocarpus asiaticus*. [B, 121, 172.]

CATAMASSESES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}ma^3s\text{-}(ma^3s)\text{-}ses\text{-}(sas)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catamassésés* (*-is*). From *καταμάσσειν*, to gnaw. The biting of the tongue observed in epileptics. [Hippocrates (A, 325); L, 119.]

CATAMBOCHIO, n. In Coreya, the *Holcus sorghum* (*Sorghum vulgare*). [B, 88, 121.]

CATAMENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}men\text{-}(man)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^3$. Gr., *καταμήνια* (from *κατά*, relating to, and *μήν*, a month). Fr., *flux cataménial*, *règles*. Ger., *Catamenien*, *Monatsblutfluss*. The menses. [A, 322, 325].—**C. alba**. Syn.: *menses albi*, *menstrua alba*, *lymph-like menses*. A leucorrhœa appearing monthly, or aggravated monthly; the leucorrhœal discharge which precedes the establishment of menstruation at puberty, also one that takes the place of menstruation, or that is intensified at each menstrual period without a discharge of blood. [A, 212.]

CATAMENIAL, adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3\text{-}men\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^3$. Gr., *καταμήνιος*. Lat., *cataménial*. Fr., *cataménial*. Ger., c. It., *catameniale*. Sp., c. Occurring monthly, menstrual. [A, 322.]

CATAMENIODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}men\text{-}(man)\text{-}i^2\text{-}od\text{-}ez\text{-}(as)$. Gr., *καταμηνιώδης*. Resembling the menses, especially in periodicity. [A, 322, 357.]

CATAMOLYNTHIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}mol\text{-}i^2\text{-}nth\text{-}(u^3nth)\text{-}i^2s\text{-}(es)$. Gr., *καταμολυνθεις* (from *κατά* intens., and *μολύνειν*, to enfeeble). Debilitated. [Galen, Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATAMYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2m\text{-}(a^3m)\text{-}i^2s(u^3s)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catamýsis* (*-an'ysis*). Gr., *κατάμυσις*. Closure of the eyelids. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATANADROMOUS, adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^2d\text{-}rom\text{-}u^3s$. From *κατά*, down, *ἀνά*, up, and *δρῶμαι*, to run. Passing annually from salt water to fresh water (said of fishes). [L, 56.]

CATANANCASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}k\text{-}(a^3n\text{-}k)\text{-}a^2s\text{-}(a^3s)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catanancásis* (*-anc'asis*). From *κατανάγκασαι*, to compel. The forcible replacement of a part. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATANANCE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}se\text{-}(ka)$. Gen., *catanancés*. Gr., *κατανάγκη*. Fr., c. Of Dioscorides, a name for certain plants of the genus *Errum* or the genus *Astragalus*; of Tournefort, see CATANANCHE. [A, 301; B, 121].—**C. flore luteo**. The *Catananche lutea*. [B, 200].—**C. Dalechampii, flore cyani, folio coronopi** [J. Bauhin]. The *Catananche cœrulea*. [B, 200.]

CATANANCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}se^2\text{-}(ke^2)\text{-}e\text{-}(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *catanancées*. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Scorzonera*, comprising *Hymenonema*, *Catananche*, and *Cichorium*. [B, 170.]

CATANANCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}se\text{-}(ch^2a)$. Gen., *catananchés*. For deriv., see CATANANCE. Fr., c. Of Linneus, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Cichoraceæ*, distinguished by its scarious involucre and its pappus of awned paleæ. [B, 19, 42, 121].—**C. cœrulea** [Linneus]. Fr., *chicorée bâtarde*. A perennial species of southern Europe, bearing large sky-blue flowers; said to be aperient and vulnerary. [B, 19, 173].—**C. greca** [Linneus]. The *Hymenonema græcum*. [B, 180].—**C. lutea** [Linneus]. An annual species indigenous to Crete, bearing yellow flowers. [B, 19.]

CATANANCHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}se^2\text{-}(ch^2)\text{-}e\text{-}(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Cichoraceæ*, consisting of the genus *Catananche*. [B, 170.]

CATANCUSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}ku^2s\text{-}(kus)\text{-}a^3$. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined plant of the *Borraginææ*. [B, 121.]

CATANGELOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}je^2l\text{-}(ge^2l)\text{-}o^2s$. Of Dioscorides, the *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATANIA (It.), n. $Ka^3t\text{-}a^3n\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^3$. A place on the southeastern coast of Sicily, a resort for pulmonary invalids. [A, 319.]

CATANIPHTHIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}ni^2f\text{-}thi^2s\text{-}(thes)$. Gr., *κατανιφθεις* (from *κατανίξιν*, to wash). Washed. [A, 325.]

CATANIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}shi^2\text{-}(ti^2)\text{-}a^3$. Gr., *κατανία*. A reclining posture. [Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CATANLEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2nt\text{-}(a^3nt)\text{-}lem\text{-}(lam)\text{-}a^3$. Gen., *catantlem'atos* (*-is*). Gr., *κατανίλημα* (from *καταναίειν*, to pour water on). A liquid to be used in affusion or fomentation. [A, 323, 387.]

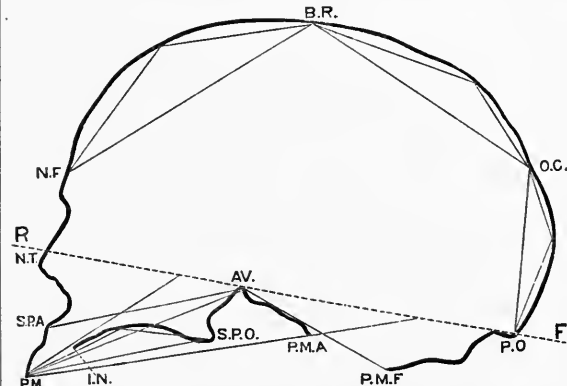
CATANPLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2nt\text{-}(a^3nt)\text{-}les\text{-}(lam)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catantlésés* (*-is*). Gr., *κατανίλησις*. Affusion, fomentation. [A, 387.]

CATANTOCHASMUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2nt\text{-}(a^3nt)\text{-}o^2\text{-}(o^2)\text{-}ka^2z\text{-}(ch^2a^3s)\text{-}mu^3s\text{-}(mu^3s)$. From *κατανα*, downward, and *χάσμα*, an expanse. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line uniting the apex of the posterior nasal spine and the punctum foraminis magni anterius between 0° and $+13^\circ$. [L.] Cf. ANANTOCHASMUS (in Supplement) and ORISTHOCHASMUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATANOPYLUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}to^2p\text{-}i^2l\text{-}(u^3l)\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(u^3s)$. From *κατανα*, downward, and *πύλη*, an orifice. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum foraminis magni posterius to the punctum foraminis magni anterius between $+8^\circ$ and $+1^\circ$. [L.] Cf. ANANTOPYLUS (in Supplement), ANOPYLUS (in Supplement), and ORTHOPYLUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CANTORRHINUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}to^2r\text{-}ri\text{-}(re)\text{-}nu^3s\text{-}(nu^3s)$. From *κατανα*, downward, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus (and a line) connecting the punctum alæ vomeris and the anterior nasal spine between 1° and $16\text{--}5^\circ$. [L.] Cf. ANORRHINUS (in Supplement) and CATORRHINUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CANTOSTOMUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}to^2s\text{-}(to^2)\text{-}mu^3s\text{-}(mu^3s)$. From *κατανα*, downward, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line drawn between the punctum præmaxillare and the punctum alæ



N.F., the punctum naso frontale; B.R., the punctum bregmaticum; P.M.F., the punctum foraminis magni posterius; P.M.A., the punctum foraminis magni anterius; P.O., the punctum protuberantia occipitalis; AV., the punctum alæ vomeris; S.P.C., the punctum spine nasalis posterioris; I.N., the punctum foraminis incisivi; P.M., the punctum præmaxillare; S.P.A., the punctum spine nasalis anterioris; R av. F., the radius fixus.

vomeris with the radius fixus between $+0^\circ$ and $+25\text{--}5^\circ$. [L.] Cf. ANOSTOMUS (in Supplement) and CATOSTOMUS.

CANTURANISCUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}tu^2r\text{-}(tur)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}i^2sk\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(u^3s)$. From *κατανα*, downward, and *οὐρανός*, the roof of the mouth. Having the angle between the radius fixus and a line tangent to the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between $+1^\circ$ and $+20^\circ$. [L.] Cf. ANANTURANISCUS (in Supplement), CATURANISCUS, and ORTHURANISCUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CANTURANUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}tu^2r\text{-}(tur)\text{-}a^2n\text{-}(a^3n)\text{-}u^3s\text{-}(u^3s)$. From *κατανα*, downward, and *ὄρανός*, the palate. Having the angle formed by the intersection of a line extending between the punctum præmaxillare and the posterior nasal spine with the radius fixus between $+1^\circ$ and $+17^\circ$. [L.] Cf. ANANTURANUS (in Supplement) and CATOURANUS, and see figure under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CATAPASM, n. $Ka^2t\text{-}pa^2z\text{-}m$. Gr., *κατάπασμα* (from *καταπίσσειν*, to sprinkle upon). Lat., *catapasma*. Fr., *catapasmé*. Ger., *Streupuder*. An ancient name for a compound powder to be sprinkled upon a part. [A, 325.]

CATAPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}pa^2z\text{-}(pa^2s)\text{-}mu^3s\text{-}(mu^3s)$. Gr., *καταπασμός*. Gentle stroking or friction, especially of the upper part of the back. [Aurelianus (A, 325).]

CATAPASTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}pa^2st\text{-}(pa^2st)\text{-}u^3m\text{-}(u^3m)$. Gr., *καταπαστόν*. See CATAPASM.

CATAPAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}pa^2s\text{-}(pa^2s)\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catapaúsés* (*-is*). Gr., *καταπαυσις* (from *καταπαύειν*, to appease). Alleviation. [A, 357.]

CATAPEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)\text{-}a^3\text{-}pe^2p\text{-}si^2s$. Gen., *catapépsés* (*-is*). From *κατά* intens., and *πέπειν*, to digest. Thorough digestion. [A, 322.]

CATAPETALOUS, adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3\text{-}pe^2t\text{-}a^2l\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *catapetalus* (from *κατά*, down, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *catapétale*. Polyptal-

ous by adhesion at the base; having the petals joined to each other at their base only, as in the mallow. [B, 19.]

CATAPHONICS, n. sing. $Ka^{2t}a^3fo^{2n}i^{2ks}$. Lat., *cataphonice* (from *κατά*, over against, and *φωνή*, sound). Fr., *cataphonique*. A branch of physics treating of the reflection of sound. [F; L, 41, 180.]

CATAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^{2f}(a^{3f})o^{2r}a^3$. Gen., *cataphoras*. Gr., *καταφορά* (from *καταφέρω*, to sink into deep sleep). Ger., *tiefer Schlaf*. Lethargy; of Cullen, apoplexy. [B, 117; a, 7.]

CATAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3fo^{2r}e(a)/si^{2s}$. Gen., *cataphoresis* (-is). From *κατά*, down, and *φέρω* (from *φέρειν*, to bear), a conveying. Fr., *cataphorèse*. Ger., *Kataphorèse*. Syn.: *anodal diffusion*. The action by which a substance in solution is made to penetrate the tissues and organs with the aid of galvanism, the positive electrode being applied bathed in the solution. [a, 18; F. Peterson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 449.] Cf. *Voltaic NARCOTISM*.

CATAPHORIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}a^3fo^{2r}i^{2k}$. Gr., *καταφορικός*. Lat., *cataphoricus*. Fr., *cataphorique*. Ger., *cataphorisch*. It, *cataphorico*. 1. Pertaining to cataphora. [A, 322.] 2. Conducting from the anode to the cathode (said of a galvanic current when, if applied to a porous body, it causes a movement of the liquids in the body from the point of application of the anode to that of the cathode.) [G. Gärtner, "Wien. med. Jahrb.," 1882 (B).]

CATAPHRACTA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3fra^{2t}(ka^{3t})ta^3$. Gr., *καταπρακτή* (from *καταπρασσειν*, to furnish with armor). Fr., *cataphracte* (sing.). Ger., *Schnürbrust* (1st def.). Panzer (1st def.). 1. (Sing.) An old form of bandage for the thorax. [A, 322, 325.] 2. (Sing.) The assemblage of scales covering the body of certain fishes like a cuirass. [L, 41.] 3. (Pl.) of Latreille, a section or group of the *Reptilia*, made by De Blainville to include the *Chelonia* and *Crocodylia*. [L, 121.]

CATAPHRACTED, adj. $Ka^{2t}a^3fra^{2t}ka^{3t}e^{2d}$. Lat., *cataphractus*. Fr., *cataphracté*. Ger., *bepanzert*. Furnished with a cataphracta (2d def.). [A, 322; L, 56.]

CATAPHRACTIS (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3fra^{2t}(ka^{3t})t(a)$. Fr., *cataphractes*. A family of *Acanthopterygii cotto-scenbrifirmes*. The term is sometimes loosely applied to all fish having cataphracts. [L, 207.]

CATAPHRACTIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}a^3fra^{2t}i^{2k}$. Lat., *cataphracticus*. Pertaining to a cataphracta. [A, 322; L, 56.]

CATAPHRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3fri^{2x}i^{2s}$. Gen., *cataphrixis* (-is). From *κατά*, intens., and *φρίσσειν*, to shiver. Ger., *Sturzfrost*. Stiffness and pain due to the action of cold. [A, 322.]

CATAPHYLL, n. $Ka^{2t}a^3fi^{2l}$. From *κατά*, below, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A scale-leaf; a leaf, often membranous or fleshy in texture and seldom green, growing on a short stem below the ordinary leaves. [B, 279.]

CATAPHYLLARY, adj. $Ka^{2t}a^3fi^{2l}a^{ri^2}$. Placed below the true leaves. [B, 77, 279.]

CATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3pi(pi)^{2e}i^{2s}$. Gen., *catapiesis* (-piesis). Gr., *καταπίεσις* (from *καταπιέζειν*, to press down). Ger., *Niederdrücken, Zusammenrücken*. Pressure, depression, compression. [A, 322.]

CATAPIESTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3pi^{2e}st^{i^2k}u^{2s}$ (-us). Pertaining to catapiesis. [A, 322.]

CATAPIN, n. In Java, the *Cassia alata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATAPLASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3p(la^3p)/la^{2s}(la^3s)i^{2s}$. Gen., *cataplasis* (-aplasis). Gr., *κατάπλασις* (from *καταπλάσσειν*, to smear). The application of a coating, as of plaster. [A, 387.]

CATAPLASM, n. $Ka^{2t}a^3pla^2zm$. See CATAPLASMA.—**Cantharidal c.** Fr., *cataplasme* (ou *sinapisme*) *cantharidé, vésicatoire magistral*. A soft paste made of cantharides, flour, and vinegar; official in several old formularies. [B, 119.]—**Emollient c.** See CATAPLASMA *emollientis*.—**Hamilton's c.** Muslin or linen imbued with linseed mucilage; to be dipped into hot water at the time of using, when it swells and becomes soft. [Bernatzik (A, 319); B, 270 (a, 21).]—**Saturine c.** Fr., *cataplasme saturné*. Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a poultice of 4 parts each of bean-flour, flaxseed-meal, and fenugreek, 1 part of lead-water, and a sufficient quantity of infusion of elder-flovers. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CATAPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})a^3pla^2z(pla^3s)/ma^3$. Gen., *cataplasmas* (-mas). Gr., *κατάπλασμα* (from Gr., *καταπλάσσειν*, to smear). Fr., *cataplasme*. Ger., *Breiumschlag*. It., Sp., c. Originally, any preparation applied by rubbing or smearing; hence an ointment or plaster; now used to designate a poultice or soft mass which, applied externally, acts by the effect of combined heat and moisture to diminish pain, reduce tension, soften the integument, and promote resolution or hasten suppuration in inflammatory conditions. [B, 270 (a, 21).]—**Arzneiliches C.** (Ger.). See *C. medicinale*.—**C. acetatum**. C. *acetosum*. Fr., *cataplasme rubéfiant, pâte acétolique*. A poultice prepared with vinegar; especially one made with 100 grammes of rye-flour and a sufficiency of vinegar. The Port. Ph., 1836, directs 8 parts each of potatoes and vinegar and 1 part of ox-gall to be cooked together. The Sp. Ph., 1798, directs 32 parts of bread-crumbs to be soaked in good vinegar and pounded in a mortar, and 2 parts each of powdered mastic, powdered mint, powdered cypress-fruit, 24 of oil of roses, and a sufficient quantity of barley-meal to be added to make a poultice. It is astringent, antiseptic, and excitant. [B, 108, 270 (a, 21).]—**C. ad canerum**. Fr., *cataplasme anticancéreux*. A preparation official in the Bat. Ph. 1805 (Niemann's ed.), and the Frankf. Disp., 1791; consisting of 16 parts of powdered hemlock, 96 of rob of carrot, and 3 of tinctura opii crocata. Used to correct the odor and alleviate the pain of ulcerated cancer. [B, 94, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. ad decubitum**. Syn.: *unguentum ad decubitum Autenriethii, plumbum tannicum puliforme*. 1. A preparation made by

adding 20 parts of liquor plumbi acetatis to 200 of a decoction of oak-bark (representing 40 of the bark), collecting 60 of the precipitate, and adding 5 of alcohol; applied to bed-sores. 2. See *Unguentum PLUMBI TANNICI*. [B, 108, 270 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. aluminatum* and *Coagulum ALUMINIS*.—**C. ad singulum**. Fr., *cataplasme calmant*. Syn.: *c. fermenti panis theriacale*. A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., 1798, made of 4 parts of theriaca, 2 each of powdered juniper-berries, powdered red roses, and powdered mint-leaves, 1 part each of powdered cloves, powdered mace, and grated nutmeg, 24 parts of yeast, and a sufficient quantity of rose-vinegar. It was applied over the stomach for hicough. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. astringens**. See *C. astringens*.—**C. acratum**. See *C. FERMENTI*.—**C. alkalinum**. Sp., *c. alcalina* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by dissolving 15 parts of potassium carbonate in 500 of water and adding a sufficient quantity of bread-crumbs. [B, 200 (a, 21).]—**C. aluminatum**. Syn.: *c. aluminis ad decubitum*. A preparation used for bed-sores; made of 4 grammes of alum, 2 grammes of spirit of camphor, and the white of 2 eggs. [B, 108 (a, 21).] Cf. *Coagulum ALUMINIS*.—**C. anodynum**. Fr., *cataplasme anodin*. Ger., *schmerzlindernder Breiumschlag*. An anodyne poultice; i. e., one containing belladonna, opium, or some other substance for the relief of pain; of the Belg. Ph., 1854, and the Fr. Cod., 1837, a poultice made by boiling 32 parts of unripe poppy-capsules and 64 of the leaves of black hycoscyamus with sufficient water to furnish 750 parts, straining, and adding 128 of the farine emollientes. Similar preparations, in some of which conium was substituted for the poppy-capsules, were official in several of the older pharmacopœias. The same name was applied to a poultice made with species narcoticae and milk or water. [B, 108, 119, 200, 270 (a, 21).] See also *C. miceæ PANIS COMPOSITUM*.—**C. antarthriticum**. A preparation consisting of bread-dough spread upon linen and covered with a mixture of 7 parts of camphor, 5 each of extract of opium and belladonna, and enough alcohol to insure the desired consistence. A bandage secures this to the affected joint which is thus immobilized. [Trousseau (B, 108 [a, 21]).]—**C. anthelminticum**. Fr., *cataplasme anthelmintique*. A paste made of 30 parts each of aloes, asafetida, olibanum, and zamboge, 240 each of powdered wormwood and powdered tansy, and a sufficient quantity of linseed oil. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. anticancerum**. See *C. ad canerum*.—**C. antisepticum**. Fr., *cataplasme antiseptique* (ou *astrigent*, ou *tannique*). 1. An antiseptic poultice; one containing carbolic acid, creasote, charcoal, or some similar substance. 2. Of the Lipp. Disp., 1794, a mixture of 1 part each of oak-bark and willow-bark, and 6 parts of vinegar. 3. Of the Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839, a preparation made by boiling together equal parts of oak-bark, barley-meal, and rye-flour and a sufficient quantity of water. Cf. *C. astringens*. 4. Of the Frankf. Disp., 1791, a mixture of 2 parts each of willow-bark and rue, 3 of camphorated brandy, and a sufficient quantity of vinegar. 5. Of the Port. Cod., 1836, a mixture of barley-flour, water, and charcoal. [B, 108, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. antispasmodicum**. Fr., *cataplasme antispasmodique*. A mixture of 1,920 parts of cataplasm of linseed-meal prepared with a decoction of poppy-heads, 20 of powdered opium, and 30 of powdered camphor. [Cadet de Gassicourt, Pierquin (B, 97 (a, 21)).]—**C. antophthalmicum**. Fr., *cataplasme anti-ophthalmique*. A poultice made of 100 parts of bread-crumbs, the yolks of 3 eggs, and 2 parts of saffron. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. artificiale**. Of A. and L. Volkhausen, a bibulous paper-like substance, used as a substitute for poultices. [B, 270 (a, 21).]—**C. astringens**. An astringent poultice; made with cinchona-bark, nut-galls, alum, or some other astringent substance. [B, 108 (a, 21).]—**C. carbonaceum**. An antiseptic poultice made of 100 parts of bone-charcoal, 5 of gum arabic, 20 of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of water. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] Cf. *C. CARBONIS*.—**C. chlorinatum**. A poultice used for the application of chlorine, especially one made of liquor sodæ chloratæ and enough white clay to make a soft paste. [B, 270.] Cf. *C. sodæ chloratæ*.—**C. commune**. See *C. LINI*.—**C. compositum**. Fr., *cataplasme composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Breiumschlag*. See *C. medicinale*.—**C. contra anthracem**. Fr., *cataplasme contre l'anthrax* (ou *le charbon*). Port., *c. das necessidades* [Lisb. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts each of treacle and alumen calcinatum, 45 parts of honey, the yolk of an egg, and 3 parts of rye-meal. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. contra epididymitidem**. Fr., *cataplasme contre les epididymites*. A paste made of 120 parts each of flaxseed-meal and powdered tormentil, 30 of mercurial ointment, 4 of extract of belladonna, and a sufficiency of linseed-oil; to be spread on linen and applied to the testicles. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. corrobtorans**. Sp., *C. corroborante* [Sp. Ph.]. A poultice made by infusing 60 parts of species aromaticæ and 15 of Loxa cinchona-bark in 500 of boiling red wine, and adding a sufficiency of bread-crumbs. [B, 200 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. roborans*.—**C. diureticum**. Fr., *cataplasme diurétique*. A mixture of 100 parts of the pulp of squill and 10 of potassium nitrate; to be applied to the abdomen. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. emollientis**. Fr., *cataplasme emollient*. Ger., *erweichender Breiumschlag*. 1. See *C. LINI*. 2. See *C. pomaceum*. 3. Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a poultice of flaxseed-meal and decoction of marsh-mallow. 4. Of the Sp. Ph., 1798, a poultice made by macerating 10 parts of marsh-mallow-root in enough water to soften it, adding 4 parts of marsh-mallow-leaves, boiling the mixture until the moisture is nearly exhausted, pounding the pulp in a mortar, straining, and adding 2 parts of lard and the yolks of 2 eggs. 5. Of the Port. Ph., 1836, a poultice made by cooking together 6 parts of bread-crumbs, a sufficient quantity of decoction of marsh-mallow, 2 parts of flaxseed-meal, and the yolks of 3 eggs. 6. Of the Parm. Cod., 1823, a poultice made by cooking together 36 parts of bean-meal and a sufficient quantity of decoction of marsh-mallow, and adding 3 parts of powdered marsh-mallow-root. [B, 113, 119, 270 (a, 21).]—**C. epispasticum**. See *SINAPISM*.—**C. excitans**. A poultice made of species aromaticæ with the addition of camphor, volatile oils, or like substances. [B, 108.]—**C. feculosum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Cataplasme de FÉCULE*.—**C. maturans**. Fr., *cataplasme maturatif* (ou *suppuratif*, ou *résolutif*, ou *savonneux* [5th def.]). 1. An

emollient poultice containing honey, onions, or some other like ingredient; especially one made by boiling 100 parts of species emollientes with water and mixing with 20 of the unguentum basilicum of the Fr. Cod. 2. Of the Turin Ph., 1833, a mixture of 2 parts of onion pulp and 14 of bread-crumbs poultice. 3. Of the Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839, a mixture of 4 parts of farinae resolventes, a sufficient quantity of decoctum emollientes, 2 parts each of onion pulp and sorrel, and 1 part of basilicon ointment. 4. Of the Port. Ph., 1836, a poultice made by boiling together 8 parts of flaxseed, 2 of galbanum, 1 part of onion pulp, and a sufficient quantity of oil. 5. Of the Batav. Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes), and the Frankf. Disp., 1791, a poultice made of 8 parts of bread-crumbs, 1 part of Venetian soap, and 12 parts of cow's milk. 6. Of the Lond. Ph., 1837, a mixture of 236 parts of barn and 393 of flour, subjected to a gentle heat until it begins to ferment. [B, 108, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. medicinale.** Ger., *arzneiliches C.* A poultice containing an active medicinal ingredient. [B, 270].—**C. narcoticum.** Fr., *cataplasme narcotique* (ou *anodin*, ou *vireux*). Of various old formularies, a mixture of 12 parts of emollient cataplasma and 1 part each of powdered hyoscyamus and powdered conium; or of equal parts of barley-meal, rye-flour, powdered hyoscyamus-leaves, and powdered conium-leaves; or of 2 parts of fresh hyoscyamus-leaves, 1 part of poppy-heads, 36 parts of water, and 4 parts of the farinae emollientes. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. opiatum.** Fr., *cataplasme opiacé*. A poultice made of 1 part of tinctura opii crocata and 100 parts of unguentum glycerini. [B, 108].—**C. pestilentialis** [Bates]. An application made to the glandular swellings occurring in the plague. It consisted of 8 parts of pigeon's dung, 1 part of saffron, 2 parts each of mithridaticum, theriaca londinensis, and mustard-seed, and a sufficient quantity of Venice turpentine. [B, 117].—**C. pomaceum** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *cataplasme anti-ophthalmique*. A poultice of 16 parts each of flaxseed-meal and lard and 1 part of saffron. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. resolutivum.** Fr., *cataplasme résolutif*. A mixture of 125 parts of flaxseed poultice, 2 of ammonium chloride, and 30 of solution of subacetate of lead; or of 90 of rasped bryony, 60 of oil of hemlock, 7 of ammonium chloride, 15 of ammoniacum, 30 of elder, and a sufficiency of vinegar; to be applied to scrofulous swellings. [L, 77 (a, 21)].—**C. roborans** [Turin Ph., 1833]. A poultice made by boiling for several hours a mixture of 1 part each of cinchona, sage-leaves, and rosemary-flowers and 18 parts of red wine, digesting for a quarter of an hour, and adding a sufficient quantity of bean-flour. [B, 119 (a, 21)]. Cf. *C. corroborans*.—**C. rubefaciens.** Fr., *cataplasme rubéfiant*. A rubefacient poultice; one containing mustard or some other acrid substance; of the Fr. Col., a sinapism. [B, 108, 113 (a, 21)].—**C. sedans.** A sedative poultice; one containing belladonna, hyoscyamus, opium, or some other anodyne. [B, 108]. Cf. *C. anodynum*.—**C. simplex.** Fr., *cataplasme simple*. Ger., *einfacher Breiunschlag*. A simple poultice; one that contains no active medicinal ingredient, but simply some bland substance, such as flour, starch, bread-crumbs, or linseed-meal, which, mixed with water or milk, forms a cohesive mass of proper consistence, its action being simply that of warmth and moisture. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**C. sinapisatum.** A sinapism. [B, 270 (a, 21)].—**C'ststoff** (Ger.). A material which, by simply dipping it into warm water or some medicinal liquid, may be used as a poultice (e. g., spongio-piline). [B, 108, 270].—**C. suppurans.** See *C. maturans*.—**C. vermifugum.** Fr., *cataplasme vermifuge*. A mixture of 500 parts of flaxseed poultice and 2 each of bruised garlic and asafoetida triturated with camphor cerate; to be applied to the abdomen. [L, 77 (a, 21)].—**Galvanisches C.** (Ger.). See *CATAPLASME galvanique*.—**Mineralmoor-C.** (Ger.). A poultice consisting of the mud of a mineral spring mixed with boiling water. [B, 270].

CATAPLASME (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t-a^3-pla^2zm$. See *CATAPLASMA*.—**Caton-c.** Of Bernard, a preparation consisting of marsh-mallow or mallow-leaves spread on canvas; dipped into water, it swells up and may be used as a poultice. [B, 270].—**C. anodin.** See *CATAPLASMA anodynum*.—**C. anticancerieux.** See *CATAPLASMA ad cancerum*.—**C. anticancerux de Svediaur.** A mixture of 10 parts of arsenious acid, 32 of camphor, 500 of vinegar, 64 of carrot-juice, and a sufficient quantity of powdered conium. [A, 301].—**C. anti-ophthalmique.** See *CATAPLASMA antophthalmicum* and *CATAPLASMA pomaceum*.—**C. antiseptique.** See *CATAPLASMA antisepticum*.—**C. antiseptique camphré** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by boiling 16 parts of barley-meal, 8 of powdered cinchona, and 80 of water to the consistence of a poultice, and, after the mass has cooled a little, adding 1 part of powdered camphor. The Turin Ph., 1833, ordered a mixture of 96 parts of cataplasma roborans and 3 of camphor. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. aromatique** [Ph. of the Paris Mil. Hosp., 1839]. A poultice made by digesting together 3 parts of species aromaticæ, 1 part of barley-meal, and 12 parts of red wine. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. astringent.** See *CATAPLASMA antisepticum* (2d def.) and *CATAPLASMA astringens*.—**C. calmant.** See *CATAPLASMA ad singultum*.—**C. compresse Joanne** (ou le charbon). See *CATAPLASMA contra anthracem*.—**C. diurétique.** See *CATAPLASMA diuretica*.—**C. fortifiant.** See *CATAPLASMA roborans*.—**C. galvanique.** Of Récamier, an apparatus consisting of a series of zinc and copper plates separated by layers of some moist substance, with a water-tight envelope and having a layer of cotton to be interposed between it and the skin. A galvanic current is produced which excites local sweating and acts somewhat like a poultice. [B, 270].—**C. instantané.** Of Lelièvre, a compress soaked in carrageen mucilage, squeezed, and dried; dipped into hot water, it swells and softens and may be used as a poultice. [B, 270].—**C. maturatif.** See *CATAPLASMA maturans*.—**C. narcotique.** See *CATAPLASMA anodynum*.—**C. résolutif.** See *CATAPLASMA resolutivum*.—**C. rubéfiant.** See *SINAPISM* and *CATAPLASMA acetatum*.—**C. saturné.** See *SATURINE CATAPLASM*.—**C. savonneux.** See *CATAPLASMA maturans*.—**C. suppuratif.** 1. See *CATAPLASMA maturans*. 2. An ordinary emollient poultice. [B, 119 (a, 21); L, 105].—**C. tannique.** See *CATA-*

PLASMA antisepticum (2d def.) and *CATAPLASMA astringens*.—**C. vermifuge.** See *CATAPLASMA vermifugum*.—**C. vinaigré.** See *CATAPLASMA acetatum*.—**C. vireux.** See *CATAPLASMA anodynum*.

CATAPLASTOS (Lat.), **CATAPLASTUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2t-(ka^3t)-a^3-pla^2st(pla^2st)/o^2s, -u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *καταπλαστός* (from *καταπλασσειν*, to smear). Smear'd or plastered with ointment or the like. [A, 322.]

CATAPLECTIC, adj. $Ka^2t-a^3-ple^2k/ti^2k$. Gr., *καταπληκτικός*. Lat., *cataplecticus*. Fr., *cataplectique*. Coming on suddenly, fulminant (said of diseases). [A, 301, 322.]

CATAPLEXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-ple^2x(plax)/i^2s$. Gen., *cataplexeos (-is)*. Gr., *κατάπληξις* (from *κατά*, down, and *πλήσσειν*, to strike). Fr., *cataplexie*. Ger., *Erschrecken*. Sudden prostration by the onset of disease. [A, 301, 322.]

CATAPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2p(a^3p)/o^2d-a^3$. From *κατά*, down, and *πους*, a foot. See *MALACOPTERYGIA*.

CATAPONESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2-po^2n-e(a)/si^2s$. Gen., *cataponeseos (-is)*. Gr., *καταπονέσις* (from *καταπονείν*, to overcome with excessive toil). Ger., *Ermüdung, Abmattung, Abarbeiten*. Exhaustion from excessive work. [A, 322.]

CATAPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2p(a^3p)/o^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *cataposeseos (-ap/osis)*. Gr., *κατάποσις* (from *καταπίνειν*, to swallow). See *DEGLUTITION*.

CATAPOTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-po(po^2)/shi^2(t)^2-u^2m-(u^2m)$. Gr., *καταπότιον*. A preparation (such as a pill or bolus) to be swallowed whole; of Scribonius Largus, a draught to be taken undiluted. [A, 322, 325; B, 45].—**C. Athenionis.** An ancient preparation of equal parts of powdered myrrh, pepper, castoreum, and opium, made into pills of the size of a Roman bean; used for cough. [Celsus (B, 45).]

CATAPOTIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-po(po^2)/shi^2(t)^2-u^2s-(u^2s)$. Capable of being swallowed whole. [A, 322.]

CATAPOTON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2p(a^3p)/o^2t-o^2n$. See *CATAPOTIUM*.

CATAPOTRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2p(a^3p)/o^2t-ra^3$. The cardiac orifice of the stomach. [A, 322.]

CATAPOTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2p(a^3p)/o^2t-u^2m(u^2m)$. See *CATAPOTIUM*.

CATAPSYCTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-psi^2k(psu^2k)/ti^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., *καταψυκτικός*. Refrigerant, also pertaining to refrigeration. [A, 322, 387.]

CATAPSYCTUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-psi^2k(psu^2k)/tu^2s-(tu^2s)$. Gr., *καταψυκτος*. Chilled, affected by cold, pertaining to refrigeration. [A, 322, 387.]

CATAPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-psi^2x(psu^2x)/i^2s$. Gen., *catapsyxios (-is)*. Gr., *καταψύξις* (from *καταψύχειν*, to cool). Fr., *catapsyxié*. Ger., *Erkältung, Chilling, refrigeration, or a sense of coldness*. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 41, 84.]

CATAPTOSES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^2p(a^3p)-tos/i^2s$. Gen., *cataptoseseos (-is)*. Gr., *καταπτώσις* (from *καταπτέειν*, to fall down). Fr., *cataptose*. Ger., *Niederfallen*. A sudden falling of a person, as in epilepsy, apoplexy, etc.; according to some, epilepsy. [A, 301, 322, 325, 387; L, 41, 84, 94.]

CATAPUTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3-pu^2(pu^4)/shi^2(t)^2-a^3$. Fr., *catapuce*. Ger., *Springkörner*. It., *catapuzia*. Sp., *atapuzia*. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 19, 116, 173].—**C. major.** The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 180].—**C. minor.** See *C.*

CATARACT, n. $Ka^2t(a^2r)-a^2kt$. Gr., *καταράκτις, καταράκτις* (from *καταρσσειν*, to fall down). Lat., *cataracta, catarrhacta, catarractes, catarrhactes*. Fr., *cataracte*. Ger., *Staar, It., cataratta, Sp., catarata*. An opacity of the crystalline lens or its capsule, or both. [F.]—**Adherent c.** Lat., *cataracta accreta*. Fr., *cataracte adhérente*. Ger., *angenachsener Staar*. A c. that has formed adhesions to surrounding parts. [B, 108].—**Anterior central** (or *polar*) c. Lat., *cataracta polaris anterior*. Fr., *cataracte centrale ou polaire* antérieure. Ger., *vorderer centraler Kapselstaar, vorderer Polarstaar*. It., *cataratta centrale (o polare) anteriore*. Sp., *cataracta central (ó polar) anterior*. An opacity of the central part or region of the anterior capsule and of the anterior layers of the lens immediately beneath it. It may be congenital, but is frequently formed in early childhood as the result of a perforating ulcer of the cornea. A deposit of plastic lymph upon the centre of the capsule from the ulcer impairs the nutrition of the lens by disturbance of the osmosis, and as a result the endothelial cells of the capsule proliferate and the superficial layers of the lens become opaque. [F.]—**Arido-siliceous c.** An over-mature c., perfectly dry and with a dense, wrinkled, calcareous capsule. [F.]—**Axial c.** See *Nuclear c.*—**Barred c.** Fr., *cataracte barrée*. Ger., *Balkenstaar*. Syn.: *trabecular fibrinous c.* A spurious c. in which the pupil is angular and narrowed and has behind it a capsulo-lenticular c. in front of which there is a stripe or bar of lymph of varying consistence, which runs across the pupil. [Mackenzie (F).]—**Black c.** Lat., *cataracta nigra*. Fr., *cataracte noire*. Ger., *schwarzer Staar*. It., *cataratta nera*. Sp., *catarata negra*. 1. A nuclear c. very dark in color from the imbibition of hæmatin, and not infrequently complicated with inflammatory lesions of the deeper tunics of the eye, and a fluid condition of the vitreous. 2. Formerly, amaurosis. [F.]—**Bursal capsulo-lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta bursata*. An obsolete term for a capsulo-lenticular c. associated with the presence, within the capsule, of a small cyst filled with purulent matter, generally situated behind the lens. [F.]—**Calcareous c.** Lat., *cataracta calcarea*. Fr., *cataracte pierreuse*. A c. characterized by the deposit of carbonate and a little phosphate of calcium. [A, 301].—**Capsular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis*. Fr., *cataracte capsulaire*. Ger., *Kapselstaar*. It., *cataratta capsulare*. Sp., *catarata capsular*. An opacity of the lenticular capsule, partial or complete, without opacity of the lens

itself. [F; L, 50.]—**Capsulo-lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta capsulo-lenticularis*. Fr., *cataracte capsulo-lenticulaire*. Ger., *Kapsellinsenstaar*. It., *cataratta capsulo-lenticolare*. Sp., *catarata capsulo-lenticular*. A c. in which the opacity involves both the capsule and the substance of the lens. [F.]—**Caseous c.** Fr., *cataracte caseuse*. See *Cheesy c.*—**Central c.** See *Nuclear c.*—**Chalky c.** Fr., *cataracte calcaire* (ou *crétacée*, ou *crayeuse*). Ger., *kalkiger Staar*. It., *cataratta calcarea*. Sp., *catarata calcarea*. See *Arido-siliqueuse c.*—**Cheesy c.** Lat., *cataracta caseosa*. Fr., *cataracte caséuse*. Ger., *käsiger Staar*. It., *cataratta caseosa*. Sp., *catarata caseosa*. An over-mature c. that has undergone retrograde metamorphosis, with degeneration of the lens matter into a cheesy mass. [F.]—**Cholesterin c.** A dense white c., usually capsulo-lenticular, containing sparkling particles, supposed to be crystals of cholesterin, imbedded in the lens. [F.]—**Clotted fibrinous c.** An obsolete term for a false c. formed by a clot or plug of fibrinous exudation occupying the field of the pupil and adherent to both iris and capsule. [F.]—**Complicated c.** Lat., *cataracta complicata*. Fr., *cataracte compliquée*. Ger., *complicirter Staar*. It., *cataratta complicata*. Sp., *catarata complicada*. A c. secondary to or complicated with some other intra-ocular lesion, usually inflammatory. [F.]—**Concussion c.** A soft c. produced by concussion, as from an explosion. [F.]—**Cortical c.** Lat., *cataracta corticalis*. Fr., *cataracte corticale*. Ger., *Rindenstaar*. It., *cataratta corticale*. Sp., *catarata cortical*. An opacity of the lens mainly or entirely centred in the cortex, the nucleus, the capsule, and sometimes the subcapsular layer of the lens remaining transparent until the end. The change begins in the superficial parts at the equator of the lens, in the form of sharply defined lines or streaks, or triangular patches. [F.]—**Crystalline c.** Lat., *cataracta crystallina*. Fr., *cataracte cristalline*. See *Lenticular c.*—**Cystic c.** Fr., *cataracte cystique*. Ger., *cystischer Staar*. It., *cataratta cistica*. Sp., *catarata cistica*. See *Morgagnian c.*—**Dehiscent c.** Lat., *cataracta dehiscens*. Fr., *cataracte déhiscente*. Ger., *klaffender Staar*. It., *cataratta aperta*. Sp., *catarata dehiscente*. An obsolete term used to describe a soft lenticular c. in which there are gaps or spaces between the opacities. [F.]—**Diabetic c.** Lat., *cataracta diabetica*. Fr., *cataracte diabétique*. Ger., *diabetischer Staar*. It., *cataratta diabetica*. Sp., *catarata diabetica*. An opacity of the lens occurring in the course of diabetes and due to defective nutrition. It is milky white in appearance, of soft consistence, and usually involves the entire lens except the capsule. [F.]—**Discoid c.** Fr., *cataracte discoïde*. Ger., *scheibenförmiger Staar*. It., *cataratta discoidea*. Sp., *catarata discoidea*. An obsolete term for the ordinary simple senile c. [F.]—**Dotted c.** See *Punctated c.*—**Etiolated c.** Fr., *cataracte étiolée*. An obsolete term for a very white opacity in the lens.—**False c.** Lat., *cataracta spuria*. Fr., *cataracte fausse*. Ger., *falscher Staar*. It., *cataratta falsa*. Sp., *catarata falsa*. An obsolete term for an opacity in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens (e. g., in the cornea or the aqueous humor). [F.]—**Fibrinous c.** Fr., *cataracte fibrineuse*. Ger., *fibrinöser Staar*. It., *cataratta fibrinosa*. Sp., *catarata fibrinosa*. A spurious form of c. consisting in an effusion of plastic lymph into the field of the pupil and on the capsule. [F.]—**Fibroid c.** Lat., *cataracta fibrosa*. Fr., *cataracte fibroïde*. Ger., *fibröser Staar*. It., *cataratta fibrosa*. Sp., *catarata fibrosa*. An opacity somewhere in the axis of the visual rays, but not in the lens; a false c. [F.]—**Filamentous c.** An old term for a c. in which the lens appears to be full of fine filaments. [L, 94.]—**Fixed c.** Fr., *cataracte fixe*. Ger., *fester Staar*. It., *cataratta fissa*. Sp., *catarata fija*. An obsolete term used to distinguish an immovable opaque lens from one that trembled or oscillated. [F.]—**Flocculent fibrinous c.** A false c. An exudative, fibrinous opacity like a fine network in the field of the pupil. (Obsolete.) [F.]—**Fluid c.** Lat., *cataracta fluida* (seu *liquida*). Fr., *cataracte liquide*. Ger., *flüssiger Staar*. It., *cataratta fluida*. Sp., *catarata fluida*. See *Morgagnian c.*—**Fusiform c.** Lat., *cataracta fusiformis*. Fr., *cataracte fusiforme*. Ger., *spindel förmiger Staar*. It., *cataratta fusiforme*. Sp., *catarata fusiforme*. The typical form of nuclear c. running through the entire antero-posterior diameter of the lens; spindle-shaped c.—**Glaucomatous c.** Lat., *cataracta glaucomatosa*. Fr., *cataracte glaucomateuse*. Ger., *glaucomatöser Staar*. It., *cataratta glaucomatosa*. Sp., *catarata glaucomatosa*. A secondary complicated c. occurring in the course of and in consequence of a glaucomatous condition of the eye. [F.]—**Glycosuric c.** See *Diabetic c.*—**Green c.** Lat., *cataracta viridis*. Fr., *cataracte verte*. Ger., *grüner Staar*. It., *cataratta verde*. Sp., *catarata verde*. See *Glaucomatous c.*—**Grumous c.** Lat., *cataracta cruenta*. Fr., *cataracte grumeuse* (ou *sanguinolente*). Ger., *klumpichter Staar*. It., *cataratta grumosa*. Sp., *catarata grumosa*. A false c. due to hæmorrhage into the cornea or anterior chamber, or into the vitreous. [F.]—**Gypseous c.** Lat., *cataracta gypsea*. An over-mature, degenerated capsular or capsulo-lenticular c.; so called from its white appearance. [F.]—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat., *cataracta hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *cataracte hémorrhagique*. A form of c. in which hæmorrhage is apt to occur at the time of the operation for its extraction, with precipitate escape of the lens, with or without the vitreous. [Dufour, "Progr. méd.," May 15, 1886, p. 422.]—**Hard c.** Lat., *cataracta dura*. Fr., *cataracte dure*. Ger., *harter Staar*. It., *cataratta dura*. Sp., *catarata dura*. Syn.: *nuclear* or *senile c.* An opacity of the lens, involving the entire lens, varying in color from gray to yellowish gray, and of hard resistant consistence. It occurs usually in persons beyond middle life, and by some authors is considered as synonymous with senile c. [F.]—**Hyaloid c.** Lat., *cataracta hyaloïde*. Fr., *cataracte hyaloïde*. Ger., *Glaskörperstaar*. It., *cataratta vitrea*. Sp., *catarata vitrea*. A false c. supposed to be due to opacity of the anterior portion of the vitreous humor. [F.]—**Hyper-mature c.** See *Over-ripe c.*—**Immature c.** Lat., *cataracta immatura*. Fr., *cataracte incomplète*. Ger., *unreifer Staar*. It., *cataratta immatura*. Sp., *catarata imatura*. An unripe c. A term usually applied to the early stages of senile

hard c. [F.]—**Incipient c.** Lat., *cataracta incipiens*. Fr., *cataracte naissante*. Ger., *beginnender Staar*. It., *cataratta nascenta*. Sp., *catarata incipiente*. Syn.: *geronotoxon lentis*, *arcus lentis lentis*. The first stages of any c., whether hard or soft, cortical or central; the first faint striae seen at the periphery of a lens or the faint dots seen in the nucleus. [F.]—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *cataracte inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündlicher Staar*. It., *cataratta inflammatoria*. Sp., *catarata inflamatoria*. A secondary c. resulting from an intra-ocular inflammation of some kind. [F.]—**Interstitial c.** Lat., *cataracta interstitialis*. Fr., *cataracte interstitielle*. See *Lenticular c.*—**Juvenile c.** Lat., *cataracta juvenum*. The c. of young persons. [F.]—**Lamellar c.**, **Laminar c.**, **Laminated c.** Fr., *cataracte lamellée* (ou *lamelleuse*, ou *lamineuse*). Ger., *Schichtstaar*. It., *cataratta lamellata* (ou *laminosa*). Sp., *catarata lamelliforme* (ó *laminosa*). Syn.: *Zonular c.* An opacity of the lens, partial in character, involving one or more zones or laminae of the lens between the nucleus and the capsule, the remainder of the lens being transparent. It is generally congenital or formed a few months after birth. It is often stationary for years. [F.]—**Lenticular c.** Lat., *cataracta lenticularis*. Fr., *cataracte lenticulaire*. Ger., *Linsenstaar*. It., *cataratta lenticolare*. Sp., *catarata lenticular*. A c. in which the opacity is confined to the lens, the capsule remaining transparent. [F.]—**Lymph c.**, **Lymphatic c.** Lat., *cataracta lymphatica*. Fr., *cataracte lymphatique*. Ger., *Lymphstaar*. It., *cataratta lymphatica*. Sp., *catarata lymphatica*. See *Morgagnian c.*—**Mature c.** Lat., *cataracta matura*. Fr., *cataracte mûre*. Ger., *reifer Staar*. It., *cataratta matura*. Sp., *catarata madura*. A c. involving the entire lens, so far advanced and so homogeneous as to be ready for extraction. [F.]—**Membranous c.** Lat., *cataracta membranacea*. Fr., *cataracte membraneuse*. Ger., *häutiger Staar*. It., *cataratta membranosa*. Sp., *catarata membranosa*. A c. that consists at first of a fibrinous deposit from the iris into the pupillary space and upon the capsule; but subsequently the latter becomes opaque, and a capsular c. is thus formed. [F.]—**Milky c.** Lat., *cataracta lactea*. Fr., *cataracte laiteuse*. Ger., *Milchstaar*. It., *cataratta lactea* (ó *laticinosa*). Sp., *catarata lactea* (ó *lecheira*). A soft c. in which the opacity is very white, like milk in color.—**Mixed c.** Lat., *cataracta mixta*. Fr., *cataracte mixte*. Ger., *gemischter Staar*. It., *cataratta mixta*. Sp., *catarata mesclada*. An opacity of the lens which begins as a cortical c. in sharply defined lines or streaks or triangular patches, which affect both the anterior and posterior layers of the lens, but in which the nucleus, sooner or later, also becomes hazy, and the whole lens eventually becomes opaque. [F.]—**Morgagnian c.** Lat., *cataracta morgagniana*. Fr., *cataracte de Morgagni*. Ger., *Morgagnischer Staar*. It., *cataratta di Morgagni*. Sp., *catarata de Morgagni*. An over-mature c. in which there are degenerative changes, a softening or liquefying of the cortex, while the nucleus remains hard. Sometimes the nucleus sinks through the liquefied cortex to the bottom of the intracapsular space. [F.]—**Myeline c.** Fr., *cataracte myéloïde*. Ger., *markdähnlicher Staar*. A shrunken disc-shaped c. the chief constituent of which is a half-transparent, yellowish or brownish, dry and friable substance. When operated upon, these cataracts split in all directions and are removed with great difficulty. [Stellwag (F).]—**Naphthalinic c.** A c. due to the action of naphthaline. [Hess, "Rev. gén. d'ophthal." Sept. 30, 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 28, 1888, p. 472.]—**Nuclear c.** Lat., *cataracta nuclearis*. Fr., *cataracte nucléaire*. Ger., *Kernstaar*. An opacity of the lens which begins in the nucleus. It is of moderate extent and is surrounded by more or less transparent lens substance. The nucleus is usually fine and yellow, not really opaque, but densely hazy. [F.]—**Osseous c.** Lat., *cataracta ossea*. Fr., *cataracte osseuse*. Ger., *knöcherner Staar*. It., *cataratta ossea*. Sp., *catarata huesosa*. An incorrect term to denote a very hard calcareous c. No true bone-formation has ever been found in a c., though bony deposits have been developed within the capsule. [F.]—**Over-ripe c.** Fr., *cataracte hypermature*. Ger., *überreifer Staar*. It., *cataratta ipermatura*. Sp., *catarata hiper-matura*. A c. in which degenerative changes have occurred. The lens may become harder and smaller or calcareous with fatty granulations, or it may undergo partial absorption and shrink to a thin, hard, brittle disc. [F.]—**Partial c.** Lat., *cataracta partialis*. Fr., *cataracte partielle*. Ger., *partieller Staar*. It., *cataratta parziale*. Sp., *catarata parcial*. An incomplete, immature c.; an opacity which does not involve the entire lens. [F.]—**Perinuclear c.** See *Zonular c.*—**Pigmented c.**, **Pigmentous c.** Lat., *cataracta pigmentosa*. Fr., *cataracte pigmentée* (ou *dendritique*). Ger., *pigmentirter* (oder *geschminkter*) *Staar*. A false c. usually produced by a violent concussion or blow on the eye, which has detached the pigment from the posterior surface of the iris, whence results a sort of arborescent appearance. [F.]—**Polar c.** Fr., *cataracte polaire*. Ger., *Polar-Staar*. See *Anterior polar c.* and *Posterior polar c.*—**Posterior polar c.** Lat., *cataracta capsularis posterior*. Fr., *cataracte polaire postérieure*. Ger., *hinterer Polar-Staar*. It., *cataratta polare posteriore*. Sp., *catarata polar posterior*. An opacity of the lens in the form either of centripetal stripes or of circumscribed spots or patches which begin at the posterior pole, just beneath the posterior capsule. It is often a sign of disease of the vitreous, the chorioid, or the retina. [F.]—**Primary c.**, **Primitive c.** Fr., *cataracte primaire*. Ger., *Primär-Staar*. It., *cataratta primaria*. Sp., *catarata primaria*. A c. which is developed without any known connection with other disease of the eye. [F.]—**Progressive c.** Lat., *cataracta progressiva*. Fr., *cataracte progressive*. Ger., *fortschreitender Staar*. It., *cataratta progressiva*. Sp., *catarata progresiva*. Any opacity of the lens which shows a tendency to increase. [F.]—**Pseudomembranous c.** Fr., *cataracte pseudomembraneuse*. A condition in which there are white spots on the lens due to iritis. [L, 49.]—**Punctated c.** Lat., *cataracta punctata*. Fr., *cataracte ponctuée*. Ger., *punktförmiger Staar*. It., *cataratta puntata*. Sp., *catarata puntata*. A cortical c. in which there is a large number of very small dots or very small streaks. [F.]—**Purulent c.**, **Putrid c.**

Lat., *cataracta puriformis*. Fr., *cataracta purulente*. Ger., *Eiterstaar*. A term formerly employed for hypopyon. [F.]—**Pyramidal c.** Lat., *cataracta pyramidalis*. Fr., *cataracte pyramidale*. Ger., *Pyramidalsaar*. It., *cateratta piramidale*. Sp., *catarata piramidal*. A form of c. resulting from central perforating ulceration of the cornea in early life, and generally associated with central opacity of the cornea. It appears as a small, sharply defined spot of chalk-white opacity at the anterior pole of the lens, which, when viewed laterally, stands forward as a little nipple or pyramid. It consists of the degenerated products of a localized inflammation just beneath the lens-capsule with the addition of organized lymph deposited on the capsule from the iris. [F.]—**Regressive c.** A c. that undergoes regressive change and tends to disappear; usually occurring in young persons as a symptom of interference with the nutrition of the lens, but occasionally observed in cases of ordinary senile c. [F.]—**Ripe c.** See *Mature c.* [F.]—**Sanguineous c.** Lat., *cataracta sanguinolenta*. An old term for a false c. consisting of a fibrinous exudation in the field of the pupil, in the interstices of which minute clots of blood are lodged. [F.]—**Secondary c.** Lat., *cataracta secundaria*. Fr., *cataracte secondaire*. Ger., *Secundärstaar*, *complicirter Staar*. It., *cateratta secondaria*. Sp., *catarata secundaria*. A c. which is the consequence of some local disease of the eye, such as irido-cyclitis or irido-chorioiditis, glaucoma, detachment of the retina, or intra-ocular tumor. [F.]—**Sedimentary c.** Fr., *cataracte sédimentaire*. A term improperly applied to the formation of a dense fibrous false membrane giving rise to a secondary c. [A, 301.]—**Senile c.** Lat., *cataracta senilis*. Fr., *cataracte sénile*. Ger., *Greisenstaar*, *Alterstaar*. It., *cateratta senile*. Sp., *catarata senil*. The hard, mature, ripe c. of advancing years. It usually begins at the periphery and marches steadily toward the centre. [F.]—**Shaking c.** See *Tremulous c.*—**Siliculous c.**, **Siliqueous c.** Lat., *cataracta siliquata*. Fr., *cataracte siliculeuse*. Ger., *siliculöser Staar*. It., *cateratta siliculosa*. Sp., *catarata silicosa*. See *Arido-siliqueous c.*—**Soft c.** Lat., *cataracta mollis*. Fr., *cataracte molle*. Ger., *weicher Staar*, *Jungstaar*. It., *cateratta molle*. Sp., *catarata blanda*. A c. in which the cortical portion, also sometimes the nucleus, is of soft consistence, as distinguished from the hard senile c. [F.]—**Solid c.** See *Hard c.*—**Spindle-shaped c.** See *Fusiform c.*—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *cataracte spontanée*. It., *cateratta spontanea*. Sp., *catarata espontánea*. A c. occurring idiopathically; a simple c.—**Spurious c.** See *False c.*—**Stationary c.** Lat., *cataracta stationaria*. Fr., *cataracte stationnaire*. Ger., *stationärer Staar*. It., *cateratta stationaria*. Sp., *catarata estacionaria*. An opacity of the lens of any character, partial and unchanged. One that does not increase. [F.]—**Stellate c.** Lat., *cataracta stellata*. Fr., *cataracte étoilée*. Ger., *Sternstaar*. It., *cateratta stellata*. Sp., *catarata estrellada*. An immature c., so called because of the star-like or radiate character of the opacity. [F.]—**Stony c.** Lat., *cataracta lapidea*. Fr., *cataracte pierreuse*. Ger., *steinharter Staar*. It., *cateratta pietrosa*. Sp., *catarata pètra*. A degenerated c., which has become of an intense hardness. [F.]—**Striated c.** Fr., *cataracte striée*. Ger., *gestreifter Staar*. It., *cateratta striata*. Sp., *catarata estriada*. A cortical c. in which there are many fine streaks or stripes. [F.]—**Trabecular fibrous c.** See *Barred c.*—**Traumatic c.** Lat., *cataracta traumatica*. Fr., *cataracte traumatique*. Ger., *Wundstaar*, *traumatischer Staar*. It., *cateratta traumatica*. Sp., *catarata traumática*. An opacity of the lens resulting from injury to the eye. In almost all cases there is a wound of the lens capsule; the aqueous humor, passing through the wound, is imbibed by the lens fibres, which swell up, become opaque, and are finally disintegrated and absorbed. [F.]—**Tremulous c.** Lat., *cataracta tremulans*. Fr., *cataracte branlante*. Ger., *zitternder Staar*, *Zitterstaar*, *Schwimmstaar*. It., *cateratta tremolosa*. Sp., *catarata trémola*. A c. complicated with or due to laceration of the zonule of Zinn, so that movements of the eyeball cause trembling of the iris and of the c.; probably due to fluid vitreous or rupture of the suspensory ligament. [A, 326; F.]—**True c.** Lat., *cataracta vera*. See *Lenticular c.*—**Unripe c.** Fr., *cataracte incomplète*. Ger., *unreifer Staar*. It., *cateratta immatura*. Sp., *catarata inmadura*. An immature c.; one not yet fit for operation. [F.]—**Vacillating c.** See *Tremulous c.*—**Vitreous c.** A faulty term formerly used to describe the result of a chronic inflammatory condition of the vitreous with dense opacities involving the posterior capsule and sometimes the posterior layers of the lens. [F.]—**Zonular c.** Lat., *cataracta zonularis*. Fr., *cataracte zonulaire*. Ger., *Schichtstaar*. It., *cateratta zonulare* (o *lamellosa*). Sp., *catarata zonular* (o *lamínada*). Syn.: *lamellar c.* A peculiar form of c. in which the superficial laminae and the nucleus of the lens are transparent, a layer or shell of opacity being present between them. [F.]

CATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²t(k²)-a²(a²r)-a²k(a²k)/ta². See **CATARACT**.—**C. accreta**. See *Adherent CATARACT*.—**C. acquisita**. Fr., *cataracte acquise*. Ger., *erworbener Staar*. It., *cateratta acquisita*. Sp., *catarata adquirida*. A c. which comes on during extra-uterine life, as distinguished from a congenital c. [F.]—**C. accreta**, **C. adherens**. See *Adherent CATARACT*.—**C. adnata**. A congenital cataract. [F.]—**C. adventitia**. An acquired cataract. [L, 135.]—**C. albuminosa**. Fr., *cataracte albumineuse*. It., *cateratta albuminosa*. An accidental membrane behind the iris. [L, 4.]—**C. arborescens**. See *Pigmentous CATARACT*.—**C. argentea**. Fr., *cataracte argentée*. Ger., *Silberstaar*. It., *cateratta argentina*. Sp., *catarata plateada*. See *C. cholesterolinica*.—**C. arida siliquata**, **C. arido-siliquata**. See *Arido-siliqueous CATARACT*.—**C. axialis**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**C. brunescens**. See *Black CATARACT*.—**C. bursata**. See *Bursal capsulo-lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. cerulea**. Fr., *cataracte azure* (ou *bleue*). Ger., *blauer Staar*. It., *cateratta azzurra*. See *Catarata azulada*. See *Punctated CATARACT*.—**C. calcarea**. See *Calcareaous CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis**. See *Capsular CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis anterior**. See *Anterior polar CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis lenticularis arida siliquata**. See *Arido-siliqueous CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis lenticularis bursata** (seu cum bursa ichorem con-

tinente). See *Bursal capsulo-lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis lenticularis cum zona**. See *Barred CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis lenticularis pyramidalis**. See *Pyramidal CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis lenticularis trabecularis**. See *Barred CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis perfecta**. Ger., *vollkommener Kapselstaar*. A variety in which the entire capsule is opaque. [L, 135.]—**C. capsularis posterior**. See *Posterior polar CATARACT*.—**C. capsularis punctata**. See *Punctated CATARACT*.—**C. capsulo-lenticularis**. See *Capsulo-lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. capsulo-lenticularis anterior**. See *Anterior central CATARACT*.—**C. capsulo-lenticularis natatilis** (seu *tremula*). See *Tremulous CATARACT*.—**C. caseosa**. See *Cheesy CATARACT*.—**C. centralis**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**C. centralis capsularis anterior**. See *Anterior polar CATARACT*.—**C. centralis lentis**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**C. centralis punctata**. See *Anterior polar CATARACT*.—**C. cholesterolinica**. Syn.: *c. argentea*. An over-ripe, degenerated cataract containing cholesterolin crystals which give it a silvery-like lustre. [F.]—**C. chorioidealis**. Ger., *Aderhautstaar*. A patch or circle of dark pigment on the anterior capsule of the lens, caused by adhesion of the sphincter margin of the iris during iritis; so called because it was supposed to be a prolongation of the choroid upon the lens. [F.]—**C. completa**. See *C. totalis*.—**C. complicata**. See *Complicated CATARACT*.—**C. confirmata**. See *C. totalis*.—**C. congenita**. A congenital cataract. [F.]—**C. consecutiva**. See *Secondary CATARACT*.—**C. corticalis**. See *Cortical CATARACT*. [F.]—**C. cruenta**. See *Grunous CATARACT*.—**C. crystallina**. See *Lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. crystallino-capsularis**. See *Capsulo-lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. cystica**. See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**C. dehiscens**. See *Dehiscent CATARACT*.—**C. dendritica**. Ger., *Baumstaar*. It., *cateratta dendritica*. See *Pigmentous CATARACT*.—**C. diabetica**. See *Diabetic CATARACT*.—**C. dimidiata**. Fr., *cataracte dimidiée*. A variety of cataract in which one half of the capsule is opaque; an over-ripe cataract in which the opacity appears to be divided or halved. [F.]—**C. dura**. See *Hard CATARACT*.—**C. elastica**. See *Tremulous CATARACT*.—**C. ergotica**. A soft cataract, of slow growth, supposed to be due to ergotism. [F.]—**C. fenestrata**. Fr., *cataracte fenêtrée*. Ger., *gefensterter Staar*. It., *cateratta fenestrata*. Sp., *cataratta agujereada*. A soft cataract in which the opacity is not continuous or homogenous, but in which there are patches or islets of clear lens substance. [F.]—**C. fibrosa**. See *Fibroid CATARACT*.—**C. fibroso-calcarea**. An over-ripe cataract in which there is a thick layer of connective tissue formed on the inner surface of the capsule, within which there is a fatty, chalky pulp with large stony concretions or a sclerosed nucleus. [Stellwag (F).]—**C. fluida**. See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**C. fluida cum nucleo**, **C. fluidodura**. The advanced stage of Morgagnian cataract. [F.]—**C. fusiformis**. See *Fusiform CATARACT*.—**C. gelatinosa**. See *Soft CATARACT*.—**C. glauca**. See *GLAUCOMA*.—**C. glaucomatosa**. See *Glaucomatous CATARACT*.—**C. grumosa**, **C. grumosa**. See *Grunous CATARACT*.—**C. gypsea**. See *Gypseous CATARACT*.—**C. hæmorrhagica**. See *Grunous CATARACT*.—**C. hyaloidea**. See *Hyaloid CATARACT*.—**C. hypermatura**. See *Over-ripe CATARACT*.—**C. ichorem tenens**. An obsolete term for a variety of degenerated fluid cataract supposed to contain pus. [F.]—**C. immatura**. See *Immature CATARACT*.—**C. incipientis**. See *Incipient CATARACT*.—**C. interstitialis**. See *Lenticular CATARACT* and *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**C. inveterata**. See *Mature CATARACT*.—**C. juvenum**. See *Juvenile CATARACT*.—**C. lactea**, **C. lacticolor**. See *Milky CATARACT* and *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**C. lapidea**. See *Stony CATARACT*.—**C. lenticularis**. See *Lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. lenticularis corticalis**. See *Cortical CATARACT*.—**C. lenticularis nuclearis**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**C. lenticularis totalis**. See *C. totalis*.—**C. lentis**. See *Lenticular CATARACT*.—**C. lentis centralis**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**C. liquida**. See *Fluid CATARACT*.—**C. liquoris Morgagni**. See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**C. lymphatica**. See *Lymphatic CATARACT*.—**C. marmoracea**. Fr., *cataracte marmorée*. Ger., *Marmornerstaar*. It., *cateratta marmorea*. Sp., *catarata marmórea*. An old term for a hard, somewhat flattened calcareous capsulo-lenticular cataract. [F.]—**C. matura**. See *Mature CATARACT*.—**C. maturescens**. A cataract which is becoming ripe. [F.]—**C. membranacea**. See *Membranous CATARACT*.—**C. membranaea pupillaris**. Membranous obstruction of the pupil. [L, 135.]—**C. migrans**. An opaque dislocated lens that moves with every motion of the eye. [F.]—**C. mixta**. See *Mixed CATARACT*.—**C. mollis**. See *Soft CATARACT*.—**C. morgagniana**. See *Morgagnian CATARACT*.—**C. nataus**, **C. natatilis**. See *Tremulous CATARACT*.—**C. nigra**. See *Black CATARACT*.—**C. nondum matura**. See *Immature CATARACT*.—**C. nubeculosa**. Fr., *cataracte nubéculuse*. An irregularly cloudy lenticular cataract. [F.]—**C. nuclearis**. See *Nuclear CATARACT*.—**C. ossæ**. See *Ossæous CATARACT*.—**C. partialis**. See *Partial CATARACT*.—**C. perinuclearis**. See *Zonular CATARACT*.—**C. peripherica**. A cataract beginning at the periphery of the lens; the usual form of senile cataract. [F.]—**C. pigmentosa**. See *Pigmentous CATARACT*.—**C. polaris anterior**. See *Anterior polar CATARACT*.—**C. polaris posterior**. See *Posterior polar CATARACT*.—**C. progressiva**. See *Progressive CATARACT*.—**C. pseudomembranosa**. An old term for obstruction of the pupil by inflammatory products attached to the anterior capsule of the lens. [F.]—**C. punctata**. See *Punctated CATARACT*.—**C. puriformis**, **C. purulenta**, **C. putrida**. See *Purulent CATARACT*.—**C. pyramidalis**, **C. pyramidata**. See *Pyramidal CATARACT*.—**C. recens**. See *Immature CATARACT*.—**C. rubra**. See *Black CATARACT*.—**C. sanguinolenta**. See *Sanguineous CATARACT*.—**C. scabrosa**. See *Soft CATARACT*.—**C. secundaria**. See *Secondary CATARACT*.—**C. senilis**. See *under Senile CATARACT*.—**C. siliquata**, **C. siliquosa**. See *Arido-siliqueous CATARACT*.—**C. spuria**. See *False CATARACT*.—**C. stationaria**. See *Stationary CATARACT*.—**C. stellata**. See *Stellate CATARACT*.—**C. striata**. A cataract in which the opacities are in the form of striæ; the usual form of incipient senile cataract. [F.]—**C. tenax**. See *Hard CATARACT*.—**C. totalis**. A cataract which involves the entire lens. [F.]—

C. trabecularis. A name given by J. A. Schmidt to a fancied form of opacity resembling transverse divisions or beams. [F.] See *Barred* CATARACT.—**C. traumatica.** See *Traumatic* CATARACT.—**C. tremula, C. tremulans.** See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. tumescens.** A cataract, usually soft, which is growing very rapidly and in which the lens substance has swollen considerably, presumably from imbibition. [F.]—**C. variegata.** Fr., *cataracte variée* (ou *nuancée*). Ger., *bunter Staar*. It., *cataratta variata* (o *variogata*). Sp., *catarata varetada*. See *C. marmoracea*.—**C. vera.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. vesicularis.** Fr., *cataracte vésiculaire*. Ger., *vesiculärer Staar*. It., *cataratta vesiculare*. Sp., *catarata vesicular*. See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. vieta.** An obsolete term for concussion of the lens with rupture of the zonule. [F.]—**C. virgata.** A cataract with linear opacities. [D, 132.]—**C. viridis.** An obsolete term for glaucoma. [F.] See also *Green* CATARACT.—**C. zonularis.** See *Zonular* CATARACT.

CATARACTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t-a^3r-a^3kt$. See CATARACT.—**C. à trois branches.** A cataract with three radiating spokes of opacity. [L, 41.]—**C. azure.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. barrée.** See *Barred* CATARACT.—**C. blanche.** A cataract in which the opacity is white. [L, 43.]—**C. bleue.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. branlante.** See *Tremulous* CATARACT.—**C. brune.** A cataract in which the opacity is brownish. [L, 43.]—**C. caséuse.** See *Cheesy* CATARACT.—**C. centrale en pointe.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. commençaute.** See *Incipient* CATARACT.—**C. crayeuse.** See *Arido-siliqueuse* CATARACT.—**C. cristalline.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. cystique.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. dimidiée.** See *Cataracta dimidiata*.—**C. demi-molle.** See *Mixed* CATARACT.—**C. de Morgagni.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. dendritique.** See *Pigmentous* CATARACT.—**C. dure.** See *Hard* CATARACT.—**C. étoilée.** See *Stellate* CATARACT.—**C. fausse.** See *False* CATARACT.—**C. fenêtrée.** See *Cataracta fenestrata*.—**C. fixe.** See *Fixed* CATARACT.—**C. fétide.** See *Purulent* CATARACT.—**C. franche.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT.—**C. grise.** A gray cataract.—**C. incomplète.** See *Immature* CATARACT.—**C. interstitielle.** See *Lenticular* CATARACT. [L, 41.]—**C. jaune.** A cataract in which the opacity is yellow. [L, 43.]—**C. laiteuse.** See *Milky* CATARACT.—**C. lamellée, C. lamelleuse, C. lamineuse.** See *Lamellar* CATARACT.—**C. liquide.** See *Morgagnian* CATARACT.—**C. molle.** See *Soft* CATARACT.—**C. mûre.** See *Mature* CATARACT.—**C. myeloïde.** See *Myeline* CATARACT.—**C. naissante.** See *Incipient* CATARACT.—**C. néomembraneuse.** See *Pseudomembranous* CATARACT.—**C. noire.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. nuancée.** See *Cataracta marmoracea*.—**C. pierreuse, C. plâtreuse.** See *Stony* CATARACT.—**C. pointillée, C. ponctuée.** See *Punctated* CATARACT.—**C. polaire antérieure.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. polaire postérieure.** See *Posterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. rouge.** See *Black* CATARACT.—**C. sanguinolente.** See *Grunous* CATARACT.—**C. siliculeuse, C. siliqueuse.** See *Arido-siliqueuse* CATARACT.—**C. stratifiée.** See *Zonular* CATARACT.—**C. trop mûre.** See *Over-ripe* CATARACT.—**C. végétante.** See *Anterior polar* CATARACT.—**C. verte.** See *GLAUCOMA*. [L, 43.]

CATARACTÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3t-a^3r-a^3k-ta$. See CATARACTOUS.

CATARACTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r(a^3r)-a^3k(a^3k)-t^3k-u^3s(u^3s)$. See CATARACTOUS.

CATARACTOCATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r(a^3r)-a^3k(a^3k)/to(t^3)-ka^3t(ka^3t)-a^3-pi^3pi^3/e^3s-i^3s$. Gen., *cataractocatapiēs/eos* (*-piēs/eos*). From *καταπίεσις*, a cataract, and *καταπίεσις*, depression. The operation of depressing a cataract. [A, 322.]

CATARACTOCATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r(a^3r)-a^3k(a^3k)/to(t^3)-ka^3t(ka^3t)-a^3-th(a^3th)/e^3s-i^3s$. Gen., *cataractocatathēs/eos* (*-athēs/eos*). From *καταπίεσις*, a cataract, and *κατάθεσις*, depression. See CATARACTOCATAPIESIS.

CATARACTOUS, adj. $Ka^2t-a^3r-a^3k-tu^3s$. Lat., *cataracticus*. Fr., *cataracté*. Affected with or of the nature of cataract. [A, 301.]

CATARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a(a^3)/ri^3-a^3$. Fr., *cataire, herbe aux chats*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. Catnep or catmint (*Nepeta c.*); of Mönch, the genus *Nepeta*. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. major vulgaris** [Tournefort], **C. vulgaris** [Mönch]. The *Nepeta c.* [B, 121.]—**Herba catariae.** The herb of *Nepeta c.* [B, 180.]

CATARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r(a^3r)-i(i^3)/e^3-e^3(a^3-e^3)$. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Nepeteæ*, comprising *Satureja, Nepeta, Glechoma, Hyssopus, Cunila, Hedeoma*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATARRH, n. Ka^2t-a^3r . Gr., *κατάρρως, καταρρῶσις* (from *κατά*, down, and *ῥέω*, to flow). Lat., *catarrhus*. Fr., *catarrhe*. Ger., *C. Katarrh, Schnupfen*. It., Sp., *catarro*. A simple inflammation of any mucous membrane, in which the blood-vessels become engorged, and swelling takes place from exudation of serum. The secretion of the mucous glands is at first checked and the membrane is dry; afterward there is an excessive production of mucus, which cozes out together with serum and leucocytes in greater or less numbers. There is a copious generation or proliferation of young epithelial cells, which push their way to the surface, while the surface-epithelium is shed as rapidly as it is produced, or even more rapidly. The secretion may be abnormally thin, thick, or acrid. [A, 2; a, 17.] In common parlance, the term, used without qualification, is usually understood to mean a c. of the nose or of the nose and pharynx, especially one that is chronic. It is sometimes applied to superficial inflammations of the skin.—**Alcoholic c.** Fr., *catarrhe gastrique des alcooliques*. A chronic c. of the stomach due to the abuse of alcohol. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**Alveolar c.** A condition of the pulmonary alveoli in which they are more or less completely filled with modified epithelial cells, together with some red and white blood-corpuscles, floating in a granular liquid exudate. It occurs in broncho-pneumonia. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 18).]—**Apex c.** C. of the bronchial tubes at the apex of the lungs. [a, 7.]—**Atrophic nasal c.** A chronic nasal c. in which, from loss of the glands or interference with their function by pressure of the enlarged stroma, dryness and atrophy of

the membrane are caused. [Lefferts, A, 63 (a, 17).]—**Autumnal c.** Of Wyman, the hay fever occurring in early autumn. [D, 64.]—**Blitz-** (Ger.). See INFLUENZA.—**Bostock's c.** See CATARRHUS *ostivus*.—**Bronchial c.** Lat., *catarrhus bronchiorum*. Fr., *catarrhe bronchique*. Ger., *Bronchiale*. A "cold in the chest"; an oedematous and infiltrated condition of the mucous membrane of more or fewer of the bronchial tubes, with increased mucous secretion which subsequently becomes more or less purulent. It is usually associated with or follows c. of the nasal cavities and frontal sinus and occasionally laryngeal catarrh. [D, 1; a, 17.]—**Cholera-form gastro-intestinal c.** [Rilliet and Barthez]. See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**Diffuse c's of the skin.** Ger., *Flächencatarrhe der Haut*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first family of the *dermatitides catarrhales* (see under *DERMATITIS*), embracing such c's of the skin as tend to diffuse themselves over the surface. They include erythema simplex and eczema. [G, 4.]—**Dry c.** Lat., *catarrhus siccus*. Fr., *catarrhe sec*. Of Laennec, a bronchitis in which there are severe paroxysms of painful coughing, with but little expectoration, which consists of a tenacious grayish secretion. Its seat is chiefly in the smaller bronchi, the mucous membrane of which is engorged with blood and much swollen. [L, 20.] See also *Congestive* ASTHMA.—**Eitriger C.** (Ger.). See *Purulent c.*—**Engorgement c's of the skin.** Ger., *Stauungskatarrhe der Haut*. C's of the skin attended with vascular engorgement; in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the *dermatitides catarrhales*, including *ecthyma* and *ulcera cutanea*. [G, 4.]—**Epidemic c.** See INFLUENZA.—**Epithelial c.** A c. with an abundant discharge of epithelial cells. [D, 48.]—**Erosive c's of the skin.** Ger., *erosive Hautkatarrhe*. See *STIGMATOSIS*.—**Follicular c.** A c. attended with enlargement of the follicles, which, becoming prominent, give a granular aspect to the part. [L, 20.]—**Follicular c's of the skin.** Ger., *folliculäre Hautkatarrhe, Perifolliculosen, Finnenausschläge*. A family of Auspitz's *dermatitides catarrhales*, including circumfollicular inflammations of the skin (*miliaria rubra, miliaria alba, acne, and syphilis*). [G, 4.]—**Hæmorrhagic c.** Lat., *catarrhus hæmorrhagicus*. C. with exudation of blood along with the other secretions: seen frequently in small-pox, erysipelas, and pyæmia. [L, 20.]—**Horn'** (Ger.). See *CATARRHE des cornes*.—**Hypertrophic naso-pharyngeal c., Hypertrophic nasal c.** A chronic c. accompanied by hypertrophy of the mucous membrane involved and of the glands at the vault of the pharynx. [Lefferts (A, 63); L, 20.]—**Infusorial c.** An epidemic contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the upper air-passages which may exist alone, or as a complication of some other disease, e. g., pneumonia; caused by the presence of the flagellate infusorium *Asthmatos ciliaris*, described by Salisbury, Cutter, and others. [E. Cutter, "Therap. Gaz.," June, 1883, p. 237.]—**Membranous nasal c.** A form of nasal c. in which a thick, grayish-white false membrane forms, consisting of exudation cells imbedded in an unorganized matrix. The false membrane forms again rapidly if removed mechanically. [G. W. Major, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 20, 1886, p. 324.]—**Mycotic c.** C. due to invasion by a fungus. [a, 18.]—**Papillary c.** Of Rasmussen, c. of the renal papillæ. [D, 1.]—**Pituitous c.** Fr., *catarrhe pituiteux*. Of Laennec, a chronic serous bronchorrhœa, characterized by a copious serous secretion, poor in cells, which is expectorated by severe paroxysms of coughing. It is sometimes called humid asthma, on account of the marked dyspnoea. [L, 20.]—**Purulent c.** Fr., *catarrhe puriforme*. Ger., *eitriger C.* A c. in which the secretion is purulent or semi-purulent. [a, 17.]—**Rarefying dry c. of the naso-pharynx.** A condition of diminished nutrition, occurring mostly in advanced age, in which the mucous membrane becomes thin, pale, and dry. Varicose veins sometimes course through the otherwise anæmic membrane, especially in the posterior pharyngeal wall and about the orifices of the Eustachian tubes and choanæ. [L, 20.]—**Rose c.** See *HAY FEVER*.—**Russian c.** See INFLUENZA.—**Senile c.** Lat., *catarrhus senilis*. The chronic bronchial c. of old age.—**Serous c.** A c. in which the secretion consists mainly of an exudation from the blood-vessels of a colorless or, in some cases, a blood-stained serous fluid. [D, 48.]—**Suffocative c.** Lat., *catarrhus suffocativus*. Fr., *catarrhe suffocant*. Ger., *Stickfluss*. A severe laryngitis or bronchitis producing symptoms of suffocation. [A, 326; B, 117.] Cf. *Capillary* BRONCHITIS.—**Summer c.** See *HAY FEVER*.

CATARRHACTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r-ra^3k(ra^3k)/ta^3$. See CATARRH.

CATARRHÆNICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r-re^3n/(ra^3-e^3n)/-t^3k-u^3s(u^3s)$. From *κατάρρα* *vev*, to moisten. Pertaining to or resulting from infiltration. [A, 322.]

CATARRHAL, adj. $Ka^2t-a^3r-a^3l$. Lat., *catarrhalis*. Fr., *catarrhal*. Ger., *catarrhalisch, katarrhalisch*. It., *catarrale*. Sp., *catarral*. Of the nature of or pertaining to catarrh. [D.]

CATARRHANSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-a^3r-ra^3n(ra^3n)/si^3s$. From *κατάρρα* *vev*, to moisten. Infiltration. [A, 322.]

CATARRHE (Fr.), n. Ka^2t-a^3r . See CATARRH.—**C. a frigore.** Catarrh due to cold. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1884, p. 330 (D).]—**C. chaud.** Acute catarrh. [L, 41.]—**C. convulsif.** Whooping-cough. [D.]—**C. d'automne.** See *HAY FEVER*.—**C. des cornes, C. des sinus.** A mucopurulent inflammation of the mucous membrane of the frontal sinuses and of the apophyses of the horns in the ox, usually due to the pressure of the yoke. There is oedematous infiltration of the lower part of the head and of the throat, with injection of the eyes and heat and tenderness of the base of the horn. [A, 301.]—**C. d'été.** See *HAY FEVER*.—**C. épidémique.** See INFLUENZA.—**C. froid.** Chronic catarrh. [L, 41.]—**C. gastrique des alcooliques.** See *Alcoholic* CATARRH.—**C. grave.** See *C. des cornes*.—**C. guttural.** Catarrh of the throat. [L.]—**C. intestinal à mucosités membraniformes.** Intestinal catarrh with membrane-like collections of mucus. [Thevenot, "Union méd.," Aug. 5, 1883, p. 218 (D).]—**C. morbillieux.** See *CATARRHUS rubellosus*.—**C. pituiteux.** See

Pituitous CATARRH.—C. *pulmonaire épidémique*. See INFLUENZA.—C. *puriforme*, C. *pyoïdique* [Piorry]. See *Purulent* CATARRH.—C. *rubéolique*. See C. *morbillieux*.—C. *scarlatineux*. The catarrh of scarlet fever. [Boucheron, l. c. (D)].—C. *sec*. See *Dry* CATARRH.—C. *spécifique*. Gonorrhœa. [L, 88].—C. *suffocant*. See *Suffocative* CATARRH.—C. *typhoïdique*. A c. associated with typhoid fever. [Boucheron, l. c. (D)].

CATARRHECTIC, adj. $Ka^2t(a^3r)e^k/ti^2k$. Gr. *καταρρηκτικός* (from *καταρρηκνύσθαι*, to purge). Lat., *catarrhecticus*. Fr., *catarrhectique*. Purgative. [A, 322, 325.]

CATARRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ru^2m^a^3$. Gen., *catarrheumatos (-is)*. Gr., *καταρρημα*. Catarrh. [A, 322.]

CATARRHEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3r\text{-}u^3$. See CATARRHOUS.

CATARRHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}re^2x(rax)^i^2s$. Gen., *catarrhes (-is)*. Gr., *καταρρησις*. Fr., *catarrhésie*. A breaking or bursting out, especially a violent diarrhœa; occasionally a copious discharge from the stomach, from tumors, from the mamme, etc. [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325).]

CATARRHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rin(ren)^e(a^3e^2)$. See CATARRHINI.

CATARRHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rin(ren)^i^2e$. From *κατά*, near, and *ρῖς*, the nose. Fr., *catarrhiniens*, *catarrhins*. Ger., *Schmalnasen*. The catarrhines, or catarrhinians. Of Hæckel, a group of the *Simiæ* having oblique, flat nostrils; of Huxley, a family of the *Primates*; of Cuvier, St.-Hilaire, and Latreille, a family of the *Quadrumana*. [L, 14, 41, 56, 173, 180].—C. *hippoceri*. A section of the C. embracing those without tails, i. e., the anthropoid apes and man. [L, 173].—C. *menocerci*. A section of the C. provided with tails. [L, 173.]

CATARRHISCHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ri^2sk\text{-}(ri^2sch^2)^e^2s\text{-}i^2s$. See CATARRHOSCHEMIS.

CATARRHOE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ro(ro^2)\text{-}e(a)$. See CATARRH.

CATARRHŒCUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rek(ro^2e^2k)\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *καταρρηκός*. Producing or produced by catarrh. [A, 325.]

CATARRHOETICUS (Lat.), **CATARRHOICUS** (Lat.), **CATARRHOITICUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ro(ro^2)e^2t^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$, $ro(ro^2)^i^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$, $ro(ro^2)^i^2t^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Ger., *καταρρητικός*, *καταρρητικός*. See CATARRHAL.

CATARRHOPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *catarrhopus* (*phymata* understood). $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rop(ro^2p)^a^3$. Pendent growths or those having a downward tendency. [L, 84, 119.]

CATARRHOPHE (Lat.), **CATARRHOPHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rof(ro^2f)\text{-}e(a)$, $a^3r\text{-}ro^2f\text{-}es(as)^i^2s$. From *καταρροφείν*, to swallow down. Absorption. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOPHICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rof^i^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to absorption. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rop(ro^2p)^i^2a^3$. Gr., *καταρροπία*. Fr., *catarrhophie*. A sloping or hanging downward; a tendency or motion of the fluids downward as in catarrh, and especially toward the abdominal viscera, as in diarrhœa. Opposed to *anarrhopia*. [A, 322, 325 (a, 17).]

CATARRHO-PNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ro(ro^2)\text{-}nu^2(pnu^2)\text{-}mon(mo^2n)^i^2a^3$. See *Catarrhal PNEUMONIA*.

CATARRHOPOS (Lat.), **CATARRHOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}rop(ro^2p)\text{-}o^2s\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *καταρροπος*. From *κατά*, down, and *πέμνω*, to incline. Fr., *catarrhoptique*. 1. Having a downward inclination, motion, or tendency. 2. Decreasing, slackening. 3. Catarrhal. [A, 322; L, 135 (a, 17).]

CATARRHOSCHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ro^2s\text{-}ke^2s\text{-}(ch^2e^2s)^i^2s$. Gen., *catarrhosches (-osch^2esis)*. From *καταρροπος*, catarrh, and *σχέσις*, a checking. Fr., *catarrhoschèse*. Ger., *Unterdrückung eines Catarrhs*. Suppression of a catarrh. [A, 322.]

CATARRHOSCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ro^2s\text{-}ke^2t(ch^2e^2t)^i^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Causing, resulting from, or pertaining to, the suppression of a catarrh. [A, 322 (a, 17).]

CATARRHOUS, adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3r\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *catarrhosus*. Fr., *catarrheux*. Sp., *catarrroso*. 1. Subject to or affected with catarrh. [A, 301, 385.] 2. See CATARRHAL.

CATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ru^3s(ru^4s)$. See CATARRH.—C. *contagio*, C. *contagione*. See INFLUENZA.—C. *æstivus*. See *HAY FEVER*.—C. *frigore*, C. *frigore*. Catarrh due to cold. [L, 84, 119].—C. *atonicus*. Chronic catarrh with atony of the affected membrane. [L, 135].—C. *atrophicus ozænicus*. Chronic atrophic nasal catarrh having the character of ozæna.—C. *bellinulanicus*. Mumps. [L, 132].—C. *benignus*, C. *communis*. An ordinary catarrh from cold. [A, 316; L, 119].—C. *epidemicus*. See INFLUENZA.—C. *febrilis*. Fr., *catarrhe fébrile*. Ger., *febrilhaftiger Catarrh*. Catarrhal fever; an ordinary cold. [L, 88, 135].—C. *ferinus*. Whooping-cough. [L, 132].—C. *inflammatorius acutus*. An acute epidemic bronchitis of considerable severity. [L, 135].—C. *inflammatorius lentus* (seu *subacutus*). A more or less chronic bronchitis with fever. [L, 135].—C. *rubeolousus*. Fr., *catarrhe morbillieux*. The catarrh of measles. [L, 132].—C. *ruccicus*. See INFLUENZA.—C. *senilis*. See *Senile* CATARRH.—C. *siccus*. See *Dry* CATARRH.—C. *sthenicus*. See C. *inflammatorius acutus*.—C. *suffocativeus*. See *Suffocative* CATARRH.

CATARRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}ri^2s(ru^4s)^i^2s$. Gen., *catarrhyss (-ar^2rhysis)*. Gr., *καταρρησις*. Fr., *catarrhyse*. Ger., *Hinabrieseln*. A defluxion, as of humors, or an inclining downward. [A, 325; L, 119.]

CATARTISIS (Lat.), **CATARTISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}t^2i^2s\text{-}i^2s$, $a^3r\text{-}t^2i^2s\text{-}i^2s(mu^4s(mu^4s))$. Gr., *καταρτισις*, *καταρτισμός* (from *καταρτίζειν*, to restore). Fr., *catartisme*. Ger.,

Einrichtung. The reduction of a fracture, a dislocation, or a hernia. [Galen (A, 322).]

CATARTISTA (Lat.), **CATARTISTER** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3r\text{-}t^2i^2s\text{-}a^3$, $-u^3r(ar)$. Gr., *καταρτιστάς*, *καταρτιστήρ*. An ancient apparatus for reducing dislocations. [A, 322.]

CATASARCA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}sa^3rk^2a^3$. From *κατάσαρκος*, very fleshy. See ANASARCA.

CATASCEUE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}s^2s(a^3s)\text{-}su^2(ku^2)^e(a)$. Gen., *catasceues*. Gr., *κατασκέυή*. 1. The exercise of all the muscles, as by athletes, in training. 2. The perfect constitution of body. 3. Of Hippocrates, a contrivance or apparatus. [Galen (A, 325); a, 17.]

CATASCHASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}s^2s(a^3s)\text{-}ka^2z(ch^2a^2s)^i^2ma^3$. Gen., *cataschasmatos (-is)*. Gr., *κατασχασμα*. A wound, cut, or scar. [A, 322, 387.]

CATASCHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}s^2s(a^3s)\text{-}ka^2z(ch^2a^2s)^i^2mu^3s(mu^4s)$. Gr., *κατασχασμός* (from *κατασχάζειν*, to cut deep). Deep incision, scarification, bloodletting. [A, 322, 387.]

CATASEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}s^2s\text{-}i^2s(se^2i^2s)^i^2s$. Gen., *cataseis (-is)*. Gr., *κατασεισις* (from *κατασειν*, to shake violently). A violent shaking; or concussion. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATASETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}set(sat)^e^2e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *catasétes*. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Eborilingues*, embracing *Catasetum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATASETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}se^2t(sat)^i^2d\text{-}e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *catasétides*. Of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Vandææ*, comprising *Catasetum*, etc. [B, 170.]

CATASHA, n. In Malabar, aloes. [B, 121.]

CATASTAGMOS (Lat.), **CATASTALAGMOS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}sta^2g(sta^2g)^i^2mo^2s$, $-sta^2l(sta^2l)^i^2a^2g(ag)^i^2mo^2s$. Gr., *κατασταγμός* (from *κατασταζειν*, to trickle down). A running or dropping of a catarrhal secretion, especially from the nose. [A, 322, 325.]

CATASTALTIC, adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3\text{-}sta^2t^2l^2t^2k$. Gr., *κατασταλτικός*. Lat., *catastalticus*. Fr., *catastaltique*. Ger., *zurücktreibend* (1st def.), *zusammenziehend* (1st def.), *blutstillend* (1st def.), *beruhigend* (1st def.). 1. Checking evacuations, secretions, or hemorrhage; also calming, soothing. [A, 322.] 2. Of Marshall Hall, passing from above downward (said of a nervous impulse). [a, 18.]

CATASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}st^2a^2s(a^3s)^i^2s$. Gen., *catastas (-ast^2asis)*. Gr., *καταστάσις* (from *καθίσταίναι*, to settle, establish). Fr., *catastase*. 1. A state, condition, constitution, or habit of body. 2. A restitution, as of bones or other parts to their proper positions. 3. A quieting or a becoming quiet (said of a disease, as opposed to its paroxysm). [Hippocrates (A, 322, 325); a, 17.]

CATASTATICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}st^2a^2t^2l^2t^2k$. Gr., *καταστατικός*. Fr., *catastatique*. 1. Stationary, having a settled character. 2. Sedative. 3. Caused by or pertaining to the constitution, or the state of anything, as the season of the year or the state of the weather. 4. Belonging to or derived from a bodily (constitutional) habit. [A, 322.]

CATASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}stem(stam)^a^3$. Gen., *catastematos (-is)*. Gr., *καταστήματα*. A settled condition (of health, the weather, etc.). [A, 325, 387.]

CATASTEMONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}stem(stam)^o^2n\text{-}ez(e^2s)$. Of Link, a subclass of the exogens, comprising the *Ampelidæ*, *Menispermæ*, and *Berberidæ*. [B, 170.]

CATATASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}t^2a^2t^2a^2s(a^3s)^i^2s$. Gen., *catatas (-at^2asis)*. Gr., *κατάτασις*. 1. A stretching or extension, especially downward. 2. Of Hippocrates, the reduction of broken or dislocated bones by extension and counter-extension. [A, 322, 325.]

CATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}t^2h(a^3th)^e^2s\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catathes (-ath^2esis)*. Gr., *κατάθεσις* (from *καταθέναι*, to lay down). Depression. [A, 322, 325.]

CATATONIA (Lat.), n. f. **CATATONY**, n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}t^2o(ni^2o^2n)^i^2a^3$, $ka^2t\text{-}a^2t^2o(n)^i^2a^3$. From *κατά* intens., and *τόνος*, tension. Fr., *catatonie*. Ger., *Catatonie*, *Spannungs-Irrese*. A cerebral disease, first described by Kahlbaum in 1874, allied in its symptomatology to melancholia attonita and to the general paresis of the insane. It follows a cyclical course, the symptoms assuming successively the form of melancholia, mania, stupor, loquacious dementia, and complete dementia. A marked feature is the occurrence of cramps. Other phenomena peculiar to c. are the pathetic and theatrical character of the slightest words spoken and the form of speech termed *verbigeration* (q. v.). [“Arch. de neurol.,” xv, 1888, p. 254 (a, 18).]

CATATONIC, **CATATONIC**, adj's. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^2t\text{-}o(n)^i^2a^2k$, $-o^2n\text{-}i^2k$. Pertaining to or affected with catatonía. [D.]

CATATRIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}tri^2p^2i^2s\text{-}i^2s$. Gen., *catatrisps (-is)*. Gr., *κατατριψις* (from *κατατριβειν*, to wear out). The state of being worn out. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATATROPHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}t^2r(ot)^i^2f(ro^2f)\text{-}a^3$. An incorrect form of *catarrhopia* (q. v.). [A, 322.]

CATAVERTEBRAL [Grant], adj. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3\text{-}vu^3rt^2e^2\text{-}bra^2l$. From *κατά*, down, and *vertebra* (q. v.). Fr., *cataval*. Situated on the hæmal side of the centrum of a vertebra. [L, 27.]

CATAWBA, n. $Ka^2t\text{-}a^3\text{-}h^2a^3$. See C. WINE.—C. *tree*. The *Catalpa bignonioides*. [B, 5.]

CATAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)a^3\text{-}x(a^3x)^i^2s$. Gen., *catax (-is)*. Gr., *κάταξις*. 1. The production of a fracture. [A, 322.] 2. Raw silk. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CATAYA, n. In Brazil, a pungent species of *Polygonum*. [B, 19.]

CAT-CALEJA (Hind.), n. The *Guilandina (Cesalpinia) bonduc*. [B, 172].

CATCAN, n. In Cochinchina, the *Dolichos trilobus*. [B, 121.]

CATCARANJA, n. See CAT-CALEJA.

CAT-CHÉ, n. In the East Indies, catechu. [B, 121.]

CATCH-FLY, n. Ka²ch'fli. A name applied to different species of *Silene* and to the *Lychnis viscaria*. [B, 19, 75, 275.]—**Clammy c.-f.** The *Lychnis viscosa*. [B, 275.]—**German c.-f.** The *Lychnis viscaria*. [B, 275.]—**Italian c.-f.** The *Silene pendula*. [B, 275.]—**Lobel's c.-f.** The *Silene armeria*. [B, 275.]—**Pennsylvania c.-f.** The *Silene pennsylvanica*. [B, 275.]—**Round-leaved c.-f.** The *Silene rotundifolia*. [B, 275.]—**Seaside c.-f.** The *Silene maritima*. [B, 275.]

CATCH-WEED, n. Ka²ch'wed. The *Galium aparine*. [B, 19, 275.]

CATÉ (Fr.), n. Ka³t-a. See KATE.

CATECHIN, n. Ka²t'e²k-i²n. Fr., *catéchine*. Ger., *Catechin*. Syn.: *catechuic acid*. A substance, C₁₅H₁₀O₆+5H₂O, derived from the different kinds of catechu, kino, mahogany-wood, etc.; forming white, silky acicular crystals almost insoluble in cold water, readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol. Its aqueous solution is bitter, sweetish, and astringent. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). Catechutannic acid. [B, 270.]—**C. red.** A red substance deposited, along with c., from a solution of catechu in boiling water, and separated from c. by dissolving the latter in ether. [B, 5.]

CATECHIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka³t-a-shek. See CATECHUC.

CATECHOL, n. Ka²t'e²k-o²l. Pyrocatechin. [B, 81.]—**C. dimethylate, C. dimethyl ether, Veratrol**. [B, 3.]—**C. monomethylate, C. monomethyl ether.** Guaiacol. [B, 3.]

CATECHOMENOS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-e²k(e²ch²)-o²m'e²n-o²s. Gr., *κατεχόμενος* (from *κατέχειν*, to endure). Refractory to the action of remedies. [A, 387; L, 119.]

CATECHU (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Ka²t(ka³t)'e²-ku²(ch²u). From Hind., *kate*, the tree which furnishes c., and *chu*, juice. Fr., *cachou*. Ger., *Catechu*. It., *catecù*. Sp., *catecú*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., and the Fr. Cod., *Pegu c.*, the *cachou de Pégu* (ou *cachuttie*) [Fr. Cod.], otherwise called black c. (*c. nigrum*) or cutch; an extract obtained by evaporating a decoction of the dark heart-wood of *Acacia c.* and *Acacia suma*, trees of southern Asia and tropical Africa. It occurs as dark-brown, opaque masses, which when dry are hard and brittle and show a somewhat crystalline structure. It has a slight odor and an astringent sweetish taste, is partially soluble in water, and almost completely soluble in alcohol. It consists largely of catechin and catechutannic acid, with some quercetin. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., also the pale c. or gambir, the *c. pallidum* of the Br. Ph., the *catecú* of the Sp. Ph., the *terra japonica* of the older authors; an extract made by evaporating a decoction of the leaves and young shoots of *Uncaria gambier (Nauclea gambir)*, a climbing plant of the East Indies. It forms brownish masses of a lighter color than *Pegu c.*, having a grayish fracture, and possessing a bitter and astringent, afterward sweetish, taste, but no odor. It consists of catechin (which is said by some to be different from the catechin of *Pegu c.*), a tannin (catechutannic acid), which, however, is in less quantity than in *Pegu c.*, and quercetin. Both varieties of c. are used as astringents in diarrhoea, bronchorrhoea, leucorrhoea, relaxation of the mucous membranes of the throat and larynx, and hemorrhages, and as an application to ulcers. [B, 81, 180, 270.]—**Areca c.** An inferior variety of c. obtained from the betel-nut (seed of the *Areca c.*). It is not brought into commerce. [B, 81.]—**Bastard c.** See C. (2d def.).—**Bengal c.** Ger., *Bengalenc'*, *c. von Bengalen*, *bengalischer C.* A variety of c. exported from Bengal. It is originally made in quadrangular cakes, but usually occurs in fragments of various shapes, of a rusty-brown externally and dark-brown within. [B, 5, 180, 270.]—**Black mucilaginous c.** A variety of c. described by Guibourt, occurring in the form of small parallelopedons, black and shining interiorly, and having a mucilaginous and slightly astringent taste. [B, 5, 37.]—**Bombay c.** Ger., *C. von Bombay*. A variety of c. (1st def.) formerly described, probably identical with the c. in balls. As described by Winkler, however, it forms irregular masses of the size of a man's fist, or quadrangular pieces of a uniform dark-brown color, and has a highly astringent taste, and this variety seems to resemble more closely the cake c. than the c. in balls. [B, 5, 180.]—**Cake c.** A form of c. (1st def.) occurring in cakes, flat beneath, rounded above, dark-brown exteriorly and from light-yellowish to almost black within, and exhibiting a more or less porous fracture. Its geographical origin is uncertain. [B, 5.]—**C. Akazie** (Ger.). The *Acacia c.* [B, 180.]—**C'gerbsäure** (Ger.). See *C'tannic acid*. [B, 270.]—**C. in balls.** C. (1st def.) occurring in more or less globular balls. Some varieties contain much sand and are possibly a factitious product; others closely resemble Bengal c. and are perhaps the Bombay c. of the older authors. [B, 5.]—**C. in quadrangular cakes.** See *Bengal c.* [B, 5.]—**C. lozenges.** See *Trochisci c.*—**C. nigrum.** See C. (1st def.).—**C. pallidum.** See C. (2d def.).—**C. palm-tree.** Ger., *C'palm*. The *Areca c.* [B, 275.]—**C. red.** Ger., *C'roth*. See *C'tannic acid*.—**C'saft** (Ger.). See *C'säure* (Ger.). Catechuic acid; catechin. [B, 270.]—**C'tannic acid.** Fr., *acide cachou-tannique*. Ger., *C'gerbsäure*. It., *tannino di catecù*. A reddish, gummy substance contained in c., and readily forming an acid, astringent solution in water. It is said to be the anhydride of catechuic acid and to have the formula C₁₅H₁₀O₆. [B, 81, 270.]—**C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura c.*—**C. tree.** The *Acacia (Mimosa) c.* and the *Acacia suma*. [B, 275.]—**C. von Bengalen** (Ger.). See *Bengal c.*—**C. von Bombay** (Ger.). See *Bombay c.*—**Compound infusion of c.** Fr., *infusion de cachou composée*. See *Infusum c.*—**Compound powder of c.** See *Pulvis c. compositus*.—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura c. composita*.—**Decoction of c.** Fr., *infusion (ou tisane) de cachou*. An infusion of c. in boiling water. The Geneva Ph. of 1780 orders 1 part of c. to 32 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Dull-reddish c.** A variety of c. described by Guibourt, occurring in flattened balls which exhibit a dull-reddish, wavy surface on fracture. [B, 5.]—**Electuarium c.** [Netherl. Ph.], **Electuarium c. compositum** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made of 105 parts of powdered catechu [Netherl. Ph.] or 112 of powdered extract of c. [Belg. Ph.], 27 [Belg. Ph.] or 25 [Netherl. Ph.] of powdered Ceylon cinnamon, 83 [Belg. Ph.] or 80 [Netherl. Ph.] of powdered kino, 5 of powdered opium, 24 [Belg. Ph.] or 25 [Netherl. Ph.] of powdered nutmeg, carefully mixed with 746 of syrup of red roses [Belg. Ph.] or 720 of simple syrup of the consistence of honey [Netherl. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Essentia c.** See *Tinctura c.*—**Extractum c.** [Netherl. Ph.]. Sp., *extracto de catecú* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A preparation made by briskly stirring 1 part of coarsely powdered c. with 6 parts of hot water, straining, and evaporating. The Sp. Ph. directs 1 part of coarsely powdered gambir c. to be infused in 6 parts of boiling water, and the infusion allowed to stand 24 hours, strained with expression, filtered, and evaporated over a water-bath to the consistence of an extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).] 2. Of the older pharmacists, c. itself. [B, 180.]—**Gambir c.** See C. (2d def.).—**Gummi c.** See *C. Infusum c.* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *infusion de cachou composée*. Infusion of c.; made by infusing 5-3 parts of pale c. and 1 part of bruised cinnamon-bark in 149 parts of boiling water. Similar preparations were formerly official, in some of which cinnamon-water replaced the cinnamon and in some of which sage-leaves or sugar were added. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Kumaon c.** A variety of c. (1st def.) derived from Kumaon in northern India; of a lighter color than ordinary c.; not met with in commerce. [B, 81, 270.]—**Pale c.** See C. (2d def.), *Bengal c.*, and *Whitish c.*—**Painone'** (Ger.). C. obtained from the *Areca c.* [B, 108.]—**Pegu c.** Fr., *cachou de Pégu* [Fr. Cod.]. See C. (1st def.).—**Plane-convex c.** See *Cake c.*—**Pulvis c. compositus** [Br. Ph.]. Compound powder of c.; consisting of 4 parts of pale c., 2 each of kino and rhatany-root, and 1 part each of cinnamon-bark and nutmeg, mixed, sifted, and triturated. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Siam c.** A variety of a resinous *Pegu c.*, but forming conical masses having a shining liver-colored fracture. [B, 5.]—**Succus c.** See *C. Tabellæ eum c.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci c.*—**Terra c.** See *C. Tinctura c.* Fr., *teinture* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolé de cachou*). Ger., *C'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.]. 1. Of the Ger. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a solution of 1 part of c. in 5 of dilute alcohol. Other pharmacopœias have ordered from 4 to 6 parts of alcohol. 2. Of the Br. Ph. and U. S. Ph., 1870, see *Tinctura c. composita*. [B, 81, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura c. composita** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cachou aromatisée (ou composée)*, *teinture gingivale* (2d def.). 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a tincture made with 12 parts of c., 8 of cinnamon, and sufficient alcohol to make 100 parts. The Br. Ph. orders 24 oz. av. of pale c., 1 oz. of cinnamon, and proof spirit sufficient to make 1 pint Imperial. It is used as an astringent remedy; internally for diarrhoea, externally for indolent ulcers, and also as an injection for the cure of vaginal and rectal fluxes. 2. Of various old pharmacopœias a preparation composed of c., myrrh, balsam of Peru, and spirit of cochlearia, with or without the addition of brandy. In some pharmacopœias equal parts of c. and kino (or of c. and dragon's blood) were directed to be dissolved in spirit of cochlearia. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura de c.** See *Tinctura c.*—**Trochisci c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes de cachou* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *de cachou odorantes*). Troches each containing 1 grain of c., 10 grains of sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of tragacanth, made up with orange-flower water [U. S. Ph.]; or containing 1 grain of pale c., 15 grains of sugar, 0.6 grain of acacia, and about 1 grain of mucilage of acacia, made up with distilled water [Br. Ph.]; or containing 10 centigrammes of c., 80 centigrammes of sugar, and 10 centigrammes of mucilage of tragacanth [Fr. Cod.]. Preparations very similar to the last were official in two or three of the older formularies. The Würt. Ph., 1798, ordered troches made of 2 parts of c., 6 of extract of licorice, and 1 part of species diatraganthæ compositus. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Whitish c.** A sort of c. forming small rounded lumps, dark-brown externally, very pale internally, and having a smoky, astringent and bitter, sweetish taste. It does not occur in commerce. [B, 5.]

CATECHUC, adj. Ka²t'e²k-u²'i²k. Fr., *catéchuque, catéchuique*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from, catechu. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide catéchuque (ou catéchuique)*. Ger., *Catechusäure, Katechusäure*. Catechin. [B, 81.]—**C. anhydride.** Catechutannic acid. [B, 81.]

CATECHUIN, n. Ka²t'e²k-u²'i²n. See CATECHIN.

CATECHUINIC ACID, n. Ka²t'e²k-u²'i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide catechuinique*. One of the products of the decomposition of catechin by the action of caustic potash. [B.]

CATECHURETIN, CATECHURRHETIN, n's. Ka²t'e²k-u²'ret'i²n. Fr., *catéchurrhétine*. A substance, C₁₆H₁₂O₁₀, formed by the continued action of sulphuric acid on catechu. [B, 81, 270.]

CATECHUTANNIC ACID, n. Ka²t'e²k-u²-ta²n'i²k. See under CATECHU.

CATÉCHIQUE (Fr.), **CATÉCHUIQUE** (Fr.), **CATÉCICQUE** (Fr.), adj's. Ka³t-a-ku²-tek, -vek-, -a-sek. See *Catechutannic acid*.

CATECOMÉ, CATECOMER, n's. In the Canary Islands, aloes. [B, 88, 121.]

CATEL, n. In Hayti, a species of *Acrocomia*. [B, 121.]

CATELADIION (Lat.), n. n. Ka²t(ka³t)-i²(e²-i²)-a²d(a²d)'i²-o²n. An ancient instrument for scarifying the interior of the nose for the relief of headache. [E; L, 43.]

CATELECTRODE, n. Ka²t'e²l-e²k'trod. See CATRODE.

CATELECTROTONIC, CATELECTROTONOUS, adj's. Ka²t'e²l-e²k-tro-to²n'i²k, -tro²v'on-u²s. Fr., *catélectrotonique*. Ger., *katelectrotonisch*. Pertaining to catelectrotonous.

CATELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2l}(al)-e^{2k}-tro^{2l}/o^{2n}-u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. From *κατά*, down, *ἤλεκτρον*, amber, and *τόπος*, tension. The state of increased electrotonus (*q. v.*) produced at the cathode when a constant galvanic current is passed through a nerve. [A, 7.]

CATELLI-VEGON, n. In Malabar, the *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATELLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2l}/u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. Dim. of *catulus*. Gr., *κυνίδιον*. A puppy, used by the ancients as a medicine supposed to soothe the nerves, and recommended by authors as an application for pain or inflammation in various parts of the body. [B, 180; L, 119.]—**C. cinereus**. A cupel. [L, 84.]

CATEMERINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2m}(am)-e^{2r}/i^{2n}-a^{3}$. Gr., *καθημερινή* (*f.* of adj. *καθημερινός*). Fr., *catémérine*. See AMPHEMERINA.

CATENA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-en(an)/a^{3}$. Gr., *σειρά, ἄλυσος*. A bond, chain, or series; of the ancients, the bond of union between the spirit and the body or between united chemical elements. [A, 325.]

CATENATE, adj. $Ka^{2t}/e^{2n}-at$. Lat., *catenatus*. See CATENULATE.

CATENATING, adj. $Ka^{2t}/e^{2n}-at-in^{2}g$. See C. AGUE.

CATENICELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2n}(an)-i^{2}-se^{2l}-(ke^{2l})/li^{2}d-e^{2a^{3}}-e^{2}$. A family of the *Polyzoa*. [L, 121.]

CATENIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2n}(an)-i^{2}f/e^{2r}-u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. From *catena*, a chain, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *caténifère*. Chain-bearing (said of bodies having the surface marked with colored lines so disposed as to resemble a chain). [L, 41.]

CATENIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2n}(an)-i^{2}-fo^{2}rm/i^{2}s$. From *catena*, a chain, and *forma*, form. Fr., *caténiforme*. Having the form of a chain. [B, 198; L, 41.]

CATENULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2n}(an)/u^{2}(u^{4})-la^{3}$. Dim. of *catena*, a chain. Ger., *nackter Schleuder*. Syn.: *elater nudus* (seu *cateniformis* [Willdenow]). In the *Hepaticæ*, a so-called naked elater, *i. e.*, one apparently without a utriculus. [B, 198.]

CATÉNULAIRE (Fr.), **CATÉNULE** (Fr.), adj's. $Ka^{3t}-an-u^{1}-a^{2}r$, -a. See CATENULATE.

CATENULARIA [Zippel] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2n}(an)-u^{2l}-(u^{1})-a^{2}(a^{3})/ri^{2}-a^{3}$. See CŒNOPTERIS.

CATENULATE, adj. $Ka^{2t}/e^{2n}-u^{2l}-at$. Lat., *catenulatus* (from *catenula*, a small chain). Fr., *chainé, en chaîne*. Ger., *kettenartig*. Disposed in a chain; composed of parts joined together like the links of a chain. [B, 1, 19, 198.]

CATERPILLAR, n. $Ka^{2t}/u^{3r}-pi^{2}-a^{3}r$. Fr., *chenille*. 1. The larva of an insect, especially of the *Lepidoptera*. 2. A common name for various plants of the genus *Scorpiurus*. [B, 121; L, 56.]—**C. fungus**. Various species of *Cordiceps* which attack c's. [B, 19, 275.]—**C. -plant**. The genus *Scorpiurus*. [B, 275.]

CATERPILLES, n. In Jamaica, the *Amarantus viridis*. [B, 121.]

CATESBÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Kat-e^{2z}-be/(ba^{3}/e^{2})-a^{3}$. Named after *M. Catesby*, an English naturalist. Fr., *catesbée*. A genus of rubiacious plants belonging to the *Catesbææ*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. elliptica** [Sprengel]. The *C. Vavassorii*. [B, 214.]—**C. longiflora** [Swartz]. The *C. spinosa*. [B, 173, 282.]—**C. macrantha** [Richard]. **C. spinosa** [Linnaeus]. A shrub of the West Indies. The acidulous fruits are eaten, and the bark (*cortex chinæ spinosæ*) is said to be tonic and febrifuge. It is possible, however, that the bark so called is derived from *C. Vavassorii*. [B, 180.]—**C. Vavassorii** [Sprengel]. A plant growing in Hayti, wrongly referred to the genus *C.* and of uncertain botanical station. [B, 180, 214.] Cf. *C. spinosa*.

CATESBÆÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kat-e^{2z}-be/(ba^{3}/e^{2})-e^{2}-e^{2}(a^{3})-e^{2}$. Fr., *catesbées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Catesbæa*, etc. [B, 42.]

CATEVALA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{3t}-e^{2}-va^{3}/a^{3}$. From the Malabar name. Fr., *caté-vala*. In Malabar, aloes; of Medicus, a synonym of the *Apicra* of Haworth. [B, 121.]—**C. arachnoidea**. The *Aloe arachnoidea*. [B.]—**C. arborescens**. See *Aloe arborescens*.—**C. retusa**. The *Aloe retusa*. [B, 188.]

CATGUT, n. Ka^{2t}/gu^{3t} . Fr., c. Ger., *C.* 1. Cord made from the intestines of various animals; used for ligatures and sutures. [a, 17.] 2. The *Tephrosia virginiana*. [B, 275.]—**Carbolized c.** C. imbued with carbolic acid. It may be prepared by washing c. with alcohol and then immersing it for 2 days (or longer for c. of large size) in a quart of 5-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid containing 30 grains of potassium bichromate. [A, 509 (a, 21).]—**Juniper c.** C. imbued with oil of juniper. After a 6 hours' immersion in a 1-to-1,000 solution of corrosive sublimate, the c. is dried with a towel and kept for 6 days in a mixture of 2 parts of alcohol and 1 part of oil of juniper. [Am. Jour. of Obstet., Oct., 1887, p. 1009 (a, 21).]

CATHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^{3})/tha^{3}$. Of Forskål, a genus of celastreous plants of the tribe *Celastreeæ*. [B, 42.]—**C. ellulis** [Forskål]. A shrub of Arabia and northeastern Africa; the *kát* or *cafta* of the Arabs, who employ the leaves and leafy twigs in making a beverage having the stimulant and invigorating properties of coffee. They also chew the leaves, and the plant is regarded as a preventive of the plague. It resembles coffee in its physiological action, but contains no caffeine. It contains mannite and a small quantity of an alkaloid called katin. [B, 19, 42, 180; "Cribl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Nov., 1888, p. 700 (B).]—**C. spinosa** [Forskål]. The *Celastrus parviflorus*. [B, 214.]

CATHÆMUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-em/(a^{3}/e^{2}m)-u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. Gr., *κάθαμος*. Bloody. [A, 325, 387; L, 119.]

CATHÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2r}/(a^{3}/e^{2}r)-e^{2}s-i^{2}s$. Gen., *cathæresis* (-æ'resis). Gr., *καθαίρεσις* (from *καθαίρειν*, to re-

duce). Fr., *cathèrese*. 1. Anciently, the production of great prostration by means of evacuations used to cause the reduction of overgrowths, effusions, exudations, etc.; also the action of a violent caustic. 2. As now used, the action of a feeble caustic. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

CATHÆRETICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-e^{2r}/(a^{3}-e^{2}r)-e^{2}t/i^{2}k-u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. See CATHÆRETIC.

CATHÆTORA, n. The *Cajanus indica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATHAL (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B, 172.]

CATHAM (Heb.), n. A certain purgative preparation of gold. [L, 105.]

CATHARANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{2}r/(a^{3}r)-a^{2}n^{2}th-(a^{3}nth)/u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. Fr., *catharanthe*. Of the gardeners, some shrubby species of *Vinca*. [B, 19.]

CATHARCTIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}h-a^{3}r/ti^{2}k$. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARINÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{2}r/(a^{3}r)-i^{2}n^{2}-e^{2}-e^{2}(a^{2}-e^{2})$. Fr., *catharinées*. Of Hampe, a family of mosses, consisting of the genus *Catharina*. [B, 170.]

CATHARIOTES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{2}r/(a^{3}r)-i(i^{2})/ot(o^{2}t)-e^{2}z(as)$. Gen., *cathariotes* (-is). Gr., *καθαρίοτης*. Cleanliness. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHARISM, **CATHARIZATION**, n's. $Ka^{2t}h/a^{2}r-i^{2}zm, ka^{2t}h-a^{2}r-i^{2}z-a^{3}/shu^{3}n$. Gr., *καθαρισμός* (from *καθαρίζειν*, to cleanse). Lat., *catharismus*. A cleansing, purification. [A, 316, 387; L, 56.]

CATHARMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{2}r/ma^{3}$. Gen., *catharmalos* (-is). Gr., *κάθαρμα*. Excrement voided as the result of purgation. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHARMOS (Lat.), **CATHARMUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^{2t}h-(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rm/o^{2}s, -u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. Gr., *καθάρμος*. 1. Purgation. 2. The cure of disease by sacrifices. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CATHAROS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})/a^{2}r/(a^{3}r)-o^{2}s$. Gr., *καθαρός*. Pure, purified, purged. [A, 325.]

CATHARSIOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rs/i^{2}-o^{2}s$. Gr., *καθάρσιος*. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rs/i^{2}s$. Gen., *catharsis* (-is). Gr., *καθάρσις* (from *καθαίρειν*, to purge, cleanse). Fr., *catharsie* (1st def.), *catharse* (2d def.). Ger., *Reinigung* (1st def.), *Abführwirkung* (1st def.). It., *catarsi* (1st def.). 1. Originally, any natural or artificial purifying discharge; as now used, purging by the bowels. [A, 301, 322.] 2. The genus *Gypsophila*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. dia pharyngos**. Gr., *καθάρσις διὰ φάρυγγος*. Vomiting, also ptyalism. [A, 322; L, 132.]

CATHARSIS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rs/i^{2}-u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. Gr., *καθάρσιος*. See CATHARTIC.

CATHARTATE, n. $Ka^{2t}h-a^{3}rt/at$. Fr., c. A salt of cathartic acid. [B, 5.]

CATHARTIC, adj. $Ka^{2t}h-a^{3}rt/i^{2}k$. Gr., *καθαρτικός*. Lat., *catharticus*. Fr., *cathartique*. Ger., *Cathartisch, purgirend*. It., *cartartico*. Producing catharsis (*q. v.*)—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum catharticum*. Fr., *acide cathartique*. Ger., *Cathartinsäure*. A glucoside, $C_{18}H_{26}N_{2}SO_{10}$, constituting the active principle of senna, in which it occurs in magnesium and calcium salts; a dark-colored amorphous substance insoluble in water, but dissolving in alkaline solutions. [B, 5, 81.]

CATHARTICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rt/i^{2}k-u^{3m}(u^{4m})$. A cathartic medicine. [A, 322.]—**C. lunæ**, **C. lunare**. Fr., *pietre infernale*. Nitrate of silver prepared by precipitation; Sala's *magisterium argenti*. [B, 59, 70.]

CATHARTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rt/i^{2}d-e^{2}(a^{3}-e^{2})$. A group of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121.]

CATHARTIN, n. $Ka^{2t}h-a^{3}rt/i^{2}n$. Lat., *cathartinum, cathartina*. Fr., *cathartine*. Ger., *C.*, *Sennabitter*. It., *catartina*. Sp., *catartino*. 1. A bitter, nauseous substance obtained from senna by Lassaigne and Feneulle, supposed by them to be the purgative principle of senna, but now known to be a mixture devoid of purgative properties. 2. Of Winckler, a principle contained in the ripe fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*, believed to be produced by the metamorphosis of the rhamnin of the unripe fruit. [B, 5, 92.]—**C'siure** (Ger.). See CATHARTIC ACID.

CATHARTOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a^{3}rt-o^{2}(o^{2})-ka^{3}rp/u^{3s}(u^{4s})$. From *καθαρτικός*, cathartic, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *cathartocarpe*. Of Persoon, a genus of leguminous plants, separated from *Cassia*, to which most botanists now rennite it. [G. Bentham, "Trans. of the Linnean Soc.," xxii, p. 503 (B); B, 42.]—**C. apouconita**. The *Cassia apouconita*. [B, 88.]—**C. arerech**, **C. atelech**. The *Cassia arech*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B); B, 88, 250.]—**C. bacillus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia bacillaris*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. brasiliensis** [Jacquin]. The *Cassia grandis*. [B, 180.]—**C. Brewsteri** [F. Müller]. The *Cassia Brewsteri*. [B, 219.]—**C. conspicuus** [Don]. The *Cassia sieberiana*. [B, 250.]—**C. emarginatus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia emarginata*. [B, 282.]—**C. excelsus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia fistula*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. ferrugineus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia ferruginea*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. fistula** [Persoon]. **C. fistuloides** [Nectoux]. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 5, 173, 180.]—**C. grandis** [Persoon]. The *Cassia grandis*. [B, 173.]—**C. javanicus** [Persoon]. The *Cassia javanica*. [B, 173.]—**C. lætus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia læta*. [G. Bentham, *l. c.* (B).]—**C. moschatus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia moschata*. [B.]—**C. Roxburghii**. The *Cassia Roxburghii* (*marginata*). [B, 172.]—**C. sieberianus** [G. Don]. The *Cassia sieberiana*. [B, 250.]

CATHARTOGENIC ACID, **CATHARTOGENIN**, n's. $Ka^{2t}h-a^{3}rt-o-je^{2n}/i^{2}k, -o^{2}j/e^{2n}-i^{2}n$. Fr., *acide cathartogénique, cathartogénine*. Ger., *Cathartogeninsäure*. A yellowish-brown substance, insoluble in water, produced, along with glucose, by decomposing cathartic acid with hydrochloric acid. [B, 5, 81.]

CATHARTOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-a^{3}rt-o(o^{2})-lin-$ (len)/u³m(u⁴m). Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Linum*, including *Linum catharticum*. [B, 121.]

CATHARTOMANNITE, n. $Ka^{2}th-a^{3}rt-o-ma^{2}n/it$. Fr., *manite du séné*. Ger., *Cathartomannit*. A non-fermentable sugar, $C_{21}H_{44}O_{19}$, found in senna, forming warty crystals soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. [B, 5, 93.]

CATHARUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)/a^{2}r(a^{3}r)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s)$. See CATHAROS.

CATHECOMENION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}k(ak)-(o^{2})-$ men(man)/i²-o²n. An ancient name for the *Aethusa cynapium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATHECTICE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}k/ti^{2}-se(ka)$. Gr., $καθηκτική$ (f. of adj. $καθηκτικός$ [δύναμις understood]). Retentive power. [A, 325.]

CATHECTRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)/e^{2}d-ra^{2}$. Gr., $καθέτρα$. 1. An old term for a night-chair, also for the anus. [A, 318, 357; L, 84.] 2. A genus of olacaceous Brazilian trees. [B, 19.]

CATELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}l(al)-e^{2}k-trō^{2}t/on(o^{2}n)-u^{2}s(u^{4}s)$. See CATELECTROTONUS.

CATHEMERINOS (Lat.), **CATHEMERINUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)-e^{2}m(am)-e^{2}r/i^{2}n-o^{2}s,-u^{2}s(u^{4}s)$. Gr., $καθημερινός$. Fr., *cathémérin*. See QUOTIDIAN.

CATHÉRÈSE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2}t-ar-e^{2}z$. See CATHÉRÉSIS.

CATHÉRETIC, adj. $Ka^{2}th-e^{2}r-e^{2}t/i^{2}k$. From $καθαρεύω$, to reduce (see CATHÉRÉSIS). Lat., *catharecticus*. Fr., *cathérétique*. Ger., *ätzend*. It., *cateretico*. Sp., *caterético*. Feebly caustic. [B.]

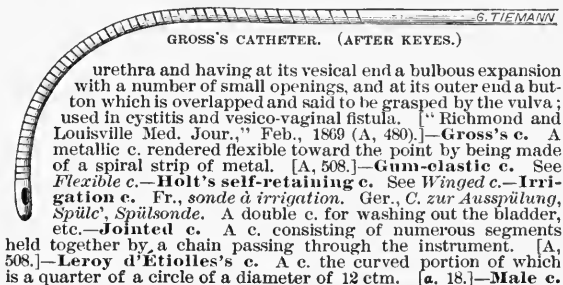
CATHÉRINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2}t-ar-en$. An old name for the *Rubus cœsius*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Sainte-C**. See the major list.

CATHÉRINETTE (Fr.), n. $Ka^{2}t-ar-en-e^{2}t$. 1. Cochineal. 2. See CATHÉRINE. 3. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [B, 38, 88.]

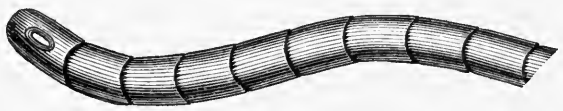
CATHETER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2}th(ka^{3}th)/e^{2}t-u^{2}e(ar)$. Gen., *catheteros* (-is). Gr., $καθετήρ$. Fr., *cathéter, sonde, algale*. Ger., *C. Katheter, Harnzapfen*. It., *catetere*. Sp., *cateter, algalia*. An anciently, any instrument for exploring a canal; as now used, a tube designed for insertion into a canal, especially through the urethra into the urinary bladder; of the French, a lithotomy staff. [A, 301, 322, 385; L, 41.]—**Amussat's c.** Fr., *sonde rectiligne d'Amussat*. A straight c. brought into use by Amussat. [a, 18.]—**Béniqué's c.** A c. having a straight shaft jointed at a slight angle to the curved portion near the beak, the curve being directed backward at its beginning. [a, 18.]—**Bent c.** See **Elbowed c.**—**Biegamer C.** (Ger.). See **Flexible c.**—**Brodie's c.** A short c., less curved than an ordinary c., fixed to a wooden handle. [a, 18.]—**Bumstead's retention c.** A modification of Thompson's retention c. with a screw at the end for attaching a filiform bougie. [E.]—**Bulb-ended c.** Fr., *cathéter (ou sonde) à boule*. A very flexible urethral c. having a long tapering extremity ending in a bulbous point. [A, 476.]—**C. argenteus**. Fr., *sonde en argent*. Ger., *silberner C.* A silver c. [L, 80.]—**C. chalybeatus**. Fr., *sonde en fer*. Ger., *stählener C.* An iron c. [L, 80.]—**C. draht** (Ger.). A lithotomy staff. [L, 80.]—**C. elasticus**. See **Flexible c.**—**C. fever**. See under **FEVER**.—**C. flexibilis**. See **Flexible c.**—**C. gauge**. Fr., *filaire*. A plate or card having circular perforations progressively increasing in size and numbered to correspond with the sizes of c's. One numbered according to the French scale shows the circumference of a c. in millimetres.—**C. holder**. An arrangement of tapes, or the like, fastened to the free end of a c. and attached to the patient's body after passing through a ring around the root of the penis; used for retaining a c. in the bladder. [E.]—**C. immobilis**. Fr., *sonde à demeure*. Ger., *unbeweglicher C.* A c. left in the bladder for a length of time. [L, 80.]—**C. zur Ausspülung** (Ger.). See **Irrigation c.**—**Caustic c.** Of J. Erichsen, a modification of Lallemand's porte-caustique; a silver c. having several minute openings in the beak. To the end of the styllet a sponge is attached which, charged with a solution of nitrate of silver, is passed into the c. [A, 419.]—**Double c.**, **Double-channelled c.**, **Double-current c.** Fr., *sonde*

tube of metal or hard rubber, 6 to 7 in. long and from 1 to 3.5 mm. in diameter, slightly curved at one end; the curved part (beak) is from 2 to 2.5 ctm. long. The other end is funnel-shaped to receive the nozzle of an inflating bag. It is passed into the Eustachian tube through the nose, or occasionally through the mouth. [F, 32.]

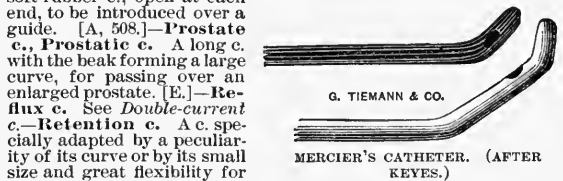
—**Evacuating c.** See **EVACUATOR**.—**Exploratory c.** A metallic c. with a short beak making an angle of about 105° with the shaft, so that it can be turned about after its introduction into the bladder and used as a searcher. [L, 213.]—**Faucial c.** Fr., *sonde du gosier*. A hard-rubber tube $\frac{7}{8}$ in. long, with a curve $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. long, devised by O. D. Pomeroy for making applications through the mouth to the Eustachian tube and for inflating the cavity of the tympanum. [F.]—**Female c.** Fr., *sonde de femme*. Ger., *weiblicher C.* A short c. with the beak only slightly curved, for passage into the bladder of the female. [A, 385.]—**Flexible c.** Fr., *sonde flexible*. Ger., *biegamer C.* A c. made of some flexible material, such as soft rubber, or silk or other woven fabric varnished with a mixture of linseed oil and litharge. [A, 385.]—**Flexible Eustachian c.** Fr., *sonde eustachienne flexible*. Ger., *biegamer Ohrc'*. A soft-rubber c., 5 or 7 mm. in diameter, devised by S. Sexton, the beak having the curve of other Eustachian c's. [F.]—**Gély's c.** A male urethral c. the beak of which forms a third of a circle 0.12 metre in diameter. [A, 278.]—**Goodman's self-retaining c.** A female c. about 2 in. long, bent to the curve of the



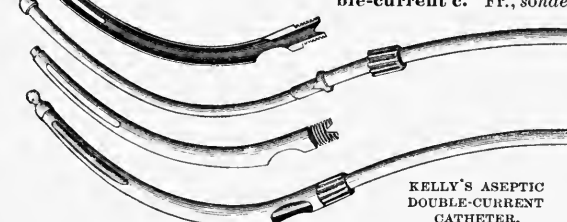
urethra and having at its vesical end a bulbous expansion with a number of small openings, and at its outer end a button which is overlapped and said to be grasped by the vulva; used in cystitis and vesico-vaginal fistula. [Richmond and Louisville Med. Jour., Feb., 1869 (A, 480).]—**Gross's c.** A metallic c. rendered flexible toward the point by being made of a spiral strip of metal. [A, 508.]—**Gum-elastic c.** See **Flexible c.**—**Holt's self-retaining c.** See **Winged c.**—**Irrigation c.** Fr., *sonde à irrigation*. Ger., *zur Ausspülung, Spüle', Spülsonde*. A double c. for washing out the bladder, etc.—**Jointed c.** A c. consisting of numerous segments held together by a chain passing through the instrument. [A, 508.]—**Leroy d'Étiolles's c.** A c. the curved portion of which is a quarter of a circle of a diameter of 12 ctm. [a, 18.]—**Male c.**



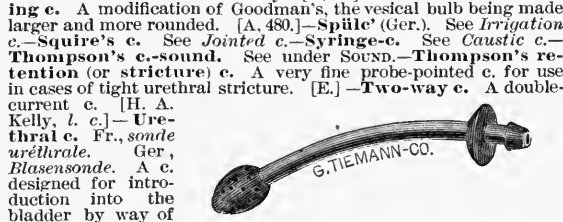
A c. for introduction into the urinary bladder of the male.—**Mercier's c.**, **Mercier's elbowed c.** A prostatic c. with a fixed angle or two fixed angles. [E.]—**Nasal c.**, **Ohrc'** (Ger.). See **Eustachian c.**—**Nélaton's c.** An old French form of red soft-rubber c. [A, 508.]—**Olivary gum c.** See **Bulb-ended c.**—**Petit's c.** A sigmoid c. for the male urethra. [A, 278.]—**Phillips's c.** A soft-rubber c., open at each end, to be introduced over a guide. [A, 508.]—**Prostate c.**—**Prostatic c.** A long c. with the beak forming a large curve, for passing over an enlarged prostate. [E.]—**Reflux c.** See **Double-current c.**—**Retention c.** A c. especially adapted by a peculiarity of its curve or by its small size and great flexibility for introduction into the bladder in cases of retention of urine due to prostatic disease or urethral stricture.—**Self-retaining c.** A urethral c. which, from some peculiarity of its curve or by reason of being furnished with elastic wing-like processes, will remain in the bladder without the use of any supplementary appliance. [E.]—**Sigmoid c.** A c. with the two ends curved in opposite directions, like the letter S.—**Sims's self-retaining c.** A sigmoid female c. made of block-tin, used after the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. The beak is pierced with several small openings, and the outer curved portion has its upper wall cut away. [A, 21.]—**Skene's self-retaining c.** A modification of Goodman's, the vesical bulb being made larger and more rounded. [A, 480.]—**Spüle'** (Ger.). See **Irrigation c.**—**Squire's c.** See **Jointed c.**—**Syringe c.** See **Caustic c.**—**Thompson's c.-sound**. See under **SOUND**.—**Thompson's retention (or stricture) c.** A very fine probe-pointed c. for use in cases of tight urethral stricture. [E.]—**Two-way c.** A double-current c. [H. A. Kelly, l. c.]—**Urethral c.** Fr., *sonde urétrale*. Ger., *Blasensonde*. A c. designed for introduction into the bladder by way of the urethra.—**Velvet-eye c.** A soft-rubber c. in which the edges of the fenestra are made smooth by being molded before vulcanization, instead of being cut with a punch afterward.—**Weib-**



to the end of the styllet a sponge is attached which, charged with a solution of nitrate of silver, is passed into the c. [A, 419.]—**Double c.**, **Double-channelled c.**, **Double-current c.** Fr., *sonde*

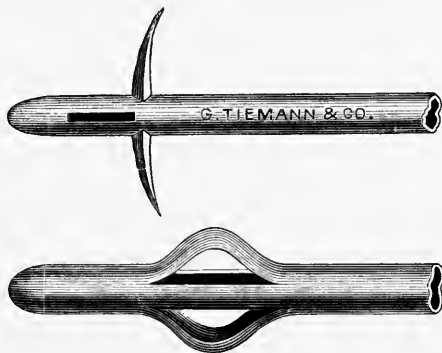


à double courant. A catheter divided into two channels by a longitudinal partition, one for injecting liquid and the other for its escape. For obstetrical and gynaecological purposes, such c's have been made in several pieces, so that they may be taken apart and thoroughly cleansed. [H. A. Kelly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1883, p. 205; E.]—**Elastic c.** See **Flexible c.**—**Elastic tympanic c.** Fr., *sonde tympanique élastique*. Ger., *elastische tympanischer C.* A small flexible tube, funnel-shaped at its outer end, for introduction into the tympanic cavity through a Eustachian c. [F, 32.]—**Elbowed c.** Fr., *cathéter coudé, sonde coudée*. A urethral c. having a soft flexible stem, but stiffer toward the point, where it makes a sharp turn, forming a short beak; used for passing obstructions on the floor of the urethra. [A, 476.]—**Eustachian c.** Fr., *sonde de la trompe d'Eustache* (ou de l'oreille). Ger., *Ohrc'*. It., *catetere tubario*. Sp., *cateter de la trompa de Eustaquio*. A



O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

licher C. (Ger.). See *Female c.*—**Winged c.** Fr., *soude ailée*. A soft rubber urethral c. rendered self-retaining by two wing-like processes springing from opposite sides near the vesical end.—



HOLT'S WINGED CATHETER AND A MODIFIED FORM OF THE SAME.
[A, 480.]

Wire c. An instrument devised by W. H. Van Buren for drawing off the urine when an ordinary c. can not be obtained; consisting simply of a piece of wire doubled sharply on itself. The bend forms the vesical end, and after the introduction the urine trickles along the spaces above and below the line of contact of the two arms of the wire.

CATHETERISATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-e^2t-e^2r(ar)-i^2z-(i^2s)-a(a^3)shi^2(t)^2-o$. Gen., *catheterisation'is*. See CATHETERISM.

CATHETERISM, n. $Ka^2th'e^2t-u^3r-i^2zm$. Gr., *καθετηρισμός*. Lat., *catheterismus*. Fr., *cathétérisme*. Ger., *Catheterismus, Catheterisiren*. It., Sp., *catereterismo*. The introduction of a catheter. [E.]—**Buccal c.** Fr., *cathétérisme buccal*. Ger., *Catheterismus durch den Mund*. C. of the Eustachian tube through the mouth. [F.]—**C. of the uterus**. Lat., *catheterismus uteri*. Fr., *cathétérisme utérin*. 1. The passage of a uterine sound. 2. The insertion of a flexible catheter or bougie between the uterine wall and the foetal envelopes for the purpose of exciting labor pains.—**Exploratory c.** Fr., *cathétérisme explorateur*. The passage of a urethral instrument for diagnostic purposes. [L, 41.]—**Forced c.**, **Forcible c.** Fr., *cathétérisme forcée*. The forcible passage of a catheter or sound through a urethral stricture. [L, 87.]—**Laryngeal c.** Lat., *catheterismus laryngis*. Fr., *tubage du larynx*. Ger., *Catheterismus der Luftwege*. The passage of a tube through the larynx, either for insufflation in the asphyxia of new-born infants or to facilitate respiration in cases of oedema, croup, etc. [Thuillier (L, 20).] Cf. **INTUBATION**.—**Permanent c.** Fr., *cathétérisme permanent* (ou à demeure). The passage of a catheter and its retention in the bladder for a length of time. [E.]—**Posterior c.**, **Retrograde c.** Fr., *cathétérisme retrograde*. The passage of a catheter or sound from the bladder forward through the urethra in the operation of perineal urethrotomy or in a case of vesical fistula. [Duplay, "Arch. gén. de méd.," July, 1883 (E); Verguin (L, 218).]—**Telescopic c.** The procedure of passing a flexible catheter with its beak cut off just above the eye down upon a stricture, then cutting off the shaft at about an inch from the meatus and successively passing smaller and smaller catheters through the preceding ones until one is found small enough to go through the stricture. [a, 18.]—**Tympanic c.** Fr., *cathétérisme tympanique*. Ger., *tympanischer Catheterismus*. The passage of a flexible tympanic catheter (q. v.) into the tympanum through a Eustachian catheter. [F.]

CATHÉTÉRISME (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t-at-ar-i^2zm$. Catheterism (q. v.), also the introduction of a sound, probe, or the like. [A, 301, 385.]—**C. à demeure**. See **Permanent CATHETERISM**.—**C. appuyé**. Dilatation of a urethral stricture by allowing a catheter or sound to rest against it and applying gentle pressure. [L, 88.]—**C. conducteur**. The introduction of a lithotomy staff. [L, 41.]—**C. curviligne**. The passage of a curved catheter or sound. [L, 87.]—**C. dérivatif**. Catheterism for the purpose of diverting the stream of urine from contact with the urethra, as in cases of false passage or fistula. [L, 41.]—**C. désobstruant**. Dilatation of a urethral stricture. [L, 41.]—**C. des fosses nasales**. The passage of an instrument through the nose for plugging the posterior nares. [L, 41.]—**C. dilatant**. See **C. désobstruant**.—**C. du canal nasal**. Catheterism of the lacrimal duct. [L, 41.]—**C. évacuatif**. Catheterism for the purpose of emptying the bladder. [L, 41.]—**C. explorateur**, **C. exploratif**. See **Exploratory CATHETERISM**.—**C. forcé**. See **Forcible CATHETERISM**.—**C. gradué**. Gradual dilatation of a urethral stricture. [L, 41.]—**C. modificateur**. The passage of a sound for its therapeutic effect on the urethra. [L, 49.]—**C. par-dessus l'aîne**. That method of catheterism in which the shaft of the catheter is at first held crosswise of the body and gradually brought into a line with the long axis of the trunk as the point makes its way toward the bladder. [L, 87.]—**C. par-dessus le ventre**. That method of catheterism in which the shaft of the catheter is held parallel with the long axis of the body throughout. [L, 87.]—**C. rectiligne**. The passage of a straight urethral catheter or sound. [L, 41.]—**C. utérin**. See **CATHETERISM of the uterus**.

CATHETERIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-e^2t-e(a)/ri^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to a catheter or to catheterism. [A, 322.]

CATHETERIZATION, n. $Ka^2th-e^2t-u^3r-i^2z-a'shu^2n$. See **CATHETERISM**.

CATHETOGRATES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-e^2t-o(o^2)-ji^2r(gu^3r)-at(a^2t)/ez(e^2s)$. Fr., *cathéogyrées*. Of Bernhardt, a division of ferns (*Gyrate veræ*), including *Polypodium, Aspidium, Asplenium, Cystopteris*, etc.; divided by Presl into the cohorts *Hymenophoreæ* and *Gymnosoreæ*. [B.]

CATHIDRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-i^2d-ris(ru^3s)/i^2s$. Gen., *cathidryseos (-is)*. Gr., *καθιδρύσις* (from *καθιδρύω*, to fix, secure). The reduction of a part to its normal position. [A, 325.]

CATHIMIA, n. In alchemy: 1. A vein of gold or silver. 2. A concretion in a furnace in which gold or silver has been smelted. 3. Soot. 4. *Spuma argenti* (q. v.). [B, 200.]

CATHION, n. $Ka^2th'i^2-o^2n$. See **CATION**.

CATHMIA, n. In alchemy, *spuma auri, spuma argenti*, and *spuma æris*. [B, 200.] Cf. **CATHIMIA**.

CATHOCHITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o(o^2)-kit(ch^2et)/ez(-is)$. See **CATOCCHITES**.

CATHODAL, adj. $Ka^2th'od-a^2l$. Of, pertaining to, or situated at, the cathode. [B.]

CATHODE, n. $Ka^2th'od$. For deriv., see **CATHODOS**. Fr., c. Ger., *C. Kathode*. Of Crusell, the negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery. [A, 322; B.]

CATHODIC, adj. $Ka^2th-o^2d'i^2k$. For deriv., see **CATHODOS**. 1. In botany, turned away from the direction in which the genetic spiral winds (said of a part of a leaf). [B, 279.] 2. In physics, proceeding downward (said of a nervous current). [M. Hall (L, 154).]

CATHODOS (Lat.), **CATHODUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2d-o^2s, -u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κάθοδος* (from *κατά*, downward, and *ὁδός*, a course). Ger., *Hinabsteigen*. A downward movement, especially of blood to the uterus before menstruation or to the rectum before an attack of hæmorrhoids. [A, 322.]

CATHOLARTHTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2l-a^2rth-ri-(re)/ti^2s$. Gen., *catholarthrit'idis*. From *κάθολος*, in general, and *ἀρθρίτις* (see **ARTHRITIS**). See **POLYARTHTRITIS**.

CATHOLCEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2l'su^2s(ku^2s)$. Gr., *καθολκέυς* (from *καθέλκειν*, to draw down). Of Galen, a bandage covering the entire head and serving to fix underlying bandages and dressings. [A, 322, 325.]

CATHOLICON (Lat.), **CATHOLICUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2l'i^2k-o^2n, -u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *καθολικόν* (n. of adj. *καθολικός*, universal [φάρμακον understood]). Fr., *catholicon, catholicum*. Ger., *allgemeine Arznei*. It., *catolico*. Sp., *católico*. 1. A universal remedy. 2. An old generic name for a number of electuaries. [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 38 (a, 21).]—**C. double** (Fr.), **C. duplex**. See *Electuaire de RHUBARBE composée—C'extract* (Ger.). The extractum colocynthidis compositum of the Brunsw. Ph., 1777. [L, 80.]—**C. Nicolai**. See *Electuaire de RHUBARBE composée*.

CATHOLICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2l'i^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *καθολικός*. Fr., *catholique, universel*. Ger., *allgemein, für Alles geltend*. It., *catolico*. Sp., *católico*. 1. Pervading the entire system (said of certain humors). 2. Suitable for all sorts of operations (said of furnaces), good for all diseases (said of medicines). [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 200 (a, 21).]

CATHOLOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2l-o(o^2)-me^2l-a^2z(a^3s)/ma^3$. Gen., *catholomelas'matos (-is)*. From *κάθολος*, in general, and *μέλασμα*, a black color. Fr., *catholomélasme*. Ger., *allgemeines Melasma*. General melasma. [A, 322.]

CATHORASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-o^2r-as(a^2s)/i^2s$. Gen., *cathoras'eos (-is)*. From *καθάρω*, to look intently. Fr., *cathorastie*. Ger., *scharfes Gesicht*. Sharpness of vision. [A, 322; L, 116.]

CATHOSIS [Helling] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-os'i^2s$. Gen., *cathos'eos (-is)*. Shortsightedness. [A, 322.]

CATHSUM (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B, 88.]

CATHYGROS (Lat.), **CATHYGRUS** (Lat.), adj's $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-i^2g(u^2g)-ro^2s, -ru^3s(ru^4s)$. Gr., *κάθυγρος* (from *κατά*, intense, and *ὑγρός*, moist). Excessively watery (said by Hippocrates of a certain state of the uterus). [A, 325.]

CATHYPNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-i^2p(u^2p)/ni^2-a^3$. From *καθυπνῶν*, to sleep soundly. Very sound sleep. [A, 322; L, 135.]

CATHYPNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2th(ka^3th)-i^2p(u^2p)-nos'i^2s$. Gen., *cathypnos'eos (-is)*. Gr., *καθύπνωσις*. 1. A falling into deep sleep. 2. See **CATHYPNIA**. [A, 322.]

CATI (Sp.), n. $Ka^2t'e$. A place in Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium carbonate. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CATIADION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-i^2-a^2d(a^3d)/i^2-o^2n$. See **CATEADIION**.

CATIANG, n. See **CATJANG**.

CATIAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-i^2-a^2s(a^3s)$. Gen., *cati'ados (-is)*. Gr., *κατίας* (lon. for *καθίας*). 1. See **CATEADIION**. 2. A catheter. 3. A tenotomy knife. 4. An ancient instrument for removing the dead fetus by incision, also for opening abscesses of the uterus. [A, 322, 325; L, 84.]

CATILANG, n. In Java, a shrub, probably the *Gonius amaris-simus*. [B, 121.]

CATILLARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-i^2-la(la^3)/ri^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *catillus*, a small dish. Fr., *catillaire*. Shaped like a porringer or a small plate. [B, 88.]

CATILLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-i^2l'i^2-a^3$. An old term for a weight of nine ounces. [L, 116 (a, 21).]

CATILLUM (Lat.), **CATILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t)-i^2l'u^3m(lu^4m), -lu^3s(lu^4s)$. Dim. of *catinum* and *catinus*. Gr.,

λεκανίδιον. A small plate, bowl, or porringer. [B, 114.]—**Catillus cinereus** (seu *obrusæ*). An alembic or a cupel. [A, 322; B, 200.]

CATIMARON (Fr.), n. $Ka^2t \cdot i^2m \cdot a^3r \cdot o^2n^2$. See **CATIMURON**.

CATI-MARUS, n. The *Kleinhovia hospita*. [B, 121.]

CATIMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot i^2m \cdot bi^2u^3m(u^4m)$. 1. Of Jussieu, the *Globba natans*. 2. The genus *Alpinia*. [B, 121.]

CATIMIA, n. See **CATHMIA**.

CATIMURON (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot i^2m \cdot u^6r \cdot o^2n^2$. The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 38, 121.]

CATINMURON (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot a^2n^2 \cdot mu^6r \cdot o^2n^2$. The fruit of *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 38.]

CATINULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot i^2n \cdot u^2l(u^4l) \cdot n^3s(u^4s)$. See **CATILLUS**.

CATINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot in(en) \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. 1. See **CATINUS**. 2. Soda. [B, 88.] Cf. **ALUMEN C**.

CATINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot in(en) \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr. *λεκάνη, τραπέζιον*. 1. A pot or bowl. 2. A crucible (Pliny). 3. An air-vessel in a hydraulic apparatus. [B, 114.] See also **ALUMEN catinum**.—**C. arenarius**, **C. fusorius**. See **CATILLUS cinereus**.

CATION [Faraday], n. $Ka^2t \cdot i^2o^2n$. Written also *cathion* and *kation*. From *κατά*, down, and *ίον* (n. of pres. part. of *ίέναι*, to go). Fr., *c.*, *cathion*. Ger., *Kation*. In electrolysis, an electro-positive element or radical, *i. e.*, one that tends to accumulate at the negative pole. [B.]

CATIPPING, n. In Ceylon, the *Cassia tagera*. [B, 121.]

CATIRA (Hind.), n. The *Sterculia urens*. [B, 172.]

CATISAR, n. A Brazilian name for several species of *Iriartea*. [B, 121.]

CATISCHON (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot i^2sk(i^2sch^2) \cdot o^2n(ou)$. Gr., *κατισχων* (pres. part. of *κατισχέω* = *κατέχειν*, to withstand an attack). Not easily affected by drugs, especially by purgatives. [A, 325.]

CATITINA, n. In the West Indies, the *Ornitrophe occidentalis*. [B, 121.]

CATIVE DE MANGLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot ev \cdot d' \cdot ma^3n^2gl$. The resin of *Bursera gummiifera*. [B.]

CATIVÍ (Carib), **CATIVÍA**, n's. 1. The manihot-root in its raw state. 2. In Central America, a cutaneous disease said to be produced by an animal parasite, giving rise to profuse white, grain-like lesions; said to be so called from the resemblance of the lesions to grated manihot-root. [A, 14.]

CATIZOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot i^2z \cdot o^2f \cdot i^2t(u^6t) \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. Fr., *catizophyte*. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants, comprising the species (genera) *Papaver*, *Chelidonium*, *Argemone*, *Podophyllum*, *Calophyllum*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Cistus*, *Garcinia*, *Ternstroemia*, etc., now included in the *Papaveraceæ*, *Cistaceæ*, and other orders. [B, 38, 170.]

CATJANG, n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 121, 275.]—**C.-ball**. See **C.-gattal**. In India, the *Dolichos (Mucuna) pruriens*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tandoc**. The *Cassia tora*. [B, 121.]

CATKIN, n. $Ka^2t \cdot ki^2n$. Ger., *Kätzchen*. See **AMENT**.

CAT-KORUNDOO UNNAY (Tamil), n. The *Trichilia spinosa*. [B, 88.]

CATLÆ [Bleeker] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot le(la^3 \cdot e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Anacanthini*. [*"Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1865, p. 304 (L).]

CATLIN, CATLING, n's. $Ka^2t \cdot li^2n$, $-li^2ng$. A long, narrow, double-edged, pointed knife, used to divide the tissues between the bones in amputations of the forearm or the leg. [E.]

CATMA, n. In alchemy, gold filings. [B, 200.] Cf. **CATHMA**.

CATMINE, CATNEP, CATNIP, n's. $Ka^2t \cdot mi^2nt$, $-ne^2p$, $-ni^2p$. Lat., *cataria*. Fr., *herbe aux chats, cataire*. Ger., *Katzenminze*. The *Nepeta cataria* and the *Calamintha officinalis*. [B, 275.]—**Common c.** The *Nepeta cataria*. [B, 275.]—**Lesser c.** See *Small c.*—**Malabar c.** The *Anisomeles malabarica*. [B, 172.]—**Nep of c.** See **C.-Small c.** The *Nepeta nepetella*. [B, 275.]

CATOCALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot i^2d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. A family of the *Limbatoe*. [L, 248.]

CATOCALIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot ka^2l(ka^3l) \cdot i^2d \cdot i(e)$. Fr., *catocalides*. A subfamily of the *Arctiidae*. [L, 303.]

CATOCATHARTIC, adj. $Ka^2t \cdot o \cdot ka^2th \cdot a^3rt \cdot i^2k$. Lat., *catocatharticus* (from *κάτω*, below, and *καθαρτικός*, purgative). Fr., *catocathartique*. Ger., *reintigend nach unten*. Purging downward (by the bowels). [A, 301, 322.]

CATOCHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot ok(o^2ch^2) \cdot e(a)$. Gr., *κατοχή*. 1. Catalepsy. [B, 117.] 2. See **CATOCHEUS** (3d def.). 3. Anciently, fever with coma. [A, 18.]

CATOCHEILON (Lat.), **CATOCHEILUM** (Lat.), **CATOCHEILON** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot kil(k^2he^2) \cdot i^2l \cdot on$, $-u^3m(u^4m)$, $-kil(ch^2el) \cdot o^2n$. Gr., *κατώχειλον* (from *κάτω*, below, and *χειλος*, the lip). The lower lip. [A, 325.]

CATOCHEITES (Lat.), **CATOCHEITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot ok(o^2ch^2) \cdot it(et) \cdot ez(as)$, $-i^2s$. Gen., *catochit'æ*, *-idis*. Gr., *κατοχίτης, κατοχίτις*. A precious stone found in Corsica, anciently reputed to attract and retain the hand of one touching it. [Pliny, Ruland (A, 318, 325).]

CATOCHEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot ok(o^2ch^2) \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κάτοχος*. 1. (Adj.) affected with catalepsy. [A, 387.] 2. (N.) catalepsy. [A, 322; D, 70.] 3. (N.) a term sometimes applied to comatose conditions, especially coma-vigil, also to cataleptic, hystero-cataleptic, and cataleptoid attacks. [A, 319.] 4. (N.) induration of the connective tissue, especially in children. [A, 322.]—**C. cervinus**. Tetanus. [E.]—**C. diurnus**. Symptomatic tetany.

[L, 84.]—**C. holotonicus** [Galen]. Tetanus. [E; L, 132.]—**C. infantum**. See **C.** (4th def.).

CATOCLESIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot klez(klas) \cdot i^2 \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. See **CATACLESIUM**.

CATOCCELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot sel(ko^2e^2l) \cdot i^2 \cdot a^3$. From *κάτω*, below, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *catoccelie, bas-ventre*. Ger., *Unterleib*. Syn.: *venter infimus*. 1. The lower part of the belly. [A, 322.] Cf. **HYPOGASTRIUM**.

CATOCENADELPHE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot o \cdot san \cdot a^3d \cdot e^2lf$. From *κάτω*, below, *κοινός*, common, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. A coenadelphous monster having the two bodies united below. [Gurlt (A, 301, 385); L, 32.]

CATODE, n. $Ka^2t \cdot od$. See **CATHODE**.

CATODON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot do^2n$. From *κατά*, down, and *όδους*, a tooth. The *Physeter c.* [L, 105.]—**C. macrocephalus** [Lacép]. The *Physeter macrocephalus*. [Husemann (L, 57).]

CATODONTE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^3t \cdot o \cdot don^2t$. Having the teeth curved downward. [L, 109.]

CATODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot do^2nt \cdot i^2d \cdot e(a^3 \cdot e^2)$. The sperm whales, a family of the *Cetacea*; so called because the upper jaw is edentulous. [L, 121, 302.]

CATŒADIION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot e(o^2 \cdot e^2) \cdot a^2d(a^3d) \cdot i^2 \cdot o^2n$. See **CATŒADIION**.

CATOLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot ol$. In the south of France, the flower-heads of *Arctium majus*. [B, 121.]

CATOLE, n. Fr., *catolé*. In Brazil, the *Attalea humilis*. [B, 121.]

CATOLLE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot ol$. In Lyons, the *Galium aparine*. [B, 38.]

CATOMETOPA (Lat.), **CATOMETOPITA** (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot me^2t \cdot o^2p \cdot a^3$, $-me^2t \cdot o^2p \cdot i^2t \cdot a^3$. Fr., *catometopes* [Milne-Edwards]. A tribe of the *Brachyura* having a thick, depressed body. [L, 41, 303.]

CATOMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o \cdot mi^2z(mi^2s) \cdot mu^3s(mu^4s)$. Gr., *κατομισμός* (from *καταμισην*, to raise with the shoulder). Fr., *catomisme*. An ancient Greek method of reducing a dislocation of the head of the humerus by placing one's shoulder in the axilla and then lifting the patient by straightening one's self. [Hippocrates (A, 325); Paulus Ægineta (A, 387).]

CATOOSA SPRINGS, n. $Ka^2t \cdot us \cdot a^3$. A place in Catoosa County, Georgia, where there are purgative calcic springs (called "All-healing," "Red Sweet," "White Sulphur," "Buffalo," "Cosmetic," "Chalybeate," "Magnesia," "Congress," "Alum," and "Black Sulphur") of special value in dyspepsia with constipation and hepatic engorgement. [A, 363.]

CATOPES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3t \cdot op$. See **CATOPODA**.

CATOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o^2p(op) \cdot o^2d \cdot a^3$. From *κάτω*, below, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *catopodes, catopes*. Ger., *Bauchflosser*. Ventral fins, also fishes provided with them and other animals having ventral limbs. [A, 301, 322; Duméril (A, 385).]

CATOPTER (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o^2p \cdot tu^6r(tar)$. Gen., *catopter'os* (-is). Gr., *καοπτέρη*. It., *catoptro*. Sp., *catoptro*. An old name for a speculum, especially a speculum for dilating the anus or vulva. [Galen (A, 325).]

CATOPTRIC, adj. $Ka^2t \cdot o^2p \cdot tri^2k$. Gr., *καοπτρικός*. Lat., *catoptricus*. Fr., *catoptrique*. Ger., *catoptrisch*. It., *catoptrico*. Sp., *catóptrico*. Pertaining to reflected light or to catoptrics. [A, 322.]—**C. examination of the eye**, **C. test**. Fr., *examen catoptrique de l'œil*. Ger., *catoptrische Untersuchung des Auges*. It., *esame catoptrica dell'occhio*. Sp., *examinación catóptrica del ojo*. A method of examination formerly used to determine the presence and nature of a cataract, but now mainly employed to show whether or not the lens is completely dislocated. A lighted candle is moved from side to side before the patient's eye in a dark room. If the pupil is moderately dilated, three images of the flame may be seen: one, upright and very bright, on the anterior surface of the cornea; a second, upright but not so bright, on the anterior surface of the lens; and a third, inverted and faint, on the posterior surface of the lens. If the lens is dislocated, the third image will be wanting. [F.]

CATOPTRICS, n. sing. $Ka^2t \cdot o^2p \cdot tri^2ks$. Gr., *καοπτρική* (*τέχνη* understood). Lat., *catoptrica, catoptrice* (*ars* understood). Fr., *catoptrique*. Ger., *Catoptrik*. It., *catoptrica*. Sp., *catóptrica*. That part of physics which treats of reflected light. [F.]

CATOPTROMANCY, n. $Ka^2t \cdot o^2p \cdot tro \cdot ma^3n \cdot si^2$. Lat., *catoptromanteia* (from *καοπτρῆς*, a mirror, and *μαντεία*, prophecy). Fr., *catoptromancie*. Ger., *Spiegelprophezehung*. Divination by observation of the face seen in a mirror. [A, 385.]

CATOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o^2p \cdot tro^2n$. Gr., *καοπτρον*. A mirror. [A, 322.]

CATOPTROSCOPE, n. $Ka^2t \cdot o^2p \cdot tro \cdot skop$. Lat., *catoptroscopium* (from *καοπτρῆς*, a mirror, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *c. Ger., Spiegelapparat*. An apparatus for examining objects by reflected light, especially in microscopy. [W. Sömmerring (A, 322).]

CATOPTROSCOPIE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3t \cdot o^2p \cdot tro \cdot skop \cdot e$. Examination by means of mirrors. [A, 301.]

CATOPUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot op \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κάτω*, below, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *catope*. Having the characters of the *Catopoda* (q. v.). [A, 301, 385.]

CATORCHITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2t(ka^3t) \cdot o^2rk(o^2rch^2) \cdot it(et) \cdot ez(as)$. Gr., *κατορχίτης* (*οἶνος* understood). Syn.: *sucites*. A wine anciently made from figs, sometimes with the addition of other in-

gredients; reputed diuretic, emmenagogue, and galactagogue. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CATORETIC, adj. Ka²t-o-re²t¹i²k. See CATOTERIC.

CATORHINUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-o-rin(ren)¹u³s-(u⁴s). From *kárw*, below, and *rhís*, the nose. Ger., *katorhin*. Having the angle formed by the intersection of the radius fixus and a line connecting the punctum *alæ vomeris* and the anterior nasal spine greater than +16°5. [L.]

CATOSTOMINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²t(ka³t)-o-stom(sto²m)-in-(en)¹a³. A group of the *Cyprinidae*. [L, 207.]

CATOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-o²s(os)¹tom(to²m)-u³s-(u⁴s). From *kárw*, below, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *catostome*. Having the mouth situated low; in craniometry, having the angle between the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the punctum *alæ vomeris* between +0°30 and +25°5. [A, 385; Lissauer (L).]

CATOTAPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²t(ka³t)-ot-a²f(a³f)¹i²t-(u⁶t)-a³. From *κατώτατω*, inferiorly, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *catotaphytes*. Of Necker, a division of plants, comprising genera (now classed in the *Caryophyllaceæ*) having the stamens inserted at the base of the calyx. [B, 38, 121.]

CATOTERIC, adj. Ka²t-o-te²r¹i²k. Gr., *κατωτερικός* (from *κατώτερος*, lower). Lat., *catotericus*. Fr., *catotérique*. Causing a downward flow, cathartic. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

CATOTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²t(ka³t)-o²t¹i²k-a³. Of Mason Good, an order of his *Eccecticia* (q. v.) affecting internal surfaces. [L, 88.]

CATOTRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²t(ka³t)-o-tret(trat)¹a³. From *kárw*, below, and *τρῆσις*, pierced. Fr., *catotrètes*. Of Ehrenberg, two families of *Infusoria* in which the anus is not terminal. [L, 109, 180.]

CATOURANISCUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-o-u²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)¹i²sk¹u³s(u⁴s). From *kárw*, below, and *οὐρανίσκος*, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katouranisch*. Having the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line tangent to the middle of the posterior edge of the incisor foramen and the punctum præmaxillare between +20° and +40°. [L.]

CATOURANUS [Lissauer] (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-o-u²r(ur)-a²n(a³n)¹u³s(u⁴s). From *kárw*, below, and *οὐρανός*, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *katouran*. Having the angle of intersection of the radius fixus with a line drawn from the punctum præmaxillare to the posterior nasal spine greater than +17°. [L.]

CATOXYS (Lat.), adj. Ka²t(ka³t)-o²x¹i²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κάτοξυς* (from *κατά* intens., and *ὄξυς*, acute). Very acute (said of diseases). [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

CATRAME (It.), n. Ka²t-ra³m'a. Tar. [B, 10]—*Acqua di e*. See *Aqua picis* (under PIX).—*C* di legno, *C*. vegetale. See *Wood-tar*.—*Olio di e*. See *Tar bil*.

CATRIONDA, n. The *Coix lacrima*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATRIGHONDAO, n. An Indian name for a gum-resin of a slightly acid taste, used as a stomachic and tonic. [B, 88.]

CATROBIL, n. Of the alchemists, earth. [L, 94.]

CATSJIL-KELENGU, n. In India, the *Dioscorea alata*. [B, 88.]

CATS-JOPIRI, n. In Amboyna, the *Gardenia florida*. [B, 121.]

CATSJULA-KALENGU, n. In India, the *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, n. pl. Ka²ts¹/ki². A mountainous region in the State of New York, on the west side of the Hudson River, said to have the same climatic advantages as the Adirondack region. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 363.]

CATSPIL-KELENGU, n. See CATSJIL-KELENGU.

CATTA CACHEREE, n. In India, a sort of *Hibiscus*. The leaves are used to hasten the maturation of phlegmons. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTA CAMBOO (Tamil), n. A variety of catechu prepared from the areca-nut. [B, 180.]

CATTA GAMBER, n. See CATECHU (2d def.).

CATTA GAMMA, **CATTAGAUMA**, n's. Gamboge. [B, 121, 180.]

CATTAI-ILLANDAI, n. In Coromandel, a species of *Zizyphus*. [B, 121.]

CATTAMMON, n. In Madagascar, the *Eugenia jambos*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTARIA, n. See CATARIA.

CATTA-TIRPALI, **CATTA TRIPALI**, n's. See CATTU-TIRPALI.

CATTE-COULLOU, n. In Coromandel, the *Cassia chamæcrista*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTELLI-PALLA, **CATTELLI-POLLA**, n's. The *Pancreatium zeylanicum*. [B, 121.]

CATTENDUDDO, n. See CATTIMANDOO.

CATTEN-CLOVER, n. Ka²t¹'e²n-klo¹'vu²r. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [B, 275.]

CATTEON-DEREGUE, n. In Coromandel, the *Cissus angulata*. [B, 121.]

CATTERIDGE-TREE, n. Ka²t¹u³-i²j-tre. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 275.]

CATTI-CATTI (Malay), n. The *Cæsalpinia bonduc*. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTI-CORONDE, n. A tree of Ceylon having an aromatic bark sometimes substituted for cinnamon. [B, 88, 121.]

CATTILICHERY, n. In Pondichery, the *Solanum melongena*. [L, 105.]

CATTIMANDOO, **CATTIMANDU** (Telooqoo), n's. The *Euphorbia cattimandoo*. [B, 172, 185.]

CATTLE-PLAGUE, n. Ka²t¹/plag. See RINDERPEST.

CATTLE-POISON-PLANT, n. Ka²t¹/poizn-pla²nt. In Western Australia, the *Gastrolobium trilobum*, *Gastrolobium obovatum*, and *Gastrolobium spinosum*. [B, 275.]

CATTON-CATCHEREE, n. See CATTA CACHEREE.

CATTON-VARY, n. In Coromandel, the *Loranthus longiflorus*. [B, 121.]

CATTON-WALAY, n. See CATU-WAGGHEI.

CATTU, n. An Indian name for several plants. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*carambu* (Malay). The *Jussiaea villosa*. [B, 172.]—*C*.-*casturi*. The *Abelmoschus moschatus* (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*). [B, 172.]—*C*.-*gambur*. Gambir catechu. [B, 180.]—*C*.-*gasturi*. See *C*.-*casturi*.—*C*.-*Kelengu*. The *Convolvulus malabaricus*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*molago*. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Piper*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*paeru* (Malay). The *Phaseolus rostratus*. [B, 172.]—*C*.-*picinna*. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Momordica*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*schiragam* (Malay), *C*.-*schiragam* (Malay). The *Vernonia anthelmintica*. [B, 121, 172.]—*C*.-*tagera*. The *Indigofera hirsuta*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*tirpali* (Malay). The *Chavica Roxburghii* (*Piper longum*). [B, 121, 172.]—*C*.-*tirtava*. The *Ocimum gratissimum*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*tsieru-nageram*. A species of *Limonia* with a very acid fruit. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*tsjandi*. The *Dolichos rotundifolius*; according to some, the *Canavalia maritima*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*valli*. The *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 121.]

CATTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²t(ka³t)/tu³s(tu⁴s). 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Beta vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.] 2. See CATUS.

CATU, n. See CATTU.—*C*.-*adamboe*. The *Adamboa* (*Lagerstræmia*). [B, 121.]—*C*.-*alu*. The *Ficus citrifolia*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*bala*. The *Canna indica*. [B, 121; L, 105.]—*C*.-*balaeren*. The *Hibiscus vitifolius*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*baramareca*. See CATTU-*tsjandi*.—*C*.-*capel*. The *Liriope*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*catsjil*. The *Dioscorea bulbifera*. [B, 88, 121.] Cf. CATSJIL-KELENGU.—*C*.-*curba*. The *Lavandula carnosa*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*kalengu*. The *Dioscorea acuminata*. [B, 121.] Cf. CATSJIL-KELENGU.—*C*.-*kamhibarakta* (Sanscrit). The *Dæmonorops draco*. [L, 105.]—*C*.-*karohiti*. The *Barleria prionitis*. [B, 121; L, 105.]—*C*.-*lama*. The *Vahlia piri-pitica*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*mulla*. A Malabar species of *Jasminum*. [B, 38, 121.]—*C*.-*naregam*. A species of *Limonia*. [B, 121.] Cf. CATTU-*tsieru-nageram*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*nargam*. The *Alangium decapetalum*. [B, 88.]—*C*.-*nuren-kelengu*. A species of *Dioscorea* said to resemble the *Dioscorea aculeata*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*paeru*. *C*.-*paeru*. A species of *Dolichos* (perhaps the *Dolichos rotundifolius*). [B, 121.]—*C*.-*pal-valli*. The *Periploca dubia*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*pee-tjanga piisoram*. The *Ruellia antipoda*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*pinaca*. The *Lagerstræmia*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*pitsjegam mulla*. The *Mogorium triflorum*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*taekka*. An undetermined tree of India, belonging according to Adanson, to the *Caprifoliaceæ*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*tirpali*. See CATTU-*tirpali*.—*C*.-*tjiragam-mulla*. The *Mogorium multiflorum*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*tirtava*. See CATTU-*tirtava*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*tsjérégam-mulla*. See *C*.-*tjiragam-mulla*.—*C*.-*tsjetti-pu*. The *Artemisia indica*. [B, 88, 121.]—*C*.-*uren*. The *Sida cordifolia*. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*wagghei*. The *Acacia lebbek*. [B, 121.]

CATUABA (Port.), n. Ka²t-u-a³ba³. In Brazil, a species of *Erythroxylon*. [B, 121.]

CATUBÉE (Fr.), n. Ka²t-u³ba. See COUTOUBEA.

CATULIO-VITSNA-ELEANDI, n. In Malabar, the *Ruellia erecta*. [B, 121.]

CATULLI-PELA, **CATULLI-POLA**, n. The *Pancreatium zeylanicum*. [B, 121.]

CATULOTIC, adj. Ka²t-u²-o²t¹i²k. Gr., *κατουλωτικός* (from *κατουλωθῶν*, to cause to citratize). Lat., *catuloticus*. Fr., *catulotique*. Ger., *vernarbend*. Tending to promote citratization (said of remedies). [L, 30, 109.]

CATULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²t(ka³t)/u²l(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). In botany, an ament; in zoology, a puppy. [B, 19, 121; L, 94.]

CATURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²t(ka³t)-u²(u)¹ri²d-e(a³-e³). An extinct family of the *Amioidei* having a persistent notochord with partially ossified vertebrae, a homocœcal tail, fins with fulcra, and small and pointed teeth in a single series. [L, 207.]

CATURUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²t(ka³t)-u²(u)¹ru³s(ru⁴s). From *catus*, the cat, and *οπά*, a tail. Fr., *cature*. 1. Of Linnæus, see ACALYPHA. 2. Of Loureiro, see ALCHORNEA. [B, 121.]—*C*.-*spiciiforus* [Linnæus]. The *Acalypha hispida*. [B, 173.]

CATUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²(ka³t)/tu³s(tu⁴s). The cat, of which the fat, blood, head, dung, skin, and secundines were formerly used in medicine. [L, 94.]—*C*.-*aquæ*. The *Mustela lutra*. [L, 105.]—*C*.-*zibethicus*. The civet cat. [L, 105.]

CATHUSA (Port.), n. Ka²t-us'a³. See BEENEL.

CATZOTL (Mex.), n. The *Dolichos tuberosa*. [A, 447.]

CAVA-THENTHI (Hind.), n. The *Clitoria ternata*. [B, 172.]

CAUCAFON, n. The *Allium magicum*. [Dodoeus, Lobel (B, 121).]

CAUCALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-kal(ka³l)¹e²-e(a³-e³). Of C. Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Caucalis*, etc. [B, 121.]

CAUCALIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-kal(ka³l)¹i²-a³. See CALLIA.

CAUCALIDE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka³-ed. See CAUCALIS.—C. **âpre**. The *Caucalis anthriscus*. [B, 38.]—C. **à grandes fleurs**. The *Caucalis grandiflora*. [B, 38.]—C. **à large feuilles**. The *Caucalis latifolia*. [B, 38.]

CAUCALIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ka²(ka³l)-i²d²-e²-e²(a³-e²). Fr. *caucalidées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order (or tribe) of the Umbelliferae comprising *Caucalis*, *Daucus*, *Athamanta*, *Bubon*, *Cuminum*, and, according to Link, *Athamanta*, *Libanotis*, *Cuminum*, *Anthriscus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CAUCALIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ka³-i²-a. The *Caucalis*. [B, 38.]—**Petit c.** The *Caucalis leptophylla*. [B, 173.]

CAUCALINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ka²(ka³l)-i(e)'ne-(na³-e²). Fr. *caucalinées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order (or tribe) of the Umbelliferae, comprising *Caucalis*, *Daucus*, *Athamanta*, *Bubon*, *Cuminum*, and *Bunium*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the Solenospermae, comprising *Caucalis* and *Elaeoselinum*. [B, 170.]

CAUCALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ka²(ka³l)-j²n²-e²-e²(a³-e²). Fr. *caucalinées*. 1. Of Koch, Reichenbach, and others, a tribe of the Umbelliferae comprising *Caucalis* and two genera now included with it. Cf. CAUCALEÆ. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the Umbelliferae (series *Diplogygie*), comprising *Caucalis*, *Daucus*, *Cuminum*, *Coriandrum*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CAUCALINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ka²(ka³l)-i²n²-i²d²-e²(a³-e²). Fr. *caucalinidées*. See CAUCALEÆ.

CAUCALIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ka²(ka³l)-j²s. Gen., *caucalidos* (-is). Gr. *καυκαλις* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *caucalide*. 1. Of Pliny, a plant, probably the *C. grandiflora*; of Dioscorides, probably the *C. maritima* (*Daucus maritima*). 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Caucalineæ*, comprising about eighteen species, mostly indigenous to the northern hemisphere of the Old World, and especially the shores of the Mediterranean. It comprises, according to Bentham and Hooker, the genera *Turgenia* *Torilis*, and *Lisaea*, formerly regarded as distinct. [B, 42, 180.]—**C. altera**. See *C. latifolia*.—**C. anglica flore rubente** [Parkinson]. See *C. daucoides*.—**C. anthriscus** [Scopoli]. An annual plant about 2½ ft. high, growing in hedges; said to be diuretic. [B, 42, 173.]—**C. apii foliis, flore rubro, C. apii foliis, floribus rubris** [Merc]. **C. arvensis echinata latifolia** [Ray. Tournefort], **C. arvensis latifolia purpurea** [Parkinson]. See *C. latifolia*.—**C. aspera** [Lamarck]. See *C. anthriscus*.—**C. carota** [Roth]. The *Daucus carota*. [B, 173.]—**C. daucoides** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *gratteau*. Bur-parsley, hedge-parsley; a low annual European herb with red flowers, growing in hedges and thickets. The fruit was formerly regarded as diuretic and emmenagogue. [B, 71, 173, 200.]—**C. grandiflora** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *giroville, melli-not, persillée*. An annual European species with large white flowers; said to be diuretic. [B, 173.]—**C. latifolia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *gratteau*. Bastard parsley; an annual European species about 3 ft. high, with rather broad leaves and red flowers; diuretic and formerly eaten as a pot-herb. [B, 173, 200.]—**C. lato apii folio** [Hist. oxon.]. See *C. latifolia*.—**C. leptophylla**. Fr., *petit caucalier*. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. daucoides*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a low annual European species with pink flowers; said to be edible. [B, 71, 173.]—**C. uaritima** (Gowan, Cavanilles). The *Daucus maritimus*. [B, 42, 173, 180.]—**C. minor flore rubente** [Parkinson]. **C. minor flosculis rubentibus** [Ray]. See *C. daucoides*.—**C. pumila** [Vahl]. See *C. maritima*.—**C. rugaris** [Rupp.]. See *C. daucoides*.—**C. sancicula** [Crantz]. The *Sanicula europæa*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. scandicna** [Roth]. The *Anthriscus vulgaris*. [B, 121.]—**C. secunda** [Ger.]. See *C. latifolia*.—**C. semine aspero, flosculis rubentibus** [C. Bauhin]. See *C. daucoides*.

CAUCALOÏDES (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ka²(ka³l)-o(o²)-i(e)'dez(das). From *καυκαλις* (see CAUCALIS), and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *caucaloïde*. Resembling the flower of the *Caucalis* (said of the patella). [L, 41, 94.]

CAUCASON [Lob.], n. The *Allium magicum*. [B, 121.]

CAUCHALAGUA, n. See CANCHALAGUA.

CAUCHEMAR (Fr.), n. Kosh-ma³r. See INCUBUS.

CAUCHUC, n. See CAOUTCHOUC.

CAUCHUM, n. Of Avicenna, the *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAUCON (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-ko²n. Gr., *καυκον*. Of Pliny, a plant variously considered to be the *Cuscuta*, *Equisetum*, or *Ephedra*. [B, 121.]

CAUDA (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-da³. Gr., *οὐρά*. Fr., *queue*. Ger., *Schwanz*. 1. A tail or a tail-like appendage; of the older writers, the penis, the clitoris, and the coccyx; applied by some writers to the ventral end of the fasciola or fascia dentata. [A, 322, 325; I, 2.] 2. In botany, the elongated, hairy, and accrescent style tipping the fruit in certain plants; also any elongated, soft, narrow terminal appendage, such as that of the corolla lobes of *Strophanthus*. [B, 1, 19, 121.] 3. Of Link, see CAUDICULA. 4. Of a muscle, that portion that forms its insertion. [L, 175.]—**C. caudati** [Wildier]. See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. cerebelli**. See *Vermiform* PROCESS.—**C. coccygea**. See COCCYX.—**C. colliculi caudati**. See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. cornu Ammonis**. Of Zuckerkandl, a narrow strip sometimes found along the margin of the fasciola (fascia dentata), between it and the fimbria and near the splenium. It has, however, no direct connection with the hippocampus (cornu Ammonis). [I, 1.]—**C. cornu posterloris**. A solid appendage to the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain, running backward toward the occipital lobe and composed of highly vascular neuroglia; an obliterated continuation of the *cornu posterius*. [Krause (a, 18).]—**C. corporis striati**. Syn.: *c. caudati* [Wildier], *c. striati* [Wildier], *surcingle* [Dalton]. The pointed posterior extremity of the corpus striatum. [I.]—**C. epididymidis**. Fr., *queue de l'épididyme*.

Ger., *Nebenhodenschwanz*. Syn.: *globus minor*. The lower extremity of the epididymis. [L, 7.]—**C. equina**. Fr., *queue de cheval*. Ger., *Pferdeschweif, Rosschweif*. 1. The inferior segment of the spinal cord together with the numerous large (lumbar and sacral) nerves arising from the lumbar enlargement and continuing downward in a parallel direction until they diverge through the intervertebral foramina. They give the termination of the cord the appearance of a horse's tail, whence the name. [I, 6; a, 17, 18.] 2. In botany, the *Equisetum*. [B, 200.]—**C. equina minor**. The *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 180.]—**C. fasciæ dentatæ**. Of Luschka, the continuation of the fasciola or fascia dentata upon the uncus of the gyrus hippocampi of the banderella, or bandelette, of Giacomini. [a, 18; Zuckerkandl (I, 85).]—**C. telis** [Rumphius]. The *Acalypha*. [B, 121.]—**C. telicis**. A small process of the cartilage of the ear at the junction of the helix and anthelix. [L, 31.]—**C. leonis** (Cresalpinus). The *Orobanchæ major*. [B, 211.]—**C. lienis**. The lower end of the spleen. [L, 31.]—**C. medullæ**. Of Bartholin, apparently a collective term for the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord. [Burdach (a, 18); I, 3; K.]—**C. medullæ oblongatæ**. Fr., *queue de la moëlle allongée*. Of Winslow, the medulla oblongata. [I, 3.]—**C. muliebriis**. See CLITORIS.—**C. murina**. The *Myosurus minimus*. [B, 180.]—**C. muris**. A species of *Ranunculus*. [B, 200.]—**C. musculi**. See C. (4th def.).—**C. pancreatis**. Fr., *queue du pancréas*. The left extremity of the pancreas, which tapers to a small size. [L, 31.]—**C. pendunculi mallei**. The manubrium of the malleus. [L, 7.]—**C. porcina**. The *Peucedanum*. [B, 200.]—**C. prior flexoris brevis**. The deep origin of the flexor brevis pollicis. [L, 31.]—**C. seminis**. See C. (2d def.).—**C. striati** [Wildier]. See *C. corporis striati*.—**C. superciliaris**. The external portion of the eyebrow. [L, 7.]—**C. vulpiis rubicundi**. An alchemical name for red lead. [B, 200.]

CAUDACUTUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-d-a²k(a³k)-u²(ut)u³-u³(u³). From *cauda*, the tail, and *acutus*, acute. Having a sharp tail. [L, 341.]

CAUDAD, adj. and adv. Ka⁴d'a²d. From *cauda*, a tail. Toward the tail. [L, 343.]

CAUDAFURCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴(ka³-u⁴)-d-a³fu³rk-(fu³rk)-a(a³)/tu³(tu³a). From *cauda*, the tail, and *furca*, a fork. Having a forked tail. [L, 341.]

CAUDAL, adj. Ka⁴d'a²l. Lat., *caudalis*. Fr., c. Pertaining to, resembling or situated near the tail. [L, 343.]

CAUDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴)-d-a³'ta³. The *Batrachia gradientia*. [L, 289.]

CAUDETE, **CAUDATED**, adj's. Ka⁴d'at, -at-e²d. Lat., *caudatus*. Fr., *caudé*. Ger., *geschwänzt*. Shaped like or having a tail or a tail-like appendage. [B, 98, 215.]

CAUDATION, n. Ka⁴d-a'shu³n. Lat., *caudatio*. Fr., c. It., *caudazione*. Sp., *caudación*. The state of being provided with a tail. [L, 73.] 2. Elongation of the clitoris. [A, 325.]

CAUDATUM [Wildier] (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴)-d-at(a³t)u³m-(u³m). See CORPUS STRIATUM.

CAUDATUS (Lat.), **CAUDÉ** (Fr.), adj's. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴)-d-at(a³t)u³s(u³s), kod-a. See CAUDETE.

CAUDEX (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴)-e²x. Gen., *caudicis*. Gr., *στέλεχος, κορμός, στυπος*. Fr., c. Ger., *Stoek, Stamm*. It., *caudice*. Of some botanists, a general term for the stalk or trunk of a plant, and synonymous with axis; of others, a non-branching plant axis, provided with leaves at its upper extremity only, such as the trunk of palm-trees; of Link, the living part of a plant-stalk the branches and leaves of which die each year after fructification. [B, 1, 19, 121.]—**C. ascendens**. Fr., c. *ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigender Stoek*. The aerial stem of a plant. [B, 123.]—**C. cerebri**. Ger., *Grosshirnstamm*. That part of the encephalon that is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic thalamus, consisting of the crura cerebri and the tegmentum. [Burdach (a, 18).]—**C. descendens** [Linnaeus]. Fr., c. *descendant*. Ger., *absteigender Stoek*. The rhizome of a plant; according to some, its root. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123.]—**C. dorsalis**. 1. The spinal cord. 2. The medulla oblongata. [L, 7.]—**C. encephali**. The cerebral peduncle. [I, 3; K.]—**C. encephali communis**. See MEDULLA OBLONGATA and CRUS CEREBRI.—**C. encephali pontilis**. See PONS VAROLII.—**C. epigeus**. Fr., c. *sur terre*. Ger., *oberirdischer Stoek*. See *C. ascendens*.—**C. hypogeus**. Fr., c. *souterrain*. Ger., *unterirdischer Stoek*. A subterranean stem. [B, 198.]—**C. intermedius**. A portion of the plant-axis situated between the stem and the root, and differing in character from both. The tubercles thickening of the stalk in some varieties of cabbage is an example. [B, 123.]—**C. medullaris**. See CEREBRAL PEDUNCLE.—**C. radialis** [Bosc.]. The extremity of a root. [B, 121.]—**C. repens**. A rhizome. [B, 19.]—**C. simplex**. A non-branching plant-stem. [B, 198.]—**C. subterraneus**. See *C. hypogeus*.

CAUDICIFORM, adj. Ka⁴d-i²s-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *caudiciformis* (from *caudex* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *caudiciforme*. Ger., *stoekförmig, stoekartig*. Shaped like or resembling a caudex (2d def.). [B, 123.]

CAUDICLE, n. Ka⁴d-i²-kl. See CAUDICULA and CAUDICULUS.

CAUDICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴)-i²k-u²(u⁴)-a³. Dim. of *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *caudicule*. Ger., *Schwänzchen, Schweifchen* (2d def.). Syn.: *stipes* [Link] (2d def.), *cauda* [Link] (2d def.), *processus filiformis* [R. Brown] (2d def.). 1. A little tail or cauda (q. v.). 2. The pedicle which bears the pollen-masses in certain orchids and which is formed by an abortion of a portion of the pollen-substance itself. It is usually attached to the anther-wall through the medium of the retinaculum (q. v.). [B, 42, 121, 123, 198.]

CAUDICULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴)-i²k-u²(u⁴)-at(a³t)u³-u³(u³s). Fr., *caudiculé*. Ger., *geschwänzt* (1st def.), *beschwänzt* (2d def.). 1. Provided with a *caudicula* (1st def.). 2. Provided with a *caudicula* (2d def.). [B, 123.]

CAUDICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴d)-i²k²u²(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). Dim. of *caudex* (q. v.). Fr., *caudicule*. Ger., *Stämmchen*. A perennial ramification of a root-stock, leafy and growing upon the surface of the ground. It resembles a stolon, but is less elongated and has fewer runners. [B, 123.]

CAUDIFEROUS, adj. Ka⁴d-i²e²r-u³s. Lat., *caudiferus* (from *cauda*, a tail, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *caudifère*. Ger., *schwanztragend*. Having a tail or a tail-like appendage. [L, 41.]

CAUDIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kod-e-form. Tail-shaped. [A, 385.]

CAUDIGERUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴d)-i²j(i²g)²e²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *cauda*, a tail, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *caudigère*. Terminating in a tail-like appendage. [L, 41.]

CAUDIMANOUS, adj. Ka⁴d-i²m²a²n-u³s. Lat., *caudimanus* (from *cauda*, a tail, and *manus*, a hand). Fr., *caudimane*. Ger., *schwanzhandig*. Having a prehensile tail. [L, 41.]

CAUDIVOLVULUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴d)-i²-vo²l(wo²l)²-vu²(wu⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *cauda*, a tail, and *volvulus*, a coil. See CAUDIMANOUS.

CAUDLE, n. Ka⁴dl. Lat., *calidum*. Fr., *chaudeau*. A warm drink containing wine, eggs, sugar, and spices. [L, 77.]

CAUDO-TIBIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴d²(ka³/u⁴d)-o(o²)-ti²b-i²-a(a²)/li²s. For deriv., see CAUDA and TIBIA. In the *Phocidae*, a muscle extending from the caudal vertebrae to the tibia. [L, 66.]

CAUDULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴d)-u²(u⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *cauda* (q. v.). Fr., *caudule*. Ger., *Schwänzchen*. In thysanurid insects, a setaceous appendage in which the body terminates. [L, 41.]

CAUL, n. Ka⁴l. Fr., *coiffe*. Ger., *Glückshaube*. It., *cufta*. 1. A popular term for the amnion, or a portion thereof, covering the child or its head at the time of birth; due to rupture of the membranes failing to take place before the birth, or occurring late in labor and at such a situation that a portion covers the head. To be "born with a caul" (Fr., *naître coiffé*) is deemed by the superstitious a sign of good luck. 2. The omentum.

CAUL (Fr.), n. Kol. Old name for cabbage. [L, 41.]

CAUL (Hind.), n. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B, 172.]

CAULACANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-a²k(a³k)-a²n-(a³n)²e(a³-e²). Of Kützing, a family of *Algae* (*Periblasteæ*), having filiform, branching, gelatinous cartilaginous fronds, formed in the centre of a single longitudinal row of cells, from which diverge lateral sets of cells that come together at the periphery to form a cortical layer. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULANTHON [Bentham] (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-a²n(a³n)²-tho²n. See PITHECOLOBIUM.

CAULEDON (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-e(a³)/do²n. Gr., *καυληδών* (from *καυλός*, a stalk); really an adjective, the full expression being *κατάφυμα καυληδών* (Lat., *fractura caulatim facta*). Fr., *cauledon*. Ger., *Querbruch*. A transverse fracture. [A, 322, 325.]

CAULERPEÆ (Lat.), **CAULERPIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-u²rp(e²rp)²e²-e(a³-e²), -i²d-e(a³-e²). From *Caulerpa*, one of the genera. Fr., *caulerpées*. Ger., *Caulerpeen*. Of Reichenbach, De Caisne, Endlicher, and others, a family or tribe of *Algae*, comprising unicellular caulescent genera; now referred to the *Ceoloblasteæ*. [B, 49, 75, 121, 170.]

CAULES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *caulis*. Ka⁴l'(ka³-u⁴l)-ez(e²s). Medullary filament on the inner side of the optic thalamus. [L, 7.]

CAULESCENT, adj. Ka⁴l-e²s²e²nt. Lat., *caulescens*. Fr., c. Ger., *stengeltreibend*, *stengelig*. 1. Provided with a stalk, especially (in opposition to aculescent) a visible aerial stalk. 2. Resembling a plant-stalk (*caulis*). [B, 121, 123.]

CAULESCENTIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-e²s-se²n(ke²n)/shi²(ti²)-a³. A family of the *Echinodermata*. [L, 180.]

CAULET (Fr.), n. Kol-a. A variety of cabbage. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴l'(ka³-u⁴l)-i²-a²s(a³s). Gr., *καυλίαις*. An ancient name for the juice of the stem (*καυλός*) of a certain plant; according to Pliny, the *Laserpittum*. [A, 318, 325.]

CAULICINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²s(i²k)-i²n-a(a³)/li²s. Fr., *caulicinal*. Growing upon stems and branches; a botanical species name. [B, 38.] Cf. CAULINE.

CAULICLE, n. Ka⁴l'i²-kl. Lat., *cauliculus* (dim. of *caulis*, a stalk). Fr., *caulicule*, *tigelle*. Ger., *Stengelchen*. A little stalk; in the germinating seed, that portion (hypocotyl, hypocotyledonary axis) of the embryonic stalk which is below the cotyledons. The name has also been applied in its Latin form to the stipules of certain fungi and to a small stem generated at the neck of a root. [B, 1, 19, 121, 229.] Cf. CAUDICULUS.

CAULICOLÆ (Lat.), n., f. pl. of adj. *caulicolus* (see CAULICOLOUS). Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²k²ol(o²l)-e(a³-e²). *Fungi* that live on the stems of plants. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULICOLOUS, adj. Ka⁴l-i²k²ol-u³s. Lat., *caulicolus* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *caulicole*. Living upon the stems of plants. [B, 38, 121.]

CAULICULA (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²k²-u²(u⁴l)-a³. An erroneous form of *cauliculus*. [B, 1.] See CAULICLE.

CAULICULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²k²-u²(u⁴l)-a-(a³)/ta³. An order of the *Hexacorolla*. [L, 173.]

CAULICULE, n. Ka⁴l'i²k²-u²l. Fr., c. See CAULICLE.

CAULICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²k²-u²(u⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). Dim. of *caulis*. See CAULICLE.

CAULIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²-flor²-u³s(u⁴s). From *caulis*, a stem, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *caulifloré*. Ger., *stammblühig*. Having flowers on the axis; a botanical species name. [B, 121.] See POLYPHEMA *cauliflorum*.

CAULIFLOWER, n. Ka⁴l'i²-flu²-u⁴-r. Fr., *chou-fleur*. Ger., *Blumenkohl*, *Karfiol*. It., *cavol fiore*. Sp., *coliflor*. A variety of cabbage (the *Brassica oleracea botrytis*), the agglomerated flowers of which form a round fleshy mass which is edible. [B, 19, 75.] Cf. C. EXCRESCENCE.

CAULIFORM, adj. Ka⁴l'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cauliformis* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cauliforme*. Ger., *stengel-förmig*. Stem-shaped; resembling a plant-stem. [B, 121, 123.]

CAULIGENOUS, adj. Ka⁴l-i²j²e²n-u³s. Lat., *cauligenus* (from *caulis*, a stem, and *genus*, origin, birth). Springing from a plant-stem. [B, 19.]

CAULIN, n. Ka⁴l'i²n. A blue coloring matter prepared from red cabbage, used for coloring wine. [B, 270.]

CAULINARY, **CAULINE**, adj's. Ka⁴l'i²n-a²ri²-i²n. Lat., *caulinus*, *caulinaris*. Fr., *caulinaire*. Ger., *stengelständig*. It., *caulino*. Of or pertaining to the stem; especially disposed upon or contained in the stem (e. g., c. leaves, c. bundles). [B, 1, 19, 123.]

CAULINICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²n-i²k²ol(o²l)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *caulinicole*. See CAULICOLOUS.

CAULINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-in(en)/u³s(u⁴s). See CAULINE.

CAULIPARE (Fr.), adj. Kol-e-pa³r. From *caulis*, a bud, and *parere*, to bring forth. Transformed so as to produce an expansion like an ordinary bud instead of an embryo. [B, 38.]

CAULIRRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-i²r-rhiz(e²z)/u³s(u⁴s). From *caulis*, a stem, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *caulirrhize*. Producing roots from the stem. [B, 38.]

CAULIS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴l'(ka³-u⁴l)-i²s. Gr., *καυλός*. Fr., *tige*. Ger., *Stengel*. It., *caulice*. A stalk or stem; especially the aerial leafy stem of an herbaceous plant; anciently, the penis, also the neck of the uterus; in cerebral anatomy, the crura cerebri. [A, 325; B, 1, 123; I, 30; K.]—C. *deliquescent*. A stem which divides irregularly into branches at some distance above the ground. [B, 19.]—C. *excurrens*. See *Excurrent axis*.—C. *fasciatus*. Fr., *tige en bandelette*. A stem made up by the union of two or more branches. [B, 121.]—C. *procumbens*. See *Procumbent axis*.

CAULO-ACROBLASTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka⁴l'(ka³-u⁴l)-o(o²)-a²k(a³k)-ro(ro²)-bla²st(bla²st)²e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, an order of the *Acroblastæ*, comprising the formations (*formations*) *Glumaceæ* and *Ensateæ*. [B, 170.]

CAULOBRYON [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-o²b/ri²-(ru²)-o²n. See PIPER.

CAULOBULBE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-bu⁴lb. A bulb of the nature of or representing a stem. [B, 121.]

CAULOCARPOUS, adj. Ka⁴l-o-ka³rp²-u³s. Lat., *caulocarpus*, *caulocarpus* (from *καυλός*, a stem, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *caulocarpe*, *caulocarpien*. Having a stalk which persists and bears fruit for several successive years. [De Candolle (B, 1, 19).]

CAULOCOLEOPHYTA [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-o(o²)-kol(ko²l)-e²-o²f(i²t)(u⁴t)-a³. See CAULO-ACROBLASTÆ.

CAULODES (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-od(ez)/as. Gr., *καυλώδες* (from *καυλός*, a stem, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling a stalk or stem; as a n., of Pliny, the green cabbage. [A, 387; B, 121.]

CAULOGENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴l(ka³-u⁴l)-o²j(o²g)²e²n-u³m-(u⁴m). A tuber of the nature of or representing a stalk (e. g., that of a potato). [Irmisch (B, 121).]

CAULOME, n. Ka⁴l-om². Lat., *cauloma*. A generic term for the stem or leaf-bearing portion of a plant-axis and all its forms and representatives, including the rhizome, the runner, the tuber, the corm, the bulb-axis, the flower-axis, tendrils, and thorns; the term was formerly applied to the stem of a palm (see CAUDEX) and to the cauliform portion of the thallus in *Algae*. [B, 19.]

CAULOPHYLLE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fel. See CAULOPHYLLUM.



THE CAULOPHYLLUM PHALICTROIDES. (AFTER J. U. AND C. G. LLOYD.)

CAULOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o(o^2)-fi^2l(fu^4l)-le^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr. *caulophyllées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cruciferae* (1827) or *Berberaceæ* (1837), comprising *Leontice*, *Caulophyllum*, and *Diphyletia*. [B, 170.]

CAULOPHYLLIN, n. $Ka^4l-o-fi^2l^2n$. Fr., *caulophylline*. A resinous precipitate thrown down on pouring a concentrated tincture of caulophyllum into water. [B, 5.]

CAULOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o(o^2)-fi^2l(fu^4l)-lu^3m(lu^4m)$. From *καυλός*, a stem, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *caulophylle*. 1. Of Michaux, a genus of North American berberidaceous plants of the tribe *Berberaceæ*, by Baillon referred to *Leontice*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. thalictroides*. [B, 5, 42, 121.]—**C. thalictroides** [Michaux]. Ger., *Stengelblatt*, *Frauenwurz*. Syn.: *Leontice thalictroides* [Linnæus]. Blue cohosh, blueberry-root, pappoose-root, squaw-root. The only species; a perennial herb growing in damp woods throughout the United States, and in Japan and the region of the Amoor. The rhizome with its matted rootlets contains saponin or a similar principle and two resins. It has been considered to be emmenagogue, ebolic, and diaphoretic. The roasted seeds are said to be employed as a substitute for coffee. [B, 5, 93, 245.]

CAULOPECTUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o(o^2)-ple^2k(plak)-tu^3s(tu^4s)$. From *καυλός*, the penis, and *πληκτός*, stricken. Affected with cauloplegia. [A, 322.]

CAULOPLÉGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o(o^2)-plej(plag)^2-a^3$. From *καυλός*, the penis, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Paralysis of the penis. [A, 322.]

CAULOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2p-te^2r-i^2d'-e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *caulopteridées*. Of Brongniart, a division of fossil ferns with arborescent or herbaceous stems and with or without petioles and adventitious roots. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2p-te^2r-i^2d-ez(e^2s)$. Of Endlicher, an order of ferns corresponding nearly to the *Caulopteridées*, distinguished by the scalariform vessels of the trunk, which are arranged in a single row about a medullary substance and send prolongations into the leaves and roots. [B, 121, 170.]

CAULORAPUM [Cam.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2r-a^2p(a^3p)-u^3m(u^4m)$. The *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 211.]

CAULORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2r-raj(ra^3g)^2-a^3$. From *καυλός*, the penis, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Hæmorrhage from the penis. [F.]—**C. ejaculatoria**. See SPERMATOCYSTIDORRHAGIA.

CAULORRHIZE (Fr.), adj. Kol-o²r-ez. See CAULIRRHIZUS.

CAULORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2r-re(ro^2e^2)-a^3$. From *καυλός*, the penis, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *caulorrhée*. Ger., *Schleimfluss der männlichen Harnröhre*. Urethral blennorrhœa in the male. [A, 322.]

CAULOS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2s$. Gr., *καυλός*. See CAULIS.

CAULOSARQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-sa²rk. From *καυλός*, a stem, and *σάρξ*, flesh. See CAULOBULBE.

CAULOSPORA (Lat.), **CAULOSPORÆ** (Lat.), n's n. and f. pl. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-o^2s^2por(po^2r)-a^3$. -e(a²e²). From *καυλός*, a stem, and *σπορά*, a seed. Of K. H. Schultz, homorganic plants bearing seeds on the stem. [A, 322.]

CAULUS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4l(ka^3-u^4l)-u^3s(u^4s)$. See CAULIS.

CAUMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4m(ka^3-u^4m)-a^2$. Gen., *caum/atos (-is)*. Gr., *καύμα*. Heat, a burning, especially a burning fever; of young, inflammation and inflammatory fever, a genus of the order *Pyrexice*, class *Parhæmiasie*. [L, 290.]—**C. bronchitis** [Young]. See *CRUPP*. **C. carditis**. See *CARDITIS*.—**C. catarrhale**. See *CORYZA*.—**C. cystitis**. See *CYSTITIS*.—**C. enteritis**. See *ENTERITIS*.—**C. erythematicum**. See *ERYTHEMA*.—**C. gastritis**. See *GASTRITIS*.—**C. hæmorrhagicum**. An acute hæmorrhage. [L, 290.]—**C. hepatis**. Acute hepatitis. [L, 290.]—**C. hysteritis**. Metritis. [L, 290.]—**C. nephritis**. Idiopathic nephritis. [L, 290.]—**C. odontalgicum**. See *ODONTALGIA*.—**C. ophthalmitis**. See *OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. otitis**. See *OTITIS*.—**C. paristhmis** [Young]. See *PARISTHMITIS* and *CYNANCHE*.—**C. parotitis**. See *CYNANCHE parotidæa*.—**C. peripneumonia**. See *PERIPNEUMONIA peripneumonia*.—**C. peritonitis**. See *PERITONITIS*.—**C. phlegmone**. See *PHLEGMON*.—**C. phrenitis** [Young]. See *PHRENITIS*.—**C. pleuritis**. See *PLEURISY*.—**C. podagricum**. See *GOUTT*.—**C. rheumatismus**. Acute rheumatism. [L, 290.]—**C. rubæola**. See *RUBËOLA*.—**C. splenitis**. See *SPLENITIS*.

CAUMATIC, adj. $Ka^4m-a^2t^2k$. Relating to cauma (*q. v.*) [a, 17.]

CAUMATODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4m(ka^3-u^4m)-a^2t(a^2t)-od^2ez(as)$. Gr., *καυματώδης* (from *καύμα* [see CAUMA], and *είδος*, resemblance). Hot, burning, feverish. [A, 322.]

CAUMON, **CAUMOUN**, n's. A palm-tree of Cayenne, perhaps the *Areca oleracea*; the buds and fruit are eaten and the oil expressed from the fruit is used like olive-oil. [B, 38, 88.]

CAUNEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^4n(ka^3-u^4n)-e^2-i(e)$. Figs obtained from Caune, a city of Ætolia; employed topically by Celsus. [B, 45.]

CAUNGA, n. Of Rheede, the *Areca catechu*. [B, 121.]

CAUPPETRAPE (Fr.), n. Kop-tra²p. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121.]

CAUQUOTREPO, n. In Provence, the *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121.]

CAURE (Fr.), n. Kor. The *Corylus avellana*. [B, 121.]

CAURETTE (Fr.), n. Kor-e²t. The hazel-nut; the fruit of *Corylus avellana*. [B, 38.]

CAURIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ri²a. See CAURE.

CAU-RUNG, n. In Cochinchina, the *Areca*. [B, 121.]

CAUSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4z/(ka^3u^4s)-a^3$. See CAUSE.—**C. abdita**. See *HIDDEN CAUSE*.—**C. antecedens**. An ultimate cause. [A, 325.]—**C. continens**. Fr., *causa continente*. A cause that continues to act after its effect has begun. [A, 325.]—**C. conjuncta**. An immediate cause. [L, 104.]—**C. disponens**. A predisposing cause. [L, 116.]—**C. excitans**. An exciting cause. [L, 116.]—**C. procatartica**. See *PROCATARTIC CAUSE*.—**C. progremica**. A remote cause. [A, 325.]—**C. proxima**. A proximate cause. [A, 325.]

CAUSAL, adj. Ka^4z/a^2l . Lat., *causalis*. Fr., c. Ger., c., *ursächlich*. Pertaining to or founded on the cause of a disease. See *C. INDICATION*.

CAUSALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4s(ka^3u^4s)-a^2l(a^2l)/ji^2l(gi^2)-a^3$. From *καῖος*, burning heat, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *causalgie*. Ger., *Causalgie*. Neuralgia with a sense of severe burning pain; particularly a painful affection, often affecting the foot, chiefly characterized by a burning pain with pain and tenderness at various neighboring points, sometimes accompanied by twitching or spasmodic action of some sort about the affected part—generally observed in women; also a condition giving rise to similar pain, accompanied with a glossy state of the skin, in the area of distribution of a nerve that has been injured. [A, 326; C. T. Poore, "Med. Record," July 22, 1882, p. 106.]

CAUSALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. $Ka^4z(ka^3u^4s)-a(a^3)/li^2s$. 1. Adj. See CAUSAL. 2. N. (gen., *causal/idos (-is)*), a hleb or blister resulting from a burn. [A, 322.]

CAUSALITY, n. $Ka^4z-a^2l^2i^2t-i^2$. Fr., *causalité*. Ger., *Kausalität*. It., *causalità*. Sp., *causalidad*. The faculty of perceiving the relations between causes and effects. [Spurzheim, Broussais (A, 301).]

CAUSATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4z(ka^3u^4s)-a(a^3)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *causatio/nis*. 1. See CAUSATION. 2. Disease, sickness. [A, 318.]

CAUSATION, n. $Ka^4z-a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *causatio*. The process by which a cause produces an effect. [A, 302.] Cf. *ÆTIOLOGY*.

CAUSE, n. Ka^4z . Gr., *αἰτία*, *αἰτιον*. Lat., *causa*. Fr., c. Ger., *Ursache*. It., Sp., *causa*. Any act or state of things that produces a certain effect. [A, 385.]—**Accessory c.** Fr., *c. accessoire*. A c. that contributes to the production of an effect mainly due to another c. [A, 316.]—**Accidental c.** Fr., *c. accidentelle*. See *Occasional c.*—**Antecedent c.** Lat., *causa antecedens*. Fr., *c. antécédente*. A remote or predisposing c. [A, 385.]—**C. animée**. See *Vital c.*—**C. cachée** (Fr.). See *HIDDEN c.*—**C. continente** (Fr.). See *CAUSA continens*.—**C. éloignée** (Fr.). See *Remote c.*—**C. excitante** (Fr.). See *Proximate c.*—**C. formelle** (Fr.). See *Specific c.*—**C. intime** (Fr.). See *Internal c.*—**C. occulte** (Fr.). See *HIDDEN c.*—**C. pro-chaine** (Fr.). See *Proximate c.*—**Common c.** 1. A c. that most usually gives rise to the result under consideration. 2. A c. that produces two or more effects, any one of which may erroneously be attributed to one of the others.—**Determining c.** [Chomel]. Fr., *c. déterminante*. A c. that gives efficiency to other c's, precipitating their action.—**Efficient c.** A c. that gives rise to the effect alone, independently of the action of other c's.—**Endopathic c.** See *Internal c.*—**Essential c.** See *Efficient c.*—**Exciting c.** Fr., *c. excitante*. See *Proximate c.*—**Exopathic c.**, **External c.** Fr., *c. externe*. A c. that operates from without the organism. [L, 41.]—**Hidden c.** Lat., *causa abdita*. Fr., *c. cachée*. A c. that is appreciable. [L, 41.]—**Immediate c.** See *Proximate c.*—**Internal c.** Fr., *c. intime*. A c. that exists within the organism, as in self-infection. [L, 41.]—**Mechanical c.** A c. that operates mechanically.—**Negative c.** Fr., *c. négative*. A c. consisting in the absence of some condition necessary to the prevention of the effect. [L, 41.]—**Occasional c.** Fr., *c. occasionelle*. See *Determining c.*—**Occult c.** See *HIDDEN c.*—**Physical c.** Fr., *c. physique*. A c. acting in conformity to physical laws. [L, 41.]—**Physiological c.** Fr., *c. physiologique*. A c. that acts only with the co-operation of some physiological act or process. [L, 41.]—**Positive c.** Fr., *c. positive*. See *Efficient c.*—**Predisponent c.**, **Predisposing c.**, **Procatartica c.** Lat., *causa procatartica* (seu *disponens*). Fr., *c. prædisposante*. Ger., *prädisponirendes Moment*. A c. that acts upon the organism in such a manner as to make it more readily susceptible to the action of an exciting c.—**Primary c.**, **Proximate c.** Lat., *causa proxima*. Fr., *c. prochaine*. Ger., *nächste Ursache*. That one of two or more c's that comes into play last and produces its effect with comparative rapidity.—**Remote c.**, **Secondary c.** See *Ultimate c.*—**Specific c.** Fr., *c. spécifique*, *c. formelle*. A c. of a specific nature (*e. g.*, a pathogenetic micro-organism).—**Ultimate c.** Fr., *c. éloignée*. A c. that eventually proves operative with the co-operation of a proximate c.—**Vital c.** Fr., *c. animée*. A specific pathogenic organism. [A, 385.] Cf. *CONTAGIUM vivum*.

CAUSEA [Scopoli] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4s/(ka^3u^4s)-e^2-a^3$. Fr., *causée*. See *HURTELLA*.

CAUSALGIE (Fr.), n. Kos-i²a²l-zhe. See CAUSALGIA.

CAUSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4s/(ka^3u^4s)-i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Ophidii colubriiformes venenosi*. [L, 121.]

CAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4s/(ka^3u^4s)-i^2s$. Gen., *caus/eos (-is)*. Gr., *καῖος*. Combustion, cauterization; also a burn. [A, 322, 387.]

CAUSODES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4s/(ka^3u^4s)-od^2ez(as)$. Gr., *καυσώδης* (from *καῖος*, combustion, and *είδος*, resemblance). Burning-hot, glowing, ardent; as a n., see CAUSUS. [A, 322, 323.]

CAUSOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4s(ka^3u^4s)-om^2a^2$. Gen., *causom/atos (-is)*. Gr., *καύσωμα*. See CAUMA and CAUSUS.

CAUSOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^4s/(ka^3u^4s)-o^2s$. See CAUSUS.

CAUSSIDE, **CAUSSIDUS**, n's. See CAOUSSIDA.

CAUSTIC, adj. and n. Ka^4st^2ik . Gr., *καυστικός* (adj.), *καυστικόν* (n.), *καυτήριον* (n.). Lat., *causticus* (adj.), *causticum* (n.). Fr., *caustique*. Ger., *kaustisch* (adj.), *ätzend* (adj.), *Ätzmittel* (n.).

It, caustico. Sp., caustico. 1. Destroying tissue as if by burning (said especially of substances which produce disintegration of tissue by chemical action); as a n., a substance so acting. 2. In optics, a curve produced by joining the intersections of the rays refracted through a lens or other transparent medium (c. by refraction) or reflected from a mirror (c. by reflection). [B.]—**AMMONIACAL** c. See POMMADE de Gondret.—**BLACK** c. See CAUSTICUM sulfurico-crocatum.—**CAINQUOIN'S** c. See CAINQUOIN'S PASTE.—**C. ARROWS**. See FLÈCHES caustiques.—**C. BY REFLECTION**, c. by refraction. See C. (2d def.).—**C. COMMON** c. Potassa or a c. preparation containing it.—**DUBOIS'S** c. See Poudre escharotique arsenicale.—**ESCHAROTIC** c. Fr., caustique escharotique, escharotique [Fr. Cod.]. A c. that produces a slough. [B. 113.]—**FILHOS'S** c. See POTASSA cum calce.—**FRÈRE GÔME'S** c. See ARSENICAL PASTE.—**GOLDEN** c. Fr., caustique doré. See Récamière's c.—**GONDRET'S** c. See POMMADE de Gondret.—**IODINE** c. See CAUSTICUM IODI.—**LANDOLFI'S** c. A preparation used as an application to cancers; it contains the chlorides of bromine, zinc, gold, and antimony. [a, 13; L, 49.]—**LUGOL'S** c. See CAUSTICUM IODI.—**LUNAR** c. Lat., causticum lunare. Fr., caustique lunaire. Ger., Höllestein. It., caustico lunare. Sp., caustico lunar. Fused nitrate of silver; so called because the symbol of luna (the moon) was given by the alchemists to silver. [a, 21.]—**MERCURIAL** c. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of mercury and 2 parts of commercial nitric acid. 2. The same, nitric acid of a sp. gr. of 1.5 being used. 3. The same as No. 1, but evaporated to $\frac{1}{2}$ of its weight. 4. A preparation made by mixing 1 oz. of mercury, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of nitric acid, and $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm of arsenious acid. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—**MILDER COMMON** c. Lat., causticum commune mitius. See POTASSA cum calce. [B.]—**MITIGATED** c. See ARGENTUM nitras dilutus.—**RÉCAMIÈRE'S** c. A solution of 1 part of chloride of gold in 100 parts of nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 46 (a, 21).]—**ROUSSLOT'S** c. See Poudre escharotique arsenicale.—**STRONGER COMMON** c. Lat., causticum commune acerrimum.—**VIENNA** c. Lat., causticum viendobonnense (seu viennense). Fr., caustique de Vienne. Ger., wien-er Aetzpulver. See POTASSA cum calce.

CAUSTIC-HOLDER, n. Ka⁴st²(ka³u⁴st)-i²k-hold-u⁸r. Fr., porte-pierre, porte-caustique. Ger., Aetzmittelträger. An instrument for holding a piece of caustic. [E.] Cf. PORTE-CAUSTIQUE and CAUSTICOPHORUM.—**POLITZER'S PHARYNGEAL** c.-h. An instrument consisting of a quadrilateral piece of silver, 14 ctm. long and 4 mm. in diameter, furnished with a handle 20 ctm. long. The four sides, as well as the free end of the prism, are roughened like a file, in order to give the nitrate of silver, which is melted upon it, a firmer hold. The nitrate of silver is melted upon the side of the instrument corresponding to the side of the pharynx which it is intended to cauterize. It is introduced behind the soft palate into the superior pharynx. [F, 3.]

CAUSTICITY, n. Ka⁴st-i²s²i²t-i². Lat., causticitas. Fr., causticité. Ger., Aetzbarkeit, Aetzkraft. The quality of being caustic. [L, 49.]

CAUSTICOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴st(ka³u⁴st)-i²k-o²f'o(o²)-ru³m(ru⁴m). From *καυστικός*, a caustic, and *φορέω*, to carry. Fr., causticophore. Ger., *Causticophor*, *Aetzmittelträger*. An instrument specially adapted for conveying a caustic to a particular locality in the urethra, the cervix uteri, etc. [Segalas, Tanchon (A, 322).]

CAUSTICUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka⁴st'(ka³u⁴st)-i²k-u³m(u⁴m). See CAUSTIC.—**C. ÆTHIOPICUM**. See *C. sulfurico-crocatum*.—**C. ALCALINUM**. See POTASSA fusa.—**C. AMMONIACALE** Gondret. See POMMADE de Gondret.—**C. ANTIMONIALE**. Antimony trichloride. [B.]—**C. ARSENICAL**. Fr., *poudre arsenicale de Justamonde*. Syn.: *arsenicum antimoniatum*. A mixture of white arsenic with arsenic trisulphide, with or without the addition of opium. [B, 119.]—**C. CHIRURGICUM**, **C. CHIRURGORUM**. See POTASSA fusa.—**C. COMMUNE ACERRIMUM**, **C. COMMUNE FORTIUS**. See POTASSA fusa.—**C. COMMUNE MITIUS**. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. CUM CHLORURETO ZINICI** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caustique au chlorure de zinc*.—**C. CUM KALI HYDRICO CUM CALCE**, **C. CUM POTASSA ET CALCE**, **C. FILHOS** [Belg. Ph.]. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. LUNARE**. See LUNAR CAUSTIC.—**C. NIGRUM**. See *C. sulfurico-crocatum*.—**C. NITRICUM**. See *Solidified NITRIC ACID*.—**C. ODONTALGICUM**. Fr., *caustique odontalgique*. A preparation made of 400 parts of nitric acid and 5 of morphine acetate; applied to painful dental cavities. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—**C. POTENTIALIS**. Caustic potassa. [B, 88.]—**C. SALINUM**, **C. SALITUM**. See POTASSA fusa.—**C. SULFURICO-CARBONEUM** [Ricord], **C. SULFURICO-CARBONICUM**, **C. SULFURICO-CROCATUM**. Fr., *caustique sulfo-safrané* [Velpeau]. Black caustic; made by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with either powdered charcoal or saffron until the mixture acquires the consistence of a paste. Instead of the last ingredient, powdered licorice or charpie may be employed. [B, 108 (a, 21).]—**C. VEGETABILE**. See LIQUOR POTASSÆ.—**C. VIENNENSE**, **C. VIENNENSE FUSUM**, **C. VIENNENSE FUSUM FILHOS**, **C. VINDOBONNENSE**. See POTASSA cum calce.

CAUSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka⁴st'(ka³u⁴st)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kost-ek. See CAUSTIC.—**C. ACIDE**. A caustic containing an acid substance (e. g., eau de Rabel [*mixture sulfurico-acida*] and chromic acid). [B, 93 (a, 21).]—**C. À LA GUTTA PERCHA**. A preparation made by melting gutta percha, adding half its weight of potassa caustica, molding into pastilles, and, before use, dipping into alcohol for a few seconds. [B, 46 (a, 21).]—**C. ALEZIN**. A caustic consisting of or containing an alkali (e. g., caustic potassa). Bonnet, classifying caustics according to their chemical characteristics, considers c's alkalins to be forms of c's coagulants. [B, 46 (a, 21).]—**C. AMMONIACAL**. See POMMADE de Gondret. [L, 55.]—**C. ANTICANCÉREUSE** de Plunkett. A paste made of 4 parts of arsenious acid, 30 each of sulphur, *Ranunculus acris*, and asafoetida, mixed together with white of egg. [B, 46 (a,

21).]—**C. ARSENICAL**. See Poudre escharotique arsenicale.—**C. COAGULANT**. A caustic acting by producing coagulation of albumin. Mialhe divides caustics into c's liquifiants and c's coagulants. [B, 46 (a, 21).]—**C. DE FILHOS** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. DE KIVALIER**, **C. DE VELPEAU**. A paste containing (concentrated nitric acid or, more frequently, sulphuric acid. [B, 108 (a, 21).]—**C. DE VIENNE** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. DORÉ**. See Récamière's CAUSTIC.—**C. FILHOS**. See POTASSA cum calce.—**C. LIQUIFIANT**. A caustic which acts by liquefying tissue. [B, 46 (a, 21).]—**C. COAGULANT**.—**C. LUNAIRE**. Silver nitrate. [B, 93.]—**C. MÉTALLIQUE**. A caustic containing a metal or metallic salt (e. g., butter of antimony, nitrate of silver, nitrate of mercury, etc.). [B, 93 (a, 21).]—**C. ODONTALGIC**. See CAUSTICUM odontalgicum.—**C. PAR RÉFLEXION**, **C. PAR RÉFRACTION**. See CAUSTIC (2d def.).—**C. PÉPÉTUEL**. Fused silver nitrate. [B, 88.]—**C. SULFO-CARBONIQUE** de Ricord, **C. SULFO-SAFRANÉ**, **C. SULFO-SAFRANÉ** de Velpeau. See CAUSTICUM sulfurico-crocatum.—**PORTE-C.** See CAUSTIC-HOLDER.

CAUSTISCH (Ger.), adj. Ka³u³s-ti²sh. See CAUSTIC.

CAUSTOCYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴st(ka³u⁴st)-o(o²)-sik(ku³le)-lu³s(lu⁴s). From *καυστικός*, a caustic, and *κύκλος*, a ring. Fr., *caustocycle*, *cautère circulaire*. Ger., *Aetzring*. Syn.: *annulus causticus*. Of Sanson, a caustic ring, one in which nitrate of mercury was fixed, for cauterizing the cornea. [A, 322.]

CAUSTODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴st(ka³u⁴st)-o(o²)-du⁴rm-(de⁴rm)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *caustodermi²idis*. More properly written *caustodermatitis*. Fr., *caustodermite*. Ger., *Hautentzündung durch Verbrennen*. Inflammation of the skin from a burn. [A, 322.]

CAUSTOGYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴st(ka³u⁴st)-o(o²)-jir(gu⁶r)-u³s(u⁴s). From *καυστικός*, a caustic, and *γίγος*, a ring. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.

CAUSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴s'(ka³u⁴s)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *καύσος*. Fr., *fièvre ardente* (ou *chaude*). Ger., *Brennfiieber*. It., *febbre ardente*. Sp., *causis*, *fièvre ardiente*. Of Hippocrates, a burning fever; one attended with excessive heat, intolerable thirst, and other very violent symptoms; the remittent fever with gastric symptoms observed in hot countries. Of Moseley, yellow fever. [A, 301; B, 117; D, 46, 74; L, 1.]—**C. ENDEMICA**. Yellow fever. [L, 119.]—**EXQUISITE** c. An excessively severe burning fever. [Boerhaave (B, 117).]

CAUTER (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴t'(ka³u⁴t)-u³r(ar). Gen., *cauter²is*. Gr., *καυτήρ*. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Brenneisen* (1st def.). 1. Lit., a branding iron, a cautery-iron. 2. Any caustic application. [A, 322.]—**C. TRISULCUS**. A three-pronged cautery-iron, said to have been used by Marcellus for cauterizing the substance of the spleen.

CAUTERANT, adj. and n. Ka⁴t'e²r-a²nt. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTÈRE (Fr.), n. Kot-e²r. See CAUSTIC, CAUTERY, and ISSUE.—**C. ACTUEL**. See *Actual CAUTERY*.—**C. À GAZ**. See *Gas CAUTERY*.—**C. ANNULAIRE**, **C. CIRCULAIRE**. Syn.: *couronne de feu*. 1. A thick disc-shaped cautery-iron, hollowed out in the centre. [A, 301.] 2. See CAUSTOCYCLUS.—**C. CONIQUE**. Syn.: *pointe de feu*. A conical cautery-iron. [A, 385.]—**C. CULTELLAIRE**. Syn.: *couteau de feu*. A knife-shaped cautery-iron. [A, 301.]—**C. DE RUST**. A cautery-iron of a prismatic shape. [L, 87.]—**C. ÉLECTRIQUE**. See *Galvano-CAUTERY*.—**C. EN CHAMPIGNON**. A mushroom-shaped cautery-iron. [L, 87.]—**C. EN HACHE**. A hatchet-shaped cautery-iron. [L, 87.]—**C. EN RONDACHE**. See *C. cutellaire*.—**C. EN ROSEAU**. A reed-shaped cautery-iron. [E, 7.]—**C. GALVANIQUE**. See *Galvano-CAUTERY*.—**C. OLIVAIRE**. An olive-pointed cautery-iron. [E.]—**C. PERMANENT**. An issue. [L, 41.]—**C. SIMPLE**. See *Actual CAUTERY*. [L, 49.]—**THERMO-C.** See *Paquetin's CAUTERY*.

CAUTERETIC, adj. Ka⁴t'e²r-e²t²ik. Lat., *cautereticus*. Fr., *cautéretique*. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTERETS (Fr.), n. Kot-e²r-a. A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are numerous mineral springs, among which are the "César," "Espagnol," "Raillière," "Petit-Sauveur," "Les Enfs," and "Manhourat." They contain sulphur, sodium, sulphates, alkaline carbonates, chlorides, iron, and free nitrogen. They are thermal, some of them hyperthermal (45° or 48° C.); used in drinking, bathing, half-baths etc., for diseases of the respiratory organs and the stomach, and for chronic rheumatism. [A. Reumont (A, 319; L, 49).]

CAUTERIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka⁴t(ka³u⁴t)-e(a)-ri²-a²-z(a³s)-mu³s(mu⁴s). From *καυτήρ* *cauter*, to cauterize. See CAUTERIZATION.

CAUTÉRISANT (Fr.), adj. Ko-ta-rez-a²nt. See CAUSTIC.

CAUTÉRISATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ka⁴t(ka³u⁴t)-e²r(ar)-i²z(i²s)-a-(a³)sh²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cauterisatio²nis*. See CATERIZATION.—**C. IN DISTANS**. Fr., *cautérisation objective*. Cauterization with the cautery held at some distance from the surface, so as to graduate the degree of burning. [Volzendorff (A, 319).]—**C. PER CONTACTUM**. Cauterization by actual contact with the cautery. [Volzendorff (A, 319).]—**C. PROVOCATORIA** [Tarnowsky]. A cauterization designed to provoke, in case the subject is syphilitic, a local syphilitic infiltration; proposed by Tarnowsky as a means of diagnosis. According to him, when the skin of a person affected with syphilis, whether latent or manifest, is cauterized so as to produce ulceration, the periphery and base of the ulcer after a certain interval become infiltrated with a syphilitic deposit, and a characteristic copper-colored border is formed. ["Vierteljahresschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.," 1877, p. 19 (G).]

CAUTÉRISATION (Fr.), n. Ko-ta-rez-a²-se-o²nt. See CAUTERIZATION.—**C. ACTUELLE**. See *Actual CAUTERY*.—**C. À LA FLAMME**. Cauterization by allowing a flame to strike the skin. [L, 41.]—**C. CENTRALE**. The simple insertion of a *flèche caustique* into the centre of a superficial tumor. [Volzendorff (A, 319).]—**C. CHINOISE**. See *Slow CAUTERIZATION*.—**C. CIRCULAIRE**. See *C. en flèches*.—**C. DESTRUCTIVE**. Cauterization to the extent of actual destruction of tissue, as opposed to mere rubefaction or vesication. [L, 49, 87.]

C. douleureuse. See *C. vésicante*.—**C. électrique, C. électro-chimique.** See *Galvano-cautery*.—**C. en flèche.** Cauterization by means of pointed pieces of a dried caustic paste, especially potassa cum calce, thrust into and around a growth that is to be destroyed. [A, 301.] See *Flèches caustiques*.—**C. en puissance.** See *Potential cautery*.—**C. épidermique.** Very superficial cauterization, affecting only the epidermis. [L, 87.]—**C. hémostatique.** Cauterization for the purpose of checking or preventing hæmorrhage. [L, 41, 87; a, 18.]—**C. indirecte.** Cauterization at a point remote from the seat of disease, for purposes of revulsion. [L, 87.]—**C. japonaise, C. lente.** See *Slow cauterization*.—**C. linéo-circulaire.** Cauterization with the galvanic-cautery loop. [a, 18.]—**C. modificatrice.** Cauterization of a diseased surface for the purpose of setting up a healthy action. [L, 87; a, 18.]—**C. objective.** See *CAUTERISATIO in distans*.—**C. par des corps en ignition.** Cauterization by burning fluids or solids upon the surface. [L, 41.] Cf. *MOXA*.—**C. par les rayons solaires.** See *Solar cautery*.—**C. punctuée.** See *Punctate cauterization*.—**C. potentielle.** See *Potential cautery*.—**C. sous-cutanée.** Deep cauterization without affecting the superficial parts, as by deep injections of ammonia or by passing a cautery-iron through a tube. [a, 18.]—**C. tubulaire.** Of Tripter, the operation of making an opening into a cyst by means of an instrument connected with the negative pole of a battery, so that the walls of the tubular opening are charred. See, also, *OVARIOSTOMY*.—**C. vésicante.** Cauterization to the degree of vesication, as with an iron heated in boiling water. [L, 41.]

CAUTERISM, n. $Ka^4t^2e^2r^2zm$. See *CAUTERIZATION*.

CAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^4t(ka^3-u^4t)e(a)^{r^2}i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *καυτήριον, καυτήριον* (from *καίω*, to burn). Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Kauter, Aetzmittel, Brennmittel*. It., Sp., *cauterio*. See *CAUTERY* and *CAUSTIC*.—**C. actuale.** See *Actual cautery*.—**C. antimonale.** See *Liquor ANTIMONII chloridi*.—**C. potentielle.** See *Potential cautery*.

CAUTERIZATION, n. $Ka^4t^2e^2r^2z-a^2shu^3n$. Gr., *καυσις*. Lat., *cauterisatio, adustio*. Fr., *cautérisation*. Ger., *Kauterisieren, Anbrennen, Verbrennung, Aetzung*. It., *cauterizzazione*. Sp., *cauterización*. The act of cauterizing, of destroying living tissue by means of heat or some other caustic. [A, 301.]—**C. by contact.** See *CAUTERISATIO per contactum*.—**C. by points.** See *Punctate c.*—**Distal c.** See *CAUTERISATIO in distans*.—**Inherent c.** Fr., *cautérisation inhérente*. Deep c. with the actual cautery. [E; L, 41.]—**Linear c.** Fr., *cautérisation linéaire*. C. in a line, as with a knife-shaped cautery, the galvanic-cautery wire, or a row of *flèches caustiques*. [a, 18.]—**Neapolitan c.** Fr., *cautérisation napolitaine*. Deep c. through an incision made for the purpose. [E.]—**Objective c.** Fr., *cautérisation objective*. See *CAUTERISATIO in distans*.—**Punctate c.** Fr., *pointes de feu, cautérisation ponctuée*. Ger., *punktförmige Ustion*. It., *cauterizzazione punteggiata*. Multiple deep c. with a pointed cautery. [L, 41.]—**Slow c.** Fr., *cautérisation lente*. C. with the moxa. [E; L, 41.]—**Transcurrent c.** Fr., *cautérisation transcurrente*. Superficial c. by drawing a white-hot iron rapidly over the surface in transverse lines. [D, 53; L, 41.]

CAUTERY, n. $Ka^4t^2e^2r^2i^2$. Gr., *καυτήριον, καυτήριον*. Lat., *cauter, cauterium*. Fr., *cautère*. Ger., *Kauter*. It., Sp., *cauterio*. Any cauterizing agent, particularly the actual c. (q. v.).—**Actual c.** Lat., *cauterium actuale, ferrum candens*. Fr., *cautère actuel*. Ger., *Brenneisen, Glüh Eisen*. It., *cauterio attuale*. Sp., *cauterio candente*. A heated iron or other apparatus for cauterization by means of actual heat, as opposed to the potential c.—**Button-c.** A c-iron shaped like a button. [L.]—**Conical c.** Fr., *cautère conique*. A c-iron in the form of a truncated cone. [A, 385.]—**Electric c., Galvanic c., Galvano-c.** Fr., *galvano-cautère, cautère*

électrique. A c. apparatus in which a loop of wire or an instrument fashioned somewhat like a knife, made of platinum (selected on account of its being a comparatively poor conductor of electricity), is interposed in a galvanic circuit and heated by means of a battery arranged for quantity (see under *BATTERY*). [A, 321.]—**Gas c.** Fr., *cautère à gaz*. An apparatus invented by Nélaton for cauterization with an illuminating-gas flame. An elastic bag for holding the gas communicates by a piece of rubber tubing with a glass tube drawn to a point having a calibre of 0.1 mm. [¹Bull. gén. de thérap., 1863, p. 540 (a, 21).]—**Knife c.** A c. instrument shaped like a knife.—**Nummular c.** Fr., *cautère nummulaire*. A c-iron in the form of a coin-like disc. [A, 385.]—**Paquelin's c.** The so-called thermo-c.; an apparatus founded on the property possessed by platinum, when heated red-hot, of remaining incandescent as long as the vapor of a hydrocarbon is projected upon it. A hollow piece of platinum, varying in shape according to the purpose in view, is attached to a tube connected with a reservoir of benzine, the vapor of which is pumped into the hollow of the piece of platinum (previously heated in the flame of a spirit-lamp) by means of a hand-bulb. [A, 321.]—**Potential c.** Lat., *cauterium potentielle*. Fr., *cautère potentiel*. A general term for all other cauterizing agents than actual heat.—**Solar c.** A lens ("burning-glass") used for concentrating the rays of the sun upon a part so as to cauterize it.—**Thermo-c.** Fr., *thermo-cautère*. Properly, any form of actual c.; as commonly used, Paquelin's c. (q. v.).

CAUTICH, CAU-TISCH, n's. In Cochinchina, the *Cibotium barometz*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAUTO, n. A West Indian name for the *Hirtella silicea*. [B, 282.]

CAUTSCHOA (Chinese), n. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 121.]

CAUVALAT (Fr.), **CAUVALAT-LE-VIGAN** (Fr.), n's. $Ko^2va^3a^3ko^2va^3a^3l^1ve^2ga^3n^2$. A place in the department of the Gard, France, where there is a spring containing sulphur, calcium, and free hydrosulphuric and carbonic acids. Used for drinking, baths, and douches in affections of the respiratory and urinary passages, rheumatism, and moist skin diseases. [L, 40.]

CAVA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cavus*, hollow. $Ka(ka^3)va^3(wa^3)$. 1. Of the older pharmacists, the *Corydalis c.* [B.] 2. See *KAVA*. 3. Any cavity or hollow on the exterior of the body (e. g., the orbit, the vulva, the hollow of the hand, etc). [A, 325.] See *CAVUM* and *CAVITY*. 4. See *VENA c.*—**C. herbariorum.** The *Corydalis c.* [B, 200.]—**Radix cavæ.** The root of the *Corydalis c.* [B, 180.]

CAVAL, adj. Ka^2va^2 . Pertaining to the vena cava. [A, 316.]

CAVALAM, n. On the Malabar coast, the *Sterculia balanghas*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAVALAT (Fr.), n. $Ka^3va^3a^3$. See *CAUVALAT*.

CAVALÉ, n. In Coromandel, the *Galega purpurea*. [B, 121.]

CAVALIER BRANCHU (Fr.), n. $Ka^2va^3l^2a^2bra^3n^2shu^4$. A variety of green cabbage. [B, 121.]

CAVALIÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ka^2va^3l^2i^2e^2r$. A variety of almond-tree growing in Sicily. [B, 38.]

CAVALINHA (Port.), n. $Ka^2va^3l^2en^2ya^3$. The *Equisetum*, especially the *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 92, 121.]

CAVALLIUM [Schott] (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^3)va^3l^2(wa^3)l^2i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Fr., *cavillon*. A genus of plants, now made a section of the genus *Sterculia*. [B, 121.]—**C. urens.** See *STERCULIA urens*.

CAVALRY-BONE, n. $Ka^2va^3l^2ri^2bo^3n$. See *RIDER'S BONE*.

CAVANDELY, n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 121.]

CAVANILLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2va^3n^2el^2ya^3$. Fr., *vanille*. Of Gmelin, see *DOMBEYA*; of Thunberg, see *PYRENACANTHA*; of Velloz, see *TOURNESOLIA*. [B, 121.]

CAVANILLEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2va^3n^2el^2ye^2a^3$. A genus of ebenaceous plants, now referred to *Diospyros glutinosa*. [B, 180.]

CAVANILLESIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2va^3n^2el^2ye^2s-l^2i^2e^2a^3e^2$. Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Bombacæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cavanillesia*. [B, 121.]

CAVAN-TREE, n. $Ka^2va^3n^2tre$. The *Acacia cavenia*. [B, 275.]

CAVANY, n. According to Ray, an undetermined species of palm growing in India. [B, 121.]

CAVATIE, n. The *Ostrea edulis*. [L, 105.]

CAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^3)va^3(wa^3)sh^2i^2o$. Gen., *cavationis*. See *CAVUM*, *CAVITY*, and *EXCAVATION*.

CAVATUM-PILLOO (Tamil), n. The *Andropogon schænanthus*. [B, 172.]

CAVAY, n. See *CABAY*.

CAVE (Fr.), adj. Ka^3v . See *CAVUS*.

CAVEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^3)ve^2(we^2)a^3$. See *CAVUM*.

CAVE CANDEL, n. According to Rheede, an East Indian name for the *Rhizophora cylindrica*. [B, 121.]

CAVEKINE, n. See *CAVEQUI*.

CAVENIA, n. In Chili, the *Acacia c.* [B, 121.]

CAVEQUI, n. According to Mérat and De Lens, the Indian name of the *Mimusops elengi*; according to Baillon, of a myrtaceous plant (perhaps a species of *Metrosideros*). [B, 88, 121.]



PAQUELIN'S CAUTERY.

CAVERN, n. $Ka^2v^u^5rn$. Gr., *κρύπτη κοίλωμα, άντρον*. Lat., *caverna*. Fr., *caverne*. Ger., *Höhle, Höhlung*. It., Sp., *caverna*. See **CAVITY**.

CAVERNARIUS, adj. $Ka^2v^u^5rn\text{-}a^1ri^2\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *cavernarius*. Fr., *cavernaire*. Growing in caverns or other underground places. [B, 1, 38.]

CAVERNE (Fr., Ger.), n. $Ka^2v\text{-}e^2rn, ka^2f\text{-}e^2rn\text{-}e^2$. See **CAVITY**.—**C. acinuse** (Fr.). A small pulmonary cavity representing an acinus and a bronchiole. [L, 88.]—**C. lobaire** (Fr.). A cavity occupying an entire lobe of the lung. [L, 88.]—**C. lobulaire** (Fr.). A pulmonary cavity occupying a lobule. [L, 88.]—**C. polylobulaire** (Fr.). A pulmonary cavity formed by the coalescence of several lobular cavities. [L, 88.]

CAVERNEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2v\text{-}e^2rn\text{-}u^5$. See **CAVERNOUS**.

CAVERN-FERN, n. $Ka^2v^u^5rn\text{-}fu^5r$. The genus *Antrophyum*. [B, 19.]

CAVERNITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vu^5rn(we^2rn)\text{-}i(e)^2ti^2s$. Gen., *cavernitis*. Inflammation of the corpora cavernosa of the penis. [Neumann, "Med. Jahrb.," 1832, ii, p. 143.]

CAVERNOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vu^5rn(we^2rn)\text{-}om^a^3$. Gen., *cavernomatos (-is)*. Ger., *Cavernom*. See **CAVERNOUS** ANGEIOMA.

CAVERNOSITÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka^2v\text{-}e^2rn\text{-}os\text{-}et\text{-}a$. The state of being cavernous. [L, 41.]

CAVERNOUS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vu^5rn(we^2rn)\text{-}os^u^3m\text{-}(u^4m)$. See **CORPUS c.**

CAVERNOUS, adj. $Ka^2v^u^5rn\text{-}u^3s$. Gr., *άνρωδης*. Lat., *cavernosus*. Fr., *caverneux*. Ger., *cavernös*. It., Sp., *cavernoso*. Of the nature of or pertaining to a cavity or to the corpora cavernosa; containing cavities, spongy; giving out a hollow sound (see **C. RESPIRATION** and **C. VOICE**).

CAVERNULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vu^5rn(we^2rn)\text{-}u^2(u^4)\text{-}la^3$. Fr., *cavernule*. A little cavity; in certain *Fungi*, a pore. [B, 19.]

CAVERNULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vu^5rn(we^2rn)\text{-}u^2(u^4)\text{-}lu^3s$ (lu^4s). See **CAVERNULA**.

CAVERON (Fr.), n. $Ka^3\text{-}ve^2r\text{-}o^2n^2$. In the north of France, the *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 38, 88.]

CAVIADÆ (Gervais) (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}a^2d(a^2s^2d)\text{-}e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *caviadées*. A family of rodents, including the guinea-pig. [L, 41; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 63 (L).]

CAVIALE, **CAVIARE**, n's. $Ka^3\text{-}vi^2\text{-}a^2l^1\text{-}a^2r^1$. Lat., *caviarium*. Fr., *caviar*. Ger., *Kaviar*. It., *caviale*. Sp., *cabial, caviar*. The roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, preserved with salt and used as a relish. It has been employed as a substitute for cod-liver oil.

CAVICOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2k(wi^2k)\text{-}ol(o^2l)\text{-}e(a^2e^2)$. From *cavum*, a cavity, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *cavicoles*. A section or family of the *Estrides*; so called on account of their being found in the sinuses or cavities of the body. [L, 88, 180.]

CAVICORNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}ko^2rn^1i^2\text{-}a^3$. From *cavus*, hollow, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cavicornes*. Ger., *Hohlhörner*. A family of ruminants having hollow horns. [L, 121.]

CAVICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2k(wi^2k)\text{-}u^2(u^4)\text{-}la^3$. An old name for a malleolus, also for the cuneiform bone. [A, 325.]

CAVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2d(wi^2d)\text{-}e(a^2e^2)$. A family of the *Rodentia*. [L, 147.]

CAVIFRONS (Lat.), adj. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}fro^2nz(fro^2ns)$. From *cavus*, hollow, and *frons*, the forehead. Having the forehead concave. [L, 343.]

CAVIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}i^2d\text{-}e(a^2e^2)$. A family of the *Hystricomorpha*. [L, 253.]

CAVIINA [Waterhouse] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}i(e)^2\text{-}na^2$. A family of the *Hystricidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]

CAVIINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}i(e)^2\text{-}ni^2(ne)$. See **CAVIDÆ**.

CAVILLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}la^3$. See **CAVICULA**.

CAVINNA-WOOD, n. The wood of *Dalbergia nigra*. [B, 275.]

CAVIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. $Ka^2v\text{-}i^2\text{-}ro^2str$. From *cavus*, hollow, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a hollow beak. [L, 41.]

CAVITARIA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}a(a^2)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^3$. Fr., *cavitaires*. An order of intestinal worms having a digestive canal floating in a distinct abdominal cavity. [L, 41, 180.]

CAVITARY, adj. $Ka^2v\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^1ri^2$. Lat., *cavitarium*. Fr., *cavitare*. Relating to, connected with, or containing a cavity. [L, 41, 121.]

CAVITAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2(ka^2)\text{-}vi^2(wi^2)\text{-}a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *cavitas*. From *cavus*, hollow. Fr., *cavité*. Ger., *Cavität*. It., *cavità*. Sp., *cavidad*. A cavity; in botany, the perithecium of certain *Fungi*. [B, 19.]—**C. abdominalis**. Fr., *cavité abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchhöhle*. The cavity of the abdomen. [A, 385.]—**C. ancyroidea**. See **ANCYROID CAVITY**.—**C. antrosa auris**. See **TYMPANIC CAVITY**.—**C. aqueductus vestibuli membranacea**. See **SACUS ENDOLYMPHATICUS**.—**C. arachnoidalis**. See **SUBDURAL SPACE**.—**C. articularis**. See **ARTICULAR CAVITY**.—**C. buccalis**. See **BUCAL CAVITY**.—**C. buccinata**. See **COCHLEAR CANAL**.—**Cavitates cerebri**. See **CEREBRAL CAVITIES**.—**C. cochleata**. See **COCHLEAR CANAL**.—**C. conchæ**. The hollowed portion of the external ear, below the spine of the helix. [L, 115.]—**C. cotyloidea**. See **COTYLOID CAVITY**.—**C. cranii**. See **CRANIAL CAVITY**.—**C. dentis**. See **PULP CAVITY**.—**C. digitalls**, **C. digitata**. See **ANCYROID CAVITY**.—**C. Duncani**. The fifth ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**C. elliptica**. See **AMPULLA OSSEA** and **C. HEMI-ELLIPTICA**.—**C. glenoidalis**. See **GLENOID CAVITY**.—**C. glenoidalis externa**. The concave

surface upon the head of the tibia for the reception of the external condyle of the femur. [L.]—**C. glenoidalis interna**. The concave surface upon the head of the tibia for the reception of the internal condyle of the femur. [L.]—**C. glenoidea**. See **GLENOID CAVITY**.—**C. glenoidea ossis temporis**. The glenoid fossa of the temporal bone which receives the condyle of the inferior maxilla. [L, 115.]—**C. glenoidea radil**. The glenoid cavity of the radius. [L.]—**C. glenoidea scapulae**. The glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L.]—**C. glenoidea tibiae externa**. The articular surface of the head of the tibia that articulates with the outer condyle of the femur. [L, 348.]—**C. glenoidea tibiae interna**. The articular surface of the head of the tibia that articulates with the inner condyle of the femur. [L, 348.]—**Cavitates glenoideæ tibiae**. See **C. glenoidea tibiae externa** and **C. glenoidea tibiae interna**.—**C. gutturalis**. See **GUTTURAL CAVITY**.—**C. hemi-elliptica**. The recessus ellipticus of the ear. [L, 31.]—**C. hemispherica**. The recessus sphericus of the ear. [L, 31.]—**C. inferior tibiae**. The lower articular surface of the tibia. [L, 332.]—**C. innominata**. See **C. conchæ**.—**Cavitates innominate**. The articles of the heart. [L, 325.]—**C. intermalleolaris**. See **C. inferior tibiae**.—**C. intermedia** (Goldfuss). In certain birds, a cavity situated between the nostril and the orbit. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1851, p. 29 (L).]—**C. labyrinthi**. The osseous labyrinth of the ear. [L, 31.]—**C. mastoidea**. See **MASTOID ANTRUM**.—**C. mediastini**. See **MEDIASTINUM**.—**C. medullaris**. See **MEDULLARY CAVITY**.—**C. narium**, **C. nasi**. See **NASAL CAVITY**.—**C. orbicularis**. See **C. hemi-elliptica** and **C. hemispherica**.—**C. oris**. See **BUCAL CAVITY**.—**C. ovalis**. See **C. hemi-elliptica**.—**C. peritonæi**. See **PERITONEAL CAVITY**.—**C. pleuræ**. See **PLEURAL CAVITY**.—**C. posterior ventriculi lateralis**. See **ANCYROID CAVITY**.—**C. prima**. See **FIFTH VENTRICLE**.—**C. pulpæ**. See **PULP CAVITY**.—**C. quinta**. See **FIFTH VENTRICLE**.—**C. rhomboidalis**. See **FOURTH VENTRICLE**.—**C. rotunda**. See **C. hemispherica**.—**C. semilunaris minor**. See **LESSER SIGMOID CAVITY**.—**C. semi-ovalis**. See **C. hemi-elliptica**.—**C. sigmoidea major**. See **GREAT SIGMOID CAVITY**.—**C. sigmoidea minor**. See **LESSER SIGMOID CAVITY**.—**C. subrotunda**. See **C. hemispherica**.—**C. suliformis** [Morgagni]. The sulcus ad aqueductum vestibuli. [L, 7.]—**C. Sylvii**. See **FIFTH VENTRICLE**.—**C. tympani**, **C. tympanica**. See **TYMPANIC CAVITY**.—**C. Val-salvæ**. See **MASTOID ANTRUM**.—**C. Vieusseni**, **C. Vieussens**. See **FIFTH VENTRICLE**.

CAVITÄT (Ger.), n. $Ka^2f\text{-}i^2\text{-}at'$. See **CAVITY**.—**C. der Bettstelle**. See **SELLA TURCICA**.

CAVITÉ (Fr.), n. $Ka\text{-}vi^2\text{-}ta$. See **CAVITY**.—**Arrière-c. péritonéale**. See **BURSA OMENTALIS**.—**C. annio-choriale**. The cavity between the chorion and the outer layer of the amnion. [A, 15.]—**C. ancyroïde**. See **POSTERIOR CORNU OF THE LATERAL VENTRICLE**.—**C. arachnoïdienne**. See **SUBDURAL SPACE**.—**C. auditive**. See **TYMPANIC CAVITY**.—**C. centrale**. Of the yolk of an egg, a supposed cavity containing the latebra. [A, 4.]—**C. cérébrale**. A ventricle of the brain. [I, 28; K.]—**C. cotyloïde**. See **ACETABULUM** (3d def.).—**C. crânienne**. See **CRANIAL CAVITY**.—**C. de la pulpe**. See **PULP CAVITY**.—**C. de l'épiploon**. See **BURSA OMENTALIS**.—**C. de Retzius**. See **PREVESICAL SPACE**.—**C. de segmentation**. See **SEGMENTATION CAVITY**.—**C. digitale**. See **POSTERIOR CORNU OF THE LATERAL VENTRICLE** and **DESCENDING CORNU OF THE LATERAL VENTRICLE**.—**C. du septum lucidum**. See **FIFTH VENTRICLE**.—**C. hémoviscérale**. See **PLEURO-PERITONEAL CAVITY**.—**C. médullaire**. See **MEDULLARY CAVITY**.—**C. neurale**. See **NEURAL CANAL**.—**C. oléocrânienne**. See **OLECRANON FOSSA**.—**C. orbitaire**. See **ORBIT**.—**C's pneumatiques**. The air spaces in the bones of birds. [L, 158.]—**C. préperitonéale**. See **PREVESICAL SPACE**.—**C. préputiale**. Syn.: *chambre préputiale*. In certain *Urodela*, a pouch in the cloaca of the male containing a gland accessory to reproduction. [L, 121, 321.]—**C. prévesicale**. See **PREVESICAL SPACE**.—**C. pulmo-branchiale**. See **C. pulmonaire** (1st def.).—**C. pulmonaire**. 1. In certain *Gasteropoda*, a chamber having respiratory functions, formed by the inflection of the mantle over the back of the neck, lined with a plexus of vessels. 2. In comparative anatomy, any cavity having respiratory functions. [L, 227, 321.]—**C. pulpaire**. See **PULP CAVITY**.—**C. respiratoire**. See **C. pulmonaire** (2d def.).—**Premières c's médullaires**. See **PRIMARY AREOLÆ**.

CAVITY, n. $Ka^2v\text{-}i^2\text{-}i^2$. Gr., *κοίλον, κοίλωμα, κοιλότης*. Lat., *cavitas, cavum* (from *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *cavité*. Ger., *Höhle*. It., *cavità*. Sp., *cavidad*. A hollow space (open or closed).—**Abdominal c.** Lat., *cavitas abdominalis, cavum abdominale*. Fr., *cavité abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchhöhle, Unterleibshöhle*. The c. of the abdomen. [a, 17.]—**Aerial cavities**. See **AIR-CELLS**.—**Alimentary c.** In comparative anatomy, a c. in which the food is digested and assimilated. [L, 201.]—**Amygdaloid c.** In the solids, a triangular space between the soft palate and the base of the tongue, into which open a number of glands representing a tonsil. [L, 13.]—**Ancyroid c.**, **Ankyroid c.** Lat., *cavitas ancyroidea*. Fr., *cavité ancyroïde*. The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 4; K.]—**Anterior peritoneal c.** See **PERITONEAL C.**—**Arachnoid c.** Lat., *cavitas arachnoidalis, cavum arachnoidale* (seu *arachnoideum*). Fr., *cavité arachnoïdienne*. See **SUBDURAL SPACE**.—**Archerteric c.** See **ARCHENTERON**.—**Areolar c.** See **AREOLA** (2d def.).—**Arterial c.** See **CAVUM ARTERIOSUM**.—**Articular c.** Lat., *cavitas articularis*. Fr., *cavité articulaire*. Ger., *Knochengelenkhöhle*. A hollow on a bone for receiving the articular head or tuberosity of another bone. [L.]—**Atrial c.** See **BRANCHIAL c.**—**Auditory c.** Fr., *cavité auditive*. See **TYMPANIC c.**—**Body c.** See **PLEURO-PERITONEAL SPACE** and **CÆLOMA**.—**Body cavities**. See **INTERMESOBLASTIC SPACES**.—**Branchial c.** 1. In certain fishes and *Amphibia*, a c. into which the gill-clefts open. [L, 201.] 2. In the *Tunicata*, see **ATRIUM** (2d def.).—**Brood-cavities**. See **INCUBATORY CAVITIES**.—**Buccal c.** Lat., *cavitas buccalis, cavum buccale*. That portion of the c. of the mouth that is bounded by the cheeks; in the *Tunicata*, the stomodæum. [L.]—**Cartilage-cavities**. Ger., *Knorpelhöhlen*. The cavities (lacunæ)

in the matrix of cartilage, containing its cells. [J. 24, 32.]—**Cavities of reserve.** The follicles beneath the deciduous teeth, from which the permanent teeth are developed. [L. 31.]—**C. of the great omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis major* (seu *omentis majoris*). Fr., *grande bourse épiploïque*. The lower and larger of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastro-pancreatic ligament. [L. 7, 31.]—**C. of the lesser omentum.** Lat., *bursa omentalis minor* (seu *omentis minoris*). Fr., *petite bourse épiploïque*. The upper and smaller of the two portions into which the bursa omentalis is divided by the gastro-pancreatic ligament. [L. 7, 31.]—**C. of von Baer.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Cerebral cavities.** Lat., *cavitates cerebri*. Fr., *cavités cérébrales*. The ventricles of the brain. [I. 28.]—**Cleavage-c.** Ger., *Furchungshöhle*. See **BLASTOCELE**.—**Closed cavities.** Fr., *cavités closes*. The serous sacs. [A. 385.]—**Cotyloid c.** Fr., *cavité cotyloïde*. Any cup-shaped articular c., especially the acetabulum. [L. 149.]—**Cranial c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *cranii*. Fr., *cavité crânienne* (ou *du crâne*). Ger., *Schädelhöhle*. The c. of the skull. [a. 17.]—**Cranio-vertebral c.** In the embryo, the upper of the two main tubular cavities formed the one above and the other below the notochord. It incloses the great nervous centre. [A. 5.]—**Cutiger c.** In the solipeds, the excavation of the hoof into which the plantar cushion is received. [L. 13.]—**Decidual c.** The space which exists between the decidua vera and the decidua reflexa before they have coalesced. [A. 40.]—**Dental c.** Lat., *cavum dentis*. 1. See *Pulp c.* 2. An excavation in a tooth resulting from caries.—**Digital c.** Lat., *cavitas digitalis*. Fr., *cavité digitale*. See *Ancyroid c.*—**Epiploic c.** See *Bursa omentalis*.—**External dental c.** The c. found upon the cutting surface of the incisor teeth of solipeds; it gradually wears away by use. [L. 13.]—**False amniotic c.** In animals with inverted germinal layers (many rodents), the part of the secondary blastodermic vesicle left next the placental pole of the ovum by the division of the secondary vesicle into two parts. It is soon obliterated by the meeting of its walls. [J. 89.] Cf. *Neuramniotic c.*—**Frontal cavities.** See *Frontal sinuses*.—**Gastric c.** In comparative anatomy, any c. representing functionally the stomach of higher animals. [L. 11.]—**Gill-c.** See *Branchial c.*—**Glenoid c.** Lat., *cavitas glenoidalis*. Fr., *cavité glénoïde*. Ger., *Schultergelenkspfanne*. A shallow articular cavity in a bone, particularly in the head of the scapula. [C.]—**Greater peritoneal c.** See *Peritoneal c.*—**Great sigmoid c.** A large articular cavity in the superior extremity of the ulna, formed by the olecranon process above and behind and the coronoid process below; it receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. [C. 3.]—**Guttural c.** Lat., *cavitas gutturalis*. Fr., *cavité gutturale*. The c. of the pharynx. [A. 385.]—**Head intestinal c.** The anterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal in the embryo. [L. 146.]—**Incubatory cavities.** Syn.: *brood-cavities*. Pouches found in the female *Crustacea* in different parts of the body, containing their ova, in which the ova are hatched and the young retained until they are able to subsist independently. [L. 121.]—**Intestinal c.** See *Abdominal c.* and *Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE*.—**Lesser peritoneal c.** Ger., *kleiner Bauchfellsack*. See *Bursa omentalis*.—**Lesser sigmoid c.** A narrow oblong articular depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna which receives the cylindrical part of the head of the radius. [C. 3.]—**Mantle c.** See *Pallial c.*—**Marrow c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Mastoid c.** Lat., *cavum mastoidei*. See *Mastoid ANTRUM*.—**Maxillary c.** In the *Dipnoi* and *Amphibia*, a c. in the maxilla connected with the nasal cavities and provided with a branch of the olfactory nerve. [L. 294.]—**Medullary c.** Lat., *cavitas medullaris*. Fr., *cavité médullaire*. Ger., *Markraum*, *Markhöhle*. A c. or space in a bone containing marrow. The c. may be large, as in the shaft of long bones, or many small cavities may exist in the framework of cancellated bone. [G. 55, 66, 68.]—**Middle intestinal c.** The middle portion of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [L. 146.]—**Nasal cavities.** Lat., *cavitates nasales* (seu *narium*). Fr., *cavités nasales*. Ger., *Nasenhöhlen*. The cavities of the nose; one on each side of the median vertical septum, opening in front by the anterior nasal apertures, and behind by the posterior nares, communicating with the sinuses of the frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and superior maxillary bones. [C.]—**Neural c.** Fr., *cavité neurale*. See *Spinal CANAL*, and *Neural CANAL*.—**Neuramniotic c.** The c. in which the embryos of animals (many rodents) with inverted blastodermic layers begin to develop. It is supposed to represent the true amniotic c. of developing ova with uninverted layers. It arises by the formation of a vesicle (secondary blastodermic vesicle) in a solid plug of epiblast cells developing at the placental pole of the ovum, and carrying the single-layered hypoblast before it into the blastodermic vesicle. Soon after the secondary vesicle is formed it is divided into two by the meeting of the walls near the middle. The c. left in the part at the free pole of the ovum is the true or neuramniotic c. lined with epiblast cells, and into that the developing embryo projects. [Fraser, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxxiv, 1882, p. 434 (J). Cf. *False amniotic c.*—**Oral c.** Lat., *cavum oris*. Ger., *Mundhöhle*. The cavity of the mouth.—**Orbital c.** Fr., *cavité orbitaire*. See **ORBIT**.—**Pallial c.** The c. between the two folds of the pallium, or mantle, of the *Brachiopoda* and *Mollusca*. [L. 121.]—**Paragastric c.** See **PARAGASTER**.—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *excavation du bassin*, *cavité pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenhöhle*, *Beckenraum*. A part of the general abdominal cavity which is below the level of the linea iliopectinea and the promontory of the sacrum. It is bounded in front by the symphysis pubis, behind by the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx, laterally by the ischia, and below by the levatores ani and coccygei muscles. It forms a short curved canal, much deeper posteriorly than anteriorly. [a. 17.]—**Pelvic intestinal c.** The posterior blind extremity of the alimentary canal of the embryo. [L. 146.]—**Peribranchial c.** See *Branchial c.*—**Pericardial c.** Lat., *cavum pericardii*. The space between the heart and the pericardium; in embryology, the c. which contains the heart. [L. 142, 201.]—**Peri-enteric c.** See **COELOMA**.—**Perigastric c.** In the *Polyzoa*, the space between the endocyst and the ectocyst, correspond-

ing to the coeloma of higher animals. ["*Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.*," 1889, p. 47 (L).]—**Peritoneal c.** Lat., *cavum peritonei*. Ger., *Peritonälcavum*. The closed space included between the visceral and parietal layers of the peritoneum; divided into the general (greater or anterior) peritoneal c. and the bursa omentalis. [L.] Cf. **PERITONEUM** and **Abdominal c.**—**Perivisceral c.** Fr., *cavité periviscérale*. The general body-c. of the embryo; in sponges, the space between the mesoderm and the ectoderm. [L. 321.]—**Pleural c.** Lat., *cavitas pleuræ*. The closed space between the visceral and parietal layers of the pleura. [a. 17; L. 142.]—**Pleuro-peritoneal c.** 1. See *Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE*. 2. In comparative anatomy, the common c. containing both the abdominal and thoracic viscera. [L. 300.]—**Posterior peritoneal c.** See *Bursa omentalis*.—**Primary marrow (or medullary) cavities.** Fr., *premières espaces* (ou *cavités*) *médullaires*. Ger., *primäre* (oder *ursprüngliche*) *Markräume*. Syn.: *primary marrow-spaces*, *secondary areolæ* [Sharpey]. See *PRIMARY AREOLÆ*.—**Primitive digestive c.** See **PROTOSTOMUM**.—**Primitive vertebral c.**, **Protovertebral c.** In embryology, the space between the laminae of the muscle plates. [L. 146.]—**Pulmonary c.** 1. A pathological c. in the lung. 2. See **CAVUM PULMONALE**.—**Pulp c.** Lat., *cavum dentis*. The c. within a tooth containing the dental pulp. [L. 121.]—**Resonance cavities.** In anthropoid and certain other monkeys, pouches connected with the larynx, serving to increase the volume and resonance of the voice. [L. 294 (a. 17).]—**Respiratory cavities.** The round passages terminating the smallest bronchi which divide to form the infundibula. [L. 318.]—**Rosenmüller's c.** A depression in the postero-lateral wall of the pharynx, between the posterior lip of the Eustachian tube and the posterior pharyngeal wall. [F. 31.]—**Rusconi's nutritive c.** See **PROTOSTOMUM**.—**Segmentation c.** Fr., *cavité de segmentation*. Ger., *Keimhöhle*. A shallow c. that forms between the white vitellus and the blastoderm. [A. 8.]—**Semilunar (or sigmoid) c. of the radius.** Lat., *incisura semilunaris* (seu *sinus lunatus*) *radii*. The narrow, concave articular surface on the inner side of the radius at its lower extremity, which articulates with the ulna. [C. 3.]—**Sigmoid cavities of the ulna.** See *Greater sigmoid c.* and *Lesser sigmoid c.*—**Small sigmoid c.** See *Lesser sigmoid c.*—**Somatic c.** The general c. of the body, as in the *Actinoidæ*. [L. 121.]—**Cf. Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE**.—**Somato-visceral c.** See **COELOMA**.—**Splanchnic c.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE*.—**Splanchnic cavities.** Fr., *cavités splanchniques*. The cavities containing the important organs of the body; the cranial, the thoracic, and the abdominal. [L. 43.]—**Subdermal cavities.** See **SUBDERMAL CHAMBERS**.—**Subdural c.** See **SUBDURAL SPACE**.—**Subgerminal c.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Synovial c.** The space within a joint lined by duplications of synovial membrane and containing synovia. [C.]—**Thoracic c.** Fr., *cavité thoracique*. Ger., *Brusthöhle*. The c. of the thorax. [a. 17.]—**Thoracic-abdominal c.** Fr., *cavité thoraco-abdominale*. See *Pleuro-peritoneal c.* (2d def.).—**Tympanic c.** Lat., *cavitas* (seu *cavum*) *tympani*, *antrum auris*, *tympanum*. Fr., *caisse du tympan*. Ger., *Trommelhöhle*. The c. of the tympanum. [F. 32.]—**Uterine c.** Lat., *cavum uteri*. Ger., *Höhle des Uteruskörpers*, *Uterinalcavum*. The c. of the body of the uterus. [a. 17.]—**Vascular c.** See *Pulp c.*—**Venous c.** See *Cavum pulmonale*.—**Ventral c.** The space included by the hamal arches; the abdominal c. [L. 146.]—**Ventricular c.** 1. The cavity of a ventricle, as of the heart, of the brain, or of the larynx. 2. The cavity which, in the embryo of osseous fishes and some other animals, is formed in the involution of a solid column of epiblast, analogous to the medullary groove and canal of the higher vertebrates. [A. 5.]—**Visceral c.** See *Pleuro-peritoneal SPACE*.—**Yolk c.** See **LA-TERRA**.

CAVOLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ka³)-vo(wo²)-li²n'²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L. 234.]

CAVOOGA (Malay), n. The *Arca catechu*. [B. 172.]

CAVO-VALGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka³)'vo(wo²)-va²(l(wa³))'gu³s-(gu³s). A variety of club-foot consisting of a combination of cavus and valgus.

CAVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka(ka³)'yu³m(wu³m). See **CAVITY**.—**C. abdominis.** See *Abdominal CAVITY*.—**C. arachnoideale, C. arachnoideum.** See *Subdural SPACE*.—**C. arteriosum.** In certain *Chelonia*, the left division of the right chamber of the ventricle of the heart, from which the arterial system springs. [L. 66, 121.]—**C. buccale.** See *Buccal CAVITY*.—**C. cervicis uteri.** Ger., *Höhle des Gebärmutterhalses*. Syn.: *c. colli uteri*. The cavity of the neck of the uterus; the cervical canal.—**C. cochleæ.** See *Cochlear CANAL*.—**C. colli uteri.** See *C. cervicis uteri*.—**C. cranii.** See *Cranial CAVITY*.—**C. dentis.** See *Pulp CAVITY*.—**C. Douglasii.** See *Douglas's POUCH*.—**C. Douglasii laterale.** Syn.: *fossa pararectalis*. A space at each side of the cavity of the true pelvis behind the broad ligament of the uterus. [L. 332.]—**C. endolymphaticum.** See *SACCUS endolymphaticus*.—**C. faucium.** See *Guttural CAVITY*.—**C. ischio-rectale.** See *Ischio-rectal SPACE*.—**C. laryngis.** The cavity of the larynx. [L. 332.]—**C. laryngo-pharyngæum.** The common cavity of the larynx and pharynx. [L.]—**C. mastoidei.** See *Mastoid ANTRUM*.—**C. Meckelii.** See *Circular SINUS*.—**C. mediastini antici.** Fr., *cavité du médiastin antérieure*. See *Anterior mediastinal SPACE*.—**C. mediastini postieri.** Fr., *cavité du médiastin postérieure*. See *Posterior mediastinal SPACE*.—**C. medullare.** See *Medullary CANAL* (1st def.).—**Cava narium, Cava nasi.** See *Nasal CAVITIES*.—**C. nasopharyngæum.** See *C. pharyngo-nasale*.—**C. oris.** Ger., *hintere Mundhöhle*. See *Oral CAVITY*.—**C. oris externum.** Ger., *hintere Höhle, vordere Mundhöhle*. Syn.: *vestibulum oris*. That portion of the oral cavity situated between the lips and the maxillæ. [L. 31.]—**C. pelveos, C. pelvis.** See *Pelvic CAVITY*.—**C. pericardii.** See *Pericardial CAVITY*.—**C. perilymphaticum.** The space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths. [L. 294.]—**C. peritonæi.** See *Peritoneal CAVITY*.—**C. pharyngis.** The cavity of the pharynx. [L. 146.]—**C. pharyngo-laryngæum** [Hyrtl].

That portion of the pharynx that lies below the velum palati. [L, 31.]—**C. pharyngo-nasale** [Hyrtl]. Fr., *cavité naso-pharyngienne*. That portion of the pharynx lying above the velum palati. [F; L, 31.]—**C. pharyngo-orale**. Fr., *cavité pharyngo-orale*. Ger., *Schlundhöhle*. The common cavity of the pharynx and mouth.—**C. præperitoneale** (Retzii). See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**C. pulmonale**. In certain *Chelonia*, the right division of the right chamber of the ventricle of the heart. [L, 66, 121.]—**C. pulmonis**. The common cavity of the lower air-passages. [L, 146.]—**C. pulpa**. See *Pulp*-CAVITY.—**C. recto-ischiatricum**. See *Ischiorectal* SPACE.—**C. Retzii**. See *Prevesical* SPACE.—**C. segmentarium**. See *BLASTOCOLE*.—**C. styli**. A canal in the female genital organ (so-called style) of mosses and *Hepaticæ*. [B, 198.]—**C. subarachnoidale**, **C. subarachnoideum**. See *Subarachnoid* SPACE.—**C. subdurale**. See *Subdural* SPACE.—**C. thoracis**. See *Thoracic* CAVITY.—**C. tympani**. See *Tympanic* CAVITY.—**C. tympanicum superius**. See *Mastoid* ANTRUM.—**C. tympani osseum**. Fr., *caisse du tympan osseuse*. The bony tympanic cavity. [L, 7.]—**C. uteri**. See *Uterine* CAVITY.—**C. utero-rectale**. See *Utero-rectal* SPACE.—**C. utero-vesicale**. See *Utero-vesical* SPACE.—**C. venosum**. See *C. pulmonale*.

CAVUS (Lat), adj. Ka(ka³)vu³s(wu⁴s). Fr., *cave*. Ger., *hohl*. Hollow. [B.] Cf. *VENA cava*.

CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka(ka³)vu³s(wu⁴s). Fr., *piéd creux* (2d def.). Ger., *Hohlfuss* (2d def.). 1. Of certain *Fungi*, the peridium. [B, 19.] 2. *Talipes arcuatus* (q. v.).—**C. rotundus**. Of Schaffer, the peridium of the *Lycopodiaceæ* and the sporangium of the *Mucorini*. [B, 121.]—**C. superus**. Of Batsch, the generating surface of the *Peziza*; by others it is regarded as a variety of *hyemium*. [B, 19, 121.]—**Direct** c. [Duchenne]. A variety of paralytic talipes arcuatus in which only the triceps suralis is paralyzed. [A, 101.]

CAWA (Bengal.), n. The *Pharbitis nil*. [B, 172.]

CAXALUS, n. In Brazil, a species of *Cactus*. [B, 121.]

CAXAPARA DO GENTIO (Port.), n. Ka²sh-a³-pa³ra do ge²n'ti²-o. In Brazil, the *Terminalia argentea*. [B, 19.]

CAXIM, n. In Brazil, the *Sapium ilicifolium* and *Sapium aucuparium*. [B, 121.]

CAXTON SPRING, n. Ka²x'tu³n. An alkaline saline spring in Quebec, Canada, near the St. Leon Springs. [A, 363.]

CAY (Chinese), n. A plant. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. ba**. The *Ficus auriculata*. [B, 121.]—**C. bac thoi**. The *Sinapis brassicata*. [B, 121.]—**C. bai**. The *Euphorbia litchi* and the *Pimela nigra*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bang lang**. The *Lagerstræmia hirsuta*. [B, 121.]—**C. baon**. See *CHI-XAC*.—**C. baong-baong**. The *Adiantum scandens*. [B, 121.]—**C. bap**. The *Zea mays*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bau**. The *Cucurbita lagenaria* (*Lagenaria vulgaris*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bayoni**. The *Nymphanthus squamifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. ben**. The *Sinapis pекinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. bien-bien**. A species of *Vateria*, sometimes called c. vin-vin. [B, 121.]—**C. binh ba**. The *Pyrus malus*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. binh bat**. The *Anona asiatica*. [B, 121.]—**C. binh lin**. A species of *Vitex* with dense wood, held in much estimation by the Chinese. [B, 121.]—**C. bo-bo**. The *Coix lacrima*.—**C. bo de**. **C. bode**. The *Ficus religiosa*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boi-boi**. The *Heliotropium indicum*. [B, 121.]—**C. bon hon**. The *Sapindus saponaria*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boung**. The *Basella nigra* (*rubra*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boung nat**. The *Phyllanthus emblica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. boung chiala**. See *C. boung chiala*.—**C. boung vang**. The *Opa metrosideros*. [B, 121.]—**C. boung van thai**. The *Cratogeomys indica*. [B, 121.]—**C. buna**. The *Oxyarcus* (*Garcinia cochinchinensis*). [B, 121.]—**C. bucho**. The *Ficus politaria*. [B, 121.]—**C. buoi**. The *Citrus decumana*. [B, 121.]—**C. buong**. The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 121.]—**C. buong chiala**. The *Hibiscus esculentus*. [B, 121.]—**C. ca chac**. A species of *Vatica* with yellowish, exceedingly durable wood; one of the trees furnishing wood-oil. [B, 121.]—**C. calava**. The *Pinax fruticosus*. [B, 88.]—**C. cam**. The *Citrus aurantium*. [B, 88.]—**C. can**. The *Areca catechu*. [B, 121.]—**C. ca na**. The *Pimela alba*. [B, 121.]—**C. cang**. **C. canh**. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. caphé**. The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. cay**. The *Diospyros sebata*. [B, 121.]—**C. chebaong**. The *Teucrium thea*. [B, 121.]—**C. chiat**. A Cochinchina species of *Hoppea*. [B, 121.]—**C. cho de**. **C. chode**. The *Phyllanthus niruri*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. chom-chom**. The *Democarpus crinita* and the *Euphorbia nephelium*. [B, 121.]—**C. chua**. The *Hibiscus surattensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. chuoil nuoc**. The *Crinum asiaticum*. [B, 121.]—**C. cu**. The *Sinapis chinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. cna**. The *Ficus benjamina*. [B, 121.]—**C. dai bi**. The *Baccharis salvia* (*Blumea balsamifera*). [B, 121, 206.]—**C. dai tao**. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 121.]—**C. dang huong**. A tree (probably a species of *Tillæa*) with hard, fragrant wood. [B, 121.]—**C. dan phung**. The *Arachis asiatica*. [B, 121.]—**C. dao**. The *Teucrium odorum*. [B, 121.]—**C. dao anam**. The *Eugenia jambos*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dau huong tan**. The *Jambosa malaccensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. dao nhen**. The *Annygdalus persica* (*Persica vulgaris*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dau long**. **C. dau mioc**. A species of *Dipterocarpus* furnishing wood-oil. [B, 121.]—**C. dau ngo**. A species of *Dipterocarpus* furnishing wood-oil. [B, 121.]—**C. dea**. The *Rhizophora gymnorhiza*. [B, 121.]—**C. dean ray**. The *Pimela oleosa*. [B, 112.]—**C. de anso**. The *Camellia drupifera*. [B, 121.]—**C. dean son**. The *Dryandra* (*Aleuritis*). [B, 121.]—**C. dean trung**. The *Pistacia oleosa*. [B, 121.]—**C. dee gal**. See *C. def gay*.—**C. dee sang**. The *Quercus*. [B, 121.]—**C. dee se**. The *Quercus concentrica*. [B, 121.]—**C. def gay**. The *Castanea*. [B, 121.]—**C. denong leo**. The *Iponoxia quamoelii*. [B, 121.]—**C. deo ban**. The *Alecyron*. [B, 121.]—**C. deo doi**. The *Streblus asper*. [B, 121.]—**C. deo niet**. The *Daphne cannabina*. [B, 121.]—**C. diau cay**. The *Pimela oleosa*. [B, 121.]—**C. dieo hoang**. The *Rumex crispus*. [B, 121.]—**C. dua**. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. duac**. The *Arenca saccharifera*. [B, 121.]—

C. dua nuoc. The *Nipa fruticans*. [B, 121.]—**C. du-du**, **C. dud**. The *Carica papaya*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dudn deal**. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dung dinh**. The *Caryota urens* and the *Caryota mitis*. [B, 121.]—**C. duoi-chon**. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. duoi chout**. The *Wallichia caudata*. [B, 121.]—**C. duong**. The *Cupressus*. [B, 121.]—**C. en chi**. The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. gai**. The *Urtica nivea*. [B, 121.]—**C. go**. The *Intsia amboinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. gung**. The *Amomum zingiber* (*Zingiber officinale*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. hach-deo**. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. ha tiep**. The *Hedysarum vesperitio*. [B, 121.]—**C. hang**. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. hanng**. The *Diospyros kaki*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. hop**. The *Arundo multiplex*. [B, 121.]—**C. hiang huong**. See *C. dang huong*. [B, 121.]—**C. huong lan**. The *Dianella ensifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. huyuhdan** (Cochin). The *Santalum album*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. jua**. The *Pandanus odoratissima*. [B, 121.]—**C. khe**. The *Acerrhoa carambola* and the *Panicum italicum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. khoai ca**. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. kim luon**. The *Acrostichum lanceolatum*. [B, 121.]—**C. la lip**. A species of *Corypha*. [B, 121.]—**C. lano cho**. The *Ficus septica*. [B, 121.]—**C. le tan**. The apple-tree (*Pyrus malus*). [B, 121.]—**C. lieo la he**. The *Salix babylonica*. [B, 121.]—**C. lim vang**. The *Baryzygium*. [B, 121.]—**C. lui**. A plant, perhaps the *Rhaphis cochinchinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. lumi yen**. The *Euphorbia longana*. [B, 121.]—**C. mach maoc**. The *Holcus saccharatus*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. mang**. The *Garcinia mangostana*. [B, 121.]—**C. mang cau**. The *Anona squamosa*. [B, 121.]—**C. mang tang**, **C. mangtang**. The *Piper cubeba*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. maong clan**. The *Asplenium bulbosum*. [B, 121.]—**C. mat hang**. The *Cacalia* (*Emilia*) *sonchifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. me**. The *Sesamum orientale* or the *Tamarindia indica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. mit**. The *Artocarpus jaca* (*integrifolia*). [B, 121.]—**C. mit moi**, **C. mit nai**. The *Artocarpus polyphema*. [B, 121.]—**C. moc hoa do**. The *Nerium antidysentericum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. moc hondo**. The *Nerium divaricatum*. [B, 121.]—**C. mocua**. The *Terminalia catappa*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. mo ho**. The *Arundo mitis*. [B, 121.]—**C. moi**. The *Prunus domestica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. moi buong vang**. The *Elaeocarpus integerrima*. [B, 121.]—**C. mon**. The *Arum esculentum* (*Colocasia antiquum*, var. *esculentum*). [B, 121.]—**C. mun**. The *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. muong tay nhuom**. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. muop sac**. The *Cerbera salutaris*. [B, 121.]—**C. na**. The *Zizyphus agrestis*. [B, 121.]—**C. nen**. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. ngaung**. The *Ficus politaria*. [B, 121.]—**C. ngay**. The *Ficus maculata*. [B, 121.]—**C. nge ba**. The *Morinda umbellata*. [B, 121.]—**C. nha dam**. The *Aloe vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. nhom laong nham**. The *Euphorbia longana*. [B, 121.]—**C. nho tan**. The *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. nhum**. The *Polypodium arboreum*. [B, 121.]—**C. oi**. The *Psidium pyriferum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. ot**. The *Capsicum frutescens*. [B, 121.]—**C. phat dan**. The *Dracæna ferrea*. [B, 121.]—**C. que**. The *Cinnamomum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. quong**. The *Bosea caunabum*. [B, 121.]—**C. rang la**. The *Asplenium scolopendrium* (*Scolopendrium vulgare*). [B, 121.]—**C. raong**. The *Fucus wariatus*. [B, 121.]—**C. revel**. The *Mimosa horrida*. [B, 121.]—**C. rieng**. The *Morinda galanga*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. roi**. The *Garcinia cochinchinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. ro tan**. The *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. rou matee**. A species of *Datura*. [B, 121.]—**C. rum**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. sang den**. The *Euphorbia informis*. [B, 121.]—**C. sang ma**. The *Petalotoma brachiata*. [B, 121.]—**C. sang va**. A species of *Vitex*. [B, 121.]—**C. sanh**. The *Ficus indica*. [B, 121; L.]—**C. san va**. See *C. sang va*.—**C. sao**. The *Tectona grandis*. [B, 121.]—**C. sao den**. A species of *Hoppea*. [B, 121.]—**C. sen**. The *Nelumbium speciosum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. so**. The *Dillenia speciosa*. [B, 121; L.]—**C. son**. The *Rhus vernix*. [B, 121.]—**C. sung**. The *Ficus sycumaris*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. suong**. The *Fagara piperita*. [B, 121.]—**C. tai thuong**. The *Erythrina*. [B, 121.]—**C. tam lang**. The *Eugenia acutangula*. [B, 121.]—**C. tam phuong**. The *Cardiospermum haliacabum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tam that**. The *Cacalia bulbosa*. [B, 121.]—**C. tanh yen**. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. thach luu**. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tham**. The *Melaleuca leucodendron*. [B, 88.]—**C. thi**. The *Diospyros ebenum*. [B, 121.]—**C. thi trant**. The *Diospyros decandra*. [B, 121.]—**C. tho**. The *Corypha rotundifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. thui thung**. The *Artemisia aquatica*. [B, 121.]—**C. thuong**. The *Pinus sibirica*. [B, 121.]—**C. thuong tau**. The *Pinus abies* (*Abies excelsa*). [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tiac campe**. A species of *Tillæa*. [B, 121.]—**C. tiam**. The *Melaleuca leucodendron*. [B, 121.]—**C. tlan**. The *Areca*. [B, 121.]—**C. tlo**. Perhaps the *Livistona cochinchinensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. toi**. The *Allium sativum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. tram**, **C. tram bo vo**. A species of *Syzygium*. [B, 121.]—**C. tram chan**. A species of *Psidium*. [B, 121.]—**C. tram na**. The *Polyozus bipinnata*. [B, 121.]—**C. tram ngai**. The *Moringa*. [B, 121.]—**C. tu bi**. The *Baccharis* (*Pluchea*) *Dioscoridis*. [B, 121.]—**C. turc**. The *Arundo piscatoria*. [B, 121.]—**C. uhan**. The *Morinda citrifolia*. [B, 121; L.]—**C. uhon laong**. The *Dimocarpus longan*. [B, 121.]—**C. ut axa**. The genus *Xanthoxylum*. [B, 121.]—**C. val**. The *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 121.]—**C. vang dee**. The *Laurus sassafras* (*Sassafras officinale*). [B, 121.]—**C. vang nhua**. The *Garcinia cambogia*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. vang to muc**. The *Cesalpinia sappan*. [B, 121.]—**C. vin-vin**. See *C. bien-bien*.—**C. xoat**. The *Mangifera indica*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. yuen raong**. The *Euphorbia antiquorum*. [B, 121.]

CAYAPONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka³-ya³-pon'ia³. Fr., *cayaponie*. See *TRIANSPERMA*.

CAYARA, n. In India, a species of *Acrocomia*. [B, 121.]

CAYAUNAMATA (Malay), n. The *Datura tatula*. [B, 88, 121.]

CAYEU (Fr.), n. Ka³-e-yu³. See *BULBLUS*.

CAYEUX (Fr.), n. Ka³-e-yu³. A marine-bathing resort in the department of Somme, France. [L, 87.]

CAYLA (Fr.), n. Ka^3-e-la^3 . A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CAYLUSEÆ [M. Arg.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^3-i^2-lus'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *Caylusea*, the only genus. A tribe of resedaceous plants. [B, 121, 214.]

CAYMANS (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3-e-ma^3n^2$. See **CAIMANS**.

CAYN-TRONG, n. Of Rumphius, the *Maba ebenus*. [B, 121.]

CAYOLIZAN, n. Of Hernandez, an undetermined shrub of Mexico, supposed to be a *Lantana*. [B, 121.]

CAYOLOCKA, n. A sort of heavy black sandal-wood obtained in the Philippines; used in dyeing and perfuming. [B, 88.]

CAYOO-GADDES, **CAYOO-GADDUS**, **CAYOO-TREE** [Marsden], n's. A fragrant tree of Sumatra; according to some, the *Cinnamomum parthenocylon*. [B, 121, 214.]

CAYUPUT, **CAYUPUTI**, n. $Ka^3-yu-pu^2t$, $ka^3-yu-put'i^2$. See **CAJUPUT**.

CAZABI, n. See **CASSAVA**.

CAZAMARUCHA, n. In Peru, the *Xanthium catharticum* [B, 88, 121.]

CAZOU, n. An African fruit of the size of a melon, containing numerous edible kernels; probably borne by a species of *Artocarpus*. [B, 121.]

CCARHUAS SUCHE, n. The *Plumeria lutea*. [B, 121.]

CEANOTHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se(ke^2)-a^2n(a^3n)-oth'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *céanothées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rhamnaceæ*, comprising *Ceanothus* and other genera. [B, 170.]

CEANOTHINE, n. $Se-a^2n-o'then$. Fr., *céanothine*. Ger., *Ceanothin*. An alkaloid, insoluble in water, partially soluble in alcohol and ether, found in the *Ceanothus reclinatus* (*Cotubrina reclinata*). [B, 270.]

CEANOTHOS (Lat.), n. m. $Se(ke^2)-a^2n(a^3n)-oth'o^2s$. Gr., *κεάνωθος*. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [Theophrastus (B, 121, 200).]—**C. Theophrasti**. See **C**.

CEANOTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se(ke^2)-a^2n(a^3n)-oth'u^3su^4s$. 1. See **CEANOTHOS**. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of rhamnaceous shrubs related to *Euonymus*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. americanus** [Linnaeus].



THE CEANOTHUS AMERICANUS. [A, 327.]

Fr., *thé de la Nouvelle Jersey*. Ger., *amerikanischer Seckelstrauch*. Red-root; New Jersey tea. A shrub two to four feet high with numerous small white flowers, growing throughout the United States and cultivated in Europe. The root imparts a red color to water, and has been used for dyeing wool. It contains 9 per cent. of tannin, and is said to be purgative and of service in syphilitic disorders. The leaves have been used as a substitute for tea, and recommended as a remedy in apthæ, pharyngitis, and dysentery. [B, 5, 19, 180.]—**C. arborescens** [Miller]. The *Rhamnus cotubrinus* (*Cotubrina ferruginosa*). [B, 173.]—**C. asiaticus** [Linnaeus]. The *Cotubrina asiatica*. [B, 282.]—**C. azureus**. See **C. bicolor**.—**C. benghalensis** [De Candolle]. A species used in Senegal as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 173.]—**C. bicolor** [Willdenow], **C. cæruleus** [Linnaeus]. Blue bush; a Mexican species; the bark is said to be febrifuge. [B, 173.]—**C. chloroxylon** [Nees]. Syn.: *Laurus chloroxylon* [Linnaeus]. A species doubtfully referred to the genus *C.*, indigenous to Jamaica, where it is known as log-wood. [B, 275, 282.]—**C. colubrinus** [Lamarck]. The *Rhamnus cotubrinus* (*Cotubrina ferruginosa*). [B, 173, 275.]—**C. decolor** [Delile]. See **C. benghalensis**.—**C. corymbis folio longioribus**. See **C. americanus**.—**C. cuneatus** [Nuttall]. A Californian shrub with white flowers. The whole plant exhales a balsamic odor and the fruit when ripe is covered with a bitter varnish-like exudation. [B, 286.]—**C. decumbens**. A garden variety of the *C. americanus*. [B, 173.]—**C. integerrimus** [Hooker and Arnott]. A Californian species with glomerate white flowers; called beauty of the Sierras and Californian lilac. [B, 275, 286.]—**C. levis**. An old name for the currant (*Ribes*). [B, 89.]—**C. macrocarpa**. A garden variety of the *C. americanus*. [B, 173.]—**C. ovalis** [Bigelow], **C. ovatus** [Desfontaines]. A white-flowered shrub growing throughout the United

States. [B, 81, 228, 286.]—**C. paniculatus**. The *Celastrus paniculata*. [B.]—**C. reclinatus** [L'Érítur]. See **C. colubrinus**.—**C. spinosus**. A Californian species, sometimes called red-wood (red-wood of Santa Barbara). [B, 275.]—**C. thyrsoiflorus** [Eschscholtz]. Californian lilac; a small tree with bright blue flowers, indigenous to California. [B, 275, 286.]—**C. trinervis** [Mölich]. See **C. americanus**.—**Radix ceanothi**. The root of *C. americanus*. [B, 48.]—**Stipites ceanothi**. The stalks of *C. americanus*. [B, 180.]

CEANQUA (Otomé), n. The *Sonchus oleraceus* and the *Sonchus ciliatus*. [A, 447.]

CEASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ke^2)-a^2z(a^3s)/ma^2$. Gen., *ceasmatos* (-is). Gr., *κέασμα* (from *καίω*, to split). A splinter, a fragment. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

CEBA, n. In Languedoc, the *Allium cepa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CEBADA (Sp.), n. $Tha-ba^3d'a^3$. Barley. [B, 284.]—**C. caballar**. The *Hordeum hexastichon*. [B, 284.]—**C. commun**. The *Hordeum vulgare*. [B, 284.]—**C. de seis hileras**. The *Hordeum hexastichon*. [B, 284.]—**C. ladilla**. The *Hordeum distichon*. [B, 284.]—**C. mondada**. Hulled barley. [A, 447.]—**C. negra**. The *Hordeum nigrum*. [B, 284.]—**C. perla**, **C. perlada**. See **PEARL BARLEY**.—**C. ramosa**. The *Hordeum hexastichon*. [B, 284.]

CEBADILLA (Sp.), n. $Tha-ba^3-de'l'ya^3$. Lit., little barley. 1. The so-called caustic barley or cevadilla. 2. The *Achillea ptarmica* and the *Buphthalmum spinosum*. 3. The *Asagrea officinalis* (*Schœnocaulon officinale*), also its seeds (the sabadilla of the Br. Ph.). [B, 19, 185, 275, 284.]

CEBAR (Ar.), n. The *Aloe vera*. [B, 121.]

CEBALE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2b(ke^2b)/a^2l(a^3l)-e(a)$. Gen., *cebales*. Gr., *κεβαλή* (a dialectic form of *κεφαλή*). The head. [A, 322.]

CEBATA (Ar.), n. Fr., *cébath*, *cébuth*. The *Menispermum edule*; of Lamarck, a genus of plants referred to *Menispermum*. [B, 38, 88, 173.]—**C. sarmentosa** [Lamarck] (Lat.). The *Menispermum edule*. [B, 173.]

CEBATHI (Ar.), **CEBATHA** (Ar.), n's. See **CEBATA**.

CEBER (Ar.), n. Aloes-wood. [L, 97.]

CEBI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se(ka)/bi^2e$. An old name for the roasted liver of the common fowl. [A, 325.]

CEBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2b(kab)/i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. From *κῆβος*, a long-tailed monkey. Fr., *cébidens*, *cébiens*. The *Cebians*, a family or section of the *Primates*, exclusive of man. [L, 41, 121.]

CEBINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2b(kab)-in(en)'a^3$. A tribe of the *Cebidæ*. [L, 272.]

CEBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2b(kab)-in(en)'e(a^2-e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Cebidæ*. [L, 121.]

CEBIPIRA, n. Fr., *cépipira*, *cépipire*. Of Martius, the *Bou-dichia major*, a tree of Brazil with bitter astringent bark, which has been used in fomentations for deafness, pains in the limbs, and affections of the kidneys and lumbar region. [B, 38, 46, 121, 200.]—**C. Brasiliensibus**, **C. guacu**, **C. miri**. See **C**.

CEBII [Goldfuss] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se(ka)/bi^2-e$. See **CEBIDÆ**.

CEBLE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2b(ke^2b)/le(la)$. Gr., *κέβλη*, *κεβλή*. See **CEBALE**.

CEBO, n. See **CEBA**.

CEBOCÉPHALIE (Fr.), **CEBOCÉPHALIE** (Ger.), n's. $Sa-bo-sa-fa^3l-e$, $tsa-bo-tse^2f-a^3l-e'$. The sort of monstrosity seen in a cebocephalus (*q. v.*). [L, 57.]

CEBOCÉPHALIEN (Fr.), adj. $Sa-bo-sa-fa^3l-e-a^3n^2$. Having a face like that of an ape. [L, 41.]

CEBOCÉPHALIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Sa-bo-sa-fa^3l-ek$. Pertaining to or resembling a cebocephalus. [L, 41.]

CEBOCÉPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2b(kab)-o(o)^2-se^2f(ke^2f)/a^2l(a^3l)-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κῆβος*, a monkey, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cébocephale*. A monkey-headed monster; one with the eyes very close together, the nose being almost wanting and the anterior lobes of the brain sometimes malformed. [I. Geoffroy St-Hilaire (A, 385; L, 87).]

CEBOLA (Port.), n. $Sa-bol'a^3$. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 88.]—**C. albarrana**. The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 88.]

CEBOLLA (Sp.), n. $Tha-bol'ya^3$. The *Allium cepa*. [B, 284.]—**C. albarrana**. The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 284.]—**C. albarrana de México**. The *Poncratium illyricum*. [A, 447.]—**C. ascalonia**. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 284.]—**C. de eulebra**, **C. de glöbaria**. The *Asphodelus*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLANA (Sp.), n. $Tha-bol-ya^3n'a^3$. The *Globularia alypum*. [B, 284.]

CEBOLLETA (Sp.), n. $Tha-bol-yat'a^3$. A species of *Oncidium*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLINA (Sp.), n. $Tha-bol-yen'a^3$. The *Ixia bulbocodium*. [B, 121.]

CEBOLLINO (Sp.), n. $Tha-bol-yen'o$. The *Allium schœnoprasum*. [B, 284.]

CEBRIONIDÆ [Westwood] (Lat.), **CEBRIONIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Se^2b(kab)-ri^2-o^2n'i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$, $-e^2e^2s$. Fr., *cébrionides*, *cébrionites* [Cuvier]. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CEBU, n. The *Parameria vulneraria*.

CEBYPIRA, n. See **CEBIPIRA**.

CÉCAL (Fr.), adj. $Sa-ka^2l$. See **CÆCAL**.

CECHYNOS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2k(ke^2ch^2)/i^2n(u^4n)-o^2s(os)$. Gr., *κεχυνός*. Panting. [A, 325.]

CECIDIEN (Ger.), n. pl. $Tsatz-i^2d'i^2-e^2n$. Galls. [B, 270.]

CECIDODAPHNE [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. Se²s(kak)¹/i²d-o(o²)-da²f-(da²f)/ne(na). Fr., *cecidodaphné*. See CINNAMOMUM.

CECIDOMIDÆ (Lat.), **CECIDOMYIDÆ** [Westwood] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se²s(kak)¹/i²d-o(o²)-miki²/i²d-e(a²-e²), -mi(mu)¹/i²-l-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cecidomytes*. A family of the *Diptera*, having the genus *Cecidomyia* as the type. [L, 121, 196.]

CÉCILIADË (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-sel-e-a²-da. See CÆCILIADE.

CÆCILIES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-sel-e. See PSEUDOPHIDIA.

CÉCLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-sel-o-ed. Resembling the *Cœcilia*; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CÆCILIDÆ. [L, 41.]

CÉCIRÈGLE (Fr.), n. Sa-se-re²gl. A sort of ruler by which the blind are enabled to write. [L, 41.]

CECIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)¹/si²s(ki²s). Gen., *cecid'os* (-is). Gr., κηκίς. A gall-nut, also ink or dye made from it. [B, 115.]

CÉCITÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-se-ta. From *cecitis*. See BLINDNESS.—**C. des mots**. See *Word-BLINDNESS* (in Supplement).—**C. diurne**. See NYCTALOPIA.—**C. de neige**. See *Snow-BLINDNESS*.—**C. des couleurs**. See *Color-BLINDNESS*.—**C. mentale**. See *Mental-BLINDNESS*.—**C. nocturne**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.—**C. pour bleu**. See *Blue-BLINDNESS*.—**C. pour rouge**. See *Red-BLINDNESS*.—**C. pour vert**. See *Green-BLINDNESS*.—**C. psychique**. See *Mental BLINDNESS*.—**C. verbale**. See *Word-BLINDNESS* (in Supplement).

CECITY, n. Se/si²-ti². From *cecitis*. See BLINDNESS.

CECLISMENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²k(ke²k)-li²z(li²s)/me'n-e-(a²-e²). Of Sprengel, an order of the *Proteaceæ*, comprising *Protea* and numerous other genera and corresponding nearly to the series *Nucamentaceæ* of Benth and Hooker. [B, 170.]

CECOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²k(ke²k)-o(o²)-mo²r²f'e-(a²-e²). The gulls; a family of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121.]

CECROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²k(ke²k)-rop'i²-a². Fr., *cécropie*. Of Linnæus, a genus of moraceous plants of the suborder *Cariocephaloideæ*, comprising numerous South American species. [Engler (B, 245).]—**C. ambaiba** [Lamarck]. Fr., *bois à feu*. The ambaiba of Brazil; a tree with edible fruit. [B, 173.]—**C. concolor** [Willdenow]. A Brazilian species, employed like *C. peltata*. [B, 180.]—**C. palmata** [Willdenow]. The *ambaitinga* of Pison; a South American tree closely related to *C. peltata* and having similar properties and uses. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. peltata** [Linnæus]. Fr., *bois-canon*, *bois trompette*, *figuier de Surinam*. The ambaiba or trumpet-tree of South America. The milky juice is mucilaginous and astringent, and is used for diarrhoea, mucous and bloody fluxes, corns, warts, wounds, and ulcers. The old bark is said to be astringent. The young buds are eaten. [B, 19, 173, 180, 245.]

CECROPIDÆ [Baird] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²k(ke²k)-ro²p'i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Peltocephala*. [L, 303.]

CECROPIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²k(ke²k)-ro²p-i(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cécropiées*. Of Gaudichaud and Reichenbach, a division of urticaceous plants, comprising *Cecropia*, also, according to Reichenbach, *Urtica*, *Brosimum*, *Behmeria*, *Procris*, and *Galactodendron*. [B, 170.]

CECROPINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²k(ke²k)-ro(ro²)-pi(pe)/ne(na²-e²). See CECROPIDE.

CECRYPHALON (Lat.), **CECRYPHALOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Se²k(ke²k)-ri²r(ru²f)/a²l(a²l)-o²n, -o²s. Gr., κερκρύφαλος. Fr., *cécryphalum*. See CRYPHALUM.

CÉCUM (Fr.), n. Sa-ku⁴m. See CÆCUM.

CECUTIENCY, n. Se²k-u²-si²-e²n-si². Partial or incipient blindness. [L, 56.]

CEDACILO (Sp.), n. Tha-da³-thel'yo. Lit., a little sieve; the *Briza media*. [B, 121.]

CEDAR, n. Se²da³r. Gr., κέδρος. Lat., *cedrus*. Fr., *cédre*. Ger., *Ceder*. It., Sp., *cedro*. A name properly restricted to the genus *Cedrus*, but applied to various other trees, especially of the *Coniferae*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Atlas c.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B, 185.]—**Australian c.** The *Melia australis*. [B, 275.]—**Barbadoes c.** The *Juniperus barbadensis*. [B, 19.]—**Bastard Barbadoes c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 19.]—**Bastard c.** The *Guazuma ulmifolia* (or *tomentosa*), also the *Cedrela*. [B, 19, 282.]—**Bastard c. of New South Wales.** The *Dysoxylon rufum*. [B, 275.]—**Bastard Guiana c.** The *Iceia altissima*. [B, 275.]—**Bastard Jamaica c.** The *Guazuma tomentosa*. [B, 275.]—**Bastard West Indian c.** The *Guazuma ulmifolia*. [B, 275.]—**Bermuda c.** The *Juniperus bermudiana* (seu *barbadensis*). [B, 19, 282.]—**Berry-bearing c.** The *Cedrus baccifera*. [L, 116.]—**Brazilian c.** The *Cedrela brasiliensis*. [B, 185, 275.]—**British Columbia c.** See *California c.*—**Bussaco c.** The *Cupressus lusitanica*, var. *pendula*. [B, 275.]—**California c.** The *Thuja gigantea* (*Libocedrus decurrens*). [B, 275.]—**Canary Islands c.** The *Juniperus cedrus*. [B, 275.]—**C.-apple.** Lat., *fungus juniperi virginianæ*. Ger., *Cedarapfel*. An excrescence produced on the bark of the *Juniperus virginiana* by the punctures made by the *Podisoma macropus*. It is bitter and has been used as a vermifuge. [B, 19, 180.]—**C. of Lebanon, C. of Libanus.** The *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 19.]—**C. of New South Wales.** The *Cedrela australis*. [B, 19.]—**C. resin.** The resin of *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 180.]—**C.-tree.** See *C.*—**C.-wood.** Lat., *lignum cedri* (seu *cedrinum*). Ger., *Cedernholz*. The wood of the c.-tree (*Cedrus*) and of several other coniferous trees, including *Cedrela*. [B.]—**C.-wood of Guiana.** The wood of *Iceia altissima*. [B, 185.]—**Chinese c.** The *Cedrela sinensis*. [B, 275.]—**Deodar c.** The *Cedrus deodara*. [B, 185.]—**Dominnica c.** The *Bignonia* (*Tecoma*) *leucoxyylon*. [B, 275.]—**Dwarf red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *humilis*. [B, 275.]—**East Indian c.** The *Cedrela toona* and *Cedrus deodara*. [B, 275.]—**False c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 275.]—**Goa c.** The *Cupressus lusitanica*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Great c.-tree of Libanus.** The

Cedrus Libani. [B, 200.]—**Guiana c., Guiana c.-wood.** The *Iceia altissima*.—**Honduras c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 19.]—**Incense-c.** The genus *Libocedrus*. [B, 275.]—**Indian c.** The *Cedrus deodara* and the *Cedrela toona*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Jamaica c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 75, 185, 275.]—**Japan c.** The *Cryptomeria japonica*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Lebanon c.** The *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 275.]—**Mount Atlas c.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Oil of c.** Gr., κέδριον. Lat., *cedrinum*. Ger., *Cedernöl*. An oil extracted from the wood of *Cedrus Libani*; employed medicinally by the ancients. [B, 180.]—**Oil of red c.** A volatile oil derived from the *Juniperus virginiana*. It has an agreeable odor and is used in perfumery. It contains cedrene and cedrene camphor. [B, 5.]—**Pencil-wood c.** The *Juniperus bermudiana*. [B, 275.]—**Pink c.** The *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. [B, 172.]—**Prickly c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus* and the *Cyathodes oxycedrus*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Port Oxford c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana*. [B, 185, 275.]—**Queensland c.** The *Pentaceras australis*. [B, 185, 275.]—**Red California c.** The *Libocedrus decurrens*. [B, 275.]—**Red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana* and the *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. [B, 19, 172.]—**Red c. of Australia.** The *Cedrela australis*. [B, 19.]—**Russian c.** The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 275.]—**Sharp c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 19.]—**Silvery c.** The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B, 275.]—**Silvery-leaved red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *argentea*. [B, 275.]—**Singapore c.** The *Cedrela toona*. [B, 275.]—**Stinking c.** The *Torreya taxifolia*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Sweet-scented Barbadoes c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 19.]—**Van Dieman's Land c.** The *Cyathodes oxycedrus*. [B, 275.]—**Virginia c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 19, 185, 275.]—**Water c.** The genus *Chamaecyparis*. [B, 275.]—**Weeping red c.** The *Juniperus virginiana*, var. *pendula*. [B, 275.]—**West Indian c.** The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 282.]—**White c.** The *Cedrela toona*, the *Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea* (*Cupressus thuyoides*), the *Libocedrus decurrens* (*Thuja gigantea*), and the *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**White c. of Australia.** The *Melia australis*. [B, 19.]—**White c. of British Guiana.** The *Iceia altissima*. [B, 19.]—**White c. of California.** The *Thuja gigantea*. [B, 185.]—**White c. of Dominica.** The *Bignonia* (*Tecoma*) *leucoxyylon*. [B, 19.]—**White Oregon c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana*. [B.]—**White-wood c.** The *Tecoma leucoxyylon*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow c.** The *Thujopsis borealis* (*Chamaecyparis nutkaensis*). [B, 275.]

CEDAR SPRINGS, n. A place in Preble County, Ohio, where there are alkaline-saline springs (the "Washington," "Seidlitz," "Chalybeate," "Glycerin," "Ohio Bethesda," etc.—about a hundred in all within an area two miles square). [A, 363; L, 86.]

CEDER (Ger.), n. Tsad'e²r. See CEDAR.—**Bermudische C.** The *Juniperus bermudiana*. [B, 180.]—**C'apfel.** See CEDAR apple.—**C'baum.** The *Cedrus*. [B, 180.]—**C. aus Lycien.** The *Juniperus lycia*. [L, 43.]—**C'edrin.** The resin of *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 48.]—**C. fichte.** 1. The *Pinus cembra*. 2. The *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 48.]—**C'gummi.** Cedar resin. [B, 48.]—**C'manna.** See MANNA cedrina.—**C'nessenz.** Oil of citron. [B, 48.]—**C'nharz.** Cedar resin. [B, 180.]—**C'nholz.** See CEDAR-wood.—**C'nkampher.** See CEDRENE camphor.—**C'nöl.** See Oil of CEDAR.—**C'nwachholder.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 180.]—**C. von Barbados.** The *Juniperus barbadensis*. [B, 48.]—**C. von Jamaica.** The *Theobroma guazuma*. [B, 48.]—**C. vom Libanon.** The *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 180.]—**Höckrige C.** The *Thuja spheroidalis*. [B, 48.]—**Leyische C.** The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 48.]—**Nordamerikanische C.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 48.]—**Nordamerikanische weisse C.** The *Chamaecyparis sphaeroidea* (*Cupressus thuyoides*). [B, 48.]—**Phönische C.** The *Juniperus phœnicea*. [B, 48.]—**Rothe C.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 180.]—**Russische C.** The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 48.]—**Spanische C.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 48.]—**Virginische C.** The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 48.]—**Weisse C.** The *Tecoma leucoxyylon*. [B, 180.]

CEDERBOOM (Dutch), n. At the Cape of Good Hope, the *Callitris juniperoides*. [B, 245.]

CEDEFRELATE (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-e²r-e²/a²t(a²t)-e(a). See CEDRELATE.

CEDMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)/ma². Gen., *ced'matos* (-is). Generally written in the pl., *cedmata*. Gr., κέσμα. An old term for rheumatoid pains, especially about the hips, also for aneurysm in the same locality and for bubo. [A, 322, 325.]

CEDMATODES (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²d)-ma²-tod'ez(as). Gr., κεδματώδης (from κέσμα [see CEDMA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling cedmata (see CEDMA). [A, 322.]

CEDMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-ma²t(ma²t)-o²f-tha²(tha²)/mi²-a²s. From κέσμα (see CEDMA), and ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eyes. Ophthalmia due to rheumatism, gout, etc. [A, 322.]

CEDMATOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²d)-ma²t(ma²t)-os'u²s(u²s). See CEDMATODES.

CEDMON (Lat.), **CEDNON** (Lat.), n's n. Se²d(ke²d)/mo²n, -no²n. Old names for the *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CEDOARIA (Sp.), n. Tha-do-a³-re-a². Zedoary. [B, 280.]

CEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)/dra². The specific name of the citron (*Citrus medica*, var. c.). [B.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See Oil of CITRON.

CEDRALATE (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-ra²l(ra²l)/a²t(a²t)-e(a). See CEDRELATE.

CEDRAT, n. Se²d'ra²t. Lat., c., *cedratum*. Fr., *cédrat*. Ger., C. The citron (fruit of the *Citrus medica*); also the citron-tree. [B, 19, 180.]—**C'baum** (Ger.). The *Citrus medica*. [B, 48.]—**C'öl** (Ger.). See Oil of CITRON.—**C'wasser** (Ger.). See *Aqua CITRI*.—**Oleum de c.** (Lat.). Oil of citron. [B, 180.]

CÉDRAT [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. See CEDRAT.—**Alcoolat de c.** A preparation made by macerating 1 part of fresh citron-peel in 6

parts of alcohol for two days and then distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—**Huile de c.**, **Huile volatile de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Oil of CITRON**.—**Oléosaccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by grating off the yellow outer surface of a citron with pieces of sugar (10 grammes) and mixing all together in a mortar. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Petit c.** A variety of lemon-tree (*Citrus limonum*). [B, 173.]—**Teinture d'essence de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 1 part of volatile oil of citron and 49 parts of alcohol (90 per cent.). [B, 113 (a, 21).] **CE. Spiritus LIMONIS** and **Alcoolat de c.**—**Zeste de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The rind of the citron (fruit of *Citrus medica*). [B, 113.]

CÉDRATIER (Fr.), n. Sa-dra³ti²-a. The citron (*Citrus medica vulgaris* [Risso]). [B, 173.]—**C. monstrueux**. A variety of the *Citrus medica* with tuberous fruits. [B, 173.]

CEDRATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)-rat(rat³)u²m(u⁴m). See **CEDRAT**.—**Elaeosaccharum cedrati**. See **Oleo-saccharum de CÉDRAT**.

CEDRATUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²d)-rat(rat³)u²s(u⁴s). Treated with oil of cedar. [B, 48.]

CÉDRE (Fr.), n. Se²dr. See **CEDAR**.—**C. acajou**. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 173; L.]—**C. américain**. The *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 38.]—**C. blanc**. The *Icea altissima*, the *Chamaecyparis sphaeroides*, and the *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 89, 121, 173.]—**C. blanc des Antilles**. The *Tecoma leucocylon*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Bousaco**, **C. de Busaco**, **C. de Goa**. The *Cupressus lusitanica* (var. *pendula*). [B, 173.]—**C. de la Barbade**. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 173.]—**C. de l'Atlas**. The *Cedrus atlantica*. [B, 121.]—**C. de la Caroline**. The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 38.]—**C. de la Jamaïque**. The *Guazuma ulmifolia*. [B, 121.]—**C. de la Martinique**. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. de la Nouvelle-Hollande**. The *Callitris spiralis*. [B, 88.]—**C. de Lyeie**. The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 121.]—**C. d'encens**. See **C. d'Espagne**.—**C. Déodar**. The *Cedrus deodara*.—**C. de Phénicie**. The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 88.]—**C. des Antilles**. The *Sweetenia mahagoni*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. des Bermudes**. The *Juniperus bermudiana*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Sibérie**. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121.]—**C. d'Espagne**. The *Juniperus hispanica*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Virginie**. The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 173.]—**C. du Liban**. The *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 173.]—**C. mahogony**, **C. mahogony**. The *Sweetenia mahagoni*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. piquant**. The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 19.]—**C. rouge**. The *Icea altissima*, the *Juniperus virginiana*, and the *Pinus cupressoides*. [B, 173.] Cf. **Red CEDAR**.—**C. rouge de Virginie**. The *Juniperus virginiana*. [B, 88.]—**C. thurifère**. The *Juniperus hispanica*. [B, 173.]—**Petit c.** The *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 173.]

CÉDREL (Fr.), n. Sa-dre². The genus *Cedrela*. [A, 301, 385.]—**C. odorant**. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 38.]

CEDRELA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-re(ra)³la⁴. From *κέδρος*, the cedar-tree. Fr., *cédrèl*, *cédrèle*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical cecidaceous trees. [B, 19, 42.]—**C. australis**. Red cedar of Australia. [B, 19.]—**C. Brownii cedro aurtoris** [Loif.]. The *C. odorata*. [B, 211.]—**C. febrifuga**. 1. Of Blume, a tree growing throughout the East Indies, where its bark—*cortex cedrelae* (seu *cedrelae febrifugae*), the *suren* of the Malays—is being used as a substitute for cinchona. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *Soymida febrifuga*. [B, 180, 270.]—**C. foliis pinnatis** [Brown]. The *C. odorata*. [B, 180.]—**C. Cholz** (Ger.). The wood of *C. odorata*. [B, 180.]—**C. odorata** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *caïcedra*, *cedre acajou* (ou de la Martinique, ou de la Barbade). Barbadoes bastard-cedar, sweet-scented Barbadoes cedar, Jamaica (or Honduras) cedar; a large tree of the West Indies and South America. The leaves and fresh bark have a very disagreeable odor. The reddish wood (*caïcedra wood*, the *acajou à planches* of the French) after a while acquires an agreeable odor. Both the bark and the wood (which has a bitter, nauseous taste) are used in intermittent fever. From the tree exudes a resin of agreeable odor (the *resina acajou* of Martius). [B, 180.]—**C. rinde** (Ger.). The bark of *C. febrifuga*.—**C. rosarinus** [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Itea rosarinifolia* [Römer and Schultes] (seu *rosarinifolia* [Poirét]). A tree of Cochinchina having very fragrant flowers, which yield a volatile oil resembling oil of lavender. The flowers are said to be cephalic, nerve, deobstruent, and diuretic, and to be employed in catarrh and rheumatism. The species has been referred to *Baeckea*, constituting the *Baeckea cochinchinensis*. [B, 88, 173, 283.]—**C. toona** [Roxburgh], **C. tuna** [Flem.]. Indian mahogany, white cedar. A tree closely related to the *C. febrifuga* (with which by some it is identified), about sixty feet in height, growing in India, where the dense red wood is employed like mahogany. The flowers are used in dyeing red. The bark is highly astringent, and is employed as a substitute for cinchona in malarial and bilious fevers, diarrhoea, and dysentery, and externally as an application to ulcers. [B, 172, 173, 180.]—**Cortex cedrelae**, **Cortex cedrelae febrifuga**. The bark of *C. febrifuga*. [B, 180.]—**Fieberwidrige C.** (Ger.). See *C. toona*.—**Wohlriechende C.** (Ger.). See *C. odorata*.

CEDRELACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²d)-re²l-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cédrélacées*. Ger., *Cedrelaceen*. The cedrelads, or mahogany family. Of Jussieu, an order of the *Meliaceæ*; of Spach, a family of the *Ampelidées*; of Lindley, an order of the *Rutales*; of Meisner, an order of the *Melioidées*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Hesperidées*, comprising the tribes *Cedrelacæ* and *Sweeteniaceæ* (q. v.), which by Bentham and Hooker are included in the *Meliaceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 170.]

CEDRELACEOUS, adj. Se²d-re²l-a'shu²s. Resembling the *Cedrela*; or of pertaining to the *Cedrelaceæ*. [B.]

CEDRELADS, n. pl. Se²d-rel-a²dz. See **CEDRELACEÆ**.

CEDRÉLÉON (Lat.), **CEDRÉLEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se²d(ke²d)-re²l-e(a³e²)-o²n. -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κεδρέλιον*. Fr., *cédréleon*. *huile de cade*. Ger., *Cederöl*, *Fichtenöl*. Oil of cedar (extracted from the *Cedrus Libani* or from its fruit). [Pliny (B, 115); B, 200.]

CEDRELATE (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-re²l-a²(a³t)-e(a). Gr., *κεδρελάτη*. The cedar, a large fir, such as excels all other trees in size. [Pliny (B, 115); L, 104.]

CEDRELEACEÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²d)-re²l-e²-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). See **CEDRELACEÆ**.

CEDRÉLÉÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²d(ke²d)-re²l-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *Cédrelées*. Ger., *Cedreleen*. 1. Of R. Brown, Lindley, and Dumortier, a family or order of plants, corresponding to the *Cedrelaceæ* (q. v.), and divided into the *C. genuina* and the *Sweeteniaceæ*; by De Candolle made a tribe of the *Meliaceæ*, including *Cedrela*, *Sweetenia*, *Chloroxylon*, *Flindersia*, *Carapa*; by other authors made coordinate with the *Meliaceæ*. 2. Of various authors, a tribe or suborder of the C. (1st def.) or the *Cedrelaceæ*, comprising those with free stamens and the radicle turned toward the umbilicus. By Bentham and Hooker the C. are made a tribe of the *Meliaceæ*, comprising *Cedrela*, *Chloroxylon*, and *Flindersia*, distinguished by the free stamens inserted outside the base of the disc, by the multiloculate loculi of the ovary, by the dehiscence of the capsule, which is septicifragal from the apex or is loculicidal with the valves separating from the axis, and by the numerous seeds and the frequently pinnate leaves. [B, 19, 42, 170, 180.]—**C. genuinæ**. See C. (2d def.). [B, 180.]

CÉDRÉLÉON (Fr.), n. Sa-dra-la-on². See **CEDRÉLÉON**.

CEDRELEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)-re²l-e(a)³u²m(u⁴m). See **CEDRÉLÉON**.

CEDRENE, n. Se²d'ren. Fr., *cédrène*. Ger., *Cedren*. It., c. 1. A hydrocarbon, C₁₅H₂₄, contained in volatile oil of red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); a liquid of the sp. gr. of 0.984, boiling at 248° C. 2. In general, any terpene of the formula C₁₅H₂₄. The c's comprise the essential part of the oils of red cedar, cloves, rosewood, cubeb, cascarrilla, and patchouli. [B, 5.]—**C. camphor**. Fr., *camphre de cédrène*. Ger., *Cedrenkampher*, *Cedernkampher*. A crystalline substance, C₁₅H₂₂O = C₁₅H₂₄ + H₂O, which separates from the oil of red cedar upon cooling. [B, 5, 270.]

CÉDRÉS (Fr.), n. Se²dr. A place in the province of Oran, where there are chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

CEDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)/ri²-a³. Gr., *κεδρία*. Fr., *cédrée*. 1. The oil or resin obtained from the cedar (*Cedrus Libani*); used by the ancients in embalming. [B, 38; Dioscorides (B, 115), B, 180.] Cf. **CEDRÉLÉON**, with which it appears to be identical. [B, 180.] 2. Tar. [B, 180.]—**C. terrestris**. Maltha. [B, 180.]

CÉDRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-dred. The fruit of *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 121.]

CÉDRIE (Fr.), n. Sa-dre. See **CEDRIA**.

CEDRIN, n. Se²d'ri²n. Fr., *cédrine*. Ger., *C*. A neutral bitter principle occurring as silky acicular crystals, obtained from the seeds of *Simaba cedron* by extracting with alcohol the residue left after exhaustion with ether. According to Lewy, it is the active principle of the seeds; according to Tanret, it is identical with valdivin. [B, 270.]

CEDRIN, adj. Se²d'ri²n. See **CEDRINUS**.

CEDRINO (It.), n. Che²d-ren'o. A variety of citron cultivated in Italy. [B, 19.]

CEDRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)-rin(ren)²u²m(u⁴m). The *vinum c*; wine impregnated with resin of cedar. [B, 200.] See **CEDRITES**.

CEDRINUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²d)-rin(ren)²u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κεδρινος*. Made of cedar. [B, 115.] See **LIGNUM cedrinum**, **Oleum cedrinum**, **Vinum cedrinum**, and **CEDRINUM**.

CEDRION (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)/ri²-o²n. Gr., *κεδριον*. See **CEDRUM**. [B, 180.]

CEDRIRET, n. Se²d'ri²-re²t. Lat., *cedrivotum*. Fr., *cédrirète*. Ger., *C*. From *κεδριον* (see **CEDRUM**), and *rete*, a net. A peculiar principle obtained by distilling beech-tar; it crystallizes in red needles that are interlaced, whence the name. [A, 301, 385; B, 38, 120.]

CEDRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)/ri²s. Gen., *ced'ridos* (-is). Gr., *κεδρίς*. 1. The cone of the cedar, regarded by Dioscorides as heating, emmenagogue, and useful in coughs and convulsions. 2. A juniper-berry. 3. A shrub resembling the cedar (probably a species of juniper). [B, 115, 200.]

CEDRITES (Lat.), n. m. Se²d(ke²d)/rit(rit)²ez(as). Gr., *κεδρίτης*. Fr., *cédrite*. A wine (*cedrinum, vinum cedrinum*), flavored with cedar-resin; used anciently as a vermifuge. [B, 38, 115.]

CEDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)/ri²-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κεδριον*. 1. According to some authorities, the same as cedreleon, being a resinous substance obtained by incisions in the bark of the *Cedrus Libani* or the *Juniperus phoenicea*. [B, 121; Pliny (B, 115)]. According to others, a cedar oil (obtained from the wood of *Cedrus Libani*). [B, 180.] 2. Oil of citron. [B, 121.]

CEDRIUS (Lat.), adj. Se²d(ke²d)/ri²-u²s(u⁴s). Of or pertaining to the cedar. [B.] See **LIGNUM cedrium**.

CEDRO (Lat.), n. m. indecl. Se²d(ke²d)/ro. It., Sp., c. The citron-tree, *Citrus medica*. As a Spanish word, in Mexico, also the *Cupressus Lindleyi* and the *Cupressus* (*Chamaecyparis*) *thunifera*. [B, 121, 200, 214.]—**C. blanco** (Sp.). The *Cupressus Benthianii*. [B, 214.]—**C. blanco del deserto** (Sp.). The *Cupressus Lindleyi*. [B, 214.]—**C. colorado** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Cedrela odorata*. [A, 447.]—**Essentia de c.**, **Oleum c.**, **Oleum de c.** Oil of citron. [B, 180.]

CEDROBALSAM (Ger.), n. Tsad'ro-ba³-za³m. The turpentine of the *Pinus cembra*. [B, 48, 270.]

CEDROBAUM (Ger.), n. Tsad'ro-ba³-u⁴m. The genus *Cedrela*. [B, 48.]

CEDROELEON (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)-ro(ro²)-e²l-a(e)²o²n. Fr., *cédroléon*. See CEDRELEON. [B, 121.]

CEDROMELON (Lat.), n. n. Se²d(ke²d)-ro(ro²)-me(ma)²lo²n. Gr., κεδρόμηλον. The citron. [B, 255.]

CEDRON, n. Se²d²ro²n. Gr., κέδρον. Lat., c., *semen cedronis*. Fr., *cedron* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., C. Sp., c. 1. In Lat., the fruit of the cedar. 2. The cotyledon of the *Sinaba* c. [Planchon] (*Quassia* c. [H. Baillon]). [B, 115, 185.] 3. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Lippia citriodora*. [A, 447.]—**C'früchte** (Ger.), **C'nüsse** (Ger.). See C. (2d def.).—**C'öl** (Ger.). Oil of citron. [B, 48.]—**C'samen** (Ger.), **C. seeds**, **Semen cedronis** (Lat.). See C. (2d def.).

CÉDRON (Fr.), n. Sa-dron². See CEDRON (2d def.).—**Noix de c.** See C. [B, 121.]

CEDRONELLA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cedrus*. Se²d(ke²d)-ro²n-e²l'a². Fr., *cedronelle*. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Melissa officinalis*. 2. Of Mönch, a genus of labiate plants of the tribe *Nepeteæ*. [B, 42, 215.]—**C. canariensis viscosa**, etc. [Comm.]. The *C. triphylla*. [B, 211.]—**C. mexicana** [Benth.]. Sp., *toronjil* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Dracocephalum mexicanum* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth], *Gardoua betonicoides* [Lindley]. A species indigenous to Mexico and extending to the mountains of southern Arizona. Its flowering tops are used instead of *Melissa*, and contain an abundance of volatile oil. Employed as an antispasmodic. [B, 215, 234.]—**C. officinarum**. The *Melissa (Dracocephalum) moldavica*. [B, 109.]—**C. pallida** [Lindley]. Sp., *toronjil* [Mex. Ph.]. A species indigenous to Mexico and the Mexican frontier of the United States. Employed for the same purposes as *C. mexicana*. [B, 215, 224.]—**C. Rivini** [Rupp.]. The *Dracocephalum moldavica*. [B, 211.]—**C. triphylla** [Mönch]. Syn.: *Dracocephalum canariense* [Linnaeus]. Balm of Gilead; a species, having leaves of a penetrating camphoraceous odor, indigenous to the Canaries and Madeiras. The leaves were formerly used under the name of *herba melissa canariensis* as a nervine. [B, 173, 180, 215.]—**C. turcica**. The *Dracocephalum moldavica*. [B, 180.]—**Herba cedronellæ**. The herb of the *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CEDRONINE, n. Se²d²ro²n-en. Fr., *cédrinine*. Ger., *Cedronin*. An alkaloid found in cedron seeds. [B, 270.]

CEDROS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)²ro²s. Gr., κέδρος. Of Hippocrates, the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. The κέδρος μείγλη of Dioscorides was the *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 180.] Cf. CEDRUS.

CEDROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-ro²st(rost)²is. Gen., *cedrostis* (-is). Gr., κέδρωστις. Bryony (the *Bryonia alba*). [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CEDROT, n. In Nice, the citron. [B, 121.]

CEDROTA [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)-rot/a². Fr., *cédrote*. See ANIBA.—**C. longifolia** [Willdenow]. See ANIBA *guianensis*.

CEDRULA (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)²ru²a-la². An ancient name for the *Juniperus oxycedrus*. [B, 121.]

CEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²d(ke²d)²ru²s(ru²s). Gr., κέδρος. Fr., *cedre*. Ger., *Ceder*. It., Sp., *cedro*. 1. Of Tournefort, see JUNIPERUS. 2. Of Miller, a section of the genus *Cedrela*. 3. Of Loudon, the true cedars; a genus of coniferous trees, distinguished from *Larix* by their evergreen leaves, and from *Pinus* by the fact that both the long and the short offshoots of the branches are provided with true foliage-leaves (needles). [B, 42, 245.]—**C. africana** [Gordon], **C. argentea** [Manetti]. A tree growing in the Atlas. The wood is used like that of *C. Libani*, of which by some it is regarded as a mere variety. [B, 245.]—**C. Barbadensium alatis fraxini foliis** [Plukenet]. The *Cedrela odorata*. [B, 211.]—**C. confira** [Jons.]. The *C. Libani*. [B, 200.]—**C. confira foliis laricis** [C. Bauhin, Ray]. The *C. Libani*. [B, 200.]—**C. deodara** [Loudon]. Syn.: *Abies* [Lindley] (seu *Pinus* [Parlatore] *deodara*).



THE CONES OF CEDRUS LIBANI. [A, 327.]

A tree growing in the Himalayas; the wood is used like that of *C. Libani*, which this tree much resembles; the *devadara*, *deodara*, or *dewar*, of the Hindoos. [B, 214, 245.]—**C. elegans** [Knight].

The *C. atlantica*. [B, 214.]—**C. folio cupressi major, fructu flavescente** [Bauhin]. The *Juniperus phoenicea* and the *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 211.]—**C. folio cupressi media, majoribus baccis** [Bauhin]. The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 211.]—**C. hispanica procerior**, etc. [Tournefort]. The *Juniperus thurifera*. [B, 211.]—**C. indica** [De Chambré]. See *C. deodara*.—**C. Libani** [Barrel]. **C. Libani confira** [J. Bauhin]. **C. libanoticæ** [Link]. Gr., κέδρος μεγάλη [Dioscorides]. Fr., *cedre du Liban*. Ger., *Ceder vom Libanon*. Syn.: *Pinus* c. [Linnaeus], *Larix* c. [Miller], *Abies* c. Cedar of Lebanon, a lofty and very large tree formerly abundant about Lebanon, where it is still sparingly found (some specimens there being from 2,000 to 3,000 years old), and plentiful in the mountains of Cilicia. A fragrant resin or oil which exuded spontaneously or was obtained by incisions in the bark, and which was variously called *cedrelewon*, *cedria*, and *resina cedri*, was formerly employed in medicine and for embalming. An oil obtained from the wood was called *cedrium* (κέδριον), although, according to some authorities, this term was synonymous with *cedria*. The cones of the tree, called *cedris*, were also of medicinal application, and it was the oil obtained from them to which, according to some authors, the terms *cedrelewon* and *cedria* were applied. From the cones or other parts of the tree a medicinal wine (*cedrites*, *cedrinum*, *vinum cedrinum*) was prepared. [B, 115, 180, 200, 245.]—**C. lycia** [Lob.]. The *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 211.]—**C. magna** [Pliny], **C. magna confira** [J. Bauhin], **C. magna confira Libani** [Parkinson]. See *C. Libani*.—**C. mahogoni** [Miller]. The *Suicetia mahogani*. [B, 173.]—**C. major**. See *C. Libani*.—**C. phoenicea** [Renaalm.]. The *C. Libani*. [B, 211.]—**C. phoenicea altera Plinii et Theophrasti** [Lob.]. The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 211.]—**Lignum cedri**. Cedar-wood; properly the wood of *C. Libani*; afterward applied to the wood of several coniferous trees, especially to that of species of juniper. [B, 180.]—**Resina cedri**. The resin of *C. Libani*. [B, 48, 180.] See CEDRELEON and CEDRIA.

CEDUE, n. Of the alchemists, air. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CEIBA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ke²)-i(e)²ba². Adopted from the Spanish name of the *Bombax c. (Eriodendron anfractuosum)*. Fr., *ceiba*. A genus of plants, made by Gärtner, now referred to *Eriodendron*. [B, 42, 280.]—**C. espinosa** (Sp.). See ERIODENDRON *leiantherum*.—**C. pentandrum** [Gärtner]. The *Bombax pentandrum (Eriodendron occidentale)*. [B, 173.]—**C. tree**. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B, 185, 275.]

CEIBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ke²)-i²(e)²(e)²a²(e)². Fr., *ceibées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Eriodendreae*, consisting of the genus *Bombax*. [B, 170.]

CEIBO (Sp.), **CEIBON** (Sp.), n's. Tha-e'bo, -bon. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [A, 447.]

CEIGNANTE (Fr.), n. Se²n-ya²nt. The twelfth dorsal vertebra; so called because a belt is ordinarily worn at that level. [L, 41.]

CEIMENON (Lat.), n. n. Si'(ke²i²)-me²n-o²n. Gr., κείμενον (from κείμεσθαι, to hang down, to settle). An old term for a urinary sediment and for urine set aside for examination, also for the uvula when relaxed. [A, 325.]

CEINBRAT (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-bra². The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121.]

CEINTURE (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-tu²r. Gr., ζώνη. Lat., *cingulum*. Ger., *Leibbinde*. Gert., *Gürtel*. It., *cintola*. *cintura*. Sp., *cinturón*. 1. A waist-band, a girdle, a sash; a band of any material intended to support and press upon the lower part of the abdomen. 2. Zoster. [A, 301; E, 1.]—**C. abdominale**. 1. An abdominal belt. 2. See PELVIC GIRDL.—**C. bœnic**. See *Talismantic belt*.—**C. clavulaire**. See *Shoulder GIRDL*.—**C. coxale**. The bony pelvis. [L, 153.]—**C. dartreuse**. See C. (2d def.).—**C. de chasteté**. A belt with an attachment covering the genitals; formerly applied to women to prevent coitus and to children to prevent masturbation. [L, 41.]—**C. de Hilden**, **C. de Hildane** [L, 45]. See CINGULUM *Hildani*.—**C. de la Saint-Jean**. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 173.]—**C. de mercure**. See CINGULUM *mercuriale*.—**C. de Neptune**. The *Laminaria saccharina*. [B, 173.]—**C. de sagesse**. See *C. de mercure*.—**C. de Saint-François**. See *Talismantic belt*.—**C. des femmes enceintes**. An abdominal belt for pregnant women. [L, 87.]—**C. de vif argent**. See CINGULUM *mercuriale*.—**C. érysipélateuse**. See ZOSTER.—**C. entoclique**. An abdominal bandage for pregnant women, for facilitating parturition. One invented by Pinard, broad in front and narrow behind, is used for the purpose of making such pressure as to prevent a transverse presentation of the foetus. [A, 15.]—**C. hypogastrique**. See *Hypogastric belt*.—**C. orthopédique**. A girdle or brace for the correction of curvature of the spine. [L, 49.]—**C. pelvienne**. 1. The brim of the pelvis. 2. See PELVIC GIRDL.—**C. scapulaire**. See *Pectoral GIRDL*.—**C. ventrale**, **C. ventrière**. An abdominal belt. [L, 41, 87.]

CEINTURÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²-tu²r-a. Girdled; in zoology, having the centre of the body of a different color from the rest. [L, 180.]

CEINTURON (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-tu²r-on². See CEINTURE.

CEINTURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²-tu²r-on-a. See CEINTURÉ.

CEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si'(ke²i²)-ri²a². Gr., κείρια. An old term for a bandage or swathing-cloth, also for a tape-worm. [A, 325, 387.]

CEKE, n. The²ke². In Fiji, elephantiasis of the scrotum. ["Lancet," Apr. 6, 1889, p. 679 (a, 21).]

CELANDINE, n. Se²l'a²n-din. Lat., *chelidonium* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *célandine*, *chélidoine*. Ger., *Gelbkraut*, *Goldwurz*. It., *cheli-donia*. Sp., *celidonia*. The *Bocconia frutescens*. [B, 282.]—**Brave c.** The *Caltha palustris*. [L, 73.]—**C. poppy**. The *Stylophorum diphyllum*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Common c.**, **Great c.**, **Greater c.** See *C.*—**Japanese c.** The *Chelidonium japonicum (C. grandiflorum)*. [B, 275.]—**Lesser c.**, **Small c.** The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 275.]—**Tree-c.** The *Bocconia frutescens*. [B, 19.]

CÉLANDINE (Fr.), n. Sa-la³n-den. See CELANDINE.—**Grande c.** The *Sanguinaria canadensis*. [B, 173.]

CELAPA, n. Of C. Bauhin, the plant furnishing jalap. [B, 121.]

CELAPE, n. Of the writers of the Renaissance, jalap. [B, 121.]

CELASTER (Ger.), n. Tse²l-a³st'e²r. The genus *Celastrus*. [B, 180.]—**C'baum.** See C.—**Kletternder C.** The *Celastrus scandens*. [L, 80.]

CELASTIN, n. Se²l-a³st'i²n. Fr., *célastine*. Ger., *C.* A non-nitrogenous bitter principle, chemically identical with menyanthin, found in the leaves of the *Celastrus obscurus*. [B, 5.]

CELASTRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(kal)-a²s(a³s)-tra(trā³)-se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *célastracées*. Ger., *Celastraceen*. Of Lindley, an order of the rhamaal alliance, comprising the tribes *Euonymæ* and *Elæodendrea*; of Torrey and Gray, an order of dicotyledons, comprising the tribes *Staphyleæ* and *Euonymææ*. [B, 19, 34, 170.] See CELASTRINEÆ and CELASTREÆ.

CELASTRACEOUS, adj. Se²l-a³s-tra'shu³s. Lat., *celastraceus*. Fr., *célastracé*. Of or resembling the *Celastrus*; of or pertaining to the *Celastraceæ* (*Celastrineæ*). [B.]

CELASTRALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(kal)-a²s(a³s)-tra(trā³)-e²(e²s). Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the *Discifloræ*, comprising the orders *Celastrineæ*, *Stachnoseæ*, *Rhamneæ*, and *Ampelidææ*. It is especially marked by its erect ovules with ventral raphae, the other characteristics being the simple leaves (except in the *Ampelidææ*), and the hermaphrodite flowers, which have a pulvinar disc or one adnate to the calyx, or sheathing the base of the calyx, stamens disposed about the disc or inserted upon its border, and a gynoecium generally entire and having one or two ovules in each loculus. [B, 42.]

CÉLASTRE (Fr.), n. Sal-a²str. See CELASTRUS.

CELASTRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(kal)-a²s(a³s)-tre²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *célastrés*. Ger., *Celastreen*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Theaceæ*, comprising *Euonymus*, *Celastrus*, *Maytenus*, *Alzatea*, *Elæodendron*, etc., and thus corresponding in general to the order *Celastraceæ* of other botanists and to the tribe *C.* of Bentham and Hooker. Reichenbach subsequently divided the *C.* into the *Euonymææ*, *Alzateæ*, and *Ochrantheæ* (1837), and again (1841) into the *Euonymææ*, *Dulongiææ*, and *Elæodendreaæ*. Bentham and Hooker designate as *C.* a tribe of the *Celastrineæ* comprising thirty-five genera, with four or five (very rarely ten) stamens inserted on or below the margin of the disc, and having subulate often incurved filaments and albuminous seeds. It corresponds to the entire order *Celastrineæ* (*Celastraceæ*) of many authors, and comprises the subtribes *Euonymææ*, in which the leaves are opposite, *Celastrææ*, in which the leaves are alternate and the fruit dehiscent, and *Elæodendreaæ*, in which the leaves are generally alternate and the fruit indehiscent. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, also a subtribe of the *C.* (1st def.), comprising *Celastrus*, *Maytenus*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CELASTRIN [Wayne], n. Se²l-a³s'tri²n. Fr., *célastrine*. Ger., *C.* A principle found in *Celastrus scandens*, forming minute white crystals. [A, 308.] Cf. CELASTIN.

CELASTRINEÆ [R. Brown], **CELASTRINEÆ** [De Candolle]. Se²l(kal)-a²s(a³s)-tri²n(tren)'e(a³-e²), -e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *célastrinées*. Ger., *Celastrineen*. Syn.: *Celastrææ*, *Celastraceæ*, *Spindle-trees*. An order of polypetalous dicotyledons, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the series *Discifloræ* and cohort *Celastrales*. By De Candolle it was divided into the tribes *Staphyleaceæ*, *Euonymææ*, and *Aquifoliaceæ*; by G. Don into the *Staphyleaceæ*, *Euonymææ*, and *Cassinææ*. The *Staphyleaceæ* have since been referred to the *Sapindaceæ*, and the *Aquifoliaceæ* have been made a distinct order (see ILCINEÆ). The order as thus limited corresponds to the tribe *Celastrææ* of Bentham and Hooker, and was divided by Lindley and others into the *Euonymææ* and the *Elæodendreaæ*. Cf. CELASTREÆ (1st def.). Bentham and Hooker include in the order the tribe *Hippocrateæ*, comprising *Hippocratea* and three other genera. As thus constituted, it comprises trees or shrubs with opposite or alternate, often coriaceous, simple leaves, exstipulate or possessing only minute and caducous stipules; hermaphrodite flowers in cymose inflorescence, having a four-lobed or five-lobed imbricated, persistent calyx with spreading petals inserted beneath the margin of the usually conspicuous disc, three to five (very rarely two or ten) stamens, with short subulate filaments and short bilocular anthers, inserted upon the disc alternately with the petals, a sessile ovary with one to five loculi, each containing two anatropous, erect ovules with a ventral raphae, a short style generally entire, and a simple or lobed stigma. The fruit is capsular, baccate, or samaroid, containing erect, often arillate seeds, albuminous or with fleshy albumen. It comprises thirty-nine genera and about four hundred species. [B, 42, 170.]

CELASTRINEOUS, adj. Se²l-a³s'tri²n'e²-u³s. Lat., *celastrineus*, *celastrinus*. Fr., *célastriné*. It., *celastrineo*. Resembling *Celastrus*; of or pertaining to the *Celastrineæ*. [B.]

CELASTRÖIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(kal)-a²s(a³s)-tro(tro²)-i²d(ed)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *célastroïdées*. Ger., *Celastroïdeen*. Of Brongniart, a class of the *Dicotyledonæ* *Hippogynææ*, comprising the families *Viniferææ*, *Hippocrateææ*, *Celastrineææ*, *Staphyleaceææ*, and *Pittosporææ*. [B, 170.] Cf. CELASTRALES.

CELASTRUS (Lat.), n. m. (sometimes treated as f.). Se²l(kal)-a²s(a³s)'tru³s(tru³s). Gr., *κῆλαστρος*. Fr., *célastre*. Ger., *Celaster*. It., *celastro*. Of Linnaeus, the staff-tree; a genus of celastraceous shrubs and small trees of the tribe and subtribe *Celastrææ*, in which it is distinguished by its racemose or paniculate flowers, its free ovary with two erect ovules in each loculus, by its exalate capsular fruit, and by its arillate seeds. [B, 42.]—**C. buxifolius** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Catha buxifolia* (et *venenata*) [Presl]. A species with numerous varieties, growing at the Cape of Good Hope. One variety, armed with strong poisonous spines, a wound from which causes violent inflammation, is the *C. venenatus* [Eckl. and Zeyl.]. [B, 180, 263.]

—**C. coriaceus** [Guillemin and Perrotet]. The *C. senegalensis*. [B, 250.]—**C. decolor** [Delile]. See *C. senegalensis*.—**C. edulis**. 1. Of Vahl, the *Catha edulis*. 2. Of Hochstetter, the *C. obscurus*. [B, 180, 250.]—**C. ellipticus** [Thunberg]. The *Kamassie-hout* of the Cape Colony; an erect spiny shrub of South Africa. [B, 263.]—**C. inermis**, etc. Of Gronovius, the *Ceanothus americanus*. [B, 211.]—**C. macrocarpa**, **C. macrocarpus** [Rutiz and Pavón]. Syn.: *Hænkeia multiflora* [Ruiz and Pavón]. An erect peruvian shrub with edible buds. From the seeds is obtained an oil useful for various purposes. [B, 121, 180.]—**C'manna** (Ger.). See MANNA *celastrina*.—**C. maytenus** [Willdenow]. The *Maytenus chilensis*. [B, 214.]—**C. montanus** [Roxburgh]. See *C. senegalensis*.—**C. nutans**. See *C. paniculatus*.—**C. obovatus** [Hochstetter]. See *C. senegalensis*. [B, 250.]—**C. obscurus** [A. Richard]. An Abyssinian species; the leaves, called *add add*, are employed for the cure of a malarial disease called *kolla*. They contain tannin, a volatile oil, and *celastin*. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. orixa** [Siebold and Zuccarini]. Syn.: *Orixa japonica* [Thunberg]. A Japanese species used medicinally. [B, 42, 121, 283.]—**C. paniculata**, **C. paniculatus** [Willdenow]. A climbing shrub of India and South America. The seeds contain a resinous principle and have a hot pungent taste. The crushed seeds furnish, by distillation with benzoin, cloves, nutmegs, and mace, an empyreumatic oil (*oleum nigrum*) which is said to be acrid, tonic, stimulating, diaphoretic, and aphrodisiac, and is used internally for rheumatism, gout, paralysis, beri-beri, and leprosy; but it is chiefly used in veterinary practice. [A, 479; B, 19, 121, 172.]—**C. parviflorus** [Vahl]. Syn.: *Catha spinosa* [Forskål]. An Arabian species. [B, 174, 214.]—**C. phyllacanthus** [L'Héritier]. See *C. senegalensis*.—**C. scandens** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bourreau des arbres*. Ger., *kletternder Celaster*. Syn.: *Euonymus* (see *Euonymoides scandens*) [Möench]. A climbing shrub of North America, where it



THE CELASTRUS SCANDENS. [A, 327.]

is called false bitter-sweet, wax-work, fever-twig, and climbing staff-tree. The bark, especially that of the root, is emetic, cathartic, and diaphoretic, and is employed in hepatic affections and secondary syphilis. The seeds are said to be narcotic and stimulating. [B, 5, 19, 180.]—**C. senegalensis** [Lamarck]. An African species, called *snatt*, *deck*, and *gheuwondek*. Its root is purgative and somewhat bitter and astringent, and with the bark is used in the treatment of chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 46, 180.]—**C. serratus** [R. Brown], **C. serratus** [Hochstetter]. See *C. obscurus*.—**C. Theophrasti** [Clusius]. The *Cassine capensis*. [B, 211.]—**C. undecatus** [Ruiz and Pavón]. The *Maytenus chilensis*. [B, 214.]—**C. undatus** [Thunberg]. The *koko* of the Hottentots; an erect shrub of South Africa. [B, 263.]—**C. undulatus** [Lamarck]. The *Senecia undulata* (*Pittosporum senecia*). [B, 173, 192.]—**C. venenata** [Eckl. and Zeyl.], **C. venenatus**. Syn.: *Catha venenata* [Presl]. See under *C. buxifolia*.—**C. verticillatus**. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *Maytenus verticillatus*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a species now referred to *Pittosporum*. [B, 212, 214.]

CELATION, n. Se²l-a'shu³n. Lat., *celatio* (from *celare*, to conceal). Fr., *cétation*. Ger., *Verheimlichung*. It., *celamento*. Sp., *celación*. In forensic medicine, the concealment of pregnancy, parturition, or a disease. [A, 301.]

CELATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²l(kal)-a²t(a³t)-om(o²m)'i²-a³. See CELOTOMY.

CELATUS (Lat.), adj. Se²l(kal)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu³s). 1. Stagnant (said of air). [A, 325; B, 200.] 2. Concealed. [L, 341.]

CELAURITIS, n. Fr., *célaurite*. Golden litharge. [B, 88.]

CELE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)'e(a). Gen., *cel'es*. Gr., *κῆλη*. Fr., *cèle*. A swelling, especially one due to a hernia. [A, 325.]

CELEFOLI [Paracelsus], n. A pretended mucilaginous substance derived from the stars. [A, 325.]

CELEINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(ke²l)-e²-j(e)'ne(na³-e²). From *κελεός*, a woodpecker. Fr., *céleïnées*. A subfamily of the *Pecidae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1841, p. 31 (L).]

CELEOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(ke²l)-e²-o(o²)-mo²r'f'e(a³-e²). From *κελεός*, a woodpecker, and *μορφή*, shape. A family of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121.]

CÉLERI (Fr.), n. Sal-e²r-e. See CELERY.—**C. des marais**. The *Apium graveolens*. [A, 301].—**C. rave**. The *Apium rapaceum*. [B, 121.] See CELERIAC.

CELERIAC, n. Se²e²ri²a²k. Fr., *céleri rave*. A cultivated variety of celery (*Apium graveolens*, var., *rapaceum*, the *Apium rapaceum*) called turnip-rooted celery, much grown in France and Germany. [B, 19.]

CELERIGRADA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²(ke²l)-e²r-i²g²ra²d(ra²d)-a². From *celer*, swift, and *gradi*, to step. Fr., *célérigrades*. An order of the *Mammalia* comprising the rodents. [L, 180.]

CELERIMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²(ke²l)-e²r-i²me²t²/ru²m-(ru²m). From *celer*, swift, and *μέτρον*, a measure. See TACHOMETER.

CELERY, n. Se²e²r-i². Fr., *céleri*, *sellerie*. Ger., *Sellerie*, *Eppich*. It., *appio*. Sp., *apio*. The *Apium graveolens*. [B, 19].—**Australian c.** The *Apium prostratum*. [B, 275].—**C.-leaved**, **C.-topped**. Having leaves like the *Apium*. [B.] See **C.-leaved PINE**.—**Common c.** See **C.—New Zealand c.** The *Apium australe*. [B, 275].—**Turnip-rooted c.** See CELERIAC.—**Water-c.** The *Ranunculus sceleratus*. [B, 275.]

CÉLÉSTINE (Fr.), n. Sal-e²st-en. 1. The *Ageratum cœruleum*. [B, 121.] 2. Native strontium sulphate. [A, 385.]

CELETA (Lat.), **CELETES** (Lat.), n's n. Se²(kal)-et(at)a², -ez(as). Gr., κηλήτης. A person affected with hernia. [A, 322.]

CELI, n. See KAYLA.

CELIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)i²a². Fr., *célie*. Of Pliny, a kind of beer made by the Spaniards. [L, 86.]

CELIAC, **CÉLIAQUE** (Fr.), adj's. Sel'i²a²k, sal-i²a²k. See CELIAC.

CELIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²(ke²l)-i²d-i²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *célidées*. Of Massalongo, a tribe of lichens. [B, 170.]

CELIDONIA (Sp.), n. The-l²-i²-don'i²a². The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 280].—**C. del país**. The *Euphorbia maculata*. [A, 447].—**C. europea**, **C. mayor**. See **C.**

CELIDONY, n. Se²i²-don-i². See CELANDINE.

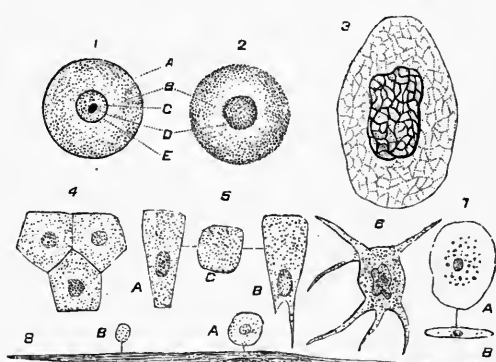
CÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sal-e. 1. Any cavity of the body, especially the abdomen. [L, 109.] 2. See CELIA.

CELIFOLI, n. See CELIFOLIUM. [B, 200.]

CÉLINE (Fr.), n. Sal-en. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CELS (Lat.), n. f. Se(kal)i²s(les). Gen., *celid'os (-is)*. Gr., κηλῖς. A spot or mark upon the skin. [L, 94.]

CELL, n. Se²l. From Lat., *cella*, a chamber. Gr., κύρος. Lat., *cellula* (dim. of *cella*). Fr., *cellule*. Ger., *Zelle*. It., *cellula*. Sp., *célula*, *cellilla*. 1. Primarily, a cavity or inclosed hollow space; an areola or loculus; in this sense, comprising the following subordinate meanings: (A), any small completely closed space, such as the air-spaces of cork (in describing which the term *c.* was first employed, being used by Hooke in 1665), the small cavities in the mastoid and other bones, the alveoli of the lungs, the cleft-like spaces or areolæ of connective tissue, and, in botany, the cavity or loculus of the ovary, containing the ovules. (B), a cavity opening upon a free surface, such as the crypts in the stomach of the camel and other ruminants, the cavities in the nests of wasps and bees, the depression or loculus in the anther, which contains the pollen, and, by a slight extension of meaning, the spaces or areolæ upon the wings of insects, circumscribed by the nervures. (C), in microscopical technology, a chamber, open or closed, used for the examination and preservation of objects. (D), one of the similar elements or open chambers which constitute a galvanic battery or a battery of Leyden jars. 2. The elementary structure, anatomical unit, anatomical (morphological or structural) element, of which all animal and vegetable substances are constituted or from which they develop; so called because originally regarded as made up of



VARIOUS FORMS OF CELLS. (MRS. S. H. GAGE.)

1, a typical c. according to Schwann. A, c.-membrane; B, c.-body; C, nuclear membrane; D, nucleus; E, nucleolus. 2, typical animal c. B, c.-body; D, nucleus. 3, c. with a network, that of the nucleus being coarser than that of the c.-body. 4, c. with the contiguous sides flattened. 5, columnar c's. A, c. with two blunt ends; B, c. with a blunt and a pointed and forked end; C, front view of the broad end of A and B. 6, c. with numerous projections (stellate c.). 7, plate or scale like c. A, face-view and B, edge-view. 8, a greatly elongated c., often described as a fibre. A, section through the nucleus; B, section near the end.

a closed membrane surrounding a cavity. In this sense a c. is a minute, usually microscopic, mass of organized matter with a more or less distinct form and function. In the lowest animals and plants (*Protozoa*, *Schizomycetes*, *Chroococcaceae*) the whole organism is represented by a single c., but in the higher plants and in the *Metazoa* the body is made up of a combination of c's and of their products, consisting of various forms of intercellular or ground substance. A typical c. according to Schwann, who in 1839 elaborated the c.-theory as it now exists [J, 36, 37], consists of an inclosing wall (c.-wall, c.-membrane) and the inclosed contents (c.-body) containing within its substance a distinct body, the nucleus, which is also surrounded by a membrane (nuclear membrane) and which itself incloses a still smaller body, the nucleolus. The mature ovarian ovum and many plant-c's correspond closely to this form of typical c. (See Fig. 1.) As now considered, a typical c. is rounded in form and presents only a c.-body and a nucleus, both of which are formed of protoplasm, that of the nucleus differing somewhat in physical or chemical composition from that of the c.-body, and, according to most cytologists, performing the initial and perhaps the most important part in c.-division. (Whitman, "Journ. of Morph.," ii (1888), pp. 27-49 (J).) (See Fig. 2.) The cellular protoplasm was formerly supposed to be homogeneous or of slightly granular character, but it is now generally believed that the substance of both c.-body and nucleus is composed of two parts—a more solid portion arranged in the form of a convoluted thread or a network which is nearly always coarser in the nucleus than in the c.-body, and a more liquid, hyaline portion filling the meshes of the network. [J, 15, 26, 30, 32, 58, 64.] (See Fig. 3.) In the higher animals and plants but few of the c's retain their typical character, most of them becoming modified in shape and structure in order to adjust themselves to their surroundings and to perform the various special functions necessitated by the physiological division of labor. (See Figs. 4 to 8.) On the one hand, all the constituents of the typical c. of Schwann may be present; on the other, the nucleus itself may disappear, leaving only the c.-body. Various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat, pigment, or glycogen, may be present, or the whole c. may be partially or entirely changed to horn, etc. The size of c's in the higher plants and animals generally ranges from 5 μ to 150 μ, although, in some of the lower plants, c's of a length of 50 mm. (2 inches) are known, and some unicellular organisms have a size of less than 1 μ. C's have been variously named from the tissue or organ of which they form a part, from the layer of the embryo from which they spring, from their form, size, and other physical properties, and from their function. [B; J].—**Acid c.** A c. secreting an acid. [J.] See *Delomorphous c.*—**Adelomorphous c.** Fr., *cellule adelomorphe (ou principale)*. Ger., *Hauptzelle*. Syn.: *central c.*, *chief c.*, *peptic c.*, *principal c.* One of the transparent epithelial c's forming the greater part of the lining of the glands of the stomach, especially those of the pyloric region. They are supposed to secrete the pepsinogen. [J, 18, 30.] Cf. *Delomorphous c.*—**Adhesive c.** A c. on the surface of some polyps, which serves to catch objects by sticking to them. [J, 32].—**Adipose c.** See *Fat-c.*—**Adjuvant c.** See SYNERGIA.—**Adventitial c.** Ger., *Adventitialzelle*. 1. One of the branched c's forming most of the perithelium or adventitia capillaris. 2. One of the flat stellate c's of the membrana propria of the gastric and other glands. [J, 21, 35, 42, 67].—**Air-c.** Lat., *cellula aëria*. Fr., *cellule aëriëre* (ou *aërienne*), *cavité pneumatique*, *poche aërienne*. Ger., *Luftsack*. It., *cellula aërea*. Syn.: *air cavity (or sac, or receptacle, or space)*, *pneumatic c.* 1. A pulmonary air-vesicle or alveolus; one of the ultimate sacculi into which the lungs are divided. They are situated on the walls of an infundibulum into the common cavity of which they open, but they do not communicate with each other except through this cavity. 2. An empty space in the body, communicating directly or indirectly with the lungs or air-passages. In man the chief air-c's are the mastoid and ethmoid c's and the frontal, maxillary, and sphenoidal sinuses. Among animals they are mostly developed in birds, in which every bone may possess an air-space and in which also numerous membranous air-sacs exist in the body-cavity and between the muscles. In birds, these air-c's are designated according to their location as axillary, supraclavicular, etc. 3. An empty space containing air in vegetable tissues. According to their size these air-c's are designated as interstices, lacunæ, and air-passages or air-chambers. [B, 229; J, 28, 29, 45, 53, 84, 100; L, 14].—**Akinetic c.-division**. See *Direct c.-division*.—**Albuminous c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme*. Ger., *Erweisszelle*. Heidenhain's name for a salivary c. which contains albumin but no mucus. [L, 318].—**Alveolar c.** One of the c's lining the acini of glands. [J].—**Amitotic c.-division**. See *Direct c.-division*.—**Amœboid blood-c.** See *White blood-corpuscule*.—**Amœboid c.** Fr., *cellule amœboïde*. Ger., *amœboïde Zelle*. It., *cellula amœboïde*. A c., such as a leucocyte, having the power of changing its shape like the *Amœba*. [J.] See *Wandering c.*—**Ancestral c.** A name applied by Haeckel to a zoospore or an unfertilized ovum. [J, 89, 114].—**Animal c.** Fr., *cellule animale*. Ger., *Thierzelle*, *thierische Zelle*. It., *cellula animale*. Sp., *cellilla animal*. 1. One of the c's constituting the tissue of animals. Cf. *Vegetable c.* 2. A c. situated at the animal pole of a segmenting ovum. Cf. *Vegetative c.* (1st def.) and *Micromere*.—**Annular c.** Fr., *cellule annulaire*. Ger., *Ringzelle*. It., *cellula annulare*. Syn.: *ringed c.* A vegetable c. in which there are one or more annular thickenings of the c.-wall upon its inner surface. [B, 34, 75].—**Anterior ethmoidal c's.** Lat., *cellulæ ethmoidales anteriores*. Fr., *cellules ethmoidales antérieures*. Ger., *vordere Siebeinzellen*. The air-c's in the ethmoid bone, closed in by the lacrimal bone and the frontal process of the superior maxilla. [L, 7, 31, 142].—**Anticlinal c.** Fr., *cellule anticlinale*. In botany, a c. produced by division of the mother-c. of the embryo-sac, situated below the embryonal sac and independent of the latter. It should not be confounded with the antipodal c., which is comprised within the embryonal sac. [B, 104].—**Antipodal c.** Fr., *cellule antipode*. Ger., *Gegenfüßlerzelle*. Syn.: *antipodal vesicle*, *antipode*. In the development of a plant-ovary, a thin-walled c. found at the bottom of the embryo-

sac opposite the germ-c. (oosphere). The antipodal c's are usually 3 in number, representing 3 of the 4 nuclei into which the lower of the 2 c's developed from the fission of the germ-c. divides. See 17 in Fig. [B, 75, 104, 229; Engler (B, 245).]—**Apical c.** Fr. *cellule apicale*. Ger. *Scheitelzelle*. 1. The single c. situated at the growing point of most cryptogams, which by its development and continued subdivision forms the primary meristem. In the phanerogams the apical c. is replaced by a group of c's. 2. As occasionally employed, the upper of the two c's into which the primitive c. of the embryo-sac divides; the tapetal c. or calotte of most authors. See 1 in Fig. under *Antipodal c.*, and cf. *Cap c.* (2d def.). [B, 34, 75, 104, 229.]—**Apolar c.** **Apolar nerve-c.** Fr. *cellule nerveuse apolaire*. Ger. *Apolarzelle* (oder *fortsatzlose Zelle*). It. *cellula apolare*. A nerve-c., especially of the sympathetic system, described as possessing no processes. It is supposed that fully formed nerve-c's without poles or processes are very rare and that the apparent absence of processes is due to manipulation. [J, 2, 35.]—**Archeporial c.** A c. of the archeporium. [B, 279.]—**Artificial c.** Fr. *cellule artificielle*. Ger. *künstliche Zelle*. It. *cellula artificiale*. An imitation of a growing vegetable c., produced by placing within a liquid (such as a solution of tannin) a drop of another liquid (e. g., fluid gelatin) which forms a film on contact with the former. Such a drop covered with its film (pellicle-membrane, precipitation-membrane) is capable of growth within certain limits. By placing one of the liquids within and the other on the outside of a porous jar, the latter serving as a support for it; and in the artificial c. so formed, the conditions of intracellular pressure can be studied. [B, 167, 229.]—**Asexual reproductive c.** A c. which reproduces itself (i. e., forms new c's) without the stimulus of contact or conjugation with any other c.; e. g., a c. which produces new c's by fission or by spore-formation. [B, 167.]—**Axial c.** Fr. *cellule axiale*. Ger. *axiale Zelle*. 1. In the *Dicymida*, a cylindrical c. which constitutes the body and in which are formed the embryos. 2. In botany, any c. situated in the axis of an organ. [B, 75; L, 11.]—**Basal c.** **Basilar c.** Fr. *cellule basilaire*. Ger. *Basalzelle*. It. *cellula basilaire*. 1. In the pl., *basal c's*, a term used to designate in a general sense the deepest layer of an epithelium. 2. A single modified spermatocyte at the base of a spermatogen. 3. In the *Rivulariaceae*, a large, spherical, thick-walled c. found at the base of each filament. 4. In the archegonium of the gymnosperms, the central c. or oosphere. [B, 75, 245; J, 67; "Proc. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1884, p. 706 (J).]—**Bast c.** Fr. *cellule libérienne*. Ger. *Bastzelle*. Syn.: *liber c.* A name given sometimes to the elongated, tough, flexible, thick-walled fibres which form the characteristic element of the bast or liber of plants (phloem); sometimes to the thin-walled, only slightly elongated c's of the bast (phloem) parenchyma. [B, 75, 104, 229.]—**Beaker c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Bichromate c.** **Bichromate-of-potassium c.** The element of a bichromate battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Binary nerve-c.** Fr. *cellule binaire*. Ger. *birnförmige Zelle*. A pair of pear-shaped sympathetic nerve-c's contained in a single sheath and provided each with a single nerve-fibre attached to its pointed end. The two nerve-fibres extending in opposite directions give to the two c's the appearance of a single bipolar c. [J, 35.]—**Bipolar c.**

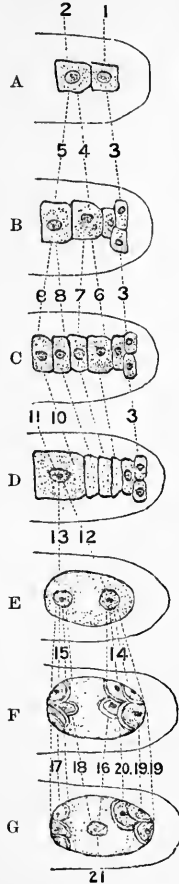
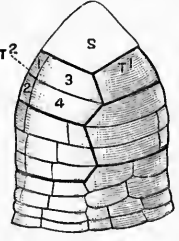


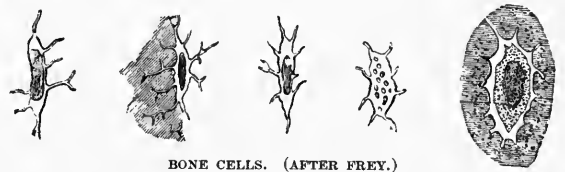
DIAGRAM OF THE FORMATION OF CELLS IN THE PLANT EMBRYO-SAC.

A, first stage in the division of the primitive c. in which it forms two new c's, an upper 1 (tapetal c., apical c.) and a lower 2 (mother-c. of the embryo-sac). B, second stage; 1 has divided into three c's which form a sort of tapetal layer (calotte, capsule) 3; 2 has divided into two c's, 4 and 5. C, third stage; 4 has divided into c's 6 and 7, and 5 into c's 8 and 9 (special mother-c's). D, fourth stage; 10 developed from 5, the lowermost c. of the series in C, has enlarged at the expense of the c's above it, which are in a process of absorption, and now constitutes the germ-c., 11, the nucleus of 10, is the primary nucleus of the embryo-sac. E, fifth stage; the process of absorption of the overlying c's is complete, and the germ-c., now greatly enlarged, is in process of division, the nucleus 11 having already split up into two daughter-nuclei, 12 and 13. F, sixth stage; the nucleus 12 has split up into the four nuclei, 15, occupying the upper portion of the embryo-sac, and the nucleus 13 has divided into the four nuclei, 14, occupying the lower portion of the sac. G, seventh stage; the lowermost nucleus, 16, of the tetrad of nuclei 15, and the uppermost nucleus, 18, of the tetrad 14, have gradually come together, and by their coalescence form the secondary nucleus of the embryo-sac (21); the remaining c's (17) of the lower tetrad form the antipodal c's; one of the remaining c's (20) of the upper tetrad forms the female germ-c. or oosphere; the other two (19, 19) constitute the adjuvant c's or synergidae.



AN APICAL CELL. (AFTER THOMÉ.)
S, apical c. The spaces, such as T1, T2, included within the heavy lines represent the daughter-c's produced by the division of S, while the smaller included spaces, such as 1, 2, 3, 4, are the subsidiary c's formed by the subdivision of the daughter-c's.

Lat., *cellula bipolaris*. Fr. *cellule bipolaire*. Ger., *bipolare Zelle*. It., *cellula bipolare*. A c. having two poles or processes; a term used mostly with reference to nerve-c's. [J.]—**Blood c.** See *Blood-corpusele*.—**Blood-corpusele-holding c.** Ger. *blutkörperhaltige Zelle*. One of the small masses, especially in the spleen, containing one or more red blood-corpuseles or fragments of corpuseles. These bodies are looked on by some as red blood-corpuseles in process of pigmentation and disintegration; others consider them to be red blood-corpuseles which have ingested one or more red ones. [J, 24, 25.]—**Bone c.** Fr. *cellule osseuse*. Ger., *Knochenzelle*. It., *cellula ossea*. Syn.: *osteal c.* 1. One of the branched nucleated c's situated in the lacunae of bone. The branches of the c. extend into the canaliculi radiating from the lacunae, and probably communicate with the processes of neighboring c's. [J, 24, 26, 30, 31, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1870, p. 182 (J).]

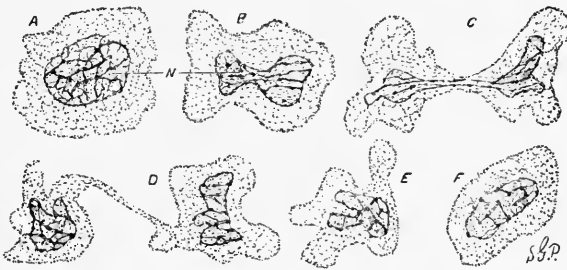


BONE CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

2. See *Calcigerous c.* (2d def.). 3. See *Air-c.* (2d def.).—**Border c.** See *Marginal c.* and *Delomorphous c.*—**Branched c.** See *Ramified c.*—**Bristle c.** A name sometimes applied to prickle-c's, the connecting filaments or intercellular bridges being called bristles. [J, 124.]—**Brood-c.** Ger., *Brutzelle*. 1. A hematopoietic c. 2. One of the c's in which the larvæ of bees, etc., are reared. 3. In plants, a c. separated by asexual processes from a parent-c.; a gonidium. [B, 279; J, L, 196.]—**Brush-c's.** C's of the neuroglia, which have processes; a variety of spider-c's or Deiter's corpuseles (q. v.). [J, 42.]—**Bud c.** A c. which is developed from a parent-c. by budding. [B, 75.] Cf. *Brood-c.*—**Bulb-c.** Fr. *cellule de massue*. Ger., *Kolbenzelle*. One of the flattened, originally nucleated c's forming the inner bulb or cone of a compound terminal corpusele. These c's belong to the thickened neurilemma of the nerves which end in the terminal corpusele. [Krause, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Bunsen c.** The element of a Bunsen battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Calcareous c's.** **Calciferous c's.** C's which secrete or excrete calcareous matter; e. g., those in the oesophageal glands of the earth-worm and in the external covering and the hepato-pancreas of the *Mollusca*. [J, 82; L, 322.]—**Calcigerous c's.** Lat., *corpusecula calciphora*. Fr., *corpuseles calcifères*. Ger., *Kalkkörperchen*. It., *corpuscoli calciferi*. 1. See *Dentinal c.* 2. A name given by Müller and Henle to the lacunae of bone and their processes, the canaliculi, on the supposition that they were the principal seat of calcareous matter. Also called bone c's and bone-corpuseles. [J, 35, 128.]—**Caliciform c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Cambiform c.** Fr., *cellule cambiforme*. Ger., *Cambiformzelle*. A prismatic, thin-walled, latticed c. found along with the sieve-c's in the cribrose portion of the fibro-vascular bundle. [B, 75, 229.]—**Cambium c.** Fr., *cellule du cambium*. Ger., *Cambiumzelle*. One of the c's of the cambium (q. v.); i. e., a vegetable c. which still retains its capacity for division. [B, 75, 229; Henfrey (J).]—**Canal c.** Fr., *cellule du canal*. Ger., *Kanalzelle*. In mosses, one of a series of axile c's occupying the neck of the archegonium. In the archegonium of the gymnosperms, a small c. situated below the neck of the archegonial canal. It is the uppermost of the two c's produced by the division of the central c. (q. v.), the lower of the two forming the oosphere. Göbber calls the canal c. the *ventral canal-c.*, thus distinguishing it from the neck canal-c. (or neck c.) (q. v.). [B, 104; Eichler (B, 245); B, 279.]—**Cancer c.** Fr., *cellule cancéreuse*. Ger., *Krebszelle*. It., *cellula cancerosa*. Syn.: *macrocyte* (Ollier). A round c. with pale outline, granular contents, and large eccentric nucleus, found in alveolar carcinoma and in some forms of sarcoma, and formerly supposed to be diagnostic of cancer. [E.]—**Canulated c.** A c. perforated by a duct. [L, 121.]—**Cap c.** Fr., *cellule de la coiffe*. Ger., *Haubenzelle*. 1. One of the c's forming the root-cap of cryptogams; derived from the apical c. by segmentation and shut off from the latter by partitions. 2. In angiosperms, one of the 3 upper c's into which the mother-c. of the embryo-sac divides, and which, in the development of the latter, are crowded together and are finally absorbed. (See 6, 7, and 8, in Fig. under *Antipodal c.*) [B, 167, 279.]—**Cardiac muscular fibre-c.** Fr., *cellule musculaire du cœur*. Ger., *quergestreifte Herzmuskelzelle*. One of the quadrangular or fusiform striated c's joined end to end to form the cardiac muscular fibres. [J, 30, 31.]—**Carpogenous c.** Fr., *cellule carpogène*. Ger., *carpogene Zelle*. A c. of the carpogonium, which after fertilization develops into a sporocarp. [B, 279.]—**Carrier c.** A name sometimes given to leucocytes or wandering c's on account of their action in taking up and removing foreign or pathological material from the tissues. [J, 109.] Cf. *PHAGOCYTE*.—**Cartilage c.** Lat., *cellula cartilaginea*. Fr., *cellule cartilagineuse, corpusele du cartilage*. Ger., *Knorpelkörperchen, Knorpelzelle*. It., *cellula cartilaginea, corpusecolo cartilagineo*. Syn.: *cartilage corpusele, chondroblast*. 1. One of the nucleated c's found in cartilage. They are mostly subcircular in outline; but c's similar in shape to the branched connective-tissue corpuseles are often present in the cartilage of cold-blooded animals and in the articular cartilage of warm-blooded animals. Fatty particles and glycogen are frequently present in cartilage c's. According to Klein and others, the spaces or lacunae occupied by the cartilage-c's communicate by fine channels. According to Heitzmann, the c's are interconnected by numerous fine branches in some such way as the corneal corpuseles are. (See figures under *CARTILAGE*.) 2. A name sometimes applied to the space in the matrix of the car-

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁶, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

tilage occupied by a cartilage-c. [J, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35].—**C.-action.** The proper action of a c.; its function, in contradistinction to the action or function of an entire organ or organism. [J, 108.]—**C.-anus.** The place in a protozoon where undigested food is expelled. [J, 55.]—**C.-body.** Fr., *corps cellulaire*. Ger., *Zelleib, Zellkörper*. It., *corpo cellulare*. Syn.: *cellular body, c.-corpuscle, c.-protoplasm, c.-substance*. 1. That part of a c. outside of the nucleus. It may or may not be inclosed by a c.-membrane, and may contain various non-protoplasmic substances, such as fat and glycogen. [J, 15, 30.] (See figure under C.) 2. See **C.-mass.**—**C.-budding.** See **GEMMATION** and **C.-genesis.**—**C.-capsule.** 1. See **CAPSULE** of a nerve-c. 2. See **C.-membrane.**—**C.-cavity.** Fr., *cavité cellulaire*. 1. The cavity constituted by a c. (1st def.). 2. See **C.-space** (2d def.). 3. See **C.-lumen.** 4. See **VACUOLE.**—**C.-chain.** Fr., *chaîne de cellules*. Ger., *Zellkette, Zellstrang, Zellbalke, Zellfaden*. 1. A form of tissue constituted of one or more distinct rows of c's; produced by c.-fission in one direction only of space. 2. A row of small rounded c's between the bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain or myel. According to Löwe, these are wandering c's which remain throughout life in an embryonic condition. [B, 75; J, 38.]—**C.-chamber.** See **C.-lumen.**—**C.-colony.** See **C.-territory.**—**C.-complex.** Ger., *Zell-complex*. An aggregation of c's connected together by community of origin or of function or structurally united so as to constitute a distinct tissue or a multicellular organism. [J, 55, 60, 96.] See **C.-family, C.-chain, C.-surface, C.-mass, and C.-nest.**—**C.-conjugation.** See **C.-genesis.**—**C.-contents.** Fr., *contenu cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellinhalt*. 1. The entire contents of a c., including c.-body and nucleus, and, if no c.-wall is present, comprising the entire c. 2. The c.-body. [J, 27, 36.] 3. The adventitious substances, chlorophyll, starch, crystals, etc., found in c's. [B.]—**C.-corpuscle.** See **C.-body.**—**C.-cover.** The operculum or cuticular layer. [J.]—**C.-culture.** See under **CULTURE.**—**C.-derivative.** Fr., *produit cellulaire*. A substance or a tissue derived from c's or constituted of transformed c's; also a substance, such as starch, etc., secreted within the substance of a c. [B, 75, 106; J.]—**C.-development.** See **C.-genesis.**—**C.-district.** See **C.-territory.**—**C.-division.** Fr., *division cellulaire*. Ger., *Zelltheilung*. The formation of two or more c's (daughter-c's) by the separation of a mother-c. into two or more nearly equal parts. There are two principal forms of c.-division: A, *direct c.-division*, in which the c. divides without any apparent change of structure, and B, *indirect c.-division*, in which the c. and especially the nucleus appears to undergo marked structural changes. (See **CARYOCINESIS**.) In all cases, although the process of division in the c.-body and the nucleus may



DIRECT CELL-DIVISION AS SEEN IN THE LARGE WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES OF NECTURUS. (AFTER S. H. GAGE.)

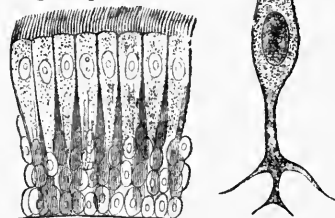
A, corpuscle in a resting condition. B, same corpuscles showing dumb-bell like constriction in both c.-body and nucleus; and the chromatin fibrils show a tendency to become parallel with the long axis of the nucleus. C, same in a more advanced stage of division. D, the division of the nucleus is complete and the two parts of the c.-body are connected only by a slender bridge. E, F, the slender bridge in two places broken and there are two independent c's. F is quiescent, E shows marked amoeboid movement. Not infrequently after reaching the condition shown in C or D, the parts flow together again; in this case no sign of commencing division would be left in C, but in D the presence of the two nuclei would reveal it.

go on simultaneously, the division of the nucleus is first completed. In ova, except the parthenogenetic forms and in all sexually reproductive c's, the stimulus to c.-division is the fusion with a male element (zoosperm). In the ordinary tissue-c's (somatic c's), the stimulus giving rise to division is still unknown. It is also still in doubt whether the c.-body or the nucleus takes the initiative. [J, 27, 30, 31, 35, 64, 83, 115; Whitman, "Journ. of Morphol.," ii (1888), pp. 27-49 (J).] Gemmation and internal c.-formation (*q. v.*) are modified forms of c.-division [B.]—**C.-doctrine.** See **C.-theory.**—**C.-element.** See **C.-envelope.** See **C.-membrane.**—**C.-excrement.** The fragments of the nuclei which are ejected from c's during conjugation. [L, 121.]—**C.-family.** Ger., *Zellenfamilie*. An aggregation of similar c's forming a mass which constitutes a sort of spurious tissue. [B, 75.] Cf. **C.-nest.**—**C.-fibre.** See **Fibre-c.**—**C.-fission.** See **C.-division.**—**C.-fluid.** Fr., *suc cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellsaft, Zellflüssigkeit*. Syn.: *c.-sap, intracellular fluid*. The fluid part of a c., as distinguished from the solid or semi-solid part. It is supposed to fill the vacuoles in c's. [J, 35.]—**C.-formation.** See **C.-genesis.**—**C.-fusion.** The union of two or more c's in such a manner that the adjacent c.-walls are absorbed and the separate c.-bodies united into one. The tubes (vessels) in plants are examples of such fusions. [B, 75.]—**C.-gemmation.** C.-budding. [B.] See **C.-genesis** and **GEMMATION.**—**C.-genesis.** Lat., *cytogenesis*. Fr., *génése cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellbildung*. It., *citogenesis*. Syn.: *c.-development, c.-proliferation, c.-formation, cytogenesis, cytogeny*. The development or formation of c's. Two forms of c.-genesis are distinguished: A, *asexual c.-development*, comprising all cases in which a parent-c. without previous conjugation with another c. develops into new c's; B, *c.-union, c.-conjugation, sexual c.-development*, in which two c's, which are sometimes similar but are usually dissimilar in size, shape, or both,

coalesce and form a single c. which then develops into new c's. C.-genesis of either form may take place in two principal ways: 1, by *c.-division (q. v.)* and, 2, by *internal c.-formation*. The former includes, as a special variety, c.-budding or gemmation (*q. v.*), which comprises many of the processes of spore-formation. Internal c.-formation (*q. v.*), which is a still more specialized variety of c.-division, comprises free c.-formation and rejuvenescence (*q. v.*). [B, 75; J.]—**C.-group.** See **C.-nest.**—**C.-histology.** The science which treats of the minute structure of c's, in contradistinction to histology proper, which deals rather with the structure of the tissues. ["Nature," 1888 (J).] Cf. **CYTOLOGY.**—**C.-kernel.** See **C.-nucleus.**—**C.-layer.** Ger., *Zellschicht*. A layer or stratum of c's, such as a simple epithelium or part of a stratified epithelium. [J.]—**C.-life.** See under **LIFE.**—**C.-lumen.** Syn.: *c.-space* (3d def.). *c.-cavity* (3d def.). The space inclosed by the c.-membrane of vegetable c's and comprising the c.-contents. [J.]—**C.-mass.** Ger., *Zellkörper*. A collection of c's (see **C.-nest**); especially a tissue formed of an aggregation of c's produced by the fission of a single c. in the three directions of space so as to constitute a body of appreciable breadth and thickness. [B, 75; J.]—**C.-membrane.** Lat., *membrana cellulae* (see **cellularis**). Fr., *membrane cellulaire, couche limitante (ou membraneuse)*. Ger., *Zellhaut, Zellmembran*. Syn.: *c.-capsule, c.-wall, limiting (or investing) membrane, periplast, theca*. 1. An envelope or capsule incasing a c. It is produced by a condensation or chemical change in the substance of the c. at its periphery. The existence of a c. membrane is inferred if the c. exhibits a double contour under the microscope. It was shown by Schwann that young and many adult c's did not possess a membrane, and its presence in animal c's is now considered to be the exception rather than the rule. (See figure under C.) 2. Of Remak (1850), the membrane made up of endothelial c's lining the blood-vessels and forming the wall of capillaries. [J, 20, 30, 35, 36.]—**C.-mouth.** The situation in a protozoon where food is ingested. [J, 55.]—**C.-multiplication.** Fr., *multiplication cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellvermehrung*. An increase in the number of c's by c.-division. [J.] See also **C.-genesis.**—**C.-nest.** Ger., *Zellengruppe, Zellenhaufe, Zellennest*. A collection of c's, more or less separated from surrounding c's by intervening tissue; such as the c.-groups of cartilage, the groups or nests of c's (nidi [Spitzka], nuclei of many authors) found in the nerve-centres. [Spitzka, "Journ. of Nerv. and Mental Dis.," July, 1888, p. 413 (I); J.] See also **C.-family.**—**C.-network.** Fr., *réseau cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellennetz*. Syn.: *c.-reticulation*. 1. A collection of ramified or stellate c's forming a network by the union of their branches. This arrangement is especially well seen in branched pigment c's and also in adenoid tissue. (See figure under *Stellate c.*) 2. The reticulations formed by the more solid part of a c. See figure under C. and cf. **Nuclear net-work**. [J, 21, 24.]—**C.-nucleolus.** See **NUCLEOLUS.**—**C.-nucleolus.** See **NUCLEOLUS** and **C.-nucleus.** Fr., *noyau cellulaire*. The nucleus of a c. See **C.** and **NUCLEUS.**—**C's of bone, C's of cartilage, etc.** See **Bone-c., Cartilage-c., etc.**—**C's of Claudius.** Ger., *Claudius'sche Zellen*. The outermost epithelial c's of the ductus cochlearis. [L, 318.]—**C's of connective tissue.** 1. The areolar spaces of connective tissue. 2. See **Connective-tissue corpuscles**. [B; J.]—**C's of Corti.** See **External hair-c's of the organ of Corti.**—**C's of Deiters.** See **Deiters's c's.**—**C's of Langerhans.** Fr., *cellules de Langerhans*. Ger., *Langerhans'sche Körperchen*. Syn.: *corpuscles of Langerhans*. Irregular bodies found between the c's of the rete mucosum of the skin and often at the end, or along the course, of an intra-epithelial nerve-fibre. They were discovered by Langerhans ("Arch. f. pathol. Anat.," xlv, 1868, p. 325), and were supposed to be the endings for the intra-epithelial nerve-fibres. By other authors they were thought to be wandering c's. [J, 31.]—**C's of Purkinje.** Fr., *cellules de Purkinje*. Ger., *Purkinje'sche Ganglienzellen (oder Nervenkörper)* (1st def.). Syn.: *corpuscles of Purkinje, Purkinje's c's*. 1. Large fusiform or pear-shaped nerve-c's forming a layer, one c. deep, between the ectal (outer) and the nuclear (or granule-) layer of the cerebellar cortex. Each c. sends a slender axis-cylinder process into the granule layer, and a large process, which soon subdivides like the antlers of a deer, toward the surface of the cerebellum. These c's, like most others belonging to the central nervous system, are said by most authors to be naked, but, according to Denissenko ("Arch. f. mikroskop. Anat.," xiv, 1877, p. 203), they possess a distinct membrane. 2. Large c's joined end to end to form the fibres of Purkinje in the heart. The c's have a clear, usually bi-nucleated, central part and a transversely striated peripheral part. According to Kölliker, they are muscular fibres or c's arrested in development. [J, 10, 30, 31, 32.]—**C's of Schultze.** See **Olfactory c's.**—**C's of the fibro-vascular system.** See **Parenchymatous c's.**—**C's of the fundamental system.** See **Parenchymatous c's** (2d def.).—**C.-plate.** Fr., *plaque cellulaire (ou équatoriale)* (2d def.). Ger., *Zellplatte* (2d def.), *Plattenzelle* (1st def.). *Plättchenzelle* (1st def.). 1. Any c. of a flattened or plate-like form; e. g., an endothelial c. [Klein], also the connective-tissue corpuscles and tendon-c's [Ranvier]. 2. Of Strasburger (1875), the plate-like mass of chromatin in the equator of a dividing c., indicating the plane of division. The part of the plate which is in the c.-body is sometimes distinguished as the cytoplasmic plate, and that in the nucleus as the spindle-plate or nuclear plate (*q. v.*). See figure under **C.-division**. [J, 31, 32; "Quart. Journ. of Micr. Sci.," 1878, p. 365, and 1886 (J).]—**C.-process.** Fr., *prolongement cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellansläufer, Zellfortsatz*. Syn.: *pseudopodium*. A conical or thread-like extension of the substance of c's. Such processes often anastomose with neighboring c's, as in pigment-c's, connective-tissue corpuscles, and prickle-c's; and the generalization has been made by Heitzmann and others that, except the free c's like those of the blood and lymph, all the c's in the body are interconnected by coarse or fine c.-processes. [J, 26; "Zeitschr. f. wissenschaftl. Zool.," xli, 1884, p. 302 (J).] Cf. figure under **C. and Stellate c.**—**C.-proliferation.** See **C.-division** and **C.-genesis.**—**C.-protoplasm.** Fr., *protoplasme cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellprotoplasma, Zellplasma*. Syn.: *cytoplasma* (1st def.). 1. The substance of the c. outside of the nucleus, the c.-body; often designated

simply as the protoplasm in contradistinction to the nucleus. 2. The protoplasm of which c's are made up, whether found in the c.-body or in the nucleus. [B; J.]—**C.-rejuvenescence.** Fr., *rajeunissement cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellerneuerung, Zellverjüngung*. That form of c.-genesis in which the entire mass of protoplasm of a c. contracts so as to become separated from the c.-wall, is then extruded through an opening in the latter, and, after a longer or shorter period of existence as a motile naked c., secretes a new c.-wall. The new c. so formed grows in an axis perpendicular to the growth of the old c. and forms new c's by division. C.-rejuvenescence is probably to be regarded as a variety of internal c.-formation (*q. v.*). [B, 75.]—**C.-reticulations.** See *C.-network*.—**C.-row.** See *C.-chain*.—**C.-sap.** See *C.-fluid*.—**C.-slime.** Protoplasm. [L, 146.]—**C.-space.** Fr., *lacune cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellraum*. 1. A white space left in tissues stained by silver nitrate, such a space corresponding to a c. and its processes, which remain unstained by the silver. 2. A space in the ground-substance (matrix) of various tissues, occupied by a c. Such spaces seem to be somewhat larger than the c's, thus giving rise to lymph-spaces and canaliculi around the latter. 3. See *C.-lumen*. [J, 26, 30, 34, 73.]—**C.-state.** Of Haeckel, an organism composed of many c's, from its analogy to a political state composed of many citizens. [J, 114.]—**C.-stroma.** The clear transparent matrix of a c., in which are imbedded the granules, etc. [Howell (J, 55).]—**C.-stuff.** Protoplasm. [J.]—**C.-substance.** Fr., *substance (ou corps) cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellsubstanz*. The substance of the c.-body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus. [J.]—**C.-surface.** Ger., *Zelloberfläche*. A tissue or organism, having appreciable length and breadth, formed by the development of one or more c's in two directions at right angles to each other. [B, 75.] Cf. *C.-chain* and *C.-mass*.—**C.-territory.** Fr., *territoire cellulaire*. Ger., *Zellterritorium*. Syn.: *c.-colony, c.-district*. 1. An expression introduced by Goodsir (1845) to designate all the c's of the same kind in a given organ. 2. According to Virchow (1856), that part of a tissue supposed to be presided over by a single c., each c.-territory or c.-district thus consisting of a central c. and a greater or less amount of surrounding ground-substance. [J, 26, 27, 33, 47.]—**C.-theory.** Fr., *théorie (ou hypothèse) cellulaire*. Ger., *Zelltheorie, Zellentheorie*. It., *teoria cellulare*. Syn.: *c.-doctrine*. The theory which regards the c. as the essential anatomical and physiological element of animal and vegetable structures. It is comprised in the following generalizations: A, the statement made by Schwann and Schleiden in 1838-1839 that all the various organs and tissues of both plants and animals are produced by a greater or less transformation of similar c's, the fertilized ovum forming the starting-point; that animal c's are in most cases produced by spore-formation within an intercellular nutritive fluid (cytoblastema); that most if not all vegetable c's and a few animal c's are developed within pre-existing c's, and that each c. is to a certain extent an independent individuality. B, the fact, proved by Goodsir, Virchow, and others, that animal c's also are invariably developed by the multiplication of pre-existing c's (*omnis cellula e cellula*). C, the generalization of Brücke, Haeckel, and others, that the c's forming one of the higher organisms are comparable to a colony of unicellular organisms, associated together for a common purpose, and that the c's vary from the simple or elementary forms in direct proportion to their specialization in function. D, the hypothesis, propounded at the present day by Heitzmann, Fromann, and others, that all the c's of the body, except the free c's of the blood and lymph, are interconnected by coarse or fine c.-processes, and that all c's, instead of being of a homogeneous or slightly granular character, present within their substance a reticulum or network. [J, 26, 27, 36, 37; Klein, "Quart. Jour. of Microscop. Sc.," 1875 (J).]—**C.-threads.** See *Achromatic figure*.—**C.-tissue.** Fr., *tissu cellulaire*. A tissue made up of an aggregation of c's. [B, 167; J.]—**C.-trabeculae.** Ger., *cylintrische Zellenstränge, Rindencylinder, Rindenstränge*. Syn.: *cortical cylinders (or trabeculae)*. Masses of c's arranged in the form of cords or cylinders, as in the adrenal. [J.]—**C.-union.** Fr., *conjugaison des cellules*. Ger., *Zellverschmelzung*. The fusion of two c's to form a single new c. This is the essential process in the sexual reproduction of plant and animal c's. The two uniting c's may be of about the same size and appearance (in which case the process is usually called *c.-conjugation*), or may be different in size and other characteristics. In the latter case, the smaller c. is usually the more actively motile, and seems to act by stimulating the larger and more stable c. to development, and is hence regarded as homologous with the similarly acting spermatozoid of the higher animals, and is called the *male reproductive c.* [B, 75, 106.]—**C.-wall.** 1. The wall of an air-c. (1st def.). [Donaldson (J, 55).] 2. See *C. membrane* (1st def.).—**Central c.** Fr., *cellule centrale*. Ger., *Centralzelle*. It., *cellula centrale*. 1. Of the stomach-glands, see *Adelomorphous c.* 2. In the archegonium of gymnosperms and of mosses, a c. from which the canal-c. and the oosphere are developed. According to some authors, the term central c. (or definitive central c.) is restricted to the latter. [B, 35, 104, 279; C; J.]—**Centro-acinar c.** **Centro-acinous c.** Fr., *cellule centro-acineuse*. Ger., *centroacinaire Zelle*. One of the c's found by Langerhans in the centre of the acini of the pancreas, and by others in other racemose glands. They are continuous with the epithelial lining of the excretory ducts, and are generally stellate in form. [J, 30, 32, 35.]—**Cerebral c.** Fr., *cellule cérébrale*. A nerve-c. of the cerebrum. [J, 119.]—**Cerebro-spinal nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule cérébro-spinale*. A c. belonging to the central nervous system (either brain or myel). [J, 31.]—**Chalice c.** See *Goblet c.*—**Chief-c.** [Heidenhain]. See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Chloride-of-silver c.** The element of a chloride-of-silver battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Chromatophore c.** Fr., *chromoblaste*. Ger., *Farbzelle*. A vesicular cavity immediately beneath the epidermis, containing coloring matter (scarlet, yellow, blue, or brown), and having attached to it radiating muscular bands which cause it to change its shape and color. [L, 121.] Cf. *CHROMATOPHORE*.—**Ciliary c.** **Ciliated c.** Lat., *cellula ciliata*. Fr., *cellule ciliée (ou à cils vibratiles)*. Ger., *Flimmerzelle, Wimperzelle*. It., *cellula cigliata*. Sp., *celidilla ciliada*. A c. having one or more

cilia upon its free surface. Free ciliated c's are found among the swarm-spores of the *Myxomycetes*, the zoospores of the *Zooporeae*, and the spermatozooids of liver-worts. In these there may be but one cilium, as in the swarm-spores of the *Myxomycetes*, or a pair of cilia, or the anterior extremity of the c. may bear a crown of cilia (as in the spores of the *Edogonium*), or the whole surface of the c. may be covered with cilia. In the higher animals a typical ciliated c. is columnar with a centrally placed oval nucleus, and at the free extremity bearing numerous cilia which during life exhibit constant motion. Between the cilia and the remainder of the c. is a highly refractive layer, the operculum. United side by side these c's form ciliated epithelium and endothelium. According to Engelmann, the c's are traversed by intracellular fibres, each of which is connected with a cilium through its pedicle and the intermediate segment.



CILIATED CELLS. (AFTER ROSENTHAL.)

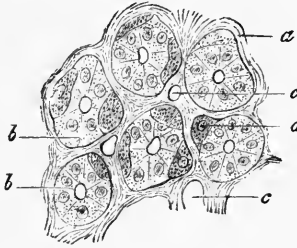
[B, 75; J, 30, 35.] See also *Ciliary motion*.—**Ciliated endothelial c's.** C's of an endothelium bearing cilia, such as the c's of the peritonæum in *Amphibia*. [J, 73.]—**Ciliated epithelial c's.** Fr., *cellules épithéliales à cils vibratiles*. Epithelial c's bearing cilia. [J.]—**Circumvascular c's.** Syn.: *perivascular c's*. [J, 127.] The plasma c's or leucocytes found in the tissues near blood-vessels. [J.]—**Clavate c.** Ger., *Schleimzelle, Leydig'sche Schleimzelle*. Syn.: *slime-c., Leydig's c.* An enormous club-shaped c. found especially in the skin of some *Amphibia* and scaleless fishes. The larger part of the c. is toward the free surface of the skin; the c's often have a ribbed or striate appearance, and differ from goblet-c's in being entirely closed, and in having the nucleus situated near the centre of the c. Their office is unknown, but some of them that are not closed appear to secrete mucus. [Wright, "Proc. of the Can. Instit.," ii; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1886 (J); "Arch. of Anat. and Phys.," 1861, p. 281 (J); J, 55.]—**Cleavage c.** See *Segmentation c.*—**Collenchyma c.** Fr., *cellule collenchymateuse*. Ger., *Collenchymazelle*. A c. of the collenchyma in plants. Such c's present frequently localized thickenings at their angles, which project both outwardly into the intercellular passages and inwardly into the interior of the c. [B, 75, 106.]—**Colossal c.** See *Giant c.*—**Colostrum c's.** See *Colostrum corpuscles*.—**Columnar c.** Fr., *cellule cylindrique (ou prismatique)* [Robin]. Ger., *Cylindrzelle, cylindrische Zelle*. Syn.: *cylindrical c., cylinder-c., columnar corpuscle*. An elongated, more or less tapering, c., a number of which, standing side by side, form columnar epithelium (*q. v.*). Often the free ends are polygonal, the sides irregular, the attached end branched. The centrally placed oval nucleus is well defined and large. The typical form of cylindrical c. is found in the small intestine. It has a striated cuticular layer at the free extremity, with a bright border interposed between it and the remainder of the c. Other



COLUMNAR CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

forms, such as those found in the smaller salivary ducts, are conical, and the protoplasm occupying the attached half is striated. Ciliated epithelial c's are usually cylindrical in form, but, owing to their cilia, are classed separately. [J, 32, 31, 35.]—**Columnar epithelial c's.** See *Columnar c.*—**Conjugate c's.** A name given to a pair of c's, especially parenchyma c's (*conjugate parenchyma c's, conjugate wood-parenchyma c's*), but also occurring among prosenchyma c's (*conjugate substitution c's*), which are joined together by tooth-like processes or tubes which project from one c. into the interior of the other. [Sanio (B, 229).]—**Connective c., Connective-tissue c.** Fr., *cellule (ou corpuscule) du tissu conjonctif*. A connective-tissue corpuscle; a term used to comprise with the ordinary connective-tissue corpuscle the plasmatic c's and the fat-c's. [J; L, 13.]—**Constant c.** The galvanic element of a constant battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Contractile c.** A general term to designate the c's forming a contractile tissue, such as white blood-corpuscles and other amoeboid c's, ciliated epithelium, and muscular tissue. [J.]—**Contractile fibre-c.** See under *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Cork c.** Fr., *cellule subéreuse*. Ger., *Korkzelle*. One of a layer of c's constituting cork; such c's are usually cuboidal in shape, closely approximated, and containing no protoplasm, but air only. [B, 75.]—**Corneous c.** See *Horn c.*—**Cortical c.** Fr., *cellule corticale*. Ger., *Rindenzelle*. A c. belonging to the cortex of an organ. [J.]—**Corti's c's.** See *External hair-c's of the organ of Corti*.—**Cover-c.** Fr., *cellule recouvrante (ou de soutènement)*. Ger., *Deckzelle*. Syn.: *encasing c., tegmental c., roof-c., protective c.* A c. inclosing and protecting other c's of special character. The name was given by Loven and Schwabe to the elongated fusiform c's forming the ectal (external) layer of taste-buds, and inclosing the true taste c's. The whole taste-bud has something the shape of a barrel, the cover c's corresponding to the staves. For illustration, see under *Taste-c.* [J, 30, 31, 35.]—**Crescent c's.** Ger., *Lunularzellen*. Marginal c's (*q. v.*) which are combined to form a demilune. [J.]—**Cribiform c., Cribrose c.** See *Sieve-c.*—**Cruikshank's c.** The element of a Cruikshank's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Crystal c.** A vegetable c. containing crystals. [B.]—**Cuboidal c.** A c. of cuboidal shape; *i. e.*, a parallelipedon with rectangular section, such as occurs in the parenchyma of plants and forms the adelomorphous c's of the stomach. [B, 75; J; L, 322.]—**Cup-c.** Ger., *Kelchzelle*. 1. One of

the large six-sided, prismatic c's in the taste-disks of the frog. These c's have a spherical nucleus near the branching base. The base does not reach the membrana propria. Each c. is covered by a firm membrane apparently open at the top or free end, whence the cup-like appearance. [J, 35.] 2. A goblet c.—**Cylinder c.**, **Cylindrical c.** Fr., *cellule cylindrique*. Ger., *Cylinderzelle, cylindrische Zelle*. An elongated c. with circular section, and its ends at right angles to its axis. Such are many plant c's and the columnar c's (q. v.). [B, 75; J.]—**Cylindrical epithelial c.** See **Columnar c.**—**Cystogenous c.** Fr., *cellule cystogène*. A c. the secretion of which forms a cyst; applied to c's which secrete the substance in which a larva (e. g., of a *Distoma*) encysts itself. [L, 322.]—**Daniell's c.** The element of a Daniell's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Daughter-c.** Fr., *cellule-fille*. Ger., *Tochterzelle*. One of the c's formed by the division of a single c. (called the mother-c.). The term is especially applied to one of a number of c's which are still contained within a common envelope or within the substance of the mother-c. as in internal c.-formation. The several daughter-c's formed simultaneously from the same mother-c. are called in relation to each other *sister-c's*. [B, 75, 279; J.]—**Dead c.** A c. which no longer contains protoplasm, and hence performs none of the vital functions of growth, assimilation, and reproduction. Such c's serve a purely mechanical and protective office, like the cork-c's of plants [B, 75] and the horn-c's of the animal body. [B.]—**Decidua c's**, **Decidual c's**. Fr., *cellules de la caduque*. Ger., *Decidualzellen* (Friedländer), *Serotinazellen*. The proper c's of the uterine mucosa, enlarged and multiplied as the result of impregnation, so as to constitute the predominant element of the decidua. [A, 38.] See also **Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua**.—**Definitive central c.** Fr., *cellule centrale définitive*. The oosphere of the archegonium of gymnosperms. [B, 104.] See **Central c.**—**Deiters's c's**. Fr., *cellules de Deiters*. Ger., *Deiters'sche Zellen, äußere äussere Deckzellen* (3d def.), *aufsteigende Hörzellen* (2d def.). Syn.: *Deiters's corpuscles*. 1. Neuroglia-c's, especially the large stellate ones. [J, 30.] 2. C's situated beneath the external hair-c's of the organ of Corti upon the basilar membrane. Each of them extends upward between the lower ends of the hair-c's, and each is prolonged toward the surface by a fine process (the phalangeal process), which is attached to one of the phalanges. [L, 31.]—**Delomorphous c.** Fr., *cellule détomorphe (ou pariétale)*. Ger., *Belegzelle, delomorphe Zelle*. Syn.: *oxyntic c.*, *overlying c.*, *parietal c.*, *superadded c.* A name given by Rollet (1870) to the granular, deeply staining c's found in the glands in the cardiac region of the stomach, next the basement membrane. They are larger than the adelomorphous c's, and in the higher animals rarely reach the lumen of the gland; in birds they completely line the secondary tubules of the true gastric glands. In the frog and other *Amphibia* these alone line the glands of the stomach, the adelomorphous c's being found in the cesophagus. Formerly these c's were called peptic c's, as they were supposed to secrete the pepsinogen, but now they are supposed to secrete acid, and are therefore often called acid c's. [J, 18, 30, 83.]—**Demilune c's of Glannuzzi**. See **Demilune and Marginal c.**—**Denticulate c.** See **Prickle c.**—**Dentinal c.**, **Dentine c.** Fr., *cellule dentinique*. Ger., *Dentinzelle*. Syn.: *calcareous c.* 1. An odontoblast. 2. According to Retzius, one of the cavities in dentine analogous to bone lacunae, in which the dental canals terminate. 3. According to Nasmyth and Owen, one of the solid bodies or compartments forming the matrix of dentine, containing the dental canals and forming their walls. [J, 24, 29.]—**Devouring c.** See **PHAGOCYTE**.—**Digestive c.** A c. producing a digestive ferment. [Mills (J, 55).]—**Direct c.-division**. Fr., *division directe des cellules*. Ger., *directe Zelltheilung*. Syn.: *akinetic (amitotic, or Remakian) c.-division*. The separation of a c. into two or more nearly equal parts or daughter-c's, without any apparent structural change in either c.-body or nucleus. [J, 30, 31, 64, 83.] See **C.-division** and cf. **CARYOCINESIS**.—**Dotted c.** See **Pitted c.**—**Double-fluid c.** See **Two-fluid c.**—**Drain-pipe c.** See **Canalated c.**—**Drone-c.** A c. (def. 1 B) in a bee-hive in which a drone-bee is reared. [L, 121.]—**Dry c.** A galvanic c. containing no liquid. [B.] See **Dry BATTERY**.—**Drysdale's c.** See **Ovarian corpuscle**.—**Ectodermal c.** A c. derived from the ectoderm of the embryo. [J.]—**Egg-c.** Ger., *Eizelle*. See **Germinal c.** (1st def.), **OOSPHERE**, and **OVUM**.—**Electric nerve-c.** One of the nerve-c's, of rounded form and with very prominent axis-cylinder processes, found in the central nervous system (myel or electric lobes) of electric fishes. They are connected with the electric organs through nerves, and are supposed to be modified motor c's which control the production and discharge of electricity. [J, 31, 84, 124.]—**Elementary c.** 1. An embryonic c. 2. A name sometimes applied to the white blood-corpuscles. [J; L, 318.]—**Embryo c.** 1. See **Embryonic c.** (1st def.), and **BLASTOMERES**. 2. As used by Thomson and by Carpenter, the germinal vesicle after fertilization; upon the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c. [J, 46, 111.]—**Embryonal c.**, **Embryonic c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis*. Fr., *cellule embryonnaire (ou embryonale)*. Ger., *Embryonzelle, Primordialzelle*. It., *cellula embrionale*. Syn.: *elementary c.*, *formative c.*, *primary c.*, *primitive c.*, *primordial c.* 1. One of the c's which arise from the division of the ovum; a term especially employed when the process of segmentation has advanced so far that the c's are very small. These c's are so called because they give rise to the various



TRANSECTION OF THE GASTRIC GLANDS OF A CAT. (AFTER FREY.)
a, delomorphous c's; b, adelomorphous c's; c, cut ends of capillaria.

tissues and organs of the embryo. 2. A c. in the adult, such as the lymph c's or wandering c's, which presents the character of an embryonic c. (1st def.). [Waldeyer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xi, p. 176 (J 67).] 3. A c. formed during the metamorphosis of insects by histolysis of the larval tissues. [Viallanes, "Ann. des sci. nat.," xiv (1882), p. 1 (J).] 4. In the ovary of angiosperms, a name applied collectively to the three c's (the oosphere and the two synergidae) at the upper part of the embryonic sac. [B, 106.]—**Embryoplastic c's**. Fr., *cellules fibroplastiques (ou plasmatiques)*. It., *cellule embrioplastiche (o plasmatiche)*. Syn.: *embryoplastic bodies, fibroplastic bodies (or c's)*. C's originally from the mesoblast which are at first similar to lymph corpuscles. They become fusiform or stellate, and in developing connective tissue form the so-called fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. [J, 31, 33.]—**Enamel c.** Fr., *cellule de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzzelle*. Syn.: *enamel-body, adamantoblast*. One of the columnar c's forming the layer of the enamel-organ next the dentine papilla. They are supposed to form the enamel prisms by the deposition of lime or by themselves becoming calcified. [J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Encasing c.** See **Cover-c.**—**Enchyma c.**, **Enchymatous c.** See **Gland-c.**—**Enclosed c's**. *Lepocyta (q. v.)*. [J.]—**Enclosing c.** See **Supporting c.**—**End-c.** See **Sensory c.** and **NEURO-EPITHELIUM**.—**Endogenous c.-formation**, **Endogenous c.-multiplication**. Fr., *division endogène cellulaire*. Ger., *endogene Zellbildung*. See **Internal c.-formation**.—**Endothelial c.**, **Endothelial c.-plate**, **Endothelioid c.** Fr., *cellule endothéliale*. Ger., *Endothelzelle*. It., *cellula endotheliale*. Syn.: *endothelium, endothelial element (or plate), pavement corpuscle*. 1. One of the c's which in a single layer line the lumen of the various parts of the vascular system and the membranes of the serous cavities generally, such as the pleura and peritoneum. The typical form of c. is flat and plate-like, with an irregular, often sinuous outline. In the variety known as germinating endothelium, the c's are club-shaped or columnar, and in the frog bear cilia. [J, 30, 32.] For figure, see **ENDOTHELIUM**. 2. According to Ranvier, any flat c. from a single-layered epithelium without regard to the origin, situation, or structure of the c.; as those in the pulmonary alveoli. [J, 31.]—**Entodermal c.** A c. derived from the entoderm of the embryo. [J.]—**Epidermal c.**, **Epidermic c.**, **Epidermis c.** Fr., *cellule épidermique*. Ger., *Cuticularzelle, Epidermiszelle, Oberhautzelle*. It., *cellula epidermica*. Syn.: *epidermic scale*. 1. One of the c's forming the epidermis. 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Fat-c's seem to be reservoirs for nutrient matter. They are formed by a deposit of fat in connective-tissue corpuscles, in wandering c's, sometimes in pigment-c's, and in the c's of almost any tissue, as a pathological condition [J, 30, 31; Hoggan, "Journ. of the Roy. Micro. Soc.," 1879, p. 533 (J); Gage, "Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Microsc.," 1882, p. 109 (J).]—**Faure's c.** The element of a Faure's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Female c.**, **Female reproductive c.** The c. (ovum, oosphere) in plants or animals which, after fertilization by another c. (the male c.) develops into an embryo. [B, 167; J.]—**Ferment c.** Fr., *cellule à ferment*. A c. which secretes a ferment, especially one of the digestive ferments. [J, 82.]—**Fibre-c.** Fr., *cellule fibreuse, fibre-cellule* (3d def.). Ger., *Faserzelle*. 1. A name given by Schwann to c's which become elongated and then divide longitudinally to form the fibrillae of a fasciculus of connective tissue. 2. 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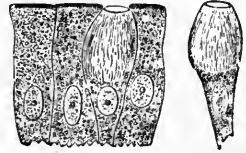
Anat., 1874, p. 1). 2. A name given to c's with a fibrillated appearance lining the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands. [J, 30, 32; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1877, p. 310 (J).]—**Fibroplastic c's.** See *Embryoplastic c's.*—**Fixed connective-tissue c's.** See *Connective-tissue CORPUSCLES.*—**Flagellate c.** A c. bearing one or more flagella or vibratile prolongations; the expression is mostly confined to such c's in the *Protozoa*, but is sometimes applied to ciliated c's. [J, 124.]—**Flame-c.** A ciliated c. projecting into the fine tubes which are the beginning of the excretory system of the *Trematoda*, *Cestoda*, and *Rotifera*. [L, 121.]—**Floor-c.** Fr., *cellule de plancher*. Ger., *Bodenzelle*. It., *cellula di pavimento*. Sp., *cellilla de pavimento*. One of those auditory c's in the organ of Corti which are found at the angle which the base of each rod makes with the membrana basilaris. [F.]—**Follicular c's.** Ger., *Follikel epithelzellen*, *Granulosazellen*. 1. C's forming the membrana granulosa of a Graafian follicle. [J, 1.] 2. C's in the seminal tubules associated with the seminal c's and sometimes inclosing them, but which do not themselves develop into spermatozooids. They are supposed to be homologous with the follicular c's of the ovary. ["Arch. de biol." 1883, p. 749 (J).]—**Foot-c.** According to Drasch, a pyriform c. in a columnar epithelium which does not reach the free surface, but is joined by a slender process to one of the sub-epithelial c's of Debove's membrane. The foot-c. may be considered as two c's united together, or the pyriform part may be looked upon as a process of the sub-epithelial c. or foot. [J, 57.]—**Forked c.** Ger., *Gabelzelle*. Syn.: *staff-c.* One of the true taste-c's in the taste-dishes of the frog. Each is composed of a fusiform body inclosing an ellipsoidal nucleus. Extending toward the free surface are two or three slender processes or prongs; extending centrally are also several less regular, slender processes which are supposed to have close relations with the gustatory nerve. [J, 35.]—**Formative c.** Fr., *cellule formative* (ou *formatrice*). Ger., *Bildungszelle*, *Bildungselement*. It., *cellula embrionale*. 1. A c. which, by a greater or less metamorphosis, gives rise to a tissue at any time during the life of the individual. See *Embryonic c.* 2. A large spherical c.-like body under the blastoderm, especially of the chick. Their significance is not understood. [J, 1, 21, 24, 57.]—**Free c.-formation.** Fr., *genèse* (1st def.), *formation cellulaire*. Ger., *Freizellbildung*. Syn.: *genesis* (1st def.). 1. The formation of c's in a nutritive fluid or cytotblastema within the body by a kind of spontaneous generation, *i. e.*, without the intervention of pre-existing c's in the cytotblastema. 2. The production of one or more c's by internal c.-formation, when only a portion of the c.-protoplasm is employed in their formation. It includes several varieties of spore-formation. See figure under *Internal c.-formation*. [B, 75, 167; J, 4, 21, 24, 33, 36.]—**Fuller's c.** The element of a Fuller's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Fundamental c.** A typical c. or one which has not undergone great change in character; in plants, a parenchyma c. (in its widest sense). [B, 229.]—**Furrowed c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Fusiform c.** See *Spindle-c.*—**Galvanic c.** The element of a galvanic battery. [B.] See *C.* (1st def., D).—**Gangliar c., Ganglion c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire*. It., *cellula gangliare*. See *Nerve-c.*—**Ganglionic c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionique* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Ganglienzelle*. 1. See *Nerve-c.* 2. See *Pyramidal nerve-c.*—**Gas-c.** See *Gas-CHAMBER.*—**Gastric c.** A c. which has the power of assimilating food materials. [L, 120.]—**Generative c.** See *Germinal c.*—**Germ-c.** Ger., *Keimzelle*. 1. See *Female c.* 2. The germinal vesicle of a non-fertilized ovum; an expression used by Carpenter and Thomson on the supposition that the germinal vesicle is the anatomical equivalent of a somatic c. [B, 75; J, 46, 111.]—**Germinal c.** Ger., *Germinalzelle*. 1. A sexually reproductive or sexual c., a gonoblast; a c. which develops into an ovum (female c.), or into a spermatozoid (male c.). See *Seminal c's.* 2. One of the c's of a developing ovum; a term employed to indicate that from these c's all the tissues arise. 3. A fertilized ovum or one capable of developing parthenogenetically. [J, 1, 35, 55, 62; "Nature," xxxiii (J).]—**Germinating c.** A c. which is developing into new c's by division or otherwise or which is forming new tissues or a new individual. [B.]—**Germinating endothelial c.** Syn.: *germinating endothelium*. One of the polyhedral or short columnar c's occurring especially in the pleura, the omentum, and the synovial membranes, where they are in a state of active division, producing lymphoid c's or lymph-corpuscles which ultimately become white blood-corpuscles. In the frog these c's often bear cilia. [J, 32, 73.]—**Germinative c.** [Sertoli]. See under *Seminal c.*—**Giant blood-c.** Syn.: *macrocyte*. A blood-corpuscle, very much larger than the normal size for the individual or animal. They are especially abundant in anaemic and hydræmic conditions. Very minute red blood-corpuscles are apt to be present under the same conditions, so that a microscopic appearance is like that of a mixture of blood from several animals whose corpuscles differ greatly in size. [J, 125.]—**Giant-c.** Fr., *cellule géante*. Ger., *Riesenzelle*. Sp., *cellula gigante*. Syn.: *colossal c.*, *giant corpuscle*. 1. A c. in any tissue or part which is considerably larger than the other tissue elements with which it is associated. It is often multinucleated. This is a general and very indefinite term. 2. Plasmodium-like masses of protoplasm formed from the fusion of amoeboid c's in invertebrates [Metschnikoff, "Quar. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 89 (J).]—**Giant ganglion-c.** See *Pyramidal nerve-c.*—**Giant marrow-c., Giant medulla-c.** See *Marrow-c.*—**Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua.** Fr., *cellules géantes de la séroline*. Ger., *Riesenzellen der Placenta uterina*.



GIANT CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

row-c.—**Giant multinuclear c's of the decidua.** Fr., *cellules géantes de la séroline*. Ger., *Riesenzellen der Placenta uterina*.

Certain large multinucleated c's developed in the decidua of man, as well as in many of the lower animals, especially in the outer layer of the decidua serotina, of which layer during the latter half of pregnancy they have been said to be characteristic. [A, 5.]—**Gland-c., Glandular c.** Fr., *cellule glandulaire*. Ger., *Drüsenzelle*, *Enchymzelle*, *Secretionszelle*. It., *cellula d'enchima*. Syn.: *enchyma c.*, *parenchyma c.*, *secreting c.* (or *epithelium*). A c. the function of which is to separate certain constituents from the blood and elaborate them, thereby producing special secretions. [J, 24, 35.]—**Gluten c.** Ger., *Kleberzelle*. A plant-c. containing gluten. [B, 270.]—**Glutinous c.** A c. on the surface of many *Turbellarians* having minute processes and secreting glutinous substances by means of which the animal attaches itself. [L, 121.]—**Glycogenous c.** Fr., *cellule glycogène*. A c. producing glycogen, like the c's of the vertebrate liver and certain large connective-tissue c's projecting into the blood in molluscs. ["Proc. of the Royal Soc.," 1885 (J).]—**Goblet-c.** Fr., *cellule caliciforme* (ou *épilithiale glandulaire*), *glande muqueuse unicellulaire*. Ger., *Becherzelle*, *Schleimzelle*, *Becher*, *Bechergebilde*, *einzellige Drüse*. It., *cellula caliciforme*. Syn.: *beaker c.*, *chalice-c.*, *cup-c.*, *beaker*, *unicellular gland*, *Leydig's c.* A goblet or beaker-shaped body containing mucus in its free end, and found in surfaces which secrete mucus, as the mucous membrane of vertebrates and the skin of some of the lower vertebrates. (See *Clavate c.*) These c's are generally considered to be merely the ordinary c's of the surface, where they are found, which are undergoing mucous metamorphosis. Some, however, consider them unicellular glands with the special function of producing and secreting mucus. Whether, on giving up their mucus, they resume their original form or become disintegrated is not conclusively settled. [J, 25, 30, 32.]—**Granular c., Granulated c.** Fr., *cellule granuleuse*. Ger., *granulirte* (oder *körnige*) *Zelle*, *Körnchenzelle*, *Körnzelte*, *Granulosazelle* (2d def.). Syn.: *granular corpuscles*, *plasma-c's*. A c. of varying shape, possessing many shining granules, the appearance being due (a) to vacuoles, (b) to particles of a fatty substance, or (c) to the nodal or crossing points of the fibrils of the intracellular or intranuclear network. They are found in various situations, especially in connective tissue near blood-vessels. [J, 26, 30, 32, 35, 42.] 2. One of the c's forming the tunica granulosa of a Graafian follicle. [J, 30.]—**Granulation c.** Ger., *Granulationzelle*. 1. See *Subendothelial c.-plate*.



GOBLET CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

2. One of the c's found in wounds healing by granulation; especially such a c. when in process of fatty degeneration. [J, 108.]—**Granule-c.** See *Granular c.*—**Granule c. of blood.** See *White blood-CORPUSCLE.*—**Grenet's c.** The element of a Grenet's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Grit-c.** See *Stone-c.*—**Grove c.** The element of a Grove's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Growing c's of the second layer** [Brown]. See *Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi.*—**Guard c., Guardian c.** Fr., *cellule stomatique* (ou *de bordure*). Ger., *Schliesszelle*. One of the pair of reniform c's which surround the slit-like orifice (ostiole) of a stoma in plants. They usually contain chlorophyll. They are developed by the fission of a small cubical c. (the mother-c. of the stoma), which is itself produced by segmentation from an epidermal c. See figure under *STOMA*. [B, 75, 104, 106.]—**Gustatory c.** See *Taste-c.*—**Hæmopoietic c., Hæmatopoietic c.** Fr., *cellule hæmopoïétique*. Ger., *Brutzelle*. It., *cellula empoietica*. Syn.: *brood-c.*, *caso-formative c.* 1. A c., especially a wandering c., which, in the embryonic or immature state of animals, becomes hollow, gives rise to blood-corpuscles, and by anastomosis with similar c's forms blood-vessels. [J, 30, 31, 33.] 2. A c. producing red blood-corpuscles or vessels at any time of life. [J.]—**Hæmoglobic c.** Fr., *cellule hémoglobique*. Syn.: *protohæmoplast*. According to Malassez, a marrow-c., usually containing hæmoglobin, which is developing into red blood-corpuscles [Henry (J, 55); "Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.," xx (J)].—**Hair-c.** Fr., *cellule chevelue*. Ger., *Haarzelle*, *Stachelzelle*. It., *cellula capelluta*. Sp., *cellilla petuda*. 1. One of a number of epithelial or ganglionic auditory c's, which probably contain the terminal filaments of the cochlear nerve. Both the roof-c's and the floor-c's are hair-c's. [F.] 2. A c. forming a hair. [B.]—**Hare's c.** The element of a Hare's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Head-c.** Syn.: *capitulum*. A rounded c. found in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*, upon each of the manubria. [B, 279.]—**Heckle c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Henle's c.** See *SPERMATOCYTE.*—**Hensen's supporting c's.** See *Prop-c's of Hensen.*—**Hepatic c.** See *Liver-c.*—**Hill's c., Hill's gravity c.** The element of a Hill's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Histogenetic c.** See *Somatic c.*—**Homogeneous c.** See *Simple c.*—**Horn-c., Horny c.** Fr., *cellule cornée*. Ger., *Hornzelle*, *Hornplättchen*, *Hornschüppchen*. It., *cellula cornea*. Syn.: *corneous c.* One of the c's of the free surface of the skin; or strictly of the stratum corneum of the epidermis. These c's contain keratin, and may be greatly modified or condensed, so as to form hairs, nails, hoofs, etc. The c's are mostly flattened or ridged, and homogeneous throughout, and often no vestige of a nucleus can be demonstrated. [J, 30, 67, 83.]—**Imbri-**



GRANULATION CELLS. (AFTER BILLROTH.)

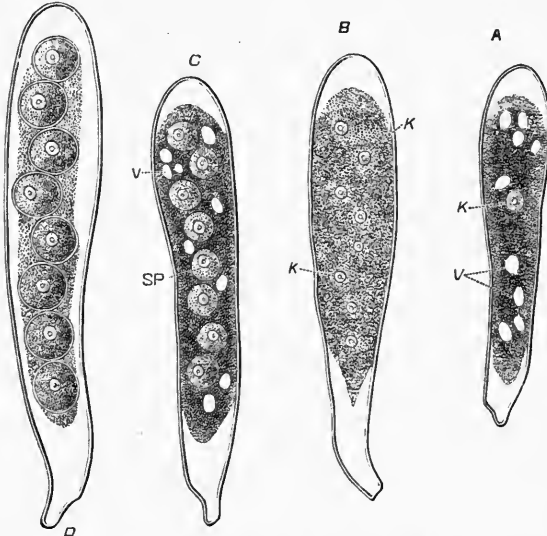
cated c's. C's overlapping each other like the tiles of a roof. [C.]—**Immature c.** See *Young c.* and *Embryonic c.*—**Indifferent c.** Ger., *indifferent Zelle*. A c. without any characteristic structural features, especially a c. contained in a tissue but forming no essential part in the structure of the latter and not concerned in the special functions of the tissue; such as white blood-corpuses or wandering c's. [J, 55, 108.]—**Indirect c.-division.** See *C.-division* and *CARVOCINESIS*.—**Initial c.** Fr., *cellule initiale*. One of the mass of c's which by their multiplication produce the various layers of nascent tissue (periblem, plerome, and dermatogen) in plants. The aggregations of c's which form the root-cap in phanerogams are an example of initial c's. [B, 106, 229.]—**Inner hair-c's of the organ of Corti.** Fr., *cellules du sommet* [Löwenberg].



MULTIPLE CELL-FORMATION. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, end of one of the filaments of a species of *Saprolegnia*; by condensation of the protoplasm, the terminal portion has become somewhat darker than the rest. B, by the formation of a limiting membrane, the protoplasm of the terminal portion has been shut off from the rest, forming a c. which has already given rise to numerous c's (swarm-spores) by internal c.-formation. C, by rupture of the c. wall of the mother-c., the daughter-c's (swarm-spores) are escaping. The entire c.-body has been used up in their formation.

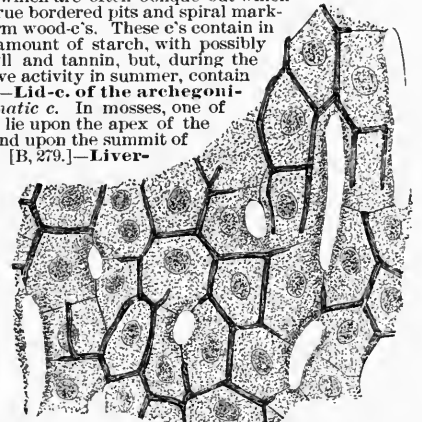
Ger., *innere Haarzellen* [Kölliker], *obere innere Haarzellen* [Böttcher]. A row of columnar epithelial c's on the inner side of the inner rods of Corti, terminating above in a tuft of short hairlets; below they are prolonged into a process which, according to some, is directly continuous with nerve-fibres. [L, 31, 142, 318.]—**Inner seminal**



FREE CELL-FORMATION. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, the mother-c. (ascus) of a *Peziza*, with nucleus, K, and vacuoles, V. B, the nucleus of A has divided into 8 nuclei, K. C, each nucleus has surrounded itself with a globular portion of the protoplasm of the mother c., forming a spore, SP. D, each protoplasmic mass has become inclosed in a distinct c.-membrane. Outside of the new c's thus formed there remains an unused portion of protoplasm.

c's. See under *Seminal c's.*—**Intercalary c's.** See *C's of Langerhans*.—**Intermediate c.-mass.** 1. Intercellular substance. 2. A mass of c's between two organs or parts, as the c's between the two sides of the somatopleure in the embryo. [J, 89, 114.]—**Intermediate c's of the tubuli seminiferi.**—**Internal c.-formation.** Fr., *formation cellulaire interne* (ou *endogène*). The formation of new c's within the substance of the mother-c. by the division of the protoplasm of the latter. The nucleus of the mother-c. first divides into several new nuclei, and the protoplasm of the c.-body is aggregated about these in such a manner as to form new c's, which may or may not become invested with a distinct c.-membrane, while the daughter-c's are still contained within the mother-c. The new c's are finally set free by rupture of the c.-wall of the mother-c. If only a portion of the protoplasm of the mother-c. is used up in forming the daughter-c's, the process is called *free c.-formation* [Sachs]; when the whole of the protoplasm is employed, it is called *multiple c.-formation*. The process called *c.-rejuvenescence* (q. v.) is a variety of multiple c.-formation in which the c.-protoplasm forms one new c. instead of many c's. [B, 35, 75, 167.]—**Interstitial epithelial c's.** 1. See *Interstitial epithelial c's*. 2. Nucleated c's thickly scattered among the tailed c's of the *Coelenterata*, from which the nematocysts are developed. [L, 322.]—**Interstitial epithelial c's.** Ger., *Zwischensubstanzzellen*. According to Klein ("Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xix, p. 125), c's of the testis and ovary, found in the connective tissue, which are the remains of the epithelium of the Wolffian body, which has not been used to form the true germinating epithelium. [J.]—**Intra-epithelial c's.** C's not belonging to an epithelium or endothelium, found between the epithelial c's proper, such as leucocytes or pseudostomatous c's (q. v.). [J, 73.]—**Involuntary fibre-c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Jagged c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Keratogenous c.** A c. containing keratin, e. g., a c. of the stratum corneum of the epidermis, or a c. of horn. [J, 55.]—**Kidney-c.** See *Renal c.*—**Latex-c.** A vegetable c. which alone or with other similar c's forms a laticiferous vessel. These c's have soft, compressible walls, and contain a milky, white or yellow, emulsion, the latex, which to a large extent, if not completely, replaces the c.-protoplasm (see *LATEX*). The latex-vessels may consist of single, unconnected, much-branched c's, or they may be made up of one or more rows of such c's which by absorption of their contiguous walls have become more or less confluent. [B, 229.]—**Latticed c.** An elongated, thin-walled c. found in sieve-tissue, and thought to be an undeveloped sieve-c., from which it differs in its diameter being smaller and its wall not having the perforations, although it presents the markings, of the sieve-discs. [B, 75.] Cf. *Cambiform c.*—**Lelanché's c.** The element of a Lelanché's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Lepra-c.** Fr., *cellule du lépre*. Ger., *Leprazelle*. One of the c's of a part affected by lepra and containing lepra bacilli.—**Leydig's c.** See *Clavate c.*—**Liber-c.** See *Bast-c.*—**Libriform c.** Fr., *cellule libriforme*. Syn.: *libriform fibre*. Sanio's name for the structure constituting ordinarily the woody fibre; a c. either septate or unseptate, elongated into a spindle or fibre-shaped, with thick lignified walls, and variously marked with pits which are often oblique but which are not like the true bordered pits and spiral markings of the vasiform wood-c's. These c's contain in winter a certain amount of starch, with possibly a little chlorophyll and tannin, but, during the period of vegetative activity in summer, contain only air. [B, 229.]—**Lid-c. of the archegonium.** Syn.: *stigmatic c.* In mosses, one of the four c's which lie upon the apex of the row of canal c's and upon the summit of the archegonium. [B, 279.]—**Liver-**

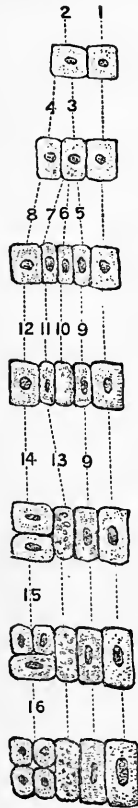


LIVER-CELLS. (AFTER FLINT.)

c. Fr., *cellule hépatique* (ou *du foie*). Ger., *Leberzelle*. It., *cellula epatica*. Syn.: *hepatic c.* One of the spheroidal or polyhedral cells which form the proper glandular substance of the liver and constitute the lobules of the latter. These c's are packed around and are often surrounded by capillary lymphatics. They have nuclei with one or two nucleoli and often contain granules of glycogen and pigment and, during digestion, a greater or less amount of fat. It is now supposed that the bile-ducts have their origin in the so-called intracellular channels of these c's. [C; J, 30, 32, 47.]—**Locomotive c.** Any c. capable of independent movement; especially a c. bearing cilia which serve for locomotion. [J.]—**Lymph-canalicular c's.** Branched nucleated c's lying in the lymph-canalicular system. [J, 73.]—**Lymph-c.** See *Lymph-corpuscle*.—**Lymphoid c.** Fr., *cellule lymphoïde*. Ger., *lymphoïde Zelle*. It., *cellula linfoide*. Fr., *lymph-corpuscles* (q. v.). This term is sometimes restricted to the apparently newly formed lymph-corpuses found in great abundance wherever dead tissue or germinating endothelia are present. [J, 30, 32.]—**Male c.** **Male reproductive c.** Fr., *cellule mâle*. Syn.: *seed-c.*, *sperm-c.* Any c., animal or vegetable, which, by conjugation with another c. (female c.), causes the latter to develop into a new c. or c's. The male c. is usually actively motile, being often ciliated or flagellate, and is usually much smaller than the female c. It includes the spermatozoid of animals and the spermatozoid and pollen-grain of plants. [B; J, 114.]—**Marginal c.** Fr., *cellule à protoplasme*. Ger., *Besitzkörperchen*. Syn.: *border c.*, *crescent c.*, *parietal c.*, *reserved epithe-*

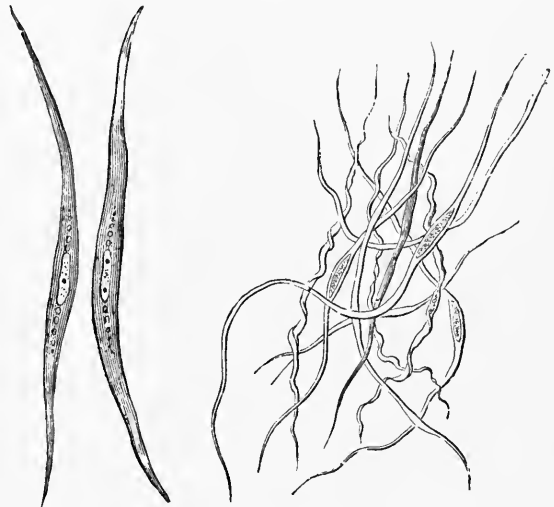
lium. One of the small granular c's found next the basement membrane of mucous glands. By some they are supposed to replace the mucin-c's on the disintegration of the latter. In the submaxillary gland of the dog they are aggregated at one side of the alveolus in the form of a demilune (*q. v.*). [J, 30.]—**Marié-Davy c.** The element of a Marié-Davy battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Marrow-c's.** Fr., *cellules médullaires* (ou *de la moelle des os*). Ger., *Markzellen*, *Knochenmarkzellen*. It., *midollo-cellule*. The c's found in the marrow of bones. They include: (A) fat c's; (B) branched connective-tissue corpuscles; (C) bodies resembling lymph-corpuscles; (D) rounded nucleated c's, tinged like red blood-corpuscles and supposed to be immature red blood-corpuscles; these are confined to the red marrow; (E) large multinucleated c's, the osteoclasts, myeloplaxs, or giant marrow-c's; (F) osteoblasts, nucleated c's of irregular form found in the marrow of developing bone. [J, 30, 32, 35, 42, 67, 83.] See also *Medullary c's.*—**Mastoid c's.** Lat., *cellule mastoideae*. Fr., *cellules mastoïdiennes*. Ger., *Warzenzellen*. It., *cellule mastoidee*. Sp., *cellulas mastoideas*. Cellular spaces in the interior of the mastoid process, communicating with each other and with the mastoid antrum, and by one or two openings with the tympanic cavity and with the pharynx through the Eustachian tube. They are lined by a prolongation of its mucous membrane. They are formed by osseous lamellae which cross each other in different directions, their number and size being exceedingly variable. In the larger cellular spaces connective-tissue membranes and bands are often seen. These c's are not developed until after puberty. [F, 3.]—**Matrix c's.** The follicular c's (2d def.) at an early stage of development. "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 13 (L).—**Medullary c's.** Lat., *cellule medullares*. Fr., *cellules médullaires*. Ger., *Markzellen*. It., *cellule midollari*. 1. C's belonging to the medullary portion of an organ. Cf. *Cortical c.* 2. Marrow c's (*q. v.*). 3. The amœboid c's of developing cartilage-bones. [J, 21.]—**Menotti's c.** The element of a Menotti's battery (*q. v.*). [B.]—**Mesodermal c.** A c. derived from the mesoderm of the embryo. [J.]—**Middle ethmoidal (or ethmoid) c's.** Lat., *cellule ethmoidales moyennes*. Ger., *mittlere Siebbeinzellen*. Cellular spaces on the upper surface of the labyrinth and closed in by the frontal bone. [L, 7, 31, 142.]—**Migrating c's, Migrating connective-tissue c's, Migratory c's.** See *Wandering c's.*—**Milk-c's.** Fr., *cellules (ou corpuscules) du lait*. Ger., *Milchzellen*. According to Kölliker, c's containing fat globules, found in the acini of the active mammary gland. They break up into milk-globules as soon as they reach the lactiferous ducts. [J, 65, 67.]—**Mind-c.** Ger., *Seelenzelle*. A large branched c. of the gray nerve-matter of the brain. [L, 146.]—**Mitotic division.** See *CARYOCINESIS.*—**Moist c.** See *MOIST CHAMBER.*—**Mother-c.** Fr., *cellule-mère*. Ger., *Mutterzelle*. Sp., *cellula-madre*. A c. which by division or internal c.-formation gives rise to one or more new c's called daughter-c's. The name is especially employed in cases of multiple c.-formation (see *Internal c.-formation*), and is hence often applied to the common capsule inclosing several daughter-c's, as in cartilage. [B; J, 21.]—**Mother-c. of the embryo-sac.** Fr., *cellule-mère du sac embryonnaire*. Ger., *Embryosackmutterzelle*. Syn.: *primordial mother-c.* A c. which is destined to form the embryo-sac in plants. It is either produced directly by the growth of one of the axial c's of the nucellus, and may then be either directly transformed into the embryo-sac or may develop into *special mother-c's* (*q. v.*), the lowermost of which forms the embryo-sac; or indirectly by the bipartition of one of the c's of the nucellus (see No. 2 in figure under *Antipodal c.*). [B, 104; Engler (B, 245).]—**Mother-c. of the oosphere.** The central c. of the archegonium of gymnosperms. [B, 279.]—**Mother-c. of the pollen.** Fr., *cellule-mère du pollen*. Ger., *Pollenmutterzelle*. One of the primitive c's found in the stamen, which by their division develop into pollen-grains. In most cases the mother-c. divides into four daughter-c's (*special mother-c's*), constituting a *tetrad*. The mother-c's are themselves developed either directly or by division from the c's of the archesepore. [B, 104, 223; Engler (B, 245).]—**Mother-c. of the stoma.** Fr., *cellule-mère du stomate*. The vegetable c. which divides to form the two guard-c's. [B, 104.] See under *Guard-c.*—**Motor-c., Motor ganglion c., Motor nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire motrice*. Ger., *motorische Nervenzelle*. A nerve-c., usually of large size, whose axis-cylinder process is supposed to be connected directly with a motor nerve-fibre. [J, 28, 30, 31, 35, 83.]—**Mucilage-c.** A plant-c. containing mucilage. [B.]—**Mucin-c., Mucous c.** [Heidenhain], **Mucus-c.** Fr., *cellule muqueuse*. Ger.,

Schleimzelle. A c. which contains or secretes mucus; particularly, a variety of the salivary c's, containing mucus but no albumin. [J, 21, 30, 33; L, 318.] See also *Goblet-c.*—**Multiple c.-formation.** Ger., *Vielzellenbildung*. A variety of internal c.-formation (*q. v.*). [B, 35.]—**Multipolar c.** Lat., *cellula multipolaris*. Fr., *cellule multipolaire*. Ger., *multipolare Zelle*. A c. having many processes or poles; a term used mostly in speaking of nerve-c's. [J.]—**Muscle-c.** Fr., *cellule musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelzelle*. 1. A general term applied to c's part or all of whose substance is contractile and acts as a muscular fibre. See *Muscular fibre-c.*, *Neuro-muscular c.* When the term is applied to the structural elements of muscular tissue, the form of muscular tissue is usually indicated, as striated muscle-c's, cardiac muscle-c's, etc. 2. According to Villanes ("Ann. des sci. nat. [zool.]," xiv, 1882, p. 1), the apparently true c's arising in the histolysis of the muscles of transforming insects by the nuclei of the muscle becoming surrounded with a c.-body. [J, 1, 56.]—**Muscular fibre-c.** Fr., *cellule-fibre*,



SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF POLLEN. (A. DUANE.)

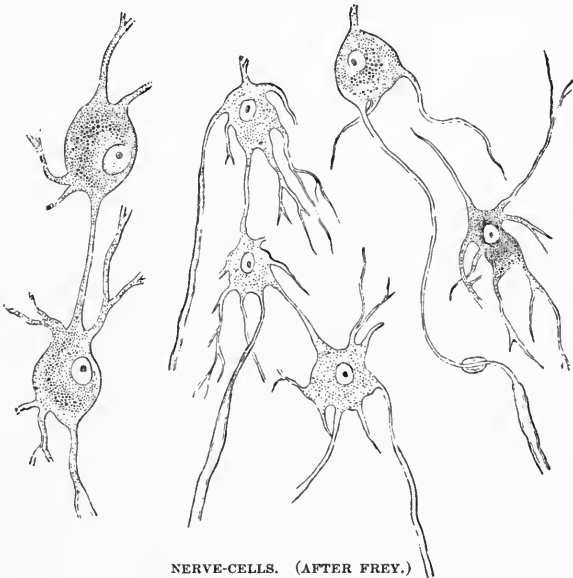
1, layer of epidermal c's (exothecium); 2, c. of the perihelium layer; 3, outer, 4, inner, of the two layers into which 2 divides; 5, 6, 7, three secondary layers formed by the subdivision of 3; 8, the archesepore formed by 4; 9, upper layer of c's formed by the division of 3, constituting the endothecium, which gradually loses its water and becomes thickened; 10, middle, and 11, lower, layer of c's formed by the division of 3; 12, archesepore, which by processes of division indicated in 14 and 15, finally forms the tetrad (16) of daughter-c's (*special mother-c's*); 13, layer of tapetal c's, formed by the c's of 10 and 11, which lie nearest the archesepore, the remaining c's of the middle and inferior layers having been absorbed. It contains globules of oil.



MUSCULAR FIBRE-CELLS. (AFTER J. ARNOLD.)

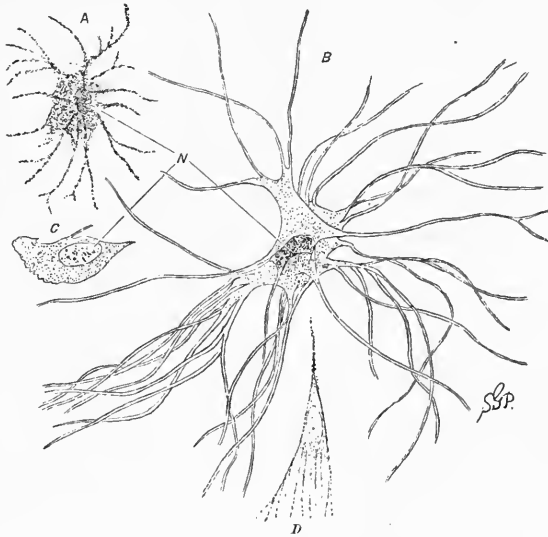
fibre-cellule contractile, cellule (ou fibre) musculaire lisse. Ger., *contractile Zelle* (oder *Faserzelle*), *glatte (oder muskulöse) Faserzelle*, *glatte Muskelfaser*, *glatte Muskelzelle*. It., *fibra musculare liscia*, *fibro-cellula musculare*. Syn.: *involuntary (non-striped, or un-striped, or smooth, or plain) muscle-fibre (or muscle-c.)*. The name given by Kölliker (1848) to the contractile c's of an elongated spindle shape, forming fasciculi or continuous membranes, and found in the alimentary canal, genito-urinary organs, blood-vessels, and, in general, in the organs of vegetative life. The contractile fibre-c's contain one or more nuclei, are inclosed in a delicate sheath, and are connected one to another by an intercellular cement similar to that uniting epithelial c's. Sometimes they are forked or very irregular in outline, and under some circumstances the c.-body shows a faint longitudinal striation, and the c.-membrane a transverse folding. In action they are slow and wholly involuntary. [J, 30, 31, 32, 34.]—**Myeloid c.** Fr., *cellule myéloïde*. One of the oval, multinuclear c's found in myeloid tumors; so called from their resemblance to the c's of the red marrow of bone.—**Myo-epithelial c.** See *Neuro-muscular c.*—**Nail-c.** Fr., *cellule de l'ongle*. Ger., *Nagelzelle*. One of the horny, irregularly polygonal or flattened, mostly nucleated c's forming the nails (ungues); they are modified epidermal c's, and, while hard and flattened on the surface of the nail, are soft and rounded next the corium. [J, 30, 35, 83.]—**Naked c.** Lat., *cellula primordialis, gymnocytum*. Fr., *cellule nue*. Ger., *hüllenlose (oder membranlose, oder nackte) Zelle*. A c. without a c.-membrane, as the white blood-corpuscles. Formerly naked c's were thought to be rare in the adult, and therefore the terms naked and primordial (or embryonic) c's were regarded as synonymous; at present it is known that the most highly differentiated c's, as those of the brain, are naked, so that the absence of a c.-membrane is no longer considered a peculiarity of embryonic c's, although it is characteristic of them. [J, 9, 31, 65.]—**Neck canal-c., Neck-c.** Fr., *cellule du col*. Ger., *Halszelle*. One of a series of small c's, usually arranged in the form of a rosette and forming the narrow neck of the flask-like archegonium of the gymnosperms. [B, 75, 104, 279; Eichler (B, 245).]—**Needle-c's.** Fr., *cellules à aiguilles*. The acuminate c's of the deep layer of the decidual c's. [A, 38.]—**Nerve-c.** Lat., *cellula nervosa*. Fr., *cellule nerveuse (ou ganglionnaire)*. Ger., *Nervenzelle, Ganglienzelle, Ganglienkörper*. It., *cellula nervosa*. Syn.: *ganglion-corpuscle (or globule), nerve-corpuscle (or vesicle)*. A c. belonging to the nervous system. In shape nerve-c's are globular, pyramidal, spindleform, or stellate, with one or more processes. One of these processes (sometimes more) is connected with a nerve-fibre, and is called the axis-cylinder process; the remaining processes (protoplasmic processes) either end blindly or form anastomoses with similar processes from other c's. The processes, the c.-body, and sometimes the c.-nucleus, show a fibrillated structure, the fibrillations of the processes and of the c.-body appearing to be directly continuous with the fibrillae of the axis-cylinder of the nerve with which the c. is connected. All the nerve-c's possess a nucleus, and many of them a nucleolus. Those

of the central nervous system (brain and myel) are usually described as naked, while those of the peripheral nervous system (spinal ganglia, ganglia of the sympathetic, etc.) are inclosed in a capsule which



NERVE-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

is continuous with the neurilemma of the nerve-fibre which is connected with the c. Nerve-c's range in size from 6 μ (c's of the granule-layer of the cerebellum) to 126 μ (some giant-c's of the brain). [J, 10, 30, 35].—**Nerve-epithelium c.** See **Sensory c.**—**Nervous c.** See **Nerve-c.**—**Nettle-c.** See **NEMATOCYST.**—**Neuro-epithelial c.** See **Sensory c.**—**Neuroglia-c.** Fr., *cellule en araignée* (ou de la névroglie). Ger., *Neurogliazelle*, *Gliazelle*. Syn.: *neuroglia* (or *Deiters's corpuscle*). One of the c's belonging to the

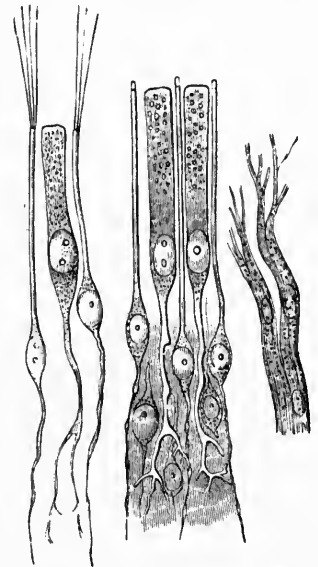


NEUROGLIA-CELLS. (S. H. GAGE.)

A, ramified neuroglia-c. with varicose processes from the cerebrum of an adult cat; B, large branched neuroglia-c. from the lateral column of the myel of an ox; C, nearly unbranched neuroglia-c. from the ventral column of the myel of man; D, brush or pencil neuroglia-c. from the stratum of man; N, nucleus of the c's. A and B after Ranvier, C and D after Krause.

neuroglia. These c's vary greatly in form, being flattened and circular or oval; often possessing few or no processes (C in figure), or many processes may be present, and these either varicose and branched (A in figure), or unbranched and extending in all directions (B in figure), or confined to one end like a brush (D in figure). They are especially abundant next blood-vessels and the pia. Some, at least, are supposed to be wandering c's. They stain like true nerve-c's, but may be distinguished from the large and medium-sized ganglion-c's by their much smaller dimensions, and from the nerve-c's of the same size by the absence of an axis-cylinder process. [J, 31, 35, 67].—**Neuro-muscular c.** Fr., *cellule neuro-musculaire*. Ger., *Neuromuskulzelle*, *Neuromuskelfaser*. Syn.: *muscle epithelium*,

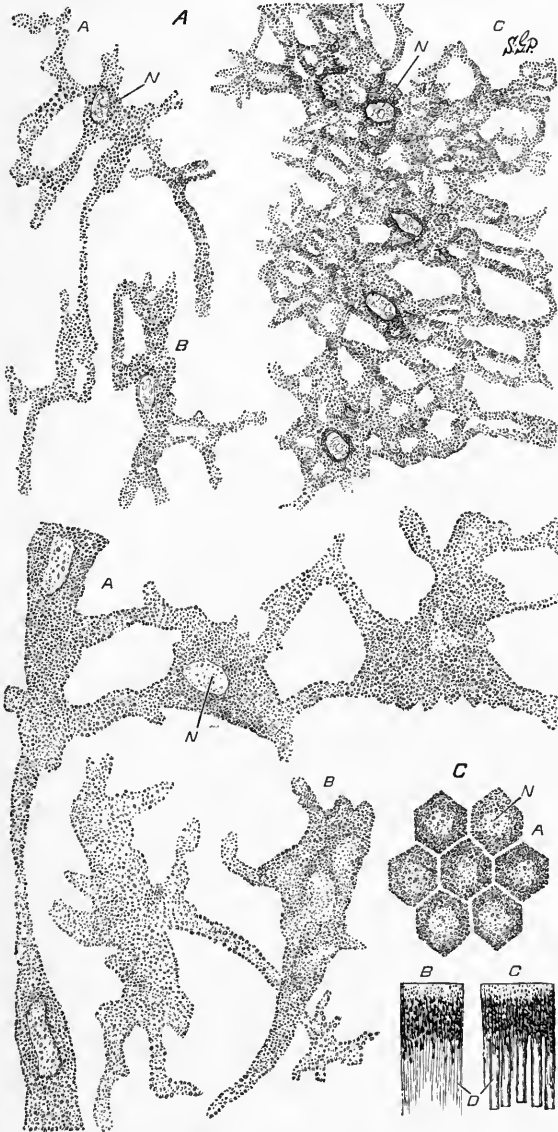
myoblast, *bicellular apparatus*. The name given by Kleinenberg (1872) to c's in the ectoderm and endoderm of *Hydra* and other cœlentbrates, which consist of a large c-like portion on the free surface of the body or of the body-cavity, and a fibrous, smooth or striated, contractile part in the body-wall. The c. has a triple function: (a), that of an epithelial c.; (b), of a nerve-c. in so far as it receives stimuli and transmits them to the muscular portion; and (c), of a muscle-c. in so far as it responds to a stimulus by contracting along its long axis. [J, 1, 31; Parker, "Phil. Trans.," 1880 (J); Nussbaum, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1887 (J)].—**Notochordal c's.** Fr., *cellules du notochorde*. Ger., *Chordazellen*. The c's forming the notochord in the embryo. [Minot (J, 55)].—**Nuclear c.-division.** See **CARYOCINESIS.**—**Nucleated c.** Fr., *cellule nucléée*. Ger., *kernige* (oder *kernhaltige*) *Zelle*. A c. which (in opposition to a naked c.) contains one or more nuclei. [J.] Cf. **CYTODE.**—**Nutrient c.** Ger., *Nähr-Plastidium*, *Nährzelle*, *Nahrungszelle*. An amoeboid c. which, as in the larvæ of sponges, serves for the elaboration of the nourishment of the animal. [J, 1].—**Nutritive c.** See **Yolk-c.** (2d def.).—**Nutritive c's of the tubuli seminiferi.** A mass of c's in the tubuli seminiferi, internal to the proliferating c's, and probably derived from them. The heads of the spermatozooids project into the c's, while their tails extend into the lumen of the tubule. [C].—**Odontoblastic c.** See **Odontoblast.**—**Oil-c.** Fr., *cellule huileuse*. Ger., *Oelzelle*. A secreting c. containing oil. [B].—**Olfactory c.** Lat., *cellula olfactoria*. Fr., *cellule olfactive* (ou *fusiforme d'Éckhardt*). Ger., *Riechzelle*, *Riechstäbchen*, *Riechepithelzelle*. It., *celletta* (o *cellula*) *olfactiva*. Sp., *cellidilla olfactoria*. Syn.: *olfactory epithelium*, *c. of Schultze*. One of the sensory c's of the organ of smell. As described by Schultze (1862), they are slender fusiform c's with a large spheroidal nucleus, found scattered between the original columnar epithelia of the regio olfactoria of the nasal cavity in all vertebrates. In cold-blooded animals, the olfactory c's bear one or more cilia or olfactory hairs which move to and fro with equal velocity; these have not been satisfactorily demonstrated in mammals. The central process extending from the nucleus toward the basement-membrane is varicose, and is supposed to be connected with a terminal filament of an olfactory nerve-fibre, but this also has been demonstrated only in cold-blooded animals. [J, 21, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxix (J)].—**One-fluid c.** A galvanic c. which contains only a single fluid. [B.] Cf. **One-fluid BATTERY.**—**Osteal c.** See **Bone-c.**—**Outcast-c.** See **Ectrusion GLOBULE.**—**Outer seminal c's.** See under **Seminal c.**—**Ovarian c.** A c. of the ovary other than an ovum. [J, 89].—**Overlying c.** See **Delomorphous c.**—**Ovic c.** A young ovarian ovum; a primordial ovum. [Minot (J, 55)].—**Ovoidal** (or **ovoid**) **c's of the peptic glands.** The delomorphous c's. [L, 322].—**Ovum-c.** See **Ovum.**—**Oxyntic c.**—**Palisade-c.** Fr., *cellule en palissade*. Ger., *Palisadenzelle*. One of a set of elongated parenchyma-c's arranged side by side in a compact row like the palings of a picket-fence. Such aggregations of c's are found especially forming a layer beneath the epidermis and cortical layers of leaves. [B, 104, 229].—**Parapolar c's.** Fr., *cellules parapolaires*. Four c's, 2 ventral and 2 dorsal, with convex external surface, found in front of the polar c's in the *Dicymida*. [L, 11, 321].—**Parenchyma c's**, **Parenchymatous c's.** Fr., *cellules parenchymateuses*. Ger., *Parenchymazellen*, *Enchymazellen*. It., *cellule parenchimatose*. 1. The c's forming the parenchyma of an organ, especially of a ductless gland, as the spleen or liver. 2. Plasma-c's (q. v.). 3. In botany, a generic term for c's of the fundamental system, i. e., the plant-c's which retain more or less closely the typical c.-form, in opposition to the transformed c's (fibres, vessels, etc.) which constitute the prosenchyma (tissue of the fibrovascular system). Cf. **ARENCHYMA**. Parenchyma c's comprise: (A), the c's of *parenchyma* (in the more restricted sense), i. e., c's more or less approximating to the spheroidal shape, and of typical consistence, found in the interior of plants; to this variety the term parenchyma c's is sometimes restricted; (B), c's resembling (a) in form and situation, but more or less altered in consistence (*collechyma c's*, *sclerenchyma c's*); (C), *epidermal c's* including all the forms of trichomes; (D), cork-c's. Parenchyma c's have been divided, according to their shape, into *spheroidal*, *polyhedral*, *cupoidal*, *tubular*, *ramose*, and *stellate* c's. [B, 75, 229; J, 26, 30, 35].—**Parent-c.** 1. A mother-c. 2. A name formerly given to the Graafian follicle. 3. The fertilized ovum. See **CYTOLA**. [J, 111, 114].—**Parietal c.** Fr., *cellule pariétale*. Ger., *Belegzelle*. 1. A term used by Heidenhain to denote the c's of a gland next the basement-membrane. [C; J.] See **Delomorphous c.** and **Marginal c.** 2. In the formation of pollen, one of a layer of c's formed along with the primary tapetal c's and lying external to the layer of tapetal c's which line the pollen mother-c's. See 9 in figure under **Mother-c. of the pollen.** [B, 279].—**Pavement-c.** Fr., *cellule*



OLFACTORY CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

olfactory cells. (AFTER FREY.)

aplatie (ou *pavimenteuse*). One of the flat c's which form pavement epithelium. [J.]—**Pepsin-c.**, **Peptic c.** Fr., *cellule à pepsine*. Ger., *Labzelle*, *Pepsinzelle*. It., *cellula a pepsina*. A c. of the gastric glands, which secretes pepsin. [J.] See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Periosteal c.**, **Periosteum-c.** A c. of the periosteum. These c's are of two kinds—those of the ectal (outer) layer, consisting of fat-c's and other c's common to connective tissue, and those of the ental layer, or layer next the bone. The latter in adult bones are flattened, but in growing bone they are mostly rounded and form a kind of epithelium on the surface of the bone. Stellate c's and

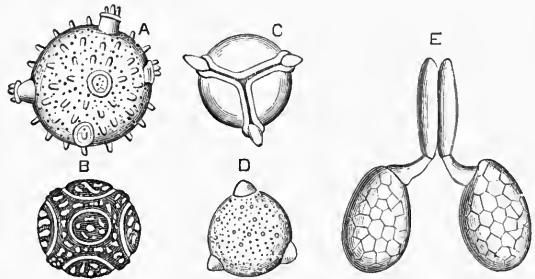


VARIOUS FORMS OF PIGMENT-CELLS. (S. H. GAGE.)

A, from the peritoneum of *Necturus*; a, b, branched pigment-c's of a simple form; c, pigment-c's with numerous branched and anastomosing processes and an example of the most complicated form of pigment-c's; n, n, nucleus. B, c's from the lamina suprachoroidæ of man; a, several c's connected by their processes; b, branching c, unconnected with others; c, c, without apparent nucleus; n, nucleus. C, c's from the pigment-layer of the human retina; a, view of the ends of the c's resting on the choroid; b, c, side view of two c's, with the pigment in the middle of the c's and fine processes (d) extending between the rods, which in c are represented as still in position; n, nucleus. A from drawing by S. H. Gage; B, from Key and Retzius; C, after M. Schultze.

other forms of connective-tissue c's are also found in the ental layer. [J., 1.] Cf. **OSTEOBLAST**.—**Perithelial c.** Fr., *cellule perithélie*. Ger., *Perithelzelle*. One of the c's forming a perithelium. [J., 67.]—**Peritoneal c.** One of the endothelial c's forming the peritoneum. [J., 29.]—**Perivascular c's.** See *Circumvascular c's.*—**Physaliphorous c's.** Fr., *cellules physaliphores*. Virchow's term for the vesicular c's met with in vesicular degeneration of the chorion. [A., 38.] See also **PHYSALIDE** and **Vesicular MOLE**.—**Pigment-c.**, **Pigmented c.** Fr., *cellule pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentzelle*, *pigmentirte Zelle*. It., *cellula pigmentaria*. A c. in which

the c-body (but not the nucleus) contains minute masses or crystals of pigment. In the higher animals, the pigment is black or brown, but in the lower animals it is often white, yellow, or red. Pigment-c's may be in the form of an epithelium, as in the pigment-layer of the retina. In man, pigment-c's are found in the eye, ear, nose, spleen, skin, and several other situations. In the cold-blooded animals, pigment-c's are very widely distributed throughout the body, being especially abundant in the true skin and in serous membranes, where they are generally of stellate or ramified form; they may also contain fat. Those in the corium in many animals give rise to changes of color either by drawing the c-processes in and assuming an approximately spherical form, or, according to some, by heaping up the coloring matter about the nucleus without really withdrawing the c-processes. [J., 21, 30, 83; "Proc. of the Am. Soc. of Microsc.", iv, 1882 (J).] Cf. **CHROMATOPHORE**.—**Pigmented connective-tissue c.** Fr., *cellule conjonctive pigmentée*. A connective-tissue corpuscle containing pigment. [J., 83.]—**Pigmented epithelial c.** Fr., *cellule épithéliale pigmentée*. An epithelial c. containing pigment; as in the respiratory region of the nose. [J., 30, 83.]—**Pitted c.** Fr., *cellule à ponctuation aréolée*. Ger., *behöft-gelüpfelte Zelle*. A vegetable c. in which a circumscribed portion of the c-wall remains thin while the surrounding portions become progressively thickened, thus giving rise to a depression, which, as the surrounding walls overarch it, becomes a pit covered with a perforated dome. Commonly two such c's are contiguous and the thin partition between the pits of each is broken down, leaving a cavity of double-convex shape, common to the two cells and included between them. Such c's exhibit under the microscope the appearance of two concentric rings, one ring representing the perforation leading from the c. to the pit, the other representing the pit itself. [B., 34, 35, 75.]—**Planté's c.** The element of a Planté's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Plasma-c.** Lat., *cellula plasmatica*. Fr., *cellule plasmatique*. Ger., *Plasmazelle*. It., *cellula plasmatica*. 1. Waldeyer's name for certain large, coarsely granular c's of connective tissue, similar to wandering c's but larger, more granular, and with much less marked amoeboid movement. They are especially abundant in the interstitial substance of the testis. 2. See *Plasmatic c.* [J., 42, 83; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.", 1875 (J).]—**Plasmatic c.** Fr., *cellule plasmatique*. Ger., *plasmatische Zelle*. It., *cellula plasmatica*. A name given by Virchow (1861) to the anastomosing, branched connective-tissue corpuscles which were supposed to become hollow and to form the origin of the lymphatic capillaries. [J., 31, 33, 34.]—**Pneumatic c.** See *Air-c.*—**Poggendorf's c.** The element of a Poggendorf's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Polar c's.** Fr., *cellules polaires*. Ger., *polare Zellen*. 1. See *Extrusion GLOBULE*. 2. A circle of ectodermic c's, usually consisting of two rows of 4 c's each, which form an enlargement at the apical pole of the *Dicymida*. [J.; L., 11, 321.]—**Pollen-c.** Fr., *cellule du pollen*. Ger., *Pollen-*

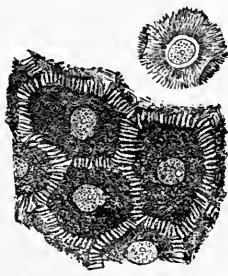


DIFFERENT FORMS OF POLLEN-CELLS. (AFTER THOMÉ.)

A, *Cucurbita pepo*; B, *Pasiflora*; C, *Cuphea*; D, *Dipsacus fullonum*; E, united pollen-c's (pollen-mass) of *Cynanchum vinetoxicum*.

zelle. The male reproductive c. of the flowering plants. These c's aggregated together constitute the pollen which is lodged in the loculi of the anthers. They develop from the mother-c. of the pollen. (See figure under the latter.) The pollen-c's are variously shaped, and are often curiously sculptured externally. They consist of a mass of liquid protoplasm (*ovula*) containing sugar and granules of fat, starch, etc., inclosed in a double c-wall, an external firm one (*extine*), and an internal more delicate one (*intine*). In the process of fertilization the extine is ruptured and the intine is prolonged into a tube which comes into direct contact with the germ-c. of the ovary, thus allowing the protoplasm of the two c's to fuse. [B., 34, 75, 104, 106.]—**Polyhedral c.** Fr., *cellule polyédrique*. Ger., *polyédrische Zelle*. A c. of approximately equal length, breadth, and thickness, having several flattened sides. In plants it is one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. [B., 75; J.]—**Porous c.** Fr., *cellule ponctuee* (1st def.). Ger., *Porenzelle*, *getüpfelte Zelle*. 1. A vegetable c. which has a rounded opening in the c-wall. One variety is the pitted c. (q. v.). 2. A jar of porous material to contain one of the liquids of a galvanic battery, as in the Grove battery. [B.; J.]—**Posterior ethmoidal c's.** Lat., *cellule ethmoidales posteriores*. Fr., *cellules ethmoidales postérieures*. Ger., *hintere Siebbeinzellen*. Spaces in the posterior part of the labyrinth of the ethmoid bone, closed in by the palate bone. [L., 7, 31, 142.]—**Preseminal outcast c.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Prickle-c.** Fr., *cellule dentelée* (ou *crénelée*). Ger., *Riffzelle*, *Stachelzelle*. It., *cellula cigliata* (o *spinosa*). An epidermic or epithelial c. which is connected with another similar c. by delicate threads of protoplasm (intercellular bridges), and which, when isolated, appears as if covered with spines. Prickle-c's are most easily demonstrated in the rete mucosum. [Martyn, "Trans. of the Bristol Med.-chir. Soc.", 1878, p. 122, and Klein, "Quart. Jour. Micr. Sci.", 1879, p. 165 (J., 26, 31).] See also **PROTOPLASM**.—**Primary c.** Fr., *cellule primaire*. Ger.,

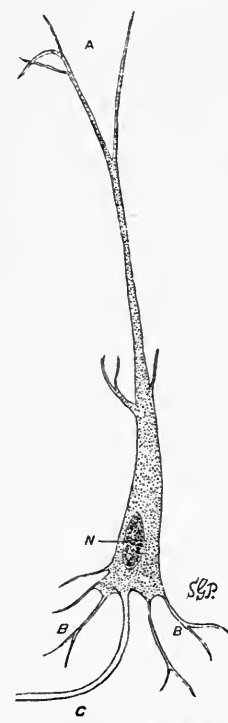
primäre Zelle. 1. An embryonic c. 2. Any simple or undifferentiated c. 3. A c. which is not formed by the coalescence of other c's. 4. One of the less differentiated seminal c's which become modified into the secondary c's or vesicles of evolution from which the zoospores are directly developed.



PRICKLE-CELLS. (AFTER ROBINSON.)

development of the pollen, a term applied to one c. of the layer of c's (No. 3 in the figure under *Mother-c. of the pollen*) formed along with the arches-pore by division of the c's of the perilemma, and also to the derivatives of this layer (tapetal c's, 7 and 10 in the figure) immediately investing the arches-pore. 2. In the development of the ovary, the upper of the two c's into which the primitive c. of the embryo-sac divides. (See No. 1 in the figure under *Antipodal c.*) [B. 279.]

Primitive c. See *Embryonic c.*—**Primitive germ-c.** (or *germinal c.*). A c. in the embryo which in the adult develops into a germinal c. (a spermatozoid in the male or an ovum in the female). [J. 55; Geddes (J. 56).]—**Primordial c.** Lat. *cellula primordialis*. Fr. *cellule primordiale*. Ger. *Primordialzelle*. *Primordialzelle*. It. *cellula primordiale*. 1. See *Embryonic c.* (1st and 2d def's). 2. In botany, also a naked c. [B. 167; J.]—**Primordial mother-c.** Fr. *cellule-mère primordiale*. See *Mother-c. of the embryo-sac*.—**Principal c.** See *Adelomorphous c.*—**Prismatic c.** Fr. *cellule prismatique*. A c. of prismatic form; in plants, one of the varieties of prosenchyma c's. [B. 75; J.]—**Progamus c.** That one of the two c's formed in the pollen-grain which is destined to produce fertilization and which contains the sperm-nucleus. [B. 279.] Cf. *Vegetative c.*—**Proliferating c.** A c. undergoing the process of division. [J.] Cf. *C.-division*.—**Proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi**. Syn. *growing c's of the second layer* [Brown, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", xxv, 1885, p. 343.] *seminiferous c's* [Sertoli, Renon, et al.], *intermediate c's* [Schaefer].



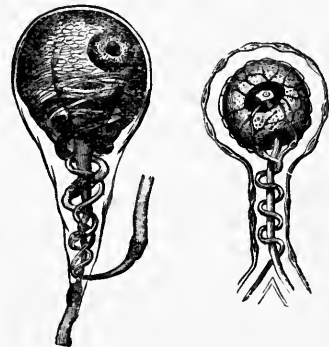
A PYRAMIDAL NERVE-CELL. (FROM GAGE, AFTER RANVIER AND KOSCHEWNIKOFF.)

A, apex-process extending toward the free surface of the brain; B, lateral base-processes; C, middle-base process (axis-cylinder process); N, nucleus.

körperchen. It. *cellula purulenta* (o *piode*), *corpusco purulento*. Syn.: *pus-corpucle*, *pus-globule*, *pyoid corpucle*. One of the c's which constitute the solid portion of pus, and which are also found in the substance of inflamed tissues. They are apparently identical with leucocytes, and are supposed to be derived from the blood by a migration of the white corpuscles through the capillary walls and from the surrounding tissues by the collection and proliferation of the wandering c's normally present therein. [J. 77, 108, 109.]—**Pyramidal ganglion c.** **Pyramidal nerve-c.** **Pyramid-c.** Fr. *cellule ganglionnaire pyramidale*. Ger. *Pyramidenzelle*. A multipolar c. of the cerebral cortex, having a pyramidal form with the apex of the pyramid directed toward the free surface of the brain. From the base of the c. arise several processes named from their position lateral and middle base processes, that from the middle of the base being also called the axis-cylinder process because it is continuous with a nerve-fibre. In the third stratum of the cortex these c's are so large—sometimes 50 μ by 126 μ —that they are often called giant ganglion c's. [J. 10, 30, 31, 35, 83.]—**Queen-c.** A c. (1st def. B) in a bee-hive in which the queen-bee is reared. [L. 121.]—**Ramified c.** **Ramose c.** Fr. *cellule ramifiée* (ou *ramusee*). Ger. *ästige Zelle*. It. *cellula ramificata* (o *ramosa*). A general term used to designate c's with many processes, especially when the processes are irregular or secondarily branched; in botany, constituting one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. It includes the multipolar and stellate c's (q. v.). [B. 75; J. 83, 110.] For illustration, see under *Neuroglia c.*—**Ranvier's c's.** See *Tendon-c.*—**Rauber's c's.** Ger. *Rauber'sche Schicht*. Flattened c's (first distinctly pointed out by Rauber in 1875) on the ectal or upper surface of the epiblast in the rabbit's blastoderm; they are believed to be merely protective in function, and disappear soon after the sixth day. [J. 1, 30, 60, 75.]—**Red blood-c.** **Red c.** See *Red blood-corpucle*.—**Renal c.** **Renal c.-division.** See *Direct c.-division*.—**Renal c.** Fr. *cellule rénale*. Ger. *Nierenzelle*. It. *cellula renale*. One of the c's of the proper glandular portion or tubules of the kidney. [J.]—**Rennet-c.** (the *Peptic c.*)—**Reproductive c.** Fr. *cellule reproductrice*. A c. which develops into one or more new c's. It comprises the asexual reproductive c. and the sexual reproductive c. (germinal c.), the latter including the male and the female c. It is sometimes restricted, however, to mean only the sexual reproductive c. [B. 167.]—**Resin-c.** Fr. *cellule résineuse*. Ger. *Harzelle*. A vegetable c. containing resin. [B. 229.]—**Resting c.** **Resting spore.** A unicellular organism (usually a spore) which has become dormant, so as to exhibit neither motion nor other functional activity. [B. 279.]—**Rete c's.** The c's of the rete mucosum of the skin. [J.] See figure under *EPIDERMIS*.—**Reticulate c.** **Reticulated c.** Fr. *cellule réticulée*. Ger. *Netzzelle*, *Faden-netzelle*. 1. Of Török (Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1887, p. 777), one of the large c's in the skin of *Amphibia* which show a very coarse network in the c.-body and a finer network in the nucleus. They are thought to be specially modified goblet-c's. 2. In botany, a c. regarded usually as a modification of a spinal c., in which the c.-wall presents a network of interlaced raised bands produced by a process of localized thickening. Such c's are usually found forming the ducts of plants (reticulated vessels), and are hence a variety of prosenchymatous c's. [B. 75, 229; J.]—**Rhizogenic c.** Fr. *cellule rhizogène*. Ger. *rhizogene Zelle*. A c. of the peripheral layer of the central cylinder of a root, so called because from these c's are derived some or all of the tissues of the root-branches. [B. 229.]—**Ribbed c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Rift-c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Ringed c.** See *Annular c.*—**Rod-c.** **Rodded c.** See *Fibrillated c.* and *Staff-c.*—**Roof-c.** Fr. *cellule de toit* (ou *de voûte*). Ger. *Dachzelle*. It. *cellula di tetto*. Sp. *cellida de tejado*. 1. See *Cover-c.* 2. One of the c's in the organ of Corti, found on the convex side of the roof formed by the union of the two rows of arches. [E.]—**Royal c.** See *Queen-c.*—**Salivary c.** Fr. *cellule salivaire*. Ger. *Speichelzelle*. One of the epithelial glandular c's lining the alveoli of the salivary glands. [J. 43, 83.] Cf. *Salivary corpucle*.—**Sarcogenic c.** Lat. *sarcogena*. Fr. *cellule musculo-formative* (ou *myogène* ou *myogénique*). An embryonic muscular fibre; a c. which develops into a muscular fibre. [J. 31; Bowman, "Phil. Trans.", 1840 (J).]—**Scalariform c.** Fr. *cellule scalariforme*. Ger. *Leiterzelle*. A plant-c. marked with numerous parallel, narrow and elongated, bordered pits set close together like the rounds of a ladder. They are especially frequent in c's forming ducts. [B. 229.]—**Scale-c.** See *Endothelial c.*—**Scaly c.** A scale-like flattened c.; especially an epithelial or endothelial c. [J.]—**Sclerenchyma c.** **Sclerenchymatous c.** Fr. *cellule sclérenchymateuse*. Ger. *Sclerenchymazelle*. A c. of sclerenchymatous tissue. [B.] See *SCLERENCHYMA* and under *Stone-c.*—**Sclerotic c.** **Sclerotic parenchyma c.** Fr. *cellule scléreuse*. See *Stone-c.*—**Sebaceous c.** Ger. *Talgzelle*. One of the c's of a sebaceous gland. [J.]—**Secondary c.** Fr. *cellule secondaire*. Ger. *sekundäre Zelle*. It. *cellula secondaria*. 1. A c. formed by the coalescence of several c's. Cf. *SYSCYTIUM*. 2. According to Thomson (J. 46), the germinal vesicle after fertilization or the first segmentation nucleus; so called because the germinal vesicle of the ovum was thought to be the morphological equivalent of a somatic c. 3. As used by the older physiologists, one of the modified c's from which the zoospores are directly developed. Cf. *SPERMATOGENESIS*. [J. 36, 37, 49, 111.]—**Secondary c.-wall.** The proper c.-wall of a plant-c. as opposed to the primary c.-wall (middle lamella) lying in the interspace between two adjacent c's. It was so-called because it was at one time regarded as a secondary growth deposited upon the middle lamella. [B. 75.]—**Secreting c.** A c. which forms and throws off some secretion. [J.] See also *Gland-c.*—**Secretion c.** A c. which is thrown off with the secretions and which probably acts as a ferment. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.", xxi, p. 125 (J).]—**Secretory c.** See *Secreting c.*—**Seed-c.** See *Mate c.*—**ZOOSPERM** and **SPERMATOZOOID.—**SEGMENTATION c.** Lat. *segmentellum*. Fr. *cellule (ou sphère) blastémique, globule de segmentation*. Ger. *Furchungszelle, Dotterzelle*. It. *cellula di segmentazione*. Syn.: *blastomere*. One of the segments formed by the division of the ovum which develop into the**

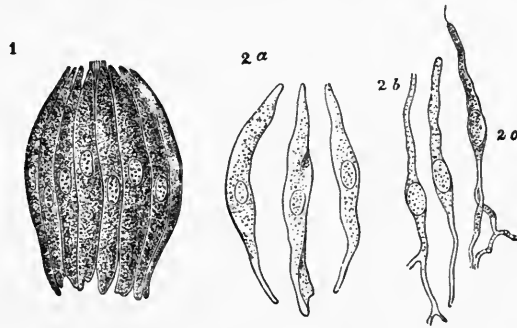
blastoderm and ultimately into the embryo. [J.] See frontispiece to vol. i.—**Seminal c.**, **Seminiferous c.** Fr., *cellule séminale* (ou *spermatoblastique*). Ger., *Samenzelle*, *Hodenzelle*. It., *cellula seminale*. 1. One of the c's lining the seminal tubules and giving rise to the spermatozooids. There are usually several layers of these c's, the single layer of polyhedral c's next to the membrana propria being designated the *outer seminal c's*, or the *germ* (or *germinative*) c's of Sertoli, while the c's next to the lumen of the tubule, usually found in two or three layers, are known as the *inner seminal c's*. By Sertoli and Renson, the term seminal c's is limited to the proliferating c's of the tubuli seminiferi. See also SPERMATOBLAST. 2. One of the round amoeboid c's connected by processes and situated between the spermatoblasts. They are supposed to secrete the fluid part of the semen. [J., 32, 42, 56; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxv (1885), and "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxi (1888) (J).]—**Sense-c.**, **Sensory c.** Fr., *cellule sensorielle*. Ger., *Sinneszelle*. 1. In general, any c. which performs sensory functions; i. e., which is adapted to receive, transmit, or appreciate sensory impressions. 2. In particular, a modified epithelial c. in an organ of special sense, connected directly or indirectly by its central end with fibrils of the nerves of the sense-organ. Such c's are named from their supposed function as olfactory c., taste-c., etc. [J.; L., 210.]—**Sensory epithelial c.** Ger., *Sinnesepithelzelle*. See *Sensory c.* (2d def.).—**Sensory nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire sensitive*. Ger., *sensible Nervenzelle*. A nerve-c., usually of smaller size than the motor c's, whose axis-cylinder process is supposed to be continued as a sensory nerve. [J., 28, 30, 31, 85, 83.]—**Septate c.** A c. the cavity of which is divided by partitions. [B., 229.]—**Sertoli's c's.** See *Follicular c's* (2d def.).—**Sex-c.** See *Germinat. c.* (1st def.).—**Sextant-c.** One of the six c's formed in *Equisetaceae* and ferns by the bipartition of the three original segments of the apical c. [B., 167.] Cf. *Apical c.*—**Sexual c.**, **Sexual reproductive c.** See *Germinat. c.* (1st def.).—**Siemen and Halske's c.** The element of a Siemen and Halske's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Sieve-c.** Fr., *cellule criblée* (ou *grillagée*). Ger., *Siebzelle*. A vegetable c. of tubular or prismatic shape, having in the c.-wall at either end and sometimes also on the sides panels (*sieve-plates*) in which are numerous fine perforations (*sieve-pores*) allowing communication between adjacent c's and converting a series of the latter into a tube with perforated cross-partitions. These c's constitute an essential part of the fibro-vascular bundles, and by their aggregation constitute cribriform tissue. [B., 229.]—**Simple c.** Ger., *einfache Zelle*. Syn.: *protoblast*. A typical c.; one that has not yet been differentiated to form a tissue. [J., 36, 55.]—**Single-fluid c.** See *One-fluid c.*—**Sister-c.** Ger., *Schwesterzelle*. One of two or more c's formed simultaneously by the division of a mother-c. [B., 279.]—**Skeleto-trophic c.** A c. belonging to a skeleto-trophic tissue; a term used in describing the minute anatomy of the cat. [J.; L., 121.]—**Slime-c.** Fr., *cellule de Leydig*. Ger., *Schleimzelle*, *Leydig'sche Zelle*. See *Clavate c.*—**Smees's c.** The element of a Smees's battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Smooth-muscle c.** See *Muscular fibre-c.*—**Solitary c.** Fr., *cellule solitaire*. Ger., *solitäre Zelle*. 1. A c. (especially in the cerebral cortex) found by itself and not forming part of a group. 2. A unicellular organism (e. g., one of the *Protozoa*). [J., 10; "Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888 (J).]—**Somatic c.** Fr., *cellule somatique* (ou *hétérogénique*). One of the c's which compose the body, characterize the individual, protect and nourish the reproductive c's, and finally die, being thus distinguished from the reproductive c's, which perpetuate the species. ["Nature," xxxiii, 1885 (J); J., 56; L., 294.]—**Special mother-c.** Fr., *cellule-mère spéciale*. A name given by Warming to each of the four (sometimes three) c's produced by the successive division of the primitive c. destined to form the embryo-sac in the gametopetalous *Dicotyledons*. The lowermost of these c's usually develops into the embryo-sac, the other c's being absorbed by its expansion. The same term is applied to the c's produced by the division of the mother-c. of the embryo-sac in *Monocotyledons* and the *Dialypetalae*. See Figures 6, 7, 8, 9 in the illustration under *Antipodal c.* It is also given to the 4 c's produced by the division of the mother-c. of the pollen. See 16 in illustration under *Mother-c. of the pollen*. [B., 104, 167, 245.]—**Spermatic c.**, **Sperm-c.** Fr., *cellule spermatique*. Ger., *Samenzelle*. 1. A c. which ultimately develops into spermatozooids, or one which in plants contains spermatozooids. 2. A spermatozoid. [B., 75, 167; J., 56; L., 146.] See *Seminal c.*, *Male c.*, and *Spermatozoid*.—**Sphenoid c's.** Irregular c.-like cavities in the sphenoid bone. [B.]—**Spheroidal c.** Fr., *cellule sphéroïdale*. Ger., *sphäroidale Zelle*. A c. of approximately spherical form; in plants, a variety of the parenchyma c's. [B., 75; J.]—**Spider-c.** See *Neuroglia c.*—**Spindle-c.** Fr., *cellule fusiforme*. Ger., *Spindelzelle*. It., *cellula fusiforme*. A c. of fusiform shape; in plants, a variety of parenchyma c. [B., 75; J.]—**Spinous c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Spiral c.** Fr., *cellule spirale*. Ger., *spirale Zelle*. A vegetable c., usually more or less elongated in form, having spiral thickenings upon the c.-wall. *Annular c's* and *reticulated c's* are varieties of the spiral c. in which the thickening of the c.-wall takes place in special directions. [B., 34, 75.]—**Spiral fibre-c.**, **Spiral fibre ganglion-c.**, **Spiral fibre nerve-c.** Fr., *cellule ganglionnaire à fibre spirale*. Ger., *Ganglienzelle mit Spiralfaser*. A pyriform nerve-c. of the sympathetic nervous system, connected at its smaller end with two nerve-fibres, a large straight fibre and a smaller one coiled spirally around the larger one. After extending a short distance the two fibres separate and go in different directions. These c's were first described by Beale ("Philos. Trans.," 1863). [J., 10, 20, 30, 74.]—**Splanchnic c's.** C's of the splanchnic layer of the mesoderm. [J., 89.]—**Squamous c.** See *Pavement c.*—**Stabile c.** A c. having no noticeable movement, like the fixed connective-tissue corpuscles. [J., 108.]—**Stachel c.** See *Prickle-c.*—**Staff-c.** Fr., *cellule en bâtonnet*. Ger., *Stäbchenzelle*. 1. A c. having the shape of a rod or staff, like the olfactory c's and the rods of the retina; especially applied to certain stone-c's in plants, which are blunt at the apex and less elongated than the other stone-c's. 2. A c. which is apparently made up of many minute rods or fibrillae, like the fibrillated c's of the kidney or of the ducts of the salivary

glands. [B., 23; J., 67.] See *Fibrillated c.*—**Starch-c.** A vegetable c. containing starch. [B.]—**Stellate c.** Lat., *cellula stellata*. Fr., *cellule étoilée*. Ger., *sternförmige Zelle*. It., *cellula stellata*. A ramified c., the radiating branches of which give it the appearance of a star. [B., 75; J.]—**Sterile c.** Fr., *cellule stérile*. A c. found in a reproductive organ but taking no direct part in reproduction; e. g., the non-sporiferous c's on the hymenia of the *Agarici*. [J., 34.]—**Stigmatic c.** Fr., *cellule stigmatique*. 1. One of the c's forming the stigma of a flower. They are usually covered with hairs or papillae and secrete an acid, saccharine, viscid substance. The viscid secretion and the hairs assist the pollen-grains to retain their position on the stigma. 2. See *Lid-c. of the archeogonium*. [B., 77, 279; J., 62.]—**Stomach-c's.** See *Stomach-pits*.—**Stomatic c.** See *Guard-c.*—**Stone-c.** Fr., *cellule pierreuse*. Ger., *Steinzelle*. Syn.: *scleroblast*. A vegetable c. which has been rendered hard by the deposition of lignin and mineral matter and by the thickening of their c.-wall. Such c's are usually short and rounded (parenchyma c's), but are sometimes elongated (prosenchyma c's), and may occur singly or in groups or in concentric zones. In the latter case they constitute a sort of tissue often called sclerenchyma, the c's being then designated as *sclerenchyma c's*; but the term sclerenchyma is also often used as synonymous with prosenchyma and bast-tissue. Stone-c's are found in the stones of stone-fruits, in the grit of pears, etc., in the medullary rays of many woody *Dicotyledons*, and in many other situations. [B., 75, 104, 167; J., 34, 62, 110.]—**Striated c.** Fr., *cellule rayée*. A vegetable c. the wall of which exhibits striae. [B., 104.]—**Striated epithelial c.** See *Fibrillated c.*—**Stroma-c.** One of the c's forming the stroma or mass of an organ or part. [J.]—**Subendothelial c.-plate.** Ger., *Granulationzelle*. A small granular c. found in the intima of blood-vessels. The function of these c's is unknown, but it has been suggested that they regenerate the desquamated endothelium of the vessel. [J., 35, 42.]—**Subepithelial c.** A c. at the attached part or base of an epithelium, especially one of the c's of Deboue's membrane. [J.] Cf. *Basal c.*—**Suberogenous c.** Fr., *cellule subérogène*. A vegetable c. which produces cork. The inner layer of c's produced by the bipartition of a row of epidermal c's constitutes the primary layer of suberogenous c's. Each of the latter again divides into two c's, the outer of which is transformed into a cork-c., the inner becoming a new suberogenous c. destined to form a new cork-c. by its own subsequent division. [B., 106.]—**Suberous c.** Fr., *cellule substituteuse*. See *Cork-c.*—**Substitution c.** Ger., *Ersatzzelle*. Syn.: *substitute fibre*. Sanio's name for a form of typical prosenchymatous c. found in wood-tissue. [B., 229.]—**Sulphate-of-copper c.** The element of a sulphate-of-copper battery (q. v.). [B.]—**Super-added c.** See *Delomorphous c.*—**Supporting c.**, **Sustentacular c.** Any c. which supports or isolates another c. having a special function; e. g., the cover-c's of the olfactory c's. [J., 31, 57.] See *Cover-c.* and *Hensen's supporting c's.*—**Sustentacular c's of Deiters.** See *C's of Deiters* (2d def.).—**Swarm-c.** A naked c. moving freely by the aid of cilia. [B., 279.] Cf. *Swarm-spore*.—**Sympathetic c.** (or *ganglion-c.*, or *nerve-c.*). Fr., *cellule sympathique* (ou *ganglionnaire sympathique*). Ger., *sympathische Zelle* (oder *Nervenzelle*). A nerve-c. belonging to the sympathetic nervous system in contradistinction to one belonging to the cerebrospinal system. [J., 31, 83.]—**Tabular c.** A flattened c., the vertical section of which forms an elongated rectangle; in plants, forming one of the varieties of parenchyma c's. [B., 75.]—**Tactile c's.** Fr., *cellules tactiles*. Ger., *Tastzellen*. A name given by Merkel ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1875, p. 636) to single c's or groups of c's (modified nerve-c's) in each of which is supposed to terminate part or all of the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre, the sheath of the nerve forming a capsule for the c. or group of c's. They are described as present in considerable numbers in the rete mucosum and as forming the terminal part of the axis-cylinders in the tactile corpuscles and in the corpuscles of Grandry. [J., 30; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 117 (J).]—**Tailed c's.** Nucleated c's forming the larger portion of the ectoderm of certain *Cœlenterata*. They are somewhat conical, the bases being situated externally and united, and terminate in one or more filiform processes which appear to be joined to the structureless membrane between the entoderm and the ectoderm. [L., 322.]—**Tannin-c.** A vegetable c. containing tannin. [B., 229.]—**Tapetal c.**, **Tapetum c.** Fr., *cellule de la calotte*. Ger., *Tapetenzelle*. A c. which alone or with others forms a cap or investment over an organ. The name is applied especially to the c's investing the apex of the embryo-sac in many plants and formed by the division of the uppermost of the two c's derived from the bipartition of the primitive c. of the embryo-sac (see 1 and 3 in the illustration under *Antipodal c.*); and also to the c's immediately investing the archesporia of the pollen (see 13 in illustration under *Mother-c. of the pollen*). [B., 104, 167; Engler (B., 245).]—**Taste-c.** Fr., *cellule gustative* (ou *du goût*). Ger., *Geschmackzelle*. One of the highly refractive, spindle-shaped c's situated in the interior of the taste-buds and supposed to be the true sensory element of the latter. It has a large clear nucleus situated at about the middle of the length of the c. That part of the c. extending from the nucleus to the surface is usually rather thick and is tipped with a thorn-like process, while the opposite half of the c. is slender and sometimes



SPIRAL FIBRE-CELLS. (AFTER CHAUVEAU.)

branched and is supposed to be connected, directly or indirectly, with a nerve-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 35].—**Tegmental c.** See *Cover-c.*—**Tendon-c.** Fr., *cellule tendineuse*. Ger., *Sehnenzelle*. A connective-tissue corpuscle found in tendon. Such c's are arranged in



TASTE-CELLS. (AFTER FREY.)

1, gustatory bud from the rabbit; 2a, cover-c's; 2b, taste-c's; 2c, a taste-c. with a fine terminal thread at the free end.

rows and are usually flattened and possess leaf-like processes. [J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1875, p. 177 (J)].—**Thomson's c.** The element of a Thomson's battery (q. v.). [B.].—**Thread-c.** See **NEMATOCYST**.—**Tissue-c.** Ger., *Gewebszelle*. 1. A c. which, combined with other similar c's and intercellular substance, forms a tissue. 2. See **Somatic c.**—**Touch-c's.** See **Tactile c's.**—**Trabecular c.** A c. in which projections from the c.-wall extend like rafters nearly or quite across the lumen of the c. [B, 229].—**Tracheal c.**, **Tracheary c.** An elongated vegetable c., constituting one of the characteristic elements of woody tissue, and characterized by the presence of bordered pits and frequently of annular or spiral thickenings of the c.-walls (porous, pitted, annular, and spiral c's), and, in the fully developed c., by the absence of protoplasm, the latter being replaced by air, or air and water, or occasionally by latex. Tracheal c's include *tracheids* or *vasiform wood-c's*, distinguished by the presence of complete partitions between the c's of a series, and *tracheæ* or ducts, in which the partitions between contiguous c's are broken down so that the latter form continuous tubes or vessels. [B, 229].—**Transformed c.** A c. which has lost its typical character; e. g., one which has been converted into a fibre or vessel. In botany, in a general way synonymous with *prosenchyma c.* [B, 229].—**Transition-c.** A c. which is intermediate in character between c's of two well-marked types and which is supposed to be changing from one type to the other, like the transition-c's of red marrow, which are supposed to be marrow-c's developing into red blood-corpuscles. [J.].—**Traube's c.** See **Artificial c.**—**Trouvé's c.** The element of a Trouvé's battery (q. v.). [B.].—**Twin-c.** A single c. which results from the fusion of two c's. [L, 318].—**Two-fluid c.** A galvanic element in which two fluids are employed. [B.] See **Two-fluid BATTERY**.—**Typical c.** A c. which retains more or less closely its original character. [B.] See **C.** and **Cf.**—**Fundamental c.**—**Unipolar c.** Lat., *cellula unipolaris*. Fr., *cellule unipolaire*. Ger., *unipolare Zelle*. A c. (especially a nerve-c.) having but one pole or process. [J.].—**Unseptate c.** A c. which has no partition across its lumen. [B, 229].—**Unstriped muscle-c.** See **Muscular fibre-c.**—**Urate c's.** Of Schulze, doubly refracting bodies in the photogenic organs of certain insects, containing uric acid. [L.].—**Vacuolated c.** A c. containing one or more vacuoles. [J, 55].—**Vascular c.** Fr., *cellule vasculaire*. 1. A c. belonging to a vessel, especially to the endothelium. 2. One of the c's forming a vessel in plants. [J, 21, 62].—**Vasiform wood-c.** The closed variety of tracheal c. (q. v.). [B, 229].—**Vasoformative c.** Fr., *cellule vasoformative*. Ger., *vasoformative Zelle*. 1. Of Ranvier, see **Hæmatopoietic c.** (1st def.). 2. Of Hoggan ("Journ. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1880, p. 568), an intercepted portion of a capillary, formed during the retrogression of blood-vessels. [J.].—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *cellule végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenzelle*. One of the c's composing the tissues of plants. [J, 34]. Cf. **Animal c.** (1st def.).—**Vegetative c.** Fr., *cellule végétative*. Ger., *vegetative Zelle*. 1. One of the c's situated at the vegetative pole of a segmenting ovum and destined ultimately to form the endoderm as the c's at the animal pole (animal c's) form the ectoderm. See **Animal c.** (2d def.) and **MACROMERE**. 2. The smaller of the two cells formed by the division of the nucleus of a pollen-c. It frequently divides into several daughter-c's and takes no part in the process of fertilization. Cf. **Progamous c.** [B, 104, 245, 247, 279; J, 69, 114; L.].—**Ventral canal c.** The canal c. of the gymnosperms. [B, 279]. See **Canal c.**—**Vessel-c.** See **Vascular c.** (2d def.).—**Vessel-forming c.** [Hoggan]. See **Hæmatopoietic c.** (1st def.).—**Vitelligenous c's.** C's in the ovaries of certain insects, which during the formation of the ova are connected with the latter by a pedicle. [L, 11].—**Voltaic c.** See **Galvanic c.**—**Walker's c.** The element of a Walker's battery (q. v.). [B.].—**Wander-c.**, **Wandering c.** Fr., *cellule migratrice*. Ger., *wandernde Zelle*, *Wanderzelle*. It., *cellula mobile* (o *migratrice*). An expression applied by Recklinghausen ("Arch. f. pathol. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," xxviii, 1863, p. 157) to the c's, apparently identical with white blood-corpuscles, found in various tissues, especially areolar tissue, near blood-vessels and in situations where inflammatory or reparative processes are taking place. The function of the wandering c's is not well understood, but from the researches of Metschnikoff ("Quart. Journ. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 112) it would appear that they are agents (a) in removing some part, such as the tails or gills of transforming amphibian larvæ; (b) in the active degen-

eration of nerve and muscle; (c) in removing any dead or irritant material, such as bacteria or dead c's. They are also supposed to take up fat and to assist in the formation of adipose tissue and perhaps of other tissues. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35, 109].—**Whip-c.** A flagellate c. [L, 146].—**White blood-c.**, **White c.** See **White blood-CORPUSCLE**.—**Wollaston's c.** The element of a Wollaston's battery (q. v.). [B.].—**Wood-c.** Fr., *cellule de bois*. Ger., *Holzelle*. A c. forming a part of woody tissue. The wood-c's comprise wood parenchyma c's, the typical wood-c's, more elongated than the former and often pointed and exhibiting great variety of form, the libriform c's, and the tracheal c's. [B, 229].—**Wood parenchyma c.** A wood-c. which forms a sort of transition between a true parenchyma c. and a prosenchyma c., being more or less elongated like the latter, but differing in its relatively thinner wall in the absence of oblique slits upon the wall and in becoming septate before it becomes appreciably thickened. [B, 229].—**Worker c.** A c. in a bee-hive containing a worker bee. [L, 121].—**Yellow c.** Fr., *cellule jaune*. A c. of yellow color, found in the tissues of some aquatic invertebrates, such as the *Anthozoa* and *Radiolaria*. They are supposed to be the swarm-spores of some olive-green Algae (*Melanospermeæ*, *Fucales*) and to be symbiotic rather than parasitic. [J, 82].—**Yolk-c.** Ger., *Dotterzelle* (1st def.), *Dotterbildungszelle*, *Eimährzelle* (2d def.). 1. The ovum. 2. A c. serving for the nourishment of the ovum. Such c's are present in the platyhelminths and many insects. They are formed by a special gland or part of the ovary, and serve the same purpose as the white of the hen's egg. 3. A yolk-corpuscle. [J, 1, 23, 36, 37, 82].—**Yolk-containing c.** A c. (e. g., one of the c's at the vegetative pole of a frog's ovum) which contains a considerable quantity of nutritive yolk. [J, 1].—**Yolk-forming c.** See **Yolk-c.** (2d def.).—**Young c.** An embryonic or immature c.; one which does not possess characteristic tissue differentiation. [J.] See also **Simple c.** and **Indifferent c.**—**Zinc-carbon c.** A galvanic c. in which the two elements employed are zinc and carbon. [B.] See **Zinc-carbon BATTERY**.—**Zinc-copper c.** A galvanic c. in which the two elements employed are zinc and copper. [B.] See **Zinc-copper BATTERY**.

CELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se²(ke²)¹la³. Gr., *καμείον*. 1. Anciently, an apartment in a bathing house. 2. See **CELL**. 3. Of Scopoli, a fruit characterized by having a pericarp composed of three layers, the external woody, the middle pulpy, and the internal dehiscient and membranous. 4. Of Batsch, the perithecium in certain *Fungi*. 5. Of B. G. Wilder, one of the cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [A, 325; B, 1, 121; K.].—**C. frigidaria**. See **Roman BATH**.—**C. lateralis**. The lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 94].—**C. media**. The middle cornu of the lateral ventricle. [J, 17].—**C. turcica**. See **SELLA turcica**.—**Prima c. coli**. See **CÆCUM**.

CELLÆFORM, adj. Se²l'e-fo²rm. From *cella*, a cell, and *forma*, shape. See **CYTOID**.

CELLARLÆA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²(ke²)¹la³(a³)²-e²(a³/e²)-a³. Fr., *cellariés*. A family of the *Polypti*. [L, 180.]

CELLE (Ger.), n. Tse²l'e². See **CELL** and **CELLA**.

CELLED, adj. Se²ld. Composed of or characterized by cells (usually preceded by a word designating the kind of cell; e. g., round-c., spindle-c., etc.). [J, 108.]

CELLEPORA (Lat.), n. f. Se²(ke²)¹-le²p'o(o²)-ra³. Fr., *celléporés*. A genus of the *Celleporiæ*. [L, 180].—**C. spongites** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *gemeiner Schwammstein*, *Kropfstein*. A coralliform zoophyte the exoskeleton of which is found in sponges in the form of branching calcareous fragments which constitute one variety of the *lapides spongiarum*, formerly official. [B, 180.]

CELLEPORÆ [Lamouroux] (Lat.), **CELLEPORIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Se²(ke²)¹-le²-po²r'e(a³-e²), -i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *celléporés*. 1. A family of infundibulate *Polyzoa* of the suborder *Chelostoma*. 2. A family of the *Cornea*. [L, 73, 303.]

CELLEPORINA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²(ke²)¹-le²-po²r-in(en)²a³. See **CELLEPORIDÆ**.

CELLERI, n. Of Endlicher, see **APIUM**.

CELLERUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²(ke²)¹-le²r-u³m(u²m). Of Endlicher, see **APIUM**.—**Radix celleri Italorum**. The root of *Apium graveolens*. [B, 180.]

CELLES-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Se²l-la-ba²n². A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there are alkaline ferruginous springs. The waters are diaphoretic, diuretic and tonic, are used in catarrhal and scrofulous affections, anæmia and general debility, and have been reputed to cure cancer. [A, 363; L, 49.]

CELLICOLOUS, adj. Se²-i²k'ol-u³s. Lat., *cellicolus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cellicole*. Ger., *Zellbewohnend*. Dwelling in caves (e. g., the *Nemesia cellicola*). [L, 41, 180.]

CELLIFEROUS, adj. Se²-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *celliferus* (from *cella*, a cell, and *ferre*, to bear). Bearing or forming cells. [L, 296.]

CELLIPORA (Lat.), n. f. Se²(ke²)¹-li²p'o(o²)-ra³. See **CELLEPORA**.

CELLOID, adj. Se²l'oid. See **CYTOID**.

CELLOIDIN, n. Se²-oid'i²n. Collodion-wool (highly concentrated collodion produced by distilling off the ether from collodion) treated with a mixture of ether and alcohol; used in imbedding microscopic preparations. [B, 270.]

CELLULA (Lat.), n. f. Se²(ke²)¹lu²(lu⁴)-la³. Dim. of *cella*, a cell. Fr., *cellule*. Ger., *Zelle*. It., c. Sp., *cellidilla*. 1. A small cell or crypt. 2. The perithecium or peridium in certain *Fungi*; of Bulliard, a tube of the *Polyptori*. [B, 121].—**Cellula adiposa**. See **Fat-CELL**.—**Cellula aerea**. See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**C. bipolaris**. See **Bipolar CELL**.—**C. bronchica**. See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**Cellula cartilaginea**. See **Cartilage-CELL**. [I.].—**C. ciliata**. See **Ciliated CELL**.—**Cellulæ coli**. Syn.: *haustra coli*. Small pouches or sacculations in the colon produced by constricting bands.

[L. 7, 115, 119].—**Cellulae ethmoidales**. See **Ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae ethmoidales anteriores**. See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae ethmoidales frontales**. See **Middle ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae ethmoidales lacrimales**. See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae ethmoidales mediae**. See **Middle ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae ethmoidales orbitariae**. See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae ethmoidales palatinae**. **Cellulae ethmoidales posteriores**. See **Posterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae frontales**. See **Middle ethmoid CELLS**.—**C. germinativa**. See **Germinative VESICLE**.—**Cellulae lacrimales**. See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**C. lactifera**. An acinus of the mammary gland. [L. 175].—**C. Malpighii**, **C. malpighiana**. See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**Cellulae mastoideae**. See **Mastoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae maxillares**. See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae medullares**. See **Medullary CELLS**.—**Cellulae membranosae**. See **LEPOCYTA**.—**C. multipolaris**. See **Multipolar CELL**.—**C. nervea**. See **Nerve-CELL**.—**Cellula nucleata**. See **Embryonic CELL**.—**C. olfactoria**. See **Olfactory CELL**.—**Cellulae orbitariae**. See **Anterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellulae palatinae**. See **Posterior ethmoid CELLS**.—**Cellula pigmenti**. See **Pigment CELL**.—**C. plasmatica**. See **Plasma-CELL**.—**Cellulae primordiales**. See **GYMNOCYTA**.—**C. pulmonalis**. See **Primary ALVEOLUS**.—**C. pulmonea**. See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**C. ALVEOLUS**. [L.]—**Cellulae sanguinis**. See **BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**Cellulae sphenoidales**. See **Sphenoid CELLS**.—**C. stellata**. See **Stellate CELL**.—**Cellulae tympanicae**. Fr. *celules tympaniques*. The bony cells in the posterior portion of the tympanic cavity. [L. 7].—**C. unipolaris**. See **Unipolar CELL**.

CELLULACES (Fr.), n. pl. $Se^2(u^1)u^1a^3$ -sa. Of De Blainville, an order of cephalous molluscs. [L. 41.]

CELLULAR, adj. $Se^2(u^1)u^1a^3$. Gr. $\kappa\upsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$. Lat., *cellularis*, *cellulosus*. Fr., *cellulaire*, *celluleux*. Ger., *c.*, *zellig*. It., *cellulare*. Sp., *celular*. Pertaining to cells or to a tissue or object composed of cells, or to connective tissue (nearly obsolete in the last sense); in botany, composed only of cells or destitute of a true vascular system (e. g., the lower cryptogams). [B; J, 20, 31, 36, 37, 55, 67, 124; L. 343.] Cf. **CELLULARES**.

CELLULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2(ke^2)u^1(u^1)a^3(a^2)rez(re^2)s$. Of Lindley, a class of cryptogams, comprising the *Filicoidae*, the *Muscoideae*, and the *Aphyllae*. [B, 121, 170].—**C. aphyllae** [De Candolle]. Fr., *végétaux cellulaires aphyllés*. A subclass comprising the orders *Lichenes*, *Hypoxyla*, *Fungi*, and *Algae*. [B, 198].—**C. foliaceae** [De Candolle]. Fr., *végétaux cellulaires foliacés*. A subclass comprising the orders *Musei* and *Hepaticae*. [B, 198.]

CELLULARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se^2(ke^2)u^1(u^1)a^3(a^2)r^2(i)e$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the false *Bysaceae*. [B, 121.]

CELLULARIS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2(ke^2)u^1(u^1)a^3(a^2)r^2(i)s$. Cellular; as a n., in the f. (*menbrana* understood), connective tissue. [J; L. 43].—**C. Gewebe** (Ger.). Of Rauber, a tissue composed of cells (e. g., epithelial tissue). [J.]

CELLULATED, adj. $Se^2(u^1)u^1at-e^2d$. Lat., *cellulatus*. Fr., *cellulé*. Divided into cells. [L. 180.]

CELLULE, n. $Se^2(u^1)u^1$. Lat., *cellula*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zellechen*. It., *cellula*. Sp., *cellidita*. A little cell; in entomology, a space included between the nervures of the wing. [L. 121].—**Entomologic**. See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**C's à aiguille** (Fr.). See **Needle-CELLS**.—**C's à bâtonnets** (Fr.). Rod-like bodies found in the cystogenous cells of the *Trematoda*. [L. 121].—**C. à cil vibratile** (Fr.). See **Ciliated CELL**.—**C. adéomorphe** (Fr.). See **Adelomorphous CELL**.—**C. adipeuse** (Fr.). See **Fat-CELL**.—**C. adjuvante** (Fr.). See **SYNERGIDA**.—**C. aérienne** (Fr.). See **Air-CELL** (1st def.). [L.]—**C's acérifères**. The air-cells in birds' bones. [L., 155].—**C's agminées**. In embryology, certain collections of cells upon the large branches of veins. [L., 158].—**C. amiboïde** (Fr.). See **Amoeboid CELL**.—**C. animale** (Fr.). See **Animal CELL**.—**C. annelée** (Fr.). **C. annulaire** (Fr.). See **Annular CELL**.—**C. antipode**. See **Antipodal CELL** and **Extrusion GLOBULE**.—**C. à pepsine** (Fr.). See **Peptic CELL**.—**C. à plateau** (Fr.). See **Columnar CELL**.—**C. aplatie** (Fr.). See **Pement CELL**.—**C. à ponctuations arborescentes** (Fr.). See **Pitted CELL**.—**C. à protoplasme** (Fr.). See **Albuminous CELL** and **Marginal CELL**.—**C's araignées** (Fr.). See **C's en araignée**.—**C. araignée** (Fr.). See **Neuroglia CELL**.—**C. articelle**. One of the chain of ordinary chlorophyllaceous cells of which the members of the *Nostochineae* are generally composed. [B, 73, 104].—**C. artificielle** (Fr.). See **Artificial CELL**.—**C. axiale** (Fr.). See **Axial CELL**.—**C. basale** (Fr.). See **Basal CELL**.—**C. basilaire** [Löwenberg] (Fr.). See **Floor-CELL**.—**C. binaire** (Fr.). See **Binary Nerve-CELL**.—**C's blastémiques** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL**.—**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See **GASTRULA**.—**C. bronchiale** (Fr.). See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**C. calciforme** (Fr.). See **Goblet CELL**.—**C. cartilagineuse** (Fr.). See **Cartilage CELL**.—**C. centrale** (Fr.). See **Central CELL**.—**C. cérébrale antérieure** (Fr.). See **Anterior cerebral VESICLE** and **PROSENCEPHALON**.—**C. cérébrale moyenne** (Fr.). See **MESENCEPHALON** and **Middle cerebral VESICLE**.—**C. cérébrale postérieure** (Fr.). See **POSTERIOR cerebral VESICLE**.—**C. chatoyante** (Fr.). See **INDOCYTE**.—**C. chevelue** (Fr.). See **Hair CELL**.—**C. comblante** (Fr.). A cell of the layer of generative tissue which forms a lenticle (*q. v.*) on the surface of a tree. [B, 104].—**C. conductrice** (Fr.). An elongated, thin-walled cell (such as is formed in leaves), the function of which is to convey the juices from one part to another. [B, 104].—**C. conjonctive** (Fr.). **C. connective** (Fr.). See **Connective-tissue CORPUSCLE**.—**C. contractile** (Fr.). See **Muscular fibre-CELL**.—**C. cornée** (Fr.). See **Horn CELL**.—**C. crénelée** (Fr.). See **Prickle CELL**.—**C. criblée** (Fr.). See **Sieve-CELL**.—**C. cylin-drique** (Fr.). See **Columnar CELL**.—**C. cylindro-conique** (Fr.). A granular cell attached by its pointed end, flat at the free end, and having a nucleus coinciding in its long diameter with that of the cell. [L. 88].—**C. cystogène** (Fr.). See **Cystogenous CELL**.—**C. de Bichat** (Fr.). See **Lymphoid FOLLICLE**.—**C. de bois** (Fr.). See **Wood-CELL**.—**C. de bordure** (Fr.). See **Guard-CELL**.—**C's de la caduque** (Fr.). See **Decidual CELLS**.—**C. de la calotte** (Fr.).

See **Tapetum CELL**.—**C. de la coiffe** (Fr.). See **Cap-CELL**.—**C. de l'émail** (Fr.). See **Enamel-CELL**.—**C. de liège** (Fr.). See **Cork-CELL**.—**C. de l'ivoire** (Fr.). See **ODONTOBLAST**.—**C. déformable** (Fr.). See **Delomorphous CELL**.—**C. de Pongle** (Fr.). See **Nail CELL**.—**C. de l'ovisac** (Fr.). A polyhedral cell with rounded angles found in the walls of the ovisac. [L. 41].—**C. de masse** (Fr.). See **Bubb-CELL**.—**C's de mucus** (Fr.). See **MUCUS-CORPUSCLES**.—**C. d'œcyme** (Fr.). See **Gland-CELL**.—**C. dentelée** (Fr.). See **Prickle-CELL**.—**C. dentinaires** (Fr.). **C. dentinique** (Fr.). See **ODONTOBLAST**.—**C. de plancher** (Fr.). See **Floor CELL**.—**C's de réserve** (Fr.). In certain embryonic *Ascidia*, a collection of cells representing tails. [L. 231].—**C. de soutènement** (Fr.). **C. de soutien** (Fr.). See **Cover-CELL** and **Supporting-CELL**.—**C. de toit** (Fr.). See **Cork-CELL**.—**C. de toit** (Fr.). See **Roof CELL**.—**C. directrice** (Fr.). See **Extrusion-GLOBULE**.—**C. du cambium** (Fr.). See **Cambium CELL**.—**C. du canal** (Fr.). See **Canal-CELL**.—**C. du cœur** [Cuvier] (Fr.). The cavity of the pericardium. [L., 153].—**C. du col** (Fr.). See **Neck-CELL**.—**C. du foie** (Fr.). See **Liver CELL**.—**C. du goût** (Fr.). See **Taste CELL**.—**C's du lait** (Fr.). See **MILK-GLOBULES**.—**C. du lèpre** (Fr.). See **Lepra CELL**.—**C's du myocarde** (Fr.). The striated muscular fibre-cells composing the proper muscular substance of the heart. [J, 31].—**C's du sésame** (Fr.). See **Inner hair CELLS of the organ of Corti**.—**C. de stomate** (Fr.). See **Guard CELL**.—**C. élémentaire** (Fr.). **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). **C. embryonnaire** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL**.—**C's en araignée**. Cells in the neuroglia of the spinal cord, provided with a great number of processes that form an interlacing network. Their existence as a distinct variety has been denied. [L. 88].—**C. en bâtonnets** (Fr.). See **Staff CELL**.—**C. en croissant** (Fr.). See **Marginal CELL** and **DEMLUNE**.—**C. en palissade** (Fr.). See **Palisade-CELL**.—**C. épidermique** (Fr.). See **Epidermal CELL**.—**C. épithéliale glandulaire** (Fr.). See **Goblet CELL**.—**C. étalée**. See **Stellate CELL**.—**C. fenêlée** (Fr.). See **Fenêlée CELL**.—**C. fibre** (Fr.). See **Muscular fibre-CELL**.—**C. fibroplastique** (Fr.). See **Embryoplastic CELL**.—**C. fille** (Fr.). See **Daughter CELL**.—**C. fixe**. See **Fixed connective-tissue CORPUSCLE**.—**C. fusiforme** (Fr.). A fusiform nerve-cell, also a spindle cell.—**C. ganglionnaire** (Fr.). See **Pyramidal nerve-CELL**.—**C. ganglionnaire à fibres spirales** (Fr.). See **Spiral-fibre NERVE-CELL**.—**C. géante** (Fr.). See **Giant CELL**.—**C's géantes de la séroline** (Fr.). See **Giant multinuclear CELLS of the decidua**.—**C. germe** (Fr.). See **SPORE**.—**C. glycogène**. See **Liver-CELL**.—**C. grasseuse** (Fr.). See **Fat-CELL**.—**C. grillagée** (Fr.). See **Sieve-CELL**.—**C. gustative** (Fr.). See **Taste CELL**.—**C. hémopoétique** (Fr.). See **Hæmopoietic CELL**.—**C. hépatique** (Fr.). See **Liver-CELL**.—**C. histogénique** (Fr.). See **Somatic CELL**.—**C. huileuse** (Fr.). See **Oil CELL**.—**C. incolore** (Fr.). See **LEUCOCYTE**.—**C. intégrante** (Fr.). Of Turpin, a simple unicellular vegetable organism. [B, 1.]—**C's jaunes** (Fr.). See **Yellow CELLS**.—**C. ibérienne** (Fr.). See **Bast-CELL**.—**C. limite** (Fr.). See **HETEROCYST**.—**C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See **Lymph CORPUSCLE**.—**C. lymphatique du lait** (Fr.). See **Marrow CELL**.—**C. lymphatique du tissu conjonctif** (Fr.). See **Wandering CELL**.—**C's médullaires** (Fr.). See **Marrow CELLS**.—**C. mère** (Fr.). See **Mother-CELL**.—**C. mère du pollen** (Fr.). See **Mother-CELL of the pollen**.—**C. mère du sac embryonnaire** (Fr.). See **Mother-CELL of the embryo sac**.—**C. mère du stomate** (Fr.). See **Mother-CELL of the stom.**.—**C. mère primordiale** (Fr.). See **Special mother-CELL of the embryo sac**.—**C. mère spéciale** (Fr.). See **Special mother-CELL**.—**C. métazoïque** (Fr.). See **GASTRULA**.—**C. migratrice** (Fr.). A migrating leucocyte. [A, 385].—**C. motrice**. See **Motor nerve-CELL**.—**C. multipolaire pyramidale** (Fr.). Multipolar pyramidal nerve-cell. See **Muscle-CELL** (Fr.). See **Mucin-CELL**.—**C. musculaire** (Fr.). See **Muscle-CELL**.—**C. musculaire du cœur** (Fr.). See **C. du myocarde**.—**C. musculaire striée** (Fr.). See **Striated muscular fibre-CELL**.—**C. musculo-formative** (Fr.). **C. myogène** (Fr.). See **C. myogénique** (Fr.). See **Sarcogenic CELL**.—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.). See **Nerve CELL**.—**C. nerveuse apolaire** (Fr.). See **Apolar CELL**.—**C. nue** (Fr.). See **Naked CELL**.—**C. organoplastique** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL**.—**C. osseuse** (Fr.). See **Bone-CELL**.—**C's parapapillaires** (Fr.). See **Parapapillary CELLS**.—**C. parenchymateuse** (Fr.). See **Parenchyma-CELL**.—**C. pariétale** (Fr.). See **Delomorphous CELL**.—**C. pathologique** (Fr.). A c. resulting from pathological processes. [L. 41].—**C. pepsique** (Fr.). See **Peptic CELL**.—**C. perruse** (Fr.). See **Stone CELL**.—**C. pigmentaire** (Fr.). **C. pigmentée** (Fr.). See **Pigment CELL**.—**C. plasmique** (Fr.). See **White blood-CORPUSCLE**.—**C. plate** (Fr.). See **Connective-tissue CORPUSCLE**.—**C. plate** (1st def.).—**C's polaires** (Fr.). See **Polar CELLS**.—**C. pollinique propre** (Fr.). The larger of the two cells into which the pollen-cell divides; the one which represents the sexually active constituent of the pollen-grain. [B, 104].—**C. pollinique végétative** (Fr.). See **Vegetative CELL** (2d def.).—**C. ponctuée** (Fr.). See **Porous CELL** (1st def.).—**C. primitive** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL**.—**C. principale** (Fr.). See **Adelomorphous CELL**.—**C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See **Air-CELL** (1st def.).—**C. pyramidale** (Fr.). See **Pyramidal nerve-CELL**.—**C. rayée** (Fr.). See **Striated CELL**.—**C. recouvrante** (Fr.). See **Cover-CELL**.—**C. radiale des os** (Fr.). See **OSTEOBLAST**.—**C. rouges** (Fr.). See **Red blood-CORPUSCLES**.—**C. soléreuse** (Fr.). See **Stone CELL**.—**C. sensitive** (Fr.). **C. sensorielle** (Fr.). See **Sensory CELL**.—**C. spermatoblastique** (Fr.). See **Seminal CELL**.—**C. spirale** (Fr.). See **Spiral CELL**.—**C. squameuse** (Fr.). See **Pavement CELL**.—**C. stomatique** (Fr.). See **Guard-CELL**.—**C. subéreuse**. See **Cork-CELL**.—**C. tegmentale** (Fr.). See **Cover-CELL**.—**C. tendineuse** (Fr.). See **Tendon-CELL**.—**C's typhiques** (Fr.). The closed follicles of the small intestine when rendered granular by typhoid fever. [A, 385].—**C. vésicale** (Fr.). A sac formed by the protrusion of the mucous coat of the bladder through the muscular coat. [L. 7].—**C. vibratile** (Fr.). See **Ciliated CELL**.—**C's vitelligènes** (Fr.). Cells which develop into the vitellus. [L. 153].—**C. vitelline** (Fr.). See **Segmentation CELL**.—**Ciliary c.** See **Ciliated CELL**.—**Grandes c's pyramidales** (Fr.). The layer of large pyramidal cells in the cortex cerebri. [K.]—**Petites c's pyramidales** (Fr.). The layer of small pyramidal

cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**Vibratile c.** See *Ciliated* CELL.

CELLULÉ (Fr.), adj. Se²l-u¹-a. See CELLULATED; as a n., in the m. pl. c's, see CELLULOSI.

CELLULEUX (Fr.), adj. Se²l-u¹-u⁵. See CELLULAR.

CELLULIC, adj. Se²l-u¹-i²k. Fr. *cellulique*. Of or pertaining to a cell; formed by the action of acids or alkalis on cell walls. [Frémy (B, 46).]—**C. acid.** Fr. *acide cellulaire*. Ger., *Cellulinsäure*. An acid obtained by Frémy; according to him, identical with metaplectic acid. [Fehling (B).]

CELLULIFEROUS, adj. Se²l-u¹-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *celluliferus* (from *cellula* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cellulifère*. Ger., *zellentragend*, *zellentragend*. Producing little cells or cavities (cellules), or producing cells in the anatomical sense (cellulæ); containing little cells or hollows. [B; L, 56, 180.]

CELLULIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Se²l(ke²l)-lu¹(lu¹)-i²-fo²rm'i²s. Fr., *celluliforme*. Ger., *zellenförmig*, *zellenförmig*. Resembling or having the shape of a cellule or cell. [B; L, 41, 180.]

CELLULIN, n. Se²l'u¹-i²n. Fr., *celluline*. See CELLULOSE.

CELLULINE, adj. Se²l'u¹-i²n. See CELLULAR.

CELLULITÈLE (Fr.), adj. Se²l'u¹-e-te¹l. From *cellula* (q. v.), and *tela*, a web. Making the web in the form of a cell (said of spiders). [L, 41, 180.]

CELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²l(ke²l)-lu¹(lu¹)-it(et)'i²s. Gen., *cellulitidis*. From *cellula*, a small cavity (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cellulite*. Ger., *Zellgewebsentzündung*. It., *cellulite*. Sp., *celulitis*. Inflammation of the areolar tissue. [E.] Cf. **ETHIMPHITIS** (which is a better term).

CELLULO-ADIPOSE, adj. Se²l'u¹-o-a²d'i²-pos. Fr., *celulo-adipeux*. Pertaining to areolar tissue containing fat-cells. [J.]

CELLULOCHINON (Ger.), n. Tse²l-lu¹-o-ch'i²n-on'. See CELLULOQUINONE.

CELLULO-CUTANEOUS, adj. Se²l'u¹-o-ku²-tan'e-u²s. Fr., *celulo-cutané*. Pertaining to areolar tissue and to the skin. [A, 385.]

CELLULO-FIBROUS, adj. Se²l'u¹-o-fib'ru²s. See FIBROCELLULAR.

CELLULOGÉNÉSIE (Fr.), n. Se²l-u¹-o-zhau-a-ze. See CYTOGENESIS.

CELLULOID, n. Se²l'u¹-oid. A substance prepared by treating finely divided collodion-wool with water, expressing, adding camphor and other ingredients, and molding into a solid form by hydraulic pressure; very elastic and, as first prepared, highly inflammable, but rendered much less so by the addition of ammonium phosphate, sodium phosphate, or other ingredients. [B, 270.]

CELLULOQUINONE, n. Se²l-u¹-o²k'w'i²n-on. Ger., *Cellulochinon*. A chemical derivative of cellulose, formed, according to Bevan, in lignified cell-membranes. [B, 270.]

CELLULOSA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cellulosus* (*tunica* understood). Se²l(ke²l)-u¹(u¹)-os'a². A cellular coat.—**C. chorioidea** [Arnold]. The outer layer of the chorio coat of the eye. [L, 7.]

CELLULOSE, n. Se²l'u¹-os. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Zellstoff*, *Zellulose*. It., *celluloso*. A carbohydrate forming the walls of all vegetable cells and found almost pure in elder-pith, in absorbent cotton, and in pure unsized paper (filter-paper); a colorless, transparent mass, showing on microscopical examination the shape of the vegetable tissue from which it was derived; insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, but soluble in cuprammonia. Sulphuric acid converts it into *amyloid* (see **AMYLOID** and **PARCHMENT PAPER**). Nitric acid with sulphuric acid converts it into *trinitrocellulose* (gun-cotton), *dinitrocellulose* (pyroxylin), or *mononitrocellulose*, according to the length of time of the action and the amount of nitric acid employed. The formula of c. is some multiple of C₆H₁₀O₅. Two isomeric varieties of c. are described by Frémy: *paracellulose* and *metacellulose*, the former distinguished by dissolving in cuprammonia only after treatment with acid, the latter by not dissolving at all. Metacellulose is the variety occurring in *Fungi*. [B, 4, 8, 9, 22, 270.]—**Animal c.** See **TUNICIN**.—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See **C. nitrate**.—**C. degeneration.** See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—**C. dinitrate.** Fr., *dinitrate de c.* Ger., *C.-Dinitrat*. Dinitrocellulose. [B.]—**C. entartung** (Ger.). See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—**C. haut** (Ger.). The membrane of c. that forms a vegetable cell-wall. [B, 35.]—**C. mononitrate.** Fr., *mononitrate de c.* Ger., *C.-Mononitrat*. Mononitrocellulose. [B.]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate (ou nitrate) de c.* Ger., *C.-Nitrat*, *salpetersaure Cellulose*. A compound of c. with nitric acid; nitrocellulose. [B.] See **MONONITROCELLULOSE**, **DINITROCELLULOSE**, and **TRINITROCELLULOSE**.—**C. trinitrate.** Fr., *trinitrate de c.* Ger., *C.-Trinitrat*. Trinitrocellulose. [B.]—**Salpetersaure c.** (Ger.). See **C. nitrate**.—**Pilz-C'** (Ger.). C. occurring in *Fungi*, metacellulose. [B, 270.]—**Starch c.** See **AMYLIN**.—**Triacetyl c.** A substance, n. [C₆H₇(C₂H₅O)₃O₅], derived from the action of acetic anhydride on c. [B, 4.]

CELLULOSIC, adj. Se²l-u¹-o²s'i²k. Fr., *cellulosique*. Of, pertaining to, or composed of, cellulose. [B, 2.]

CELLULOSITY, n. Se²l-u¹-o²s'i²t-i². Lat., *cellulositas*. Fr., *cellulosité*. The state of being cellular. [L, 14.]

CELLULOUS, adj. Se²l'u¹-u²s. Lat., *cellulosus*. Fr., *celluleux*. See CELLULAR.

CELLULO-VASCULAR, adj. Se²l'u¹-o-va²s'ku²-a²r. For deriv., see **CELL** and **VAS**. Composed of cells and blood-vessels. [J, 32.]

CÉLOCASIE (Fr.), n. Sal-o-ka²-z-e. See **COLOCASIA**.

CELOCALICA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o(o²)-kol'i²k-a². From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *καλική*, colic. Fr., *cécalique*. Ger., *Bruchkolik*. Colic due to strangulated hernia. [A, 322.]

CELODES (Lat.), adj. Sel(kal)-od'ez(as). See **KELOID**.

CELODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o(o²)-di²sp(du⁴sp)-ne'(no²e²-a²). From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *δύσπνοια*, dyspnœa. Fr., *céloodyspnée*. See **STETHOCELODYSPNŒA**.

CELOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se²l(kal)-o(o²)-id(ed)'ez(as). Fr., *céloïde*. See **KELOID**.

CELOLOGY, n. Sel-o²l-o-ji². See **KELOLOGY**.

CELORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(kal)-o²r-ra²f(ra³f)'i²-a². Fr., *célorrhaphie*. See **KELORRHAPHY**.

CELOS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(kal)'o²s. Gr., *κῆλος* (from *καίειν*, to burn). Ger., *brennende Geschwulst*. An old name for a tumor due to or accompanied by internal heat. [A, 322.]

CELOSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²l(ke²l)-os'i²-a². Fr., *célosie*. A genus of amarantaceous plants, closely allied to *Amarantus*. [B, 19.]—**C. arvensis** [Hochstetter]. The *belbeta*, an African species. The seeds are employed as an anthelmintic. [B, 121.]—**C. aurea**. A cultivated variety regarded as a form of *C. cristata*. [B, 19.]—**C. cristata**. Fr., *célosie crétée*, *amaranthe, crête de coq, passe velours*. Cock's comb; a species which in its normal form is an erect herb from 1 to 2 feet in height. [B, 19.]—**C. nitida** [Vahl]. **C. paniculata** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *célosie paniculée*. A West Indian species. The flowers and seeds are said to be highly astringent and to be employed in dysentery. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. trigyna** [Linnaeus]. An African species. The leaves are eaten as a remedy for worms. [B, 173.]

CELOSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²l(ke²l)-os-ij'i²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *célosiées*. Ger., *Célosiæen*. Of Endlicher, Meissner, Moquin, and others, a tribe of the *Amarantaceæ*, comprising *Celosia*, *Lestiboudesia*, etc. [B, 42, 121.]

CELOSIODES (Lat.), adj. Se²l(ke²l)-os-ij'o(o²)-id(ed)'ez(as). Resembling the *Celosia*. [B.]

CÉLOSOME (Fr.), n. Sal-o-zom. See **CELOSOMUS**.

CÉLOSOMIE [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Sal-o-zom-e. The state of being a celosomus (q. v.). [L, 88.]

CÉLOSOMIEN (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-zom-e-a²n². Pertaining to a celosomus, affected with celosomie; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a family of monsters including the celosomus (q. v.). [L, 87.]

CÉLOSMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-zom-ek. Pertaining to celosomie. [L, 41.]

CELOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(kal)-o(o²)-som'u²s(u⁴s). From *κῆλη*, a hernia, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *celosome* [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. A monster with eventration or fissure or absence of the sternum, with more or less protrusion of the thoracic or abdominal organs. [L, 41.]

CÉLOSPERMÉ (Fr.), adj. Sal-o-spe²rm-a. See **CELOSPERMUS**; as a n., in the f. pl., c'es, see **CELOSPERMÆÆ**.

CELOTOME, n. Sel'o-tom. See **HERNIA KNIFE**.

CELOTOMY, n. Sel-o²t'o-mi². See **KELOTOMY**.

CELSA, n. The "musculus vitæ," an old term for a wandering sense of pulsation in the body. [A, 325.]

CELSIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²l(ke²l)'si²-a². Fr., *celsie*. A genus of scrophulariaceous plants, closely allied to *Verbascum*. [B, 19.]—**C. Arcturus** [Linnaeus]. A dwarf undershrub with yellow flowers, indigenous to Crete and sometimes cultivated. [B, 19, 71.]—**C. coromandeliana** [Vahl]. The *kukshima* of the Bengalees; a weed growing throughout waste places in the Decan. It is said to be sedative and astringent and to be a valuable remedy in dysentery. [B, 172.]—**C. cretica**. The Cretan mullain; a tall biennial species, with long spikes of large yellow flowers, indigenous to Crete and northern Africa and often cultivated in gardens. [B, 19, 71.]

CELTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²lt(ke²l)'te²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *celtées*. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Ulmaceæ*, corresponding to the *Celtideæ* of Endlicher. [B, 170.]

CELTICEÆ [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²lt(ke²l)-i²s(i²k)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *celticiées*. See **CELTIDEÆ**.

CELTIDACEÆ [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²lt(ke²l)-i²d-a(a²)-se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *celtidacées*. See **CELTIDEÆ**.

CELTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²lt(ke²l)-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *celtidées*. Ger., *Celtideen*. Of Gaudichaud, a division of the *Urticæ*, comprising *Celtis* and *Mertensia* (now merged in *Celtis*); by Endlicher made to include also *Sponia* (*Trema*). By Bartling it was made a division of the *Ulmaceæ* and to include *Planera* and *Ulmus*, which are now placed in a different tribe. As defined by Bentham and Hooker, it is a tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, comprising *Celtis*, etc. [B, 42, 170.]

CELTIDOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²lt(ke²l)-i²d'o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *celtidoidées*. Ger., *Celtidoideen*. Of Engler, a suborder of the *Ulmaceæ*, corresponding to the tribe *Celtideæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 245.]

CELTIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²lt(ke²l)'i²s. Gen., *cell'idis*. Fr., *celtide*, *micocoulier*, *micacoulier*. The nettle-tree; of Linnaeus, a genus of trees of the *Ulmaceæ* [Lindley, Engler] or of the *Urticaceæ* [Bentham and Hooker], tribe *Celtideæ*. It comprises about 60 species, widely distributed throughout the world. By Engler it is divided into the subgenera *Euceltis* (*Lotopsis*, *Ledopyrena*, *Proteophyllum*), *Sponioceltis*, *Solenostigma* (often regarded as a distinct genus), and *Momisia* (the genus *Mertensia* of Kunth). [B, 19, 42, 245.]—**C. aculeata** [Swartz]. Fr., *croc de chien*. A low spreading tree of the West Indies and South America, bearing edible fruit. [B, 19, 173, 245.]—**C. americana** [Hort. paris.]. See *C. mississippiensis*.—**C. australis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois de Perpignan*, *fabre-coulier*, *fabreguier*, *perpignan*. Ger., *Zürgelbaum*, *gemeiner Zürgelbaum*. The European nettle-tree, the honey-herry of the Greeks, lote-tree; an erect, handsome tree 30 to 40 feet high grow-

ing throughout the Mediterranean region of Europe. It bears a very sweet, edible, blackish berry of the size of a small cherry. The seed is said to furnish an illuminating oil. The young branches are used as a mild astringent in diarrhoea. The tree is the lotus ($\lambda\omega\tau\acute{o}\varsigma$) of Dioscorides, but not of Theophrastus and Homer. [B, 19, 180, 185, 245.]—*C. cordata* [Desf.], *C. cordifolia* [Duhamel], *C. crassifolia* [Lamarck]. The hoop-ash, thick-leaved nettle-tree; a variety of *C. occidentalis* with thick and rough serrate leaves, often considered a distinct species. [B, 34, 173, 190, 214.]—*C. epiphylladena* [Ortega]. See *C. aculeata*.—*C. fructu nigricante* [Tournefort]. See *C. australis*.—*C. fructu obscure purpurascens* [Tournefort]. See *C. occidentalis*.—*C. lima* [Swartz]. The *Trema micrantha*. [B, 214.]—*C. micrantha* [Swartz]. Fr., *arbre de soie, bois d'orme*. The Jamaica nettle-tree; a West Indian species. [B, 173, 275.]—*C. mississippiensis* [Bosc.]. Fr., *micocoulier de la Louisiane*. A species growing along the Mississippi and Red Rivers. [B, 214.]—*C. mollis* [Kunth]. The *Trema micrantha*. [B, 214.]—*C. obliqua* [Möncb]. *C. occidentalis* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bois-ramon, micocoulier des Antilles, trophis d'Amérique*. The hackberry, rim-ash, sugar-berry, American nettle-tree, American false elm; a tree from 30 to 70 feet high, growing throughout the United States,



THE CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS. (A, 327.)

especially in the South and West. The small, sweetish, astringent berries are edible, and the leaves are eaten by cattle. The bark is said to be febrifuge, and, being astringent, is used in tanning. The *C. crassifolia* is often regarded as a variety of this species (*C. occidentalis*, var. *crassifolia*). [B, 34, 173, 245.]—*C. orientalis minor, floribus minoribus*, etc. [Tournefort]. See *C. Tournefortii*.—*C. procera foliis ovato-lanceolatis* [Gronovius]. See *C. occidentalis*.—*C. pumila* [Pursh]. The dwarf nettle-tree; a shrub of the Southern United States, with a sweet black fruit. [B, 34.]—*C. rhamnoides* [Willdenow]. See *C. aculeata*.—*C. rufescens* [Planchon], *C. rugosa* [Willdenow]. The *Trema micrantha*. [B, 214.]—*C. tala* [Gillies]. The *chichape* or *tala*, a species with several varieties, indigenous to Texas and subtropical South America. In the latter country the leaves are employed in thoracic affections. [B, 214, 245, 270.]—*C. Tournefortii* [Lamarck]. An Eastern species with an edible astringent fruit. [B, 173, 214.]

CEMBRA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2m(ke^2m)bra^3$. Of Spach, see **PINUS**; of the older pharmacists, the *Pinus c.* [B, 270.]—**C. nuts, Nuclei cembrae**. The seeds of *Pinus c.* [B, 270.]

CEMBRO, n. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121.]

CEMBROIDES (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2m(ke^2m)bro(bro^2)id(ed)ez(ass)$. Of Endlicher, a subsection of the genus *Pinus*. [B, 121.]

CEMBROL, n. See **CEMBRO**. [B, 121.]

CEMBUL (Ar.), n. The nard. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CEMELEG, CEMELES, n's. Ancient names for the *Helleborus niger*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CEMENT, n. Sem-e²nt'. Lat., *cementum, cortex osseus* (2d def.), *substantia osteoidea* (seu *petrosa*) (2d def.), *crusta fibrosa* (2d def.). Fr., *cément, cortical osseux* (2d def.). Ger., *C., Knochensubstanz* (2d def.), *Kittsubstanz* (2d def.), *Zahnkitt* (2d def.), *Zahn-cement* (2d def.). 1. A plastic material capable of hardening so as to form a medium of junction for two or more objects; in dentistry, such a material used for filling dental cavities. 2. The layer of true bone covering the teeth when they are not protected by enamel; i. e., at the neck and root. [J, 26, 30, 35.]—**Alveolar c.** Fr., *cément alvéolaire* [Duvernoy]. An osseous structure that in certain animals joins the teeth to the jaws and binds them to each other. [L, 158.]—**Cell c.** Fr., *cément intercellulaire*. Ger., *Kittsubstanz*. The scanty hyaline substance between epithelial or endothelial cells. It stains black with nitrate of silver. When the substance between the cells is more abundant it is called ground-substance (q. v.), matrix, etc.—**Coronal c., Crown c.** Fr., *cément coronaire*. The special coating of c. that invests the crown of the teeth in many mammals. [L, 14, 318.]—**Oxydation c's.** Soft dental c's that harden rapidly, having zinc oxychloride as a basis; used for covering the exposed pulp as a foundation for a metallic filling. [L, 125.]—**Intra-alveolar c.** Fr., *cément intra-alvéolaire*. See **Alveolar c.**—**Radical c.** Lat., *crusta osteoides radicis*. Fr., *cément radiculaire*. Ger., *Wurzelrinne*. The layer of c. covering the fangs of the teeth. [L, 14.]—**Tissue c.** See **Cell c.**

CÉMENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ma³n²t-ar. Pertaining to cement, agglutinative. [A, 385.]

CEMENTATION, n. Sem-e²nt-a'shu³n. See **CÆMENTATIO**.

CEMENTERIUM, n. In alchemy, an aludel. [B, 50.]

CÉMENTEUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ma³n²t-u⁵. See **CÆMENTAIRE**.

CEMENTOBLASTS, n. pl. Sem-e²nt'o-bla³stz. From *cæmentum* (see **CEMENT**), and *βλαστός*, a germ. The osteoblasts concerned in the formation of the cement of the teeth; i. e., the cement-corpuscles of the fully formed teeth. [J.]

CÉMENTO-DENTAIRE (Fr.), **CÉMENTO-DENTINAIRE** (Fr.), adj's. Sa-ma³n²t-o-da³n²t-ar, -en-ar. Pertaining to the cement and the dentine of a tooth. [L, 87.]

CEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Sem(kam)-e²nt/u³m(u⁴m). See **CÆMENT**.

CEMOS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)/m²cs. From *κῆμος*, a muzzle. 1. See **CAPISTRUM**. 2. Of certain authors, the *Hedera helix*; according to others, the c. of Dioscorides is the *Leontopodium* (the *Alchemilla vulgaris*). It is not known what the plant was that Pliny called c. [B, 88, 121.]

CEMPASUCHIL, CEMPOAL-XOCHITL, n's. In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula*. [A, 447; Hernando (B, 211).]

CEMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)/mu³s(mu⁴s). See **CEMOS**.

CENESTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sen(kan)-e²s'(a³e²s)-the²s-i²s. See **CENÆSTHESIS**.

CENANAM, n. In Mexico, a plant variously referred to the *Asclepiadaceæ* or the *Poeynaceæ*, or regarded as identical with the *Lantana camara*. [B, 121.]

CENANGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-a²n(a³n²)-ji(ge)/a³. See **CENEANGIA**.

CENANGIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-a²n(a³n²)-ji²(ge)-a(a³/se(ke)-i(e)). See **CENEANGIACEI**.

CENANGIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-a²n(a³n²)-ji(ge)/e²-i(e). See **CENEANGIEI**.

CENANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²n(ke²n)-a²n(a³n²)-ji(ge)/u³m(u⁴m). See **CENEANGIUM**.

CENAU, n. In Banda, the *Cordia sebestana*. [B, 121.]

CENCHET (Fr.), n. Sa³n²-sha. See **CEINTURE**.

CENCHRAMIDEA (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n²)-kra²m(ch²ra²m)-i²d'e²-a³. Of Plukenet, the genus *Clusia*. [B, 121.]

CENCHRAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n²)/kra²m(ch²ra²m)-i²s. Gen., *cenchram'idios (-is)*. Gr., *κεγχραμῖς*. The seed of a fig, also an olive-kernel. [B, 115.]

CENCHRE (Fr.), n. Sa³n²kr. See **CENCHRUS**.

CENCHRECPHLOGIÖIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n²)-kre²k(-ch²re²k)-flog(flo²g)-i(i²)o(o²)-i²s. Gen., *cenchrecephlogioidos (-is)*. From *κεγχρος*, millet, and *ἐκφλέγειν*, to set on fire. Ger., *Hirsenkorn-Varioloide*. Varioloid with a military eruption. [A, 322.]

CENCHRIAS (Lat.), n. m. Se²n(ke²n²)/kri²(ch²ri²)a²s(a³s). Gr., *κεγχρίας* (from *κεγχρος*, millet). Ger., *Hirsenflechte*. Of Galen, military herpes. [A, 322, 325.]

CENCHRINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²n(ke²n²)-krin(ch²ren)/e(a³-e²). Fr., *cenchrinées*. Of Link and Reichenbach, a family or division of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Cenchrus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CENCHRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n²)/kri²s(ch²ri²s). Gen., *cenchr'idios (-is)*. See **CENCHRUS**. [B, 111.]

CENCHRODES (Lat.), **CENCHROIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Se²n(ke²n²)-kro(ch²ro)/dez(das), -kro(ch²ro²)-id(ed)/ez(ass). Fr., *cenchroïde*. Ger., *hirsenähnlich*. Gr., *κεγχροειδής*. Millet-like, military. [B, 115, 200.]

CENCHRON (Lat.), n. n. Se²n(ke²n²)/kro²n(ch²ro²n). See **CENCHROS**.

CENCHROS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Se²n(ke²n²)/kro²s(ch²ro²s). Gr., *κεγχρος*. 1. The *Holcus sorghum*, or, according to most authorities, the *Panicum mitiacum*. 2. A styx. 3. A sort of serpent. 4. A sort of diamond [Pliny]. [B, 88, 115, 121.]

CENCHROSPHYLIONTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²n(ke²n²)/kro(ch²ro²)-si²f(su²f)-i²l²-o(o²n)/thu²s(thu⁴s). From *κεγχρος*, millet, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *τοπος*, a pustule. Fr., *cenchrosyphilionthe*. Ger., *venersische Hirsenfünne*. A military pustular syphilide. [A, 322.]

CENCHROSPHYLOPSYDRAX (Lat.), n. m. Se²n(ke²n²)/kro(ch²ro²)-si²f(su²f)-i²l²-o(o²n)-sid(psu²d)/ra²x(ra²x). Gen., *cenchrosyphilopsydacos (-is)*. From *κεγχρος*, millet, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *ψύδραξ*, a blister. Fr., c. Ger., *venersische Hirsenkätzle*. A military vesicular syphilide. [A, 322.]

CENCHRUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²n(ke²n²)/kru²s(ch²ru²s). Gr., *κεγχρος*. Fr., *cenchre*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of gramineous plants of the tribe *Panicæe*. [B, 42, 121, 245.]—*C. ægypticus* [Linnaeus]. The *Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum*. [B, 173.]—*C. granularis* [Linnaeus]. An East Indian species, used in engorgements of the spleen and liver. [B, 173.]—*C. myosoroides* [Humboldt and Kunth]. A South American species resembling *C. tribuloides*. [B, 245.]—*C. spicatus* [Swartz]. The *Pennisetum typhoides*. [B, 173.]—*C. tribuloides* [Linnaeus]. Burr-grass; a North American species. [B, 34, 245.]

CENDICI VALLI, n. In Malabar, an undetermined species of *Convolvulus*. [B, 121.]

CENDOR, n. In Java, the *Illecebrum sanguinolentum*. [B, 121.]

CENDRE (Fr.), n. Sa³n²dr. See **ASH** (1st def.).—**C. alcaline**. An alkaline ash, such as is produced by the incineration of many vegetable substances, containing from 20 to 30 per cent. of alkaline carbonates, which are soluble in water and produce effervescence

with acids. [B, 46].—**C. bleue**. Copper carbonate. [B, 93].—**C. bleue naturelle**. Native copper carbonate. [A, 301].—**C. calcaire**. An ash, such as is produced by the incineration of poplar, containing a large amount of calcium carbonate, which is insoluble in water but effervesces decidedly on contact with acids. [B, 46].—**C's clavellées**. Impure potassium carbonate. [B].—**C. d'antimoine**. See ANTIMONY ash.—**C. de fougère**. The ash of ferns; used in glass-making. [B, 132].—**C. de plomb**. Lead protoxide. [B, 93].—**C. d'éponge**. See SPONGIA usta.—**C. de roitelet**. The ashes of a wren; an old preparation composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, 93 (a, 21)].—**C. de soie**. The ash produced by incinerating silk; composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, (a, 21)].—**C. d'étain**. Tin monoxide. [B, 88].—**C. de tanpe**. An ash obtained by incinerating the mole; an old preparation consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, 93].—**C. d'hérissin**. The ashes of a hedgehog; an old preparation composed chiefly of calcium carbonate. [B, 93 (a, 21)].—**C's gravelées**. See *C's clavellées*.—**C. perlée**. Pearl-ash. [B, 93].—**C. phosphatée**. An ash, such as that obtained by incinerating wheat, which contains more or less phosphates, distinguished by containing a certain proportion of ingredients soluble in water, the insoluble portion dissolving in acidulated solutions without effervescence. [B, 46].—**C. silicatée**. An ash, such as that obtained by the incineration of straw, which contains much silica; distinguished by not dissolving in water or in acidulated solutions and not effervescing when treated with acids. [B, 46].—**C. verte**. See *CINIS viridis*.

CENDRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²-dra. See CINDERES.

CENEANGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-e²-a²n(a²n²)-ji'(ge²'i²)-a². Gr., *κενεαγγία* (from *κενός*, empty, and *αγγίον*, a vessel). An empty state of the vessels, also an emptying of the vessels, from inanition. [Hippocrates (A, 322); A, 323, 357.]

CENEANGIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-e²-a²n(a²n²)-ji'(ge²'i²)-a²(a²)se²(ke²)-i(e). Syn.: *Cenangiacei* [Bonorden]. Of Bonorden, a family of *Discomyces*. [B, 170.]

CENEANGIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-e²-a²n(a²n²)-ji'(ge²'i²)-e²-i(e). Fr., *cénangiés, cenangiens*. Of Lévaille, a section of *Fungi* (*Cyathidæ*). [B, 121, 170.]

CENEANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²n(ke²n)-e²-a²n(a²n²)-ji'(ge²'i²)-u²m(u²m). Fr., *cénangium*. Syn.: *Cenangium* [Fries]. Of Fries, a genus of ascomycetous *Fungi*, separated from *Peziza*. [B, 121.]

CENELLE (Fr.), n. Se²n-e²l. An old name for the fruit of the holly and the hawthorn. [B, 93, 121.]

CENEMBATESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-e²m-ba²t(ba²t)-es-(as)'i²s. Gen., *cenembates'eos* (-is). Gr., *κενεμβάτης* (from *κενεβαίνω*, to probe). 1. The operation of probing. 2. See PARACENTESIS. [A, 322.]

CENEON (Lat.), n. m. Se²n(ke²n)/e²-o²-n(on). Gen., *ceneon'os* (-is). Gr., *κενεών*. Lit., an empty space; an old term for the space between the ribs and the ilium. [A, 325, 387.]

CENESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. San-e²s-ta-ze. See CENÆSTHESIS.

CENGLE (Fr.), n. Sa²n²gl. An old form of *ceinture* (q. v.). [L, 41.]

CENIFICATUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²n(ke²n)-i²-fi²-ka(ka²)/tu²m-(tu²m). That which is calcined. [Ruland (B, 200).]

CENIGDAM, CENIGOTAM, n's. See CENIPLAM.

CENIOTEMIUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a purgative of unmentioned composition used in syphilis; according to Dolæus, a mercurial preparation used in syphilis. [A, 325.]

CENIPLAM, CENIPOTAM, n's. Old names for some instrument used in opening the cranium for epilepsy. [B, 50.]

CENJORIES, n. Of the Portuguese in India, small bananas. [B, 121.]

CÉNOBIAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. San-o-be-ar. See CÉNOBIONNAIRES.

CENOBIO (Lat.), **CENOBION** [Mirbel] (Lat.), n's f. and m. Se²n(kan)-ob(o²b)'i²-o, -o²n. See CENOBIMUM.

CENOBIONAR, adj. Se²n-o-bi'on-a²r. See CENOBIONEUS.

CENOBIONARES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²n(kan)-ob(o²b)-i²-o²n-a(a²)'rez(re²s). See CÉNOBIONNAIRES.

CENOBIONARIS (Lat.), **CENOBINEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Se²n(kan)-ob(o²b)-i²-o²n-a(a²)'ri²s, -i²n-e²-u²s(u²s). See CENOBIONEUS.

CÉNOBIONNAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. San-ob-e-on-ar. Lat., *cœnobionares*. Of Mirbel, an order of fruits, comprising the single genus *Cœnobion* (*Cœnobium*). [B, 1.]

CENOBIONNEOUS, adj. Se²n-ob-i²-o²n-e²-u²s. Fr., *cœnobionnien*. See CENOBIONEUS and cf. *DIÉRÉSIE cœnobionnienne*.

CENOBIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²n(kan)-ob(o²b)'i²-u²m(u²m). See CENOBION.

CENOCLINE [Koch] (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(kan)-o(o²)-klin(klen)'e(a). See COTULA.

CENOCOCCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-o(o²)-ko²k'se²(ke²)-i(e). From *Cenococcum*, one of the genera. Of Fries and Endlicher, a division of *Lycoperdacei* (*Trichogasteres*). [B, 41, 170.]

CÉNOGASTRE (Fr.), adj. Sa²n-o-ga'str. From *κενός*, empty, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Having the belly hollow; as a n., in the pl., c's, of Duméril, a family of the *Diptera*. [A, 385.]

CENOGENESIS [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-o(o²)-je²n-(ge²n)'e²s-i²s. Gen., *cenogenes'eos* (-gen'esis). From *κενός*, futile, and *γένεσις*, generation. Ger., *Kenogenese, Fälschungsgeschichte*. Vitiated evolution; evolution in which there is a decided deviation from the ancestral type in accordance with the environment; the opposite of palingenesis. [L, 146.]

CENOGENETISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsan-o-gan-e²t'i²sh. Of the nature of cenogenesis. [L.]

CENOGENY, n. Se²n-o²'je²n-i². See CENOGENESIS.

CÉNOGONE (Fr.), n. Sa-no-gon. An animal that lays eggs at one time and brings forth its young free at another. [L, 109.]

CÉNOGONÉES (Fr.), n. f. pl. San-o-gon-a. See CENOGENESÆ.

CENOIRA (Port.), n. Se²n-o-e²ra². The *Daucus carota*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²n(ke²n)-om'a². Gen., *cenom'atos* (-is). Gr., *κένωμα*. Fr., *cénome*. Anything voided or removed, also the space left by such evacuation. [A, 322, 387.]

CENOMYCE (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-o²m'i²(u²)-se(ka). Fr., *cénomycée*. Of Acharius, a genus of lichens, now referred to *Cladonia* and other genera. [B, 121].—**C. coccifera** [Acharius]. The *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B, 173].—**C. coronata** [Delisle]. **C. extensa** [Floerke]. Varieties of *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B, 173].—**C. foliolosa** [Dufour]. The *Bæomyces pungens*.—**C. humilis** [Delisle]. A variety of *Bæomyces cocciferus*. [B, 173].—**C. pyxidata** [Acharius]. The *Cladonia pyxidata*. [B, 173].—**C. rangiferina** [Acharius]. The *Cladonia rangiferina*. [B, 173].—**C. rangiferina pungens** [Acharius]. The *Bæomyces pungens*. [B, 173].—**C. uncialis** [Acharius]. The *Bæomyces uncialis*. [B, 173.]

CENOMYCEIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-si²d-(ki²d)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Gray, a division of the *Cenothalameæ*, comprising *Ceramia*, *Cladonia*, &c. [B, 170.]

CÉNOPODE (Fr.), adj. San-o-pod. See CENOPODUS.

CENORIES, n. See CENORIES.

CENORRHAMPHUS (Lat.), adj. Se²n(ke²n)-o²r-ra²m(ra²m)'fu²(fu²s). From *κενός*, empty, and *ράμφος*, a beak. Fr., *cénorrhampe*. Ger., *leerschnahmli*. Having the beak hollow; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cenorrhambi*, of Duméril, a family of the *Scansores*. [L, 180.]

CÉNOSE (Fr.), n. San-oz. See CENOSIS.

CENOSIOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-os'i²-o²t(o²)f-ti²s-i²s. Gen., *cenosiophthi'seos* (-oph'thisis). From *κενώσις*, evacuation, and *φθίσις* (see PHTHISIS). Fr., *cénosiophthisis*. Emaciation from excessive evacuations. [A, 322.]

CENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²n(ke²n)-os'i²s. Gen., *cenos'eos* (-is). Gr., *κένωσις*. Fr., *cénose*. Ger., *Entleerung*. An evacuation. [A, 322.] Cf. APOCENOSIS.

CÉNOTHALAME (Fr.), adj. San-o-ta²-a²m. See CÉNOTHALAMEUS.

CÉNOTHALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²n(kan)-o(o²)-tha²-i-(tha²)²-a²m(a²m)'e²-e(a²-e²). See CÉNOTHALAMEÆ.

CENOTIC, adj. Se²n-o²t'i²k. Gr., *κενωτικός*. Lat., *cenoticus*. Fr., *cénotique*. Of, pertaining to, or causing, evacuation; drastic. [A, 301, 322.]

CÉNOTROSPERME (Fr.), adj. San-o-tro-fo-spe²rm. See CÉNOTROSPERMUS.

CENOULA DA ROCHA, n. In Madeira, the *Monizia edulis*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURA (Sp.), n. The²n-ta²'u²-ra². See CENTAURY.—**C. menor** [Sp. Ph.]. The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 95.]

CENTAURACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-ta²r(ta²-u²r)-a(a²)'se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *centauracées*. Of Bartling, a division of the *Synanthereæ*, comprising *Cnicus*, *Centaurium*, *Cyanus*, etc. [B, 170.]

CENTAURE (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-tor. See CENTAUREM.

CENTAUREA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-ta²r-(ta²'u²r)-e²-a², -ta²r(ta²'u²r)-e(a²-a²). From *κενταύριον* or *κενταύριον*, centaurium. Fr., *centaurée* (1st def.). Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut* (1st def.). 1. As a n. f., of Linnæus, a genus of composite herbs of the tribe *Cynaroidæ*, subtribe *Centaureæ*, comprising from 300 to 400 species ranged under a number of sections, such as *Centaurium*, *Phalolepis*, *Chaytolepis*, *Rhaponticum*, *Jacea*, *Cyanus*, *Calcitrapa*, and *Crocodylium*. 2. As a n. pl., of De Candolle, a division of the *Cinerocephalæ*, comprising *Cnicus*, *Crupina*, *Kentrophyllum*, and the genera *Crocodylium*, *Calcitrapa*, *Cyanus*, and *Centaurium*, now included in *C.* (1st def.). Sprengel added to the *C. Attractylis* and one or two other genera. [B, 42, 170].—**C. acaulis**. A north African sub-acaulescent species with large heads of yellow flowers which have an odor like that of the *Acacia farnesiana*. The root is edible. [B, 19, 42, 173].—**C. amara** [Linnæus]. A species said to be tonic, febrifuge, and aperient. [B, 121].—**C. amberbol** [Linnæus]. The *Amberboa odorata*. [B, 42].—**C. americana** [Nuttall]. A species growing in the southern United States, having a stem 2 to 6 feet high and large heads of rose-colored flowers. [B, 19, 215].—**C. axillaris** [Willdenow]. A species growing in sunny places on the mountains of Europe. The blue florets are employed like those of *C. montana*, and likewise bear the name of *fores cyani majoris*. [B, 180].—**C. behen** [Linnæus]. A species growing in Asia Minor. According to some, it is the white behen of the Arabs, and furnishes *radix behen albi*, but according to more recent authorities the white behen is the nearly related *C. cerinthifolia* (q. v.). [B, 42, 173, 270].—**C. benedicta** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chardon bénit*. Ger., *gesegnete Heildistel*. Syn.: *Carbenia benedicta* [Bentham and Hooker]. *Cnicus benedictus* [Linnæus]. The blessed thistle; a low, branching annual herb with a yellowish flower-head, indigenous to Europe and sparingly naturalized in the United States. The herb, formerly official as *herba cardui benedicti* (seu *cardui sancti*, seu *cnicus benedicti*, seu *cnicus silvestris*), contains a bitter principle, *cnicin*, and was formerly used in a great variety of disorders, but is now chiefly employed as a stomachic tonic. The achemia (*semen cardui benedicti*) were formerly used for pleuritic pains. [B, 81, 173, 180, 215].—**C. calcitrapa** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chasse-trape, chardon étoilé*. Ger., *gemeine Sterndistel, Sternflockenblume*. Syn.: *Calcitrapa hypophæstum* [Gärtner] (seu *stellata* [Lamarck]). Calcitrops, star-thistle; an annual herb 2 to 3 feet high, with reddish flowers, growing throughout Europe. The

entire plant is bitter and tonic. The herb—*herba calcitrapæ* (seu *cardui stellati*, seu *centauræe calcitrapæ*)—was formerly employed, and the leaves and flower-heads are still used, as a febrifuge and in lithiasis. In Egypt and Arabia it is employed as a condiment and vegetable. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. candidissima**. A species with yellow flowers and white, tomentose leaves, growing in the Levant. [B, 19.]—**C. carduus** [Forskål]. See *ATRACTYLIS HUMILIS*.—**C. centaurium** [Linnaeus]. Gr., *κενταύριον μέγα* [Dioscorides]. Lat., *centaurium magnum* (seu *majus*), Fr., *grande centaurée*. Ger., *grosse Flockenblume*. Syn.: *Centaurium officinale* [Cassini]. The greater centaurium; an annual herb growing on the Alps in southern Europe. The root (*radix centaurii majoris*), which is aromatic, bitter, and astringent, is used in southern Europe as a stomachic and diaphoretic. [A, 319; B, 173, 180.]—**C. cerinthæfolia**, **C. cerinthifolia** [Sibthorp]. Fr., *behen blanc*, *rhapontic blanc*. Syn.: *Serratula behen* [Lamarck]. A stout, erect, almost suffruticose herb growing in the East, where its root—the *behen album*, *radix behen albi*, the *behen abiad* of the Arabs—is regarded as tonic and nervine, and is said to increase the secretion of the spermatid fluid. The herb is used for seasoning. [A, 319; B, 42, 173, 270.]—**C. crocodilium**, **C. crocodylum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *centaurée du Nil*. A species growing in the Levant; by Cassini referred to a distinct genus (*Crocodylum*). [B, 19, 42.]—**C. cyanus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bleuet*, *barbeau* [Fr. Cod.], *aubifoin*, *casse-tuette*, *fleur de Zacharie*. Ger., *blaue Flockenblume*, *gemeine Kornblume*, *Cyane*. It., *fioreliso*. Syn.: *Cyanus vulgaris* [Lobel.]; *seu arvensis* [Mönch], (*seu segetum* [H. Nett.]). The corn-flower, blue-bottle, blue-bonnets; an annual herb indigenous to Europe and sparingly naturalized in the United States; growing in fields, especially amid grain. Its large blue flowers—*flores cyanii* (seu *cyanii cerulei*, seu *baptisecule*, seu *aubifoniae*)—were formerly employed in malignant fevers and against the bites of scorpions and insects. The juice of the flowers was used in the preparation of collyria. The dried flowers are now mainly employed for coloring and flavoring species. [B, 108, 173, 180.]—**C. decipiens** [Thunberg]. A species frequently confounded with *C. jacea* or substituted for it. [B, 180.]—**C. decumbens** [Dubois]. A decumbent variety of *C. jacea*.—**C. dubia** [Gmelin]. The *Xeranthemum annuum*. [B, 173.]—**C. jacea** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *rhapontic vulgaire*, *tête de moineau*, *jacée des prés*. Ger., *gemeine Flockenblume*. Syn.: *Jacea pratensis* [Cassini]. An erect or decumbent annual species with rose-colored flowers, growing throughout Europe and central Asia. The bitter, somewhat astringent root—*radix jaceæ nigre* (seu *carthami silvestris*)—and the herb and flowers—*herba et flores jaceæ nigre*—were formerly employed as diuretics and for gargles. The plant affords a yellow dye. [B, 108, 173, 180.]—**C. lanata** [De Candolle]. See *CARTHAMUS LANATUS*.—**C. mexicana** [De Candolle]. See *C. AMERICANA*.—**C. mineralis**. An old term for crystallized nitrate of silver. [B, 88.] Cf. *CENTAUREUM MINERALE*.—**C. minore** (It.). The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 88.]—**C. mollis** [Schleich]. A villous variety of *C. jacea*. [B, 180.]—**C. montana** [Linnaeus]. Mountain-centaurium; a species growing in sunny, mountainous places of Europe. The large blue flower-heads (*flores cyanii majoris*) have been used as a substitute for those of *C. cyanus*. [B, 19, 180, 270.]—**C. moschata**. A species already described as the *Amberboa moschata* (q. v.), but more properly given under *C.* [B, 42, 88.]—**C. mutabilis** [St. Am.]. A hybrid between *C. nigra* and *C. solstitialis*. [B, 42.]—**C. nigra** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *fourche ferrée*. Syn.: *Jacea nigra* [Mönch], *Platophyllum niger* [Cassini], *Rhaponticum citiatum* [Lamarck]. Black centaurium, black knap-weed (or knob-weed), bell-weed, bull-weed, button-weed; an annual European species, a common and troublesome weed of pastures and grain-fields. It is said to have medicinal properties like those of *C. jacea*; and in Italy a decoction made from it has been employed in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180, 185, 275.]—**C. nigrescens** [Willdenow]. A species often confounded with *C. jacea* and having similar properties and uses. [B, 180.]—**C. Nuttallii** [Sprengel]. See *C. AMERICANA*.—**C. pratensis** [Thunberg]. A variety of *C. jacea*. [B, 180.]—**C. rhapontica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *rhapontic*, *rhapontique vulgaire*. Syn.: *Rhaponticum scabiosum* ["Fl. fr."], *Serratula rhaponticum* [Lamarck]. A Siberian species. The root is used in scurvy. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. scabiosa** [Linnaeus]. The greater knap-weed, greater centaurium, black-top; a troublesome weed growing in dry places throughout Europe. The root is said to be useful in cutaneous diseases. [B, 180.]—**C. serratoloides** [Linnaeus]. A European and Asiatic species. The root is eaten in Asia. [B, 173.]—**C. sibirica** [Linnaeus]. An Asiatic species. The stalks furnish a kind of amadou used as a material for the moxa. [B, 173.]—**C. sicula**, **C. solstitialis** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Calcitrapa solstitialis* [Lamarck]. Barnabas's (or St. Barnaby's) thistle, yellow-flowered centaurium; an annual species growing in southern Europe, with yellow flowers and large, thorny, yellow appendages upon the leaves of the involucre. The flowers are bitter and are said to be employed in Savoy against intermittent fever; the root (*radix spinæ solstitialis*) was formerly used as a diuretic. [B, 108, 180.]—**C. speciosa**. The *Cascarilla hexandra* (a misprint for *Coutarea speciosa*). [B.]

CENTAURÉE (Fr.), n. Sa³ⁿ²-to-ra. The genus *Centauria*; in the pl., c's, the *Centaurées*. [B, 121.]—**C. bénite**. The *Centauria benedicta*. [B, 88.]—**C. blanche**. The *Liserpitium latifolium*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. bléne**. The *Scutellaria galericulata*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. chausse-trape**. The *Centauria calcitrapa*. [B, 88.]—**C. des prés**. The *Lychnis fls cuculi*. [B, 173.]—**C. jaune**. The *Chlora perfoliata*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. musquée**. The *Centauria moschata*. [B, 88.]—**C. noire**. The *Centauria nigra*. [B, 173.]—**C. odorante**. The *Amberboa (Centauria) odorata*. [B, 19.]—**C. officinale**. The *Centauria centaurium*. [B, 98.]—**Extrait de petite c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *EXTRACTUM CENTAURI*.—**Grande c.** The *Centauria centaurium*. [B, 173.]—**Petite c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 113.]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of dried leaves of lesser centaurium in 100 parts of boiling distilled water for half an hour, and straining. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CENTAUREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-e(e^{2y}-e²-a³). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphicnathæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Centauria* (2d def.). [B, 170.]

CENTAUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-e(e^{2y}-e²-a³-e²). Fr., *centaurées*. Of Benth and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cynarioideæ*, comprising *Centauria*, *Serratula*, *Carthamus*, *Carduncellus*, etc., distinguished by their glabrous achenia with a very oblique or laterally affixed areola. [B, 42.]

CENTAURELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-e^{2y}1a². See BARTONIA.

CENTAURELLE (Fr.), n. Sa³ⁿ²-tor-e^{2l}. See BARTONIA and EXACUM.

CENTAUREUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-e² u^{3m}-(u^{4m}), -ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-e(a³)u^{3m}(u^{4m}). See ERYTHREA.—**C. magnum**. **C. majus**. See *CENTAUREA CENTAURIUM*.—**C. mineralis**. Fr., *centaure minérale*. Of Cardilucius, antimony pentasulphide. [B, 88.]—**C. minus**. See ERYTHREA CENTAURIUM.

CENTAURIA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²-a³, -ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i(e²)a³. See CENTAUREA.

CENTAURIDIUM [Torrey, Gray] (Lat.), n. n. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²d⁴i²u^{3m}(u^{4m}). Fr., *centauridie*. See XANTHISMA.

CENTAURIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i(i^{2y}-e²-a³-e²). Fr., *centauriées*. Ger., *Centaurien*. Of Cassini, a tribe of the *Synanthereæ*, comprising *Cnicus*, *Kentrophyllum*, *Crupina*, and several genera (*Calcitrapa*, *Centaurium*, *Chryseis*, *Crocodylum*, and *Cyanus*) now comprised under *Centauria*. It was subsequently divided by him into the *C. archetypæ* and *Chryseidæ*. As defined by other authors, the *C.* have been variously limited. See *CENTAUREÆ* and *CENTAUREA* (3d def.). [B, 121, 170.]—**C. archetypæ** [Cassini]. A division of the *C.*, comprising the *Jalacineæ*, *Calcitrapæ*, and *C. vere*. [B, 170.]—**C. vere** [Cassini]. A division of the *C. archetypæ*, comprising *Crupina* and genera now referred to the sections *Centaurium*, *Microtopus*, and *Microlonchus* of *Centauria*. [B, 170.]

CENTAURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-in(en)^{2y}-e(a³-e²). Fr., *centaurinées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amphicnathæ*, comprising *Galactes*, *Centauria*, *Cnicus*, and *Kentrophyllum*. [B, 170.]

CENTAURINE, n. Se²ⁿ-ta^{4r}-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Centaurin*. A bitter crystalline base said by Dulong to exist in the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 180, 270.]

CENTAURINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²n²-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *centaurinées*. Of Schultz and Walpers, a division of composite plants, comprising *Centauria*, *Carthamus*, and *Crupina*. [B, 170.] Cf. *CENTAUREÆ*.

CENTAURIODES (Lat.), adj. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²-o(o²)-id(ed)²/ez(as). From *κενταύριον*, the centaurium, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Centaurium*; a botanical species name. [B.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²-o²ⁿ. Gr., *κενταύριον*. Of Celsus and Hippocrates, the *Erythraea c.*; of Adanson, the genus *Erythraea*. [B, 45, 121.]

CENTAURIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²s. Of Theophrastus, the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CENTAURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i²-u^{3m}-(u^{4m}), -ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i(e²)u^{3m}(u^{4m}). Gr., *κενταύριον*, *κενταύριον*. 1. Of the ancient authors, the centaurium, or *Erythraea c.* 2. Of Mönch, the genus *Erythraea*. 3. Of De Candolle and of Cassini, a genus now constituting a section of *Centauria*. 4. Of Hallier, the genus *Rhaponticum*. 5. Of Persoon, the *Bartonia* (1st def.). 6. Of Burmann, the genus *Chironia*. 7. Of the Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph., the herb of *Erythraea c.* [B, 42, 95, 121.] Cf. *CENTAURY*.—**Apices florentes centaurii minoris**. The flowering tops of *Erythraea c.* [B, 180.]—**Acumina cum floribus centaurii minoris**, **Centaurii acumina**. The tops and flowers of *Erythraea c.* [B, 180.]—**Centaurii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *Erythraea c.* [B, 95.]—**C. magnum** [Ger., Ray]. **C. majus**, **C. majus folio in lacinias plures diviso** [C. Bauhin]. **C. majus juglandis folio** [J. Bauhin]. **C. majus vulgare** [Parkinson]. Gr., *κενταύριον μέγα*. The *Centauria c.* [B, 200.]—**C. minus** [C. Bauhin, Tournefort]. **C. minus folio purpureo** [J. Bauhin]. The *Erythraea c.* [B, 200.]—**C. minus palustre ramosissimum flore purpureo** [Vaillant]. The *Erythraea pulchella*. [B, 180.]—**C. minus rubrum** ["Hist. Oxon."]. **C. minus vulgare** [Parkinson]. **C. parvum** [Ger.]. The *Erythraea c.* [B, 200.]—**Comæ floridæ centaurii minoris**. The flowering tops of *Erythraea c.* [B, 180.]—**Extractum centaurii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph., **Extractum centaurii minoris** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de petite centaurée* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut-Extract*. Sp., *extracto de Centauria menor* [Sp. Ph.]. An aqueous extract made from the leaves, tops, or entire plant of *Erythraea c.* by exhaustion with water and subsequent evaporation. [B, 95.]—**Herba centaurii** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. The herb of *Erythraea c.* [B, 95.]—**Herba centaurii chilensis**. The herb of *Erythraea chilensis*. [B, 270.]—**Herba centaurii minoris** [Belg., Russ. Ph.]. The herb of *Erythraea c.* [B, 95.]—**Infusum centaurii**. See *Tisane de CENTAURÉE*.

CENTAURIODES (Lat.), adj. Se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ta^{4r}(ta³-u^{4r})-i(o²)-id(ed)²/ez(as). Resembling the *Centauria* or *Centaurium*; as a n., an old name for the *Griatiola officinalis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CENTAURY, n. Se²ⁿ-ta^{4r}-i². Lat., *centaurium*. Fr., *centaurée*. Ger., *Tausendguldenkraut*. It., *centauria*. Sp., *centauria*. A name applied to several species of *Centauria* and of *Erythraea*, especially to *Erythraea centaurium*. [B.] Cf. *CENTAURIUM* and *CENTAUREÆ*.—**American c.** The *Sabbatia angularis*. [B, 34.]—**Australian c.** The *Erythraea australis*. [B, 185.]—**Black c.** The *Centauria nigra*. [B, 275.]—**California c.** The *Erythraea chironioides*. [B, 185.]—**Common c.** The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 185.]—**Corn-c.** The *Centauria cyanus*. [B, 275.]—**European**

c. The *Enghraea centaurium*. [B, 5.]—**Great c.** The *Centaurea centaurium*. [B, 200.]—**Greater c.** The *Centaurea scabiosa*. [B, 275.]—**Guiana c.** The *Excacum guianense*. [B, 275.]—**Lesser c.** The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 200.]—**Mountain-c.** The *Centaurea montana*. [B, 275.]—**Small purple c.** The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 200.]—**Star-thistle c.** The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 275.]—**Sweet American c.** The *Cacalia suaveolens*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow-flowered c.** The *Centaurea solstitialis* and the *Chlora perfoliata*. [B, 275.]

CENTEIO (Port.), n. $Se^2n\text{-}ta^2i^2o$. The *Secale cereale*. [B, 121.]

CENTELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2l^1la^3$. Fr., *centelle*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants, now made a section of the genus *Hydrocotyle*. 2. Of Monardes, an undetermined plant of South America, where it is used in the treatment of certain scrofulous disorders. [B, 42, 121.]

CENTELLOIDES [Walpers] (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2l\text{-}lo(2)id(ed)^1ez(as)$. See HYDROCOYLE.

CENTENILLE (Fr.). $Sa^2n^2\text{-}te^2n\text{-}ely^1$. The genus CENTUNCULUS. [L, 41.]

CENTENNINUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2n\text{-}nin(nen)^1u^3s(u^4s)$. Lasting a hundred years; a botanical species name. [B.] See *SUBLIMIA centennina*.

CENTENO (Sp.), n. $The^2n\text{-}tan^1o$. The *Secale cereale*. [B, 121.]

CENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2t(e)^2ri^2a^3$. Of Theophrastus, the *Hypericum androschemum*. [B, 121.]

CENTESIMAL, adj. $Se^2nt\ e^2s^1i^2m\ a^2l$. From *centesimus*, a hundredth. Fr., *centésimal*. Of or pertaining to a division or dilution by hundreds or into a hundred or a multiple of a hundred parts; containing a hundred divisions or parts. [B.] See C. ALCOHOLOMETER and C. THERMOMETER.

CENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2nt(ke^2nt)\text{-}es(as)^1i^2s$. Gen., *centes' eos* (-is). Gr., *κέντησις* from *κέντειν*, to perforate. See PARACENTESIS.

CENTETERION (Lat.), **CENTETERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2t(at)\text{-}e(a)^1ri^2o^2n\text{-}u^1m(u^4m)$. Gr., *κέντητριον*. A needle or other instrument for making punctures. [A, 322.]

CENTETICUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2t(at)^1i^2k\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κέντητικός*. 1. Prickly. 2. Pertaining to puncture. [A, 322, 387.]

CENTETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2t(at)^1i^2d\text{-}e(a)^3e^2$. A family of the *Insectivora*. [L, 121.]

CENTETINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}te^2t(at)\text{-}in(en)^1e(a)^3e^2$. A subfamily of *Centetidæ*. [L, 121.]

CENTIFIDOUS, adj. $Se^2nt\ i^2f^1i^2d\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *centifidus* (from *centum*, a hundred, and *findere*, to cleave). Split into a hundred parts or many parts. [A, 318; L, 56.]

CENTIFOLIE (Ger.), n. $Tse^2nt\ i^2f\text{-}ol\text{-}e^1$. From *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf. The *Rosa centifolia*. [B, 180.]—**C' n-blätter**. The leaves of *Rosa centifolia*. [B.]—**C' nrose**. See C.

CENTIFOLIUS, adj. $Se^2nt\ i^2f\text{-}ol^1i^2\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *centifolius* (from *centum*, a hundred, and *folium*, a leaf). Ger., *hundertblättrig*. Having a hundred leaves or many leaves. [L, 56.]

CENTIGRADE, adj. $Se^2nt\ i^2g\text{-}rad$. From *centum*, a hundred, and *gradus*, a step. Fr., c. It., *centigrado*. Sp., *centigrado*. Containing a hundred degrees; of or pertaining to a division into a hundred degrees. [B.] See C. THERMOMETER.

CENTIGRAM, CENTIGRAMME, n's. $Se^2nt\ i^2g\text{-}ra^2m$. From *centum*, a hundred, and *gramma*, a gramme. Fr., *centigramme*. Ger., *Centigram*. It., *centigrammo*. Sp., *centigramo*. In the metric system of weights, a hundredth part of a gramme (=1543 Troy grain). [B, 5.]

CENTILITER, CENTILITRE, n's. $Se^2nt\ i^2l\text{-}et\text{-}u^3r$. -litr. Fr., *centilitre*. Ger., *Centiliter*. It., Sp., *centilitro*. In the metric system of measures, the one hundredth part of a litre (=61028 cubic inches or 27053 fluidrachms). [B, 5.]

CENTIMETER, CENTIMETRE, n's. $Se^2nt\ i^2m\text{-}et\text{-}u^3r$. -metr. Fr., *centimètre*. Ger., *Centimeter*. It., *centimetro*. Sp., *centimetro*. In the metric system of measures, the one hundredth part of a metre, a length of .39370 inch.—**Cubic c.** Fr., *centimètre cube*. Ger., *kubisches Centimeter*. It., *centimetro cubico*. Sp., *centimetro cubico*. A measure of volume consisting of a cubical space each side of which has a length of one c.; the same as a millilitre, than which it is more commonly employed. [B.]

CENTIMORBIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2nt(ke^2nt)\text{-}i^2m\text{-}o^2rb^1i^2a^3$. See CENTUMORBIA.

CENTINERVIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2nt(ke^2nt)\text{-}i^2n\text{-}u^3r(ne^2r)^1vi^2(wi)^2a^3$. From *centum*, a hundred, and *nervus*, a nerve. The *Plantago major*. [B, 200.]

CENTINODIA (Lat.), **CENTINODIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Se^2nt(ke^2nt)\text{-}i^2n\text{-}o^2d^1i^2a^3\text{-}u^3m(u^4m)$. From *centum*, a hundred, and *nodus*, a knot. Fr., *centinode*, *herbe à cent nœuds*. Syn.: *centunodia*. 1. The *Polygonum aviculare* (knot-grass). 2. A section of the genus *Polygonum*, including the *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121, 180.]—**Centinodium minus**. See C.

CENTIPEDA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2nt(ke^2nt)\text{-}i^2p\text{-}e^2d\text{-}a^3$. 1. The *Oniscus asellus*. [L, 105.] 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of Asiatic and South American composite plants. [B, 121.]

CENTIPEDAL, adj. $Se^2nt\ i^2p\text{-}e^2d\text{-}a^3$. Gr., *ἐκατόπους*. Lat., *centipes* (from *centum*, a hundred, and *pes*, the foot). Fr., *centipède*. Ger., *hundertfüssig*. Having more than 50 and fewer than 200 feet (said of insects). [L, 180.]

CENTIPES (Lat.), n. $Se^2nt(ke^2nt)\text{-}i^2p\text{-}ez(pe^2s)$. Gen., *centip'edis*. See CENTIPEDAL.

CENTOCULATED, CENTOCULOUS, adj's. $Se^2nt\ o^2k^1u^2l\text{-}at\text{-}e^2d\text{-}u^3s$. Lat., *centoculus* (from *centum*, a hundred, and *oculus*, the eye). Having a hundred or many eyes. [A, 318; L, 73.]

CENTOGAMBO (It.), n. $Che^2n\text{-}to\text{-}ga^2m^1bo$. The *Oniscus asellus*. [L, 105.]

CENTONE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}ton^1e(a)$. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Stellaria nemorum* and the *Centunculus*. [B, 121.]

CENTONE (It.), n. $Che^2n\text{-}ton^1a$. The *Alsine* (*Stellaria*) *media*. [B, 121.]

CENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}ton^1i^2a^3$. The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. [Gesner (B, 121).]

CENTONICE (It.), n. $Che^2n\text{-}ton\text{-}e^1cha$. See CENTONE (It.).

CENTORY, n. $Se^2n^1to^2r\text{-}i^2$. See CENTAURY.

CENTOTHECÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}to(to^2)\text{-}the(thay)^1se^2(ke^2)\text{-}e(a)^3e^2$. Fr., *centothécées*, *centothèques*. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Hackel, a subtribe of grasses belonging to the *Festuceæ*, distinguished by the broad, flat, reticulately veiny leaves. [B, 42, 245.]

CENT-PIEDS (Fr.), n. pl. $Sa^2n^2\text{-}pe\text{-}a$. See MYRIAPODA.

CENTRAD [Barclay], adv. $Se^2n^1tra^2d$. Ger., *centralwärts*. Toward the centre of the body; proximally.

CENTRADIAPHANES (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)^1tra^3\text{-}di(di)^2a^2f(a^3f)^1a^2n(a^3n)\text{-}ez(as)$. From *κέντρον*, the centre, *a* priv., and *διαφάνης*, transparent. See *Central* CATABACT.

CENTRAGE (Fr.), n. $Sa^2n^2\text{-}ra^3zh$. Ger., *Centrirung*. 1. The process of ascertaining the centre of a body. 2. The condition in which the centres of all the refracting surfaces of the eye fall in the same straight line. [a, 18.]

CENTRAL, adj. $Se^2nt^1ra^2l$. Lat., *centralis*. Fr., c. Ger., c., *centrisch*, *mittelständig*. It., *centrale*. Sp., c. 1. Pertaining to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra. 2. Situated in or originating from a lesion of the central nervous system (e. g., c. *anæsthesia*). 3. In botany, situated nearest the axis of the whole plant or of an organ; especially of a placenta which is situated in the axis of the ovary. Such a placenta is said also to be free when it has no connection with the walls of the ovary. [B.]

CENTRALIS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}tral(tral)^1i^2s$. See CENTRAL; as a n., in the neut., *centrale*, see *Os centrale*.

CENTRALITY, n. $Se^2n\text{-}tra^2l^1i^2t\text{-}i^2$. Fr., *centralité*. The state of being originated in the central nervous system, and not in the peripheral nerves (said of nervous phenomena). [A, 301.]

CENTRAL SPRING, n. $Se^2n^1tra^2l\ spri^2ng$. See SHELDON SPRINGS.

CENTRATIO [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2n(ke^2n)\text{-}tra(tral)^1shi^2(t)^2o$. Gen., *centratio'nis*. Degeneration of a fancied saline principle into one (*centrum salis*) of a corrosive and ulcerative quality, giving rise to ulceration. [A, 325.]

CENTRE, n. Se^2ntr . Gr., *κέντρον*. Lat., *centrum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Centrum*, *Mittelpunkt*. It., Sp., *centro*. 1. A point that is perfectly or approximately equidistant from all parts of the periphery of a surface or of the superficies of a solid. 2. The point of origin of a developmental process (e. g., c. of ossification). 3. An area in the nervous system from which a special nervous impulse proceeds.—**Accelerating c. of the heart**. See *Cardio-acceleratory c.*—**Acoustic c's**. Fr., *c's acoustiques*. Ger., *Gehörcentren*, *Hörspähre*, *Gehörkerne*. 1. The c's of origin of the acoustic nerve; that region of the encephalon which includes portions of the cerebellar peduncles, the floor of the fourth ventricle, the funiculus cuneatus, the funiculus gracilis, the restiform body, and the striæ medullares. [F.] Cf. *Auditory nucleus*. 2. The sensory c. of the acoustic nerve; a region situated in the posterior two thirds of the superior temporal convolution (Wernicke's convolution). Lesions of the gray substance, or the underlying white substance in this region, produce the condition called psychical deafness (Fr., *surdité psychique*; Ger., *Seelentaubheit*). [F; a, 18.]—**Ano-spinal c.** Fr., c. *ano-spinal*. A nervous c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, presiding over the contractions of the sphincter ani. [K; L, 49.]—**Ano-vesical c.** Lat., *centrum ano-vesicale*. The c. in the spinal cord which regulates the tonicity of the sphincter ani and of the sphincter of the bladder; situated, according to Stilling and Kirchoff, in the lumbar enlargement, near the point of origin of the third and fourth sacral nerves. Paralysis of this c. produces incontinence of feces and of urine. [Kirchoff, "Jour. of Ment. Sci.," April, 1886, p. 126 (a, 18).]—**Arm-c.** That one of the cerebral c's that is supposed to govern the movements of the arm; an area of the cortex occupying the middle third of both central convolutions (gyrus centralis anterior and gyrus centralis posticus), and also the base of the superior and middle frontal convolutions. Excitation of this c. produces movements in the arm of the opposite side. [Mendel (A, 319 (a, 18)); A, 481 (a, 18); Wigglesworth, "Liverpool Med. chir. Jour.," Jan., 1885, p. 60.]—**Arrest c. of the heart**. See *Cardio-inhibitory c.*—**Articulate-language c.** See *Speech-co-ordinating c.*—**Auditory c.** Lat., *centrum auditivum*. Fr., c. *auditif*. Ger., *Gehörcentrum*. A region in the cerebrum to which auditory impulses are transmitted; located by Ferrier in the infragrammatic convolution. [K, 3.] Cf. *Acoustic c's*.—**Broca's c.** See *Kinasthetic c.*—**Budge's c.** See *Genito-spinal c.*—**Bulbar trophic c.** Fr., c. *trophique bulbaire*. The bulbar vaso-motor c., variously placed by different authors between a point situated 2 mm. below the corpora quadrigemina and one situated 5 mm. above the calamus scriptorius. Excess of carbon dioxide and diminution of oxygen in the blood excite this c. to increased action. [a, 18.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., c. *cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzcentrum*. 1. The region in the medulla oblongata that includes the cardio-acceleratory and the cardio-inhibitory c's (q. v.). 2. An excitomotor nervous c. influencing the movements of the heart; situated in the lower cervical and upper dorsal portions of the spinal cord. [a, 18.] See *Cardio-acceleratory c.* and *Cardio-inhibitory c.*—**Cardio-accelerating (or acceleratory) c.** An area in the medulla oblongata from which fibres proceed down the cervical portion of the spinal cord to the lower cervical and upper dorsal ganglia of the sympathetic

nerve, and thence to the heart through the cardiac plexus. [A, 481 (a, 18); C. Paul (a, 18)].—**Cardio-inhibitory c.** Fr., *c. cardio-inhibitoire*. Ger., *Herzemmungszentrum*, *Cardio-inhibitorisch-Centrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata in which, by influences descending from the cerebral cortex or of reflex origin, impulses are originated which are transmitted by the vagi to the cardiac plexus and retard the action of the heart. [K, 3 (a, 17)].—**C. aponevrotique du diaphragme**. [L, 32].—**C. auditif** (Fr.). See *Auditory c.*—**C's auto-moteurs de l'intestin** (Fr.). Of Meissner, a rich reticulum of nerve cells and connecting fibres in the submucous coat of the intestine, supposed to preside over peristaltic action. Their existence is doubted. [L, 88; a, 18].—**C. convulsif** (Fr.). See *Convulsion c.*—**C's d'inhibition** (Fr.). See *Moderator c's.*—**C. encéphalo-rhachidien** (Fr.). See *C. nerveux encéphalo-rhachidien*.—**C. for deglutition**. See *Deglutition c.*—**C. for tactile sensation**. See *Tactile c.*—**C. for the lower extremity (or limb)**. Fr., *c. pour l'extrémité inférieure*. Ger., *Centrum für die untere Extremität*. A nerve c. presiding over the movements of the lower limb, situated in the upper third of the two ascending convolutions (central gyri), the postero-parietal lobe of Ferrier, or the superior parietal convolution, the base of the superior frontal convolution, and the posterior part of the paracentral lobule. [a, 18].—**C. for the secretion of saliva**. See *Salivation c.*—**C. médullaire du cervelet** (Fr.). The central white substance of the cerebellum. [L, 18; K].—**C. moyen**. See *Median c. of Luys*.—**C's nerveux** (Fr.). The nervous c's, i. e. the encephalon and spinal cord as a whole. [a, 18].—**C. nerveux du diaphragme** (Fr.). See *C. aponevrotique du diaphragme*.—**C. nerveux encéphalo-rhachidien** (Fr.). The cerebro-spinal axis. [L, 41].—**C. of a lens**. See *Optical c.*—**C's of arrest**. See *Moderator c's.*—**C. of gravity**. Lat., *centrum gravitatis*. Fr., *c. de gravité*. Ger., *Schwerkraft-mittelpunkt*. It., *centro di gravità*. The point of application of the resultant of the parallel forces which are conceived to act upon the molecules of a body under the influence of gravity. This point is invariable in situation in every position of the body. In a body suspended by a cord, the line of the cord always passes through the c. of gravity, and in a body balanced upon a support it is necessary, in order to maintain equilibrium, that the support should be directly under the c. of gravity. Hence, in a balance the c. of gravity of the movable portion (the arms and scale-pans) must be directly over the knife-edge upon which the arms rest. [B].—**C's of moderation**. See *Moderator c's.*—**C. of ossification**. Fr., *c. d'ossification*. Ger., *Ossificationspunkt*, *Knochenkern*. A point in a cartilage about to be replaced by bone at which the calcific changes in the interior of the bone begin. There is one such c. in most of the short bones: in the long bones there is also one, or more than one, for each extremity or epiphysis, besides that for the shaft.—**C. of sensorial projection**, **C. of similitude**. Fr., *c. de la projection sensorielle*, *c. de similitude*. Ger., *Aehnlichkeitsmittelpunkt*, *optischer Mittelpunkt*, *Mittelpunkt der empfindlicher Scheindarstellung* (oder *Projection*). It., *centro di similitudine* (o della *proiezione sensoriale*). Sp., *centro de similitud* (o de la *proyección sensorial*). That point in which the straight lines which may be mentally drawn from all points in an object looked at to the points that correspond to them in the visual image cross each other. [F].—**C. ovale latéral** [Vicoq d'Azay] (Fr.). See *CENTRUM ovale minus*.—**C. phrénique** (Fr.). **C. tendineux du diaphragme** (Fr.). See *C. aponevrotique du diaphragme*.—**Cerebral inspiratory c.** A c. which Christiani describes as existing in the optic thalamus. When directly stimulated, it causes deeper and more rapid inspirations. A similar c. has been described as situated in the posterior quadrigeminal bodies. [Landois (K)].—**Cerebro-spinal c.** Lat., *centrum cerebro-spinalé*. Fr., *c. cerebro-spinal*. Ger., *Gehirnrückenmarkszentrum*. The cerebro-spinal axis, or central nervous system, including the encephalon and the spinal cord. [L, 47].—**Cilio-spinal c.** Lat., *centrum cilio-spinalé*. Fr., *c. cilio-spinal*. Ger., *cilio-spinalisches Centrum*. A c. in the lower cervical region of the spinal cord which presides over the movements of the iris. [K].—**Color c.** A c. for the perception of colors; situated, according to Willbrand, in some part of the occipital cortex in front of the apical region. Disease of this c. is said to cause unilateral color-blindness, but not hemianopia. [Gowers (a, 18)].—**Convulsion c.**, **Convulsive c.** Fr., *c. convulsif*. Ger., *Krampfzentrum*. A limited area in the floor of the fourth ventricle stimulation of which causes tonic and clonic spasms of all the voluntary muscles. The convulsions of asphyxia are supposed to be due to the action of venous blood upon this c. [D, 35; K].—**Co-ordinating c's**. Several parts of the nervous system have been thought to preside over co-ordination, viz., the cerebellum, the ganglia at the base of the brain, and to a certain extent the gray matter of the spinal cord. [a, 18].—**Cortical c's**. Fr., *c's corticales*. Ger., *Rindencentren*. Regions of the cerebral cortex endowed with special functions, motor, sensory, or psychical. [a, 18].—**Coughing c.** Ger., *Hustenzentrum*. A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata, just above the c. for inspiration. Afferent impulses reach it through the vagus; its efferent nerves are those supplying the glottis. [Landois (K)]. Cf. *Respiratory c.*—**Defecation c.** Fr., *c. de défécation*. Ger., *Kothentleerungszentrum*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord, supposed to keep the sphincter ani in a state of tonic contraction. [Gower. "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xxvi, 1877, p. 77 (K)].—**Deglutition c.** Fr., *c. de déglutition*. Ger., *Schluckzentrum*, *Verchluckenszentrum*. A c. in the gray matter of the floor of the fourth ventricle, above the c. for respiration and on a level with the apices of the alae cineræ, which presides over the reflex act of swallowing. It receives afferent impulses through the trifacial, vagus, and glossopharyngeal nerves, and transmits efferent impulses along the motor branches of the pharyngeal plexus. [Landois (K); Marekwald. "Ztschr. f. Biol.," xxv, 1, p. 1 (a, 18)].—**Deputy c.** [Spitzka]. A secondary nerve-c. in the spinal cord, also a nucleus of one of the cranial nerves. "Med. Record," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).—**Diabetic c.** Lat., *centrum diabeticum*. Fr., *c. diabétique*. Ger., *Harnruhrzentrum*. An area in the median line

of the posterior part of the anterior half of the floor of the fourth ventricle. C. Bernard discovered that a puncture in this region caused glycosuria. This has been explained as a disturbance of the vaso-motor system, the c. for which has the same situation. [Eckhard (K); a, 18].—**Dilatation c.** See *Cilio-spinal c.*—**Dominating sweat-c.** Ger., *regierendes Schweisszentrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata described by Adamkiewicz, stimulation of which in the cat causes profuse perspiration in the extremities. [Landois (K)].—**Dominating vaso-motor c.** Ger., *regierendes vaso-motorisches Centrum*. The vaso-motor c. in the medulla oblongata. [Landois (K)].—**Double c. demi-circulaire de Vieussens** (Fr.). Lat., *centrum genitum semicirculare*. See *Internal capsule*.—**Ejaculation c.** See *Genito-urinary c.*—**Emotional c.** A nervous c. regulating the external manifestations of emotional states; according to Bastian, the pons Varolii may be regarded as such a c. [a, 18].—**Epigastric c.** Lat., *centrum epigastricum*. Fr., *c. épigastrique*. Ger., *epigastrisches Centrum*. The solar plexus considered as the c. of the nervous activities of the abdominal organs. [K].—**Epiotic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). The portion of periotic cartilage that surrounds the posterior semicircular canal and extends into the mastoid portion of the temporal bone. [Huxley (A, 5)].—**Erection c.** See *Genito-urinary c.*—**Excito-motor c.** Fr., *c. excito-moteur*. Ger., *excito-motorisches Centrum*. The combined sensitive c's of the brain taken as a whole. These include the crura cerebri, the pons Varolii, the medulla oblongata, the deeper portions of the cerebellum, and the corpora quadrigemina. [K].—**Expiratory c.** Fr., *c. de l'expiration*. Ger., *Expirationzentrum*, *Ausathmungszentrum*. A region described by Christiani, in the anterior quadrigeminal bodies, which is active after the inspiratory c. has been extirpated. [Landois (K)].—**Eye-lid-closure c.** Ger., *Lidschlusszentrum*. A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata presiding over the closure of the eyelids. [K, 16].—**Facial-movement c's**. The cortical c's for the movements of the muscles about the mouth (situated in the lower third of the ascending frontal convolution) and for those about the eyes (situated in the angular gyrus). [a, 18].—**General-convulsion c.** See *Convulsion c.*—**General-sensibility c's**. Fr., *c's pour la sensibilité générale*. Ger., *Fühlsphäre* [Munk]. Cortical regions in which the perception and representation of contact, pain, the position of the body, and temperature are produced: overlapping the motor c's. [C. L. Dana. "Trans. of the Congr. of Am. Phys. and Surg.," 1888 (a, 18)].—**Genito-spinal c.** Fr., *c. génito-spinal*. A reflex c. in the spinal cord at the level of the fourth lumbar vertebra of the dog. It presides over the sexual functions in the male and female, and also the muscular action of the bladder. Lesions at this point pervert or destroy the sexual instinct or impair or prevent erection in the male. [L, 42 (K); a, 18]. Cf. *Micturition c.*—**Genito-urinary c.** Lat., *centrum genito-urinarium*. Fr., *c. génito-urinaire*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which is concerned in the erection of the penis and the emission of semen. [K].—**Glandular c's**. See *Secretory c's.*—**Glycoenic c.** See *Diabetes-c.*—**Great nervous (or neural) c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Gustatory c.** See *Taste-c.*—**Half-vision c.** A c. situated in the apex of the occipital lobe; so called because it receives impressions from corresponding halves of the two retinae. [Gowers (a, 18)]. Cf. *Visual c.*—**Head-and-neck-movement c.** A c. presiding over the movements of the head and neck; situated in the posterior extremity of the second frontal convolution and the lower part of the corresponding region of the first frontal convolution. [Ferrier, quoted by Flint (a, 18)].—**Higher visual c.** A c., supposed by Ferrier to lie in the angular gyrus, in which the impressions from the half-vision c's are combined to form a complete image, chiefly from the eye of the opposite side. Disease of this c. causes crossed amblyopia. [Gowers (a, 18)].—**Inhibitory c's**. See *Moderator c's.*—**Insensitive c.** Fr., *c. insensible*. Ger., *unempfindliches Centrum*. The less sensitive portions of the brain, those which do not respond readily to stimulation, certain parts of the cortex, the corpora striata, and the optic thalami.—**Inspiratory c.** Fr., *c. inspiratoire* (ou *pour l'inspiration*). Ger., *Inspirationzentrum*. Two non-cortical encephalic inspiratory c's have been described: one situated in the optic thalamus (see *Cerebral inspiratory c.*), the other in the posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina (Martin and Booker). The principal inspiratory c. is situated in the medulla oblongata, forming part of the respiratory c. These c's are all reflex. [a, 18].—**Intra-cardiac c's**. Fr., *c's intracardiques*. Three small nerve ganglia (Remak's, near the orifice of the inferior vena cava; Bidder's, near the mitral valve; and Ludwig's, in the inter-auricular septum), connected with the cardiac plexus, that cause the continued automatic beating of the heart after its removal from the body. [a, 18].—**Kinaesthetic c.** The speech-c. in the third left frontal convolution of the brain, in which the motor element in the production of speech is represented. ["Brain," Jan., 1885, p. 482 (K); M. A. Starr. "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 358].—**Laryngeal cortical c.** Fr., *c. cortical laryngé*. A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the inferior frontal convolution, near the sulcus separating it from the ascending frontal gyri. [J. Garel. "Rev. mens. de laryngol.," etc., May, 1886, p. 248 (a, 18)].—**Leg c.** Fr., *c. pour la jambe*. Ger., *Beinzentrum*. See *C. for the lower limb*.—**Masius's c.** See *Ano-spinal c.*—**Median c. of Luys**. Lat., *centrum medianum*. Fr., *c. médian* (ou *moyen*) de *Luys*. The second of a series of four c's described by Luys as situated in the optic thalamus; a small nucleus near the central part of the thalamus, into which fibres from the optic nerve may be traced; considered by Luys as a visual c. Its existence has been denied. [L, 28 (K); a, 18].—**Mastication c.** Ger., *Centrum der Kaubewegungen*. A reflex c. in the medulla oblongata presiding over the movements of mastication. [K, 16].—**Medullary c.** Fr., *gouttière médullaire*. Ger., *Medullarplatte*, *Rückenfurche*, *Rückenwülste*, *Medullarrohr*. Called also *neural c.* and *nervous c.* with or without the word "great" prefixed. In embryology, that formation which is ultimately developed into the brain and the spinal marrow; a growth of the cells of the epiblast in the anterior part of the embryonic area in the same direction as the primitive streak. [A, 5].—**Mic-**

turrition c. Fr., *c. de micturition*. Ger., *Micturitionscentrum*. A c. in the lumbar portion of the spinal cord which presides over the act of urination. [Goltz, Pflüger's "Arch.," viii, 1874, p. 474 (K).]—**Moderator c's.** Fr., *c's modérateurs*, *c's d'inhibition*. Nervous c's found in the spinal cord and in the caudex encephali which exercise an inhibitory action, generally reflex, on various functions of the body. [L, 88; a, 18.]—**Motor c.** Fr., *c. moteur*. Ger., *Bewegungscentrum*. A c. which distributes motor impulses along the appropriate nerve-channels. Its area of representation in the cortex includes the convolutions about the upper extremity of the fissure of Rolando. [Hitzig and Fritsch, Du Bois-Reymond's "Arch.," 1870, p. 300 (K).]—**Nerve-c.** Fr., *c. nerveux*. Ger., *Nervencentrum*. A central point of origin or termination for nerve-fibres, generally in the cerebro-spinal axis; a c. which originates efferent and receives afferent impulses. [C; K.] Cf. *Medullary c.*—**Neural c.** See *Medullary c.*—**Nutrition-c.** See *Trophic c.*—**Olfactory c.** Fr., *c. olfactif*, *c. d'odorat*. Ger., *Geruchencentrum*, *Riechcentrum*, *Riechsphäre* [Munk]. A c. for the sense of smell; located by Frigerio in the foot of the left gyrus hippocampi, by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus and in the region about it. ["Semaine médicale," 1887, p. 431 (a, 18); Munk (A, 319 [a, 18]); K, 3, 16.]—**Opisthotic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that surrounds the fenestra rotunda and the cochlea. [A, 5.]—**Optic c.** **Optical c.** Lat., *centrum opticum*. That point upon the principal axis of a lens, every ray passing through which emerges in a course parallel to that of its entry. Its distance from either surface of a lens is directly proportional to the radius of curvature of that surface. [B.]—**Oral c.** An area at the anterior extremity of the second primary convolution of the cerebral cortex in the dog, stimulation of which causes opening of the mouth and protrusion of the tongue. [Landois (K).]—**Orbicularis-palpebrarum c.** A c. supposed to be situated near the angular gyrus. [Mendel (A, 319 [a, 18]).]—**Oval c.** See *CENTRUM ovale*.—**Parenchymatous nerve-c.** Ger., *parenchymatöses Nervencentrum*. Of Körner, a nerve-c. existing in the substance of an organ and regulating its action. [Landois (K).]—**Parturition c.** A reflex c. in the spinal cord, opposite the first and second lumbar vertebrae, which communicates by afferent and efferent fibres with the uterine plexus. [Landois (K).]—**Peristaltic c.** Lat., *centrum peristalticum*. Fr., *c. péristaltique*. Ger., *peristaltisches Centrum*. A c. in the medulla oblongata which presides over the peristaltic movements of the stomach and intestines. [K.]—**Petif c. ovale (de Vienssens) (Fr.)**. See *CENTRUM ovale minus*.—**Phonation c.** See *Laryngeal cortical c.*—**Phonetic c.** **Phonic c.** Lat., *centrum phonicum*. Fr., *c. phonique*. 1. The point of origin of the voice in a person who is speaking. 2. In a broader sense, the point of origin of the sound made by any vibrating body. [Littré (K).]—**Phrenic c.** The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [a, 17.]—**Pro-otic c.** (of formation of the periotic cartilage). Huxley's name for that portion of the periotic cartilage that incloses the superior semicircular canal. [A, 5.]—**Psychical c's.** See *Psycho-motor c's* and *Sensory cortical c's.*—**Psycho-acoustic c.** See *Auditory AREA*.—**Psycho-geusic c.** Ger., *psychogeusisches Centrum*. The cerebral c. for the sense of taste, located by Ferrier (in the dog's brain) in the gyrus uncinatus. [Landois (K).]—**Psycho-motor c's.** Fr., *c's psycho-moteurs*. Ger., *psychomotorische Centren*. The regions of the cerebral cortex from which motor impulses originate; the same as the cortical motor c's, but the term takes into account the element of volition. [a, 18.]—**Psycho-optic c.** Ger., *psycho-optisches Centrum*. See *Visual c.*—**Psycho-osmic c.** A cerebral c. for the sense of smell, located by Ferrier in the sincipulum cornu Ammonis. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Olfactory c.*—**Psycho-sensorial c.** See *Sensory cortical c.*—**Psycho-visive c.** See *Visual c.*—**Pupil-dilating c.** 1. See *Cilio-spinal c.* 2. A c. situated in the posterior extremity of the first and second frontal convolutions. [a, 18.]—**Red c. of the tegmentum.** Ger., *rother Kern der Haube*. See *RED NUCLEUS*.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *c. réflexe*. Ger., *Reflexcentrum*. Any nerve-cell or group of nerve-cells in the encephalon, spinal cord, or ganglionic system which receives an impression through centripetal nerve-fibres from end-organs in the periphery, and transforms it into an impulse, either motor or secretory, which is sent out through centrifugal nerve-fibres. This may take place without conscious sensation or volition being superadded. [a, 18.]—**Respiratory c.** Lat., *centrum vitale*. Fr., *c. respiratoire*, *noeud vital*. Ger., *Athemcentrum*, *Lebensknoten*. The vital knot; a region in the medulla oblongata in which respiratory movements are induced and co-ordinated, and in which, to a limited extent, they originate. It lies in the floor of the fourth ventricle, on either side of the posterior longitudinal sulcus and near the apparent origin of the vagi. Both inspiration and expiration seem to be represented in this c., and related so that impulses which excite the one inhibit the other. However, the ganglionic cells of this c. act automatically for inspiratory impulses whenever a deficiency of oxygen in the blood bathing them arises, but in a reflex manner for special expiratory impulses which determine coughing, sneezing, etc. Although the action of this c. is greatly modified by afferent impulses conveyed to it, especially through the vagus, and was formerly supposed to be entirely reflex, it has been shown to be primarily automatic. This c. does not itself directly excite the action of the respiratory muscles, but sends impulses to the motor c's of the cord, which transmit them to those muscles through the spinal accessory, cervical, intercostal, and phrenic nerves. Additional inspiratory c's have been found in the floor of the third ventricle, near the anterior part of the aqueductus Sylvii (Christiani), and between the corpora quadrigemina [Martin and Booker]. This c. was called by Flourens *noeud vital* because upon its injury all respiratory movements cease forever. [J, 19, 23, 41; a, 18.]—**Salivary c.** **Salivation c.** Fr., *c. de salivation*. Ger., *Speichelcentrum*, *Speichelflusscentrum*, *Speichelabsonderungscentrum*. A reflex c. presiding over the secretion of saliva; situated in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [Landois (K).]—**Secretory c's.** Fr., *c's sécrétoires*. Ger., *Absonderungscentren*. 1. The urinary c's, including the diabetic c., one a little below it,

puncture of which produces simple polyuria, and one a little above, puncture of which produces albuminuria. 2. See *Salivary c.* [a, 18.]—**Sensitive c.** Lat., *centrum sensitivum*. Fr., *c. sensitif*. Ger., *sensitives Centrum*, *empfindliches Centrum*. As a general expression, any portion of the brain which responds promptly to a stimulus. [K, 3.]—**Sensory c.** Fr., *c. sensorial*, *c. sensitif*. Ger., *Empfindungs-Centrum*. A supposed c., better called region or tract, in the brain to which sensory impressions are conducted; in this region are included c's for olfaction, taste, touch, sight, and hearing. It is located by Ferrier at the posterior part of the superior and middle frontal convolutions; by Bastian it is made to include the supra-marginal and angular gyri, the convolutions of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe on its external and internal aspects, and possibly also the occipital convolutions. [Ferrier, "West Riding Rep.," iii, 1873 (K); Bastian (a, 18); Ranney (a, 18).] Cf. *Visual c.*, *olfactory c.*, etc.—**Sensory cortical c.** Ger., *sensorisches Rindencentrum*. A supposed area in the cerebral cortex which is concerned in sensory perception. [Landois (K); a, 17.]—**Smell c.** See *Olfactory c.*—**Sneezing c.** Ger., *Niesencentrum*. A reflex nerve-c. in the medulla oblongata the afferent fibres of which are the nasal branches of the trifacial. The efferent impulses are transmitted along the nerves supplying the expiratory muscles. [Landois (K).] Cf. *Respiratory c.*—**Spasm c.** See *Convulsion c.*—**Speech-co-ordinating c.** Fr., *c. de co-ordination pour la parole*. Ger., *Sprachco-ordinationscentrum*. A region in the brain in which several allied but distinct faculties are located, such as auditory word-perception, word-memory, and word-formation (or phonation). It includes the third left frontal convolution (Broca's c.), the anterior convolutions of the insula and the cortical area between them, the supra-marginal convolution, the first temporal convolution and the angular gyrus. [Ranney (a, 18); M. A. Starr, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 29, 1888, p. 358 (a, 17).]—**Sucking c.** Ger., *Centrum der Saugbewegungen*. A reflex c. which regulates the movements of sucking. [K, 16.]—**Sudoral c's.** Fr., *c's sudorales*. Ger., *Schweisscentren*. Spinal c's regulating the secretion of sweat. [L, 88.]—**Supreme c.** Of Spitzka, the cortical c's of the brain as a whole. ["Med. Record," Oct. 14, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Swallowing c.** See *Deglutition c.*—**Sweat c's.** See *Sudoral c's*.—**Tactile c.** Fr., *c. tactile*. Ger., *Touchircentrum*, *Fühlsphäre* [Munk]. A cortical c. for the sense of touch, located by Ferrier in the hippocampus major and the hippocampal convolution. Munk places the c's for touch, pressure, and temperature above the Sylvian fissure and in front of the angular gyrus, and subdivides this area into c's for different parts of the body, which often coincide with and overlap the corresponding motor c's. [Landois (K); A, 319 (a, 18).] Cf. *Sensory cortical c.*—**Taste c.** Fr., *c. du goût*. A c. for gustatory sensations, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus. Munk asserts that it can not be definitely located, but supposes that an area in the base of the brain anterior to the fossa Sylvii is in some way connected with the representation of those sensations. [a, 18.]—**Temperature-regulating c's.** See *Thermotaxic c's*.—**Thermal cortical c.** An area discovered by Landois in the cortex of the dog's brain, near the extremity of the sulcus cruciatus, stimulation of which produces a change in the temperature of the opposite limbs. If it is completely destroyed, the temperature rises several degrees. [Landois (K).]—**Thermoxito c.** **Thermogenic c.** Fr., *c. thermogène* (1st def.), *c. thermogène cérébral* (2d def.). Ger., *thermogènes Centrum*. 1. A supposed c. in the spinal cord which presides over the bodily temperature. [K.] 2. The median portion of the corpus striatum and the subjacent parts down to the base of the brain. Lesions of these parts increase the production of bodily heat. [Girard, "Semaine méd.," Aug. 18, 1886, p. 334 (a, 18).]—**Thermo-polyptic c.** A nerve-c. situated in the gray matter about the third ventricle at its anterior part. Sensory impulses brought to it are said to be conveyed to the polyptic c., which in turn excites the respiratory c. to throw off heat. [J. Ott, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 2, 1889, p. 247.]—**Thermotaxic c's.** Six cerebral c's for maintaining the balance between the production and the dissipation of heat. Of the four basal thermotaxic c's, one is situated in the caudate nucleus, one in the gray matter beneath it, one in the gray matter about the most anterior part of the third ventricle (see *Thermo-polyptic c.*), and one at the anterior inner end of the optic thalamus. [J. Ott, l. c.]—**Trophic c.** Fr., *c. trophique*. Ger., *trophisches Centrum*. A nervous c. presiding over nutrition. Such a c. is said to be situated in the gray matter of the brain, the spinal cord, and the sympathetic ganglia giving origin to nerves. [Duval (a, 18).]—**Vaso-constrictor c's.** Fr., *c's vaso-constricteurs*. C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes constriction of the smaller blood-vessels. The principal vaso-constrictor c. is situated in the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii, from just below the corpora quadrigemina to 3 or 4 mm. above the point of the calamus scriptorius. The spinal vaso-constrictor c's, of secondary importance, are represented by the tractus intermedio-lateralis. [a, 18; L, 88.]—**Vaso-dilator c's.** Fr., *c's vaso-dilateurs*. C's in the spinal cord excitation of which causes dilatation of the smaller blood-vessels. [L, 88.]—**Vascular c's.** **Vaso-motor c's.** Lat., *centra vasomotoria*. Fr., *c's vasomoteurs*. Ger., *vasomotorische Centren*. Reflex c's in the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord which regulate the calibre of the smaller arteries throughout the body. [Ludwig (K).]—**Vesico-spinal c.** See *Micturition c.*—**Visual c.** Fr., *c. visuel*. Ger., *Schentrum*, *Schephäre* [Munk]. An area in the cerebral cortex for visual perceptions. It occupies the posterior third of the supra-marginal convolution, the gyrus angularis, and the occipital lobes. [Ferrier (a, 18); Munk (a, 18).]—**Vital c.** See *Respiratory c.*—**Vomiting c.** Fr., *c. de vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechenscentrum*. A region in the medulla oblongata which presides over the reflex act of vomiting. Its action is excited by irritation of the terminal filaments of the vagi, as well as by certain psychical impulses. [K, 3.]—**Winking c.** The reflex c. for winking, in the medulla oblongata. [a, 18.]

CENTRIC, adj. Se²nt'ri²k. Lat., *centricus*. Ger., *centrisch*. It., *centrico*. Sp., *céntrico*. Central; especially pertaining to the central nervous system.

CENTRIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ri²-flor²-e(a²-e²). From *centrum*, a centre, and *flos*, a flower. Of Fries, a class of the *Calycifloræ*, comprising the *Ericinæ*, *Empeliræ*, *Euphorbiacæ*, *Tamariscinæ*, *Portulacacæ*, *Paronychiacæ*, and *Polygonacæ*. [B, 170.]

CENTRIFUGAL, adj. Se²nt-ri²f²u²g-a²l. Lat., *centrifugus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *fugere*, to flee). Fr., *centrifuge*. Ger., c. It., *centrifugo*. Sp., *centrifugo*. Tending outward from the centre, efferent; in botany, said of the radicle when it is directed toward the fruit-wall; said also of the inflorescence when the central or apical flower of a branch is developed before the flowers upon the lateral offshoots given off below, and the latter are developed in succession from above downward, or from within outward. [B.] Cf. C. FORCE and C. INFLORESCENCE.

CENTRIFUGIRT (Ger.), adj. Tse²nt-ri²-fug-ert'. Freed from admixed substances by the action of centrifugal force. [B.]

CENTRIFUGUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ri²f²u²g(u⁴g)-u²s(u⁴s). See CENTRIFUGAL.

CENTRIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²n(ke²n)-tri²n²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1843, p. 93 (L).]

CENTRION (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt(ke²nt)/ri²-o²n. See CENTRUM.

CENTRIPETAL, adj. Se²nt-ri²p²e²t-a²l. Lat., *centripetalis*, *centripetus* (from *centrum*, a centre, and *petere*, to seek). Fr., *centripète*. Ger., c. It., *centripeto*. Sp., *centripeto*. Tending toward the centre, afferent; in botany, said of a radicle which is directed toward the centre of the fruit; said also of an inflorescence in which the flowers develop successively from without inward, so that the lateral or basal flowers are developed before the central and terminal ones. [B.] Cf. C. FORCE and C. INFLORESCENCE.

CENTRIRUNG (Ger.), n. Tse²nt-er²u²ng². See CENTRAGE.

CENTRISCH (Ger.), adj. Tse²nt²ri²sh. See CENTRAL and CENTRIC.

CENTRISCHINI (Lat.), **CENTRISCHINÆ** (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ri²s-ki(ch²e²y²ni²ne), -ri²s/si²d(ki²d)-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Tetragonurina*. [L, 280.]

CENTRISPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ri²s²por(po²r)-e(a²-e²). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *σπόρα*, a seed. Fr., *centrisporées*. Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneæ complete hypogynæ polypetalæ*, comprising the orders *Caryophyllacæ*, *Linacæ*, *Oxalidacæ*, *Hypericinæ*, and *Vochisacæ*. [B, 170.]

CENTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt(ke²nt)/ri²-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κέντρον* (from *κεντρέω*, to pick). An old name for a certain plaster used for a pricking pain. [Galen (A, 325).]

CENTRO-ACINAR, adj. Se²nt-ro-a²s²i²n-a²r. Ger., *centroacinar*. Pertaining to or occupying the centre of an acinus or alveolus. [J; L, 31, 142.] See C.-a. CELLS.

CENTROBARIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²t-ro-ba²r-ek. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *βάρω*, weight. Depending upon the centre of gravity. [L, 42.]

CENTROCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-ka²t²-r(ka²t²)-a²r(a²r)-a²k(a²k²)²ta². See CENTRAL CATARACT.

CENTRODONTOSUS, adj. Se²nt-ro-do²nt²-u²s. Lat., *centrodontus* (from *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *ὄδους*, a tooth). Fr., *centrodonte*. Having sharp-pointed teeth. [A, 385.]

CENTRODORSAL, adj. Se²nt-ro-do²rs-a²l. For deriv., see CENTRAL and DORSAL. Relating to the central dorsal region. [L, 201.]

CENTROGANGLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-ga²n²-i(ga²n²)-gli²-i(e²)²i²dis. Gen., *centroangliitidis*. For deriv., see CENTRE and GANGLION. See MYELOGANGLIITIS.

CENTROGASTRE (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²t-ro-ga²str. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Having abdominal spines. [A, 385; L, 42.]

CENTROGONIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-go²n²-i²d-a². See RHIZOCERPHALA.

CENTROLEICITHAL, adj. Se²nt-ro-le²s²i²th-a²l. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *λείκος*, the yolk of an egg. Fr., *centroléicithe*. Having the yolk situated at the centre (said of ova). [L, 201.]

CENTROLEPIDACEÆ [Hieronymus] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-le²p²-i²d-a²(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *centrolépidacées*. Ger., *Centrolepidaceen*. See CENTROLEPIDÆÆ.

CENTROLEPIDACEOUS, adj. Se²nt-ro-le²p²-i²d-a²shu²s. Lat., *centrolepidaceus*. Fr., *centrolépidacé*. Resembling the genus *Centrolepis*; of or pertaining to the *Centrolepidaceæ*. [B.]

CENTROLEPIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-le²p²-i²d-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *centrolépidées*. Ger., *Centrolepideen*. Syn.: *Centrolepidacæ*, *Desvauxiæ*, *Desvauxiacæ*. Of Desvaux and succeeding authors, the bristle-worts, an order of monocotyledonous plants allied to the *Restiaceæ* and *Cyperaceæ*. It comprises *Centrolepis*, *Desvauxia*, etc., distinguished by their linear or filiform leaves and their scapiform or leafy peduncles bearing a single head or spikelet of flowers which are involucre with bracts (glumes), destitute of perianth, and either hermaphrodite or polygamous, the male flowers consisting of 1 stamen (rarely 2 stamens) with versatile unilocular anthers, the female flowers of a single ovary with one or more loculi in a single or double row, with a solitary pendulous ovule in each loculus and crowned by as many styles as there are loculi. The fruit, in shape resembling the ovary, contains a solitary, pendulous, albuminous seed in each loculus, and is longitudinally dehiscent. [B, 42, 170; Hieronymus (B, 245).]

CENTROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-lob(lo²b)-i²-u²m(u⁴m). From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *λόβος*, a lobe, from the spurred and prickly fruit. Fr., *centrolobe*. Of Benthams and Martius, a genus of South American leguminous trees of the tribe

Dalbergiæ. [B, 42.]—C. *robustum*, C. *tomentosum*. Two Brazilian species to which the name *araroba* is sometimes given. [Martius (B, 81).]

CENTROLOPHE (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²t-ro-lof. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *λόφος*, the top of the head. Having spines on the head. [A, 385.]

CENTROMYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-mu²r-(mu²r)/si²n-e(a). Gen., *centromyrsines*. From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *μυρσίνη*, the myrtle. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [Theophrastus (B, 121).]

CENTRONIA [Pallas] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ron(ro²n)/i²-a². See ECHINODERMATA.

CENTRONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ron(ro²n)/i²-e(a²-e²). Of Gray, see ACTINOZOA; of Hill, see ECHINIDA.

CENTRON (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt(ke²nt)/ro²n. See CENTRUM.

CENTRONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro²n-ot²-u²s(u⁴s). From *κέντρον*, a sharp point, and *νῶτος*, the back. Fr., *centronote*. Having spines on the back. [A, 385.]

CENTROPHYGADOPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-fi²g(fu²g)/a²d(a²d)-o(o²p)-so-ri²-a²s(a²s)/i²s. Gen., *centrophygadopsoriasis²cos(-is)*. From *κέντρον*, a centre, *φύγειν*, to flee, and *ψωρίασις* (see PSORIASIS). See PSORIASIS *centrifuga*.

CENTROPHYGAS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro²fi²g(u⁴g)-a²s(a²s). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *φύγειν*, to flee. See CENTRIFUGAL.

CENTROPODINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-po²d-i(e²)²ne(na²-e²). A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1886, pp. 196, et seq. (L).]

CENTROPODUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro²p(od²d)-u²s(u⁴s). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *πῶς*, a foot. Fr., *centropode*. Having spines on the feet. [A, 322, 385.]

CENTROPOMUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-pom²-u²s(u⁴s). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *πῶμα* (see OPERCULUM). Fr., *centropome*. Having a spiny operculum. [A, 322, 385.]

CENTROPUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)/ro(ro²)-pu²s(p²ms). See CENTROPUS.

CENTROSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)-e(a²-e²). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *centrospermées*. Ger., *Mittensamige*. Of Eichler, a series of choripetalous dicotyledons, comprising those with a basal ovule or with a central seed-carrier and a generally curved embryo lying at the outer side of the albumen. It comprises the orders *Oleraceæ* (including the families *Polygonacæ*, *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Nyctaginacæ*, and *Phytolaccacæ*) and *Caryophyllacæ* (including the families *Sileneæ*, *Alsineæ*, *Paronychiacæ*, *Scleranthacæ*, and *Portulacacæ*). [B, 36.] Cf. CARYOPHYLLINÆ.

CENTROSTEOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro²st²-e²-o(o²)-skle²r(sklar)-os²i²s. Gen., *centrosteoscleros²cos(-is)*. From *κέντρον*, a centre, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *σκληρόν*, to harden. See OSTEOSCLEROSIS *centralis*.

CENTROSYPHILOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)/ro(ro²)-si²ph(su²f)-i²l-o²l²e²p-i²s. Gen., *centrosyphilolep²idos(-is)*. From *κέντρον*, a centre, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *λεπίς*, a scale. See SYPHILOLEPIS *exulcerans centralis*.

CENTROTHALAMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-tha²l(thal²)/a²m(a²m)-e(a²-e²). Of Trevisan, a suborder of *Algae* (*Floridææ*), comprising the tribes *Wrangeliæ*, *Naccariæ*, *Dudresnayacæ*, *Halymeniæ*, *Furcellariæ*, *Gigartiniæ*, *Sphaerococcæ*, *Rhodomeleæ*, *Coralliniæ*, and *Lithophyllacæ*. [B, 170.]

CENTROTRIÈNE (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro²)-tri(tri²)-en(a²e²n)-e(a). From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *τρίαινα* (see TRIÈNE). Having a triane springing from near the centre (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CENTROTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²nt(ke²nt)-rot²-u²s(u⁴s). Ger., *stachelborstig*. Covered with stiff bristles not so hard as prickles. [B, 123.]

CENTROTYPLOTE, adj. Se²nt-ro²t²i²l-ot. From *κέντρον*, a centre, and *τυπλωτός*, callous. Having a knob-like protuberance near the centre (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CENTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt(ke²nt)/ru²m(ru⁴m). Gr., *κέντρον*. Fr., *centre* (1st def.). Ger., C. (1st def.), *Mittelpunkt* (1st def.), *Stachel* (2d def.). 1. A centre; in anatomy, the middle point of a part, the body of a vertebra. [B, 121; L, 116.] 2. A pointed projection, a spine. [A, 322.]—*Athimugæ* (Ger.). See *Respiratory CENTRE*.—*Bewegungsc* (Ger.). See *Motor CENTRE*.—C. *anospinale*. See *Ano-spinal CENTRE*.—C. *ano-vesicale*. See *Ano-vesical CENTRE*.—C. *auditivum*. See *Auditory CENTRE*.—C. *cerebro-spinale*. See *Cerebro-spinal CENTRE*.—C. *cilio-spinale*. See *Cilio-spinal CENTRE*.—C. *cinereum* (medullæ spinalis). The gray commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6; K.]—C. *commune*. The solar plexus. [L, 107.]—C. *der Brechbewegung* (Ger.). See *Vomiting CENTRE*.—C. *der Kaubewegungen* (Ger.). See *Mastication CENTRE*.—C. *der Saugbewegungen* (Ger.). See *Sucking CENTRE*.—C. *diabeticum*. See *Diabetic CENTRE*.—C. *encephalospinale*. See *Cerebro-spinal CENTRE*.—C. *epigastricum*. See *Epigastric CENTRE*.—C. *für den Schlingsact* (Ger.). See *Dehglutition CENTRE*.—C. *geminum* (semicircular). See *Internal CAPSULE*.—C. *genito-spinale*. See *Genito-spinal CENTRE*.—C. *genito-urinarium*. See *Genito-urinary CENTRE*.—C. *gravitatis*. See *Centre of gravity*.—C. *medianum* of LUYSS. See *Median CENTRE of Luyss*.—C. *medullare vermis*. See *Corpus medullare vermis*.—C. *mullieris*. An old name for the uterus. [A, 325.]—C. *nervium*. The tendinous central portion of the diaphragm. [L, 119.]—C. *opticum*. See *Optical CENTRE*.—C. *ovale*. Fr., *centre ovale*. The surface of a section of the brain made parallel to and at the level of the upper surface of the corpus callosum. [I, 47; K.; a, 18.]—C. *ovale laterale*. See *C. ovale minus*.—C. *ovale majus*.

See *C. ovale*.—*C. ovale minus*. Fr., *centre médullaire hémisphé-
ral*. The white central mass of the brain as exposed by a horizontal
section made half an inch above the corpus callosum. [A, 18].—
Centra ovalia of Vieq d'Azv. See *C. ovale*.—*C. ovi*. The
yolk of an egg. [Ruland (A, 325); B, 50].—*C. parvum*.—*C. perineal*.
See *Perineal* BODY.—*C. peristalticum*. See *Peristaltic* CENTRE.
—*C. phonicum*. See *Phonic* CENTRE.—*C. phrenicum*. See *C.*
nerveum.—*C. rubrum*. See *Red NUCLEUS*.—*C. salis*. See under
CENTRATIO.—*C. semicirculare geminum*. See *INTERNAL CAPSULE*.
—*C. semiovale*. *C. semiovale medullare*. See *C. ovale*.—*C.*
semiovale Vieussenii. 1. See *C. ovale*. 2. See *CORPUS CALLOSUM*.
—*C. sensitivum*. See *Sensory* CENTRE.—*C. tendineum* (seu
tendinosum) *diaphragmatis*. See *C. nerveum*.—*Centra vaso-
motoria*. See *Vaso-motor* CENTRES.—*C. Vieussenii*. See *C.*
ovale.—*C. vitale*. See *Respiratory* CENTRE.—*Expirations*'
(Ger.). See *Expiratory* CENTRE.—*Gefühlsc'* (Ger.). See *Tacile*
CENTRE.—*Gernschc'* (Ger.). See *Olfactory* CENTRE.—*Gesch-
macksc'* (Ger.). See *Taste* CENTRE.—*Herzhenmungsc'* (Ger.).
See *Cardio-inhibitory* CENTRE.—*Hörc'* (Ger.). See *Auditory* CENTRE.
—*Hustenc'* (Ger.). See *Coughing* CENTRE.—*Inspirationsc'*
(Ger.). See *Inspiratory* CENTRE.—*Krampfc'* (Ger.). See *Convul-
sion* CENTRE.—*Lidschlussc'* (Ger.). See *Eyelid-closure* CENTRE.—
Niesenc' (Ger.). See *Sneezing* CENTRE.—*Primäres C. des Ge-
ruchsnerven* (Ger.). See *Olfactory* BULB.—*Psycho-akustisches*
C. (Ger.). See *Acoustic* CENTRES.—*Psycho-geusisches C.* (Ger.).
See *Taste* CENTRE.—*Psychooptisches C.* (Ger.). See *Visual* CENTRE.
—*Psychoösmisches C.* (Ger.). See *Olfactory* CENTRE.—*Psy-
chosensibles C.* See *Tacile* CENTRE.—*Kindenc'* (Ger.). Any
centre in the cerebral cortex. [K, 16].—*Schluckc'* (Ger.). See
Deglutition CENTRE.—*Schweisscentren* (Ger.). See *Sudoral* CENTRES.
—*Schc'* (Ger.). See *Visual* CENTRE.—*Setschenow'sches*
Hemmungs-C. (Ger.). An inhibitory centre in the optic lobes of
the frog described by Setschenow. Removal of these parts causes
an increase in the general reflex irritability. [K, 16].—*Sinus cen-
tri*. A sinus which follows the longitudinal axis of the bodies of the
vertebrae. [L, 14].—*Speichel-c'* (Ger.). See *Salivation* CENTRE.
—*Sprache'* (Ger.). See *Speech-co-ordinating* CENTRE.—*Vomire'*
(Ger.). See *Vomiting* CENTRE.

CENTRURIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-ru¹ri²d-ez(e²s).
Fr., *c., centurres*. A family of the *Scorpionides*. [L, 121.]

CENTULUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²nt(ke²nt)'u²(u⁴)-u³m(u⁴m). An
old name for *Athanasia maritima*. [B, 88, 121.]

CENTUM (Lat.), n. n., indecl. Se²nt(ke²nt)'u³m(u⁴m). A hun-
dred.—*C. capita*. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88, 121.]

CENTUMGRANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-u³m(u⁴m)-
gran(gra³n)'a³. The *Polycarpon tetraphyllum*. [B, 121.]

CENTUMORBIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-u³m(u⁴m)-mo²rb'
i²-a³. The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 121, 180.]

CENTUMNODIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²nt(ke²nt)-u³m(u⁴m)-nod'i²-a³.
The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121.]

CENTUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²nt(ke²nt)-u³n²(u⁴n²)/ku²l-
(ku⁴)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *centuncule, centinille*. A genus of primula-
ceous plants, closely related to *Anagallis*. [B, 19].—*C. arvensis*
[Scopoli]. The *Cerastium arvense*. [B, 173.]

CENTURIONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²nt(ke²nt)-u²(u⁴)-ri²-o²n-i-
(e)'na³. A tribe of the *Phyllostomidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,"
1866, p. 118 (L).]

CENTURY-PLANT, n. Se²nt'u²-ri²-pla³nt. See *AGAVE ameri-
cana*. [B, 275; L, 65.]

CENURUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²n(kan)-u²(u)'ru³s(ru⁴s). See *CÆNU-
RUS*.

CEP (Fr.), n. Sa. See *CÈPE* and *CÉPAGE*.—*C. blanc*. The *Bo-
letus edulis*. [B, 121].—*C. noir*. The *Boletus æreus*. [B, 121].—
Faux c. The *Boletus luridus*. [B, 121.]

CEPA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'pa³. Also written *cæpa, cepæ*, and
cæpe. The onion; of Mönch and Bernhardi, a genus of plants now
referred to *Allium*. [B, 180].—*Bulbus cepæ*. The bulb of *Allium c.*
[B, 180].—*Bulbus cepæ oblongæ*. The bulb of *Allium fistulo-
sum*. [B, 180].—*C. alba et rubra*. The *Allium c.* [B, 200].—*C.*
angulosa [Bernhardi]. The *Allium angulosum*. [B, 173].—*C.*
ascalonica [Pliny]. *C. ascalonitides* [Parkinson]. *C. fissillis*
[J. Bauhin]. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 200].—*C. longa*. The
Allium c. [B, 200].—*C. marina*. The bulb of *Scilla maritima*.
[B, 180].—*C. moly* [Mönch]. The *Allium moly* of Linnæus. [B,
173].—*C. obliqua* [Mönch]. The *Allium obliquum*. [B, 173].—
C. oblonga. The *Allium fistulosum*. [B, 180].—*C. porci*. Squill.
[B, 50].—*C. rotunda et longa* [J. Bauhin]. *C. rubra et alba* [J.
Bauhin]. The *Allium c.* [B, 200].—*C. scabonoprasa* [Mönch]. *C.*
sectilis [Rupp]. *C. sectilis juncifolia perennis* [Tournefort].
The *Allium schœnoprasum*. [B, 200].—*C. sterilis* [Bauhin].
The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 200].—*C. ursina* [Bernhardi]. The
Allium ursinum. [B, 173].—*C. ventricosa* [Bernhardi]. The *Allium*
altaicum. [B, 173].—*C. victoralis*. The *Allium victorale*. [B,
L.].—*C. vulgaris* [Bernhardi]. *C. vulgaris floribus et tuni-
candis et purpurascens*. The *Allium c.* [B, 173, 200].—
Linimentum cepæ. See *UNGUENTUM suppurans*.

CEPA-CABALLO (Sp.), n. Tha-pa²-ka³-ba³l'yo. The *Cardu-
s carduncellus*. [B, 121.]

CEPACÆOUS, adj. Se-pa'shu³s. Lat., *cepæcus*. Fr., *cépacé*.
Having an onion-like odor. [L, 180.]

CEPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)'pe(pa³-e²). Of Adanson, a section
of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising the genera *Asphodelus, Ornithogalum*,
Helonias, Cepa, Allium, and *Porrum*. [B, 170.]

CEPÆA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'pe(pa³-e²)-a³. Gr., *κεφαία* [Dios-
corides]. 1. A plant, probably the *Sedum c.* [B, 180]. 2. A sub-
division of the genus *Acarus*. [L, 41.]

CÉPAGE (Fr.), n. Sa-pa²zh. A species or variety of the grape-
vine, especially of the grape-vine as cultivated for use; collectively,
a vintage. [B, 121.]

CEPASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-pa³s(pa³s)'tru³m(tru⁴m). A
variety of garlic, also the *Allium ascalonicum* and *Allium schœno-
prasum*. [Dale (B, 200).]

CEPE (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'pe(pa). See *CEPA*.

CÈPE (Fr.), n. Se²p. A name applied to several edible species
of *Boletus*. [B, 121].—*C. cordon-rouge*. The *Boletus pachypus*.
[B, 105].—*C. creux*. The *Boletus castaneus*. [B, 105].—*C. de Bor-
deaux*, *C. de Fontainebleau*. Varieties of the *Boletus edulis*
(*q. v.*). [B, 105].—*C. de Juillet*. The *Boletus versipellis*. [B, 105].
—*C. écaillé-longue-tige*. The *Boletus radicans*. [B, 105].—*C.*
franc. The *Boletus æreus* and the *Boletus edulis*. [B, 105, 173].—
C. franc à tête noire. A variety of *Boletus edulis* with a black
pileus. [B, 105].—*C. noir*. The *Boletus æreus*. [B, 173].—*C. ob-
son*. The *Boletus obsonium*. [B, 105].—*C. ordinaire*. The *Bo-
letus edulis*. [A, 385].—*C. peaucier à verrues*. The *Boletus*
pellitus. [B, 105].—*C. perroquet*. The *Boletus pättocinus*. [B,
105].—*C's pinaux*. Of Paulet, a family of *Fungi*. [B, 121].—
C. royal. The *Boletus œstivalis*. [B, 105].—*C. soufre*. The *Hyp-
omyces chrysospermus*. [B, 121.]

CÉPÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-pa. See *CEPÆA*.

CEPERNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Tsap'e²rn-kra³-u⁴t. The *Sedum*
cepea. [B, 180.]

CEPHADELIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²d(a²d)-el(al)'i²-a³.
See *CEPHALOPODA*.

CÉPHAÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-al ed. See *CEPHAELIS*.

CEPHAELIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²-e²(al)-i²d'e².
e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, De Candolle, and others, a section of
rubiceous plants, comprising *Cephaelis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CÉPHAÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-al-e. See *CEPHAELIS*.

CEPHAELINE, n. Se²f-a³-e'len. See *EMETINE*.

CEPHAELIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a³-el(al)'i²s. Fr., *céphaélide*,
céphélide. Ger., *Kopfbeere*. Of Swartz, a genus of rubiceous
shrubs, undershrubs, and herbs, of the tribe *Psychotriææ*, comprising
about seventy species distributed over the whole world. [B, 42].—
C. asthmatica [Vahl]. A West Indian species, used as a remedy
in respiratory disorders. [B, 121].—*C. Aubletii* [De Candolle].
See *C. involucreta*.—*C. Bearii*. A Mexican species, used medi-
cinally. [B, 121].—*C. cyanoearpa*. A Mexican species mentioned
along with the *C. ipeacacuanha*. [B, 224].—*C. diversifolia* [Will-
denow]. The *Geophila diversifolia*. [B, 180].—*C. elata* [Swartz].
A West Indian species, employed medicinally. [B, 121].—*C. emet-
ica* [Persoon]. The *Ronabea (Psychotria) emetica*, also the *C.*
ipeacacuanha. [B, 180].—*C. involucreta* [Willdenow]. An under-
shrub of Guiana, employed in asthma. [B, 121, 180].—*C. ipeaca-
cuanha* [Richard]. Fr., *ipeacacuanha*. Ger., *brechenregernde Kopf-
beere, echte Brechwurzel*. It., Sp., *ipeacacuanha*. Syn.: *Callicocca*



THE CEPHAELIS IPEACACUANHA. [A, 327.]

ereæ [Brotero] (et *ipeacacuanha* [Brotero]). An undershrub or herb
indigenous to Brazil and frequently cultivated there. The root is
ipeacacuanha (q. v.). [B, 121, 173, 180].—*C. muscosa* [Swartz].
A small tree of Cuba and Martinique. The root is used as an emetic.
[B, 180].—*C. punicea* [Vahl]. A shrub of Jamaica, used as an emet-
ic. [B, 180].—*C. reniformis* [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth].
The *Geophila reniformis*. [B, 180].—*C. ruelliaefolia* [Chamisso
and Schlechtendahl]. A South American species. The seeds are
employed as a rat-poison in Brazil. [B, 121.]

CEPHALACÆNUS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-a²s(a³k)-en'
(a³e²n)-u³s(u⁴s). From *κεφαλή*, and *ἀκάνυα*, a thorn. Fr., *cépha-
lacène*. Ger., *Kopfdornig*. Having a prickly head; as a n., in the
n. pl., *Cephalacæna*, a family of the *Percoides*. [L, 180.]

CÉPHALACANTHE (Fr.), **CEPHALACÈNE** (Fr.), adj's.
Sa-fa³l-a³-ka²nt, -se²n. See *CEPHALACÆNUS*.

CEPHALAD, adv. Se²f'a²-a²d. From *κεφαλή*, the head.
Toward the head. [L, 343.]

CEPHALÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-e'(a^3/e^2)-a^3$. Gr., *κεφαλαία* (from *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *céphalée*. Chronic, severe, deep-seated headache. [A, 322, 326; L, 41, 94, 132].—**C. ab acrimonia**. A headache due to acrimony of the humors. [L, 132].—**C. arthritica** [Musgrave]. Syn.: *podagra capitis*. A variety of headache alternating with gouty pains in the feet. [L, 132].—**C. febricosa**. Hemicrania attributed to latent intermittent fever. [L, 132].—**C. gravans**. Dull pain with a sense of heaviness over the whole head, sometimes intermittent. [L, 83].—**C. juvenum**. Headache attending puberty. [L, 119].—**C. melancholica** [Conte]. Chronic headache in hypochondriacs. [L, 88, 132].—**C. polonica**. Headache due to plica polonica. [L, 132].—**C. serosa**. Headache due to serous effusion within the skull. [L, 132].—**C. spasmodica**. Sick headache. [L, 83].—**C. syphilitica**. Fr., *céphalée vérolique*. Headache due to syphilis. [L, 132].

CEPHALÆMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-e^2m-(a^3-e^2m)-a^2(a^3t)-o(a^2)-sel(kal)/e(a)$; as an Eng. word, $se^2f-a^2-e^2m-a^2t/o-sel$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, *αἷμα*, blood, and *κύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *céphalématocèle*. A collection of extravasated venous blood beneath the scalp, communicating with a sinus of the dura mater through an opening in the skull. [A, 326].

CEPHALÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-e^2m(a^3-e^2m)-a^2(a^3t)-om/a^3$. Gen., *cephalématomatos (-is)*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *αἷμα*, blood (see also *oma*). Fr., *céphalématome*. Ger., *Cephalohämatom*, *Kopfbloutschwulst*. It., *cefaloematoma*. Sp., *cefalematoma*. 1. Properly, a swelling due to a collection of blood between one or more of the bones of the skull and the pericranium. 2. See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**C. dura matris**. See *Internal c.*—**C. neonatorum**. See *CAPUT succedaneum*.—**C. spurium**, **C. subaponeuroticum**. A gelatinous exudation beneath the occipito-frontal aponeurosis. [A, 326].—**C. superciliarium**, **C. verum**. See *C. (ist def.)*.—**Internal c.** Lat., *c. dura matris*. Fr., *céphalématome interne*. A c. situated between the dura mater and the bone, in the new-born. [L, 87].

CEPHALÆMATOME (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-am-a³-tom. See CEPHALÆMATOMA and CEPHALÆMATOME.

CEPHALÆMATOMETER, n. $Se^2f-a^2-e^2m-a^2t-o^2m/e^2t-u^6r$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, *αἷμα*, blood, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *céphalémètre*. A sort of manometer to be inserted into the head in animals to ascertain if the amount of blood within the head is increased or diminished. [L, 49].

CEPHALÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-em/(a^3/e^2m)-j^2-a^3$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *céphalémie*. Ger., *Blutüberfüllung des Kopfes*. An excess of blood in the head. [A, 322].

CEPHALÆODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-e(a^3-e^2)-od/a^3$. Fr., *céphalœodes* [G. Fischer]. A class of *Mollusca*. [L, 180].

CEPHALÆUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-e'(a^3/e^2)-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κεφάλαιος*. Pertaining to the head. [A, 322].

CEPHALAGOGUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2f(k-a^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^3-gog/(a^3g)-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἀγωγή*, to lead. Fr., *céphalagogue*. Ger., *Kopfführer*. An obstetrical forceps. [A, 322].

CEPHALAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2g(a^3g)-ra^3$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἄγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *céphalagrie*. Ger., *Kopfgicht*. Chronic gouty or rheumatic headache. [A, 322].

CEPHALAGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2g(a^3g)-ra^3f/(ra^3f)-j^2-a^3$. Fr., *cephalagraphie*. See CEPHALOGRAPHY.

CEPHALAGRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-a³gr. See CEPHALAGRA.

CEPHALAGRICUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2g(a^3g)-ri^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. Pertaining to cephalagra. [A, 322].

CEPHALAIRE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-ar. Of the size of a man's head; as a n., see CEPHALARIA.

CEPHALALGES (Lat.), adj. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2(a^3)/jez(gas)$. Gr., *κεφαλαλγής*. Affected with or causing headache. [A, 322, 387].

CEPHALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2(a^3)/ji^2(gi^2)-a^3$. Gr., *κεφαλαλγία* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἄλγος*, pain). Fr., *céphalalgie*, *mal de tête*. Ger., *Cephalalgie*, *Kopfschmerz*, *Kopfwegh*. It., Sp., *cefalalgia*. Headache; of the ancients, a slight, limited, and transitory pain in the head, as distinguished from cephalæa, which was a violent and more or less chronic headache. [L, 88.—**C. anämica**. Fr., *céphalalgie anémique*. Headache due to spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels of the head. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**C. anemotropa**. A headache due to changes of the wind. It occurs in certain individuals when the wind is from a certain direction and disappears with a change of wind. [L, 132].—**C. catamenialis**. Fr., *céphalalgie menstruelle*. A headache due to suppression of the menses, or accompanying the menses. [L, 87].—**C. catarrhalis**. The headache of acute catarrh (a common cold). [L, 119].—**C. congestiva**. Fr., *céphalalgie congestive*. Congestive headache. [D, 63].—**C. dyspeptica**. Dyspeptic headache. [D, 63].—**C. epileptica** [Sieveking]. Epileptic headache; the periodical headache of nervous persons; so called on account of the relation between certain forms of headache and epilepsy. [D, 35].—**C. febrilis**. Fr., *céphalalgie fébrile*. The headache of fevers and inflammations. [D, 132].—**C. gravidarum**. The headache of pregnancy. [L, 87].—**C. hæmorrhoidalis**. Fr., *céphalalgie hémorrhoidaire*. Headache due to hæmorrhoids and constipation. [L, 132].—**C. hyperæmica**. Congestive headache. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**C. hysterica**. Fr., *céphalalgie hystérique*. Hysterical headache. [L, 132]. Cf. *CLAVUS hystericus*.—**C. inflammatoria**. Ger., *inflammatorischer Kopfschmerz*. See *C. febrilis*.—**C. irritabilis**. See *C. hysterica*.—**C. metallica**. A headache to which metal workers, smelters, and the like are subject. [L, 132].—**C. muscularis** [Burder]. Fr., *céphalalgie musculaire*. A form of external headache which is limited to the muscles and aponeuroses which cover the head, especially to the occipito-frontalis and temporal muscles. [D, 63; L, 88].—**C. nervosa**. Fr., *céphalalgie nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöser Kopfschmerz*. So-

called nervous headache. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**C. neuralgia**. Fr., *céphalalgie névralgique*. Neuralgic headache; pain in the head which is, in some cases, intermittent, in others, continuous in character; and is usually limited to one side of the head, or face, or both. It is often recurrent at regular intervals. [D, 63].—**C. neurasthenica**. Ger., *neurasthenischer Kopfschmerz*. Headache with a sense of pressure; observed in cases of general neurasthenia. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**C. organica**. Fixed and deep-seated pain which appears to be within the head. It resembles the plethoric form of congestive headache, and is subject to increase and decrease of severity. [D, 63].—**C. periodica**. Fr., *céphalalgie périodique*. Periodical headache. [D, 63]. See *C. neuralgia*.—**C. periosteosa**. Headache which is confined to the pericranium. It is usually limited to one spot, is attended by swelling (especially when syphilis is the cause), and is increased by firm pressure. [D, 63].—**C. pharyngo-tympanica**. A form of c. dependent on catarrh of the pharynx and middle ear; characterized by more or less violent paroxysms of pain, generally in the areas supplied by the auriculo-temporal and great occipital nerves. [Legal., "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," x1, 2; "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 137].—**C. plethorica**. Fr., *céphalalgie plethorique*. Ger., *plethorischer Kopfschmerz*. Headache accompanying or due to plethora. [L, 132].—**C. pulsatilis**. Fr., *céphalalgie pulsatile*. Headache in which the pain, chiefly at the temples, is pulsatory; headache with a sensation of pulsation in the head. [L, 83, 132].—**C. rheumatica**. Ger., *rheumatischer Kopfschmerz*. Rheumatic headache; usually seated in the scalp. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**C. spasmodica**, **C. stomachica** [Riverius]. Sick headache. [L, 83, 132]. Cf. *MIGRAINE*.—**C. sympathetica**. See *C. dyspeptica*.—**C. syphilitica**. Fr., *céphalalgie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Kopfschmerz*. See *CEPHALÆA syphilitica*.—**C. toxica**. Fr., *céphalalgie toxique*. Headache due to poisoning, as with alcohol, chloroform, narcotics, the fumes of charcoal, etc., or to uræmia. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**C. vasomotoria** [Eulenburg]. Congestive headache due to paresis of the vaso-motor nerves. [Seeligmüller (A, 319)].—**Neuro-ocular c.** Headache caused by continuous use of the eyes in cases of asthenopia of accommodative or muscular origin. [Parinaud, "Rec. d'ophtalm.," Nov., 1887; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 162].—**Ocular c.** Headache due to any ocular defect. [Parinaud, l. c.]

CEPHALALGIC, adj. $Se^2f-a^2-a^2/ji^2k$. Gr., *κεφαλαλγικός*. Lat., *cephalalgicus*. Fr., *céphalalgique*. Ger., *cephalalgisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or disposed to, headache; as a n., a person subject to headaches. [A, 322, 385, 387].

CEPHALALGIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-a²-zhe. See CEPHALALGIA.—**C. arthritique**. See CEPHALAGRA.—**C. circinscrite**. Headache occupying a limited portion of the head. [L, 87].—**C. diffuse**. Headache occupying the entire surface of the cranial region. [L, 87].—**C. du rhumatisme cérébral**, **C. épiciânienne**. See CEPHALALGIA *muscularis*.—**C. menstruelle**. See CEPHALALGIA *catamenialis*.—**C. réflexe**. See *C. symptomatique*.—**C. sanguine**. See CEPHALALGIA *congestiva*.—**C. symptomatique**. Headache due to some cause outside of the head or nervous system, and occurring as an accompaniment or symptom of some constitutional affection, or due to disease of some remote organ. [L, 88].—**C. syphilitique**. See CEPHALÆA *syphilitica*.

CEPHALALGY, n. $Se^2f-a^2-a^2/ji^2$. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2(a^3)-oj-(o^2g)/j^2-a^3$. See CEPHALOLOGY.

CEPHALANDRA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2n(a^3n)/dra^3$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἀνδρ*, a man, on account of the head-like process formed by the united apices of the anthers. Fr., *céphalandrie*. Of Schrader, a genus of cucurbitaceous plants, of the tribe *Cucumerineæ*. [B, 42, 121].—**C. indica** [Naud.], **C. Schimperii** [Naud.], **C. wrightiana** [Römer]. Syn.: *beembo* [Beng.], *Bryonia grandis* [Linnaeus] (*sem palmata* [Wallich]), *Coccinia indica* [Wight and Arnott], *Momordica monadelphica* [Roxburgh]. A climbing plant indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope and India. The root and leaves are employed medicinally in India in small-pox and inflammatory fevers. [B, 19, 180, 212].

CEPHALANTHÆA (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2n(a^3n)-thi^2/e^2e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *Cephalanthus*. Of Kunth, Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, and Bartling, a section of the *Rubiaceæ* comprising *Morinda*, *Cephalanthus*, and *Nauclea*; by De Candolle and succeeding authors restricted to include only the genus *Cephalanthus*. [B, 170].

CEPHALANTHIDIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2n(a^3n)-thi^2d/e^2e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Frustrubia*, consisting of the single genus *Cephalanthus*. [B, 170].

CEPHALANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2n(a^3n)-thi^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *céphanthe*. Ger., *Blumenkopf*. Of Richard, the capitulum of the *Compositæ*. [B, 1.]

CEPHALANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as m.). $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-^2n(a^3n)/thu^3s(thu^4s)$. Fr., *céphalante*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of North American and Asiatic rubiaceae shrubs and small trees, of the tribe *Naucleæ*. [B, 42, 215].—**C. chinensis** [Lamarck]. The *Nauclea orientalis*. [B, 173].—**C. occidentalis** [Linnaeus]. **C. oppositifolius** [Möench]. Fr., *bois bouton*. The button-bush, button-wood, crane-willow, swamp-dogwood; a shrub 3 to 15 feet high, growing throughout the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf States. Its bark is bitter, laxative, and tonic, and has been used as a remedy in intermittent fevers, paralysis, and syphilis. It contains a crystallizable acid, an amorphous, bitter principle, a substance resembling saponin, tannic acid, etc. [B, 5, 81, 173, 215].—**C. orientalis** [Linnaeus]. A species corresponding in part to the *Nauclea cadamba*, in part to the *Nauclea orientalis*. [B, 180.]

CEPHALANTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2(a^3)-a^2n(a^3n)/shi^2-(ti^2)-a^3$. Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising the subfamilies *Nauctidia* and *Cepheidia*. [B, 121, 170].

CEPHALANTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-a^2n-(a^2n)-ti^2d^2i^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. See CEPHALANTHIDÆ.

CEPHALAPAGOTOME, n. $Se^2f-a^2l-a^2p-a^2g'o-tom$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἀπάγειν*, to drag away, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *cephalopagotome*. An old name for a form of cephalotome. [Hullin (A, 385).]

CEPHALARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-a(a^2)/ri^2-a^2$. Fr., *céphalaire*. Of Schrader, a genus of dipsacaceous plants. [B, 42, 121].—**C. ambrosioides** [Römer and Schultes]. The common variety of *C. communis*. [B, 214].—**C. appendiculata** [Schrader]. The *Dipsacus pilosus*. [B, 214].—**C. centauroides** [Coulter]. Syn.: *Lepicephalus centauroides* [Lag.], *Scabiosa centauroides* [Lamarck] (et *transylvanica* [Allioni]), et *ambrosioides* [Smith and Sibthorp], et *lavigata* [Waldstein and Kitaibel]. A perennial species growing throughout the Levant and in southern Siberia. Several varieties are described. The bitter achænia have been considered to be aperient, resolvent, and depurative, and, with the root, have been used in syphilis, cutaneous disorders, and the eruptive diseases. [B, 180, 214].—**C. coniculata** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. centauroides*. [B, 180, 214].—**C. cretacea** [Römer and Schultes]. A variety of *C. centauroides*. [B, 180, 214].—**C. lavigata** [Schrader]. The common variety of the *C. centauroides*. [B, 214].

CEPHALARTIC, adj. $Se^2f-a^2l-a^2rt^2k$. Lat., *cephalarticus*. Fr., *céphalartique*. Ger., *kopfreinigend*. Relieving headache; as a n., a remedy which purges the head. [A, 322; L, 41, 49, 109.]

CEPHALASPIDÆ (Lat.), **CEPHALASPIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-a^2sp(a^2sp)/i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$, -ez(e^2)s. A suborder of the *Tabuliferi*. [L, 173.]

CEPHALASPIDINI [Lankester] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-a^2sp(a^2sp)-i^2d-in(en)/i^2e$. An order of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 121.]

CEPHALASPIDOBENI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-a^2sp(a^2sp)-i^2d-o(o^2)-ben(ba^2/e^2n)-i^2e$. Fr., *céphalaspodobènes*, *céphalaspodobènes*. Of Ritgen, a tribe of the *Geosauræ* having plates on the head. [L, 41, 116.]

CEPHALATA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-at(a^2t)/a^2$. Fr., *céphalés*. A section of *Mollusca*, embracing those provided with a head. [L, 180.] See CEPHALOPHORA.

CEPHALATE, adj. Se^2f-a^2l-at . Lat., *cephalatus*. Fr., *céphalé*. Provided with a head; as a n., a mollusc provided with a head. [L, 56, 73.]

CEPHALATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-a^2t(a^2t)-om(o^2m)/i^2-a^2$. See CEPHALOTOMY.

CEPHALATUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-at(a^2t)/u^2s(u^2s)$. See CEPHALATA and CEPHALATE.

CEPHALE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)/a^2l(a^2l)-e(a)$. Gr., *κεφαλή*. The head. [A, 325.]

CÉPHALÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-a. See CEPHALÆA.—**C. de croissance**. A form of cephalæa attributed to rapid growth. ["Union méd.," May 3, 1884, p. 771 (D).]

CÉPHALÉIDÈES (Fr.), n. f. pl. Sa-fa³-a-éd-a. See CEPHALÉIDE.

CÉPHALÉIS (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-a-es. See CEPHALÆIS.

CEPHALELIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-e^2l/i^2d-ez(e^2s)$. A subtribe of the *Lavipedes*. [L, 247.]

CEPHALEMATOME (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-a-am-a³-tom. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.—**C. des femmes**. A cephalæmatoma said to form in young women in connection with delayed menstruation. [Treves (A, 63).]

CÉPHALÉODES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa³-a-od. See CEPHALÆODA.

CÉPHALÉE (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa³-a. See CEPHALATA.

CEPHALETRON [Owen] (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-et(at)/r'o^2n$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἔτρον*, the belly. A proposed term for the anterior division of the body in the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CEPHALHEMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-he^2m(ha^2-e^2m)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-sel(kal)/e(a)$; in Eng., *se²f-a²l-he²m-a²t-o-sel*. See CEPHALÆMATOCELE.

CEPHALHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-hem(ha^2/e^2m)-i^2-a^2$. See CEPHALÆMIA.

CEPHALHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-he^2m(ha^2-e^2m)-a^2t(a^2t)-om(a^2)$. See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALHYDROCELE, n. $Se^2f-a^2l-hid^2ro-sel$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, *ὑδωρ*, water, and *κύημα*, a tumor. An accumulation of watery fluid under the fascia covering the cranium, generally as the result of fracture of the skull. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," May 12, 1888, p. 1004; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 217.]

CÉPHALIADÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-e-a²d. See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CEPHALIC, adj. Se^2f-a^2l/i^2k . Gr., *κεφαλικός*. Lat., *cephalicus*, *capitalis*. Fr., *céphalique*. Ger., *cephalisch*. It., *cefalico*. Sp., *cefálico*. Pertaining to the head; as a n., a remedy for headache or other disorder of the head. [A, 325.]

CEPHALICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cephalicus* (*vena* understood). $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)/i^2k-a^2$. Fr., *céphalique*. The cephalic vein. [L, 80].—**C. pollicis**. A branch of the cephalic vein going to the thumb. [L, 119.]

CEPHALICI (Lat.), n., m. pl. of *cephalicus* (*morbi* understood). $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)/i^2s-i^2k$. In W. Farr's classification, brain diseases. [B.]

CEPHALICUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)/i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. See CEPHALIC.

CEPHALIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2d^2e^2-a^2$. A *stirps* of the *Invertebrata*, including the *Insecta* and *Mollusca*. [E. Lewis, "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1840, p. 118 (L).]

CEPHALIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2d^2i^2-a^2$. Fr., *céphalidiens* [Latreille]. A series of animals having a small so-called head. [L, 180.]

CEPHALIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2d^2i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *κεφαλίδιον*. A little head, a capitellum. [A, 322.]

CEPHALINA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-in(en)/a^2$. See SARCOEPHALUS.

CÉPHALIN (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³-a²-n². Fixed by the head, provided with a head. [A, 385.]

CEPHALINDEX, n. $Se^2f-a^2l-i^2n^2/de^2x$. See *Cephalic* INDEX.

CEPHALINE, n. Se^2f-a^2l-en . A substance allied to lecithine, composed of glycerophosphoric acid and a base; derived from the brain. [B, 270.]

CEPHALINE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-in(en)/e(a)$. Gr., *κεφαλίνη*. Fr., *céphaline*. It., *cefalina*. An old term for that part of the tongue nearest the fauces, where the sense of taste is most developed. [Gorreaus (A, 225); L, 41, 43.]

CEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2-o^2-n$. Gr., *κεφάλιον*. Fr., *céphalion*. See CEPHALIDIUM.

CÉPHALIONITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-i²-on-et. Inflammation of the cerebellum. [L, 82.]

CÉPHALIONORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³-i²-on-o-ra-me. Hæmorrhage into the cerebellum. [L, 82.]

CEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-it(et)/i^2s$. Gen., *cephaliti²idis*. From *κεφαλή*, the head (see also *-itis*). Fr., *céphalite*. Ger., *Kopftzündung*. See ENCEPHALITIS.—**C. ægyptiaca**. An epidemic variety of encephalitis observed in Egypt in early summer, during hot winds. [L, 132].—**C. littriana**. Inflammation of the pineal gland. [L, 132].—**C. meningia**. See MENINGITIS.—**C. nervosa**. See PERTUSSIS.—**C. seriosa**. See CAUMA.—**C. spontanea**. Syn.: *morbis solstitialis*, *phrenitis hectica* [Hippocrates]. A form of encephalitis in which the symptoms are severe pain in the head and spine, abolition of all sensation, and progressive palsy; spasms are frequent, and patients often tear their persons. [L, 132].—**C. verminosa**. An epidemic observed in France in 1545, believed to be due to the presence of worms, which were ejected in large numbers from the mouth. [L, 132.]

CEPHALITY, n. Se^2f-a^2l/i^2k-i^2 . From *κεφαλή*, the head. In zoology, a preponderance of the head over the rest of the organism. [Agassiz, "Proc. of the Boston Soc. of Nat. Hist.," viii, p. 279 (L).]

CEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. 1. See CEPHALIDIUM. 2. The female inflorescence in the *Pandaneæ*. [B, 121.] 3. An enlargement of the summit of the axis in the *Melocætiæ*, covered with woolly hairs among which the flowers develop. [B, 19.]

CEPHALIZATION, n. $Se^2f-a^2l-i^2z-a^2shu^2n$. The concentration of organs around a single nerve-centre; a term proposed by Dana for the process by which the head becomes distinguished from the rest of the body in animals. [L, 227.]

CEPHALIZED, adj. Se^2f-a^2l-izd . Having the process of cephalization complete. [L, 121.]

CEPHALOBANCHIATA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-bra^2n^2k(bra^2n^2ch^2i^2-a^2)/ta^2$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *βράγχια*, gills. Fr., *céphalobranches*. Ger., *Cephalobranchien*. Syn.: *Tubicola*. An order of the *Annelida*, having branchiæ at the anterior extremity of the body. [L, 147.]

CEPHALOBANCHIATE, adj. $Se^2f-a^2l-o-bra^2n^2k/i^2-at$. Lat., *cephalobranchiatus*. Fr., *céphalobranche*. Having branchiæ near or upon the head. [L, 147.]

CEPHALOBANCHS, n. pl. $Se^2f-a^2l-o-bra^2n^2ks$. See CEPHALOBANCHIATA.

CEPHALOCARPI [Genth] (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-ka^2rp(i^2e)$. A division of lichens, consisting of the order *Cladoniæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALOCATHARTIC, adj. $Se^2f-a^2l-o-ka^2th-a^2rt^2i^2k$. Lat., *cephalocatharticus* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *καθαρτικός*, cleansing). Fr., *céphalocathartique*. Ger., *kopfpurgierend*, *hauptreinigend*. See CEPHALARTIC.

CEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-sel(kal)/e(a)$; in Eng., *se²f-a²l-o-sel*. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κύημα*, a tumor. A congenital or acquired hernial protrusion of a portion of the contents of the cranium. [A, 226.]

CEPHALOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-se^2nti(ke^2nt)-e(a)/si^2s$. Gen., *cephalocentes²eos* (-is). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κέντησις*, puncture. Fr., *céphalocentèse*. Ger., *Anstechen des Kopfes*. The operation of puncturing the head, as in hydrocephalus. [E.]

CEPHALOCERATON (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-se^2r(k^2r)/a^2t(a^2t)-o^2-n$. See ISOETES.

CEPHALO-CERCAL, adj. $Se^2f-a^2l-o-su^2rk-a^2l$. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *κέρκος*, the tail. In zoology, lengthwise of the body. [L, 343.]

CEPHALOCHELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-kol(ch^2o^2l)-os/i^2s$. Gen., *cephalocholos²eos* (-is). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *χολών*, to rouse the bile. Fr., *céphalocholose*. Ger., *Gallenleiden des Hirns*. An old name for some affection of the brain attributed to biliary derangement. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOCHORDA (Lat.), **CEPHALOCHORDATA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. $Se^2f(ke^2f)-a^2l(a^2l)-o(o^2)-ko^2rd(ch^2o^2rd)/a^2$, -ko^2rd(ch^2o^2rd)-a^2/ta^2. From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *χορδή*, a cord. Syn.: *Leptocardia*. A division of the *Chordata* in which the notochord extends from one end of the body to the other and persists through life; a branch of the *Vertebrata* (in the widest sense) in which the nervous axis does not expand into a brain. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 450 (L); L, 121, 201, 210.]

CEPHALOCADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-kla(kla³)/di²-a³. Of Corda and succeeding authors, a family of hymenocytous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOCALASIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o³)-klaz-(kla³s)/i²-a³. From κεφαλή, the head, and κλάσις, a breaking. See CEPHALOTRIPSY.

CEPHALOCOTYLEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-ko²t-i²(u³l)/e²-a³. From κεφαλή, the head, and κοτύλη, a cup. See CESTOIDEA.

CEPHALOCROTONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-kro(kro²)-ton(to²n)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cephalocrotoneés*. A subtribe of the *Acalyphææ*, comprising *Cephalocroton*, etc. [M. Arg. (B, 214); B, 121.]

CEPHALOCYSTS, n. pl. Se²f'a²l-o-si²sts. From κεφαλή, the head, and κύστις, a bag. Fr., *cephalocystes*. See CESTOIDEA.

CÉPHALODE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-od. See CEPHALODIUM.

CEPHALOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-od'e²-a³. See CEPHALOIDEA.

CÉPHALODÈRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-de²r. In zoology, the head and neck when they are fused into one piece. [L, 41.]

CEPHALODES (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-od'ez(as). See CEPHALOID.

CEPHALODESMION (Lat.), **CEPHALODESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-de²s'mi²-o²n, -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., κεφαλοδῆσιον (from κεφαλή, the head, and δῆσις, a band). Fr., *cephalodesmion*. Ger., *Kopfbinde*. A bandage for the head. [A, 322; L, 135.]

CEPHALODIUM [Sprengel] (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-od'-i²-u²m(u⁴m). From κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *cephalode*, *céphalode*. Ger., *Knöpfchen*, *Brutknöpfchen*. A rounded, convex, often pedicellate mass found upon the surface or in the substance of certain lichens; formerly considered to be the fructification of the latter, but, according to later authors, of unknown function. According to De Bary, it is to be regarded as an accessory *Alga* mass which enters into the composition of the lichen in addition to the *Alga*, which already forms an essential and constant part of the latter. [B, 1, 54, 121.]—**C. endogenum**. Fr., *cephalodie endogène*. An endogenous c.; one obtained with the substance of the thallus of the lichen. [B, 121.]—**C. epigenum**. Fr., *cephalodie épigène*. An epigenous c.; one found upon the superior surface of the thallus and evident as a visible external protuberance. [B, 121.]—**C. hypogenum**. Fr., *cephalodie hypogène*. An hypogenous c.; one found upon the inferior surface of the thallus. [B, 121.]—**C. pyrenodeum**. An endogenous c. which gives rise to a prominence upon the inferior surface of the thallus. [B, 121.]

CEPHALODUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-du²k-(duk)/to²r. Gen., *cephaloducto'ris*. From κεφαλή, the head, and *ducere*, to lead. See CARPITIDUCTOR.

CEPHALODYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-di²m-(du⁴m)/i²-a³. From κεφαλή, the head, and δύμνειν, to mingle with. See CEPHALOPAGY.

CEPHALODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-di²n-(du⁴m)/i²-a³. From κεφαλή, the head, and δόνη, pain. Fr., *céphalodynie*. Pain in the occipito-frontalis muscle of a rheumatic character: the *rhumatisme épicroânien* of French authors. [D, 74; L, 87.]

CEPHALCEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-e²d(o²-e²d)-e(a)/ma². Gen., *cephalcedem'atos(-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and οἴδημα (see CEDEMA). Fr., *céphaladème*. Ger., *ödematöse Kopf-*

geschwulst, äusserer Wasserkopf. An oedematous swelling of the head. [A, 322; E, 15.]

CEPHALO-EXTRACTOR, n. Se²f'a²l-o-e²x-tra²k'to²r. From κεφαλή, the head, and *extrahere*, to extract. See CARPITIDUCTOR.

CEPHALO-FACIAL, adj. Se²f'a²l-o-fa²/si²-a²l. From κεφαλή, the head, and *facies*, the face. Pertaining to the skull and to the face. [L.] See C.-f. INDEX.

CEPHALOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-je²n-(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *cephalogenes'eos (-gen'esis)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and γένεσις, production. Fr., *céphalogénèse*. Ger., *Kopfbildung*. The development or evolution of the head. [L, 41; Spix (L, 121).]

CEPHALOGRAPH, n. Se²f'a²l-o-gra²f. From κεφαλή, the head, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *céphalographie*. An instrument for tracing the contours of the head. Harting's c. is the *conformateur* used by hatters. [A, 301; L, 150.]

CEPHALOGRAPHY, n. Se²f'a²l-o-g²ra²/si²-i². Fr., *céphalographie*. The anatomy of the head; also the use of the cephalograph. [A, 301; L, 49.]

CEPHALOHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-(ha³-e²m)-a²t(a³l)-om'a². See CEPHALÆMATOMA.

CEPHALOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-hem'-(ha³-e²m)-i²-a³. See CEPHALÆMIA.

CEPHALOHÉMOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-a-mo-me²tr. See CEPHALOMETER.

CEPHALO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-hu²m(hu⁴m)-e²r-a(a³l)/i²ps. From κεφαλή, the head, and *humerus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the head and to the humerus; as a n., in the masc., a muscle of the horse corresponding to the deltoid and the clavicular portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid in man. [L, 12.]

CEPHALOID, adj. Se²f'a²l-oid. Gr., κεφαλώδης, κεφαλοειδής (from κεφαλή, the head, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *cephalodes*, *cephaloides*, *cephaloideus*. Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopffartig*, *kopffähnlich*. It., *cefaloïde*. Sp., *cefaloïdeo*. Shaped like the head, spherical; capitate. [B, 121; L, 38, 56.]

CEPHALOIDÆ [Leconte] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-id(ed)/e(a³-e²). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CÉPHALOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-ed. See CEPHALOID and CEPHALOIDES; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CEPHALOIDEA.

CÉPHALOÏDÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-ed-a. Capitate. [B, 121.]

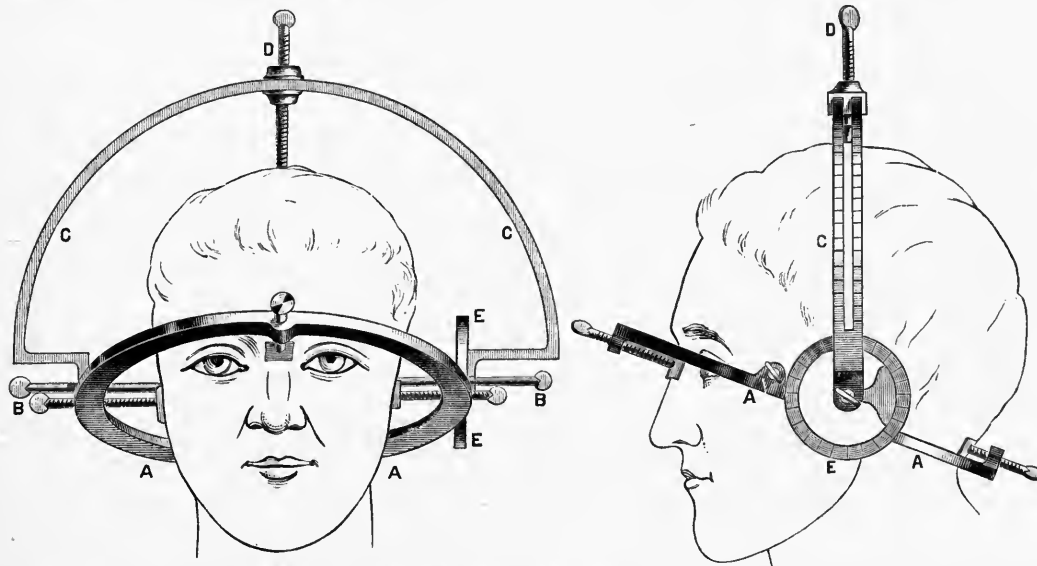
CEPHALOIDEA [Czermak] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-a³. Fr., *céphaloïdes*. Ger., *Kopffler*. Spermatozooids that are merely rounded bodies without tails. [L.]

CEPHALOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céphaloïdes*. Of Agardh, a division of lichens, including *Cenomyce*, *Bæomyces*, *Stereocaulon*, and *Coniocybe*. [B, 121, 170.]

CEPHALOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-i(e). Fr., *céphaloïdes*. Of Acharius, an order of lichens (*Cenothalami*), comprising *Cenomyce*, *Bæomyces*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-i(e)/dez-(das). Fr., *céphaloïde*. Ger., *kopffähnlich*. Like a head, disposed in heads or capitula (said of flowers); as a n. m. pl., of Fries, a series of *Hymenothalami*, comprising *Bæomyces*, *Cenomyce*, *Usnea*, and *Stereocaulon*. [B, 1, 170.]

CEPHALOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-u²s(u⁴s). See CEPHALOID.



ANTELME'S CEPHALOMETER. (MODIFIED FROM "MEM. DE LA SOC. D'ANTHROPOL.")

AA, a circle passing obliquely under the head just above the eyes, held in place with screws; CC, a semicircle pivoted on plus, BB, which allow it to be rotated in an antero-posterior direction; D, a rider that can be slipped upon CC; E, a circle divided into degrees, which is attached to CC and moves with it, showing the angle it forms with AA.

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁶, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

CEPHALOLOGY, n. Se²f-a²-o²l²-o²-ji². Lat., *cephalologia* (from κεφαλή, the head, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *céphalologie*. Ger., *Kopflehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the head. [A, 301, 322.]

CEPHALOLIXIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-lo²x²-i²-a². From κεφαλή, the head, and λῶξις, oblique. See TORTICOLLIS.

CEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-om²-a². Gen., *cephalomatos (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head (see also -oma²). Fr., *céphalome*. An old term for soft cancer. [A, 66.]

CÉPHALOMÉLIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-mal-e. A form of monstrosity characterized by the insertion of an accessory member upon the head. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOMELUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²m²e²l-u²s-(u²s). From κεφαλή, the head, and μέλος, a member. Fr., *céphalomèle*. A monster with a limb inserted upon the head. [L, 41, 57.]

CEPHALOMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-men-man²i²-a². From κεφαλή, the head, and μήνη, a month. A diversion of the menstrual flow to the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-me²n(man)-i²n(i²n²)-ji²(ge)²-ti²s. Gen., *cephalomeningitidis*. From κεφαλή, the head, and μήνιγξ, a membrane of the brain (see also -itis²). See MENINGOEPHALITIS.

CEPHALOMETER, n. Se²f-a²l-o²m²e²t-u²r. Lat., *cephalometrum* (from κεφαλή, the head, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *céphalometre*. Ger., *Kephalometer*, *Kopfmesser*. It., *cefalometro*. An instrument for measuring the head. [A, 301; L, 81.]

CEPHALOMETRY, n. Se²f-a²l-o²m²e²t-ri². Fr., *céphalométrie*. Ger., *Kephalometrie*, *Schädelmessung*. It., *cefalometria*. The art or act of measuring the head by means of the cephalometer. [L, 41.] Cf. CRANIOMETRY.

CEPHALOMONODIDYMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-mo²n(o²)-no²-o(o²)-di²d²i²m(u²m)-e². From κεφαλή, the head, μόνος, single, and δίδυμος, a twin. Twins with the heads grown together or having only one head. [L, 81.]

CEPHALOMYIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-i(e)²-a². From κεφαλή, the head, and μύια, a fly. Fr., *céphalomyie*. A genus of the *Brachycera*. [L, 49.]—C. *ovis*. A species the larvæ of which are found in the maxillary and frontal sinuses of sheep. [L, 49.]

CEPHALOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-i(e)²-ti²s. Gen., *cephalomyitidis*. From κεφαλή, the head, and μύς, a muscle (see also -itis²). Fr., *céphalomyite*. Ger., *Kopfmuskelerzündung*. Inflammation of the muscles of the head. [A, 322, 385.]

CEPHALOMYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)-i²-a². From κεφαλή, the head, μύς, a muscle, and δύνῃ, pain. Fr., *céphalomyodynie*. Ger., *Kopfmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the muscles of the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²n. The head (of a crustacean). [L, 121.]

CEPHALO-NASAL, adj. Se²f²-a²l-o-nas²-a²l. From κεφαλή, the head, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the skull and to the nose. [L.] See C.-n. INDEX.

CEPHALONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-on²-i²-a². Ger., *Cephalonie*. A pathological condition in which the head is abnormally developed and the brain hypertrophied. [A, 326.]

CEPHALONOSOS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²n²-os(o²s)-u²s(u²s). From κεφαλή, the head, and νόσος, disease. Fr., *céphalalgie*. Ger., *Hauptkrankheit*, *Kopfkrankheit*. See AMPHEMERINA *hungarica*.

CEPHALONT, n. Se²f-a²l-o²nt. A member of the *Septata* during the stage when the epimerite is present. [L, 121.]

CEPHALO-ORBITAL, adj. Se²f²-a²l-o-o²rb²i²-a²l. From κεφαλή, the head, and *orbita*, the orbit. Pertaining to the skull and to the orbits. [L.] See C.-o. INDEX.

CEPHALO-ORBITO-NASAL, adj. Se²f²-a²l-o-o²rb²i²-ti²-o-nas²-a²l. From κεφαλή, the head, *orbita*, the orbit, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the skull, to the orbits, and to the nose. [L.] See *Cephalo-orbital* INDEX.

CEPHALOPAGES (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²p²-a²(a²)-jez(gas). See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CEPHALOPAGOTOME, n. Se²f-a²l-o-pa²g²-o²-tom. See CEPHALOPAGOTOME.

CEPHALOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²p²-a²(a²g)-u²s(u²s). From κεφαλή, the head, and πάγεις, united. Fr., *cephalopage*. Syn.: *craniopagus*. A double monster in which the two individuals are adherent by the head. [B, 108.]

CEPHALOPAGY, n. Se²f-a²l-o²p²-a²g²-i². Fr., *céphalopagie*. A form of monstrosity characterized by the development of two individuals united by the head. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-pa²th-(pa²th)²-i²-a². From κεφαλή, the head, and πάθος, disease. Fr., *céphalopathie*. Ger., *Kopfleiden*. Disease of the head. [L, 81.]

CEPHALOPELTINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-pe²l-tin(ten)²(e)²-a². A tribe of the *Lepidosternidae*. [L, 256.]

CEPHALOPHARYNGEUS [Arnold] (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-fa²z(fa²z)-i²n(u²n²)-je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s). From κεφαλή, the head, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *céphalo-pharyngien*. Ger., *Schlundkopfmuskel* (2d def.). It., *cefalofaringeo*. 1. Relating to the head and the pharynx. [L, 44.] 2. As a n., see *Superior constrictor of the pharynx*. This name is given by some anatomists to both the middle and the superior constrictors of the pharynx, referring incorrectly to Winslow as authority, as he gives this name to an independent muscle. [L, 263.] 3. A name sometimes applied to an anomalous muscle arising from the petrous portion of the temporal bone and inserted into the pharyngeal aponeurosis. [L,

31.] 4. A small muscle arising from the basilar process of the occipital bone and running down to be lost in the fibres of the superior constrictor muscle of the pharynx. [Douglas, Winslow (L).]

CEPHALOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. and f. sing. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²f²-o(o²)-ra². From κεφαλή, the head, and φορέω, to bear. Fr., *céphalophores* (1st def.), *céphalophore* (2d def.). 1. As a n. pl., of Burmeister, an order of *Mollusca*; of Von Siebold, as commonly used, see ENCEPHALA; of De Blainville, see CEPHALOPODA; of others, a branch or section of the *Mollusca*. [L, 17, 87, 147, 231.] 2. As a n. sing., of Cavanilles, a genus of South American composite plants. [B, 42, 121.]—C. *antipedia*. See DIBRANCHIATA.—C. *pinnata*, C. *pteropoda hyalacea*. See PTEROPODA.

CEPHALOPHOROUS, adj. Se²f-a²l-o²f²-o²-ru²s. For deriv., see CEPHALOPHORA. Lat., *cephalophorus*. Fr., *céphalophore*. Ger., *Kopftragend* (3d def.). 1. Relating to the *Cephalophora*. 2. Bearing flowers in heads or capitula. [B, 38; L, 121.]

CEPHALOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²f²-o(o²)-ru²m(ru²m). For deriv., see CEPHALOPHORA. Fr., *céphalophore*. Ger., *Kopfträger*. The pedicel or stipe of the receptacle in certain *Frungi* (e. g., *Stilbium*). [B, 19, 121.]

CEPHALOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²f²-o(o²)-ru²s(ru²s). Fr., *céphalophore*. Ger., *Kopftragend* (adj.). 1. See CEPHALOPHOROUS. 2. See CÉRÉUS. [B, 121; L, 1.]

CEPHALOPHRAGMA [Kirby] (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-fra²z(fra²z)-g(fra²z)-ma². Gen., *cephalophragmatus (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and φράγμα, a wall. Fr., *céphalophragme*. Ger., *Kopfwand*. The partition which divides the head in insects into an anterior and a posterior chamber. [L, 180.]

CEPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-fi(fu²)-ma². Gen., *cephalophymatus (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and φύμα, a tumor. Fr., *céphalophymie*. Ger., *Kopfgeschwulst*. A tumor or swelling of the head. [A, 322.] See CEPHALEMATOMA.

CEPHALOPOD, n. Se²f-a²l-o-pod. Fr., *céphalopode*. Ger., *Kopffuss*. A member of the *Cephalopoda*. [B.]

CEPHALOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²p²-od-(o²d)-a². From κεφαλή, the head, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *céphalopodes*. Ger., *Kracken*, *Kopffüssler*, *Cephalopoden*. An order or class of the *Mollusca*, so called on account of their feet or arms being attached to the head. [L, 121, 147, 180.]—C. *acetabulifera* [Férussac]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—C. *antipedia siphonia* [Rafinesque]. See SIPHONIA.—C. *argonautica* [Gravenhorst]. C. *argonautidae* [Contraire]. See OXYTHOIDE.—C. *cryptodibranchia* [D'Orbigny]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—C. *decapoda* [Leach et al.]. C. *decapoda enterostea* [Lamarck]. See SIPHONIA.—C. *dibranchia*, C. *dibranchiata*. See DIBRANCHIATA.—C. *foraminifera* [D'Orbigny]. See FORAMINIFERA.—C. *libera* [De Haan]. C. *nuda* [Cuvier]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—C. *oetobrachides* [De Blainville]. C. *oetoceres*, C. *oetopoda* [Leach]. See OCTOPIA.—C. *sipunculifera* [D'Orbigny]. See SIPHONOPODA.—C. *pinnata*. See PTEROPODA.—C. *testa nulla* [Lamarck]. See DIBRANCHIATA.—C. *testa unilocularia* [Lamarck]. See OXYTHOIDE.

CÉPHALOPODES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa³l-o-pod. See CEPHALOPODA.—C. *monothalmes*. See OXYTHOIDE.

CEPHALOPODIC, **CEPHALOPODOUS**, adj's. Se²f-a²l-o²p²-o²d-i²k², -u²s. Belonging to the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 11.]

CEPHALPODS, n. pl. Se²f-a²l-o-pod²z. See CEPHALOPODA.

CEPHALOPONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-po(po²)-ni²-a². From κεφαλή, the head, and πόνος, pain. See CEPHALALGIA.

CEPHALOPROTHORAX (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-pro-thor²-a²x(a²x). See CEPHALOTHORAX.

CÉPHALOPSIDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-op-sed. Resembling the *Cephalops* (a genus of *Diptera*); as a n., in the m. pl., c's, a tribe of *Diptera*, having the genus *Cephalops* as the type. [L, 41.]

CÉPHALOPSITES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa³l-op-sed. See under CÉPHALOPSIDE.

CEPHALOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²p-so²-re(ra²-e²). From κεφαλή, the head, and ψώρα, a lichen. Of Reichembach, a suborder of lichens (*Hypophosora* or *Podetiosora*), comprising the families *Siphulacæ* (or, according to a later classification, *Isidiacæ*), *Lecidineæ*, and *Cladoniaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOPSYCTER (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-psi²k(psu²k)/tu²r(tar). From κεφαλή, the head, and ψυκτήρ, a cooler. Fr., *cephalopsyctère*. Ger., *Kephalopsycter*, *Kopfkälter*. A device for applying a refrigerant to the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²p-te²r²(id-e²-e²). From κεφαλή, the head, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *céphaloptères*. Ger., *Flügelköpfe*. A family of the *Batides*, having a winged or feathered head. [L, 14, 180.]

CEPHALOPTEROUS, adj. Se²f-a²l-o²p²-te²r²-u²s. Lat., *cephalopterus*. Fr., *céphaloptère*. Ger., *Kopfgeflügel*. Having a winged or feathered head. [L, 180.]

CEPHALOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-pi(pi²)-os²(i²s). Gen., *cephalopyosios (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and πύωσις, suppuration. Fr., *céphalopyose*. Ger., *Kopfabzess*. Abscess in or on the head. [L, 41, 135.]

CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN, adj. Se²f-a²l-o²r-ra²k-i²d²-i²a². From κεφαλή, the head, and ράχης, the spine. Fr., *céphalo-rhachidien*. Relating to the brain and spinal cord. [D, 74.]

CÉPHALORRHÉMIE [Pierry] (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-ram-e. From κεφαλή, the head, and ρέω, to flow. Hæmorrhage into the brain. [L, 82.]

CEPHALORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²r-ru²m(a²). Gen., *cephalorrhœumatos (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and ρεύμα, a rheum. A rheumatic affection of the head. [A, 322.]

CEPHALORRHIZOUS, adj. Se²f-a²l-o²r-iz-u³s. Gr., κεφαλόρριζος (from κεφαλή, the head, and ῥίζα, a root). Lat., *cephalorrhizus*. Having nodular, head-like roots. [A, 322; B.]

CEPHALORRHYNCHUS [Boissier] (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²r-rh²yn²(ru²n²)²ku³s(ch²u⁴s). From κεφαλή, the head, and ῥινγος, the snout. See LACTUCA.

CEPHALOSCOPE, n. Se²f-a²l-o-skop. Lat., *cephaloscopium* (from κεφαλή, the head, and σκοπεῖν, to examine). Fr., *cephaloscope*. A stethoscope with a large orifice which is placed over the ear of the patient, who at the same time breathes actively through the corresponding nostril. The movement of the air in the tympanic cavity is then plainly audible through the e. [B, 120.]

CEPHALOSCOPIC, adj. Se²f-a²l-o-skop²i²k. Fr., *cephaloscopique*. Pertaining to cephaloscopy. [L, 41.]

CEPHALOSCOPY, n. Se²f-a²l-o²s²kop-i². Fr., *céphaloscopie*. 1. Examination of the head for the purpose of ascertaining the state of the intellectual faculties. [L, 41.] 2. Auscultation by means of the cephaloscope.

CEPHALOSEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-sis²(se²-es²)i²s. Gen., *cephaloseis²eos (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and σεισις, a shaking. Fr., *céphaloseisis*. Ger., *Erschütterung des Kopfes*. Concussion of the brain. [A, 322.]

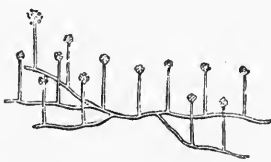
CEPHALOSISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-si²st²-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or affected with concussion of the brain. [A, 322.]

CEPHALOSOMATOUS, adj. Se²f-a²l-o-som²a²t-u³s. Lat., *cephalosomatus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and σῶμα, the body). Fr., *cephalosome*. Ger., *Kopfkörperig*. Having the head and forepart of the body large. [L, 41.]

CEPHALO-SPINAL, adj. Se²f²a²l-o-spin²a²l. Lat., *cephalo-spinalis* (from κεφαλή, the head, and σπῖνα, the spine). See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CEPHALOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-spor²(spo²r)²e²-e(a³-e²). From κεφαλή, the head, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *cephalosporées*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Mucedinariæ*, or the *Nudigrania*, comprising three genera. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOSPOREI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-spor²(spo²r)²e²-i(e). Fr., *cephalosporés*. Of Léveillé, a tribe of *Trichosporéi* (*Phycocladii*), comprising genera in which the spores are attached to a vesicle situated at the extremity of the sporophore. [B, 121, 170.]



THE CEPHALOSPORIUM. (AFTER NEUMANN.)

CEPHALOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-spor²(spo²r)²i²-u³m(u⁴m). Of Corda, a genus of hypomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CEPHALOSTAT, n. Se²f²a²l-o-sta²t. From κεφαλή, the head, and ἵστάναι, to place. An appliance invented by Lawrence for holding a patient's head; a sort of vise consisting of two padded side-planes capable of being adjusted to the head by means of a screw. [F.]

CEPHALOSTEGITE, n. Se²f-a²l-o²s²t²e²j-it. From κεφαλή, the head, and στεγέω, to cover in. That portion of the carapace of a crustacean which is situated in front of the cervical groove. [L, 11.]

CÉPHALOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-stom. From κεφαλή, the head, and στόμα, the mouth. Having the mouth supported by a head; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, of De Blainville, a family of the *Arachnides*. [L, 109.]

CEPHALOT, n. Se²f²a²l-o²t. Lat., *cephalotum*. Fr., *céphalote*. A brownish fatty body of resinous appearance obtained by Conberne from cerebral tissue. [B, 118.]

CEPHALOTA [Latreille, Müller] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²a². Fr., *céphalotes*. An order of the *Entomostraca*. [L, 204.]

CEPHALOTACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²a²(a³)se²(ke²)e²(a³-e²). Fr., *cephalotacées*. See CEPHALOTEÆ.

CÉPHALOTE (Fr.), adj. and n. Safa³l-o²t. See CEPHALOT and CEPHALOTES.

CEPHALOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²t²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *céphalotées*. Syn.: *Cephalotaceæ* [Lindley]. Of Dumortier, R. Brown, and succeeding authors, a family of plants variously referred to the *Veratree*, *Rosaceæ*, or *Crassulacæ*, or made an independent order akin to the *Ranunculacæ*; consisting of *Cephalotus*, now referred to the *Saxifragaceæ*. [B, 19, 170.]

CEPHALOTES (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²t²e²(as). See CEPHALOTUS.

CEPHALOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-the²(tha)²ka³. From κεφαλή, the head, and θήκη, a sheath. Fr., *céphalothèque*. Ger., *Kopfkasten*, *Kopfhülle*. 1. Of Kirby, the anterior extremity of the chrysalis, which covers the head. [L, 41, 180.] 2. A genus of *Fungi*. [B, 121.]

CEPHALOTHECÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-the²(tha)²se²(ke²)e²(a³-e²). Fr., *céphalothécées*. Of Dumortier, a family of *Urnularia* (the *Hepaticæ*), comprising *Marchantia*, *Conocephalus*, *Fimbraria*, *Lumularia*, and *Grimaldia*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTHLASIA (Lat.), **CEPHALOTHLASIS** [Hüter] (Lat.), n's f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-thlaz²(tha²)s²i²-a³, -o²th²la²s-

(la²s)-i²s. From κεφαλή, the head, and θλάειν, to crush. Fr., *céphalothlasie*. Cephalotripsy. [A, 15.]

CEPHALOTHLASTES (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-thlaz²(thla²)st²/ez(as). Fr., *céphalothlaste*. An old term for a variety of the embryothlastes used for crushing the head. [A, 112.]

CEPHALOTHLIBE, n. Se²f-a²l-o-thlib. Lat., *cephalothliba*, *cephalothlibes* (from κεφαλή, the head, and θλίβειν, to crush). Fr., *cephalothlibe*. Ger., *Kopfzermalmer*. See CEPHALOTRIBE.

CEPHALO-THORAC, adj. Se²f²a²l-o-tho-ra²s²i²k. From κεφαλή, the head, and θώραξ (see THORAX). Of or pertaining to the cephalo-thorax. [B, 100.]

CEPHALOTHORACOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tho²r(tho²)-a²k(a³k)-o²p'a²g(a²g)-u³s(u⁴s). From κεφαλή, the head, θώραξ (see THORAX), and πάγειν, to join. Fr., *céphalo-thoracopage*. A double monster in which the two individuals are adherent by the head and trunk as far as the umbilicus, which is common to both members of the pair. Veit subdivides these monsters into the *syncephalus* and *protophthoracopagus* (q. v.). [A, 15; B, 108.]

CEPHALOTHORACOSTERUMENOS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tho²r(tho²)-a²k(a³k)-o(o²)-ste²r²u²m(um)²e²n²-o²s. From κεφαλή, the head, θώραξ (see THORAX), and στερεῖν, to deprive. A monster without head or chest. [L, 81.]

CEPHALO-THORAX (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tho²r²a²x(a³x). Gen., *cephalothorac²os (-is)*. Fr., *céphalo-thorax*. The fused head and thorax of many *Arthropoda* (c. g., the *Arachnida* and *Crustacea*). [B.]

CEPHALOTHRYPNIS [E. von Siebold] (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-thri²p(thru²)p²/si²s. Gen., *cephalothryp²seos (-is)*. From κεφαλή, the head, and θρύπτειν, a breaking in pieces. Fr., *céphalotripsie*. Ger., *Cephalotripsie*. It., Sp., *cefalotripsia*. Cephalotripsy (q. v.). [A, 85.]

CEPHALOTHRYPATOR (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-thri²p(thru²)p²/to²r. Ger., *Cephalothrypator*, *Cephalothrypter*. An instrument invented by A. Baudeloque for extracting the foetus by the head without perforation, but now used after that operation; a strong obstetric forceps with a short cephalic curve and a compressive mechanism at the handles. [A, 85.] To be distinguished from the *cephalotribe*.

CEPHALOTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tin²(ten)²a². Fr., *céphalotes*. A tribe of the *Pteropida*. [L, 272.]

CEPHALOTOME, n. Se²f²a²l-o²tom. Lat., *cephalotomus* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *céphalotome*. Syn.: *craniotome*. Blot's perforator.—Saw-c. It., *sego-cefalotomo*. Sp., *cefalotómo*. An instrument devised by Finizio for performing cephalotomy.

CEPHALOTOMY, n. Se²f-a²l-o²t²o-mi². Lat., *cephalotomia*, *cephalotomia*. Fr., *céphalotomie*, *sciage de la tête*. Ger., *Schneiden* (oder *Zerlegen*) *des Kopfes*. It., *cefalotomia*. Sp., *cefalotomia*. 1. The dissection of the head. [L, 41.] 2. The operation of dividing the foetal head, as with an écraseur or a forceps-saw, as a modification of craniotomy.

CEPHALOTOS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²t²o²s. Gr., κεφαλωτός. See CAPITATE.

CEPHALOTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tra²k(trak)²/to²r. Gen., *cephalotractor²is*. From κεφαλή, the head, and trahere, to drag. See CAPITUDUCTOR.

CEPHALOTRIBE, n. Se²f²a²l-o²trib. Lat., *cephalotriba* (from κεφαλή, the head, and τριβειν, to wear away). Fr., *céphalotribe*. Ger., *Kephalotribe*, *Kopfstreicher*, *Kopfzermalmer*. It., *cefalotritore*, *cefalotribo*. Sp., *cefalotribo*. A heavy forceps with narrow blades for crushing the foetal head by screw-power.—**Perforating c.** Ger., *perforatorische Kephalotribe*. A combined perforator and cephalotribe devised by Cohen. The perforator is worked after the blades of the c. have been applied [“Monatsschr. f. Geburtsk.,” x, p. 115; A, 20.]



BLOT'S CEPHALOTRIBE. (AFTER LUSK.)

CEPHALOTRICHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²t²-ri²k(rich²)a². From κεφαλή, the head, and τρίξ, hair. Of Ehrenberg, a cohort of *Fungi*, comprising *Calicium*, *Cephalotrichum*, *Ceratium*, *Isaria*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTRICHÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tri²k(trich²)e²-i(e). Fr., *céphalotrichés*, *céphalotrichiens*. Of Fries, Endlicher, and Reichenbach, an order of hypomycetous *Fungi* (*Tubercularini*), comprising *Cephalotrichum*, *Isaria*, etc. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTRICHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o²t²-ri²k(rich²)i²(e). Fr., *céphalotrichés*, *céphalotrichis*. Of Nees, Martius, Fries, and Sprengel, a series, family, or order of the *Hypomyces* corresponding nearly to the *Cephalotricha*. [B, 170.]

CEPHALOTRICHIII [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tri²k(trich²)i²-i(e). See CEPHALOTRICHÆI.

CEPHALOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³l)-o(o²)-tri²d²(id²)m(u⁶m)-u³s(u⁴s). From κεφαλή, the head, and τριδύμος, a triplet. A monster with three heads. [L, 81.]

CÉPHALOTRIPSIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o²tr²ep-se. See CEPHALOTRIPSY.—C. *intra-crânienne*. Ger., *intracranielle Cephalothryp-*

sie. Syn.: *trépanation du sphénoïde*. A method of breaking up the foetal skull recommended by Guyon. It consists in pushing the piercer of a trephine into the cranial vault and trephining, then inserting a smaller trephine and operating on the base of the skull. A small screw-forceps is used for extraction (see *Forceps à crémaillère*). [A, 23, 24].—C. *répétée sans tractions*. Pajot's term for a method of cephalotripsy in which the base of the skull is first crushed, and then an attempt is made by rotation to bring the flattened head into such relation with the contracted pelvis as to allow of its passage. If there is any resistance, the case is left to Nature for two or three hours, and the crushing is then repeated.

CÉPHALOTRIPSIE (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-trep-se-a. Subjected to crushing with a cephalotribe (said of the foetus). [A, 54.]

CÉPHALOTRIPSY, n. Se²f(a²l-o-tri²p-si²). Lat., *cephalotripsis* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *τριβω*, to crush). Fr., *céphalotripsie*, *brièvement de la tête*. Ger., *Kephalotripsie*, *Zerquetschung des Kindeskopfes*. It., *cefalotripsia*, *cefalotripsia*. Sp., *cefalotripsia*. Syn.: *cephalothlasis* [Hüter]. The operation of crushing the head of the foetus to facilitate delivery.

CÉPHALOTRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-trep-tu²r. See CEPHALOTRIBE.

CÉPHALOTRIPTIE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-o-trep-se. See CEPHALOTRIPSY.

CÉPHALOTROCH, n. Se²f(a²l-o-tro²k). In comparative anatomy and embryology, a ciliated band surrounding the body in front of the mouth. [Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Mic. Sci.," 1877, p. 423 (L).]

CÉPHALOTROTUS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-o(o²)-tro²-tu²s(tu²s). Gr., *κεφαλότροπος* (from *κεφαλή*, the head, and *τροπέω*, to wound). Wounded in the head. [A, 325.]

CÉPHALOTRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-o(o²)-tri²p(tru²p)-e(a²/si²s). Gen., *cephalotrypes/eos* (-is). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *τρύπτω* (from *τρύπαι*), perforation. The operation of trephining. [A, 322; E.]

CÉPHALOTRYPTER (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-o(o²)-tri²p(tru²p)/tu²r(tar). See CEPHALOTHLIBA.

CÉPHALOTTE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa³l-ot. See CÉPALOTE.

CÉPHALOTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-ot²u²m(u²m). See CEPHALOT.

CÉPHALOTUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-ot²u²s(u²s). A genus of plants constituting the *Cephalotece*. [B.]

CÉPHALOTYPOSIS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-o(o²)-ti²p(tu²p)-o²si²s. Gen., *cephalotypos/eos* (-is). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *τύπωσις*, expression. Ger., *Kephalotyposse*. An old term for a form of periodical fever which, finding no lodgment elsewhere, expended itself on the head. [A, 322.]

CÉPHALOUS, adj. Se²f(a²l-u²s). Having a head (applied chiefly to a division of molluscs, the *Cephalata*, including the univalves, etc.). [L, 56.]

CÉPHALO-VISCÉRAL (Fr.), adj. Sa-fa³l-o-vi²s-a-ra²l. Pertaining to the head and to the abdominal viscera. [L, 41.]

CÉPHALOZIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-o(o²)-zi²(zi²/e²-e(a²-e²)). Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Jungermannieæ*. [B, 170.]

CÉPHALOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-o(o²)-zo²a². From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ζῷον*, a living creature. Ger., *Kopftiere*. Animals having a distinct head. [L, 81.]

CÉPHALULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-u²l(u²l)-a². Larvæ in which a cephalic region is indicated. [L, 342.]

CÉPHALULCUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-u²l(ku²l)k²-u²s(u²s). From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *ἔλκευ*, to drag. Fr., *céphalulcus*. Ger., *Kopffauszieher*. A fillet for extracting the foetal head. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CÉPHALUM (Lat.), u. n. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-u²m(u²m). See CAPITULUM.

CÉPHALURODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-u²(u)-rod²e²-a². From *κεφαλή*, the head, and *οἶσρα*, a tail. Spermatozooids which have a distinct head and tail. [L, 49.]

CÉPHALUROIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Se²f(ke²f)-a²(a³l)-u²(u)-rod²-i²d(ed²/e²-u²s(u²s)). Fr., *céphaluroïde*. Having a distinct head rods and tail (said of spermatozooids). [L, 49.]

CÉPHAN-MAHI (Malay), n. The *Agelœa Lamarckii*. [B, 93, 121.]

CÉPHANOMYIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-mi²(mu²)-i(e²/a²). A genus of the *Brachycera*, the larvæ of several species of which live in the nasal fosse of the stag. [L, 49.]

CÉPHÉLIDE (Fr.), n. Sa-fa-led. See CEPHAELIS.

CÉPHÉLIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-fa-led-a. See CEPHAELIDÆ.

CÉPHÉLIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²f(ke²f)-e²l-i²d(i²-a²). Of Rafinesque, see CEPHAELIDÆ. [B, 170.]

CÉPHÉLIS (Fr.), n. Sa-fa-les. See CEPHAELIS.

CÉPHIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²f(ke²f)-i(e²/na²). A subfamily of the *Tenthredinidæ*. [L, 252.]

CÉPILLON (Fr.), n. Sa-pel-on². The *Boletus parvulus*. [B, 105.]

CÉPINI, n. Of the alchemists, vinegar. [B, 50.]

CÉPOLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²p(ke²p)-o²l(i²d-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *cepoloides*. 1. A family of the *Acanthopterygii blenniiformes*. [L, 207.] 2. A family of the *Tetragonurina*. [L, 280.]

CÉPPATELLO (It.), n. Che²p-pa²-te²l²o. The *Boletus bovinus*. [B, 121.]

CÈPS (Fr.), n. Se²ps. 1. See CÈPE. 2. The trunk of a tree. [L, 41].—C. *noir*, The *Boletus œreus*. [B, 173].—*Faux c.* The *Boletus luridus*. [B, 173.]

CÉPULA (Lat.), n. f. Se²p(ke²p)-u²(u)/la². Gr., *κεπούλα* (1st def.). 1. An old term for large myrobalans. [Myrepsus (B, 200).] 2. The *Allium fistulosum*. [B, 121.]

CÉPURICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²p(kap)-u²r(ur)/i²k-a². Gr., *κηπουρικά* (from *κήπος*, a garden). Pot-herbs. [B, 88.]

CER (Ger.), n. Tse²r. Cerium. [B.]—C. *nitrat*. Cerium nitrate. [B, 270].—C. *oxyd*. Ceric oxide. [B, 270].—C. *oxydul*. Cerous oxide. [B, 270].—C. *oxydulhydrat*. Cerous hydroxide. [B, 270].—C. *salz*. A salt of cerium. [B, 270].—C. *oxalsaur*. Cerous oxalate. [B, 270].—*Phosphorsaurer C.* Cerous phosphate. [B.]

CERA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)/ra³. Fr., *cire* (1st def.), *cère* (2d def.). Ger., *Wachs* (1st def.), *Wachshaut* (2d def.). It., Sp., e. 1. Wax; beeswax; the official title in many pharmacopœias. [B.] 2. See CERE.—*Butyrum ceræ*. A thick oil obtained by distilling wax. [B, 119].—C. *alba* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire blanche*. Ger., *weisses Wachs*. It., c. *bianca*. Sp., c. *blanca*. Beeswax bleached by exposure to the air. [B, 5.].—C. *amarilla* (Sp.). Yellow wax. [B.] See C. *flava*.—C. *amylata*. Pulverulent wax; an excipient for pills containing oils or substances difficult to mix with water. Beeswax is cut into fine shavings, which are dried by several days' exposure. Half of the shavings is mixed in an unglazed porcelain mortar with an equal weight of dry rice-starch, the temperature not being allowed to exceed 16° C.; after powdering, the remaining shavings are incorporated, and the trituration is continued till a fine powder is obtained, which is sifted and kept in air-tight receptacles. [H. Hager, "Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, p. 431; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1889, p. 294].—C. *arbores*. See *Ceratum RESINÆ compositum*.—C. *bianca* (It.), C. *blanca* (Sp.). See C. *alba*.—C. *chinensis*, C. *chinese* (It.). See *Chinese wax*.—C. *citrina*. See C. *flava*.—C. *de palma* (Sp.). The Peruvian name for the wax of the wax-palm (*Ceroxylon andicola*). [B, 19]. See *Palm-wax*.—C. *di Carnoba* (It.). See *Carnauba wax*.—C. *di mirto* (It.). See *Myrtle-wax*.—C. *di Ocoba* (It.). See *Ocoba wax*.—C. *di palma* (It.). See *Palm-wax*.—C. *flava* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *cire jaune*. Ger., *gelbes Wachs*. It., c. *gialla*. Sp., c. *amarilla*. Yellow wax; beeswax not bleached. [B, 5.].—C. *fossile* (It.). Fossil wax. [B.]—C. *gialla* (It.). See C. *flava*.—C. *giapponese* (It.). See *Japan wax*.—C. *inaurata*. Fr., *cérat doré*. A preparation official, in the Brunswick Ph., 1777, made of 10 parts of yellow wax, 3 parts, each, of red lead and sulphate of zinc, and 1 part each of cupric oxide, verdigris, and borax. It was applied to corns. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—C. *japonica*. See *Japanese wax*.—C. *nigra*. Ger., *Schwarz-wachs*. A mixture of 5 parts of litharge and 20 of Japanese wax, heated together and then melted with 75 of yellow wax, and mixed with 2 each of soot and Venice turpentine. [B, 270].—C. *rubra*. Wax mixed with red lead and cinnabar. [B, 270].—C. *viridis*. See *Ceratum ÆRUGINIS*.—*Emplastrum ceræ* [Swed. Ph., Belg., Ph.]. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*. [B, 95 (a, 21)].—*Emplastrum ceræ terebinthinum* [Finn. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum cibirinum*.—*Oleum ceræ*. Fr., *huile de cire*. Oil of wax; cerelæon. The oil obtained by rectifying the butyrum ceræ; official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 119].—*Unguentum ceræ*. Ointment of wax; made of 4 parts of white wax, 3 of spermaceti, and 1 part of olive oil, melted over a gentle fire and stirred constantly until it grows cold. [L, 104.] Cf. CERATUM.

CERABRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a³-bra²n²2k²(bra²n²ch²/i²-a²). A suborder of the *Gymnobranchiata*. [L, 282.]

CERACEÆ [Klotzch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ra³(a³/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *céracées*. A division of orchids (*Operculariæ*), comprising the subdivisions *Vandææ*, *Epidendrææ*, and *Malaxidææ*. [B, 170.]

CÉRACÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-sa. In Switzerland, a sort of milk food or diet. [L, 42.]

CERACEOUS, adj. Se-ra/shu²s. Lat., *ceraceus*. Fr., *céracé*. Ger., *wachstartig*. It., *ceraceo*. Sp., *ceráceo*. Waxen; waxlike; of the consistence or appearance of wax. [B, 116, 121, 123.]

CERADIA [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a³(a³/di²-a²). Fr., *céradiæ*, *céradia*. Ger., C. See OTHONNA.—C. *furcata* [Lindley]. See under OTHONNA.—C. *resin*. Ger., *Charz*. The resin of C. (*Othonna furcata*). [B, 270.]

CERÆA (Lat.), n. Se²r(ke²r)-e²(a²/e²)-a². Gr., *κεραία*. An old term for a horn of the uterus. [A, 322.]

CERAGO, n. Se-ra/go. See Bee-BREAD.

CERAIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a³(a³/i²-a²). Fr., *céraïa*, *cérāja*, *céraie*. Of Loureiro, a genus of orchids now referred to *Dendrobium*. [B, 42].—C. *simplicissima* [Loureiro]. An imperfectly known species of China and Cochinchina, used by the native physicians in nervous prostration and epilepsy. [B, 180.]

CERAIN, n. Se-ra³-i²n. Fr., *céraine*. Of the older chemists, a non-saponifiable body produced, along with margaric acid, by the action of caustic potash on cerin. [Gmelin (B).]

CÉRAISTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-est. See CERASTIUM.

CÉRAITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a³(i(e²/ti²s). Gen., *ceraitidos* (-is). Gr., *κεραϊτις*. An herb, perhaps fenugreek. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERAJA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a³(a³/ja²(ya²)). See CERAIA.

CERAMB-ELIXIR (Ger.), n. Tsa-ra³mb/a-li²x-er. The alcoholic distillate obtained from the glutinous liquid exuding from the *Cerambyx moschatus*. [B, 180.]

CERAMBYCIDÆ (Lat.), **CERAMBYCINÆ** (Lat.), **CERAMBYCINI** (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., and m. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m²(a²m)-bi²s(bu²k)/i²d-e(a²-e²), -bi²(bu²)-sin(ken)/e(a²-e²), -si²n(ken)/i²(e). Fr., *cérambycides*. Ger., *Bockkäfer*. 1. A family of the *Longicornia*. [L, 121.] 2. See LONGICORNIA.

CERAMBYX (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²m²(a²m)/bi²x(bu²e²x). Gen., *cerambycis*. A genus of *Cerambycidæ*. [L, 180].—C. *mos-*

chatus [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Bisamschröter*, *Moschusbockkäfer*. Syn.: *Callichroma moschata* [Latreille]. A species found upon willows. It has a strong musk-like odor, dependent apparently upon a glutinous liquid which exudes from the anus when the animal is irritated. Distilled with alcohol, this liquid forms an elixir which is said to be useful as a stomachic tonic and nerve. The insect itself is often mistaken for the Spanish fly. [B, 180.]

CERAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-am}(\text{a}^3\text{m})/\text{e}^2\text{-e}(\text{e}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céramées*. Ger., *Cerameen*. Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Ceramiaceæ*, comprising *Ceramium*, etc., and corresponding to the *Ceramiæ* of Agardh. [B, 170.]

CERAMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}(\text{a}^2\text{y})\text{-se}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céramiacées*. Ger., *Ceramiaceen*. Of Harvey, Lindley, and others, an order or division of *Algæ* corresponding in general to the *Ceramiæ* of J. Agardh. According to some, it is made co-ordinate with the whole order *Floridææ* (*Rhodosperrmææ*); according to Berkeley, Cohn, and others, it constitutes a division of that order. According to Berkeley, it includes those genera of the *Gonyospermææ* in which the capsular fruit (spore-case) is either naked or invested with a whorl of threads. [B, 19, 75, 121.]

CERAMIACEOUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{m}\text{-i}^2\text{-a}'\text{shu}^3\text{s}$. Lat., *ceramiaceus*. Fr., *céramiacé*. Of or resembling the *Ceramium*; belonging to the *Ceramiaceæ*. [B]

CERAMIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}(\text{a}^2\text{y})\text{-ri}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céramiariæ*. Of Bory, an order of the *Hydrophyta articulata*, comprising *Ceramium*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERAMICE (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-se}(\text{ka})$. Gr., *κεραμική*. Potter's clay. [Hippocrates (B, 200).]

CERAMIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{d}'\text{e}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céramidées*. Of Dumortier and of Gray, a division of the *Thalassophyta*, comprising *Bulbochaete*, *Elocarpus*, *Ceramium*, *Batrachospermum*, and other genera now placed in different orders. [B, 170.]

CERAMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^3\text{-mi}^2\text{d}'\text{i}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. Gr., *κεραμίδιον*. Fr., *céramide*, *kéramide*. Agardh's name for a variety of fructification found in various *Rhodosperrmææ* (*Floridææ*), consisting of a conical or globose-ovate capsule usually opening by a pore at the summit, and inclosing spores (usually four-parted to form tetraspores) which are inserted at the bottom of a membranous pericarp. [B, 19, 121.]

CÉRAMIE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-me. See CERAMIUM.

CERAMIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}(\text{i}^2)/\text{e}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céramiées*. Ger., *Ceramiéen*. Of Bonnemaison, a section of the *Hydrophyta loculata*; of Agardh, a division of *Confervoideæ* or order of *Algæ*, comprising *Ceramium*, etc. It consists of genera which are usually monosiphonous and filiform or are simpler in their structure than other *Floridææ*, approaching the *Confervoaceæ* in this regard. [B, 75, 121, 170.]

CERAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{e}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céraminées*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Acinia*, consisting of *Ceramium*. [B, 170.]

CERAMIS (Lat.), **CERAMITIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$, $\text{se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-i}(\text{e})/\text{ti}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *κεραμῖς*, *κεραμίτις*. See CERAMICE.

CERAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3\text{y})/\text{mi}^2\text{-u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. Gr., *κεράμιον*. Fr., *céramie*, *céramion*. Ger., *Gluederalge* (2d def.). 1. A jar; also a measure containing about nine gallons. 2. Of Adanson, a genus of *Algæ*, of the order *Ceramiææ*. 3. Of Blume, a genus now referred to *Bragantia*. 4. Of Reinwardt, a genus of ferns. [B, 121, 300.]—**C. eegagropilum** [De Candolle]. Fr., *pelote de mer*, *eegagropile marine*. Syn.: *Conferva eegagropila* [Linnaeus] (seu *brevissima* [Ehrenberg]), *Chloronitum eegagropilum* [Gailion]. A species of C. (2d def.) found in lakes, which, either powdered or roasted, is used as a remedy for scrofula and as an anthelmintic. [B, 173.]—**C. cancellatum** [De Candolle], **C. catenatum**, **C. elliptum** [Ducluz], **C. diaphanum** [Roth]. Different species of C. (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88, 180.] See HELMINTHOCORTON.—**C. filum** [Roth]. The *Chorda filum*. [B, 173.]—**C. forcipatum**, **C. gracile**. Two species of C. (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88.] See HELMINTHOCORTON.—**C. helminthocorton**. Corsican moss. [B, 180.] See HELMINTHOCORTON.—**C. helminthocortos** [Roth]. The *Gigartina helminthocortos*. [B, 173.]—**C. hirsutum** [Roth]. The *Dasya coccinea*. [B, 180.]—**C. incurvum**. A species of C. (2d def.) occurring in Corsican moss. [B, 88.]—**C. Loureiri** [Agardh]. A species of C. (2d def.) used in Japan and Cochinchina as an article of food. [B, 180.]—**C. plicatum** [Roth]. The *Gigartina plicata*. [B, 173.]—**C. plocanium** [Roth]. The *Plocanium coccineum*. [B, 173.]—**C. plumula** [Agardh], **C. rubrum** [Agardh]. Two species of C. (2d def.) sometimes found in Corsican moss. [B, 180.] See HELMINTHOCORTON.—**C. scoparium** [Aut.]. The *Sphaerocystis scoparia*. [B, 180.]—**C. strictum** [Roth]. The *Polysiphonia stricta*. [B, 180.]

CERAMOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-spu}^2\text{r}(\text{m})/\text{e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferaæ*, consisting of the subtribe *Coriandreæ*. [B, 121.]

CERAMURIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{m})\text{-u}^2(\text{u})/\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^2$. From *κεραμος*, potter's clay, and *ουρον*, urine. See PHOSPHATURIA.

CERANAIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Copernicia cerifera*. [B, 19.] See CARNAUBA WAX.

CERANITES (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-it}(\text{e})/\text{ez}(\text{as})$. Gr., *κερανίτης*. A sort of troche mentioned by Galen. [B, 200.]

CERANOIDEES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-i}(\text{e})/\text{dez}(\text{as})$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *céranoides*. Ger., *hornähnlich*. Having branches disposed like horns (a botanical species name). [L, 180.]

CERANTHE [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{kar})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})/\text{the}(\text{tha})$. Fr., *céranthe*. See CERINTHE.

CERANTHEMUM (Lat.), **CERANTHEMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{kar})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-the}(\text{tha})/\text{mu}^2\text{m}(\text{mu}^4\text{m})$, $\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^4\text{s})$. Gr., *κεράνθημος*. See Bee-BREAD.

CERANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-the}(\text{tha})/\text{re}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *céranthérées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Alsodeinææ*, comprising *Alsodeia*, *Ceranthera*, and two other genera since referred to *Alsodeia*. [B, 121.]

CERANTHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})/\text{thi}^2\text{-a}^2$. A group of the *Thryptoceratææ*. [L, 301.]

CERAS (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}(\text{ke}^2\text{y})/\text{ra}^3\text{s}(\text{ra}^3\text{s})$. Gen., *cer'atos* (-is). Gr., *κέρας*. A horn or anything of a horn-like structure. [B, 115, 200.] See also CERATA, CORNEA, and CORNU.

CERASA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of CERASUM (q. v.). $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-a}^2$.

CERASCOME (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})/\text{ko}(\text{ko}^2)\text{-me}(\text{ma})$. Gr., *κερασκόμη*. The parsnip [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERASCOMION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-kom}(\text{ko}^2\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *κερασκόμιον*. The wild vine or its flower. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CERASEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{se}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *κερασιά*. The cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{se}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *cérasées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Anygdalidææ*, consisting of the single genus *Prunus*. [B, 121, 170.]

CERASIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{si}^2\text{-a}^2$. Gr., *κερασία*. The cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASIATUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)\text{-si}^2\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{tu}^2\text{m}(\text{tu}^4\text{m})$. An old, purgative preparation containing cherry-juice, apple-juice, and "essentia mercuriata." [A, 325.]

CERASIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{f}'\text{e}^2\text{r}\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. Bearing cherries (a botanical species name). [B.] See *Prunus cerasifera*.

CERASIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{-fo}^2\text{r}(\text{m})/\text{i}^2\text{s}$. Shaped like a cherry (a botanical species name). [B, 284.]

CERASIN, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{s}\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *cerasinum*. Fr., *cérasine*. Ger., C. It, Sp., *cerasina*. A substance occurring in the gum of cherry, apricot, peach, and plum trees, and resembling bassorin in constitution and properties. [Guerin, "Ann. de chim. et de phys.," xlix, p. 248 (B).] It is said to be identical with metarabin. [B, 5.]

CERASINOSE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}\text{-a}^2\text{s}\text{-i}^2\text{n}\text{-os}$. A carbohydrate derived from cherry-tree gum by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid. It forms brittle hygroscopic crystals of the composition $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6$, and, on heating with hydrochloric acid or spontaneously, is changed into the isomeric arabinose. [B, 3.]

CERASIOLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-i}(\text{i}^2)/\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ia}^2$. Fr., *cérasiole*. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Tamus communis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERASION (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{si}^2\text{-o}^2\text{n}$. Gr., *κεράσιον*. A cherry; also the cherry-tree. [B, 115.]

CERASIOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{si}^2\text{-o}^2\text{s}$. A name given by Messue to two ointments, which he called the greater and the lesser. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CÉRASIOTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-ze-ot. A remedy containing cherry-juice. [L, 41.]

CERASIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)/\text{zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. Gr., *κεράσιον*. See CERASUM.

CERASMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{z}(\text{a}^3\text{s})/\text{ma}^3$. Gen., *ceras'matos* (-is). Gr., *κέρασμα*. A mixture; a mixed drink or potion, more particularly of cold and hot water. [B, 115, 200.]

CERASOS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-o}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *κερασός*. The cherry-tree. [Theophrastus (B, 115).]

CERASPHORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-fo}^2\text{r}(\text{i}^2)/\text{e}(\text{ne})/\text{na}^3\text{-e}^2$. A subfamily of the *Cerambycidaeæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 228 (L).]

CERASPHORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-fo}(\text{fo}^2)/\text{ri}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *φοσφωρ*, to bear. Fr., *cérasphore*. Ger., *Hornträger*. Of Illiger, an apophysis of the frontal bone in the mammals, forming the basis of the horn. [L, 180.]

CERASSUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})/\text{su}^3\text{m}(\text{su}^4\text{m})$. See CERASUM.

CERASSUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})/\text{su}^3\text{s}(\text{su}^4\text{s})$. See CERASSUS.

CÉRASTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³st. See CERASTES and CERASTIUM.

CERASTES (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{st}(\text{a}^3\text{st})/\text{ez}(\text{as})$. Gr., *κεράστεις*. Fr., *céaste*. A certain venomous serpent formerly used medicinally. [L, 94.]

CERASTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-ti}(\text{ti}^2)/\text{e}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Fr., *cérostiées*. Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Caryophylleææ*. [B, 121.]

CERASTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2\text{r}(\text{ke}^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})/\text{ti}^2\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. From *κερας*, a horn, on account of the projections of the capsule in some species. Fr., *céaste*, *céaste*. Mouse-ear chickweed; of Linnaeus, a genus of caryophyllaceous plants of the tribe *Alsineææ*. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. aquaticum** [Linnaeus]. A perennial European herb, used as food in time of scarcity. [B, 173.]—**C. arvense** [Linnaeus]. A perennial herb common throughout Europe and the United States, said to be used as a food in time of scarcity. [B, 173.] The flowers—*flores holostei caryophyllei* (seu *articulate muris albeæ*)—were formerly employed medicinally, but appear to be inactive. [B, 180.]—**C. glomeratum** [Thaullier], **C. obscurum** [Chaub.], **C. obtusifolium** [Lamarck], **C. ovale** [Persoon]. Spe-

cies either identical with *C. vulgatum* or, at least, resembling it in character and properties. [B, 173.]—*C. tomentosum*, *C. triviale*. A species variously called Jerusalem star, snow-in-summer, snowplant, and wooly mouse-ear chickweed. [B, 279.]—*C. umbellatum* [Hooker]. See *Holostemum umbellatum*. [B, 180.]—*C. viscosum* [Curtis]. A perennial species of the United States; probably of the same properties as *C. arvense*. [B, 34, 173.]—*C. vulgatum* [Vailant]. Fr., *mouron d'allouette*. An annual species of Europe and the United States, said to be used like *C. arvense*. [B, 34, 173.]

CERASUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)¹a²s(a²s)-u²m(u²m). Gr., κεράσιον. A cherry; the fruit of *Prunus cerasus*. [B.]—**Amygdales cerasorum**. Fr., *noyau de cerises*. Ger., *Kirschkerne*. Cherry-kernels. They yield a volatile oil which contains a slight amount of hydrocyanic acid. [B, 180.]—**Aqua cerasorum** [Greek Ph., Swiss Ph.]. According to the Greek Ph., a preparation made by distilling 8 parts of a mixture of 1 part of dried sour cherries and 16 or 20 parts of water; according to the Swiss Ph., a mixture of 1 part of the aqua laurocerasi and 19 parts of distilled water. The preparation of the latter pharmacopœia contains 5 parts of hydrocyanic acid in 100,000 parts, and corresponds to the aqua amygdalarum amararum diluta (q. v.). [B, 95.]—**Aqua cerasorum amygdalata**. See aqua AMYGDALARUM amararum.—**Aqua cerasorum nigrorum**. Fr., *hydrolat de cerises noires*. A preparation, official in many European pharmacopœias, made by distilling 1 part of a mixture of 1 part of crushed black cherries (with their stones) and 4 parts of water; or, according to some pharmacopœias, by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 3 parts of cherry-stones and 24 of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Aqua cerasorum nigrorum alcoholica*. Syn.: *Aqua pruni avium alcoholica*. A preparation, official in many European pharmacopœias, made by expressing the juice of any quantity of black cherries, crushing the stones and putting them into a barrel with the expressed fruit, letting the mass ferment until it has acquired a vinous smell, then distilling over a water-bath. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

Cerasa acida [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *guindo* [Sp. Ph.]. Sour cherries; especially the morello, or the fruit of the variety *astera* of the *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 108, 180.]—**Cerasa acida nigricans**, etc. [J. Bauhin, Ray]. The morello; the fruit of the variety *astera* of the *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 200.]—**Cerasa alba dulcica** [Bauhin]. The fruit of one variety of the *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 211.]—**Cerasa dulcica**. See *Cerasa nigra*. [B, 180.]—**Cerasa Judæorum**. Fr., *cerises de Juif*. Ger., *Judenkirsche*. The fruit of the *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 180.]—**Cerasa nigra**. Black cherries; the small black fruit of one variety of the *Prunus avium*. It was the kind ordinarily employed for medicinal preparations and also in the manufacture of cherry-brandy (*spiritus cerasorum*) and *Kirschwasser*. [B, 180.]—**Cerasa rubra**, **Cerasa sativa**. Red cherries; the ripe fruit of the *Prunus cerasus* L., 84.]—**Cerasa sativa majora** [Bauhin]. The fruit of the variety *bigarella* of the *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 211.]—**Nuclei cerasorum**. See *Amygdale cerasorum*.—**Spiritus cerasorum**. Ger., *Kirscheist*. Cherry-brandy; an alcoholic liquor obtained by the fermentation and distillation of cherries. [B, 180.] See *Aqua cerasorum nigrum alcoholica*.—**Stipites cerasorum**. Cherry-stalks; sometimes used as a diuretic and sedative. [B, 180.]—**Succus cerasorum**. See *Suc de cerise*.—**Syrupus cerasorum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de cerise* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kirschen-syrup*. Sp., *jarabe de cerezas*. A preparation made by bruising black cherries (*cerasa nigra*) with their seeds, setting them aside in a covered vessel at a temperature of about 20° C. until the filtrate, after straining, yields a clear liquid with alcohol, then filtering, and to 35 parts of the filtered juice adding 65 of sugar [Ger. Ph.]. The Fr. Codex directs that to the filtered juice of cherries sufficient sugar be added to make a syrup of a sp. gr. of 1.33. [B, 183, 205.]

CERASUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)¹a²s(a²s)-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see CERASOS. Fr., *cerisier*. Ger., *Kirschbaum*. It., *ciriegio*. Sp., *cerezo*. 1. A cherry. 2. The cherry-tree (*Prunus c.*); of Jussieu, a genus of amygdalaceous trees, including the cherry-tree, made out of the Linnean genus *Prunus*, to which it is again referred by modern authors. [B, 42, 214.]—**Aqua cerasorum** [Ger. Ph., 1872]. See *Aqua AMYGDALARUM diluta*.—**Baccæ cerasi racemosa**. The fruit of the *Prunus padus*. [B, 180.]—**C. acida** [Gärtner]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 180, 287.]—**C. acida nigricans**. The morello; the variety *astera* of *Prunus c.* [B, 180.]—**C. acida rubella** [J. Bauhin]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 200.]—**C. acidissima sanguineo succo** [Bauhin]. See *C. acida nigricans*.—**C. americana** [Hooker and Arnott]. The variety β *mollis* of the *Prunus americana*. [B, 280.]—**C. anglica**. A variety of the *Prunus avium*. [B, 200.]—**C. austera**. See *C. acida nigricans*.—**C. avium** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 180, 212.]—**C. avium macrocarpa**. The large-fruited variety of the *Prunus avium*, comprising the varieties *duracina* and *juliana*. [B, 180.]—**C. avium microcarpa**. The small-fruited variety of the *Prunus avium*, comprising the *Prunus nigricans* and *Prunus varia* of Ehrhart. [B, 180.]—**C. avium nigra racemosa** [Ger.]. The *Prunus padus*. [B, 200.]—**C. avium racemosa** [Parkinson]. The *Prunus padus*. [B, 200.]—**C. borealis** [Michaux]. The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B, 286.]—**C. canadensis** [Miller]. The *Prunus canadensis*, a species no longer recognized. [B, 173, 286.]—**C. capollin** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus capuli*. [B, 60.]—**C. capricida** [Wallich]. The *Prunus undulata*. [B, 19, 212.]—**C. caproniana** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 180, 214.]—**C. capuli** [Seringe]. The *Prunus capuli*. [B, 60.]—**C. caroliniana** [Michaux]. The *Prunus caroliniana*. [B, 286.]—**C. chamecerasus** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus chamecerasus*. [B, 287.]—**C. chicasa** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus chicasa*. [B, 286.]—**C. demissa** [Nuttall]. The *Prunus demissa*. [B, 286.]—**C. densiflora** [Spach]. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 286.]—**C. depressa** [Seringe]. The *Prunus pumila*. [B, 286.]—**C. dulcis** [Gärtner]. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 180, 287.]—**C. duracina** [De Candolle]. The variety *duracina* of the *Prunus avium*. [B, 287.]—**C. emarginata** [Douglas]. The *Prunus emarginata*. [B, 228, 286.]—**C.**

fimbriata [Spach]. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 286.]—**C. foliis ovato-lanceolatis**. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 211.]—**C. foliis ovato-lanceolatis**. The *Prunus c.* [B, 211.]—**C. folio laurino** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 211.]—**C. fructu acido serotino, succi sanguinei** [Tournefort]. See *C. acida nigricans*.—**C. fruticosa** [Borckhausen]. The *Prunus chamecerasus*. [B, 173.]—**C. glauca** [Mönch]. The *Prunus pumila*. [B, 173.]—**C. hiemalis** [Seringe]. The variety β *mollis* of the *Prunus americana*. [B, 286.]—**C. hortensis flore pleno** [Bauhin]. A variety of *Prunus c.* [B, 211.]—**C. humilis** [Host.]. The *Prunus chamecerasus*. [B, 287.]—**C. ilicifolius** [Nuttall]. The *Prunus ilicifolia*. [B, 286.]—**C. juliana** [De Candolle]. The variety *juliana* of the *Prunus avium*. [B, 287.]—**C. lauro-cerasus** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 180.]—**C. lusitanica** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus lusitanica*. [B, 214.]—**C. mahaleb** [Miller]. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 180.]—**C. major fructu subdulci**, etc. [Bauhin]. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 211.]—**C. marasca**, **C. marasqua**. A species probably to be regarded as a variety of *Prunus avium*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. micrantha** [Spach]. The low, small-flowered variety of the *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 286.]—**C. nana** [Desfontaines]. A variety of the *Prunus avium*. [B, 173.]—**C. nigra** [Loiseleur, Seringe]. 1. Of the pharmacists, the black cherry, a variety of the *Prunus avium*. 2. Of Loiseleur and Seringe, the *Prunus americana*. [B, 173, 200, 286.]—**C. obovata** [Beck]. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 284.]—**C. occidentalis** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus occidentalis*. [B, 19, 282.]—**C. padus** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus padus*. [B, 287.]—**C. penis**. See *GLANS penis*.—**C. pennsylvanica** [Aiton]. The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B, 228.]—**C. pubescens** [Seringe]. The pubescent variety of the *Prunus maritima*. [B, 286.]—**C. pumila** [Michaux]. 1. Of Michaux, the *Prunus pumila* [Linnaeus]. 2. Of Baumgarten, the *Prunus chamecerasus*. [B, 173, 286.]—**C. pygmaea** [Loiseleur]. The *Prunus maritima*. [B, 286.]—**C. racemosa quibusdam**, etc. [Bauhin], **C. racemosa silvestris** [Jons.], **C. racemosa silvestris, fructu non eduli** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus padus*. [B, 200, 211.]—**C. rubra**. A pharmaceutical term for the red cherry (*Prunus c.*). [B, 200.]—**C. sativa** [Jons.], **C. sativa fructu rotundo**, etc. [Tournefort], **C. sativa rotunda rubra et acida** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 200, 211.]—**C. semperflorens** [De Candolle]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. serotina**. 1. Of De Candolle, the *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. 2. Of Loiseleur, perhaps the *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 286.]—**C. silvestris** [Gronovius]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B, 286.]—**C. silvestris amara, mahaleb putata** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 211.]—**C. silvestris, fructu nigro et rubro** [Bauhin]. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 211.]—**C. silvestris mahaleb** [Mont.]. The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 200.]—**C. silvestris septentrionalis anglica, fructu rubro parvo serotino** [Ray]. The *Prunus avium*. [B, 211.]—**C. trapezuntina** [Bellardi]. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 173.]—**C. undulata**. The *Prunus undulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. virginiana** [Michaux, Hooker]. The *Prunus serotina* [Ehrhart]. [B, 284.]—**C. vulgaris** [Miller]. The *Prunus c.* [B, 200.]—**Cortex cerasi racemose**. The bark of *Prunus padus*. [B, 180.]—**Fructus cerasi** (see *cerasi acidæ*). The fruit of *Prunus c.* [B, 108.]—**Fructus cerasorum acidorum**. See *CERASA acida*.—**Fructus cerasorum nigrorum**. See *CERASA nigra*.—**Gummi cerasorum**. Ger., *Kirschharz*, *Kirschgummi*. The gum which flows from the trunks and branches of cherry-trees. It contains cerasin. [B, 180.]—**Nuclei cerasorum**. See under CERASUM.—**Stipites cerasorum**. See under CERASUM.—**Succus e fructu cerasi** (Fr. Cod.). See *Suc de cerise*.

CERAT (Ger.), n. Tsa-fa³t'. See CERATE and CERATUM.—**C'papier**. See *Charta cerata*.—**Braunes C**. See CERATUM *fulvum*.—**C'salbe**. The unguentum cereum of the Ger. Ph. [B, 205 (a, 21).]—**Gelbes C**. See CERATUM *citrinum*.

CÉRATE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³. See CERATE and CERATUM.—**C. adhésif**. See *Ceratium RESINÆ*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. amidonné**. A cerate of 10 parts of starch and 8, 15, or 30 of ceratum Galeni. [B, 92; L., 88.]—**C. ammoniacal**. See *Ammoniacal CERATE*.—**C. anodin**. See *Emplastrum SEBI anodynum*.—**C. antiseptique** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of the alcoholic extract of Peruvian bark dissolved in a little alcohol with 8 parts of ceratum Galeni. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. arsénical**. See *Ceratium ARSENICI*.—**C. astringent**. An astringent cerate; a generic term including such moderately astringent preparations as *ceratum plumbi*, the *c. de Rhazès*, and the more astringent cerates containing salts of aluminium and zinc (e. g., the *c. de Hufeland*). [B, 46 (a, 21).]—**C. avec la graisse cantharidée**. The *pommade épispastique jaune*. [B, 119.] See *Unguentum CANTHARIDIS*.—**C. avec l'huile cantharidée**. Cerate of cantharides made with an infusion of cantharides in olive-oil. [B, 119.] See *Ceratium CANTHARIDIS*.—**C. belladonné**. A preparation made of ceratum Galeni and one tenth its weight of extract of belladonna [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—**C. blanc**. See *CERATUM Galeni*.—**C. calaminé**. The ceratum calaminæ. [B, 92 (a, 21).] See *Ceratium ZINCI carbonatis*.—**C. calmant**. See *Ceratium cum LAUDANO*.—**C. calmant de Roux de Brignoles**. A cerate made by replacing the rose-water in ceratum Galeni with cherry-laurel water. [B, 46, 92 (a, 21).]—**C. camphré** ["Form. of the Paris Hosp.," 1839]. A mixture of 1 part of camphor and 10 parts of ceratum Galeni. [B, 119.] See *Ceratium CAMPHORÆ*.—**C. cantharidé**. See *Ceratium CANTHARIDIS*.—**C. commun**. The ceratum commune. [B.] See *CERATUM flavum*.—**C. composé**. A compound cerate; usually made by adding medicinal substances to ceratum Galeni. [A, 301.]—**C. cosmétique**. See *COLD-CREAM*.—**C. cyanhydrique**. A mixture of 60 parts of ceratum Galeni and 1 part of medicinal (1-per-cent.) hydrocyanic acid. [B, 46.]—**C. de Falck**. See *CERATUM mercuriale Falckii*.—**C. de Galien** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CERATUM Galeni*.—**C. de Goulard** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ceratium PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**C. de Hufeland**. A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), made of 1 part each of flowers of zinc and lycopodium, and 16 parts of simple cerate. It is used for ulcerated

nipples, moist ringworms, and obstinate itch. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. de Rhazès**. A cerate containing carbonate of lead. [B, 46 (a, 21)]. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**C. de Réchoux**. See *Ammoniacal CERATE*.—**C. dessiccatif**. See *CERATUM exsiccans*.—**C. doré**. See *CERA inaurata*.—**C. épulotique**. See *Unguentum ZINCI oxidii*.—**C. jaune** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CERATUM flavum*.—**C. labial**. See *CERATUM CETACEI rubrum* and *CERATUM labiale*.—**C. laudanisé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CERATUM cum LAUDANO*.—**C. mercuriel**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidii rubri*.—**C. mercuiri oplacé**. A cerate made up of equal parts of unguentum mercuriale and ceratum cum extracto opii; used for dressing incontinent syphilitic ulcers. [B, 46 (a, 21)].—**C. narcotico-halsamique**. See *Emplastrum opii*.—**C. noir**. 1. See *Emplastrum PICIS*. 2. A preparation made of 4 parts of white wax and 12 of olive-oil melted and mixed with 2 parts of pulverized burnt cork and 1 part each of washed sulphur and pulverized antimony crudum; used for eczema [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 92 (a, 21)].—**C. oléo-résineux**. See *Oleoresinous CERATE*.—**C. ophthalmique**. 1. See *UNGUENTUM ophthalmicum*. 2. A preparation made up of 18 parts of ceratum Galeni and 1 part each of powdered red precipitate and pulverized camphor; used in cases of moderately acute ophthalmia. [B, 92, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. opiacé**. See *Ceratum cum opio*.—**C. ordinaire**. See *CERATUM Galeni*.—**C. pour les lèvres**. See *CERATUM ad labia*.—**C. rouge**. **C. rouge camphré**. See *Emplastrum MINI rubrum*.—**C. sans eau**. See *CERATUM* (2d def.).—**C. saturné** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ceratum PLUMBI subacetatis*.—**C. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CERATUM* (2d def.).—**C. soufré**. Lat., *ceratum sulphuratum* (seu *sulphure*, seu *sulfuratum*). A preparation made of 2 parts of flowers of sulphur, 7 parts of ceratum Galeni [Fr. Cod., 1837] (or 10 parts [Fr. Cod., 1866]), and 1 part of oil of sweet almonds [Fr. Cod., 1837] (or 2 parts [Fr. Cod., 1866]). [B, 93, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. tonique**. A preparation made up of 8 parts of calsaya and 25 of ceratum Galeni; used for burns and wounds. [B.] Cf. *C. de quinquina*.—**C. vésicant**. See *CERATUM CANTHARIDIS*.—**C. vésicant camphré**. Camphorated blistering cerate. [B, 119.] See under *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum*.

CERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *ceratum* and of *ceras* (q. v.). $Se^2r(kar) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot ta^3 \cdot se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2(a^3) \cdot a^3$. 1. (Pl. of *ceratum*) cerates. 2. (Pl. of *ceras*) the papilliform processes on the dorsal surface of certain *Mollusca*. [L, 121.]

CERATAPTERINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2(a^3) \cdot p \cdot (a^3) \cdot te^2r \cdot ie^2 \cdot na^3$. A group of the *Myliobatidae*. [L, 280.]

CERATASPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2(a^3) \cdot a^3 \cdot (a^3) \cdot pi^2 \cdot d \cdot ea^3 \cdot e^2$. A family of the *Decapoda macrocera*. [L, 240.]

CERATE, n. *Se^2rat*. Gr., *κεράτιν* (from *κέρως*, wax). Lat., *ceratum*, *cerotum*. Fr., *cérat*, *céréolé*. Ger., *Cerat*, *Wachssalbe*. It., *cerotto*, *cerato*. Sp., *cerato*. 1. Generically, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a mixture of oil or lard with wax, and used either alone or as a basis for the application of medicines. For the wax, resin or spermaceti is frequently substituted, although, properly, the term *c.* embraces only preparations made with wax. 2. Specifically, of the U. S. Ph., simple *c.* See *CERATUM* (2d def.). [B.]—**Ammoniacal c.** A preparation made of 1 part of ammonium carbonate and 2 parts of simple *c.*; a derivative and rubefacient. [B, 92 (a, 21)].—**Anodyne c.** See *Ceratum cum LAUDANO*.—**Arsenical c.** See *Ceratum ARSENICI*.—**Belleville's c.** See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI nitrico-oxidi*.—**Blistering c.** See *Ceratum CANTHARIDIS*.—**Camphorated blistering c.** See under *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM camphoratum*.—**Camphorated c.** See *CÉRAT camphré* and *CERATUM camphoratum*.—**Citrine c.** See *Ceratum HYDRARGYRI nitratis*.—**Common c.** Lat., *ceratum commune* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat commun*. It., *cerato comune*. Sp., *cerato simple*. See *CERATUM flavum*.—**Cosmetic c.** Lat., *ceratum cosmeticum*. Fr., *cérat cosmétique*. See *COLD-CREAM*.—**Galen's c.** See *CERATUM Galeni*.—**Goulard's c.** Lat., *ceratum Goulardi*. Fr., *cérat de Goulard*. See *Ceratum PLUMBI compositum*.—**Hufeland's c.** A preparation made of 2 parts each of zinc oxide and lycopodium and 30 of simple *c.*; used for sore nipples and slight abrasions. [L, 77 (a, 21)].—**Issue c.** See *CERATUM ad fonticulos*.—**Kirkland's (neutral) c.** A mixture of 16 parts of lead plaster, 8 parts each of olive-oil, chalk, and vinegar, and 1 part of Goulard's extract; used like *ceratum plumbi subacetatis*. [B, 199.]—**Marshall's c.** A mixture of 2 parts each of calomel and palm-oil (or, according to Paris, 2 of calomel and 10 of palm-oil), 1 part of lead acetate, and 4 parts of citrine ointment; used in ophthalmic practice. [L, 120 (a, 21)].—**Mercurial c.** See *CERATUM mercuriale*.—**Neutral c.** See *Kirkland's (neutral) c.*—**Oleoresinous c.** Fr., *cérat oléo-résineux*. A preparation, official in the Lond. Ph., 1837, made of 1 part each of boiled turpentine and white wax and 2 parts of olive-oil; used for slight excoriations. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**Simple c.** Lat., *ceratum simplex*. Fr., *cérat simple*. It., *cerato semplice*. Sp., *cerato simple*. See *CERATUM* (2d def.).—**Touch-c.** See *CERATUM pro tactu*.—**Turner's c.** See *CERATUM CALAMÆ*.—**White c.** See *Ceratum CETACEI*.

CERATEA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot te^2 \cdot a^3$. Gr., *κερατία*. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 115.]

CERATECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2(a^3) \cdot e^2k \cdot ta(ta^3) \cdot zi^2(s)^2 \cdot a^3$. From *κερας*, the cornea, and *εκτασις*, extension. Ger., *Keratektasie*. A variety of staphylooma of the cornea; any morbid prominence of the cornea in which the iris is not involved. [A, 326; B, 120].—**C. conica**. Syn.: *ceratoconus*. A conical staphylooma of the cornea. [B, 120.] See *CERATOCONUS*.—**C. spherica**. A spherical staphylooma of the cornea. [B, 120.]

CERATECTOMY, n. $Se^2r \cdot a^2 \cdot e^2k \cdot to \cdot mi^2$. See *KERATECTOMY*. [L, 56.]

CERATED, adj. *Se^2rat*-e²d. Lat., *ceratus*. Covered with wax. [L, 56.]

CERATHECA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2th(a^3th) \cdot e(a) \cdot ka^3$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *θηκη*, a sheath. Fr., *cératèque*. Ger., *Hornkasten*. That part of the chrysalis which covers the antennæ. [L, 41, 130.] See *CÉRATOTHECA*.

CERATIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot shi^2(t)^2 \cdot a^3$. Gr., *κερατία* (1st def.), *κερατία* (2d def.). As a n. f. s., the *Ceratonia siliqua* [Strabo], and, of Adanson, the genus *Ceratonia*; as a n. n. pl., the fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 115, 121, 180].—**C. di-phyllus**. See *COURBARIL*.

CERATIACEÆ (Lat.), **CERATIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot shi^2(t)^2 \cdot a(a^3) \cdot se^2r(ke^2) \cdot e(a^3) \cdot e^2$, -a(a³)*shi*²(t)²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *ceratiacées*, *ceratiées*. Ger., *Ceratiaceen*, *Ceratiéen*. A division of the *Myxomycetes*, made by Rostafinski. [B, 54, 121.]

CERATIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2(a^3) \cdot i^2 \cdot a(a^3) \cdot si^2s$. See *KERATIASIS*.

CERATICHTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot i^2k(t)^2 \cdot ch^2 \cdot thi^2(thu^6) \cdot os^2is$. Gen., *ceratichtyos(e)os* (-is). From *κερας*, the cornea, and *ιχθύς*, a fish. See *ICHTHYOSIS*. Fr., *ceratichtyose*. Ger., *Fischschuppenausschlag der Hornhaut*. Sp., *ceratichtiosis*. Ichthyosis of the cornea. [C. H. Schmidt (A, 322).]

CÉRATIE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-se. See *CERATIA*.

CERATIN, n. $Se^2r \cdot a^2t \cdot i^2n$. See *KERATIN*.

CERATINA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *ceratinus*. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot i(e) \cdot na^3$. See *LAMELLA c.*

CÉRATINIEN (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra³-ten-e-a³n². See *KERATOID*.

CERATINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot in(en) \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. See *KERATIN*.

CERATINUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot in(en) \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κερατινός*. Make of horn; horn-like in structure. [A, 322; B, 115, 120.] See *CERATINA* and *CERATINUM*.

CERATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Se(ka) \cdot ra(ras) \cdot shi^2(t)^2 \cdot o$. Gen., *cerationis*. From *cera*, wax. Fr., *cération*. 1. The act of smearing with wax. 2. In alchemy, the operation of softening a hard substance to the point of liquefaction. [B, 50, 200.]

CERATION, n. Se-ra'shu³n. See *CERATIO* (1st def.).

CERATION (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot shi^2(t)^2 \cdot on$. Gr., *κεράτιον* (dim. of *κερας*, a horn). 1. One of the horns of the uterus [Aristotle]. 2. The fruit of the *Ceratonia siliqua* (in this sense and the preceding usually in the pl.). 3. A weight, the *siliqua* of the Latins = a carat; in Greek = $\frac{1}{3}$ of an obol; in Latin the $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound; so called because originally formed of the seeds of the *Ceratonia*. 4. The fœnugrec. [B, 19, 115.] See also *CERATIUM*.

CÉRATITE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra³-tet. See *KERATITES* and *CERATITES*.

CERATITES (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot it(et) \cdot ez(as)$. Of Link, a name applied to certain species of *Æcidium*, parasitic upon the leaves and fruit of trees. Now referred to *Rastelia*. [B, 19, 121.]

CERATITIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot it(et) \cdot i^2s$. Gen., *ceratitidis*. Gr., *κερατιτις* (from *κερας*, a horn). Fr., *cératite*. 1. (Adj.) horned. 2. (N. f.) (a) an ancient name for a sort of poppy; the horned poppy (*Glaucium luteum*); (b) keratitis (q. v.). [B, 114, 115, 121.]

CERATIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot shi^2(t)^2 \cdot u^3m(u^4m)$. For deriv., see *CERATION* (Lat.). Fr., *cération*. 1. See *CERATION* (Lat.). 2. An elongated, horn-shaped, slender capsular fruit; the siliquiform capsule of most authors. [B, 19, 35, 200.]

CERATO-ARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot a^2r(a^3) \cdot i^2(u^6) \cdot ten(ta^3 \cdot e^2n) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot i^2d(ed) \cdot e^2 \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *ἀρτεναιδα* (see *ARTENOID*). An anomalous muscle arising from the posterior surface of the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone, and inserted into the processus muscularis of the arytenoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CERATOBATRACHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot ba^2t(ba^3) \cdot ra^2k(ras) \cdot ch^2 \cdot ta^3 \cdot e^2 \cdot a^3 \cdot e^2$. A family of the *Ferusternia*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1884, p. 212 [L].]

CERATOBANCHIAL [Owen], adj. $Se^2r \cdot a^2t \cdot o \cdot bra^2n^2k \cdot i^2 \cdot a^2l$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *βραγχία*, gills. Fr., *cératobanchial*. Pertaining to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone and to the branchiæ (said of the more elongated bent pieces, supported by the bones, which constitute the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes). [L, 200.] Cf. *C. BONES*.

CERATOCAMPIDÆ [Harris] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot ka^2mp(ka^3mp) \cdot i^2d \cdot ea^3 \cdot e^2$. A group of the *Bombycidae*. [L, 196.]

CERATOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot ka^2rp \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *cératocarpe*. Having horned fruit (a botanical species name), as a n., a genus of chenopodiaceous plants. [B, 121, 214.]

CERATOCALUS [Bernhardt] (Lat.), **CERATOCALUS** [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n's m. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot ka^4 \cdot (ka^3 \cdot u^4) \cdot i^2s$, -o²s. A section of the genus *Datura*, comprising several Old-World species. [B, 42, 121.]

CERATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot se(ka) \cdot le(la)$; in Eng., *se^2r \cdot a^2t \cdot o \cdot sel*. See *KERATOCELE*.

CERATOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot se^2nt \cdot (ke^2nt) \cdot e(a) \cdot si^2s$. See *KERATOCENTESIS*.

CÉRATOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra³t-o-sa-fa²l. See *CERATOCEPHALUS*.

CERATOCEPHALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot se^2f(ke^2f) \cdot al(a^3) \cdot e^2 \cdot e(a^3) \cdot e^2$. Fr., *cératocéphalées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Ranunculæ genuinæ*, consisting of the single genus *Ceratocephalus*. [B, 170.]

CERATOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2r(ke^2r) \cdot a^2t(a^3) \cdot o(o^2) \cdot se^2f(ke^2f) \cdot a^2l(a^3) \cdot u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cératocéphale*. Having a horned appendix upon the head; as a n., of Vaillant, see *BIDENS*: of Mönch, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, now made a section of *Ranunculus*. [B, 38, 121, 245.]

CERATOCHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-klo-(ch²lo)^{a3}. Fr., *cératochloë*. 1. Of Palisot-de-Beauvois, see FESTUCA. 2. Of Schrader, see BROMUS.—**C. penguia** [Schrader]. The *Bromus Schraderi* (*unioides*). [B, 19.]

CERATOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-kla-(kla³)di²a³. Of Corda, a family of hyphomycetous Fungi. [B, 170.]

CERATOCOCCUS [Kützing] (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-ko²k'ku³s(ku³s). See SPHEROCOCCUS.

CERATOCONUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-kon'u³s(u³s). See KERATOCONUS.

CERATOCORALIA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-ko(ko²)-ra²l(ra³l)^{a3}. Fr., *cératocorauz*. Syn.: *Gorgonina*. A family of the *Occlatinia*. [L, 244.]

CERATO-CRICOID, adj. Se²r'a²t-o-kr'i²koid. Lat., *ceratocricoides* (from *képas*, a horn, and *κρικοειδής*, ring-shaped). See KERATO-CRICOID; as a n., see CRICOTHYREOIDEUS *posticus*.

CERATODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-od-e²-i(e)²ti³s. See KERATITIS.

CERATODOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-od-e²-o(o²)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., se²r-a²t-od'e²-o-sel. See KERATODOCELE.

CERATODEONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-od-e-o²n-i²x(u²x)ⁱ²s. See KERATONYXIS.

CÉRATODERMAIRES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-ra³-to-de²rm-ar. See ECHINODERMA.

CERATODES (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-od'ez(az). Gr., *κερατώδης*. See CERATOIDES.

CERATODISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-od-i²st'o³s. From *képas*, the cornea, and *ιστός*, a fabric. The corneal tissue. [A, 322.]

CERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-od-i(e)²ti³s. See KERATITIS.

CERATODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-do²nt'e²-a³e². From *képas*, a horn, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Fr., *cératodontées*. A family of mosses included in the tribe *Pottiaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CERATODONTOIDEÆ [Hampe] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-do²nt-o(o²)-i²d(ed)ⁱ²e²-c(a³e²). From *Ceratodon*, the only genus. A family of mosses. [B, 121.]

CERATOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-je²n-(ge²n)ⁱ²s-i²s. Gen., *ceratogenes'eos* (-*geu'esis*). From *képas*, a horn, and *γένεσις*, formation. Fr., *cératogénèse*. Ger., *Hornbildung*. The formation of horn. [A, 322.]

CERATOGLOBUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²g'lob-(lo²b)-n³s(u³s). See KERATOGLOBUS.

CERATOGLOSSUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²g'lo²s-(glos)³su³s(u³s). From *képas*, a horn, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *cératoglosse*. Syn.: *deprimens linguam* [Spigelius]. That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the great cornu of the hyoid bone. (Douglas (L).)—**C. accessorius** [Sappey]. An occasional flat bundle of muscular fibres which arises from the lesser cornu and the apex of the greater cornu of the hyoid bone or from the stylo-hyoid ligament, and is inserted into the lower surface of the lower portion of the styloglossus muscle. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. externus**. In the solipeds, the styloglossus muscle of Leyh. [L, 13.]—**C. internus**, **C. parvus** [Brühl]. In the horse, a muscle arising from the lower extremity of the styloid bone or from the greater cornu of the hyoid, and terminating near the tip of the tongue. [L, 13.]

CERATOGONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-gon-(go²n)ⁱ²e²-a³e². Fr., *cératogonées*. Of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Apterocarpeæ*, comprising the genera *Ceratogonum* and *Emerx*. [B, 121, 170, 214.]

CERATO-HYAL, adj. Se²r'a²t-o-hi'a²l. From *képas*, a horn, and *υαλόης*, U-shaped. Fr., *cérato-hyal*. Of or pertaining to a cornu of the hyoid bone and to the hyoid bone itself; as a n., see C. BONE. [L, 200.]

CERATO-HYOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-hi(hu²)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)ⁱ²e²-u³s(u³s). See KERATO-HYOIDEUS.—**C. -h. magnus** [Leyh]. The stylo-hyoid muscle. [L.]

CERATOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-i(e)²dez(das). Gr., *κερατοειδής*. Resembling horn in consistence, or like a horn in shape, also sounding like a horn; as a n., the cornea (*tunica* understood), also, in botany, the genus *Ceratocarpus*. [B, 115, 121; L, 84.]

CERATOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-i(e)²ti³s. See KERATITIS.

CERATOIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-i²-je²n-(ge²n)ⁱ²e²-s-i²s. See CERATOGENESIS.

CERATO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-i(e)-ri-(re)²ti³s. See KERATO-IRITIS.

CERATOITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-i(e)²ti³s. See KERATITIS.

CERATOLENUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²l(o²)e²n-u³s(u³s). From *képas*, a horn, and *ἄλεν*, the arm. Fr., *cératolène*. Ger., *hornarmig*. Having horn-like arms (said of an order of the *Accephala* having the arms articulated, and near the mouth. [L, 109, 116.]

CERATOLEUCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-lu²-kom'a³. See LEUCOMA.

CERATOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²lⁱ²(u²)-si²s. See KERATOLYSIS.

CERATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o'ma³. See KERATOMA.

CERATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-ma²l-(ma³)-a(a³)si²i²k(i²)^{a3}. See KERATOMALACIA.

CERATOMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ra²t(ra³t)-o(o²)-ma²l-(ma³)-a²g(a²g)^{a3}/ma³. Gen., *ceratomalag'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *κηρατομάλαγμα* (from *κηρός*, wax, and *μάλαγμα*, an emollient plaster). See CERATOMALAGMA.

CERATO-MANDIBULAR, adj. Se²r'a²t-o-ma²nd-l-i²h'u²l-a²r. From *képas*, a horn, and *mandibula*, a jaw. See HYO-MANDIBULAR.

CERATOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-me²n(man)-i²n(i²n²)-i²l(ge)²ti³s. Gen., *ceratomeningitidis*. From *képas*, the cornea, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. See KERATITIS.

CERATOMENINX (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-men-(man)ⁱ²n²x. Gen., *ceratomenin'gos* (-*is*). From *képas*, the cornea, and *μηνίγξ*, a membrane. Fr., *cératoméninge*. The cornea. [L, 30.]

CERATOMETAPHYTEIA (Lat.), **CERATOMETATHE-SIS** (Lat.), n's f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-me²t-a³-fi²t(fu²t)-i(e²)i²a³-a²th(a³th)ⁱ²e²s-i²s. From *képas*, the cornea, and *μεταφυτεία*, transplantation, or *μετάθεσις*, transposition. Fr., *transplantation de la cornée*. Ger., *Ueberpflanzung der Hornhaut*. Transplantation of the cornea. [A, 322.]

CERATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)mi²a³. From *képas*, the cornea, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Hornhautausschnitt*, *Ceratomie*. The act of cutting the cornea in a cataract operation. [L, 30.] Cf. KERATECTOMY and KERATOMY.

CERATONIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-on'i²a³. Gr., *κερατώνια*. Fr., *caroubier*, *carouquier*, *cératonie*. Ger., *Johannishrotbaum*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees with polygamous flowers, 5 tooth-shaped sepals, no petals, a flat peltate disc, 5 stamens with filamentous filaments and versatile anthers, and a thick-compressed, elongated, indehiscent legume. 2. The fruit of *C. siliqua*. [B, 42, 180.]—**C. siliqua** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *caroubier commun*, *figuier d'Égypte*. Ger., *gemeiner Johannishrotbaum*, *Bockshornbaum*, *Carobenbaum*. Sp., *algarroba* [Sp. Ph.]. The carob-tree; a medium-size tree growing about the Mediterranean region of Europe and Africa. The sickle-shaped, fleshy pods, which are from 4 to 8 inches long, are the St. John's bread, carob-pods, or sugar pods (the *caroba*, *ceronia*, *panis siliqua*, *panis Sancti Johannis*, *siliqua dulcis*, *fructus ceratonie*). They contain a sweetish mucilaginous pulp, and are considered demulcent and pectoral. From them have been obtained carobin, carobone, and carobic acid. They are eaten by cattle and occasionally by man, and are used in the preparation of a distilled liquor. The seeds when roasted are said to be used as a substitute for coffee, and also furnish a fine yellow dye. The bark and leaves are used in tanning, and a manna-like substance exudes from the trunk and branches. [B, 173, 180.]—**Extractum ceratonie**. Sp., *extracto de algarrobas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of the pods of *C. siliqua*, steeped for twenty-four hours in boiling water, strained and evaporated to the consistence of an extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Fructus ceratonie** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *caroube* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *algarroba*, *garrofa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *siliqua dulcis* [Greek Ph.]. The fruit of *C. siliqua*. [B, 95.]

CERATONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-on-i(i)²e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *cératoniees*. Ger., *Ceratonieen*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cassiæe*; of Link, an order of the *Leguminosæ*, comprising *Ceratonia*, *Copaifera*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERATONIUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-on'i²-u³s(u³s). Of or pertaining to the *Ceratonia*. [B.] See FRUCTUS c.

CERATONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²n'o³s-u³s(u³s). See KERATONOSUS.

CERATONOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-no'ta³. A suborder of the *Opisthobranchiata*. [L, 121.]

CERATONOTOUS, adj. Se²r-a²t-o-no'tu³s. Belonging or pertaining to the *Ceratonota*. [L, 121.]

CERATONYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-ni²x-(nu²x)ⁱ²s. See KERATONYXIS.

CERATOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o(o²)-fa²r(fa³r)-i²n(u²n²)ⁱ²je²(ge²)ⁱ²-u³s(u³s). From *képas*, a horn, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. Fr., *cérato-pharyngien*. Ger., *Zungenbeinhornschlundmuskul*. Syn.: *hyo-cérato-pharyngæus* [Douglas]. Of Luschka, that portion of the middle constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 31, 50, 341.]—**C. major**, **C. minor**. See HYO-PHARYNGEUS.—**Inferior** c. In the solipeds, an anomalous muscle arising from the lower extremity of the large branch of the hyoid bone and becoming lost in the wall of the pharynx. [L, 13.]

CERATOPHORA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²f'o²r-a³. A grade of the *Arthropoda*. [L, 121.]

CERATOPHORUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²f'o²r-u³s(u³s). From *képas*, a horn, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *cératophore*. Bearing horns or horn-like appendages. [B, 38.]

CERATOPHRYDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²f'i-ri²d(ru²d)-ez(e²s). A subfamily of the *Cystigitidae*. [L, 204.]

CERATOPHTHALMA [Cuvier, Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²f-tha²(tha³)ⁱ²ma³. Fr., *cératophtalmes*. See BRANCHIOPODA.

CERATOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²f-tha²(tha³)ⁱ²mu³s(mu³s). Fr., *cératophtalme*. Having the eyes inserted in the end of horn-like projections. [L, 41, 180.]

CERATOPHYLAX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Se²r(ke²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²f-i²l(u²)ⁱ²(u²)ⁱ²a³x(a³x). Gen., *ceratophyl'acos* (-*is*). The *Pedicularis pastuistris*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERATOPHYLLACEÆ [A. Gray, Lindley] (Lat.), **CERATOPHYLLÆÆ** [De Candolle et al.] (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-stro^3-ma^3$. Gen., *ceratostromatos* (-is). From *képas*, a horn, and *στρώμα*, a layer. Fr., *ceratostrome*. Ger., *Ceratostrom*. See ICHTHYOSIS.

CERATOSTROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-stro^3-si^2s$. Gen., *ceratostrosos* (-is). From *képas*, a horn, and *στρώσις*, a spreading out. Fr., *ceratostrose*. The formation of a horny layer on the skin. [A, 322.]

CERATOSYPHILEPIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-si^2f(su^6t)-i^2l-o^2l'e^2p-i^2s$. Gen., *ceratosyphilepidos* (-is). From *képas*, a horn, *syphilis* (q. v.), and *λεπίς*, rind. Fr., *ceratosyphilepis*, *syphilide squameuse cornée* [Bielt]. Ger., *hornartiges Schuppensyphilitid des Handtellers*. Syn.: *syphilepis palmarum cornea* [Fuchs]. A horny syphilide of the palms of the hands. [A, 322.]

CERATOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-the(thau)^3-ka^3$. Fr., *képas*, a horn, and *θήκη*, a sheath. Fr., *ceratotheca*. 1. Of Endlicher, a genus of *Pedaliaceæ*. [B, 42, 121.] 2. The envelope of the antennæ of a chrysalis. [L, 42.]

CERATOTOME, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o-tom$. See KERATOTOME.

CERATOTOMY, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o^2t'o-mi^2$. See KERATOTOMY.

CERATOPHYLLIN, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o-fi^2l'i^2n$. Fr., *ceratophylline*. A crystalline substance, of bitter burning taste, obtained by Hesse from the *Parmelia ceratophylla*. [B, 93.]

CERATOPHYLLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-fi^2l'i^2l'e-y'e(na^3-e^2)$. Fr., *ceratophyllinées*. Of Leunis, an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*, comprising the families *Ceratophylleæ* and *Nepentheæ*. [B, 170.]

CERATOPHYLLON [Adanson and the older medical writers] (Lat.), **CERATOPHYLLUM** [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. s. n. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-fi^2l'i^2l'o^2n$, - $lu^2m(lu^2m)$. Fr., *ceratophylle*. Ger., *Hornblatt*. Syn.: *Hydroceratophyllum* [Vaillant], *Dichotophyllum* [Dillenius]. A genus of submerged aquatic plants mentioned by the older medical writers, who do not, however, ascribe any special virtues to it. It constitutes the entire order *Ceratophylleæ*. [B, 42, 200; Prantl [B, 245].]

CERATOPHYLLOUS, adj. $Se^2r-a^2t-o-fi^2l'i^2us$. Lat., *ceratophyllus*. Fr., *ceratophylle*. Having horn-shaped leaves, or horn-like appendages resembling leaves. [B.] See *PARMELIA ceratophylla*.

CERATOPHYTA [Schweiger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2f'i^2t(u^6t)-a^3$. From *képas*, a horn, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., *ceratophytes*. A tribe of corals of the family *Corticati*, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn. A suborder of the *Rupicolæ* [Gray]. [L, 73, 244.]—*C. spongiosa* [Schweiger]. See SPONGIDA.

CERATOPLASTY, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o-pla^2s-ti^2$. See KERATOPLASTY.

CERATOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), **CERATOPTERINIDÆ** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2p-te^2r-i^2d'e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$, - $i^2d-i^2n(en)^2-e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *képas*, a horn, and *πτερίς*, a sort of fern. Fr., *ceratopteridées*. Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe (of Brongniart, a tribe) of ferns, consisting of the genus *Ceratopteris*. [B, 19, 170.]

CERATOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2p-te^2r-i^2s$. Fr., *ceratopteris*, *ceratopteride*. Of A. Brongniart, a genus of aquatic polydiaceous ferns. [B, 19, 121.]—*C. thalictroides*. The pod-fern; a species growing throughout the tropics of both hemispheres; the succulent fronds are eaten in the Indian Archipelago. [B, 19, 88.]

CERATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)-ra^2t(ra^3t)-o(o^2)-ri^2-n^2m(u^2m)$. A cerate. [B, 114.]

CERATORRHÆXIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2r-re^2x(rax)^2is$. See KERATORRHÆXIS.

CERATOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2sa^3$. From *képas*, a horn. An order of the *Monaxoniida*. [L, 121.]

CERATOSANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-za^2n(sa^2n)^2thu^2s(thu^2s)$. See CONSOLIDA.

CERATOSCOPE, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o-skop$. See KERATOSCOPE.

CERATOSCOPY, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o^2s^2ko-pi^2$. See KERATOSCOPY.

CERATOSE, adj. Se^2r-a^2t-os . See KERATOSE.

CERATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2s^2is$. See KERATOSIS.

CERATOSOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-som^2id-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Pygobranchia*. [L, 282.]

CERATOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-spu^2rm(spe^2rm)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From *képas*, a horn, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ceratosperme*. Having horned seeds (fruit). [B, 38.]

CERATOSPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o^2s^2pi^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Macrura*. [L, 240.]

CERATOSPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-spo^2n(spo^2n)^2ji^2a(gi^2a)^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *képas*, a horn, and *σπόνγος*, a sponge. See CERATOSA.

CERATOSTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-sta^2f(sta^2f)^2-i^2l(i^2l)-in(en)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. From *képas*, a horn, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *ceratostaphylin*. A set of muscular fibres extending from the hyoid cornua to the uvula, constituting a portion of the thyreo-staphylinus muscle of Winslow. [L, 43.]

CERATOSTELIDIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-ste^2l-i^2d(i^2d)^2-i^2m(u^2m)$. From *képas*, a horn, and *στέλιδον*, a little handle. A term applied by Wallroth to the podetium of lichens when it is subulate or shaped like a horn. [B, 198.]

CERATOSTOMEUS (Lat.), **CERATOSTOMUS** (Lat.), adj.'s. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-stom(sto^2m)^2-e^2-u^2s(u^2s)$, - $o^2st^2om(o^2m)^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *képas*, a horn, and *στόμα*, a mouth. Having horned mouths or ostia (a botanical descriptive term). [B, 121.]

CERATOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-stro^3-ma^3$. Gen., *ceratostromatos* (-is). From *képas*, a horn, and *στρώμα*, a layer. Fr., *ceratostrome*. Ger., *Ceratostrom*. See ICHTHYOSIS.

CERATOSTROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-stro^3-si^2s$. Gen., *ceratostrosos* (-is). From *képas*, a horn, and *στρώσις*, a spreading out. Fr., *ceratostrose*. The formation of a horny layer on the skin. [A, 322.]

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CERATOTOME, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o-tom$. See KERATOTOME.

CERATOTOMY, n. $Se^2r-a^2t-o^2t'o-mi^2$. See KERATOTOMY.

CERATO-TRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-a^2t(a^2t)-o(o^2)-tra^2k(trach)^2-e(a)^2-a(a^3)^2li^2s$. From *képas*, a horn, and *τράχεια*, the trachea. In birds, a muscle arising from the cerato-hyal bone and running down along the trachea. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 319 (L).]

CERATOUS, adj. $Se^2r-a^2t-u^3s$. See KERATOSE.

CERATUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)-rat(rat)^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. From *cera* wax. Gr., *κηρόν*. Fr., *cerat*. Ger., *Cerat*, *Wachssalbe*. 1. A cerate. 2. In the U. S. Ph., simple cerate [*C. simplex* [Belg. Ph., U. S. Ph., 1870], *cerat simple* [Fr. Cod.], *Unguentum cerum* [Pruss. Ph.], a preparation consisting of 3 parts of white wax and 7 of lard melted together [U. S. Ph.]. The simple cerate of the Fr. Cod., the Belg. Ph., and the Sp. Ph. is composed of 1 part of white wax and 3 parts of expressed oil of almonds. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. adipis* [U. S. Ph., 1860]. See *C. (2d def.)*.—*C. ad fonticulos*. See *CHARTA ad fonticulos*.—*C. ad labia*. See *C. CETACEI rubrum*.—*C. album* [Lond. Ph., 1745]. See under *C. CETACEI*.—*C. ammoniacale*. See *AMMONIACAL CERATE*.—*C. calaminare*. See *C. CALAMINÆ*.—*C. calaminaris*. See *C. ZINCI carbonatis* and *C. CALAMINÆ*.—*C. calmans*. See *CHERRY-LAUREL cerate*.—*C. camphoratum*. See *C. CAMPHORÆ*.—*C. citrinum*. See *CERATUM RESINÆ compositum*.—*C. commune*. See *C. flavum*.—*C. cosmeticum*. *C. cosmeticum anglicum*. Fr., *crème cosmétique*. A preparation official in the Pad. Ph., 1832, and the Port. Ph., 1836; made, according to the former, of 1 part of spermaceti, 1 part of white wax, 16 parts of almond-oil, and 12 parts of water; for water the latter pharmacopœia substitutes rose-water. [a, 21.] Cf. *COLD-CREAM*.—*C. cum aqua*. See *C. Galeni*.—*C. cum subacetate plumbico* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. PLUMBI subacetatis*.—*C. detergens*. See *C. mercuriale Falckii*.

—*C. elotum* [Celsus]. A cerate made of wax washed with seawater and nitre before bleaching. [B, 45].—*C. epuloticum*. See *Unguentum ZINCI oxidi*.—*C. e sulphure*. See *CÉRAT souffré*.—*C. ex Galeno*. See *C. Galeni*.—*C. excisicans*. Fr., *cerat dessicatif*. A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), made of 10 parts each of acetate of lead, calamine, and tutia, 1 part of camphor, and a sufficient quantity of rose ointment. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. flavum* [Fr. Cod., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *cerat jaune* [Fr. Cod.]. A cerate composed of 1 part of yellow wax and 2 parts of olive-oil [Swed. Ph.], or of 1 part of yellow wax and 3 parts of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.], or of 2 parts of yellow wax and 7 of expressed oil of sweet almonds [Fr. Cod.], or of 3 of yellow wax and 7 of olive-oil [Pruss. Ph.], or of 3 of yellow wax and 4 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. fuscum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Ger., *braunes Cerat*. A preparation made by heating 10 parts of litharge plaster, constantly stirring until the melted mass is dark brown, then adding 3 parts of yellow wax, 3 of mutton suet, and 5 of hogs' lard. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. Galeni* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *cerat de Galien* [Fr. Cod.]. A cerate made of 5 parts of simple cerate mixed with 2 of expressed oil of sweet almonds and 3 of rose-water [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. and the Sp. Ph. order 1 part of white wax, 4 parts of expressed oil of sweet almonds, and 3 parts of rose-water. Similar preparations have been official in other formularies. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. Goulardi*. See *C. PLUMBI subacetatis*.—*C. hydrargyrosium*. See *C. mercuriale*.—*C. labiale*. A preparation of which many varieties were formerly described, all of which, however, approximate more or less closely to the *C. cetacei rubrum* (q. v., under *CETACEUM*) of the modern pharmacopœias. [B, 119.]—*C. labiale album*. See *C. CETACEI*.—*C. labiale rubrum*. See *C. CETACEI rubrum*.—*C. laudanisatum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. cum LAUDANO*.—*C. mercuriale* [Lond. Ph., 1746]. A cerate made of 6 parts each of strong mercurial ointment and yellow wax and 3 of lard. [L, 165 (a, 21).]—*C. mercuriale compositum* [Lond. Ph., 1746]. A cerate made of 12 parts each of strong mercurial ointment and soap cerate and 3 of powdered camphor; used as a discutient. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—*C. mercuriale Falckii*. A preparation official in the formulary of the Strab. Hosp., 1830, and in the Würzb. Ph., 1796, made of 1 part of red precipitate, 4 parts of mercurius dulcis (calomel), 2 parts of crystallized lead acetate powdered and incorporated with a mixture of 8 parts of white wax and 12 of olive-oil. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. neutrale*. See *Kirkland's (neutral) CERATE*.—*C. nigrum*. See *C. RESINÆ*.—*C. noribergense*, *C. noricum*. See *Emplastum MINI rubrum*.—*C. picatum*, *C. pisselæum*. See *C. RESINÆ*.—*C. pro tactu*. Fr., *cerat pour le toucher* [Soubéran]. Touch-cerate; made of 1 part each of spermaceti, white wax, and caustic soda and 16 parts of olive-oil; used as a lubricant in vaginal examinations. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—*C. refrigerans Galeni*. See *C. Galeni*.—*C. resinosum*. See *C. RESINÆ*.—*C. rosatum*. See *Cérat à la ROSE*.—*C. rubrum*. See *C. CETACEI rubrum* and *C. CINNABARIS*.—*C. saturninum*. See *C. PLUMBI subacetatis*.—*C. simplex*. Fr., *cerat simple* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cerato simple* [Sp. Ph.]. See *C. (2d def.)*.—*C. simplex tabulatum* [Russ. Ph.]. See *C. flavum*.—*C. sulfu-*

ratum, **C. sulphuratum**. See CERAT soufré.—**C. tetrapharmacum**. See C. RESINÆ.—**C. tripharmacum**, **C. universale**. See *Emplastrum MINII rubrum*.—**C. viride**. See *Ceratum æROGINIS*.

CERATURA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ra²(ra²t)-u²(u)ra². From *cera*, wax. A smearing or covering with wax. [B, 114.]

CERATUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)ra(ra²)tu²(s)u²(s). Combined with or containing wax; waxed (e. g., charta ceta). [B.]

CERAUNARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-a²r-ji²r(gu²r)-o²s. See CERAUNIARGYROS.

CERAUNIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²-a². 1. The *Cerantonia siliqua*. [Pliny (B, 114).] 2. See CERAUNIUM (2d def.).

CERAUNIARGYROS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²-a²r-ji²r(gu²r)-o²s. From *κεραυνός*, pertaining to thunder, and *ἀργυρος*, silver. Fr., *cérauniargyre*. Ger., *Knallsilber*. Fulminating silver. [A, 322.]

CERAUNIAS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r) a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²-a²s(a²)s. Gr., *κεραυνίας*. See CERAUNIUM (2d def.).

CERAUNICS, n. sing. Se²r-a¹n-i²ks. From *κεραυνός*, thunder. A branch of physics dealing with heat and electricity. [L, 56.]

CERAUNOCHRYSON (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²-o(o²)-kri²z(ch²ru²s)²o²s. From *κεραυνός*, pertaining to thunder, and *χρυσός*, gold. Ger., *Knallgold*. Fulminating gold. [B, 300.]

CERAUNION (Lat.), **CERAUNIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²-o²n, -u³m(u³m). Gr., *κεραυνιον* (from *κεραυνός*, thunder). 1. A sort of truffle, said to grow after thunderstorms, hence applied in modern times to the genus *Elaphomyces*. 2. A sort of precious stone (thunder-stone), also called *ceranium*, *cerania*, *lapis cerania*, and *lapis fulminaris* (Ger., *Donnerstein*); a mineral described as blackish or brownish and pyramidal in shape, derived principally from Germany and supposed to occur after thunderstorms. The stone was applied to swellings of the breasts and knees, and used in dropsy and jaundice, and the name was also anciently given to any stone of meteoric origin. See also BELEMNITES, from which this was distinguished. [B, 114, 115, 121, 200].—**C. granulatum** [Wallroth]. The *Elaphomyces officinalis*. [B, 180.]

CERAUNIUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²-u³s(u³s). Gr., *κεραυνιος*. Of or pertaining to thunder; as a n. m., see CERAUNION. [B, 180.]

CERAUNOCHRYSON (Lat.), **CERAUNOCHRYSON** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-o(o²)-kri²z(ch²ru²s)²o²n, -o²s. See CERAUNOCHRYSON.—**Ceraunochryson diaphoreticum** [Bégin]. A preparation made by burning several successive charges of alcohol on precipitated gold oxide, and collecting and washing with alcohol the particles that sublime on the walls of the vessel. [B, 88.]

CERAUNUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-u³s(u³s). See CERAUNIUS and CERAUNIUM.

CERAUNDRARGYRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-a¹n(a³-u¹n)-i²d(u³d)-ra²r-ji²r(gu²r)-u³m(u³m). From *κεραυνός*, pertaining to thunder, and *ὑδράργυρος*, quicksilver. Fr., *céraundrargyre*. Ger., *Knallquicksilber*. Fulminating mercury. [A, 322.]

CERBERA (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)-be²r-be²r-a². Fr., *cerbère*. Of Linnæus, a genus of apocynaceous plants of the tribe *Plumeriaceæ*, comprising four species growing in Asia, the East Indies, and the Pacific Islands. [B, 42.]—**C. abouai**, **C. ahouai** [Linnæus]. The *Thevetia abouai*. [B, 42, 173, 180.]—**C. Forsteri** [Seemann]. A Pacific Island species, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *C. odollam*. [B, 42.]—**C. lactaria** [Hamilton]. A species growing in the Moluccas, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *C. odollam*. [B, 42, 180; "Nouv. rem." Apr. 24, 1889, p. 211.]—**C. manghas** [Linnæus]. The original species of the genus, made by Linnæus; now referred to *Tabernaemontana dichotoma*. The *C. manghas* of other authors is the *C. odollam*. [B, 42, 172, 180.]—**C. odollam** [Gärtner]. The *odollam* of the Malays; a tree 20 feet high, growing on the Malabar coast. The wood is white and very spongy; the large green drupaceous fruit has a narcotic, more or less poisonous nut, and is said to loosen and destroy the teeth of dogs feeding upon it. It is also said to be used as an application in skin diseases. The bark and leaves are purgative, and the latter are used in Java as a substitute for senna and contain *cerberin*. The Molucca tree, *C. lactaria* (identified by Bentham and Hooker with the *C. odollam*), it is said, has purgative leaves and bark, and an illuminating oil is obtained from the seeds. [B, 42, 172, 180; "Nouv. rem." Apr. 24, 1889, pp. 211, 214.]—**C. salutaris** [Loureiro]. A Cochinchina tree; the bitter root and the nut are employed in colic and gastric disorders. [B, 180.]—**C. tanghin** [Sims]. A medium-sized tree of Madagascar, said to be so poisonous that twenty people have been killed by a single seed. From it is obtained the ordeal poison of Madagascar (see TANGHIN and TANGIUN). [B, 42, 180.]—**C. thevetia** [Linnæus]. The *Thevetia nerifolia*. [B, 42, 173.]—**C. triphylla** [Rudge]. The *Couma guianensis*. [B, 173.]—**C. venenifera**. See *C. tanghin*.—**C. valli**. In India, the *Cissua coruga*. [Bory (B, 121).]

CERBEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-be²r-be²r-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cerbérées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Carisseæ*, comprising *Carissa*, *Arduina*, *Ambelania*, *Cerbera*, *Strychnos*, *Ignatia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERBERIN, n. Su²r-be²r-i²n. Lat., *cerberinum*. Fr., *cerbé-rine*. Ger., *C. Il.*, *cerberina*. A glucoside discovered in the *Cerbera odollam* and in the seeds of the *Thevetia nerifolia*. It forms small colorless crystals of a bitter taste, and is an active poison, producing vomiting, prostration, convulsions, delirium, and coma. By dilute acids it is converted into glucose and theveresin. [B, 5.]

CERBERUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²r(ke²r)-be²r-u³s(u³s). From *κέρβερος*, the fabled three-headed watch-dog of the infernal regions. An old name applied to several preparations, and by chemists, according to Libarius, to a compound of salt, mercury, and vitriol.

[B, 200].—**C. mitigatus**. Mercurius dulcis. [A, 322.] See CALOMEL.—**C. triceps**. See *Pulvis Cornachini*.

CERBINA (It.), n. Che²r-be²na². The *Erica tetralix*. [B, 121.]

CERCAIRE (Fr.), n. Se²r-kar. See CERCARIA.

CERCAL, adj. Su²rk'a²l. From *κέρκος*, a tail. In ornithology, pertaining to the tail. [L, 343.]

CERCANTHEMUM [Plotzsch] (Lat.), n. n. Su²rk(ke²rk)-a²n(a²n)/the²m-u³m(u³m). From *κερκίς*, a spike or stem, and *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. A section of the genus *Howardia*. [B, 121.]

CERCARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)-ka(ka²)ri²-a². From *κέρκος*, a tail. Fr., *cercaire*. 1. As now used, the larva of the *Trematoda* in the state in which it is provided with a tail-like process. [L, 201.] 2. An animalcule with the body terminating in a tail-like appendage. [L, 296.] 3. A genus of the *Distomata* of Dujardin. [Müller (L, 18).]—**Cercariae seminis**. The spermatozooids. [L, 73.]

CERCARIE [Bory] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ka(ka²)ri²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cercarides*. Ger., *Cercarien*. A family of *Infusoria*, having an enlarged body with a slender tail-like appendage. The body of the true *C.* of vegetable infusions is rounded, that of the zoospores is flattened. [L, 108.]

CERCARIFORM, adj. Su²r-ka²ri²-fo²rm. From *cercaria* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, shape. Like a cercaria in shape. [L, 296.]

CERCARIOID, adj. Su²r-ka²ri²oid. See CERCARIFORM.

CERCEE [Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)/se²(ke²)-e²(a²-e²). A tribe of the *Rectembryææ*, consisting of the single genus *Cercis*. [B, 170.]

CERCEAU (Fr.), n. Se²r-so. See ARCEAU.—**C^x trachéens**. The cartilaginous rings of the trachea. [L, 41, 153.]

CERCELI (It.), n. Che²r'cha-le. A variety of lemon. [B, 121.]

CERCEEA (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)/se²r(ke²r)-a². Gr., *κέρκεα*. Of Dioscorides, the *Asarum europæicum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERCERAPHRON [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ke²r)-se²r(ke²r)-a²f(a²f)/ro²n. Gr., *κέρκεραφρον*. A name of a plant, probably the *Anagallis arvensis*, var. *phænicea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERCHNALEON (Lat.), n. n. Su²rk(ke²rch²)-na(na²)le²-o²n. Gr., *κερχναλέον*. See CERCHNOS.

CERCHNASMICUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk(ke²rch²)-na²z(na²s)²-m²k-u³s(u³s). Pertaining to or affected with hoarseness. [A, 322.]

CERCHNASMUS (Lat.), n. m. and n. Su²rk(ke²rch²)-na²z(na²s)²mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *κερχνασμός*. Fr., *enrouement*. Ger., *Heiserkeit*. Hoarseness. [A, 322, 387.]

CERCHNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²rk(ke²rch²)-no²ma². Gen., *cerchnomatos* (-is). Gr., *κερχνωμα*. See CERCHNASMUS.

CERCHNOS (Lat.), **CERCHNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Su²rk(ke²rch²)²-no²s, -nu²s(nu²s). Gr., *κέρχνος*. A noisy respiration or wheezing caused by accumulation of mucus in the air-passages. [L, 94.]

CERCIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)/si²d(ki²d)-e²(e²s). A tribe of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.]

CERCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ke²r)-si²d(ki²d)/i²-u³m(u³m). Gr., *κερκίδιον* (dim. of *κερκίς*, a rod). Fr., *cercidion*. 1. Of Necker, the mycelium of *Fungi*. 2. Of Tulasne, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Eucæsalpiniceæ*. [B, 121, 198, 267.]

CERCIDOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. Se²r-se-do-se²r. From *κερκίς*, a shuttle, and *κέρας*, a horn. Having the antennæ in the form of a shuttle. [L, 41.]

CERCIFIS (Fr.), n. Se²r-se-fe. The *Scorzonera hispanica*. [B, 88, 173.]

CERCIFIX (Fr.), n. Se²r-se-fe. The genus *Tragopogon*. [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Tragopogon pratense*. [B, 173.]

CERCIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)/si²s(ki²s). Gen., *cer'cidas* (-is). Gr., *κερκίς*. Fr., *gainier* (5th def.). 1. Lit., a rod or shuttle; of the ancient writers, a rod for stirring liquids [Galen], also a pestle. 2. The prickle of an electric fish. 3. The tibia (cf. PARACERCIS) and the radius. 4. The aspen (*Populus tremula*), or, according to some,



THE CERCIS CANADENSIS. [A, 327.]

the Judas tree (*C. siliquastrum*). 5. Of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Bauhinieæ*. [A, 325; B, 42]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

115].—*C. canadensis*. Fr., *ouïon rouge, gainier du Canada*. Red-bud, Judas tree; a tree 20 to 30 feet high, growing in the middle and western United States. The young twigs are used to dye wool, and the purple flowers are said to be used in seasoning salads. [B, 19, 34, 173].—*C. chinensis*. A Chinese species, introduced into Europe. [B, 19].—*C. pubescens* [Pursh]. A variety of *C. canadensis*. [B, 173].—*C. silliquastrum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *arbre d'amour* (ou de Judas, ou de Judée), *gainier de Judée*. Ger., *Judasbaum*. The Judas tree; a European and Asiatic species often cultivated as an ornamental hedge-tree, distinguished by its simple reniform leaves and purple flowers. The young flower-buds are made into preserves, and the seeds are edible. [B, 19, 173.]

CERCLE (Fr.), n. Se²rkl. See CIRCLE and ANNULUS.—**C. à barrique**, **C. à barriques**. An undetermined species of *Bauhinia* growing in the West Indies. [B, 121].—**C. artériel**, **C. céphalique**. See CIRCLE of Willis.—**C. chromatique** [Chevreul]. An arrangement of the primitive colors in the form of rays, from the palest to the deepest; used in studying the contrast of colors. [A, 385].—**C. ciliaire**. See CILIARY LIGAMENT.—**C. de diffusion**. See Diffusion CIRCLE.—**C. galvanique**. See GALVANIC CIRCUIT.—**C. membraneux**. A portion of the left auricle of the heart forming a ring around its ventricular opening. [L, 41].—**C. sous-occipito-malaire**. Poullet's term for the circumference by which his *sericeps* is supposed to seize the foetal head; below the occiput and below the malar bones. [A, 15].—**C. tympanal**, **C. tympanique**. See ANNULUS tympanicus.—**C. veineux de l'iris**. See CIRCLUS venosus iridis.—**Grand c. de l'iris**. See ANNULUS iridis ciliaris.—**Petit c. de l'iris**. See ANNULUS iridis pupillaris.

CERCLÉ (Fr.), adj. Se²r-kla. See PIED c.

CERCOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-ka²rp²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cercocarpees*. Of Torrey and Gray and succeeding authors, a subdivision of the *Dryadeæ* (tribe of the *Rosoidæ* [Focke]), comprising *Cercocarpus* and *Purshia*. As defined by Focke, it comprises genera with a tubular flower-axis inclosing 1 carpel (rarely 2), with an appended capsule and only slightly developed stipules. [B, 170, 245.]

CERCODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-kod²e²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Halorageæ*, comprising *Hippuris*, *Haloragis*, *Cercodia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERCODEEÆ [Wight and Arnott] (Lat.), **CERCODIANÆ** [Jussieu] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-kod²e²-e(a²-e²)-i²-a(a²)²-ne(a²-e²). Of Jussieu, a family separated from the *Onagrarieæ*; of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Halorageæ*, comprising *Cercodea*, *Haloragis*, etc. [B, 170.] Cf. HALORAGEÆ.

CERCODINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-kod²i²n²e²-e(a²-e²). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicungulia*, consisting of the single genus *Cercodea*. [B, 170.]

CERCOFOGLIA (It.), n. Che²r-ko-fol²'y²i²-a². The *Anthriscus cefotium*. [B, 121.]

CERCOLABIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-la²b(la²b)'-i²d²-e(a²-e²). A family of *Rodentia*, comprising the American porcupines. [L, 73.]

CERCOLABINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-la²b(la²b)'-i²(e)'ne(a²-e²). A subfamily of the *Spacopodidæ*. [L, 341.]

CERCOLEPTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-le²pt²'i²d²-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Dendropoda*. [L, 277.]

CERCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ke²r)-ko²ma². Gen., *cercom'atos* (-is). A genus of coleopterous insects. [L.]—**C. Schaefferi** [Linnaeus]. A vesicating species found in France. [L, 231.]

CERCOMONADE (Fr.), n. Se²r-ko-mon-a²d. See CERCOMONAS.

CERCOMONADINA [Kent] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-mo²n-a²d(a²d)-i(e)'na². A family of the *Monadidæ*. [L, 121.]

CERCOMONAS [Dujardin] (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)-ko²m'on(o²n)-a²s(a²s). From *κερκός*, a tail, and *μονάς*, a unit. Fr., *cercomonade*. Ger., *Schwanzmonade*. A genus of the *Cercomonadina* or of the *Flagellata*, having a long or oval body, sharp-pointed at one end, and provided with a flagellum. [L, 121, 340].—**C. acuminata** [Dujardin], **C. biflagellata** [Sternberg], **C. globulus** [Dujardin]. Species found in incrustations on the teeth. [L, 340].—**C. hominis** [Davaïne], **C. intestinalis** [Lamb]. A species found in the intestinal discharges, especially in cholera and typhoid fever and in various forms of chronic diarrhoea. It probably acts as a local irritant. [B, 27, 108; L, 17, 20].—**C. saltans**. See *Bobo saltans*.—**C. urinarius**. See *Bobo urinarius*.—**C. vaginalis**. See *TRICHOMONAS vaginalis*.

CERCOMCELLO (It.), n. Che²r-kon-che²'lo. The *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 121.]

CERCOPIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), **CERCOPIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko²pi²d²-e(a²-e²)-e²(e²s). Fr., *cercopites*, *cercopides*, *cercopiens*. A family (*Cercopidæ*) or tribe (*Cercopides*) of homopterous insects. [L, 41, 121.]

CERCOPINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko²(o²)-pi²(e)'ne(a²-e²). A subfamily of the *Cercopidæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1884, p. 401 (L).]

CERCOPITHECI [Goldfuss] (Lat.), **CERCOPITHECIDÆ** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-pi²th²-e(a)'si(ke), -e²s-(ak)'i²d²-e(a²-e²). From *κερκοπιθηκος*, a long-tailed ape. Fr., *cercopithèques*. Ger., *Schwanzaffen*. The long-tailed apes; a family of the *Quadrumana*. [L, 121.]

CERCOPITHECINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-pi²th²-e²s(ak)-i(e)'na². A tribe of the *Simiadæ*. [L, 272.]

CERCOS (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)'ko²s. Gr., *κερκός*. 1. A beast's tail; hence, the penis. 2. A sort of animal that injures the vine. [B, 115.] Cf. CERCUS.

CERCOSAURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-sa²r'(sa²'u²r)'i²d²-e(a²-e²). From *κερκός*, a tail, and *σαύρα*, a lizard. A family of the *Cionocrania*. [L, 121.]

CERCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)-ko²si²s. Gen., *cercos'eos* (-is). Gr., *κερκωσις* (from *κερκός*, a tail). Fr., *cercose*. 1. An excrescence upon the clitoris [Paulus Ægineta (B, 115)] or an excessive elongation of that organ. 2. A uterine polypus protruding from the vagina. [A, 301].—**C. clitoridis**, **C. externa**. See C. (1st def.).

CERCOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ke²r)-ko(ko²)-so²ma². Gen., *cercosom'atos* (-is). From *κερκός*, a tail, and *σώμα*, the body. Of Branser, Dising, and others, a supposed entozoon which was the larva of the *Eristalis tenax* or *Eristalis pendulum*, sometimes occurring accidentally in human urine. [L, 16.]

CERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)'ku²s(ku²s). From *κερκός*, a tail. A many-jointed setose appendage of the posterior end of the abdomen in certain insects. There is one on each side, and they are sometimes termed anal cerci. [L, 11, 196.]

CERDA [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ke²r)'da². A plant, perhaps the *Gypsophila*. [B, 121.]

CERDAC (Ar.), n. Au old name for mercury. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CERDON (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ke²r)'do²n. See CERDA.

CERE, n. Ser. Lat., *cera*. Fr., *cère*. Ger., *Wachshaut*. The wax-skin of birds; a fleshy or cutaneous membrane, often feathered, covering the base of the upper mandible in parrots and many birds of prey. [L, 56, 147, 221, 343.]

CÈRE (Fr.), n. Se²r. See CIRE.

CERÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)'re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cérées*. Of Sprengel, a family of plants, comprising *Cactea*, *Ribes*, and *Aphyteia*. [B, 170.]

CERFACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-re²-a(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cérfacees*. Of Blume, a tribe of orchids. [B, 170.]

CEREAL, adj. Se²re²-a²l. Gr., *δημητριος*. Lat., *cerealis* (from *Ceres*, the goddess of agriculture). Fr., *céréale*. Ger., *Kornfruchtig*. It., *cereale*. Sp., c. Pertaining to edible grain; as a n., in the pl., c's, edible graminaceous plants in general; of diseases, due to the ingestion of diseased or damaged grain. [B, 38, 116.]

CEREAIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ke²)-re²-a(a²)/li²-a². Fr., *céréales*. Ger., *Cerealien*, *Kornfrüchte*. It., *cereali*. Sp., *cereales*. The cereals. See under CEREA.

CEREALIN, n. Se-re'a²l'i²n. Fr., *céréatine*. Ger., C. It., Sp., *cerealina*. An albuminous principle found in cereals. [A, 385.]

CEREALIOUS, adj. Se-re²-a²'li²-u²s. See CEREA.

CEREALIS (Lat.), adj. Se(ke²)-re²-a(a²)/li²s. 1. See CEREA. 2. As a n., a proprietary effervescent beverage, said to consist chiefly of barley-water with a small quantity of "extractum carnis."

CEREAUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-re²-a(a²)/nu²s(nu²4s). From *cerea*, wax. Fr., *céran*. Living in wax (a species name). [L, 41.]

CEREAUSTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-re²-a²s(a²s)'tre²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *céreaustrees*. 1. Of Salmi-Dyck, a tribe of the *Cactææ*, comprising *Pilocereus*, *Echinopsis*, and *Cereus*; by Reichenbach made to include *Echinopsis* and *Cephalocereus*. [B, 170.]

CEREBEL, n. Se²r'e²-be²l. See CEREBELLUM.

CEREBELLA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-be²l'la². Of Rahnhorst, a genus of *Fungi*. [B, 61, 121].—**C. andropogonis**. A species discovered by Cesati, infesting the glumes of *Andropogon* in Italy. [B, 61].—**C. urina**. Of Paracelsus, milky urine with froth adhering to the vessel, by which it was imagined that diseases of the brain could be diagnosed. [A, 325.]

CEREBELLAR, **CEREBELLIC**, adj's. Se²r'e²-be²l'a²r, -i²2k. Lat., *cerebellous*. Fr., *cérébelleux*. Relating to the cerebellum. [L, 14, 41.]

CEREBELLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-be²l-li²(e)'ti²s. Gen., *cerebellit'idis*. Fr., *cérébellite*. Inflammation of the cerebellum. [L, 41.]

CEREBELLOCORTEX [Wilder] (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-be²l'lo²(o²)²-ko²r'te²x. Gen., *cerebellocort'icis*. The cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 80; K.]

CEREBELLOUS, adj. Se²r'e²-be²l'u²s. See CEREBELLAR.

CEREBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-be²l'lu²m(lu²4m). Dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain. Gr., *ἐγκέφαλος δισθιδιος, παρεγκεφαλῆς*. Fr., *cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirn, kleines Hirn, Hirnlein*. It., *cervelletto*. Sp., *cerebelo*. The little brain or hinder brain; that portion of the encephalon which occupies the posterior fossa of the skull. It is a symmetrical, cordiform mass distinct from the cerebrum proper, from which it is separated by a process of the dura mater (the tentorium). Its two hemispheres are united by a median process (the vermis), and are divided into peculiar involuted laminae, certain groups of which have received special names as separate lobes. It is connected with the medulla oblongata, pons Varolii, and cerebrum by bands of white fibres (peduncles). In structure it consists of a central nucleus of gray matter (the corpus dentatum or ganglion of the c.), imbedded in a mass of white substance; exteriorly, of white and gray laminae arranged in convoluted or arborescent form. Its function is not fully understood, no uniform disturbances presenting themselves when it is diseased. From the effects of experimental irritation, it seems to be connected with the co-ordination of muscular movements, including those of the eyes, and perhaps with the functions of the stomach and intestines. It reaches its greatest development in man. [K; L, 115, 149; A, 17].—**C'gebiet** (Ger.). The region of the c., including the underlying portion of the medulla oblongata in the embryo. [I.]

CEREBER, n. Se²r'e²-bu²r. See CEREBRUM.

CEREBRAL, adj. Se²r'e²-bra²l. Lat., *cerebralis*. Fr., *cérébral*. Ger., c. It., *cerebrale*. Sp., c. Pertaining to the cerebrum; in familiar language, pertaining to the brain in general.—**C'wärts** (Ger.). Toward the cerebrum. [Schwalbe (I, 17; K).] Cf. CEPHALAD.

CEREBRALIA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *cerebralis* (remedia understood). Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bra(bra²/li²-a²). Agents that act upon the brain. [B, 270.]

CEREBRALIS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bra(bra²/li²s. See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRASTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bra²s(bra²s)-the²n-i(e)/a². For deriv., see CEREBRUM and ASTHENIA. Ger., *Cerebrasthenie*. Cerebral weakness due to general weakness of the nervous system. [H. Averbeck, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Apr. 5, 1886, p. 301.]

CEREBRASTHENIC, adj. Se²r-e²-bra²s-the²n-i²k. Pertaining to cerebral asthenia. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885.]

CEREBRATE, n. Se²r-e²-brat. Fr., *cérébrate*. A supposed salt of so-called cerebic acid. [A, 385.]

CEREBRATION, n. Se²r-e²-bra²/shu²n. Fr., *cérébration*. Of G. H. Lewes, a mental act consequent on a perception. [A, 385; K.]—**Unconscious** c. Automatic mental action. [K.]

CÉRÉBRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra-bra. Provided with a cerebrum. [A, 385.]

CÉRÉBREUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra-bru². Syn.: *capiteux*. Heady (said of wines, etc.). [L, 109.]

CEREBRIA [Pinel] (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-eb(e²b)/ri²-a². Fr., *cérébrie*. Ger., *Geistesstörung* (1st def.). 1. Insanity, mania. [A, 322, 385.] 2. Of C. Elam, "a spontaneous acute general inflammation of the substance of the brain uncomplicated with meningitis." [D.]—**C. acuta** [Pinel]. Furious mania; a severe irritation or inflammation of the brain. [A, 322.]—**C. chronica** [Pinel]. Dementia, imbecility, idiocy. [A, 322.]—**C. partialis** [Pinel]. Monomania. [A, 322.]—**C. sympathica** [Pinel]. Hypochondriasis, hysteria. [A, 322.]

CEREBRIC, adj. Se²r-e²b/ri²k. See CEREBRAL.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cérébrique*. Ger., *Gehirnsäure*. Of Vauquelin and Frémy, impure cerebin. [A, 385; K.]

CEREBRIFORM, adj. Se²r-e²b/ri²-fo²rm. Lat., *cerebriformis* (from *cerebrum* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *cérébriforme*. See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBRIN, n. Se²r-e²b-ri²n. Lat., *cerebrinum*, *cerebrina*, *cerebrine*. Fr., *cérébrine*. Ger., C. It., Sp., *cerebrina*. A substance obtained, along with homocerebrin and encephalin, from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and again boiling with absolute alcohol; a snow-white microcrystalline powder melting without decomposition, burning with a luminous flame, and dissolving in boiling alcohol, in chloroform, in benzene, and in glacial acetic acid. The formula C₁₇H₃₂NO₃ has been doubtfully assigned to it. Mineral acids convert it into cetylide. It forms the essential constituent (9.5 per cent.) of white nervous tissue. Some consider it as not a true proximate principle, but an artificial derivative of protogon. [Parkus, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," n. F., xxiv, p. 310 (B); B, 108; "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," cv, p. 361 (K).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEREBRIC acid.

CÉRÉBRIN (Fr.), adj. Sa-ra-bra²n². See CEREBRAL.

CEREBRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²b-ri(re)/ti²s. Gen., *cerebritidis*. Fr., *cérébrite*. See ENCEPHALITIS.—**Local** c. Softening of the brain. [D, 1.]

CEREBRO-CARDIAC, adj. Se²r-e²b-ro-ka²rd/i²-a²k. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *καρδία* the heart. Fr., *cérébro-cardiaque*. Pertaining to the brain and to the heart (said of diseases in which there are both cerebral and cardiac symptoms [see C.-c. NEUROPATHY]).

CEREBROID, adj. Se²r-e²b-roid. Fr., *cérébroïde*. See ENCEPHALOID.

CEREBROL, n. Se²r-e²b-ro²l. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *oleum*, oil. A reddish oily liquid of an odor "like that of fresh brain" and a disagreeable rancid taste, obtained from cerebral tissue. [B, 118.]

CEREBROLOGY, n. Se²r-e²-bro²l'o-ji². From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cérébrologie*. See ENCEPHALOGY.

CÉRÉBROME [Hayem] (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-brom. A growth consisting of cerebral matter situated outside the cranial cavity. ["Semaine méd.," Dec. 26, 1888, p. 487 (a, 18).]

CEREBRO-OLEIN, n. Se²r-e²-bro ol'e²-j²n. For deriv., see CEREBRUM and OLEIN. Fr., *cérébro-oléine*. A yellow oily liquid obtained from brain tissue; olein associated with lecithin. [A, 301, 385.]

CEREBROPATHY, n. Se²r-e²b-ro²p'a²th/i². Lat., *cerebropathia* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *cérébropathie*. Ger., *Cerebropathie*. See ENCEPHALOPATHY.—**Psychic** c. [Schüle]. Fr., *cérébropathie psychique*. Ger., *psychische Cerebropathie*. A mental disorder following a primary lesion of the brain or the spinal cord, not belonging among the regular phenomena of the latter, but presenting distinct symptoms of its own. [B, 108.]—**Syphilitic** c. Fr., *cérébropathie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Cerebropathie*. A psychic c. dependent on syphilis. [B, 108.]—**Tabetic** c. Fr., *cérébropathie tabétique*. Ger., *tabetische Cerebropathie*. A psychic c. dependent on tabes dorsalis. [B, 108.]

CEREBRO-PEDAL, adj. Se²r-e²b-ro-ped/a²l. From *cerebrum* (q. v.), and *pes*, the foot. Pertaining to the cephalic and pedal regions (said of ganglia in certain *Mollusca*). [L, 11, 121, 210.]

CEREBRO-PLEUROVISCERAL, adj. Se²r-e²b-ro-plu²r'o-ri²-o-vi²s'e²r-a²l. From *cerebrum* (q. v.), *πλευρά*, the side, and *viscus* (q. v.). Pertaining to the side of the cephalic and visceral regions (said of a ganglion in certain *Mollusca*). [L, 121, 322.]

CEREBROPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²b-ro(ro²)-si(psu²)-ko(ch²o)/si²s. Gen., *cerebropsycho²seos* (-is). For deriv., see

CEREBRUM and PSYCHOSIS. Fr., *cérébro-psychose*. Ger., *Cerebropsychose*. A mental disorder which, as distinguished from the psychoneuroses and the psychic cerebropathies, is immediately dependent on disease of the psychic portion of the brain, but tends either to become more intense than is usually observed in such disease or to become associated with symptoms denoting the implication of non-psychic centres. [Schüle (A, 319).]

CEREBRO-RHACHIDIAN, **CEREBRORRHACHIDIAN**, adj's. Se²r-e²-bro-ra²k-i²d/i²-an, -bro²-ra²k-i²d/i²-a²n. From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *ῥαχίς*, the spinal column. Fr., *cérébro-rhachidien*. See CEREBRO-SPINAL.

CEREBRORRHACHIOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bro²-ra²k(rach²)/i²-o(o²)-me²n(man)-i²n(i²n²)-ji(ge)/ti²s. Gen., *cerebrorrhachiomeningitidis*. From *cerebrum*, the brain, *ῥαχίς*, the spinal column, and *μηνίτις*, a membrane (see also *-itis**). See *Cerebro-spinal MENINGITIS*.

CEREBROSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bro(bro²)-skle²r(sklar)-o/si²s. Gen., *cerebroscleros²eos* (-is). From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *σκληρύνω*, to harden. Fr., *cérébrosclérose*. Ger., *Gehirnsclerose*. Induration of the brain. [A, 301.]

CEREBROSCOPY, n. Se²r-e²-bro²s'kop-i². From *cerebrum*, the brain, and *σκοπέω*, to examine. Fr., *cérébroscopie*. 1. See ENCEPHALOSCOPY. 2. Of Bouchut, the use of the ophthalmoscope to ascertain the condition of the cranial contents. [L.]

CEREBROSE, n. Se²r-e²-bro²s. Fr., *cérebrose*. Ger., C. A variety of sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, existing to the extent of from 1 to 3 per cent. in cerebral tissue, combined with neurostearic acid and sphingine. It is dextrorotatory and reduces Fehling's solution. [Thudichum, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Sept. 15, 1883, p. 524 (B).]

CEREBROSIDE, n. Se²r-e²-bro-si²d(i²d). A proximate principle of the cerebral tissue. [B.]

CEREBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bro/si²s. Gen., *cerebros²eos* (-is). Ger., *Hirnwuth*. Frenzy, mania. [A, 322.]

CEREBRO-SPINAL, adj. Se²r-e²-bro-spi²na²l. Lat., *cerebrospinalis* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and *spina*, the vertebral column). Fr., *cérébro-spinal*. Ger., c.-s. It., *cerebro-spinale*. Sp., *cerebro-espinal*. Pertaining to both the brain and the spinal cord; as a n., an agent that acts upon the brain and the spinal cord. [A, 385; B, 270.]

CEREBRO-SPINANT, n. Se²r-e²-bro-spi²na²nt. See CEREBRO-SPINAL (2d def.).

CEREBROSUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-e²-bro-su²s(u²s). Hot-brained; mad. [B, 114.]

CEREBROTE [Coulèrbe], n. Se²r-e²-brot. Lat., *cerebroteum*. Fr., *cérébrote*. Ger., *Cerebrot*. A fatty principle found in the brain; a white, tasteless, inodorous powder resembling starch, insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol and in ether, resembling an albuminoid in composition, containing nitrogen and a minute quantity of sulphur and phosphorus. [B, 118.]

CEREBROTOMY, n. Se²r-e²-bro²t'o-mi². Lat., *cerebrotomia* (from *cerebrum*, the brain, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *cérébrotomie*. See ENCEPHALOTOMY.

CEREBRUM (Lat.), n. Se²r(ke²r)/e²-bru²m(bru²m). Fr., *cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirn* (1st def.), *Hirn* (1st def.), *Grosshirn* (2d def.). It., Sp., *cerebro*. 1. The brain as a whole. 2. The principal portion of the brain, including the hemispheres (with the third and lateral ventricles), occupying the vault of the cranium and the anterior and middle fossae of its base, consisting of central white and cortical gray matter, with special collections of gray matter (ganglia); continuous posteriorly with the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata by a constricted portion called the isthmus. [I, 15; K; L, 115.] See also BRAIN, CENTRE, COMMISSURE, CONVOLUTION, FISSURE, GANGLION, HEMISPHERE, LOBE, and the names of other particular parts of the c. 3. Of the ancients, the pith in the upper part of plants. [B, 114.] 4. In alchemy, water. [B, 50.]—**C. abdominale**. The solar plexus. [L, 115.]—**C. arietis**. Ger., *Wasser von Eierklar*. The watery portion of white of egg. [B, 50.]—**C. bovis**. Tartarum combustum. [B, 50.]—**C. elongatum**. **C. longum**. **C. oblongum**. The spinal cord. [L, 349.]—**C. palmae**. Ger., *Palmhirn*. Anciently, the brain-like edible head of the cabbage-palm. [B, 180.]—**C. parvum**. See CEREBELLUM.—**C. porci**. A boar's brain; formerly used in medicine. [B, 180.]—**C. posterius**. See CEREBELLUM.

CERECERO (Sp.), n. Thar-a-thar'o. In Spanish America, the *Prunus cerasus*. [B, a, 14.]—**C. de Cuba**. The *Mulpighia puniceifolia*. [B, 121.]

CERECILLO (Sp.), n. Thar-a-thel'yo. See GUINDILLO.—**C. de Europa**. The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 121.]

CERECLOTH, n. Ser'klo²th. From *cera*, wax. Cloth imbued with wax; used, when made antiseptic, as a dressing for wounds. [E. Lund (D, 87).]

CERECTOMY, n. Se²r-e²k'to-mi². See KERATECTOMY.

CERED, adj. Serd. Provided with a cere. [L, 221.]

CÉRÉE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra. See DENDRONIUM.

CEREFACIO (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(kar)-e²-fa²k(fa²k)/shi²(ti²)²-o. See CERATIO.

CEREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²r(kar)-e²-fol(fo²l)/i²-u²m(u²m). More properly written *cerefolium*. Fr., *cerfeuil*. Ger., *Kerbel*. It., *cerefolgio*. Sp., *perifolio*. Port., *cerefolio*. See ANTHRISCUS.—**C. hispanicum**. The *Myrrhis* (*Scandix*) *odorata*. [B, 95, 180.]—**C. officinarum** [Rupp.], **C. sativum** [Morison]. The *Anthriscus* c. [B, 173.]—**C. silvestre** [Riv.]. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 180.]—**Herba cerefolii**. 1. Of the Swed. Ph., see *Herba cerefolii hispanici*. 2. Of the Belg. Ph. (1st ed.) and of the older pharmacists, the herb of *Scandix* (*Anthriscus*) c. [B, 95, 180.]—**Herba cerefolii hispanici** [Finn. Ph.]. Syn.: *herba cerefolii* [Swed. Ph.]. The herb of *Myrrhis* (*Scandix*) *odorata*, collected, according to the Swed. Ph., before flowering. [B, 95, 180.]

CEREIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²r(kar)-e(e²)i²d-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cactaceæ*, comprising *Cereus*, *Pilocereus*, and *Echinopsis*. [B, 170.] Cf. **CEREA**STRÆÆ.

CEREIFORM, adj. Se²r-e²-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cereiformis* (from *cereus*, a wax taper, and *forma*, form). Fr., *céréiforme*. Ger., *wachskerzeförmig*. Tapering like a wax candle; in botany, shaped like the *Cereus* (a species name). [B; L, 41, 116.]

CERÉLÉON (Lat.), **CERÉLEUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se²r(kar)-e²-l-e(a³-e²)o²n-, u³m(u³m). Gr., κηρέλαιον (from κηρός, wax, and έλαιον, grease). Fr., *céréléon*. Ger., *Wachsöl* (2d def.). 1. A mixture of wax and oil, containing more wax than an ordinary cerate. 2. See **OLEUM CERÆ**. [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 115.]

CEREMBROCHE (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(kar)-e²m'brok(bro²ch²)-e(a). Gr., κηρεμβροχή (from κηρός, wax, and έμβροχή, an embrocation). A fomentation with molten wax. [Alexander of Tralles (B, 115).]

CÉRENCÉPHALOTE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra²n²-sa-fa³-ot. From κηρός, wax, and έγκέφαλος, the brain. See **CÉPHALOTE**.

CÉRÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-o-la. See **CERATE**.

CERÉOLUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se²r(kar)-e(e²)ol(o²l)-u³s-(u³s). From *cera*, wax. Ger., *Wachskerze*. 1. (Adj.) wax-colored. 2. (N.) a conical-pointed cylinder made of linen saturated with yellow wax; designed for introduction into a canal. Cf. **BOUGIE** and **CANDELA**. 3. (N.) a section of the genus *Stereocaulon*. [B, 114, 121, 270.]—**Cereoli antiseptici**. Bougies made of wax and certain antiseptics (such as creosote and carbolic acid); to be inserted into sinuses, etc., with a foetid discharge. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**C. chirurgorum**. See **BOUGIE**.—**Cereoli compositi**. See **Cereoli medicati**.—**Cereoli demulcentes**, **Cereoli emollientes**, **Cereoli exploratorii**. See **Cereoli simplices**.—**Cereoli medicati**. Medicated wax bougies. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Cereoli mercuriales** [Frank. Ph., 1791]. Fr., *bougies mercurielles de Plenck*. Bougies made of 48 parts of yellow wax, 2 of mercurius dulcis (calomel), and 4 of extract of lead. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Cereoli nasales**. Nasal bougies made by dissolving 55 parts of white gelatin in 30 of glycerin and 20 of distilled water, adding 0.2 part of carbolic acid, and pouring the mixture into 15 glass or waxed-paper molds to solidify. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 71 (a, 21).]—**Cereoli plumbici**, **Cereoli saturnini**. A preparation, official in many old pharmacopœias, made by melting 24 parts of yellow wax over a slow fire, adding 1 part of lead, and forming the mass into bougies. The Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831, and the Swed. Ph., 1817, ordered 96 parts of yellow wax, 3 of spermaceti, and 2 of extract of lead. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Cereoli simplices**. A preparation, official in many of the older pharmacopœias, made by dipping strips of linen in melted yellow wax and forming them into bougies. The Brunsw. Ph. directed 12 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of goat's suet and expressed oil of sweet almonds. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CEREBOMETER, n. Se-re²-o²m'e²t-u³r. From κηρός, wax, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for determining the quality of wax, or the quantity contained in a given mixture, by a determination of the specific gravity. [B.]

CEREOUS, adj. Se²r-e²-u³s. Gr., κήριος. Lat., *cereus*. Fr., *céreux*. Waxen, made of wax. [A, 318.]

CÉRÉOXYLE (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-ox-el. See **CEROXYLON**.

CÉRERE, n. The *Æglops ovata*. [B, 121.]

CERES (Lat.), n. f. Se(ke²)rez(ras). Gen., *Cer'eris*. Gr., Δημήτηρ. The name of the Greek goddess of husbandry, used sometimes by metonymy for grain. [B.] Cf. **CEREAL**, **CEREVISIA**, and **CERIUM**.—**Liquor Cereis**. See **BEER**.

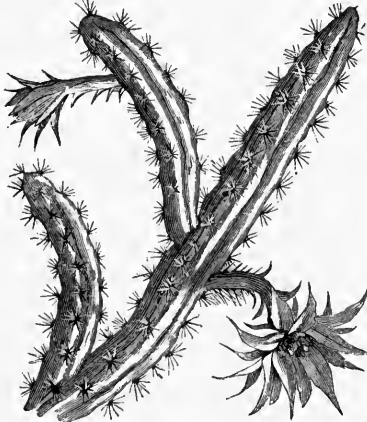
CERESE, n. The *Bignonia unguis-cati*. [B, 121.]

CERESIN, n. Se²r'e²s-i²n. Lat., *ceresinum*, *ceresina*. Fr., *cérésine*. Ger., *C. Mineralwachs*, *Erdwachs*. A mineral wax made by treating ozokerite with sulphuric acid, decolorizing with charcoal, and filtering. It forms a hyaline mass resembling Japanese wax, and is employed as a substitute for beeswax. In the Ger. Ph. it is used as a synonym for paraffinum solidum. [B, 5, 205, 270.]

CÉRÉSOLES (Fr.), n. Sa-ra-zol. A place in Piémont, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

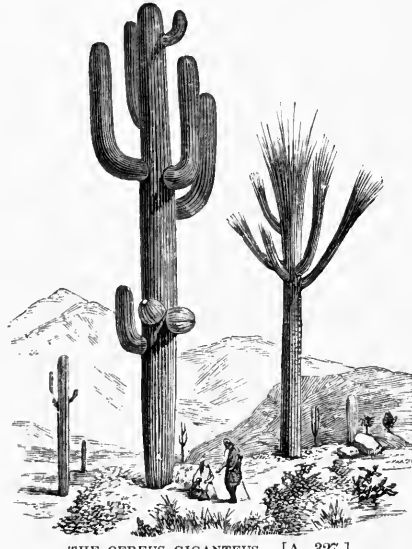
CÉRESTE (Fr.), n. Sa-re²st. The *Cerastium*. [B, 38.]

CEREUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Se(kar)-re²-u³s(u³s). Gr., κήριος (1st def.), λαμπάριος (2d def.), λαμπάριον (2d def.). Fr., *cierge* (3d def.), *céréus* (3d def.). Ger., *wach-sartig* (1st def.), *Fackeldistel* (3d def.). 1. (Adj.) waxen, containing wax. [A; B, 119.] Cf. **EMULSIO CEREA**, **FLEXIBILITAS CEREA**, **MORBUS CERÆUS**, and **MEDICATUM CERÆUM**. 2. (N.) a wax taper. [A, 318.] 3. (N.) of De Candolle, a genus of cactaceous plants. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. americanus major articulatus**, etc. [Volk.]. See **C. grandiflorus**.—**C. americanus trian-**



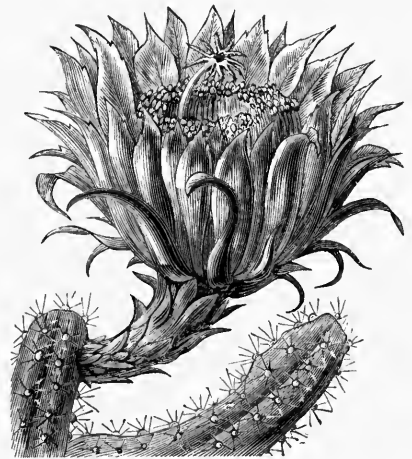
THE CEREUS FLAGELLIFORMIS. [A, 327.]

gularis radicosus [Bradl.]. See **C. triangularis**.—**C. Bonplandii**. See **OPUNTIA** *fiava*.—**C. compressus** [Miller]. See **C. triangularis**.—**C. divaricatus** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Cactus divaricatus* [Lamarck]. An erect West Indian species with a 9-angled stem and bearing a sweetish acidulous fruit which is eaten. The acid juice of the stem is used as a remedy for helminthiasis, etc. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. erectus altissimus surinamensis** [Herm.]. See **C. hezagoonus**.—**C. erectus cristatus**, etc. [Plukenet]. A West Indian



THE CEREUS GIGANTEUS. [A, 327.]

species, perhaps the **C. triangularis**. [B, 211.]—**C. erectus quadrangularis**, etc. [Boerhaave]. See **C. tetragonus**.—**C. fimbriatus** [De Candolle]. A species which, according to recent authors, is factitious, being compounded of the two species **C. grandispinus** and **C. serruliflorus**. [B, 180.]—**C. flagelliformis** [Miller]. Fr., *liane à vers*, *cierge queue de souris*. Ger., *Schlangenfackeldistel*, *geiselförmige Schlangenfackeldistel*, *Peitschenkaktus*. Sp., *junco* [Mex. Ph.], *junquillo*, *cuerno*, *floricuerno*, *flor del látigo*, *yerba de la alferacia* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Cactus flagelliformis* [Linnæus], *creeping c.*, *snake cactus*. A creeping, slender, very branching species, with red flowers, indigenous to the West Indies and South America, and frequently cultivated. The juice is employed as an anthelmintic and externally as a rubefacient, and an infusion of the flowers as a prophylactic against convulsions. [B, 173, 180, 214, 224.]—**C. giganteus** [Engelmann]. A species, the *saguaro* of the Mexicans, growing in the deserts of New Mexico, having erect fluted stems from 50 to 60 feet high, and bearing light cream-colored flowers and greenish fruit with red juicy pulp. The fruit is eaten by the Indians, who also use the thick saccharine juice. [B, 19, 185, 258.]—**C. gracilis scandens ramosus**, etc. [Trew.], **C. grandiflorus**



THE CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS. [A, 327.]

[Miller]. Fr., *fleur du Pérou*. Ger., *Königin der Nacht*, *grossblumige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Cactus grandiflorus* [Linnæus]. Night-blooming c.; a species indigenous to the West Indies and cultivated in North America and Europe, having a slender, trailing or climbing, curiously twining stem, and bearing very large white or straw-colored, fragrant flowers which bloom only during the night.

The acidulous orange-colored fruit is edible, and the acrid juice of the stem is used externally as a vesicant and counter-irritant in rheumatism, and internally as a remedy for dropsy and worms. [B, 180.]—**C. grandispinus** [Haworth]. Ger., *grosstachelige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Opuntia altissima cereiformis*, etc. [Plumier], *Cactus* [Linnaeus] (seu C. [De Candolle]) *fimbriatus*. A West Indian species with very large thick spines. It is employed like *C. serruliflorus*. [B, 180.]—**C. hexagonus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus hexagonus* [Linnaeus]. A species with erect six-sided stems growing in South America and Mexico. When young it is succulent, but when old it becomes woody, and is used for timber. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. jamacuru** [De Candolle]. The *jamacuru* of Pison; a Brazilian species the fruit of which is used like that of the *C. paniculatus*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. laete vireus** [Salm]. The *C. variabilis*. [B, 180.]—**C. MacDonaldis**, **C. MacDonaldis** [Hooker]. A species indigenous to Honduras, with night-blooming white flowers which are often more than a foot in diameter. It has properties similar to those of the *C. grandiflorus*. [B, 19, 185, 270.]—**C. medicatus**. See CEREOLEUS (3d def.) and CEREOLEI saturnini.—**C. minima serpens americana** [Plukenet], **C. minimus scandens**, etc. [Boerhaave], **C. minor scandens**, etc. [Trew]. The *C. flagelliformis*. [B, 211.]—**C. moniliformis** [De Candolle]. Ger., *perlschnur-förmige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Syn.: *Cactus moniliformis* [Linnaeus], *Melocactus ex plurimis globulis*, etc. [Plumier]. A prostrate, much-branched species, consisting of jointed spherical segments, growing upon the sea-shore in the West Indies. The crushed plant is used in the preparation of poultices and fomentations in inflammatory skin diseases and rheumatism, and the expressed juice is used for enemas. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. paniculatus** [De Candolle]. Ger., *rispige Schlangenfackeldistel*. Sp., *cardón cuadrangular*. Syn.: *Cactus paniculatus* [Lamarck], *Melocactus arborescens*, etc. [Plumier]. An arborescent species with erect 4-angled leaves and 4-angled branches, growing in the West Indies. The yellowish prickly fruit contains a white, acidulous, sweet pulp which is used in bilious and febrile disorders. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. pentagonus** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Cactus pentagonus* [Linnaeus]. A South American species with erect 5-angled stem, which becomes woody when the plant grows old. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. pitajaya** [De Candolle], **C. pitaya**. See *C. variabilis*.—**C. prismatiformis**, **C. quadrangularis**. Two varieties of the *C. variabilis*. [B, 180.]—**C. scandens** [Miller], **C. scandens minor** [Herm.], [Boerhaave]. See *C. grandiflorus*.—**C. scandens minor trigonus** [Herm., Boerhaave]. See *C. triangularis*.—**C. senilis** [Salm-Dyck]. Syn.: *Cactus* [Haworth] (seu *Pilocereus* [Lemaire]) *senilis*. Old-man cactus; a Mexican species with many-ringed cylindrical stem which is covered with long white hairs and contains much calcium oxalate, rendering it heavy and brittle. [B, 60, 185, 214.]—**C. sepium** [De Candolle]. Syn.: *Cactus sepium* [De Candolle]. A species growing near Quito, where it is called *pitahaya*. Its fruit is edible and is employed medicinally like that of the *C. paniculatus*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. serruliflorus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *C. fimbriatus* [De Candolle], *Melocactus arborescens cereiformis et spinosissimus* [Plumier]. A West Indian species with erect 8- to 10-angled stem, upward of 18 feet in height, and bearing large rose-colored flowers and round fruit with red, acidulous pulp. The latter is employed as a refrigerant and refreshing drink in fevers. The acid juice of the stem is employed internally in abdominal engorgement and obstruction, and externally as a caustic application to warts and a topical remedy for skin disease. [B, 180.]—**C. speciosissimus** [Desfontaines]. Syn.: *Cactus speciosus* (Cavanilles) (seu *speciosissimus* [Bot. Reg.]). A species growing in Mexico and Central America, having very large and beautiful flowers. [B, 60, 121, 214.]—**C. surinamensis**. See *C. hexagonus*.—**C. tetragonus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus tetragonus* [Linnaeus]. A South American species with erect 4-angled stem which becomes woody as the plant grows older. [B, 185, 214.]—**C. triangularis** [Haworth]. Ger., *dreieckige Schlangenfackel-distel*. Syn.: *Cactus triangularis* [Linnaeus]. The prickly withe or strawberry pear. A species indigenous to the West Indies and Mexico, having an erect stem composed of oblong 3-angled segments and bearing very large white flowers which bloom at night and last till nearly noon on the following day. The fruit has a sweetish-red pulp which has a very good flavor and is employed as a refrigerant in febrile disorders. The crushed plant is employed in the preparation of resolvent and discutient poultices. [B, 180, 282.]—**C. trigonus** [Haworth]. Syn.: *Cactus triquetus* β [Haworth], (seu *triangularis foliosus* [Jacquin]). A West Indian species, employed like *C. triangularis*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. undulosus** [De Candolle]. A variety of *C. variabilis*. [B, 180, 288.]—**C. variabilis** [De Candolle]. Sp., *pitahaya*. Syn.: *Cactus* [Jacquin] (seu C. [De Candolle]) *pitajaya*. A species growing in western Mexico. The fruit has an excellent taste and is much eaten in Mexico, although, when taken in large quantities, it is said to color the secretions of the body red. It is employed medicinally like the fruit of the *C. paniculatus*. [B, 180, 185, 288.]—**Creeping C.** The *C. flagelliformis*. [B, 185.]—**Night-blooming c.**, **Night-flowering c.** See *C. grandiflorus*.—**Schlangenc'** (Ger.). The *C. flagelliformis*. [B, 180.]

CÉREUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru^s. Cerous. [B, 38.]

CEREVISA (Lat.), n. f. Se^r(ke^r)-e²-vi²s(wes)²i²-a². Gr., ζῆθος. Fr., *bière, cervoise*. Ger., *Bier*. It., *birra*. Sp., *cerveza*. Port., *cerveja*. Beer, ale; especially a medicated beer. For such medicated beers see under the names of the respective drugs. [B.] **C. abietica**, **C. abietina**, **C. abietis**. See *Spruce beer*.—**C. ad melancholiam**. A preparation made by boiling 4 handfuls of white horehound-leaves (*folia marrubii albi*) in from 4 to 6 gallons of fresh ale, and suspending in the cask a bag containing 2 oz. each of the root of *Smilax china* and peony-root, 1 oz. of the root of *Polypodium*, 3 oz. of sorrel-root (root of the *Rumex*), 10 drachms of horse-radish (*Armoracia*), 3 handfuls of hound's-tongue leaves (leaves of the *Scotopendrium officinarum*), 6 pinches of *Hypericum* tops, 4 oz. of ash-bark (bark of the *Fraxinus*), 1 oz. each, of juniper-berries and carrot-seed, 4 oz. of tin filings, and 1 lb. of iron-rust.

[B, 117.]—**C. amara** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *bière amère*. Ger., *bitteres Bier*. It., *birra amara*. Sp., *cereza amarga*. Bitter beer; a filtered infusion of 4 parts of wormwood and 10 of pine buds in 1,000 of beer [Belg. Ph.]. The name was also formerly applied to a medicated beer containing the *Erythraea centaureum* and to a preparation, also called *bitter stomachic ale*, made by steeping 4 oz. each of gentian and of fresh lemon-peel and 1 oz. of long pepper in a gallon of ale. [B, 59, 95, 119.] Cf. *C. antiscorbutica* and *Stomachic BEER*.—**C. anticolicca**. See *SULPHURIC acid beer*.—**C. antiscorbutica** [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bière (ou brutolè) antiscorbutique* [Fr. Cod.], *sapinelle*. Antiscorbutic beer (or ale); made by infusing 30 [Fr. Cod.] or 32 [Belg. Ph.] parts each of fresh scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia*) leaves and dried pine-buds and 60 [Fr. Cod.] or 64 [Belg. Ph.] parts of fresh horse-radish root in 2,000 of beer, and filtering. [B, 95.] The same name was given to a preparation formerly official, made by fermenting a mixture of 8 parts of horse-radish, 6 of juniper-berries, 2 each of sweet-flag rhizome and pine buds, of a little ginger, 12 parts of syrup of brown sugar, and 240 of beer, and, after decantation and filtration, adding 1 part of cream of tartar and 10 parts of a 14-per-cent. alcoholic tincture of mustard. [B, 199.] A still older preparation was made of 7 handfuls of scurvy-grass leaves, 1 oz. of guaiac-wood shavings, 2 oz. of coriander seed, and ½ oz. of senna-leaves, steeped in ale. [B, 59.]—**C. Brunsvicensis**. Brunswick beer; mentioned by Sydenham in some of his prescriptions. [B, 90.]—**Cerevisia fermentum**. See under FERMENTUM.—**C. fortis**. Fr., *bière forte*. Ger., *starkes Bier*. It., *birra forte*. Sp., *cerveza fuerte*. Port., *cerveja forte*. See *Str. ng BEER*.—**C. lupulata**. Hopped beer. [B, 119.] See *BEER*.—**Cerevisia medicata**. Fr., *bières médicinales*. Sp., *cervezas medicinales* [Mex. Ph.]. A beer or ale containing medicinal ingredients. [B.]—**C. melanogoga**. A preparation made by boiling ½ lb. each of black hellebore-roots and the radix hermodactyli, and 8 oz. of jalap in from 24 to 28 gallons of ale, and adding 2 lbs. of senna, 6 oz. of rhubarb, 4 oz. of white tartar, 6 oz. of coriander, 4 oz. each of licorice and iron filings, and 4 handfuls of leaves of scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia*), and then fermenting with yeast. [B, 117.]—**C. stomachica**. See *Stomachic BEER*.—**C. tenuis**. See *Small BEER*.—**C. zingiberata**. See *Ginger beer*.—**Cryptococcus cerevisia**, **Torula cerevisia**. See UNDER TORULA.

CEREZA (Sp.), n. Tha-ra^hta². A cherry. [B, 121.]

CERF (Fr.), n. Se^r. A stag or deer. [B.] See *CERVUS*.—**C. commun**. The *Cervus elaphus*. [B.]—**C. daim**. See *CERVUS dama*.—**C. volant**. The *Lucanus*. [B, 93.]—**Corne de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See HARTSHORN and CORNU CERVI.—**Eau de cornichons de c.** See *Aqua e typhis cervi*.—**Esprit de corne de c.** See *Spiritus cornu cervi*.—**Esprit de esprit de c. purifié**. See *Spiritus cornu cervi depuratus*.—**Liqueur de corne de c. succinée blanche**. See *Liquor cornu cervi succinatus albus*.—**Liqueur de corne de c. térébinthine**. See *Liquor cornu cervi terebinthinatus*.—**Os de cœur de c.** See *Ossa de corde cervi*.—**Sel de corne de c.** See *Sal cornu cervi depuratum*.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), n. Se^r-fu²-y². The genus *Scandix* or *Anthriscus*; especially the chervil (*Anthriscus cerefolium*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à aiguillettes**. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 19, 38.]—**C. anisé**. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. bâlard**. The *Cherophyllum temulum*. [B, 121.]—**C. bulbeux**. The *Cherophyllum bulbosum*. [B, 121.]—**C. commun**, **C. cultivé**. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. des bois**. See *C. bâlard*.—**C. des fous**. The *Anthriscus vulgaris*. [B, 121.]—**C. d'Espagne**. See *C. anisé*.—**C. frisé**. A variety of the *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 121.]—**C. musqué**. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. peigne de Venus**. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 46.]—**C. sauvage**. 1. The *Geranium Robertianum*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 93, 121.]

CERFEUILLÈRE (Fr.), **CERFOGLIA** (It.), n's. Se^r-fu²-el-ye^r, che^r-fol²-y²-a². The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 38, 88.]

CERGUACOS (Sp.), n. The^r-gwa²-kos. The *Cistus salvifoliosus*. [B, 121.]

CERIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)²ri²-a². 1. See *CELIA*. 2. See *CERIVISIA*. 3. A sort of flat worm found in the intestines. [B, 114, 200.]

CERIA-CUSPIA, n. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERIANTHIDÆ [Verrill] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)²ri²-a²n(a²n)²-thi²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Actinacea*. [L, 224.]

CERIC, adj. Se^ri²k. Lat., *cericus, cericus*. Fr., *cérique*. It., *cerico*. Sp., *cérico*. 1. Of or pertaining to wax. 2. Containing cerium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *Acidum cericum* (seu *cericum*). Fr., *acide cérique*. It., *acido cerico*. Sp., *ácido cérico*. A name given to an acid substance which was probably impure cerotic acid. [B, 93.]—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde cérique*. Ger., *Cerioxid*. It., *ossido cerico*. Sp., *óxido cérico*. See *CERIUM dioxide*.

CERICO-POTASSIC, adj. Se^ri²k-o-po²t-a²s²i²k. Lat., *cerico-potassicus*. Fr., *cérico-potassique*. Containing cerium (as a quadrivalent radicle) and potassium. [B, 132.]

CÉRIDES [Ampère] (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-red. A group of elements, comprising cerium and manganese. [A, 301.]

CÉRIÉ, CÉRIÉIS, n's. Languedoc names for the cherry-tree. [B, 121.]

CERIFEROUS, adj. Se-ri²f²e^r-u²s. Lat., *ceriferus* (from *cera*, wax, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cérifère*. Ger., *wachstragend*. Producing wax. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

CERIFICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)²ri²-fi²-ka(ka²)²shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *cerificatio*²nis. See *CERATIO*.

CERIGEROUS, adj. Se-ri²f²e^r-u²s. Lat., *cerigerus* (from *cera* (see *CERE*), and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *cérigère*. Ger., *wachshauttragend*. Furnished with a cere (said of a bird's beak). [L, 41.]

CERIN, n. Ser¹²n. Lat., *cerinum*, *cerina*, *cerine*. Fr., *cérine*. Ger., *C. Korkwachs* (21 def.). It., Sp., *cerina*. 1. Of John (1812), see CEROTIC ACID. 2. Of Chevreul, a substance, occurring as small, translucent, acicular crystals, precipitated by cooling from the liquid obtained by treating an aqueous extract of cork with hot alcohol. [B, 93, 270.]

CERINIC, adj. Ser¹²n¹²k. Fr., *cérinique*. See CERIC.

CERINOUS, adj. Ser¹²n-u²s. See CERINUS.

CERINTA, n. In the Alps, the *Pinus picea*. [B, 121.]

CERINTHA (Lat.), **CERINTHE** (Lat.), n's f. Se(ka)-ri²nth¹-a³, -e(a). Gr., *κρινθή*. Fr., *cérinthe*. 1. Of the ancients, a plant of which bees make wax; the *C. major*. 2. Of Linnaeus, the honeywort, a genus of boraginaceous plants, of the tribe *Boragaeae*. 3. Bee-bread. See CERINTHON. [B, 42, 114, 180.]—*C. aspera*. Rough-leaved honeywort; a species to which astringent properties are attributed. [B, 93.]—*C. echinoides* [Linnaeus]. The *Onosma echinoides*. [B, 214.]—*C. major* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Wachsbiume*. Honeywort, wax-plant; a European species frequently cultivated; it is about a foot in height and bears a raceme of purplish flowers, which secrete much honey, and dotted leaves covered with a wax-like bloom. It is considered astringent and is used in ophthalmic affections. [B, 19, 88, 200.]—*C. minor* [Linnaeus]. A European species often cultivated. It bears yellow flowers smaller than those of the *C. major*, and, like it, secretes an abundance of honey. [B, 19.]

CERINTHĒ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²nth¹-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cérinthées*. Of Dumortier and De Candolle, a tribe or subtribe of the *Boraginæae*, consisting of the single genus *Cerinthæ*. [B, 170, 214.]

CERINTHOIDES [Boerhaave] (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ri²nth-o(o)-i(e)²(de)²(das). From *κρινθή* (see CERINTHE), and *ειδος*, resemblance. The *Mertensia* [Roth]. [B, 121, 200.]

CERINTHON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ri²nth'o'n. Gr., *κρίνθον*. 1. Bee-bread. 2. A sort of ulcer. [B, 115.]

CERINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)-ri²nth'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *κρίνθος*. Bee-bread. [B, 114.]

CERINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ri(re)(nu³m(nu⁴m)). See CERIN.

CERINUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ri²n-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *κρίνος*. Fr., *jaune de cire*. Ger., *wachsgelb*. Waxen, especially in botany, waxen-yellow; dark-yellow with a light admixture of reddish-brown. [B, 115, 198.]

CERIO (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ri²-o. Gen., *cerion*'is. Fr., *cérion* [Mirbel]. 1. Syn.: *cerium*. A term equivalent to caryopsis in its strict sense (*i. e.*, to the caryopsis of the *Gramineæ*). [B, 198.] 2. See KERION.

CERION (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ri²-o'n. Gr., *κέριον*. Fr., *cérion*. 1. A honey-comb. 2. See KERION. [B, 115.]

CERIOPORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²-o(o)-po²r²i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Polyzoa*. [L, 73.]

CERIORCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²-o²r²k(o²r²ch²)-i²d-e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subtribe of the *Orchidæae*, comprising the divisions *Ophrydæae*, *Malaxidæae*, and *Epidendræae*. [B, 170.]

CÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-rek. See CERIC.

CERIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ri²-ro²s'tri²s. From *cera* (see CERĒ), and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *cériorstre*. Ger., *wachshautschneblig*. Sp., *cerirostro*. Having the beak furnished with a cere. [L, 180.]

CERISALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa're-za¹tz. A ceric salt. [B, 270.] See CERIUM.

CERICUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(kar)-i²s'ku³s(ku⁴s). Of Gärtner, a genus which by Bentham and Hooker is made a section of *Randia*. [B, 42.]—*C. malabaricus* [Gärtner]. The *Gardenia* (*Randia*) *dumetorum*. [B, 173.]

CERISE (Fr.), n. Se²r-oz. 1. A cherry; the fruit of *Prunus cerasus* (official in the Fr. Codex). [B, 113.] 2. In hippiatry, a reddish excrescence on the sole of a horse's foot when there is a wound in the foot. [L, 41.]—*C. aigre*. The *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 106.]—*C. de capitaine*. The fruit of *Malpighia urens*. [B, 121.]—*C. de Cayenne*. The fruit of *Eugenia Michellii* (*uniiflora*). [B, 121, 173.]—*C. de Cythère*. The fruit of *Averrhoa acida* (*Cicca disticha*). [B, 173.]—*C. de Juif*. The fruit of *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 173.]—*C. de l'Inde*. See *C. de Cythère*.—*C. de Malion*. See *C. de Juif*.—*C. des Antilles*. The fruit of *Malpighia punicifolia*. [B, 173.]—*C. des Hes.* See *C. de Cythère*.—*C. d'hiver*. See *C. de Juif* and *C. de Cythère*.—*C. d'Inde*. See *C. de Cythère*.—*C. d'ours*. The fruit of *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*. [B, 121.]—*C. du Mexique*. The fruit of *Prunus capuli*. [B, 88.]—*C. du Sénégal*. The fruit of *Sapindus senegalensis*. [B, 173.]—*C. gommeuse*. The fruit of *Sapindus saponaria*. [B, 173.]—**Laurier-c.** See *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.—**Limonade à la c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry lemonade. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of sirop de c. [Fr. Cod.] with 9 parts of distilled water. [B, 113.]—**Queue de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry stalk; the peduncle of the fruit of *Prunus caproniana*. [B, 113.]—**Sirop de c.** A preparation made of 1 part of filtered juice of cherries and a sufficient quantity of white sugar. [B, 113.] See *Syrupus CERASORUM*, under CERASUM.—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus e fructu cerasi* [Fr. Cod.]. Cherry juice; made by taking 10 parts of sour red cherries and 1 part of black cherries, expressing and mixing the two juices, and allowing them to ferment until they are clear. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CERISSETTE (Fr.), n. Se²r-oz-e²t. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B, 19, 121.]

CERISIÈRE (Fr.), n. Se²r-oz-e-a. The cherry-tree (*Prunus cerasus*, etc.). [B.]—*C. à bouquets*. *Cerasus vulgaris* (*Prunus cerasus*). [B, 19.]—*C. à côtes*. The *Eugenia* (*Michellii*) *uniiflora*. [B, 121.]—*C. capitaine*. The *Malpighia urens*. [B, 173.]—*C.*

d'amour. The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B, 19.]—*C. de Cayenne*. The *Eugenia Michellii*. [B, 173.]—*C. de Ceylan*. The *Hugonia mystax*. [B, 121.]—*C. de Courville*. The *Malpighia urens*. [B, 173.]—*C. de Curmasi*. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 121.]—*C. de la Chine*. The *Nepheleum* (*Scytalia*) *litchi*. [B, 88, 173.]—*C. de la Jamaïque*. The *Malpighia glabra*. [B, 88, 173.]—*C. de la Toussaint*. The *Prunus serotina*. [B, 173.]—*C. de Montmorency*. A variety of the *Prunus avium*. [B, 173.]—*C. de Saint-Domingue*. See *C. capitaine*.—*C. des Antilles*. The *Malpighia punicifolia*. [B, 121, 173.]—*C. des Hottentots*. The *Maurocena capensis*. [B, 121.]—*C. de Trébisonde*. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 121, 173.]—*C. de Virginie*. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 173.]—*C. doux*, *C. du Mexique*. The *Prunus capuli*. [B, 121.]—*C. naïm*. The *Prunus chamaecerasus* and the *Lonicera tatarica*. [B, 19.]—**Petit c. des Hottentots**. The *Celastrus lucidus*. [B, 19.]

CÉRISQUE (Fr.), n. Sa-resk. See CERISCUS.

CERISULFAT (Ger.), n. Tsa're-zul-fa²t. Ceric sulphate. [B, 270.] See CERIUM sulphate.

CERISY (Fr.), n. Se²-re-ze. A small town, in the department of La Manche, France, near which there is a cold spring, said to be chalybeate. [L, 105.]

CERITE, n. Se'rit. Fr., *cérite*. Ger., *Cerit*. A mineral containing cerium and related elements, being the chief source of the former. [B, 3, 270.]

CERITERO, n. In Languedoc, the *Prunus juliana*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERITHIACEA [Mekel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th-i²-a(a³)-se²(ke²)-a³. Fr., *cérithiacés*. An order of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]

CERITHIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th-i(e)²a²d(a³d)-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Holostomata*, or, according to some authorities, of the *Platyzoa*. [L, 147, 282.]

CERITHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Tœnioglossa*. [L, 121.]

CERITHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th-i(i²)i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1855, p. 51 (L).]

CERITHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th-i²-i(e)²ne(a³-e²). A subfamily of the *Cerithiæ*. [L, 221.]

CERITHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th-i(e)²ni(ne). A subfamily of the *Paridæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1866, p. 20 (L).]

CERITHIOPSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ri²th-i²-o²p'si²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cerithiopsidés*. A family of the *Siphonibranchiata*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1855, p. 57 (L).]

CÉRTIACÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-re-te-a³-sa. A family of the *Mollusca*. [L, 109.]

CERITUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-i(e)²tu³s(tu⁴s). See CERRITUS.

CERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ri²-u³m(nu⁴m). From *κέριον*, honeycomb (1st def.), or *Ceres*, the planet, discovered just before the metal (5th def.). Fr., *cérion* (1st, 2d, and 3d, def's), *cérium* (3d and 5th def's). Ger., *Kerion* (1st def.), *C.*, *Cer* (5th def.). It., *cerio*, *cerio* (6 *cerio*) (5th def.). Port., c. 1. Of the ancients, see KERION. [B, 114.] 2. In structural botany, see CERIO. [B, 198.] 3. Of Loureiro, a genus of plants of uncertain botanical station. [B, 121.] 4. A sort of intestinal flat worm. See CERIA (2d def.). [B, 200.] 5. A metallic element discovered in 1803 by Berzelius and Hisinger. It is a hard malleable substance resembling iron in appearance and having a sp. gr. of 6.628 to 6.728. In compounds it acts as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) and a quadrivalent radicle, replacing 3 or 4 atoms of hydrogen, and forming compounds called respectively *cerous* and *ceric* compounds, the former having the general composition CeR³ (or more probably R³≡Ce—Ce≡R³) and the latter CeR⁴. [B, 3, 270.]—**Cerit bromidum**. See *C. bromide*.—**Cerit carbonas**. See *C. carbonate*.—**Cerit chloridum**. See *C. chloride*.—**Cerit nitras**. See *C. nitrate*.—**Cerit oxalias** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *C. oxalate*.—**Cerit oxidum**. See *C. oxide*.—**C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de cérium*. Ger., *essigsäures C.* (oder *Cerocyxid*). It., *acetato di cerio*. Sp., *acetato de cerio*. A compound of c. and acetic acid. Cerous acetate, Ce(C₂H₃O₂)₃+Aq, is known. [B, 2.]—**C. bromide**. Lat., *cerit bromidum*, *c. bromatum*. Fr., *bromure de cérium*. Ger., *Cerobrom*, *C. bromür*. It., *bromuro di cerio*. Sp., *bromuro de cerio*. A substance, 2CeBr₃ (or Ce₂Br₆)+3H₂O, forming light-brown, deliquescent, acicular crystals of sweetish styptic taste; prepared by dissolving c. carbonate in hydrobromic acid and evaporating. [B, 3, 5, 81.]—**C. carbonate**. Lat., *cerit carbonas*, *c. carbonicum*. Fr., *carbonate de cérium*. Ger., *Carbonsäures* (oder *kohlensäures*) *C.* (oder *Cerocyxid*), *C. carbonat*. It., *carbonato di cerio*. Sp., *carbonato de cerio*. A compound of c. and carbonic acid. Cerous carbonate, Ce₂(CO₃)₃+9H₂O, forming acicular crystals, is known. [B, 3, 81.]—**C. chloride**. Lat., *cerit chloridum*, *c. chloratum*. Fr., *chlorure de cérium*. Ger., *Cerchlorür*, *C. chlorür*. It., *cloruro di cerio*. Sp., *cloruro de cerio*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Cerous chloride, CeCl₃, or more probably, Ce₂Cl₆, a yellowish-white substance, which with 15 molecules of water forms colorless crystals, is known. [B, 3, 270.]—**C. dioxide**. Fr., *oxyde cérique*, *dioxyde* (ou *bioxyde de cérium*). Ger., *Cerocyxid*. It., *diossido di cerio*. Sp., *dioxido de cerio*. Ceric oxide (CeO₂); a white or pale-yellowish powder or a crystalline substance, acting as a weak base. [B, 3.]—**C. fluoride**. Fr., *cérium fluaté*, *fluorure de cérium*. Ger., *C. fluorür*. A compound of c. and fluorine. Cerous fluoride, CeF₃, or Ce₂F₆, is a white substance. [B, 3.]—**C. hydrate**, **C. hydroxide**. Fr., *hydrate* (ou *hydroxyde de cérium*). Ger., *C. hydroxyd*, *C. hydrat*. It., *idrato* (ou *idrossido di cerio*). Sp., *hidrato* (ó *hidróxido de cerio*). A compound of c. and hydroxy. Cerous hydroxide, Ce(OH)₃, or Ce₂(OH)₆, is a white substance, and a hydroxide of the composition Ce(OH)₃+Ce(OH)₂ is known. [B, 3.]—**C. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de cérium*.

Ger., *Jode*, *C'jodür*. It., *ioduro di cerio*. Sp., *ioduro de cerio*. A compound of c. and iodine. Cerous iodide, CeI_3 (or Ce_2I_6), is an unstable substance, which, united with 9 molecules of water, forms transparent crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. nitrate**. Lat., *cerii nitras*, c. *nitricum*. Fr., *azotate de cérium*. Ger., *C'nitrat, salpetersaures C*. It., *nitrate di cerio*. Sp., *nitrate de cerio*. A compound of c. and nitric acid. Cerous nitrate, $Ce(NO_3)_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, or $Ce_2(NO_3)_6 \cdot 12H_2O$, and ceric nitrate, $Ce(NO_3)_4$, are crystalline substances, both of which readily form double salts with the nitrates of other radicles. Basic salts are also known. Cerous nitrate is deliquescent, is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and has been employed medicinally like the oxalate. [B, 3, 81, 270.]—**C. oxalate**. Lat., *cerii oxalas* [U. S. Ph., Br., Ph.], c. *oxalicum, oxalas cerosus venalis* [Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *oxalate de cérium*. Ger., *oxalsaures C*. (oder *Ceroxydul*), *C'oxalat, Ceroxalat*. It., *ossalato di cerio*. Sp., *oxalato de cerio*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid. Cerous oxalate, $Ce_2(C_2O_4)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$, is a whitish granular powder, devoid of taste and odor, and insoluble in water and alcohol. It has been used as a nervous sedative, and especially as a remedy in nervous and reflex vomiting, as in the vomiting of pregnancy and seasickness, and cough. [B, 3, 81, 95, 270.]—**C. oxide**. Lat., c. *oxydatum, cerii oxidum*. Fr., *oxyde de cérium*. Ger., *C'oxyd*. It., *ossido di cerio*. Sp., *ácido de cerio*. A compound of c. and oxygen. Cerous oxide (c. sesquioxide) and ceric oxide (c. dioxide) are known. [B, 3.]—**C. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate de cérium, cérium phosphaté*. Ger., *C'phosphat, phosphorsaures C*. (oder *Ceroxydul*). It., *fosfato di cerio*. Sp., *fosfato de cerio*. A compound of c. and phosphate. Cerous phosphate, $Ce_3(PO_4)_2$, or $Ce_2(PO_4)_3$, occurs native. [B, 3.]—**C'salz** (Ger.). A salt of c. [B.]—**C. sesquioxide**. Fr., *sesquioxyde de cérium, oxyde céreux*. Ger., *Ceroxydul, C'oxydoxydul*. It., *ossido ceroso*. Cerous oxide, Ce_2O_3 ; a bluish-green powder. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphate**. Lat., c. *sulfuricum*. Fr., *sulfate de cérium*. Ger., *schwefelsaures C, C'sulfat*. It., *sulfato di cerio*. Sp., *sulfato de cerio*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. There are known: *cerous sulphate*, $Ce_2(SO_4)_3$, a substance occurring both in the anhydrous state and also combined with various amounts of water of crystallization (it is used as a pigment); *ceric sulphate*, $Ce(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$; *basic ceric sulphate*; a *cero-ceric sulphate*; and double sulphates of c. and other radicles. [B, 3, 270.]—**Essigsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate*.—**Kohlensäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. carbonate*.—**Oxalsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. oxalate*.—**Phosphorsaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. phosphate*.—**Salpetersaures C.** (Ger.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Schwefelsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. sulphate*.

CERIUM (Fr.), n. Sa-re-um. Cerium. [B.]—**Azotate de c.** See **CERIUM nitrate**.—**Bioxyde de c.** See **CERIUM dioxide**.—**Bromure de c.** See **CERIUM bromide**.—**Carbonate de c.**, c. **carbonaté**. See **CERIUM carbonate**.—**C. fluaté**. See **CERIUM fluoride**.—**Chlorure de c.** See **CERIUM chloride**.—**Fluorure de c.** See **CERIUM fluoride**.—**Iodure de c.** See **CERIUM iodide**.—**Oxalate de c.** See **CERIUM oxalate**.—**Oxyde de c.** See **CERIUM oxide**.—**Sesquioxide de c.** See **CERIUM sesquioxide**.—**Sulfate de c.** See **CERIUM sulphate**.

CERIVERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa're-fe'r-bi'nd-ung. A ceric salt. [B, 270.] See **CERIUM**.

CERMOLA, n. In the Tyrol, the *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121.]

CERNA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Su^r(ke^r)na^2$. The processes of the vertebrae. [B, 115.]

CERNAY (Fr.), n. Se^r-na . A small town in the Department of Vienne, France, near which there is a warm spring, called *de Sentinet*, said to contain sulphur. [L, 105.]

CERNE (Fr.), n. Se^rn . Any one of the concentric circles seen on the section of the trunk of a tree; also a bluish discoloration around the eye, especially beneath the lower lid. [A, 301.]

CERNÉ (Fr.), adj. Se^rn-a . Surrounded by a bluish discoloration (said of the eye). [A, 301.]

CERNEAU (Fr.), n. Se^r-no . The unripe kernel of the walnut (*Juglans regia*). [B, 93, 173.]

CERNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Se^rn-e^2r . A small town in France, 9 miles from Orbec, near which there is a cold mineral spring said to be tonic and useful in diseases of the primæ viæ. [L, 105.]

CERNOYLE, n. $Su^rn'o^2l$. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [A, 505.]

CERNUE (Fr.), n. Se^rn-u^6 . The *Agrostis stolonifera*. [B, 38.]

CERNOUS, adj. Su^rn-u^2s . Lat., *cernuus*. Ger., *übergebogen*. Erect at first and subsequently inclining from the perpendicular, or having the face directed downward (said chiefly of flowers). [B, 19, 198.]

CERNY-KOREN (Bohem.), n. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 88, 121.]

CEROBER, n. In alchemy, water. [B, 50.] Cf. **CEREBRUM**.

CEROCARPUS [Hasskarl] (Lat.), n. m. $Se(ka-ro(ro^2)-ka^2)rp-u^2s(u^4s)$. The *Jambosa*. [B, 42.] See **ETGENIA**.

CERO-CERIC, adj. Sa-ro-se^rri²k. Containing cerium both as a trivalent and as a quadrivalent radicle. [B, 270.]

CEROCOMA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o(o^2)-ko^2ma^3$. Of Geoffroy, a genus of coleopterous insects (*Cantharideæ*). [L, 49, 87.]—**C. Schæfferi** [Fabricius]. Fr., *cérocome de Schæffer*. A species, having vesicating properties, native of France. [L, 88.]—**C. Schreber** [Fabricius]. A species said to have vesicating properties. [L, 87.]—**C. viridis**. Ger., *Wirrhornkäfer*. A species said to be epistaxis. [L, 105.]—**C. Wahlhi** [Fabricius]. A species said to have vesicating properties. [L, 87.]

CÉROÈNE (Fr.), n. Sa-ro-e²n. A resolvent plaster (*emplâtre c.* [Fr. Cod., 1866]) made of pitch, wax, and suet, and containing Armenian bole, myrrh, incense, and minium. [B, 93 (a, 21).] Cf. **EMPLATRE c.**

CÉRO-GRAISSEUX (Fr.), adj. Sa-ro-gras-u⁶. Containing wax and grease. [A, 385.]

CERODES (Lat.), adj. $Se(ka-ro(ro^2)-i(e)^2dez(das)$ (1st def.), $se^2r(ke^2r)-o(o^2)-i(e)^2dez(das)$ (2d def.). Gr., *κεροειδής* (1st def.), *κεροειδής* (2d def.). 1. Waxen; wax-colored. 2. Horn-shaped. [B, 115.]

CEROLEIN, n. $Se^r-ol'e^2-i^2n$. Lat., *ceroleinum* (from *cera*, wax and *oleum*, oil). Fr., *céroléine*. Ger., *C. It., Sp., ceroleina*. A constituent of bees-wax, soluble in cold alcohol. Probably a mixture of various fatty acids. [B, 5, 81.]

CEROMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)-ro^2ma^3$. Gen., *cerom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κίρωμα*. 1. Anything made of or covered with wax; hence a cerate. 2. A cystic tumor with waxy contents. [A, 322; B, 114, 115.] 3. See **CERATE**.

CEROMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)-ro(ro^2)-ma^2(ma^2)-a^2g-(a^2g)ma^2$. See **CEROTOMALAGMA**.

CÉROMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ro-ma²t-ek. Mixed with oil and wax. [L, 41.]

CEROMEL (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)ro(ro^2)-me^2l$. Gen., *ceromell'is*. Gr., *κερόμελε* (from *κερός*, wax, and *μελε*, honey). Fr., *céromel*. Ger., *C. It., ceromiele*. Sp., *ceromil*. 1. Honey in the comb. 2. A cerate of honey made up of 1 part of wax and 2 parts [B, 52] or 4 parts [B, 270] of honey. [B, 52, 115, 270.]

CERONEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)-ron'e(e)^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. See **CERATE**.

CERONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se(ka)-ron'i^2-a^2$. Gr., *κερώνια*. Fr., *céronie, céronia*. Of Theophrastus, the *Cerantonia siliqua* (the *keratia* of Dioscorides). [B, 121, 180.]

CERONIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)-ron'i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. See **CERATE**.

CEROPAGE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o^2p'a^2j(a^2g)-e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *céropages*. Ger., *Keropagen*. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Orchideæ*, comprising *Orchis, Habenaria*, etc.; by others divided into the *Malaxideæ, Epidendreeæ, Vandeeæ, and Ophrydeæ*. [B, 170.]

CEROPEGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o(o^2)-pe(pa)^2ji^2(gi^2)-a^2$. Fr., *céropégie*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of asclepiadaceous plants of the tribe *Ceropegieæ*, comprising about 50 species found in the tropical regions of the Old World. [B, 42.]—**C. acuminata** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, with tuberous roots, the separate tubers being of the size of small eggs and containing starch, mucilage, and a bitter substance. They are edible and are used as a digestive tonic and in the intestinal disorders of children. [B, 212, 289.]—**C. biflora** [Linnaeus]. See *C. tuberosa*.—**C. bulbosa** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in India, resembling *C. acuminata* and employed like it. [B, 93, 289.]—**C. caudelabrum** [Roxburgh]. See *C. tuberosa*.—**C. cordata** [Loureiro]. A Cochinchina species; according to Duchesne, the *Damia extensa*. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. edulis**. A garden name for *C. bulbosa*. [B, 214.]—**C. longiflora** [Poirét], **C. mucronata** [Roth], **C. tuberosa** [Roxburgh]. A species growing in the East Indies; perhaps identical with the species of *C.* growing at the Cape of Good Hope; said by Thunberg to furnish an edible root. [B, 88.]

CEROPEGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o(o^2)-pe(pa)^2ji^2(gi^2)-e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *céropégies*. Of Decaisne, a division of the *Stapelieæ*, corresponding for the most part to the *Ceropegieæ* and *Stapelieæ* and, to a certain extent, the *Marsdenieæ* of Benthams and Hooker. [B, 170, 214.]

CEROPEGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o(o^2)-pe^2j(pag)-i(i^2y-e^2-e(a^2e^2))$. Fr., *céropégies*. 1. Of Endlicher, Meisner, Reichenbach, and Decaisne, a division, subsection, or tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ* (*Stapelieæ*), comprising in general genera grouped by Benthams and Hooker under the tribes *C.* and *Stapelieæ*, excepting the genus *Leptadenia*. 2. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Asclepiadeæ*, comprising *Leptadenia, Macroptalum, Eriopetalum, Ceropegia, Brachystelma*, etc. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CEROPHORA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o^2f'o(o^2)-ra^2$. Fr., *cérophores*. A section of the ruminants. [L, 180.]

CEROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $Se^2r(ke^2r)-o^2f'o(o^2)-ru^2s(ru^4s)$. From *κερας*, a horn, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *cérophore*. Ger., *horntragend*. Provided with horns. [L, 41, 109.]

CEROPIC ACID, n. $Se^2r-o^2p'i^2k$. Fr., *acide céropique*. A white microcrystalline acid, $C_{36}H_{66}O_{30}$, obtained from the needles of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 93.]

CEROPISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Gr., *κερόπισσος* (from *κερός*, wax, and *πίσσα*, pitch. Fr., *céropisse*. Sp., *ceropisa*. An ancient depilatory plaster compounded of wax and pitch. [B, 115; G.]

CEROPLASTY, n. $Se^r-ro-pla^2st-i^2$. From *κερός*, wax, and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion. Fr., *céroplastique*. The art of modeling anatomical preparations, etc. in wax. [A, 301.]

CERORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Se^2r(kar)-o^2rk(o^2rch^2)-i^2e^2-e(a^2e^2)$. From *κερός*, wax, and *ρχις*, an orchis. Of Dumortier, a division of the *Orchideæ*, comprising the tribes *Epidendrieæ* and *Malaxideæ*. [B, 170.]

CEROS (Lat.), n. m. $Se(ka)ro^2s$. Gr., *κερός*. 1. Bees-wax. 2. In the pl., *ceræ* (Gr., *κεράϊ*), wax tapers (*ceræ*). [B, 115.]

CEROSALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro-za²ltz. A cerous salt. [B, 270.]

CEROSATE, n. Se^r-ro^2s-at . A salt of cerous acid. The c's have the general formula $(C_2H_4O_2)nR$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]

CEROSIA (Lat.), n. f. $Se^2(ka)-ros(ro^2)s'i^2-a^2$. Fr., *cérosie*. See **CEROSIN**.

CEROSIC, adj. $Se^2-ro^2s'i^2k$. Fr., *cérosique*. Of or pertaining to cerosin. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cérosique*. Ger., *Cerosinsäure*. A fatty acid, $C_{24}H_{46}O_2$, contained in cerosin. [B.]

CEROSIN, n. Se-ro²s-i²n. From κηρός, wax. Lat., *cerosinum*, *cerosina*, *cerosia*. Fr., *cérosie*, *cérosité*. Ger., C. A sort of wax found as a coating upon the stalk of the sugar-cane, especially the violet variety. It is a grayish-green mass completely soluble in hot alcohol and precipitated from the solution on cooling. According to Levy, it has the composition of cerosinyl cerotate. [B, 93, 270.]—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cerotic acid; with the name of a base, the cerotate of that base. [B, 270.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEROTIC ACID.

CEROSINYL, n. Se-ro²s-i²n-i²l. Fr., *cérosinyle*. Ger., C. An alcohol radicle or alkyl (C₂₉H₄₉O) found in cerosin. [B, 270.]—**C. cerotate**. Ger., *cerosinsäures C*. A compound, C₂₄H₄₇O₂.OC₂₉H₄₉, of c. and cerotic acid; according to Levy, of the same composition as cerosin, and also found in South American bees-wax (Adaqu wax). [B, 270.]

CEROSO-CERIC, adj. Se²r-o''so-se-ri²k. Lat., *cerosocericus*. Fr., *céroso-cérique*. Containing both a cerous and a ceric compound; cero-ceric. [B, 38.]

CEROSO-POTASSIC, adj. Se²r-o''so-po²t-a²s-i²k. Lat., *cerosopotassicus*. Fr., *céroso-potassique*. Containing cerium (as a cerous, or trivalent, radicle) and potassium. [B.]

CEROSTROMA (Lat.), **CEROSTROSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Se²r(ke²r)(o²)strom'a².-stro'si'sis. Gen., *cerostrom'atos (-is)*, *stros'teas (-is)*. From κέρας, horn, and στρώμα, a layer, or στρώσις, a spreading out. See ICHTHYOSIS *hystrix*.

CEROSULFAT (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro-zul-fa²t. Cerous sulphate. [B.] See CERIUM sulphate.

CEROSUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(kar)-o''su²s(su⁴s) (1st def.), se²r-(ke²r)-o''su²s(su⁴s) (2d def.). 1. Full of wax. [Pliny (B, 114).] 2. Cerous. [B.] Cf. OXALAS c.

CEROSYLÁURE (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro-zu⁶l'zoir-e². Cerotic acid. [A, 324.]

CEROTARION (Lat.), **CEROTARIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Se(ka)-ro-ta²(ri²)ri²-o²n. -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., κηρωτάριον. A wax-plaster or cerate. [B, 114, 115.]

CEROTATE, n. Se-ro-tat. Fr., *cérotate*. Ger., *cerotinsäures Salz*, *Cerotat*. A salt of cerotic acid. The c's have the general formula (C₂₇H₅₃O₂)nR, where R is a radicle of the quantitative n. [B.]

CEROTE (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-rot'e(a). Gr., κηρωτή (f. s. of adj. κηρωτός). A cerate. [B, 115.]

CEROTENE, n. Se-rot-en. Fr., *cérotène*. See CERYLENE.

CEROTIC, adj. Se-ro²t-i²k. Fr., *cérotique*. Contained in or derived from wax. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum ceroticum* (seu *cerotinicum*). Fr., *acide cérotique* (ou *cérotinique*). Ger., *Cerotinsäure*. A monobasic fatty acid, C₂₇H₅₃O₂, occurring under the form of small granules melting at 73° C. It forms the chief part of bees-wax and, as the cerotate of ceryl, exists in Chinese wax. [B, 4.]

CEROTIN, n. Se-ro ti²n. Lat., *cerotinum*. Fr., *cérotine*. See CERYL alcohol.—**C'sauer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cerotic acid; with the name of a base, the cerotate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CEROTIC ACID.—**C'säure-Cerylester** (Ger.). See CERYL cerotate.

CEROTINATE, n. Se-ro²t-i²n-at. Fr., *cérotinate*. Ger., *Cerotinat*. See CEROTATE.

CEROTINIC ACID, n. Se-ro-ti²n-i²k. Lat., *acidum cerotinum*. Fr., *acide cérotinique*. Ger., *Cerotinsäure*. See CEROTIC ACID.

CEROTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro-to-(to²)-id(ed)'ez(as). Gr., κηρωτοειδής (from κηρωτός, a cerate, and εἶδος, resemblance). Resembling a cerate. [Galen (B, 115).]

CEROTOMALAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-to-(to²)-ma²(ma³)-a²g(a²g)'ma³. Gen., *cerotomalag'matos (-is)*. Gr., κηρωτομαλάγμα (from κηρωτός, a cerate, and μάλαγμα, an emollient application). A wax-plaster or cerate. [Galen (B, 115).]

CEROTON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-to²n. Gr., κηρωτόν. A cerate. [B, 115.]

CEROTOS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ro-to²s. Gr., κηρωτός. Covered with wax. [B, 115.]

CEROTUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-tu²m(tu⁴m). See CEROTON.

CEROTURIUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro-tu²(tu⁴)ri²-u²m(u⁴m). A cerate. [B, 114.]

CEROTYL, n. Se-ro-ti²l. Lat., *cerotylum*, *cerotylum*. Fr., *cérotyle*. Ger., C. The radicle of cerotic acid. [B, 120.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cerotic acid. [A, 324.]

CEROUS, adj. Se-ru²s. Lat., *cerosus*. Fr., *céreur*. Ger., *cerou* (in comp.). Containing cerium as a trivalent (or apparently trivalent) radicle. [B.] See CERIUM.

CEROVERBINDUNG (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro-fe²r-bi²nd-ung. A cerous compound. [B, 200.] See CERIUM.

CEROXALAT (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro²x-a²l-at. See CERIUM oxalate.

CEROXYD (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro²x-u²d. Ceric oxide. With a qualifying adjective, a ceric salt. [B, 270.] See CERIUM dioxide.—**Salpetersäures C**. Ceric nitrate. [B.] See CERIUM nitrate.—**Schwefelsäures C**. Ceric sulphate. [B.] See CERIUM sulphate.

CEROXYDUL (Ger.), n. Tsa-ro²x-u²d-ul. Cerous oxide; cerium sesquioxide. With a qualifying adjective, a cerous salt. [B, 270.]—**Kohlensäures C**. Cerous carbonate. [B.] See CERIUM carbonate.—**Oxalsäures C**. Cerous oxalate. [B.] See CERIUM oxalate.—**Salpetersäures C**. Cerous nitrate. [B.] See CERIUM nitrate.—**Schwefelsäures C**. Cerous sulphate. [B.] See CERIUM sulphate.

CEROXYLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ro²x-i²(u⁶l)'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *céroxylées*. Ger., *Ceroxyleen*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of palms (tribe, *Areceæ*), comprising *Ceraxylon* and *Juania*. [B, 42.]

CEROXYLIN, n. Se-ro²x-i²i²n. Lat., *ceroxylinum*. Fr., *céroxylène*. Ger., C. It., *cerossilina*. Sp., *cerossilina*. A crystalline substance forming the chief part of the waxy secretion of the *Ceraxylon*. [B, 93, 173.]

CEROXYLINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-ro²x-i²(u⁶l)'e(e)'ne-(na³-e²). Fr., *céroxylines*. Ger., *Ceroxylines*. Of Drude, a suborder of palms, comprising the tribes *Areceineæ* (*Areceæ* [Bentham and Hooker]) and *Cocoinææ*. [B, 245.]

CEROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ro²x-i²(u⁶l)-o²n. From κηρός, wax, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *céroxylon*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. Sp., *palma cerifera*, *ceróxilo*. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the wax-palm; a genus of palms of the subtribe *Ceraxyleæ* [Bentham and Hooker] or *Iriarteæ* [Drude], growing in the Andes of Colombia and Ecuador. [B, 42; Drude (B, 245).]—**C. andicola** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. Fr., *palmier à cire*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. Sp., *palma cerifera*. The wax-palm; a tree about 50 feet high, the stem of which is covered with a wax-like exudation (see *Palm-wax*). [B, 5, 173, 180, 245.]—**C. carnauba**. The *Copernicia cerifera*. [B, 5.]—**C. Klopstockiæ** [Martius]. A Venezuela species furnishing wax. [B, 121, 245.]

CERPA, n. In Malabar, the *Saccharum spontaneum*. [B, 121.]

CERQUE (Fr.), n. Se²r-k. See CERUS.

CERQUINHO (Port.), n. Se²r-ken'yo. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88, 121.]

CERRAJA (Sp.), n. The²r-ra²'ha². The *Souchus oleraceus*. [B, 224.]

CERRE (Fr.), n. Se²r. The *Quercus cerris*. [B.]

CERRES, n. An old name for the *Lathyrus sativus*. [B, 121.]

CERRETTA (It.), n. Che²r-re²'ta². 1. An old name in Tuscany for the *Lysimachia vulgaris*. 2. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Serratula tinctoria*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. dei tintori**. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 121.]

CERRIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)'ri²s. 1. See CERRUS. 2. Of Spach, a section of the genus *Quercus*. [B, 114, 121.]

CERRITUS (Lat.), adj. Se²r(ke²r)-ri(re)'tu²s(tu⁴s). Contr. from *cerebritus* (from *cerebrum*). Gr., δημητριακός. Crazed, mad. [B, 114 (a, 24); B, 200.]

CERRO (It.), n. Che²r'ro. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 88.]—**C. sughero**. The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121.]

CERRUS (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)'ru²s(ru⁴s). A sort of oak; the *Quercus cerris* and *Quercus agrifolia*. [B, 109, 114.]

CERSALZ (Ger.), n. Tsa²r'za²l'tz. A salt of cerium. [B, 270.]

CERTHIOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ke²r)-thi²-o(o²)-mo²r'f'e(a²-e²). Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminipiantares*. [L, 121.]

CERUA (Ar.), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 88.]

CERULEAN, adj. Se-ru²'le²-a²n. See CÆRULEUS.

CERULEIN, n. Se-ru²'le²-i²n. See CÆRULEIN.

CÉRULÉO-SULFATE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru⁶l'-a-o-su⁶l'f-a²t. See SULPHINDIGOTATE.

CÉRULÉO-SULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶l'-a-o-su⁶l'f-u⁶r-ek. See SULPHINDIGOTIC.

CERULEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ru²(rul)'e²-u²m(u⁴m). See CÆRULEUM.

CERULIC ACID, n. Se-ru²'i²k. See CÆRULIC ACID.

CÉRULINE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru⁶l'-en. It., Sp., *cerulina*. Soluble indigo-blue. [B, 38.]

CÉRULIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶l'-e-pe²d. From *cæruleus*, blue, and *pes*, the foot. Having blue paws. [L, 41.]

CÉRULIPENNE (Fr.), adj. Sa-ru⁶l'-e-pe²n. From *cæruleus*, blue, and *penna*, a wing. Having blue wings. [L, 41.]

CERUMEN (Lat.), n. m. Se²r(kar)-u²(u)'me²n. Gen., *ceru'minis*. From *cera*, wax. Gr., ὠτός ῥύπος, κηρωέλις. Fr., *cerumen*. Ger., *Ohrschmalz*. It., *cerume*. Sp., *cerumen*, *cera del oído*. Ear-wax; an adhesive secretion from the ceruminous glands of the external auditory canal. It contains potash, oil, stearin, 0.1 per cent. of water, a dry material not soluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, and traces of chalk and soda. Its function is to keep the parts pliable and prevent the ready admission of insects. [F, 34.]—**C. aurium**. See C.

CERUMINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ru²m(rum)'i²n-o'si'sis. Gen., *ceruminos'eos (-is)*. A condition in which cerumen is present in considerable amount in the external auditory canal. [B.]

CERUMINOUS, adj. Se²r-u²m'i²n-u²s. Lat., *ceruminosus*. Fr., *cerumineux*. Ger., *ceruminös*. Pertaining to, containing, or secreting cerumen. [B.]

CERUS (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)'ru²s(ru⁴s). See CEROS (1st def.).

CERUSA (Lat.), n. f. Se²r(ke²r)-u²(u)'sa². See CERUSSA.

CERUSE, n. Se-ru²s'. See CERUSSA.

CÉRUSE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru⁶z. See CERUSSA.—**Blanc de c.** White lead; basic carbonate of lead. [B.]—**Cérat de c. composé**. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI subcarbonatis compositum*.—**Éléctroïde de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**Emplâtre de c.** See *Emplastrum CERUSSÆ*.—**Lavement de c.** [Dewegrie]. An enema used in the diarrhoea of consumptives; made by dissolving from 30 to 30 decigrammes of lead acetate and from 10 to 15 decigrammes of sodium carbonate separately in a very little water and mixing the solutions with 250 grammes of decoction of linseed and 8 drops

of Rousseau's laudanum. [A, 259].—**Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**Poudre de c. camphrée.** See *Pulvis CERUSSÆ camphoratus*. [B, 119].—**Poudre de c. gommeuse.** See *Pulvis CERUSSÆ compositus*.—**Poudre de c. opiacée.** See *SIEF album cum opio*.—**Stéaraté de c.** See *Emplastrum CERUSSÆ*.

CERUSSA [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Finn. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-ru^s(rus)/sa³. Gr., ψευδιον. Fr., *céruse*. Ger., *Bleiweiss*. It., *c. Sp.*, *abayalde* [Sp. Ph.], *cerusa* [Sp. Ph.]. White lead. [B, 95, 114, 270.] See *Basic LEAD carbonate*.—**Ceratum de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**C. acetata.** Lead acetate. [B.]—**C. alba hispanica, C. alba hollandica, C. alba norica.** Lead subcarbonate. [B, 88].—**C. antimonii.** See under *ANTIMONIUM*.—**C. citrina.** Yellow oxide of lead. [B, 48].—**C. combusta.** C. transformed into a red powder (lead oxide) by roasting in a crucible. [B, 451].—**C. nigra.** Graphite. [B, 180].—**C. plumbica.** See *C.*—**C. serpentinae.** See *Lead acetate*.—**C. usta.** See *C. combusta*.—**C. veneta alba.** Fr., *céruse de Venise*. A variety of white lead; so called because formerly derived from Venice. [B, 57].—**C. zincica.** Zinc oxide. [B, 270].—**Emplastrum cerussæ** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de céruse*. Ger., *Bleiweissplaster*. It., *emplastro di c.* Sp., *emplastro de abayalde*. White-lead plaster; made of a mixture of 10 parts of lead plaster and 1 part of olive-oil, melted together and mixed with 10 parts of c. [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], or by mixing 60 parts of lead plaster and 10 of common olive-oil, adding 35 parts of c., and heating and stirring with the addition of water [Ger. Ph.], or by making a lead plaster extemporaneously by heating 45 parts [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph. (the latter allowing the substitution of oil of sesame)] or 25 parts [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] of olive-oil and 10 of litharge, adding 70 [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] or 18 [Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.] of c. and a little water till the proper consistence is obtained. [B, 95].—**Emplastrum cerussæ ustum.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI carbonatis ustum*.—**Pulvis cerussæ camphorata.** A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias, consisting of c., starch, camphor, and either ammoniac or a mixture of gum arabic and tragacanth, to which some also added sarcocolla. [B, 119].—**Pulvis cerussæ compositus.** Fr., *poudre de céruse gommeuse*. A powder made of c., sarcocolla, gum arabic, and tragacanth. [Wirtemb. Ph., 1798, Brunsv. Ph., 1771 (B, 119)].—**Unguentum cerussæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.—**Unguentum cerussæ camphoratum.** Camphorated ointment of c. (or carbonate of lead), consisting of 95 parts of unguentum cerussæ and 5 of camphor. [B, 205.]

CERUSSATUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ru^s(rus)-sa(sa³)/tu^s(tu^s). Painted or tinged with cerussa. [B, 114.]

CÉRUSSE (Fr.), n. Sa-ru^s(rus). See CERUSSA.—**Onguent de c.** See *Unguentum PLUMBI carbonatis*.

CERUSSEUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ru^s(rus)/se²-u^s(u^s). Of the appearance of cerussa. [B.] See *URINA cerussa*.

CERVA (Ar.), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [a, 22.]

CERVALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^r(ke²r)-va(wa³)/li^s. See *CERVINE* (3d def.).

CERVANÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su^r(ke²r)-van(wa³n)/e²-a(a³-e²). Fr., *cervanées*. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Enamellee*, comprising *Cervana*, etc. [B, 170.]

CERVANITE, n. Su^r-va³nt/it. A native tetroxide of antimony. [L, 65.]

CERVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^r(ke²r)-va(wa³)/ri²-a³. 1. Of C. Bauhin, the *Trachelium cereuleum*. 2. Of other old authors, the *Laserpitium latifolium*. 3. Of Rivinus, the *Peucedanum c.* 4. Of De Candolle, a section of *Peucedanum c.* [B, 109, 121, 180.].—**C. alba.** The *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B, 180.].—**C. nigra.** Of Bernhardi and the ancient authors, the *Athamanta (Peucedanum)*. [B, 109, 173.].—**C. rigida** [Möncb], **C. Rivini** [Gärtner]. The *Peucedanum c.* [B, 180.].—**Radix cervariæ.** The root of *Peucedanum c.* [B, 180.]

CERVEAU (Fr.), n. Se²-r-vo. The brain, especially the cerebral hemispheres. [I, 28; K; a, 18.].—**Arrière-c.** See *METENCEPHALON*.—**C. antérieur.** See *PROSENCEPHALON*.—**C. en particulier.** The cerebrum proper. [I, 22; K.].—**C. intermédiaire, C. moyen.** See *METENCEPHALON*.—**C. postérieur.** See *METENCEPHALON*.—**Petit c.** See *CEREBELLUM*.

CERVELET (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve²-l-a. 1. The cerebellum. [I, 28; K.] 2. A sort of Italian mushroom. [L, 109.].—**C. de la moëlle épinière** [Gratiolet]. The vermiform process of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.].—**C. du cerveau** [Gratiolet]. The hemispheres of the cerebellum as distinguished from the vermiform process. [I, 35; K.].—**C. latéral** [Gratiolet]. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.]

CERVELLE (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve²-l. The brain. [A, 301.].—**C. de palmier.** The edible pith of certain palms. [B, 38.]

CERVICAIRE (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve-kar. See *CERVICARIA*.

CERVICAL, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-ka². Gr., τραχηλαιος. Lat., *cervicalis* [from *cervix*, the neck]. Fr., *c.* Ger., *c.* It., *cervicale*. Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the neck or the back of the neck, or to any neck-like part. [L, 343.]

CERVICALIS (Lat.), adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ka(ka³)/li^s. See *CERVICAL*; as a n., a cervical muscle, nerve, artery, or vein.—**C. ascendens.** Syn.: *iliocostalis cervicis*. That portion of the erector spinæ muscle that usually arises from the upper margins of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs, and is inserted into the posterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebrae. [L, 31, 142.].—**C. descendens.** 1. A fasciculus of the sacro lumbalis muscle. 2. See *C. ascendens*. [L.]

CERVICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ka(ka³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *cervicaire*. Ger., *Halskrant*. A name applied to several plants employed in diseases of the throat, especially to species of *Cam-*

panula. [B, 109, 180.].—**C. major.** The *Campanula trachelium* and *Campanula buoniensis*. [B, 180, 211.].—**C. minor.** The *Campanula c.* and *Campanula glomerata*. [B, 180.]

CERVICI-DORSO-COSTAL (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve-se-dor-so-kost-a². From *cervix*, the neck, *dorsum*, the back, and *costa*, a rib. See *SERRATUS posticus superior*.

CERVICI-DORSO-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve-se-dor-so-ska²-p-u²-ar. For deriv., see *CERVIX*, *DORSUM*, and *MASTOID*. See *SPLENIUS colli*.

CERVICI-DORSO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve-se-dor-so-ska²-p-u²-ar. For deriv., see *CERVIX*, *DORSUM*, and *SCAPULA*. See *RHOMBOIDEUS*.

CERVICI-MASTOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve-se-ma²-s-to-ed-e-a²n². For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *MASTOID*. See *SPLENIUS capitis*.

CERVICPLEX [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ple²-x. See *Cervical PLEXUS*.

CERVICI-SCAPULARIS [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-si(ki²)-ska²(ska³p)-u²(u²)-la(la³)/ri^s. For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *SCAPULA*. See *LEVATOR anguli scapulae*.

CERVICI-SPINAL [E. Cones], adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-si²-pin²-a². For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *SPINE*. Pertaining to the neck and to the spinal column or the spinal cord. [“Med. Record,” July 30, 1887 (L).]

CERVICITIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-si(ke)/ti^s. Gen., *cervicitidis*. See *TRACHELITIS*.

CERVICO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-a²k(a²k)-rom-i²-a(a³)/li^s. For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *ACROMIOS*. Fr., *cervico-acromien*, *trapeze du cou*. Ger., *Nackenband-muskel*. It., *trapezio-cervicale*, *cervico-acromio*. Syn.: *pars superior cucullaris*, *pars superior musculi trapezii*. The cervical portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds. [Girard (L, 13).]

CERVICO-AURICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-a²r(a³-u²)-i²-r-a²(u²)-la(la³)/ri^s. For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *AURICLE*. Fr., *cervico-auriculaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the external ear; as a n., a muscle so related. [L, 41.]

—**C.-a. externus** [Leyh]. A small muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the middle of the posterior face of the concha of the ear, which it draws downward and backward. [L, 13.].—**C.-a. internus** [Leyh]. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha; a cougenor of the c.-a. medius. [L, 13.].—**C.-a. medius** [Leyh]. A muscle of the lower animals, arising from the cervical ligament and attached to the base of the concha. It rotates the ear outward and backward. [L, 13.].—**C.-a. profundus, Deep c.-a., Inferior c.-a.** See *C.-a. internus*.—**Middle c.-a.** See *C.-a. medius*.—**Superficial c.-a., Superior c.-a.** See *C.-a. externus*.

CERVICO-BASILAR, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-ba²-s/i²-a²-r. Lat., *cervico-basilaris* (see *CERVIX* and *BASILAR*). Relating to the neck and the basilar region. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-BRACHIAL, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-brak/i²-a². Lat., *cervico-brachialis* (see *CERVIX* and *BRACHIUM*). Fr., *c.-b.* Relating to the neck and the arm, or to the brachial plexus and the posterior roots of the last cervical nerves (said of neuralgia). [A, 301; L, 88.]

CERVICO-BRANCHIA (Lat.), **CERVICO-BRANCHIATA** [De Blainville] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-bra²n²k-(bra³n²ch²)/i²-a³. -bra²n²k-(bra³n²ch²)-i²-a(a³)/ta². For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *BRANCHIÆ*. Fr., *cervico-branches*. A suborder of the *Scutibranchiata*, or, according to De Blainville, an order of the *Paracelophora*. [L, 180, 282.]

CERVICO-BRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-bra²n²k-(bra³n²ch²)/i²-a(a³)/tu^s(tu^s). Fr., *cervico-branche*. Ger., *halskiemig*. Having the branchiæ in a cavity above the neck. [L, 180.]

CERVICO-BREGMATIC, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-bre²g-ma²t/i²gk. For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *BREGMA*. Fr., *cervico-bregmatique*. Extending from the nucha to the bregma. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-CONCHIEN (Fr.), n. Se²-r-ve-ko-kon²-ke-a³n². For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *CONCHA*. See *RETRAHENS aurem*.

CERVICO-COSTO-HUMERALIS [Gruber] (Lat.), n. m. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-ko²(ko²)-st/''o(o²)-hu²m(hu²m)-e²-r-a(a³)/li^s. For deriv., see *CERVIX*, *COSTA*, and *HUMERUS*. Fr., *cervico-costo-huméral*. An anomalous muscle extending from the sixth cervical vertebra and the first rib to the humerus. [Macalister, “Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.,” 1875, p. 49 (L).]

CERVICODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-di²n-(du²n)/i²-a³. From *cervix*, the neck, and *δύσιν*, pain. Fr., *cervicodynie*. Muscular rheumatism of the neck. [D, 74.]

CERVICO-FACIAL, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-fa²/si²-a². Lat., *cervico-facialis* (see *CERVIX* and *FACIES*). Fr., *c.-f.* Pertaining to the neck and to the face. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-HUMERAL, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-hu²m(e²r)-a². Lat., *cervico-humeralis* [from *cervix*, the neck, and *humerus* (q. v.)]. See *CLEIDO-OCCIPITAL*.

CERVICO-MASTOÏDEUS (Lat.), adj. Su^r(ke²r)/vi²(vi²)-ko(ko²)-ma²(ma³)-s-to(to²)-i²(ed)/e²-n²(u^s). For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *MASTOID*. Fr., *cervico-mastoidien*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the mastoid process; as a n., of Chaussier, the splenius capitis muscle. [A, 301; L, 43.]

CERVICO-MUSCULAR, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-mu²-s/ku²-i²-a². From *cervix*, the neck, and *musculus*, a muscle. Pertaining to the muscles of the neck (see *C.-m. ARTERY*). [L, 13.]

CERVICO-NASAL, adj. Su^r(ke²r)-vi²(vi²)-ko-na²/sa². For deriv., see *CERVIX* and *NASUS*. Fr., *c.-n.* Extending from the back of the neck to the nose; as a n., a muscle of the lower animals so related. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-OCCIPITAL, adj. $Su^5r/vi^2-ko-o^2k-si^2p/i^2t-a^2l$. Lat., *cervico-occipitalis* (see CERVIX and OCCIPUT). Fr., *c.-o.* Relating to the back of the neck and to the occiput. [L, 88.]

CERVICORN, adj. Su^5r/vi^2-ko^2rn . Lat., *cervicornis* (from *cervus*, a stag, and *cornu*, a horn). Fr., *cervicorne*. Ger., *hirschhornartig*. Having horn-like appendages. [L, 95, 180.]

CERVICORNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vi^2(wi^2)-ko^2rn/i^2-a^2$. See CAMELOPARIDÆ.

CERVICO-SCAPULAR, adj. $Su^5r/vi^2-ko-ska^2p/u^2l-a^2r$. Lat., *cervico-scapularis* (see CERVIX and SCAPULA). Fr., *cervico-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the back of the neck and to the scapula; as a n., of Chaussier, the transverse cervical artery or vein. [L, 41, 43.]

CERVICO-SCUTIEN (Fr.), adj. $Se^2r-ve-ko-sku^6-te-a^2n^2$. For deriv., see CERVIX and SCUTUM. Extending from the nucha to the scutiform cartilage of the ear (said of muscles). [L, 41.]

CERVICO-SPINALIS (Lat.), adj. $Su^5r(ke^2r)/vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-spin/spen-a(a^2)/i^2s$. For deriv., see CERVIX and SPINE. Fr., *cervico-spinal*. Relating to the cervical and spinal regions. [L, 31.]

CERVICO-SUBSCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^5r(ke^2r)/vi^2(wi^2)-ko(ko^2)-su^2b(su^4b)-ska^2p(ska^2p)-u^2l-la(la^3)/ri^2s$. For deriv., see CERVIX and SUBSCAPULAR. Fr., *cervico-sous-scapulaire* [Percivale]. Syn.: *rhomboideus minor* (seu *superior*, seu *longus*). That portion of the rhomboideus muscle of the spondils that arises from the posterior cervical ligament. [Leyh (L, 13).]

CERVICO-TRACHÉLIEN (Fr.), n. $Se^2r-ve-ko-tra^3-kal-e-a^2n^2$. For deriv., see CERVIX and TRACHELUS. See SPLENIUS.

CERVICO-TUBIEN (Fr.), n. $Se^2r-ve-ko-tu^6b-e-a^2n^2$. A muscle extending from the nucha to the concha of the ear. [L, 41.]

CERVICO-VAGINAL, adj. $Su^5r/vi^2-ko-va^2j/i^2n-a^2l$. For deriv., see CERVIX and VAGINA. Fr., *c.-v.* Pertaining to the neck of the uterus and to the vagina.

CERVICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vi^2k(wek)/u^2l-la^3$. A little neck. [A, 318.]—*Cerviculae spiritus*. In alchemy, a preparation of the bones of the stag's heart. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CERVICULATE, adj. $Su^5r/vi^2k(u^2l)-at$. Lat., *cerviculatus*. Fr., *cerviculé*. In entomology, having the prothorax long, slender, and distinct from the antepectus. [Kirby (L, 180).]

CERVI-CUVETTE (Fr.), n. $Se^2r-ve-ku^6-ve^2t$. See under CUVETTE.

CERVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Su^5r(ke^2r)/vi^2d(wi^2d)-e(a^3)e^2$. From *cervus*, a stag. Fr., *cervidées*. A family of the *Ruminantia*. [L, 147.]

CERVIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. $Se^2r-ve-me^2tr$. From *cervix*, the neck, and *mètre*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the cervical canal of the uterus. ["Gaz. de gynéc.," June 1, 1887, p. 172.]

CERVINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vi(wi)/na^3$. Fr., *cervins*. Ger., *Hirsche*. A family of the *Elaphia*. [L, 173.]

CERVINÆ [Selater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vi(wi)/ne(na^3)e^2$. A subfamily of the *Cervidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1870, p. 114 (L).]

CERVINE, adj. Su^5r/vi^2n . Lat., *cervinus* (from *cervus*, a stag). Fr., *cervin*. Ger., *hirschfarbig* (1st def.), *rehfarbig* (1st def.), *hirschartig* (2d def.), *It. cervino*. Sp., *cervuno*, *cervino*. 1. Tawny; like *fulvous*, but with more gray and brown intermixed. [B, 19, 198.] 2. Of or pertaining to the deer. [A, 318; L, 341.]

CERVIOCELLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vi^2(wi^2)-o(o^2)-se^2l-(ke^2l)/lu^2m(lu^2m)$. An old term for *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 88.]

CERVISIA (Lat.), n. f. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vi^2s(wes)/i^2-a^3$. See CEREVISIA.

CERVI SPINA (Lat.), **CERVISPINA** (Lat.), **CERVISPINA CATHARTICA** [Mönch] (Lat.), n. s. f. $Su^5r(ke^2r)/vi(wi)-spi(spe)/na^3$. Fr., *cervispine*. An old term for *Rhannus catharticus*; hence, of some authors, a genus made to include that species. [B, 88, 121.]

CERVIX (Lat.), n. f. $Su^5r(ke^2r)/vi^2x(wi^2x)$. Gen., *cervi/cis*. Gr., *ἀχίρ* (1st def.), *δέρη* (1st def.), *πράχλος* (2d def.). Fr., *nuque* (1st def.), *cou* (2d def.), *col* (3d def.). Ger., *Nacken* (1st def.), *Hals* (2d def.). It., *cervice*. Sp., *Port. cerviz*. 1. Properly, the back of the neck. 2. The neck as a whole. 3. Any constricted neck-like part. [A, 318, 322, 325.]—*Cervicem flectentium primum*. See *Longus coli*.—*C. cornu posterioris* [Clarke]. The constricted portion of the posterior horn of the spinal cord. [L, 6; K.]—*C. corporis restiformis*. See *C. pedunculorum*.—*C. eruris cerebelli*. According to Burdach, the angle of the flexion of the inferior peduncle of the cerebellum as it turns downward from the hemisphere to form the lower lateral wall of the fourth ventricle. [L, 3; K.]—*C. femoris*. The neck of the femur. [L.]—*C. glandis*. The constricted portion of the penis, behind the corona glandis. [L, 115.]—*C. mandibule*. *C. maxillæ inferioris*. See *COLLUM maxillæ inferioris*.—*C. obstipa*. See *CAPUT obstipum*.—*C. pedunculorum*. The constricted portion of the restiform bodies at the point where they come downward and backward to enter the cerebellum. [L, 6; K.]—*C. penis*. See *C. glandis*.—*C. rigida*. See *CAPUT obstipum*.—*C. uteri*. Fr., *col de l'utérus*. Ger., *C. Gebärmutterhals*. Sp., *collum uterini*. Syn.: *collum uteri*. The neck of the uterus, the constricted portion extending from the isthmus to the os uteri externum. [L, 115.]—*C. vesicæ*. Fr., *col de la vessie*. The neck of the urinary bladder. [L, 119.]—*C. vesicæ felleæ*. The neck of the gall-bladder. [L.]—*Conical c.*, *Conoid c.*, *Conoidal c.* A defective development of the c. uteri characterized by its conical shape, generally accompanied with elongation and with constriction of the os externum; said to be a cause of dysmenorrhœa and sterility. [A, 194.]—*Granular c.* Erosion of the c. uteri.

CERVOISE (Fr.), n. Se^2r-va^2z . See CEREVISIA.

CERVULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Su^5r(ke^2r)-vu^2l(wu^2l)-(e)/ne(na^3)e^2$. A subfamily of the *Cervidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 765 (L).]

CERVUS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^5r(ke^2r)/vu^2s(wu^2s)$. Gr., *ἔλεφος*. Fr., *cerf*. Ger., *Hirsch*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *ciervo*. The stag; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Cervidæ*. [B, 180; L, 180.]—*Cervi cornu*. See HARTSHORN and CORNU CERVI.—*Cervi spina*. See CERVISPINA.—*C. alces* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *élan*. Ger., *Elen*, *Elenhier*. It., *Sp. alce*. The elk. The hoofs (*ungulae alcis*) were formerly worn as amulets, and also used internally for epilepsy. The horns (*cornu alcis*) have been substituted for hartshorn (*cornu cervi*), and were formerly official in the Finn. Ph. In China, a decoction made from the sinews of the back or the shavings of the horns is used in rheumatism and sciatica, and as a tonic. [B, 180; L, 75.]—*C. axis*. A species found in the East Indies. [B, 290.]—*C. canadensis* [Gmelin]. The wapiti; a North American species regarded as distinct from *C. elaphus*. [B, 180, 290.]—*C. capreolus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chevreuil*. Ger., *Reh*. It., *capriuolo*, *corzo*. Sp., *venado*. Port., *veado*. The roebuck; a European species. [B, 270, 290.]—*C. dama*. Fr., *cerf daim*. Ger., *Damhirsch*. Sp., *gamo*. The fallow deer; a European and Asiatic species. The horn of this animal, powdered and burnt, is considered to be demulcent and nutritive, and was formerly given in various painful affections of the joints, pleura, and nerves. [B, 289, 290.]—*C. elaphus* [Linnaeus]. Gr., *ἔλεφος* [Aristotle]. Fr., *cerf*, *cerf commun*. Ger., *Hirsch*, *Edelhirsch*, *Rothhirsch*, *Rothwild*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *ciervo*. The stag; a species, smaller than the elk, found throughout Europe, northern Africa, and northern and central Asia. Almost every part of it was formerly used in medicine, its horns (hartshorn, *cornu cervi*) being especially employed and forming the basis of a number of preparations. See CORNU CERVI, *SEBUM cervinum*, *Ossa de corde cervi*, and *Priapus cervi*. [B, 180.]—*C. mexicanus*. A Mexican species, furnishing hartshorn. [B, 224.]—*C. muntjac*. The muntjac, a deer of Java. [B, 290.]—*C. tarandus*. Fr., *renne*. Ger., *Reinhier*. It., *renna*. Sp., *rangifero*, *reno*. The reindeer. [B, 290.]—*C. virginianus*. Fr., *cerf de la Virginie*. Ger., *Virginiahirsch*. The common Virginia deer; an American species which may furnish hartshorn. [B, 5, 290.]—*Cornu cervi*, *Cornu cervi elaphi*. See CORNU CERVI.—*Cornu cervi preparatum*, *Cornu cervi raspatum*, *Cornu cervi ustum*. See under CORNU CERVI.—*Ossa de corde cervi*. Fr., *os de cervu de cerf*. Ger., *Hirschherzbeine*, *Hirschherzknochen*. A pair of bones lying crosswise in the septum of the stag's heart at the origin of the aorta. Wonderful therapeutic properties were formerly assigned to them. [B, 38, 180.]—*Priapus cervi*. The penis of *C. elaphus*; formerly employed medicinally. [B, 180.]

CERYKION (Lat.), n. n. $Se^2r(kar)-i^2k(u^2k)/i^2-o^2n$. Gr., *κηρύκιον*. A sort of eye-salve. [Alexander of Tralles (B, 115).]

CERYL, n. Se^2ri^2l . From *cera*, wax. Fr., *céryle*. Ger., *C. It. cerile*. Sp., *cerilo*. A univalent hydrocarbon radicle of the fatty series (alkyl), of the constitution $C_{27}H_{55}$, found in Chinese wax. [B.]—*C. alcohol*. Fr., *alcool cerylrique*. Ger., *Calkohol*. It., *alcohol cerilico*. Sp., *alcohol ceryllico*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_{27}H_{55}$.OH, obtained by the decomposition of Chinese wax; a solid substance melting at 79° C. An isomeric form, *isoceryl alcohol*, is found in wax obtained from Java and forms crystals melting at 62° C. [B, 3.]—*C. cerotate*. Fr., *cérotate* (ou *cérotinate*) *de céryle*. Ger., *Cerotinsäure C'ester*, *Cerotinsäures C. It. cerotato di cerile*. A compound, $C_{64}H_{108}O_2 = C_{27}H_{55}.OC_{27}H_{55}O$, of c. and cerotic acid; a crystalline substance forming the main portion of Chinese wax. [B, 4.]—*C'ester* (Ger.). A compound of c. and an acid radicle; a salt of c. [B.]—*C. hydrate*, *C. hydroxide*. Fr., *hydrate de céryle*. Ger., *Ceryhydrat*. It., *idrato di cerile*. Sp., *hidrato de cerilo*. See *C. alcohol*.—*C. palmitate*. Fr., *palmitate de céryle*. Ger., *palmitensäures C.*, *Palmitinsäure-Cerylester*. A compound, $C_{19}H_{31}O_2 = C_{27}H_{55} = C_{43}H_{85}O_2$, of c. and palmitic acid, found in opium-wax. [B, 3.]—*Hydrated c. oxide*. See *C. alcohol*.

CERYLATE, n. Se^2ri^2l-at . Fr., *cérylate*. Ger., *Cerylester*. It., *Sp. cerilato*. A compound formed by replacing the hydrogen of ceryl alcohol by a basic radicle. [B.]

CERYLENE, n. Se^2ri^2l-en . Fr., *cérylène*. Ger., *Cerylen*. It., *cerilene*. Syn.: *cerotene*. A hydrocarbon, $C_{27}H_{54}$, formed along with cerotic acid by the distillation of Chinese wax; a mass resembling paraffin, and, on repeated distillation, transformed into a mixture of oily liquids and inflammable gases. [B, 3, 4.]

CERYLIC, adj. $Se-ri^2l/i^2k$. Fr., *cérylique*. It., *cerilico*. Sp., *cerilico*. Of or pertaining to ceryl. [B.]—*C. alcohol*, *C. hydrate*. See *CERYL alcohol*.

CÉSALPINIE (Fr.), n. $Sa-za^2l-pen-e$. See CÆSALPINIA.

CÉSALPINIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. $Sa-za^2l-pen-e-a$. See CÆSALPINIÆ.

CÉSAREAN, adj. $Sa-za^2re-a^2n$. See CÆSAREAN.

CÉSARELLÉES (Fr.), n. pl. $Sa-za^2r-e^2l-a$. See CÆSARELLÆ.

CÉSARIAN, adj. $Se-za^2ri^2-a^2n$. Fr., *césarien*. See CÆSAREAN.

CÉSERON (Fr.), n. $Sa-ze^2r-on^2$. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121.]

CÉSTCOLLE (Fr.), adj. $Sa-ze-kol$. Having the neck or corselet notched or furrowed. [L, 41.]

CÉSILÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Sa-ze-a$. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

CESIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Se(ka)/zi^2(si^2)-u^2m(u^2m)$. See CÆSIUM.

CESPES (Lat.), n. m. $Se^2s(kas)/pez(pe^2s)$. See CÆSPES.

CESPITEUX (Fr.), adj. $Se^2s-pet-u^2s$. See CÆSPITOSE.

CESPITINE, n. Se^2s/pi^2t-en . An alkaloid, $C_5H_{13}N$, isomeric with amylamine, obtained from coal-tar. [B, 93.]

CESPITO-ARBORESCENT (Fr.), adj. $Se^2s-pet-o-a^2r-bo-re^2s-a^2n^2$. Being in close tufts and in the form of a tree. [L, 41.]

CESPITOSE, CESPITOUS, adj's. Se²s/pi²-os, -u³s. See C.ESPITOSE.

CESSATIO MENSUUM (Lat.), n. f. Se²s(ke²s)-sa(sa³)shi²-(ti²)-o. See AMENORRHEA and MENOPAUSE.

CESTEON (Lat.), n. n. Se²s(ke²s)'te²-o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Betonica officinalis*. [B, 88.]

CESTICILLUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²st(kast)-i²-si²(ki²i)/lu³s(lu³s). Dim. of *cestus*, a girdle. A ring or hoop for the head. [A, 312.]—**C. cotyloideus**. See *Cotyloid* LIGAMENT.

CESTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²s(ke²s)'ti²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cestes*. A family of the *Stenostomata*. [L, 147.]

CESTILLO DE ORO (Sp.), n. The²s-tel'yo da o'ro. The *Alysum saxatile*. [B, 121.]

CESTODA (Lat.), **CESTODEA** (Lat.), **CESTODES** [Milne-Edwards] (Lat.), n's n. pl., and m. pl. Se²s(ke²s)-tod'a³, -e²-a³, -ez(e²s). See CESTOIDEA.

CESTODIC, adj. Se²st-od'i²k. Pertaining to or caused by cestodes. [L, 182.]

CESTOID, adj. Se²st'oid. Lat., *cestoideus* (from *κεστός*, embroedered, festooned, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cestoïde*, *cestoïde*. 1. Having a girdle-like or band-like form. [L, 180.] 2. Belonging to the CESTOIDEA. [L, 56.]

CESTOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²st(ke²st)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-a³. For deriv., see CESTOID. Fr., *cestoïdes*. Ger., *Bandwürmer*. It., *cestoïdi*. Syn.: *Cephalocotylea* [Diesing], *Vermes teniceiformes*, *Tenidia*. An order of the *Tenioidea* [Rudolphi], of the *Elminthoprocta* [Latreille], of the *Parenchymata* [Cuvier], of the *Helminthes* [Siebold and Stannius], a family of the *Grammazona* [Eichwald], a class of the *Cotylophora* [Lankester]; and, as most commonly used, a class or order of the *Platyelminthes*. As formerly used, the term included the tape-worms and forms which are now known to be the larval stages of those animals. It is now restricted to the tape-worms. [A, 314; L, 15, 28, 121, 147, 201, 231, 296.]

CESTOIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²st(ke²st)-o(o²)-i²d-i(e)'na³. A suborder of the *Turbellaria*. [L, 261.]

CESTONA GUESALAGA (Sp.), n. The²s-to'na³ gwa-sa³-la³-ga³. A place in Spain, where there is a spring containing chloride of sodium, oxide of iron, alum, silica, and free nitrogen. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CESTRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²s(ke²s)-tra(tr'a)'se²(ka²)-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *cestracées*. Of Lindley, a group of plants, including *Cestrum*, etc., usually placed in the *Solanaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CESTRACIONT, adj. Se²s-tra'si²-o²nt. Relating to the *Cestraciontidæ*; as a n., belonging to them. [L, 14.]

CESTRACIONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²s(ke²s)-tra(tr'a)'si²-(ki²)-o²nt'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Selachoidæ*, having no nictating membrane, 2 dorsal fins, the first opposite the space between the pectoral and ventral fins, an anal fin, the nasal and buccal cavities confluent, and the teeth obtuse. [L, 207.]

CESTRAPHORI [Owen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²s(ke²s)-tra(tr'a)'fo'ri(o²)-ri(re). A group, tribe, or section of fishes, order *Etmobranchii*, suborder *Plagiostomi*. They have a strong spine in front of each dorsal fin, and obtuse back teeth. [L, 14, 73, 147.]

CESTREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²s(ke²s)'tre²-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, an order of the solanaceæ; of Dunal, a section of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Cestrum* and *Vestia*. [B, 170.] Cf. CESTRINEÆ.

CESTREAU (Fr.), n. Se²s-tro. See CESTRUM (2d def.).—**C. à baies noires**. The *Cestrum parqui*. [B, 38.]—**C. à feuilles de laurier**. The *Cestrum laurifolium*. [B, 173.]—**C. à grandes feuilles**. The *Cestrum macrophyllum*. [B, 38, 46.]—**C. auriculé**. The *Cestrum auriculatum*. [B, 38.]—**C. des teinturiers**. The *Cestrum tinctorium*. [B, 46.]—**C. nocturne**. The *Cestrum nocturnum*. [B, 38.]—**C. parqui**. The *Cestrum parqui*. [B, 46.]

CESTRIFORM, adj. Se²st'ri²-fo'rm. Lat., *cestriformis*. Fr., *cestriforme*. Of Illiger, long and straight, and having the cutting edge forming nearly a right angle with each side (said of incisor teeth). [L, 180.]

CESTRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²s(ke²s)-tri²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cestrinées*. Ger., *Cestrineen*. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Cestrum*, *Lycium*, and *Solandra*. 2. Of Schlechtendahl, an order of plants made for *Cestrum* and one other genus. 3. Of G. Don and others, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Cestrum*, *Dunalia*, *Vestia*, *Akokanthera*, etc. 4. Of Miers, a division made for the single genus *Cestrum*. 5. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Cestrum*, *Vestia*, *Nicotiana*, and other genera in which the corolla tube is cylindrical or dilated above; the corolla lobes are distinct and imbricate or induplicate-valvate, there are five perfect stamens, the fruit is baccate or capsular, and the embryo is straight or nearly so, the cotyledons being often broader than the radicle. [B, 42, 170.]

CESTRINUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²s(ke²s)-tri²(tre)'nu³s(nu³s). Of Cassini, a genus of *Compositæ*, by Benthams and Hooker referred to *Centaurea*. [B, 42.]—**C. carthamoides** [Cassini]. The *Centaurea acutis*. [B, 173, 180.]

CESTRION (Lat.), **CESTRIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Se²st(ke²st)'ri²-o²n, -ri²s. A small spine, thorn, or trocar. [A, 322.]

CESTRITES (Lat.), n. m. Se²s(ke²s)-tri²(tret)'ez(as). Gr., *κεστρίτης* (from *κέρσρον*, betony). Wine flavored with betony. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CESTROIDES (Lat.), adj. Se²s(ke²s)-tro(tro²)-id(ed)'ez(as). From *κέρσρον* (see CESTRUM), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Cestrum* (a botanical species name). [B, 42.]

CESTRON (Lat.), n. n. Se²s(ke²s)/tro²n. Gr., *κέρσρον*. 1. The *Betonica*. [Dioscorides (B, 115).] 2. A trocar. [A, 322.]

CESTROPHORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²s(ke²s)-tro²f(o²)-ri(re). See CESTRAPHORI.

CESTROS (Lat.), n. m. Se²s(ke²s)/tro²s. Gr., *κέρσρος*. 1. A sharpness or roughness upon the tongue. 2. The first shoot from seeds. 3. Of Pliny, the *Betonica officinalis* (= *Cestron*). [B, 114, 115.] 4. A trocar. [A, 322.]

CESTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Se²s(ke²s)/tru³m(tru³m). Gr., *κέρσρον*. Fr., *cestréau* (2d def.), *cestron* (1st def.). 1. The *cestron* or *Betonica officinalis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of solanaceous plants, comprising over a hundred species, indigenous to tropical America. [B, 42, 121; Dunal (B, 214).]—**C. aurantiacum**. 1. Of Lindley, a shrub growing in Guatemala. 2. Of Meyer, the *Capraria solcifolia*. [B, 214.]—**C. auriculatum**. Sp., *yerba santa*, *hedionda*. Syn.: *C. hedionda* [Lamarck], *Hedionda jasmínio flore* [Feill.], *Hierva hedionda*. 1. Of L'Héritier, a Peruvian shrub having a very foetid odor. The flowers exhale a musk-like odor at night. A decoction of the leaves is used in Peru in the treatment of fevers. 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *C. hediundinum*. [B, 93; Dunal (B, 214).]—**C. bracteatum** [Link and Otto]. A Brazilian species. [B, 214.]—**C. campanulatum** [Lamarck]. The *Acoristus aggregatus*. [B, 214.]—**C. cauliflorum** [Jacquin]. The *Acoristus (atropa) arborescens*. [B, 214.]—**C. corymbosum** [Schlechtendahl]. A Brazilian shrub. [B, 214.]—**C. diurnum**. A small tree growing in Cuba and the other West Indian islands. It is used in Chili for dyeing blue. [B, 214; L, 37.]—**C. enanthes** [Schlechtendahl]. A Brazilian shrub. [B, 214.]—**C. fastigiatum** [Jan.]. Of Jacquin, a species growing in Cuba; of others, the *C. diurnum*. [B, 214.]—**C. grandiflorum**. A garden name for *C. laurifolium*. [B, 173.]—**C. hediunda**. 1. Of Lamarck, see *C. auriculatum*. 2. Of Martius, see *C. hediundinum*. [B, 214.]—**C. hediundinum** [Dunal]. Sp., *yerba hedionda* (6 *santa*). A very foetid shrub, growing in Peru. It is used as a refrigerant, emollient, and astringent, and especially as an application to hæmorrhoids and in oedema. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. jamaicensis** [Lamarck]. See *C. vesperinum*.—**C. laurifolium** [L'Héritier]. An evergreen shrub, growing in South America and the West Indies. It is used in Brazil for tepid baths, and its poisonous berries are said to be employed as an arrow-poison. [B, 173, 214; L, 30.]—**C. leucocarpum** [Dunal]. A South American species closely related to *C. nocturnum*. [B, 214.]—**C. macrophyllum** [Ventenat]. A West Indian shrub, said to have properties like those of *C. laurifolium*. [B, 93, 173, 214.]—**C. nocturnum**. Fr., *galant de nuit*. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. leucocarpum*. 2. Of Murray, a small tree of Jamaica and Hispaniola, having yellowish-green flowers which are very fragrant at night. The variety *β pubescens* is cultivated in Madeira under the name of *bella sombra*. *C. nocturnum* is said to have properties similar to those of *C. laurifolium*. The berries are poisonous and their juice is used in painting. [B, 48, 173, 214.]—**C. oppositifolium** [Lamarck]. The *Toxicophloeæ (Akokanthera) Lamarckii*. [B, 214.]—**C. parqui** [L'Héritier]. Sp., *flor de ternera*. The *parqui* or *palqui* of the Chilians. A shrub growing in Chili and the Argentine Republic, which, according to some, is very foetid, according to others is odorless in the day-time and possesses an agreeable fragrance at night. The leaves when macerated have an odor like that of veal. A decoction of them is used in the treatment of tinea. The juice of the berries has been used in painting. [B, 48, 173, 214.]—**C. pseudo-quina** [Martius]. Port., *quina do mato*, *quina da terra*. A Brazilian shrub used as a febrifuge. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. ramosissimum** [Hort. Pat.]. The *C. vesperinum*. [B, 214.]—**C. scandens** [Thib.]. **C. spicatum** [Miller]. The *C. nocturnum* of Murray. [B, 114.]—**C. tinctorium**. A small tree growing about Caraccas, where it is called *wica*. Its berries furnish a blue ink which is nearly indestructible. [B, 88, 173, 214.]—**C. undulatum** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A foetid shrub growing in Peru, where it is used in making a cooling, soothing drink given in pernicious fevers. [B, 48, 214.]—**C. venenatum**. 1. Of Lamarck, the *C. laurifolium*. 2. Of Thunberg, the *Toxicophloeæ cestroides*. [B, 214.]—**C. vesperinum** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Loera alternifolia*, etc. [Jacquin]. A West Indian branching shrub. The berries are used for dyeing blue. [B, 48, 88, 214.]—**C. virgatum** [Ruiz and Pavón]. See *C. parqui*.

CÉSULIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Sa-su⁴-e-a. See CÆSULIÆ.

CETA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)'ta³. Gr., *κῆρα*. The *Calaminthe* or catmint. [B, 115.]

CETACEA (Lat.), **CETACEÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Se(ka)-ta(ta³)/se²(ke²)-a³, -e(a³-e²). From *κῆρας*, a whale. Fr., *cétacées*. Ger., *Cetaceen*, *Wallthiere*. It., *cetaceo*. Sp., *cetáceo*. An order of bipeds (Latreille), of the *Mutillata* (Cuvier), of the *Cetomorpha* (Haeckel), of the *Carnaria* or *Typhindatata* (Lankester), and as commonly used, an order of the *Mammalia*. As formerly used, it included the *Sirenia*, *Odontoceti*, and *Mystaceti*; as now used, it is restricted to the two latter and an extinct suborder, the *Archæoceti*. [L, 14, 121, 180, 228.]—**Carnivoros c.** A group of the *C.* made to include the *Odontoceti* and the *Mystaceti*. [L, 121.]—**Herbivoros c.** See SIRENIA.

CETACEANS, n. pl. Se-ta'se²-a³nz. See CETACEA.

CETACEOUS, adj. Se-ta'shu³s. Gr., *κηρώδης*. Lat., *cetaceus*. Fr., *cétacé*. Ger., *waldfischartig*. It., *cetaceo*. Sp., *cetáceo*. Pertaining to a whale, or to the *Cetacea*. [B.]

CETACEUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ta(ta³)/se²(ke²)-u³m(u³m). Fr., *cétacé*, *blanc de baleine* [Fr. Cod.], *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Wallrath*. It., *spermaceti*, *cetina*. Sp., *esperma de ballena* [Sp. Ph.], *esperma* [Mex. Ph.], *cetina* [Mex. Ph.], *espermaceti*. Roum., *spermacetu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *sperma ceti* [Netherl. Ph.], *Spermaceti* [U. S. Ph. and the other pharmacopœias]. A white crystalline mass obtained from cavities in the cranium of the spermætic whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), consisting chiefly of cetyl palmitate. It is used in medicine as a basis of cerates and ointments, being devoid of any irritant or other marked properties. [B, 95.]—**Ceratium cetacei** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *cérat de blanc de baleine*, *onguent blanc*. Ger., *Wall-*

rathcerat. It, *cerato di spermaceti*. Sp., *cerato de espermaceti*. Roum., *ceratto de cetaceo*. [Roum., Ph.] Syn.: *ceratum album* [Swed. Ph.] (seu *labiale album* [Russ. Ph.]), *unguentum cetacei album* [Gr. Ph.]. Spermaceti cerate: made by melting 8 parts of spermaceti with 23 of white wax and 44 of olive-oil [U. S. Ph.], or with 8 each of white wax and expressed oil of almonds [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 12 of expressed oil of almonds [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph.], or with 8 each of white wax and olive-oil [Gr. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 9 of lard [Hung. Ph.], or with 8 of white wax and 14 of benzoated lard [Swed. Ph.]. It is used as an emollient application for excoriated and irritated surfaces. [B. 81, 95.] Cf. *Unguentum cetacei*.—**CERATUM CETACEI RUBRUM** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Syn.: *ceratum ad labia* [Dan. Ph.], *ceratum rubrum* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *unguentum cetacei rubrum* [Gr. Ph.]. A cerate composed of white wax or yellow wax [Dan. Ph.], spermaceti, and expressed almond-oil, colored with alkanet root, and flavored with oil of bergamot [Norweg. Ph.], oil of bergamot and oil of lemon [Ger. Ph.], oil of lavender [Dan. Ph.], or oil of roses [Gr. Ph.]. The Swed. Ph. orders a mixture of white wax, spermaceti, and benzoated lard, colored with alkanet root. [B. 95 (a, 21).] See also *UNGUENTUM RUBRUM LABIALE*.—**C. cum saccharo**, **C. preparatum**, **C. saccharatum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Fr., *blanc de baivene saccharé*, Ger., *Wallrathzucker*. Prepared (or saccharated) spermaceti; a mixture of 1 part of spermaceti and 3 parts of white sugar rubbed together to a very fine powder. [B. 81, 95.]—**Emplastrum cetacei**. Sp., *emplasto de sperma de ballena* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., a plaster made up of 3 parts of white wax, 4 parts each of c. and lead plaster, and 1 part of sweet-almond oil. 2. As formerly applied, the *ceratum cetacei* (q. v.). [B. 95, 119.]—**Unguentum cetacei** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent blanc*. Ger., *Wallrathsölbe*. Spermaceti ointment; made by melting together 5 oz. (av.) of spermaceti, 2 oz. (av.) of white wax, and a pint of almond-oil. It is used for the same purposes as the *ceratum cetacei*. [B. 5.] Cf. *Ceratum cetacei*.—**Unguentum cetacei album**. See *Ceratum cetacei rubrum*.

CETACEUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-ta(ta³)se²(ke²)-u³s(u⁴s). See CETACEOUS and Cf. CETACEÆ, CETACEA, and CETACEUM.

CETÆ [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)'to(ta³-e²). See CETACEA.

CETANE, n. Se'tan. Fr., *cétane*. Ger., *Cetan*. It., c. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, C₁₈H₃₄; a crystalline solid melting at 19.2° C. and boiling at 278° C. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 266, p. 37; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (B).]

CETENE, n. Se'ten. Fr., *cétène*. Ger., *Ceten*. It., c. See CETYLENE.

CETENYLENE, n. Se-te'n'i'l-en. Fr., *céténylène*. Ger., *Cetenylen*. It., *cetenilene*. A hydrocarbon, C₁₈H₃₀, homologous with heptene. [B. 3.]

CETERACH (Lat.), n. m. and n., indecl. Se²t(ke²)e²r-a²k-(a³ch²). Fr., *cétérach*. Ger., *C. Sp.*, *ceteraque*. 1. Of the older authors, the *Asplenium c.* 2. Of Willdenow, a genus of ferns; by Hooker made a section of *Asplenium* (q. v.). [B. 90, 242.]—**C. aureum** [Link], **C. canariensis** [Willdenow], **C. latifolium** [Fée]. The *Asplenium c.*, var. ***β aureum***. [B. 242.]—**C. officinalis**, **C. officinarum** [C. Baubin, Willdenow]. The *Asplenium c.* [B. 173, 180.]—**Herba c.** Ger., *Ceterachienkraut*. Sp., *doradilla* [Sp. Ph.]. The herb of *Asplenium c.* [B. 95, 180.]

CETEWALL, n. Se'te-wa'1. See SETWALL.

CETI (Lat.), n. f. sing. indecl. and m. pl. Se(ka)'ti(te). Of Dioscorides, the *Coniza squarrosa*; as a n. pl., the CETACEA, also a suborder of the CETACEA. [B. 121; L. 121, 302.]

CETIC, adj. Se'ti'k. Lat., *cetiosus, cetinicus*. Fr., *cétique*. It., *cetico*. Sp., *cético*. Of or pertaining to cetin or to the whale. [A. 318; B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cetinum*. Fr., *acide cétique*. Ger., *Cetinsäure*. It., *acido cético*. Sp., *ácido cético*. A fatty acid, C₁₈H₃₀O₂, obtained by the saponification of spermaceti; according to Heintz, identical with benomargaric acid, and according to others a mere mixture of myristic and palmitic acids. An isomeric modification, *isocetic acid*, is obtained by the saponification of the oil of *Jatropha curcas*. [B. 93.]

CETIN, n. Se'ti'n. Lat., *cetinum, cetina*. Fr., *cétine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C. It.*, Sp., *cetina* [Mex. Ph.]. Purified spermaceti. [B. 3.] See CETACEUM.—**C'elaic acid**. Fr., *acide cétine-élaïque*. Ger., *C'elaïnsäure*. A fatty acid resembling oleic acid, obtained by saponifying c'elain. [B. 5.]—**C'elain**. Fr., *cétine-élaïne*. Ger., *C'elaïn*. An oil deposited by the evaporation of alcohol in which spermaceti has been dissolved. [Berzelius (B. 5).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Cetic acid. [B.]

CETINIC, adj. Se-ti'n'i'k. Lat., *cetiniacus*. Fr., *cétinique*. See CETIC.

CETINUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ti(te)'nu³m(nu⁴m). See CETIN.

CETOCHILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-ki²(ch²)e²l'i'd-e(a³-e²). A family of marine *Entomostraca*. [L. 303.]

CETODES (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-to'dez(das). Gr., κητώδης. Cetaceous. [B. 115.]

CETODONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-do²nt'a³. From κήτος, a whale, and δόντις, a tooth. Fr., *cétodontes*. Whales having no whalebone, but with permanent teeth. [L. 87.]

CETOGRAPHY, n. Se-to²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *cetographia* (from κήτος, the whale, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *cétographie*. Ger., *Cetographie*. See CETOLOGY.

CETOL, n. Se'to²l. Fr., *cétol*. See ETHAL.

CÉTOINE (Fr.), n. Sa-twa³n. See CETONIA (1st def.).—**C. dorée**. See CETONIA *aurata*.

CETOLOGY, n. Se-to²l'o²j-i². Lat., *cetologia* (from κήτος, the whale, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *cétologie*. Ger., *Cetologie*. The zoology of the *Cetacea*. [L. 41.]

CETOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-mo²rf'a³. From κήτος, the whale, and μορφή, form. Ger., *Walalthiere*. A family of the *Indecidua villiplacentalia*; a legion of the *Placentalia*. [L. 146, 228.]

CETONA (It.), n. Cha-to'na³. A place in Tuscany, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [L. 49.]

CETONE, n. Se'ton. Lat., *cetouum*. Fr., *cétone*. See ACETONE.

CETONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Se(ka)-ton(to²n)'i²-a³. Fr., *cétone* (1st def.). Ger., *Metalkäfer* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of pentamerous *Coleoptera*. [A. 301, 385.] 2. As a n. pl., see CETONIDÆ.—**C. aurata**. Fr., *cétone dorée*. A species often fraudulently substituted for cantharides and used as an ingredient of various popular remedies for rabies, but said to be inert. [A. 301, 385.]

CETONIADÆ (Lat.), **CETONIDES** (Lat.), n's f. and m. pl. Se(ka)-to²n-i(i²)'a³d(a³d)-c(a³-e²), o²n'i²d-ez(e²s). Fr., *cétoniens*. The rose-chafers; a family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 267.]

CÉTONIER (Fr.), n. Sa-ton-e-a. A name sometimes given to the glumes of the *Gramineæ*. [B. 38.]

CETONIIDÆ [A. R. Wallace] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se(ka)-to²n-i(i²)-i²d-e(a³-e²). See CETONIADÆ.

CÉTONION (Fr.), n. Sa-ton-e-on². See CÉTONIER.

CETONUM (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)-ton'u³m(u⁴m). See ACETONE.

CETOS (Lat.), n. n. Se(ka)'to²s. Gen., *c'etos* (-is). More commonly written *cetis*. Gr., κήτος. A sea-monster, seal, or whale. [B. 115.]

CETOSAURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se(ka)-to(to²)-sa⁴r'(sa³u⁴r)-i(e). From κήτος, the whale, and σαύρα, a lizard. Fr., *cétosauriens*. An order or family of the *Reptilia*, including *Ichthyosaurus* and *Plesiosaurus*. [L. 180.]

CETOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se(ka)-tos'u³s(u⁴s). Of or pertaining to the whale. [B. 180.]

CETRARIA (Lat.), n. f. Se(ka)-tra(tr'a³)ri²-a³. Perhaps from *Cetrarius*, a short leather buckler. Fr., *cétraire, cétrarie*. Ger., *Schütleflechte*. It., Sp., c. 1. A genus of lichens established by Acharius, belonging to the order *Lichenacei*, tribe *Cetrariæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the thallus of *C. islandica*, the *lichen islandicus* of the Ger. Ph. and other continental pharmacopœias, the *lichen d'Islande* of the Fr. Cod., the *liqven* (*6 liqven islandico*) of the Sp. Ph., the *lichen islandicus* of the Roum. Ph. [A. 322; B. 95, 121.]—**C. fallax** [Acharius], **C. glauca** [Acharius]. Two European species, which have been used in the treatment of phthisis, and which also furnish a reddish dye with alum and iron sulphate. [B. 173.]—**C. islandica** [Acharius]. Fr., *lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.], *mosse d'Islande*. Ger., *istandisches Moos, istandische Flechte*. It., *lichene d'Islanda*. Sp., *liqven islandico* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *lichen islandicu* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *Lichen islandicus* [Linnæus].



THE CETRARIA ISLANDICA. [A. 327.]

divided lobes. When moistened it is soft and has a slight odor and a bitter mucilaginous taste. Boiled with water, it furnishes a bitter jelly which is considered demulcent, tonic, and nutritive. It contains a sort of starch, *lichenin*, a bitter acid principle (cetrarin or cetrarinic acid), lichenstearic acid, thal-stearic acid, thalochlor, fumaric (dicchemic) acid, oxalic acid, sugar, and cellulose. It is employed in chronic bronchitis, phthisis, diarrhoea, and dysentery, in which affections it acts both as a food and also by lessening secretions and promoting the appetite and digestion. [B. 81, 95, 173, 180.]—**C. nivalis** [Acharius]. A species found upon the mountains of Europe; used like *C. islandica*. [B. 173.]—**Chocolata eum c.** See *Chocolata LICHENIS ISLANDICÆ*.—**Decoctum of c.**, **Decoctum cetrariæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de lichen d'Islande* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *decoctum lichenis islandici* [Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], (*et lichenis islandici abtuti* [Belg. Ph.]), *ptisana de lichene islandico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by washing *C. islandica* with cold water, then boiling with water, straining, and washing the residue with cold water. One part of the lichen affords 20 [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], 25 [Belg. Ph.], 32 [Russ. Ph.], or 100 [Fr. Cod.] parts of decoction. The preparation as thus made contains the bitter tonic principle (*cetrarin*); according to the Fr. Cod., this is to be retained only when the prescription expressly so orders; otherwise, the cetrarin is to be removed by rejecting the strained decoction and the first washings of the residue, and employing only the subsequent washings. This latter preparation is the *decoctum lichenis islandici abtuti* of the Belg. Ph. [B. 81, 95.]

CETRARIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Se²t(kat)-ra(r'a³)-ri²-a(a³)'se²-(ke²)-i(e). Of Schärer, a family of discoid lichens, consisting of the single genus *Cetraria*. [B. 170.]

CETRARIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cetrarius*. Fr., *cétrarique*. It., *cetrarico*. Sp., *cetrárico*. Of or pertaining to *Cetraria*. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cetrarium*. Fr., *acide cétrarique*. Ger., *Cetrarsäure*. It., *acido cetrarico*. Sp., *ácido cetrárico*. Syn.: *cetrarin*. A bitter crystalline acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_8$, forming about 2 per cent. of Iceland moss (*Cetraria islandica*) and imparting to the latter its tonic qualities. It is soluble in hot alcohol, almost insoluble in water. [B., 81, 158.]

CETRARIÆ [Nylander, Theobald], **CETRARIÆI** [Nylander] (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. $\text{Se}^2(\text{kat})\text{-ra}^2(\text{ra}^2)\text{-ri}(\text{ri}^2)\text{-e}^2\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{i}^e)$. Fr., *cétrariées*, *cétrariées*. Ger., *Cetrarien*. A tribe or family of lichens (*Intricatæ*, *Parmeliaceæ*, *Kamaloidei*), consisting of the genus *Cetraria*. [B., 77, 170.]

CETRARIN, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{n}$. Lat., *cetrarinum*. Fr., *cétrarine*. Ger., *C.*, *Moosbitter*. It., Sp., *cetrarina*. See **CETRARIC acid**.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See **CETRARIC acid**.

CETRARINIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cetrarinicus*. Fr., *cétrarinique*. See **CETRARIC**.

CETRARINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Se}^2(\text{kat})\text{-ra}^2(\text{ra}^2)\text{-ri}(\text{re})\text{-nu}^2\text{m}$ -(nu⁴m). See **CETRARIC acid**.

CETRARIOID, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{-ra}^2\text{-ri}^2\text{-oid}$. Lat., *cetrarioides*. Fr., *cétrarioïde*. Resembling the *Cetraria*. [B., 121.]

CETRARSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsa-tra}^2\text{-zoir-e}^2$. See **CETRARIC acid**.

CETRUOLO (It.), n. $\text{Cha-tre-u-o}^2\text{-lo}$. The cucumber. [B.]

CETROS, n. An ancient name for the *Daphne gnidium*. [B., 88, 121.]

CETTE (Fr.), n. Se^2t . A maritime station in the department of Hérault, in the south of France, resorted to for its baths, douches, and sand-baths. [L., 49.]

CETTI CEKKI, n. In Malabar, the *Ixora coccinea* [P. S. Mootoooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

CETULE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{t}^2\text{u}^2\text{l}$. See **CETYL**.

CETUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Se}(\text{ka})\text{-tu}^2\text{s}(\text{tu}^4\text{s})$. See **CETOS**.—**Album ceti**. See **CETACEUM**.

CETYL, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Lat., *cetylum*, *cetylum*. Fr., *cétyle*. Ger., *C.* It., *cetile*, *cetilo*. Sp., *celilo*. Syn.: *cetule*. A univalent alcohol radicle (alkyl), $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, occurring in the compounds derived from spermaceti (cetaceum). [B.]—**Acid c. sulphate**. See **C'sulphuric acid**.—**C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylacetat*, *Essigsäure-Cetylester*. It., *acetato di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2$ = $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}.\text{OC}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})$, of c. and acetic acid; isomeric with stearic acid and forming acicular crystals melting at 18° or 19°C . [B., 3, 4.]—**C'acetate**. Fr., *cétyl-acétate*. Ger., *Cetylacetat*, *cetylessigsäures Salz*. It., Sp., *cetil-acetato*. A salt of cetylacetic acid; of the general composition $(\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32})-\text{CO})\text{OnR}$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]—**C'acetic acid**. Fr., *acide cétyl-acétique*. Ger., *Cetylessigsäure*. It., *acido cetyl-acetico*. Sp., *ácido cetyl-acético*. A monobasic acid, $\text{CH}_2(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32})-\text{CO}.\text{OH} = \text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2$, formed by the substitution of c. for hydrogen in acetic acid, and occurring as verrucose crystals. [B., 3.]—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylalkohol*. It., *alcool cetilico*. Sp., *alcohol cetílico*. Syn.: *hecdecetyl* (or *sexdecyl*) alcohol, *hydrogen cetylate* (or *sexdecylate*), *ethyl* (Chevreul). A monatomic alcohol, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}.\text{OH}$, obtained by the decomposition of spermaceti; a white, odorless, tasteless, crystalline mass, which may be also obtained in the form of laminar crystals, soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [B., 2, 3, 158.]—**C'aldehyd** (Ger.). See **PALMITIC aldehyde**.—**C'äther** (Ger.). See **C. ether**.—**C'äthyläther** (Ger.). See **C. ethyl ether**.—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyl-bromür*. It., *bromuro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{Br}$, of c. and bromine; a white solid mass. [B., 3.]—**C'carbonate**. Fr., *cétyle carbonate*. A margarate. [B.]—**C'carbonic acid**. Fr., *acide cétyl-carbonique*. Ger., *Cetylcarbonäure*. It., *acido cetyl-carbonico*. Sp., *ácido cetyl-carbónico*. A name applied to margaric acid, because it may be regarded as carbonic acid in which a molecule of c. replaces one of hydroxyl. [B., 4.]—**C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylchlorür*. It., *cloruro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{Cl}$, of c. and chlorine; a limpid, oily liquid. [B., 3, 158.]—**C'essigsäuer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cetylacetic acid; with the name of a base, the cetylacetate of that base. [B.]—**C'essigsäure** (Ger.). Cetylacetic acid. [B.]—**C'ester** (Ger.). A compound of c. with an acid radicle; a c. ether. [B.]—**C. ether**. Fr., *éther cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyläther*, *Cetylester*. It., *eter cetílico*. 1. Any compound of c. with an oxygen radicle, and especially with an acid radicle. 2. Specifically, c. oxide either unchanged or with one of its c. molecules replaced by another of hydrocarbon. [B.] Cf. *C. ethyl ether*.—**C. ethyl ether**. Fr., *éther cétylethylique*. Ger., *Cetyläthyläther*. A compound, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5-\text{O}-\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of c. and ethyl with oxygen; a substance forming crystalline scales. [B., 3.]—**C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylhydrat*. It., *idrato di cetile*. Sp., *hidrato de cetilo*. See **C. alcohol**.—**C. hydrosulphide**. Fr., *sulphhydrate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsulphhydrat*. It., *solfidrato di cetile*. See **C. mercaptan**.—**C. iodide**. Fr., *iodure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyljodür*. It., *ioduro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{I}$, of c. and iodine, occurring as white, crystalline scales. [B., 3.]—**C. mercaptan**. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}.\text{SH}$, of c. and sulphydryl, forming laminar crystals of a peculiar odor. [B., 3, 4.]—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetyloryd*, *Dicetyläther*. It., *ossido di cetile*. Syn.: c. (or *dicetyl*) ether. A compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{29}-\text{O}-\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of a double molecule of c. with oxygen, homologous with ordinary ether (ethyl ether). It forms glistening laminar crystals. [B., 3.]—**C'oxydithiocarbonate**. A salt of cetylxydithiocarbonic acid. [B.]—**C'oxydithiocarbonic acid**. Fr., *acide cétyl-oxydithiocarbonique*. Ger., *Cetylxydithiocarbonäure*. A monobasic thio-acid, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}.\text{CS}.\text{SH}$, known only through its salts. [B., 3.]—**C. palmitate**. Fr., *palmitate de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylpalmitat*, *Palmitinsäure-Cetylester*. It., *palmitato di*

cetile. A compound, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{64}\text{O}_2 = \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}.\text{O}.\text{OC}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32})$, of c. and palmitic acid. It forms waxy foliate crystals which constitute the greater part of spermaceti. [B., 3, 4.]—**C'phenylamine**. Fr., *cétyl-phénylamine*. Ger., *Cetylphenylamin*. An artificial alkaloid, $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{39}\text{N} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5.\text{NH}.\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$. [B., 2.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See **PALMITIC acid**.—**C'schwefelsäuer** (Ger.). Of or pertaining to cetylsulphuric acid; with the name of a base, the cetylsulphate of that base. [B.]—**C'schwefelsäure** (Ger.). Cetylsulphuric acid. [B.]—**C'sulphate**. Fr., *cétyle-sulphate*. Ger., *Cetylsulfat*, *cetylschwefelsäures Salz*. A salt of cetylsulphuric acid; a salt of the general constitution $(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}.\text{SO}_4)\text{nR}$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B.]—**C. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsulfid*, *Dicetylsulfid*. It., *solfuro di cetile*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}-\text{S}-\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}$, of c. and sulphur, forming silvery laminar crystals. [B., 3.]—**C'sulphuric acid**. Fr., *acide cétyl-sulfurique*. Ger., *Cetylschwefelsäure*. It., *acido cetyl-solforico*. Acid c. sulphate, a compound, $\text{H}(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33})\text{SO}_4$, acting as a monobasic acid, but known only through its salts, the cetylsulphates. [B., 3, 4.]—**C. thioalcohol**. See **C. mercaptan**.—**C. thioether**. Ger., *Cetylthioäther*. See **C. sulphide**.—**Hydrated c. oxide**. See **C. alcohol**.

CETYLATE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-at}$. Fr., *cétylate*. Ger., *Cetylät*. It., *cetilato*. 1. A compound of cetyl with oxygen and a basic radicle; a derivative of cetyl alcohol in which the hydrogen is replaced by a base. 2. A salt of cetyl (palmitic) acid. [B.]

CETYLENE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{i}^2\text{l-en}$. Fr., *cétylène*. Ger., *Cetylen*. It., *cetilene*. A hydrocarbon, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}$, derived from cetyl alcohol by treatment with phosphorus pentoxide. It is a liquid lighter than water, and in composition acts as a bivalent radicle. Etherol and etherin, contained in oil of wine, are probably isomeric with it. [B., 3.]

—**C. chlorhydrin**. An oily liquid of the composition $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{33}.\text{OH}$. [B., 3.]—**C. dibromide**. Fr., *dibromure (ou bibromure de cétyle)*. Ger., *Cetylendibromür*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{Br}_2$, of c. and bromine, forming a heavy yellow liquid. [B., 3.]—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylenoxyd*. It., *ossido di cetilene*. A compound, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}$, of c. and oxygen, forming small acicular crystals. [B., 3.]

CETYLIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cetyllicus*. Fr., *cétyle*. Ger., *cettilico*. Sp., *cetilico*. Of, pertaining to, or derived from cetyl. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cetyllicum*. Fr., *acide cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylsäure*. It., *acido cetilico*. Sp., *ácido cetílico*. Palmitic acid. [B.]—**C. alcohol**. See **Cetyl alcohol**.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde cétyle*. Ger., *Cetylaldehyd*. See **PALMITIC aldehyde**.

CETYLIUM (Lat.), **CETYLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $\text{Se}^2(\text{kat})\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$, $\text{se}^2(\text{kat})\text{-i}^2(\text{u}^2\text{l})\text{-u}^2\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. Cetyl. [B., 120.]

CETYWALL, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{i}^2\text{-wa}^2\text{l}$. See **SETWALL**.

CEVADA (Port.), n. Barley (the *Hordeum vulgare*). [B., 92.]

CEVADATE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{d-at}$. Fr., *cévadate*. A salt of cevadic acid. [B.]

CEVADIC, adj. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{d}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cevadicus*. Fr., *cévadique*. Of or belonging to cevadilla. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum cevadicum*. Fr., *acide cévadique*. Ger., *Cevadinsäure*. A crystalline acid found in cevadilla by Pelletier and Caventou, now identified with tiglic acid. [B., 4, 5.]

CEVADILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Se}^2(\text{ke}^2)\text{-va}^2\text{d}(\text{wa}^2\text{d})\text{-i}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2$. Fr., *cévadille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Sabadilla*, *Säusekraut*, *Sabadillsame* (2d def.). It., *sabadiglia*. Sp., *cebadilla* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *sabadilla* [Br. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *semen* [Dan. Ph.] (see *fructus* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]), *sabadillo*. 1. The *Scheenocaulon officinale* (*Asagraea officinalis*). 2. The dried fruit of this plant; employed formerly as an antiparasitic, vermifuge, and caustic, now used as a source of veratrine. [B.]—**C. Hispanorum**. See **C.**

CEVADILLE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa-va}^2\text{-del}$. See **CEVADILLA**.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of cevadilla (2d def.) dried at a temperature of 25°C ., pulverized in an iron mortar, and passed through a No. 2 horse-hair sieve. [B., 113 (a, 21).]

CEVADILLINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{d-i}^2\text{l-en}$. Fr., *cévadilline*. Ger., *Cevadillin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{62}\text{NO}_6$, remaining in cevadilla after the extraction of the veratrine by ether; uncrystallizable, almost insoluble in ether and in boiling benzene, but soluble in fusel oil. On treatment with soda, it yields cevadic acid. [B., 5.]

CEVADIN (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsa-fa}^2\text{-den}^2$. Cevadine. [B., 270.]—**C'säure**. Cevadic acid. [B., 120.]

CEVADINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-a}^2\text{d-en}$. Lat., *cevadina*. Fr., *cévadine*. Ger., *Cevadin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{46}\text{NO}_6$, found in cevadilla and identical with the veratrine of Merck (not of Wright and Luff); forming acicular crystals or a crystalline mass, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and decomposing on treatment with hot alcoholic potash into cevine and cevadic acid or, according to others, into cevidine and angelic acid. [B., 5, 270.]

CEVIDINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-i}^2\text{d-en}$. Fr., *cévidine*. Ger., *Cevidin*. A base, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{NO}_6$, formed, according to V. Schröder, along with angelic acid, when cevadine is treated with baryta; a yellowish-white powder soluble in water and in ether and having no irritant action upon the mucous membranes. By the action of strong mineral acids it is converted into cevine. [B., 270.]

CEVIL [Paracelsus], n. A supposed indurated substance in the earth, like a calculus, said to be hardened from an earthy tartar by the so-called spirit of urine in the moisture of the earth; esteemed a remedy for lithiasis. [A., 325.]

CEVILLINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-i}^2\text{l-en}$. Fr., *cévilline*. Ger., *Cevillin*. A base, $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{47}\text{NO}_6$, produced, along with cevadic (methylcrotonic) acid, by the saponification of cevadilline. [B., 270.]

CEVINE, n. $\text{Se}^2\text{v-en}$. Lat., *cevina*. Fr., *cévine*. Ger., *Cevin*. A substance, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{46}\text{NO}_6$, formed by decomposing cevadine with hot alcoholic potash or, according to V. Schröder, by decomposing cevidine with mineral acids; an amorphous substance readily soluble in alcohol. [B., 5, 270.]

CEYNAS, n. In India, the *Bombax ceiba* (*Eriodendron anfrac-tuosum*). [B, 88, 121.]

CEYX (Lat.), n. m. Se(ka)¹2x(u⁶x). Gen., *ce'ycos* (-is). Gr., κηψξ. The *Hirundo esculenta*. [Pliny (L, 105).]

CHA (Chin.), n. 1. The tea-plant. [B, 121.] 2. A species of *Rhamnus*, the leaves of which are used in China as a substitute for tea. [B, 132.] 3. A vinous liquor furnished by a species of palm growing in China. [B, 38.]—C. putan. A plant (perhaps the *Camelia sasanqua*) used in China to flavor tea. [B, 121.]

CHAAB, n. The fruit of *Chavica officinarum*. [L, 87.]

CHAABE (Telooqoo), n. The seeds of *Coffea arabica*. [B, 88.]

CHAARU DERIARI (Pers.), n. Sea-thorn; a variety of date-tree. [B, 121.]

CHAARU JEMAAL (Pers.), n. Thorn of beauty; a variety of date-tree. [B, 121.]

CHABAFFEFFER (Ger.), n. Ch²a³ba³pfe²f-fe²r. The *Piper chaba*. [B, 180.]

CHABARRO, n. Sp., *chapparro*. In Colombia, the *Byrsonima crassifolia*. [B, 121, 270.]—C'rinde (Ger.), *Cortex c.* Alcornoque-bark. [B, 92, 180.]

CHABASI (Ar.), n. The *Malva rotundifolia*. [B, 88.]

CHABATZELETH (Hebr.), n. A plant mentioned in the Bible; in the English version translated "rose of Sharon," but some bulbous plant, probably the *Narcissus*. [B, 121.]

CHABAZIZI (It.), n. Ka-ba³tz-etz'e. In Sicily and Malta, the *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHABETOUT (Fr.), n. Sha³b-tu. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CHABHATSALETH (Hebr.), **CHABHATSELETH** (Hebr.), n's. See **CHABATZELETH**.

CHABOK (Calmuk), n. The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHABOT (Fr.), n. Sha³-bo. The *Cottus Gobio*. [L, 105.]

CHACA, n. See **CHOCHO**.

CHACACA, n. The bark of *Drimys mexicana*. [B, 93.]

CHACALXOCHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Poinciana pulcherrima*. [B, 224.]

CHACAN-GUARICA, n. In Mexico, the *Bixa orellana*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHACANI, n. In Malabar, the *Areca catechu*. [B, 88.]

CHACARILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²k(ch²a³k)-a²r(a³r)-i²l/a³. Fr., *chacaville*. See **CASCARILLA**.—*Cortex chacarilla*. The bark of *Croton eleuteria*. [B, 180.]

CHACAS (Peruv.), n. See **CHACHAS**.

CHACAYE (Peruv.), n. A shrub of Peru, perhaps a species of *Rhamnus*. [B, 38, 121.]

CHACHACA, n. See **CHACACA**.

CHACHACOMA, **CHACHAS**, n's. In Peru, the *Stereosylon resinosum*. [B, 121.]

CHACHAUL, n. In Chili, the *Calceolaria serrata*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHACHINLAGUA, n. See **CACHAN-LA-HUEN**.

CHACINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²s(ch²a³k)-i(e)'na³. A group of the *Siluridae*. [L, 280.]

CHACNUTI, n. In the Maya dialect of Mexico, the *Plumiera purpurea*. [B, 224.]

CHACRELE (Fr.), **CHACRIL** (Fr.), **CHACRILLE** (Fr.), n's. See **CASCARILLA**.

CHADARIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²d(ch²a³d)-a²r(a³r)-i(e)'dez-(de²s). Gr., χαδαρηδες (from Ar., *at-schadari*). Small-pox. [J. Franz (A, 322).]

CHADDIR, n. Ar., *khad'âr*, or *khad'îr*. The *Boerhavia dian-dra*. [B, 174.]

CHADE, n. In Tartary, tea. [B, 88.]

CHADEC (Fr.), n. Sha³d-e²k. See **SHADDOCK**.

CHA DE FRADE, n. In Brazil, the *Casearia lingua*. [B, 19.]

CHA DE PEDRESTE. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudo-thea*. [B, 19.]

CHADLOCK, n. Cha²d'lo²k. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505.]—*Water-c.* The *Nasturtium amphibium*. [B.]

CHADSURA (Mongol.), n. The *Pinus picea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHADY, n. See **CHADE**.

CHÆNAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²n(ch²a³e²n)-a²-i(e)'na³. A subfamily of the *Gastrochaenidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1858, p. 315 (L).]

CHÆNANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²n(ch²a³e²n)-a²n(a³n)'the-(tha³-e²). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Trichostegmæe*, comprising the subtribes *Mutisiæe* and *Nassauviæe*. [B, 170.]

CHÆNANTHOPHORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. From *χαίτην*, to gape, *ἄνθος*, a flower, and *φορεῖν*, to bear (because of the labiate flowers). Of Lagasca, a tribe of the *Symantheræe*; of Agardh, a division of the *Corymbifereæ*, corresponding to the *Labiatifloræ* of De Candolle. [B, 170.]

CHÆNINA (Lat.), **CHÆNINUM** (Lat.), **CHÆNON** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. Ke²n(ch²a³e²n)-i(e)'na³-nu²m(nu⁴m), ke'(ch²a³e²n)-no²n. Gen., *chænin'æ*, -*ni*'i, -*non*'tis. Ger., *chânin*, *chânine*. Diastase. [A, 322.]

CHÆRADODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-a²(a³)-do²/di²-a³. See **CHÆRADODIA**.

CHÆRAPHROSYNÆ (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-a²(a³)-fro²-zi²n(su²n)-e(a). From *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, and *ἀφροσύνη*, insanity. Ger., *lustige Wahnsinn*. Insanity with exaltation. [A, 322.]

CHÆREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-e²-fo(l)(fo²l)'i²-u²m(u⁴m). The *Anthriscus cerefolium*; of Allion, the genus *Anthriscus*. [B, 121.]

CHÆRAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-e²-fi²l(fu²l)'-lu²m(lu⁴m). Gr., χαίρεφυλλον. See **CEREFOLIUM**.

CHÆROFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-fo(l)(fo²l)'-i²-u²m(u⁴m). See **CEREFOLIUM**.—*Herba chærofolii*. The herb *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 180.] Cf. *Herba chærophylli*. [B, 180.]

CHÆROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-ma(ma³)'-ni²-a³. From *χαίρειν*, to rejoice, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *chéro-manie*. Ger., *Chæromanie*. See **CERAPHROSYNÆ**.

CHÆROPHYLLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)'-la³. Of Adanson, a section of the *Umbellatæ*, comprising *Scandix*, *Chærophyllyum*, *Myrrhis*, *Æthusa*, *Cenanthe*, *Phelladrium*, *Seseli*, *Sion*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÆROPHYLLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)'le²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chærophylles*. Of Link, a suborder of the *Umbellatæ*, comprising *Cerefolium*, *Chærophyllyum*, *Scandix*, and *Myrrhis*. [B, 170.]

CHÆROPHYLLINE, n. Ke²r-o-fi²l'en. Fr., *chærophylline*. Ger., *Chærophyllin*. A nitrogenous substance, forming crystalline salts, obtained by distilling the fruit of *Chærophyllyum bulbosum* with water and caustic soda; said to be poisonous. [B, 48, 270.]

CHÆROPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)'-lo²n. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 115.]

CHÆROPHYLLLOS (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)'-lo²s. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*; also the specific name of a species of *Ranunculus*. [B, 121.]

CHÆROPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²a³e²r)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)'-lu²m(lu⁴m). Fr., *chærophyllyum*. Ger., *Kälberkopf*. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *anthriscus cerefolium*. 2. Of Tournefort, the *Anthriscus*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Ammineæ*, subtribe *Scandicineæ*. [B, 42, 121.]—C. *aromaticum*. 1. Of Linnaeus, an aromatic species growing in central Europe. 2. Of Lamarck, the *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 173, 180.]—C. *aurum* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *gelbfrüchtiger Kälberkopf*. A species of aromatic odor and taste, indigenous to the mountainous regions of central Europe. [B, 180.]—C. *bulbosum* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *knolliger Kälberkopf*. A biennial species with disagreeably smelling white flowers, growing in central and northern Europe. Its tuberous, napiform root contains much starch, has an agreeable taste, and is often cultivated as a food. The plant is sometimes confounded with *Conium maculatum*, but is distinguished by its hairy stem and leaves. [B, 48, 49 (a, 18); B, 180.]—C. *cerefolium* [Crantz]. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 173.]—C. *hirsutum* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *rauhhaariger Kälberkopf*. An aromatic species with a rough hairy stem and white or reddish flowers, growing on the mountain meadows of middle and southern Germany. It affords a good fodder for cattle. [B, 49 (a, 18); B, 180.]—C. *odoratum* [Lamarck]. The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 180.]—C. *pecten Veneris* [Crantz]. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 173.]—C. *rostratum* [Lamarck]. A species in part identified with *Scandix pecten*. [B, 173.]—C. *sativum* [C. Bauhin]. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 173, 180.]—C. *silvestre* [Buxb.], C. *silvestre perenne*, *eleuta folio* [Tournefort]. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 173, 180.]—C. *temulum* [Linnaeus]. C. *verticillatum*. Fr., *cocue*. Ger., *Tauemelkerbel*, *berauschender Kälberkopf*. A biennial species common in the woods and fields of Europe. Its root is said to be poisonous, and the plant is sometimes confounded with *Conium maculatum*, from which it is distinguished by its hairy stem. [B, 93, 173, 180.]

CHÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Ke'(ch²a³e²)-ta³. Gr., χαιτή. Fr., *chète*. Ger., *Haar*, *Haupthaar* (1st def.), *Borste* (2d def.). 1. The hair of the head. 2. In botany, a bristle, especially one situated at the extremity of an organ; also the stalk (*seta*) bearing the sporogonium of mosses. [B, 19, 121.]

CHÆTANGEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-a²n(a³n)²-ji'(ge²z)²-e²-e(a³-e²). From *Chætangeum*, one of the genera. Of Kützting, a family of *Algae* (*Periblasteæ*). [B, 121, 170.]

CHÆTANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-a²n(a³n)²-(the²)'re²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chêtanthérées*. Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Labiatifloræ*, comprising *Chætanthera*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÊTE (Lat.), n. f. Ke'(ch²a³e²)-te(ta). See **CHÆTA** (1st def.).

CHÊTETIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-e²t'i²d-e(a³-e²). A group of the *Tabulata*. [L, 121.]

CHÊTOCARPEÆ [M. Arg.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-ka³rp'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chétocarpees*. A subtribe of the *Hippomonæe*, consisting of the single genus *Chætocarpus*. [B, 121, 214.]

CHÊTOCEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-se(ke²)'-re²-e(a³-e²). From *chætoceros*, one of the genera. Fr., *chétocères*. 1. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of diatomaceous plants of the family *Biddulphiaceæ*. 2. Of H. L. Smith, a family of the tribe *Cryptophidieæ*. [B, 75, 121.]

CHÊTOCLADIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-kla³d-(kla³d)'i²2'-e(a³-e²). Ger., *Chætocladiæen*. A group of the *Mucorini*, including *Chætocladium*. [B, 54.]

CHÊTODERMA (Lat.), **CHÊTODERMARIA** [Lankester] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ke²t(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)²-a(a³)'ri²-a³. From *χαίτη*, long hair, and *δέρμα*, the skin. An order of the *Isoptera*. [L, 121.]

CHÆTODONIDÆ (Lat.), **CHÆTODONOIDEI** (Lat.), **CHÆTODONTIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. m. pl. and n. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-d²a³e²(a³e²)-e²(a³e²). Fr., *chætodonoides*. A family of the *Acanthopterygia*. [L, 180.]

CHÆTOGASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-ga²s(ga³s)'-tra³. From χαι²τ³, silk, and γαστ³ρ, the belly, on account of the silky ovary. Fr., *chætogastre*. Of De Candolle, a genus of melastomaceous plants of the tribe *Osbeckieæ*, comprising about 28 American species. [B, 121, 214.]—**C. canescens** [De Candolle]. Ger., *grauliche Borstenstrauch*. A low branching shrub growing in the province of Popayan, Colombia, at an elevation of 9,000 feet. A decoction of the violet flowers is used as a remedy for urinary disorders and is considered to be a lithontriptic. [B, 49, 180.]—**C. strigosa**. A species with purple flowers disposed in a cyme, growing in the West Indies among the moss in bogs. [L, 30.]

CHÆTOGNATHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-na(na³)'tha³. Fr., *chætognathes*. Ger., *Pfeilwürmer*. 1. Of Huxley, a class of the *Anarthropoda*. 2. A class of the *Scolecidae*. 3. An order of the *Nematodea*. 4. A phylum of the *Cœlomata*. [L, 121, 147, 173, 220; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 441 (L).]

CHÆTOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-o²fo²(o²)-ra³. From χαι²τ³, flowing hair, and φορέ²ν, to bear. Fr., *chætophores*. 1. (N. f. sing.) of Schrank, a genus of confervaceous *Algae*. 2. (N. n. pl.) a subclass or order of the *Annelida*, comprising the earth-worms, tube-worms, sand-worms, and leeches. [B, 121; L, 147.]

CHÆTOPHORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-fo²ra³(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³e²). Fr., *chætophoracées*. Of Rabenhorst, a family of *Algae*, comprising the subfamilies *Chætosporeæ* and *Gomrosireæ*. [B, 121.]

CHÆTOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-fo²(o²)'re²-e(a³e²). Fr., *chætophorées*. Ger., *Chætophoreen*. Of Zanardini and subsequent authors, a tribe, subfamily, or family of *Algae*, comprising *Chætophora* and other marine and fresh-water genera, distinguished chiefly by the gelatinous envelope which surrounds the filamentous masses of which the frond is composed. By some they are regarded as allied to the *Confervaceæ*, by others they are referred to the *Oosporeæ*, being placed among the *Citogoniæ*. [B, 49, 121, 170.]

CHÆTOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-fo²r'-i²d-e(a³e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Confervæ*, comprising *Chætophora*, *Coleochaete*, and *Hydrocosyne*. [B, 170.]

CHÆTOPHORIDÆÆ [Decaisne] (Lat.), **CHÆTOPHOROIDEÆ** [Harvey] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-fo²r'-i²d-e²(a³e²)-o(o²)'p²(ed)'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *chætophoroides*. A tribe of *Algae* [*Chlorospermeæ* [Harvey], *Loosporææ* [Decaisne]], comprising *Chætophora*, *Bulbochaete*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHÆTOPHOROUS, adj. Ke^{2t}-o²'o²r-u³s. Belonging to the *Chætophora*; provided with setæ. [L, 11.]

CHÆTOPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o²p'o²d-a³. From χαι²τ³, flowing hair, and πο²ς, the foot. Fr., *chætopodes*. Of Huxley, a class of the *Annelida*; of De Blainville, a class of his *Entomozoaria*; of Lankester, a branch of the *Appendiculata*. [L, 73, 121, 231; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 441 (L).]

CHÆTOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o²p'te²r'-i²d-e(a³e²). Fr., *chætoptères*. A family of the *Polychæta*. [L, 121.]

CHÆTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o'si²s. Gen., *chætosis-eos* (-is). From χαι²τ³, flowing hair. Fr., *chétose*. Ger., *Borstenkrankheit*, *Borstigerden der Haare*. A bristly state of the hair. [J. Frank (A, 322).]

CHÆTOSOMARIA [Lankester] (Lat.), **CHÆTOSOMIDÆ** (Lat.), **CHÆTOSOMOIDEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., and n. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-so-ma(ma³)'ri²-a³-som'i²d-e(a³e²)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-a³. A class, order, or division of the *Nematodea*. [L, 121, 201; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 449 (L).]

CHÆTOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t)-o(o²)-spor-(spo²)'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *chætosporeés*. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of the *Chætophoraceæ*, comprising *Chætophora*, etc. [B, 121.]

CHÆTURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2t}(ch²a³e²t) u²-u²-ri(re)'ne-(na³e²). A subfamily of the *Cypselidæ*. [L, 221.]

CHAFÉ-WEED, **CHAFÉWORT**, n's. Chaf'wed, -wu³rt. The *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. [A, 505; B, 275.]

CHAFF, n. Cha³f. A.-S., *ceaf*. Gr., *ἀχρῶν*. Lat., *palea*. Fr., *paillette*. Ger., *Spreu* (oder *Spreublätchen*) (1st def.), *Spelze* (3d def.). It., *loppa*, *paglioso*. Sp., *zurron*, *hollejo*. 1. One of the thin membranous scales (bracts) subtending the florets of the disc in a flower-head of the *Compositæ*. 2. A hair dilated into a more or less scale-like form, such as is found upon numerous ferns. 3. The sheath-like membranous investment (husk) which directly surrounds the floret of the *Gramineæ*, and is separated from the grain by threshing. [B, 123.]—**C.-flower**, n. The *Alternanthera achantha*. [B, 19.]—**C.-scale**, n. See **C.-seed**. n. The *Schwalbea americana*. [B, 275.]—**C.-weed**, n. The *Centunculus minimus*, also a species of *Gnaphalium*. [B, 116, 275.]

CHAFFY, adj. Cha³f'i². Lat., *paleaceus*. Ger., *spreublättrig*, *spreutragend*, *spreuartig*. It., *paglioso*. Sp., *pajizo*. Resembling chaff, also bearing chaff; paleaceous. [B, 77, 116, 123.]

CHAFI (Ar.), n. The *Orchis ustulata*. [B, 121.]

CHAFING, n. Chaf'i²ng. See INTERTRIGO and ABRASION.

CHAFUR (Ar.), n. The *Avena fatua*. [B, 121.]

CHAGA (Telogoo), n. The *Sansevieria zeylanica*. [B, 172.]

CHAGARET-EL-ARNEB, n. See SHAJARET-EL-ARNEB.

CHAGAS (Port.), n. Sha³'ga³s. The *Tropæolum minus*. [B, 121.]—**C. da minda**. The *Tropæolum pentaphyllum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAGRILLENRINDE (Ger.), n. Ch²a³-grel'le²n-ri²nd-e². Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180.]

CHAGRINARTIG (Ger.), **CHAGRINÉ** (Fr.), **CHAGRIN-IRT** (Ger.), adj's. Sha³-gren'a³rt-i²g, -gren-a, -gren-ert'. Having the appearance of shagreen; in botany, alutaceous. [B, 198; L, 109, 180.]

CHAGUAL, n. A Chilian name for several species of *Paya*, furnishing a gum employed like gum-arabic. [B, 121.]

CHAGUL-BANTEE (Beng.), n. The *Damia extensa*. [B, 172.]

CHAGUL KHOR (Beng.), **CHAGULKOORI** (Hind.), n's. The *Sponcea pes capræ*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Ind. Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325; B, 172.]

CHAGUL-NADI (Hind.), n. The *Sphæranthus hirtus*. [B, 172.]

CHAI, n. A yellow resin resembling dammar, obtained from the *Shorea rubrifolia*. [B, 270.]

CHAIARXAMBAR (Ar.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [Prosper Alpinus (B, 121, 200).]

CHAILASSU, n. A Tartar and Mongolian name for the *Pinus picea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAILLE (Fr.), n. Sha³-el-y'. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 38.]

CHAILLERIE (Fr.), n. Sha³-el-ye²r-e. The *Anthemis (Maruta) cotula*. [B, 38, 121.]

CHAILLETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sha³-el-ye²t-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³e²). See CHAILLETÆÆ.

CHAILLETEÆ (R. Brown, Agardh) (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sha³-el-ye²t'e²(e²a³e²). Fr., *chailleties*, *chailletées*. Syn.: *Chailletiacæ* [De Candolle, Lindley, Bentham and Hooker], *Chailletia* [Sprengel], *Chailletia* [Bartling], *Dichapetalææ* [Baillon]. An order of plants comprising *Chailletia*, *Tapura*, and *Stephanopodium*, by De Candolle (followed by Bentham and Hooker) placed among the *Calyculifloræ* (cobort *Geraniæles* [Bentham and Hooker]), by Lindley made an order of the *Rhamnales*, by G. Don and Reichenbach made a division of the *Terebinthaceæ*, by Agardh and Bartling regarded as a division of the *Ulmaceæ*, by Baillon as a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. It comprises tropical shrubs or small trees, with alternate, entire stipulate leaves and hermaphrodite or unisexual flowers, having 5 free or connate sepals, 5 free or gamopetalous bilobed petals, 5 stamens, 5 hypogynous glands either free or connate into a cupular disc, a free ovary crowned by two or three styles and containing in each of the 2 or 3 loculi two anatropous pendulous ovules. The fruit is a dry drupe having a stony putamen with one or two cells, each containing a single pendulous ex-albuminous seed. [B, 42, 170.]

CHAILLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Sha³-el-ye²t'i²-a³. Fr., *chailletie*, *chailletie*. Syn.: *Dichapetalum* [Thouars]. Of De Candolle, a genus of plants belonging to the *Chailletiacæ*, growing in the tropics. [B, 19, 42.]—**C. erecta** [Don]. A very poisonous species found in the Sierra Leone, the seeds of which are used as a rat-poison. [B, 173.]—**C. pedunculata**. A climbing species growing in Guiana. [B, 19.]—**C. toxicaria** [Don]. A Sierra Leone species, the seeds of which, called ratsbane, are used as a rat-poison. [B, 19, 173.]

CHAILLETIACEÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), **CHAILLETIÆ** [Sprengel] (Lat.), **CHAILLETIÆÆ** [Bartling] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sha³-el-ye²t-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³e²)-ye²t'i²-e(a³e²)-ye²t-i²'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *chailletiacées*, *chailletées*. See CHAILLETÆÆ.

CHAILLON (Fr.), n. Sha³-el-yo²n². See CHAILLEON.

CHAIN, n. Chan. Gr., *σειδή*, *ἀλυσος*, *χαλαρόν*. Lat., *catena*. Fr., *chaîne*. Ger., *Kette*, *Reihe*. It., *catena*. Sp., *cadena*. A series of links joined together in a line; also any linear arrangement of similar parts. See CELL-c., C-HOOK, C-SAW, etc.—**Compound c.** A series of galvanic elements connected together. [Erb (A, 467).]—**Electric c.** See **Compound c.**, **Galvanic circuit**, and **Pulvermacher's c.**—**Follicle c.** See **Ovarian tube**.—**Galvanic c.** See **Compound c.**, **Galvanic circuit**, and **Pulvermacher's c.**—**Ova c.** See **Ovarian tube**.—**Pulvermacher's c.** Fr., *chaîne de Pulvermacher*. A sort of belt made of alternate electro-positive and electro-negative links; worn to obtain the effect of a mild constant galvanic current.—**Vertebral c.** The vertebral column. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," xliii, No. 264, p. 465.]

CHAÎNE (Fr.), n. She²n. See CHAIN.—**C. de cellules**. See **CELL-chain**.—**C. de Pulvermacher**, **C. électrique**. See **Pulvermacher's chain**.—**C. ganglionnaire**. A series of connected nervous ganglia. [A, 385.]—**C. hydro-électrique**. See **Pulvermacher's chain**.—**C. sympathique**. The chain of ganglia of the great sympathetic nerve. [A, 385.]—**C. thoracique**. The thoracic portion of the sympathetic nerve, including its ganglia. [L, 49.]—**En c.** Arranged in a line (said of micro-organisms, etc.). [A, 18.]

CHAÎNÉ (Fr.), adj. She²n-a. See CATENATE.

CHAÎNETTE (Fr.), n. She²n-e²t. See CHAIN-SAW.

CHAIR, n. Cha³r. Gr., *καθῆρα*. Lat., *cathedra*. Fr., *chaise*. Ger., *Stuhl*. It., *sedia*. Sp., *silla*. A seat with a support for the back. Numerous forms are in use, many of them being arranged with the back movable, so that a sort of table may be made of them, also with special appliances for maintaining various parts of the body in particular postures to facilitate examinations and operations. See also under APPARATUS and TABLE.—**Bed-c.** An apparatus consisting of two frames hinged to each other and capable of being fixed at various angles by means of a ratchet; used to support the trunk in a more or less upright posture in bed.—**C.-bed**. Fr., *chaise-lit*. A c. capable of conversion into a bed or table for purposes of examination or operation. [A, 301.]—**Con-**

strait c. Fr., *chaise de force*. An arm-c. furnished with appliances for restraining the movements of the occupant; used among the insane. [Griesinger (a, 18).]—**Obstetrical c.** Lat., *sedile obstetricum*, *sella lochea obstetrica* (seu *obstetrica*). Fr., *chaise obstétricale*. Ger., *Enbindungstuhl*. It., *sedia ostetrica*. Sp., *silla de partear*. A c. with the central and front portions of the seat cut away; formerly in use as a support for women during parturition. [G. J. Engelmann, "Trans. of the Am. Gynec. Soc.", v, p. 175.]—**Operating c., Surgical c.** Fr., *chaise chirurgicale*. A c. specially fashioned for sustaining a patient's person in various postures during operations; often provided with straps, etc., for the purpose.

CHAIR (Fr.). n. Sha²r. See FLESH and CARO.—**Bouillon de c.** A fleshy excrement in horses having the "foot-rot," which renders them lame. [L, 109.]—**C's baveuses.** Exuberant, fungous granulations of an unhealthy character; "proud flesh." [L, 109.]—**C. cannelée.** See *C. de la paroi*.—**C. carrée de la plante des pieds.** An old term for the accessory muscle of the long extensor of the great toe. [L, 109.]—**C. coulante** [Borden]. Lit., circulating flesh; the blood. [L, 109.]—**C. de Bavière.** The *Agaricus aggregatus*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. de la fourchette.** The frog portion of the c. du pied. [A, 301.]—**C. de la paroi.** The peripheral portion of the c. du pied. [A, 301.]—**C. de la sole.** The posterior portion of the c. du pied. [A, 301.]—**C. de poule.** See CURTIS ANSERINA.—**C. du pied.** The keratogenous membrane of the hoof in the horse. [L, 109.]—**C. morte.** Gangrenous tissue. [L, 109.]—**C. musculaire.** Muscular substance proper. [L, 43.]—**C. vive.** Healthy flesh. [L, 109.]

CHIATROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²a³i²)-ro(ro²)-ma(ma³)²-ni²-a³. See CHÆROMANIA.

CHAISE (Fr.). n. She²z. See CHAIR (Eng.).—**C. chirurgicale.** See SURGICAL CHAIR.—**C. de force.** See CONSTRAINT CHAIR.—**C. de Sanctorius.** A weighing-chair; so constructed as to indicate the occupant's weight, to enable him to stop eating the moment that a prescribed weight of food has been taken. [L, 41.]—**C. lit.** See CHAIR-BED.—**C. percée.** A night-stool. [L, 37.]

CHAITA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²a³i²)-ta². See ЧЕТА.

CHAITOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²a³i²)-to²/si². See CHÆTOSIS.

CHAJA, CHAJALI, n's. Calmuck names of the cucumber (*Cucumis sativus*). [B, 88, 121.]

CHAJOTLI, n. See CHAYOTLI.

CHAKAE, n. A Baskir name of the *Crepis sibirica*. [B, 121.]

CHAKAN TUBUNNA (Hind.), n. The *Celtis orientalis*. [B, 172.]

CHAKARILLA, n. Cascarilla. [B, 200.]

CHĀKASU (Hind., Mah.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHĀKI-NO-KĀTHO, n. A variety of catechu occurring in square pieces, reddish or brownish without, pale-white within, and of a clayey taste. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAKOE, n. See CHAKÆ.

CHAKOŃDA (Hind.), **CHAKOŃDĀ** (Hind.), **CHĀKOŃDIA** (Beng.), **CHAKOONDA** (Beng.). The *Cassia tora*. [A, 479 (B); B, 172.]

CHAKOTRA (Hind.), n. The *Citrus decumana*. [B, 172.]

CHAKRA-BHENDĀ (Bomb.), n. The *Abutilon indicum*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAKRA-MARDANA (Sanskrit), n. The *Cassia tora*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHĀKULĀ (Beng.), n. The *Uraria picta*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHĀKUTA (Hind.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHALA (Sp.). n. Cha³l/a³. 1. An undetermined plant of Chili, the leaves of which are used for the toothache. 2. In South America, from Ecuador to Chili, the inner husk of the corn-cob. [B, 38, 121; L, 59; a, 14.]

CHALA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 172.]

CHALACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²/si²(ki²)-u²m(u⁴m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAF (Fr.). n. Sha²l-a³l. See CALAF and cf. CHALEF.

CHALARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)/a²(a³)-ra³. Of Corda, a genus of *Fungi* (*Torulaceæ* [Rabenhorst], *Protomyces* [Bonorden]). [B, 54, 121.]—**C. fusidioides** [Corda]. Syn.: *Torula fusidioides*. A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids. [B, 121.]—**C. mycoderma** [Bonorden]. A species found on the surface of various fermenting liquids; according to Cienskoni, only a form of the *Oidium lactis*. [B, 54, 121.]

CHALAROTHORACA [Hertwig and Lesser] (Lat.). n. n. pl. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²(a³r)-(o²)-tho-ra(ra³)ka³. From χαλάρα, a chain, and θώραξ, the thorax. An order of the *Heliozoa* having a loose envelope consisting of isolated siliceous spicules. [L, 121, 228.]

CHALASIS (Lat.), **CHALASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Ka²(ch²a³l)/a²(a³s)/a²(a³s)-ra³, Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²(a³s)/mu²s(mu⁴s). Gen., *chalasios* (-is), *mi*. Gr., χαλασις, χαλασμός (from χαλάν, to relax). Fr., *chalaïse*, *chalaïsie*. Ger., *Abspannung*, *Erschlaffung*. Relaxation, atony; of Wenzel, detachment of a portion of the cornea from the sclerotic; of Helling, encroachment of the iris upon the pupil. [A, 322, 325; L, 43, 94.]

CHALASODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²(a³s)-o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)/i²-a³. From χαλάν, to relax, and δέρμα, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALASTIC, adj. Ka²l-a²st/i²ck. Gr., χαλαστικός (from χαλάν, to relax). Lat., *chalasticus*, *chalasticus*. Fr., *chalastique*. Ger., *erschlaflend*, *erweichend*. Relaxing, reducing tension, soothing (said of remedies). [A, 301, 322, 325; B, 114, 200.]

CHALASTICAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²(a³s)-ti²-k-a(a³)me²n. Gen., *chalasticam'inis*. A chalcistic remedy. [B, 114.]

CHALASTODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²st(a²st)-o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)/i²-a³. From χαλαστικός, slackened, loose, and δέρμα, the skin. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALAZA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²/za³. Gr., χάλαζα. Fr., *chalaze*. Ger., *Eigelbäckchen* (1st def.), *Hagelschnur*, *Keimfleck*, *Spitzfleck*, *Knospengrund* (2d def.). It., *calaza*. Sp., *chalaza*. 1. In a bird's egg, one of the two twisted, ligament-like filaments of condensed albumen that extend from the membrana chalciferata toward either pole, being formed by a rotary motion of the egg in its passage through the oviduct. They are attached to the lining membrane of the egg, and balance the yolk in such a manner as to keep the cicatricula uppermost. [L, 343.] 2. In botany, the organic base of the nucellus in the ovule—i. e., that part of the ovule at which the funiculus enters the organ and expands over its surface. 3. See CHALAZION. [B, 19, 121; L, 14.]

CHALAZIACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²z(a²z)-a(a³)²/si²(ki²)-u²m(u⁴m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAZAL, adj. Ka²l-a²za². Lat., *chalazinus*. Fr., *chalazien*. Of or pertaining to the chalaza. [B, 19, 33; Lindley (L, 73).]

CHALAZIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²/zi²-a³. A chalazion. [B, 109.]

CHALAZIE (Fr.), n. Ka²l-a²-ze. See CHALAZA.

CHALAZIEN (Fr.), adj. Ka²l-a²-ze-a³n². See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZIFEROUS, adj. Ka²l-a²z-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *chalaziferus* (from *chalaza* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *chalazifère*. Pertaining to or provided with chalazae. [L, 221, 343.] See also C. MEMBRANE.

CHALAZINUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²z(a²z)-i(e)'mu²s(nu⁴s). See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZION (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²/zi²-o²n. Gr., χαλάζιον (from χάλαζα, hail). Fr., c., *chalaze*, *grêle*, *orgelet*. Ger., *Hagelkorn*, *Gerstenkorn*. It., *calaza*. Sp., *chalaza*, *chalazion*, *orzuelo*. Syn.: *chalaza*, *chalaziosis*, *porosis*, *grando*, *tophus*. A small tumor in the substance of the tarsus of the eyelid due to obstruction in the excretory duct of one or more Meibomian glands and to a chronic overgrowth of the glands; a firm, usually painless swelling beneath the skin, generally causing thinning of the tarsus beneath the conjunctiva. [F.]—**C. terreum**. Fr., *c. terreum*. Ger., *erdiges Hagelkorn*. A retention cyst of the Meibomian glands with marked change in its contents. It begins as an ordinary c., the excretory ducts of several glands usually being involved, but the contents become degenerated and are changed into calcium carbonate and scales of cholesterol. [F.]

CHALAZIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²-zi²-o(o²)-fi(fu²)ma². Gen., *chalaziophym'atos* (-is). From χαλάζιον (see CHALAZION), and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *chalaziophyme*. Ger., *Gerstenkorngeschwulst*, *Hagelkorngeschwulst*. See HORDEOLUM.

CHALAZIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ka²l-a²-zek. See CHALAZAL.

CHALAZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²/zi²-u²m(u⁴m). See CHALAZION.

CHALAZIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a(a³)²/zi²-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., χαλάζιος. Of or pertaining to hail. [B, 114.] See CHALAZION and LAPIS c.

CHALAZODERMIE (Fr.), n. Ka²l-a²-zo-de²rm-e. See DERMATOLYSIS.

CHALAZONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²z(a²z)-o(o²)-ne²f-ri(re)'ti²ps. Gen., *chalazonephrit'idis*. For deriv., see CHALAZA and NEPHRITIS. A term proposed for Bright's disease, in allusion to the granulations formed in the kidneys. [L, 32.]

CHALAZOPHORE (Fr.), adj. Ka²l-a²-zo-for. See CHALAZIFEROUS.

CHALAZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)-a²z(a²z)-o²/si²s. Gen., *chalazo'seos* (-is). Gr., χαλάζοσις. Fr., *chalazose*. 1. A chalazion. [B, 109.] 2. The formation of a chalazion. [L, 30.]

CHALBA, n. The lenten food of the Orientals, prepared from the seed of the white sesame (sesame grain). ["Chem. and Drug," July, 1881, p. 293; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 178 (B).]

CHALBANE (Lat.), **CHALBANUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ka²(ch²a³l)/ba²n(ba²n)-e(a), -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., χαλβάνη, χαλβάνον. Galbanum. [B, 114, 121.]

CHALCANTHE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(cl)²a³l)-ka²n(ka²n)/the(tha). Gen., *chalcant'hes*. Gr., χαλκάνθη. Copperas. [B, 285.]

CHALCANTHEMON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-ka²n(ka²n)/the²m-o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHALCANTHES (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-ka²n(ka²n)/thez-(the²s). Gr., χαλκάνθες. Copperas. [B, 285.]

CHALCANTHODES (Lat.), adj. Ka²(ch²a³l)-ka²n(ka²n)-tho'-dez(das). Gr., χαλκάνθωδης. Resembling copperas. [B, 285.]

CHALCANTHON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-ka²n(ka²n)/tho²n. Gr., χαλκάνθων. 1. Copperas. [B, 285.] 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Leucanthemum chrysanthemum*. [B, 121.]

CHALCANTHUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a³l)-ka²n(ka²n)/thu²m-(thu²m). Gr., χαλκάνθων. 1. Vitriol. 2. See ATRAMENTUM SUTORIUM. [B, 109, 200.]—**C. candidum**. White vitriol (zinc sulphate). [B, 200.]—**C. cyprinum**. Blue vitriol (sulphate of copper). [B, 200.]—**C. viride factitium**. Green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [B, 200.]

CHALCAS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³l)/ka²s(ka²s). 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Leucanthemum chrysanthemum*. 2. Of Loureiro and Linnaeus, see MURRAYA. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. cammuæng** [Burmann], **C. paniculata** [Linnaeus]. The *Murraya exotica*. [B, 173.]

CHALCEDON (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-se(ka)'do^2n(don)$. Gen., *chalcedonis*. Gr., χαλκιδών. A sort of gem. [B, 285.] See **CHALCEDONICUS**.

CHALCEDONICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-se(ka)-do^2n^2i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. See **CHALCEDONICUS**.

CHALCEDONIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-se(ka)-don(do^2n)^2i^2n^2s(u^2s)$. Fr., *chalcedonien*. Resembling, or pertaining, to chalcedony; as a n., a gem (see **CHALCEDON** and **LAPIS c.**), also a sort of medicine mentioned by Galen, who directs it to be instilled into the ears in obstinate disease of the latter. [B, 200.]

CHALCEDONY, n. $Ka^{2l}se^2d-o-ni^2, ka^{2l}se^2d'on-i^2$. Gr., χαλκιδών. Lat., *chalcedon*, *chalcedonius*, *lapis chalcedonius*. Fr., *calcédoine*, *chalcedoine*. Ger., *Chalcedon*. A variety of precious stone; an amorphous translucent variety of quartz of whitish hue and waxen lustre. It includes the agate, onyx, chrysoptase, carnelian, and sard. It was formerly considered to be a remedy in melancholia, and, hung upon the breast, was thought to act as a galactagogue. [B, 116, 200.]

CHALCAGION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si'(ke^2i^2)-o^2n$. An old name for the *Poterium spinosum*. [B, 121.]

CHALCEIOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si'(ke^2i^2)-o^2s$. Of Theophrastus, a plant which, according to Cusinus, was the *Poterium spinosum*; according to Dalechamp, the *Echinops sphaerocephalus*. [B, 121.]

CHALCETUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-se(ka)'tu^2m(tu^2m)$. An old name for the *Bellis perennis*. [B, 121.]

CHALCIDA (Lat.), **CHALCIDÆ** (Lat.), **CHALCIDES** (Lat.), **CHALCIDIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl., f. pl., m. pl., and n. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si(ke)'da^3, -e(a^3-e^2), -ez(e^2)s, -si^2d(ke^2d)^2i^2-a^3$. Ger., *Wirteleichen*, *Wurmschleichen*. A family of the *Lacertilia*. [L, 238.]

CHALCIDIAN, n. pl. $Ka^{2l}si^2d^2i^2-a^2nz$. See **CHALCIDA**.

CHALCIDICA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si^2d(ke^2d)^2i^2k-a^2$. A sort of serpent, so called from its resemblance in color to the chalcedony. Drank in wine, it was said to cure its own bite. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 94).]

CHALCIDICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si^2d(ke^2d)^2i^2-si(ke)$. Of Opell, a family of the *Saurii*. [L, 121.]

CHALCIDIDÆ [Westwood] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si^2d(ke^2d)^2i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *chalcididées*. 1. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 196.] 2. A family of the *Cionocrania*. [L, 121.] 3. See **CHALCIDA**.

CHALCIDII (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si^2d(ke^2d)^2i^2-e(i)$. Fr., *chalcidéens*. See **CHALCIDÆ**.

CHALCIDITE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si^2d(ke^2d)^2i^2-e(i)'te-(ta^2-e^2)$. See **CHALCIDIDÆ**.

CHALCIDOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si^2d(ke^2d)-o(o^2)-i^2d(e^2y^2)-a^2$. Fr., *chalcidoides*. See **CHALCIDA**.

CHALCITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-si(ke)'ti^2s$. Gen., *chalciitidis*. Gr., χαλκίτης. Fr., *chalcite*. In Celsus and other authors, an ore from which brass was made; also a title for many other substances. [B, 45, 50, 200.]

CHALCOSTER (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-ko(ko^2)-ga^2st-(ga^2st)^2u^2r(ar)$. From χαλκός, bronze, and γαστήρ, the belly. Fr., *chalcogastre*. Ger., *erzbauchig*. Sp., *calcostro*. Having the abdomen bronzed. [L, 180.]

CHALCOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-ko(ko^2)-i(e)'dez(das)$. Gr., χαλκοειδής. Resembling copper. [B, 285.]

CHALCOPHANINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-ko(ko^2)-fa^2n(fa^2n)-i(e)ne(na^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Pusseves*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., '1870, p. 577 (L).]

CHALOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-ko^2p'te^2r-u^2s(u^2s)$. From χαλκός, bronze, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *chalcopère*. Ger., *erzflügelig*. Sp., *calcóptero*. Having bronzed wings. [L, 180.]

CHALCOPYGUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-ko(ko^2)-pi(pu^2y)'gu^2s-(gu^2s)$. From χαλκός, bronze, and πυγή, the buttocks. Fr., *chalcoppe*, *chalcoppyge*. Ger., *erzrumphyg*. Sp., *calcópygo*. Having the extremity of the abdomen bronzed. [L, 180.]

CHALCOPYRITES, n. An alchemical name for lead. [B, 50.]

CHALCOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)ko^2s$. Gr., χαλκός. 1. Sulphur-water. [B, 50.] 2. Brass (æs). [B, 50.]

CHALCOSIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-ko^2s-i(i)^2d^2i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CHALCOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)ku^2s(ku^2s)$. A weight of two grains. [B, 109.]

CHALCUTE, n. An alchemical name for æs ustum. [B, 50.]

CHALDETTE (Fr.), n. Sha^2l-de^2t . A village in the department of Lozère, France, where there are springs containing calcium and magnesium carbonates. [L, 32, 49.]

CHALE, n. In the Levant, the *Elæagnus angustifolius*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHALEF (Fr.), n. Sha^2l-e^2f . The *Elæagnus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHALEUR (Fr.), n. Sha^2l-u^2r . See **HEAT** and **RUT**.—**C. âcre et mordicante**. Heat which produces on the hand a disagreeable itching or pricking. [L, 109.]—**C. animale**. Animal heat. [L, 109.]—**C. apparente**. See **Sensible HEAT**.—**C. atomique**. See **Atomic HEAT**.—**C. de combinaison**. See **HEAT of combination**.—**C. de combustion**. See **HEAT of combustion**.—**C. des animaux**. See **RUT**.—**C. du foie**. See **CHLOASMA**.—**C. erratique**. See **C. nerveuse**.—**C. extérieure**. See **Sensible HEAT**.—**C. haliteuse**. Heat accompanied with moisture and like that experienced after the bath. [L, 109.]—**C. hectique**. Burning, dry heat accompanied by a slow fever. [L, 109.]—**C. innée**. Heat produced, according to the ancient physicians, by the blood in

going through the heart. [L, 109.]—**C. interne**, **C. latente**. See **Latent HEAT**.—**C. latente de fusion**. See **Latent HEAT of fusion**.—**C. latente de vaporisation**. See **Latent HEAT of vaporization**.—**C. nerveuse**. Heat alternating with vague chills or shiverings which pass rapidly from one part of the body to another. [L, 109.]—**C. piquante**. See **Prickly HEAT**.—**C. rayonnante**. See **Radiant HEAT**.—**C. sèche**. Heat which takes away from the skin its usual suppleness. [L, 109.]—**C. septique**. Septic heat; heat which produces upon the hand a pricking or itching sensation analogous to that experienced in *c. âcre*, but milder and more uniform. [L, 109.]—**C. solaire**. The heat of the sun. [L, 49.]—**C. spécifique**. See **Specific HEAT**.—**C. végétale**. The interior heat of plants. [L, 109.]—**C. vitale**. See **Vital HEAT** and **Animal HEAT**.

CHALICE, n. $Cha^2l'i^2s$. A cup or bowl.—**C.-cell**. See **Goblet-CELL**.—**C.-flower**. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 275.]

CHALICOGENOUS, adj. $Ka^{2l}i^2-ko^2j'e^2n-u^2s$. Lat., *chalicogenus* (from χαλκί, limestone, and γενάν, to produce). See **CHALICOGENOUS**.

CHALICOPHOROUS, adj. $Ka^{2l}i^2-ko^2f'o^2r-u^2s$. Lat., *chalicophorus* (from χαλκί, limestone, and φορείν, to bear). See **CALCIPHEROUS**.

CHALICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2-ko^2si^2s$. Gen., *chalicosis* (-is). From χαλκί, limestone. Infiltration of the lungs with siliceous particles. [D, 4.] See **Fibroid PHTHISIS** and **Stoncuttler's PHTHISIS**.

CHALICOTHERIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2k-o(o^2)-the^2r(thar)-i(i)^2y^2i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. From χαλκί, limestone, and θηρίον, a beast. An extinct family of the *Perissodactyla*. [L, 121.]

CHALICRATON (Lat.), **CHALICRATUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2k'ra^2t(ra^2t)-o^2n, -u^2m(u^2m)$. From χαλκί, pure wine, and κραννναί, to mix. A mixture of wine and water. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CHALINASPISTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2n a^2s(a^2s)-pi^2s(ez(e^2)s)$. Fr., *chalinaspistes*. Of J. A. Ritgen, a group of *Ophidia*. [L, 180.]

CHALINOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2n-o^2f'i^2d-ez(e^2)s$. Fr., *chalinophides*. Of J. A. Ritgen, serpents with venomous fangs. [L, 180.]

CHALINOPHOLIDOPHIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2n-o(o^2)-fo^2l-i^2d-o^2f'i^2d-ez(e^2)s$. Fr., *chalinopholidophides*. Of Ritgen, a group of ophidian reptiles having scales on the body and venomous fangs. [L, 180.]

CHALINOPLASTY, n. $Ka^{2l}i^2n'o-pla^2st-i^2$. From χαλινός (see **CHALINOS**), and πλασσειν, to form. Lat., *chalinoplastice*. The operation of forming a new frenum lingue. [E.]

CHALINOS (Lat.), **CHALINUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)-i^2e(i)'no^2s, -nu^2s(nu^2s)$. According to Blancardus, those parts of the cheeks contiguous to the angles of the mouth. [L, 94, 116.]

CHALITA [Beng. and Hind.], n. The *Dillenia speciosa*. [B, 172.]

CHALIX (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Ka^{2l}(ch^2a^3l)i^2x$. Gen., *chalix* (-is). Gr., χαλκί. Limestone; crude (unburned) lime. [A, 322.] Cf. **CALX**.

CHALK, n. Cha^2k . A.-S., *cealc*. Gr., *τίρανος*. Lat., *creta* [Br. Ph.], *creta alba* [Belg. Ph., Greek Ph.], *carbonas calcicus creticus* [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *carbonas calcicus nativus* [Finn. Ph.], *calcium carbonicum nativum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *craye*, *craye*. Ger., *Kreide*. It., Sp., *creta* [Sp. Ph.]. A native carbonate of calcium containing slight traces of the oxides of iron and aluminium and other impurities; a white opaque, amorphous solid substance, soft and readily friable, insoluble in distilled water, soluble in hydrochloric acid and in water containing an excess of carbonic acid. In the purified form (*creta preparata*) it is employed in medicine. The *calcaria carbonica cruda* [Russ. Ph.] and the *carbonate de chaux* [Fr. Cod.] include both chalk and marble. [B, 5, 95.]—**Aromatic powder of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See **Pulvis CRETÆ aromaticus**.—**Aromatic powder of c. and opium**. See **Pulvis CRETÆ aromaticus cum opio**.—**Black c.** A carbonaceous variety of shale. [L, 73.]—**Brown c.** A familiar name for amber. [L, 73.]—**C. mixture**. See **Mistura CRETÆ**.—**C. stone**. See **Arthritic CALCULUS** and **Chalky CALCULUS**.—**C.-white**. Dull grayish-white. [B, 19.]—**Compound c. powder** [U. S. Ph.]. See **Pulvis CRETÆ compositus**.—**French c.** Fr., *craye de Briançon*. Ger., *briançoner Kreide*. A greenish variety of talc; soft, unctuous, and slightly translucent. [B, 5.]—**Precipitated c.** See **CRETA præcipitata**.—**Prepared c.** See **CRETA præparata**.—**Red c.** Reddle; a deep-red compact mineral substance consisting of a mixture of clay and oxide of iron, which has been employed internally as an astringent and absorbent. [B, 5.]—**Troches of c.** [U. S. Ph.]. See **Trochisci CRETÆ**.—**Washoe c.** A sort of siliceous earth found in Nevada, consisting chiefly of the remains of diatoms, and forming heavy snow-white lumps of a silky feel. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvii, p. 388 (B).]

CHALLES (Fr.), n. Sha^2l . A place in the department of Savoie, France, near Aix-les-Bains, where there is a saline and sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CHALONNES (Fr.), n. Sha^2l-on . A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a spring termed Fontaine Sainte-Maurille. [L, 67.]

CHALOTE (Fr., Sp.), n. $Sha^2l-ot, cha^2l-o'ta$. The shallot (*Allium ascalonicum*). [B, 121; D, 102.]—**C. de Valdestillas** (Sp.). See **C**.

CHALOTTE (Fr., Ger.), n. $Sha^2l-ot, ch^2a^2l-ot/te^2$. See **CHALOTE**.—**C'ngras** (Ger.). The *Poa bulbosa*. [B, 48 (a, 21).]

CHALUG-UBUSSU, n. A Mongolian name for the *Piper nigrum*. [B, 121.]

CHALUMEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^2l-u^2-mo . 1. In structural botany, the same as *calamus*. [B, 198.] 2. A blow-pipe. [B, 93.]—**C. à**

bouche. A blow-pipe for the mouth. [L., 88, 287.]—*C. aërydrique.* A blow-pipe worked by air under water pressure. [L., 41.]—*C. à gaz oxyhydrique.* See *Oxyhydrogen* BLOW-PIPE.

CHALUSSET (Fr.), n. Sha²-u³-a. A place in the department of Dordogne, France, where there are thermal springs. [L., 105.]

CHALYBEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²l(ch²a³l)-i²b(u⁴b)-e'(a³e²)-u³s-(u⁴s). See **CHALYBEATE**.

CHALYBEATE, adj. Ka²l-i²b'e-at. Gr., χαλυβδακός (from χάλυψ, steel). Lat., *chalybeatus*. Fr., *chalybé, aciéré*. Ger., *stahlhaltig, stahlartig, eisenhaltig*. It., *calibato, acciariato*. Sp., *ferruginoso*. Containing steel or iron; having a taste like iron, or, in natural history, having the color of iron. As a n., a substance containing iron, especially one used medicinally. [B., 116; L., 180.]

CHALYBEATED, adj. Ka²l-i²b'e-at-e'd. Containing iron. [L., 41.]

CHALYBEATION, n. Ka²l-i²b'e-a'shu²n. Lat., *chalybeatio*. Fr., *aciération*. Ger., *Verstählung*. The conversion of iron into steel. [B.]

CHALYBEIFORM, adj. Ka²l-i²b'e-i²fo²rm. From χάλυψ, steel, and *forma*, form. Fr., *chalybéiforme*. Resembling an iron or brass wire. [a, 18; L., 41, 180.]

CHALYBEIUS (Lat.), **CHALYBEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ka²l-(ch²a³l)-i²b(u⁴b)-i'(a³i²)-u³s(u⁴s), -e(a³u³s(u⁴s)). Chalybeate. [L., 81.]

CHALYBOGRENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²l(ch²a³l)-i²b(u⁴b)-o(o²)-kren(kran)²(a³e²). From χάλυψ, steel, and κρήνη, a spring. Ger., *Chalybokrenen*. Mineral springs which contain iron bicarbonate, as distinguished from other iron springs (*Siderocrenæ*) which contain iron sulphate. [B., 270.]

CHALYBS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ka²l(ch²a³l)-i²b(u⁴ps). Gen., *chal'ysis*. Gr., χάλυψ. Steel; in medicine, also iron or a preparation of iron. [B., 90, 109, 200.]—**Chalybis rubigo.** See **FERRI rubigo**.—**C. cum sulphure præparatus.** A sulphide of iron, prepared by the combination of iron and melted sulphur. [B., 109.]—**C. elasticus.** A steel spring. [B., 120.]—**C. præparatus.** Fr., *limaille de fer*. Iron filings. [B., 119.]—**Chalybis sal.** See **Sal chalybis**.—**C. tartaricus.** Tartrate of iron and potassium. [B., 119.]—**Limatura chalybis.** Iron filings. [B., 90, 117, 119.]—**Sal chalybis, Vitriolum chalybis.** Ferrous sulphate. [B., 119.]

CHALYNTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²l(ch²a³l)-i²n(u⁴n)-thi(the)-na³. An order of the *Fibrospongiae*. [L., 173.]

CHAMA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³)ma³. See **CHAMA**.

CHAMACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-a(a³)se²(ke³)a³. Fr., *chamacées* [Menke]. An order of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L., 180.]

CHAMADA (Mah.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A., 479.]

CHAMÆACTE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-a²k(a³k)-tetta. Gen., *chamæact'es*. Gr., χαμαίακτη. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [Dioscorides (B., 115).]

CHAMÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e'(a³e²)-e(a³e²). A group of the *Timelinæ*. [L., 320.]

CHAMÆBALANOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆBALANUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-ba²l(ba³l)/a²n(a³n)-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χαμαίβαλανος. Lit., a ground-nut. 1. Of Dioscorides, a species of *Euphorbia*, perhaps the *Euphorbia apios*; also an old name for a plant supposed to be the *Lathyrus tuberosus*. 2. Of Rumphius, the *Arachis asiatica*. [B., 115, 121.]

CHAMÆBATUS (Lat.), **CHAMÆBATUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e²b'(a³e²b)-a²t(a³t)-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χαμαίβατος. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Rubus cæsius*; or, according to some commentators, a variety of the *Rubus idæus* or the *Fragaria*. 2. Of Walther, a section (of Focke, a subsection) of the genus *Rubus*. [B., 121, 245.]

CHAMÆBRACHYCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka²m-e-bra²k-i²-se²(a³e²)-u³s. Lat., *chamæbrachycephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, βραχύς, short, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamæbrachycephale*. Ger., *chamæbrachycephal*. Chamæcephalous and brachycephalous. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1888, p. 258 (L).]

CHAMÆBUXUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-bu³x-(bux)²(u³s(u⁴s)). From χαμαί, on the ground, and βύξος, the box-tree. Lit., dwarf-box; the *Polygala* c., also a section of the genus *Polygala*, sometimes made a distinct genus. [B., 19, 121.]

CHAMÆCASSIA [Breyne] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-ka³s(ka³s)'si²-a³. See **CHAMÆFISTULA**.

CHAMÆCAULOS (Lat.), adj. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-ka³l'(ka³u⁴)-o²s. Gr., χαμαίκαυλος. Having a low creeping stalk. [Theophrastus (B., 115).]

CHAMÆCEDRUS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-sed-(ke²d)ru²(ru³s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and κέδρος, the cedar-tree. The *Abrotanum femineum* (*Santolina chamæcyparissus*). [B., 200.]

CHAMÆCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka²m-e-se²f'a³-i². Lat., *chamæcephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamæcephale*. Ger., *chamæcephal*. Having a low, flat head, one in which the vertical index is less than 70°, or, according to some, less than 75°. [L., 150.]

CHAMÆCEPHALY, n. Ka²m-e-se²f'a³-i². Ger., *Chamæcephalie*. The state of being chamæcephalous. [L.]

CHAMÆCERASTON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-se²r-(ke²r)-a(a³)si²-o²n. Gr., χαμαίκεράσιον. The fruit of the *Chamæcerasus*. [B., 115.]

CHAMÆCERASUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-se²r-(ke²r)/a²s(a³s)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χαμαίκεράσιον. Ger., *Chamæcerasus*. Lit., ground-cherry. Of the mediæval, a low plant with cherry-like berries (*Prunus* c.). Among mediæval authors also a name applied to several species of *Lonicera*. [B., 114, 115, 121, 200; L., 30.]

CHAMÆCHRYSOCOME [Barell] (Fr.), n. Ka²m-a-kre-zo-kom. The *Stachelina dubia*. [B., 121.]

CHAMÆCISSOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆCISSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-si²s(ki²s/so²s, -su²s(su⁴s)). Gr., χαμαίκισσος. Lit., ground-ivy. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Glechoma hederacea* (*Nepeta glechoma*); also a species of *Cyclamen* (the *Cyclamen hederifolium*). [B., 114, 115, 121.]—**Herba chamæcissi.** The herb of *Nepeta glechoma*. [B., 180.]

CHAMÆCISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-si²st-(ki²st)/u³s(u⁴s). From χαμαί, on the ground, and κίστος, the rock-rose. 1. Anciently, the *Cistus helianthemum* (*Helianthemum vulgare*). 2. The *Rhododendron* c. 3. Of G. Don, a section of the genus *Rhododendron*. 4. Of S. F. Gray, the genus *Loiseleuria*. [B., 19, 42, 121.]—**C. vulgaris flore luteo.** See **C. (lst def.)**.—**Herba chamæcisti vulgaris.** The herb of *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B., 180.]

CHAMÆCLEMA (Lat.), n. n. (of the botanists, f.). Ka²m-(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-kle(kla)/ma³. Gen., *chamæclem'atos* (-is); of the botanists, *chamæclem'æ*. From χαμαί, on the ground, and κλήμα, a shoot. Of the pharmacists, the *Nepeta glechoma*; of Mönch, a genus corresponding to the *Glechoma* of Linnæus. [B., 42, 180, 200.]—**C. hederacea** [Mönch]. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B., 173.]—**Herba chamæclemæ.** The herb of *Nepeta glechoma*. [B., 180.]

CHAMÆCONCHOUS, adj. Ka²m-e-ko²n²k'u³s. Lat., *chamæconchus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, and κόνχη, [see **CONCHA**]). Fr., *chamæconche*. Ger., *chamäkouch*. Having an orbital index of 80 or less. [L.]

CHAMÆCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-kran-(kra²n)²(u³s(u⁴s)). From χαμαί, on the ground, and κρανίον, the skull. Ger., *chamäkran*. Having the proportion of the greatest length of the cranial cavity to its greatest height as 100 to any number between 59.6 and 74.5. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).]

CHAMÆCRISTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-kri²st'a³. From χαμαί, on the ground, and *crista*, a crest. 1. The *Cassia* c. 2. Of Breyne, a section of the genus *Cassia*. [B., 121, 200.]

CHAMÆCYPARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-si²p-(ki²p)/a²r(a³r)-i²s. A group of the genus *Cypripedium*. [A., 304.]—**C. sphaeroidea** [Spach]. Fr., *cèdre blanc*. Ger., *weisse Ceder, kugliger Lebensbaum*. Syn.: *Cypripedium thuyoides* [Linnaeus], *Thuja sphaeroidea* (seu *sphaeroidalis*) [Richard]. The white cedar; a low tree growing in the Atlantic United States. An infusion of the shavings is said to be used occasionally as a stomachic. A fine variety of charcoal is made from the twigs. [B., 173, 180, 185, 245.]

CHAMÆCYPARISSOS (Lat.), **CHAMÆCYPARISSUS** (Lat.), n's f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-si²(ku²)-pa²r(pa³r)-i²ps'o²s, -su²s(su⁴s). Gr., χαμαίκυπάρισσος. 1. An old name for the ground cypress (*Santolina* c.). 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Santolina*. [B., 115, 121, 180, 200.]—**Herba chamæcyparissi.** The herb of *Santolina* c. [B., 180.]

CHAMÆDAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-da²f-(da³f)/ne(na). Gen., *chamædaph'nes*. Gr., χαμαιδάφνη. Lit., dwarf-laurel. 1. Of the ancients, the *Ruscus aculeatus* [Columella], the *Daphne laureola* [Dioscorides], and the *Vincæ major*. 2. Of Lobel, the *Daphne mezereum*. 3. Of Mitchell, the genus *Mitchella*. 4. Of Mönch, a genus referred to *Cassandra*. [B., 115, 121, 215.]

CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-da²f-(da³f)-no²(no²)-i(e)/dez(de²s). Of Prosper Alpinus, the *Daphne oleoides*. [B., 121.]

CHAMÆDOLICHOCEPHALOUS, adj. Ka²m-e-do²l-i²-ko-se²(a³e²)-u³s. Lat., *chamædolichecephalus* (from χαμαί, on the ground, δολιχός, long, and κεφαλή, the head). Fr., *chamædolichecephale*. Ger., *chamædolichecephal*. Chamæcephalous and dolichocephalous. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xvi (L).]

CHAMÆDOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-do²r-(e)-e(a³e²). Fr., *chamédores*. A subtribe of palms (*Arecinæ* [Oersted], *Areceæ* [Bentham and Hooker]), comprising *Chamædorea*, etc. [B., 42, 170.]

CHAMÆDRIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-dri²-fol(fo²l)²(u³s(u⁴s)). From *chamædris* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *chamêdrifolié*. Having leaves like the germander (*Chamædris*); a botanical species name. [B.] See **GEUM chamædrifolium**.

CHAMÆDRÖPS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-dro²ps-(drops). Gen., *chamæ'dropos* (-is). Gr., χαμαίδροψ. Of Paulus Ægineta, the *Teucrium chamædris*. [B., 115.]

CHAMÆDRYTES (Lat.), n. m. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-dri²-(dru²)-i(e)/tez(tas). Gr., χαμαίδρυτης. Fr., *chamêdryte*. Wine flavored with chamædris. [Dioscorides (B., 115).]

CHAMÆDRYS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-e(a³e²)-dri²-(dru²s). Gen., *chamæ'dryos* (-is). Gr., χαμαίδρυς. Fr., c., *chamædris, germandrée*. Ger., *Gamander*. Sp., *camedrio*. 1. Of the ancients, the germander (*Teucrium* c.), and of the pharmacists, also other plants with oak-like leaves, e. g., the *Veronica*. 2. Of Clusius, see *Dryas*. 3. Of Tournefort, the genus *Teucrium*, and of Mönch, a genus now made a section of *Teucrium*. 4. Of Grisebach, a section of the genus *Veronica*. [B., 114, 115, 121.]—**C. alpina.** The *Dryas octopetala*. [B., 180.]—**C. aquatica.** The *Teucrium scordium*. [B., 88.]—**C. botrys** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium botrys*. [B., 173.]—**C. flava** [Mönch]. The *Teucrium flavum*. [B., 173.]—**C. frutescens, teucrium vulgo** [Tournefort]. The *Teucrium flavum*. [B., 211.]—**C. fruticosa, silvestris, mellissæ folio.** The *Teucrium scordium*. [B., 200.]—**C. incana spuria, etc.** [Bauhin]. The *Veronica prostrata*. [B., 211.]—**C. maritima incana, etc.** [Tournefort], *C. marum* [Mönch]. The *Teucrium marum*. [B., 173, 211.]—**C. minor, C. minor repens** (C. Bauhin), *C. officinalis* [Mönch]. The *Teucrium* c. [B., 173.]—**C. palustris allium-redolens** ["Hist. oxon.," C. *palustris caulescens* [Tournefort], *C. scordium* [Mönch]. The *Teucrium scordium*. [B., 173, 200.]—**C. spuria fœmina.** The *Veronica* c. [B., 180.]—**C. spuria mas.** The *Ver-*

nica latifolia. [B, 180].—*C. trissago* [Officin.], *C. vulgaris* [Parkinson], *C. vulgo vera existimata*. The *Teucrium c.* [B, 200].—**PECCOTUM CHAMÆDYOS COMPOSITUM**. Sp. *cocimiento de comedrios compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 4 parts of the tops of the *Teucrium c.*, 2 of the tops of absinthium, and 2 of the tops of lesser centaury with water, adding 2 of Roman chamomile flowers and 12 of senna-leaves, and straining. The strained liquid should amount to 192 parts. Should the decoction not be intended to act as a purgative, the senna is omitted. [B, 95 (a, 21)].—**EXTRACTUM CHAMÆDYOS**, **EXTRAIT DE C.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing 1 part of the dried leaves of *Teucrium c.*, in coarse powder, in 6 parts of boiling distilled water for 12 hours, straining with expression, treating the same leaves in like manner with 2 parts of boiling distilled water, evaporating the first infusion over a water-bath, adding the second, and evaporating the mixture to the consistence of a soft extract. [B, 113 (a, 21)].

CHAMÆDYOSMON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-di-(du^6)-o^2s^m o^2n$. An ancient name for the *Cochrys libanotis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆELEAGNUS (Lat.), **CHAMÆELEAGNUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-e^2l-e(a^3-e^2)-a^2g(a^3g/nu^2s/nu^4s)$, $-e^2-a^2g(a^3g/nu^2s/nu^4s)$. Of Pliny, the *Myrica gale*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆFICUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-fi(fe)/ku^2s-(ku^4s)$. A low variety of the *Ficus carica*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆFILIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l^2/(a^3-e^2f)-i^2l-i^2x$. Gen., *chamæfilix*. The *Asplenium marinum*. [B, 121, 200.]

CHAMÆFISTULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-fi^2st-(u^2l)(u^4l)-a^3$. Of De Candolle and of Bentham, a section of the genus *Cassia*, by some made a distinct genus. [B, 42, 121; Bentham, "Trans. of the Linn. Soc.," xvii, p. 503 (B).]—**C. contorta** [G. Don]. The *Cassia tora*. [B, 250 (G. Bentham, l. c., B).]

CHAMÆGEIRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ji^2-(ge^2l^2)-ro^2n$. Gr., *χαμαγειρον*. Of Dioscorides, the *Tussilagö*. [B, 115.]

CHAMÆGELEMINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-je^2l^2(ge^2l^2)-se^2m/i^2n-u^3m(u^4m)$. An old name for the *Jasminum grandiflorum*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆGENISTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-je^2n-(ge^2n)-is^2ta^4$. An old name for the *Gemista sagittalis (pilosa)*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆIASME (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-i^2-a^2z-(a^3s)^2me(ma)$. 1. Of Koch, see ANDROSACE. 2. Of others, see CHAMÆJASME.

CHAMÆIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-i^2d-e-(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Oscines*. [L, 221.]

CHAMÆIRIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-i(e)/ri^2s$. Gen., *chamæiris*, c. 1. Anciently, the *Iris pumila*, *Iris lutescens*, and *Iris biflora*. 2. Of modern authors, see IRIS. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆJASME (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ja^2s-(ya^3s)^2me(ma)$. 1. An old name for the *Androsace*, *Houstonia*, and *Stellera*. 2. Of Ledeborn, see CHAMÆIASME. 3. Of Plukenet, see HEDYOTIS. [B, 42, 121.]

CHAMÆKONCHOUS, adj. See CHAMÆCONCHOUS.

CHAMÆLÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2/(la^3/e^2)-a^3$. See CHAMÆLEA.

CHAMÆLEAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le-(la^3-e^2)-a^2g(a^3g/nu^2s/nu^4s)$. See CHAMÆLEAGNUS.

CHAMÆLEITES (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le-(la^3-e^2)-i(e) tez(tas)$. See CHAMÆLEITES.

CHAMÆLARIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-la(la^3)/ri^2x$. Gen., *chamælarix*. An old name for a species of *Aspalathus*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆLACIACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **CHAMÆLACIACEÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n's f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-la^4-(la^3-u^4)-si^2(ki^2)/a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$, $-si(ki^2)/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *chamælacées*. The fringe-myrtles; a tribe of myrtaceous plants (by Lindley regarded as a distinct order), comprising *Chamælacium* and other genera which are distinguished from the rest of the *Mystaceæ* by their 1-celled ovary. Divided by Bentham and Hooker into the subtribes *Euchamælaciceæ*, the *Calythriceæ*, and the *Thryptomeneæ*. [B, 42, 170.]

CHAMÆLEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-a^3$. See CHAMÆLEA.—**C. triccoca** [Gärtner]. The *Cneorum tricoccom*. [B, 173].—**Semen chamæleæ**. The fruit of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180.]

CHAMÆLEAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l^2(a^3-e^2)-e^2-a^2g(a^3g/nu^2s/nu^4s)$. Fr., *chamæleagnus*. See CHAMÆLEAGNUS.—**Folia chamæleagni**. The leaves of *Myricagale*. [B, 180].—**Herba chamæleagni**. The herb of *Myricagale*. [B, 180.]

CHAMÆLEDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l^2(a^3-e^2)-e^2d^2(e^2-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rhodoreæ*, comprising *Epigæa*, *Azalea*, *Kalmia*, and *Anmyrsine*. [B, 170.]

CHAMÆLEO (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-o$. Gen., *chamæleois*. Fr., *caméleon*. Ger., *Chamæleon*, *Rolleidechse*. It., *camaleonte*. Sp., *camaleón*. Port., *camaleão*. 1. A lizard, the chameleon (*Lacerta c.* [Linnaeus]), also a genus of the *Chamæleonidae*, including the chameleo. The chameleon's heart and gall were formerly used as remedies in gout and epilepsy. 2. Of the ancients, a name applied to several plants. [B, 121, 200; L, 30.] See CHAMÆLEON.—**C. abus**. See CHAMÆLEON *albus*.—**C. niger**. See CHAMÆLEON *niger*.

CHAMÆLEON (Lat.), n. m. (sometimes treated as n.). $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-o^2n(ou)$. Gen., *chameleon/(-is)*. Gr., *χαμαιλέων*. Fr., *caméleon*. 1. A lizard, the *Lacerta chamæleo* [Linnaeus]. See CHAMÆLEO. 2. A name anciently applied to several plants, and by modern authors to the genera *Picnoman* (*Cnicus*), *Atractylis*, and

Cardopatium. [B, 121, 180].—**Black c.** See *C. niger*.—**C. album**, **C. albus** [Dalechamp]. Gr., *χαμαλέον λευκός* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *chaméleon blanc*. White c.; a name applied by the ancients to a plant formerly supposed to be the acaulescent variety of the *Carlina acutis* and so used by Dalechamp, but now regarded as the *Atractylis gummifera*. [B, 43, 121, 180, 200.]—**C. exiguus** [Bauh]. The *Carlina acutis*. [B, 211.]—**C. minerale** [Austr. Ph.]. Crude potassium manganate prepared by heating together 80 parts of potassium chlorate and 150 each of fused caustic potash and potassium permanganate [Austr. Ph.]; also formerly prepared by heating together potash, potassium nitrate, and manganese dioxide. It is a greenish mass consisting essentially of potassium manganate with potassium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. niger** [Offic. Ger.], **C. niger** Dioscoridis **Maranthæ** [J. Bauhin], **C. niger umbellatus flore caruleo** **Hyacinthin** [C. Bauhin], **C. niger verus** [Parkinson]. Gr., *χαμαλέον μέλας* [Hippocrates, Dioscorides]. Fr., *chaméleon noir*. Black c., a plant, formerly thought to belong to the caulescent variety of *Carlina acutis*, but now known to be the *Cardopatium corymbosum (orientale)*. [B, 121, 180, 200.]—**C. sabmanticensis** [Clusius]. The *Picnoman (Cnicus) acarna*. [B, 180.]—**Mineral c.** See *C. minerale*.—**White c.** See *C. albus*.

CHAMÆLEONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-ou(o^2n)^2e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Schultze, a subdivision of the *Cartineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chamæleon*. [B, 170.]

CHAMÆLEONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-o^2n(i^2d-e^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Reptilia sauria*, having the chameleon for its type. [L, 73, 180.]

CHAMÆLEONIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-o^2n(i^2d-e^2-e^2)$. A suborder of the *Sauria*. [Stannius (L, 121).]

CHAMÆLEONOIDEA (Lat.), **CHAMÆLEONINA** [Lanckester] (Lat.), n's n. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-o^2n(i^2d-ed)^2$, $e^2-a^3-i(e)^2na^3$. A suborder of the *Lacertilia*. [L, 121.]

CHAMÆLEONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-le^2-o^2n(i^2d-e^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Lacertilia*; of Boulenger and Cope, a family of the *Rhoptoglossa*. [L, 121, 147.]

CHAMÆLEUCE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ln^2se(ka)$. Gr., *χαμαλευκή*. Fr., *chamélucine*. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Tussilagö*; also other plants, especially the *Caltha palustris*. [B, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆLINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l^2(a^3-e^2)-i^2n-u^3m(u^4m)$. 1. Of the older writers, the *Linum catharticum*, and of Vaillant, a section of the genus *Linum*, consisting of *Linum catharticum*. 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Camelina*. 3. Of Host, see COCHLEARIA. [B, 121, 200.]—**C. flore albo quinquepetalo** [Vaill.]. **C. subrotundo folio** [Barr.]. The *Linum catharticum*. [B, 211.]—**C. vulgare** [Vaill.]. The *Linum radiola*. [B, 211.]

CHAMÆLIRIN, n. $Ka^2m-e^2l^2-re^2ti^2n$. From *χαμαί*, on the ground, *λείρον*, the lily, and *ρίρον*, resin. Fr., *chamélirine*. Ger., *C.* A dull-white, resin-like, friable substance, devoid of taste and odor, derived from chamælirin by the action of dilute acids. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 529 (B).]

CHAMÆLIRIN, n. $Ka^2m-e^2l^2ir-i^2n$. Fr., *chamélirine*. Ger., *C.* A glucoside derived from the *Chamælirium luteum*; an amorphous buff-colored substance, soluble in water and in alcohol, the aqueous solutions forming a lather like saponin. It is very bitter, and is said to be highly poisonous, exerting a solvent action upon the blood corpuscles and acting as a cardiac depressant. By the action of dilute acids, it is converted into glucose and chamælirin. [B, 81, 270; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 189, xxvii, p. 528 (B).]

CHAMÆLIRION (Lat.), **CHAMÆLIRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l^2(a^3-e^2)-i(e)/ri^2-o^2n$, $-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *λείρον*, the lily. Of Willdenow, a genus of liliaceous plants of the tribe *Narthecieæ* [Bentham and Hooker] or of the suborder *Melanthioideæ*, tribe *Helonioeæ* [Engler]. [B, 42; Engler (B, 245).]—**C. carolinianum** [Walter], **C. luteum** [A. Gray]. Ger., *gelbe Schwindblume*. Syn.: *Feratrum luteum* [Linnaeus], *Helonias dioica* [Pursh] (seu *lutea* [Aiton]). The only species; starwort, blazing star, devil's-bit, false unicorn-root. A plant about 18 inches high growing in Canada and in the United States east of the Mississippi. Its rhizome contains chamælirin (*q. v.*) and has been used as a digestive tonic, diuretic, and anthelmintic, and in various uterine disorders. [B, 5, 81, 173, 180.]

CHAMÆLIRRHETIN, n. $Ka^2m-e^2l^2-ret^2i^2n$. A more correct form of *Chamæliretin (q. v.)*.

CHAMÆLYGOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l^2(a^3-e^2)-i^2(n^6)-go^2s$. Gr., *χαμαιλύγος*. A plant, also called verbenaca; the *Verbenaca*. [B, 114, 121.]

CHAMÆMELATON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-me^2l-(mal)^2a^2t(a^3t)-o^2n$. Gr., *χαμαιμέλατον*. A preparation of chamomile. [Oribasius (B, 115).]

CHAMÆMELELEON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2m-(a^3-e^2m)-e^2l^2(al)-e^2l^2-e(a^3-e^2)-o^2n$. Gr., *χαμαιμέλαλον* (from *χαμαί*, chamomile, and *έλαλον*, oil. A mixture of chamomile and oil, mentioned by Alexander of Tralles. [B, 115.]

CHAMÆMELINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-me^2l-(mal)-i(e)^2nu^2s/nu^4s$. Gr., *χαμαιμέλωνος*. Made of chamomile. [B, 114, 115.] See *Oleum chamæmelinum*.

CHAMÆMELON (Lat.), **CHAMÆMELUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2m(a^3-e^2m)-e(a^3)/lo^2n$, $-lu^2m(u^4m)$. Gr., *χαμαιμήλον* (from *χαμαί*, on the ground, and *μήλον*, an apple). Lit., earth-apple, from the odor of its blossoms. Of the ancients, the chamomile; of modern authors, a genus name for various plants now referred to *Anthemis*, *Matricaria*, and *Maruta*. [B, 114, 115, 121.]—**Etheroleum chamæmeli**. See *Oleum ANTHEMIDIS*.—**Aqua chamæmeli**. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) de camomille*. A preparation official

in the Austr. Ph., 1820, Flem. Ph., 1812, Dutch Ph., 1805, Bav. Ph., 1822, Belg. Ph., 1823, Ferrar. Ph., 1832, Franc. Ph., 1791, and many other old pharmacopœias; made by distilling 2 parts of a mixture of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 4 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *eau distillée de CAMOMILLE*.—*Aqua chamæmelli anisata*. A preparation official in the Würtemb. Ph., 1798; made by distilling 4 parts of chamomile, 2 of anise, and 28 of white wine to one half. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. annuum præcox foetidum semine aures* ["Hist. oxon."]. The *Maruta cotula*. [B, 200].—*C. aureum peregrinum*, etc. [J. Bauhin]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 211].—*C. canariense*. The *Chrysanthemum frutescens*. [B, 211].—*C. caninum foetidum* [Schw.]. The *Maruta cotula*. [B, 200].—*C. chium vernum*, etc. [Tournefort]. In part, the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 211].—*C. chrysanthemum* [Bauhin]. The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 211].—*C. cotula* [All]. The *Maruta cotula*. [B, 180].—*C. elatius, foliis obscure virentibus*, etc. [Pluk.]. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 200].—*C. flore pleno* [Parkinson]. The double-flowered variety of *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 200].—*C. foetidum* [C. Bauhin, Baumgarten]. The *Maruta cotula*. [B, 200].—*C. majus, foliis tenuissimis*, etc. ["Hort. monsp."]. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 200].—*C. nobile* [C. Bauhin]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 200].—*C. nostras*. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 180].—*C. odoratissimum, repens, flore simplici* [J. Bauhin, Ray], *C. odoratum* [Dod.], *C. officinarum*. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 200].—*C. orientale absinthii folio* [Tournefort]. Perhaps the *Anthemis montana*. [B, 211].—*C. orientale incanum*, etc. [Tournefort]. The *Matricaria argentea*. [B, 211].—*C. romanum* [Chab.]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 200].—*C. vulgare*. 1. Of Parkinson and the old Edinb. Ph., the *Anthemis nobilis*. 2. Of many pharmaceutical writers, the *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 200].—*C. vulgare amarum* [J. Bauhin], *C. vulgare, leucanthemum Dioscoridis*. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 200].—*C. vulgare odoratum* [Schw.]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 200].—*Conserva chamæmelli*. Fr., *Conserva de camomille*. A preparation official in the Sard. Ph., 1773; made of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 3 parts of refined sugar. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Eleosaccharum chamæmelli*. Fr., *oleosaccharum de camomille*. A preparation official in the Hamb. Ph., 1833, Hess. Ph., 1827, Berlin Ph., 1833, and the Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831; made of 1 oz of white sugar and 24 drops of essential oil of chamomile. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Essentia chamæmelli*. See *Tinctura CHAMÆMELLI*.—*Extractum chamæmelli aëquosum*. See *Extractum ANTHEMIDIS*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Oleum chamæmelli citratum*. A preparation official in the Gr. Ph., 1837, Hamb. Ph., 1835, Hess. Ph., 1827; Oldenb. Ph., 1801, Berlin Ph., 1829, Dresd. Ph., 1837, and Schlesw. Holst. Ph., 1831; made by distilling 72 parts of chamomile flowers with a sufficient quantity of water and adding 1 part of oil of lemon. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Oleum chamæmelli æthereum*. See *Oleum ANTHEMIDIS* and *Oleum MATRICARIÆ*.—*Oleum chamæmelli*. See *Huile de CAMOMILLE*.—*Oleum ceruleum chamæmelli compositum* [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *huile de camomille pétrolée*. Compound oil of chamomile; made by macerating 20 parts of fresh chamomile-flowers in 80 parts of water and 1 part of petroleum, and distilling. [B, 97, 119.]—*Infusum chamæmelli*. See *Infusum ANTHEMIDIS*.—*Syrupus chamæmelli*. See *Sirup de CAMOMILLE*.—*Tinctura chamæmelli*. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolée) de camomille*. A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., 1820, and the Flem. Ph., 1812; made of 1 part of the dried flowers of chamomile and 8 parts of brandy. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura CAMOMILLÆ*.

CHAMÆMESOCEPHALOUS, adj. $Ka^2m-e-me^2s-o-se^2f/a^2l-u^2s$. Lat., *chamæmesocephalus* (from $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha\lambda\eta$, median, and $\epsilon\kappa\phi\alpha\lambda\eta$, the head). Fr., *chamémésocéphale*. (Ger., *chamimesocephal*. Chamæcephalous and mesocephalous. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 620 (L).])

CHAMÆMESPIIUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-me^2s/pi^2-u^2s(u^2s)$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\pi\lambda\eta$, the medlar-tree. 1. Of the pharmacists, the *Zizyphus vulgaris*, and in the pl., *Chamæmespil*, the fruit of that tree. 2. Of Medicus, a section of the genus *Pyrus*. [B, 121, 180.]—**Fructus chamæmespili**. The fruit of *Zizyphus vulgaris*. [B, 180.]

CHAMÆMORUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2m(a^3e^2m)-or-(o^2r)-u^2s(u^2s)$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\mu\omega\rho\epsilon\alpha$, the mulberry-tree. Lit., dwarf-mulberry. Of the older writers, the *Rubus c.*; of more recent authors, a section of the genus *Rubus*, including *Rubus c.* [B, 121, 180.]—**Baccæ chamæmori**. The fruit of *Rubus c.* [B, 119, 180.]—**C. anglica** [Parkinson], **C. norvegica** [Lind.], **C. succorum** [Rudb.], **C. vaccinia nubis**. The *Rubus c.* [B, 200, 211.]—**Folia chamæmori**. The leaves of *Rubus c.* [B, 270.]—**Fructus chamæmori**. See *Baccæ chamæmori*.—**Herba chamæmori**. The herb of *Ajuga chamæpitys*. [B, 180.]

CHAMÆMYRSINE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-mu^2r-(mu^2r)/si^2n-e(a)$. Gen., *chamæmyrsines*. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\mu\upsilon\rho\sigma\iota\nu\eta$ (from $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\mu\upsilon\rho\sigma\iota\nu\eta$, the myrtle). Fr., *chamémyrsine*. Lit., ground-myrtle. 1. Of Pliny, the *Ruscus aculeatus*. 2. Of Dalechamp, the *Polygala montana*. 3. Of Matthioli, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆMYRTUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-mu^2rt-(mu^2rt)/u^2s(u^2s)$. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121, 180.]

CHAMÆNERION (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ne(na)/r^2i-o^2n$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\nu\epsilon\rho\iota\omega$, the *Rhododaphne*. Fr., *chaménérion*. An old name for the *Epilobium angustifolium*; of Tournefort and others, a genus of plants (of De Candolle, a section of *Epilobium*). [B, 121, 300.]

CHAMÆOPISTHIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-o(o^2)-pi^2s(thi^2-u^2s(u^2s))$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\delta\iota\alpha\sigma\theta\iota\omega$, behind. Of such a shape that a line drawn between the punctum occipitale and the punctum alae vomeris intersects the radius fixus at an angle between 17° and 245° (said of the cranium). [Lissauer. "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).] Cf. *Hypsoisthius* and *Tapiroisthius*.

CHAMÆOTA [W. G. Smith] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ot^2a^3$. A genus corresponding to the section *Annularia* of

Agaricus (q. v.). [B, 121.]—**C. cretacea** [Fries]. See *AGARICUS cretaceus* (1st def.).

CHAMÆPERICHYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pe^2r-i^2ki^2m(ch^2u^2m)-e^2n-u^2m(u^2m)$. Of the older authors, certain species of *Lonicera*, or, according to some, a species of *Cornus*. [B, 121, 200.]

CHAMÆPEUCE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pu^2s(e(ka))$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\eta$. Fr., *chamépeuce*. Lit., ground-larch. 1. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Stachelina (Cnicus) c.* In some editions of the ancient authors, c. has been written incorrectly for *chameleuce*, and has hence been erroneously translated *Tussilago*. 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of *Compositae*, now united with *Cnicus*. 3. According to some, the *Camphorosma*. [B, 42, 88, 115, 121, 180; L, 102.]—**C. Casabonne** [De Candolle]. The *Cnicus Casabonne*. [B, 214.]—**C. mutica** [De Candolle]. The *Cnicus c.* [B, 42, 180.]

CHAMÆPEUCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pu^2s-e^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *chamépeucees*. Of Schultz, a subsection of the *Cirsieae*, comprising *Chamæpeuce* and *Notobasis*. [B, 170.]

CHAMÆPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-fi^2s-(fu^2k)/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *chaméphycees*. Of Kützing, a suborder of the *Eremospermeæ*, comprising the families *Desmidiæ*, *Palmelleæ*, and *Hydrococceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHAMÆPITYNOS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pi^2t-i^2(u^2)-ie(i)/no^2s$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\pi\iota\tau\upsilon\nu\omega\varsigma$. Flavored with chamæpitys (said of wine). [B, 115.] See *VINUM chamæpitynum*.

CHAMÆPITYS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2p(a^3e^2p)-i^2t-i^2s-(u^2s)$ Gen., *chamæpit'ytos (-is)*. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\pi\iota\tau\upsilon\varsigma$. Lit., ground-pine. Fr., c. [Fr. Cod.], *chamépitys*. Of the ancients, the *Ajuga (Teucrium) iva*, the *Ajuga (Teucrium) c.*, and the *Teucrium pseudo-chamæpitys*, now usually applied to the *Ajuga c.* 2. Of botanical authors, a genus of the *Labiatae*, now reduced to a section of *Ajuga*. 3. Of Plukenet, the *Erica Plukenetii*. [B, 42, 115, 121.]—**C. altera** [offic.], **C. anthyllis altera herbariorum** [Parkinson]. The *Ajuga iva*. [B, 200.]—**C. iva arbritica**. The *Ajuga c.* [B, 200.]—**C. iva moschata monspeliaca**. The *Ajuga iva*. [B, 200.]—**C. lutea vulgaris** [C. Bauhin]. The *Ajuga c.* [B, 200.]—**C. monspeliaca**, **C. moschata foliis serratis**, etc. [C. Bauhin, Tournefort]. The *Ajuga iva*. [B, 88, 200.]—**C. officinarum** [Rupp.], **C. vulgaris** [Parkinson], **C. vulgaris odorata flore luteo** [J. Bauhin]. The *Ajuga c.* [B, 200.]—**Herba chamæpitys**. The herb of the *Ajuga c.* [B, 180.]

CHAMÆPLATANUS (Lat.), **CHAMÆPLATANUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-pla^2t(pla^2t)/a^2n(a^2n)-o^2s,-n^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\pi\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha\nu\omega\varsigma$. Fr., *chaméplatanus*. An ancient name of the *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 114, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆPLION (Lat.), **CHAMÆPLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2p(a^3e^2p)-li^2-o^2n,-m^2m(u^2m)$. 1. Of Dodoens, the *Sisymbrium officinale*. 2. Of Walroth and of Spach, a genus of plants, now made a section of *Sisymbrium*. [B, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. officinale** [Walroth]. See *C.* (1st def.).

CHAMÆPROSOPIC, adj. $Ka^2m-e^2-pro^2s-op^2i^2k$. Lat., *chamæprosopos* (from $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\pi\rho\delta\omega\sigma\omega\nu$, the face). Fr., *chaméprosopie*. Of Kollman, having a low face, i. e., having the zygomatic facial index or the zygomatic upper facial index small. ["Arch. f. Anthrop.," xiii (L).]

CHAMÆPUCE (Lat.), n. f. See *CHAMÆPEUCE*.

CHAMÆRHAPHANUS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3-e^2)-ra^2f(r\alpha^2f)/a^2n(a^2n)-u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\alpha\phi\alpha\nu\omega\varsigma$. Of Paulus Ægineta, the upper part of the root of *Euphorbia apios*. [A, 387.]

CHAMÆRHITOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2r(a^3e^2r)-i^2t-o^2s$. An old name for the *Gysohila struthium* and the *Saponaria officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆRHODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2r(a^3e^2r)-od(o^2d)/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *chamérhodées*. Of Torrey and Gray, a subtribe of the *Dryadeæ*, comprising *Chamærhodæ*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHAMÆRHODODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2r(a^3e^2r)-od(o^2d)/o^2(o^2)-de^2n^2/dro^2n$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\rho\delta\delta\epsilon\rho\delta\epsilon\nu\omega\nu$ (see *Rhododendron*). Fr., *chamérhododendros*. Of the older botanists, the *Rhododendron ponticum* and *Rhododendron ferrugineum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMÆRIPHES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2r(a^3e^2r)-i^2f-e^2z(as)$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\iota\phi\eta\varsigma$. See *ARBORESCENS*.—**C. major** [Gärtner]. The *Chamæropus humilis*, var *arborescens*. [B, 173.]—**C. minor** [Gärtner]. The *Chamæropus humilis*. [B, 173.]

CHAMÆRITHOS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2r(a^3e^2r)-i^2th-o^2s$. See *CHAMÆRHITOS*.

CHAMÆROPS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e(a^3e^2)-ro^2ps(rops)$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\omega\psi$. Fr., *chamérops*, *chamérops*. 1. Of Pliny, the *Ajuga chamædryis*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of palms comprising species found in Europe, Asia, and America. [B, 19, 114, 121; Drude (B, 245).]—**C. arborescens** [Persoon]. An arborescent variety of *C. humilis*. [B, 173.]—**C. excelsa** [Thunberg]. The *Trachycarpus excelsa*. [B, 245.]—**C. Fortunei** [Hooker]. The *Trachycarpus Fortunei* [Drude (B, 245).]—**C. glabra** [Miller]. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B, 173.]—**C. humilis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *tatanier*. Ger., *Zuegerpalme*. A species growing in southern Europe, about the Mediterranean, and in northern Africa. It is usually only 3 or 4 feet high, but may become a tree of 20 to 30 feet. The fruit and young shoots are said to be edible. [B, 19, 121, 173.]—**C. hystrix** [Fraser]. The *Rhapidophyllum hystrix*. [Drude (B, 245).]—**C. palmetto** [Michaux]. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B, 34, 173.]—**C. ritcheiana** [Griff.]. The *Nannorhops ritcheiana*. [B, 42, 245.]—**C. serratala**. The *Serenoa serratala*. [B, 42, 245.]

CHAMÆRUBUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2r(a^3e^2r)-u^2s-(u^2)-hu^2s(bu^2s)$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and *rubus*, the blackberry-bush. Fr., *chamérube*. An old name for the *Rubus chamæmoris* and *Rubus saxatilis*. [B, 121.]—**C. folio ribes anglica** [C. Bauhin]. The *Rubus chamæmoris*. [B, 200.]

CHAMÆRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}ru^3m(ru^4m)$. An old name for *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMÆSAURA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}sa^4r^{(sa^3/u^4r)}a^3$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\rho\alpha$, the *Cardamine pratensis*. Fr., *chamæsaur*. Of Schneider, the *Scirpus setaceus*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆSAURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}sa^4r^{(sa^3/u^4r)}i^2l^2e^{(a^3/e^2)}$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, on the ground, and $\sigma\alpha\upsilon\rho\alpha$, a lizard. A family of the *Cionocrania*. [L, 121.]

CHAMÆSENNA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}se^2n^2na^3$. A subsection of the genus *Senna*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆSPARTIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}spa^2r^2i^2u^2m(u^4m)$. The *Genista sagittalis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆSYCE (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}si^{(su^0)}se^{(ka)}$. Gen., *chamæsyce*. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\sigma\upsilon\upsilon\kappa\eta$. Fr., *chamæsyce*. Lit., ground-fig. The *Euphorbia aptios*. [B, 114, 115, 121.]

CHAMÆTEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}t^{(a^3/e^2)}e^2a^3$. An old name for the *Salix retusa*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÆXYRIS [Lobel] (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}x^{(a^3/e^2)}x^{(u^0)}r^2i^2s$. See *Iris*.

CHAMÆZELEN (Lat.), n. n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}ze^{(za)}lo^2n$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\alpha\zeta\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$. A plant mentioned by Pliny, called also *Gnaphaleon*. [B, 114.]

CHAMAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)a^2(a^3)gro^2s^{(gros)}t^2i^2s$. Gen., *chamagrostios* (-eos). Fr., *chamagrostide*. See *MIBORA*.—*C. minima* [Schroder]. The *Mibora verna*. [B, 173.]

CHAMAILEON (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)al^{(a^3/i^2)}e^2o^2n$ (on). See *CHAMÆLEON*.

CHAMAINDOO POO (Tamil), n. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMALION (Lat.), **CHAMALUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)a^{(a^3)}li^2o^2n$, $-u^2m(u^4m)$. See *CHAMÆLEON*.

CHAMAMILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m-a^3 -mel. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 121.]

CHAMARAN (Fr.), n. Sha^3 - ma^3 - ra^3n^2 . The *Maruta foetida*. [B, 173.]

CHAMARAS (Fr.), **CHAMARAZ** (Fr.), n's. Sha^3 - ma^3 - ra^3 . See *CHAMARRAS*.

CHAMAROCH, n. See *CAMAROC*.

CHAMAROZ (Fr.), **CHAMARRAS** (Fr.), n's. Sha^3 - ma^3 - roz - ra^3 . The *Teucrium scordium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Faux c.** The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [B, 173.]

CHAMBAR (Ar.), n. An old term for magnesia. [B, 200.]

CHAMBAT (Hind.), n. The *Kæmpferia rotunda*. [B, 172.]

CHAMBELECH, n. Of the alchemists, an elixir. [B, 50.]

CHAMBER, n. Cham'bu^r. Lat., *camera* (from $\kappa\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\alpha$, a vault). Fr., *chambre*. Ger., *Kammer*. It., *camera*. Sp., Port., *camara*. An inclosed space.—**Albuminiparous c.** In birds, that portion of the oviduct in which the ovum receives its covering of albumen. [L, 133.]—**Anterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre antérieure de l'œil*. Ger., *vordere Augenkammer*. The anterior portion (practically the whole) of the aqueous c. of the eye, bounded behind by the iris and the central portion of the crystalline lens (in the fetus, before the seventh month, by the pupillary membrane). [A, 5.]—**Aqueous c. of the eye.** The space or c. in the eye bounded by the cornea in front and the ciliary processes, suspensory ligament, and lens behind. It is divided into two very unequal parts by the iris, the pupil forming the channel of communication between the anterior and posterior portions. It is filled by the aqueous humor. [F, 3.]—**Atrial c.** In the *Tunicata*, the atrium. [L, 147.]—**Barometric c.** Fr., *chambre barométrique*. The space above the mercurial column of a barometer. [B, 1, 49.]—**Brain-c.** The cranial cavity. [L, 121.]—**Branchial c's.** Fr., *chambres branchiales*. In the *Crustacea* and in fishes, the cavities containing the branchiæ. [L, 11.]—**Calciparous c.** In birds, the uterus; *i. e.*, that portion of the oviduct in which the chorion becomes calcified, forming the shell. [L, 133.]—**C's of the eye.** See *Anterior c.* and *Posterior c.*—**Ciliated c's.** Fr., *corbeilles vibratiles*. Small dilations of the incurrent and excurrent canals of sponges, lined with ciliated cells the cilia of which maintain a constant circulation of water. [L, 12.]—**Enterocœle c's.** See *Intermesenteric c's.*—**Gas-c.** Fr., *chambre à gaz*. In microscopy, an arrangement by which a current of gas may be passed over the object examined; usually made with a ring of putty on a slide, closed with a cover-glass and having inlet and outlet tubes passing through the putty. [L, 318.]—**Gill c's.** See *Branchial c's.*—**Infrabranchial c.** That one of the two divisions of the pallial cavity of the *Lamellibranchiata* formed by the inward projection of the branchial apparatus, which is connected with the branchial siphon or inhalant aperture. [L, 11.]—**Intermesenteric c's.** In the *Octocoralla*, the spaces between the mesenteries or membranous laminae which project into the general cavity. [L, 121, 147.]—**Laryngeal c.** The cavity of the larynx. [L, 1.]—**Laryngo-tracheal c.** In certain *Amphibia*, a cavity which represents the larynx and trachea of the higher vertebrates. [L, 300.]—**Lethal c.** A humane device proposed by B. W. Richardson for putting animals to death by confining them in an atmosphere of narcotic gas or vapor. [Asclepiad, Jan., 1885, p. 65.]—**Lingual c.** The cavity of the mouth. [L, 3.]—**Mantle-c.** See *Subpallial c.*—**Moist-c.** Fr., *chambre humide*. In microscopy, a cell so arranged that the air contained within it may be kept charged with moisture. [L, 318.]—**Pallial c.** See *Pallial cavity*.—**Posterior c. of the eye.** Fr., *chambre postérieure de l'œil*. Ger., *hintere Augenkammer*. That portion of the aqueous c. of the eye that lies behind the iris and, in the fetus before the seventh month, the pupillary membrane. Except at its periphery it is imaginary, as the iris lies in contact with the capsule of the lens. [A, 5; B,]—

Posterior pelvic c. See *Rectovaginal pouch*.—**Respiratory c.** The air-space of an egg.—**Subdermal c's.** Syn.: *subdermal cavities, subcortical crypts*. Cavities beneath the cortex of certain sponges into which the excurrent canals open. [L, 121.]—**Subpallial c.** In the *Mollusca*, the space between the pallium and the sides and neck. [L, 121.]—**Substomatic c.** Fr., *chambre aérienne* (ou *sous-stomatique*). An open space filled with air, inclosed by parenchyma-cells and lying beneath the two guard-cells of a stoma in plants. It communicates directly with the orifice (ostiole) of the stoma and has intercellular passages opening into it. [B, 121.]—**Suprabranchial c.** In the *Lamellibranchiata*, that one of the two c's or cavities into which the pallial cavity is divided, and into which the cloaca and anal siphon open. [L, 11.]—**Visceral c.** In the *Eugosa*, a cavity included by the theca. [L, 121.]—**Water c.** In certain *Polyzoa*, a cavity in the zoecium which becomes filled with water when the polypide emerges. [Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc., 1888, p. 936 (L).]

CHAMBERLET, n. Cham'bu^r-le^t. In conchology, a small chamber. [L, 121.]

CHAMBERTIN (Fr.), n. Sha^3m -be^{rt}-aⁿ2. A fine variety of Burgundy wine. [a, 18.]

CHAMBON (Fr.), n. Sha^3m -bon². A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is an alkaline and slightly ferruginous spring. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CHAMBRE (Fr.), n. Sha^3m br. See *CHAMBER*.—**C. à air.** See *Air-CHAMBER*.—**C. aérienne.** See *Substomatic CHAMBER*.—**C. auriculaire.** See *Anterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. auriculaire** [Parchappe]. See *CAMERA arteriosa*.—**C. cardiaque.** The cavity of the pericardium. [L, 321.]—**C. claire.** See *CAMERA lucida*.—**C. de l'œil.** A chamber of the eye. [L, 41.] See *Anterior* and *Posterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. embryonnaire.** The cavity formed by the decidua, in which the fecundated ovum lies. [L, 153.]—**C. germinale.** In certain insects, a division of the ovary in which the *cellules vitelligènes* are developed. [L, 153.]—**C. humide.** See *Moist CHAMBER*.—**C. incubatrice.** See *C. embryonnaire*.—**C. labyrinthique.** The cavity of the internal ear. [L, 153.]—**C. noire.** See *CAMERA obscura*.—**C. noire composée.** A camera obscura in which light is admitted through an opening which is provided with a lens to collect the rays of light. [B, 93.]—**C. noire simple.** A camera obscura in which the light is admitted through an opening unprovided with a lens. [B, 93.]—**C. ovigère.** See *C. embryonnaire*.—**C. post-iridienne.** See *Posterior CHAMBER of the eye*.—**C. pulmonaire** [Parchappe]. The cavity of the right ventricle of the heart. [L, 153.]—**C. respiratoire.** A branchial chamber, or one having a respiratory function. [L, 153.]—**C. sous-stomatique.** See *Substomatic CHAMBER*.

CHAMBREL, n. Ka^2m 'bre²l. See *GAMBREL*.

CHAMBREULE (Fr.), n. Sha^3m -bru²l. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMBRIE (Fr.), n. Sha^3m -bre. An old name for *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121.]

CHAMBUM, n. A South American name for the various species of *Papaya* (*Carica*). [B, 19, 121.]

CHAM-CHAN, n. In Cochinchina, the *Dichroa febrifuga*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMCHENA-SOU, n. In Malabar, the *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 121.]

CHAMÉACTE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-a²kt. See *CHAMÆACTE*.

CHAMEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^3m -o. See *CAMELUS*.

CHAMÉBALANUS (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-ba²-a³n-u^s. See *CHAMÆBALANUS*.

CHAMÉCÉDRIS (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-sa-dres. The *Santolina chamæcyparissus*. [B, 88.]

CHAMÉCÉRASE (Fr.), **CHAMÉCÉRASUS** (Fr.), n's. Ka^3m -a-se^r-a³z-u^s, sar-a³z-u^s. See *CHAMÆCERASUS*.

CHAMÉCÉRISIER (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-se^r-ez-e-a. See *CHAMÆCERASUS*.—**C. des haies.** The *Lonicera xylosteum*.—**C. rose.** The *Lonicera tatarica*. [B, 19.]

CHAMÉCISSE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-ses. See *CHAMÆCISsus*.

CHAMÉCISTUS (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-se^t-u^s. See *CHAMÆCISTUS*.

CHAMÉCYPARIS (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-se-pa^r-es. See *CHAMÆCYPARIS*.

CHAMÉDAPHNÉ (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-da³f-na. See *CHAMÆDAPHNE*.

CHAMÉDAPHNOÏDE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-da³f-no-ed. See *CHAMÆDAPHNOIDES*.

CHAMÉDRIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka^3m -a-dre-fol-e-a. See *CHAMÆDRIFOLIUS*.

CHAMÉDRYS (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-dres. See *CHAMÆDRYS*.

CHAMÉDRYTE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-dret. See *CHAMÆDRYTES*.

CHAMELÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}a^3$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\alpha$. Lit., the dwarf-olive. 1. Of the ancients, the *Daphne mezereum*, *Daphne oleoides*, and some other species of *Daphne*. 2. Of Boerhaave, the *Cneorum tricoccum*. 3. Of other authors, a name applied to various species of plants. [B, 115, 121, 200.]

CHAMELÉITES (Lat.), n. m. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)e^{-(a^3/e^2)}i^{(e)}-tez^{(tas)}$. Gr., $\chi\alpha\mu\epsilon\lambda\alpha\iota\upsilon\tau\eta\varsigma$. Wine flavored with *Chamæla*. [B, 115, 200.]

CHAMÉLAUCIÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ka^3m -a-lo-se-a. See *CHAMÆLAUCIÉE*.

CHAMÉLÉAGNUS (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-la-a²g-nu^s. See *CHAMÆLEAGNUS*.

CHAMÉLEON, n. Ka^3m -e^{le}-o²n. See *CHAMÆLEON*.—**Black c.** See *CHAMÆLEON niger*.

CHAMÉLEUCE (Fr.), n. Ka^3m -a-lu^s. See *CHAMÆLEUCE*.

CHAMÉLIN (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-la^2n^2$. See **CHAMÉLINUM**.

CHAMÉLONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-e^2l-o^2n^2f^2d-e$ (a^2-e^2). See **CHAMÉLONIDÆ**.

CHAMÉMYRSINE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-mer-sen$. See **CHAMÉMYRSINE**.

CHAMÉPEUCE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-pu^5s$. See **CHAMÉPEUCE**.

CHAMÉPITIS (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-pe-te$. See **CHAMÉPITIS**.

CHAMÉPLATANE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-pla^3t-a^3n$. See **CHAMÉPLATANUS**.

CHAMERET (Fr.), n. Sha^3m-e^2r-a . An old name for hemp. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMÉRHODÉES (Fr.), n. pl. $Ka^3ni-a-rod-a$. See **CHAMÉRHODÉES**.

CHAMÉROPS (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-rops$. See **CHAMÉROPS**.

CHAMÉRUBE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-ru^6b$. See **CHAMÉRUBUS**.

CHAMÉSYCE (Fr.), n. $Ka^3m-a-zes$. See **CHAMÉSYCE**.

CHAMEUNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-u^2n^2i^2-a^2$. From $\chi\alpha\mu\epsilon\upsilon\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$, to lie on the ground. The act of lying on the ground. [Galen (A, 325).]

CHAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. A family of the *Integropallialia*. [L, 147.]

CHAMILLE (Ger.), n. $Ch^2a^3m-el^2e^2$. Chamomile. [B.]—**Cⁿ-blumen**. Chamomile-flowers. [L, 42.]—**Cⁿthec**. See **Infusum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Römische C**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B.]

CHAMIREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-i^2r^2e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. From *Chamira*, the only genus. Fr., *chamirées*. Of Sonder, Walpers, and Endlicher, a division or tribe of cruciferous plants. [B, 170.]

CHAMISO, n. In California, the genus *Adenostoma*. [B, 275.]

CHAMITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-i(e)^2t^2s$. Of Banks, see **AZORELLA**. [B, 42.]—**Cⁿ, tricuspidata** [Gärtner], **Cⁿ, trifurcata** [Banks and Solander]. The *Azorella trifurcata*. [B, 173, 265.]

CHAMKA, n. In India, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*). [B, 88.]

CHAMLAGU, n. A species of *Caragana*. [B, 121.] See **CARAGANA C**.

CHAM LON LA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Spilanthus tinctorius*. [B, 266.]

CHAM NHO LA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Indigofera tinctoria*. [B, 266.]

CHAMOBYORETA, n. In modern Greek, the *Calendula officinalis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAMOCK, n. $Cha^2m'o^2k$. The *Ononis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHAMOIS (Fr.), n. Sha^3m-wa^3 . Ger., *Gemse* (1st def.). It., *camoscio*. Sp., *gamuza*. Port., *camurca*. 1. The chamois. [L, 30.] 2. A variety of soft yellowish leather formerly obtained from the chamois; now made from the skins of many other animals. [L, 121.] 3. The *Hydnum repandum*. [B, 121.]

CHAMOMILE, n. $Ka^2m'o$ -mil. Lat., *anthemis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *chamomilla*. Fr., *camomille romaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *römische Kamille*. It., *camomilla romana*, *apiolina*. Sp., *manzanilla*. The genus *Anthemis*, especially the *Anthemis nobilis*. [B.]—**Blue c**. The *Aster trifolium*. [B, 275.]—**Cⁿ, clyster**. Ger., *Kamillenklyster*. A strained infusion of 1 part of c.-flowers in 10 parts of water; used for flatulence. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**Cⁿ, flowers**. The flowers of the *Anthemis*. [B, 81.]—**Cⁿ, tea**. See **Infusum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Common c**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [L, 43.]—**Compound infusion of c**. Fr., *infusion de camomille composée*. A preparation official in the Sard. Ph., 1773; made of chamomile and blue melilot trefoil each 1 handful, caraway and fennel each 1 oz., and boiling water 1 lb. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Corn-cⁿ**. The *Anthemis arvensis*. [B, 275.]—**Decoction of c**. Fr., *Decoction de camomille*. Of the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), Dubl. Ph., 1830, and Edinb. Ph., 1826, a preparation made by boiling 4 parts of c. and 2 of anise in 96 of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Dog's cⁿ**. 1. The *Anthemis* (*Maruta cotula*). 2. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 275; L, 73.]—**English c**. See **Common c**.—**English oil of c**. See **Essential oil of c**. See **Oleum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Extract of c**. See **Extractum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**False c**. The *Boltonia glastifolia*. [B, 275.]—**Fluid extract of c**. See **Extractum ANTHEMIDIS fluidum**.—**German c**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 5, 275.]—**Infusion of c**. See **Infusum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Oil of c**. See **Oleum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Oleol of c**. See **Huile de CAMOMILLE** [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Purple cⁿ**. 1. The *Aster trifolium*. 2. The *Adonis autumnalis*. [B, 275; L, 73.]—**Red c**. The *Adonis autumnalis*. [B, 275.]—**Roman c**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Stinking c**. Fr., *camomille puante*. The *Anthemis* (*Maruta cotula*). [B, 275.]—**Unsavoury c**. The *Matricaria inodora*. [L, 73.]—**White c**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [L, 73.]—**Wild c**. A name given to various species of *Anthemis*, to the *Maruta cotula*, and to the *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Yellow c**. The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 275.]

CHAMOMILLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-o(o^2)-mi^2l(a^2)$. For deriv., see **CHAMÉLON**. 1. See **CHAMOMILE**. 2. Of Schultz, the genus *Matricaria*. 3. Of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121.]—**Aqua chamomillæ** [Anstr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., Roum. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *eau distillée de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kamillenwasser*. Sp., *agua de manzanilla* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A preparation made by distilling from 1 part of *Matricaria c.* and a sufficient quantity of water $\frac{3}{4}$ parts [Dutch Ph.], 4 parts [Fr. Cod.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph.], or by distilling 5 parts of a mixture of 1 part of chamomile and 15 parts of water [Hung. Ph.], or 7 parts from 1 part of chamomile and 20 parts of water [Swed. Ph.], or 10 parts from 1 part of chamomile and 15 parts [Dan. Ph.],

24 to 30 parts [Gr. Ph.], or 30 parts [Austr. Ph.] of water. 2. A preparation made by distilling 4 parts from a mixture of 1 part of chamomile flowers and 16 parts of water [Sp. Ph.], or 5 parts from 1 part of chamomile and the necessary quantity of water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Aqua chamomillæ concentrata** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling 10 parts from a mixture of 100 parts of aqua chamomillæ and 2 parts of alcohol, and mixing the distillate with 9 times its weight of water, or by distilling 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of the flowers of *Matricaria c.* and 3 parts of water and adding to the distillate 3 parts of water at the time of using [Roum. Ph.], or, according to the Russ. Ph., by distilling 15 parts from a mixture of 12 parts of chamomile, 2 parts of spirit, and the necessary quantity of water, and, before using, diluting the mixture with 7 times its weight of water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Aqua chamomillæ romanæ**. Sp., *agua de manzanilla* [Sp. Ph.]. See **Aqua CHAMOMILLE** (2d def.).—**Aqua chamomillæ vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. See **Aqua CHAMOMILLE** (1st def.).—**Aqua florum chamomillæ vinosæ** [Francf. Disp., 1791]. Fr., *eau de camomille vineuse*. A preparation made of 1 part of fresh chamomille-flowers and 4 parts of white wine. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Cⁿ, canina**, **Cⁿ, foetida**. The *Maruta cotula*. [B, 180.]—**Cⁿ, major**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180.]—**Cⁿ, minor**. The *Matricaria c.* [B, 180.]—**Cⁿ, nobilis**. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180.]—**Cⁿ, nostras**, **Cⁿ, officinalis**, **Cⁿ, officinarum** [Volck.]. The *Matricaria c.* [B, 200.]—**Cⁿ, romana**, **Cⁿ, romana officinarum** [Buxb.]. The *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 180, 200.]—**Cⁿ, silvestris**, **Cⁿ, vulgaris**. The *Matricaria c.* [B, 180.]—**Essentia chamomillæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. [B, 95.]—**Extractum chamomillæ** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *extrait de camomille* [Fr. Cod.]. A thick extract prepared, according to the Swiss Ph. and Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), with weak spirit, and, according to the other pharmacopœias mentioned, with water. The Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) directs that 1 part of *Matricaria c.*, 4 parts of spirit, and 4 parts of water shall be digested and expressed and to the product 2 parts each of spirit and water added. The Sp. Ph. orders the same, except that the first time 5 and the second time 25 parts each of spirit and water shall be used. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chamomillæ romanæ**. See **Extractum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Extractum chamomillæ vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. See **Extractum CHAMOMILLE**. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Flores chamomillæ** [Ger. Ph.]. The flowers of *Matricaria c.* [B, 95.]—**Infusum chamomillæ**. See **Tisane de CAMOMILLE**.—**Infusum chamomillæ romanæ**. See **Infusum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Oleum chamomillæ**. 1. Of the Netherl. Ph., volatile oil of matricaria. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., see **Oleum chamomillæ infusum**. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ æthereum** [Swiss Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. According to the Russ. Ph., when a preparation with this title is ordered, oleum chamomillæ citratum is to be dispensed. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ camphoratum** [Belg. Ph.], Fr., *huile de camomille camphrée*. Sp., *aceite de manzanilla alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of camphor in 9 parts of oleum chamomillæ infusum [Belg. Ph.], or in 9 of *huile de camomille* [Fr. Cod.], or in 10 of oleum chamomillæ romanæ infusum [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ citratum** [Pruss. Ph., 7th ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see **citritum** [Gr. Ph.]). A preparation made by distilling 480 [Pruss. Ph., Gr. Ph.] or 500 [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of *Matricaria c.* with 1 part of oil of lemon and a sufficiency of water. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ coctum** [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see **infusum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Norw. Ph.]). Syn.: *oleum chamomillæ* [Belg. Ph.], *oleum chamomillæ coctum* [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by heating the flowers of *Matricaria c.*, previously steeped in alcohol (or in water [Gr. Ph.]), with 10 [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph.] or 5 [Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph.] times their weight of olive-oil for which oil of sesame may be substituted [Swiss Ph.] until all moisture has been dissipated, and straining. The Belg. Ph. adds 3 parts of powdered benzoin to every 10 of the flowers before heating. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ romanæ**, **Oleum chamomillæ romanæ æthereum**. See **Oleum ANTHEMIDIS**.—**Oleum chamomillæ romanæ infusum**. See **Huile de CAMOMILLE**.—**Oleum chamomillæ terebinthatum** [Gr. Ph.]. A preparation made by distilling with water a mixture of 60 parts of the flowers of *Matricaria c.* and 1 part of oil of turpentine. [B, 95.]—**Oleum chamomillæ vulgaris** [Gr. Ph.]. Volatile oil of matricaria. [B, 95.]—**Tinctura chamomillæ** [Austr. Ph.], Ger., *Kamillentinctur*, *Digestions-tinctur*. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of chamomille-flowers in 5 parts of diluted alcohol. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

CHAMOMILLE (Fr.), n. Ka^2m-o -mel. See **CAMOMILLE**.

CHAMOMILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2m(ch^2a^3m)-o(o^2)-mi^2l(a^2)$ (mel) $l^2e^2-a^2e^2$. Fr., *chamomillées*. A tribe of the *Corymbifera*, comprising *Chamomilla*, *Anthemis*, *Cota*, *Anacyclus*, *Diotis*, *Santolina*, and *Achillea*. [B, 170.]

CHAMOUNIX (Fr.), n. $Sha^3m-u-ne$. A place in the department of Haute-Savoie, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring containing calcium salts. [A, 385.]

CHAMP (Fr.), n. Sha^3n^2 . See **FIELD**.—**Cⁿ, antipolaire**. Ger., *Gegenpolseite*. That portion of the periphery of a resting nucleus that is directly opposite the c. polaire, where the branches of the loops end in free extremities. [Waldeyer, "Arch. de tocol.," Mar., 1889 (L).]—**Cⁿ, auditif**. The space in which each of the terminal branches of the auditory nerve within the ear is situated. [L, 153.]—**Cⁿ, de Cohnheim**. See **Cohnheim's AREAS**.—**Cⁿ, de fixation**. See **Visual FIELD**.—**Cⁿ, de l'accommodation**. See **RANGE of accommodation**.—**Cⁿ, de regard**. See **Visual FIELD**.—**Cⁿ, de regard monoculaire**. See **Cⁿ, visuel monoculaire**.—**Cⁿ, des fibres motrices**. See **Motor TRACT**.—**Cⁿ, d'une lentille**. See **FIELD of a lens**.—**Cⁿ, moteur**. A motor region or area. [L, 28; K.]—**Cⁿ, olfactif**. Leuret and Gratiolet figure under this name an area which appears to correspond with the anterior perforated space. [I, 35; K.]—**Cⁿ, parélectromonique**. A series of layers of *molecules parélectromoniques* situated at the junction of a muscular fibre with the tendon. [a, 18.]—**Cⁿ, polaire**. Ger., *Polfeld*. That por-

tion of the periphery of a resting nucleus where the summits of the loops of the primary filament approach the surface. [Waldayer, *l. c.* (L.).]—**C. sensitif.** A sensory area. [L. 28; K.]—**C. visuel.** See *Visual FIELD*.—**C. visuel binoculaire.** That portion of the visual field that is common to both eyes. [L. 49.]—**C. visuel monoculaire.** The field of vision of one eye. [L. 49.]—**C. visuel périscopique.** The field covered by the eye when it does not move. [L. 153.]

CHAMPA, CHAMPAC, CHAMPACA (Beng. and Hind.), n's. The *Michelia champaca*. [B, 172, 185.]

CHAMPACAM (Malay), n. The *Michelia Rheedii*. [B, 172.]

CHAMPADA (Malay), **CHAMPADAHHA** (Malay), n's. The *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHAMPAGNE, n. Sha²m-pan'. Fr., *vin de C. Ger., Champagner*. A white wine made effervescent by being fermented in the bottle, usually containing about 11 per cent. of alcohol, but varying in the proportion of alcohol according to the amount of liqueur added to flavor and sweeten it. Most of the natural c. of commerce is made in the neighborhood of Rheims, France. C. acts rapidly as a stimulant, and is often used to assist digestion and as a remedy for nausea and vomiting.—**Artificial c.** A so-called c. made by the mechanical aeration of a still white wine.—**California c.** The natural c. of California differs from that of France in being sweetened with rock-candy, without the addition of any liqueur.—**C. brut** (Fr.). Crude (unsweetened) c.—**C. creimant** (Fr.), **C. démi-mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is moderately sparkling. [L. 30.]—**C. frappé** (Fr.). C. that has been cooled to such a degree that it contains particles of ice.—**C. grand mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is extremely effervescent. [A, 474.]—**C. grand sec** (Fr.). C. that is very dry.—**C. lacté du Caucase** (Fr.). See *KEFIR*.—**C. mousseux** (Fr.). Sparkling c. [A, 474.]—**C. non-mousseux** (Fr.). C. that is comparatively flat. [A, 474.]—**C. sec** (Fr.). **Dry c., Extra-dry c.** Terms applied in commerce to c's to which only a small amount of sweetening material has been added.—**Natural c.** C. that owes its effervescent property wholly to its own fermentation.

CHAMPAGNER (Ger.), n. Sha²m-pa²'n'ye²r. See *CHAMPAGNE*.—**Halbmoussirender C.** See *CHAMPAGNE démi-mousseux*.—**Moussirender C.** See *CHAMPAGNE mousseux*.—**Nicht moussirender C.** See *CHAMPAGNE non-mousseux*.

CHAMPAK, n. See *CHAMPA*.

CHAMPEL-SUR-ARVE (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-pe²l-su⁶r-a³rv. A place in Switzerland, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 385.]

CHAMPELURE (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-pe²l-u⁶r. See *CHAMPELURE*.

CHAMPERON, n. Cha²m'pe²r-o²n. The *Agaricus arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHAMPIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²m(ch²a³m)-pi(pi²'e²-e(a³-e²). From *Champia*, one of the genera. Of Kützing, a family of *Algae* (*Coloblasteæ*). [B, 121, 170.]

CHAMPIGNEULLES (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-pen-yu⁶l. A place in the department of Yonne, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CHAMPIGNON (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-pen-yon². 1. A *Fungus*; especially, in popular usage, one of the *Agarici* or mushrooms, and particularly the *Agaricus campestris*; but botanically applied by French authors to all *Fungi*. 2. In pathology, any fungus-like excrescence, especially a venereal wart or a mycoid excrescence occurring upon the spermatic cord of horses after castration; also a disease of dogs. [B, 121, 173, 180; L, 41.]—**Blanc de c.** The mycelium of an agaric. [B, 121.]—**C. à tête noire.** A name applied to several *Boletii*, and especially to the *Boletus eremus*. [B, 173.]—**C. blanc.** The *Agaricus ovoideus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. champêtre.** The uncultivated variety of *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 121.]—**C. d'annas.** The *Agaricus scribilla*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Bruyère.** The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 173.]—**C. de cerf.** The *Elaphomyces cervinum*. [B, 173.]—**C. de couche.** **C. de fumier.** The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 173.]—**C. de la mentagre.** See *TRICHOPHYTON*.—**C. de la teigne.** **C. de la teigne décalvante** (ou *fondante*). See *TRICHOPHYTON tonsurans* and *ACHORION Schönleini*.—**C. de Malte.** The *Cynomorium coccineum*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. de mer.** A popular name for various bodies found on the sea-coast. [L, 109.]—**C. de rousée.** The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B, 121.]—**C. des prés.** The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 173.]—**C. du ferment.** See *YEAST*.—**C. du muguet.** See *ODIUM albicans*.—**C. du pain.** See *ODIUM aurantiaceum*.—**C. du pityriasis.** See *MICROSPORON Audouini*.—**C. masqué.** The *Agaricus personatus*. [B, 105.]—**C. muscat.** The *Agaricus albellus*. [B, 88, 121.]—**C. philosophique.** The voluminous spongy residue left after the combustion of drying oils from treatment with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. [A, 301.]—**C. polonais.** The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 121.]—**C'schwämme** (Ger.). Sponges shaped like the pileus of a mushroom. [B, 180.]—**Schafc'** (Ger.). The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B.]—**Walde'** (Ger.). The *Agaricus silvaticus*. [B.]

CHAMPILLON, n. Cha²m-pi²'yo²n. The *Agaricus arvensis*. [B, 275.]

CHAMPION (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-pi²-o²n². In Champagne, the *Prima officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CHAMPION SPRING, n. Cha²mp'i²-o²n. A spouting spring near Saratoga Springs, New York, containing sodium and potassium chlorides, sodium bromide, sodium iodide, lithium, sodium, magnesium, calcium, strontium, barium, and iron bicarbonates, potassium sulphate, sodium phosphate, alumina, silica, traces of calcium fluoride, sodium borate, and organic matter, and free carbonic acid. [a, 21.]

CHAMPLURE (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-plu⁶r. Congelation of woody plants and its effects. [A, 385.]

CHAMPOLÉON (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-po-la-on². A place in the department of the Hautes-Alpes, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

CHAMPOOING, n. Sha²m-pu²'i²ng. See *SHAMPOOING*.

CHAMPUKA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Michelia champaca*. [B, 172.] Cf. *CHAMPACA*.

CHAMQUE, n. See *CHAMKA*.

CHAM TLAU, n. In Cochinchina, the *Lawsonia falcata*. [B, 266.]

CHAM TLAU TLANG, n. In Cochinchina, the *Aulacia falcata*. [B, 266.]

CHAMYS, n. In Circassia, the *Taxus baccata*. [B, 88.]

CHANA, n. In Brazil, the *Lucuma procera*. [B, 121.]

CHANÁ AMBÁ, CHANÁ KÁMALA (Sanscr.), **CHANÁ-KE-SIRAKÁH** (Hind.), **CHANÁ-NI-KHATÁI** (Guz.), n's. The acidulous liquor obtained by collecting the dew which falls upon the *Cicer arietinum*. [A, 479.]

CHANAR, n. A tree growing in the south of Bolivia; according to some, a species of *Germosia* or *Gourliea* (*Gourliea decorticans*). The fruit is used in the preparation of a fermented drink, and its inspissated juice in diseases of the chest. The bark is said to be hæmstatic and to facilitate the expulsion of the placenta. [B, 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 763, and xxx, p. 138 (B).]

CHANAY KALUNGOO, CHĀNAY KÉLÉNGU, n's. In India, the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida*. [B, 172, 185.]

CHANCALAGUA, CHANCELAGUA, CHANCHALAGUA, n's. See *CHANCHALAGUA*.

CHANCHAN, n. In the Mariana Islands, the *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *esculenta*. [B, 121.]

CHANCHEDEST, n. An alchemical name for steel. [B, 50.]

CHANCHI, n. In New Granada, the *Cortaria thymifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHANCLOT (Fr.), n. Sha²n²-klo. Epididymitis. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]

CHANCRE, n. Sha²n²kr; in Fr., sha²n²kr. From *cancer* (q. v.). Fr., c. Ger., *Schanker, venerisches Geschwür* (2d def.), *Il., canchero, cancro, ulcera venerea* (2d def.), *taruolo* (2d def.). Sp., *cancer, ulcera venerea* (2d def.). 1. As originally used, an ulcer or other lesion, especially one of a corroding character; in popular usage, the tartar on the teeth; in veterinary medicine, a carbuncle of the tongue; an ulcer of the nasal mucous membrane. 2. As now employed, an ulcer of venereal origin, recently limited by some to the initial lesion of syphilis (the syphilitic c.), by others to the non-infecting venereal sore (the simple c.), and by many applied promiscuously to either of these lesions. [G; L, 41.]—**Celsus's c.** Fr., *c. de Celse* [Bassereau]. See *Simple c.*—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *c. céphalique*. C. of the head. [G.]—**C. à base calleux** [Rayer] (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. à bubon suppuré** (Fr.). A c. characterized by a suppurating bubo. [G.] See *Simple c.*—**C. acnéiforme** (Fr.). See *C. furunculæux*.—**C. à début pustuleux** (Fr.). **C. ancien.** See *Simple c.*—**C. avec callosités** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. bombé.** See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. boutonneux** (Fr.). See *C. furunculæux*.—**C. bulbeux** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.*—**C. bulleux** (Fr.). A variety of simple c. in which the lesion is a bleb. [L, 87, 88.]—**C. calleux** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. céphalique** (Fr.). See *Cephalic c.*—**C. chronique** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. creux** (Fr.). An excavated c. [L, 88.]—**C. croûteux** (Fr.). See *Echymatous c.*—**C. de Celse** [Bassereau] (Fr.). **C. de Galien** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. de Sahara** (Fr.). See *Aleppo noil.*—**C. desquamatif** (Fr.). See *Desquamative c.*—**C. d'inoculation** (Fr.). A simple c. occurring in the neighborhood of one previously existing, due to self-inoculation. [L, 41, 87.]—**C. dur** (Fr.). See *Indurated c.*—**C. en coeuvre** (Fr.). A c. having a gray centre and a red periphery, the two colors being arranged concentrically. ["Semaine méd.," Dec. 19, 1888 (a, 18).]—**C. épithélial** (Fr.). See *Desquamative c.*—**C. érosif** [Fournier] (Fr.). The superficial erosion of primary syphilis. [G.]—**C. exculéreux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Exculcrative c.*—**C. farcinæux** (Fr.). The buttons or tumors of farcy. [L, 88.]—**C. fissuraire** (Fr.). An elongated soft c. [L, 87.]—**C. folliculaire** (Fr.). **C. furunculæux** (Fr.). A soft c. at an early stage, when it forms a button-like elevation with a whitish point at its summit. [L, 88.]—**C. herpétique** (Fr.). See *Herpetic c.*—**C. hunterien** (Fr.). See *Hunterian c.*—**C. induré** (Fr.). See *Indurated c.*—**C. induré bombé** (Fr.). See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. induré creux.** A syphilitic c. in the form of a deep ulcer. [L, 87.]—**C. induré plat** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. in which the induration is of slight thickness, and causes little or no elevation above the surrounding surface. [G.]—**C. induré profond** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. with marked induration; a Hunterian c. [G.]—**C. induré récidivé** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. which after cicatrizing breaks down again. [L, 87.]—**C. induré saillant** (Fr.). See *Raised indurated c.*—**C. induré serpigneux** (Fr.). See *Serpiginous c.*—**C. induré successif** (Fr.). A secondary syphilitic c.; one that follows a previous one. [L, 87.]—**C. infectant** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. [L, 41, 49.]—**C. intertrigineux** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. the contour of which is not well defined from the redness surrounding it. [L, 88.]—**C. larvé** [Ricord] (Fr.). A concealed or masked c. (e. g., one occurring in the urethra). [G.]—**C. local** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. mixte** [Rollet] (Fr.). See *Mixed c.*—**C. mixte vaccino-syphilitique** [Julien] (Fr.). See *Vaccination c.*—**C. mixte vénéro-syphilitique** [Julien] (Fr.). Mixed c. as distinguished from a vaccination c. due to a combination of the vaccinal and the syphilitic viruses. [G, 84.]—**C. morveux** (Fr.). A nasal ulcer occurring in glanders. [L, 88.]—**C. mou** (Fr.). See *Soft c.*—**C. mulet** [Rollet] (Fr.). A hybrid or mixed c. [G.]—**C. multiple herpétique** (Fr.). See *Multiple herpeticiform c.*—**C. naïn** [Fournier] (Fr.).

Dwarf c.; the simplest form of the syphilitic c., usually an indurated papule or superficial erosion. [G.]—**C. non-infectant** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. non-suppurant** (Fr.). A syphilitic ulcerating c., which is usually unaccompanied by a purulent discharge. [G.]—**C. onco-phagédénique** [Ricord] (Fr.). A phagedenic c. which has taken on that character because the patient is affected with alcoholism. [L, 88.]—**C. ordinaire** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. papuleux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Papular c.*—**C. phagédénique** (Fr.). See *Phagedenic c.*—**C. phagédénique gangréneux** (Fr.). C. complicated with gangrene. [L, 87.]—**C. phagédénique pultacé** (Fr.). A variety of phagedenic c. characterized by marked softening. [L, 87.]—**C. phagédénique serpigineux** (Fr.). A serpiginous phagedenic c. [L, 87 (a, 17).]—**C. plat** (Fr.). See *C. induré plat*.—**C. plat érosif** (Fr.). A flat erosive variety of c. [L, 87.]—**C. primitif** (Fr.). The initial lesion of syphilis. [L, 41.]—**C. pseudo-syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. pustuleux** (Fr.). See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.*—**C. recidivé** (Fr.). See *C. successif*.—**C. redux** [Fournier] (Fr.). A syphilitic c. which returns after having healed over. [G.] Cf. *C. induré recidivé*.—**C. réinoculable** [Rollet] (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. rongant** (Fr.). See *Phagedenic c.*—**C. rougeur des fumeurs** (Fr.). Epithelioma of the lip or tongue attributed to smoking.—**C. sans incubation** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. serpigineux** (Fr.). See *C. phagédénique serpigineux*.—**C. simple de Ricord** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. successif** (Fr.). A syphilitic c. acquired during the period of primary incubation by a second inoculation with syphilitic virus, and appearing after the c. due to the first inoculation. [G.] Cf. *C. redux* and *INDURATIONS DE VOISINAGE*.—**C. syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Syphilitic c.*—**C. syphilitique mixte** (Fr.). See *Mixed c.*—**C. ulcéreux** [Fournier] (Fr.). See *Ulcerative syphilitic c.*—**C. végétant** [Fournier] (Fr.). A c. from which fleshy excrescences spring. [a, 18.]—**C. vaccino-syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Vaccination c.*—**C. vénérien** (Fr.). See *Simple c.*—**C. vénéréo-syphilitique** (Fr.). See *Mixed c.*—**Chronic c.** Fr., *c. ancien*. See *Simple c.*—**Concealed c.** See *C. larvé*.—**Desquamative c.** The indurated papule of a primary epidemic or epithelial syphilitic lesion when attended by desquamation of the dry scaling patch on its surface. [Fournier (G).]—**Ecthymatous c.** Fr., *c. ecthymateux* (ou *croûteux*). 1. See *Ulcerating syphilitic c.* 2. Of Ricord, see *Simple c.*—**Erosive c.** Fr., *c. érosif*. See *Desquamative c.*—**Extra-genital c.** Fr., *c. extra-génital*. C. occurring elsewhere than on the genitals. [G.]—**Exulcerative c.** Fr., *c. exulcéreux* [Fournier]. A superficially ulcerating syphilitic c. [G, 85.]—**Galen's c.** See *Simple c.*—**Gangrenous c.** Fr., *c. gangréneux*. Ger., *gangränöser Schanker*. A c. complicated with gangrene.—**Hard c.** See *Indurated c.*—**Herpetic c.** Fr., *c. herpétiforme*. A syphilitic c. with multiple superficial erosions causing it to resemble in form an eruption of herpes. It is believed by some to be due to an inoculation of the vesicles of an already existing herpetic eruption by the syphilitic virus. [Keyes (G).]—**Hunterian c.** Fr., *c. hunterien*. Ger., *Hunter'scher Schanker*. A syphilitic c. when attended with marked induration and ulceration; the only form of syphilitic c. described by John Hunter.—**Indurated c.** Fr., *c. induré*. Ger., *hartes Geschwür, verhärteter Schanker*. A syphilitic c., especially one with marked induration. [G.]—**Infecting c.** See *Syphilitic c.*—**Mixed c.** Fr., *c. mixte* [Rollet]. A c. having the properties of both a simple and a syphilitic c., and supposed to result from an inoculation of the virus of both at a single point. It begins as a simple c., but induration appears subsequently, either at its base or, if it has healed in the cicatrix, and constitutional syphilis follows. [G.]—**Mucoid c.** [Otis]. A flat syphilitic c. resembling a mucous patch. [G.]—**Multiple herpeticiform c.** Fr., *c. multiple herpétiforme*. A multiple c. simulating herpes. [L, 88.] Cf. *Herpetic c.*—**Non-indurated c.**, **Non-infecting c.** See *Simple c.*—**Non-suppurating c.** See *C. non-suppurant*.—**Papular c.** Fr., *c. papuleux*. A syphilitic c. consisting of a simple infiltrated and slightly indurated papule. It resembles a papule occurring upon the integument during the secondary period of the disease. [G, 85.]—**Phagedenic c.** Fr., *c. phagédénique*. Ger., *phagedänischer Schanker*. A c. in which phagedæna occurs. [L, 37, 87.]—**Pseudo-indurated c.** See *Pseudo-indurierter Schanker der Syphilitiker*.—**Raised indurated c.** Lat., *ulcus elevatum*. Fr., *c. induré saillant* (ou *ombé*). A form of syphilitic c. in which a red, moist, more or less hard, tuberculous growth is formed, considerably elevated above the surface and usually slightly cup-shaped at its summit on account of a superficial erosion. Its most common situations are the lips, the tongue, the cervix uteri, and the frenum and border of the prepuce. [G, 84.] Cf. *Ulcus elevatum*.—**Serpiginous c.** Fr., *c. serpigineux*. A c. which spreads in a serpiginous manner.—**Simple c.** Lat., *ulcus venereum molle*. Fr., *c. simple* (ou *mou*, ou *vénérien*, ou *à bubon suppuré*, ou *non-infectant*), *chancrelle*, *chancrelle*, *ecthyma chancreux*, *pustule chancreuse*, *fausse syphilis*, *syphilis locale*. Ger., *einfacher Schanker*, *weicher Schanker*, *venereisch-contagieuses Geschwür*. Syn.: *soft* (or *non-infecting*, or *non-indurated*) c., *chancreoid*, *soft venereal sore*. A foul contagious ulcer, occurring usually upon the genitals, produced by the inoculation of virus derived from another ulcer of like character and unattended by constitutional infection. It is especially characterized by its decidedly inflammatory character, by its almost unlimited inoculability, by its tendency to give rise to suppurating and virulent buboes, and by a peculiar physiognomy, consisting chiefly in its circular form, its sharp-cut, perpendicular, elevated or everted, and often undermined edges, its uneven, grayish, or sloughy base, and its copious purulent or sanious discharge. [G.]—**Sloughing c.** See *Phagedenic c.*—**Soft c.**, **Suppurating c.** See *Simple c.*—**Syphilitic c.**, **True c.** Lat., *ulcus durum*. Fr., *c. syphilitique* (ou *induré*, ou *infectant*, ou *hunterien*, ou *initial*, ou *primitif*, ou *constitutionnel*), *vrai c.*, *accident* (ou *syphilitique*) *primitif*, *induration* (ou *scérose*, ou *lesion*) *primitive*, *ulcère initial* (ou *calveux*, ou *avec dureté*, ou *avec callosité*, ou *à base indurée*, ou *à base calveuse*). Ger., *hartes* (oder *verhärteter*, oder *indurierter*, oder *Hunter'scher*) *Schanker*, *spezifische* (oder *Hunter'sche*) *Induration*,

Schanker-Sklerose, *Initialsklerose*, *Sklerose*, *Primäraffection*, *primäre Syphilis*. Syn.: *hard* (or *indurated*), or *infecting*, or *Hunterian*) c., *initial lesion of syphilis*, *primary syphilis*, *hard venereal sore*, *specific induration*. The local manifestation of syphilitic infection at the site of its inoculation, characterized chiefly by a circumscribed induration more or less pronounced, and attended or not by ulceration. [G.] For its varieties of form, see under *Primary Syphilis*.—**Ulcerating syphilitic c.** Fr., *c. ulcéreux* (ou *exulcéreux*). A syphilitic c. in which the epidermis is destroyed and the corium or deeper tissues are exposed. The floor of the ulcer is grayish or sloughy, and either elevated, slightly depressed, or deeply excavated. Its edges slope gradually to the level of the surrounding skin. The thin, usually scanty serous or sero-purulent discharge sometimes forms a dark-colored crust or scab (ecthymatous c.). The induration may be thin (the lamellar or parchment induration) or thick, and varies in extent. In its severer form it is commonly known as the Hunterian c. [G.]—**Urethral c.** A c. situated within the urethra. Cf. *C. larvé*.—**Vaccination c.** Fr., *c. vaccinal*. The initial lesion of syphilis communicated by vaccination.

CHANCRELLE [Diday] (Fr.), n. Sha³n²-kre²l. Dim. of *chancre*. See *Simple CHANCRE*.—**C. écorçante**. A superficial variety of phagedenic chancre. [P. Diday, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.", May, 1886, p. 310.]

CHANCRELLEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha³n²-kre²l-u⁵. See *CHANCRODAL*.

CHANCREUX (Fr.), adj. Sha³n²-kru⁵. See *CHANCROUS* and *CHANCREOUS*.

CHANCRIFORME (Fr.), adj. Sha³n²-kre-form. Having the shape of a chancre. [L, 88.]

CHANCROID, n. Sha³n²-kroid. From *chancre* (q. v.) and εἶδος, likeness. Fr., *chancreïde*. See *Simple CHANCRE* and *CHANCROID*.

CHANCROIDAL, adj. Sha³n²-kroid'a²l. Fr., *chancreïdal*. Pertaining to or resembling a simple chancre.

CHANCROÏDE [Clerc] (Fr.), n. Sha³n²-kro-ed. A simple chancre. By Clerc the name was originally applied to the contagious non-infective sore produced by inoculating with syphilitic virus an already syphilitic subject. As this sore appeared to differ in no respect from a simple chancre, it was assumed that the latter represented a modification of the effects of the syphilitic virus. [G.]—**C. syphilitique**. See *C.*

CHANCROUS, adj. Sha³n²-k'ru⁵s. Fr., *chancreux*, *chancrelleux*. Ger., *chanerös*, *shankerartig*. Pertaining to or of the nature of chancre. [G.]

CHANDANA (Hind., Beng., Bomb.), **CHANDANUM** (Tamil), n's. The *Santalum album*. [A, 479; B, 72.]

CHANDELIER (Fr.), n. Sha³n²-de²l-e-a. The *Ruellia polyrhiza*. [B, 121.]

CHANDELIER-FLOWER, n. Sha³n²-de²l-er'flu⁵-u⁴-u⁵r. The *Brunsvigia* (*Amaryllis*) *Josephina*. [B, 275.]

CHANDELIER-TREE, n. Sha³n²-de²l-er'tre. The *Pandanus candelabrum*. [B, 275.]

CHANDELLE (Fr.), n. Sha³n²-de²l. The *Typha angustifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHÁNDI (Hind.), n. Silver. [A, 479 (B).]

CHANDIROBA (Marceyr.), n. The *Nhandiroba*; the *Fevillea cordifolia*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHÁNDRÁ (Beng.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁNDRAJOTA (Hind.), n. A fused mixture of potassium nitrate and alum (potassium and aluminum sulphate). [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁNDRA PRABHÁ GUTIKÁ, n. A pill-mass made of nux vomica and numerous other ingredients; used in gonorrhœa, urinary affections, intestinal disorders, etc. [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁNDRASA (Mah.), n. The *Callitris quadrivalvis*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁNDRASURA (Sanscr.), n. The *Lepidium sativum*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁNDRODAYA RASA, n. A mixture of mercury, sulphur, incinerated tin-foil and talc, asphalt, and cardamom; used in gonorrhœa, syphilis, leprosy, jaundice, etc. [A, 479 (B).]

CHÁNDRUSA (Guz.), n. See *CHÁNDRASA*.

CHANDUL, n. In India, the *Antiaris saccidora*. [Graham (B, 172).]

CHANEH, n. Of Rheedee, the *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. [B, 172.]

CHÁNCHARA MÁRI (Guz.), n. The *Blumea aurita*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHANE-KÁ-STRAKA (Hind.). See *CHANÁ-KE-STRAKÁH*.

CHANFREIN, CHANFRIN, n's. Cha³n²'fri²n. Fr., *chanfrain*, *chanfrein*. In mammals, the portion of the face between the eyes and nares, comprising the lower parts of the brow and the muzzle; in birds, the feathers at the base of the beak that incline from behind forward. [L, 41, 180.]

CHANG-CHU (Chin.), n. The *Camphora*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANGE, n. Chanj. An alteration in condition or state of being. [a, 17.]—**Amœboïd c.** See *Amœboïd MOVEMENT*.—**C. of life**. Fr., *âge de retour*, *retour d'âge*. See *MENOPAUSE*.

CHANGEANT (Fr.), adj. Sha³n²-zha³n². 1. Of birds, having the plumage (or its color) change with the season of the year. 2. Of flowers, changing in color; as a n., a common name for the *Agaricus annularius* (melleus). [B, 121; L, 41.]

CHANG-KO-TSE-CHU (Chin.), n. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANGIA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Saccharum officinarum*. [B, 88.]

CHANH-COI-NON-LA, n. In Cochinchina, the *Pavetta parasitica*. [B, 121.]

CHAN-IDAHN, n. A Mongol name for the *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^2n(ch^2a^2n)-i(e)^2na^3$. A group of the *Clupeidae*. [L, 280.]

CHANKE, n. In Japan, the *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (*Eugenia caryophyllata*). [B, 88, 121.]

CHANKER (Ger.), n. $Ch^2a^2n^2k^2e^2r$. See **CHANCRE**.—**C'seuche**. See **MAL du coit**.

CHANKI (Malay), n. Cloves. [B, 88.]

CHANLENJAN AGARBI, n. In the East Indies, the *Maranta galanga*. [B, 88.]

CHANNEL, n. $Cha^2n^2e^2l$. From *canalis*, a water-pipe. Fr., *canal*. See **CANAL**.—**Intercellular c's**. Fr., *canaux poreux*. Ger., *Intercellular-Canächen* (oder *Gänge*). Syn.: *intercellular canals* (or *canaliculi*). 1. The irregular channels or canals formed by the communication of the intercellular spaces between prickles; supposed to be connected with the lymph-capillaries. ["Ztschr. f. wiss. Zool.," xli, 1884, p. 302; "Jour. of Anat. and Phys.," 1884, p. 442.] 2. The minute passages, without special membrane, between adjacent gland-cells. They ultimately communicate with the ramifications of the gland-ducts. [J, 30, 35, 42.]—**Intracellular c's**. The minute c's described by Pflüger and Kupfer which connect vacuoles in the cell-body of liver-cells with the bile-canaliculi or intercellular channels. [J, 30.]—**Jugular c**. In comparative anatomy, an interspace between the levator humeri and sterno-maxillaris muscles, occupied by the jugular vein. [L, 13.]—**Lymphatic c's**. See **Serous CANALICULI**.—**Lymph c's** (of a lymphatic gland). See **LYMPH-SINUS**.—**Plasmatic c's**. See **Serous CANALICULI**.

CHANNEL-LEAVED, adj. $Cha^2n^2e^2l$ -levd. Having leaves folded so as to form a gutter or channel. [B, 116.]

CHANNELLED, adj. $Cha^2n^2e^2ld$. See **CANALICULATE**.

CHANO-KADI (Guz.), **CHANOITHI** (Guz.), n's. The *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAN-PO-TZÍ (Chin.), n. The *Acorus calamus*. [L, 77.]

CHANSHEHA (Malay), **CHANSCHENA** (Malay), n's. The *Bauhinia tomentosa*. [B, 172.]

CHANSERMANN (Ger.), n. $Ch^2a^2n^2se^2r$ -ma²n-na². See **MANNA celsastrina**.

CHANSIER (Calmuk), n. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHANT DES ARTÈRES (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 daz a²r-te²r. Lit., the song of the arteries. See **BRUIT de souffle ordinaire et intermittent**.

CHANTARELLE (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 -ta²r-e²l. See **CHANTERELLE**.

CHANTEREL [Adanson], n. The *Cantharella* or *Cantharellus*.

CHANTERELLE (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 -te²r-e²l. The *Cantharellus*, especially the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. comestible**, **C. commune**. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 73, 121.]—**C. fausse**, **Fausse c**. The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHANTEURS (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^2n^2 -tu²r. 1. See **CANTORES**. 2. A tribe of CICADAIDÆ. [L, 41.]

CHANTEUSES [Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Sha^2n^2 -tu²z. See **STRIDULANTES**.

CHANTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^2n^2 -turn-a. Repand. [B, 198.]

CHANTRANSIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^2n(ch^2a^2n)$ -tra²n(tran²n)si²a-². Fr., *Chantransie*. Of Desvauz, a genus of fresh-water *Algae*. [B, 121.]—**C. rivularis** [Linneus]. A species found in streams in Europe, formerly employed as a remedy in asthma and phthisis, and said to be useful also as an application to contusions, wounds, burns, and fractures. A green coloring matter is extracted from it by alcohol. [B, 173, 180.]

CHANTRANSIACÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ch^2a^2n)$ -tra²ns-(tra²ns)-i²-a²(a²)²se²(ke²)²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chantransiacées*. Of Rabenhorst, a family of *Algae* which includes the **CHANTRANSIA**. [B, 121.]

CHANTRANSIÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^2n(ch^2a^2n)$ -tra²ns-(tra²ns)-i²(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chantransiées*. Of Kützing and others, a family or tribe of *Algae* (*Dermatosiphiceæ*, *Ectospermeæ*, *Zonariaceæ*), comprising *Chantransia*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHAN-TSU, n. In Asia, the *Oxalis sensitiva*. [B, 121.]

CHANVENON (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 -ve²n-on². In some parts of France, hemp. [B, 88, 173.]

CHANVRE (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 vr. Hemp; *Cannabis*. In the Fr. Cod., the *Cannabis sativa*, of which the herb and the fruit are directed. [B, 113, 121.]—**C. américain**. The *Cannabis americana*. [B, 81.]—**C. aquatique**. The *Bidens tripartita*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. bâlard**. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. cultivé**. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'Afrique**. The *Sansevieria*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'eau**. 1. The *Bidens tripartita*. 2. The *Lycopus aquaticus*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. de Crête**. The *Datisca cannabina*. [B, 38, 88.]—**C. de l'Amérique**. The *Cannabis americana*. [B, 38.]—**C. de la Nouvelle Zélande**. The *Phormium tenax*. [B, 52.]—**C. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cannabis indica*. [B, 113.]—**C. de Manille**. Manila hemp; the textile fibre obtained from *Musa textilis*. [B, 93, 121.]—**C. des Américains**. The *Agave americana*. [B, 52.]—**C. des Indes**. 1. The *Agave americana*. 2. The *Agave foetida*. 3. The *Cannabis indica*. [B, 38.]—**C. des Philippines**. See **C. de Manille**.—**C. de Virginie**. The *Acrida cannabina*. [B, 173.]—**C. du Bengale**. The *Crotalaria juncea*. [B, 38.]—**C. du**

Canada. The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. du Japon**. The *Spiræa* of Japan. [B, 38.]—**C. femelle**. The female individual of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. folle**. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 173.]—**C. indien**. The *Apocynum cannabinum*. [B, 88, 93, 121, 173.]—**C. mâle**. The male individual of the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 38.]—**C. piquant**. The *Urtica cannabina*. [B, 38, 121.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [B, 19.]—**Extrait de c. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum CANNABIS INDICÆ**.—**Huile de c.** The oil expressed from the fruit of *Cannabis sativa*; hempseed oil. [B, 173.]—**Teinture de c. de l'Inde** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Tinctura CANNABIS INDICÆ**.

CHANVREUX (Fr.), adj. Sha^2n^2 -vr². Pertaining to hemp. [L, 41.]

CHANVRIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 -vre-e²r. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 121.]

CHANVRIN (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 -vra²n². 1. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [B, 121.] 2. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 93.]

CHANVRINE (Fr.), n. Sha^2n^2 -vren. See **CHANVRIN** (2d def.).

CHAODINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka(ch^2a^2)$ -o²d-i(e)²ne(na²-e²). Of Fries, a division of *Alge*, comprising two genera. [B, 170.]

CHAODINÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka(ch^2a^2)$ -o²d-i²n²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chaodinéés*. 1. Of Bory (1822) and Agardh, a family of *Alge* corresponding to the *Diatomeæ* and the *Nostochineæ* of Endlicher. 2. Of Bory (1828), an order of *Alge* (*Hydrophyti articulati*) comprising the *C. propretia dicte*, the *Tremellariæ*, and the *Diphyseæ*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Nostochineæ*. [B, 170.]

CHAOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka(ch^2a^2)$ -o²(a²)-ma²n(ma²n)-ti-te(a²)². From $\chi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$, the expanse of air, and $\mu\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\iota\alpha$, divination. Fr., *chaomancie*. Ger., *Chaomantie*. The art of divination from observing the air. [B, 50.]—**C. signa**. See **C**.

CHAOS (Lat.), n. n. $Ka(ch^2a^2)$ -o²s. Gen., *cha'eos*. Gr., $\chi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$. 1. Of Paracelsus, air. 2. A name applied by Linnaeus to members of the lowest order of microscopic animal organisms (*Infusoria*), and by Bory to certain insufficiently known vegetable organisms. Of Linnaeus also, the spores and other seed-like organisms of fungous origin. See *C. fungorum* and *C. ustilaginis*. [B, 121; B, 43 (a, 14); H, 1.]—**C. fungorum**. Of Linnaeus, the dust-like seeds of *Fungi*, which in water exhibit apparently an independent motion. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**C. ustilaginis**. Of Linnaeus, the rust of grain. [B, 48 (a, 14).] See **UREDO**.—**Luminous c**. Fr., *c. lumineux*. A condition in which there is a subjective sensation of light when no appreciable ray is entering the eye. [L, 158.]

CHAOSDA, n. Of Paracelsus, the plague. [L, 94.]

CHA-OUAW (Chin.), **CHA-OUAWE** (Chin.), n's. The *Camellia japonica*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAP, n. Cha^2p (1st def.), cho^2p (2d def.). Fr., *gerçure* (1st def.), *rhagade* (1st def.). Ger., *Schürde* (1st def.), *Hautschürde* (1st def.). It., *ragada* (1st def.). Sp., *grieta* (1st def.). 1. A superficial fissure of the skin. 2. The jaw (especially in the lower animals). [L, 56.]

CHAPALASHA (Hind.), n. The *Artocarpus chaplasha*. [B, 172.]

CHAPARRO (Sp.), n. Cha^2 -pa²r-ro. The *Quercus ilex*; in Venezuela, a stunted knotty tree with very thick leaves. [B; a, 14.]

CHAPAXA, n. In Brazil, the *Lepidocaryum tenue*. [B, 121.]

CHAPDES-BEAUFORT (Fr.), n. Sha^2p -de²s-bo-for. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a feebly acid chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

CHAPE (Fr.), n. Sha^2p . 1. The cover of an alembic, and a piece which crowns a smelting furnace. 2. In surgery, a mechanism composed of two similar pieces which when joined together form a narrow box of the shape of a knife-blade. [B, 132.]

CHAPEAU (Fr.), n. Sha^2p -o. 1. A hat; in botany, the pileus of an agaric. [B, 121.] 2. In birds, the portion of the head between the root of the beak and the nucha. [Illiger (L, 180).] 3. That portion of the foetal membranes which is carried before the head in parturition. [A, 385.] 4. The pellicle formed on fermenting liquids. [A, 385.] 5. The head of an alembic. [A, 385.] 6. See **GOURME**.—**C. canelle**. The *Agaricus* (*Cortinarius*) *castaneus*. [B, 132.]—**C. de roses**. See **C. de roses**.—**C. d'évêque**. 1. The *Paliurus australis*. 2. According to Bory, also the *Epimedium alpinum*. [B, 88, 121, 173.]

CHA PEDISTRE, n. In Brazil, the *Lantana pseudothea*. [B, 121.]

CHAPELET (Fr.), n. Sha^2p -e²l-a. See **CORONA Veneris**.—**C. de Sainte-Hilaire**. A name for the prepared roots of a plant called *patenôtre* in France (probably the *Azadirachta indica*). [B, 121 (B).]—**C. pustuleux**. A pustular corona *Veneris*. [A, 385.]

CHAPELIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha^2p -e²l-e-e²r. The *Tussilago petasites*. [B, 88, 173.]

CHAPERON (Fr.), n. Sha^2p -e²r-on². 1. An old name for the prepuce. 2. In entomology, the labrum or any cup-like portion of the head. 3. In certain *Crustacea*, the space between the eyes when this is not prolonged forward in a rostrum. [L, 41, 180.]—**C. de moine**. 1. The *Arum maculatum*. 2. The *Aconitum napellus*. [B, 38.]

CHAPERONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^2p -e²r-on-a. See **Pileatus**.

CHAPERONNADE (Fr.), n. Sha^2p -e²t-on-a²d. A disease, characterized by vomiting and delirium, which attacks Europeans traveling in tropical climates. [L, 41.]

CHAPI, n. In Bolivia, a species of *Galium* used for dyeing. [B, 121.]—**C. del monte**. The *Galium c*. [B, 121.]—**Pampa c**. An annual species of *Galium* found on the pampas of Bolivia. The root is used in dyeing. [B, 121.]

CHAPITEAU (Fr.), n. Sha³p-e-to. 1. A p¹leus. 2. The head of an alembic. [B, 38.]—C. à queue. A breast-pump shaped like a tobacco-pipe. [Mesnard (A, 301).]

CHAPLASH (Hind., n. The *Artocarpus chaplasha*. [B, 172.]

CHÁPOLA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 479 (B).]

CHAPON (Fr.), n. Sha³p-on². See CAPON.

CHAPONNAGE (Fr.), n. Sha³p-on-a²zh. The castration of fowls. [L, 42.]

CHAPPACH (Tartar), n. The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAPPEDENAE (Fr.), **CHAPPETENADE** (Fr.), n's. Sha³p-e-de²n-a²d, -te²n-a²d. See CHAPPETONNAE.

CHA-PUAW (Chin., n. See CHA-OUAW.

CHAQUAYEL, n. In Egypt, the *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAQUEUE (Fr.), n. Sha³-ku⁵. The *Equisetum*. [B, 38, 88, 121.]

CHAQUIHUE (Sp.), n. Cha³-ke'wa. The *Crinodendron hookerianum* (a species now referred to *Tricuspidaria*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B).]

CHARA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²(ch²a³r/a³). Fr., c. (2d def.), *charagne* (2d def.). 1. Of the ancients, a plant, probably the *Cranbe tatarica*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of aquatic plants constituting in great part the order *Characeae*. They grow very rapidly, and, in shallow waters, soon decay, giving rise to fetid exhalations, which, as in the Fontaine marshes of Rome, are believed to be the cause of disease. [B, 121, 155.]—C. *Cresaris*. See C. (1st def.).—C. *decipiens* [Desvaux]. C. *vulgaris* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *charagne*, *charapot*, *girandolle d'eau*, *herbe à écurer* (ou à grenouilles), *lustre d'eau*. A species used for cleaning tin vessels. [B, 173.]

CHARABE (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ch²a³r/a³b)(a³b)-e(a). See *AMBRA flava*.

CHARA BERKOE, n. In Siberia, the *Betula dahurica*. [B, 121.]

CHARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *characées*, *charagnes*. Ger., *Armlauchter*, *Armlauchtergewächse*. Sp., *charáceus*. The limeworts; of L. C. Richard and subsequent authors, an order of aquatic chlorophyllaceous plants, formerly regarded as belonging to the phanerogams or to the vascular cryptogams (*Acrogens*), but now usually placed among the *Algae*, of which they form the highest and most differentiated division. They comprise *Chara* and *Nitella* (including *Tolypeta*). By Bessey, who raises them to the rank of a class of the grand division *Charosporae*, they are divided into the orders *Charae* and *Nitelleae*. [B, 19, 33, 73, 121, 170, 279.]

CHARACEOUS, adj. Ka²r-a³shu³s. Lat., *characeus*. Fr., *characé*. Of or resembling the genus *Chara*; belonging to the *Characeae*. [B.]

CHARACIAS (Lat.), adj. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a(a³)si²(ki²)-a³s(a³s). Gr., *χαράσιος* (from *χάραξ* a prop.). 1. An epithet applied to erect, stiff plants, e. g., to the *Euphorbia* c. 2. As a n., a section of the genus *Euphorbia*. [B, 121.]

CHARACIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²(a³)-si(ki²)e²-e(a³-e²). From *Characiun*, one of the genera. Fr., *characiées*. Of Rabenhorst, a subfamily of *Algae* (*Protozoococcae*); of Nägeli, a division of the *Palmellaceae*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHARACIN, n. Ka²r/a³s-i²n. Fr., *characine*. Ger., C. Of Thipson, a concrete volatile oil (camphor) found in various *Algae*, and thought to give *Chara* and other *Algae* the peculiar marshy odor which has been ascribed to the decomposition of these plants, but which is probably characteristic of the living organism. It is a white, greasy substance, of strong marsh-like odor, gradually volatilizing in the air, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. ["Chem. News," Aug. 22, 1879, p. 86; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 268 (B).]

CHARACINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²(a³)-si(ke)'ni(ne). Fr., *characins*. Of Latreille, a tribe of the *Salmonidæ*. [L, 180.]

CHARACINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²(a³)-si²n-(ki²n)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Physostomi*. [L, 207.]

CHARACOPAPPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²k(a³k)-o(o²)-pa²p(pa³p)'pe²-e(a³-e²). Of Schultz, a subtribe of the *Cynarceae*, comprising the *Centaurineae*, *Serratuleae*, and *Carduineae*. [B, 170.]

CHARACTER, n. Ka²r/a³k-tu³r. Gr., *χαρακτήρ*. Lat., c. Fr., *caractère*. Ger., *Charakter*, *Keinzeichen*, *Merkmahl*. It., *carattere*. Sp., *carácter*. A symbol or sign used to designate a particular thing; e. g., the letter C to denote carbon. 2. In natural history, a special mark by which a being or assemblage of beings can be distinguished from others. 3. In pathology, the general nature of a disease, including its relations to other diseases and its tendency to follow a particular course. 4. A disposition to some particular disease. [A, 385; B, 19; De Candolle (B, 121); B, 200; L, 43, 94.]—C'knust (Ger.). C'wissentenschaft (Ger.). See CHARACTERISTIC.—Secondary sexual c's. The marks of difference, other than the reproductive organs, between the two sexes (e. g., the spurs of a cock). [L, 121.]

CHARACTERICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²k(a³k)-te²r-(tar)'i²k-u³s(u³s). See CHARACTERISTIC.

CHARACTERIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²k(a³k)-te²r-(tar)'i²-fo²rm'f's. Fr., *caractéristiforme*. Ger., *buchstabenähnlich*. Resembling written letters; marked as if with writing (said of plants). [B, 123.]

CHARACTERISUS (Lat.), **CHARACTERISMA** (Lat.), **CHARACTERISMUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²k(a³k)-te²r-(tar)'i²s-i²s, -te²r-(tar)'i²z(i²z)'ma³, -mu³s(mu³u³s). Gen., *characteris'eos* (-er'isis), -is'matos (-is), -is'mi. See CHARACTERISTIC.

CHARACTERISTIC, adj. Ka²r-a²k-tu³r-i²st'i²z'k. Lat., *characteristicus*, *charactericus*. Fr., *caractéristique*. Ger., *characteristisch*. It., *caratteristico*. Sp., *característico*. 1. Serving to distinguish or mark as distinct. 2. As a n., a distinguishing mark, a part or attribute of a thing which distinguishes it from other things. [B.]—Acid c. See under Acid.

CHARACTERISTICÆ (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²k(a³k)-te²r-(tar)'i²st'i²-se(ka). Ger., *Charakteristik*, *Charakterisierung*. Characterization; the science of characters; i. e., that which has to do with the description of natural objects and their distinguishing marks. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 124.]

CHARADEÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a(a³)de²-e(a³-e²). See CHARACEÆ.

CHARADIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a(a³)di²-u³s(u³is). See CHARADRIUS.

CHARADRIADÆ (Lat.), **CHARADRIÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²d(a³d)-ri(ri²)'a²d(a³d)-e(a³-e²), -a²d(a³d)'ri²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *charadriadés*, *charadries*. A family of the *Grallæ*. [L, 270.]

CHARADRIAN, adj. Ka²r-a'dri²-a²n. Lat., *charadrius*. Belonging to the *Charadriadæ*. [L, 121.]

CHARADRIDÆ (Lat.), **CHARADRIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²d(a³d)'ri²d-e(a³-e²), -a²d(a³d)-ri(ri²)'i²d-e(a³-e²). See CHARADRIADÆ.

CHARADRINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²d(a³d)-ri(ri²)-ne(a³-e²). The typical s. family of the *Charadriadæ*, including the plovers proper and the lapwings. [L, 221.]

CHARADRIOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²d-(a³d)-ri²-o(o²)-mo²r't'e(a³-e²). See CHARADRIIDÆ.

CHARADRIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a(a³)dri²-u³s(u³is). Gr., *χαράδριος*. Ger., *Regenpfeifer*. Sp., *caradrio*, *alcaraban*. Syn.: *gulgulus hiaticula*. A certain bird having a yellow head and yellow feet. The ancient Greeks believed that the sight of it was sufficient to cure jaundice. [A, 322, 325; L, 41, 94.]

CHARAGAI (Calmuck), n. The *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 121.]

CHARAGANA (Mongol), n. The *Robinia ferox*. [B, 121.] Cf. CARAGANA.

CHARAGNE (Fr.), n. Ka²r-a²n-y'. The genus *Chara*; in the pl., c's, the *Characeae*. [B, 121.]

CHARAGNANAYE HEMBRA, n. In New Granada, a variety of the *Machira tinctoria*. [B, 121.]

CHARAIGNE (Fr.), n. Ka²r-a²n-y'. The genus *Chara*. [B, 173.]

CHARAK, n. A commercial name in Bombay for the stem of the pepper-plant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 192 (B).]

CHARAL, adj. Ka'ra²l. Lat., *charalis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Chara*. [B.]—C. alliance. Lat., *nixus charalis*. See CHARALES.

CHARALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a(a³)lez(le²s). Of Lindley (1833) an alliance of the *Eseucates*, consisting of the single order *Characeae*. [B, 170.]

CHARAMAIS, n. The *Ambela* (*Phyllanthus cicca*), or, according to some, a species of *Ambelania*. [B, 38, 200.]

CHARA MODON (Calmuck), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARAMOK (Calmuck), n. The *Rhamnus erythroxylon*. [B, 121.]

CHARANÇON (Fr.), n. Sha³r-a³n²-son². The genus *Curculio*. [A, 385.]

CHARANÇONITES (Fr.), n. pl. Sha³r-a³n²-son-et. See CHARANSONITES.

CHARANÇONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha³r-a³n²-son-a. Attacked by a *Curculio*; e. g., blé (wheat) c. [L, 42.]

CHARANSONITES [Lamarck and Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Sha³r-a³n²-son-et. A tribe of the *Coleoptera* having the *Curculio* as the type. [L, 180.]

CHARANTIA [Lobel] (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²n(a³n)'-shi²-ti²-a². Fr., *charantie*. The genus *Monardica*. [B, 121, 200.]

CHARAPAT (Fr.), **CHARAPOT** (Fr.), n's. Sha³r-a³-pa³-po. The *Chara vulgaris*. [B, 173.]

CHARARIEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-a²r-(a³r)-i²i²'e²-e(a³-e²). An order of the *Coccosporeae*, consisting of the single family *Characeae*. [B, 170.]

CHARAS, **CHARASA** (Hind.), n's. See CHURRUS.

CHARASCH (Ar.), n. Leprosy. [G.]

CHARA-TOSCHLI (Calmuck), n. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARBA (Ar.), n. The genus *Helleborus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARBACHEM (Ar.), n. Corrupted from *Kharbey asuah*. The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 121.]

CHARBAK (Ar.), n. See CHARBA.—C. abyadh. White hellebore; of the Arabian physicians, probably the *Veratrum album*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 592 (B).]

CHARBE (Ar.), n. See CHARBA.

CHARBON (Fr.), n. Sha³r-bon². 1. Charcoal. 2. In Champagne, the *Isatis tinctoria* or the *Scabiosa succisa*. 3. Formerly, any inflammatory or gangrenous swelling involving the skin and subcutaneous tissue; e. g., the buboes of the plague. [L, 41.] 4. A carbuncle. 5. Anthrax, including simple (or benign) anthrax and especially contagious anthrax (malignant pustule). 6. A disease (the smut of English writers) attacking grain, produced by the *Ustilago*; also a disease of the vine caused by the *Sphace-*

loma ampelinum. [B, 121; L, 121].—**Cataplasme au c.** See **Cataplasma CARBONIS**.—**Cérat au c. de bois porphyrisé et à l'extrait de ratanhia**. A preparation made of wood charcoal and extract of rhatany; used in cases of phagedæna, cancerous ulcers, and hospital gangrene. [L, 87].—**C. à bonnetier**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 912].—**C. albuminé**. See **Albuminated CHARCOAL**.—**C. animal**. **C. animal ordinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Animal CHARCOAL**.—**C. animal purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Purified animal CHARCOAL**.—**C. apoplectiforme**. **C. apoplectique**. Contagious anthrax ending in early and sudden death. [A, 301].—**C. bénin**. See **Benign ANTHRAX**.—**C. blanc**. Anasarca in the horse. [A, 301].—**C. caustique**. A preparation made by mixing 15 parts of powdered wood charcoal and 2 of powdered nitrate of potassium, and adding 5 of gum tragacanth dissolved in sufficient water to form, with the other ingredients, a paste, which is then rolled out into cylinders of various diameters and dried. Before using, these cylinders should be lighted and allowed to burn for a distance of 1 cm. from the end. [B, 92 (a, 21)].—**C. de Bellocq**. A preparation made by carbonizing the young branches of the poplar, washing the charcoal three or four times with water, and drying and pulverizing. [B, 92 (a, 21)].—**C. de blé**. See **C.** (6th def.).—**C. de bois**. See **Wood CHARCOAL**.—**C. de Dieu**. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**C. de pelotes de mer**. See **CARBO PILÆ MARINÆ**.—**C. de peuplier**. See **C. de Bellocq**.—**C. de pierre**. Coal. [B, 38, 88].—**C. d'éponge**. See **SPONGIA usta**.—**C. de sang**. See **Blood CHARCOAL**.—**C. des animaux**. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**C. des céréales**. **C. des graminées**. See **C.** (6th def.).—**C. de terre**. See **C. de pierre**.—**C. d'os**. See **CARBO ANIMALIS**.—**C. du seigle**. Ergot. [B, 92].—**C. épidémique**. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**C. éruptif**. Contagious anthrax in which external lesions (nodules, pustules, etc.) are formed. [A, 301].—**C. érysipélateux**. Contagious anthrax in which there is engorgement of the skin without swelling. [A, 301].—**C. fébrile**. Carbuncular fever. [L, 88].—**C. fossile**. See **C. de terre**.—**C. granulé**. See **Granulated CHARCOAL**.—**C. incombustible**. A name sometimes given to anthracite. [B, 38].—**C. malin**. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**C. minéral**. See **C. de pierre**.—**C. oedémateux**. See **Malignant OEDEMA**.—**C. pestilentielle**. 1. The plague. [L, 41]. 2. See **Contagious ANTHRAX**.—**C. platiné**. A preparation made of 1,500 parts of wood charcoal impregnated with a solution of 16 of platinum chloride in 2,500 of alcohol and then calcined. [B, 92 (a, 21)].—**C. poreux et absorbant**. A preparation made by mixing wood charcoal, coarsely powdered bone charcoal, sawdust to which has been added 20 per cent. of coal-tar, and a certain amount of asphalt, and subjecting the mass to a strong pressure in molds of polished steel or brass and to a sufficiently elevated temperature. [B, 92 (a, 21)].—**C. pulmonaire**. See **ANTHRACOSIS** (4th def.).—**C. pustuleux**. Contagious anthrax in which pustules are formed. [A, 301].—**C. purifié**. See **Purified animal CHARCOAL**.—**C. sporadique**. See **CARBUNCLE**.—**C. symptomatique**. See **CARBUNCULUS SYMPTOMATICUS**.—**C. tubéreux**. Contagious anthrax in which tuberos swellings are formed. [A, 301].—**C. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *carbo ligni* [Fr. Cod.]. Vegetable charcoal. [B, 113]. See **Pulverized wood CHARCOAL**.—**C. volant**. Contagious anthrax affecting the tongue. [A, 301].—**Huile de c. de terre**. Petroleum. [A, 301].—**Petit c.** See **C. bénin**.—**Poudre de c. végétal** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis carbonis vegetalis*. A preparation made by pulverizing vegetable charcoal in a covered mortar and bolting it through a No. 120 silk sieve. For internal use a coarser powder is prepared (using a No. 80 silk sieve), from which the soluble elements are separated by rinsing with water. [B, 113 (a, 21)]. Cf. **Pulverized wood CHARCOAL**.—**Tablettes de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *tabellæ cum carbone* [Fr. Cod.]. Tablets each of which contains about 8 grains each of wood charcoal and sugar, made of a suitable consistence with mucilage of tragacanth. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Vapeur de c.** The fumes of charcoal. [A, 301].

CHARBONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha^r-bon-na. Carbonized or charred; in natural history, having a black color or marked with black. [L, 41.] Cf. **CARBONACEOUS**.

CHARBONNEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha^r-bon-nu^s. Carbuncular. See **ANTHRACOID**.

CHARBONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha^r-bon-e-e^r. The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B, 173.]

CHARBONNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Sha^r-bon-e-e^r. A place near Lyons, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 105.]

CHARBOSA (Pers.), n. The *Cucurbita (Cucumis) citrullus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARBOUILLON (Fr.), n. Sha^r-bu-el-yon². An ulcerative inflammation of the pituitary membrane of horses. [L, 41.]

CHARBUSAK, n. In Armenia, the *Cucumis melo*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARCEDONIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka^r(ch^aa^r)-se²(ke²)-don²(do²n)¹2-n²s(u⁴s). See **CHALCEDONIUS**.

CHARCIUS, n. According to Mentzel, an Arabic name for the *Plantago major*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARCOAL, n. Cha^r-kol. Lat., *carbo*. Fr., *charbon*. Ger., *Kohle*. It., *carbone*. Sp., *carbón*. Port., *carvão*. A substance derived from the imperfect combustion of certain animal and vegetable carbonaceous materials, particularly bones (*animal c.*) and wood (*wood c.*). It is a black porous substance devoid of taste and odor and insoluble in water and in alcohol. It burns without smoke or flame. It consists of pure carbon mixed with a variable proportion of inorganic ash, which, in the case of c. prepared from bones, consists chiefly of the phosphate and carbonate of calcium. Bone c. also contains nitrogenous matters, is less porous and less combustible than wood c., and is of a duller hue. Both varieties of c., but particularly animal c., have the power of attracting many substances, especially coloring and flavoring principles, from their solutions. C. is therefore much used for clarifying and decolorizing liquids in laboratories and manufactories. Both varieties of c. also have a marked power of absorbing gases, this power being

especially pronounced in the more porous wood c., which can take up more than a hundred times its volume of gaseous ammonia. The noxious principles evolved in the putrefaction of organic substances are also absorbed by c. and rendered inert. [B.]—**Albuminated c.** Fr., *charbon albuminé*. A preparation used for clarifying and decolorizing syrup and other liquids. It is made of purified animal c. and a sufficient quantity of the white of egg to form a paste, which is dried in the sun or in an oven, and, when dry, is pulverized, again mixed with the white of egg, made into a paste, and dried. This operation may be repeated. [B, 92 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 317 (B)].—**Animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *carbo ossium* [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon animal ordinaire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Thierkohle*. It., *carbone animale*. Sp., *carbón animal*. Port., *carvão animal*. C. prepared from animal material (bone, blood, etc.) by incomplete incineration apart from the air. [B, 95.] See **C.** and **Purified animal c.**—**Blood c.** Fr., *charbon de sang*. Ger., *Blutkohle*. It., *carbone di sangue*. Sp., *carbón de sangre*. Port., *carvão de sangue*. C. obtained by heating 4 parts of blood with 1 part of potassium carbonate, treating with water and hydrochloric acid, and again heating apart from the air. [B, 3.]—**Bone c.** Lat., *carbo ossium* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *charbon d'os*. Ger., *Knochenkohle*. It., *carbone delle ossa*. Sp., *carbón de huesos*. Port., *carvão de ossos*. C. obtained from bones; ordinary animal c. [B.]—**C. lozenges**. See **Tablettes de CHARBON**.—**C. poultice**. See **Cataplasma CARBONIS**.—**C. quilt**. An apparatus consisting of two sheets of cotton wadding, quilted together and inclosing a layer of powdered c. Applied to gangrenous sores, etc. [B, 5.]—**Granulated c.** Fr., *charbon granulé*. A preparation of the powdered c. of the box-willow, or linden-tree, mixed with sugar, pulverized gum arabic, a little mucilage, and aromatized water flavored with benzoin, and granulated at a temperature of 102° or 107° C. [B, 5 (a, 21)].—**Prepared wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni preparatus* [Norw. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *carbo ligni depuratus*, *carbo preparatus* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed.], *carbo vegetabilis preparatus* [Gr. Ph.]. Wood c., either simply pulverized [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph., Gr. Ph.], or pulverized and purified by boiling with water and washing [Pruss. Ph. (6th ed.)], [Norw. Ph.], or by simple maceration in water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Pulverized wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *carbo ligni pulveratus* [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (see *depuratus* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], see *preparatus* [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]), *carbo vegetabilis preparatus* [Gr. Ph.], Fr., *charbon végétal* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *carbone vegetale*. Sp., *carbón vegetal*. Port., *carvão vegetal*. Wood c. heated in a closed vessel and reduced to a powder of varying degrees of fineness. [B, 95.]—**Pure c.** Carbon. [B, 5.]—**Purified animal c.** Lat., *carbo animalis purificatus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (see *preparatus* [Gr. Ph.]), *carbo ossium depuratus* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon animal purifié* [Fr. Cod.]. Animal c. freed from its nitrogenous and mineral constituents by heating on a water-bath with dilute hydrochloric acid, then digesting with water, and, after drying, heating to a dull red heat. [B, 81, 95.]—**Vegetable c.** Lat., *carbo vegetabilis*. Fr., *charbon végétal*. Ger., *Pflanzenkohle*. It., *carbone vegetale*. Sp., *carbón vegetal*. Port., *carvão vegetal*. C. obtained by the incineration of vegetable material, especially wood. [B.]—**Wood c.** Lat., *carbo ligni* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.], *carbo vegetabilis* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *charbon de bois*. Ger., *Holzkohle*. It., *carbone di legno*. Sp., *carbón de madera*, *carbón vegetal* [Sp Ph.]. Vegetable c. obtained by the incomplete combustion of wood apart from the air. [B, 95.]

CHARD, n. Cha^rd. 1. The leaf-beet; a variety of the white beet having large succulent leaves with a very solid mid-rib. 2. The blanched leaves of the artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*) and some other vegetables. Often used in the pl., *c's*. [B, 19, 116, 275.]—**C-beet**. See **C.** (1st def.).

CHARDAL (Ar.), n. The mustard of the Bible; an arborescent plant. [B, 88, 121; B, 48 (a, 21).]

CHAR DE VÉNUS (Fr.), n. Sha^rd' van-u^z. The genus *Aconitum*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

CHARDINIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka^r(ch^aa^r)-di²n¹2-a². Fr., *chardinie*. Of Desfontaines, a genus of composite herbs. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. xeranthemoides** [Desfontaines]. The only species; an annual herb of Asia Minor and Persia. The seeds contain hydrocyanic acid. [B, 19, 270.]

CHARDON (Fr.), n. Sha^r-don². The thistle; a name applied to the various species of the *Carduus* and to other thistle-like plants; also formerly to the *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 121.]—**Alcoolé de c-bénit**. See **Tinctura CARDUI benedicti**.—**C. à bonnetier**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 121.]—**C. acanthé**. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 88, 173.]—**C. à carder**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 173.]—**C. à cent têtes**. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles variées**. The *Carduus (Cnicus) heterophyllus*. [B, 173.]—**C. à foulon**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [A, 385.]—**C. argenté**. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 173.]—**C. aux ânes**. The *Cnicus eriophorus*, also the *Onopordon acanthium*, and other plants. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. bâlard**. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 173.]—**C. bénit** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. The *Centaurea benedicti*. 2. The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. bénit des Antilles**. The *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 173.]—**C. bénit des Parisiens**. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 173.]—**C. bleu**. The *Eryngium amethystinum*. [B, 121.]—**C. bonnetier**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 38.]—**C. d'âne**. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 173.]—**C. des champs**. See *C. hemorrhoidal*.—**C. des Indes**. **C. des Indes occidentales**. The *Melocactus communis*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**C. des prés**. The *Cirsium oleraceum (Cnicus oleraceus)*. [B, 121.]—**C. des vignes**. See *C. hemorrhoidal*.—**C. de Vénus**. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. doré**. The *Actactylis humilis*. [B, 173.]—**C. du Brésil**. The *Ananassa sativa*. [B, 121.]—**C. étoilé**. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. fier**. An undetermined species of *Actactylis*. [B, 121.]—**C. lé-**

morrhoidal. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. lacté.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121.]—**C. laiteux.** The *Crocodilium galactites*.—**C. luncéolé.** The *Cirsium lanceolatum* (*Cnicus lanceolatus*). [B, 121, 173.]—**C. Marie, C. Notre-Dame.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. pédane.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 121.]—**C. porte-soie.** The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 173.]—**C. Roland** [Fr. Cod.], **C. roulant.** The *Eryngium campestris*. The root is official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 113, 121, 173.]—**C. taché.** The *Silybum marianum*. [B, 121.]—**C. velu.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Conserve de c. bénit.** See *Conserva CARDUI benedicti*.—**Eau de c. bénit.** See *Aqua CARDUI benedicti*.—**Extrait de c. aux ânes.** See *Extractum CARDUI tomentosii*.—**Extrait de c. bénit** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum CARDUI benedicti*.—**Grand c. aux ânes.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 173.]—**Hydrolat de c. bénit.** See *Aqua CARDUI benedicti*.—**Hydrolé de c. bénit, Infusion de c. bénit.** See *Tisane de c. bénit*.—**Teinture de c. bénit.** See *Tinctura CARDUI benedicti*.—**Tisane de c. bénit.** A decoction made by steeping 1 part of the leaves of *Centaurea benedicta* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]

CHARDONNETTE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-don-e²r-e²t. A popular name for the *Cymara carthumulus*, the *Carlina acanthifolia*, and the *Dipsacus fultonum*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHARDONNETTE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-don-e²t. The *Cymara carthumulus*. [B, 173.]—**C. gommeuse.** The *Tractylis gummifera*. [B, 88.]—**C. sauvage.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 121.]

CHARDOUSE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-dus. The *Carlina acanthifolia*. [B, 88, 173.]

CHARE, n. Cha²r. The *Cheiranthus Cheiri*. [A, 505.]

CHARE/E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka(ch²a³)r^e3-e(a³-e²). Fr., *charées*. 1. Of Bischof and Kützing, see CHARACEÆ. 2. Of Bessey, an order of the *Characeæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chara*. [B, 75, 170.]

CHARÉE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-a. The *Lithospermum arvense*. [B, 121.]

CHARFI (Ar.), **CHARFS** (Ar.), n's. The *Apium petroselinum*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARGE, n. Cha²rj. Fr., c. Ger., *Ladung*. The quantity of electricity maintained on a surface or in a condenser. [A, 385.]—**Residual c. Fr., c. résiduelle.** The quantity of electricity remaining in a condenser after a discharge. [A, 385.]

CHARGE, v. tr. Cha²rj. Fr., *charger*. Ger., *laden*. It., *caricare*. Sp., *cargar*. Port., *carregar*. To fill, as with electricity; the converse of discharge. [B.]

CHARGE (Fr.), n. Sha³rzh. Ger., *Pferdeplaster*. A class of preparations of the Fr. Codex; a sort of ointment of varying consistence used in veterinary practice only. [B, 38, 113.]—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by melting together equal parts of resin and pitch. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**C. contre la gale** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation, used for the mange, made by mixing together 1 part each of soft soap, coal-tar, berry-bearing cedrus, and oil of turpentine, and 3 parts of benzine. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**C. de Lebas.** A preparation made of 5 parts each of vegetable tar and hog's lard and 4 parts each of oil of turpentine and tincture of cantharides. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**C. ordinaire** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. commune*.—**C. résolutive** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 50 parts of coal-tar and 13 each of refined petroleum-oil and tincture of cantharides. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CHARGED, adj. Cha²rjd. Fr., *chargé*. Ger., *geladen*. It., *caricato*. Sp., *cargado*. Port., *carregado*. Filled, as with electricity; the converse of discharged. [B.]

CHARIANTHÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-i²a²n(a³n)²-the²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *charianthées*. Of Seringe and subsequent authors, a suborder of melastomaceae plants, comprising *Charianthus*, etc. [B, 170, 214.]

CHARIEN, n. Fr., c. The *Lithymalis (Euphorbia) characias*. The root, applied to the navel, was supposed to expel the dead foetus. [B, 200.]

CHARIOT, n. Cha²rⁱ2-o²t. Fr., c. Ger., *Läufer, Schlitten, Magen*. The movable coil of an induction apparatus. [A, 385.]

CHARISTOLOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ch²a³r)-i²st-o(o²)-Jok-(lo²ch²)i²-a³. The genus *Artemisia*. [B, 200.]

CHARITY, n. Cha²rⁱ2-ti². The *Polyonium cœruleum*. [B, 275.]

CHARJA-BESS, n. In Siberia, the *Pinus abies*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARLATAN, n. Sha³rⁱ2-a²n. Said to be from It., *ciarlare*, to prattle, prate; according to some, a contraction of Fr. *char de Latan*. Latan's wagon, a vehicle in which Latan, a Paris quack, was accustomed to visit patients, physicians before his time having visited the sick only on foot, so that it was commonly exclaimed, when Latan was seen approaching, "Voilà le char de Latan!" Fr., c. Ger., *C. Scharlatan, Quacksalber*. It., *ciarlatano*. Sp., *charlatán*. One who either practises medicine or pharmacy illegally, or, being a legally qualified practitioner, resorts to vulgar devices for obtaining practice, as by advertisements, public exhibitions, etc. [A, 301; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Oct. 4, 1883, p. 574.]

CHARLATANISM, CHARLATANRY, n's. Sha³rⁱ2-a²n-i²zm, -i². Lat., *charlatanismus*. Fr., *charlatanisme*. Ger., *Quacksalberei*. It., *ciarlatanismo*. Sp., *charlatanismo*. A collective term for the practices of a charlatan, also the condition of being a charlatan.

CHARLE-HEMP, n. Cha²rⁱ2-he²mp. The male plant of *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 505.]

CHARLES'S-SCÉPTRE, n. Cha²rⁱ2-z²-se²-p²tr². The *Pedicularia sceptrum carolinum*. [B, 275.]

CHARLESTON, n. Cha²rⁱ2-tu²n. A city in South Carolina, where there is a thermal alkaline-saline artesian well. [A, 363.]

CHARLETAN, n. Sha³rⁱ2-le²-a²n. See CHARLATAN.

CHARLOCK, n. Cha³rⁱ2-lo²k. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [B, 185.]—**Jointed c., White c.** The *Raphanus raphanistrum*. [B, 19, 275.]

CHARLOTSVILLE, n. Sha³rⁱ2-lo²t-z²-vi²l. A place in Norfolk County, Ontario, Canada, where there are springs highly charged with hydrogen sulphide. [A, 363.]

CHARLOTTENBRUNN (Ger.), n. Ch²a³r-lo²t²-te²n-brun. A place in Prussian Silesia, where there are mineral springs, milk-cure establishments, and bathing-houses. [A, 319; L, 49.]

CHARLOTTENBURG (Ger.), n. Ch²a³r-lo²t²-te²n-burg. A place in Prussia, province of Brandenburg, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319.]

CHARLOTTEQUELE (Ger.), n. Ch²a³r-lo²t²-te²n-kwe²-le². The most important of the springs at Charlottenbrunn, containing iron. [A, 319.]

CHARME (Lat.), n. f. Ka³r(ch²a³r)/me(ma). Gr., *χάρμη*. The name of a certain antidote mentioned by Galen. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CHARME (Fr.), n. Sha³rm. The genus *Carpinus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. blanc, C. commun.** The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 173.]—**C. d'Amérique.** The *Carpinus americana*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. de Virginie.** The *Carpinus (Ostrya) virginiana*. [B, 173.]—**C. houblon.** The *Ostrya carpinifolia*. [B, 173.]—**C. noir.** The *Tilia ulmifolia*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHARMENS (Ar.), n. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121.]

CHARMILLE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-mel-y'. The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHARMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka³r(ch²a³r)/mi²s. Gr., *χάρμυς*. See CHARME (Lat.).

CHARNE (Fr.), n. Sha³rn. The *CARPINUS*. [B, 121.]

CHARNECA (Sp.), n. Cha³r-na²ka³. The *Pistacia lentiscus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARNIÈRE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-ne-e²r. The hinge of a shell, also any hinge-like joint or connection. [A, 385; L, 41.]—**C. occipitale.** Of Budin, a fibro-cartilaginous connection described by him as existing between the squamous and the basilar portions of the occipital bone in the foetus, by virtue of which a hinge-like movement of the two parts is possible. [A, 15.]

CHARNIERGELENK (Ger.), n. Ch²a³r-ner/ge²-le²n²k. See GINGLYMUS.

CHARNU (Fr.), adj. Sha³r-nu². Fleshy. [B, 121.] See CARNOSUS.

CHARNUBI, n. The carob (*Ceratonia siliqua*). [B, 121.]

CHAROGNE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-on-y'. The carcass of an animal, especially one in a decomposed state. [A, 385.]

CHÁROLI, n. In Bombay, the seeds of *Buchanania latifolia*. [A, 479.]

CHARP (Ar.), n. See CHARFI.

CHARPE (Fr.), **CHARPÈNE** (Fr.), **CHARPENNE** (Fr.), n's. Sha³rp, sha³rp-e²n. The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]

CHARPENTAIRE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-pa³n²-ta²r. The *Scilla maritima*. [B, 173.]

CHARPENTE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-pa³n²t. A frame-work, skeleton. [L, 153.]—**C. branchiale.** See *Branchial BASKET*.—**C. osseuse.** The bony skeleton. [A, 301.]

CHARPIE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-pe. Gr., *μυρός*. Lat., *pinctum carptum*. Ger., *C. Scharpie*. It., *filaccia*. Sp., *hilas*. Ficked lint; a mass of thread-like shreds from 2 to 4 inches long, made by raveling linen cloth. [A, 301, 385; E.]—**C. anglaise.** See *English c.*—**C. au coaltar.** See *C. coaltarée*.—**C. balsamique.** C. soaked in various balsams or tinctures. [L, 87.]—**C. brute.** Lint made of linen cut into small pieces. [L, 43.]—**C. carbonifère.** C. containing powdered charcoal or consisting of wads of paper saturated with a charcoal paste, for disinfecting. [L, 87.]—**C. chlorée.** Lint soaked in an aqueous solution of chlorine and afterward dried. [L, 88.]—**C. coaltarée.** C. soaked in coal-tar. [L, 87.]—**C. commune.** Lint made from common cloth. [L, 41.]—**C. courte.** A variety in which the filaments are short. [L, 41.]—**C. de bois.** See *Wood-wool*.—**C. de chanvre.** Carded tow. [L, 87.]—**C. effilée.** C. made of parallel threads. [L, 87.]—**C. électrométallique.** C. containing different metals, believed to develop electrical currents. [L, 88.]—**C. en éponge.** A sort of lint made of sponges reduced to fine fragments. [L, 87.]—**C. fine.** Lint made from fine cloth. [L, 41.]—**C. longue.** A variety in which the filaments are long. [L, 41.]—**C. noire.** C. soaked in a solution of silver nitrate. [L, 87.]—**C. râpée.** Scraped lint. [L, 41.]—**C. vierge.** Lint made of flax that has never been woven or even spun. [L, 87.]—**English c., Fleur de c. Lat., linteum carptum anglicum** [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *c. anglaise*. Ger., *englische C.* A white fabric, smooth on one surface, wooly on the other; woven of linen threads mixed with cotton. [B, 95.]—**German c.** Ger., *deutsche C.* See *C.*—**Tissu-c.** See *English c.*

CHARPRE (Fr.), n. Sha³rp^r. The *Carpinus betulus*. [B, 173.]

CHARQUE (Fr.), n. Sha³r^k. Meat dried in an oven and coated with white of egg for preservation. [L, 41.] Cf. CHARQUI.

CHARQUEUE (Fr.), n. Sha³r-ku⁵. In Champagne, the *Melampyrum*. [B, 121.]

CHARQUI (Sp.), n. Cha³-ke'. In Chili, a sort of preserved meat. The lean parts are cut into thin slices, dried by the action of the sun, pulverized, and preserved in pots. In South America the term gave rise to the expression *jerked beef*. In the Argentine Republic, Venezuela, and Mexico, the meat is not pulverized, but slightly salted and dried in the air. The name for it in those coun-

tries is *tasajo*. In Mexico, goat-meat so preserved is called *chito*. [a, 14; L, 56, 77 (a, 21).]

CHARQUONE (Fr.), n. Sha²r-kon. In Champagne, the *Equisetum*. [B, 121.]

CHARRAH (Ar.), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris clavata*. [B, 19.]

CHARRAPOT (Fr.), n. Sha²r-a²-po. See CHARA.

CHART, n. Cha²rt. Gr., *χάρτης*. Lat., *charta*. Fr., *carte*. Ger., *Karte*. A paper showing a graphic record of events (e. g., the changes in the temperature of the body, the rapidity of the pulse and respiration, etc.), as observed daily or oftener; usually a printed form consisting of vertical columns divided into equal parts by transverse lines, each column being marked with the day or hour of the observation and each transverse line with a numeral denoting the temperature, etc. A dot is inserted at the proper place in each column, and the consecutive dots are usually connected by straight lines, which, taken as a whole, are termed the "temperature curve," "pulse curve," etc. The same term is applied also to schematic outline drawings (e. g., those showing the relations of anatomical parts).

CHARTA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²r(ch²a²r)/ta². Gr., *χάρτης*, *χαρτίον*. Fr., *papier*, *carton*. Ger., *Papier*. It., *carta*. Sp., *papel*. 1. See **CHART**. 2. Paper; a class of preparations official in the U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., and Fr. Cod., consisting of paper imbued or spread with medicinal substances, intended either for external application, as *c. sinapis*, *c. cantharidis*, or for purposes of fumigation, as *c. potassii nitratii*. [B.]—**C. ad cauteris** [Fr. Cod.]. **C. ad cauterium** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *papier à cautères* [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made of 384 parts of yellow wax, 193 each of spermaceti and elemi, and 230 of Venetian turpentine, melted together and spread on pieces of paper. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation made of 60 parts of white wax, 45 of white resin, and 10 of Venetian turpentine, mixed together, strained through a cloth, and spread upon rectangular pieces of paper 10 ctm. long and 6 ctm. wide. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Chartæ ad cigarettas arsenicales**. See **PAPIER ARSENICAL**.—**C. ad fonticulos** [Swed. Ph.]. A preparation made of 60 parts of yellow wax, 120 of yellow-pine resin, 40 of refined suet, 20 of ordinary turpentine, and 5 of powdered acetate of copper, melted together and strained. Pieces of thin, stiff white paper are dipped into the mixture, so as to coat both sides, and allowed to cool. [B, 95 (a, 21).] Cf. **EXPLASTRUM AD FONTICULOS**. [B, 11, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. adhesiva**. Thin paper spread with mucilage of gum arabic; used for sticking-plaster. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. antarthritica**. See **C. resinosa**.—**C. antasthmatica**. Fr., *carton fumigatoire* [Fr. Cod.] (on *antiasthmaticque*). 1. Of the Dutch Ph., a preparation made by saturating white paper with an infusion of 1 part each of belladonna leaves, digitalis leaves, stramonium leaves, and salvia (all in coarse powder) in 48 parts of boiling water, to which, after straining, 1 part of potassium nitrate has been added; baking the mass; sprinkling it with a mixture of 4 parts of tincture of benzoïn and 16 of rectified spirit; and baking again. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., a preparation made by tearing 120 grammes of gray unsized paper into strips; soaking it in water until it is perfectly soft; draining off the greater part of the water; beating the pulp into a homogeneous mass; incorporating with it 5 grammes each of pulvis belladonnæ, pulvis foliorum digitalis, pulvis foliorum stramonii, pulvis fructus phellandrii, and pulvis herbar lobellæ, 10 grammes each of pulvis myrrhæ and pulvis olibani, and 60 grammes of powdered potassium nitrate; baking the mass in a tin plate; and cutting it into 36 rectangular strips. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. antirrhematica** [Norw. Ph.]. See **C. resinosa**.—**C. arsenicalis**. See **PAPIER ARSENICAL**.—**C. atropinifera**. Ger., *Atropinpapier*. A preparation made by spreading unguentum atropinæ on Straitfield tissue-paper. A small square piece may be inserted into the conjunctival sac. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**C. aurifoliata**. Gold-leaf, used to protect excoriated parts of the skin. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. bibula**. See **BIBULUS PAPER**.—**C. cerata**. Wax paper; a preparation consisting of thin, well-sized paper impregnated with white wax; used for wrapping odorous substances, powders containing volatile oil, etc., for covering soft plasters, and for other purposes. [L, 65 (a, 21).]—**C. cerata phenylata**. Wax or paraffin paper medicated with carbolic acid; used as an antiseptic protective dressing. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**C. chemica** [Fr. Cod.]. See **PAPIER DIT CHIMIQUE**.—**C. conglutinata**. Pasteboard. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. cum extracto Guidii**. See **PAPIER AU GARON**.—**C. eum pulvere sinapis** [Fr. Cod.]. See **C. SINAPIS**.—**C. densata**. See **C. conglutinata**.—**C. emplastica**. Fr., *papier d'emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflasterpapier*. It., *carta d'impiastro*. Sp., *papel de emplastro*. Paper covered with some adhesive substance, to be used for external application as a plaster. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**C. emporetica**. See **BIBULUS PAPER**.—**C. epispastica** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *papier épispastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *papel epispástico* [Sp. Ph.]. See **C. CANTHARIDIS**.—**C. epistolaria alba**. Ger., *Schreibpapier*. White writing paper; formerly it was soaked in alcohol and applied to excoriated parts. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. exploratoria**. See **TEST PAPER**.—**C. exploratoria cerulea** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *blaues Lakmuspapier*. Fr., *papier de tournesol bleu*. Sp., *papel de tonasol azul*. See **BLUE LITMUS PAPER**.—**C. exploratoria flava** (seu *lutea*) [Ger. Ph.]. See **TURMERIC PAPER**.—**C. exploratoria rubefacta** (seu *rubra*) [Ger. Ph.]. See **RED LITMUS PAPER**.—**C. fumifera** [Fr. Cod.]. See **C. antasthmatica**.—**C. metæ sacchari cerulea**. Ger., *blaues Zuckerpapier*. The blue paper in which loaf sugar was formerly wrapped; smeared with camphor or white lead, it was applied in cases of erysipelas. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**C. nitrata** [Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *papier nitré*. Ger., *Salpeterpapier*. See **CHARTA POTASSII NITRATIS**.—**C. paraffinata**. Paper impregnated with paraffin; used like *c. cerata*. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**C. per ceram tracta**. Ger., *mit Wachs getränktes Papier*. See **C. cerata**.—**C. per picem liquidam tracta**. Ger., *Theerpapier*. See **TAR PAPER**.—**C. picea** [Fr. Cod.]. **C. piceata**. Ger., *Gichtpapier*. Syn.: *c. antarthritica*, *c. antirrhematica*. Paper coated with a mixture of 6 parts each

of black pitch and turpentine, 4 of yellow wax, and 10 of colophony, melted together and carefully strained. It should be brown and shiny, and adhere readily to the skin. [A, 506.]—**C. resinosa**. Fr., *papier goudronné*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., paper spread with a mixture of 5 parts each of yellow wax and pine tar and 15 of rosin. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., and Russ. Ph., paper spread with a mixture of 4 parts of yellow wax, 10 of rosin, and 6 each of pitch and turpentine. 3. Of the Norw. Ph., paper spread with a mixture of 4 parts each of yellow wax, pine tar, and pitch, and 16 of rosin. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. sinapisata** [Ger. Ph.]. See **C. SINAPIS**.—**C. vernicea**. Varnished paper, used in place of oiled silk. 1. Paper coated with a varnish made of 100 parts of linseed-oil boiled with $\frac{1}{2}$ part carbonate or borate of manganese in fine powder for half an hour at a temperature of 200° C. and filtered. 2. Paper coated with a varnish made by boiling 100 parts of linseed-oil with 2 of boric acid dissolved in 24 of water until all the water is evaporated. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 48 (a, 21).]—**C. vesicatoria**. See **C. CANTHARIDIS**.—**C. virginica**. The amnion. [B, 200.]

CHARTACEOUS, adj. Ka²r-ta²/shu²s. Lat., *chartaceus*. Fr., *chartacé*. Resembling paper or parchment. [B, 19, 114, 121.]

CHARTAM (Ar.), **CHARTAN** (Ar.), n's. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHARTEUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²rt(ch²a²rt)/e²-u²s(u²s). Of or pertaining to paper. [B, 114.]

CHARTOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²rt(ch²a²rt) o²/e²p²-i²s. See **CENTAUREA**.

CHARTRE (Fr.), n. Sha²r²tr. *Tabes mesenterica*. [L, 41.]

CHARTREUSE (Fr.), n. Sha²r²-ru²z. A cordial consisting of an alcoholic preparation of *Melissa officinalis*, *Hyssopus officinalis*, *Angelica*, *Canella*, saffron, mace, and also, it is said, *Scandix odorata*, *Bupleurum*, and fir-twigs; so called from its being made at the Grande-Chartreuse, a Carthusian monastery near Grenoble, France. [A, 385; L, 56 (a, 21).]

CHARTREUX (Fr.), n. Sha²r²-ru²s. The *Agaricus leucophaeus*. [B, 121.]

CHARTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *charta*. Ka²rt(ch²a²rt)/u²(u²)-la². A little paper; in prescriptions, a powder, i. e., a paper containing a medicine in the form of powder, usually a single dose. [B.]—**C. cerata**. A powder wrapped in wax paper.

CHARN (Tartar), n. The *Pinus larix*. [B, 121.]

CHARUB (Ar.), n. The *Ceratonia siliqua*. [B, 88.]

CHARUL, n. In the East, the *Paliurus australis*. [B, 121.]

CHARYBDEIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²r(ch²a²r)-i²b(u²b)-de(de)²/i²-i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Conomeduseæ*. [L, 121.]

CHAS (Fr.), n. Sha². 1. The eye of a needle. [B, 52.] 2. A starch paste obtained from grain by expression. [A, 300 (a, 18).]

CHASA (Bomb.), n. Whey. [A, 479.]

CHASALIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²s(ch²a²s)-a²(a²)-i(i)²/e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chasaliées*. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Psychotriacæ*, comprising *Chasalia*, *Psychotria*, etc. [B, 121, 170.]

CHASA MIZAJA (Ar.), n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [A, 479.]

CHASBOL, **CHASBOW**, n's. Cha²s²/bol, -bo. The poppy. [A, 505.]

CHASCANON (Lat.), n. n. Ka²s(ch²a²s)/ka²n(k²a²n)-o²n. Gr., *χασκάνων*. The *Xanthium strumarium*. [Dioscorides (B, 115).]

CHASCHA (Turk.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88.]

CHASHAMI-KHURUSA (Pers.), n. The root, leaves, and seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 479.]

CHASHUMA (Pers.), n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [A, 479.]

CHASIM (Calmuck), n. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 88.]

CHA-SIN-KIOW (Chin.), n. A vinous liquid obtained by fermentation from rice; employed in Chinese pharmacy instead of grape wine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii, p. 33 (a, 21).]

CHASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ka²(ch²a²s)/ma². Gen., *chasmatos* (-is). Gr., *χάσμα*. 1. A wide opening; a paroxysm consisting of a series of yawns, following each other in rapid succession and accompanied by a flow of saliva and tears, dullness of hearing, and tinnitus aurium. [D, 35.] 2. In ornithology, the optic chiasm. [L, 343.] 3. In craniometry, the angle formed by the radius fixus and a line drawn from the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris to the punctum alæ vomeris. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthrop.," xv (L).]—**C²ebene** (Ger.). See **PLANE OF THE C**.

CHASMANATHERA (Lat.), n. f. Ka²s(ch²a²s)-ma²n(ma²n)/-the²r-a². Fr., *chasmanthère*. Of Hochstetter, a genus of mesospermaceous plants of tropical Africa. As defined by Baillon, it includes also *Jatrochiza* and *Tinospora*. [B, 121; Prantl (B, 245).]—**C. bakis** [H. Baillon]. See **TINOSPORA BAKIS**.—**C. cordifolia** [H. Baillon]. The *Tinospora cordifolia*. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. crispa**. See **TINOSPORA CRISPA**.—**C. palmata** [Baillon]. The *Jatrochiza (Jatrochiza) palmata*. [B, 113, 121, 245.]—**Pu²lvis chasmantheræ palmatæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See **POUDRE DE COLOMBE**.—**Vinum de c. palmatæ** (Fr. Cod.). See **VIN DE COLOMBE**.

CHASMANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ka²s(ch²a²s)-ma²n(ma²n)-the²(the²)/re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chasmanthérées*. Of H. Baillon, a series of the *Menispermaceæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Tinosporæ* of Bentham and Hooker and of Prantl. [B, 121.]

CHASMATOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ka²s(ch²a²s)-ma²t(ma²t)-o²f(i²u²t)-u²m(u²m). From *χάσμα*, a chasin, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *chasmatophyte*. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants, comprising the species (genera) *Calceolaria*, *Justicia*, *Melampyrum*, *Orobanche*, *Lenaria*, *Scrophularia*, etc., which have didynamous stamens and irregular ringent corollæ. [B, 121, 170.]

CHASME (Lat.), n. f. Ka²z(ch²a³s)³/me(ma). Gr., *χάσμα*. An old term for yawning. [B, 121; L, 94.]

CHASMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²z(ch²a³s)³-me(ma)³/si²s. Gen., *chasmeseos* (-is). Gr., *χάσμασις*. 1. See CHASME. 2. See DEHISCENCE.

CHASMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ka²z(ch²a³s)³/mi²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to yawning. [A, 322.]

CHASMO-CLEISTOGAMY, n. Ka²z'mo-kli³s-to²g'a²m-i². From *χαίειν*, to gape, *κλείν*, to close, and *γάμος*, marriage. Ger., *Chasmo-Kleistogamie*. Of Delpino, that condition of a plant in which the flowers are all hermaphrodite, and both cleistogamous and chasmogamous flowers are found upon the same individual. [Engler (B, 245).]

CHASMODIE (Ger.). Ch²a³s-mod-e'. See CHASMA (1st def.).

CHASMOGAMOUS, adj. Ka²z-mo²g'a²m-u³s. From *χαίειν*, to gape, and *γάμος*, marriage. Fr., *chasmogame*. Ger., *chasmogam*. Of flowers, opening so that the stigmas can be fertilized by the pollen from other individuals; opposed to cleistogamous. [B, 121; Engler (B, 245).]

CHASMOGAMY, n. Ka²z-mo²g'a²m-i². Fr., *chasmogamie*. Ger., *Chasmogamie*. Of Axell, that condition of a plant in which the flowers are all chasmogamous. [Engler (B, 245).]

CHASMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ka²z(ch²a³s)³-mo³/si²s. Gen., *chasmoseos* (-is). See CHASMESIS.

CHASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ka²z(ch²a³s)³/mu²s(mu⁴s). Gr., *χάσμος*, *χάσμος* (from *χαίειν*, to yawn). Ger., *Gähncrampf*. Spasmodic yawning. [A, 326.]

CHASSE, n. Cha²s. The *Papaver somniferum*. [A, 505.]

CHASSE (Fr.), n. Sha²s. The junction of the blade of a lancet, bistoury, etc., with the handle. [A, 301, 385.]

CHASSE-BOSSE (Fr.), n. Sha²s-bos. The *Lysimachia vulgaris*; so called from its vulnerary properties. [B, 38, 173.]

CHASSE-DIABLE (Fr.), n. Sha²s-de-a³bl. The *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 38, 121.]

CHASSE-FIL (Fr.), n. Sha²s-fel. An instrument consisting of a channeled needle fixed to a handle, with a wheel that presses upon



THE CHASSE-FIL.

a wire running in the channel and, being turned, propels the wire onward. [a, 18.]

CHASSE-RAGE (Fr.), **CHASSERAGE** (Fr.), n's. Sha²s-ra²zh. The *Lepidium gramineum*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHASSE-TAUPE (Fr.), n. Sha²s-top. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 173.]

CHASSE-VACHES (Fr.), n. Sha²s-va³sh. The *Astragalus glycyphyllos*. [B, 173.]

CHASSE-VERIN (Fr.), n. Sha²s-ve²n-a²n². The *Linaria vulgaris*. [B, 173.]

CHASSIE (Fr.), n. Sha²s-e. See BLEAREDNESS.

CHASSIEUX (Fr.), adj. Sha²s-e-u⁵. Blear-eyed.

CHAST (Syr.), n. The *Costus arabicus*. [B, 88.]

CHASTEK (Tartar), n. The *Robinia frutescens*. [B, 121.]

CHASTE-TREE, n. Chast'tre. The *Vitex agnus castus*. [B, 275.]

CHASTEY, n. Cha²st'e². The *Castanea vesca*. [A, 505.]

CHAT, n. Cha²t. A catkin; also the key or samara of the ash or maple, and the cone of a fir-tree. [B, 275.]

CHAT (Fr.), n. Sha². The cat. [L, 41.] See CAT, CATUS, and FELIS.—C. de mer, C. marin. See ANARRHICHAS lupus.—Herbe au c., Herbe de c. 1. Catnep (*Nepeta cataria*). 2. The *Teucrium marum*. 3. The *Eupatorium atriplicifolium*. 4. The *Valeriana officinalis*. 5. The cat's foot (*Antennaria dioica*). [B, 38, 173.]

CHÂTAIGNE (Fr.), n. Sha²t-a²n-y'. 1. The chestnut (fruit of the *Castanea*). 2. The so-called chestnut in solipeds. [B, 121, 173; L, 14.]—C. corneue. The *Trapa natans*. [B, 173.]—C. d'Amérique. 1. The *Stanea dentata*. 2. The *Cupania americana*. [B, 121; L, 14.]—C. d'eau. The *Trapa natans* and its fruit. [B, 173.]—C. de cheval. The horse-chestnut (fruit of *Æsculus hippocastanum*). [B, 132.]—C. de la côte d'Espagne. See C. de la Trinité.—C. de la Guiane. The *Pachira aquatica*. [B, 38.]—C. de la Trinité. The *Carolinia (Pachira) insignis*. [B, 121.]—C. de mer. The seeds of *Entada scandens*. [B, 172; L, 41 (a, 14).]—C. de terre. The *Buntium (Carum) bulbocastanum* and its tuber. [B, 121, 173.]—C. du Brésil. The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 173.]—C. du Malabar. The fruit of *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B, 132.]—C. marine. The fruit of *Trapa natans*. [B, 121.]—C. sauvage. The *Brabejum stellatum*. [B, 121.]—Chocolat de c. See CHESTNUT chocolate.

CHÂTAIGNIER (Fr.), n. Sha²t-a²n-ye-a. The chestnut-tree (*Castanea vulgaris*). [B.]—C. d'Amérique. 1. The *Cupania americana*. 2. The American variety of *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 173.]—C. de la côte d'Espagne. The *Pachira insignis*. [B, 173.]—C. de la Guiane. The *Pachira aquatica*. [B, 173.]—C. de Saint-Domingue. See C. d'Amérique.—C. d'Inde. The *Æsculus hippocastanum*. [B, 81.]—C. du Brésil. The *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 173.]

CHÂTAIN (Fr.), adj. Sha²t-a²n². See BADIOUS.

CHÂTAIRE (Fr.), n. Sha²t-a²r. The genus *Nepeta*, especially the *Nepeta cataria*. [B, 121, 132.]

CHATALHUIC, n. In Mexico, the *Cassia silvestris*. [B, 121.]

CHATE, n. Fr., *chaté*. 1. A sort of cucumber or melon indigenous to Egypt, the *Cucumis egyptius rotundifolius* of the older botanists, which by some is identified with the *Cucumis c.* of Linnaeus. 2. According to Dalechamp, the Arabic name for *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 19, 121, 300.]

CHÂTEAU-GAUTIER (Fr.), **CHÂTEAU-GONTIER** (Fr.), n's. Sha²t-o-go-te-a, -gon²-te-a. A place in the department of Mayenne, France, where there is a weak saline, gaseous, chalybeate spring. The water is drunk and used for bathing, especially for catarrh of the bladder. [A, 319, 385; L, 49.]

CHÂTEAUNEUF (Fr.), n. Sha²t-o-nu⁵f. 1. A place in the department of Loiret, France, where there is a cold mineral spring. 2. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are several cold and warm alkaline and feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 385; L, 105.]—C. les-Bains. See C. (2d def.).

CHÂTELDON (Fr.), n. Sha²-te²-don². A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold, gaseous, alkaline and chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 57.]

CHATEL-GUYON (Fr.), n. Sha²t-e²-ge-on². A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate and chloride. [A, 385; L, 49, 57.]

CHÂTENOIS (Fr.), n. Sha²-te²-n-wa². A place in the department of the Bas-Rhin, France, where there is a spring containing iodine, bromine, arsenic, and iron. [A, 385.]

CHATETH (Ar.), **CHATHETH** (Ar.), n's. The *Astragalus tragacantha*. [Dalechamp (B, 88, 121).]

CHATINI (Ar.), **CHATINIE** (Ar.), n's. The *Althaea officinalis*. [B, 121.]

CHATIRI (Hind.), n. The *Alstonia scholaris*. [B, 172.]

CHATOESSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ka²t(ch²a²t)-o(o²)-e²s-si(se)³-na². A group of the *Clupidae*. [L, 280.]

CHÂTOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Sha²-wa²-ma²n². The production of iridescence by interference, as in the chorioid of the cat. [A, 385.]

CHATON (Fr.), n. Sha²t-o²n². 1. An ament. 2. A pocket, pouch, or diverticulum of abnormal formation, due to sacculcation of a hollow organ; the cavity of the uterus after the expulsion of the child, the placenta still being retained. 3. The vaginal process of the temporal bone. 4. The posterior median portion of the cricoid cartilage. [A, 385; B, 121; L, 41.]—Fœtural c. An impediment to the expulsion of the fœtus due to a spasmodic contraction of the uterus below it, or, after the manner of a band, around it. [Tyson, "Phila. Med. Times," July 13, 1882, p. 705.] Cf. Hour-glass CONTRACTION.

CHATONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha²-o²-n-a. Inclosed in a chaton or sac, encysted. [E.]

CHATONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Sha²-o²-n-e²-ma²n². Incarceration, encystment, as of the placenta in cases of hour-glass contraction of the uterus. [L, 41.]

CHÂTOPHOREEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ch²at-o-for-a'e²n. The *Chaetophorea*. [B.]

CHÂTOPODA (Ger.), n. pl. Ch²at-o²p'o²d-a². See CHÆTPODA.

CHATOUILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Sha²-t-u-el-ma²n². Itching. [L, 41.]

CHÂTRÉ (Fr.), adj. Sha²-ra. Castrated. [E.]

CHÂTREUR (Fr.), n. Sha²-ru⁵r. A spayer or gelder. [L, 43.]

CHÂTRURE (Fr.), n. Sha²-ru⁵r. See CASTRATION.

CHATTAH-PAT, n. In Assam, the *Licuala peltata*. [B, 121.]

CHATTAI-RENAY, n. On the Coromandel coast, different species of *Hedyotis*. [B, 121.]

CHATTEJEMA, n. Gamboge. [B, 180.]

CHAUBE, n. Arabian coffee. [C. Bauhin (B, 121).]

CHAUCLE (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.), n. Cha³u-u-kl-a. A species of *Bletia*. A decoction of the pseudo-bulbs is used in dysentery. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 769.]

CHAUD (Fr.), adj. Sho. Acute, febrile, hot. [A, 385.]

CHAUDEAU (Fr.), n. Shod-o. 1. A kind of thin gruel or bouillon. 2. A mixture of beer and water, used for dysentery. 3. A warm drink made by beating together, while cooking, white wine, yolks of eggs, and sugar rubbed with lemon. [L, 30, 41 (a, 21).]

CHAUDE-MALADIE (Fr.), n. Shod-ma³-a²-de. An epidemic meningitis that raged in Metz in 1438. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUDEPISSE (Fr.), n. Shod-pes. See GONORRHEA.—C. cordée. See CHORDEE.—C. sèche. Urethritis attended with little or no discharge. [G.] Cf. HÉRÉPTISME urétral.—C. tombée dans les bourses. Gonorrhœal epididymitis. [G.]

CHAUDÉS-AIGUES (Fr.), n. Shodz-e²g-u⁵. A place in the department of Cantal, France, where there are very hot saline springs. [A, 319.]

CHAUD ET FROID (Fr.), n. Shod-a-frwa³. Lit., hot and cold; the ephemeral fever produced by taking cold, accompanied with alternating sensations of heat and chilliness. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUDFONTAINE (Fr.), n. Sho-fon²-te²n. A place near Liège, in Belgium, where there are hot alkaline springs. [L, 49, 57.]

CHAUDIÈRE (Fr.), n. Shod-i²-e²r. A metallic vessel for heating, boiling, or cooking substances, also a steam boiler. [a, 14.]

CHAUDON (Fr.), n's. Shod-o²n², -ro²n². The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHAUFFAGE (Fr.), n. Shof-a²zh. Heating. [A, 301, 385.]

CHAUFFOIR (Fr.), n. Shof-wa³r. A warm napkin to be applied to the person, especially to the vulva after delivery, also a room, etc., arranged for keeping a convalescent warm. [A, 76, 301.]

CHAUFFOY (Fr.), n. Shof-wa³. An old popular term for a warm room to which women resorted when labor came on. [A, 44.]

CHAULEN AL KAROBI (Ar.), n. A medicinal compound used by the Arabs, containing the desiccated juices of unknown plants. It appears in trade wrapped in the bladders of cattle; a nearly dry, shiny, black substance. When chewed, it swells and becomes soft and slimy. It is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

CHAULIODONTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ka^4(ch^2a^3-u^4)^2-i^2-o(o)^2-do^2nt/(e(a^3-e)^2)$. From *χαυλιόδων*, having prominent teeth. Fr., *chauliodontes*. Animals having long tusks. [L, 119.]

CHAULIODONTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ka^4(ch^2a^3-u^4)^2-i^2-o(o)^2-do^2nt/(e)^na^3$. A group of the *Sternopychidae*. [L, 280.]

CHAULMOOGRA, n. Cha⁴-mug³ra³. Fr., *chaulmoogre*. 1. The *Gynocardia odorata*. 2. Of Roxburgh, a genus now referred to *Gynocardia*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. odorata** [Roxburgh] (Lat.). The *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 121.]—**C.-oil**. Lat., *oleum gynocardiæ*. Ger., *Chaulmugraöl*. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*; a yellow, oily, acid liquid, of repulsive odor and taste, containing palmitic and gynocardic acids. It has been used internally in leprosy and other cutaneous affections, in phthisis, scrofula, and rheumatism, and externally in various affections. [A, 486; B, 81, 185.] Cf. *Unguentum GYNOCARDIÆ*.—**C. ointment**. See *Unguentum GYNOCARDIÆ*.—**C.-seeds**, *Semen chaulmoogra* (Lat.). The seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 270.]

CHAULMOOGRA, n. See CHAULMOOGRA (1st def.).—**C'öl** (Ger.). See CHAULMOOGRA-oil.—**C.-seed-plant**. The *Gynocardia odorata*. [B, 275.]

CHAUME (Fr.), n. Shom. See CULM.

CHAUMONT (Fr.), n. Shom-o²n². A place in the department of Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring called "Fonsroulleuse." [L, 105.]

CHAUNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ka^4n/(ka^3-u^4)^n-o/si^2s$. Gen., *chaunosios* (-is). Gr., *χάυνος*. Ger., *Lockerwerden*, *Weichwerden*. 1. Relaxation, atony, as of the uterus. 2. See CHASMA. [A, 322, 325.]

CHAUNOTICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ka^4n/(ka^3-u^4)^n-o^2t(ot)^{i2}k-u^3s(u^4)s$. Gr., *χάυνωτικός*. Capable of or causing relaxation. [A, 322, 337.]

CHAUSSE (Fr.), n. Shos. A filter. [A, 385.]—**C. d'Hippocrate**. Ger., *Filtrir sack*. A conical bag used as a filter. [L, 49.]

CHAUSSE-TRAPE (Fr.), **CHAUSSE-TRAPPE** (Fr.), n's. Shos-tra³p. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHAUTLE [Mex. Ph.], n. Cha³ut-la. See CHAUCLE.

CHAU-TO-KO, n. In Japan, a drug composed of the slender flower-stalks of *Uncaria gambii*. [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 157 (a, 21).]

CHAUVE (Fr.), adj. Shov. Bald; in natural history, see CALVUS. [G.]

CHAUX (Fr.), n. Sho. Lime. [B.]—**Acétate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM acetate.—**Antimoniate de c.** See CALCIUM antimoniate.—**Arséniate de c.** See CALCIUM arseniate.—**Arsénite de c.** See CALCIUM arsenite.—**Azotate de c.** See CALCIUM nitrate.—**Benzoate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM benzoate.—**Bichlorure de c.** See CALX chlorata.—**Blanc de c.** See Milk of LIME.—**Carbonate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM carbonate.—**Carbonate de c. précipité** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *carbonas calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Precipitated CALCIUM carbonate*.—**Carbonate de c. préparé**. Calcium carbonate freed from impurities and prepared for medicinal use. [B.]—**C. carbonatée**. Calcium carbonate; chalk. [B, 119.]—**C. carbonatée pulvérulente**. See AGARICUS mineralis.—**C. carbonatée spatieuse**. See CALC-SPAR.—**C. commune** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary lime; quick-lime. [B, 88.]—**C. d'antimoine d'Hoffmann**, **C. d'antimoine sulfurée**. See CALCIUM thioantimoniate.—**C. d'argent**. Silver oxide. [B, 88.]—**C. délitée**, **C. éteinte** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hydras calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Slaked LIME*.—**C. éteinte à l'air**. Lime which has absorbed carbon dioxide from the atmosphere; calcium carbonate. [B, 88.]—**C. éteinte à l'eau**. See *Slaked LIME*.—**C. fluatée**. Calcium fluoride. [B, 88.]—**C. hydraté** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Slaked LIME*.—**C. hydraulique**. An hydraulic cement consisting of calcium silicate made by the calcination of a calcareous earth, containing silice in a state of minute division. [A, 301.]—**C. métalliques**. An old name for various whitish metallic oxides obtained by the action of heat. [A, 301.]—**C. phosphatée**. See CALCIUM phosphate.—**C. sodée**, **C. sodique**. A mixture of lime and caustic soda, prepared by slaking quick-lime in a solution of soda. It is then dried, calcined, pulverized, and preserved in an air-tight vessel. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C. sulfatée**. See CALCIUM sulphate.—**C. sulfurée**. See CALX sulphurata.—**C. sulfurée antimoniale**. See CALCIUM thioantimoniate.—**C. vive**. See *Quick-LIME*.—**Chlorite de c.**, **Chlorure de c.** See CALX chlorata.—**Chlorure de c. liquide**. See *Liquor CALCIS chlorinata*.—**Chlorure de c. sec** [Fr. Cod.]. See CALX chlorata.—**Citrate de c.** See CALCIUM citrate.—**Crème de c.** An old name for the white crust or pellicle of calcium carbonate that forms on milk of lime. [A, 301.]—**Eau de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *oxydum calcicum aqua solum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor CALCIS*.—**Eau de c. la cire**. See *Aqua CALCIS cerata*.—**Eau de c. seconde**. See *Liquor CALCIS*.—**Huile de c.** An old name for deliquescent calcium chloride. [A, 301.]—**Hydrate de c.** See *Slaked LIME*.—**Hydrole de c.** See *Liquor CALCIS*.—**Hydrole d'hydrochloraté de c.** See *Liquor CALCIS chloridi*.—**Hydro-sulfate de c.** See *Solution of CALCIUM sulphide*.—**Hydro-sulfate de c. antimonie**. **Hydro-sulfure de c. antimonie**. See CALCIUM thioantimoniate.—**Hypochlorite de c.** See CALX chlorata.—**Hypophosphite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hypophosphis calcicus* [Fr. Cod.]. See CALCIUM hypophosphite.—**Lactate de c.**

See CALCIUM lactate.—**Lactate de c. purifié** [Fr. Cod.]. Normal calcium lactate. [B, 113.]—**Lactophosphate de c.** See CALCIUM lactophosphate.—**Lactophosphate de c. en solution** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *lactophosphas calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 17 parts of monohydric calcium orthophosphate (*phosphate bicalcique* [Fr. Cod.]) with 964 of distilled water, adding 19 of lactic acid, and filtering. [B, 113.]—**Lait de c.** See *Milk of LIME*.—**Liqueur de c. muriatée**. See *Liquor CALCIS chloridi*.—**Lut de c.** Lime cement; made of white of egg, a little water, and powdered slaked lime. [A, 301.]—**Muriate de c.** See CALCIUM chloride.—**Nitrate de c.** See CALCIUM nitrate.—**Onguent de c. vive**. See *Ointment of quick-LIME*.—**Oxalate de c.** See CALCIUM oxalate.—**Oxichlorure de c.**, **Oximuriate de c.** See CALX chlorata.—**Phosphate acide de c.** The *phosphate monocalcique* of the Fr. Cod.; acid phosphate of lime; tetrahydric calcium orthophosphate. [B, 113.]—**Phosphate basique de c.**, **Phosphate de c.** The basic phosphate of lime, the *phosphate tricalcique* of the Fr. Cod.; normal calcium orthophosphate; of the U. S. Ph., *calcii phosphas precipitatus*. [B, 113.]—**Phosphate neutre de c.** The *phosphate bicalcique* of the Fr. Cod.; monohydric calcium orthophosphate. [B, 113.]—**Pilules de c.** See *PILULE saponacæ*.—**Saccharate de c.** See CALCIUM saccharate.—**Sel marin de c.** See CALCIUM chloride.—**Sirap d'acétate de c.** See *Syrupus CORALLIORUM*.—**Sirap de chlorhydrophosphate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum chlorhydrophosphate calcico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 12½ parts of bicalcic phosphate (monohydric calcium orthophosphate) dissolved in 340 of water by the addition of just the sufficient quantity of hydrochloric acid, and with the subsequent addition of 630 parts of sugar and 10 of *alcoolature de citron*. [B, 113.]—**Sirap de lacto-phosphate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus CALCII lactophosphatis*.—**Sirap de phosphate acide de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of 12½ parts of bicalcic phosphate (monohydric calcium orthophosphate) dissolved in 340 of water by the aid of phosphoric acid, and with the subsequent addition of 630 of sugar, and, after filtration, 10 of *alcoolature de citron*. [B, 113.]—**Sirap d'hypophosphite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum hypophosphite calcico* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made up of 1 part of calcium hypophosphite, 10 parts of syrup of orange-flowers [Fr. Cod.], and 89 parts of syrup (the *sirap de sucre préparé à froid* of the Fr. Cod.). [B, 113.]—**Sous-chlorure de c.** See CALX chlorata.—**Sucrate de c.** See CALCIUM sucrate.—**Sulfate de c.** See CALCIUM sulphate.—**Sulfhydrate de c.** See CALCIUM hydrosulphide.—**Sulfure de c. liquide**. See *Solution of CALCIUM sulphide*.—**Soluté de c.** See *Liquor CALCIS*.—**Soluté d'hypochlorite de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *hypochloris calcicus aqua solutus* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor CALCIS chlorate*.—**Sous-phosphate de c.** Subphosphate of lime; normal calcium orthophosphate. [B.]—**Sulfure de c. antimonie** (ou stibié). See CALCIUM thioantimonate.—**Tartrate de c.** See CALCIUM tartrate.—**Urate de c.** See CALCIUM urate.

CHAUXNOC (Maya), n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. [A, 447.]

CHAVAKA (Bomb.), n. The dried unripe spikes of *Piper nigrum*. [A, 479.]

CHAVANCELLE (Fr.), n. Sha³-va³n²-se²l. The *Boletus soloniensis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHAVAYER, n. See CHAYAVER.

CHAVES (Port.), n. Sha³ve²s. A place in Portugal where there are sulphurous and saline springs. [L, 41, 49.]

CHAVICA (Lat.), n. f. $Ka/(ch^2a^3-vi/we)^ka^3$. Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous plants, now limited to 5 East Indian species. [B, 121, 245.]—**C. betle** [Miquel]. The *Piper betle*. [B, 81, 245.]—**C. chaba** [Miquel]. A plant the leaves and fruit of which resemble those of *Piper longum*. It is both indigenous to and cultivated in the East Indies. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. majuscula** [Miquel]. A plant indigenous to Java and Molucca, the leaves of which are used as a rubefacient in rheumatism, lameness, and palsy. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. malamiri** [Miquel]. The *Piper malamiri*. [B, 270.]—**C. officinarum** [Miquel]. The *Piper officinarum*. [B, 81, 245.]—**C. pepuroides** [Miquel]. The *Piper pepuroides*. [B, 270.]—**C. Roxburghii** [Miquel]. The *Piper longum*. [B, 81.]—**C. silvatica** [Miquel]. The *Piper silvaticum*. [B, 270.]—**C. siriboa** [Miquel]. The *Piper siriboa*. [B, 81, 245.]

CHAVICIC ACID, n. Ka^2v-i^2s/i^2k . Fr., *acide chavicique*. Ger., *Chavicinsäure*. An amorphous acid produced by the decomposition of chavicine. [B, 81, 270.]

CHAVICINE, n. Ka^2v-i^2 -sen. Fr., c. Ger., *Chavicin*. An amorphous alkaloid, occurring as a yellowish or brownish turpentine-like substance of very strong and acrid piperaceous taste, obtained from black pepper. Boiled with alcoholic potash, it is decomposed into piperidine, and chavicic acid. [B, 81, 270.]

CHAVICINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ch^2a^3f-i^2$ -tsen²zoir-e². Chavicic acid. [B, 270.]

CHAVINIC ACID, n. Ka^2v-i^2n/i^2k . See CHAVICINIC ACID.

CHAVIQUE (Fr.), n. Sha³-vek. See CHAVICA.

CHAVUNTHA AULLE THAMARAY (Tamil), n. The *Nymphæa rubra*. [B, 172.]

CHAW-STICK, n. Cha⁴sti²k. The *Gouania domingensis*. [B, 275, 282.]—**Red c.-s.** See C.-s.

CHAY, n. Cha. See CHAYA (1st def.).—**C.-root**. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 172, 185.]

CHAYA, n. 1. In Hindustani, the *Ærua lanata*. 2. An Eastern name for various rubiaceae plants used in dyeing. [B, 121, 172.]—**C. montera**. The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, especially the variety growing on high ground. [B, 180.]—**C. pula**. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.]—**C. ver**, **C'ver**, **C'vier**. The *Oldenlandia umbellata* and its root. [B, 121, 180.]

CHAYNDPOLLA [Teloogoo], n. The *Trichosanthes cucumerina*. [B, 172.]

CHA-YEU (Chin.), n. An oil obtained from a plant believed to be a species of *Thea*. [B, 121.]

CHAYOTE [Mex. Ph.], **CHAYOTE PELON** (Sp.), **CHAYOTESTLE**, **CHAYOTI** (Mex.), **CHAYOTITO GACHUPIN**, **CHAYOTL**, **CHAYOTLI** [Mex. Ph.] (Mex.), n's. Mexican and Cuban names for the *Sechium edule*. [B, 121.]

CHAZRAKI, n. A variety of hasheesh. [A, 319.]

CHÉ, n. In the West Indies, the *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 282.] Cf. CHAY.

CHEADLE, n. Chedl. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [Cockayne (A, 505).]—**C-dock**. The *Senecio jacobaea*. [A, 505.]

CHEAT, **CHEATS**, n's. Chet, chetz. Syn.: chess. The *Bromus scabellus* and the *Lolium temulentum*. [B, 19, 275.]

CHEAYTI (Hind.), n. The *Agathotis chirayta*. [B, 172.]

CHEBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²b(ch²e²b)^u2(u⁴)la³. Fr., *chebule*. The fruit of *Terminalia c.* [B, 38, 93.]

CHECCA-SOCCONCHE, n. In Peru, the *Gardoquia incana*. [B, 121.]

CHECK, n. Che²k. Fr., *éché*. A means of stopping or limiting an action or process, also (as in the expression *c. experiment*) of verifying the inference to be drawn from an experiment by repeating it in a modified form; as a v. tr., to stop or control (e. g., a hæmorrhage, a diarrhoea, etc.), also to verify an experiment by a modified repetition. [L.]

CHECKERBERRY, n. Che²k^u5r-be²r-1². The *Mitchella repens* and the *Gaultheria procumbens*. [B, 5, 75.]

CHECKERED, adj. Che²k^u5rd. Marked with alternate dark and light spots. [B.] See C. LILY.

CHECKONADI (Telooqoo), n. The *Carlaba indica*. [P. S. Mootswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

CHEDDAR PINK, n. Che²d^a3r. The *Dianthus cæsius*. [A, 505.]

CHÉDEK, n. An old name for the *Solanum melongena*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHEDLOCK, n. Che²d^lo²k. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHEDROPOS (Lat.), adj. Ke²d(ch²e²d)^ro(ro²)-po²s. Gr., χεδροπός. Cereal. [A, 325.]

CHÉEANK, n. The root of a certain plant of Siam, used as a diuretic. [B, 38, 88.]

CHEEK, n. Chek. A.-s., *ceac*. Gr., γνάθος. Lat., *bucca, gena*. Fr., *joue*. Ger., *Wange, Backe*. It., *guancia*. Sp., *mejilla, carrillo*. The soft parts forming the side of the face and the lateral wall of the cavity of the mouth.—**Fixed c.** In certain *Crustacea*, a small semicircular area on each side of and continuous with the glabella. [L, 11, 147.]—**Free c's**, **Movable c's**. In certain of the *Crustacea*, the lateral movable portions of the cephalic shield, which bear the eyes. [L, 11, 14.]

CHEENA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Panicum mitaceum*. [B, 172.]

CHEESE, n. Chez. A.-s., *case*. Gr., τυρός. Lat., *caseus*. Fr., *fromage*. Ger., *Käse*. It., *formaggio, cascio*. Sp., *queso*. The curd of milk, with or without the cream, salted and pressed in molds, and matured by keeping; in the pl. c's, a popular name for the fruit of the mallow (*Malva*). [B, 275.]—**Bird's c.-and-bread**. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [A, 505.]—**C.-bowl**. The *Papaver somniferum* and *Papaver rhæas*. [B.]—**C.-cakes**. The fruit of the *Malva*. [B, 275.] Cf. C's.—**C.-cake grass**, **C.-cake flowers**. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505; B.]—**C.-flower**, **C.-log**. The *Malva silvestris*. [A, 505.]—**C. poisoning**. Violent gastro-intestinal irritation produced by the ingestion of c. that is partially decomposed and in which, according to V. C. Vaughan, a substance termed by him *tyrotoxicon* (q. v.) has been formed. Poisonous c. may be detected by its acid reaction.—**C. rennet**, **C.-renning**. Fr., *caillé-lait*. Ger., *Labkrout, Galium*. It., *caglio-latte*. The *Galium verum*. [B, 19.]—**C.-room**. The *Agaricus arvensis*; also a name for several *Boletii*. [B, 19.]—**Dutch c.** The fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*. [A, 505.]—**Sheep's c.** The root of *Triticum repens*. [A, 505.]

CHEESY, adj. Chez². See CASEOUS.

CHEF (Fr.), n. She²f. Of a muscle, a head or origin (when there are more than one) of a bandage, its tail or free extremity. [A, 385; L, 41, 49.]

CHELE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²(ch²e²i²)e(a²-e²). Gr., χεῖλα. Shoes. [A, 325.]—**C. erepidae**. Gr., χεῖλα κρηπίδες [Hippocrates]. Shoes for correcting distortions of the feet. [A, 325.]

CHEILALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²el)-a²(a³l)^{ji}(gi²)-a². From χεῖλος, the lip, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *cheilalgie, chilalgie*. Ger., *Lippen Schmerz*. Labial neuralgia. [A, 385.]

CHEILANGIOSKOP (Ger.), n. Ch²il-a³n²ge-o-skop. See CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPE.

CHEILANTHÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch²e²el)-a²n(a³n)^{the}2-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cheilanthées*. A subtribe of polypodiaceous ferns, comprising *Cheilanthes*, etc.; divided by Fée into the subtribes *Hypolepidea*, *Euchellanthea*, and *Jamesoniæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170.]

CHEILANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²el)-a²n(a³n)^{the}2(tha)s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and ἄνθος, a flower. Of Swartz, the lip-fern, a genus of European and North American ferns. [B, 19, 34, 121.]—**C. odora** [Swartz]. A European species, having an agreeable odor of new-mown hay. [B, 19, 121, 275.]—**C. spectabilis** [Kaulf]. A beautiful scale-like fern found in Brazil; used as a mildly astringent expectorant. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

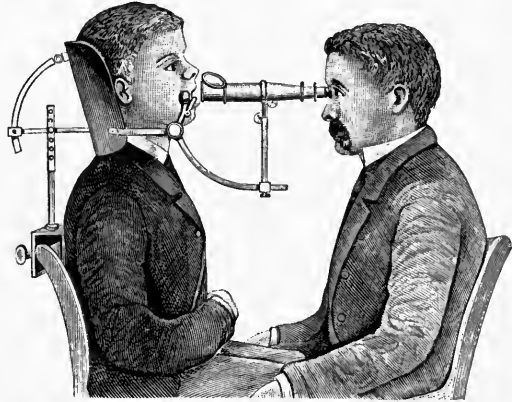
CHEILANTHUS FRAGRANS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²e²el)-a²n(a³n)^{thu}2(thu²s). Syn.: *Polypodium fragrans*. A fragrant, scale-like fern, employed as a remedy for scurvy. The Mongolians use it

for tea. In Siberia, on account of its sweet odor, which resembles that of raspberries, it is added to beer. [A, 490.]

CHEILEOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²e²el)-e²-o(o²)-ka³r-si²n(ki²n)-o²ma³. Gen., *cheileocarcinom'atos (-is)*. From χεῖλος, the lip, and καρκίνωμα, a cancer. Fr., *chêloleucarcinome*. Ger., *Lippenkrebs*. Cancer of the lip. [A, 322.]

CHEILITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²el)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *cheilit'idis*. From χεῖλος, the lip. Fr., *cheilite, chulite*. Ger., *Lippenentzündung*. Inflammation of the lips. [A, 322.]

CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPE, n. Kil-o-a²n²ji²-o-skop. From χεῖλος, the lip, ἀγγείον, a vessel, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Ger.,



THE CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPE. (AFTER LÜBKER [A, 319].)

Cheilangioskop. An apparatus constructed by Hüter for observing the circulation of the blood through the mucous membrane of the human lip. [K, 16.]

CHEILO-ANGEIOSCOPIE (Ger.), n. Ch²il-o-a²n²-gi-o-skop-e'. Hüter's method of observing the circulation in the lip by means of the cheilo-angeioscope. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPACE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²el)-o²k^ua²s(a³k)-e(a). From χεῖλος, the lip, and κακός, evil. Fr., c., *chilopace*. Ger., *Lippenübel* (1st def.), *Lippenkrebs* (2d def.), *ene rothe Harte, Lippen-geschwulst*. 1. Of Le Dran, a hard, red swelling of the lips, without heat or pain, and not terminating in suppuration; usually seen in children in England and Ireland. 2. The thickening of the upper lip seen in scrofulous children. [A, 322, 325; G, 15, 16.]

CHEILOCHOREOPELSISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²e²el)-o(o²)-ko(ch²o²)-re(ra)-o²p-se²l-li²z(li²s)^{mu}2(mu²s). From χεῖλος, the lip, χορεία, a dance, and ψελλίζειν, toammer. See BÉGAÏEMENT labiochoréique.

CHEILODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²e²el)-o(o²)-da²k-(da³k)^{ti}2(tu²l)-u²s(m²s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and δακτύλος, a digit. Having lips capable of protrusion. [A, 385.]

CHEILODIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²el)-o(o²)-di(di²)-e²r'(a²e²r)-e²s-i²s. Gen., *cheilodiæres'es (-æ'r'esis)*. From χεῖλος, the lip, and διαίρεσις, separation. Fr., *cheilodiérésie, chilodiérésie*. Hare-lip. [A, 385.]

CHEILODONTE (Fr.), adj. Ka³l-o-dont. From χεῖλος, the lip, and ὄδων, a tooth. Having teeth on the lips. [A, 385.]

CHEILOGLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²e²el)-o(o²)-glo²s(glo²s)-su²s(su²s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *chiloglosse*. Having the tongue forming a sort of lower lip. [L, 41.]

CHEILGNATHOPALATOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²el)-o²g²'na²th(na³th)-o(o²)-pa²l(pa²l)-a²t(a³t)-o²s'ki²(ch²i²)-si²s. Gen., *cheilognathopalatoschis'es (-os'chisis)*. From χεῖλος, the lip, γνάθος, the jaw, palatum, the palate, and σχίσις, a splitting. Ger., *Lippen-, Kiefer- und Gaumenspaltung*. Fissure of the lip, alveolar process, and palate. [Marchand (A, 319).]

CHEILGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²e²el)-o²g²-na(na³)-thu²s(thu²s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *chilognathe*. Having labial mandibles. [A, 385.]

CHEILOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²e²el)-o(o²)-gra²m-(gra³m)^{ma}2. Gen., *cheilogram'atos (-is)*. From χεῖλος, the lip, and γράμμα, a line. Fr., *chilogramme*. Of Jadelot, a line (the labial tract) running downward from the angle of the mouth; thought by him to denote pulmonary or cardiac disease in children. [B, 121.]

CHEILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²e²el)-o²ma³. Gen., *cheilom'a-tos (-is)*. Gr., χεῖλωμα. Fr., *chilome, muflé*. The muzzle of a ruminant. [A, 385.]

CHEILON (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²e²el)-o²n(on). Gen., *cheilon'os (-is)*. Gr., χείλων. Fr., c., *chilon*. Ger., *Grosslipp, Dicklipp*. 1. Edema of any unnatural thickness of the lip. 2. Of Bégin, see CHEILONCUS. [A, 322, 385.]

CHEILONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²e²el)-o²n²ku²s(ku²s). From χεῖλος, the lip, and ὄγκος, a mass. Ger., *Lippengeschwulst*. A hard swelling of the lip. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²e²el)-o(o²)-fi(fu²)^{ma}2. Gen., *cheilophym'atos (-is)*. From χεῖλος, the lip, and φῶμα, a tumor. Fr., *cheilophyme, chilophyme*. Ger., *nachgiebige ödematöse Lippen-geschwulst*. A yielding oedematous swelling of the lip. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPHYMICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²e²-el)-o(o²)-fi²m-(fu²m)²k-u³s(u³s). Pertaining to or affected with cheilophyma. [A, 322.]

CHEILOPLASTIC, adj. Kil'o-pla²st-i²k. Relating to cheiloplasty.

CHEILOPLASTICE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²-el)-o(o²)-pla²st-(pla²st)²i²se(ka). From χείλος, the lip, and πλάσσειν, to form. See CHEILOPLASTY.

CHEILOPLASTIE (Fr.), **CHEILOPLASTIK** (Ger.), **CHEILOPLASTIQUE** (Fr.), n.s. Ka²l-o-pla²st-e, ch²il-o-pla²st-ek', ka²l-o-pla²st-ek. See CHEILOPLASTY.—**C. angulaire**. See GENIOPLASTY.—**C. composée**. Cheiloplasty in which structures other than those of the lip proper are invaded. [L, 87.]—**C. supérieure**. Cheiloplasty of the upper lip. [L, 87.]

CHEILOPLASTY, n. Kil'o-pla²st-i². Lat., *cheiloplastica*, *cheiloplastice* (q. v. for deriv.). Fr., *cheiloplastie*, *chiloplastie*. Ger., *Cheiloplastik*, *Lippenbildung*. The restoration of a lip or a portion of a lip by a plastic operation. [A, 326.]—**Blasius's c.** An operation in which, after removing the diseased tissues by a V-shaped incision, the integuments are divided along the base of the lower jaw by two incisions which begin at the angle of the V and extend an inch or more in the direction named. The flaps are then lifted and made to occupy the place of the excised tissue. [E.]—**Burrow's c.** C. by cutting away one or more triangular pieces of skin and loosening the surrounding skin so as to admit of its being drawn together over the defective part. [Szymanowsky (a, 18).]—**Celsian c.** An operation in which, after the usual V-shaped incision, the remaining tissues are divided horizontally, the incisions being carried as far into the cheek as may be necessary, after the manner of Horn. To remove strain from the flaps, a semilunar incision is made in the cheek just beyond the base of each flap. [E.]—**Chopart's c.** An operation in which a vertical incision is made on either side of the diseased tissue, extending from the margin of the lip to a point below the base of the lower jaw. The flap thus made is dissected up, the upper diseased portion of it is removed by a transverse or a curvilinear incision, and the remainder is pulled up and sutured to form a new lip. [E.]—**Dieffenbach's c. 1.** An operation for the removal of malignant disease, consisting in first paring away as much of the lip as is invaded, and then making horizontal incisions from the angles of the mouth outward through the cheeks. From their terminations other incisions are then made obliquely downward and toward the median line. In this way a flap is made on each side with which to replace the defective lip. 2. An operation for enlarging the mouth by removing an elliptical piece composed of the whole thickness of the parts, except the mucous membrane, which is folded out over the raw surface thus made and stitched to the edge of the incision. [E.]—**Dupuytren's c.** An operation applicable in mild cases only, in which the entire diseased mass is cut away by a semi-elliptical incision. The wound is left to granulate. [E.]—**Horn's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the diseased tissues by a V-shaped incision, the adjacent parts are detached from the maxillary bones by free incisions, so that they may slide together and close the gap. [E.]—**Liston's c.** An operation consisting in first removing the diseased tissues and then detaching a suitable flap from the chin or neck and twisting it on its pedicle till it is made to occupy the gap in the lip. [E.]—**Malgaigne's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the diseased tissues (as in epithelioma) by a V-shaped incision, the mouth is enlarged by horizontal cuts made at its angles, and the edges of the first incision are brought together in the median line. [E.]—**Morgan's c.** An operation in which, after the entire lip is first removed by a semilunar incision, a curvilinear incision is made parallel to and about half an inch below the first; and finally the skin between the two incisions is detached (except at its extremities) and lifted into the place previously occupied by the diseased tissue. [E.]—**Mütter's c.** An operation in which, the diseased tissue being first removed by a semi-elliptical incision, two slightly curved incisions are carried from the centre of the first incision downward and outward to the base of the inferior maxillary bone. From the ends of these incisions two others are carried upward and outward along the base of the lower jaw till they reach points opposite the terminal points of the original semi-elliptical incision. Two quadrangular flaps are thus made, which are raised into place and joined to each other in the median line, and also to the triangular piece of integument below. [E.]—**Roux's c.** An operation in which, after the removal of the affected tissues and the formation of suitable flaps, the prominent centres of the superior maxillary bones are removed to make room for a proper and easy adjustment of the integuments. [E.]—**Serres's c.** An operation applicable in cases where the disease is confined to the integument and subjacent muscles. Only the affected tissues are cut away, and the healthy mucous membrane is turned down over the margin of what is subsequently to form the lip. [E.]

CHEILOPOD, n. Kil'o-po²d. An individual of the *Cheilopoda*. [L, 56.]

CHEILOPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch²e²-el)-o²p'-o²d-a². From χείλος, the lip, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *chilopodes*. A family of the *Myriopoda*; so called because a supplementary lip is formed by the fusion of a pair of feet. [L, 116, 121.]

CHEILOPODIFORM, **CHEILOPODIMORPHOUS**, adj's. Kil-o-po²d'i²-fo²rm, -po²d-i²-mo²r²f'i²u³s. From χείλος, the lip, πούς, the foot, and *forma*, or *μορφή* form. Resembling the *Cheilopoda* in the elongated body. [a, 14; L, 73.]

CHEILOPODOUS, adj. Kil-o²p'o²d-u³s. Lat., *cheilopodus*. Fr., *chilopode*. Belonging to the *Cheilopoda*. [L, 121.]

CHEILORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²e²-el)-o²r-ra(r³)²i²-(g²)²a². From χείλος, the lip, and *ρῆγνυσθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *chilorrhagie*, *chilorrhagie*. Ger., *Lippenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the lips. [A, 322.]

CHEILOS (Lat.), n. n. Kil'(ch²e²-el)-o²s. Gen., *cheileos* (-is). Gr., χείλος. See LIP and LABIUM.

CHEILOSCHISIS (Lat.), **CHEILOSCHISMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Kil(ch²e²-el)-o²s'ki²s(ch²i²s)²-i²s, -o²s'ki²z(ch²i²s)²ma². Gen., *cheiloschisis'eos* (-os'chisis), -oschis'matos (-is). From χείλος, the lip, and σχίσσις, a splitting. Hare-lip. [L, 57, 116.]—**C. complicata**. Hare-lip complicated with fissure of the alveolar arch or of the palate. [A, 326.]

CHEILOSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch²e²-el)-os(o²s)²e²-e(a²-e²). From *Cheilosa*, one of the genera. Fr., *cheilosées*. A subtribe of euphorbiaceous plants (*Hippomaneæ*). [B, 121, 214.]

CHEILOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch²e²-el)-o(o²)-stom-(sto²m)²a²t(a²)²a². From χείλος, the lip, and στόμα, the mouth. A suborder of the *Gymnoleniata*. [L, 147.]

CHEILOSTOMATOPLASTY, n. Kil-o-stom'a²t-o-pla²st-i². Lat., *cheilostomatoplastice* (from χείλος, the lip, στόμα, the mouth, and πλάσσειν, to form). Fr., *cheilostomatoplastie*, *chilostomatoplastie* [Desgranges]. Cheiloplasty involving the walls of the mouth. [A, 385.]

CHEILOSTOMATOUS, adj. Kil-o-stom'a²t-u³s. Lat., *cheilostomatus*. Resembling or belonging to the *Cheilostomata*. [L, 73.]

CHEILOSTOMELLIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil-(ch²e²-el)-o²st-o(o²)-me²l-li²d'e²-a². An order of the *Perforata*. [L, 121.]

CHEIMA (Lat.), n. n. Kim'(ch²e²-em')²a². Gen., *cheim'atos* (-is). Gr., χείμα. See CHEIMON.

CHEIMETLON (Lat.), n. n. Ki(ch²e²-e)-me²t'lo²n. Gr., χείμελον, χίμελον (from χείμα, winter, and τληναι, to suffer). Chilblain. [A, 322.]

CHEIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kim'(ch²e²-em')²i²a². Gr., χείμια. See CHEIMON.

CHEIMODYNAMIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch²e²-em)-o(o²)-di²n-(du²n)²a²m(a²m)²i²s. The *Polemonium œruleum*. [Dioscorides (B, 121).]

CHEIMON (Lat.), n. m. Kim'(ch²e²/i²m)-o²n(on). Gen., *cheimon'os* (-is). Gr., χείμων. Cold; a chill. [A, 322.]

CHEIR (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²/i²r). Gen., *cheir'os* (-is). Gr., χείρ. 1. The hand. 2. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. 3. In Dioscorides, the *Dipsacus fullorum*. [B, 114; Bory (B, 121).]

CHEIRACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²k(a²k)-a²n(a²n)'thi²d-e(a²-e²). An order of the *Nematoda* characterized by having a head distinct from the body, and the latter usually provided with a spine. [L, 16.]

CHEIRADES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir'(ch²e²/i²r)-a²d(a²d)-ez(e²s). From χείρ, the hand. Fissures (chaps) of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIRAGON [Stidolph] (Lat.), n. m. Kir'(ch²e²/i²r)-a²g(a²g)-o²n(on). From χείρ, the hand, and ἄγειν, to lead. Fr., *chiragon*. Ger., *Handführer*. A device to guide the hands of the blind in writing. [L, 116.]

CHEIRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Kir'(ch²e²/i²r)-a²g(a²g)-ra². From χείρ, the hand, and ἄγρα, a seizure. Fr., *chiragre*, *chiragre*. Gout of the hand. [A, 385.]

CHEIRAMIDINE, n. Kir-a²m'i²d-en. Gen., *Cheiramidin*. An amorphous alkaloid, C₂₂H₂₆N₂O₄ + H₂O, found in the lark of *Remijia purdieana*. [B, 270.]

CHEIRAMINE, n. Kir-a²m-en. Ger., *Cheiramin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Remijia purdieana*, of the same formula as cheiramidine, but forming crystalline salts. [B, 270.]

CHEIRANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)'the²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cheiranthées*. 1. Of several authors, a tribe of the *Cruciferae*, comprising *Arabis*, *Matthiola*, *Nasturtium*, *Barbarea*, *Cheiranthus*, *Sisymbrium*, etc. 2. According to Baillon, a series of the *Cruciferae*, comprising all genera the fruit of which is a longitudinally dehiscing siliqua. It is divided into the subseries *Arabi-dineæ*, *Sisymbriææ*, and *Brassicineæ*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHEIRANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)'the²m-e(a²-e²). Of Batsch, an order of the *Cruciferae*, consisting of the *Siliqueæ* and corresponding to the *Cruciferae*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHEIRANTHIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka²r-a²n-te-fo-le-a. See CHEIRANTHOPHYLLUS.

CHEIRANTHODENDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)-tho(tho²)-de²n(dre²-e²a²-e²). See CHEIROSTEMONEÆ.

CHEIRANTHOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)-tho(tho²)-i²d(ed)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Ventenat, a section of the *Cruciferae*, comprising *Arabis*, *Hesperis*, *Cheiranthus*, *Erysimum*, *Sisymbrium*, *Radicula*, *Cardamine*, and *Dentaria*. [B, 121, 170.] Cf. CHEIRANTHÆÆ (1st def.).

CHEIRANTHOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)-tho(tho²)-id(ed)'ez(as). Resembling the *Cheiranthus*; a botanical species name. [B.]

CHEIRANTHOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)-tho(tho²)-fi²l'i²(fu²l)'lu²s(s)u³s. Fr., *cheiranthophylle*, *cheiranthifolié*. Having leaves like those of the *Cheiranthus*. [B, 38.]

CHEIRANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²n(a²n)'thu²s-(thu²s). From χείρ, the hand, and ἄθος, a flower. Fr., *giraflee*. Ger., *Leucoje*. Of Linnæus, the wall-flower, gillyflower; a genus of cruciferous plants, comprising about 12 species indigenous to the north temperate zone. [B, 42, 121.]—**C. annuus** [Linnæus]. The *Matthiola annua*. [B, 173.]—**C. cheiri** [Linnæus]. Fr., *giraflee jaune*, *rameau d'or*, *bâton d'or*, *violier jaune*. Ger., *Goldtack*, *Lackvöle*, *gelbes Veilchen*, *gelbe Leucoje*. The common wall-flower; a species found growing on old walls in southern Europe and frequently cultivated in gardens. The sweet-tasting and pungent-smelling flowers—*flores cheiri* (seu *violæ luteæ*, seu *leucoji luteæ*,

seu *cheiranthi*)—were the *λευκίον* of Dioscorides, and were formerly employed as a laxative and aperient in hepatic disorders, jaundice, dropsy, and uterine diseases; and also as a means of aiding and hastening menstruation, parturition, and the discharge of the secundines. They are still occasionally employed as an anodyne and nerve. The root, leaves, and seeds have been employed in the same way. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 173, 180.]



THE CHEIRANTHUS CHEIRI. [A, 327.]

—*C. erysinoides* [Huds.]. The treacle-wormseed, treacle-hedge - mustard; a plant common in all Europe. [A, 490 (a, 21).] —*C. ibericus* [Willdenow]. The *Barbarea iberica*. [B, 214.] —*C. incanus* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Matthiola incana*. The winter gilly-flower, stock gilly-flower; indigenous to the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 180.] —*C. lanceolatus* [Willdenow]. A plant cultivated in southern Europe as fodder for cattle. An oil superior to rapeseed oil is extracted from the seeds. [A, 490 (a, 21).] —*C. lividus* [Forskål]. A plant found in Egypt, injurious to goats, although it may be eaten with impunity by man. [A, 490 (a, 21).] —*Flores cheiranthi*. The flowers of *C. cheiri*. [B, 180.]

CHEIRANTIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. Ka'r-a'n-te-fol-e-a. See CHEIRANTHOPHYLLUS.

CHEIRAPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²p(a²p)-o(o²)-the(tha)'ka². From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἀποθήκη*, a place of storage. A collection of surgical instruments. [A, 322.]

CHEIRAPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²p(a²p)'si²-a². Gr., *χειραψία* (from *χειραψίζειν*, to handle). Fr., *chairsaps*, *chirapsis*. Friction, scratching, shampooing, etc., with the hands. [A, 325.]

CHEIRARTHRIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²rth-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *cheirarthritidis*. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *ἀρθρίτις* (see ARTHRITIS). Ger., *Handgelenkentzündung*. Arthritis of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIRARTHROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-a²r-thro²k'-a²s(a²k)-e(a). From *χείρ*, the hand, *ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fr., *c. chirarthrocace*. Ger., *Handgelenkübel*. Fungous arthritis of the wrist. [A, 385.]

CHEIRI, n. 1. An old name for *Cheiranthus c.*; of Adanson, a genus of plants now made a section of the genus *Cheiranthus*. [B, 121.] 2. A name used by Paracelsus to denote (a) quicksilver, (b) the flowers of plants. 3. Of the alchemists, a sort of *aurum potable*, also antimony. [B, 50.] —*Flores, Herba, et Semen c.* The flowers, herb, and seed of *Cheiranthus c.* [B, 270.]

CHEIRIATER (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²-a(a²)'tu²s'(tar). See CHEIRIATROS.

CHEIRIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²-a²t(a²t)'ri²-a². Surgery, also manipulation (as in mesmerism). [A, 322.]

CHEIRIATROS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²-a²t(a²t)'ro²s. Gr., *χειρῖατρος* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *ιατρός*, a physician). A surgeon, also a manipulator (*e. g.*, a mesmerizer). [A, 322, 325.]

CHEIRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir'(ch²e²-i²r)-i²s-i²s. Gen., *cheiris'eos* (*cheir'isis*). See CHEIRISISMUS.

CHEIRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²z(i²s)'ma². Gen., *cheiris'matos* (-is). Gr., *χειρίσμα*. 1. Properly, a disease or a part of the body treated by manipulation. [A, 322.] 2. See CHEIRISISMUS.

CHEIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²z(i²s)'mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *χειρισμός*. Fr., *chérisme*, *chirisme*. Ger., *Chirisis*, *Chirismus*. Manipulation of a sick person or of a diseased or injured part. [A, 322.]

CHEIRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²x'i²s. Gen., *cheirix'eos* (-is). Gr., *χειρίξις*. Manual treatment. [A, 322.]

CHEIROCACE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²k'a²s(a²k)-e(a). Fr., *c. chirocace*. See CHEIRARTHROCACE.

CHEIROCYRTOMA (Lat.), **CHEIROCYRTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-su²(ku²)-to²ma²-si²s. Gen., *cheirocyrtomatos* (-is), *os'cos* (-is). Ger., *Handkrümmung*. Incurvation of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROID, adj. Kir'oid. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling a hand.

CHEIROLOGY, n. Kir-o²l'o-jī. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *λόγος*, to speak. Fr., *chirologie*. Ger., *Chéirologie*, *Handsprache*. A method of conversing with the hands used by the deaf and dumb; to be distinguished from dactylogy. [Schwabach (A, 319).]

CHEIROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-man(ma²n)'i²-a². From *χείρ*, the hand, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *cheiromanie*, *chiromanie*. Masturbation. [A, 385.]

CHEIROMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-me²t-rei(ra)'si²s. Gen., *cheirometres'eos* (-is). From *χείρ*, the hand, and *μέτροσις*, measurement. Measurement of or by means of the hand (as in pelvimetry). [A, 322.]

CHEIROMETER, n. Kir-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *cheirometrum* (from *χείρ*, the hand, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Ger., *Chrometer*, *Handmesser*. Of Oslander, an instrument for measuring off a certain length on the finger or the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIROMYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)'i²d-e(a²-e²). From *χείρ*, the hand, and *μύς*, a rat. A family of the *Strepsirrhina* or of the *Lemurideæ*. [L, 147.]

CHEIRONA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on'a². From *χείρ*, the hand. An affection of the hand with sirones (*q. v.*).

CHEIRONACTES (Lat.), **CHEIRONAX** (Lat.), n's m. Kir-(ch²e²-i²r)-o²n(on)-a²k(a²k)'tez(tas), -on'a²x(a²x). Ger., *χειρώνακτης*, *χειρώναξ*. A person of manual dexterity. [A, 322.]

CHEIRONECTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-er)-on-e²k'ti²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Pedimana*. [L, 173.]

CHEIRONEION (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on-i'(e²'i²)-o²n. An old name for the *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 121.]

CHEIRONEIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on-i'(e²'i²)-u²m-(u²m). Gr., *χειρώνειον*. 1. An ulcer of the sort mentioned under CHEIRONIUS. [E.] 2. Of Theophrastus, a plant variously assigned to *Pastinaca*, *Laserpitium*, *Inula*, and *Helianthemum*. [B, 121.]

CHEIRONEIUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on-i'(e²'i²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *χειρώνειος*. Rebellious to surgical treatment, malignant (said of ulcers). [A, 322; G, 15.]

CHEIRONERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on-i²-u²rj(e²rg)'i²-a². From *χείρ*, the hand, and *έργον*, work. See SUREORY.

CHEIRONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on'ez(e²s). See SIRONES.

CHEIRONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on'i²-a². Fr., *chironie*. Ger., *Chironie*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Cheironiceæ*, subtribe *Eucheironiceæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121.] 2. See CHEIRONA.—*C. angularis* [Linnaeus]. See *SABBATIA angularis*.—*C. bac-cifera* [Linnaeus]. A plant used at the Cape of Good Hope in decoction for syphilis. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. centaurioides* [Roxburgh]. See *ERYTHRÆA Roxburghii*.—*C. centaurium* [Smith]. See *ERYTHRÆA centaurium*.—*C. chilensis* [Willdenow]. See *ERYTHRÆA chilensis*.—*C. cymosa* [Lamarck]. See *SABBATIA paniculata*.—*C. Gerardi* [Schm.]. See *ERYTHRÆA pulchella*.—*C. gracilis* [Michaux]. See *SABBATIA paniculata*.—*C. inaperta* [Schlechtendahl]. See *ERYTHRÆA pulchella*.—*C. linearifolia*. See *ERYTHRÆA linearifolia*.—*C. paniculata* [Michaux]. See *SABBATIA paniculata*.—*C. pulchella*, *C. ramosissima*. See *ERYTHRÆA pulchella*.

CHEIRONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-on'i²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chironiées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Gentianeæ*, comprising *Sebaca*, *Frasera*, *Sabbatia*, *Erythraea*, *Cheironia*, *Gentiana*, *Severtia*, etc.; subsequently divided into the sections *Sabacarie*, *Erythrarie*, and *Severtia*. 2. Of Grisebach and others, a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*, comprising *Cheironia*, etc. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*, divided into the subtribes *Eucheironiceæ*, *Erythraeeæ*, and *Lisiantheæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170.]

CHEIRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²n-on(o²m)'i²-a². Gr., *χειρονομία*. A measured motion or swinging of the arms as an exercise, mentioned by Hippocrates and Galen. [L, 84.]

CHEIROPEDS, n. pl. Kir'o-pe²dz. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πῆς*, the foot. See CHEIROPODA.

CHEIROPELVIMETATIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir'(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-pe²l'vi²(wi²)-me²t-a(a²)'shi²(ti²)²-is. Gen., *cheiropelvimetation'is*. From *χείρ*, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and *metatio*, measurement. See PELYOCHROIOMETRESIS.

CHEIROPELVIMETER, n. Kir-o-pe²l-vi²m'e²t-u²r. From *χείρ*, the hand, *pelvis* (*q. v.*), and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the hand in manual pelvimetry.

CHEIROPELVYOMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir'(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-pe²l'vi²(u²)-o(o²)-me²t-re(ra)'si²s. Gen., *cheiropelvymetres'eos* (-is). See PELYOCHROIOMETRESIS.

CHEIROPLATEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-pla²t-(pla²t)-i'(e²-e²)-a². From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πλάτεια*, the palm. The flat of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROPLETHES (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-ple(pla)'thez(thas). Gr., *χειροπληθής*. Amounting to a handful. [A, 327.]

CHEIROPOD, n. Kir'o-po²d. From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πούς*, the foot. A member of the *Cheiripoda*.

CHEIROPODA [Ogilby] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²p'-o²d-a². From *χείρ*, the hand, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *chiropodes*. An order of *Mammalia* having hands or feet resembling hands. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1836, p. 28 (L).]

CHEIROPODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-po²d-a²l'i²j'i²(gr²)-a². From *χείρ*, the hand, *πούς*, the foot, and *άλγος*, pain. See ACRODYNIA.

CHEIROPODALOGIA [Low] (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-po²d-a²l'i²(a²l)-o(j'o²g)'i²-a². See CHEIROPODLOGIA.

CHEIROPODIST, n. Kir-o²p'o²d-i²st. A more correct form of *chiropodist* (*q. v.*).

CHEIROPODOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-po²d-o(o²)-loj[lo²g²]-i²a². From χεῖρ, the hand, ποῦς, the foot, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *chiro-podologie*. The pathology of the hands and feet. [Low (A, 322).]

CHEIROPODOUS, adj. Kir-o²p²o²d-u²s. Belonging to the *Cheiro-poda*. [L.]

CHEIRO-POMPHOLYX [J. Hutchinson] (Lat.), n. f. Kir-(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-po²m²fo²l²i²x(u²s). Gen., *cheiro-pomphol'ygus* (-is). From χεῖρ, the hand, and πομφόλυξ, a blister. A vesicular or bullous disease of the skin, most commonly affecting the sides and palmar surfaces of the fingers, less frequently the whole hand or foot, and usually attended with itching. The vesicles are small, clear, flat, and deep-seated, often with a dark point at the centre of each; in most cases they remain small and soon disappear, but occasionally they coalesce and form large bullae. [G, 68.] Cf. *Dys-sirois*.

CHEIROPOTES (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²p²o²t(o²t)-ez(as). From χεῖρ, the hand, and πότης, a drinker. Fr., *chiro-pote*. A drinker from the hand (a zoological species name). [L, 180.]

CHEIROPSALMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²p²-sa²l-(sa²)'mi²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Conomeduse*. [L, 121.]

CHEIROPTER, n. Kir-o²p²tu²r. A member of the *Cheiroptera*. [L, 56.]

CHEIROPTERA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²p²-te²r-a². From χεῖρ, the hand, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *chiroptères, chiroptères, chauvesouris*. Ger., *Fledermäuse, Flederthiere, Handflügel*. Flying mammals, the bats; of Cuvier, an order of the *Mammalia*; of Illiger, the *Volitantes*; of Lankester, an order of the *Typidentata*; of Haeckel, an order of the *Primates*, also of the *Discopentalia*. [L, 14, 121, 147, 228.]

CHEIROPTEROUS, adj. Kir-o²p²te²r-u²s. Lat., *chiropterus*. Fr., *chiroptère, chiroptère*. Resembling or belonging to the *Cheiroptera*. [A, 385; L, 180.]

CHEIROPTERYGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²p²-te²r-i²(u²g²)-i²-u²m(u²m). From χεῖρ, the hand, and πτερύγιον, a little wing or fin. In the higher vertebrates, the pectoral limb. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1876, p. 56 (L).] Cf. *ARCHIPTERYGIUM* and *ICHTHYOPTERYGIUM*.

CHEIRONITHES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²rn²i²th-ez(e²s). From χεῖρ, the hand, and ἴτις, a bird. Fr., *chironithes*. Of J. A. Ritgen, a class of birds having feet fitted for use like hands in climbing, etc. [L, 180.]

CHEIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²r-ru²m'a². Gen., *cheiorrheum'atos* (-is). From χεῖρ, the hand, and ῥεύμα, rheum (see *RHEUMATISM*). Rheumatism or rheumatic swelling of the hand. [A, 322.]

CHEIROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-spa²z-(spa²s)'mu²s(mu²s). From χεῖρ, the hand, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *chirospasme*. Ger., *Handkrampf, Schreibekrampf*. Cramp in the hand. [Bergner (A, 319); a, 18.] See *WRITERS' CRAMP*.

CHEIROSTEMON (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-ste(sta)'-mo²m(mon). Gen., *cheirostem'onos* (-is). From χεῖρ, the hand, and στῆμων, a warp or thread. Fr., *cheirostémone, chirostémone*. See *CHEIRANTHODENDRON*.

CHEIROSTEMONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-ste²m(stam)-on(o²n)'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cheirostémonees, chirostémonees*. A section or subtribe of malvaceous plants (*Bombacæ*), consisting of *Cheirostemon* (and *Fremontia*) [Baillon and Benthams and Hooker]; equivalent to *Cheiranthodendron*. [B, 42, 121.]

CHEIROSTEMUM [Steud.] (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-stem(stam)'u²m(u²m). See *CHEIRANTHODENDRON*.

CHEIROSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-stro²ff-os'i²s. Gen., *cheirostrophos'eos* (-is). From χεῖρ, the hand, and στρόφειν (= στρέφειν), to twist. Distortion of the hand. [E.]

CHEIROTECHINES (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-te²k-(te²ch²)'nez(nas). Gr., χειροτέχνης (from χεῖρ, the hand, and τέχνη, to perform skillfully). One skilled in manipulation, especially a surgeon. [A, 325.]

CHEIROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-tu²th'i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Chondrophora*. [L, 234.]

CHEIROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-the(th'a)'ka². Gr., χειροθήκη (from χεῖρ, the hand, andθήκη, a case). A covering for the hand (e. g., a glove or a bandage). [A, 322, 325, 326.]—**C. completa**. A bandage for all the fingers of a hand. [A, 326.]—**C. incompleta**. A bandage for a single finger. [A, 326.]

CHEIROTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o²t'i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chirotides*. A family of the *Amphisbænia*. [L, 256.]

CHEIROTRIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-o(o²)-tri²b'i²a². Gr., χειροτριβία (from χεῖρ, the hand, and τριβία, to rub). Fr., *chirotribie*. Friction with the hand. [A, 325; L, 109.]

CHEIRRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-ru²m'a². Gen., *cheirrheum'atos* (-is). See *CHEIORRHEUMA*.

CHEIRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-u²m(u²m). See *CHEIRI* (2d def.).

CHEIRURGEON, n. Kir-u²r'ju²n. See *SURGEON*.

CHEIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-u²r(r)'ji²(gi²)-a². For this and other words in *Cheirurg*- (the more correct way of writing them) not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cheirurg*-.

CHEIRURGORGANEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-u²rg-(urg)-o²rg-a²n(a²n)-u²m'a². Gen., *cheirurgorganeum'atos* (-is). See *CHEIROPODHECA*.

CHEIRURGORGANUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²e²-i²r)-u²rg-(urg)-o²rg-a²n(a²n)-u²m(u²m). Fr., *chirurgorganum*. From χειρουργία, surgical, and ὄργανον, an implement. A surgical instrument. [L, 116.]

CHEIZI, n. See *CHEIRI* (2d def.).

CHEKAN, CHEKEN, n's. Che²k'a²n, -e²n. See *CHEQUEN*.

CHEKENINE, n. Che²k'e²n-en. A volatile alkaloid found in the leaves of *Myrtus chekan*. [Winter (B, 270).]

CHELA (Lat.), n. f. Ke(ch²a)'la². Gr., χηλή. Fr., *chélé*. Ger., *Krebscheere* (1st def.). 1. A claw or talon; the large prehensile appendage attached to the first thoracic segment of the *Crustacea* and *Arachnida*; by Huxley restricted to the terminal joint of certain *Crustacea*; in general, the terminal portion of an appendage to which is articulated a movable, jaw-like process. [L, 11, 168.] 2. Of Hippocrates, a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe. [A, 325.] 3. A natural fissure, like that of the eyelids or of the vulva, also a crack in the skin. [A, 322, 325.]—**CHELA cancerorum**. See under *CANCER*.—**CHELA palpebrarum**. The tarsal cartilages of the eyelid (obsolete). [F.]

CHELA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Alangium decapetalum*. [B, 172.]

CHELANDINE, n. Ke²l'a²nd-in. See *CHELIDONIUM*.

CHELAPA (Lat.), **CHELAPPA** (Lat.), n's f. Ke²l(ch²e²)'ap-(a²p)'a², -pa². Old names for *Ipomoea jatapa*. [B, 88, 121.]—**Radix chelappæ**. Jalap. [B, 180.]

CHELATE, adj. Kel'at. 1. Claw-shaped. [L, 168.] 2. See *CHELIFEROUS*.

CHELE (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch²al)'e(a). See *CHELA* (Lat.).

CHELERYTHRINE, n. Ke²l-e²r'i²th-ren. Lat., *chelyerithrina, chelyerithrinum* (from χηλιόθρον [see *CHELIDONIUM*], and ἔρπης, red). Fr., *chélyerithrine*. Ger., *Chelyerithrin, Schildkrötthoh. It., chelitrina*. An alkaloid, C₂₉H₁₇NO₃, or according to Strecker, C₁₇H₁₅N₂O₃, found in *Chelidonium majus*, especially in the root and unripe fruit. It forms acicular crystals grouped into masses, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, of an acrid, bitter, and burning taste, and poisonous. With hydrochloric acid it forms a salt soluble in water and in alcohol. [A, 4, 5, 81, 270.]

CHELICERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²al)'i²s(i²k'i²e²r-e(a²-e²)). From χηλή, a claw, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *chelicères*. Mandibles shaped like pinchers, the maxillary palpi of spiders, also the prehensile claws of certain insects. [L, 11, 121, 147, 196.]

CHELICERAL, adj. Ke²l-i²s'e²r-a²l. Relating or belonging to the chelicerae. [L, 11.]

CHELICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Ke²l(ch²al)-i²-ko²rn'i²s. From χηλή, a claw, and cornu, a horn. Fr., *chelicorne*. Ger., *klauhornig*. Having the claws terminating the mandibles furnished with bristles. [L, 180.]

CHELIDERYTHRINA (Lat.), **CHELIDERYTHRINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²d-e²r-i(u²)-thri(thre)'na², -nu²m(-nu²m). See *CHELERYTHRINE*.

CHELIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²d-ez(e²s). Fr., *chélides*. A family of the *Chelonia*. [L, 321.]

CHELIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²l(ch²al)-i²d-i(e)'na². Fr., *chélidines*. A section of the *Emydides*. [L, 180.]

CHELIDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kel-i²-den'zoir-e². See *CHELIDONIC ACID*.

CHELIDOINE (Fr.), n. Kal-i²-dwa²n. See *CHELIDONIUM*.—**C. corneæ, C. glauque**. The *Glaucium flavum*. [B, 173.]—**C. officinale, Grande c**. The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 173.]—**Petite c**. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 173.]

CHELIDON (Lat.), n. f. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²d-o²n(on). Gen., *chélid'onos* (-is). Gr., χηλιόδον. Ger., *Schwabe*. 1. The swallow. [L, 84.] 2. In Hesychius, the hollow above the bend of the elbow. 3. Of Suidas, the vulva. [A, 322, 325; A, 311 (a, 17).]

CHELIDONAMIC ACID, n. Ke²l-i²-do²n-a²m'i²qk. Fr., *acide chélidonamique*. Ger., *Chelidonaminsäure*. An acid, C₇H₇NO₆, prepared by boiling chelidonic acid with ammonia. [B, 3.]

CHELIDONATE, n. Ke²l-i²d'o²n-at. Fr., c. A salt of chelidonic acid. [A, 385.]

CHELIDONERYTHRINE, n. Ke²l-i²-do²n-e²r'i²-thren. A more correct form of *chelyerithrine* (q. v.).

CHELIDONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²d'o²n-ez(e²s). Fr., *chélidoniens, chélidons*. A family or tribe of the *Passeres*. [L, 180.]

CHELIDONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²-do(do)'ni²a². Gr., χηλιόδον. 1. Of Celsus, celandine, or the *Chelidonium majus*; by the earlier botanists applied to various plants. [B, 45, 180.] Cf. *CHELIDONIUM*. 2. An alchemical name for gold. [B, 50.]—**C. folio laciniato** [J. Bauhin]. The var. *laciniatum* of *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 211.]—**C. media**. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B, 180.]—**C. rotundifolia**. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 180.]—**C. rotundifolia major, C. rotundifolia minor**. Of C. Bauhin, the larger and the ordinary varieties of *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 211.]

CHELIDONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²-don(do²n)-i²a(a²)'se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chélidoniacées*. Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Papaveraceæ*, comprising *Chelidonium, Glaucium, Sanguinaria, Boccconia, Hypeocum*, and *Ræmeria*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHELIDONIC ACID, n. Ke²l-i²-do²n'i²qk. Lat., *acidum chelidonicum*. Fr., *acide chélidonique*. Ger., *Chelidoninsäure, Schöllkrautsäure*. An acid, C₇H₇O₆, contained in *Chelidonium majus*, resembling meconic acid in its relations and derivatives. [B, 3, 270.]

CHELIDONTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²l(ch²e²)'i²-do²n-i(i²)'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chélidoniées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Papaveraceæ*, comprising *Chelidonium, Glaucium, Ræmeria, Eschscholtzia, Hunnemannia*, and *Dendromecon*; afterward divided by Reichenbach into the *C. genuina* (comprising *Chelidonium* and *Glaucium*), the *Ræmeria*, and the *Eschscholtzia*. 2. Of

Prantl and Kündig, a tribe of the *Papaveraceae*, comprising *Sanguinaria*, *Chelidonium*, *Macleya*, *Bocconia*, etc. [B, 121, 170, 245.]

CHELIDONIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kal²-don²-i²-a²n². See CHELIDONES.

CHELIDONINE, n. Ke²-i²d²o²n-en. Lat., *chelidonina*, *chelidoninum*. Fr., *chélidonine*. Ger., *Chelidonin*. An alkaloid, C₁₉H₁₇N₃O₅ + H₂O [Limpricht], or C₂₀H₁₉N₃O₅ [Schmidt], or C₁₉H₁₇N₃O₄ [Strecker], obtained from the root, herb, and unripe fruit of *Chelidonium majus*; forming colorless tabular crystals of a vitreous lustre and bitter taste, insoluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol and in ether; not poisonous. [B, 4, 5, 118, 270.]

CHELIDONINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²-do²n-i²n²e²-e(a²e²). Fr., *chélidoniées*. Of Spach, a section of the *Papaveraceae*, comprising *Chelidonium*, *Glaucium*, and *Rœmeria*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHELIDONINIC ACID, n. Ke²-i²-do²n-i²n²i²k. Fr., *acide chélidoninique*. Ger., *Chelidoninsäure*. An acid obtained from *Chelidonium majus*, now identified with succinic acid. [B, 270.]

CHELIDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²-do²n(do²n²)/i²-u²m-(u²m). Gr., *χελιδόνιον* (1st and 2d def's). Fr., *chélidoine*. Ger., *Schöllkraut*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the swallow-wort, celandine. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 2. Of Hesychnius, the *Anemone*. [A, 311 (a, 17).] 3. A name applied to several plants, e. g., the *C. majus*, the *Bryonia alba*, and the *Ranunculus ficaria*. 4. Of Linnæus, a genus of papaveraceous plants, now limited to a single species. 5. Of the U. S. Ph., Austr. Ph., and Hung. Ph., the herb of *C. majus*; of the Netherl. Ph., the leaves of the same. [B, 81, 121, 180, 245.]—**Chelidonii herba** [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. majus*. [B, 95.]—**C. chinense** [De Caudolle]. A Chinese species, regarded as a variety of *C. majus*; used in China as a stomachic. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—**C. corniculatum** [Linnæus]. The *Glaucium corniculatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. glaucium** [Linnæus]. *C. glaucium*. The *Glaucium flavum*. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. hybridum** [Linnæus]. The *Rœmeria violacea (hybrida)*. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. japonicum** [Thunberg]. A Japanese species, regarded as a variety of *C. majus* and having the same properties. [B, 270.]—**C. laciniatum** [Miller]. A variety of *C. majus*, found in southern Europe. [B, 173, 180, 270.]—**C. majus**. Gr., *χελιδόνιον μέγα* [Dioscorides]. Fr., *Jelongen*, *grande chélidoine*, *herbe à Véclair* (ou *d'hirondelle*). Ger., *grosses Schöllkraut*, *Schwalbenkraut*, *Gottesgabe*, *Goldwurz*. 1. Of Linnæus, greater celandine, tetterwort; a perennial herb growing throughout Europe and introduced in America. All parts of the plant contain an acrid, irritant, yellow latex, and have an unpleasant odor and a bitter, acrid taste. It contains chelidonicine, chelerythrine, chelidoxanthine, and chelidonic acids. The herb is official as *C. [U. S. Ph.], herba chelidonii (seu chelidonii majoris)* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Ph.; the fresh herb with the root as *herba chelidonii majoris cum radice recens* [Russ. Ph.], and the root as *radix chelidonii majoris*. It has been employed as a stomachic in jaundice, in dropsy, in old cases of intermittent fever, in syphilis, in scrofula, and in skin diseases, and externally as an application to warts and various cutaneous eruptions and also to corneal opacities. It is a drastic ca-



THE CHELIDONIUM MAJUS. (A, 327.)

thartic, a strong local irritant, and a narcotic. [B, 81, 180, 270.] 2. Of Loureiro, see *C. chinense*.—**C. majus arboreum**. The *Bocconia frutescens*. [B, 211.]—**C. medium**. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B, 180.]—**C. minus**. Of the pharmacists, the *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 180.]—**C. quercifolium** [Willem.]. The *C. laciniatum*. [B, 180.]—**C. vulgare**. The *C. majus*. [B, 180.]—**Extractum chelidonii**. A preparation official in the Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., and Russ. Ph., made from the fresh plant; from the leaves gathered while the plant is in bloom [Dutch Ph.]; from the herb [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; from the herb while in bloom [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], Swiss Ph.; or from the herb while in bloom and the root [Russ. Ph.]. The Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), and Hung. Ph. direct that the extract shall be prepared with spirit; the Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., and Russ. Ph. do not. The extract of the Hung. Ph. is dried with the aid of dextrin; the rest have a thick consistence. The solution in water is muddy. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Folia chelidonii**. The leaves of *C. majus* (the *C. of the Netherl. Ph.*). [B, 95.]—**Herba chelidonii** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. The herb of *C. majus*. [B, 95.]—**Herba chelidonii cum radice recens** [Russ. Ph.]. The fresh herb and root of *C. majus*. [B, 95.]—**Radix chelidonii**. The root of *C. majus*. [B, 180.]—**Succus chelidonii recens expressus**. The fresh expressed juice of *C. majus*; used in the "herb-cure" in so-called abdominal plethora. [A, 319.]—**Tinctura chelidonii**. A tincture of *C. majus*, formerly used in disorders of the liver. [Rademacher (A, 319).]

CHELIDONIUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²-don(do²n²)/i²-u²s-(u²s). Gr., *χελιδόνιος*. Pertaining to swallows (said of concretions found in the crop of the swallow [see LAPIS c.], also of a sort of blue or purple fig); as a n., in the f. and in the n., see CHELIDONIA and CHELIDONIUM. [A, 318, 325, 387.]

CHELIDONOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²-do²n-(do²n²)-o(o²)-mo²rr²e(a²e²). From *χελιδόνιον*, the swallow, and *μορφή*, form. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminipiantares*. [L, 121.]

CHELIDONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ke²-i²-don²zoir-e. Chelidonic acid. [B, 4.]

CHELIDOXANTHIN, n. Ke²-i²d²-o-za²n²/thi²n. Fr., *chélidoxanthine*. Ger., *C*. A bitter, crystalline principle obtained from *Chelidonium majus* after the extraction from it of chelerythrine and chelidonicine. [B, 5, 270.]

CHELIFERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²al)-i²-fe²r²i²d-e-(a²e²). Fr., *chelifères*. See PSEUDOSCORPIONIDÆ.

CHELIFEROUS, adj. Ke²-i²f²e²r²-u²s. Lat., *cheliferus* (from *χελή*, a claw, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *chelifère*. Ger., *scheeren-tragend*. Having claw-like appendages. [L, 56.]

CHELIFORM, adj. Ke²/i²-form. Lat., *cheliformis* (from *χελή*, a claw, and *forma*, shape). Fr., *cheliforme*. Ger., *scheerenähnlich*. It., *cheliforme*. Sp., *queliforme*. Pincher-like (said of claws). [L, 180.]

CHELIGNATHE (Fr.), adj. Kal-en-ya²t. From *χελή*, a claw, and *γάθος*, the jaw. Having cheliform jaws. [L, 41.]

CHELINE, n. Kel'en. See CHELERYTHRINE.

CHELIS (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch²al)/i²s. From *χελή*, a claw. See KELOID.

CHELIDONTE (Fr.), adj. Kal-o-do²nt. From *χελή*, a claw, and *ὄδον*, a tooth. Having teeth in the form of pinchers; as a n., in the pl., c's, a family of *Arachnida* having such teeth. [L, 41.]

CHELOID, n. Kel'oid. Lat., *cheloides* (from *χελή*, a claw, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *chéloïde*. It., *cheloïde*. Sp., *quelóide*. A more correct form of *keloid* (q. v.). [A, 301.]

CHELOÏDE (Fr.), n. Kal-o-ed. See KELOID.—**C. cleatricelle**, **C. fausse**. See *Falce keloid*.—**C. cylindracee**. See CHELOIDES *cylindracea*.—**C. spontanée**, **C. vraie**. See *True KELOID*.

CHELOÏDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kal-o-ed-ek. Of the nature of keloid. [L, 87.]

CHELOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Ke²(ch²al)/o(o²)-id(ed)/ez(as). See KELOID.—**C. cylindracea**. Fr., *chéloïde cylindracée*. Keloid occurring in the form of a cylindrical band. [G, 1.]

CHELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke²(ch²al)-o²ma³. Gen., *chelom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *χέλωμα*. 1. A cleft or notch. 2. See KELOID. [A, 325, 387.]—**C. traumaticum**. See *Falce KELOID*.

CHELONAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-a²r. Pertaining to the genus *Chelone*, belonging to the chelonians. [A, 385.]

CHELONE (Lat.), n. f. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on'e(a). Gen., *chelone's*. Gr., *χελώνη* (1st def.). Fr., *tortue* (1st def.). Ger., *Schildkröte* (1st def.), *Schildblume* (3d def.). Sp., *quelonea*. 1. The tortoise. Several species have been used in medicine. 2. Of the ancients, the *Hedera helix*. 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of North American scrophulariaceous plants. 4. An instrument for forcible extension of the limbs (named from the slowness of its action). [B, 34, 121, 180; E.]—**C. acadensis**, etc. [Tournefort], **C. floribus spicosis**, etc., **C. glabra** [Linnæus]. Ger., *kahle Schildblume*. Balmomy, turtle-head, snake-head, shell-flower; a perennial herb with white flowers growing in Canada and throughout the eastern half of the United States. It is very bitter, has cathartic properties, was employed by the aborigines in disorders of the stomach and herpetic skin diseases, and is still occasionally used in jaundice and as an anthelmintic. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 81, 180, 211, 215.]—**C. hirsuta** [Linnæus], **C. levigata** [Sprengel], **C. Lyoni** [Pursh]. A variety having the same uses as *C. glabra*. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. obliqua** [Linnæus]. A red-flowered species growing throughout the United States, employed in the same way as *C. glabra*. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. pubescens**. See *C. hirsuta*.—**C. purpurea** [Miller]. See *C. obliqua*.

CHELONÉ (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-a. See CHELONIAN.

CHELONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on'e²-e(a²e²). Fr., *chélonées*. Of I. Don and G. Don, a family of the *Personate*, or an order of the *Corollæformæ*, comprising *Chelone* and *Pentstemon*; by Bentham, who made it a tribe of the *Antirrhinidæ*, extended to include *Collinsia*, *Scrophularia*, etc. [B, 42, 170, 214, 215.]

CHELONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on²/i²-a²s. Fr., *chéloniens* (1st and 2d def's), *tortue* (3d def.). Ger., *Schildkröten* (1st and 2d def's), *Meerschildkröte* (3d def.). 1. (Pl.), an order of the *Reptilia*, including the tortoises and turtles. 2. (Pl.), of Stannius, an order of the *Monimostylia*. 3. (Sing.), a genus of the *Cheloniana*. [L, 121, 147, 256.]—**C. esculenta**. See *C. midas*.—**C. imbricata**. Fr., *caret*. Ger., *Carette*. The hawk's-bill turtle; a marine species inhabiting tropical seas, furnishing tortoise-shell. [L, 43.]—**C. midas**, **C. viridis**. Fr., *tortue franche*. Ger., *grüne Schildkröte*. The edible green turtle, found principally about the Bahamas, Ascension Island, and the coast of Florida, and on other tropical and semitropical coasts of the Atlantic. It has been recommended in scurvy and certain cutaneous affections. [B, 180; L; a, 17.]

CHELONIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on-i(i²)/a²d(a²d)-e-(a²e²). Fr., *chéloniades*. 1. A family of the *Cheloniana* (1st def.). 2. A family of the *Lepidocheilyna*. [L, 256, 268.]

CHELONIADÉ (Fr.), adj. Kal-on²-i²-a²d-a. Resembling the *Cheloniana*; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHELONIADÆ.

CHELONIAN, adj. Ke²-on²/i²-a²n. Lat., *chelonius*. Fr., *chélonien*. Pertaining to the turtle; as a n., a member of the *Cheloniana* (1st def.). [L, 121.]

CHELONIANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on-i²-a(a³)na³. A tribe of the *Cheloniadae*. [L, 256.]

CHELONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-o²n(on)'i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chélonides*. A family of the *Chelonia* (1st def.) or of the *Digitata*. [L, 121, 180.]

CHELONIDE (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-ed. See CHELONIAN; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHELONIDÆ.

CHELONIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-o²n(on)'i²d-i(e). See CHELONIDÆ.

CHELONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-o²n(on)-i(i)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chéloniées*. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Digitaleæ*, comprising *Collinsia*, *Chelone*, *Pentastemon*, *Digitalis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHELONIEN (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-i²-a³n². See CHELONIAN; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHELONIA (1st def.).—C's de mer. See THALASITES.—C's des marais. See EMYDIDA.—C's fluviatiles. See POTAMITES.—C's terrestres. See CHERSITES.

CHELONII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on'i²-i(e). Of Opfel, a family of the *Testudinata*, corresponding to the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [L, 203.]

CHELONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-o²n(on)-i(i)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A section of the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [L, 147.]

CHELONION (Lat.), n. n. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on-i²-o²n. Gr., *χελώνιον*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 88.] 2. An old term for a hump at the upper part of the back. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CHELONITES, n. pl. Ke²o²n-itz. Fr., *chélonites*. Ger., *Süsswasser-Schildkröten*. The fresh-water turtles. [L, 41.]

CHELONITES (Lat.), adj. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on-i(e)'tez(tas). Gen., *chelonitæ*. Gr., *χελωνίτης*. Turtle-like; as a n., see BURONITES; as a n., in the f., see CHELONITIS.

CHELONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *chelonitidis*. Gr., *χελωνίτις*. An old name for what was supposed to be a concretion formed in the turtle, to which medicinal virtues were ascribed; now known to be the petrified tooth of a fish. [A, 318, 325; a, 14.]

CHELONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on'i²-u²m(u⁴m). See CHELONION.

CHELONOBATRACHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-on'o²(o²)-ha²t(ba³t)-ra³(ra³)'ki²(ch²i²)²-a³. See ANURA.

CHELONOGRAPHY, n. Ke²o²n-o²g'ra³f-i². Lat., *chelonographia* (from *χελώνη*, the tortoise, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *chelonographie*. Ger., *Chelonographie*. The zoology of the chelonians. [L, 180.]

CHELONOIDE (Fr.), adj. Kal-on-o-ed. From *χελώνη*, the tortoise, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Chelonia* (1st def.). [A, 385.]

CHELOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²(ch²al)-o²ph'o²r-a³. From *χηλή*, a claw, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Ger., *Scheinhuftiere*. A subclass of the *Placentalia*, or a family of the *Zomoplaentalia*. [L, 146, 173, 228; Lankester, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1877, p. 454 (L).]

CHELOPODOUS, adj. Ke²o²p'o²d-u²s. From *χηλή*, a claw, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *chelopode*. Ger., *kralenfüssig*. Sp., *quelópodo*. Having the toes armed with hooked claws. [L, 180.]

CHELOSTOME (Fr.), adj. Kal-o-stom. From *χηλή*, a claw, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having the mouth formed by the mandibles. [A, 385.]

CHELOTOMY, n. Kel-o²t'o-mi². See KÉLOTOMY.

CHELSEA PENSIONER, n. Che²'si² pe²n'shu²n-u⁴r. A preparation made of 2 oz. each of flowers of sulphur and powdered Rhubarb, 1 oz. of potassium bitartrate, 1 drachm of guaiacum, 15 oz. of clarified honey, and a finely powdered nutmeg, used as a laxative in cases of hæmorrhoids; so called from the same term applied to an inmate of the Chelsea Hospital for invalid soldiers in England. [A, 352 (a, 21).]

CHELTENHAM, n. Che²'te²n-ha²m. A place in Gloucestershire, England, where there are springs containing sodium, sulphur, iron, and calcium. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

CHE-LUM (Chin.), n. The *Rhamnus lineatus*. [B, 121.]

CHELURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-u²r(ur)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Saltatoria*. [L, 279.]

CHELUS (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch²e²l)'u²s(u⁴s). See CHELUS.

CHELY, n. Kel'i². See CHELA.

CHELYDÆ (Lat.), **CHELYDIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)'i²d(u⁴d)-e(a³-e²). Ke²(ch²e²l)'i²d(u⁴d)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chélydes*. A family of the *Pleurodira*. [L, 121, 256.]

CHELYDOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²(u⁴)-do(do²)-i²d(ed)'e²-a³. Fr., *chélydoïdes*. A family of marine turtles. [L, 180.]

CHELYDRADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²d(u⁴d)'ra³d-(ra³d)-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Steganopodes*. [L, 256.]

CHELYDRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²d(u⁴d)-ra³-i(e)'na³. A tribe of the *Chelydradæ*. [L, 256.]

CHELYDRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²d(u⁴d)'ri²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Digitata*. [L, 121.]

CHELYS (Lat.), n. f. Kel(ch²e²l)'i²s(u⁴s). Gen., *chel'ys*. Gr., *χέλυσ*. The anterior part of the chest, from its likeness in shape to the back of a tortoise. [A, 325.]

CHELYSCION (Lat.), n. n. Ke²(ch²e²l)-i²s(u⁴s)'si²(ki²)-o²n. Gr., *χελύσκιον*. A slight cough. [A, 325.]

CHEMA (Lat.), **CHEMA** (Lat.), n's f. Kem(ch²am)'a³, -(e)(a). Gr., *χημα*. 1. Yawning, gaping. 2. A cockle. 3. A measure of about the size of a cockle-shell. [B, 115, 200 (a, 21).]

CHEMETIDÆ [Menge] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²m(ch²e²m)-e²t'i²d-e(a³-e²). See PSEUDOSCORPIONES.

CHEMUTICÆ (Lat.), **CHEMIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ke²m(ch²am)-u²t'i²-se(ka), -(e)'a³. Gr., *χημυτική, χημεία*. Chemistry. [B, 48.]—**C. forensis**. See *Forensic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. inorganica**. See *Inorganic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. legalis**. See *Forensic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. organica**. See *Organic CHEMISTRY*.—**C. physico-logica**. See *Physiological CHEMISTRY*.—**C. technica**. See *Technical CHEMISTRY*.

CHEMIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ke²m(ch²am)-i²-a(a³)'tu²r(atar). Gen., *chemiater'os* (-is). Ger., *Chemiatriker*. A founder, defender, or practitioner of chemistry. [B; L, 30 (A, 14).]

CHEMIATRIC, adj. Ke²m-i²-a³'tri²k. Lat., *chemiatricus*. Ger., *chemiatriisch*. Of or pertaining to chemistry. [B, 124.]

CHEMIATROS (Lat.), **CHEMIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ke²m-(ch²am)-i²-a³(a³)'ro²s, -ru²s(ru⁴s). See CHEMIATER.

CHEMIATRY, n. Ke²m'i²-a³-tri². Lat., *chemiatria, chemiatria* (from *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ιατρειά*, medical treatment). Fr., *chémíatrie, chimiatrie, chimisme*. Ger., *Chemiatrie, Chemiatrik*. 1. A system of medical practice advocated in the middle ages, especially by Paracelsus, Van Helmont, François de le Boë, Willis, and Guy Patin, founded on the doctrine that all physiological and pathological processes were of a chemical nature, and that diseases were to be treated on chemical principles. 2. See POLYPHARMACY. [A, 301; L, 30 (a, 14).]

CHEMIC, **CHEMICAL**, adj's. Ke²m'i²k, -i²k-a³l. Fr., *chimique*. Ger., *chemisch*. It., *chimico*. Sp., *químico*. Of or pertaining to chemistry; as a n., a substance used in chemistry. [B, 116.]

CHEMICALLY, adv. Ke²m'i²k-a³l-i². Fr., *chimiquement*. Ger., *chemisch*. According to chemical principles. [L, 56.]

CHEMICITY, n. Ke²m-i²s'i²-i²e². The state of being possessed of chemical properties. [L, 14.]

CHEMICOCINETA (Lat.), **CHEMICOCINETER** (Lat.), **CHEMICOCINETES** (Lat.), n's m. Ke²m(ch²am)'i²k-o(o²)-si²n-(ken)-et(at)'a³, -u²r(ar), -ez(as). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *κινῆσις* or *κίνησις*, one who moves. Ger., *chemischer Beweger, chemische Maschine*. A chemical motor. [A, 322.]

CHEMICOGRAPH, n. Ke²m'i²k-o-gra³f. From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *γράφειν*, to write. A diagrammatic representation of the chemical constitution of a body by means of bonds connecting the symbols of the constituent elements. [A, 515.]

CHEMICO-HISTOLOGY, n. Ke²m'i²k-o-hi²'st-o²l'o²-j'i². See *Histo-CHEMISTRY*.

CHEMICO-LEGAL, adj. Ke²m'i²k-o-le'ga²l. From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *lex*, the law. Of or pertaining to chemical research carried on for legal purposes. [B.]

CHEMICOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(ch²am)-i²k-o(o²)-me²t'-ri²a³. From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *μετρεῖν*, to estimate. An estimate of the chemical constituents of a compound. [A, 322.]

CHEMICOMETRIC, adj. Ke²m-i²k-o-me²t'ri²k. Lat., *chemicométricus*. Fr., *chymicométrique*. Pertaining to chemicometria; of Recamier, pertaining to the sense of taste (the fifth of his sixteen senses). [A, 322.]

CHEMICOMOTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ke²m(ch²am)-i²k-o(o²)-mot'-o²r. Gen., *chemicomoto'ris*. From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *motor*, a mover. See CHEMICOCINETER.

CHEMICO-PATHOLOGICAL, adj. Ke²m'i²k-o-pa²th-o-lo²'j'i²k-a³l. For deriv., see CHEMISTRY and PATHOLOGY. Ger., *chemicopathologisch*. Pertaining to both chemistry and pathology. [B.]

CHEMICUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²m(ch²am)'i²k-u²s(u⁴s). Chemical; as a n., a chemist. [B, 48.]

CHEMIE (Ger.), n. Ke²m-e'. See CHEMISTRY.—**Agricultur-**. Agricultural chemistry. [L, 30.]—**Allgemeine C.** See *General CHEMISTRY*.—**Analytische C.** See *Analytical CHEMISTRY*.—**Angewandte C.** See *Applied CHEMISTRY*.—**Animalische C.** See *Animal CHEMISTRY*.—**Anorganische C.** See *Inorganic CHEMISTRY*.—**Atomische C.** See *Atomic CHEMISTRY*.—**Geologische C.** See *Geological CHEMISTRY*.—**Gerichtliche C.** See *Forensic CHEMISTRY*.—**Gewebse'**. See *Histo-CHEMISTRY*.—**Medizinische C.** See *Medical CHEMISTRY*.—**Mikroskopische C.** See *Micro-CHEMISTRY*.—**Minerale'**, **Mineralische C.** See *Mineral CHEMISTRY*.—**Mineralogische C.** See *Mineralogical CHEMISTRY*.—**Organische C.** See *Organic CHEMISTRY*.—**Pflanzene'**. See *Vegetable CHEMISTRY*.—**Pharmaceutische C.** See *Pharmaceutical CHEMISTRY*.—**Physiologische C.** See *Physiological CHEMISTRY*.—**Praktische C.** See *Applied CHEMISTRY*.—**Reine C.** See *Pure CHEMISTRY*.—**Synthetische C.** See *Synthetical CHEMISTRY*.—**Technische C.** See *Technical CHEMISTRY*.—**Thiere'**. See *Animal CHEMISTRY*.—**Unorganische C.** See *Inorganic CHEMISTRY*.—**Vegetabilische C.** See *Vegetable CHEMISTRY*.—**Zooce'**. See *Animal CHEMISTRY*.

CHEMIKER (Ger.), n. Ke²m'i²k-e²r. A chemist. [B, 48 (a, 14, 21).]

CHEMILLÉ (Fr.), n. She²m-el-ya. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, where there is a weak chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CHEMIS, n. In Egypt, the *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHEMISCH (Ger.), adj. and adv. Ke²m'i²sh. See CHEMICAL and CHEMICALLY.—**C.-organisch**. Of or pertaining to organic chemistry. [B, 124.]

CHEMISE (Fr.), n. She²m-ez. In botany, see INDUVIE.—**C. de Notre Dame**. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 19.]

CHEMISLETTE (Fr.), n. She²m-ez-e²t. See CONDOM.

CHEMISSET, n. Ke²m'i²zm. Lat., *chemismus*. 1. Chemical proportion. 2. The hypothesis which refers the development of the

universe to chemical processes. 3. Chemiatry. [B, 48 (a, 14).] 4. Of W. Thornton, "the normal relative position of the atom which brings about the chemical and physical integrity of the body." [A, 507.]

CHEMIST, n. Ke²m¹st. Lat., *chemicus*. Fr., *chimiste* (1st def.), *pharmacien* (2d def.). Ger., *Chemiker* (1st def.), *Apotheker* (2d def.). 1. One skilled in chemistry; one who makes chemical researches or analyses. 2. In England, also an apothecary. [B.]

CHEMISTRY, n. Ke²m¹st-ri². Gr., *χημεία*. Lat., *chemia*, *chymia*. Fr., *chimie*. Ger., *Chemie*. It., *chimica*. Sp., *química*. The science which treats of the composition of bodies and of such of their properties as depend upon their composition and upon the character and arrangement of their ultimate elementary parts (atoms). [B.]—**Actinic c.**, **Actino-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of substances by light. [B.]—**Agricultural c.** Ger., *Agriculturchemie*. C. applied to purposes of agriculture; and the branch of science which treats of the composition of the soil and of manures and of the application of the latter to the cultivation of plants. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 174, xii, p. 172 (B).]—**Analytical c.** Fr., *chimie analytique*. Ger., *analytische Chemie*. It., *chimica analitica*. Sp., *química analítica*. That branch of c. which treats of the decomposition of bodies, *i. e.*, which aims: (1) to ascertain what elements are contained in substances of unknown composition and to what substances they give rise by their decomposition (qualitative analysis); (2) to determine the proportions of those elements to each other (quantitative analysis, establishing the empirical formula of a substance); (3) to determine the number and inter-relations of the atoms contained in a molecule (establishing the rational and structural formula of a substance). [B.]—**Animal c.** Fr., *chimie animale*. Ger., *Tierchemie*. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids. [B.]—**Applied c.** That division of c. which aims to apply the laws of the science to some useful end, as to the processes of manufacture (*technical c.*), to the purposes of trade, or to the furtherance of knowledge in other branches of science. [B.] Cf. *Pure c.*

Atomic c. Fr., *chimie atomique*. Ger., *atomische Chemie*. That part of c. which relates to the atomic structure of molecules, the relations of the atoms in the latter, and the laws of their combination with each other. [B.]—**Electro-c.** That branch of c. which treats of the decompositions of bodies by electricity. [B.]—**Empirical c.**, **Experimental c.** Fr., *chimie expérimentelle*. 1. The body of chemical knowledge which has been established by experiment. 2. The conduction of experiments for ascertaining the laws or facts of c. [B.] Cf. *Theoretical c.*—**Forensic c.** Fr., *chimie judiciaire*. Ger., *forensische* (oder *gerichtliche*) *Chemie*. C. in its relations to legal investigations. [B.]—**Galvano-c.** See *Electro-c.*—**General c.** Fr., *chimie générale*. Ger., *allgemeine Chemie*. That part of c. which treats of the laws and theories of the science and the chemical properties common to all bodies; opposed to special c. [B, 93.]—**Geological c.** Fr., *chimie géologique*. Ger., *geologische Chemie*. C. as applied to geology. [B.]—**Graphic c.** Fr., *chimie graphique*. That branch of c. which relates to the representation of the structure and reactions of bodies by symbols and diagrams. [B.]—**Histo-c.** Ger., *Genebeschemie*. The c. of tissues, either animal or vegetable. [B.]—**Historical c.** The history of the origin and development of c. [B.]—**Industrial c.** Fr., *chimie industrielle*. That branch of applied c. which treats of the composition of substances used in the industrial arts. [B.] Cf. *Technical c.*

Inorganic c. Lat., *chemia inorganica*. Fr., *chimie inorganique*. Ger., *inorganische Chemie*. The c. of inorganic substances. [B.]—**Judicial c.**, **Legal c.** See *Forensic c.*—**Medical c.** Fr., *chimie médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Chemie*. C. as applied to medicine. [B.]—**Medico-legal c.** See *Forensic c.* [B.]—**Micro-c.**, **Microscopical c.** Fr., *chimie microscopique*. Ger., *mikroskopische Chemie*. The c. of microscopical substances; especially that branch of c. which treats of the detection of substances by tests observable under the microscope. [B.]—**Mineral c.** Fr., *chimie minérale*. Ger., *mineralische Chemie*. 1. See *Mineralogical c.* 2. See *Inorganic c.*—**Mineralogical c.** Fr., *chimie minéralogique*. Ger., *mineralogische Chemie*. The c. of minerals. [B.]—**Organic c.** Lat., *chemia organica*. Fr., *chimie organique*. Ger., *organische Chemie*. It., *chimica organica*. Sp., *química orgánica*. Originally, that branch of c. which treats of the composition of organized bodies and their products; now applied to the c. of the organic substances, *i. e.*, of all the carbon derivatives. [B.]—**Pathological c.** Fr., *chimie pathologique*. Ger., *pathologische Chemie*. That branch of c. which treats of the composition of diseased fluids and tissues and of morbid products. [B.]—**Pharmaceutical c.** Fr., *chimie pharmaceutique*. Ger., *pharmaceutische Chemie*. The c. of drugs and of their composition and of the reactions involved in their preparation. [B.]—**Philosophical c.** See *General c.*—**Physiological c.** Fr., *chimie physiologique*. Ger., *physiologische Chemie*. The c. of the animal tissues and fluids in a state of health and of the changes and reactions involved in the carrying on of the normal vital processes. [B.]—**Practical c.** Fr., *chimie pratique*. Ger., *praktische Chemie*. See *Applied c.* and *Experimental c.* (2d def.).—**Pure c.** Fr., *chimie pure*. Ger., *reine Chemie*. C. which aims to discover the structure and properties of substances and the laws governing chemical changes, without applying this knowledge to any ulterior purpose. [B.] Cf. *Applied c.*—**Special c.** Fr., *chimie spéciale*. That part of c. which treats of the properties and constitution of particular substances, as opposed to general c. [B, 93.]—**Stoichiometric c.** See *Atomic c.*—**Synthetical c.** Fr., *chimie synthétique*. Ger., *synthetische Chemie*. That branch of c. which concerns the building up of compounds from their elements. [B.]—**Technical c.** Lat., *chemia technica*. Fr., *chimie technique*. Ger., *technische Chemie*. C. applied to processes of manufacture. [B.]—**Theoretical c.** Fr., *chimie théorique*. Ger., *theoretische Chemie*. 1. That branch of c. which aims to deduce the laws of the science solely from theoretical considerations. 2. That branch of c. which deals with the laws as distinguished from the facts of

the science. [B.] Cf. *Experimental c.*—**Toxicological c.** That branch of c. which treats of poisons and their detection. [B.] Cf. *Toxicology*.—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *chimie végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenchemie*. The science which treats of the composition of vegetable tissues and fluids and of the substances obtained from them. [B.]

CHEMMANUTHU, n. In the East Indies, the *Sethia indica*. [B, 172.]

CHEMOGRAPHY, n. Ke²m-o²g²ra²f-i². Lat., *chemographia* (from *χημεία*, chemistry, and *γράφειν*, to depict). Ger., *Chemographie*. The production of pictures by chemical means (photography, etc.). [A, 322.]

CHEMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²l'i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *chemolys/eos* (-ol'ysis). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *λύσις*, a solution. See *ANALYSIS* (1st def.).

CHEMORGANICUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²r-ga²n(ga²n)/i²k-u²s(u²s). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ὀργανικός*, organic. Ger., *chemisch-organisch*. Pertaining to both chemical and vital action, the latter predominating, as in the decomposition of atmospheric air in the lungs. [A, 322.]

CHEMOSED, adj. Ke²m-ozd'. Affected with chemosis. [L.]

CHEMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(kam)-os'i²s. Gen., *chemos/eos* (-is). Gr., *χῆμωσις*, *χῆμωσις* (from *χῆμη*, a yawning [in allusion to the sunken appearance of the cornea], or *χῆμῶς*, juice [from its being attributed to a humoral disorder]). Fr., *chémose*. Ger., *C.*, *Bindehautschwellung*. It., *chemosi*. Sp., *quimosis*. Oedematous infiltration or swelling of the ocular conjunctiva, either passive or inflammatory, in which the cornea appears at the bottom of a cavity formed by a ring of swollen conjunctiva. [F.]—**C. bleenorrhoica**. Ger., *Augentripper*. C. due to gonorrhoea. [L, 135.]—**C. hæmatica**. Fr., *chémose hémattique*. C. due to an infiltration of blood into the conjunctiva. [L, 41.]—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *inflammatoire*. C. due to inflammation. [L, 87.]—**C. serosa**. C. of a yellowish color with single dilated vessels. [Reuss (A, 319).]

CHEMOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²s(os)-m²os'i²s. Gen., *chemosmos/eos* (-is). From *χημεία*, chemistry, and *ὄσμος*, a forcing. Chemical action as a result of osmosis. [B, 116.]

CHEMOSMOTIC, adj. Ke²m-o²s-m²o²t'i²2k. Pertaining to or produced by chemosmosis. [L, 56.]

CHEMOTICA (Lat.), **CHEMOTICE** (Lat.), n's f. Ke²m(ch²am)-o²t(ot)(i²2-ka²-se(ka)). Gr., *χημωτική*. See *CHEMISTRY*.

CHENA, n. The *Panicum miliaceum*. [B, 19.]

CHENA-GHANI (Beng.), n. The *Xyris indica*. [B, 172.]

CHENARD (Fr.), n. She²n-a²r. The fruit of *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 173.]

CHÉNARDE (Fr.), n. Shan-a²rd. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 173.]

CHENAR-TREE, n. Chen-a²r-tre. The *Plantanus orientalis*. [L, 73.]

CHENAVALD (Fr.), n. Shan-a²-va²r. See *CHENARD*.

CHENCHE, n. In Quito, the *Coriaria thymifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHENCHELLOMA, n. In Peru, the *Salvia oppositifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHENDANUM (Telooqoo), n. The *Santalum album*. [B, 172.]

CHÉNANTHOPHORÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Kan-a²n-to-for. See *CHÉNANTHOPHORÉE*.

CHÈNE (Fr.), n. She²n. The oak. [B, 173.] See *QUERCUS*.—**C. abelicea**. The *Quercus abelicea*. [B, 173.]—**C. à feuilles d'égilops** (ou d'égilops). The *Quercus egilopifolia*. [B, 132, 173.]—**C. à feuilles en lyre**. The *Quercus lyrata*. [B, 132.]—**C. à feuilles rondes**. The *Quercus rotundifolia*. [B, 132, 173.]—**C. à fruit en olive**. The *Quercus oliviformis*. [B, 173.]—**C. à glands doux**. The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 173.]—**C. à glands sessiles**, **C. à grappes**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**C. à gros fruits**, **C. à gros glands**. The *Quercus macrocarpa*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. à la galle**, **C. à la noix de galle**. The *Quercus infectoria*. [B, 38, 173.]—**C. à lobes obtus**. The *Quercus obtusiloba*. [B, 173.]—**C. ambigu**. The *Quercus ambigua*. [B, 132.]—**C. angoumois**. The *Quercus toza*. [B, 19, 38, 173.]—**C. aquatique**. The *Quercus aquatica*. [B, 173.]—**C. à silliques**. The *Catalpa longissima*. [B, 173.]—**C. à trochets**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 19.]—**C. au kermès**. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. ballote**. The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 173.]—**C. blanc**. 1. The *Quercus alba*. 2. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. Bourgogne**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. brasse**. The *Quercus toza*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. castillan**. The *Quercus ballota*. [Bosc. B, 214.]—**C. cendré**. The *Quercus cinerea*. [B, 173.]—**C. cerris**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 38.]—**C. châtaignier**. The *Quercus castanea*. [B, 173.]—**C. châtaignier nain**. The *Quercus prinoides*. [B, 173.]—**C. chétif des landes**. The *Quercus Catesbei*. [B, 173.]—**C. chevelu**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 173.]—**C. cyprès**. The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B, 19.]—**C. de Banister**. The *Quercus Banisteri*. [B, 132.]—**C. de Bourgogne**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Catesby**. The *Quercus Catesbei*. [B, 132.]—**C. de deux couleurs**. The *Quercus bicolor*. [B, 173.]—**C. de roche**. The *Quercus montana*. [B, 173.]—**C. des Apennins**. The *Quercus apennina*. [B, 173.]—**C. des grandes Indes**. The *Tectonia grandis*. [B, 173.]—**C. des marais**. The *Quercus palustris*. [B, 173.]—**C. d'Espagne**. The *Quercus discolor*. [B, 173.]—**C. des Pyrénées**. The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B, 19.]—**C. des ténuriens**. The *Quercus infectoria*. [B, 173.]—**C. doucier**. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 173.]—**C. douteux**. The *Quercus ambigua*. [B, 173.]—**C. durelin**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. écarlate**. The *Quercus coccinea*. [B, 173.]—**C. en faux**. The *Quercus discolor*. [B, 173.]—**C. en lyre**. The *Quercus lyrata*. [B, 173.]—**C. femelle**. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 121.]—**C. français**, **C. français des Antilles**. The *Terminalia bucceras*. [B, 121,

173.]—**C. gomme**. In New Caledonia, the *Arillastrum gumiferum*. [B, 121.]—**C. grec**. The *Quercus agrifolia*. [B, 19.]—**C. gris**. The *Quercus obtusiloba*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. jaune**. The *Quercus tinctoria*. [B, 173.]—**C. kernés**. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 132.]—**C. laurier**. The *Quercus imbricaria*. [B, 173.]—**C. Hège**. The *Quercus suber*. [B, 173.]—**C. mâle**. The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 173.]—**C. marin**. The *Fucus vesiculosus* and other species of *Fucus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. nain**. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. noir**. The *Quercus ferruginea*. [B, 173.]—**C. noirâtre**. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 173.]—**C. noir d'Amérique**. The *Catalpa longissima*. [A, 385.]—**C. pédonculé**. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 173.]—**C. phellos**. The *Quercus phellos*. [B, 173.]—**C. prinus**. The *Quercus prinus*. [B, 173.]—**C. pubescent**. The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. pyramidal**. The *Quercus fastigiata*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. quercitron**. The *Quercus tinctoria*. [B, 19.]—**C. ravelin**. The *Quercus pedunculata*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. rouge**. The *Quercus robur* and *Quercus rubra*. [B, 173.]—**C. rouvre**. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 173.]—**C. tauza**, **C. tauzin**. The *Quercus toza*. [B, 173.]—**C. vélani**. The *Quercus agrifolia*. [B, 19.]—**C. verdoyant**. The *Quercus virens*. [B, 173.]—**C. vert**. The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 173.]—**C. vert de la Caroline**. The *Quercus virens*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**C. vulgaire**. The *Quercus robur*. [A, 385.]—**C. yeuse**. The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 173.]—**Gui de c.** The *Viscum album*.—**Petit c.** The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B, 121.]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by drying oak-bark in an oven at a temperature of 40° C., pounding in a mortar, and bolting through a No. 140 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de c. composée**. See **Compound powder of oak-bark**.

CHÉNEAU (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-o. 1. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. 2. The *Veronica chamaedrys*. 3. The *Dryas octopetala*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHENELLE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-e¹. The fruit of *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 173.]

CHÉNETTE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-e^{2t}. The *Teucrium chamaedrys*. [B, 173.]

CHENEUSE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-u^z. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [B, 173.]

CHÉNEVAR (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-e²-va^{2r}. See **CHÉNEVIS**.

CHÉNEVILLE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-e²-vel. Hemp-stalks deprived of their bark. [B, 38, 121.]

CHÉNEVIS (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-e²-ve. Hemp-seed (the fruit of *Cannabis sativa*). [B, 113, 173.]—**Émulsion de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMULSION CANNABIS**.—**Huile de c.** See **Oleum expressum CANNABIS**.

CHÉNEVOTTE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-e²-vot. See **CHÉNEVILLE**.

CHÉNIER VENTRU (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-i²-a va²ⁿ tru^z. The *Agaricus fufipes*. [B, 105, 121, 173.]

CHENILLE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-el. 1. A caterpillar; and the larva of lepidopterous insects. 2. In botany, the *Scorpiurus*. [B, 173; L.]—**C's arpen-teuses**. Caterpillars which advance by fixing their posterior extremity and pushing the body forward, and then fixing the anterior extremity and drawing the body toward it. [L, 158.]—**C. à soie**. The silk-worm. [L.]—**C's géométré**. See **C's arpen-teuses**.—**C's processionnaires**. Caterpillars that advance by moving the feet separately or in series. [L, 158.]

CHENILLÈRE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-el-ye^{2r}. The *Scorpiurus*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHENILLETTE (Fr.), n. She²ⁿ-el-ye^{2t}. See **CHENILLÈRE**.—**C. écaillée**. The *Scorpiurus vermiculata*. [B, 173.]

CHENNA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 172.]

CHENNA (Ar.), n. The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 88.]

CHENNÉ (Ar.), n. Properly, *khenneh*. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHENOBOSCON (Lat.), n. n. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-bo²sk'o²ⁿ. From *χηνόβοσκός*, a geese-keeper. The *Potentilla anserina*. [Meitzel (B, 88, 121).]

CHENOCARPIA (Lat.), n. f. s. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-ka^{2r}ip²-a². Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of *Viburnida*. [B, 170.]

CHENOCHOLIC ACID, CHENOCHOLIC ACID, n's. Ke²ⁿ-o-kol-a²i²ak. -kol'i²ak. From *χην*, a goose, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide chénocolitique* (ou *chénocolitique*). Ger., *Chénocol-säure*, *Chénocolalsäure*. An acid, C₂₇H₄₄O₄, formed, along with taurine, by decomposing chenotaurocholic acid with baryta. [B, 4.]

CHENOCOPRUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-ko²p²ru²s'ru²s. From *χην*, a goose, and *κόπρος*, dung. Ger., *Gänsekoth*. Goose-dung; formerly used in medicine. [L, 109, 110 (a, 21).]

CHENOLEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-ol(o²)-e(e²)ye²-e². (a²-e²). From *Chenolea*, one of the genera. Fr., *chénolees*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ* (suborder *Chenopodiaceæ*). [B, 42.]

CHÉNOLITHE (Fr.), n. Kan-o-let. See **CERAUNITES**.

CHÉNOLOBIE (Fr.), n. Kan-o-lob-e. A cirriped. [L, 109.]

CHÉNO MORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-mo²r²ph'e². (a²-e²). From *χην*, a goose, and *μορφή*, shape. A group of the *Desmognathæ*. [L, 121.]

CHENOPOD, adj. Ken'o-po²d. Gr., *χηνόπους*. Fr., *chénopée*, *chénopode*. See **PALMIPED**, as a n., see **CHENOPODIUM**.

CHENOPODAL, adj. Ke²ⁿ-o²p'od-a²l. Lat., *chenopodalis*. Fr., *chenopodale*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Chenopodium*. [B.]—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nirus chenopodalis*. Fr., *alliance chénopodale*. See **CHENOPODALES**.

CHENOPODALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)-al(a²l'i²ez(e²s)). Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of the *Curvembryæ*, comprising the orders *Amarantaceæ* and *Phytolaccæ*; or (1847)

an alliance of hypogynous exogens, comprising the orders *Nyctaginaceæ*, *Phytolaccæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, and *Chenopodiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHENOPODARIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(chan)-o(o²)-po²d-a²r(ā²r)-i(i²)ye²-e(e²). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Torosepatæ*, comprising the families *Phytolaccæ* and *Chenopodiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHÉNOPODE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kan-o-pod. See **PALMIPED** and **CHENOPODIUM**.—**C. à grappes**. The *Chenopodium botrys*. [B, 81.]—**C. anthélmintique**. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*. [B, 81.]

CHENOPODEÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)-e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chénopodées*. Ger., *Chenopodeen*. 1. Of Ventenat, an order of plants, comprising *Phytolacca*, *Salvadora*, *Basella*, *Chenopodium*, and other genera now referred to several distinct orders. 2. Of De Candolle, a family of dicotyledons, comprising *Phytolacca* as well as various genera now distributed among the *Chenopodiaceæ*. 3. Of other authors, an order or tribe of the *Oleraceæ* (*Chenopodiaceæ*), variously limited, but corresponding in general to the *Chenopodiaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170.]—**C. genuinæ** [Reichenbach]. A division of the *Cycloboceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Camphorosmeæ*, *Bliteæ*, *Beteæ*, and *Aurederææ*. [B, 170.]

CHENOPODIACEÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-po²d-i²-a(a²)se²(ke²-e(a²-e^{2chenopodiacees. Ger., *Chenopodiaceen*. It., *chenopodiacee*. Sp., *quenopodiaceas*. Syn.: *Salsolaceæ* [Moquin]. The goose-foot family. Of Dumortier (1839), a family of the *Chenopodiariææ*, comprising the tribes *Salsoleæ*, *Eriogoneæ*, and *Salicorniæ*; of Meisner, an order of the *Oleraceæ*, comprising the suborders *Cycloboceæ* and *Spiroloboceæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Chenopodales*; and of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Curvembryææ*. According to the latter authors, it comprises herbs and shrubs with exstipulate leaves and hermaphrodite or unisexual regular flowers, with a single herbaceous or membranaceous 3- to 5-lobed perianth, stamens hypogynous opposite the perianth-lobes, and never exceeding the latter in number, and a 1-celled, 1-ovuled superior ovary having from 1 to 5 styles. The fruit is an indehiscent utricle. It comprises the suborders *Chenopodiææ* (= the C. of some authors) and *Baselleææ*. [B, 42, 170.] See **CHENOPODIÆÆ** and **BASELLACEÆÆ**.}

CHENOPODIACEOUS, adj. Ke²ⁿ-o-po²d-i²-a'shu²s. Lat., *chenopodiaceus*. Fr., *chénopodiacé*. Resembling the *Chenopodium*; or of pertaining to the *Chenopodiaceæ*. [B.]

CHENOPODIAL, adj. Ke²ⁿ-o-pod'i²-a²l. Lat., *chenopodialis*. See **CHENOPODAL**.

CHENOPODIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-po²d-i²-al(a²l'i²ez(e²s)). A cohort of the *Monochlamydeæ*, comprising the orders *Paronychiææ*, *Basellaceæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Polygonoceæ*, *Phytolaccæ*, *Nyctaginaceæ*, and *Chenopodiaceæ*. Without the first order (referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Caryophylleæ*), it corresponds to the *Curvembryææ* of these authors and to the order *Oleraceæ* of Eichler. [B, 35, 42, 75.]

CHENOPODIEÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-po²d-i(i²)ye²-e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chénopodées*. Ger., *Chenopodiéen*. 1. Of Bartling, a family of the *Caryophyllineæ*. 2. Of C. A. Meyer and Endlicher, a tribe of the *Cycloboceæ*, comprising, according to the latter author, the subtribes *Camphorosmeæ*, *Bliteæ*, *Kochieæ*, and *Andredereæ*, and thus corresponding in part to the series *Cycloboceæ* [Bentham and Hooker] with the addition of the tribe *Boussingaultiææ* of the latter authors. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, comprising genera in which the bracteoles are not adherent to the perianth and the anthers are erect or incurved in the bud. It includes the series *Cycloboceæ* (with the tribes *Euochenopodiææ*, *Atripliciææ*, *Camphorosmeæ*, *Corispermææ*, *Polycneææ*, *Chenoleææ*, and *Salicorniææ*) and *Spiroloboceæ* (with the tribes *Suaedææ*, *Salsoleææ*, and *Sarcobatiææ*). It corresponds to the entire order *Chenopodiaceæ* (*Salsolaceæ*) of many authors. [B, 42, 170.]

CHENOPODIN, n. Ke²ⁿ-o²p'od-i²n. Fr., *chénopodine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *chenopodina*. Sp., *quenopodina*. A neutral bitter principle obtained from the *Chenopodium album*. [B, 270.]

CHENOPODIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-po²d-i²-o(o²)-i(e²)/dez(das). From *χην*, a goose, *πόδιον*, a little foot, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Chenopodium*. [B.] See **BLITUM** c.

CHENOPODIOMORUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)-i²-o(o²)-mor'u²s(u²s). Of Boerhaave, the genus *Blitum*. [B, 211.]—**C. folio argute dentato** [Hall.]. The *Blitum* (*Chenopodium*) *virgatum*. [B, 211.]—**C. folio pæne integro** [Hall.]. *C. major* [Boerhaave]. The *Blitum capitatum*. [B, 211.]—**C. minor** [Boerhaave]. The *Blitum virgatum*. [B, 211.]

CHENOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²ⁿ(ch²ⁿan)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *χηνόπδιον* (from *χην*, a goose, and *πόδιον*, a little foot). Fr., *chénopode*, *chénopodium*, *ansérine*. Ger., *Gänsefüß*, *Schmergel*. It., *chenopodio*. Sp., *quenopodio*. 1. Of Linnæus, the goose-foot, a genus of chenopodiaceous plants comprising about 50 species found in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. anthelminticum* (*C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum* [U. S. Ph.]). [B, 5, 42.]—**C. album** [Linnæus]. Fr., *drageline*, *grasseline*, *herbe au vendangeon*, *senouse*. Syn.: *Atriplex sibirica* [J. Bauhin] (seu *alba* [Crantz]), *Blitum atriplex sibirica dictum* [Ray]. *C. folio laciniato*, *coma purpurascens* [Tournefort], *C. folio sinuato candidante* [Dill]. Wild crach, pigweed, lamb's-quarters; a species growing throughout Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The young leaves are often used as a food. Diuretic and sedative properties have been ascribed to it, and it is said to be employed for hæmorrhoids. [B, 173, 180, 211, 214.]—**C. altissimum**. 1. Of Linnæus, the *Suaeda al-tissima*. 2. Of Bieberstein, the *Suaeda maxima*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. ambrosioides** [Linnæus]. Fr., *ambrosiis* (ou *thé du Mexique*, *ambrosiine*. Ger., *wohlriechender Gänsefüß*, *mexicanisches Trau-*

benkraut, Jesuitentheë. Sp., *té de España* [Sp. Ph.]. Mexican tea, American wormseed, Jerusalem oak, the *culen* of Chili; an annual herb growing throughout the United States, Mexico, and South America, and naturalized in southern Europe and southern Africa.

It has a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter biting taste. The var. *anthelminticum* (the *C. anthelminticum* [Linnaeus]) is perennial and has a more disagreeable odor and more pungent taste than the ordinary *C. ambrosioides*. The fruit of this variety is official in the U. S. Ph. as *C.*, and furnishes the *oleum chenopodii*. The herb of *C. ambrosioides* is official in several European pharmacopœias, and was formerly used as a nervine, especially in chorea, under the name of Mexican tea, Jesuit's tea, etc. It is said to be used by the Brazilians as an emmenagogue and abortifacient. All parts of the plant, but especially the seeds, are anthelmintic and are used to expel lum-



THE CHENOPODIUM ALBUM. (A, 327.)

bricoid worms. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 5, 48 (a, 14), 180, 185.]—*C. ambrosioides folio sinuato* [Tournefort]. The *C. botrys*. [B, 211.]—*C. ambrosioides mexicanum* [Tournefort]. The *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 211.]—*C. angustifolium laciniatum minus* [Tournefort]. The *C. glaucum*. [B, 211.]—*C. annuum humifusum* [Tournefort]. The *Polycnemum arvense*. [B, 211.]—*C. anthelminticum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ansérine anthelmintique* (ou *vermifuge*). Ger., *wurmwidriger Gänsefuss*. Syn.: *Ambrina anthelmintica* [Spach], *Orthosporum anthelminticum* [R. Brown]. The *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*. [B, 81, 180.]—*C. atriplicis* [Ledebau]. The *C. rubrum*. [B, 214.]—*C. atriplicis* [Linnaeus]. 1. A species probably to be referred, at least in part, to *Atriplex hortensis*, var. *bengalensis*. [B, 173.] 2. According to Linnaeus fil., the *C. purpurascens*. [B, 214.]—*C. auricomum* [Lindley]. Australian spinach; an Australian species used as a substitute for spinach. [B, 185, 214.]—*C. baryosumum*. Syn.: *Salsola fetida*, *Caroxylon fetidum*. A species found in Arabia, Egypt, and the Cape Colony; used as *C. vulvaria* is used in Europe. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. bengalense* [Spielmann]. See *C. atriplicis* (1st def.).—*C. beta folio* [Tournefort]. See *C. polyspermum*.—*C. bonus Henricus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *bon-Henri, épinard sauvage, sarron, toute-bonne*. Ger., *Dorf-Gänsefuss, guler Heinrich, Allzeitshermel, Hundsmelde*. Sp., *huanzonite* [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *Blitum bouus Henricus* [Reichenbach]. All-good, good King Henry, tota bona; a perennial herb growing wild throughout Europe and naturalized in America. Its herb—*herba boni Henrici* (seu *chenopodii boni Henrici*, seu *totabona*, seu *atriplicis canini*)—has a feeble mucilaginous, salty taste, and was formerly much employed as an emollient and depurative in cases of old wounds and ulcers, and is made into poultices to relieve pain and to promote suppuration. The root has a bitter and acrid taste and was formerly used in cutaneous affections and in veterinary practice. The flower tops are laxative. [B, 34, 81, 173, 180, 224.]—*C. botrys* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *herbe à printemps, piment*. Ger., *Traubenkraut, Traubenschmurgel, traubiger Gänsefuss*. Sp., *botris, biengranada* [Sp. Ph.]. The Jerusalem oak, feather geranium; an annual herb growing in central and southern Europe and in America. It has a strong terebinthaceous odor and taste and contains large quantities of a volatile oil. The herb—*herba botrytis* (seu *botrytis vulgaris*)—is an aromatic tonic and antispasmodic and is reputed to be useful as an expectorant. Its seed is anthelmintic. [B, 34, 81, 173, 180.]—*C. capitatum*. Fr., *arroche-fraise, épinard-fraise*. Ger., *Erdbeerspinat, Schminkbeere*. Syn.: *Blitum capitatum* [Linnaeus], *Morocarpus capitatus* [Scopoli]. Strawberry blite; an annual species growing throughout Europe and naturalized in the United States. The herb and the strawberry-like fruit are sometimes used as food, the latter being also used to color wine. The plant is used internally in inflammatory diseases, and also in the preparation of poultices. [B, 34, 173, 180.]—*C. caudatum* [Jacquin]. A species used as a vermifuge in Guinea and Japan. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. clemente* [Sprengel]. The *Sueda setigera*. [B, 211.]—*C. erectum, foliis subtriangularibus*,



THE CHENOPODIUM AMBROSOIODES. (A, 327.)

etc. See *C. rubrum*.—*C. ficifolium* [Smith]. A species occasionally employed as food. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—*C. foetidum*. 1. Of Tournefort and Lamarck, the *C. vulvaria*. 2. Of Schrader, a species with a very powerful aromatic and foetid odor, growing in Mexico and South America (where it is called the *yepasote de toro*), southern Africa, and Abyssinia. It is occasionally confounded with *C. botrys*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. foliis subulatis prismaticis* [Guett]. The *Polycnemum arvense*. [B, 211.]—*C. foliis subulatis semicylindricis* [Linnaeus]. See *C. maritimum*.—*C. folio laciniato, coma purpurascens* [Tournefort]. See *C. album*.—*C. folio oblongo integro* [Dill]. See *C. viride*.—*C. folio sinuato candicante* [Dill]. See *C. album*.—*C. folio triangulo* [Tournefort]. See *C. bonus Henricus*.—*C. folio viridi vulgo*. See *C. viride*. [B, 211.]—*C. fruticosum* [Marshall]. 1. Of Bieberstein, the *Sueda dendroides*. 2. Of Mönch, the *Sueda fruticosa*. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—*C. glaucum* [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Atriplex glaucum* [Crantz]. An annual European species much sought, after by cattle. [B, 173, 214.]—*C. graveolens*. Of Lagasca, the *C. foetidum* (2d def.). [B, 214.]—*C.*



THE CHENOPODIUM BONUS HENRICUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

halimus [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex halimus*. [B, 173.]—*Chenopodii herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 95.]—*C. hybridum* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Bastard-Gänsefuss, Sautod*. An annual European weed having an intensely unpleasant, overpowering odor. It is a deadly poison to pigs and acts as a narcotic on man. The herb (*herba pedis asnerii*) was formerly employed as a narcotic and emollient. When cooked it is said to be eaten as a vegetable with impunity. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 180.]—*C. incanum*, etc. [Burm.]. The *Iltecebrum lanatum*. [B, 211.]—*C. laciniatum* [Thunberg]. See *ATRIPLEX laciniata*.—*C. leiospermum* [De Candolle]. See *C. album*.—*C. leucospermum* [Schrader]. The *C. purpurascens*, var. *punctulatum*. [B, 214.]—*C. lini folio villosa* [Tournefort]. See *C. scoparia*.—*C. littorale*. 1. Of Thunberg, the *Atriplex littoralis*. 2. Of Moquin, a species growing in New Holland. [B, 173, 214.]—*C. lycopi folio perenne* [Dill]. See *C. anthelminticum*.—*C. macrocarpum* [Desvaux]. A variety of *Sueda maritima*. [B, 214.]—*C. maritimum* [Linnaeus]. The *Sueda maritima*. [B, 173, 180.]—*C. maritimum foliis teretibus* [Burb.]. The *Salsola (Sueda) salsa*. [B, 211.]—*C. mexicanum*. A pharmaceutical name for *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 180.]—*C. multifidum* [Linnaeus]. A South American species having vermifuge properties and employed like *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 180.]—*C. murale* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *senille, vraie patte d'oie*. An annual species indigenous to Europe and found occasionally in the United States. It contains soda. [B, 34, 173.]—*C. oloidum* [Curt.]. See *C. vulvaria*.—*C. opulifolium* [Schrader]. A weed growing in Europe and North America, occasionally used as a food; identified by some with *C. ficifolium*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 180, 214.]—*C. pinnatum*. The *Atriplex laciniata*. [B, 214.]—*C. polyspermum* [Linnaeus]. All-seed; an annual European species, found occasionally in the United States. It furnishes food for cows and sheep, and fish are said to be fond of it, and it is therefore placed in fish-ponds. [B, 48 (a, 14); 173.]—*C. portulacoides* [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex portulacoides*. [B, 214.]—*C. primum* [Tabernaemontanus]. See *C. murale*.—*C. punctulatum* [Scop.]. The *C. purpurascens*, var. *punctulatum*. [B, 214.]—*C. purpurascens* [Jac-

quin). A species the typical variety of which grows in Siberia and perhaps in other parts of Asia. The variety *punctulatum* (the *C. leucospermum* of Schrader and the *quinua blanca* of South America), a Chilian species, is regarded by Humboldt as a food-stuff equalling rice or maize in importance. The leaves are used as a vegetable and the seeds like rice. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. quinoa* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *petit riz du Pérou*. Ger., *Mehlschmergel, kleiner Peru-Reis*. Quinoa; an annual herb from 3 to 6 feet high, growing in Chili and Peru upon the mountains above the limit of cultivation of grain; used in Mexico as an excitant and sudorific in coughs. The seeds, which are produced abundantly and are of an agreeable taste, furnish food to millions of people in South America. The seed is also used as a bird-food, and the leaves are eaten as a vegetable. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 173, 180, 185; a, 14.]—*C. rubricaulis* [Schrader]. See *C. purpurascens*.—*C. rubrum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ansérine rouge*. Ger., *rother Gänsefuss, Mistmelde, Saubalg, Neunspitzen*. Sow-bane, swine's-bane; an annual herb growing on dung-heaps in Europe, said to be poisonous to pigs. The herb (*herba atriplicis silvestris*) was once employed in medicine, but is now chiefly used as a vegetable like spinach. [B, 48 (a, 14), 173, 180.]—*C. sagittatum* [Lamarck]. See *C. bonus Henricus*.—*C. salsa*, *C. salsum*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Suaeda salsa*. 2. Of many other authors, the *Suaeda maritima*. [B, 42, 214.]—*C. scoparia* [Linnaeus]. The *Kochia scoparia*. [B, 180.]—*C. sedi folio minimo, facie kali*, etc. [Boerhaave]. The *Suaeda maritima*. [B, 211.]—*C. sedi folio minimo, frutescens perenne* [Boerhaave]. The *Salsola frutescens*. [B, 211.]—*C. setigerum* [De Candolle]. The *Suaeda setigera*. [B, 214.]—*C. silvestre alterum coma purpurascens* [Vall.]. See *C. rubrum*.—*C. silvestre opuli folio* [Vall.]. See *C. viride*.—*C. sinuatum* [Thunberg]. The *Atriplex laciniata*. [B, 214.]—*C. suaveolens foliis longioribus mexicanum* [Rupp]. *C. suffruticosum* [Willdenow]. See *C. ambrosioides*.—*C. triangulare* [Forskål]. See *C. murale*.—*C. variegatum* [Gouan]. See *C. ambrosioides*.—*C. vestitum* [Thunberg], *C. vestitum* [Rüsch]. The *Atriplex gilauna*. [B, 173.]—*C. virgatum*. Syn.: *Blitum virgatum* [Linnaeus], *Morocarpus foliolosus*. An annual European species employed like *C. capitatum*. [B, 173, 180.]—*C. viride* [Linnaeus]. Sp., *quelite* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *quelite* of the Mex. Ph., a variety of the *C. album*, used as a food. [B, 214, 224.] 2. Of Curtis, the *C. ficifolium*. [B, 214.]—*C. vulvaria* [Linnaeus].



THE CHENOPodium VULVARIA. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

Fr., *arroche puante, herbe puante (ou de bone), olive, senic, vulvaire*. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bocks-melde, Schamkraut, Buhkraut, Wantzenkraut*. Stinking goose-foot, dog-sorach, notch-weed; an annual herb growing throughout Europe in waste places and on dung-heaps, etc. All parts of the plant have a very repulsive odor and a nauseous, salty taste, but lose both on drying. The herb—*herba vulvaria* (seu *atriplicis fatidica*, seu *olidae*)—has been official in several pharmacopœias, and the leaves are still official in the Fr. Codex. They have been employed chiefly in hysteria and in uterine disorders, and particularly as an emmenagogue. The plant is said to furnish propylamine. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 173, 180, 214.]—*Fructus chenopodii*, *Fructus chenopodii anthelmintici*. The fruit of *C. anthelminticum*; the c. of the U. S. Ph., and the fruit of *ansérine vermifuge* of the Fr. Codex. [B, 95, 113.]—*Herba chenopodii* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Herba chenopodii ambrosioides*.—*Herba chenopodii ambrosioides* (seu *ambrosioides*) [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *ambrosie du Mexique (herbe)*. Sp., *té de España* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *chenopodii herba* [Gr. Ph.]. The herb of *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 95, 180.]—*Herba chenopodii anthelmintici*. The herb of *C. anthelminticum*; official in the Fr. Codex. [B, 95, 113.]—*Herba chenopodii mexicani*. The herb of *C. ambrosioides*. [B, 180.]—*Oil of c.*, *Oleum chenopodii* [U. S. Ph.]. Oil of American wormseed; a volatile oil obtained by distilling the fruit of the *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*, with water or superheated steam; a yellowish or colorless, limpid liquid having a peculiar aromatic odor and a bitter pungent taste. It is employed chiefly as a vermifuge, being used especially for lumbricoid worms, but it is also used in dyspeptic and nervous affections, intermittent fever, etc. [B, 81.]—*Radix chenopodii*, *Radix chenopodii boni Henrici*. The root of the *C. bonus Henricus*. [B, 180.]—*Semen chenopodii anthelmintici*. The

seed (fruit) of the *C. ambrosioides*, var. *anthelminticum*; the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 48 (a, 21).]

CHENOPUS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²n(ch²an'o(o²)-pu²s(pus). Gen., *chenop'odis*. Gr., *χηνόπους*. The *Chenopodium album*. [Pliny (B, 88).]

CHENOTAUROCHOLIC ACID, n. Ke²n'o²-ta²r-o-kol'i²pk. From *χην*, a goose, *ταύρος*, a bull, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide chénotaurolalique*. Ger., *Chenotaurolcholsäure*. Syn.: *taurochenocholic acid*. An acid, C₂₉H₄₉NSO₆, homologous with hyotaurocholic acid, found in goose's bile. [B, 4.]

CHENU (Fr.), adj. She²n-u². Gray-haired. [A, 301.]

CHEOPLASTIC, adj. Ke-o-pla²st'i²pk. From *χεῖν*, to pour, and *πλαστικός*, plastic. Made plastic and liquid by heat (said by A. A. Blandy of an alloy of silver, bismuth, and antimony invented by him for making dental plates). [A, 483.]

CHEPPOO-NEERINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera encephylla*. [B, 121, 172.]

CHEPPU-TATAKU (Teloogoo), n. A plant, perhaps the *Asarum europæum*. [B, 121.]

CHEQUEN (Sp.), n. Cha-kan'. In Chili, the *Myrtus chekan*. [B, 5, 270.]

CHEQUERBERRY, n. Che²k'u²r-be²r-i². See CHECKERRY. [B, 275.]

CHEQUERED, adj. Che²k'u²rd. See CHECKERED.

CHERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²ar'a²g(a²g)-ra²). See CHEIRAGRA.

CHERAKEN, n. In Java, the *Croton tiglium*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHERAMBOLIER (Fr.), n. Shar-a²m-bol-i²a. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 173.]

CHERAMELA, n. Of Rumphius, the *Cicca* (*Phyllanthus*). [B, 121.]

CHÉRAMELIER (Fr.), **CHERAMELLABAUM** (Ger.), **CHERAMELLE** (Fr.), n's. Shar-a²-me²-i²-a. ke²r-a²-me²-i²-a. ba²-u²m, shar-a²-me². The *Phyllanthus disticha*. [B, 121, 180.] See CHÉRAMELIER.

CHERBE (Fr.), n. She²r-b. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 173.]—*C. sauvage*. The *Galeopsis tadanum*. [B, 173.]

CHERBOURG (Fr.), n. She²r-burg. A sea-bathing resort in the department of the Manche, France, where there are also sand-baths and chalybeate waters. [A, 319, L, 49.]

CHERDA, n. In Barbary, the *Eryngium maritimum*. [B, 121.]

CHERCAHO, n. In India, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121.]

CHEREFOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²ar)-e²-fol(fo²l'i²)-u²m-(u²m). See CEREFOLIUM.

CHÉREMBELLE (Fr.), **CHÉREMBELLIER** (Fr.), n's. Shar-a²n-be²-i², -be²-i²-a. See CHÉRAMELIER.

CHÉRÉDRAMON (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²e²r)-u²(e²r)/dra²-mo²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHERETTA (Beng.), n. The *Agathotes chirayta*. [B, 172.]

CHERFA, n. In Hungary, the *Quercus cerris*. [B, 121.]

CHÉRIE (Fr.), n. Shar-e. The *Lithospermum arvense*. [B, 173.]

CHERIMOYA, CHERIMOYER, n's. Ke²r-i²-mo²-ya², -moi-e²r. Lat., *cherimolia*. Fr., *chérimole, chérimolier*. The *Anona cherimolia*. [B, 121, 185, 282.]

CHERIO, n. Of Paracelsus, acquired (as distinguished from innate) heat or cold. [A, 325.]

CHERIS, n. A gum-resin obtained in Nepal from a narcotic plant (perhaps the *Cannabis*); probably the same as *churrus*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHERIVELOO (Teloogoo), n. The *Hedyotes* (*Oldenlandia umbellata*). [B, 172.]

CHERLERIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(ch²e²r)-le²r-i²(i²)e²-e-(a²-e²). From *Cherleria*, one of the genera. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sabulinæ*, now merged in *Arenaria*. [B, 42, 170.]

CHERMASEL, n. The galls of *Tamarix orientalis*. [B, 121.]

CHERMELE (Fr.), **CHEMELLIER** (Fr.), n's. She²r-me²-i², -me²-i²-a. See CHÉRAMELLE.

CHERMES (Lat.), n. m. indecl. Ku²rm(ch²e²rm)/ez(e²s). Fr., *chermès*. See KERMES.—*Baccæ*. Ger., *C'beere*. Kermes berries. [B, 180.]—*C. cacti*. See *Coccus cacti*.—*C. mineralis*. See *KERMES mineral*.—*Grana*. c. Kermes berries. [B, 180.]

CHERMESINE, adj. Ku²rm'ez-i²n. Lat., *chermesinus*. Having the color of kermes; scarlet. [B, 19, 121.]

CHERNIBION (Lat.), **CHERNIBON** (Lat.), **CHERNIBS** (Lat.), **CHEMIBS** (Lat.), n's n. n. f., and f. Ku²r(ch²e²r)-ni²b-i²-o²n, ku²r(ch²e²r)/ni²b-o²n, ku²r(ch²e²r)/ni²b-i²(i²)e²-e-(a²-e²). Gen., *chernibi*, *chernibi*, *chernibi*. Gr., *χερνίβιον, χερνίβιον, χερνίβιον*. A basin for washing the hands; of Hippocrates, a urinal. [A, 325.]

CHEROCOLIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²r(ch²e²r)-o(o²)-ko²l'i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Leptoglossæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1837, p. 132. (L.)]

CHEROKEE SPRINGS, n. Che²r-o-ke'. A place in Spartanburg County, South Carolina, where there are mineral springs. [a, 21.]

CHÉROLLE (Fr.), n. Shar-ol. The *Vicia spicata*. [B, 121.]

CHERONJEE, n. In India, the *Buchanania latifolia*. [B, 121, 172.]

CHEROOGODY (Tamil), n. The *Ventilago maderaspatana*. [B, 121.]

CHERONJIE, n. See **CHERONJEE**.—**C.-oil**. The oil of *Buchanania latifolia*. [B, 172.]

CHE-ROOT. See **CHÉ** and **CHAY-root**.

CHEROPHYLLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke^{2r}(ch^{2ar})-o(o²)-fi^{2l}(fu^{6l})-le².e(a³.e²). See **CHEROPHYLLÆ**.

CHERRIS, n. See **CHURRUS**.

CHERRY, n. Che^rq². Gr., *κέρανος*. Lat., *cerasus*, *cerasum*. Fr., *cerisier* (1st def.), *cerise* (2d def.). Ger., *Kirschbaum* (1st def.), *Kirsche* (2d def.). It., *ciliegio* (1st def.), *ciliegia* (2d def.). Sp., *ce-rezo* (1st def.), *ce-reza* (2d def.). 1. The *Prunus cerasus* and other species of *Prunus* belonging to the section *Cerasus* (formerly regarded as a distinct genus). 2. The fruit of the same. [B.]—**American bird-c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B, 275.]—**American wild black c.** The *Prunus serotina*. [B, 275.]—**American wild red c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B, 275.]—**Australian c.** The *Exocarpus cupressiformis*. [B, 185.]—**Australian brush-c.** The *Trochocarpa laurina*. [B, 275.]—**Barbadoes c.** The *Malpighia glabra* and the *Malpighia punicifolia*, also the *Eugenia uniflora*. [B, 185, 275, 282.]—**Bastard c.** 1. The *Prunus pseudo-cerasus*. 2. In the West Indies, the *Ehretia tinifolia*. [B, 19, 282.]—**Beech-c.** The *Trochocarpa laurina*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Bigarreau c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *duracina* (var. *cordigera*) [B, 275.]—**Birch-c.** The *Betula lenta*. [B, 19.]—**Bird-c.** The *Prunus padus*. [B, 19, 185.]—**Black c.** Lat., *cerasus nigra*. Fr., *cerise noir*. 1. The *Atropa belladonna*. 2. The black-hued variety of the fruit of *Prunus cerasus*. 3. The *Prunus serotina*. [B, 34, 275.]—**Black-c. water.** See **Aqua CERASORUM nigrorum**.—**Black choke-c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *hiemalis*. [B, 275.]—**Black-fruited c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus* bearing black fruit. [B, 275.]—**Broad-leaved c.** In the West Indies, the *Cordia macrophylla*. [B, 282.]—**Brush-c.** The *Trochocarpa laurina*. [B, 19.]—**Canadian c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *pumila*. [B, 275.]—**Capollin bird-c.** The *Prunus capoli*. [B, 275.]—**Cayenne c.** The *Eugenia Micheli*. [B, 275.]—**C.-bay.** The *Prunus lusitana*. [B, 275.]—**C. bounce.** C.-brandy and sugar. [L, 73 (a, 2)].—**C.-crab.** A variety of the Siberian crab-apple (the *Pirus malus baccata*). [B.]—**C.-gum.** The gum obtained from the c.-tree. [B.] Cf. **CERASIN**.—**C.-laurel.** Lat., *laurocerasus*. Fr., *laurier-cerise*. Ger., *Kirschchlorbeere*. It., *lauro-ceraso*. Sp., *laurel-cerezo*. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*; in America also the *Prunus caroliniana*. [B, 34.]—**C.-laurel water.** See **Aqua LAURO-CERASI**.—**C.-pepper.** The *Capsicum cerasiforme*. [B, 19, 275.]—**C.-pie.** 1. The *Heliotropium peruvianum* and the *Epilobium hirsutum*; so called from the smell of the flowers. [B, 19, 275.]—**C.-pit.** C.-stone. The stony endocarp of the fruit of the c., inclosing the kernel or seed. [B.]—**C.-tree.** See **C.** (1st def.).—**C.-wood.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B.]—**Choke-c.** The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Climmy c.** In the West Indies, the *Cordia allcococa*. [B, 19, 282.]—**Common c.** The *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 275.]—**Common bird-c.** The *Prunus padus*. [B, 1.]—**Cornelian c.** The *Cornus mascula*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Cowage c.** Cow-itch c. The *Malpighia urens*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Double-flowered c.** The double-flowered variety of *Prunus cerasus* and other species of c. [B, 275.]—**Downy c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *pubescens*. [B, 275.]—**Duke c.** A variety of *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *avium*. [B, 34.]—**Dwarf-c.** The *Prunus pumila*. [B, 275.]—**English c.** A variety of *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *avium*. [B, 34.]—**Evergreen c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *caroliniana*. [B, 275.]—**False c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *pseudo-cerasus*. [B, 275.]—**Flemish c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 275.]—**Fluid extract of wild c.** See **Extractum PRUNI virginianæ fluidum**.—**Geau c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *juliana*. [B, 275.]—**Ground-c.** The *Cerasus chamaecerasus* and the genus *Physalis*. [B, 19, 34.]—**Hautbois c.** The *Prunus caproniana*. [B, 275.]—**Helms fruited c.** A variety of *Prunus juliana*. [B, 275.]—**Hottentot c.** The *Cassine macro-cenia* (*Macro-cenia capensis*). [B, 19, 263.]—**Jamaica c.** The *Ficus pedunculata*. [B, 275, 282.]—**Japan c.** The *Prunus japonica*. [B, 275.]—**Jerusalem c.** The *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*. [B, 34.]—**Kentish c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 275.]—**Mahaleb c.** The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 275.]—**Mayduke-c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 275.]—**Morella c.** A variety of *Prunus cerasus*. [B, 34.]—**Native Australian c.** The *Exocarpus cupressiformis*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Native c. of New South Wales.** The *Nelitris ingens*. [B, 19.]—**Naughty man's c.** The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 275.]—**Nepal bird-c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *nepalensis*. [B, 275.]—**New South Wales c.** The *Nelitris ingens*. [B, 275.]—**Ox-heart c.** A variety of *Prunus avium*. [B, 34.]—**Pear-leaved c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *persicifolia*. [B, 275.]—**Per-fumed c.** The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 275.]—**Red c.** The red variety of the fruit of *Prunus cerasus*. [B.] Cf. **Wild red c.**—**Red Cornish c.** The red variety of *Prunus padus*. [B, 275.]—**Red winter c.** The *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 275.]—**Saint Julian's c.** The *Prunus juliana*. [B, 275.]—**Sand-c.** The *Prunus pumila*. [B, 34.]—**Saw-leaved c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *serotina*. [B, 275.]—**Somniferous winter-c.** The *Physalis* (*Withania*) *somnifera*. [B, 275.]—**Spirit of black c's.** See **Aqua CERASORUM nigrorum alcoholica**.—**Surinam c.** A species of *Eugenia*. [B, 275.]—**Syrup of wild c.** See **Syrupus PRUNI virginianæ**.—**West Indian c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *occidentalis*, also various species of *Malpighia* and *Bunchosia*. [B, 275, 282.]—**White-heart c.** The *Cerasus* (*Prunus*) *duracina*. [B, 275.]—**Wild American black c.** Wild black c. The *Prunus serotina*. [B, 275.]—**Wild California c.** The *Prunus demissa demissa*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** Ger., *Wildkirschbaum*. 1. The *Prunus avium*. 2. The *Prunus serotina*. 3. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 5, 34, 275.]—**Wild-c. bark.** Lat., *prunus virginiana* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de cerisier de Virginie*. Ger., *Wildkirschrinde*. It., *corteccia di ciliegio*

salvatico. The bark of *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 5.]—**Wild red c.** The *Prunus pennsylvanica*. [B, 34.]—**Winter-c.** The *Withania somnifera* and the *Physalis alkekengi*; also the *Physalis angulata* and the *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 19.]—**Wooden c.** The genus *Hakea*. [B, 275.]

CHERRY ROCK, n. Che^r''i²-ro²k'. A place in Gloucestershire, England, where there is a spring containing magnesium, sodium, and calcium sulphates, with some sodium chloride. [A, 319.]

CHERRY VALLEY, n. Che^r''i²-va²l'i². A place in Otsego County, New York, near which there are springs containing various carbonates, chlorides, and sulphates. [A, 363.]

CHERSA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})sa³. See **FÆCULA**.

CHERSÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-se³(sa³e²a³). Gr., *χερσαία* (f. of adj. *χερσαίος*, terrestrial). Of Galen, a name for various kinds of asp. [A, 325.]

CHERSITA (Lat.), **CHERSITES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-si³(ta³, -te²te²s). Fr., *chersites*, *chersides*. Ger., *Landschildkröten*. A family or suborder of the *Chelonia*. [L, 173, 288.]

CHERSOCHELONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-so³(so²)-ke^{2l}(ch^{2e2l})-on²(ez²s). From *χέρσος*, dry land, and *χελώνη*, a tortoise. Fr., *chersochelones*. The land-turtles. [L, 180.]

CHERSODOLOPES [J. A. Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-so³(so²)-do²-lo²-op²(ez²as). From *χέρσος*, dry land, and *δολώπης*, one having a deceitful look. Fr., c. A family of ophidian reptiles, comprising venomous land serpents. [L, 180.]

CHERSOHYDROCHELONES [J. A. Ritgen] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-so³(so²)-hid²(hu⁴d)-ro²(ro²)-ke^{2l}(ch^{2e2l})-on²(ez²es). From *χέρσος*, dry land, *ὕδωρ*, water, and *χελώνη*, a tortoise. Fr., *chersohydrochélones*. A family of the *Reptilia*, comprising fresh-water tortoises. [L, 180.]

CHERSOPHOLIDOPHIDES [J. A. Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-so³(so²)-fo²l'i²-d-o²ph²-id²-ez²(ez²s). From *χέρσος*, dry land, *φοῖλις*, a scale, and *ὄφις*, a snake. Fr., c. A family of land serpents having the body covered with scales. [L, 180.]

CHERUTSCH, n. In Kamtchatka, the *Spiræa chamaedrifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHERVI (Fr.), n. She^r-ve. 1. The *Carum carri*. 2. The *Sium sisarum*. 3. The *Sium latifolium*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. des marais.** The *Oenanthe fistulosa*. [B, 173.]—**C. faux.** **Faux c.** The *Daucus silvestris*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Grand c. cultivé.** The *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 173.]

CHERVIL, n. Chu^{5r}vi²l. Lat., *cerefolium*, *cherophyllum*. Fr., *cerfeuil*. Ger., *Kerbel*, *Kerbelkraut*. It., *cerfoglio*. Sp., *perifollo*. The *Anthriscus cerefolium* and other related plants. [B, 19, 75.] Cf. **CEREFOLIUM**.—**Broad tooth-pick c.** The *Tordylium sylvicum*. [B, 275.]—**Bur-c.** The *Anthriscus vulgaris*. [B, 275.]—**Cow-weed c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 275.]—**Garden-c.** The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 185.]—**Great c.** The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 19.]—**Mock-c.** 1. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. 2. The *Scandix pecten Veneris*. [B, 275.]—**Needle-c.** The *Scandix pecten Veneris*. [B, 19.]—**Farnisp-c.** The *Anthriscus bulbosus* (*Cherophyllum bulbosum*). [B, 19.]—**Spanish tooth-pick c.** The *Ami visnaga*. [B, 275.]—**Sweet c.** The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 19.]—**Tuberous-rooted c.** Turnip-rooted c. The *Cherophyllum bulbosum*. [B, 275.]—**Wild c.** See **Mock-c.**

CHERVILLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku^{5r}(ch^{2e2r})-vi²l(wi²l)u³m(h⁴m). Fr., *chervi*, *chervis*. Of Dodoneo, the *Sium sisarum*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHESAS (Lat.), n. m. Kez(ch^{2e2s})a^{2s}(a^{2s}). Gen., *chesan'tos* (-s). Gr., *χέσας* (from *χέσσω*, to go to stool). A person affected with chesias. [A, 322.]

CHESBUG, n. Che^{2s}bu³g. The *Oniscus asellus*. [L, 77.]

CHESIA (Lat.), **CHESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kez(ch^{2e2s})i²a³, kes(ch^{2e2s})i²s. From *χέσσω*, to have an inclination to go to stool. A frequent and urgent inclination to go to stool. [A, 322.]

CHESS, n. Che^{2s}. See **CHEAT**.—**C.-apple.** The *Pirus aria*. [B, 275.]

CHESSALONGA, n. The *Eupatorium glutinosum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 222 (B).]

CHESSSES, n. Che^{2s}e^{2z}. The *Pæonia officinalis*. [L, 73.]

CHEST, n. Che^{2st}. Gr., *θήραξ*. Lat., *pectus*. Fr., *poitrine*. Ger., *Brust*. It., *petto*. Sp., *pecho*. See **THORAX**.—**Barrel-c.** A peculiar shape of the c., observed in old cases of pulmonary emphysema, in which the c. becomes barrel-shaped and moves up and down as if made of one piece, instead of expanding laterally. [B.]

CHESTNUT, n. Che^{2st}nu³t. Gr., *καστανός* (1st def.), *καστανά* (2d def.). Lat., *castanea*. Fr., *châtaigne*, *marron*. Ger., *Kastanie*, *Marrone*. It., *castagna*. Sp., *castaña*. 1. The *Castanea vulgaris*. 2. Its fruit. [B.] 3. In the pl., c's, round or oval plates of horny epithelium on the inner surface of the forearm, above the carpal joint, in the *Equidae*, and near the upper extremity of the inner face of the metatarsus. [L, 121.]—**American c.** The *Castanea vulgaris*, var. *americana*. [B, 5.]—**Antilles c.** The *Cupania americana*. [B, 275.]—**Cape c.** 1. The *Erbajum stellatifolium*. 2. The *Calodendron capense*. [B, 185, 275.]—**C. chocolate.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes); made of ten or twelve chestnuts, torrefied and pounded and triturated with a little milk. The whole mass is then boiled with a pound of milk and passed through a sieve. To it are added 1 lb. of milk and a sufficient quantity of cinnamon and sugar, and the whole mass is again boiled together. [L, 162 (a, 2)].—**C.-leaves.** Lat., *castanea* [U. S. Ph.], *folia castaneæ*. Fr., *feuilles de châtaigner*. Ger., *Kastanienblätter*. It., *foglie di castagno*. Sp., *hojas de castaño*. The leaves of *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 5.]—**C.-oak.** The *Quercus castanea*; also the timber of *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 19.]—**C.-**

tree. Fr. *châtaignier*, *marronnier*. Ger., *Kastanienbaum*, *Kastanienbaum*, *Maronenbaum*. It., *castagno*. Sp., *castaño*. The *Castanea*. [B.]—**Dwarf buckeye-c.** See *ÆSCULUS parviflora*.—**Dwarf c.-oak.** The *Quercus prinoides*. [B, 34.]—**Earth-c.** Ger., *Erdkastanie*. The root-tubers of *Bunium* (*Carum*) *flexuosum*, *Carum bulbocastanum*, and *Conopodium denudatum*. [B, 19, 270, 275.]—**Fiji c.** The *Inocarpus edulis*. [B, 275.]—**Golden-leaved c.** The *Castanea* (*Castanopsis*) *chrysophylla*. [B, 275.]—**Guiana c.** The *Carolinea princeps*. [B, 275.]—**Horse-c.** Lat., *castanea equina*, *hippocastanum*. Ger., *Roskastanie*. The *Æsculus hippocastanum*. [B, 19.]—**Jesuit c.** The fruit of *Trapa natans*. [B, 185.]—**Kaffir c.** The *Brabejum stellatifolium*. [B, 275.]—**Large-spiked horse-c.** The *Pavia macrostachya*. [B, 275.]—**Moreton-Bay c.** The *Castanospermum australe*. [B, 172.]—**Otaheite c.** See *Fiji c.*—**Pale-flowered horse-c.** The *Æsculus pallida*. [B, 275.]—**Red buckeye-c.** See *ÆSCULUS pavia*.—**Red-flowered horse-c.** The *Æsculus rubra*. [B, 275.]—**Seaside c.-plant.** The *Entada gigalobium*. [B, 275.]—**Smooth-fruited horse-c.** The genus *Pavia*. [B, 275.]—**Spanish c.** The European variety of *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 75.]—**Swamp c.-oak.** The *Quercus prinus*. [B, 34.]—**Sweet c.** The *Castanea vulgaris*. [B, 185.]—**Tahiti c.** The *Inocarpus edulis*. [B, 185.]—**Water-c.** The *Trapa natans*. [B, 75, 185.]—**Wild c.** At the Cape of Good Hope, the seeds of *Brabejum*. [B, 19.]—**Yellow c.** The *Quercus castanea*. [B, 19, 275.]—**Yellow-flowered horse-c.** The *Æsculus* (*Pavia*) *flava*. [B, 275.]

CHÈTE (Fr.), n. She^t. See **CHÈTA** and **SETA**.

CHÈTMA, n. See **AIN C.**

CHÈTÔCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. Kat-o-sa-fa¹. From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and κεφαλή, the head. In zoology, having long hair on the head. [L, 41.]

CHÈTOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²t(ch²a²)-o²s(o²k)²e²r-a². Fr., *chétocères*. A family or suborder of the *Diptera* having silky, hair-like antennæ. [A, 385; L, 87, 180.]

CHÈTOCERUS (Lat.), adj. Ke²t(ch²a²)-o²s(o²k)²e²r-u²s(u²s). From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *chétocère*. Ger., *haarhornig*. Having flowing, hair-like antennæ. [A, 385.]

CHÈTODONIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ke²t(ch²a²)-o(o²)-do²n²i²d-ez(e²s). See **CHÈTODONTES**.

CHÈTODONTE (Fr.), adj. Kat-o-do²nt. From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and δούς, a tooth. Having hair-like ends to the teeth. [L, 109.]

CHÈTOGNATHES (Fr.), n. pl. Kat-o²n-ya²t. See **CHÈTOGNATHA**.

CHÈTOLOXE [Duméril] (Fr.), adj. Kat-o-lo²x. From χαίτη, long flowing hair, and λοξός, slanting. Having the hairs oblique. [A, 385; L, 180.]

CHÈTOPHORÉES (Fr.), **CHÈTOPHORIDES** (Fr.), n's. Kat-o-for-a, -ed. See **CHÈTOPHOREÆ**.

CHÈTOPODES [De Blainville] (Fr.), **CHÈTOPTÉRIENS** (Fr.) n's pl. Kat-o-pod, -o²p-tar-i²a²n². See **CHÈTOPODA**.

CHÈ-TSIEN-SAO (Chin.), n. The *Plantago major*. [B, 88.]

CHÈTTIK (Javanese), n. The *Strychnos tiente* and the poison obtained from it.

CHÈTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ke(ch²a²)tu²m(tu²m). Fr., *chète*. See **SETA** and **CHÈTA**.

CHÈU-KUS (Chin.), n. The *Psidium pomiferum*. [B, 88.]

CHÈU-LI, n. In Cochinchina, the *Sedum stellatum*. [Loureiro (B, 121).]

CHEVAL (Fr.), n. She²-va²l. The horse. Its flesh is sometimes eaten, and the hair of its tail and mane is used for sutures and in surgical drainage.—**A c.** Lit., on horseback, astride (said of the fetus when it is astride the umbilical cord).—**C.** Bayard. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 173.]—**C. marin.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.

CHEVALET (Fr.), n. She²-va²l-a. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 173.]

CHEVALIN (Fr.), adj. She-va²l-a²n². Pertaining to the horse. [A, 301.]

CHEVALINE (Fr.), n. She-va²l-en. 1. The *Mentha silvestris*. 2. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 173.]

CHEVALON (Fr.), **CHEVALOT** (Fr.), n's. She²-va²l-o²n², -o. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 173.]

CHEVASTER, n. She²-va²st²u²r. See **CAPISTRUM**.

CHEVAUCHANT (Fr.), adj. She²-vo-sha²n². See **EQUITANT**.

CHEVAUCHÉES (Fr.), n. She²-vosh-a. A collective name in some parts of France for all weeds detrimental to crops. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 121.]

CHEVAUCHEMENT (Fr.), n. She²-vosh-ma²n². The overlapping or overriding of the fragments of a broken bone, or of the toes. [B; L, 57.]

CHEVELÉE (Fr.), n. She²-ve²l-a. The small roots of plants. [L, 41.]

CHEVELINE (Fr.), n. She²-ve²l-en. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 121, 173; L, 49.]

CHEVELU (Fr.), adj. She²-ve²l-u². Hairy; of a seed (e. g., that of *Epilobium*), provided with a tuft of long hairs. [B, 121.]—**C. des pauvres.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHEVELURE (Fr.), n. f. She²-ve²l-u²r. 1. In anatomy, the hair covering the head, as a whole. 2. In botany, the pappus. [B.]—**C. des arbres.** The *Hydnum coralloides* [Scopoli] and other

hairy or mossy plants (especially species of *Tillandsia* and *Usnea*) found upon trees. [B, 105, 121, 173.]—**C. de Vénus.** The *Nigella damascena*. [B, 38.] Cf. **CHEVEUX de Vénus**.—**C. dorée.** The *Chrysocoma linosyris*. [B, 121.]

CHEVESTRE (Fr.), **CHEVÈTRE** (Fr.), n's. She²-ve²str, -ve²tr. See **CAPISTRUM**.—**C. double.** See **CAPISTRUM duplex**.—**C. simple.** See **CAPISTRUM simplex**.

CHEVEU (Fr.), n. She²-vu². A hair of the head. [G.]—**C. bouclé.** A hair that is oval in transverse section and round only toward the free end, as in the Aryan and Semitic races. [A, 385.]—**C. crépu.** A hair that is elliptical in transverse section and curly throughout, as in the negro. [A, 385.]—**C^x de la Vierge.** Various filamentous parasitic plants (e. g., the *Byssi* and species of *Cuscuta*). [B, 121.]—**C^x de mer.** See *C^x marinus*.—**C^x de paysan.** The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 173.]—**C^x de roi.** The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 173.]—**C^x de Vénus.** 1. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. 2. The *Nigella cœrulea* (*damascena*). 3. The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B, 173.]—**C^x d'évêque.** The *Campanula rapunculoides*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C^x du bois.** The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 38.]—**C^x-du-diable.** The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B, 173.]—**C. frisé.** A curly hair, flat in transverse section. [A, 385.]—**C. lisse.** A straight hair, circular in transverse section, as in the Asiatics. [A, 385.]—**C^x marinus.** The *Fucus fitum*, the *Ulva compressa*, etc. [B, 121.]—**C^x moniliformes.** See **NODOSITAS pitorum**.

CHEVILIGNE (Fr.), n. She²-vi²l-en-y'. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 173.]

CHEVILLE (Fr.), n. She²-vel. 1. See **ANKLE** and **MALLEOLUS**. 2. A name for several *Fungi*, especially the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. du pied.** The ankle.—**C. en coin.** The *Paxillus lepiota*. [B, 105.]—**C. externe.** See **EXTERNAL MALLEOLUS**.—**C. interne.** See **INTERNAL MALLEOLUS**.—**C. roux-brun.** The *Boletus granulatus*. [B, 121.]

CHEVILLÉ (Fr.), adj. She²-vi²l-a. See **CLAVOSUS**.

CHEVILLIER (Fr.), n. She²-vel-yi²-a. See **CHEVILLE** (1st def.).—**C. blanc.** See **CHEVILLE en coin**.

CHEVRE (Fr.), n. She²-vr. The goat.—**C. du bezoard.** The *Capra aegagrus*. [L, 105.]

CHEVREAU (Fr.), n. She²-v-ro. The kid. [A, 301.]

CHEVREFEUILLE (Fr.), n. She²-vr-fu²-el. 1. The *Caprifolium* of Tournefort (*Lonicera* of Linnaeus); in the Fr. Cod., the *Lonicera caprifolium*. 2. In the pl., c's, the *Caprifoliaceæ*. [B, 113, 121.]—**C. à fruit bleu.** The *Lonicera cœrulea*. [B, 173.]—**C. de la Caroline.** The *Lonicera symphoricarpos*. [B, 173.]—**C. des Antilles.** The *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 173.]—**C. des buissons.** The *Lonicera xylosteum*. [B, 173.]—**C. des bois.** 1. The *Lonicera alpicena*. 2. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 173.]—**C. des jardins.** The *Lonicera caprifolium*. [B, 173.]—**C. de Tartarie.** The *Lonicera tartarica* (*tatarica*). [B, 173.]—**C. de Toscane.** The *Lonicera etrusca*. [B, 38.]—**C. de Virginie.** The *Lonicera sempervirens*. [B, 19.]—**C. d'Italie.** The *Lonicera etrusca*. [B, 19.]—**C. en corymbe.** The *Lonicera corymbosa*. [B, 173.]

CHEVRE-PIEDS (Fr.), n. She²-vr-pe-a. 1. A variety of *Fungus*. [B.] Cf. **CHEVRETTE** (3d def.). 2. A prawn. [B.] 3. An ill-formed man. [L, 41, 109.]

CHEVRETTE (Fr.), n. She²-vr-re²t. 1. The *Hydnum repandum*. 2. The *Clavaria coralloides*. 3. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. 4. The female of the *Cervus capreolus*. [B.]—**Grande c.** The *Hydnum subsquamosum*. [B, 173.]

CHEVREUIL (Fr.), n. She²-v-ru²-el. The *Cervus capreolus*. [L, 49.]

CHEVREUSE (Fr.), n. She²-v-ru²-z. A variety of the peach-tree. [B, 121.]

CHEVRILE (Fr.), n. She²-v-rel. The *Lactuca perennis*. [B, 173.]

CHEVRIN DES BOIS (Fr.), n. She²-v-ra²n² da bwa². The *Salix amygdalina* and the *Salix triandra*. [B, 121.]

CHEVRINE (Fr.), n. She²-v-ren. The casein of goat's milk. [Hünefeld (A, 385).]

CHEVRON (Fr.), n. She²-v-ro²n². See **C. BONES**.

CHEVROTAIN (Fr.), n. She²-v-rot-a²n². The *Moschus moschiferus*; in the pl., c's, see **TRAGULINA**. [A, 385.]

CHEVROTANT (Fr.), adj. She²-v-rot-a²n². Bleating, ægophonus. [L, 88.]

CHEVROTEMENT (Fr.), n. She²-v-rot-ma²n². A variety of ægophony like the bleating of a kid. [A, 385.]

CHEVROTIN (Fr.), n. She²-v-rot-a²n². See **CHEVROTAIN**.—**C. porte-musc.** See **CHEVROTAIN**.

CHEVROTINE (Fr.), n. She²-v-rot-en. The *Hydnum repandum*. [B, 173.]

CHEVROTTINE (Fr.), n. She²-v-rot-en. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 173.]—**C. écaillouse.** See **Grande CHEVRETTE**.

CHEVULAPILLITIA (Telouogo), n. The *Ipomea pes-capræ*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

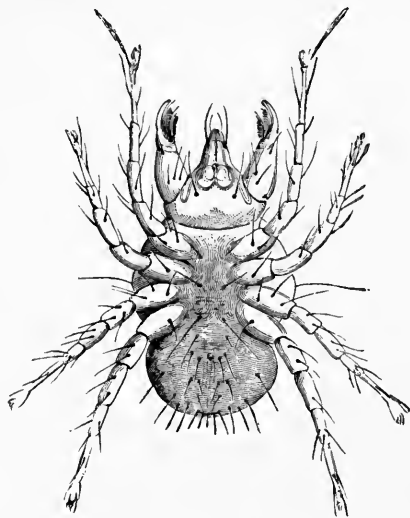
CHEWBARK, n. Chu²-ba²rk. The *Ulmus montana*. [A, 505.]

CHEWKA (Telouogo), n. The *Tamarindus indica*. [B, 172.]

CHEWSTICK, n. Chu²-sti²rk. Also written *chaw-stick*. The *Gonania domingensis*; so called because the stems are used as a masticatory and dentifrice. [B, 19, 185.]

CHEYLETIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), **CHEYLETIDÆS** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kil(ch²e²-u²l)²-e²t²i²d-e²(a²-e²), -ez(e²s). Fr., *cheylétides*. A family of the *Acarina*. [L, 87, 121.]

CHEYLETUS [Latreille] (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch^{e2}-u⁰)-et(at)'u^s-(u^s). From χέλευ (= χέειν), to diffuse, and ἄγ, a forest. Fr., *cheylète*. A genus of the *Cheyletides*. [L., 87.—C. eruditus.



THE CHEYLETUS ERUDITUS. (AFTER VAN BENEDEEN.)

Syn.: *Acarus eruditus*. A species that has been found in pus from the ear; so called because it infests books. [A., 249.]—C. **MERICOURTI**. The *Tyroglyphus MERICOURTI*. [A., 323.]—C. **SCABIEI** [Cloquet]. The *Sarcoptes scabiei*. [G.]

CHEYNE-STOKES, adj. Chen'e-stoks'. Described by Cheyne and Stokes. See C.-S. RESPIRATION.

CHE-YU (Chin.), n. The *Clupea atosa*. [L., 105.]

CHEZ, n. A sort of Persian manna, thought to be the product of a species of *Tamarix*. [B., 121; L., 105 (a, 21).]

CHEZANACA (Lat.), **CHEZANANCE** (Lat.), n's f. Ke^{2z}-(ch^{e2z}-a²ⁿ(a²ⁿ)-a²ⁿ²(a²ⁿ²)/ka², -a²ⁿ(a²ⁿ²)/se(ka). Gr., χεζανάκη (from χέειν, to go to stool, and ἀνάκη, an impulse). An old name for any purgative; of Paulus Ægineta, an ointment of honey and alum to be applied to the anus to move the bowels; of Aetius, a certain plaster to be applied to the umbilicus for the same purpose. [A., 325.]

CHEZAT, n. A place in Algeria, where there is a spring containing small quantities of sodium chloride. [L., 49.]

CHHAGALA-KURI (Beng.), n. The *Ipomœa pes capræ*. [A., 479.]

CHHÁSA (Bomb.), n. Whey. [A., 479.]

CHHATIANA (Hind.), **CHHÁTINA** (Beng.), n's. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [A., 479.]

CHHIKANI (Guz.), n. The *Artemisia sternutatoria*. [A., 479.]

CHHIPA (Guz.), n. The shell of some bivalve, used in medicine. [A., 479.]

CHHOTÁ CHÁNDA (Hind.), n. The root of *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [A., 479.]

CHHOTÁ-DUDHILATA (Beng.), n. The root and leaves of *Gymnema sitestree*. [A., 479.]

CHHOTÁ KIRAYATA (Bomb.), n. The *Hippion orientale*. [A., 479.]

CHHOTA KOLANJANA (Hind.), n. The rhizome of *Alpinia officinarum* and of *Alpinia galanga*. [A., 479.]

CHHOTÁ PÁNA-KI-JARA (Hind.), n. See **CHHOTA KOLANJANA**.

CHHOTI MÁI (Bomb.), n. The *Tamarix orientalis*. [A., 479.]

CHHOTI SONPHA (Hind., Duk.), n. The *Pimpinella anisum*. [A., 479.]

CHI, n. 1. A Hebrew term for cauterization. [L., 105 (a, 21).] 2. According to some, the Phœnician name for mastic; a word said to give its name to the island of Chios, from which mastic was exported. [B., 121.] 3. In India, the *Bassia butyracea*. [Roxburgh (B., 121).] 4. A crucial incision. [B., 116.]

CHIA (Sp.), n. Che'a³. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the seeds of *Salvia chian*. [A., 417.] 2. In California, the *Salvia columbaria*. A meal made from it resembles linseed-meal, possessing marked demulcent properties, and is much used as food. [B., 66, 185.] 3. In northern Mexico, the *Salvia tiliaefolia*. [a., 14.]—C. **azul**. In Mexico, the *Salvia patens* and the *Salvia polystachya*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 374 (B).]—C. **plant**. 1. In California, the *Salvia columbaria*. 2. In northern Mexico, the *Salvia tiliaefolia*. [B., 275; a., 14.]—C. **seed**. The seed of the c.-plant. An infusion has been used in Mexico as a demulcent. [Flowers and Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1882.]

CHIA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *chius*, pertaining to Chios (*terra* understood). Ki(ch^{e2})e/a³. Gr., χία γῆ. A sort of earth from the

island of Chios, anciently used as a remedy for burns. [Galen (A., 325).]

CHIACUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *chiacus* (of, or pertaining to, Chios). Ki(ch^{e2})e/a^{2k}(a^{2k})-n^{2m}(u^{4m}). Gr., χιακόν (κολλούριον understood). See COLLYRIUM c.

CHIADUS [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch^{e2})e/a^{2d}(a^{3d})-u^s(u^{4s}). See FURUNCLE.

CHIAGARI, n. An American name for the *Cuphea antispythetica*. [B., 88, 121.]

CHIAI-CATAI [Baillon], **CHIAI-CATAL** [Mérat and De Lens], n's. An undetermined Chinese plant, said to be used as a stomachic tonic and febrifuge and for making amulets. [B., 88; Dalechamps (B., 121).]

CHIAN, adj. Ki(ke)'a²ⁿ. Gr., χίος. Lat., *chius*. Derived from the island of Chios (Scio). See C. TURPENTINE.

CHIANCIANO (It.), n. Ke-a³ⁿ-che-a^{no}. A place in the province of Sienna, Italy, near which there are cold and thermal springs containing sulphates, carbonates, and chlorides. [A., 319.]

CHIANTZOTLI, n. In Mexico, the *Salvia chian*. [B., 121.]

CHIAO YUEN T'ANG (Chin.), n. A group of three springs at Chiao Yuen, China. Two of them are within a few feet of each other, the third being at a distance of several hundred yards. The three show a marked difference in temperature. ["China Med. Mission. Jour.," June, 1888, p. 55.]

CHIAPPAMOSCHE (It.), n. Ke-a^{3p}'pa³-mos'ka. The *Inula viscosa*. [B., 121.]

CHIARELLA (It.), n. Ke-a^{3r}-e²'la³. The *Salvia pratensis*. [B., 121.]—C. **maggiore**. The *Salvia sclarea*. [B., 121.]—C. **mi-nore**. The *Salvia verbenaca*. [B., 121.]

CHIASM, n. Ki'a^{2m}. Gr., χίασμα (from χιάζειν, to mark with the letter χ). Lat., *chiasma*. Fr., *chiasma*, *chiasme*, *entrecroisement*. Ger., *Kreuzung*, *Schneckenkreuzung*. It., *chiasma*. Sp., *quiasmo*. Syn.: *optic c.* The optic commissure, consisting of a decussation of the two optic tracts in front of the tuber cinereum. The decussation is said to be complete in most animals, but in man some of the fibres of each tract do not cross over to be continuous with the opposite optic nerve, but either pass across to enter the opposite tract or are continuous with the nerve of the same side. [L., 15.] Cf. **CHIASMA**.—**Optic c.** See C.

CHIASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ki(ch²ⁱ²)-a^{2z}(a^{3s})ma³. Gen., *chias'mat-os* (-is). Gr., χίασμα. Fr., c., *chiasme*, *entrecroisement*. Ger., C., *Kreuzung*. A crossing or decussation. [B.]—C. **des Gchörsinnes** (Ger.). A term applied by Meynert to certain nerve-fibres running in the superior cerebellar peduncles which he supposed connected an acoustic centre in the cerebrum with the auditory nucleus. [I., 17; K.]—C. **des nerfs optiques** (Fr.). See **CHIASM**.—C. **divertikel** (Ger.). See **INFUNDIBULUM**.—C. **Höhle** (Ger.). See **Interpeduncular SPACE**.—C. **nervi acustici**. See C. **des Gehörsinnes**.—C. **nervi optici**, C. **nervorum opticoorum**, C. **opticum**. See **CHIASM**.—C. **tendinosum Camperi**, C. **tendinum**. The crossing of the two slips into which the tendon of the flexor sublimis digitorum divides. [L., 115.]

CHIASMAL, adj. Ki-a^{2z}'ma². Relating to the optic chiasm. [L., 14.]

CHIASMOS (Lat.), **CHIASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ki(ch²ⁱ²)-a^{2z}-(a^{3s})mo^{2s}, -mu^{2s}(mu^{4s}). Gr., χιασμός. 1. See **CHIASMA**. 2. A crucial incision. [A., 322.]

CHIASTER (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch²ⁱ²)-a^{2st}(a^{3st})u^{4r}(ar). Gen., *chias'ter-os* (-is). See **CHIASTOS**.

CHIASTOMETER, n. Ki-a^{2st}-o^{2m}'e^{2t}-u^{4r}. From χιαστός, arranged diagonally, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chiastomètre*. Ger., *Chiastometer*. It., *chiastometro*. Sp., *quiasómetro*. An instrument devised by Landolt for determining the distance between the two eyes during the act of convergence. It consists of a long rectangular box lined with black, unreflecting material, and provided with a cover. At one end are two short tubes for the reception of the eyes, the margins of which are applied to the inner margins of the orbits. There is an incision or gap for the nose, while the upper edge of the box supports the forehead. On the inside of the box the holes corresponding to the tubes may be rapidly closed and opened by spring diaphragms, the triggers of which appear above the cover of the box. The other end of the box is closed by two metallic plates which slide over each other, in each of which there is a vertical slit, $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wide. In the middle of the box there is a metallic septum or diaphragm with a similar vertical slit. The patient being placed in position, with the eyes in contact with the short tubes destined for them in one end of the box, the box is closed, and the opposite end turned toward a brightly illuminated window. The small disk which covers the left eye-tube or ocular is then opened, and the corresponding metallic plate at the other end of the box is made to slide in and out until the eye sees the slit in the central diaphragm illuminated. The axis of vision of the eye then corresponds with the direction of the ray of light passing through the slit in the central diaphragm and through the slit in the metallic plate at the end of the box. The latter plate is then left in position, the disk covering the left ocular is closed, and the same procedure is carried on with the other eye, only with the opposite end-plate. As the distance of the centers of rotation of the eyes from the central diaphragm is the same as the distance of the latter from the plates or diaphragms at the end of the box, the distance between the two nodal points is equal to the distance between the two vertical slits in the diaphragm. This may be read off on a scale placed on the diaphragm at the end of the box. In this way the position of the two eyes is determined, as well as their distance from each other. [Graefe and Saemisch (F).]

CHIASTONEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki(ch²ⁱ²)-a^{2st}(a^{3st})-o(o)²-nu^{2r}a³. A suborder of the *Prosobranchia*. [L., 228.]

CHIASTOS (Lat.), **CHIASTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ki(ch²i²a²st- (a²st'o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., χιαστός. Fr., *chiastro*. Ger., *Kreuzförmig* (as a n., *Kreuzbinde*). It., *chiastro*. Sp., *quiastro*. Crossed, crucial, X-shaped; as a n., an old name for a form of bandage in which successive turns were made to cross each other over a given point. [A, 301; Oribasius (A, 325).] Cf. *Crossed BANDAGE*.

CHIAVARDELLO (It.), n. Ke-a²-va²r-de²l'o. The *Sorbus* (*Pyrus*) *aria*. [B, 121.]

CHIBACA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²(ch²e)-ba(ba²/ka²). A genus of lauraceous plants. [A, 385].—**C. salutaris** [Bert.]. A species found in southern Africa. The powdered bark is esteemed a specific for the very dangerous inflammation of the throat prevalent there. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHIBAU (Fr.), n. She-bo. See **CHIBOU**.

CHIBBA, **CHIBBAL**, **CHIBBOL**, **CHIBE**, n's. Chi²b/a², -a²i, -o²i, -e. A small sort of onion. [L, 56, 73.] Cf. **CEPULA** and **CIBOLE**.

CHIBOU (Fr.), n. She-bu. The *Bursera gummifera*; also the gum (c. resin) furnished by it. [B, 88, 173].—**C. resin**. Lat., *resina c. Fr.*, *baume c.*, *résine c.*, *résine de gomart*. Ger., *C'harz*. *C'gummi*. *Gomartgummi*. A resinous substance exuding from the bark of *Bursera gummifera*; said to resemble gum elemi and to be employed in the preparation of ointments and plasters and internally as a remedy in diseases of the kidneys and lungs; rarely exported. [B, 19, 173, 180.]

CHIBOUL (Fr.), n. She-bul. See **CIBOUL**.

CHIBOULE (Fr.), n. She-bul. See **CIBOULE**.

CHIBUR (Ar.), n. Sulphur. [L, 77.] Cf. **CHYBUR**.

CHICA, n. 1. A red coloring matter extracted from the leaves of *Bigonia* c. Mixed with oil or fat, it is used by the South American Indians to smear upon their bodies. 2. A less correct form of *chicha* (1st and 2d def's). [B, 121, 185; L, 56, 73].—**C. plant**, **C. Trompetenblume** (Ger.). The *Bigonia* c. [B, 275; L, 80.]

CHICACHU, n. Of the South American Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121.]

CHICALLOTL, n. See **CHICALLOTL**.

CHICALOTE (Sp.), n. Che-ka²-lo²ta. 1. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Argemone mexicana*. [A, 447.] 2. In California, the *Argemone hispida*; or, according to others, the *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 275; a, 14.]

CHICALLOTL, n. Syn.: *chichicalottl*. In Mexico, the *Argemone mexicana*. [B, 88.]

CHICARRAZ, n. See **CHICARRAZ**.

CHICASA (Lat.), n. f. Che-ka²-sa². From the American Indian name *Chickasaw*. Of Römer, a section of the genus *Prunus*. [B, 121.]

CHICCORY, n. See **CHICORY**.

CHICHA (Sp.), n. Che'cha². 1. The *Sterculia* c. 2. A fermented liquor made from maize, the *Duvaua dependens*, etc. 3. A faulty spelling for *chica* (1st def. [q. v.]). [B, 19, 121, 180; B, 38, 48 (a, 21).]

CHICHÆA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²k(ch²i²a²ch²)-e'(a²e²)-a². Of Presl, see **STERCULIA**.

CHICHAPE (Sp.), n. Che-cha²pa. In Bolivia, a variety of the *Celtis tala*. [B, 121, 214.]

CHICHARO (Sp.), n. Che'cha²r-o. The pea (*Pisum sativum*). [a, 14.]

CHICHARRAZ, n. In Cumana, the *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 88.]

CHICHE (Fr.), n. Shesh. The genus *Cicer*. [B, 121.]

CHICHICAHOATZON, n. In Mexico, the *Eryngium fetidum*. [B, 121.]

CHICHICAQUILITL, n. In Mexico, the *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Sonchus citiatus*. [A, 447.]

CHICHICAYOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Bryonia variegata*. [A, 447.]

CHICHIKE, n. Fr., *chichiké*. See **CHICHIQUE**.

CHICHIM, n. In Egypt, the seeds of many kinds of *Cassia*, especially *Cassia absus* and *Cassia akakalis*. A powder made from these seeds is much employed as an antophthalmic. [B, 93 (a, 21); B, 121.]

CHICHIMICUNA, n. In Peru, the *Nycteristium ferrugineum*. [B, 121.]

CHICHIN, n. See **CHICHIM**.

CHICHINGA (Hind.), n. The *Trichasanthes anguina*. [B, 172.]

CHICHIPATE, n. A Honduras plant, believed to be identical with *Cascara amarga*. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 10, 1887, p. 299.]

CHICHIQUE, n. In Guatemala, the root of an unknown plant, used for intermittent fever. [B, 93.]

CHICHICUILITL, n. In Mexico, the *Solanum nigrum*. [A, 447.]

CHICHIRIA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [B, 172.]

CHICHITOUN, n. In the Mariana Islands, the *Achyranthes fruticosa*. [B, 121.]

CHICHLING, **CHICHLING-VETCH**, n. A species of *Lathyrus* (the *Lathyrus sativa*). [B, 116.] See **Chichling VETCH**.

CHICHM, n. See **CHICHIM**.

CHICHMA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²k(ch²i²a²ch²)/ma². See **CHICHIM**.

CHICHMOU-CICHIN, n. In Egypt, the *Cassia absus*. [B, 121.]

CHICHOUULLOS, n. In Provence, the fruit of *Celtis australis*. [B, 121.]

CHICHOURLIER (Fr.), n. She-shur-le-a. The *Zizyphus sativa*. [B, 173.]

CHICHOW, n. The seeds of *Cassia absus*. [B, 19.] Cf. **CHICHIM**.

CHICK, n. Chi²k. See **CHICKEN**.

CHICK, n. In India, a commercial name for crude opium. [L, M. Homes (B, 77).]

CHICKABERRY, n. Chi²k'a²-be²r-i². See **CHECKERBERRY**.

CHICKEN, n. Chi²k'e²n. Gr., ἀλεκτρυς. Lat., *gallinuta*. Fr., *poulet* (the male), *poulette* (the female). Ger., *Hühnchen*. It., *pulcino*. Sp., *polluelo*. The young of the domestic fowl (*Gallus domesticus*). [A, 301].—**C.-breasted**. Affected with a deformity of the chest characterized by prominence of the sternum with lateral flattening; due to lordosis or to some chronic impediment to free inspiration. [L, 107].—**C.-broth**. A broth made by boiling the flesh and bones of a fowl, salted and flavored and sometimes thickened with flour.—**C.-cholera**. See under **CHOLERA**.—**C.-grape**. The *Vitis cordifolia*. [B, 275].—**C.-meat**, **C's-meat**. The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505].—**C.-pox**. See **VARICELLA**.—**C.-weed**. 1. The *Stellaria media*. 2. The *Cerastium triviale*. 3. The *Senecio vulgaris*. 4. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 19; L, 73.] Cf. **CHICKWEED**.—**C'wort**. The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505].—**Red c.-weed**. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B.]

CHICKERBERRY, n. Chi²k'u²r-be²r-i². See **CHECKERBERRY**.

CHICKLING, n. Chi²k'li²n²g. See **CICHLING**.

CHICK-PEA, n. Chi²k'pe. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 185.]

CHICKRASSIA (Lat.), n. f. Chi²k-ra²s'si²a². From Beng., *chickrassee*, the name of *C. tabularis*. Fr., *chickrassie*. Of A. Jussieu, a genus of meliaceous trees. [B, 42, 121].—**C. tabularis** [A. Jussieu]. Syn.: *Srietenia* c. [Roxburgh], *Plagiataxis* c. [Wallich]. A tree of British India, which has a close-grained wood (chittagong-wood) and a powerfully astringent bark (*cortex chickrassie*) which is used medicinally in the East Indies. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 121, 173, 180].—**Cortex chickrassie**. The bark of the *C. tabularis*. [B, 180.]

CHICKWEED, n. Chi²k'wed. 1. The genus *Alsine* (*Arenaria*); especially the *Alsine* (*Stellaria*) *media*. 2. A commercial name for the *Rocella fusiformis*. [B, 19; L, 73.] 3. In the West Indies, the *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 282].—**African c.** In the West Indies, the *Mollugo*. [B, 282].—**American c.** The *Stellaria media*. [B, 275].—**Bastard c.** 1. The *Sibthorpia europæa*. [Britt. and Holl.]. 2. The *Buffonia ternifolia*. [B, 19].—**Black wintergreen c.** The *Trientalis americana*. [B, 275].—**C. family**, The *Caryophylleæ*. [B, 19].—**C. tribe**. The *Alsineæ*. [B, 19].—**C. wintergreen**. The *Trientalis*. [B, 34].—**Chinese c.** The *Claytonia sibirica*. [B, 275].—**Forked c.** The *Anychia* (*Queria*) *dichtoma*. [B, 19, 275].—**Golden c.** A variety of the *Stellaria graminea*. [B, 275].—**Great American c.** The *Stellaria pubera*. [B, 275].—**Indian c.** The *Mollugo verticillata*. [B, 19, 275].—**Ivy c.** The *Veronica hederifolia*. [A, 505].—**Jagged c.** The *Holosteum umbellatum*. [B, 275].—**Mouse-ear c.** The genus *Cerastium*; especially the *Cerastium triviale*. [B, 19, 34, 275].—**Purple c.** The *Arenaria* (*Spergularia*) *rubra*. [B, 275].—**Sea-c.** The *Arenaria peploides*. [B, 19, 275].—**Silver c.** The *Paronychia argyrocoma*. [B, 19, 275].—**Water-c.** 1. The *Montia fontana*. 2. The *Malachium aquaticum*. 3. The *Callitriche verna*. [B, 19].—**West Indian c.** The *Drymaria cordata*. [B, 275].—**Wintergreen c.** See *C. wintergreen*.

CHICLANA (Sp.), **CHICLANA DE LA FRONTERA** (Sp.), n's. Che-klā'n'a², che-klā'n'a² da la² frōn-tar'a². A place in the province of Cadiz, Spain, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate, hydrogen sulphide, and chlorides, used for drinking and bathing in respiratory and cutaneous diseases. [L, 49, 105.]

CHICLE, n. Chek'la. A substance resembling balata, derived from Brazil and Mexico. Its source has not been certainly ascertained. A variety examined by Prochazka and Endemann consisted of chocolate-colored or flesh-colored, friable cakes which when chewed became a soft plastic mass, and upon heating emitted first a caramel-like odor and next the empyreumatic odor of burning caoutchouc. It contained 75 per cent. of caoutchouc, 9 per cent. of calcium oxalate (together with calcium sulphate and phosphate), 10 per cent. of arabin, 5 per cent. of sugar, and 0.5 per cent. of mineral salts soluble in water. [B, 270].—**Brazilian c.** Syn.: *intracene*, *moñica*, *cucas*. A variety derived from Brazil; according to Jackson, it is the extract (also known as *guaranhem* and *buranhem*) derived from *Monesia* bark (the bark of *Chrysophyllum glycolpheum*). [B, 270].—**C'gummi** (Ger.). See **C.-C. prieto** (Sp.). Asphalt. [A, 447].—**Mexican c.** Sp. - *c. virgen*. Syn.: *Mexican caoutchouc*. A variety obtained from Mexico and derived from the *Prosopis glandulosa* [B, 270], or from the *zapote* (*Sapota acris*), or from the *Sapota Muellieri*; used as a masticatory. [A, 447; B, 5; a, 14.]

CHICO (Sp.), n. Che'ko. See **CHICHA** (2d def.).

CHICOCHE, e. See **CHICACHU**.

CHICON (Fr.), n. She-ko²n². The *Lactuca sativa*, var. *romana*. [B, 173.]

CHICONGO, n. An undetermined tree of Congo, used in that country as a purgative and for syphilis. [B, 88, 121.]

CHICOPATES, n. An old name for the *Ægle marmelos*. [B, 121.]

CHICORACÉ (Fr.), adj. She-kor-a²-sa. See **CHICORACEUS**.

CHICORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²k(ch²i²a²ch²)-or-a(a²)se²(ke²)-e-(a²-e²). Fr., *chicoracées*. Of Necker, an order of plants, comprising the genera *Pieris*, *Sonchus*, and *Hypochaeris*; by Dumortier made a family of the *Ligulacia*, comprising *Chicorium* and *Leon-*

odon; by A. Richard and Brongniart made a tribe of the *Compositae*. It corresponds nearly to the *Cichoraceae* (q. v.). [B, 170.]

CHICORACEOUS, adj. Chi²k-or²-a'shu²s. Lat., *chicoraceus*. Fr., *chicoracé*. Of the nature or having the qualities of chicory. [L, 109.]

CHICORACEUS (Lat.), adj. Ki²k(ch²i²k)-or-a(a²)se²(ke²)-u²s-(u²s). Fr., *chicoracé*. 1. See CHICORACEOUS. 2. In conchology, having a dilatation on the left border divided into different shaped points (said of univalve shells). [L, 180.]

CHICORÉE (Fr.), n. She-kor-a. The genus *Cichorium*. [B, 121.]—**Café de c.** Coffee made from chicory. [B, 38.]—**C. à café.** Chicory (the *Cichorium intybus*) used for the adulteration of coffee. [B, 38.]—**C. bâtarde.** The *Catmanche cœrulea*. [B, 173.]—**C. blanche.** 1. The *Cichorium endivia*. 2. The *Lactuca canadensis*. [B, 173.]—**C. de mer.** A popular name of several species of the genus *Uva*. [B, 121.]—**C. d'hiver.** The *Crepis biennis*. [B, 173.]—**C. endive.** The *Cichorium endivia*. [L, 49.]—**C. frisée.** The *Cichorium endivia*, var. *crispum*. [B, 173.]—**C. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cichorium intybus*; chicory. [B, 113, 173.]—**Eau de c.** See *Decoctum CICHORII*.—**Extrait de c. (feuille)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum CICHORII*.—**Sirup de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirup de RHUBARBE composé*. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of chicory-leaves in 100 parts of boiling water, and then straining. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CHICORIA (Sp.), n. Che-kor-e-a². Syn.: *achicoria*. The *Cichorium intybus*. [L, 77.]—**C. de la tierra caliente.** In South America, the *Achyrophorus sessiliflorus*. [B, 19, 121.]

CHICORIAÈES (Fr.), n. pl. She-kor-e-a²-sa. The *Cichoriaceae*. [B, 121.]

CHICORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki²k(ch²i²k)-or-i²-u²m(u²m). See CICHORIUM.

CHICORY, n. Chi²k-or-i². Fr., *chicorée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Feldwegwart*; *Chicorie*. It., *cicoria*, *radicchio*. Syn.: *succory*. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 19.]

CHICOT (Fr.), n. She-ko. Ger., *Strunck*, *Stumpf*. It., *radica*. Sp., *tocón*, *raigon* (of a tooth). 1. Literally, a stump or stub: the stump of a carious tooth. 2. The seed of *Moringa pterygosperma*. 3. The genus *Gymnocladus*, especially the *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B, 19, 121, 173.]—**C. du Canada.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B, 121.]

CHICOTIN (Fr.), n. She-kot-a²n². 1. An old name for colocyth, aloe, and other bitter drugs. 2. A preparation made of colocyth. 3. In Champagne, the *Arum maculatum*. 4. A root of the shape of a walnut, said to be derived from a Greenland species of *Teledium*. [B, 38, 121, 173.]—**Dragées de c.** See *FRUCTUS COLOCYNTHIDIS præparati*.

CHICOURIEH, n. Thought to be the origin of the Greek *κικώριον*. In Egypt, the *Cichorium*. [B, 121.]

CHICOURLIES (Fr.), n. She-kur-le. See CHICOURLIER.

CHICOURYEH, n. See CHICOURIEH.

CHICUZAPOTE (Sp.), n. Che-ko-th²a²-po'ta. Mex., *chicozapote*. See *SAPOTA achras*.

CHICUNCHILLI, n. In Quito, the *Ionidium microphyllum*. [B, 121.]

CHIDRA, n. The *Carludovica rotundifolia*. [B, 121.]

CHIEN (Fr.), n. Shi²-a²n². See CANIS (1st and 2d def's).—**C. roux.** The *Cibolium Barometz*. [B, 173.]

CHIENDEN (Fr.), n. Shi²-a²n²-da²n². A popular name for several gramineous plants, especially *Triticum repens* and *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. à balais.** The *Andropogon ischœnum*. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. à bossette.** The *Dactylis glomerata*. [B, 121.]—**C. à brosses.** See *C. à balais*.—**C. à chapelet.** A variety of *Arrhenatherum arenaceum* having villous nodes. [B, 19, 121.]—**C. à perles.** 1. The *Triticum repens*. 2. See *C. à chapelet*.—**C. aquatique.** The *Glyceria fluitans*. [B, 121.]—**C. à vergettes.** See *C. à balais*.—**C. citronnelle.** The *Andropogon citratus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. commun.** See *C. officinal*.—**C. de la manne.** See *C. aquatique*.—**C. des boutiques.** See *C. officinal*.—**C. des Indes.** The *Andropogon muricatum*. [B, 121.]—**C. du Parnasse.** The *Parnassia palustris*. [B, 173.]—**C. flexible.** Flexible asbestos. [L, 41.]—**C. flottant.** See *C. aquatique*.—**C. fossile.** See *C. flexible*.—**C. marin.** 1. The *Arundo arenaria*. 2. The *Potamogeton maritimum*. 3. An old name for several species of *Fucus*, *Zostera*, and *Posidonia*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. musqué.** The *Anthropogon schœnanthus*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. officinal** [Fr. Cod.], **C. ordinaire.** The *Triticum repens*. [B.]—**C. pied-de-poule.** The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. queue-de-rat.** The *Alpecurus agrestis*. [B, 38.]—**C. queue-de-renard.** The *Alpecurus pratensis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**C. ruban.** The *Phalaris pica*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of *Triticum repens* in 8 parts of cold distilled water for 12 hours, decanting, and evaporating to the consistency of a soft extract. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Gros c.** See *C. pied-de-poule*.—**Gros c. à crottes** (ou à torches). See *C. à chapelet*.—**Petit c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. officinal*.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by boiling 20 parts of *Triticum repens* for half an hour in enough water to make 1,000 parts of tisane. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CHIENNÉE (Fr.), n. Shi²-a²n²-a. Colechicum. [L, 109.]

CHIER, **WILD CHIER**, n's. Ker. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [A, 505.]

CHIETZAPOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Achras sapota*. [B, 121.]

CHIFFIR, n. An old name for sulphur. [Johnson (B, 200).]

CHIFFONNÉ (Fr.), n. Shef-on-a. In botany, corrugated. [B, 121.]

CHIFIR, n. See CHIFFIR.

CHIGGO, **CHIGGRE**, n's. See CHIGOE.

CHIGNITE, n. In Africa, the white, hard, aromatic substance obtained from *Combretum butyraceum*. [B, 185.]

CHIGNON (Fr.), n. Shen-yo²n². In mammals and birds, the nape of the neck. [L, 180.]

CHIGOE, n. Chi²g'o. Fr., *chique*. It., *pulce penetrante*. Sp., *nigua*. In the West Indies and South America, the *Pulex* (seu *Sarcopsylla*, seu *Dermatophilus penetrans*). [L, 292.]

CHIGOMIER (Fr.), n. She-gom-i²-a. The genus *Combretum*, especially the *Combretum alternifolium* (*Poirrea alternifolia*). [B, 93, 121.]

CHIGOUMA, n. In Guiana, a native name for the *Combretum*. [B, 121.]

CHIGRE, n. See CHIGOE.

CHIHUCHINE, n. See KARATAS *Plumieri*.

CHIKAI (Telogoog), **CHIKÁKAI** (Guz.), n's. The *Acacia concinna*. [A, 479; B, 172.]

CHIKANÁ PÁTA (Mah.), n. The *Sida cordifolia* and other species of *Sida*. [A, 479.]

CHI-KEU, **CHIKOH**, n's. In Cochinchina, the *Citrus fulva* of Loureiro. [B, 121.]

CHILACAYOTE (Sp.), n. Chel-a²-ka²-yo'ta. The *Cucurbita perennis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 229 (B); B, 66; a, 14.]

CHILACAYOTL (Mex.), n. The fruit of *Cucurbita lagenaria*. The flesh, when boiled, is of good taste, but so fibrous that it appears like a mass of hair, and a conserve made of the same is called *cabellos de angeles* (angels' hair). [a, 14.]

CHILAGOZA (Mah.), n. The *Pinus gerardina*. [A, 479.]

CHILALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(chel)-a²(a²l)²/ji²(gi²)-a². See CHEILALGIA, and for other words in *Chil-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cheil-*.

CHILBA-DONA, n. In Turkestan, the *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 256 (B).]

CHIL-BINGE (Hind.), **CHILBINJ**, n's. The *Strychnos potatorum*. [A, 308; B, 5.]

CHILBLADDER, **CHILBLAIN**, n's. Chi²l'bla²d-d-u²r, -blan. From A-S., *cēle*, cold, and *blēgan*, a boil. Gr., *χίμαλον*. Lat., *pernio*. Fr., *engelure*. Ger., *Frostbeule*. It., *gelone*, *pedigone*. Sp., *sabañones*. A painful inflammatory swelling of the skin of the fingers, toes, heel, or other parts of the foot or hand, caused by exposure to cold, and attended by tenderness, vesication, and sometimes sloughing or ulceration. [E.]

CHILCA (Sp.), n. Chel/ka². In South America, the *Baccharis umbelliformis* and other shrubby species of *Baccharis*. [B, 19, 88; 121; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 765 (B).]—**C. dulce.** A species used as an alternative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 762 (L).]

CHILD-BEARING, n. Child'ba²r-i²ng. The process of parturition, also the function of bringing forth children, apart from an individual gestation.

CHILDBED, n. Child'be²d. Fr., *couches*. Ger., *Kindbett*, *Kreissbett*. It., *parto*, *tempo del parto*. Sp., *parto*. The lying-in state; the confinement incident to parturition.

CHILD-BIRTH, n. Child'bu²rth. See PARTURITION.

CHILD-CROWING, n. Child'kro-i²ng. See LARYNGISMUS STRIDULUS.

CHILDERING, n. Child'u²r-i²ng. See CHILD-BEARING.

CHILDHOOD, n. Child'hu²d. Gr., *παιδιά*. Lat., *puerilitas*, *pueritia*. Fr., *enfance*. Ger., *Kindheit*. It., *infanzia*, *puerizia*. Sp., *infancia*, *nñez*, *puericia*. The state of being a child, of not having arrived at puberty; as distinguished from infancy, the period between the completion of the first dentition and the establishment of puberty.—**Second c.** The period of the childishness of old age.

CHILDING CUDWED, n. Child'i²ng-ku²d'wed. The *Filago germanica*. [A, 505.]

CHILDING PINK, **CHILDING SWEET WILLIAM**, n's. Child'i²ng-pi²n²k, -swet-wi²l'ya²m. The *Dianthus prolifer*. [A, 505.]

CHILD-MURDER, n. Child'mu²r-du²r. See INFANTICIDE.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL, n. Chi²l'd're²n o²v i²z'ra²-e²l. A garden species of *Campanula*, also of *Aster*. [A, 505.]

CHILE [Mex. Ph.], (Sp.), n. Chel'a. See CAPSICUM.—**C. ancho.** The *Capsicum cordiforme*. [A, 447.]—**C. chiliticpin**, **C. chilitipiquin.** The *Capsicum annuum* and *Capsicum microcarpum*. [Scheide and Deppe, and Oliva (A, 447).]—**C. pasilla.** The *Capsicum longum*. [A, 447.]—**C. quauchilli.** The *Capsicum frutescens*. [A, 447.]

CHILENCHILE, n. In the West Indies, the *Sesbania occidentalis*. [B, 121.]

CHILIA, n. See CHILCA.

CHILI COJOTE, n. See CHILACAYOTE.

CHILFICHTE (Ger.), n. Kel'e-fi²ch²-te². See ARAUCARIA *imbricata*.

CHILILLO [Mex. Ph.], (Sp.), n. Chel-el'yo. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A, 447.]—**C. de cerro.** The *Clematis sericea*. [A, 447.]

CHILIMOLIA, n. The *Azara Humboldtii*. [B, 121.]

CHILIOCHRYSOS (Lat.), n. m. Kil²(ch²el)-i²-o(o²)-kri²-z(ch²ru²s)/o²s. From χίλιοι, a thousand, and χρυσός, gold. A certain cerate containing opium. [A, Trallian (A, 322).]

CHILIODYNAMA (Lat.), **CHILIODYNAMIS** (Lat.), **CHILIODYNAMON** (Lat.), n's f., f., and n. Kil²(ch²el)-i²-o(o²)-di²n-(du²n)/a²m(a²m)-a²-i²s, -o²n. Gr., χιλιοδύναμις, χιλιοδύναμον (from χίλιοι, a thousand, and δύναμις, power). Of Dioscorides, Galen, and Pliny, a medicinal plant; according to some, the *Cucubalus behen* and the *Gentiana cruciata*; according to others, the *Polemonium* of Dioscorides, which has been doubtfully referred to the *Polemonium coeruleum*. [B, 114, 115, 121, 180.]

CHILIOGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil²(ch²el)-i²-o(o²)-gra²m-(gra²m)/ma². Gen., *chiliogrammatos* (-is). From χίλιοι, a thousand, and γράμμα, a small weight. A kilogramme. [A, 322.]

CHILIOMETER (Lat.), **CHILIOMETRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kil²(ch²el)-i²-o²m/e²t-u²a²(e²r), -o²m-e²t/ru²m(ru²m). From χίλιοι, a thousand, and μέτρον, a measure. A kilometre. [A, 322.]

CHILIOPHYLLON (Lat.), **CHILIOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kil²(ch²el)-i²-o(o²)-fi²(fu²l)/lo²n, -lu²m(lu²m). Gr., χιλιόφυλλον (from χίλιοι, a thousand, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *chiliphyllé*. 1. A plant mentioned by Apuleius and Dioscorides; according to some, the *Achillea millefolium*. 2. An old name for the *Polygonum nitrate*. [B, 114, 121.]

CHILISALPETER (Ger.), n. Kel'e-za²l-pat'e²r. Sodium nitrate. [B.]

CHILL, n. Chi²l. A.-S., *cyle, cele*. Gr., ῥίγος. Lat., *rigor, frigus*. Fr., *frisson*. Ger., *Frost, Schüttelfrost, Kalt*. It., *freddo, brivido*. Sp., *escalofrío*. 1. A paroxysm of shivering with a sensation of coldness. 2. A chilling of the surface of the body by exposure to cold. [A, 301.]—**Ague c., C's and fever.** See *Intermittent fever*.—**Congestive c.** A term loosely applied to any malarial c. of unusual severity; properly, a c. accompanied with symptoms pointing to congestion of some internal organ, such as coma, delirium, suppression of urine, and jaundice of rapid development. It often proves fatal very speedily, and, in case there is jaundice, sometimes leads to a suspicion of yellow fever. [L.]—**Dumb c.** See *Latent ague*.

CHILLI, n. Chi²l². Sp. and Mex., *chile*. Also written *chilly* (pl., *chillies*). The fruit of several species of *Capsicum*, particularly *Capsicum fastigiatum* and *Capsicum annuum*. [B, 19, 172, 185, 275.]

CHILLINESS, CHILLNESS, n's. Chi²l²i²-ne²s, chi²l²ne²s. The state of being chilly. Cf. ALGIDITY.

CHILLY, adj. Chi²l²i². Gr., ψυχρός, ὑπόψυχρος. Lat., *frigidus, subfrigidus*. Fr., *froid, frivole*. Ger., *kalt, källich, frösteind*. Uncomfortably but not severely cold; slightly shivering, but without a pronounced chill.

CHILLY, n. Chi²l²i². See **CHILLI**.—**C. pepper.** The *Capsicum frutescens*. [B, 172.]

CHILMOKIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil²(ch²i²l)-mor'i²-a². Of Hamilton, a genus of plants now referred to *Gymnocardia*. [B, 42.]—**C. dodecandra** [Hamilton], **C. pentandra** [Hamilton]. See **GYMNOCARDIA odorata**.

CHILOCAECE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²el)-o²k'a²s(a²k)-e(a). See **CHEILOCAECE**.

CHILOCARPUS [Blume] (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²el)-o(o²)-ka²rp-u²s(u²s). Fr., *chilocarpe*. A genus of apocynaceous plants. [B, 42.]—**C. denudatus** [Blume]. A climbing plant of Java. The stem yields a milky juice which is used as bird-lime and in the treatment of chronic dysentery. The young twigs and the pith of the branches are acidulous, and are eaten with rice. [Filet, quoted in "Nouv. rem." Apr. 24, 1889, p. 211.]—**C. suaveolens** [Blume]. A species found in Java and Sumatra, used like *C. denudatus*. [Filet, l. c.]

CHILCHLOA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²el)-o²k(o²ch²)/lo²(lo²)-a². More properly written *Chelochloa*. From χίλος, the lip, and χλόα, a young shoot. Fr., *chilochloe*. Of Beauvois, see **PHLEUM**.

CHILODIÉRÉSIE (Fr.), n. Kel-o-de-a-ra-ze. See **HARE-LIP**.

CHILOGNATHA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch²el)-o²g-na-(na²)/tha². See **CHEILGNATHA**.

CHILOGNATHIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²el)-o²g-na(na²)-thi²-fo²rm'i²s. See **CHEILGNATHIFORMIS**.

CHILGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²el)-o²g-na(na²)/thu²s-(thu²s). See **CHEILGNATHUS**.

CHILGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²el)-o(o²)-gra²m(gra²m)/ma². See **CHEILGRAMMA**.

CHILOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²el)-o²ma². See **CHEILOMA**.

CHILON (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²el)/o²n(on). See **CHEILON**.

CHILONE (Fr.), adj. Kel-on. Having heavy jaws. [B, 38; L, 41.]

CHILONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²el)-o²n²k'u²s(u²s). See **CHEILONCUS**.

CHILOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²el)-o(o²)-fi(fu²)ma². See **CHEILOPHYMA**.

CHILOPLASTY, n. See **CHEILOPLASTY**.

CHILOPODA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch²el)-o²p'o²d-a². See **CHEILOPODA**.

CHILOPODIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²el)-o(o²)-po²d-i²-fo²rm'i²s. See **CHEILOPODIFORMIS**.

CHILOPODOUS, adj. See **CHEILOPODOUS**.

CHILORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²el)-o²r-raj(r²a²g)/i²-a². See **CHEILORRHAGIA**.

CHILOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²el)-o(o²)-ski²z(sch²i²s)/ma². See **CHEILOSCHISMA**.

CHILOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch²el)-o²st'om(o²m)-a². See **CHEILOSTOMATA**.

CHILOSTOMATOPLASTY, n. See **CHEILOSTOMATOPLASTY**.

CHILOSTOMELLIDEA [Brady, Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kil(ch²el)-o(o²)-stom(sto²m)-e²l-li²d'e²-a². See **CHEILOSTOMELLIDEA**.

CHILPANXOCHITL, n. In Mexico, a plant, supposed to be the *Lobelia acuminata*. [B, 121.]

CHILPELAGUA, n. See **CHILTERPIN**.

CHILTA-RITA (Telooqoo), n. The *Phanix farinifera*. [B, 172.]

CHILTERPIN (Fr.), n. Shel-te²r-pa²n². A commercial name for a variety of Guinea pepper. [B, 38.]

CHIMÆRACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-e²r(a²-e²r)-a-(a²)/se²(ke²)-i(e). From χίμαιρα, a she-kid. See **CHELOEPHALI**.

CHIMÆRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-e'(a²/e²r)-e(a²-e²). See **CHIMÆRIDÆ**.

CHIMÆREROTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-er''(a²''/e²r)-e²r-o²t(i²)/i²k-u²s(u²s). From χίμαιρα, a she-kid, and ἑρωτικός, amorous. Characterized by fantastic love (said of a form of insanity). [P. J. Schneider (A, 322).]

CHIMERIDÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-e²r'(a²-e²r)-i²-d-(e²-e²). Fr., *chimères*. The only living family of the *Holocephali*. [L, 207.]

CHIMÆROID, adj. Ki²m-e²roid. From χίμαιρα, a she-kid, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling the *Chimæride*. [L, 14.]

CHIMAJA, n. In New Mexico, the *Cymopterus Fendleri*. [B, 66.]

CHIMALATL (Mex.), n. Lat., *chimalatus*. The *Helianthus annuus*. [B, 121.]

CHIMALOUBA (Carib), n. The *Swietenia*. [B, 121.]

CHIMAPHILA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m(ch²em)-a²f(a²f)/i²l-a². From χίμα, winter, and φίλειν, to love. Fr., *chimaphile*. Ger., *Wintergrün*. It., *chimafila*. Sp., *pirola*. 1. Of Pursh, the wintergreen, a genus of cricaceous herbs of the tribe *Pyroleæ*, indigenous to Europe, North America, Japan, and Corea. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *C. umbellata*. [B, 42.]—**Cerevisia chimaphilæ**. See **PISSISWEA beer**. [L, 120.]—**C. corymbosa** [Pursh]. See *C. umbellata*.—**C. maculata** [Pursh]. Ger., *geflecktes Wintergrün*. A species growing in the northern and eastern United States and in Canada, resembling *C. umbellata*, from which it is distinguished by its spotted leaves. Its properties are similar to those of *C. umbellata*. [B, 34, 180.]—**C. umbellata** [Nuttall]. Fr., *herbe à pissier*. Ger., *doldiges Wintergrün, Hornhaut*. Prince's pine, pissiswea; a small evergreen shrub with dark-green coriaceous leaves and purplish flowers borne in umbels, growing in Canada and the United States. The leaves (*folia pyrolæ umbellatæ*), the c. of the U. S. Ph., contain a bitter astringent principle, and are employed as a diuretic, especially in chronic cystitis, as a tonic, and as an antiperiodic. They were also formerly employed as a topical application to cancers. [B, 34, 173, 180.]—**Decoctum chimaphilæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of bruised pissiswea with water, straining, and adding sufficient water through the strainer to make the decoction a pint. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chimaphilæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.], **Fluid extract of chimaphilæ**. The fluid extract of pissiswea, a very thick, molasses-like preparation of decidedly astringent taste, made of 16 oz. of pissiswea, in moderately fine powder, 2 fl. oz. of glycerin, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Folia chimaphilæ**. The leaves of *C. umbellata*; the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B, 95.]

CHIMAPHILIN, n. Ki²m-a²f'i²l-i²n. Fr., *chimaphiline*. Ger., *C. It., chimafillina*. A crystalline principle obtained by treating a tincture of the leaves of *Chimaphila umbellata* with chloroform and evaporating. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

CHIMARA (Guz.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A, 479.]

CHIMARRHIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki²m(ch²em)-a²r(a²r)-ri²d'-i²-a². Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Aparinia*, comprising *Chimarrhis*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHIMARRHIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m(ch²em)-a²r(a²r)/ri²s. Of Jacquin, a genus of rubiaceous trees indigenous to the West Indies and South America. [B, 42.]—**C. cymosa** [Jacquin]. A tree found in Martinique, yielding *bois de rivière*. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHI-MA-TZÉ (Chin.), n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [L, 77.]

CHIMAZA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m(ch²em)-a(a²)/za². Fr., *chimaze*. Of E. Brown, see **CHIMAPHILA**.

CHIMBOCO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Phragmites isiacus*. [B, 121.]

CHIMCHEM, n. See **CHICHIM**.

CHIM-CHIM-RHA, n. A plant of Cochinchina, perhaps the *Aralia octophylla*. [B, 121.]

CHIM-CHIM-RUNG, n. In Cochinchina, the *Sterculia fetida*. [B, 121.]

CHIMÉ (Fr.), n. Kem-a. The *Mercurialis annua*. [B, 121.]

CHIMÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. Kem-e²r. See **CHIMÆRIDÆ**.

CHIMÉRITES (Fr.), n. pl. Kem-a-ret. A subtribe of crepuscular *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

CHIMETHLON (Lat.), **CHIMETLON** (Lat.), **CHIMETLOPHYMA** (Lat.), **CHIMETLUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-e²th'-lo²n, -e²t/lo²n, -e²t/lo²(lo²)-fi(fu²)ma², -e²t/lu²m(lu²m). See **CHILBLAIN**.

CHIMIA (Lat.), n. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-i(e)/a². See **CHEMISTRY**.

CHIMIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-i²-a(a²)/tu²r(tar). See **CHEMIATER**.

CHIMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m(ch²i²m)-i²-a²t(a²)/ri²-a². See **CHEMIATRY**.

CHIMICO-ANALYTIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ki^2m-i^2k-o-a^2n-a^2i^2t$ -ek. Pertaining to chemical analysis. [L, 41.]

CHIMICO-PHYSIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ki^2m-i^2k-o-f^2z$ -ek. Pertaining to physics and to chemistry. [L, 41.]

CHIMIE (Fr.), n. Ki^2m-e . See CHEMISTRY.—**C. analytique**. See Analytical CHEMISTRY.—**C. judiciaire**, **C. légale**. See Forensic CHEMISTRY.—**C. philosophique**. See General CHEMISTRY.

CHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ki^2m -ek. See CHEMICAL.

CHIMISME (Fr.), n. Ki^2m-i^2z . 1. See CHEMISM. 2. Chemical composition (said of humors and living tissues). [Herzen, "Semaine méd." Mar. 6, 1889, p. 74 (a, 18).]

CHIM-MI-VU, n. In Cochinchina, the *Arum cucullatum*. [B, 121.]

CHIMNEY-PLANT, n. Chi^2m-ne^2 -pla²nt. The *Campanula pyramidalis*. [B, 19, 275.]

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS, **CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS**, n's. Chi^2m-ne^2 -sweepz, -sweep²rz. The *Plantago lanceolata* and the *Luzula campestris*, also their heads. [B, 275.]

CHIMÓ (Sp.), n. Che-mo'. A paste made by boiling down tobacco-juice, various stiffening matters being added; used in Venezuela as a masticatory. [a, 14.]

CHIMOLEA LAXA [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. f. $Ki^2m(ch^2i^2m)$ -o²e²-a² la²x(la²x)²a². An obscure term for a certain mineral effluence. [A, 325.]

CHIMON (Lat.), n. m. $Ki(ch^2e)/mo^2n(mon)$. See CHEIMON.

CHIMONANTHÉÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ki(ch^2e)-mo^2n(mon)-a^2n$ -(a²n)²the²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Atherospermeæ* or of the *Calycanthææ*, consisting of the single genus *Chimonanthus*. [B, 170.]

CHIMONICHA (Mod. Gr.), n. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CHIMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. $Ki^2m(ch^2em)-o^2f^2i^2l-a^2$. See CHIMAPHILA.

CHIMOPHILIN, n. $Ki^2m-o^2f^2i^2l-i^2n$. See CHIMAPHILIN.

CHIMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Kim(ch^2em)u^2s(u's)$. The scoria or dross of metals. [B, 200.]

CHIN, n. Chi^2n . A-S. *cinne*, *cijn*. Gr. *γίνω*, *γέλω*. Lat. *mentum*. Fr. *menton*. Ger. *Kinn*. It. *mento*. Sp. *barba*. 1. In man, the lower and fore part of the face; the forward prominence of the lower jaw at and near the symphysis, with the overlying soft parts. 2. In birds, the space between the branches of the lower jaw; the upper throat. [L, 149, 343.]

CHINA (Lat.), n. f. $Kin(ch^2en)u^2$; Fr. *ken-a²*; Ger. *ch²en²a²*; It. *ken²a²*; Sp. *chen²a²*. 1. Of Sydenham, the *Smilax* c. of Linneus. 2. *Cinchona*; a term used especially by German authors. 3. Of the Netherl. Ph. *cinchona* bark. [B, 90, 95.] Cf. *CINCHONABARK*.—**Americanæ**. Ger. *Amerikanische C²ruurzel*. The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180, 200.]—**Aqua calcis cum c.** See *Infusum chinæ cum aqua calcis*.—**Bastard**. See *American c.*—**Bastarde²wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Smilax pseudo-c.* [L, 30.]—**Bedeckte Königs²** (Ger.). See *C. calisaya convoluta*.—**Berg-C.** (Ger.). See *C. montana*.—**Blasse C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *ovata* (Ruiz and Pavón) (the *Cinchona ovata*). [B, 48.]—**Blasse Jaën-C.** (Ger.), **Blasse Ten-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—**Bogotá-C.** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa*.—**Brasilianische C.** [Günther] (Ger.). See *C. piau²* (1st def.).—**Cacao tabulata cum c.** Ger. *C²hokolade*. A preparation made of 6 oz. of cacao, 5 oz. of powdered cinchona, 8 oz. of sugar, and 1 drachm of black balsam of Peru. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**Caftea cum c.** See *Coffea cum c.*—**Californische C.** (Ger.). See *C. californica*.—**Calisaya-C.** (Ger.). See *CALISAYA-BARK*.—**Caraisische C.** (Ger.), **Caribaische C²rinde** (Ger.). See *C. caribæa*.—**Carthagena²** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa* and *Carthagena-BARK*.—**C. abomalies**. See *Huamalies-C.*—**C. absud** (Ger.). See *Decoctum CINCHONÆ*.—**C. ahunuco**. See *Huanuco²*.—**C. alba** (Lat.). See *SMILAX c.*—**C. alba granatensis** (Lat.). The bark of *Ladenbergia* (*Cascarilla*) *macrocarpa*. [B, 270.]—**C. alba Payta** (Lat.). See *Cinchona alba Payta*.—**C. ale**. See *Cerevisia CINCHONÆ*.—**C. alkaloiden** (Ger.). See *CINCHONA alkaloids*.—**C. alla**. In Ceylon, the *Smilax* c. [B, 121; L, 105.]—**C. amarilla**. More properly, *Quina amarilla*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-BARK*.—**C. amaro-aromatica**. Angustura-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. americana**. See *American c.*—**C. æther** (Ger.). Quinic ether. [B, 270.]—**C. Auguss** (Ger.), **C. Auguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum CINCHONÆ*.—**C. bahiensis**. See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**C. bark**. The bark of *Buina* (*Cascarilla*) *hexandra*. [B, 19.]—**C. basen** (Ger.). See *CINCHONA alkaloids*.—**C. baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona*. [B.]—**C. baum mit herzförmigen Blättern** (Ger.). The *Cinchona cordifolia*. [L, 80.]—**C. bicolor** (Lat.), **C. bicolorata**. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—**C. bier** (Ger.). A preparation made of 1 part of cinchona, 100 parts of water, and 8 of brown sugar. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**C. blau** (Ger.). A blue pigment, soluble in water, derived from an aniline color by treatment with sulphuric acid. [B, 49.]—**C. bogotensis**. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. boliviana**. The bark of *Cinchona boliviana*. [B, 270.]—**C. brachycarpa**. Ger. *Kurzfrüchtige C.* The *Exostema brachycarpum*. [B.]—**C. brasiliana do Mato**. The bark of *Exostema cuspidatum*. [B, 48, 180.]—**C. brasiliensis de Minas** (Fr.). The bark of *Remijia ferruginea*. [B, 48.]—**C. californica**, **C. californica**. Fr. *quinquina de California*. Ger. *californische C.* The bark of *Cascarilla riedeliana*; it is highly astringent and contains quinic acid, but no alkaloids. [B, 180, 270.]—**C. calisaya**. The bark of *Cinchona calisaya*. [B.]—**C. calisaya convoluta**, **C. calisaya cum epidermide**. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 270.] Cf. *Yellow CINCHONA-BARK*.—**C. calisaya fibrosa**. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata* and *Cinchona ovata*. [B, 270.]—**C. calisaya morado** (Sp.). See *C. boliviana*.—**C. calisaya plana**. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**C. Carabaya**. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B, 270.]

C. caribæa. The bark of *Exostema caribæum*. [B, 48, 180.]—**C. c.**, **C. china**. *Cinchona*-bark. [B, 109, 119.]—**C. von Ostindien** (Ger.). The bark of *Cedrela febrifuga*. [B, 180.]—**C. chokolade** (Ger.). See *Cacao tabulata cum c.*—**C. cinerea**. See *Pale CINCHONA-BARK*.—**C. cordifolia**. The *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B.]—**C. coronalis** (Lat.). Crown-bark. [B, 23.]—**C. corona ordinaria**. Ordinary Loxa-bark; a variety of brown cinchona-bark, occurring in commerce more frequently than the crown-bark of Loxa, and, according to Martius, derived from *Cinchona condaminea* and *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B, 180.]—**C. corymbifera**. The bark of *Exostema corymbiferum*. [B, 180.]—**C. cuprea** (Lat.). See *REMILIA pedunculata* and *REMILIA purdicana*.—**C. Cusco**. *Cusco*-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. de Bahia rubra**. See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**C. de Carthæna**. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—**Cf. Carthæna-BARK**.—**C. de Carthæna dura**. See *Hard Carthæna-BARK*.—**C. de Carthæna fibrosa**. See *C. flava fibrosa*.—**C. de Cauca**. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—**C. de Cusco**, **C. de Cuzco**. See *C. Cusco* and *C. Carabaya*.—**C. de Guamalies**. See *Huamalies²*.—**C. de Guanuco**. See *Huanuco²*.—**C. de Jaën** (Fr.). Jaën-bark; the bark of *Cinchona pubescens*, var. *ovata*. [B, 48; L, 135.]—**C. de Jaën pallida**. A pale bark derived from *Cinchona pubescens*, *Cinchona viridiflora*, and some other species. [B, 270.]—**C. de Loxa**. See *Loxa-BARK*.—**C. de Loxa ordinaria**. See *C. corona ordinaria*.—**C. de México** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.*, the root of which is official in the Mex. Ph. [B, 229.]—**C. de Para**. A brownish-colored bark, perhaps from a species of *Ladenbergia*, containing paricine. [B, 270.]—**C. de Para rubra**. See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**C. de piura**. See *C. de Jaën pallida*.—**C. de Rio de Janeiro** (seu *Janeiro*). See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**C. der philippinischen Inseln** (Ger.). The bark of the *Exostema cuspidatum* of Römer and Schultes.—**C. de Santa Fé** (Sp.). Yellow cinchona—(*Carthæna*)-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. di Santa Lucia** (It.). The bark of *Exostema floribundum*. [B, 48.]—**C. do Mato** (Port.). See *C. brasiliana do Mato*.—**C. du Brésil** (Fr.). See *C.*—**C. dura granatensis**, **C. dura levis**. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B, 270.]—**C. dura peruviana**, **C. dura suberosa**. The bark of *Cinchona lutea* and *Cinchona pubescens*. [B, 270.]—**C. eisenwein** (Ger.). See *Vinum FERRI amarum*.—**C. essenz** (Ger.). See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—**C. extract** (Ger.). See *Extractum CINCHONÆ* and *Extractum chinæ*.—**C. extract mit Wein bereitet** (Ger.). See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—**C. Fernambuco**. The bark of *Coutarea speciosa*. [B, 48.]—**C. flava**. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B.]—**C. flava de Santa Fé** (Sp.). See *C. de Santa Fé*.—**C. flava dura**. 1. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*. 2. Of Karsten, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*. [B, 5, 180, 270.]—**C. flava dura levis**. See *C. flava dura* (1st def.).—**C. flava dura Pitayo** [Karsten]. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, var. *discolor*. [B, 270.]—**C. flava dura suberosa** [Berg]. The bark of *Cinchona lutea*. [B, 270.]—**C. flava fibrosa**. 1. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*. 2. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. 3. Of Goebel, the bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, var. *vera*. [Weddell, Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.), ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B); B, 23, 270.]—**C. flava fibrosa rubiginosa**. The bark of *Cinchona lancifolia*, var. *obtusifolia*. [B, 270.]—**C. flava paracensis**. See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.).—**C. flava straminea**. See *C. flava fibrosa*.—**C. fusca**. See *Pale CINCHONA-BARK*.—**C. galerte** (Ger.). See *Gelatina de lichene cum KINA KINA*.—**C. gerbsäure** (Ger.). Quinotannic acid. [B.]—**C. gewächse** (Ger.). The *Cinchonææ*. [B.]—**C. gialla** (It.). Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 10.]—**C. grigia** (It.). *C. grisea*. Pale cinchona-bark. [B, 10.]—**C. Guamalies**. See *Huamalies-C.*—**C. Guanuco**. See *Huanuco²*.—**C. Harz** (Ger.). See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—**C. Havane**. See *Huanuco²*.—**C. Huamalies**. 1. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*; also the larger specimens of the bark of *Cinchona condaminea*. [B, 270.] 2. See *Huamalies²*.—**C. Huánuco** (Sp.). See *Huanuco²*.—**C. india**. Any variety of cinchona derived from trees cultivated in the East Indies. [B, 270.]—**C. Jaën**. See *C. de Jaën pallida*.—**C. Jaën nigricans**. See *Pseudo-loxa-C.*—**C. Jaen pallida** [Berg]. The bark of *Cinchona ovata*. [B, 270.]—**C. jamaicensis**. See *C. caribæa*.—**C. javanica**. Any variety of cinchona derived from trees cultivated in Java. [B, 270.]—**C. kaffee** (Ger.). See *Coffea cum c.*—**C. lambertiana**. The bark of *Cascarilla lambertiana*. [B, 270.]—**C. lancifolia**. See *CINCHONA lancifolia*.—**C. Loxa**. The younger specimens of the bark of *Cinchona urutisinga*. [B, 270.]—**C. Loxa corona**. See *Crown-bark of Loxa*.—**C. lutea**, **C. lutescens**, **C. aranjada** (Sp. [more properly *quina naranjada*]). Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. marmorata** (Lat.). See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—**C. martinicensis**. See *C. montana*.—**C. mit herzförmigen Blättern** (Ger.). The *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B.]—**C. montana**. Ger. *Berg*. The bark of *Exostema floribundum*. [B, 180.]—**C. morsellen** (Ger.). See *MORSULI chinati*.—**C. nodosa**. The *Smilax* c. [B, 180.]—**C. nova**. 1. In Germany, in the 17th century, *Cascarilla*-bark (the bark of *Craton euteria*). [B, 23.] 2. See *CINCHONA nova*. [B, 180.]—**C. nova brasiliensis**. The bark of *Buena* (*Cascarilla*) *hexandra*. [B, 180, 270.]—**C. nova granatensis**, **C. nova surinamensis**. See *CASCARILLA magnifolia*.—**C. Loxa-bark**. [B, 180.]—**C. pseudo-c.** [B, 180.]—**C. officinalis**. Loxa-bark. [B, 180.]—**C. orientalis**. 1. The *Smilax* c. [B, 200.] 2. See *C. root-c.*—**C. ovalifolia**. See *CINCHONA ovalifolia*.—**C. pallida**. See *Pale CINCHONA-BARK*.—**C. paya**. In Chili, the *Flaveria contrayerba*. [B, 93.]—**C. peruviana**. The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B, 23.]—**C. piau²**, **C. pianhi** [Geiger]. 1. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. 2. The bark of *Exostema souzannum*. [B, 48, 180.]—**C. Pitaya**. See *Pitaya-BARK*.—**C. Piton**. See *C. martinicensis*.—**C. Pitoya**. See *CINCHONA Pitoya*.—**C. pomade** (Ger.). A preparation used to prevent the hair from falling out; made of 1 oz. of finely powdered red cinchona and about 2 drachms each of almond oil, oil of bergamot, and essence of vanilla. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**C. ponderosa**. The *Smilax* c. [B, 180.]—**C. pseudo-loxa**. The smaller specimens of the bark of *Cinchona condaminea*; also the bark of *Cinchona nitida*. [B, 270.]—**C. pseudouruba**. See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**C. pubescens**. See *CINCHONA pubescens*.—**C. pulver** (Ger.). See *Pulvis chinæ*.—**C. purpurea**. See *CIN-*

CHONA purpurea.—*C. radix*, *C. radix officinarum*. See *C. root*.—*C. regia*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*C. regia nuda*, *C. regia plana*, *C. regia sine epidermide*. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.] Cf. *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*C'rinde* (Ger.). *Cinchona-bark*. [B, 180.]—*C'rintenbaum* (Ger.). The genus *Cinchona*. [B, 20.]—*C'riding-Brustflechte* (Ger.). The *Theleotrema cinchonarum*. [B, 180.]—*C'rod* (Dan.). The *Smilax c.* [B, 88.]—*C. root*. Lat., *china* (seu c.) *radix*. The rhizome of *Smilax c.* [B, 185.]—*C. root-plant*. The *Smilax c.* (*Smilax ferox*). [B.]—*C. rosa*. The bark of *Cardaminea tinctoria*. [B, 270.]—*C. rosea*. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—*C. rossa* (It.). Red cinchona-bark. [B, 10.]—*C'roth* (Ger.). *Cinchona red.* [B.]—*C. rubiginosa*. An orange-colored fibrous variety of cinchona-bark which is sometimes, but improperly, used for the red bark. Much of the bark formerly classed under this name was probably derived from *Cinchona lancifolia*. [B, 23, 93.]—*C. rubra*. See *Red CINCHONA-bark*.—*C. rubra brasiliensis*, *C. rubra de Rio de Janeiro*. See *C. californica*.—*C. rubra spuria*. The bark of *Cascarilla hexandra*. [B, 270.]—*C. rubra spuria de Santa Fé*. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—*C. rubra suberosa* [Berg.]. The bark of *Cinchona coccinea*. [B, 270.]—*C. Saucta Lucie*. See *C. martinicensis*.—*C'sauer* (Ger.). Of or pertaining to quinic acid; with the name of a base, the quinate of that base. [B.]—*C'säure* (Ger.). Quinic acid. [B.]—*C'säure-Aethylster* (Ger.). Ethyl quinate. [B.]—*C. savanilla*. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—*C'smilax* (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [L, 80.]—*C. spinosa*. The *Catebæa spinosa*. [B, 180.]—*C. spuria*, *C. spuria nodosa*. The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180, 200.]—*C'stechwinde* (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [B, 180.]—*C'sternflechte* (Ger.). The *Asterisca cinchonarum*. [B, 180.]—*C. supposita*. The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. surinamensis*. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—*C'syrup* (Ger.). See *Syrupus de CINCHONA cum vino paratus*.—*C. Tecamez*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*C. tecta*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—*C. tena*. See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—*C. Ten fusca*. See *C. pseudo-loxa*.—*C. tenu*. See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—*C'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). *C'tinkturr* (Ger.). See the major list.—*C. triangularis*. See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—*C. tubulata*. See *C. tecta*.—*C. Uritusinga suberosa*. See *C. peruviana*.—*C. Valparaiso*. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—*C. vera*. The *Smilax c.* [B, 180.]—*C. von Cantagallo* (Ger.). See *ARARIBA-bark*.—*C. von Giuva* (Ger.). The bark of *Cedrela febrifuga*. [B, 180.]—*C. von Pianhy* (Ger.). The bark of *Ecostema souzannum*. [B, 180.] Cf. *C. pioui*.—*C. von Rio Janeiro* (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*. [B, 180.]—*C. von Santa Ana* (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona scrobiculata*. [B, 270.]—*C. von Santa Lucia* (Ger.). See *C. martinicensis*.—*C. von Santo Domingo* (Ger.). The bark of *Ecostema angustifolia*. [B, 180.]—*C. von Sheopore* (Ger.). The bark of *Hymenodictyon flaccidum*. [B, 48.]—*C. von Winaab* (Ger.). The bark of *Hymenodictyon thyrsiflorum*. [B, 48.]—*C. vulgaris officinarum*. See *C. root*.—*C'wein* [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Vinum chinæ*.—*C'wurzel* (Ger.). See *C. root*.—*C'wurzelpilz* (Ger.). The *Rhizomorpha cinchona*. [B, 180.]—*C'wurzel-Stechwinde* (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [L, 80.]—*C. wythe*. The *Smilax balbisiana*. [B, 282.]—*C. Yanucco nigra* [Batka]. See *C. pseudo-loxa*. [B, 180.]—*C. Yuannoc*.—*China radix*. See *C. root*.—*China spinosa cortex*. The bark of *Catebæa spinosa*. [B, 48.]—*China vœre radix*. See *Radix china vœre*.—*Coffea cum c. Ger.* *C'kaffe*. A beverage made by infusing a mixture of 1 drachm of powdered cinchona and 2 drachms or more of coffee. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—*Confectio chinae antimonialis*. See *Electuarium chinae antimoniale*.—*Cortex chinae*. See *CINCHONA-bark* and *Red CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae albus*. The bark of *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. [B.]—*Cortex chinae angustifoliae*. The bark of *Ecostema angustifolium*. [B, 180.]—*Cortex chinae aurantiacus*. Yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 270.]—*Cortex chinae bicolorate*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*Cortex chinae brachycarpa*. The bark of *Ecostema brachycarpum*. [B, 180.]—*Cortex chinae Californicae* (seu *californicae*). See *C. californica*.—*Cortex chinae californicae spuria*. A bark having the anatomical characters of *Arariba-bark*. [B, 270.]—*Cortex chinae calisayæ*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae calisayæ convolutus*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 95.] Cf. *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae calisayæ planus*. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 95, 270.] Cf. *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae caribæus*. See *C. caribæa*.—*C. chinae convolutus*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.] Cf. *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae corymbiferae*. See *C. corymbifera*.—*Cortex chinae Cusco*. *Cortex chinae Cusco verus*. See *Cusco-bark*.—*Cortex chinae de Loxa*. *Loxa-bark*. [B, 180.]—*Cortex chinae de Rio Janeiro*. See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—*Cortex chinae flavus*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae flavus de Carthagenâ durus*. The bark of *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B, 270.]—*Cortex chinae flavus de Cuzco*. The bark of *Cinchona pubescens*. [Karsten [B, 270].]—*Cortex chinae flavus durus*. See *Hard Carthagenâ-bark*.—*Cortex chinae flavus fibrosus*. See *C. flava fibrosa*.—*Cortex chinae flavus lignosus*. See *C. flava dura* (1st def.).—*Cortex chinae flavus Maracibo*. The bark of *Cinchona tucujensis* and *Cinchona cordifolia*. [B, 270.]—*Cortex chinae flavus Porto Cabello*. See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.).—*Cortex chinae fuscæ* (seu *fuscus*). See *Pale CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae fuscus officinalis*. See *C. corona ordinaria*.—*Cortex chinae griseus*. See *Pale CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae Huamalis*. See *Huamalis-C.*—*Cortex chinae Huanuco*. See *Huanuco-c.*—*Cortex chinae Jaen*. See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—*Cortex chinae jamaicensis*. See *C. caribæa*.—*Cortex chinae Loxæ*. *Loxa-bark*. [B, 180.]—*Cortex chinae Loxæ ordinarius*. See *C. corona ordinaria*.—*Cortex chinae luteus*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae Maracibo*. See *Cortex chinae flavus Maracibo*.—*Cortex chinae marmorina*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*Cortex chinae monopolis*. Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—*Cortex chinae nepalensis*. The bark of *Mussaenda lucilia*. [A, 490 (B).]—*Cortex chinae novæ*. See *C. nova surinamensis*.—*Cortex chinae Piton*. See *C. Piton*.—*Cortex chinae pseudo-loxæ*. See *C. pseudo-loxa*.—*Cortex chinae regiae* (seu *regius*). See *Yellow CINCHONA-bark*.

—*Cortex chinae regius convolutus*. See *C. calisaya convoluta*.—*Cortex chinae regius planus*. See *C. calisaya plana*.—*Cortex chinae ruber*. See *Red CINCHONA-bark*.—*Cortex chinae rubiginosus*. See *C. rubiginosa*.—*Cortex chinae Sanctæ Lucie*. See *C. martinicensis*.—*Cortex chinae spinosæ*. See *C. spinosa*.—*Cortex chinae spuria*. *Cascarilla-bark*. [B, 180.]—*Cusco-c.* (Ger.). See *Cusco-bark*.—*Decoction chinae* [Norw. Ph.]. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ flavæ*.—*Decoction chinae acidulum* [Russ. Ph.]. *Decoction chinae acidum* [Norw. Ph.]. A decoction made, according to the Norw. Ph., of 10 parts of pulverized calisaya-bark, 1 part of dilute sulphuric acid of the sp. gr. 1.083, and a sufficient quantity of water to make 100 parts. The Russ. Ph. directs 8 parts of calisaya-bark, 1 part of alcohol of the sp. gr. 1.113, and a sufficient quantity of water to make 64 parts. It is to be prepared *ex tempore*. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction chinae antisepticum*. Sp., *cocimiento de quina antiséptico* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts of scorzonera-root and 1 part of bruised lemon seeds, boiled with the necessary amount of water, and then infused with 8 parts of Loxa-bark, 4 of bruised contrayerva-root, and 12 of mel sambuci. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction chinae antisepticum purgans*. Sp., *cocimiento de quina antiséptico purgante* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 4 parts of scorzonera-root and 1 part of bruised lemon seeds, boiled with a sufficiency of water, infused with 8 parts of Loxa-bark, 4 of bruised contrayerva-root, and 4 of senna leaves, and, after straining, mixed with 8 parts of honey of juniper and 8 of syrup of pale roses. The Fr. Cod., 1837, orders 480 parts of cinchona made into a decoction with 11,520 of water, 120 each of senna leaves and sodium sulphate, 20 of ammonium chloride, and 480 of compound syrup of senna. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction chinae calisayæ*. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ flavæ*.—*Decoction chinae clarificatum* [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of Loxa-bark with 56 parts of distilled water and adding 3 of calcined magnesia, the whole to produce 48 parts of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction chinae compositum et laxans*. See *Decoction chinae antisepticum purgans*.—*Decoction chinae et valerianæ*. Sp., *cocimiento neurosténico de quina y valeriana* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by heating 8 parts of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark with the necessary amount of water, and adding 2 of bruised valerian-root and 16 of syrup of lemon-peel; the whole to produce 192 parts of decoction. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction chinae febrifugum*. See *Decoction corticis peruviani febrifugum* (under *Cortex*).—*Decoction chinae fuscæ*. See *Decoction corticis peruviani* (under *Cortex*).—*Decoction chinae regie*. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ flavæ*.—*Decoction chinae rubræ*. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ*.—*Decoction corticis chinae fuscæ* [Finn. Ph.]. See *Decoction corticis peruviani* (under *Cortex*).—*Decoction corticis chinae regie* [Finn. Ph.]. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ flavæ*.—*Deutsche C.* (Ger.). The bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B, 180.]—*Dornige C.* (Ger.). See *C. spinosa*.—*Dunkle Ten-C.* (Ger.). See *C. pseudo-loxa*.—*Eastern c.-root*, *East Indian c.* See *C. root*. [B, 200.]—*Einfache C'tinctur* (Ger.). See *Tinctura chinae simplex*.—*Electuarium chinae antimoniale*. Sp., *electuario de quina antimonial* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 0.25 part of tartar emetic mixed with 9 parts of purified powdered tartar, 12 each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, and 84 of syrup of vinegar; the whole to make 105.25 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Electuarium chinae antimoniale Mas de vall*. Sp., *electuario de quina antimonial de Mas de vall* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing together for a quarter of an hour in a glass or porcelain mortar 0.25 part of tartar emetic, 1 part each of ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate, 4 parts each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, and 24 of syrup of wormwood; to make 34.25 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Electuarium chinae et catechu*. Sp., *electuario de quina y catechú* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 8 parts of powdered Loxa-bark, 1 part each of powdered gambir catechu and powdered balsam of tolu, and 24 parts of syrup of comfrey-root. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Electuarium chinae et serpentariae*. Sp., *electuario de quina con serpentaria* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 6 parts of powdered Loxa-bark, 2 of powdered Virginia snakeroot, and 24 of syrup of peony. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Electuarium chinae ferruginosum*. Sp., *electuario de quina ferruginoso* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of 24 parts each of powdered calisaya-bark and powdered Loxa-bark, 6 each of potassium carbonate and ammonium chloride, 45 of crystallized sulphate of iron, 2 of purified diaphoretic antimony (potassium antimonate), and the necessary quantity of purified honey. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Elixir chinae*. Fr., *élixir de quina*. A preparation of the Turin Ph., 1833; made of 1 part of cinchona and 12 parts each of alcohol, white sugar, and water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Essentia chinae*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—*Essentia chinae composita*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—*Extractum chinae*. 1. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*. 2. Of the Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Hung. Ph., see *Extractum chinae fuscæ*.—*Extractum chinae alcoholicum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Extractum chinae aquosum*. Ger., *wässrige C'extract*. A thin extract made by macerating 1 part of cinchona in 10 parts of water, expressing, macerating the residue in 10 parts of water, and evaporating the expressed liquids to 2 parts. The extract should be reddish brown, and yield a turbid solution with water. Very similar preparations were official in many of the old pharmacopœias. [B, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—*Extractum chinae calisayæ* [Dan. Ph.]. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Extractum chinae calisayæ fluidum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ fluidum*.—*Extractum chinae flavæ* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Extractum chinae fluidum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ fluidum*.—*Extractum chinae frigide paratum* [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dutch Ph., Russ. Ph.]. 1. Of the Belg. Ph., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of pale cinchona-bark in 2 parts of distilled water, expressing, repeating the maceration, evaporating the filtered liquid to the consistence of a thick syrup, and mixing 100 parts of the product with 2 of alcohol. *Sal essentialis Logaræy* is obtained by evaporating this preparation to a dry extract. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., the same, made with 1 part of coarsely powdered pale cinchona and 4 parts

of water and evaporated to a thick, dark-brown product. 3. Of the Dutch Ph., a preparation made by macerating powdered cinchona in enough water to make a thin paste, expressing, and evaporating to the consistency of a thin extract. 4. Of the Russ. Ph., a preparation made by macerating 1 part of coarsely powdered cinchona in 5 and then in 3 parts of cold distilled water, evaporating the decanted liquid to about 1 part, filtering through paper, and further evaporating to a thin brown extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ fuscae** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Dutch Ph.], Fr., *extrait de quinquina mou (et sec), extrait de quinquina gris (alcoolique)* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de quina de Loja (acucoso y alcoholico)* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by extracting pale cinchona with water [Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Dutch Ph., Roum. Ph., and Russ. Ph.] or with alcohol [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], forming a soft, thick [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Dutch Ph., and Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], or dry [Austr. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Roum. Ph., and Russ. Ph.] extract. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ fuscae frigide paratum** [Dutch Ph.], **Extractum chinæ garayanum**. See **Extractum chinæ frigide paratum**.—**Extractum chinæ gummosum**. See **Extractum chinæ aquosum**.—**Extractum chinæ resinomum**. See **Extractum cinchonæ**.—**Extractum chinæ rubræ** [Belg. Ph., Dutch Ph.], Fr., *extrait de quinquina rouge* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.]). A preparation made by extracting red cinchona with water [Dutch Ph.] or with alcohol, and of a thick or thin [Fr. Cod.] consistence. The Dutch Ph. orders a thick extract prepared with coarsely powdered cinchona and boiling water. The Belg. Ph. directs 1 part of cinchona and 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. The *extrait de quinquina rouge* [Fr. Cod.] is a solid aqueous extract made of 1 part each of cinchona, in moderately fine powder and cold water, and 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. The *extrait de quinquina rouge alcoolique* [Fr. Cod.] is of a soft consistence, and is made of 1 part of cinchona and 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ rubræ liquidum**. See **Extractum cinchonæ liquidum**.—**Extractum chinæ spirituosum**. 1. Of the Ger. Ph., a preparation made by extracting cinchona-bark (especially that of *Cinchona succirubra* and *Cinchona calisaya*) with alcohol and evaporating to the consistence of a dry extract. Cf. **Extractum cinchonæ** and **Extractum chinæ rubræ**. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see **Extractum chinæ fuscae**. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum chinæ vinosum**. See **Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum** (under **Cortex**).—**Falsch-C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180].—**Falsche C'** (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*, *C. nova surinamensis*, and *Cusco-bark*.—**Falsche C'stechwinde** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180].—**Faserige gelbe c.** (Ger.). **Flache Guanuco** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa* (1st def.).—**Flache Königse'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270].—**Flüchtige C'tinctur** (Ger.). See **Tinctura chinæ volatilis**.—**Flüssiges C'extract** (Ger.). See **Extractum cinchonæ fluidum**.—**Garraysches C'extract** (Ger.). See **Extractum chinæ frigide paratum**.—**Gebräuchliche C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. corona ordinaria*.—**Geistiges C'extract** (Ger.). See **Extractum cinchonæ**.—**Gelbe C.** (Ger.). **Gelbe C'rinde** (Ger.). Yellow cinchona-bark. [B.]—**Gerollte Königse'** (Ger.). Quilled calisaya-bark. [B, 270].—**Graue C.** (Ger.). **Graue C'rinde** (Ger.). See **Huanuco** and **Pale cinchona-bark**.—**Guajaquille** (Ger.). Cinchona derived from Guayaquil; a variety of brown cinchona-bark. [B, 270].—**Guanuco** (Ger.). See **Huanuco**.—**Harte Carthagenä-C.** (Ger.). **Harte C.** (Ger.). **Harte C'rinde** (Ger.). **Harte gelbe C'rinde** (Ger.). See **Hard Carthagenä-bark**.—**Havanae'** (Ger.). See *C. flava*.—**Helle Jaen C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona lutea*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.," sér. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**Holzige C.** (Ger.). See *C. flava fibrosa*.—**Huamalles-C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona micrantha*. *Cinchona glandulifera*, and *Cinchona lanceolata*. [B, 270].—**Huanuco-C.** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona glandulifera*. [B, 48].—**Huanuco'** (Ger.). The bark of *Cinchona nitida*, *Cinchona micrantha*, and other species of *Cinchona*, growing in Huanuco. [B, 270]. Cf. **Huanuco-bark**.—**Infusum chinæ**, **Infusum chinæ acidum**. See **Infusum cinchonæ**.—**Infusum chinæ calidum**. An infusion of cinchona made with hot water; official in many of the old pharmacopœias. [B, 119 (a, 21).] Cf. **Infusum cinchonæ**.—**Infusum chinæ calisayæ**. See **Infusum cinchonæ flavæ**.—**Infusum chinæ cum aqua calcis**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina calcare*. Syn.: *infusum calcis cinchonatum, aqua calcis cum c.* A preparation made of 1 oz. of cinchona and 1 pint of lime-water [U. S. Ph., 1820]; or of 2 oz. of cinchona, 1 oz. of lime, and 24 oz. of lime-water [Port. Ph., 1836]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ cum magnesia**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina magnésée*. A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's ed.), and Hanov. Ph., 1833; made of 8 parts of powdered cinchona, 1 part (in the Hanov. Ph., 1833, 2 parts) of calcined magnesia, and 96 parts of warm water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ cum succo limonum**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina acidulée*. A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820; made of 1 oz. of cinchona, 2 oz. of lemon-juice, 3 oz. of camphorated tincture of opium, and 1 pint of cold water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ frigide paratum** [Russ. Ph.]. A preparation made by steeping 18 parts of red cinchona, in moderately fine powder, in a mixture of 144 parts of cold distilled water and 1 part of phosphoric acid, washing through a funnel with water until 144 parts are obtained, and then filtering through paper. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ frigidum**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina faite à froid*. A preparation made by macerating powdered yellow cinchona in 9 parts of cold distilled water, expressing, and filtering. Similar preparations were official in a great number of old pharmacopœias. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ fuscae**. Sp., *infusión de quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made of Loja-bark steeped in a sufficient quantity of water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chinæ sine calore**. See **Infusum chinæ frigidum**.—**Infusum corticis chinæ aquosum frigide paratum**. A preparation resembling the infusum chinæ frigide paratum, with the addition of orange-peel. [L, 135 (a, 21).]—**Infusum corticis chinæ**

vinosum frigide paratum. A preparation made by digesting a mixture of 1 oz. of cinchona and 2 drachms each of orange-peel and sweet flag in 1 lb. of the best Rhénish wine, and expressing. [L, 135 (a, 21).] Cf. **Tinctura cinchonæ**.—**Jaen-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—**Jamaikanische C.** (Ger.). See *C. caribæa*.—**Kaltberleitetes C'extract** (Ger.). See **Extractum chinæ frigide paratum**.—**Karaibische C'rinde** (Ger.). **Karibäische C.** (Ger.). See *C. caribæa*.—**Klystier aus C'rinde** (Ger.). See **Clyster of cinchona**.—**Königs-C.** (Ger.). See *C. regia*.—**Kron-C.** (Ger.). See **Crown bark of Loja**.—**Kurzfrüchtige C.** (Ger.). The *Cinchona brachycarpa* (*Exostema brachycarpum*). [B.]—**Langblättriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona (Casarilla) oblongifolia*. [B.]—**Lanzettblättriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona lancifolia*. [L, 80].—**Lima-C.** (Ger.). See **Silbergrau C.—Lojac'** (Ger.). **Loxa-C.** (Ger.). **Loxac'** (Ger.). See **Loxa-bark**.—**Magisterium chinæ**. See **Extractum cinchonæ**.—**Malabar c.** A bitter bark used as a substitute for cinchona, probably obtained from the *Azadirachta indica* of Jussieu (the *Melia azadirachta* of Linnæus). [B, 172].—**Maracaibo'** (Ger.). See **Cortex chinæ flavus Maracaibo**.—**Neue brasilianische C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova brasiliensis*.—**Neue C.** (Ger.). See *C. nova*.—**Occidentalische C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180].—**Oriental c.**, **Ostindische C.** (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [B, 48, 180].—**Ovalblättrige C.** (Ger.). **Ovalblättriger C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona ovalifolia*. [B; L, 80].—**Pitone'** (Ger.). See *C. Piton*.—**Platte Königse'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270].—**Pomeranzenfarbene C.** (Ger.). **Pomeranzenfarbig C.** (Ger.). The *C. aurantiaca*. [B, 48, 180]. Cf. **Yellow cinchona-bark**.—**Portocabello'** (Ger.). See *C. flava dura*.—**Pseudo-C.** (Ger.). See the major list.—**Pulvis chinæ**. Ger., *C'pulver*. A light cinnamon-colored powder made from the best varieties of cinchona-bark, or a dark-colored powder made from inferior bark. It is best prepared by bruising the bark, removing the coarser part, and finely pulverizing the remainder. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**Pulvis chinæ antisepticus**. Fr., *poudre bezoardique*. A preparation official in the Sp. Ph., 1798; made of 16 parts each of cinchona, goa stone, occidental bezoar, cancer stone, crabs' eyes, raspings of stags' horns, prepared pearls, and antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, and 2 each of scordium-leaves, blessed-thistle leaves, red poppy-leaves, contrayerva-root, *Carlina acaulis* root, *Tormentilla erecta* root, and *Dictamnus albus* root, ground together in a fine powder. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Purpurrothblühende C.** (Ger.). **Purpurrothblühender C'baum** (Ger.). The *Cinchona purpurea*. [B; L, 80].—**Radix c.**, **Radix chinæ**. See *C. root*.—**Radix chinæ americana**. Sp., *raíz de c. de México* [Mex. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B, 180, 229].—**Radix chinæ nodosa**. See *C. root*.—**Radix chinæ occidentalis**. See *Radix chinæ americana*.—**Radix chinæ ponderosa**. See *C. root*.—**Radix chinæ spuria**. See *Radix chinæ americana*.—**Radix chinæ vera**. See *C. root*.—**Raíz de c. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. See *Radix chinæ americana*.—**Resina chinæ**. Ger., *C'harz*. See **Extractum cinchonæ**.—**Rosso di c. (It.)**. See *Cinchona red*.—**Rostfarbig C.** (Ger.). See *C. rubiginosa*.—**Rothe C.** (Ger.). **Rothe C'rinde** (Ger.). See **Red cinchona-bark**.—**Silbergrau C.** (Ger.). *Casarilla provinciana* (the bark of *Cinchona micrantha*). [B, 48].—**Stechwinde C'wurzel** (Ger.). The *Smilax c.* [L, 80].—**Sudamerikanischer C'extract** (Ger.). An extract from South America, probably prepared there from fresh cinchona-bark. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**Surinamische C.** (Ger.). **Surinamische C'rinde** (Ger.). See *C. nova surinamensis*.—**Syrupus chinæ**. Fr., *sirop de quinquina* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 100 parts of yellow cinchona in moderately fine powder, 1,000 each of 30-per-cent. alcohol and white sugar, and a sufficient quantity of water; 1,000 parts of the strained liquid are heated over a water-bath, in order to drive off the alcohol, allowed to cool, and filtered. The Belg. Ph., 1853, orders 125 parts of powdered gray cinchona, 500 each of 55-per-cent. alcohol and distilled water, and 637 of sugar. [B, 10, 113 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus chinæ aquosus**. Syn.: *syrupus corticis peruviani aquosus*. A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias; made by adding sugar to an aqueous infusion or decoction of cinchona-bark. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus chinæ vinosus**. See **Syrupus of cinchona cum vino paratus**.—**Ten-C.** (Ger.). See *C. de Jaen pallida*.—**Tinctura chinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See **Tinctura cinchonæ**.—**Tinctura chinæ ammoniata**. Fr., *teinture de quinquina ammoniacale*. A preparation official in the Franc. Disp., 1791, and the Lond. Ph., 1837; made of 1 part of cinchona and 8 parts of spirits of ammonia [Franc. Disp.], or of 4 oz. of cinchona and 2 pints of aromatic spirits of ammonia [Lond. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chinæ aquosa kalina**. Fr., *infusion de quinquina potassée, teinture aqueuse alcaline de quinquina*. A preparation official in the Palat Disp., 1764; made of 24 parts of cinchona, 2 of potassium carbonate, and 128 of boiling water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chinæ composita** [Ger. Ph.]. See **Tinctura cinchonæ composita**.—**Tinctura chinæ simplex**. See **Tinctura cinchonæ**.—**Tinctura chinæ volatilis**. Ger., *flüchtige C'tinctur*. A preparation made of cinchona and aqua ammoniæ. [L, 30 (a, 21).] Cf. **Tinctura chinæ ammoniata**.—**Unbedeckte Königse'** (Ger.). Flat calisaya-bark. [B, 270].—**Vinum chinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *vin* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *enolée de quinquina*). A preparation made of 100 parts each of tincture of cinchona and glycerin and 300 of sherry wine [Ger. Ph.]; or of 1 part of cinchona, 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and 20 parts of red wine [Fr. Cod.]. Other similar preparations of the Fr. Cod. differ from the latter merely in respect to the kind of wine employed. [B, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—**Vinum chinæ amarum**. Fr., *vin de quinquina et de gentiane, enolée de quinquina et de gentiane composé, vin fébrifuge*. A preparation official in the U. S. Ph., 1820, Hanov. Ph., 1833, Port. Ph., 1836, and Swed. Ph., 1817; made of 3 parts of cinchona, 1 part each of gentian and orange-peel, and 48 parts of Spanish wine [Swed. Ph.]; or of 16 parts of cinchona, 8 of gentian, 2 of orange-peel, 192 of white wine, and 32 of brandy [Port. Ph.]; or of 1 oz. of cinchona, 4 drachms of gentian, 2 drachms of orange-peel, 1 drachm of cinnamon, 4 oz. of brandy, and 24 pints of wine [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vinum chinæ**

ferratum. See *Vinum FERRI amarum*.—*Virginische C.* (Ger.). The bark of *Magnolia glauca*. [B. 48.]—*Wässriges C'extrakt* (Ger.). See *Extractum chinæ aquosum*.—*Weingeistiges C'extrakt* (Ger.). The extractum chinæ spirituosum of the Ger. Ph. [B. 205.] Cf. *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Weisse C.* (Ger.). See *Cortex chinæ albus*.—*Wenighaarige C.* (Ger.). *Wenighaariger C'baum* (Ger.). See *CINCHONA pubescens*.—*West Indian c.* *Westindische C'wurzel* (Ger.). The *Smilax pseudo-c.* [B. 180, 200.]—*Wiesener-C.* (Ger.). See *C. brasiliana do Mato*.—*Yuama-lies-C.* (Ger.). See *Huamatis-C.*—*Yuanucoo'* (Ger.). See *Huanucoo'*.—*Zusammengesetzte C'tinctur* [Ger. Ph.] (Ger.). See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—*Zweifarbige C.* (Ger.). See *CINCHONA bicolor*.

CHINA-CHACHA, n. The *Buettoneria ovata*. [B. 121.]

CHINAI BADÁMA (Beng.), n. The *Arachis hypogæa*. [A. 479.]

CHINAI KATHA, CHINAI KÁTHO, n's. A Chinese variety of catechu. [A. 479.]

CHINAI SÁLITA (Bomb.), n. The *Pisonia morindifolia*. [A. 479.]

CHINAMICIN (Ger.), n. Ken-a³m-e-tzen'. See QUINAMICINE.

CHINAMIN (Ger.), n. Ken-a³m-en'. See QUINAMINE.

CHINAMPACTHY-ARISEE (Tamil), n. The *Euphorbia thymifolia*. [B. 172.]

CHINANGHIE (Telooqoo), n. The *Lagerstræmia parviflora*. [B. 172.]

CHINA-PAYA, n. The *Flaveria contrayerba* of Persoon. [A. 385.]

CHINÁTHONSÁURE (Ger.), n. Ken-at-on'zoir-e². See QUINETHONIC ACID.

CHINATUS (Lat.), adj. Kí²n(ch²i²n)-at(a³t)-u³s(u⁴s). See CINCHONATUS.

CHINCAPIN, n. Chi²n²k'a³-pi²n. See CHINQUAPIN.

CHINCH (Bomb.), **CHINCHA** (Mah.), n's. The *Tamarindus indica*. [A. 479.]

CHIN-CHAU (Chin.), n. The *Laminaria saccharina*. [B. 121.]

CHINCHAYOTE (Mex.), n. The tuber of *Sechium edule*. [A. 447.]

CHINCHE (Sp.), n. Chen'cha. See ARGAS *chincha*.

CHINCHI, n. In Peru, the *Tagetes minuta*. [B. 121; L. 105.]

CHINCHIL, n. A medicinal herb of the Argentine Republic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 762 (a, 21).]

CHINCHILLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kí²n²(ch²i²n²)-ki²i²(ch²i²n²)-li²d-e(a³-e²). Fr. *chinchillides*. A family of the *Hystricomorpha*, or of the *Ruminantia*. [L. 121.]

CHINCHILLINA [Waterhouse] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kí²n²(ch²i²n²)-ki²i²(ch²i²n²)-li²(e)³na³. A subfamily of the *Hystriidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]

CHINCHIN, n. In Chili, the *Polygala thesioides*. [B. 19, 48.]

CHINCHINA (Lat.), n. f. Kí²n²(ch²i²n²)-ki²(ch²e)³na³. See CHINA.

CHINCHI URALI, n. The *Tagetes tenuifolia*. [B. 121.] Cf. CHINCHI.

CHIN-CHON (Chin.), n. A gummy substance, used as a glue and varnish, supposed to be derived from *Plocaria tenax*. [B. 19.]

CHINCHONA (Lat.), n. f. Kí²n²(ch²i²n²)-ko(ch²o)³na³. A more correct form of cinchona (q. v.). [Markham (B. 23).]

CHINCHONE, n. Chi²n²'kon. The *Senecio vulgaris*. [A. 505.]

CHIN-COUGH, n. Kí²n²'ko²f. Formerly written *kink-cough* (from Scottish *kink*, a violent paroxysm of coughing). A popular term for whooping-cough, especially in Scotland. [D. 1; L. 77.]

CHINET, CHINETTO, n's. The *Citrus amara*, var. *myrtifolia*. [B. 88, 121, 173.]

CHINETUM (Lat.), n. n. Kí²n(ch²i²n)-e(a)³tu³m(tu⁴m). See QUINETUM.

CH'ING-FEN (Chin.), n. Calomel. [A. W. Douthwaite, "China Med. Mission. Jour.," June, 1889, p. 53.]

CHING MUH HSIANG (Chin.), n. The *Aristolochia recurviflora*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 209 (B).]

CHINGUIRITO (Sp.), n. Chen-gwe-re'to. A product distilled from the fermented residues of raw sugar dissolved in water; used by the Mexicans as a drink. [L. 87 (a, 21).]

CHIN-HIAM, n. In Cochinchina, aloes-wood. [B. 88.]

CHINHIDRON (Ger.), n. Ken-hed-ron'. Quinhydrone. [B. 4.]

CHINIC ACID, n. Kí²n²'ik. See QUINIC ACID.

CHINICIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-tzen'. Quinicine. [B.]

CHINIGUS (Lat.), adj. Kí²n(ch²en)²ik-u³s(u⁴s). Of or pertaining to quinine. [B.]

CHINID (Ger.), n. Ken ed'. A quinine. [B. 270.]

CHINIDIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-deu'. Quinidine. [B. 48.]—*Schwefelsaures C.* Quinidine sulphate. [B. 21.]

CHINIDINE, n. Kí²n²'id-en. See CINCHONIDINE.

CHINIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kí²n(ch²en)-i²d-i(e)³nn³m(nu⁴m). Quinidine. [B.]—*C. sulfuricum* [Austr. Ph.]. Quinidine sulphate. [B. 81.]

CHINIJNA, n. In Brazil, the *Bactris socialis*. [B. 121.]

CHINI KABÁBA (Guz.), n. The *Cubeba officinalis*. [A. 479.]

CHINI-KALA-BUNDA (Telooqoo), n. The *Aloelitoralis*. [B. 172.]

CHINI KOLANJANA (Hind.), n. The *Alpinia officinarum* and *Alpinia galanga*. [A. 479.]

CHININ (Ger.), n. Ken-en'. Quinine. [B.]—*Arsensaures C.* Quinine arsenate. [B.]—*Baldriansaures C.* Quinine valerianate. [B.]—*Carbolsaures C.* Quinine carbolate. [B.]—*Chinasaures C.* Quinine quinate. [B.]—*C'Amblyopie.* Quinine amblyopia. [B.]—*C'bisulfat.* Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—*C'blume.* See QUININE-flower.—*C'chlorat.* Quinine chlorate. [B.]—*C'hydrobromat.* Quinine hydrobromide. [B.]—*C'laktat.* Quinine lactate. [B.]—*C'malzextrakt.* See *Extractum MALTI chininatum*.—*C'phosphat.* Quinine phosphate. [B.]—*C'rausch.* The sense of ringing in the ears, etc., felt after taking quinine. [C. Binz (A. 319).]—*C'sulfatdijodür.* Quinine iodosulphate. [B.]—*C'urat.* Quinine urate. [B. 270.]—*C'wein.* See *Vinum QUININÆ*.—*Chlorsaures C.* Quinine chloride. [B.]—*Chlorwasserstoffsaures C.* Quinine hydrochloride. [B.]—*Citronensaures C.* Quinine citrate. [B. 48.]—*Eisenblausaures C.* Quinine ferrocyanide. [B. 48.]—*Essigsäures C.* Quinine acetate. [B.]—*Gerbsäures C.* Quinine tannate. [B. 48.]—*Harnsaures C.* Quinine urate. [B. 270.]—*Milchsäures C.* Quinine lactate. [B.]—*Neutrales schwefelsaures C.* Normal quinine sulphate. [B. 48.]—*Salpetersaures C.* Quinine nitrate. [B.]—*Salzsaures C.* Quinine hydrochloride. [B. 205.]—*Saures schwefelsaures C.* Quinine bisulphate. [B.]—*Schwefelsaures C.* Quinine sulphate. [B.]—*Unterphosphorigsaures C.* Quinine hypophosphite. [B.]—*Valeriansaures C.* Quinine valerianate. [B. 48.]—*Zweifach schwefelsaures C.* Quinine bisulphate. [B. 205.]

CHININA (Lat.), n. f. Kí²n(ch²en)-i(e)³na³. Quinine. [B. 10, 119.]—*C. citrata.* Quinine citrate. [B. 119.]—*C. muriatica.* Quinine hydrochloride. [B. 119.]—*C. nitrata.* Quinine nitrate. [B. 119.]—*C. sulphurica.* Quinine sulphate. [B. 119.]—*Citras chininae.* Quinine citrate. [B. 119.]—*Hydrochloras chininae.* Quinine hydrochlorate. [B. 119.]

CHININATUS (Lat.), adj. Kí²n(ch²en)-i²n-a(a³)tu³s(tu⁴s). Containing quinine (as in the expression *extractum melli chininatum*). [Bernatzik (A. 319).]

CHINGA, n. In Peru, the *Urena (Uranunea) fabriifuga*. [B. 121, 180.]

CHININICUS (Lat.), adj. Kí²n(ch²en)-i²n'ik-u³s(u⁴s). Ger. *chininsauer*. Compounded with quinic acid; with the name of a base, the quinate of that base. [A. 322.]

CHININODINA (Lat.), **CHININODINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Kí²n(ch²en)-i²n-o(o²)-di(de)³na³-nu³m(nu⁴m). Quinoidine. [A. 322.]

CHININOMETRY, n. Kí²n-i²n-o²m'e²t-ri². See QUININOMETRY.

CHININUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Kí²n(ch²en)-in(en)³u³m(nu⁴m). Quinine. [B. 205.]—*Acetas chinini, C. acetium.* Quinine acetate. [B. 48; L. 80.]—*C. amorphum.* See *Amorphous QUININE*.—*C. arseniceum* [Gr. Ph. Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], *C. arsenicum.* Quinine arsenate. [B. 95, 270.]—*C. arsenicosum.* Quinine arsenite. [B. 108.]—*C. bimuriatico-bicarbamidatum.* A compound of 1 part of acid quinine hydrochlorate and 2 parts of urea, forming 6-sided colorless prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 505 (a, 21).]—*C. bimuriatico-semicarbamidatum.* A compound of 2 parts of acid quinine hydrochlorate and 1 part of urea, forming opaque prisms. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 505 (a, 21).]—*C. bimuriaticum carbamidatum.* Quinine and urea hydrochloride. [A. 308.]—*C. bisulfuricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Quinine bisulphate. [B. 205.]—*C. citricum.* Quinine citrate. [B.]—*C. citricum martiatum.* Iron and quinine citrate. [B. 108.]—*C. erudum.* See *Amorphous QUININE*.—*C. ferro-citricum* [Ger. Ph.]. Iron and quinine citrate. [B. 108, 205.]—*C. ferrocyanatum.* Quinine ferrocyanide. [B.]—*C. fuscum.* See *Brown QUININE*.—*C. hydrobromatum, C. hydrobromicum.* See QUININE *hydrobromide*.—*C. hydrobromicum acidum.* See QUININE *hydrobromate*.—*C. hydrochloratum, C. hydrochloricum* [Ger. Ph.]. See QUININE *hydrochlorate*.—*C. hydroiodicum acidum.* See QUININE *hydroiodate*.—*C. hypersulfuricum.* See QUININE *bisulphate*.—*C. ioduretum.* See QUININE *hydroiodate*.—*C. lacticum.* Quinine lactate. [B.]—*C. muriaticum.* Quinine hydrochloride. [B. 48.]—*C. salicylicum.* Quinine salicylate. [B.]—*C. sulphuricum.* See QUININE *sulphate*.—*C. sulfuricum acidum.* Quinine bisulphate. [B. 108.]—*C. sulfuricum basicum.* Basic (ordinary) quinine sulphate. [B.]—*C. sulfuricum neutrale* [Ger. Ph.]. Neutral quinine sulphate (bisulphate). [B.]—*C. tannicum.* Quinine tannate. [B. 108.]—*C. uricum, C. uricum.* Quinine urate. [B. 270.]—*C. valerianicum* [Ger. Ph.]. Quinine valerianate. [B. 205.]—*Citras chinini.* Quinine citrate. [B.]—*Citras ferricus et citras chinini.* See QUININE and *iron citrate*.—*Hydrochloras chinini.* Quinine hydrochloride. [B.]—*Injectio chinini.* Sp. *inyección hipodérmica de sulfato quínico* [Sp. Ph.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of crystallized quinine bisulphate in 12 parts of distilled water. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—*Sulphas chinini.* Quinine sulphate. [L. 80.]

CHINIO GUNDA (Guz.), n. The *Butea frondosa*. [A. 479.]

CHINIOIDEUM (Lat.), n. n. Kí²n(ch²en)-i²-o(o²)-i(e)³de³-u³m(u⁴m). See QUINOIDINE.

CHINIODIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-o-ed-en'. See QUINOIDINE.—*C'tinctur.* See *Tinctura CHINIODINI*. [B. 205 (a, 21).]

CHINIODINA (Lat.), **CHINIODINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Kí²n(ch²en)-i²-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-in(en)³a³-u³m(u⁴m). See QUINOIDINE. [B. 81.]—*Tinctura chiniodini* [Ger. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 10 parts of quinoidine in 85 of dilute alcohol and 5 of hydrochloric acid. [B. 205.]

CHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kí²n(ch²en)²i²-u³m(u⁴m). The crude quinine of the German market. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 326 (B).]

CHINIZIN (Ger.), n. Ken-e-tzen'. Quinidine. [B.]

CHINKWORT, n. Chi²n²k'wu²rt. In some localities, the *Opegrapha* and similar lichens which grow on the trunks of trees. [B, 19.]

CHINLEN (Chin.), **CHINLIN** (Chin.), n's. Also written *chyn-len*. The root of an unknown Chinese plant (perhaps a species of *Thalictrum*) to which medicinal virtues are assigned. [B, 180.]—**Radix c** (Lat.). Ger., *Chinlinwurzel*. See *C*.

CHINNA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²n(ch²en)/na². See CHINA (1st def.).—**Radix chinnae**. See CHINA-root.

CHINOANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kin(ch²en)-o(o²)-a²n(a²n)-i²z-(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Inability to utter the sound of the letter r; so called because there is no such sound in Chinese speech. [L, 20.]

CHINOIDIN [U. S. Ph.], n. Ki²n-oid'i²n. Lat., *chinoisidinum* [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *C. Quinoidine*. [B.]—**Tincture of c**. See *Tinctura CHINOIDINI*.

CHINOIDINA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²n(ch²en)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-i(e)/na². Quinoidine. [B.]—**Chinoidine boras**. Quinoidine borate. [B, 81.]—**Chinoidine citras**. Quinoidine citrate. [B, 81.]—**Chinoidine hydrochloras**. Quinoidine hydrochlorate. [B, 81.]

CHINOIDINE, n. Ki²n-oid'en. See QUINOIDINE.—**Animal c**. [A. Dupré]. Septic sulphate. ["Pharm. Ctrh.," 10, 1875, p. 73; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii, p. 436 (a, 21).]

CHINOLIDINUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ki²n(ch²en)-o(o²)-i²d-(ed)-i(e)/nu²m(nu²m). See QUINOIDINE.

CHINOLIS (Fr.), n. Shen-wa². The orange. [B, 173.]—**Grands c**. The preserved green fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, var. *sinesis*. [B, 121, 173.]—**Petits c**. The preserved green fruit of *Citrus aurantium*, var. *myrtifolia*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHINOLA (Guz.), n. The *Cassia absus*. [A, 479.]

CHINOLÉINE (Fr.), n. Ken-o-la-en. See QUINOLINE.

CHINOLIN (Ger.), n. Ken-ol-en'. See QUINOLINE.—**C²äthyl**. See *ETHYLQUINOLINE*.—**C²äthylhydrur**. Hydride of ethylquinoline. [B.]—**C²methylhydrir**. Hydride of methylquinoline; kairoline. [B.]—**C²salicylat**. See QUINOLINE *salicylate*.—**C²salifisüre**. Quinolinesulphuric acid. [B.]—**C²tartar**. See QUINOLINE *tartarate*.—**Salicylsäures C**. See QUINOLINE *salicylate*. [B.]—**Weinsaures C**. See QUINOLINE *tartarate*.

CHINOLINE, n. Ki²n-ol-en. See QUINOLINE.

CHINOLINSULPHURIC ACID, n. Ki²n'ol-i²n-su²2f-u²r'i²k. See QUINOLINESULPHURIC ACID.

CHINOLINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ki²n(ch²en)-o(o²)-in(en)/u²m(u²m). See QUINOLINE.—**C. salicylium**. See QUINOLINE *salicylate*.—**C. tartaricum**. See QUINOLINE *tartarate*.

CHINOLOG (Ger.), n. Ken-o-log'. See QUINOLOGIST.

CHINOLOGIE (Ger.), n. Ken-ol-ge'. See QUINOLOGY.

CHINOLSAÜRE (Ger.), n. Ken-ol'zöir-e². Quinolic acid. [B.]

CHINON (Ger.), n. Ken-on'. Quinone. [B, 4.]—**Übergechlortes C**. Chloranil. [B, 48.]

CHINONES (Fr.), n. Shen-on. The *Citrus aurantium*. [B, 173.]

CHINOVA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²n(ch²en)-o'va²(wa²). See QUINOVA.—**Amer de c** (Fr.). **C²bitter** (Ger.). See QUINOVIN.—**C²säure** (Ger.). See QUINOVIC ACID.

CHINOVATE, n. Ki²n'o-vat. See QUINOVATE.

CHINOVATIC ACID, n. Ki²n'o-va²t'i²k. See QUINOVATIC ACID.

CHINOVATINE, n. Ki²n'o-va²t-en. See QUINOVATINE.

CHINOVIC ACID, n. Ki²n'o-vi²k. See QUINOVIC ACID.

CHINOVIN, n. Ki²n'o-vi²n. Quinovin. [B.]

CHINOXALIN (Ger.), n. Ken-o²x-a²l-en'. Quinoxaline. [B.]

CHINQUAPIN, n. Ch²i²n²qwa²-pi²n. Fr., *chincapin*. An American name for the *Castanea pumila*. [B, 19, 121.]—**Water-c**. The *Nelumbium luteum*. [B, 34, 275.]—**Western c**. The *Castanopsis chrysophylla*. [B, 275.]

CHINQUES, n. A Chinese fruit, said to be that of *Diospyros kaki*. [B, 121, 275.]

CHINTA (Telooqoo), n. The *Tamarindus indica*. [B, 172.]

CHIN-WELK, CHIN-WHELK, n's. Chi²n'we²lk, -hwe²lk. Sycosis or one of its lesions. [G.]

CHIOCCINE, n. Ki-o²k'sen. See CHIOCCOCINE.

CHIOCCAR, n. In South America, a beer made from maize. [B, 121.]

CHIOCCOCA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²i²)-o(o²)-ko²k'ka². From *χίωρ*, snow, and *κόκκος*, a berry. Fr., *chiocca, chioccque*. Ger., *Schnee-beere*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Rubiaceae* indigenous to tropical America. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180.]—**C. anguicida**. A species (probably identical with *C. anguifuga*) used in the preparation of the *extract alcoolique de cainca*. [B, 119.]—**C. anguifuga** [Martius]. A Brazilian species. The root-bark, together with that of *C. racemosa*, constitutes *cainca* (*radix cainca*), a powerful purgative. Used in Brazil for constipation, hypochondriasis, and snake-bites; in the West Indies, as an emmenagogue and in intermittent fever, syphilis, and insanity; in Europe, in dropsy. It furnishes caincic acid, which is tonic, gently purgative, and powerfully diuretic. [A, 490 (a 21).]—**C. angustifolia**. Brazilian snake-root, the *raiz de cobra* of Brazil, where it is employed against snake-bites. It is a powerful emetic and purgative. [B, 19, 185.]—**C. brachiata** [Ruiz and Pavón]. See *C. anguifuga*.—**C. densifolia** [Martius]. Fr., *c. à feuilles denses*. Ger., *dichtblättrige Schneebeere*. The *cainca* of Brazil, said to have the same properties and uses as *C. angustifolia*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180.]—**C. nocturna** [Jacquin]. The *Cestrum noc-*

turnum of Murray. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. paniculata** [Hoffmannsegg], **C. parviflora** [Willdenow]. See *C. anguifuga*.—**C. racemosa** [Jacquin]. Fr., *c.* (ou *chiococque*) *rameux, chevre-feuille des Antilles*. Ger., *traubige Schneebeere*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing in Florida, Mexico, Brazil, and the West Indies; employed in snake-bites, local and general dropsy, rheumatism, syphilis, and disorders of the kidneys and of menstruation. The root-bark, together with that of *C. anguifuga*, constitutes *cainca*. The flowers are used in pectoral complaints, and the leaves for emollient cataplasms. 2. Of Humboldt and Bonpland, the *C. anguifuga*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 14).]—**C²säure** (Ger.). See CHIOCCOCIC ACID.—**C. scandens** [Riedl]. See *C. racemosa*.—**C²wurzel** (Ger.), **Radix chio-cocæ**. The root of *C. racemosa* and other species of *C.* [B, 180.]

CHIOCCOCÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch²i²)-o(o²)-ko²k'se²(ke²)-e-(a²e²). Fr., *chiococées*. A tribe of the *Rubiaceae*, having a valvate corolla, imbricate stamens inserted upon the base of the corolla, and albuminous seeds. [B, 42.]

CHIOCCOCIC ACID, n. Ki-o-ko²k'si²k. Fr., *acide chio-cocque*. Ger., *Chioccocssäure*. An acid obtained by decomposing caincic acid. [B, 270.]

CHIOCCOCINE, n. Ki-o-ko²k'sen. A pulverulent grayish substance, apparently identical with emetine, obtained by Brandes from *Chioccocca racemosa*. [B, 93.]

CHIO-HAU (Chin.), n. The *Rhynchosia*. [B, 121.]

CHIOKOCKA (Ger.), **CHIOKOKA** (Ger.), n's. Ke-o-kok'a². See CHIOCCOCA.—**Traubenförmige C**. The *Chioccocca racemosa*. [L, 80 (a, 21).]

CHIOLI [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki(ch²i²)/ol(o²)-i(e). Furuncles. [A, 325.]

CHIOMA DI GIOVE (It.), n. Ke-o'ma de ji²-o'va. The *Dryas octopetala*. [B, 121.]

CHIONABLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-a²b(a²b)-le²p²-i²a². Fr., *χιών, snow*, and *ἀβλεψία, blindness*. Fr., *chionablépsie*. See SNOW-BLINDNESS.

CHIONANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-a²n(a²n)/the²-e(a²-e²). Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Oleaceae*, comprising *Chionantha, Linociera, Noronhia, Boaria, Mayepea*, and *Tetrapilus*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHIONANTHES (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-a²n(a²n)/the²(thas). See CHIONANTHUS.—**C. latifolia** [Aiton]. **C. trifida** [Micheaux], **C. virginica** [Linnaeus]. See CHIONANTHUS *virginica*.

CHIONANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as f.). Ki-(ch²i²)-o²n-a²n(a²n)/thu²s(thu²s). From *χίωρ*, snow, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *chionanthe*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the family *Oleaceae*. 2. Of Gärtner, a genus now referred to *Linociera*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121.]—**C. caribæa** [Jacquin]. A West Indian species furnishing a very hard wood, the iron-wood (*bois de fer*) of Martinique. [B, 121.]—**C. trifida** [Mönch], **C. virginiana** [Linnaeus], **C. virginica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *arbre de neige, chionanthe de Virginie*. The fringe-tree, poison-ash, mist-tree, Virginia snow-flower; a shrub or small tree of the southern United States. The root has been used as a vulnerary. [B, 19, 34, 121, 173.]—**C. zeylanica**. A Linnaean species constituting the *Arbor bovina* of Hermann. [B, 211.]

CHIONIDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-i²d'i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Rasores*. [L.]

CHIONIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-i²d-i(e)/ne(na²-e²). A subfamily of the *Pteroclidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 18 (L).]

CHIONOMEL, n. Ki-o²n'o-me²l. From *χίωρ*, snow, and *μέλι*, honey. Fr., *c.* A mixture of honey and snow. [L, 109.]

CHIONOTYPHLOSIS (Lat.), **CHIONOTYPHLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-o(o²)-ti²f(u²f)-lo²si²s, -ti²f(u²f)/lot(lo²t)-ezas). Gen., *chionotyphlos'cos* (-is), *-lot'e'tos* (-is). From *χίωρ*, snow, and *τυφλωσις* or *τυφλότης*, blindness. See SNOW-BLINDNESS.

CHIONYPHE (Lat.), n. f. Ki(ch²i²)-o²n-i²f(u²f)-e(a). Gen., *chionyphe*. From *χίωρ*, snow, and *ψήφ*, a texture. A genus of filamentous *Fungi*, usually referred to the *Mucorini*, but of doubtful botanical station. [B, 121; L, 73.]

CHIPA, n. 1. A Galibi name for the *Icica decandra*. 2. In Uruguay, a sort of bread made of maize. [B, 93, 121.]

CHIP-BLOWER, n. Chi²p'blo-n²r. An ordinary air-syringe used for cleaning away the debris formed by a dental engine. [E.]

CHIPICHIOUA, n. Of the Chiquito Indians, the *Astrocarpum chonta*. [B, 121.]

CHIPITIBA (Carib), n. The *Sapindus venosus*. [B, 121.]

CHIP-TREE, n. Chi²p'tree. The *Thrinax argentea*. [B, 275.]

CHIPUELO (Sp.), n. Che-pu-al'o. In New Granada, the *Xanthoxylum rigidum*. [B, 121.]

CHIQUE (Fr.), n. Shek. 1. A chrysalis. [L, 121.] 2. A cocoon having little silk. [a, 18.] 3. The *Lathyrus aphaca*. [B, 121.] 4. See CHIOCOE.

CHIQUI, CHIQUICHIQUI, n's. In Venezuela, the *Attalea funifera*.

CHIQUICHIQUITI (Carib), n. The *Cacalia porophyllum*. [B, 121.]

CHIQUITO, n. A white, rather hard, aromatic, butter-like substance obtained from the *Combretum butyrosium*, consisting of 25 parts of olein and 75 of margaric. [A, 301.]

CHIRA [Hind.], The wood of *Pinus longifolia*. [A, 479.]

CHIRACHIRÄ [Hind.], n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [A, 479.]

CHIRADES (Lat.), **CHIRÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kir(ch²er')a²d-(a²d)-ez(e²s), -e(a²-e²). See CHEIRADES.

CHIRAETA (Hind.), n. The *Swertia chirayta*. [B, 172.]
CHIRAGON (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²er)^ag(a²g)^o2n(on). See CHEIRAGON.
CHIRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)^ag(a²g)^{ra}2. See CHEIRAGRA.
CHIRAITA-ENZIAN (Ger.), n. Ker-a³-et-a²-e²nz²i²-a²n. The *Gentiana (Swertia) chirayta*. [B; L, 80.]
CHIRA MITI (Hind.), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [A, 479.]
CHIRAPHALA (Bomb., God.), n. The *Xanthoxylum rhetsa*. [A, 479.]
CHIRAPOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-a²p(o²p)-o(o²)-the(th)a²ka². See CHEIRAPOTHECA.
CHIRAPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-a²p(a²p)^{si}2-a². See CHEIRAPSIA.
CHIRARTHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-a²rth-ri(re)^{ti}2s. See CHIRARTHITIS.
CHIRARTHROCA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-a²rth-ro²k(a²s)-(a²k)-e(a). See CHEIRARTHROCA.
CHIRATA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-a(a²)^{ta}2. From Hind., *chirata*. Fr., *chirette*. Ger., *Chiraita-Enzian*. It., *chiretta*. Also written *chiretta* and *chirayta*. 1. The *Swertia chirayta*; in the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the herb of this plant. 2. Of Don, the genus *Chirita*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C-meetha**. The *Ophelia (Swertia) angustifolia*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxiii, p. 500 (B).]—**Extractum chiratæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de chirette*. Ger., *flüssiges Chirettæextrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of c. in No. 30 powder, with a mixture of 2½ oz. (av.) of glycerin and 2½ oz. (av.) of diluted alcohol, macerating for 48 hours in a percolator with enough menstruum to saturate the powder and form a layer above it, allowing percolation to proceed, adding the remainder of the menstruum gradually and then diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 204 fl. oz. of the percolate, distilling off the alcohol from the remainder, evaporating the residue to a soft extract, dissolving it in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Infusum chiratæ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de chirette*. Ger., *Chiretta-Thee*. A preparation made by infusing ½ oz. of c., cut small, in 10 oz. of distilled water at 130° F.; used like infusion of quassia. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura chiratæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de chirette*. Ger., *Chirettatinktur*. A tincture made with 10 parts of c., in No. 40 powder, and sufficient diluted alcohol to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.], or with 24 oz. (av.) of c., cut small and bruised, and 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (a, 21).]
CHIRATHODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²r)²a²th(a²th)-o(o²)-de²nd²ro²n. An American species of gentian, used as a febrifuge. [B, 121.]
CHIRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²r)²a(a²)^{shi}2(t²)^a2. See SONNERATIA.
CHIRATIN, n. Ki²r-at²i²n. Fr., *chiratine*. Ger., *C*. A principle, C₂₆H₄₈O₁₆, found in the *Ophelia (Swertia) chirata*. [B, 4, 8.]
CHIRATOGÉNINE, n. Ki²r-a²t-o²g²e²n-i²n. Fr., *chiratogénine*. Ger., *C*. A substance, C₁₃H₂₄O₈, formed by decomposing chiratin with hydrochloric acid. [B, 8.]
CHIRAYATA (Bomb., Hind.), **CHIRAYIT**, **CHIRAYTA**, n. s. See CHIRATA.—**Stipites chiraytæ**. The stalks of *Henricia (Swertia) c*. [B, 180.]
CHIRICHERA (Hind.), n. The *Achyranthes aspera*. [B, 172.]
CHIRCHEWORT, n. Chu²rch²wu²rt. See CHURCHWORT.
CHIREETA, n. Ki²r-et²a². See CHIRATA.
CHIRETTA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²r(ch²r)²e²t²ta². See CHIRATA.—**C-Thee** (Ger.). See **Infusum chiratæ**.—**C-tinktur** (Ger.). See **Tinctura chiratæ**.—**Flüssiges C-extrakt** (Ger.). See **Extractum chiratæ fluidum**.—**Hill c**. A variety found in Nepal and other parts of northern India. [B, 5.]—**Infusion of c**. See **Infusum chiratæ**.—**Paharee c**. The *Ophelia (Swertia) angustifolia*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxiii, p. 499 (B).]—**Tincture of c**. See **Tinctura chiratæ**.
CHIRETTE (Fr.), n. Sher-e²t. See CHIRATA.—**Extrait liquide de c**. See **Extractum chiratæ fluidum**.—**Teinture de c**. See **Tinctura chiratæ**.—**Tisane de c**. See **Infusum chiratæ**.
CHIRETTIN, n. Ki²r-e²t²i²n. See CHIRATIN.—**Saccharo-c**. A preparation made by precipitating the coloring matter from an infusion of chirata by means of lead subacetate, precipitating the chiratin with ammoniacal lead acetate, washing the latter precipitate with ammonia water and then with alcohol, treating it with a mixture of sulphuric acid and alcohol, filtering, removing the excess of acid from the filtrate with calcium carbonate, adding sugar (2 parts to every 3 of the chirata used), drying at a gentle heat, and powdering. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xix, p. 158 (a, 21).]
CHIRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²er)-u²m²a². See CHEIRONRHEUMA.
CHIRIAIA (Sp.), n. Chi²r-i²a²ri²-a². The *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 121.]
CHIRIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-i²-a²t(a²t)^{ri}2-a². See CHEIRIATRIA.
CHIRIATROS (Lat.), **CHIRIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kir(ch²er)-i²-a²t(a²t)^{ro}2s, -ru²s(ru²s). See CHEIRIATER.
CHIRIMOYA (Sp.), **CHIRIMOYO** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **CHIRIMUYA** (Quich.), n's. Che-re-mo²ya², -yo, -mu²ya². The fruit of *Anona cherimifolia*. [B, 19, 121, 180.]
CHIRIPABA (Carib), n. An undetermined species of *Croton*. [B, 19, 121.]
CHIRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)ⁱ2s-i²s. See CHEIRIXIS.

CHIRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²er)-i²z(i²s)^{ma}2. See CHEIRISMA.
CHIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²er)-i²z(i²s)^{mu}2s(mu²s). See CHEIRISMUS.
CHIRIVIA (Sp.), n. Che-re-ve²a². The *Pastinaca sativa*. [B, 121.]—**C. de euarema**. The *Sium sisarum*. [B, 19, 121.]
CHIRIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-i²x²i²s. See CHEIRIXIS.
CHIROCAE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o²k²a²s(a²k)-e(a). See CHEIROCAE.
CHIROCENTRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-se²nt-(ke²nt)^{ri}2-d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Physostomi*. [L, 207.]
CHIROCOLES (Lat.), **CHIROCOLIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o²k²(ol²)-ez(e²s), -o(o²)-ko²l²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Cyclosaura*. [L, 329.]
CHIROCYTOMA (Lat.), **CHIROCYTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-su²r(ku²r)-to²ma², -si²s. See CHEIROCYTOMA and CHEIROCYTOSIS.
CHIROID, adj. Kir²oid. See CHEIROID.
CHIROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-ma(ma²)ⁿⁱ2-a². See CHIROMANIA.
CHIROMETRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-me²t-re(ra)²-si²s. See CHIROMETRESIS.
CHIROMYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-i(e)-de(da²-e²). A family of the *Lemuridæ*. [L, 121.]
CHIRON (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²er)^o2n(on). See CHEIRON.
CHIRONACTA (Lat.), **CHIRONAX** (Lat.), n's m. Kir(ch²er)-o²n(on)-a²k(a²k)^{ta}2, -on²a²k(a²x). See CHIRONAX.
CHIRONECTIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-ne²k²(i²d)-a². A family of the *Pedimana*. [L, 173.]
CHIRONECTUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-ne²k²tu²s(tu²s). See CHIRONECTUS.
CHIRONERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-on-u²r(e²r)²ji²(gi²)-a². See SURGERY.
CHIRONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-on-i(e)²a². See CHEIRONIA.
CHIRONIAN, adj. Kir-on²i²-a²n. See CHEIRONIAN.
CHIRONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ker-on-e, -e'. See CHEIRONIA.—**Chilische C**. (Ger.). The *Erythraea chilensis*. [L, 80.]—**C'nkraut** (Ger.). The herb of *Erythraea centaureum*. [B, 180.]
CHIRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²er)-on-i(e)²u²m(u²m). See CHEIRONIUM.
CHIRONIUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²er)-on-i(e)²u²s(u²s). See CHEIRONIUS.
CHIRONJEE, n. See CHEROONJIE.
CHIRONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-on(o²n)-om(o²m)ⁱ2-a². See CHEIRONOMIA.
CHIRONOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-no²mⁱd-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Eucephala*. [L, 121.]
CHIROPOD, n. Kir²o-po²d. See CHEIROPOD.
CHIROPODALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-po²d-a²(a²l)²-ji²(gi²)-a². See CHEIROPODALGIA.
CHIROPODALOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-po²d-a²(a²l)-o²j(o²g²i²)-a². See CHEIROPODALOGIA.
CHIROPODIST, n. Kir-o²p²o²d-i²st. From χείρ, the hand, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *pedicure*. Ger., *Fussarzt*. Properly, one who treats diseases of the hands and feet; one who treats corns, bunions, etc. [A, 301.]
CHIROPODY, n. Kir-o²p²o²d-i². The occupation of a chiropodist.
CHIROPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o²p²te²r-a². See CHEIROPTERA.
CHIROPTÈRES (Fr.), n. pl. Ker-op²te²r. See CHEIROPTERA.—**C. insectivores**. See INSECTIVORA (2d def.).—**C. frugivora**. See FRUGIVORA (2d def.).
CHIRRORHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²er)-o²r-rhu²m²a². See CHEIRRORHEUMA.
CHIROSTEON (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²er)-o²st²e²o²n. An old term for caries, psosas abscess, and fungous arthritis. [a, 18.]
CHIROSTROPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-stro²f-os²-i²s. See CHEIROSTROPHOSIS.
CHIROTECHNES (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-te²k(te²ch²)-nez(nas). See CHEIRONAX.
CHIROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-tu²th²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Sephinæ*. [L, 234.]
CHIROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-the(th)a²ka². See CHEIROTHECA.
CHIROTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kir(ch²er)-o²t²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Amphisbænia*. [L, 256.]
CHIROTIBIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-o(o²)-tri²b²i²-a². See CHEIROTRIBIA.
CHIROUIS (Fr.), n. Sher-u-e. The *Daucus carota*, var. *silvestris*. [B, 121, 173.]
CHIRPHUI, n. The *Xanthoxylon triphyllum*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxv, p. 180 (B).]
CHIRPUIS (Fr.), n. Sher-pwe. The *Sium sisarum*. [B, 121.]
CHIRRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kir(ch²er)-rhu²m²a². See CHEIRRORHEUMA.
CHIRUPARAM (Tamil), n. The *Riedleia corchorifolia*. [B, 172.]

CHIRURG (Ger.), n. m. Ker-urg'. See SURGEON.
CHIRURGEON, n. Kir-u^r'juⁿ. See SURGEON.
CHIRURGERY, n. Kir-u^r'je^r-i². See SURGERY.
CHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-u^r(ur)'ji²(gi²)-a³. Gr., *χειρουργία*. See SURGERY.—C. **anaplastica**, C. **curtorum**. See **PLASTIC SURGERY**.—C. **generalis**. General surgery.—C. **infusoria**. See INFUSION.—C. **insillia**. See **PLASTIC SURGERY**.—C. **manualls**. See **OPERATIVE SURGERY**.—C. **militaris**. See **MILITARY SURGERY**.—C. **operativa**. See **OPERATIVE SURGERY**.—C. **transfusoria**. See **TRANSFUSION**.
CHIRURGICAL, adj. Kir-u^r'ji²k-a². Gr., *χειρουργικός*. Lat., *chirurgicus*, *chirurgialis*. Fr., c. Ger., *chirurgisch*. See **SURGICAL**.
CHIRURGICE (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²er)-u^r(ur)'ji²(gi²)-se(k)a. Gr., *χειρουργική* (*τέχνη* understood). See **SURGERY**.
CHIRURGICUS (Lat.), adj. Kir(ch²er)-u^r(ur)'ji²(gi²k)-u^s-u⁴s. Gr., *χειρουργικός*. See **SURGICAL**.
CHIRURGI (Fr., Ger.), n. Sher-u^r-zhe, ker-ur-ge'. See **SURGERY**.—**Allgemeine C.** (Ger.). General surgery. [L, 80.]—C. **anaplastique** (Fr.), **Anbildende C.** (Ger.). See **PLASTIC SURGERY**.—**Char de c.** (Fr.). See **WURTZ**.—C. **conservatrice** (Fr.). Conservative surgery. [A, 301.]—C. **d'armée** (Fr.), **C. de l'armée** (Fr.). See **MILITARY SURGERY**.—C. **d'urgence** (Fr.). The surgery of emergencies.—C. **expérimentale** (Fr.). Surgery founded on experiments on the lower animals. [A, 301.]—C. **ignée** (Fr.). The use of the actual cautery in surgery. [J. Abeille, cited in "Ctbl. f. Chir.," Aug. 7, 1886, p. 550.]—C. **militaire** (Fr.). See **MILITARY SURGERY**.—C. **ministrante** (Fr.). Minor surgery (such as leeching, cupping, etc.) done under the direction of a medical practitioner. [A, 301.]—C. **plastique** (Fr.). See **PLASTIC SURGERY**.—C. **vétérinaire** (Fr.). See **VETERINARY SURGERY**.—**Gerichtliche C.** (Ger.). Surgery in its relations to law. [L, 80.]—**Kriegs** (Ger.). See **MILITARY SURGERY**.—**Manuelle C.** (Ger.). See **OPERATIVE SURGERY**.—**Medicinische C.** (Ger.). Non-operative surgery. [L, 80.]—**Pefite c.** (Fr.). See **MINOR SURGERY**.—**Restorative C.** (Ger.), **Wiederherstellende C.** (Ger.). See **PLASTIC SURGERY**.
CHIRURGIEN (Fr.), n. m. Sher-u^r-zhe-aⁿ2. See SURGEON.
CHIRURGIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sher-u^r-zhek. See **SURGICAL**.
CHIRURGISCH (Ger.), adj. Ker-urg'i²sh. See **SURGICAL**.
CHIRURGOGANEUMA (Lat.), **CHIRURGORGANOMA** (Lat.), **CHIRURGORGANUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kir(ch²er)-u^rrg(ur)-o²rg-a²(a³n)-u²m'a², -om'a², -o²rg'a²n(a³n)-u²m'u⁴m. See **CHIRURGOGANEUMA**, etc.
CHIRURGUS (Lat.), n. m. Kir(ch²er)-u^rrg(ur)'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *χειρουργός*. See SURGEON.
CHIRUTA-ITA (Telooqoo), n. The *Phoenix farinifera*. [B, 172.]
CHISANTHEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²(ch²i²s)-a²n(a³n)'the²-e-(a³-e²). Of Dumortier, a group of gamopetalous plants (*Calicitubia*), comprising *Lobelia* and *Goodenia*. [B, 121, 170.]
CHISE, n. The Mexican pepper. [L, 109.]
CHISECCO, n. A tree of Congo all parts of which are given in powder as a febrifuge, and are applied to the temples to prevent syncope. [B, 88.]
CHISEL, n. Chi²/e². Lat., *sciselum*. Fr., *ciseau*. Ger., *Meissel*. It., *cesello*. Sp., *cinceel*. An instrument consisting of a long, flat blade of steel beveled to a cutting edge at one end and provided with a handle at the other for receiving the blows of a mallet or hammer; used for cutting bone. [A, 301.]
CHISIA (Carib), n. The *Icicia decandra*. [B, 121.]
CHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ki²(ch²i²s)'ma². Gen., *chis'matos* (-is). A fissure. [A, 322.]
CHISMOBRANCHIATA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki²(ch²i²s)-mo(mo²)-bra²n²(bra³n²)-ki²(ch²i²)-a²(a³)'ta². Fr., *chismo-branches*. See **SCHISMOBRANCHIATA**.
CHISMOPNEE (Lat.), **CHISMOPNEI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Ki²(ch²i²s)-mo²p'ne²-e²(a³-e²), -i(-e). See **SCHISMOPNEI**.
CHISSIPHUINAC, n. In Peru, the *Monnina salicifolia*. [B, 121.]
CHITA (Hind.), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 172.]
CHITALE (Heb.), n. The *Triticum sativum*. [B, 121.]
CHITAN (Sp.), n. Chet'aⁿ. The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 88, 121.]
CHITANKALOO (Telooqoo), n. The *Wrightia tinctoria*. [B, 172.]
CHITCHOUANG (Chin.), n. Syphilis. [L, 119.]
CHITENDINE, n. Ki²t-e²n'i²d-en. An alkaloid, C₁₈H₂₂N₂O + 2H₂O, formed by the oxidation of quindine. [Forst and Bohringer, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," cited in "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181 (B).]
CHITERPIN, n. Guinea pepper. [L, 109.]
CHITIGNANO (It.), n. Ket-en-yaⁿ'o. A place in Tuscany, where there is an alkaline chalybeate spring. [A, 319.]
CHITINE, n. Ki²t'en. Lat., *chitina* (from *χρῶν*, a case or covering). Fr., c. Ger., *Chitin*, *Flügeldeckenstoff*. A peculiar nitrogenous principle found in the skin of insects and in the shell of the *Crustacea*. According to Lederhose, it has the composition C₁₅H₂₆N₂O₁₀, but according to Sundwik it is an amine derivative of a carbohydrate of the formula C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀, and has itself the formula C₆₀H₉₂O₄₂(NH₂)₈, 8 molecules of NH₂ replacing 8 molecules of hydroxyl. When dehydrated by drying it loses 4 molecules of water and has then the constitution C₆₀H₁₀₀N₈O₃₆. According to

Watts, its composition is C₉H₁₀N₂O₆. [¹ Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem., v, p. 384 (B); B, 4, 116, 158; a, 24.]

CHITINEUX (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-u^s. Chitinous; as a n. pl., a group of the *Foraminifera*, having a chitinous test. [L, 321.]

CHITINISATION (Fr.), n. Ket-en-ez-a³-se-o²n². The formation of chitine; a transformation into chitine. [A, 385.]

CHITINISÉ (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-ez-a. 1. Provided with chitine. [A, 385.] 2. See **CHITINIZED**.

CHITINIZED, adj. Ki²t'en-izd. Fr., *chitinisé*. Formed of or converted into chitine. [L, 11.]

CHITINO-ARENACEOUS, adj. Ki²t'en-o-a²r-e²n-a²'shu²s. Consisting of a chitinous substance and sand. [L, 121.]

CHITINO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Ki²t'en-o-ka²l-ka²'re²-u³s. Containing or consisting of chitine and calcareous matter. [L, 201.]

CHITINOGENÈNE (Fr.), adj. Ket-en-o-zheⁿ. Producing chitine. [A, 385.]

CHITINO-TESTACEOUS, adj. Ki²t'en-o-te²st-a²'shu²s. Having a shell containing chitine. [L, 147.]

CHITINOUS, adj. Ki²t'en-u³s. Fr., *chitineux*. Containing, consisting of, or resembling chitine. [A, 385.]

CHITOCARPOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki²t(ch²et)'o(o²)-ka²rp-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-set(kat)'ez(e²s). From *χρῶν*, a shell, *καρπός*, a fruit, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *chitocarpomycètes*. Of Van Tieghem, a group of *Fungi* in which the spores spring from the receptacle. [B, 121.]

CHITON (Lat.), n. m. Ki(ch²e)'to²n(ton). Gen., *chiton'os* (-is). Gr., *χρῶν*. A tunic, an investment. [A, 311 (a, 17).]—C. **rhagoides** [Galen]. The chorioid and iris taken together. [L, 349.]

CHITONÉAL (Fr.), adj. Ket-on-a²e². See **CHITINOUS**.

CHITONIDA (Lat.), **CHITONIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ki²t(ch²et)-o²n(on)-i(-e)'da², -de(da³-e²). Fr., *chitonides*. Ger., *Käferschnecken*. A suborder of the *Placophora*. [L, 228.]

CHITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ki²t(ch²et)-o²n(on)-i(-e)'ti²s. Gen., *chitonit'idis*. From *χρῶν*, a tunic. Inflammation of an investing membrane. [A, 322.]

CHITONODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki²t(ch²et)-o²n(on)-o(o²)-i(-e)'da². Fr., *chitonodes*. An order of the *Delocephala*. [L, 173.]

CHITOOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ki²t(ch²et)-o(o²)-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-set(kat)'ez(e²s). From *χρῶν*, a tunic, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *chitoomycètes*. Of Van Tieghem, an order of *fungi*, comprising the families *Monoblepharidi*, *Saprolegnias*, and *Peronospori*. [B, 121.]

CHITRA (Hind., Bengal.), n. 1. (Hind.) the *Berberis vulgaris* (*aristata*). 2. (Beng.) the *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 172.] Cf. **CHITA**.

CHITRADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²t(ch²i²t)'ra²d(ra³d)-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Trionychoida*. [L, 256.]

CHITRAINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ki²t(ch²i²t)-ra²-i(-e)'na². A tribe of the *Chitradæ*. [L, 256.]

CHITRAKA (Hind., Sanscr.), n. The root of *Plumbago zeylanica* and of *Plumbago rosea*. [A, 479.]

CHITRA-MOOLUM (Tamil), n. See **CHITRA** (2d def.).

CHITRAN (Ar.), n. The *Cedrus Libani*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHI-TSE (Chin.), **CHIT-SE** (Chin.), n's. The *Diospyros kaki*. [B, 88, 121.]

CHITTA (Hind.), n. See **CHITRA** (1st def.).

CHITTA-EITA, n. See **CHIRUTA-ITA**.

CHITTAGONG-WOOD, n. The wood of *Cedrela toona*, *Chickrassa tabularis*, and several other East Indian trees. [B, 19, 172, 185.]

CHITTAH-PAT, n. In Assam, the *Licuala peltata*. [B, 19.]

CHITTEBARK, n. Chi²t'e²m-ba²'rk. The bark of *Rhamnus purshianus*. [B, 5.]

CHITTENANGO, n. Chi²t-e²n-a²n²'go. A place in Madison County, New York, where there are three saline and alkaline springs (the "White Sulphur," the "Cave," and the "Magnesia"). [A, 363.]

CHITTIRA, n. See **CHITRA** (2d def.).

CHITTLE-BUNDA (Telooqoo), n. The *Pavonia odorata*. [B, 172.]

CHITTURMOOL (Hind.), n. See **CHITRA** (2d def.).

CHITTY-EITA, n. See **CHIRUTA-ITA**.

CHITUA, n. See **ALOES-WOOD**.

CHIUS (Lat.), adj. Ki(ch²i²)'u³s(u⁴s). See **CHIAN**.

CHIVACOA, n. Of the Bolivian aborigines, the *Mauritia vinifera*. [B, 121.]

CHIVAFU (Fr.), n. Shev-a³-fu. An old name for the *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173.]

CHIVAN-AMEL PODIE (Tamil), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172.]

CHIVEF (Pers.), n. Probably the *Carica papaya*. [B, 121.]

CHIVE-GARLIC, n. Chiv'ga³r-li²k. See **CHIVES** (2d def.).

CHIVES, n. pl. Chivz. Fr., *chivettes* (2d def.). Ger., *Schnittlauch* (2d def.). Syn.: *cives* (2d def.). 1. The stamens of a flower. 2. The *Allium schœnoprassum*. [B, 19, 116, 275.]

CHI-XAC, n. See **CHI-KEU**.

CHLÆNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kleⁿ(ch²la³-e²n)-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of Du Petit-Thouars, a family of plants; by Jussieu, made a family of the *Pericorollææ*; by Sprengel, a division of the *Tilia-*

ceæ; by Reichenbach, a division of the *Hypericineæ*; by Lindley, an order of the *Geraniales*; by Bentham and Hooker, an order of the cohort *Guttiferales* of the series *Thalaminifloræ* of polypetalous dicotyledons. It comprises trees and shrubs of Madagascar, having alternate undivided leaves with caducous stipules, and having hermaphrodite flowers in cymes or panicles, with 3 sepals, 5 to 6 petals, and 10 or more stamens introrsely adnate by their base to the urceolus. [B, 42, 170.]

CHLÆNACEUS (Lat.), adj. $Kl_2^n(ch^2la^3-e^2n)-a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-u^2s-$ (u†s). From *χλαίνα*, a thick outer garment. Fr., *chlénacé*. Having the capsule surrounded by a thick involucre. [B, 52.]

CHLÆNIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^n(ch^2la^3-e^2n)-l(i^2)l^2d-ez(e^2s)$. A subfamily of the *Carabidæ*. [L, 267.]

CHLÆNOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Kl_2^n(ch^2la^3-e^2n)-o(o^2)-m(mu^2)-set(kat)ez(e^2s)$. From *χλαίνα*, a thick outer garment, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *chlénomycètes*. Of Bluff and Fingerhut, *Gasteromyces* having a common envelope surrounding the secondary conceptacles (*pyrenia*). [Wallroth (B, 121).]

CHLAMYDANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)-i^2d(u^6d)-a^2n(a^3n)(the)(ta^2)-e^2$. From *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *άνθος*, a flower. Of Dumortier, a subdivision of *Æcozythæ*, comprising the classes *Gymnochlamydæ* and *Torochlamydæ*. [B, 170.]

CHLAMYDATE, adj. $Kl_2^m i^2 d-at$. From *χλαμύς*, a cloak. Fr., *chlamydé*. 1. Provided with a mantle. 2. Of spores, conidia, etc., provided with a distinct external envelope. [B, 121.]

CHLAMYDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)-i^2d(u^6d)ez(e^2e)-(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *chlamydées*. Of Tulasne, a tribe of the *Podostemaceæ*. [B, 121.]

CHLAMYDEOUS, adj. $Kl_2^m i^2 d-e^2 u^2 s$. Lat., *chlamydeus* (from *χλαμύς*, a cloak). Fr., *chlamydé*. Provided with a perianth. [B, 121.] Cf. CHLAMYDATE.

CHLAMYDOBLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)-i^2d(u^6d)-o(o^2)-bla^2st(bla^2st)u^2$. From *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *chlamydoblastæ*. Ger., *Chlamydoblasten*. Of Bartling, a subdivision of the *Dicotyledoneæ*, comprising the classes *Aristolochiæceæ*, *Piperinæ*, and *Hydroptellidææ*. [B, 170.]

CHLAMYDOBLASTOUS, adj. $Kl_2^m i^2 d-o bla^2 st u^2 s$. Lat., *chlamydoblastus*. Fr., *chlamydoblaste*. Ger., *deckkeimig, hüllkeimig*. Having the embryo of the seed inclosed in a special sac in addition to the regular investments of the seed, as in *Nymphaea*, *Piper*, etc. [B, 123.]

CHLAMYDO-HÉLIOZOAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. $Kl_2^m ed-o-hal-e-o-zo-a^2 r$. See CHLAMYDOPHORA (2d def.).

CHLAMYDOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)l^2-i^2d(u^6d)-o(o^2)-mo^2n-a^2d(a^3d)-i(e)na^2$. A family of the *PHYTOMASTIGODA*. [L, 121.]

CHLAMYDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)-i^2d(u^6d)-o(o^2)-f(o^2)r-a^2$. From *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. 1. (Sing.) see COTULA. 2. (Pl.) an order of the *Heliozoa*. [B, 121; L, 121.]

CHLAMYDOPHORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)-i^2d(u^6d)-o(o^2)-fo^2r-i(e)ne(na^2-e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Dasypodidææ*. [L, 121.]

CHLAMYDOSPORANGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2la^3m)l^2-i^2d(u^6d)-o(o^2)-spo^2r(spo^2r)-a^2n(a^3n)-ji^2(ge^2-e)-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *χλαμύς*, a cloak, *σπόρος*, a seed, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a receptacle. Of Schulz, a division of ferns (*Epiphylloraceæ*), comprising the sections *Hymenophylleæ*, *Cyatheaceæ*, *Aspidiaceæ*, *Davalliaceæ*, *Adiantææ*, *Pteroidææ*, *Asplenoidææ*, *Blechnoidææ*, and *Onocleaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHLAMYDOSPORE, n. $Kl_2^m i^2 d-o spo^2r$. Lat., *chlamydospora* (from *χλαμύς*, a cloak, and *σπόρος*, a seed). A spore provided with a protective envelope; especially, of Coemans, a spore of the *Fungi* which has two distinct, often separable envelopes. The c's are usually hibernating (resting) spores. [B, 121; L, 121.]

CHLÆNACÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^n(ch^2lan)-a(a^3)se^2(ke^2)-e-(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *chlænacées*. Of Du Petit-Thouars and others, see CHLÆNACEÆ.

CHLIAROLUTRON (Lat.), **CHLIAROLUTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Kl_2^m(ch^2l^2)-a^2r(a^3r)-o(o^2)-lu^2t(lut)ro^2n,-ru^2m(ru^2m)$. From *χλιαρός*, lukewarm, and *λουτρόν*, a bath. A tepid bath. [A, 322.]

CHLIAROS (Lat.), adj. $Kl_2^m(ch^2l^2)u^2r(a^3r)-o^2s$. Gr., *χλιαρός*. Tepid, warm; of Galen, mild (said of fevers). [A, 325.]

CHLIASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Kl_2^m(ch^2l^2)-a^2z(a^3s)ma^2$. Gen., *chliasmatos (-is)*. Gr., *χλιασμα* (from *χλιαίνειν*, to relax by warmth). A warm fomentation or poultice. [A, 322, 325.]

CHLOA (Lat.), n. f. $Kl_2^m(ch^2lo^2)a^3$. Gr., *χλόα, χλόη*. Anything fresh and green; hence, of plants, germination, budding. [A, 322, 325.]

CHLOANOPSIN, n. $Kl_2^m a^2 n-o^2 p/si^2 n$. From *χλόα* (see CHLOA), and *ὄψις*, sight. See *Visual GREEN*.

CHLOANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kl_2^m(ch^2lo^2)-a^2n(a^3n)(the)^2-e-(a^3-e^2)$. From *χλόα* (see CHLOA), and *άνθος*, a flower. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*, comprising *Chloanthes*, etc. [B, 42.]

CHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Kl_2^m(ch^2lo^2)-a^2z(a^3s)ma^2$. Gen., *chloasmatos (-is)*. Gr., *χλοασμα* (from *χλοάειν*, to be green). Fr., c., *chloasme, panne hépatique, taches hépatiques, chapeux du foie, masque*. Ger., *Pigmentflecken, Leberfleck*. It., *macchie epatiche*. Sp., *cloasma, mancha hepática*. 1. Liver spot, moth patch; a pigmentary disease of the skin, characterized by the formation of yellowish or brownish patches, of various sizes and shapes, usually without desquamation. 2. See PITYRIASIS *versicolor*. [G, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.] — **C. albium**. See VITILIGO. — **C. album**. See LEUCODERMIA. — **C. amenorrhoeum**. See *C. uterinum*. — **C. cachecticum**. The c. observed in persons affected with certain

cachexiæ, such as the malarial, the cancerous, and that of Addison's disease. [A, 326; G.] — **C. calorium**. Fr., *hâte*. C. from exposure to heat, and especially to the sun's rays. [G.] — **C. endemicum**. Fr., *panne caratée*. A term under which Fuchs includes *pinta*, or *mal del pinto* (q. v.), and *carate* (q. v.). [G, 5, 7.] — **C. ephelis**. See *C. — C. faciale*. C. of the face. [G.] — **C. frontis**. C. of the forehead. [G.] — **C. fuscum**. C. of a dusky color; cyanochroia. [G.] — **C. gravidarum**. Fr., *masque (ou taches) de la grossesse*. Ger., *Mutterflecken*. The c. of pregnant women. [Behrend (A, 319).] — **C. hepaticum**. C. supposed to be due to hepatic disorder. [G.] — **C. hysterium**. See *C. uterinum*. — **C. idiopathicum**. C. which is primary or not symptomatic (e. g., *C. traumaticum* and *C. calorium*). [G.] — **C. idiopathicum adnatum**. A pigmentary nevus. [Behrend (A, 319).] — **C. nigrum**. See MELASMA. — **C. pseudoporphyrinum**. Of Fuchs, see *C. — C. symptomaticum*. Symptomatic c., or that secondary to an internal disease (e. g., *C. cachecticum* and *C. uterinum*). [G.] — **C. toxicum**. The pigmentation produced by applications of mustard, cantharis, etc., to the skin. [G.] — **C. traumaticum**. A pigmentation of the skin due to bruises, scratches, friction of clothing, etc. [G.] — **C. uterinum**. C. due to pregnancy or to disease of the genital apparatus in women. [G.] Cf. *C. gravidarum*. — **C. vulgare**. Common c., distinguished by Fuchs from *C. uterinum* and *C. endemicum*. [G, 5.]

CHLOE (Lat.), n. f. $Kl_2^m(ch^2lo^2)e(a)$. See CHLOA.

CHLOÉ-DUPASQUIER (Fr.), n. $Kl_2^m a^2 du^6 pa^2 s-ke-a$. A highly alkaline spring at Vals.

CHLOERUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kl_2^m(ch^2lo^2)-e(a)ru^2m(ru^2m)$. Fr., *chloëron*. Of Willdenow, see ABOLBODA.

CHLOIN, n. $Kl_2^m i^2 n$. Lat., *chloium, chloina* (from *χλόα* [see CHLOA]). Fr., *chloine*. Ger., *C., Grünstoff*. See CHLOROPHYLL.

CHLONION (Lat.), n. n. $Kl_2^m(ch^2lo^2n)l^2-o^2n$. Of Dioscorides, a plant, perhaps the *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 121.]

CHLOR (Ger.), n. Klor. Chlorine. [B.] — **C'acetamin-säure**. Chloroacetic acid. [B.] See TETRACHLORACETAMIDE. — **C'acetoxyyl**. See CHLORACETYL. — **C'acetoxyllbromür**. See CHLORACETIC bromide. — **C'acetoxyllarnstoff**. Chloroacetyl urea. [B, 4.] — **C'acetsäure**. See CHLORACETIC acid. — **C'aluminium**. Aluminium chloride. [B.] — **C'ammon**. Ammonium chloride. [B.] — **C'ammonium**. See the major list. — **C'amyl**. See CHLORAMYL and AMYL chloride. — **C'amylene**. See CHLORAMYLENE. [B.] — **C'anilin**. See CHLORANILINE. — **C'anilsäure**. See CHLORANILIC acid. — **C'antimon**. Antimony chloride. [B.] — **C'arsen**. Arsenic chloride. [B.] — **C'arsenigsäure**, **C'arsenik**. See ARSENIC trichloride. — **C'arsenikchlorid**. See LIQUOR ACIDI ARSENIOSI. — **C'äthan**. See CHLORETHANE. — **C'äthen**. See CHLORETHENE. — **C'ätther**. Chloric ether, ethyl chloride, chloroether. [B.] — **C'äthyl**. See CHLORETHYL. — **C'äthylbenzol**. Chloroethylbenzene. [B, 4.] — **C'äthylen**. See CHLORETHYLENE. — **C'äthylendichlorür**. See CHLORETHYLENE chloride. — **C'äthyliden**. See CHLORETHYLIDENE. — **C'äthylidendichlorür**. See CHLORETHYLIDENE chloride. — **C'azot**. Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.] — **C'barium**, **C'baryum**. Barium chloride. [B.] — **C'benzamid**. See CHLORENZAMIDE. — **C'benzil**, **C'benzin**. See the major list. — **C'benzoesäure**. Chlorobenzene acid. [B.] — **C'benzol**. 1. Chlorobenzene, 2. Benzylidene dichloride. [B, 2, 4; L, 81.] — **C'benzolsulfonsäure**. Chlorobenzene-sulphonic acid. [B, 4.] — **C'benzoyl**. See BENZOYL chloride. — **C'benzyliden**. See CHLORENZYLIDENE. — **C'blausauer**. Chloro-cyanic acid. [L, 81.] — **C'blausäure**. Chlorocyanic acid. [L, 81.] — **C'blei**. Lead chloride. [B.] — **C'bleilösung**. Solution of lead chloride. "Centralbl. f. d. med. Wissensch." 1886, p. 442 (B.). — **C'bor**. See BORON chloride. — **C'brom**. Bromine chloride. [B.] — **C'bromhydrin**. See CHLOROBROMHYDRIN. — **C'bromid**, **C'bromür**. See CHLORBROMIDE. — **C'buttersäure**. See CHLORBUTYRIC acid. — **C'calcium**. Calcium chloride. [B.] — **C'campfer**. See CHLORCAMPHOR. — **C'carvol**. See CHLORCARVENE. — **C'chinol**. See CHLORQUINOL. — **C'chinolin**. See CHLORQUINOLINE. — **C'chinolin-carbonsäure**. See CHLORQUINOLINE-carbonic acid. — **C'chinon**. See CHLORQUINONE. — **C'chloresäure**. See CHLORCHLORIC acid. — **C'chromsäure**. See CHLORCHROMIC acid. — **C'einnamsäure**. Chloroannamic acid. [B.] — **C'einnamyl**. See CHLORCINNAMYL. — **C'citronensäure**. Chloro-citric acid. [B.] — **C'codein**. See CHLORCODEINE. — **C'codid**. See CHLORCODIDE. — **C'cuninol**, **C'cyan**. See the major list. — **C'cyanamid**. See CHLORCYANAMIDE. — **C'cyanwasserstoffsäure**. Chlorohydrocyanic acid. [B.] — **C'dampf**. Aqueous vapor charged with chlorine, generated by pouring dilute hydrochloric or sulphuric acid over chlorinated lime; used in disinfection. [Bernatzik (A, 319).] Cf. *Fumigatio CHLORI* and *FUMIGATIO gyloniana*. — **C'dracylsäure**. Chloroacrylic acid. [B.] See MONOCHLORBENZONIC acid. — **C'eisen**. See the major list. — **C'essigsäure**. Chloroacetic acid. [B.] — **C'gas**. See CHLORINE. — **C'gasbad**. See CHLORINE-GAS BATH. — **C'gold**. See GOLD trichloride. — **C'hämatin**. See CHLORHEMATIN. — **C'hydrat**. See TRICHLORATE. — **C'hydrin**. See CHLORHYDRIN. — **C'hydrinschwefelsäure**. Chlorohydro-sulphuric acid. [B.] — **C'hydrochinon**. Chlorohydroquinone. — **C'indin**. See the major list. — **C'indoptensäure**. See CHLORINDOPTENIC acid. — **C'kali**. A term sometimes applied to the chloride and sometimes to the chlorate of potassium. [B, 270.] — **C'kaliflüssigkeit**. See LIQUOR KALI chlorati. — **C'kalium**. See POTASSIUM chloride. — **C'kalk**. See CALX chlorata. — **C'kalkliniment**. See LINIMENTUM CALCIS. — **C'kalkpulver**. See CALX chlorata. [B.] — **C'kampfer**. See CHLORCAMPHOR. — **C'klystier**. See CHLORINE clyster. — **C'kohlenoxyd**, **C'kohlenoxydgas**, **C'kohlenäure**. See CHLOR-CARBONIC acid. — **C'kohlenäureäthier**. See ETHYL chlorcarbonate. — **C'kohlenstoff**. See the major list. — **C'kupfer**. See COPPER chloride. — **C'lithium**. Lithium chloride. — **C'magnesium**. Magnesium chloride. — **C'maleinsäure**. Chloromaleic acid. [B, 4.] — **C'mesityl**. See CHLORMESITYL. — **C'mesitylen**. See CHLORMESITYLENE. — **C'methyl**. See METHYL chloride and CHLORMETHYL. — **C'mercur**. A native chloride of mercury. [B, 48.] — **C'metalle**. A metallic chloride. [B, 48.] — **C'methan**. See CHLORMETHANE. — **C'methyl**. Methyl chloride. [B, 108.] — **C'methylchlorür**.

Methylene dichloride. [B, 81.]—C'milchsäure. See CHLOROLACTIC ACID.—C'monoxyd. See CHLORINE monoxide.—C'monsäure. Chloroacetic acid. [B, 4.]—C'naphthalen. See CHLORONAPHTHALENE.—C'naphthalentetrachlorür. See MONOCHLORONAPHTHALENE tetrachloride.—C'naphthalese. See CHLORONAPHTHALESE.—C'naphthalise. See CHLORONAPHTHALISE.—C'naphthalose. See CHLORONAPHTHALOSE.—C'naphthalsäure. See CHLORONAPHTHALIC ACID.—C'natron. Sodium chloride. [B.]—C'natron. Chlorinated soda. [B.]—C'natronflüssigkeit. C'natronlösung. See LIQUOR SODÆ chlorate.—C'natron-Umschlag. See CATAPLASMA SODÆ chlorate.—C'nitrobenzoesäure. Chloronitrobenzoic acid.—C'nitrobenzol. Chloronitrobenzene. [B.]—C'nitrophenolsulfonsäure. See CHLORONITROPHENOLSULFONIC ACID.—C'nitrosyl. See NITROSYL chloride.—C'nitrosyl. See NITROXYL chloride.—C'orein. C'oreinol. See CHLORORCIN.—C'oxalamid. See CHLOROXALAMIDE.—C'oxaläther. See CHLOROXALETHER.—C'oxaläthylin. See CHLOROXALETHYLIN.—C'oxalmethylin. See CHLOROXALMETHYLIN.—C'oxalsäure. See CHLOROXALIC ACID.—C'oxäthyl. See CHLOROXETHYL.—C'oxethose. See CHLOROXETHOSE.—C'oxyd. See CHLORINE oxide and OXYCHLORIDE.—C'kohlsäure. Carbonyl chloride. [B.]—C'oxylsäure. Chlorous acid. [A, 324.]—C'oxydul. C'oxydulgas. Chlorous oxide. [A, 324.]—C'oxynaphthochinon. See CHLOROHYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE.—C'oxypicolinsäure. C'oxypyrindinonsäure. See CHLOROPYRINDINECARBONIC ACID.—C'ozon. See CHLOROZONE.—C'palladium. Palladium chloride. [B.]—C'peroxyd. See CHLORINE peroxide.—C'phenol. See CHLORPHENOL.—C'phenolsulfonsäure. See CHLORPHENOLSULFONIC ACID.—C'phenylsäure. Monochlorophenol. [B.]—C'phosphor. Phosphorus chloride. [B, 48.]—C'phosphorigsäure. See CHLOROPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—C'phosphorsaur. Of or pertaining to chlorophosphoric acid. [B.]—C'phosphorsäure. See CHLOROPHOSPHORIC ACID.—C'phyllansäure. See CHLORPHYLLANIC ACID.—C'pikramin. See CHLORPICRAMYL.—C'pikrin. See CHLORPICRIN.—C'pikryl. See CHLORPICRYL.—C'platinidiphosphorigsäure. See CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—C'platingssäure. See CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—C'platinphosphorigssäure. See CHLORPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID.—C'platinssäure. See CHLORPLATINIC ACID.—C'propionsäure. See CHLORPROPIONIC ACID.—C'propionyl. See CHLORPROPIONYL.—C'propylen. See CHLORPROPYLENE.—C'pseudocumol. Chloropseudocumene.—C'quartenylsäure. Chloroquartenylic acid. [B.] See MONOCHLOROCROTONIC ACID.—C'quecksilber. Chloride of mercury. [B.]—C'räucherung. Fumigation with chlorine. [B, 108.]—C'rubin. See CHLORRUBIN.—C'salicin. C'salicyl. See the major list.—C'salicyl. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.—C'salicylsäure. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.—C'salicylsäure-Aldehyd. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.—C'sauer. Of or pertaining to chloric acid; with the name of a base, the chlorate of that base. [B.]—C'säure. Chloric acid. [B, 48.]—C'schwefel. See the major list.—C'seife. A disinfectant preparation made of 1 part of chlorinated lime and 8 parts of powdered soap. [A, 319 (a, 2)].—C'silber. Silver chloride. [B, 48.]—C'spiroyl. See CHLORSALICYL.—C'stickstoff. Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.]—C'styrol. Chlorstyrene. [B, 4.]—C'suberancarboxylsäure. See CHLORSUBERAN-CARBOXYLIC ACID.—C'sulfochinon. See CHLORSULPHOQUINONE.—C'sulfonsäure. See CHLORSULFONIC ACID.—C'talcium. Magnesium chloride. [B, 269.]—C'tetraedeln. See CHLORTETRAEDENE.—C'tetracrylsäure. Chlorotetracrylic acid. [B.] See MONOCHLOROCROTONIC ACID.—C'tetramorphin. See CHLORTETRAMORPHINE.—C'tetroxyd. See CHLORINE tetroxide.—C'toluol. See CHLORTOLUENE.—C'toluolsulfonsäure. See CHLORTOLUENESULFONIC ACID.—C'trioxyl. See CHLORINE trioxide.—C'xylen. C'xylo. C'xylyl. See XYLYL chloride.—C'wasser. See AQUA CHLORI.—C'wasserstoff. Hydrochloric acid; in composition as a prefix, a hydrochlorate or hydrochloride. [B.]—C'wasserstoff-acrolein. See ACROLEIN hydrochlorate. [B.]—C'wasserstoff-amidohydrazophenol. Hydrochloride of amidohydrazophenol. [B.]—C'wasserstoffanilin. See ANILINE hydrochloride.—C'wasserstoffäther. Ethyl chloride. [B, 48.]—C'wasserstoffatropin. Atropine hydrochloride. [B.]—C'wasserstoffbad. See BALNEUM ACIDII chlorhydrici and ACID BATH.—C'wasserstoffberberin. Berberin hydrochloride. [B.]—C'wasserstoffcarbylamin. See CARBYLAMINE hydrochloride.—C'wasserstoffcyanilin. Hydrochloride of cyaniline. [B.]—C'wasserstoffdiphenylguanidin. Hydrochloride of diphenylguanidine. [B, 4.]—C'wasserstoffguanidin. Hydrochloride of guanidine. [B, 4.]—C'wasserstoffharnstoff. Hydrochloride of urea. [B, 4.]—C'wasserstoffmorphin. Morphine hydrochloride. [B.]—C'wasserstoffrosanilin. Hydrochloride of rosaniline. [B.]—C'wasserstoffsäure. Hydrochloric acid. [B, 48.]—C'wasserstoff-Tetraphenylguanidin. Hydrochloride of tetraphenylguanidine. [B, 4.]—C'wasserstoff-thallin. Hydrochloride of thalline. [B.]—C'wasserstoff-Triamidophenol. Hydrochloride of triamidophenol. [B, 4.]—C'wasserstofftriphénylguanidin. Hydrochloride of triphenylguanidine. [B, 4.]—C'wasserstoff-Triphenyl-Rosanilin. Hydrochloride of triphenylrosaniline. [B.]—C'wasserstofftyrosin. Hydrochloride of tyrosine. [B.]—C'zinnmssäure. See CHLOROCINNAMIC ACID.—C'zink. See the major list.—C'zinn. Tin chloride.—C'essigsäure. See CHLORINE acetate.

CHLORA (Lat.), n. f. Klor (h'lor) a³. From χλωρός, yellowish-green. Fr., c., chore. Ger., Bitterling (1st def.), Chlor (2d def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Geniænae* growing in Europe, northern Africa, and western Asia. [B, 19, 42.] 2. See CHLORINE.—C. acuminata [K. and Z.], C. lanceolata [K. and Z.]. European species, now regarded as varieties of *C. perfoliata*. [B, 180.]—C. perfoliata [Linnaeus]. Fr., *centaurée jaune*. Ger., *durchwachsen Bitterling*. Syn.: *Geniæna perfoliata* [Linnaeus]. Yellow-wort; an annual plant of southern Europe. The herb (*herba centaurii lutei*) has been used as a bitter tonic and furnishes a yellow dye. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185.]—C. serotina [Koch]. A species now regarded as a variety of *C. perfoliata*. [B, 180.]

CHLORACETAL, n. Klor-a²e²t-a². A substitution compound of chlorine and acetyl, obtained by the action of chlorine on

alcohol. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETAL, DICHLORACETAL, and TRICHLORACETAL.

CHLORACETAMIC ACID, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-a²m¹i²k. Fr., *acide chlor-acétique*. Ger., *Chloracetaminsäure*. See TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETAMIDE, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-a²m¹i²d(id). Fr., *chloracetamide*. Ger., *Chloracetamid*. A substance formed from acetamide by substituting chlorine for hydrogen. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETAMIDE, DICHLORACETAMIDE, TRICHLORACETAMIDE, and TETRACHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETANILIDE, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-a²n¹i²d(id). See PHENYLMONOCHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETATE, n. Klor-a²s'e²t-at. Fr., *chloracétate*. A salt formed from a chloroacetic acid by the substitution of a simple or compound radicle for one or more atoms of hydrogen. There are three sorts of c's, the *monochloracetates* (often called simply c's), the *dichloracetates*, and the *trichloracetates* (q. v.). [B, 2.]

CHLORACETENE, n. Klor-a²s'e²t-en. Fr., *chloracétène*. Ger., *Chloraceten*. A body supposed to be formed by the action of phosgene on aldehyde, and to be isomeric with vinyl chloride, C₂H₃Cl, now known to be a mixture of aldehyde and paraldehyde with a small quantity of phosgene. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETIC, adj. Klor-as-et¹i²k. Fr., *chloracétique*. Acetic and containing chlorine. [B.]—C. acid. Lat., *acidum chloraceticum*. Fr., *acide chloracétique*. Ger., *Chloressigsäure*. It., *acido chloracetico*. Sp., *ácido cloroacético*. An acid formed from acetic acid by substituting chlorine for the hydrogen of the radicle. The c. a's are *monochloroacetic acid*, CH₂ClCOOH (often called simply c. a., used as a caustic), *dichloroacetic acid*, CHCl₂COOH, and *trichloroacetic acid*, CCl₃COOH (q. v.). [B, 2, 4.]—C. bromide. Fr., *bromure chloracétique*. Ger., *Chloracetoxylbromür*. Syn.: *chloracetyl bromide*. A liquid, C₂H₃ClOBr = CH₂Cl.CO.Br, formed from c. acid by the substitution of bromine for the radicle OH. It is isomeric with bromoacetic chloride. [B, 4.]—C. chloride. Ger., *Chloracetoxylchlorür*. Syn.: *chloracetyl chloride*, *chlorinated chloride of acetyl*. A substance formed from c. acid by the substitution of chlorine for OH. The c. c's are *monochloroacetic chloride* (often called simply c. c.), *dichloroacetic chloride*, and *trichloroacetic chloride* (q. v.). [B, 2, 4.]—C. phosphide. A compound of c. acid in which the radicle PH₂ replaces the radicle OH. Of these compounds two are known: *monochloroacetic phosphide* and *trichloroacetic phosphide* (q. v.), analogous to monochloroacetamide and trichloroacetamide. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETIN, n. Klor-a²s'e²t-i²n. Fr., *chloracétine*. Ger., C. It., Sp., *cloracetina*. A chlorine substitution derivative of acetyl, CH₂Cl, formed by the action of carbonyl chloride on aldehyde. [B, 93.]

CHLORACETIZATION, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-i²z-a'shu²n. Fr., *chloracétisation*. Fournier's method of producing local anaesthesia by applying a mixture of chloroform and acetic acid. [L, 41.]

CHLORACETOLUIDE, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-o¹l²i²d(id). See TOLYLCHLORACETAMIDE.

CHLORACETONE, n. Klor-a²s'e²t-on. Fr., *chloracétone*. Ger., *Chloracetone*. A compound formed from acetone by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. There are six c's, all of which are oily liquids: 1. *Monochloroacetone*, C₂H₃ClO. 2. *Dichloroacetone*, C₂H₂Cl₂O. 3. *Trichloroacetone*, C₂HCl₃O. 4. *Tetrachloroacetone*, C₂HCl₄O. 5. *Pentachloroacetone*, C₂HCl₅O. 6. *Hexachloroacetone*, C₂Cl₆O. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETONIC ACID, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-o²n¹i²k. A substance, C₂H₂ClO₃ = C(OH)(CH₂Cl)(CO.OH), formed from acetic acid by substituting one atom of chlorine for hydrogen. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETONITRIL, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-o-ni¹tri¹. A compound formed from acetonitril by substituting chlorine for hydrogen. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETONITRIL, DICHLORACETONITRIL, and TRICHLORACETONITRIL.

CHLORACETULMIC ACID, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-u¹mi¹i²k. A substitution compound, C₂H₁ClO₂, of aceticulmic acid in which one atom of chlorine replaces one of hydrogen. [B, 2.]

CHLORACETYL, n. Klor-a²s'e²t-i²l. Fr., *chloracétyle*. Ger., *Chloracetoxyl*. 1. A radicle, C₂Cl₂, formed from acetyl by the substitution of chlorine for hydrogen. *Monochloroacetyl* (or simply c.) and *trichloroacetyl* (q. v.) are known. 2. *Acetyl* (acetoxy) chloride and *trichloroacetyl chloride*.—C. bromide. Fr., *bromure chloracétique*. Ger., *Chloracetoxylbromür*. See CHLORACETIC de chloracétyle. Ger., *Chloracetoxylchlorür*. Fr., *bromide*. [B.]—C. carbamide. See C. urea.—C. chloride. Fr., *chlorure de chloracétyle*. Ger., *Chloracetoxylchlorür*. See CHLORACETIC chloride.—C. urea. Ger., *Chloracetoxylharnstoff*. SYN.: *acetic chloride*.—C. urea. Ger., *Chloracetoxylharnstoff*. SYN.: *acetic chloride*. A compound of c. and urea. Two such compounds, *monochloroacetyl* (or simply c.) *urea* and *trichloroacetyl urea* (q. v.), are known. [B, 2, 4.]—*Chlorwasserstoffsaures C.* (Ger.). See CHLORACETIC chloride.

CHLORACETYLENE, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-i²l-en. Fr., *chloracétyleène*. Ger., *Chloracetylen*. A chlorine substitution compound of acetylene. [B, 2.] See MONOCHLORACETYLENE.

CHLORACETYPHIDE, n. Klor-a²s-e²t-i²l-i²d(id). See TRICHLORACETIC phosphide.

CHLORACIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch'lor)-a²s(a²k)¹i²d-u²m(u²m). See CHLORACID.

CHLORACRYLATE, n. Klor-a²k-r'i¹i²-at. A salt of chloroacrylic acid. General formula: (C₂H₃ClO)_nM^a; where M^a is a radicle of the quantitative value. [B.]

CHLORACRYLIC, adj. Klor-a²k-r'i¹i²k. Fr., *chloracrylique*. Acrylic and containing chlorine. [B.]—C. acid. Fr., *acide chloracrylique*. Ger., *Chloracrylsäure*. A substitution product, C₂H₃ClO₂ = CHCl = CH - CO.OH, of acrylic acid and chlorine; a mobile

liquid, having an odor like that of the allyl compounds and acting as a slight irritant to the eyes and the mucous membranes. [B, 2].
—**C. ether.** A chloracrylate of a compound radicle; especially ethyl chloracrylate. [B, 2]

CHLORÆA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-e/(a³e²)-a³. Fr., *chlorée*. Of Lindley, a genus of the *Orchideæ*, tribe *Neottiaceæ*, indigenous to South America and chiefly confined to Chili. [B, 19, 42, 121].—**C. disoids.** A species said, in Chili, to promote the flow of milk. [B.]

CHLORÆÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-e/(a³e²)-e²-e(a³e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Neottiaceæ*, comprising *Chlorœa*, *Bipinnula*, *Biemeria*, etc. [B, 170.]

CHLORÆMATINA (Lat.), **CHLORÆMATINUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Klor(ch²lor)-e²m(a³e²m)-a²t(a³t)-i(e)/na³, -nu³m(nu⁴m). See CHLORÆMATIN.

CHLORÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-em/(a³e²m)-i²-a³. From χλωρός, yellowish-green, and αἷμα, blood. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORÆMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-e²m/(a³e²m)-i²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Polychæta*. [L, 121.]

CHLORAL, n. Klor-a²l; Lat., klor(ch²lor)/a²l(a²); Fr., klor-a²l; Ger., ch²lor-a²l. Lat., c., *chloratum*. Fr., c. Ger., C. It., *cloralio*. Sp., *cloral*. Syn.: *trichloroacetic aldehyde*. A substitution product of acetic aldehyde in which 3 atoms of chlorine replace 3 atoms of hydrogen, C₂HCl₃O = CCl₂.CHO. It is a colorless liquid of penetrating odor, boiling at 94° to 95° C., formed by the action of chlorine on acetic aldehyde, ethyl alcohol, and other bodies. It is soluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It is readily transformed into a white amorphous mass termed *para-chloral*, which is polymeric with c. It also forms numerous substitution compounds by replacement of its oxygen. The *hydrate*, formed by replacing the oxygen by two molecules of hydroxyl, is the compound used in medicine and is the c. of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**Acetamide c.** See *Acetamide*.—**Alcoolate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. alcoolate*.—**Anhydrous c.** Ordinary c. as distinguished from c. hydrate. [B, 5.]—**Butyle c.** See the major list.—**Camphorated c., Camphor-c.** Lat., *chloratum hydratum camphoratum*. A mixture of c. hydrate and camphor; a clear liquid, used internally and topically as a sedative and anodyne. [B.]—**C. alcoolate.** Fr., *alcoolate de c.* Ger., *Chloralalkoholat*. Syn.: *trichlorethylidene hydrate* (or *ethylate*). A substance, C₂H₇Cl₂O₂ = CCl₂.CH(OH)C₂H₅, formed by the union of absolute alcohol and c.

It is nearly insoluble in water, and in this differs from c. hydrate. Its therapeutic properties are analogous to those of the hydrate, but on the whole it is inferior and is not now used. [B, 4, 5].—**C. ammonia.** A body produced by the action of ammonia on strongly cooled c. [B.] See *TRICHLORETHYLIDENE hydramine*.—**C. and camphor.** See *Camphor-c.*—**C'benzamide.** A substance, CCl₂—CH.OH(C₆H₅.CO.NH), formed by the action of benzamide on c. It forms rhombic or hexagonal tabular crystals. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1886, p. 31 (B).]—**C. butylicum.** See *BUTYLCHLORAL hydrate*.—**C. cyanhydride, C'cyanhydrin.** See *C. hydrocyanide*.—**C'dampf** (Ger.). A spray of a solution of c. hydrate. [A, 319].—**C. glycerites.** Of R. F. Fairthorne, a class of preparations the basis of which is a solution of 1 drachm of c. hydrate in ½ fl. oz. of glycerin. [B, 81 (a, 21)].—**C. hydraz** [Brit. Ph.]. See *C. hydrate*.—**C. hydrate.** Lat., c. [U. S. Ph.], c. *hydraz* [Br. Ph.], *chloratum hydratum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *chloratum hydratum crystallisatum* [Russ. Ph.], *chloratum hydricum* [Hung. Ph.], *hydraz chlorali* [Netherl. Ph.], *hydraz chloralicus* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., c. *hydrate* [Fr. Cod.], *hydrate de c.* Ger., *C'hydrat*. It., *idrato di cloralio*. Sp., *hidrato de cloral*. Hydrated c., hydrate of c., or simply c. A compound, C₂H₃Cl₂O₂ = CCl₂.CH(OH)₂, of c. and hydroxyl; formed by mixing c. with water. It occurs as distinct acicular crystals or crystalline plates, white, having a pungent odor and acrid taste; very soluble in water, soluble also in absolute alcohol and in ether, but not in cold chloroform. When treated with alkalis it is decomposed into chloroform and formic acid. It is a reliable hypnotic, but a weak sedative and anodyne. In large doses it is poisonous by its paralytic action upon the heart. Locally it is an irritant; hence it should be given largely diluted. [B, 4, 5, 95].—**C'hydratklystier** (Ger.). See *Clyster of c. hydrate*.—**C. hydrocyanide.** Syn.: c. *cyanhydrin*. A body produced by the action of hydrocyanic acid on hydrate of c., forming colorless prismatic crystals of the composition C₅H₂Cl₂NO = CCl₂.CH(OH).CN; i. e., that of c. hydrate in which one molecule of hydroxyl is replaced by cyanogen. On account of its stability and constancy of composition, it has been recommended as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid in medicine; 6'46 parts of it correspond in medicinal action to 1 part of anhydrous hydrocyanic acid. [Hermes, "Inaug.-Dissert.," Berlin, 1887: "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 8, 1887, p. 422; B, 4.]—**C. hydrosulphate, C. hydrosulphide.** A crystalline body, C₂H₃Cl₂O₂S = [CCl₂.CH.OH]₂S. [B, 4.]—**C. sulphhydrate.** Fr., *sulphhydrate de c.* Ger., *Chloralsulphhydrat*. A body forming colorless prismatic or foliate crystals, having the constitution C₂H₃Cl₂SO = CCl₂.CH(OH)SH. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, p. 336 (a, 21)].—**C'syrup** (Ger.). See *Syrup of c.*—**C'thiobenzamide.** A substance, CCl₂—CH(OH)—C₆H₄CS.NH, prepared by the action of thiobenzamide on c. It forms yellowish-white crystals of a silky lustre, having a garlicky odor and a somewhat stypitic, persistently bitter taste. It is soluble with difficulty in water, but readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. [M. Spica, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1886, p. 29 (B)].—**Clyster of c. hydrate.** Fr., *lavement au c.* Ger., *C'hydratklystier*. A clyster consisting of from 2 to 5 parts of c. hydrate and 50 each of mucilage of gum arabic and water. [L, 57 (a, 21)].—**Croton c.** See *BUTYLCHLORAL*.—**Hydrous c.** See *C. hydrate*.—**Insoluble c.** It., *cloralio insolubile*. Parachloral; so called because insoluble in water. [B, 3].—**Lavement au c.** (Fr.). See *Clyster of c. hydrate*.—**Mesitic c.** Dichloroacetone. [B.] See *CHLOROACETONE*.—**Morphoc'** (Ger.). A mixture of c. hydrate and morphine.

[A, 319].—**Sirop de c.** (Fr.). See *Syrup of c.*—**Sulphureted c.** See *C. hydrosulphide*.—**Syrup of c., Syrupus c.** [Br. Ph.], **Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sirop de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *C'syrup*. It., *siropo di cloralio*. Sp., *jarabe de cloral*. A preparation made of 80 grains of hydrate of c., 4 fl. dr. of distilled water, and enough syrup to make 1 fl. oz. [Br. Ph.]. The French preparation is made by dissolving 50 parts of c. hydrate in 45 of water and adding 900 of syrup and 5 of spirit of peppermint. It is more than twice as strong as the Br. prep. [B, 5, 113.]

CHLORALBINE, n. Klor-a²l/ben. A crystalline substance, C₆H₅Cl₂, contained in trichlorophenol, prepared by passing chlorine through coal-tar. [B, 93.]

CHLORALDEHYDE, n. Klor-a²l/de-hid. Fr., *chloraldéhyde*. Ger., *Chloraldehyd*. A chlorine substitution compound of aldehyde. [B.] See *MONOCHLORALDEHYDE*, *DICHLORALDEHYDE*, and *CHLORAL*.

CHLORALDEHYDENE, n. Klor-a²l/de-hid-en. Fr., *chloraldéhydène, chloréthéroïde*. See *MONOCHLORETHYLENE*.

CHLORALDOL, n. Klor-a²l/do²l. A compound formed from aldo by the substitution of chlorine for an equivalent amount of hydrogen or hydroxyl. [B, 2.]

CHLORALIC, adj. Klor-a²l/i²k. Lat., *chloralicus*. Fr., *chloralique*. Of or pertaining to chloral. [B.] See *HYDRAS chloralicus*.

CHLORALIDE, n. Klor-a²l-i²d(d). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloralid*. 1. A substance, C₄H₄Cl₆O₃ = CCl₂.CH₂<O>CH.CCl₂, forming colorless glassy crystals insoluble in water, produced by the action of sulphuric acid on chloral. 2. As a generic term, a series of bodies resembling ordinary c. in structure and formed from the different oxy-acids. [B, 3.]

CHLORALISATION (Fr.), n. Klor-a²l-ez-a³-se-o²n². 1. Narcotism by means of chloral. [A, 385.] 2. See *CHLORALISM*.

CHLORALISE, n. Klor-a²l-i²s(is). Fr., c. A product of the action of chlorine on aloetin. [A, 385; B, 93.]

CHLORALISM, n. Klor-a²l-i²zm. Lat., *chloralismus*. Fr., *chloralisme*. 1. The state of being under the influence of chloral. 2. Chronic poisoning with chloral; a morbid state produced by the prolonged or habitual use of moderate doses of chloral. It is of exceptional occurrence, and is characterized by various cutaneous affections (such as erythema, urticaria, extensive œdema and infiltration of the skin, ulceration of the digits, and sometimes petechie and purpura hæmorrhagica), pains in the joints, a disposition to diarrhœa, great dyspœna with precordial distress (sometimes actual asphyxia), imbecility, emaciation, loss of sensibility, and paralysis of the lower limbs. [Steinauer (A, 319); A, 385.]

CHLORALLYL, n. Klor-a²l/i²l. Fr., *chlorallyle*. Ger., C. It., *cloralite*. Sp., *cloralito*. A radicle, C₃H₄Cl, being allyl in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 of hydrogen. [B.]—**C. chloride.** Ger., *Chlorallylchlorid*. See *DICHLORGLYCID*.—**C. dibromide.** Ger., *Chlorallyldibromür*. A liquid, C₃H₄Br₂Cl = CH₂Br—CHBr—CHCl, or C₃H₄Br₂Cl = CH₂Br—CHBr—CH₂Cl. [B, 4.]—**C. ethyl ether.** An oxide of c. and ether. Two are known: *α-c. ethyl ether*, CH₂ = CCl.CH₂—O—C₂H₅, and *β-c. ethyl ether*, CHCl = CH.CH₂—O—C₂H₅. [B, 3.]—**C. pseudothiocyanate, C. thiocarbide.** A liquid of very pungent odor, of the composition C₃H₄SNCl = SC = N.C₃H₄Cl. [B, 3.]

CHLORALOIL, n. Klor-a²l'o-i²l. Fr., *chloraloïle*. Ger., *Chloralöl*. A product of the action of chlorine on aloin, perhaps C₁₂ClO₃. [B.]

CHLORALOIN, n. Klor-a²l'o-i²n. Fr., *chloraloïne*. Ger., *Chloraloin*. A yellow uncrystallizable precipitate, C₂₄H₁₆ClO₁₄ + 6H₂O, formed by passing a current of chlorine gas through an aqueous solution of aloin (barbaloin). [B, 5, 46.]

CHLOR-ALUM, n. Klor-a²l'u³m. A commercial term for impure aluminium chloride mixed with various sodium and calcium salts; used as a disinfectant. [B, 37.]

CHLORALUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-a(a³)/lu³m(lu⁴m). Chloral. [B, 81].—**C. butyli, C. crotonis.** See *BUTYLCHLORAL*.—**C. hydratum** [Ger. Ph.]. See *CHLORAL hydrate*.—**C. hydratum camphoratum.** See *Camphorated CHLORAL*.—**C. hydratum crystallisatum** [Russ. Ph.], **C. hydricum** [Hung. Ph.], **Hydras chlorali** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *CHLORAL hydrate*. [B, 95.]

CHLORALURIC ACID, n. Klor-a²l-u²r'i²k. Fr., *acide chloralorique*. A crystalline substance, C₁₄H₁₀N₂Cl₂O₁₁, obtained by the action of chlorous acid on uric acid. [B, 2, 93.]

CHLORAMIDE, n. Klor-a²m-i²d(d). Fr., c., *chloramidure*. An amide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.] Cf. *HYDROGEN c.*

CHLORAMIDOBENZENE, n. Klor-a²m-i²d-o-be²nz/en. Fr., *chloramidobenzine*. Ger., *Chloramidobenzol*. See *CHLORANILINE*. [B, 4.]

CHLORAMIDURE (Fr.), n. Klor-a²m-ed-u³r. See *CHLORAMIDE* and *AMIDCHLORIDE*.

CHLORÄMIE (Ger.), n. Klor-am-e'. See *CHLOROSIS*.

CHLORAMILAL, n. Klor-a²m'i²a²l. A liquid derived from amyl alcohol by the action of chlorine. [L, 108.]

CHLORAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. Klor-a²m-mon-i²-u⁴m. Ammonium chloride.—**Reine c'lösung.** See *AMMONIUM chloratum depuratum solutum*. [L, 129.]

CHLORAMYL, n. Klor-a²m-i²l. Fr., *chloramyle*. Ger., C. A substitution compound of amyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B; L, 49, 57, 65.]

CHLORAMYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-a²m-el. 1. See *CHLORAMYL*. 2. See *AMYL chloride*.

CHLORAMYLENE, n. Klor-a²m¹i²-en. Fr., *chloramylène*. Ger., *Chloramylen*. A substitution product of amyline in which chlorine replaces hydrogen; including the three compounds *monochloramylene* (often called simply c.), *dichloramylene*, and *trichloramylene* (q. v.). [B, 2.]

CHLORANETHOL, n. Klor-a²n¹e²th-o²l. A substitution product in which chlorine replaces hydrogen, especially *monochloranethol*, C₁₀H₁₁ClO, a yellowish liquid, of rather a pungent odor, solidifying below -6° C. and melting at about 250° to 260° C. [B, 2.]

CHLORANIL, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l. Lat., *chloranilium*. Fr., *chloranile*. See TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORANILAM, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-a²m. Fr., c., *chloranilame*, *acide chloranilamidique hydraté*. Ger., C. Syn.: *chloranilamidic acid*. A substance, C₆H₃NCl₃O₃, occurring as black acicular lustrous crystals, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on an ammoniacal solution of chloranil. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORANILAMIDATE, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-a²m¹i²d-at. A salt of chloranilamidic acid. [B, 93.]

CHLORANILAMIDE, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-a²m¹i²d(id). Fr., c. The amide, C₆Cl₂O₂(NH₂)₂ + H₂O, of chloranilic acid. [B.]

CHLORANILAMIDIC, adj. Klor-a²n¹i²l-a²m¹i²d¹ik. Fr., *chloranilamidique*. Of or pertaining to chloranilamide. [B.]—**Hydrated c. acid**. Fr., *acide chloranilamidique hydraté*. See CHLORANILAM.

CHLORANILAMMON, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-a²m¹o²n. Fr., c. Syn.: *ammonium chloranilamidate*. A product, C₆Cl₂O₂+2NH₃, formed by treating chloranil with ammonia; occurring as brown, lustrous crystals. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORANILANILIDE, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-a²n¹i²l-i²d(id). Syn.: *dichloranilidoquinone*. A crystalline substance, C₆Cl₂(NH.C₆H₃)₂O₂, formed by heating together aniline, alcohol, and chloranil. [B, 3.]

CHLORANILATE, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-at. A salt of chloranilic acid. [B.]

CHLORANILIC, adj. Klor-a²n¹i²l¹ik. Fr., *chloranilique*. Of or derived from chloranil. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloranilique*. Ger., *Chloranilsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₆Cl₂(OH)₂O₂+H₂O, derived from chloranil (tetrachlorquinone). [B, 3, 4.]

CHLORANILIDE, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-i²d(id). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloranilid*. An anilide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORANILINE, n. Klor-a²n¹i²l-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Chloranilin*. Syn.: *chloranilobenzene*. A chlorine substitution compound of aniline. [B.] See MONOCHLORANILINE, DICHLORANILINE, and TRICHLORANILINE.

CHLORANILUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-a²n(a²n)-i²i²-u²m(u²m). See CHLORANIL.

CHLORANISIC ACID, n. Klor-a²n¹i²s¹ik. Fr., *acide chloranisique*. Ger., *Chloranisäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of anisic acid, C₆H₇ClO₃. [B, 93.]

CHLORANISOL, n. Klor-a²n¹i²s-o²l. Fr., c. Ger., C. A chlorine substitution compound of anisol, C₁₀H₇Cl₂O. [B, 93.]

CHLORANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-a²n(a²n)-tha(th²se²ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chloranthacées*. Of Blume, a small order of dicotyledons (division *Monochlamydeæ*), series *Micrombrycæ* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Chloranthus* and *Ascarina*, to which Bentham and Hooker add *Hedyosmum*. Others include these genera under the *Piperaceæ*, of which Baillon makes them a series, the *Chloranthææ*, but from which they are distinguished, according to Bentham and Hooker, by their opposite leaves with lateral stipules adherent to the petiole, their unisexual flowers, their inferior or naked ovary containing a single pendulous orthotropous ovule, and their albuminous seeds. [B, 12, 42, 121.]

CHLORANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-a²n(a²n)th²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chloranthées*. See CHLORANTHACEÆ.

CHLORANTHIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-a²n(a²n)thi²a². See CHLORANTHY.

CHLORANTHOUS, adj. Klor-a²n¹thu²s. Lat., *chloranthus* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *άνθος*, a flower). Fr., *chloranthé*. Ger., *grünblumig*. Having green flowers. [B.]

CHLORANTHRACENE, n. Klor-a²n¹thra²s-en. Fr., *chloranthracène*. Ger., *Chloranthracen*. Anthracene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [L, 49.]

CHLORANTHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. n. (treated by botanists as m.). Klor(ch²lor)-a²n(a²n)thu²s(thu²s). Fr., *chloranthé*. Ger., *Grünblumig* (adj.), *Pflaumenpfeffer* (n.). 1. (Adj.) see CHLORANTHOUS. 2. (N.) of Schwartz, a genus of evergreen shrubs of the order *Chloranthaceæ*, indigenous to tropical Asia, Japan, and the Philippine Islands. Bentham and Hooker divide it into 3 sections: *Euchloranthus*, *Tricercandra*, and *Sarcandra*. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. brachystachys** [Blume]. A Java species, having the same uses as *C. officinalis*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19.]—**C. inconspicuus** [Blume]. Fr., *chloranthus à petites fleurs*. The *chu-lan* of the Chinese; a species the flowers of which are used for flavoring tea. It is said also to be used in fevers like *C. officinalis*, with which by some it is identified. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. officinalis** [Blume]. An evergreen of Java. The root has a camphoraceous odor and a biting taste, and resembles closely that of *Serpentaria virginica*. It is used as a mild aromatic stimulant in fevers and as an oxytocic. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLORANTHY, n. Klor-a²n¹thi². For deriv., see CHLORANTHOUS. Lat., *chloranthia*. Fr., *chloranthie*. Ger., *Chloranthie*. 1. That process of retrograde metamorphosis in plants by which the floral organs are transformed into leaves. 2. The tendency of

brightly colored petals to become green as they decay. [B, 121; L, 73.]

CHLORANTIMONATE, n. Klor-a²n-ti²m'on-at. Fr., *chloroantimoniate*. A compound of antimony trichloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLORARGENTATE, n. Klor-a²r¹je²nt-at. Fr., *chloroargentate*. A compound of silver chloride and the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLORARSENIOUS, adj. Klor-a²r¹sen¹i²-us. Fr., *chlorarsénieux*. Ger., *chlorarsenig*. Arsenious and containing chlorine.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chlorarsénieux*. Ger., *Chlorarsenigsäure*. See ANSENIC OXYCHLORIDE.

CHLORARSINE, n. Klor-a²rs'en. Cacodyl chloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORAS (Lat.), n. m. Klor(ch²lor)'²a²s(a²s). Ger., *chloratig*. See CHLORATE.—**C. kalius** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph. (1885), Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Potassium chlorate.—**C. natrius**. Sodium chlorate. [B, 119.]—**C. potassius** [Fr. Cod.]. See POTASSIUM CHLORATE.—**C. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See SODIUM CHLORATE.—**Gargarisma cum chlorate potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Gargarisme de chlorate de potasse*.—**Pulvis chloratis potassici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de chlorate de potasse*.—**Tabellæ cum chlorate potassico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Trochisci potassii chloratis*.

CHLORASMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-a²z(a²z)'ma². Gen., *chloras' matos* (-is). 1. See CHLOROSIS. 2. The condition of leguminous plants before they mature. [B.]

CHLORATE, n. Klor'at. Lat., *chloras*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorat*, *chloresures Salz*. It., Sp., *clorato*. A salt of chloric acid. The c's have in general the formula R.(ClO₂)_n, where R is a radicle of the combining capacity n. [B, 3.]—**C. potassique** (Fr.). See POTASSIUM c.—**C. sodique** (Fr.). See SODIUM c.

CHLORATED, adj. Klor-at'e²d. Lat., *chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*, *chlorirt*. It., *clorato*. Sp., *clorado*. Containing or combined with chlorine; chlorinated. [B.]

CHLORÄTHER (Ger.), n. Ch²lor'at-e²r. Chloroether. [B.]

CHLORATUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)at(a²t)'u²s(u²s). Chlorated, chlorinated; with the name of a base, the chloride of that base. [B.] Cf. NARIUM *chloratum*.

CHLORAUATE, n. Klor-a²r'at. Fr., *chloroaurate*. A salt of chlorauric acid, also a compound of gold trichloride with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 3.]

CHLORAUIC, adj. Klor-a²r'ik. Containing gold as a trivalent radicle and chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloraurique*. Ger., *Chlorogoldsäure*. It., *acido cloroaurico*. A monobasic crystalline acid, HA₂Cl₃ + 4H₂O, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on gold trichloride. Its aqueous solution stains the skin a purple-red color. It forms salts called chloraurates or aurichlorides. [B, 3.]

CHLORAZOL, n. Klor'a²z-o²l. Fr., c. Ger., C. An acid and pungent fluid obtained by the solution of substances containing protein in fuming nitric acid, and then distilling with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is very volatile, attacks the sight and operates as a poison. Specific gravity 1.55. Empirical formula: C₄H₃Cl₃N₂O₄. [B, 48.]

CHLORAZOLITMIN, n. Klor-a²z-o-li²t'mi²n. Fr., *chlorazolitmine*. A yellow precipitate formed by suspending azolitmin in chlorine water. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHLORAZOTEUX (Fr.), adj. Klor-a²-zot-u²s. Chloronitrous. [B.] See ACIDE c.

CHLORAZOTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-a²-zot-ek. Nitric and containing chlorine. [B.] See ACIDE c.

CHLORBENZAMIDE, n. Klor-be²nz'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *chlorbenzamide*. Ger., *Chlorbenzamid*. A chlorine substitution compound, C₇H₇NO.Cl, of benzamide. [B.]

CHLORBENZENE, n. Klor-be²nz'en. Fr., *chlorbenzine*. Ger., *Chlorbenzol*. A chlorine substitution product of benzene. The c's are *monochlorbenzene*, *trichlorbenzene*, *tetrachlorbenzene*, *pentachlorbenzene*, and *hexachlorbenzene*. [B, 3, 4.]—**C²sulphonic acid**. Fr., *acide chlorbenzinesulfonique*. Ger., *Chlorbenzinsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₆H₄Cl.SO₂.OH, which may be regarded as benzene in which 2 hydrogen atoms are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of the sulphuric acid residue (-SO₂.OH). Three isomeric forms are known: *ortho-c²sulphonic acid*, C₆(H.Cl.SO₂.OH.H.H.H.), *meta-c²sulphonic acid*, C₆(H.Cl.H.SO₂.OH.H.H.), and *para-c²sulphonic acid*, C₆(H.Cl.H.H.SO₂.OH.H.). [B, 4.]

CHLORBENZIDE, n. Klor-be²nz'i²d(id). An oily liquid obtained by treating benzene hexachloride with alkalis; according to some, the same as chlorbenzene. [B, 48.]

CHLORBENZIL, n. Klor-be²nz'i²l. Ger., C. A colorless, highly odorous oil, C₁₄H₁₀Cl₂O, formed by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on benzoic acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORBENZIN (Ger.), n. Klor-be²ntz-en'. A chloride of benzene. [B, 48.]—**Sechsfaches C**. Benzene hexachloride. [B, 48.]

CHLORBENZOIC, adj. Klor-be²nz-o'²ik. Benzoic and containing chlorine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloro-benzoïque*. Ger., *Chlorbenzoesäure*. It., *acido cloro-benzoico*. Sp., *acido cloro-benzoico*. Benzoic acid in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORBENZOIC ACID, DICHLORBENZOIC ACID, and TRICHLORBENZOIC ACID.—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde chlorobenzoinique*. Ger., *Chlorbenzaldehyd*. It., *aldeide chlorobenzoica*. See MONOCHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, DICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE, and TRICHLORBENZOIC ALDEHYDE.

CHLORBENZOYL, n. Klor-be²nz'o-i²l. Fr., *chlorbenzoyle*. Ger., C. Syn.: *benzoyl chloride*, *chlorbenzaldide*. A clear, color-

less liquid, C_7H_5OCl , having an odor like that of horseradish, prepared by the action of chlorine on benzoic aldehyde and of phosphorus perchloride on benzoic acid, and in other ways. [B, 2.]

CHLORBENZYL, n. Klor-be²n²i²l. Fr., *chlorbenzyle*. Ger., C. A chlorine substitution compound of benzyl. [B.] See PARACHLORBENZYL and PENTACHLORBENZYL.—C. alcohol. A chlorine substitution compound of benzyl alcohol. *Parachlorobenzyl alcohol*, $C_7H_5ClO = C_6H_4(Cl)H.H.H.CH_2.OH.H.$, is a crystalline substance formed by the action of aqueous ammonia on parachlorobenzyl chloride. [B, 158].—C. chloride. Fr., *chlorure de chlorobenzyle*. Ger., *C²chlorür*. A variety of dichlorotoluene having the structural formula $C_6H_4(Cl)CH_2Cl$. [B, 158.]

CHLORBENZYLIDENE, n. Klor-be²n²i²l²d-en. Fr., *chlorobenzylidène*. Ger., *Chlorbenzyliden*. A chlorine substitution compound of benzylidene. [B.]

CHLORBORIC ACID, n. Klor-bor²i²k. Lat., *acidum chloroboricum*. Fr., *acide chloro-borique*. Ger., *Chlorborsäure*. It., *acido clorico borico*. Sp., *ácido clorobórico*. See Boron trichloride.

CHLORBROMACETAMIDE, n. Klor-brom-a²s-e²t/a²m-i²d(id). Syn.: *chlorobromacetic amide*. A bromine and chlorine substitution compound of acetamide. [B, 2.]

CHLORBROMACETATE, n. Klor-brom-a²s-e²t-at. A salt of chlorobromacetic acid. General formula: $CHClBr.CO.O.M$. [B, 2.]

CHLORBROMACETIC, adj. Klor-brom-a²s-e²t-i²k. Acetic and combined with bromine and chlorine. [B.]—C. acid. Fr., *acide chloro-bromacétique*. A chlorine and bromine substitution product of acetic acid; a pungent liquid, $CHClBr.CO.OH$, boiling at 201° C., and forming a series of soluble salts. [B, 2.]—C. amide. See CHLORBROMACETAMIDE.—C. ether. See ETHYL chlorobromacetate.

CHLORBROMACETONE, n. Klor-brom-a²s-e²t-on. Fr., *chlorobromacétone*. Ger., *Chlorbromacetone*. A chlorine and bromine substitution product, C_3H_4BrOCl , of acetone. [B.]

CHLORBROMGLYCID, n. Klor-brom-gli²s/i²d. Ger., C. Syn.: *bromallyl chloride*. A liquid of the composition $CH_2 = CBr - CH_2Cl$. [B, 4.]

CHLORBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-brom-hid²ri²n. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin) formed by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 1 atom of chlorine and 1 of bromine: $C_3H_5(OH)ClBr = CH_2Br - CH(OH) - CH_2Cl$; an oily liquid, boiling at 197° C. It is also called allyl chlorobromhydrin, because formed by the action of hypochlorous acid upon allyl bromide. [B, 2, 4.]

CHLORBROMIDE, n. Klor-brom-i²d(id). Fr., *chlorobromure*. Ger., *Chlorbromid*, *Chlorbromür*. A compound of a radicle with chlorine and bromine. [B.]

CHLORBROMOACETIC, adj. Klor-brom-o-a²s-e²t-i²k. See CHLORBROMACETIC.

CHLORBUTYRIC, adj. Klor-bn²t-i²r-i²k. Butyric and containing chlorine. [B.]—C. acid. Fr., *acide chlorobutyric*. Ger., *Chlorbuttersäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of butyric acid. See MONOCHLORBUTYRIC ACID and TRICHLORBUTYRIC ACID. [B.]—C. aldehyde. A chlorine substitution product of butyric aldehyde, C_4H_7ClO . [B, 2.]

CHLORBUTYRONE, n. Klor-bu²t-i²r-on. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorbutyron*. A colorless liquid, $C_7H_{13}Cl$, obtained by distilling a mixture of butyrene and phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORBUTYRYL, n. Klor-bu²t-i²r-i²l. Butyric chloride. [B, 4.]

CHLORCAFFEINE, n. Klor-ka²t/e²-en. A crystalline chlorine substitution product of caffeine, $C_8H_9ClN_4O_2$. [B, 3.]

CHLORCAMPHENE, n. Klor-ka²m²/en. Fr., *chloro-campène*. A liquid, $C_{10}H_{15}Cl_2$, of camphoraceous odor, formed by the action of chlorine on terebenthene. [B, 93.]

CHLORCAMPHORE, n. Klor-ka²m²/or. Fr., *camphre monochloré*. Ger., *Chlorcampher*. It., *clorocanfara*. Sp., *clorocanfara*. Syn.: *monochlorocamphor*, *monochlorated camphor*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{15}ClO$, of chlorine and camphor. Three varieties of c. have been described: 1. A substance formed by the direct action of chlorine on camphor, occurring as large, hard, prismatic crystals, readily reducible to a powder, and melting at 83° to 84° C. (Caze-neuve) or 92° to 92.5° C. (Balbiano). This variety, according to Balbiano, is identical with that obtained by Schiff and Pulisi by the decomposition of chlorcamphocarbonic acid. 2. A substance also formed by the direct action of chlorine upon camphor, but occurring under the form of an indistinctly crystalline mass, which is not reducible to a powder but forms a pasty mass on pounding, and melts at 100° to 100.5° C. These two substances are identical in physiological action with camphor, and have the structural formula $C_{10}H_{15}Cl = C = O$. 3. A substance obtained by Wheeler by treating camphor with hypochlorous acid. It differs from the other forms in the readiness with which it parts with its chlorine. [A. Curci, "Annal. di chim. e di farmacol.," July, 1886, p. 54 (B).]

CHLORCARBONATE, n. Klor-ka²rb/on-at. Ger., *Chlorkohlendurester*, *Chlorcarbonat*. A salt of carbonic acid in which part of the oxygen is replaced by chlorine; e. g., methyl c., $O = CCl - O(CH_3)$.

CHLORCARBONIC, adj. Klor-ko²rb-o²n-i²k. Carbonic and containing chlorine. [B.]—C. acid. C. oxide. See CARBONYL chloride.

CHLORCARVENE, n. Klor-ka²rv/en. Fr., *chlorcarvène*. Ger., *Chlorcarvol*. A yellowish viscid liquid, $C_{10}H_{15}Cl$, formed by the action of chlorine on carvene. [B, 93.]

CHLORCETYL, n. Klor-set/i²l. A substitution derivative of cetyl formed by the action of phosphorus perchloride on ethal; a volatile oil soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 93.]

CHLORCHLORIC ACID, n. Klor-klor-i²k. A compound, Cl_2O_{13} , resembling perchloric oxide in most of its properties, probably of the same composition with an excess of chlorine. [B, 2.]

CHLORCHROMATE, n. Klor-krom/at. A salt of chlorochromic acid. The c's have in general the composition $R^2(CrO_2Cl)_n$, where R^2 is a radicle of the combining power n. [B, 3.]

CHLORCHROMIC ACID, n. Klor-krom-i²k. Fr., *acide chlorochromique*. Ger., *Chlorchromsäure*. It., *ácido clorocromico*. Sp., *ácido cloro-crómico*. An acid, $HCrO_2Cl = CrO_2 \cdot Cl$, formed from chromic acid by replacing 1 molecule of hydroxyl by 1 atom of chlorine. It is known only through its salts, the chlorchromates. The name is also commonly applied to chromium dioxide dichloride or chromyl dichloride, CrO_2Cl_2 , which is a derivative of chromic acid by the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. There is also a trichromyl dichloride, formed by heating chromyl dichloride. [B, 3, 158.]

CHLORCINCHONINIC ACID, n. Klor-si²n²-kon-i²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-cinchoninique*. Ger., *Chlorcinchoninsäure*. Sp., *ácido cloro-cinchónico*. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on cinchoninic acid. [B.]

CHLORCINNAMENE, n. Klor-si²n²-a²m-en. Fr., *chlorcinnamène*. See CHLORSTYROLENE.

CHLORCINNAMIC ACID, n. Klor-si²n²-e²m-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-cinnamique*. Ger., *Chlorcinnamsäure*. It., *ácido clorocinnámico*. Sp., *ácido cloro-cinámico*. An acid, $C_9H_7ClO_2$, formed from cinnamic acid by replacing the hydrogen of the acid radicle with chlorine. [B, 2, 158.]

CHLORCINNAMYL, n. Klor-si²n²-u²m-i²l. Ger., C. It., *clorocinnamilo*. A heavy oil, C_9H_7OCl , boiling at 262° C., decomposing quickly in a moist atmosphere, yielding hydrochloric acid; produced by the action of phosphorous trichloride or pentachloride on cinnamic acid. [B, 24, 64.]

CHLORCINNOSE, n. Klor-si²n²-os. Fr., c. A crystalline substance, $C_9H_4Cl_2O$, obtained by distilling cinnamic aldehyde in an atmosphere of chlorine. [B, 93.]

CHLORCITRACONYL, n. Klor-si²t-ra²k'on-i²l. An addition product of chlorine and citraconyl; an oily liquid, $CH_2.C \begin{smallmatrix} \diagup CO.Cl \\ \diagdown CH.CO.Cl \end{smallmatrix}$ = $C_6H_4O_2Cl_2$. [B, 4.]

CHLORCITRAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-si²t-ra²m-al-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-citramalique*. An addition product, $C_6H_4Cl(OH)O_4$, of hypochlorous and citraconic acids, having the constitution of citramalic acid in which chlorine replaces 1 atom of hydrogen. An isomeric substance, *isochlorcitramalic acid*, is also known. [B, 2, 3, 4.]

CHLORCITRIC ACID, n. Klor-si²t-ri²k. Fr., *acide chlorocitrique*. Ger., *Chlorcitronensäure*, *Chlorcitronsäure*. It., *ácido clorocitríco*. Sp., *ácido cloro-citríco*. An uncrystallizable acid, $C_6H_7ClO_4$, formed by the action of hypochlorous acid on acetic acid in aqueous solution. [B, 2.]

CHLORCODEINE, n. Klor-kod-e/en. Lat., *chlorcodeina*, *chlorcodéia*. Fr., *chlorcodéine*. A substitution compound of codeine and chlorine. It has a tetrizing action. [B.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 277 (a, 21).] See CHLORCODEINE.

CHLORCODIDE, n. Klor-kod-i²d(id). A substance, $C_{16}H_{19}Cl_2N_2O_3$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on codeine. If the action of the acid is maintained after the formation of c., the latter is decomposed into methyl chloride and apomorphine. [B, 2.]

CHLORCOMENATE, n. Klor-kom-e²n-at. A salt of chlorcomenic acid. [B.]

CHLORCOMENIC ACID, n. Klor-kom-e²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloroméniqne*. A chlorine substitution product of comenic acid, $C_8H_5ClO_6$. [B, 2, 3, 158.]

CHLORCROTONIC ACID, n. Klor-kro-to²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-crotonique*. Ger., *Chlorcrotonsäure*. It., *ácido clorocrotonico*. Sp., *ácido cloro-crotonico*. A chlorine substitution product of crotonic acid, $C_4H_5ClO_2$. There are two c. a's: *monoc²* a. (often called simply c. a.), and *tric²* a. [B.]

CHLORCUMINOL, n. Klor-kn²m-i²n-o²l. A substitution compound, $C_6H_5(C_2H_5)ClCHO$, of chlorine and cuminal or cumic aldehyde. [B.; L, 87.]

CHLORCYAN (Ger.), n. Klor-tzu²-a²n. Cyanogen chloride. [B, 4, 48].—C. amid. See CHLORCYANAMIDE.—C. wasserstoffsäure. See CHLORCYANIC ACID.—Festes c. Tricyanogen trichloride, solid cyanogen chloride. [B.]—Flüssiges c. Liquid cyanogen chloride. [B, 4, 48.]

CHLORCYANAMIDE, n. Klor-si-a²n-a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Chlorcyanamid*. A substitution derivative, CN_2CH , of cyanamide. [B, 2.]

CHLORCYANATE, n. Klor-si-a²n-at. Lat., *chlorcyanas*. A salt of chlorcyanic acid. [B.]

CHLORCYANIC, adj. Klor-si-a²n-i²k. Cyanic and containing chlorine. [B.]—C. acid. See CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLORCYANIDE, n. Klor-si-a²n-i²d(id). Lat., *chlorocyannurum*. Fr., *chlorocyanure*. Ger., *Chlorcyanid*, *Chlorcyanür*. Syn.: *chlorcyanuret*. A compound consisting of a chloride with a cyanide of the same base. [B, 38.]

CHLORCYANILIDE, n. Klor-si-a²n-i²l-i²d(id). Fr., *chlorocyanilide*. A crystalline substance, $C_8H_7N_2Cl_3$, obtained by the action of solid cyanogen chloride on aniline. [B, 93.]

CHLORCYANOGEN, n. Klor-si-a²n'o-je²n. Ger., *Chlorcyan*. See CYANOGEN chloride.

CHLORCYANURAMIDE, n. Klor-si-a²n-u²r-a²m-i²d(id). See TRICYANCHLORODIAMIDE.

CHLORCYANURET, n. Klor-si-a²n'u²r-e²t. See CHLORCYANIDE.

CHLORDIAMYL, n. Klor-di^amⁱl². Syn.: *chlordiisoamyl*. A substitution product of diamyl and chlorine, C₁₀H₂₁Cl, also called decyl chloride. [B, 2.]

CHLORDIANILDOQUINONE, n. Klor-di-a²nⁱl²-i²d²-o²k²-wi²n-on. A brownish crystalline substance, C₆HCl(NH.C₆H₅)₂O₂, derived from dichloroquinone. [B, 3.] Cf. DICHLORANILDOQUINONE.

CHLORDIBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-di-brom-hidⁱrⁱn. A liquid boiling at about 203° C., derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin) by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of chlorine for 3 molecules of hydroxyl. Formula: C₃H₅Br₂Cl = CH₂Br - CHCl - CH₂Br. Isomeric with chlorallyl dibromide and chlorpropylene dibromide. [B, 4.]

CHLORDIISOAMYL, n. Klor-di-i²s-o-a²mⁱl². See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORDIPHENYL, n. Klor-di-fe²nⁱl². A mono-substitution derivative, C₁₂H₉Cl, of diphenyl. It dissolves freely in alcohol and in ether, and forms crystals which melt at 75° C. and smell like oranges. [B, 4.]

CHLORDRACYLIC ACID, n. Klor-dra²s-i²l²i²k. Fr., *acide chlorodracyle*. Ger., *Chlorodracylsäure*. Parachlorbenzoic acid. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORBENZOIC ACID.

CHLORE (Fr.), n. Klor. See CHLORINE and CHLORA.—**Acétate de c.** See CHLORINE acetate.—**Bisulfure de c.** Sulphur monochloride. [B.]—**Cataplasme de c.** See *Cataplasma sodæ chloratæ*.—**C. dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chlorum aqua solutum* [Fr. Cod.]. Chlorine water. [B, 113.] See *Aqua chlora*.—**C. en boules.** A disinfecting mixture made of 18 parts of sodium chloride, 18 of iron sulphate, and 3 of manganese dioxide, mixed with potter's clay. Chlorine is evolved when the mixture is placed on burning coals. [B, 38.]—**C. liquide.** See *Aqua chlora*.—**C. perfoliée.** The *Chlora perfoliata*. [B.]—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua chlora*.—**Fumigation de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Fumigatio chlora*.—**Hydrate de c.** See CHLORINE hydrate.—**Monoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE monoxide.—**Oxyde de c.** See CHLORINE oxide.—**Peroxyde de c.** Chlorine peroxide. [B.]—**Protoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE monoxide.—**Solution aqueuse de c.** See *Aqua chlora*.—**Tétreoxyde de c.** See CHLORINE tetroxide.

CHLORE (Fr.), adj. Klor-a. Containing chlorine; chlorinated. [L, 109.]

CHLOREA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-a². Of Nylander, a genus of lichens of the family of *Usneæ*. [B, 121.]—**C. vulpina.** A species containing a large amount of chrysophanic acid. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1877, p. 709; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 65 (a, 24).]

CHLOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-a²(e²). Fr., *chlorées*. 1. Of Grisebach (1839), a family of the *Gentianaceæ*, including *Chlora*, *Schultesia*, *Sabbatia*, and *Icanthus* (1845); a subtribe of the *Gentianaceæ*, with the divisions *Sabbatieæ* and *Erythraceæ*. Spach (1840) added to these genera *Slevogtia*. 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Gramineæ*, the *Chloridæ* of Endlicher, and *Atheropogon*, *Aristidium*, *Heterostega*, and *Triplathera*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOREISEN (Ger.), n. Klor-i²zeⁿ. Iron chloride. [B.]—**Aetherische C'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati ætherica*.—**C'tinctur**, **Spirituöse C'tinctur**. See *Tinctura ferri chloridi*.

CHLORELAYLLUM [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-a²(a²)²i²(u²)²lu²m(lu²m). Fr., *chlorélayle*. Ethylene dichloride. [B, 95.]

CHLOREPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-p(a²)²a²(a²)²t(i²)²s. Gen., *chlorepatitis*. From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, green, and $\pi\acute{\iota}\tau\alpha\varsigma$, the liver (see also *-itis*). Fr., *chlorepatite*. Ger., *Leberentzündung mit Bleichsucht*. Chronic inflammation of the liver with chlorosis. [A, 322.]

CHLOREPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-f²i²d²-ro²si²s. Gen., *chlorephidrosos* (-is). From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, green, and $\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\omega\rho\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, perspiration. Fr., *chlorephidrose*. Ger., *grüner Schweiss*. A condition in which the perspiration is green. [A, 322.]

CHLORETHANE, n. Klor-e²th-an. Fr., *chlor-éthane*. Ger., *Chloräthan*. A chlorine substitution compound of ethane. The e's are monochlorethane, or ethyl chloride, trichlorethane, tetrachlorethane, pentachlorethane, and hexachlorethane (perchloréthane). [B, 4.]

CHLORETHENE, n. Klor-e²th-en. See CHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORETHER, n. Klor-eth²r. Fr., *chlor-éther*. Ger., *Chloräther*. It., *clor-etera*. 1. A chlorine substitution compound of ethyl ether. [B.] See MONOCHLORETHER, DICHLORETHER, TRICHLORETHER, and PERCHLORETHER. 2. According to Laurent, a generic term for the chlorinated derivatives of ethylene; e. g., chloroetheral. [B, 2, 93.]

CHLORETHERAL, n. Klor-e²th²r-a²l. See DICHLORETHER.

CHLORETHÉROÏDE (Fr.), n. Klor-a-tar-o-ed. See MONOCHLORETHYLENE.

CHLORETHOSE (Fr.), n. Klor-at-oz. Tetrachlorethylene. [B, 2.]

CHLORETHYL, n. Klor-e²th²l². Fr., *chloréthyle*. Ger., *Chloräthyl*. A radicle consisting of ethyl in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.] See MONOCHLORETHYL, DICHLORETHYL, TRICHLORETHYL, TETRACHLORETHYL, and PERCHLORETHYL.—**C. alcohol.** A substitution product, C₂H₅OCl, of ethyl alcohol in which 1 atom of chlorine replaces 1 atom of hydrogen. [B.]—**C. carbonate.** See DICHLORETHYL carbonate and PERCHLORETHYL carbonate.—**C. oxide.** See CHLORETHER (1st def.).—**C²sulphonic acid.** Syn.: *chlorisæthionie acid*, *ethenedechlorosulphonic acid*. A substitution derivative, C₂H₄ClSO₃H, of ethenedichlorosulphonic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl¹ is replaced by 1 atom of chlorine. [B, 158.]

CHLORETHYLATE, n. Klor-e²th²l²-at. A compound consisting of a chloride and an ethylate of the same radicle. General formula R(Cl.O₂H)₂ = R₁₁(Cl.O₂H)₅.

CHLORETHYLBENZENE, n. Klor-e²th²-i²l²-be²nz'en. Fr., *chlor-éthylbenzine*. Ger., *Chloräthylbenzol*. A substitution product of ethylbenzene in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the benzene residue, C₆H₅. [B.]

CHLORETHYLENE, n. Klor-e²th²l²-en. Fr., *chlor-éthylène*. Ger., *Chloräthlen*. It., *clor-etilene*. A substitution compound of ethylene in which one or more atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine. The c's are monochlorethylene (or simply c.), *dichlorethylene*, *trichlorethylene*, and *perchlorethylene* (q. v.). [B, 4.]—**C. chloride**, **C. dichloride**. Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de chlor-éthylène*. Ger., *Chloräthylendichlorür*. Syn.: *monochlorethylene dichloride*. An oily liquid, C₂H₃Cl₃ = CH₂Cl - CHCl₂, boiling at 115° C. It has the odor and appearance of Dutch liquid, and has been employed as an anæsthetic. [Taubé (B, 4, 5).]

CHLORETHYLIDENE, n. Klor-e²th²-i²l²-id'en. Fr., *chlor-éthylidène*. Ger., *Chloräthyliden*. A chlorine substitution compound of ethylidene. [B.]—**C. chloride**, **C. dichloride**. Fr., *chlorure* (ou *bichlorure*) *de chlor-éthylidène*. Ger., *Chloräthylidendichlorür*. Syn.: *monochlorethylidene dichloride*, *chlorinated ethyl chloride*. A liquid, C₂H₄Cl₂ = CH₃-CHCl₂, isomeric with chloroethylene chloride, and, like it, employed as an anæsthetic. [Taubé (B, 5).]

CHLORETIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-at-ek. Chlorotic. [L, 109.]

CHLORETTE (Fr.), n. Klor-e²t. The *Chlora perfoliata*. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLORETUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-(at)²u²m(u²m). See CHLORIDE.—**C. ammoniac**, **C. ammonicum** [Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See AMMONIUM chloride.—**C. ammonicum depuratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Purified ammonium chloride. [B.]—**C. ammonicum venale** [Finn. Ph.]. Commercial ammonium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. auriconatricum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See GOLD and sodium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. auricum**. See GOLD chloride.—**C. baryticum** [Dan. Ph.], **C. baryticum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See BARIUM chloride.—**C. calcicum**. Calcium chloride; of the Netherl. Ph., the dried chloride. [B, 95.] See CALCIUM chloride.—**C. calcicum fusum**. Fused (anhydrous) calcium chloride. [B.] See CALCIUM chloride.—**C. calcicum siccum**. Dried calcium chloride. [B.] See CALCIUM chloride.—**C. chinicum**. Quinine hydrochloride. [B.]—**C. ferrico-ammonicum** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**C. ferricum**. See IRON chloride.—**C. ferricum et ammonicum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See IRON and ammonium chloride.—**C. ferricum sublimatum**. See FERRIC chloride and IRON sublimate.—**C. ferrosium**. See IRON chloride. [B, 81.]—**C. hydrargyricum**. Mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate). [B, 81.]—**C. hydrargyrosium**. Mercurous chloride (calomel). [B, 81.]—**C. hydrargyrosium præcipitatum** [Dan. Ph.]. Calomel prepared by precipitation. [B.]—**C. manganosum**. Manganous dichloride. [a, 24.] See MANGANESE chloride.—**C. morphicum**, **C. morphinicum**. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—**C. natrium** [Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Sodium chloride. [B, 95.]—**C. quininicum**. Quinine hydrochloride. [a, 24.]—**C. stibicum**. See ANTIMONY trichloride. [B, 142.]—**C. zincicum**. Zinc chloride. [a, 24.]—**Liquor chloretii ferri** [Finn. Ph.]. See LIQUOR FERRI chloridi.—**Liquor chloretii morphiici** [Finn. Ph.]. See LIQUOR MORPHINÆ hydrochloratis.—**Mixtura chloretii ammoniici** [Finn. Ph.]. A preparation directed to be made only at the time of using, consisting of a solution of 1 part of ammonium chloride in 22 parts of water with 2 of purified inspissated licorice. [B, 95.]—**Solutio chloretii ferri** [Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See LIQUOR FERRI chloridi.—**Solutio chloretii stibici** [Dan. Ph.] (seu *stibiosi* [Netherl. Ph.]). See LIQUOR ANTIMONII chloridi.

CHLOREUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)^e2-u²m(u²m). See CHLORINE.—**C. azotatum**. Nitrogen chloride. [B, 48.]—**C. carbonatum**. Carbonyl chloride. [B, 48.]—**C. nitrosium**. See NITROHYDROCHLORIC acid.—**C. percarbonatum**. Carbon sesquichloride. [B, 48.]—**C. perphosphoratum**. Phosphorus trichloride.—**C. persulphuratum**. Chlorine disulphide (sulphur monochloride). [B, 48.]—**C. subphosphoratum**. Phosphorus pentachloride. [B, 48.]—**C. subsulphuratum**. Sulphur tetrachloride or dichloride. [B, 48.]

CHLOREUX (Fr.), adj. Klor-u⁵. Chlorous. [B.]

CHLORFERROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-fe²r-o-si-a²nⁱl²k. Lat., *acidum chlorferrocyanicum*. Fr., *acide chlorferrocyanique*. An acid supposed to be formed of chlorine, cyanogen, and iron. [B.]

CHLORFERROCYANIDE, n. Klor-fe²r-o-si-a²nⁱd²(id). Fr., *chloro-ferro-cyanure*. A compound consisting of a chloride and a ferrocyanide. [B, 38.]

CHLORFLUORIDE, **CHLORFLUORURET**, n's. Klor-flu²-o²r-i²d²(id), -flu²-o²r²-e²t. Lat., *chlorofluoruretum*. Fr., *chlorofluorure*. A double salt consisting of a chloride and a fluoride of the same base. [B.]

CHLORFUMARYL, n. Klor-fl²m²a²r²-i²l². Syn.: *fumaryl chloride*. A liquid, C₄H₂O₂Cl₂ = C₂H₂(CO.Ol)₂, boiling at 160° C. [B, 4.]

CHLORHEMATIN, n. Klor-he²m²a²t²-i²n. Fr., *chloro-hématine*. Ger., *Chlorhämatin*. Hæmatin hydrochloride, or hæmin, formed by the union of chlorine with hæmatin. [B, 3, 4.]

CHLORHELENIN, n. Klor-he²l²e²n²-i²n. Fr., *chlorhélénine*. A resinoid substance, formed by the action of chlorine on helenin. It has the constitution C₂₅H₂₂Cl₄O₂ of helenin (giving to the latter the formula C₂₅H₂₄O₂, formerly ascribed to it) in which 4 atoms of chlorine replace 4 of hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORHELICIN, n. Klor-he²l'i²s-i²n. Fr., *chloro-hélicine*. A crystalline compound, C₁₂H₁₆ClO₇, of helicin and chlorine. [B, 93.]

CHLORHEMATIN, n. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLORHYDRAS (Lat.), n. m. Klor(ch²lor)-hid(hu⁶d'ra²s-(ra²s). Gen., *chlorhydrat'is*. See HYDROCHLORIDE.—C. **apomorphicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Apomorphine hydrochloride. [a, 24.]—C. **morphicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See MORPHINE hydrochloride.—C. **morphicus aqua solutus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Soluté de chlorhydrate de morphine*.—C. **propylaminicus** [Mex. Ph.]. Propylamine hydrochloride. [a, 24.]—C. **quinicus** [Fr. Cod.]. See QUININE hydrochloride.—C. **strychnicus** [Mex. Ph.]. Strychnine hydrochloride. [a, 24.]—**Syrupus cum chlorhydrate morphico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Siróp de chlorhydrate de morphine*.

CHLORHYDRATE, n. Klor-hid'rat. Lat., *chlorhydras*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorhydrat*. It., *cloridrato*. Sp., *clorhidrato*. A hydrochloride. 2. A chloride and hydrate of the same base; a chlorhydrin. [B.] See SULPHURIC c.

CHLORHYDRIC, adj. Klor-hid'ri²k. Lat., *chlorhydricus*. Fr., *chlorhydrique*. It., *cloridrico*. Sp., *clorhidrico*. Compounded of hydrogen and chlorine; hydrochloric. [B.]—C. **acid**. Lat., *acidum chlorhydricum*. Fr., *acide chlorhydrique*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffsäure*, *Salzsäure*. It., *acido cloridrico*. Sp., *acido clorhidrico*. A synonym used for hydrochloric acid, especially by continental authors. According to H. E. Armstrong ("Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 470), it should be applied only to the compound HCl(OH)₂—(probably HCl(OH))₂—which, according to Thompson, is formed when gaseous hydrogen chloride (HCl) is dissolved in water. [B.]—**Chlorinated c. ether**. See under HYDROCHLORIC ether.

CHLORHYDRIN, n. Klor-hid'ri²n. Fr., *chlorhydrine*. Ger., C. 1. A substitution product of glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), in which 1, 2, or 3 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by chlorine; the resulting compounds being called respectively *monochlorhydrin*, C₃H₅(OH)₂Cl, *dichlorhydrin*, C₃H₅O(HCl)₂, and *trichlorhydrin*, C₃H₅Cl₃. 2. See CHLORHYDRATE (2d def.). [B, 3, 4.]—**Amylenic c.** See AMYLENE c.—**C'sulphuric acid**. Fr., *acide chlorhydrine-sulfurique*. Ger., *Chlorhydrinschwefelsäure*. An acid having the formula C₂H₄Cl.OH.O(SO₂H) = C₂H₇ClSO₃. [B, 4.]

CHLORHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ed-rek. Chlorhydric; hydrochloric. [B.]

CHLORHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-hid-ro-si-a²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorhydrocyanique*. Syn.: *chlorcyanic acid*. An addition product of hydrocyanic acid and hydrogen chloride, H—C≡N $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{H} \\ \text{Cl} \end{array} \right.$, a colorless liquid of penetrating odor. [B, 4, 93.]

CHLORHYDROPHOSPHAS (Lat.), n. m. Klor(ch²lor)-hid(hu⁶d')-ro(ro²)-fo²s(fo²s)fa²s(fa²s). Gen., *chlorhydrophosphat'is*. See CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATE.—**Syrupus cum chlorhydrophosphate calcico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Siróp de chlorhydrophosphate de chaux*.

CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATE, n. Klor-hid-ro-fo²s'fat. Lat., *chlorhydrophosphas*. Fr., c. A product obtained by acting upon a phosphate with hydrochloric acid. [B.]

CHLORHYDROPROTEIC ACID, n. Klor-hid-ro-pro-te'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorhydroprotéique*. An acid obtained by Mulder by passing chlorine through an aqueous solution of protein; probably a chlorine substitution product. [B, 2, 4; a, 24.]

CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. Klor-hid-ro-pir-o-ta²r-ta²r'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorhydropyrotartarique*. A substitution product of pyrotartaric acid, C₆H₄ClO₄. There are three isomeric varieties, all crystalline: 1. *Ischloropyrotartaric acid*, which melts at 145° C. and is converted into itamalic acid, C₆H₇(OH)₄, when heated with water or alkalis. 2. *Citrachloropyrotartaric acid*, very unstable, and converted into mesaconic acid, C₆H₄O₄, when heated with water. 3. *Mesachloropyrotartaric acid*, melting at 129° C., and when heated with water passing into mesamic acid, C₆H₆O₆. [B, 3.]

CHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. Klor-hid-ro²k'wi²n-on. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorhydrochinon*. It., *cloridrochinone*. A chlorine substitution compound of hydroquinone. [B.] See MONOCHLORHYDROQUINONE, DICHLORHYDROQUINONE, TRICHLORHYDROQUINONE, and TETRACHLORHYDROQUINONE.

CHLORHYDROSULPHIDE, n. Klor-hid-ro-su²h'i²d'id(id). Fr., *chlorhydrosulfure*. A compound of chlorine, hydrogen, and sulphur with the same radicle. [B.]

CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHALIC ACID, **CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE**, n's. Klor-hid-ro²x-i²-na²f-tha²i²i²k. -tho²k'wi²n-on. Syn.: *Oxychloronaphthoquinone*, *Chloroxynaphthoquinone*. A yellow crystalline powder, C₁₀H₄Cl(OH)₂O₂, derived by substitution from naphthoquinone. It is soluble with difficulty in water, melts above 200° C., and sublimes in needles. [B, 4.]

CHLORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-i²-a(a²)si²s. Gen., *chlorias' eos* (-is). Gr., *χλωριασις*. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORIBASE (Fr.), n. Klor-e-ba²s. A chemical compound in which chlorine forms the base. [B, 38.]

CHLORIC, adj. Klor'i²k. Lat., *chloricus*. Fr., *chlorique*. It., *clorico*. Sp., *clórico*. Containing or combined with chlorine (usually restricted to compounds containing chlorine united with oxygen, and to those which are combined with a greater amount of that element than occurs in chlorous compounds). [B.] See CHLORINE.—C. **acid**. Lat., *acidum chloricum*. Fr., *acide chlorique*. Ger., *Chlorsäure*. It., *acido clorico*. Sp., *ácido clórico*. As ordinarily used, a substance, known only in aqueous solution, having the constitution HClO₂. Its solution in water is colorless, has a pungent

odor, is strongly acid, and decomposes readily in presence of organic substances, giving up its oxygen and, when not too dilute, acting as a bleaching agent. It forms a series of salts called chlorates. 2. As employed by Kämmer, hypochlorous acid. [B, 2, 3.]—C. **ether**. 1. See *ETHYL chloride*. 2. A solution of chloroform in from 1 to 4 parts of alcohol. [B, 5, 81.] See *Spiritus chloroformi*.

CHLORICTERUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-i²k'te²r-u²s(u²s). From *χλωρός*, green, and *ictreos*, a small yellowish bird. Fr., *chlorictère*. Ger., *grüngeb.* Yellowish-green. [L, 41.]

CHLORICUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Chloric; with the name of a base, the chlorate of that base. [B.]

CHLORID (Ger.), n. Klor-ed'. A chloride; as an affix in a compound expression, a chloride containing a greater proportion of chlorine than a *Chlorür* (q. v.). [B.]

CHLORIDE, n. Klor'i²d'id(id). Lat., *chloridum*. Fr., *chlorure*. Ger., *Chlorür*, *Chlorid*, *Chlor*. It., Sp., *cloruro*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined directly with chlorine; a chloruret.—**Acid c.** A c. formed by replacing the hydroxyl of an oxy-acid by chlorine. Thus, c. of nitroxy, NO₂Cl, is an acid c. formed by replacing a molecule of OH in nitric acid, NO₂OH, by chlorine. [B, 3.]—**Basic c.** Fr., *chlorure basique*. Ger., *basisches Chlorür*. It., *cloruro basico*. Sp., *cloruro básico*. A compound of the chloride of an element or radicle with an oxide or hydroxide of the same element or radicle; an oxychloride—e. g., *bismuth subchloride*, BiClO. [B.]—**Double c.** A compound of two c's, or of the c. of one radicle with the c. of another radicle. [B.]—**Test-solution of ferric c.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of ferric c. in 10 parts of water, used as a reagent. [B, 5.]—**Test solution of mercuric c.** [U. S. Ph.]. A solution of corrosive sublimate in 20 parts of distilled water, used as a reagent. [B, 5.]—**Test solution of platinum c.** A solution of platinum c. in 20 parts of water, used as a reagent. [B, 5.]

CHLORIDE (Fr.), n. Klor-ed. 1. Of Ampère, a collective term for the halogen group of elements. 2. See CHLORIS (2d def.). [B, 3, 38, 93.]

CHLORIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-i²d'e²a²s. Of Trinius, a division of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising *Chloris*, *Gymnopogon*, *Eurtriona*, *Psilurus*, and *Hordeum*. [B, 170.]

CHLORIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-i²d'e²e(a²e²). Fr., *chloridées*. Of Kunth, a tribe of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising *Sclerochloa*, *Septochloa*, *Gymnopogon*, *Chloris*, *Cynodon*, *Dinebra*, *Triathera*, *Bouteloua*, *Chondrosium*, *Heterostegia*, *Echinaria*, *Poppopharum*, *Triophis*, and *Eunepogon*. Others make it a section of the *Graminaceæ*, including *Eleusine*, *Chloris*, *Dactyloctenium*, *Cynodon*, *Dinebra*, *Heterostegia*, *Polygonum*, *Chondrosium*, *Pentarrhopsis*, and *Triena*. [B, 170.]

CHLORIDIC, adj. Klor-i²d'i²k. Pertaining to or containing a chloride. [B.]

CHLORIDIÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor-i²d-i²(e²e²e(a²e²e²). Fr., *chloridiées*. Of Brongniart, a division of the *Byssaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHLORIDULUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-i²d'u²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m). See CHLORIDE.

CHLORIDUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)'i²d-u²m(u²m). See CHLORIDE.—C. **acidum**. Chloric acid. [B, 48.]—C. **calcium**. See CALCIUM chloride.—C. **ferricum**. Ferric chloride. [B.] See IRON chloride.—C. **ferrosium**. Ferrous chloride. [B.] See IRON chloride.—C. **formicum** [Finn. Ph.]. Chloroform. [B, 95.]—C. **hydricum**. See HYDROCHLORIC acid.—C. **stibicum**. Properly, antimonic chloride (antimony pentachloride), but also applied to antimonious chloride (antimony trichloride). [B, 142.]

CHLORIG (Ger.), adj. Klor'i²g. Chlorous. [B.]—C'säure. Chlorous acid. [B.]

CHLORIMETRY, n. Klor-i²m'e²t-ri². From *χλωρός* (see CHLORINE) and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *chlorimétrie*. Ger., *Chlorimetrie*. Syn.: *chlorometry*. The determination of the bleaching power of a chlorine compound; the estimation of the amount of available chlorine in such a compound. [B, 116.]

CHLORIMIDE, n. Klor'i²m-i²d'id(id). An imide in which chlorine replaces the hydrogen of the ammonia residue. [B, 3.]

CHLORINA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-i(e)'na². See CHLORINE.—C. *liquida*. See *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORINATED, adj. Klor'i²n-at-e²d. Lat., *chlorinatus*, *chloratus*. Fr., *chloré*. Ger., *chlorhaltig*. It., *clorato*, *clorinato*. Also written *chlorated*. Containing or combined with chlorine. [B, 2.]

CHLORINDADIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-i²n-da²d(da²d'y)-mi²-u²m(u²m). See CHLORINDOPTENE.

CHLORINDATMIC ACID, n. Klor-i²n-da²t'mi²k. An acid formed by the action of chlorine on indigo blue. [B, 93.]

CHLORINDATMID (Ger.), n. Klor'en-da²t-med. See TRICHLORANILINE.

CHLORINDINE, n. Klor-i²nd'en. Lat., *chlorindinum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorindin*. A chlorine substitution product of indine, C₁₁H₈N₂O₂Cl₂; an amorphous powder produced by the decomposition of chlorisatide by heat. [B, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTENE, n. Klor-i²nd-o²p'ten. Fr., *chlorindoptène*. Ger., *Chlorindopten*. A crystalline substance, C₈H₄Cl₄O, formed by decomposing indigo-blue with chlorine; probably only a mixture of chlorindoptenic and chlorindatmic acids. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID, n. Klor-i²nd-o²p'te²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorindopténique*. Ger., *Chlorindoptensäure*. An acid, C₈H₄Cl₄ + H₂O, obtained, with trichloramine, by the action of chlorine on indigo-blue. [B, 48, 93.]

CHLORINDOPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-a²n²d-op-tek. See CHLORINDOPTENIC ACID.

CHLORINE, n. Klor'en. From $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\acute{o}s$, green. Lat., *chlorum*. *chlorinum*. Fr., *chlore*. Ger., *Chlor*. It., *Sp., cloro*. A non-metallic element discovered by Scheele in 1774. It is a greenish-yellow transparent gas having an intensely irritant, disagreeable, suffocating odor. It dissolves in about half its volume of cold water, forming a greenish solution having the odor of the gas. At -34° C. the gas condenses into a yellowish liquid. The sp. gr. of the gas, compared with that of air, is 2.45. C. combines very readily with hydrogen, forming hydrochloric acid, and, owing to this affinity for hydrogen, it acts in the presence of moisture as a powerful bleaching and disinfecting agent by combining with the hydrogen of water and liberating oxygen, which in the nascent state attacks organic coloring matters with energy and destroys living organisms. C. also combines directly with the metallic and also with all the non-metallic elements, forming the class of compounds called chlorides, which are widely diffused throughout the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. In combination, it acts almost without exception as a univalent element, replacing only 1 atom of hydrogen. In some rare cases, however, it appears to be trivalent. Atomic weight, 35.37; symbol, Cl (or, in the writings of continental authors, occasionally Ch). [B, 3, 6.]—**C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de chlore*. Ger., *essigsäures Chlor*. It., *acetato di cloro*. Sp., *acetato de cloro*. Syn.: *acetohypochlorous anhydride*. A colorless liquid, $\text{ClO}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}$, which explodes when heated to 100° C. [B, 4.]—**C. bath**. Ger., *Chlorgasbad*. See *Fumigation de chlore* and *Vapor chlori*.—**C. bisulphure**. See *SULPHUR monochloride*.—**C. elyster**. See *C. enema*.—**C. disulphide**. See *SULPHUR monochloride*.—**C. enema**. Ger., *Chlorklystier*. An enema of from 1 to 2 parts of a solution of chlorinated soda and 50 of water. [Bernatzki (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**C. fumigation**. See *Fumigation de chlore* and *Vapor chlori*.—**C. hydrate**. Fr., *hydrate de chlore*. It., *idrato di cloro*. Sp., *hidrato de cloro*. An unstable crystalline substance, $\text{Cl}_5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, produced by dissolving c. in water at a temperature just above the freezing point. [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde de chlore*. Ger., *Chlormonoxyd*. It., *monossido di cloro*. Sp., *monóxido de cloro*. Hypochlorous oxide; a colorless gas, Cl_2O , molecular weight 86.7, density 43.35, obtained by the action of c. on mercuric oxide. It yields, when dissolved in water, a yellow solution which is a powerful bleaching agent. It may be condensed by means of a freezing mixture into a red liquid which is highly explosive. [B.]—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de chlore*. Ger., *Chloroxyd*. It., *ossido di cloro*. Sp., *óxido de cloro*. A compound of c. and oxygen. The c. oxides are c. *monoxide*, c. *trioxide*, and c. *peroxide*. [B.]—**C. peroxide**. Fr., *peroxyde de chlore*. Ger., *Chlorperoxyd*. It., *perossido di cloro*. Sp., *peróxido de cloro*. A heavy, dark-colored, yellowish gas having a peculiar odor, and at low temperatures condensing to form a dark-red liquid boiling at 9° and freezing at 79° C. The gas is very unstable, decomposing often with explosive violence. [B, 3.]—**C. poultice**. See *Cataplasma sodæ chlorate*.—**C. sulphide**. See *SULPHUR chloride*.—**C. tetroxide**. Fr., *tétroxyde de chlore*. Ger., *Chlortetroxyd*. See *C. peroxide*.—**C. trioxide**. Fr., *trioxyde de chlore*. Chlorous oxide; an unstable, heavy, greenish-yellow gas, Cl_2O_3 , produced by the deoxidation of chloric acid. It has a pungent and very irritating odor, and at low temperatures condenses into a reddish-brown liquid. On dissolving in cold water, it forms chlorous acid. [B, 3.]—**C. water** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.—**Inhalation of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor chlori*.—**Liquid c.**, **Solution of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORINEUM (Lat.), **CHLORINIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Klor-(ch²lor)²-i²n²-e²-u³m(u⁴m), -i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CHLORINE* and *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORINUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor-(ch²lor)-in(en)³u³m(u⁴m). Chlorine. [U. S. Ph., 1870 (B).]—**Aqua chlorini** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORIODATE, n. Klor-i'od-at. Lat., *chloriodas*. Fr., c. A salt of chloriodic acid. [B.]

CHLORIODHYDRIN, n. Klor-'i-o²d-'hi'dri²n. Fr., *chloroiodhydrine*. Ger., *Chlorjodhydrin*. A liquid, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{Cl}\cdot\text{I}\cdot\text{OH}$, boiling at 226° C., derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), by the substitution of an atom each of chlorine and iodine for two molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

CHLORIODIC ACID, n. Klor-i-o²d-'i²k. Lat., *acidum chloriodicum*. Fr., *acide chloro-iodique*. Ger., *Chlorjodsäure*. Iodine chloride. [B, 38.]

CHLORIODIDE, n. Klo³r-i'od-i²d(i'd). Lat., *chloriodidum*, *chlorioduretum*. Fr., *chloriodure*, *chloro-iodure*. Ger., *Chlorjodür*. Syn.: *iodochloride*. A compound of chlorine and iodine with the same base. [B.]

CHLORIODINE, n. Klor-i'od-en. Iodine chloride. [B.]

CHLORIODIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-e-od-ek. See *CHLORIODIC ACID*.

CHLORIODIFORM, n. Klor-i-o²d-'o-fo²rm. Syn.: *dichloriodoform*, *formyl dichloriodide*. A yellow aromatic oil, CHCl_2 , boiling at 131° C., not solidifying at any temperature, derived from chloroform by the substitution of one atom of iodine for one of chlorine. [B, 4, 158.]

CHLORIRIDIC, adj. Klo³r-i²r-i²d-'i²k. Fr., *chloro-iridique*. Containing chlorine and iridium as a tetrad radicle. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chloro-iridique*. A substance, $\text{H}_2\text{IrCl}_6 = 2\text{HCl} + \text{IrCl}_4$, acting as a dibasic acid, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on iridium tetrachloride. [B, 3.]

CHLORIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Klor-(ch²lor)'i²s. Gen., *chlorit'is*. 1. A chlorite. 2. Of Swartz, a genus of the *Graminaceæ*, of the family *Chloridæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121.]—**C. calcicus**. See *CALX chlorata*.—**C. mucronata** [Michaux]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) found in the East and West Indies, having edible grains. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHLORISAMIC ACID, n. Klor-i²s-a²m-'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorisamique*. An acid obtained by the action of cold dilute acids on chlorisamide. [B, 93.]

CHLORISAMIDE, n. Klor-i²s-a²m-i²d(i'd). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisamid*. A yellow substance, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$, being chlorisamide in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B, 93.]

CHLORISATATE, n. Klor-i²s-a²t-at. Fr., *chlorisatinate*. A salt of chlorisatic acid. [B.]

CHLORISATIC, adj. Klor-i²s-a²t-'i²k. Fr., *chlorisatinique*. Pertaining to chlorisatine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide chlorisatinique*. An acid, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{ClNO}_3$, not known in the free state, derived from isatic acid by the substitution of 1 atom of chlorine for hydrogen. [B.]

CHLORISATIDE, n. Klor-i²s-a²t-i²d(i'd). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisatid*. A white powder, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, obtained as a precipitate by the action of ammonium hydrosulphide on chlorisatine. [B, 93, 158.]

CHLORISATIMIDE, n. Klor-i²s-a²t-i²m-i²d(i'd). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisatimid*. A substitution compound, $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{16}\text{Cl}_2\text{N}_6\text{O}_4$, of isatimide and chlorine. [B, 93.]

CHLORISATINATE (Fr.), n. Klor-ez-a³t-en-a²t. See *CHLORISATATE*.

CHLORISATINE, n. Klor-i²s-a²t-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorisatin*. A chlorine substitution compound of isatine. There are two varieties: *monochlorisatine*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{ClNO}_2$ (known simply as c.), and *dichlorisatine*, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{Cl}_2\text{NO}_2$ (q. v.). [B.]

CHLORISATINIC ACID, n. Klor-i²s-a²t-i²n-'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorisatinique*. See *CHLORISATIC ACID*.

CHLORISATYDIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ez-a³t-ed-ek. See *CHLORISATIC ACID*.

CHLORISATYDE, n. See *CHLORISATINE*.

CHLORISETHIIONIC ACID, n. Klor-i²s-e²th-i²-o²n-'i²k. Fr., *acide chloriséthionique*. See *CHLORETHYLSULPHONIC ACID*.

CHLORISOCROTONIC ACID, n. Klor-i²s-o-krot-o²n-'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorisocrotonique*. An acid, $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CCl} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CO}_2\text{H}$, derived from isocrotonic acid by the replacement of 1 atom of hydrogen with chlorine. [B.] Cf. *MONOCHLOROCROTONIC ACID*.

CHLORISOVALERYL, n. Klo³r-i²s-o-va²'e²r-'i². Isovaleric chloride. [B.] See *VALERIC chloride*.

CHLORISTIC, adj. Klor-i²st-'i²k. Lat., *chloristicus*. Fr., *chloristique*. Pertaining to the theory of the simple elementary nature of chlorine. [B.]

CHLORIT (Ger.), n. Klor-et'. See *CHLORITE*.

CHLORITAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-i²t-a²m-al-'i²k. Fr., *acide chloritamalique*. A derivative, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}_4\text{Cl}$, of itamallic acid in which 1 molecule of hydroxyl has been replaced by chlorine; itamono-chloropyrotartaric acid. [B.] Cf. *CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID*.

CHLORITE, n. Klor-it. Lat., *chloris*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorit*. It., *Sp., clorito*. A salt of chlorous acid. The general formula of the chlorites is $\text{R}(\text{ClO}_2)_n$, where R is a radicle of the combining power n. The chlorites are readily decomposed, and act as strong bleaching agents. [B, 3.]—**C. calcique** (Fr.). See *CALX chlorata*.

CHLORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor-(ch²lor)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CHLORINE*.—**C. gaseiforme** [Gr. Ph.]. Chlorine. [B, 95.]—**Solutio chlorii** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.

CHLORKOHLENSTOFF (Ger.), n. Klor-'kol-e²n-sto²f. Carbon chloride. [B.]—**Anderthalb-C.** Carbon sesquichloride. [L, 30.]—**Einfach-C.** See *PERCHLORETHYLENE*.—**Halb-C.** Tetrachloromethane. [B, 48.]—**Jullin's C.** Jullin's carbon chloride; hexachlorobenzene. [B.]

CHLORLACTATE, n. Klor-la²k'tat. A salt of chlorilactic acid, especially a monochlorolactate. [B, 3.]

CHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Klor-la²k'ti²k. Fr., *acide chlorolactique*. Ger., *Chlormilchsäure*. A chlorine substitution compound of lactic acid. [B, 3.] See *MONOCHLORLACTIC ACID*, *DICHLORLACTIC ACID*, and *TRICHLORLACTIC ACID*.

CHLORLACTONITRIL, n. Klor-la²k-to-nit-'ri². A chlorine substitution compound of lactonitril. [B, 3.] See *MONOCHLORLACTONITRIL*, *DICHLORLACTONITRIL*, and *TRICHLORLACTONITRIL*.

CHLORMALEIC ACID, n. Klor-ma²'e-'i²k. Fr., *acide chloromaléique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{ClO}_4$. [B, 4.]

CHLORMENTHENE, n. Klor-me²nth'en. Fr., *chloro-menthène*. Ger., *Chlormenthen*. A yellowish liquid, $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}$, formed by distilling menthol with phosphorus perchloride. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESAMALIC ACID, n. Klor-me²s-a²m-al-'i²k. See *CHLORHYDROPYROTARTARIC ACID*.

CHLORMESITYL, n. Klor-me²s-'i²t-'i². Fr., *chloro-mésityle*. Ger., C. A substance, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{Cl}$, obtained by the action of phosphorus perchloride on acetone. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESITYLENE, n. Klo³r-me²s-'i²t-'i²-en. Fr., *chloro-mésitylène*. Ger., *Chlormesitylen*. A substitution product, $\text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4(\text{CH}_3)_2$, of mesitylene in which chlorine replaces hydrogen. [B.]

CHLORMESITYLIDE, n. Klor-me²s-'i²t-'i²-id(i'd). Fr., *chloro-mésitylide*. Ger., *Chlormesitylid*. A crystalline substance, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$, formed by the action of chlorine on mesitylene. [B, 93.]

CHLORMESSER (Ger.), n. Ch²lor-'me²s-se²r. See *CHLORMETET*.

CHLORMETHANE, n. Klo³r-me²th'an. Fr., *chloro-méthane*. Ger., *Chlormethan*. A substitution compound of methane and chlorine. Four bodies of this class are possible, and all have been prepared: 1. *Monochlormethane*, methyl chloride, CH_3Cl . 2. *Dichlormethane*, methylene dichloride, CH_2Cl_2 . 3. *Trichlormethane*, chloroform, CHCl_3 . 4. *Tetrachlorméthane* (perchloromethane carbonic chloride), CCl_4 . [B, 4.]

CHLORMETHYL, n. Klor-me²th-'i². Fr., *chloro-méthyle*. Ger., C. A substitution compound of methyl and chlorine. [B.]

CHLORMETHYLASE, n. Klor-me²th-i²l-az. Fr., *chlorométhylase*. Ger., *Chlormethylas*. An oily liquid, probably identical with dichloroethylene, formed by the action of potash on methyl trichloracetate. [B, 93.]

CHLORMETHYLIC, adj. Klor-me²th-i²l-i²k. Fr., *chlorométhylique*. Of or pertaining to chlormethyl, or to chlorine and methyl. [B.]

CHLORMICHMYLIC ACID, n. Klor-mi²k-mi²i²k. See CHLORMICHMYLIC ACID.

CHLORMOLYBDIC, adj. Klor-mo²l-i²b-di²k. Containing molybdenum and chlorine. [B.]—**C. bromide**. A reddish-yellow crystalline substance, Mo₃Cl₄Br₂ + 3H₂O, or Mo₃Cl₄Br₂ + 6H₂O. [B, 3.]—**C. hydroxide**. A yellowish basic substance, Mo₃Cl₄(OH)₂ + 2H₂O. [B, 3.]

CHLORMUCONIC ACID, n. Klor-mu²3-ko²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-muconique*. Ger., *Chlormuconsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₄H₂Cl₂ $\begin{matrix} \text{CO.OH} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{C} \\ \diagup \\ \text{CO.OH} \end{matrix}$ = C₆H₄Cl₂O₄. [B, 4.]

CHLORNAPHTHALASE, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-az. Fr., *chloronaphtalase*. Ger., *C. Monochlornaphtol*. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-en. Fr., *chloronaphtalène*. Ger., *Chlornaphtalin*. 1. A name applied both to naphthalene dichloride and naphthalene tetrachloride. 2. More properly, a substitution compound of chlorine and naphthalene. [B, 93.] Cf. MONOCHLORNAPHTHALENE, DICHLORNAPHTHALENE, TRICHLORNAPHTHALENE, TETRACHLORNAPHTHALENE, PENTACHLORNAPHTHALENE, and PERCHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORNAPHTHALESE, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-ez. Fr., *chloronaphtalèse*. Ger., *C. Dichlornaphtalene*. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-naphtalique*. Ger., *Chlornaphtalsäure*. A chlorine substitution derivative of naphthalic acid. [B.]

CHLORNAPHTHALIDE, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-i²d(id). Fr., *chloro-naphtalide*. A chlorine substitution or addition compound of naphthalene. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALISE, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-iz. Fr., *chloronaphtalise*. Ger., *C. Trichlornaphtalene*. [B, 93.]

CHLORNAPHTHALOSE, n. Klor-na²f(tha)²l-os. Fr., *chloronaphtalose*. Ger., *C. Tetrachlornaphtalene*. [B, 93.]

CHLORNITRANILINE, n. Klor-nit-ra²n-i²l-en. Fr., *chloronitraniline*. A substitution compound of aniline in which nitroxyl and chlorine replace the hydrogen of the benzene residue. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORNITRANILINE.

CHLORNITRIC ACID, n. Klor-nit-i²r-i²k. 1. Nitroxyl chloride. 2. Nitrohydrochloric acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORNITRIN, n. Klor-nit-i²r-i²n. A compound of chlorine and nitroxyl with glycerin. [B, 2.] Cf. DICHLORONITRIN and MONOCHLORINDITRIN.

CHLORNITROBENZENE, n. Klor-nit-ro-be²nz-en. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzol*. A substitution compound of benzene in which hydrogen is replaced by chlorine and nitroxyl. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORNITROBENZENE.

CHLORNITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Klor-ni-tro-be²nz-o-i²k. Fr., *acide chloronitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Chlornitrobenzoesäure*. A substitution compound, ClC₆H₄NO₂, of benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitryl. [B, 4.]

CHLORNITROPHENOL, n. Klor-nit-ro-fe²n-o-i²l. Fr., *chloronitrophénol*. Ger., *C.* A chlorine-and-nitroxyl substitution compound of phenol. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORNITROPHENOL.

CHLORNITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-ni-tro-fe²n-o-i²l-su²l-f-o²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloro-nitrophénol-sulfonique*. A substitution compound of phenolsulphonic acid in which an atom of chlorine and a molecule of nitryl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen: C₆H₂Cl(NO₂)(OH)SO₃.OH = C₆H₄ClSNO₆. Several isomeric varieties exist. [B, 2.]

CHLORNITROUS ACID, n. Klor-ni²tru²s. Fr., *acide chlorazoteux* (ou *chlornitreux*). Nitroxyl chloride. [B.]

CHLOROACETATE, n. Klor-o-a²s-e²t-at. An acetochloride, or a compound of a bivalent radicle with chlorine and the radicle of acetic acid. The general formula of the c's is C₂H₃O - O - R' - Cl. [B, 2.]

CHLOROAMIDE, n. Klor-o-a²m-i²d(id). See CHLORAMIDE.

CHLORO-ANÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-a²n(a²n)-em²(a²e²m)-i²a². From *χλωρός*, green, *α* priv., and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *chloro-anémie*. See CHLOROSIS.

CHLORO-ANÆMIC, adj. Klor-o-a²n-e²m-i²k. Fr., *chloro-anémique*. See CHLOROTIC.

CHLORO-ANTIMONIATE, n. Klor-o-a²n-ti²m-on-i²a²-at. See CHLORANTIMONIATE.

CHLORO-ARGENTATE, n. Klor-o-a²r-je²nt-at. See CHLORARGENTATE.

CHLORO-AURATE, n. Klor-o-a²r-at. See CHLORAUURATE.

CHLORO-BASE, n. Klor'o-bas. Fr., *c. b.* A chloride that acts as a base. [A, 385; B, 93.]

CHLOROBENZAMIDE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-a²m-i²d(id). See CHLOROBENZAMIDE.

CHLOROBENZENE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-en. See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOROBENZIDE, n. Klor-o-be²nz-i²d(id). See CHLORBENZIDE.

CHLOROBENZINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ba²n²z-en. See CHLORBENZENE.

CHLOBENZOÏLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ba²n²z-o-el. See CHLORBENZOÏLE.

CHLOBENZOIC ACID, n. Klor-o-be²nz-o-i²k. See CHLORBENZOIC ACID.

CHLOBENZOLEUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-be²nz-o(o²)y-e²-u²m(u²m). See CHLOBENZENE.

CHLOBENZOYLE, n. Klor-o-be²nz'o-i²l. See CHLORBENZOYLE.

CHLOBENZYL, n. Klor-o-be²nz-i²l. See CHLORBENZYL.

CHLOBORBIC ACID, n. Klor-o-bor-i²k. Fr., *acide chloroborique*. See CHLORBORBIC ACID.

CHLOBORIDE, n. Klor-o bor-i²d(id). Lat., *chloroboruretum*. Fr., *chlorobore*. A compound consisting of a chloride and boride of the same base. [B.]

CHLOBORURE (Fr.), **CHLOBORURET**, n's. Klor-o-bor-u²r, -bor'u²r-e²t. See CHLOBORIDE.

CHLOBROMACETAMIDE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s-e²t-a²m-i²d(id). See CHLORBROMACETAMIDE.

CHLOBROMACETATE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s-e²t-at. See CHLORBROMACETATE.

CHLOBROMACETIC, adj. Klor-o-brom-a²s-e²t-i²k. See CHLORBROMACETIC.

CHLOBROMACETONE, n. Klor-o-brom-a²s-e²t-on. See CHLORBROMACETONE.

CHLOBROMHYDRIN, n. Klor-o-brom-hid-i²r-i²n. See CHLORBROMHYDRIN.

CHLOBROMIDE, n. Klor-o-brom-i²d(id). See CHLORBROMIDE.

CHLOBROMOHYDRIN, n. Klor-o-brom-o-hid-i²r-i²n. See CHLORBROMOHYDRIN.

CHLOBROMURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-brom-u²r. See CHLORBROMIDE.

CHLOBUTYRENE, n. Klor-o-bu²t-i²r-en. Fr., *chlorobutyène*. See CHLORBUTYRENE.

CHLOBUTYRIC, adj. Klor-o-bu²t-i²r-i²k. See CHLORBUTYRIC.

CHLOBUTYRONE, n. Klor-o-bu²t-i²r-on. Fr., *c.* See CHLORBUTYRONE.

CHLOROCAMPHENE, n. Klor-o-ka²m'fen. Fr., *chlorocampène*. See CHLOROCAMPENE.

CHLOROCARBON, n. Klor-o-ka²r'b'o²n. Fr., *chlorocarbonate*. See CARBON dichloride.

CHLOROCARBONATE, n. Klor-o-ka²r'b'o²n-at. See CHLOROCARBONATE.

CHLOROCARBONIC, adj. Klor-o-ka²r'b-o²n-i²k. Fr., *chlorocarbonique*. See CHLOROCARBONIC.—**C. acid**, **C. oxide**. Carbonyl chloride. [B, 2.]

CHLOROCARVÈNE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ka²r'v-e²n. See CHLOROCARVÈNE.

CHLOROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f'y-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s)). From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *chlorocéphale*. Ger., *grünköpfig*. Having a green or greenish-yellow head. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROCETYL, n. Klor-o-set-i²l. See CHLOROCETYL.

CHLOROCHLORIC ACID, n. Klor-o-klor-i²k. See CHLOROCHLORIC ACID.

CHLOROCROMATE, n. Klor-o-krom'at. See CHLOROCROMATE.

CHLOROCROMIC ACID, n. Klor-o-krom-i²k. See CHLOROCROMIC ACID.

CHLOROCHROOUS, adj. Klor-o²k'ro-u²s. Lat., *chlorochrous* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *χρῶν*, to color). Green or greenish-yellow. [B, 19, 121.]

CHLOROCINNAMENE, n. Klor-o-si²n'a²m-en. See CHLOROCINNAMENE.

CHLOROCINNAMIC ACID, n. Klor-o-si²n-a²m-i²k. See CHLOROCINNAMIC ACID.

CHLOROCINNOSE, n. Klor-o-si²n'os. See CHLOROCINNOSE.

CHLOROCITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-si²t'i²r-i²k. See CHLOROCITRIC ACID.

CHLOROCCOCCAEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ko²k-ka(ka²)se²(ke²)e(a²e²). From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *κόκκος*, a berry. Fr., *chlorococcacées*. Of Rabenhorst, a suborder of the *Protococcaceæ*, comprising *Chlorococcum* and *Limnodietyon*. [B, 121.]

CHLOROCODEINE, **CHLOROCODIDE**, n's. Klor-o-kod-e'en, -kod'i²d(id). See CHLOROCODEINE and CHLOROCODIDE.

CHLOROCOMENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-kom-e²n-i²k. See CHLOROCOMENIC ACID.

CHLORO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-ko²n²-zhu²-ga. Containing chlorine as an associated element. [B, 38.] Cf. AZOTURES c.-c's.

CHLOROCRUIORIN, n. Klor-o-kru²o²r-i²n. From *χλωρός*, green, and *cruur*, blood. A coloring matter found in the *Polychæta*. [L, 210.]

CHLOROCUMINOL, n. Klor-o-ku²m'i²n-o²l. See CHLOROCUMINOL.

CHLOROCUPRATE, n. Klor-o-ku²p'rat. Lat., *chlorocupras*. Fr., *c.* A double chloride of copper and another element or radicle. [B, 38.]

CHLOROCYANAMIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a²n²a²m-i²d(id). See CHLOROCYANAMIDE.

CHLOROCYANATE, n. Klor-o-si²a²n-at. See CHLOROCYANATE.

CHLOROCYANÈ (Fr.), n. Klor-o-se-a²n. Cyanogen chloride. [B, 93.]

CHLOROCYANIC, adj. Klor-o-si-a²n²i²k. See CHLOROCYANIC.

CHLOROCYANIDE, n. Klor-o-si²a²n-i²d(id). See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLOROCYANILIDE, n. Klor-o-si-a²n²i²i²d(id). See CHLOROCYANILIDE.

CHLOROCYANURET, n. Klor-o-si-a²n²u²r-e²t. See CHLOROCYANIDE.

CHLORDIAMYL, n. Klor-o-di²a²m-i². See CHLORDIAMYL.

CHLORODIBROMIDE, n. Klor-o-di-brom-i²d(id). A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine and 2 atoms of bromine. [B.]

CHLORODINE, n. Klor'o-din. Fr., c. See CHLORODYNE.

CHLORODIPHENYL, n. Klor-o-di-fe²n²i². See CHLORDIPHENYL.

CHLORODYNE, n. Klor'o-din. Apparently a contraction for *chloroform anodyne*. An English proprietary anodyne preparation the original composition of which is not certainly known, and for which many different formulæ are given. In general, these formulæ contain a salt of morphine, chloroform, cannabis indica, hydrocyanic acid, and one or more volatile flavoring and carminative principles, together with syrup or molasses. According to J. P. Remington's formula (founded on C. Bullock's) for a preparation essentially the same, termed *liquor chloroformi compositus*, 16 grains of morphine hydrochloride are dissolved in 1 drachm of water and 1 fl. oz. of water, and 3 fluidrachms of chloroform, 2 fluidrachms of tincture of cannabis indica, 18 minims of tincture of capsicum, 4 minims of oil of peppermint, 24 minims of dilute hydrocyanic acid, and $\frac{1}{4}$ fluidrachm of perchloric (or hydrochloric) acid are added. Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of morphine. [B, 5 (a, 21); L, 65 (a, 21); "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Oct., 1883, p. 150.]

CHLORO-ETHYLATE, n. Klor-o-e²th²i²i²-at. See CHLOROETHYLATE.

CHLOROFERROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²r-o-si-a²n²i²k. See CHLOROFERROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROFERROCYANIDE, n. Klor-o-fer-o-si²a²n²i²d(id). See CHLOROFERROCYANIDE.

CHLOROFLUORIDE, **CHLOROFLUORURET**, n's. Klor-o-flu²o²r-i²d(id), -flu²o²r-u²r-e²t. See CHLOROFLUORIDE.

CHLOROFORM, n. Klor'o-fo²rm. For deriv., see CHLORINE and FORMYL. Lat., *chloroformum* [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *chloroformum purificatum* [U. S. Ph.], *chloroformium* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph., Hung. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *chloroformium purum* [Dan. Ph.], *chloridum formicum* [Finn. Ph.], Fr., *chloroforme*, *chloroforme officinal* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *C. reines C. It.*, *chloroformio*. Sp., *cloroformio*, *cloroformo*, *clorido fórmico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *dichlorinated chloride of methyl*, *trichloromethane*, *trichloride of methyl*. A body having the composition CHCl₃, discovered by Guthrie in 1831, and about the same time independently by Soubeiran and Liebig. A clear, colorless liquid of peculiar pleasant odor and sweetish burning taste, very soluble in alcohol and in ether, only moderately soluble in water, boiling at 60° to 61° C., and not inflammable. Its sp. gr. at 15° C. varies between 1.485 and 1.500, according to the amount of alcohol it may contain. It dissolves iodine, bromine, fixed and volatile oils, most of the resins and fats, camphor, caoutchouc, mastic, copal, and benzoin. It has marked antizymotic powers, inhibiting the action of the organized ferments. Given by the mouth, it is a stomachic stimulant and carminative (in large doses, a narcotic), and has been thought to exert a solvent action on gallstones. Applied externally, being prevented from evaporating, it is irritant and slightly anodyne. For the action of its inhaled vapor in suspending consciousness, see *Surgical ANÆSTHESIA*. [B.]—**Alcoholic solution of c.** Fr., *alcoolé de chloroforme*. Ger., *C'spiritus*. A solution of 1 part of c. in 1 or 2 parts of alcohol; used for purposes of inhalation under the title of *chloric ether*. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Camphorated c.** Fr., *chloroformé de camphre*. A solution of 4 parts of camphor in 2 of c. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. clyster**. See *C. enema*.—**C. emulsion**. Ger., *C'emulsion*. See *Mistura CHLOROFORMI*.—**C. enema**. Fr., *lavement de chloroforme*. Ger., *C'klystier*. A sedative enema of from 1 to 2 grammes of c., 8 grammes of gum arabic, the yolk of an egg, and 125 grammes of water. [Bernatzik (A, 319 [a, 21]).]—**C. julep**. A mixture of 1 part of c. and 320 parts of water, shaken together. [T. Skinner, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1862, p. 215 (a, 21).]—**C'klystier** (Ger.). See *C. enema*.—**C. liniment**. See *Linimentum CHLOROFORMI*.—**C. mixture**. See *Mistura CHLOROFORMI*.—**C. water**. Ger., *C'wasser*. See *Aqua CHLOROFORMI*.—**Commercial c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITA*.—**Crude c.** See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Gelatinized c.** See *CHLOROFORMIUM GELATINOSUM*.—**Küffliches c.** (Ger.). See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Liniment of c.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See *Linimentum CHLOROFORMI*.—**Methylic c.** C. prepared by the action of chlorinated lime upon wood spirit (methyl alcohol). [B.]—**Normal c.** C. prepared from ethyl alcohol by the action of chlorinated lime. [B.]—**Phosphorated c.** Lat., *chloroformium phosphoratum*. Fr., *chloroforme phosphoré*. A solution of phosphorus in c. [B.]—**Purified c.** Reines c. (Ger.). See *CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM*.—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus CHLORIFORMI*.—**Tincture of c.** See *Alcoholic solution of c.*

CHLOROFORM, v. tr. Klor'o-fo²rm. See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMATUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fo²rm-a-(a³)tu²st(u²s). Treated with or containing chloroform. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 86.]

CHLOROFORME (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form. See CHLOROFORM.—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Spiritus CHLOROFORMI*.—**C. à la reine**. See *Obstetrical ANÆSTHESIA*.—**C. de camphre**. A solution of 40 parts of camphor in 20 of chloroform. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. dulcifié**. A mixture of 1 part of pure chloroform and 19 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol; sometimes used in France, and especially in England, as an antispasmodic, the dose being from 5 to 15 drops in half a glass of water. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. gélatinisé**. See *CHLOROFORMIUM GELATINOSUM*.—**C. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM*.—**C. phosphoré**. See *Phosphorated CHLOROFORM*.—**C. pur**. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURIFICATUM*.—**C. rectifié du commerce** [Fr. Cod.], **C. vénéal**. See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua CHLOROFORMI*.—**Gelée de c.** See *CHLOROFORMIUM GELATINOSUM*.—**Lavement de c.** See *CHLOROFORMIUM ENEMA*.—**Liniment au c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Linimentum CHLOROFORMI*.—**Pommade au c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pomatum cum chloroformo*. An ointment made by melting together 5 parts of white wax and 85 of lard, and adding 10 of chloroform while cooling. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Siróp de c.** A preparation made of 1 part of chloroform, 6 parts of oil of sweet almonds, 4 parts of pulverized gum arabic, 35 parts of water, and 55 parts of sugar. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

CHLOROFORMÉ (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form-a. A medicinal preparation made by dissolving a drug in chloroform. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. de camphre**. See *Camphorated CHLOROFORM*.

CHLOROFORMIC, adj. Klor-o-fo²rm²i²k. Fr., *chloroformique*. Pertaining to chloroform or to its action. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHLOROFORMISATION (Fr.), n. Klor-o-form-ez-a³-se-o²n². See CHLOROFORMIZATION.—**C. à la reine**. See *Obstetrical ANÆSTHESIA*.

CHLOROFORMISER (Fr.), **CHLOROFORMISEREN** (Ger.), v's tr. Klor-o-form-ez-a, -fo²rm-ez-er-e²n. See CHLOROFORMIZE.

CHLOROFORMIUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fo²rm²i²-u²m(u²m). See CHLOROFORM.—**C. gelatinosum**. Fr., *chloroforme gélatinisé*. Sp., *clorido fórmico gelatinizado* [Sp. Ph.]. Gelatinized chloroform; made of equal parts of chloroform and white of eggs shaken into a homogeneous mass. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. phosphoratum**. See *Phosphorated CHLOROFORM*.—**C. purum** [Dan. Ph.]. See *CHLOROFORMUM PURUM*.—**C. venale**. See *CHLOROFORMUM VENALE*.

CHLOROFORMIZATION, n. Klor-o-fo²rm-i²z-a³-shu²n. Lat., *chloroformisatio*. Fr., *chloroformisation*. Ger., *Chloroformisierung*. It., *cloroformizzazione*. Sp., *cloroformización*. The process of administering the vapor of chloroform by inhalation to the extent of producing anesthesia. [A, 385.]

CHLOROFORMIZE, v. tr. Klor'o-fo²rm-iz. Fr., *chloroformiser*. Ger., *chloroformisieren*. It., *cloroformizzare*. Sp., *cloroformizar*. To subject to the influence of chloroform. [B.]

CHLOROFORMUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dutch Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fo²rm²u²m(u²m). Chloroform. [B.]—**Aqua chloroformi** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de chloroforme* (ou *chloroformée*). Ger., *Chloroformwasser*. It., *acqua di chloroformio*. A preparation containing $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of chloroform dissolved in water. [B, 5, 95.]—**C. crudum**. See *C. venale*.—**Chloroformi syrupus**. See *Siróp de CHLOROFORME*.—**C. purificatum** [U. S. Ph.], **C. purum**. Fr., *chloroforme pur*. Ger., *reines Chloroform*. It., *chloroformio purificato*. Chloroform purified by the successive addition of sulphuric acid, sodium carbonate, alcohol, and lime. [B, 81.]—**C. venale** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *chloroforme vénéal* (ou *rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *käufliches Chloroform*. Commercial chloroform; containing at least 98 per cent. of chloroform and of a sp. gr. not lower than 1.470. [A, 477.]—**Emulsio chloroformi**. See *Mistura CHLOROFORMI*.—**Glycerolatum chloroformi**. Of Debout, a preparation used typically in pruritus of the mouth in teething infants, consisting of 1 or 2 parts each of chloroform and tincture of saffron and 60 parts of glycerin. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," xix, p. 209 (a, 21); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi, p. 63 (a, 21).]—**Linimentum chloroformi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Linimentum cum chloroformo** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *liniment au chloroforme* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Chloroformliniment*. It., *linimento di chloroformio*. Sp., *linimento de cloroformio* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation containing, according to the U. S. Ph., 2 parts by weight of commercial chloroform to 3 of soap liniment; according to the Br. Ph., equal parts by volume of chloroform and liniment of camphor; or, according to the Fr. Cod., 1 part of chloroform to 9 parts of oil of sweet almonds. [B, 5, 6.]—**Liquor chloroformi compositus**. See CHLORODYNE.—**Mistura chloroformi**. Fr., *émulsion de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformemulsion*. It., *mistura di chloroformio*. 1. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation containing 8 parts of purified chloroform, 2 of camphor, 10 of yolk of egg, and 80 of water. [B, 5.] 2. See CHLOROFORMIUM JULEP.—**Pomatum cum chloroformo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pommade au CHLOROFORME*.—**Spiritus chloroformi**. Fr., *alcoolé de chloroforme*. Ger., *Chloroformspiritus*. It., *spirito di chloroformio*. Of the U. S. Ph., a mixture of 10 per cent. by weight of chloroform and 90 of alcohol; of the Br. Ph., a mixture of 1 part by bulk of chloroform (9 per cent. by weight), and 19 parts of alcohol. [B, 5.]—**Tinctura chloroformi composita** [Br. Ph.]. It., *tintura di chloroformio composita*. Compound tincture of chloroform; containing 2 parts by volume of chloroform, 8 of rectified spirit, and 10 of compound tincture of cardamom. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

CHLOROFORMYL, n. Klor-o-fo²rm²i². Lat., *chloroformylum*. Fr., *chloroformyle*. Ger., *Formylsuperchlorid*. See CHLOROFORM.

CHLOROGALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ga²i²(ga²)²-e²-a³(a³-e²). Of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Asphodeleæ*, order *Liliaceæ*. [B, 42.]

CHLOROGASTER (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-ga²st(ga³st)/-u²r(ar). From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *chlorogastre*. Having a greenish-yellow belly. [L., 41, 180.]

CHLOROGENATE, n. Klor-o²j'e²n-at. A salt of chlorogenic acid. [B.]

CHLOROGENIC ACID [Payen], n. Klor-o-je²n'i²k. Caffeotannic acid. [B., 10.]

CHLOROGENINE, n. Klor-o²j'e²n-en. Fr., *chlorogénine*. Ger., *Chlorogenin*. See ALSTONINE.

CHLOROGONIDIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-go²n-i²d'i²-u²m(u²m). From *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *γόνι*, seed (see GONIDIUM). Fr., *chlorogonidie*. Ger., *Grünbrutzelle*. A gonidium of a golden-yellow color. [B., 121; L., 180.]

CHLOROGONIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-gon-em-ek. Resulting from an assemblage of chlorogonidia. [L., 109.]

CHLOROHÆMATIN, n. Klor-o-he²m'a²t-i²n. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLOROHÉLICINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-hal-e-sen. See CHLORHELICIN.

CHLOROHÉMATINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-am-a²-ten. See CHLORHÆMATIN.

CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE, n. Klor-o-hi-dra²rj'i²r-at. Lat., *chlorohydrargyrus*. Fr., c. A compound of mercuric chloride with the chloride of another element or a radicle. [B., 38.]

CHLOROHYDRATE, n. Klor-o-hi'drat. A compound of both chlorine and hydroxyl, (OH), with a radicle. Not to be confounded with chlorhydrate. [B.]

CHLOROHYDRIC, adj. Klor-o-hi'dri²k. See CHLORHYDRIC and HYDROCHLORIC.

CHLOROHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Klor-o-hi-dro²si-a²n'-i²k. See CHLOROHYDROCYANIC ACID.

CHLOROHYDROQUINONE, n. Klor-o-hi-dro²k'wi²n-on. See CHLOROHYDROQUINONE.

CHLOROHPYONITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-hi-po-ni'tri²k. Fr., *acide chloropyroazotique*. Nitrosyl dichloride. [B.]

CHLOROÏDE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ed. A member of a family of elements comprising chlorine, fluorine, etc. [L., 32.] Cf. HALOGEN and CHLORIDE (2d def.).

CHLORIODIDE, n. Klor-o-l'od-i²d(id). See CHLORIODIDE.

CHLORO-IODIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-e-od-ek. See CHLORIODIC ACID.

CHLORO-IODOFORME (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-o-form. See CHLORIODIFORM.

CHLORO-IODOFORMYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-o-form-el. A compound, C₂HCl₃, formed by distilling phosphorus chloride with iodoformyl. [A., 385.]

CHLORO-IODURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-e-od-u²r. Lat., *chloroioduretum*. See CHLORIODIDE.

CHLOROLEPIDOTUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-le²p-i²d-ot'u²s(u²s). From *χλωρός*, greenish, and *λεπίδωτος*, scaly. Fr., *chlorolépidote*. Having green scales or spots. [L., 41.]

CHLOROLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-lu²k'u²s(u²s). From *χλωρός*, light green, and *λευκός*, white. Fr., *chloroleuque*. Ger., *grünweisslich*. Of a green and white color. [L., 116.]

CHLOROLOPHUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²l'o(o²)-fu²s(fu²s). From *χλωρός*, greenish, and *λόφος*, a crest or tuft. Fr., *chlorolophe*. Having a greenish crest on the head. [L., 41, 180.]

CHLOROMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-om'a². Gen., *chloromatos* (-is). From *χλωρός*, green. Fr., c., *chlorome*. Ger., *Chlorom*. Syn.: *chloro-sarcoma*, *green cancer*, *periosteal* (or *metastatic*) *sarcoma*. A rare disease, first described by Balfour in 1834, since which time a number of cases have been recorded, all occurring in children. A case observed by F. G. Gade, of Christiania, was that of a little girl aged 5, who first suffered from anæmic symptoms, and then from a tumor of the left cheek, with toothache, tinnitus aurium, otorrhœa, deafness, and continually increasing exophthalmia. Nine weeks after these symptoms appeared, she died with pyrexia and great prostration, without having exhibited any phenomena of cerebral mischief. At the post-mortem examination an immense number of greenish-yellow and greenish-gray fibrous tumors of sarcomatous structure were found in various situations, but more especially connected with the periosteum. They were found on the dura mater, in the internal ear, in the orbit, in the periosteum of the skull and facial bones, in large numbers on the sternum, on the ribs, and in many other localities. The green coloring matter, which can be dissolved out by maceration in chloroform as a dark-green oily liquid, is not related, according to Gade and Otto, either to the blood or to the biliary coloring matter, but is formed from fat granules, great numbers of which are found in the cells of the neoplasm. [1. Brit. Med. Jour., July 11, 1885, p. 72.]

CHLOROMALEIC ACID, n. Klor-o-ma²-e'i²k. See CHLOROMALEIC ACID.

CHLORO-MERCURATE, n. Klor-o-mu²rk'u²r-at. See CHLOROHYDRARGYRATE.—C.-m. ammonique (Fr.). See MERCURY ammonio-chloride.

CHLOROMÉSITYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-maz-et-el. See CHLORMESITYL.

CHLOROMÉSITYLÈNE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-maz-et-el-e²n. See CHLORMESITYLENE.

CHLOROMETER, n. Klor-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *chlorometrum* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *chloromètre*. Ger., *Chlormesser*. An apparatus for determining the amount of dissolved chlorine in a liquid. [L., 41.] See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMETHANE, n. Klor-o-me²th'an. See CHLORMETHANE.

CHLOROMETHYL, n. Klor-o-me²th'i²pl. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMÉTHYLASE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-mat-el-a²z. See CHLORMETHYLASE.

CHLOROMÉTHYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-mat-el. See CHLORMETHYL.

CHLOROMÉTHYLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-mat-el-ek. See CHLORMETHYLIC.

CHLOROMETRY, n. Klor-o²m'e²t-r²l². Fr., *chlorométrie*. Ger., *Chlorometrie*. See CHLORIMETRY.

CHLOROMICHYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-mi²k-mi²i²k. From *χλωρός* green, and *μικχμα*, urine. Fr., *acide chloromichmylique*. An acid, C₄H₅Cl₂O₃, obtained from the urine after the extraction of urea; soluble in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether, and crystallizable. [B., 93.]

CHLOROMOLYBDIC ACID, n. Klor-o-mol-i²b'di²k. See CHLORMOLYBDIC ACID.

CHLORONAPHTHALASE, n. Klor-o-na²f'tha²l-az. See CHLORNAPHTHALASE.

CHLORONAPHTHALENE, n. Klor-o-na²f'tha²l-en. See CHLORNAPHTHALENE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALÈSE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²l-e²z. See CHLORNAPHTHALÈSE.

CHLORONAPHTHALIDE, n. Klor-o-na²f'tha²l-i²d(d). See CHLORNAPHTHALIDE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALINE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²l-en. See CHLORNAPHTHALINE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALISE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²l-ez. See CHLORNAPHTHALISE.

CHLORO-NAPHTHALOSE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-na²f-ta²l-oz. See CHLORNAPHTHALOSE.

CHLORONITRIC ACID, n. Klor-o-ni'tri²k. Fr., *acide chlorazotique*. See CHLORONITRIC ACID.

CHLORONITRIN, n. Klor-o-ni'tri²n. See CHLORONITRIN.

CHLORONITROBENZENE, n. Klor-o-nit-ro-be²n'en. See CHLORONITROBENZENE.

CHLORONITROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-ni'tru²s. See CHLORONITROUS ACID.

CHLORONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-not'u²s(u²s). From *χλωρός*, green, and *νῶτος*, the back. Fr., *chloronote*. Having a greenish back. [L., 180.]

CHLOROPALLADATE, **CHLOROPALLADIC ACID**, n's. Klor-o-pa²l'a²d-at, -pa²l'a²d'i²k. See CHLOROPALLADATE and CHLOROPALLADIC ACID.

CHLOROPERCHA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-pu²rk-(pe²rch²)a². See *Liquor GUTTAPERCHÆ*.

CHLOROPHANE, n. Klor-o-fan. From *χλωρός*, green, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorophan*. The greenish-yellow variety of chromophane. [F.]

CHLOROPHENESIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-es'i²k. Ger., *Chlorphenessäure*. Dichlorophenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorophénique* (ou *chloro-phénitique*). See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHENISIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²s'i²k. Ger., *Chlorphenissäure*. Trichlorophenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENUSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-u²s'i²k. Ger., *Chlorphenussäure*. Pentachlorophenol. [B.]

CHLOROPHENYLA CETAMIDE, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²l-a²s-e²t'-a²m-i²d(id). A substitution compound of phenylacetamide and chlorine in which one or more atoms of the latter replace hydrogen in the former. [B.] Cf. MONOCHLOROPHENYLA CETAMIDE.

CHLOROPHENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-fe²n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorophénitique* (ou *chloro-phénique*). See CHLORPHENOL.

CHLOROPHORA (J at.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f'o²r-a². From *χλωρός*, light green, and *φορέω*, to bear. The substance constituting the corpuscles of chlorophyll. [B., 121.]

CHLOROPHOREÆ [Jaudichaud] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-fo²r(fo²r)'e²-e(a²-e²). A group of the *Urticaceæ*. [B., 121.]

CHLOROPHOSPHATE, **CHLOROPHOSPHORIC ACID**, **CHLOROPHOSPHOROUS ACID**, n's. Klor-o-fo²s'fat, -fo²s'fo²r'i²k, -fo²s'fo²r-u²s. See CHLOROPHOSPHATE, CHLOROPHOSPHORIC ACID, and CHLOROPHOSPHOROUS ACID.

CHLOROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f'thi²s-i²s. Gen., *chlorophthis'eos* (-oph'thisis). From *χλωρός*, green (see CHLOROSIS), and *φθίσις* (see PHTHISIS). Ger., *Bleichsucht mit Schwind-sucht*, *Schwind-sucht der Bleichsüchtigen*. Pulmonary consumption supervening on or accompanied with chlorosis. [A., 322.]

CHLOROPHYCÆE [Kützing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-f²ts(fu²k)'e²-e(a²-e²). From *χλωρός*, green, and *φυκός*, sea-weed. A subclass of the *Isocarpææ*. [B., 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYLL, n. Klor-o-f²l. Lat., *chlorophylla*, *chlorophyllum* (from *χλωρός*, green, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *chlorophylle*. Ger., C., *Grünstoff*. It., *clorofilla*. Sp., *clorofila*. The green coloring matter which exists in the leaves and other parts of plants, and in the Protozoa. Its chemical character is still undecided. It is, however, believed to be an immediate proximate principle of great mobility, which undergoes various changes of color during the progress of vegetation, and its presence enables the plant to assimilate carbon through the agency of light. It is found in the form of granules, and, according to Trécul and Gautier, it is fluorescent and

capable of crystallization. [A, 385; B, 4, 5, 10, 121, 229; L.]—**C^haltig** (Ger.). Containing c. [B.]—**C^hkörper** (Ger.). See **CHLOROPLASTID**.

CHLOROPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. p. Klor(ch²lor)-o-(o²)-fi²(fu¹)la³. 1. See **CHLOROPHYLL**. 2. Of Batsch, an order of cryptogams, comprising the families *Peltigerae*, *Rhizocarpeae*, *Filicinae*, *Selagineae*, *Muscoideae*, and *Hepaticae*. [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS, adj. Klor-o-fi²l-a³shu³s. Of the nature or character of chlorophyll. [L, 73]

CHLOROPHYLLAN, n. Klor-o-fi²l-a³n. A crystalline green substance obtained from the alcoholic extract of leaves; not regarded as pure chlorophyll. [B.]

CHLOROPHYLLIAN, adj. Klor-o-fi²l²a³n. Fr., *chlorophyllien*. See **CHLOROPHYLLACEOUS**.

CHLOROPHYLLIGENOUS, adj. Klor-o-fi²l²i²j²e²n-u³s. Forming or producing chlorophyll. [L, 121.]

CHLOROPHYLLIN (Fr.), n. Klor-o-fel-a³n². See **CHLOROPHYLL**.

CHLOROPHYLLOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o-(o²)-fi²(fu¹)lo²(lo²)-fis(fu¹k¹)e²e(a³-e²). Of Rabenhorst, a grand division of the *Algae*, comprising the orders *Cocophyceae*, *Zygoephyceae*, *Siphophyceae*, and *Nematophyceae*. In some systems of classification it is an order of *Algae*, consisting of plants composed of single cells or cell-colonies containing chlorophyll, which increase by non-sexual reproduction, and include genera now comprised in the division *Protophyta*. [B, 40, 121.]

CHLOROPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f²i²t(u¹t¹)a³. Of Reichenbach, a division of cryptogams, comprising the families *Algae*, *Musci*, and *Filices*; or, of Rabenhorst, the *Algae* and *Musci* only. [B, 121, 170.]

CHLOROPHYTE, n. Klor-o-fit. See **CHLOROPHYTUM** (3d def.).

CHLOROPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f²i²t(u¹t¹)o²n. See **CHLOROPHYTUM** (2d def.).

CHLOROPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²f²i²t(u¹t¹)n³m(u¹m). From *χλωρός*, green, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *Chlorophyte*. 1. The *Boreria*. 2. Of Ker, a genus of the *Liliaceae*, order *Anthericeae*, indigenous to Africa and Australia. 3. Any plant having a successive evolution and green portions. [B, 121; L, 41.]

CHLOROPICRAMYL, n. Klor-o-pi²k¹ra²m-i²l. See **CHLOROPICRAMYL**.

CHLOROPICRIN, n. Klor-o-pi²k¹ri²n. See **CHLOROPICRIN**.

CHLOROPICRYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-pek-rel. See **CHLOROPICRYL**.

CHLOROPLASTID, n. Klor-o-pla³st¹i²d. Ger., *Chlorophyllkörper*. A granule in which the chlorophyll of plants is contained. [B, 249.]

CHLOROPLATINATE, n. Klor-o-pla³t¹i²n-at. See **CHLOROPLATINATE**.

CHLOROPLATINIC ACID, n. Klor-o-pla³t¹i²n-ik. See **CHLOROPLATINIC ACID**.

CHLOROPLATINITE, n. Klor-o-pla³t¹i²n-it. See **CHLOROPLATINITE**.

CHLOROPODUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²p¹o²d-u³s(u⁴s). From *χλωρός*, green, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *chloropode*. Having green or greenish feet. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROPROPIONYL, n. Klor-o-pro-pi¹on-i²l. See **CHLOROPROPIONYL**.

CHLOROPROPYLENE, n. Klor-o-pro-pi¹en. See **CHLOROPROPYLENE**.

CHLOROPRUSSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-pru³s¹i²k. See **CHLOROCYANIC ACID**.

CHLOROPTÉLÉYLE (Fr.), n. Klor-op-tal-a-el. See **CHLOROMESITYLIDE**.

CHLOROPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²p¹te²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *χλωρός*, green, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *chloroptère*. Having green wings or elytra. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-pla³t¹i²n-o-f²o²s¹f²o²r-u³s. See **CHLOROPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID**.

CHLOROPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-o-pla³t¹i²n-o-di²f²o²s¹f²o²r-u³s. See **CHLOROPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID**.

CHLOROQUARTENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-kwa⁴rt-e²n-i²l²ik. See **CHLOROQUARTENYLIC ACID**.

CHLOROQUINOLINE, n. Klor-o-kwi²n¹ol-en. See **CHLOROQUINOLINE**.

CHLOROQUINONE, n. Klor-o²k¹wi²n-on. See **CHLOROQUINONE**.

CHLOROPYGUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²pi¹(pu¹)gu³s(gu³s). From *χλωρός*, green, and *πυγή*, the buttocks. Fr., *chloropyge*. Having the rump green. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLORORCIN, **CHLORORCINOL**, n³s. Klor-o²r¹si²n, -si²n-o²l. Fr., *chlorocine*. A chlorine substitution compound of orcin. See **MONOCHLORORCIN**, **TRICHLORORCIN**, and **PENTACHLORORCIN**. [B, 4.]

CHLORORESORCIN, n. Klor-o-re²z-o²r¹si²n. See **CHLORORESORCIN**.

CHLORORRHODATE, n. Klor-o-rod¹at. See **CHLORORRHODATE**.

CHLORORRHODIC ACID, n. Klor-o²r¹rod¹i²k. See **CHLORORRHODIC ACID**.

CHLORORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²r¹ri²n²k¹(ru³n²ch²)u³s(u⁴s). From *χλωρός*, green or yellowish green, and *ῥynchos*, a snout. Fr., *chlororhynque*. Ger., *gelbschnabelig*. Having a greenish or yellowish beak. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLORORUBIAN, n. Klor-o-ru²b¹i²a³n. See **CHLORORUBIAN**.

CHLORORUBIN, n. Klor-o-ru²b¹i²n. See **CHLORORUBIN**.

CHLOROS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)/o²s. Gr., *χλωρός*. Greenish or yellowish green. [A, 322.]

CHLOROSALICIN, n. Klor-o-sa²l¹i²s-i²n. See **CHLOROSALICIN**.

CHLOROSALICYL, n. Klor-o-sa²l¹i²s-i²l. See **CHLOROSALICYL**.

CHLOROSALICYLOL, n. Klor-o-sa²l¹i²s-i²l-o²l. See **CHLOROSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE**.

CHLOROSALIGENIN, n. Klor-o-sa²l¹i²j²e²n-i²n. See **CHLOROSALIGENIN**.

CHLOROSAMIDE, n. Klor-o²s¹a²m-i²d(id). Fr., c. Ger., *Chlorosamid*. A yellow, crystalline, scaly substance, C₂₁H₁₆Cl₂N₂O₂, produced by the action of ammonia on chlorosalicylic aldehyde. [B, 93.]

CHLORO-SARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-sa²r¹-ko¹-ma³. See **CHLOROMA**.

CHLOROSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Klor-oz, -o²ze². See **CHLOROSIS**.—**C. d'amour** (Fr.). Chlorosis associated with melancholy, observed in young women who are in love. [G, 17.]—**C. d'Égypte** (Fr.). See **EGYPTIAN CHLOROSIS**.—**C. de la puberté** (Fr.). Chlorosis occurring in girls at puberty. [L, 87.]—**C. fébrile**. Chlorosis with fever (continued, remittent, or intermittent) dependent on it alone; thought to be due to an action of anoxæmia on the thermic centres analogous to its action on the respiratory centres. [Jaccoud (a, 18).]—**Tropische C.** (Ger.). See **TROPICAL ANEMIA**.—**C. maculeuse**. *Lepra maculosa* (q. v.). [G, 17.]—**C. virgineae**. See **CHLOROSIS VIRGINUM**.

CHLOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s¹i²s. Gen., *chlorosis* (*-is*). Gr., *χλωρίασις* (from *χλωρός*, to be of a pale-green or yellow color). Fr., *chlorose*, *Chlorose*, *Bleichsucht*, *Weissucht*, *Il. chlorosi*. Sp., *chlorosis*. A form of anæmia observed mostly in pubescent girls in whom menstruation has not become regularly established, and occasionally in boys at about the period of puberty. The liquor sanguinis is redundant and the blood-corpuses are decreased in number; anæmic murmurs are audible in the large superficial veins, and the action of the heart may be irregular and excessive; the complexion becomes very pale and subsequently greenish; the appetite is defective or depraved; the tissues are flabby; and there is a general feeling of lassitude and despondency. There may be headache, vertigo, disorders of sensibility, and affections of various mucous membranes. [A, 2, 301, 385.]—**C. ab hydrothorace**. Pallor due to hydrothorax. [L, 119, 132.]—**C. ægyptiaca**. See **EGYPTIAN C.**—**C. Æthiopiæ**. See **AFRICAN CACHEXIA**.—**C. amantium**, **C. amatoris**. See **CHLOROSE D'AMOUR**.—**C. a menorrhagia**. Fr., *pâles-couleurs des femmes*. Pallor, weakness, etc., due to profuse menstruation; observed at about the menopause. [L, 132.]—**C. bengalensis**, **C. carthagenica**. See **TROPICAL ANEMIA**.—**C. gigantea** [Schönlein]. A form of c. associated with excessive formation of fat. [A, 326.]—**C. gravidarum** [Astruc]. The cravings, etc., of women in the early months of pregnancy. [L, 132.]—**C. hæmorrhagica**. See **C. a menorrhagia**.—**C. infantum**. A general cachectic condition in children. [L, 119, 132.]—**C. maculosa**. See **LEPRA MACULOSA**.—**C. plethorica** [Good]. A condition characterized by flushes in the face, a full pulse, pains in the head, back, or loins, and palpitations of the heart. [L, 132.]—**C. præmatura**. C. occurring before puberty. [A, 326.]—**C. rachialgia** [Ramazzini]. The cachexia of miners and metal workers. [L, 132.]—**Chloroses secundariæ** (seu *spuriæ*, seu *symptomatiæ*). Cachectic pallor. [L, 132.]—**C. tropica**. See **TROPICAL ANEMIA**.—**Chloroses veræ**. C. as usually understood. [L, 132.]—**C. verminosa**. Paleness, etc., from intestinal worms. [L, 132.]—**C. virginea**, **C. virginum**. The c. of young girls. [L, 119, 132.]—**C. viridis**. C. with a green hue of the skin. [L, 119, 132.]—**Ægyptian C.** [Griesinger]. Lat., *C. ægyptiaca*. Fr., *chlorose d'Égypte*. A form of anæmia which has been thought to be identical with ankylostomiasis (q. v.). [Louisino, "Med. Times and Gaz.," May 27, 1882, p. 553.]—**Tropical c.** Ger., *tropische Chlorose*. See **TROPICAL ANEMIA**.

CHLOROSSEL (Fr.), n. Klor-o-se²l. A double chloride. [A, 301.]

CHLOROSMA (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²z(o²s¹)ma³. Gen., *chlorosmatus* (*-is*). See **CHLOROSIS**.

CHLOROSOCRUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s¹ok(och²)²ru³s(ru³s). From *χλωρός*, greenish, and *ωχρός*, yellowish. Pale greenish-yellow. [L, 180.]

CHLOROSPERMÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-spu²rm¹(spe²tm¹)e²e(a³-e²). From *χλωρός*, green, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *chlorospermées*. Of Harvey (1838), a series of *Algae* comprising the tribes *Siphoneæ*, *Confervææ*, *Oscillatorieæ*, and *Ulvææ*. In 1841 he added the *Lemnieæ*, *Batrachospermææ*, *Chætophoroidææ*, *Nostochineæ*, and *Byssoidææ*. In 1852 he made it a subclass of the *Algae*, comprising the orders *Siphonaceæ*, *Dasycladææ*, *Valoniaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, *Hydrodictyaceæ*, *Oscillatoriaceæ*, *Nostochineæ*, *Desmidiaceæ*, *Diatomaceæ*, and *Palmellaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CHLOROSPIROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-sper¹ol-ek. Chlorophenyllic. [A, 385.]

CHLOROSPIROYLEUX (Fr.), **CHLOROSPIROYLIQUE** (Fr.), adj³s. Klor-o-sper¹o-el-u³-ek. Chlorosalicylic. [A, 385; B.]

CHLOROSPIROYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-spi¹(spi²)-ro(ro²)-i²(u¹)i²-u³m(u⁴m). See **CHLOROSALICYL**.

CHLOROSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-spor¹(spo²r¹)e²e(a³-e²). From *χλωρός*, green, and *σπορά*, a seed. Fr., *chlorosporées*. 1. Of Thuret, a section of the *Zoosporeæ*, comprising the families *Bryopsidææ*, *Confervææ*, *Draparnaldiææ*, *Ulvæææ*, *Edogoniææ*, *Vaucheriææ*, *Saprolegniææ*, *Derbesiææ*, and *Spongioidææ*. 2. An order of the *Ulvæææ*, comprising *Caulerpa*, *Codium*, and *Ulva*. [a, 24.]

CHLOROSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s'ta²k(ta²ch²-i²s(u²s)). From *χλωπός*, green, and *στάχυς*, an ear of corn. Fr., *chlorostachyé*. Ger., *grünohrig*. Having green ears or spikes. [B.]

CHLOROSTANNATE, n. Klor-o-sta²n'at. From *χλωπός* (see CHLORINE), and *stannum*, tin. A stannochloride; a compound of tetrachloride of tin with the chloride of another element or radicle. [B, 16.]

CHLOROSTANNITE, n. Klor-o-sta²n'it. A compound of dichloride of tin with the chloride of an alkali-metal. [B, 158.]

CHLOROSTILBASE, n. Klor-o-sti²l'bas. See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLOROSTILBENE, n. Klor-o-sti²l'ben. Fr., *chlorostilbene*. See STILBENE chloride.

CHLOROSTILBYL, n. Klor-o-sti²l'bi²l. Fr., *chlorostilbyle*. See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLOROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s'tom(to²m)-u²s(u²s). From *χλωπός*, green, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *chlorostome*. Ger., *grünmundig*. Having the mouth or the region of the mouth of a pale-green color. [L, 41, 180.]

CHLOROSTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-stil(stu²l')u²s(u²s). From *χλωπός*, green, and *στυλος*, a pillar. Fr., *chlorostyle*. Ger., *grüngrifelig*. Having a green stip (said of *Fungi*). [B.]

CHLOROSTYROL, n. Klor-o-sti²l'ro²l. See CHLORSTYROLENE.

CHLOROSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o-su²l'f-o²rb-e²r-a²n-ka²rb-o²x-i²l'i²k. See CHLOROSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID.

CHLOROSULFOQUINONE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-su²l'f-o-ken-on. See CHLOROSULPHOQUINONE.

CHLOROSULFURE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-su²l'f-u²r. See CHLOROSULPHIDE.

CHLOROSULFURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Klor-o-su²l'f-u²r-ek. See CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHIDE, n. Klor-o-su²l'f-i²d(id). See CHLOROSULPHIDE.

CHLOROSULPHOFORM, n. Klor-o-su²l'f-o-f²o²rm. See CHLOROSULPHOFORM.

CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-o-su²l'f-o²n'i²k. See CHLOROSULPHONIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-o-su²l'f-u²r'i²k. See CHLOROSULPHURIC ACID.

CHLOROSULPHYDRATE, n. Klor-o-su²l'f-id'rat. See CHLOROSULPHYDRATE.

CHLOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²s'u²s(u²s). See CHLOROSUS.

CHLOROTA (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)'o(o²)-ta². See CHLOROTEREBENE.

CHLOROTEREBENE, n. Klor-o-te²r'e²-ben. See CHLOROTEREBENE.

CHLOROTES (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)'o(o²)-tez(tas). Gen., *chlorote's* (-is). See CHLOROSIS.

CHLOROTETRACODEINE, n. Klor-o-te²t-ra²-ko-de'en. See CHLOROTETRACODEINE.

CHLOROTETRAMORPHINE, n. Klor-o-te²t-ra²-mo²r'f'en. See CHLOROTETRAMORPHINE.

CHLOROTHALLE (Fr.), n. Klor-o-ta²l. See THALLIUM chloride.

CHLOROTHEPATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Klor(ch²lor)-o²th-e²p(ap)-a²t(a²t')-i(e)'i²s. See CHLOROPATITIS.

CHLOROTIC, adj. Klor-o²t'i²k. Lat., *chloroticus*. Fr., *chlorotique*. Ger., *chlorotisch*, *bleichsüchtig*. It., *clorotico*. Sp., *clorótico*. Pertaining to or affected with chlorosis. [B.]

CHLORTOLUENE, n. Klor-o-tol-u²e²n. See CHLORTOLUENE.

CHLOROTRITYLENE, n. Klor-o-tri²t'i²-en. See ALLYL chloride.

CHLOROTYLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klor(ch²lor)-o(o²)-tj²l'(tu²l')-i(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Confervineæ*, consisting of the genus *Chlorotylum*. [B, 170.]

CHLOROURE (Fr.), adj. Klor-ur. From *χλωπός*, green, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Having greenish caudal fins. [L, 41.]

CHLOROUS, adj. Klor'u²s. Lat., *chlorosus*. Fr., *chloreux*. Ger., *chlorig*. It., Sp., *cloroso*. Containing or combined with chlorine; usually restricted to compounds which contain chlorine united with oxygen, and combined with less of the latter element than is the case with the chloric compounds. [B.]—C. acid. Lat., *acidum chlorosum*. Fr., *acide chloreux*. Ger., *chlorige Säure*, *chlorigsäure*. It., *acido cloroso*. Sp., *ácido cloroso*. A substance of caustic taste and acid properties known only in aqueous solution. It has the formula HClO₂, and forms a series of salts called chlorites. [B, 3.]—C. oxide. An anhydrous compound of chlorine and oxygen, Cl₂O₂. [B.]

CHLOROVALERAL, n. Klor-o-va²l'e²r-a²l. See CHLORVALERAL.

CHLOROVALERIC ACID, n. Klor-o-va²l-e²r'i²k. See CHLORVALERIC ACID.

CHLOROVALERISIC ACID, n. Klor-o-va²l-e²r-i²s'i²k. See CHLORVALERISIC ACID.

CHLOROVALEROSIC ACID, n. Klor-o-va²l-e²r-o²s'i²k. See CHLORVALEROSIC ACID.

CHLOROXALAMIDE, n. Klor-o²x-a²l'a²m-i²d(id). Fr., c. Ger., *Chloroxalamid*. A chlorine substitution derivative, C₄H₂Cl₂NO₂, of oxamide. [B, 4, 93; a, 24.]

CHLOROXALATE, n. Klor-o²x'a²l-at. Lat., *chloroxalata*. Fr., c. An oxalate in which chlorine replaces hydrogen in the acid radicle. [B.]

CHLOROXAETHER, n. Klor-ox-a²l-eth'u²r. Fr., *chloroxaether*. See PERCHLOROETHYL oxalate.

CHLOROXAETHYLNE, n. Klor-o²x-a²l-e²th'i²l-en. Fr., *chloroxaéthylne*. Ger., *Chloroxäthylin*. A chlorine substitution compound, C₆H₉ClN₂, of oxaloethylin; an oily liquid of narcotic odor having the characters of a base. [B, 3.]

CHLOROXYLIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-a²l'i²l'ik. Fr., *acide chloroxylique*. A tertiary amine, C₄H₉ClN₂, derived from diethyl oxamide; an oily liquid acting as a monacid base. [B, 3.]

CHLOROXYLMETHYLIN, n. Klor-o²x-a²l-me²th'i²l-i²n. A substitution compound of oxalimethylin, C₄H₉ClN₂. [B.]

CHLOROXYALOVINIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-a²l-o-vin'i²k. Fr., *acide chloroxyalovinique*. Pentachloroethoxylic acid; a deliquescent caustic compound, C₄HCl₅O₄, soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether, forming colorless needles which melt at a gentle heat. [B, 2.]

CHLOROXYAMETHANE, n. Klor-o²x-a²m'e²th-an. Fr., *chloroxyaméthane*. Ger., *Chloroxyamethan*. See CHLOROXYLAMIDE.

CHLOROXYANTHUS, adj. Klor-o-za²nth'u²s. Lat., *chloroxyanthus* (from *χλωπός*, green, and *ξανθός*, yellow). Fr., *chloroxyanthe*. Greenish-yellow. [B.]

CHLOROXYETHIDE, n. Klor-o²x-e²th'i²d(id). Fr., *chloroxyéthide*. A liquid, C₆Cl₆O₂, produced by the action of alcohol on perchloroxylic ether; boiling at 200° C., insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHLOROXYETHOSE, n. Klor-ox-e²th'os. Fr., *chloroxyéthose*. A substance, C₂Cl₂O, formed by the action of chloric acid on oil of spiraea. [A, 385.]—C. bromide. Fr., *bromure de chloroxyéthose*. See TETRACHLORODIBROMETHANE. [B, 2.]—C. chloride. Fr., *chlorure de chloroxyéthose*. See HEXACHLORETHANE.—C. tetrabromide. Ger., *chloroxyéthostetetrabromür*. A crystalline body of the formula (C₂Cl₂Br₄)OCCl₂Br. CCl₂Br—O—CCl₂Br. CCl₂Br. [B, 4.]

CHLOROXYETHYL, n. Klor-o²x-e²th'i²l. A chlorinated derivative of ethyloxyde. [a, 24.] See MONOCHLOROXYETHYL, DICHLOROXYETHYL, TRICHLOROXYETHYL, TETRACHLOROXYETHYL, and PENTACHLOROXYETHYL.

CHLOROXYDE, n. Klor-o²x'i²d(id). Syn.: *orychloride*. Fr., *chloroxyde*, *orychlorure*. A compound of chlorine and oxygen with a radicle. [B.]

CHLOROXYCARBONATE, n. Klor-o²x-i²-ka²rb'on-at. Lat., *chloroxycarbonas*. Fr., c. Ger., *chlorokohlensaures Salz*. A salt of chloroxycarbonic acid. [B.]

CHLOROXYCARBONIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-i²-ka²rb-o²n'i²k. Lat., *acidum chloroxycarbonicum*. Fr., *acide chloroxycarbonique*. See CARBONYL chloride.

CHLOROXYLENE, n. Klor-o-zil'en. Fr., *chloroxyène*. See XYLYL chloride.

CHLOROXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-o²x'i²l(u²l')-o²n. From *χλωπός*, green, and *ξύλον*, wood. A genus of the *Cedrelaceæ*. [B, 19, 121.]—C. dupada [Buchan.]. A tree found in the East Indies, yielding a rich resin used for plasters. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—C. swietenia. Of De Candolle, a tree growing in the East Indies, yielding a resin which in India takes the place of pine resin. [B, 19, 121.]—C. verticillatum. A species yielding Bourbon tacamahac. [L, 30.]

CHLOROXYLUS (Lat.), adj. Klor(ch²lor)-o²x'i²l(u²l')-u²s(u²s). Fr., *chloroxyle*. Having yellow wood. [B.]

CHLOROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE, n. Klor-o²x-i²-na²f-tho²k'w'i²n-on. See CHLORHYDROXYNAPHTHOQUINONE.

CHLOROXYPICOLNIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-i²-pi²k-o-li²n'i²k. See CHLOROXYPYRIDINECARBONIC ACID.

CHLOROXYLSULFURE (Fr.), n. Klor-ox-e-su²l'f-u²r. A compound of chloroxysulphuric acid with an element. [L, 41; a, 24.]

CHLOROXYLSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-o²x-i²-su²l'f-u²r'i²k. Fr., *acide chloroxysulfurique*. A compound of chlorine and sulphuric acid. [a, 24.]

CHLOROZANALIN, n. Klor-o-za²n-a²l'i²-n. See CHLOROZANALIN.

CHLOROZONE, n. Klor-o'zon. A substance of unknown chemical constitution formed by passing nascent chlorine mixed with air into a solution of caustic soda; a clear, yellowish liquid of a peculiar odor, acting as a marked disinfectant and bleaching agent. [“Pharm. Record,” Feb. 1, 1884, p. 63 (B).]

CHLORPALLADATE, n. Klor-pa²l'a²d-at. See PALLADI-CHLORIDE.

CHLORPALLADIC ACID, n. Klor-pa²l-a²d'i²k. Fr., *acide chloropalladique*. A dibasic acid, H₂PdCl₆, forming salts called *palladichlorides*. [B, 3.]

CHLORPHENYL, n. Klor-fe²n'i²l. A crystalline compound obtained by the action of nitric acid on trichlorophenic acid. The crystals are yellow scales insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2.]

CHLORPHENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-fe²n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorophénylique*. Ger., *Chlorphenylsäure*. See MOXOCHLORPHENOL.

CHLORPHOSPHATE, n. Klor-fo²s'fat. A salt of chlorophosphoric acid. [B.]

CHLORPICRAMYL, n. Klor-pi²k'ra²m-i²l. Fr., *chloropicramyle*. Ger., C. See CHLOROSTILBENE.

CHLORPICRIN, n. Klor-pi²k'ri²n. A colorless liquid, C(HO₂)Cl₃, produced by the action of nitric acid on chloral or other

chlorinated organic compounds. It boils at 112° C., and explodes when heated suddenly. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CHLORPICRYL, n. Klor-pi²k-ri²l. Fr., *chloropicryle*. Ger., *Chlorpicryl*. A chlorine substitution compound, C₂₁H₁₄ClNO₂, of picryl, forming colorless octahedral crystals. [B, 93.]

CHLORPLATINATE, n. Klor-pla²t-i²n-at. Lat., *chloroplatinas*. Fr., *chloroplatinate*. A compound of platinum tetrachloride with the hydrochloride of another base. [B.]

CHLORPLATINIC ACID, n. Klor-pla²t-i²n-i²k. Fr., *acide chloroplatinique*. Ger., *Chlorplatinssäure*. It., *acido chloroplatinico*. A dibasic acid, H₂PtCl₆ + 6H₂O (often wrongly called platinum chloride), forming brown-red, deliquescent crystals which are soluble in water and in strong alcohol. [B, 3.]

CHLORPLATINITE, n. Klor-o-pla²t-i²n-it. A platinum chloride; also a compound of platinum dichloride with another radicle not a chloride. [B, 3.]

CHLORPLATINODIPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-pla²t-i²n-o-di-fo²s'fo²r-u²s. Fr., *acide chloroplatinodiphosphoreux*. Ger., *Chlorplatinodiphosphorsäure*. Syn.: *chloridiphosphoplatinic acid*. A substance, PtCl₂.2P(OH)₃, forming deliquescent, yellow acicular crystals. [B, 3.]

CHLORPLATINOPHOSPHOROUS ACID, n. Klor-pla²t-i²n-o-fo²s'fo²r-u²s. Fr., *acide chloroplatinophosphoreux*. Ger., *Chlorplatinophosphorsäure*. Syn.: *chlorphosphoplatinic acid*. A substance, PtCl₂.P(OH)₃, forming deliquescent, yellow prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

CHLORPROPIONYL, n. Klor-pro-pi²o-i²l. Propionyl chloride. [B, 4.]

CHLORPROPYLENE, n. Klor-pro-pi²l-en. Fr., *chlorpropylène*. Ger., *Chlorpropylen*. A chlorine substitution product of propylene. [B, 4.] See MONOCHLORPROPYLENE, DICHLORPROPYLENE, and TRICHLORPROPYLENE.

CHLORPRUSSIC ACID, n. Klor-pru²s'i²k. See CHLORCYANIC ACID.

CHLORQUARTENYLIC ACID, n. Klor-kwa²rt-e²n-i²l-i²k. See MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.

CHLORQUINOL, n. Klor-kwi²n'o²l. Fr., *chloroquinol*. Ger., *Chlorquinol*. A chlorine substitution product of quinol. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORQUINOL, DICHLORQUINOL, TRICHLORQUINOL, and TETRACHLORQUINOL.—Brown c. See DICHLORQUINHYDRONE.

CHLORQUINOLINE, n. Klor-kwi²n'ol-en. Fr., *chloroquinoline*. Ger., *Chlorchinolin*. A chlorine substitution compound of quinoline. C₈H₇NCl. [B.]

CHLORQUINONE, n. Klor-kwi²n'on. Fr., *chloroquinone*. Ger., *Chlorchinon*. A chlorine substitution compound of quinone. [B.] See MONOCHLORQUINONE, DICHLORQUINONE, TRICHLORQUINONE, and TETRACHLORQUINONE.

CHLORRESORCIN, **CHLORRESORCINOL**, n's. Klor-re²o-r'i²s'i²n, -si²n-o²l. A chlorine substitution compound of resorcin. [B, 3.] See MONOCHLORRESORCIN, DICHLORRESORCIN, TRICHLORRESORCIN, and PENTACHLORRESORCIN.

CHLORRHODATE, n. Klor-rod'at. A compound of rhodium sesquichloride with a more basic chloride (e. g., ammonium c.), 2NH₄Cl.R₂Cl₃. [B, 2.]

CHLORRHODIC ACID, **CHLORRHODINIC ACID**, n's. Klor-rod'i²k, -rod-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorrhodique*. A compound of chlorine with rhodium sesquioxide; said to be formed in the decomposition of pus. [A, 385; B, 93; a, 24.]

CHLORRUBIAN, n. Klor-ru²b'i²a-n. Fr., *chlororubian*. A crystalline substance, C₇₂H₂₇ClO₂₄, produced by the action of chlorine on rubian. [B, 93.]

CHLORRUBIN, n. Klor-ru²b'i²n. From *χλωρός*, green, and *rub*, red. Fr., *chlororubine*. Ger., *C*. A compound, C₁₂H₈O₃, obtained by boiling chlorogenin with acids or by the action of hydrochloric acid on rubichloric acid. It is soluble in alkalies, forming a blood-red solution which becomes green if acted on by acids. It is said to be contained in the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora*. [B, 2.]

CHLORSALICIN, n. Klor-sa²l-i²s-i²n. Fr., *chlorosalicine*. A chlorine substitution compound of salicin, C₁₂H₁₇O₇Cl. [B, 4, 158.]

CHLORSALICYL, n. Klor-sa²l-i²s-i²l. Fr., *chlorosalicyle*. Ger., *C*. A chlorine substitution compound of salicyl.—*C*, *hydrate*. Fr., *hydrure de chlorosalicyle*. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.

CHLORSALICYLLAL, n. Klor-sa²l-i²s-i²l-a²l. See CHLORSALICYLIC ALDEHYDE.

CHLORSALICYLIC, adj. Klor-sa²l-i²s-i²l'i²k. Salicylic and containing chlorine. [B.]—*C*, *aldehyde*. A crystalline substance, C₇H₅ClO₃, having acid properties; formed by the action of chlorine on salicyl hydride. [B, 93, 158.]

CHLORSALIGENIN, n. Klor-sa²l-i²s-i²e²n-i²n. A chlorine substitution compound of saligenin. [B, 158.] See MONOCHLORSALIGENIN, DICHLORSALIGENIN, and TRICHLORSALIGENIN.

CHLORSCHWEFEL (Ger.), n. Ch²lor'shwe²f-e²l. Sulphur chloride. [B, 270.]—*C*, *kohlenstoff*. See THIOCARBONYL CHLORIDE.—*Einfach C*, *Halb C*. Sulphur monochloride. [B, 270.]—*Vierfach C*. Sulphur tetrachloride. [B, 270.]—*Zweifach C*. Sulphur dichloride. [B, 270.]

CHLORSTILBASE, n. Klor-sti²l'bas. Fr., *chlorostilbase*, *chlorostilbyle*. An oily liquid, C₁₄H₁₁Cl, formed by the action of alcoholic potash on chlorstilbene. [B, 93.]

CHLORSTILBENE, n. Klor-sti²l'ben. Fr., *chlorostilbene*. Ger., *Chlorstilben*. See STILBENE CHLORIDE.

CHLORSTILBYL, n. Klor-sti²l'bi²l. See CHLORSTILBASE.

CHLORSTYROLENE, n. Klor-sti²r'ol-en. Fr., *chlorostyrole*. Ger., *Chlorstyrol*. Syn.: *chlorcinnamene*. A substitution compound, C₈H₇Cl, of chlorine and styrolene. Two varieties are known: α, C₈H₇Cl = CHCl, a liquid; and β-c, C₈H₇ClCl₂, an oil of a hyacinth-like odor. [B, 4.]

CHLORSUBERANCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Klor-su²b-e²r-a²n-ka²rb-o²x-i²l'i²k. Fr., *chlorsuberancarboxylique*. Ger., *Chlorsuberancarboxylsäure*. A thick liquid, C₉H₁₂Cl.CO.OH, attacking the skin, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on oxysuberancarboxylic acid. [B, 3.]

CHLORSUBERIC ACID, n. Klor-su²b-e²r'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorosubérique*. A chlorine substitution compound, C₉H₁₂O₄Cl, of suberic acid. [B.]

CHLORSULPHIDE, n. Klor-su²l'f'i²d'id. Fr., *chlorosulfure*. A compound consisting of chlorine and sulphur united directly to the same element or radicle. [B.]

CHLORSULPHOFORM, n. Klor-su²l'f'o²rm. A product, C₂Cl₂S₂, of carbon monochloride and sulphur, crystallizing in needles, of an unpleasant odor, melting at 250° C., insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether and more freely in carbon disulphide, in chloroform, and in oil of turpentine. [B, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi, p. 221 (B).]

CHLORSULPHONIC ACID, n. Klor-su²l'f'o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorosulfonique*. Ger., *Chlorosulfonsäure*. 1. A substance derived from sulphuric acid by the replacement of a molecule of hydroxyl by an atom of chlorine. It has therefore the composition SO₂.OH = HSO₂Cl. It is a colorless, fuming liquid, which decomposes with violence on coming into contact with water. [B, 3.] 2. As a generic term, a compound consisting of a sulphonic acid with the addition of an atom of chlorine; of the general formula R'.ClSO₂.OH, in which R' is a bivalent radicle. [B, 4.]

CHLORSULPHOQUINONE, n. Klor-su²l'f'o²k'wi²n-on. Fr., *chlorosulfoquinone*. Ger., *Chlorosulfochinon*. An olive-colored substance of a mild sulphurous odor, produced by the action of hydrogen sulphide on monochloroquinone. [B, 93.]

CHLORSULPHURIC ACID, n. Klor-su²l'f'u²r'i²k. Fr., *acide chlorosulfurique*. A compound, SO₂Cl₂, which may be regarded as sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl are replaced by 2 atoms of chlorine; a colorless, fuming liquid, boiling at 77° C. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHLORSULPHYDRATE, n. Klor-su²l'f'id'rat. Fr., *chlorosulphhydrate*. A compound of an element or radicle with chlorine, sulphur, and hydrogen. [B, 2.]

CHLORTEREBENE, n. Klor-te²r'e²b-en. Fr., *chlorotérébène*. A thick, colorless liquid of a camphoraceous odor, C₁₀H₁₂Cl₄, isomeric with chlorcamphene, formed by the action of chlorine on terebene. [B, 93.]

CHLORTETRACODEINE, n. Klor-te²t-ra²-kod-e'en. Fr., *chlorotétracodéine*. Ger., *Chlorotetracodéin*. A substance, C₁₄₄H₁₂₆Cl₂N₂O₂₄ = (C₂₄H₂₂N₂O₆ - H)₄ + 2HCl, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromotetracodeine. [B, 2.]

CHLORTETRACRYLIC ACID, n. Klor-te²t-ra²-k-ri²i²l'i²k. See MONOCHLORCROTONIC ACID.

CHLORTETRAMORPHINE, n. Klor-te²t-ra²-mo²rf'en. Fr., *chlorotétramorphine*. Ger., *Chlorotetramorphin*. A base, C₁₃₈H₁₁₆Cl₂N₂O₂₄ = (C₂₄H₂₂N₂O₆ - H)₄ + 2HCl, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on bromotetramorphine. [B, 2.]

CHLORTOLUENE, n. Klor-tol-u²n. Fr., *chlorotoluène*. Ger., *Chlorotoluol*. A chlorine substitution product of toluene. [B.] See MONOCHLORTOLUENE, DICHLORTOLUENE, TRICHLORTOLUENE, TETRACHLORTOLUENE, and PENTACHLORTOLUENE.

CHLORTRINITROBENZENE, n. Klor-tri²n-it-ro-be²nz'en. Fr., *chlortrinitrobenzine*. Ger., *Chlortrinitrobenzol*. Picryl chloride. [B.]

CHLORUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.] (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)'u²m(u²m). Chlorine. [B, 1, 3.]—*Aqua chlori* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *eau chlorée*, *chlore dissous* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Chlorwasser*. A saturated aqueous solution of chlorine (prepared by the action of black oxide of manganese upon hydrochloric acid); a clear yellowish liquid having the odor of chlorine and containing 4 parts to 1,000 by weight (about 2,000 by volume) of the gas [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—*C*, *aqua solutum* [Fr. Cod.], *C*, *solutum*. See *Aqua chlori*.—*Fumigatio chlori* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Smith], Fr., *fumigation de chlore* [Fr. Cod.], Sp., *fumigación de cloro* [Sp. Ph.], Syn.: *fumigatio chlorata* [Belg. Ph.] (see *oxymercurica* [Gr. Ph.]), *pulvis ad fumigationes chlori* [Norw. Ph.] (see *pro vaporibus* [Dan. Ph.]), *species pro vaporibus chlori* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. distinguish between a *fumigatio chlori fortior* and *mitior*. The latter is a preparation made by mixing chloride of lime with water and adding a sufficient quantity of acid [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph.], or by mixing 45 parts of chloride of lime with 240 of acid [Russ. Ph.]. The *fumigatio chlori fortior* of the Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., and Russ. Ph. is made by mixing moderately diluted sulphuric acid with common salt and manganese. [B, 95 (a, 21).] The *fumigation de chlore* of the Fr. Cod. (*fumigation guytionienne*; Lat., *suffumigatio guytioniana*) consists of a mixture of 250 parts of powdered salt and 100 of dioxide of manganese mixed with 200 of water. At the time of using, 200 parts of sulphuric acid are added, resulting in the evolution of chlorine gas. [B, 113.] Cf. *Suffumigatio guytioniana*.—*Fumigatio chlori fortior*, *Fumigatio chlori mitior*. See under *Fumigatio chlori*.—*Inhalatio chlori*. See *Vapor chlori* [Br. Ph.],—*Liquor chlori* [Br. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.—*Pulvis ad fumigationes chlori* [Norw. Ph.], *Pulvis pro vaporibus chlori* [Dan. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio chlori*.—*Solutio chlori* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Aqua chlori*.—*Species pro vaporibus chlori* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Fumigatio chlori*.—*Vapor chlori* [Br. Ph.]. A prepara-

tion made of 2 oz. of chlorinated lime and a sufficiency of cold water, by putting the powder into a suitable apparatus, moistening it with the water, and letting the vapor that arises be inhaled. [B, 95 (a, 21).]

CHLORÛR (Ger.), n. Klor-u⁶r'. A chloride: usually employed in compound expressions only as an affix. Contrasted with *chlorid*, it indicates a compound containing a smaller relative amount of chlorine. Thus, *Quecksilberchlorür* is mercurous chloride. [B.]

CHLORURATION (Fr.), n. Klor-u⁶r-a³-se-o²n². The process of chloridation. [L, 41.]

CHLORURE (Fr.), n. Klor-u⁶r. A chloride. [B.]—**C. ammoniaco-mercuriel insoluble**. Insoluble salt of alembroth; ammoniated mercury. [B, 46.]—**C. ammoniaco-mercuriel soluble**. See *ALEMBROTH*.—**C. ammonique**. Ammonium chloride. [B.]—**C. antimonique**. Antimony pentachloride. [B, 119.]—**C. antimonique basique**. Antimony oxychloride. [B, 119.]—**C. barytique**. Barium chloride. [B.]—**C. calcique**. Calcium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. cuivric-amonique**. Ammonio-cupric chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. cuivrique**. Copper chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. ferreux cristallisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum ferrosium*. Syn.: *protochlorure de fer*. Hydrated ferrous chloride, FeCl₂ + 4H₂O. [B, 113.]—**C. ferrique** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum ferricum*. Syn.: *sesquichlorure* (ou *perchlorure*) *de fer*. Anhydrous ferric chloride, Fe₂Cl₆. [B, 113.]—**C. ferrique dissous** [Fr. Cod.]. **C. ferrique liquide**. See *Liquor FERRI chloridi*.—**C. magnésique**. Magnesium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. manganeux**. Manganese chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. mercureux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum hydrargyrosium* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *protochlorure de mercure*. Mercurous chloride. [B, 118.]—**C. mercureux précipité** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *protochlorure de mercure par précipitation, précipité blanc*. Precipitated mercurous chloride; calomel prepared as an amorphous powder by precipitation of a solution of mercury nitrate with hydrochloric acid. [B, 113.]—**C. mercurico-ammonique**. Mercury ammonio-chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *chloruretum hydrargyricum*. Syn.: *bichlorure de mercure, sublimé corrosif*. Mercuric chloride; prepared, according to the Fr. Cod., by subliming equal parts of mercuric sulphate and common salt. [B, 113.]—**C. potassique**. Potassium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. sodique**. Sodium chloride. [B, 119.]—**C. stanneux**. Stannous chloride. [B.] See *TIN chloride*.—**C. stannique**. Stannic chloride. [B, 93.] See *TIN chloride*.—**C. sulfureux**. Sulphur chloride. [B, 92.]—**C. zincique**. Zinc chloride. [B, 119.]—**Pilules de c. ferreux** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pilule cum chlorureto ferroso*. Pills each of which contains 10 centigrammes (1½ grain) of ferrous chloride made up with 5 centigrammes each of gum arabic and licorice, and coated with mastic and balsam of Tolu. [B, 113.]—**Pilules de c. mercurique opiacées** [Fr. Cod.]. Dupuytren's pills; each of which contains 1 centigramme (about ¼ grain) of mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate), 2 centigrammes of extract of opium, and 4 centigrammes of extract of guaiac. [B, 113.]—**Pommade de c. mercureux** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Unguentum hydrargyri subchloridi*.—**Poudre de c. mercurique** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating mercuric chloride in a mortar. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CHLORURET, n. Klor-u²r-e²t. See *CHLORIDE*.

CHLORURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Klor(ch²lor)-u²r(u⁴r)-et(at)-u³m(u⁴m). See *CHLORIDE*.—**Balneum cum chlorureto hydrargyrici** [Fr. Cod.]. See *BALNEUM mercuriale*.—**Balneum cum chlorureto sodico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Balneum aquæ marinæ artificialis*.—**Causticum cum chlorureto zincico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Caustique au chlorure de zinc*.—**C. ammonicum**. See *AMMONIUM chloride*.—**C. aurico-natricum**. See *GOLD and sodium chloride*. [B, 119.]—**C. aurico-sodique** [Fr. Cod.]. Chloride of gold and sodium. [B, 113.]—**C. auricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Gold trichloride. [B, 113.]—**C. baryticum** [Fr. Cod.]. Barium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. calcicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Calcic chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. ferricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferric chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. ferricum aqua solum** [Fr. Cod.]. **C. ferricum liquidum** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Liquor FERRI chloridi*.—**C. ferrosium** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrous chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. hydrargyricum** [Fr. Cod.]. Mercuric chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. hydrargyricum aqua solum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor hydrargyri perchloridi*.—**C. hydrargyrosium** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *chlorure mercureux*. Mercurous chloride. [B, 113.] See under *MERCURY chloride*.—**C. magnésicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Magnesium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. potassicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Potassium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. sodicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium chloride. [B, 113.]—**C. stibicum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ANTIMONY trichloride*. [B, 113.]—**C. zincicum** [Fr. Cod.]. Zinc chloride. [B, 113.]—**Collyrium cum chlorureto hydrargyroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Collyre sec au CALOMEL*.—**Pilulæ cum chlorureto ferroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pilules de chlorure ferreux*.—**Syrupus cum chlorureto ferreo** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirup de perchlorure de fer*.—**Tabellæ cum chlorureto hydrargyroso** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tablettes de CALOMEL*.

CHLORVALERAL, n. Klor-va²l'e²r-a²l. A liquid, C₆H₅ClO, boiling at 134° to 135° C., and forming crystalline compounds with alkaline bisulphites. It is produced by the action of chlorine on valeral. [B, 2.]

CHLORVALERIC ACID, n. Klor-va²l'e²r-i²k. A substitution compound of valeric acid of the composition C₆H₅ClO. More highly chlorinated compounds may be obtained. [B, 2.]

CHLORVALERISIC ACID, n. Klor-va²l'e²r-i²s-i²k. Trichlorvaleric acid. [B, 2.]

CHLORVALEROSIC ACID, n. Klor-va²l'e²r-o²s-i²k. Tetrachlorvaleric acid. [a, 24.]

CHLORXYLENE, n. Klor-zil'en. Fr., *chloroxylène*. Ger., *Chlorxylyl*. See *XVYL chloride*.

CHLORYDRIC, adj. Klor-id'ri²k. See *CHLORHYDRIC*.

CHLORZANALAIN, n. Klor-za²n-a²l'o-i²n. A substitution compound of chlorine and zanaloin; yellow crystalline scales of

the formula, according to one view of the constitution of zanaloin, C₁₀H₁₅Cl₅O₇. [B, 2.]

CHLORZINK (Ger.), n. Klor'dzi²n²k. Zinc chloride. [B.]—**C'bad**. See *Zinc-chloride BATH*.—**C'charpie**. Charpie or jute soaked in a 10-per-cent. solution of zinc chloride and dried; recommended by Bardeleben as an antiseptic dressing, carbonized gauze being placed between it and the wound. [E. Küster (A, 319).]—**C'jod**. Zinc iodochloride. [B, 270.]—**C'jute**. See *C'charpie*.—**Flüssiges C**. See *Liquor zinci chloridi*.

CHLOVOLOUCH (Fr.), n. Klo-vo-lush. An old name for *Allium sativum*. [L, 103.]

CHMEL (Pol.), n. The *Humulus lupulus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHMELJK (Bohem.), n. The *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHMIEL (Russ.), n. See *CHMEL*.

CHNOOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. of adj. *chnoophorus*. No(ch²no²)-o²f'o²r-a³. From χνός, down, and φορεῖν, to bear. Fr., *chnoophore, chnoophores*. 1. (Sing.) See *CHNOOSPORA*. 2. (Pl.) of Kaulfuss, certain ferns generally referred to the *Alsophila*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. tomentosa** [Blum.]. A Java plant yielding palakoë kidang. [A, 490.] Cf. *ALSOPHILA lurida*.

CHNOOSPORA (Lat.), n. f. No(ch²no²)-o²s'po²r-a³. From χνός, down, and σπορά, a seed. Of Agardh, a genus of *Algae* of the tribe *Sporochneæ* of Kützinger. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHNOUS, n. In Egypt, according to Adanson, the *Scolymus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHNUS (Lat.), n. m. Nu³(ch²nus). Gr., χνούς (= χνός). Lit., any downy material that can be scraped away; downy hairs; of Hippocrates, a softened spleen; of Foessius, an impairment of the voice as if by a woolly coating on the fauces. [A, 325.]

CHOACON (Lat.), **CHOACUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko(ch²o²)/a²k-(a²k)-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., χοάκον. Of Celsus, a black plaster composed of 100 drachms each of spuma argenti (boiled in 1½ pint of oil) and dry rosin. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

CHOANA (Lat.), **CHOANE** (Lat.), n's n. Ko(ch²o²)/a²n(a³n)-a³, -e(a). Gr., χοάνη (from χεῖν, to pour out). Fr., *choane*. Ger., *Choanen* (2d def.). 1. A funnel or any funnel-shaped cavity (the infundibulum of the brain, the orbit, the pelvis, etc.). [A, 325.] 2. In the pl., *choane*. See *POSTERIOR NARES*.

CHOANOCYTAL, adj. Ko-a²n-o²s'i²t-a²l. Relating to or consisting of choanocytes. [L, 121.]

CHOANOCYTES, n. pl. Ko-a²n'o²-sits. From χοάνη, a funnel, and κύτος, a cell. The collared flagellated cells found in the ciliated chambers of sponges. [L, 121.]

CHOANOFLLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko(ch²o²)/a²n(a³n)-o(o²)-fla²i(fla²g)-e²l-la(a²)'ta². From χοάνη, a funnel, and *flagellum*, a whip. Fr., *choanoflagellés*. A subclass of the *Flagellata*. [L, 121.]

CHOANOFLLAGELLATE, adj. Ko'a²n-o-fla²i'e²l-at. Provided with a collar-like process from which a flagellum springs. [L, 121.]

CHOANOID, adj. Ko-a²n-oid. From χοάνη, a funnel, and εἶδος, resemblance. Lat., *choanoides, choanoides, choanoides*. Fr., *choanoïde*. Ger., *trichterförmig*. Funnel-shaped. [L, 14, 41.] Cf. *CHOANODEUS*.

CHOANODEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ch²o²)-a²n(a³n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed'y)-e²-u³s(u⁴s). See *CHOANOID*; as a n., a funnel-shaped muscle which, in many of the lower animals, arises from the margin of the optic foramen and is inserted into the sclerotic coat of the eye, serving to retract the eyeball. [A, 301, 385; L, 43.]

CHOANORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ch²o²)-a²n(a³n)-o²r-raj-(ra²g)'i²a². From χοάνη (see *CHOANA*), and ῥήγνυμαι, to break forth. Fr., *choanorrhagie*. Ger., *Choanorrhagie*. Hæmorrhage from the posterior nares. [L, 30.]

CHOANOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko(ch²o²)/a²n(a³n)-o²s. Gr., χοάνας. See *CHOANA* (1st def.).

CHOANOSOMAL, adj. Ko-a²n-o-som'a²l. Belonging or relating to the choanosome. [L, 121.]

CHOANOSOME, n. Ko'a²n-o-som. From χοάνη, a funnel, and σῶμα, a member. That portion of a sponge which contains the flagellated chambers. [L, 121.] Cf. *ECTOSOME*.

CHOANUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko(ch²o²)/a²n(a³n)-u³s(u⁴s). See *CHOANA* (1st def.).

CHOARFOLLIE (Tamil), n. The *Soymda febrifuga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOAUNE (Turk.), n. Coffee. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOBACHINI, n. In Bombay, the *Smilax china*. [A, 479.]

CHOBÆZ (Ar.), n. See *CHOBÄZ*.

CHOBAR (Ar.), n. The *Sida hirta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOBÄZ (Ar.), n. The *Hibiscus purpureus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOBÄZA (Ar.), n. See *CHOBÄZ*.

CHOBBEIZE (Ar.), n. The *Malva rotundifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOBBS-EL-OKEB (Ar.), **CHOBBS-EL-OKER** (Ar.), n's. The *Campanula edulis* of Forskäl. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOC (Fr.), n. Sho²k. See *SHOCK*.—**C. du cœur**. The impulse of the heart. [L, 88.]—**C. en retour**. 1. The infection of a pregnant woman with syphilis from the fœtus. [L, 313.] 2. Repercussion; the impulse conveyed to the examiner's finger by the descent of the fœtus after it has been tossed up in the manipulation of bal-lottement (q. v.). [A, 15.] 3. See *Return shock*.—**C. fetal**. See *C. en retour* (2d def.).—**C. traumatique**. See *Traumatic shock*.

CHOCH, n. In Egypt, the *Persica vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOCITZAPOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Casimiroa edulis*. [A, 447.]

CHOCO, n. In the West Indies, the *Sechium edule*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOCOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. Cho'chos. The seeds of *Lupinus albus*. [A, 447.]

CHOCO, n. See **CHOCO**.

CHOCOLADE (Ger.), n. Shok-ol-a²d'e². See **CHOCOLATE**.—**C'baum**. The *Theobroma cacao*. [L, 80].—**C'bohnen**. See **CACAO** (1st def.).—**C. des Handels**. Commercial chocolate. [a, 24].—**C'pastillen**. See **PASTA CACAOTINA**.—**Gesundheits-C.** See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.—**Vanille-C.**, **Vanillenc'**. See **Chocolata cum VANILLA**.

CHOCOLAT (Fr.), n. Shok-ol-a³. See **CHOCOLATE**.—**C. à la magnésie**. See **CHOCOLATE con magnesia**.—**C. à la scammonée**. See **CHOCOLATE con escamonea**.—**C. à la vanille**. See **Chocolata cum VANILLA**.—**C's alimentaires**. Preparations made of chocolate mixed with water or milk and sometimes with fine wines; used simply as food. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**C's analeptiques**. A class of preparations used both as food and medicine, consisting of chocolate mixed with saleg, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, acorns, asses' milk, evaporated milk of almonds, osmazone, etc. [L, 49, 77 (a, 21)].—**C. antihelminthique de Vandamme**. A preparation made of 4 parts each of croton-oil and powdered cinnamon, 32 of mercurius dulcis, 64 of light-brown sugar, and 192 of pasta cacaoina. [B, 94, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. antivénérien**. A preparation containing chocolate, consisting of tablets each of which contains a definite quantity of mercurial salts. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**C. aromatique de Uiegleb**. Of the Dutch Ph., Niemann's ed., a preparation made of 256 parts each of chocolate and sugar, 2 each of cardamom and vanilla, 4 of cloves, and 1 part of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. au lait d'ânesse**. A preparation made by evaporating 8 parts of asses' milk and adding 1 part each of gum arabic, sugar, and powdered Caracac chocolate. [L, 77 (a, 21)].—**C. de santé**. See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.—**C. ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. See **CHOCOLATA ferruginosa**.—**C's médicinaux**. Medicinal preparations containing chocolate, including **C. antivénérien**, **C. ferrugineux**, **C. purgatif**, **C. vermifuge**, etc. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**C's purgatifs**. A class of preparations made of magnesia, scammony, jalap, and calomel mixed with chocolate. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**C. simple**. See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.—**C. vermifuge**. A preparation containing santonin, etc., mixed with chocolate. [L, 49 (a, 21)]. Cf. **C. antihelminthique de Vandamme**.

CHOCOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Chok-ol-a³t'a³. See **CHOCOLATE**.—**C. aromatica**. A preparation made of 128 parts each of chocolate and sugar, 4 of cinnamon, 2 of cloves, and 1 part each of lesser cardamoms and vanilla powdered with sugar. [L, 162 (a, 21)].—**C. cum magnesia**. See **CHOCOLATE con magnesia**.—**C. cum scammonia**. See **CHOCOLATE con escamonea**.—**C. ferruginosa**. Fr., **chocolat ferrugineux** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., **chocolate ferruginosa** [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: **C. carbonatis ferri** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made of 493 parts of simple chocolate, 5 of ferric carbonate, and 2 of vanilla [Belg. Ph.]; or of 99 parts of simple chocolate and 1 part of ferric carbonate [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95 (a, 21)].—**C. medica** [Belg. Ph.]. See **C. simplex**.—**C. medicata**. Medicated chocolate. [a, 21].—**C. simplex**, **C. simplicior** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., **chocolat, chocolat de santé** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 3 parts of pasta cacao insularum, 2 of pasta cacao caracensis, and 5 of sugar [Belg. Ph.]; or of from 483 to 300 parts of Caracac chocolate, 300 of Maragan chocolate, and 3 of Ceylon cinnamon [Fr. Cod.]. The Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's ed., and the Frankfort Ph., 1791, direct equal parts of pasta cacaoina and sugar macerated together and made into tablets, or three parts of chocolate and two of sugar. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21)].—**Pulvis chocolate chinatæ** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. Fr., **poudre de quinquina au cacao**. A preparation made of 48 parts of slightly parched cacao in powder, 21 parts of powdered gray cinchona, 64 parts of powdered sugar, and 1 part of balsam of Peru. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CHOCOLATE, n. Cho'k'ol-at. Lat., *chocolata*. Fr., *chocolat*. Ger., *Chokolade*, *Schokolade*. It., *cioccolate*. Sp., c. 1. Of the Belg. Ph. and Fr. Cod., a preparation made by grinding cacao-seeds, mixing the powder while warm with its own weight of sugar, and, as a rule, flavoring the mass with cinnamon, vanilla, or some other aromatic. Occasionally various amylaceous or mucilaginous substances are added. Thus prepared, c. is to be had at the shops in the form of hard, brittle cakes of a reddish-brown color. They are eaten in that state, or powdered and boiled with milk or water, with the addition of sugar, are drunk like tea and coffee. C. is also an ingredient of various articles of confectionery and is used to flavor certain culinary preparations and to mask the taste of some drugs. 2. A medicinal preparation having c. for its basis. [A, 308; B, 81, 200 (a, 21)].—**Artificial c.** A compound of roasted almonds bruised and mixed with milk, cloves, cinnamon, and sugar. [L, 104].—**Butter of the c. nut**. See **Oleum THEOBROMÆ**.—**C. con escamonea** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Lat., *chocolata cum scammonia*. Fr., **chocolat à la scammonée**. A preparation made by mixing in a warm iron mortar 83 grammes of finely powdered Aleppo scammony and 250 of simple c., and dividing into tablets of 30 grammes each; used as a purgative. [A, 447].—**C. con magnesia** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Lat., *chocolata cum magnesia*. Fr., **chocolat à la magnésie**. A preparation made by mixing 50 grammes of calcined magnesia and 500 of simple c. in a warm iron mortar and dividing the mass into tablets of 30 grammes each; used as a laxative. [A, 447].—**C. de salut** (Sp.). See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.—**C. ferruginosa** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See **CHOCOLATA ferruginosa**.—**C. nut**. See **CACAO** (1st def.).—**C. nut-tree**. See **C. tree**.—**C. of health**. See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.—**C. root**. The *Geum canadense*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)].—**C. simple** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.—**C. tree**. The *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Indian c.** The *Geum rivale*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)].—**Simple c.** See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.

CHOCOLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Chok-ol-a³t'u³m(u⁴m). See **CHOCOLATE**.

CHOCOLIN, n. In Mexico, the *Erythrina coralloides*. [A, 447.]

CHOCK-CHEESE, n. Cho'k'chez. The *Malva silvestris*. [A, 505.]

CHODARDAR (Ar.), n. The *Cotyledon orbiculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODDO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ficus panifica* of Delille. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODEIRA (Ar.), n. The *Bunias orientalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODHÁRI (Guz.), n. The *Cissus quadrangularis*. [A, 479.]

CHODIE (Ar.), n. The *Justicia triflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHODRAB (Ar.), n. The *Senecio ladiensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHCHEENNIVO, n. In Lapland, the *Eriophorum latifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHENICE (Lat.), **CHENICIS** (Lat.), **CHENICION** (Lat.), n's f, f, and n. Ke²n(ch²o²e²n)-i²s(i²k)-e(a), -i²s, -i²s(i²k)/i²o²n. Gr., *χενικη, χενικης, χενικιον*. Gen., *chenices, chenicidos (-is), chenici*. Fr., *chenice*. An ancient name for a trephine or some similar instrument. [Paulus Ægineta (A, 325); Hippocrates (A, 387).]

CHERADENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-a²d(a³d)-e²nt-e²r-o²t(o²fh)/i²s-i²s. Gen., *cheradenterophthiis/eos (-ophth/isis)*. From *χοιρας*, a scrofulous swelling, *εγερων*, an intestine, and *φθισις* (see **PHTHISIS**). Ger., *scrofulose Darmschwindsucht*. See **TABES mesenterica**.

CHERADICUS (Lat.), **CHERADODES** (Lat.), adj's. Ke²r-(ch²o²e²r)-a²d(a³d)/i²k-u³s(u⁴s), -a²d(a³d)-od'ez(as). Gr., *χοιραδωδης*. Scrofulous. [A, 322, 387.]

CHERADODIA (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-a²d(a³d)-od'i²-a³. Of Herbert, a genus of the *Amaryllidaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. chilensis** [Herbert]. A Chilean species. A cold infusion of the leaves is purgative and diuretic. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHERADOLETHRON (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-a²d(a³d)-o(o²)e²l'h'ro'n. Gr., *χοιραδολεθρον* (from *χοιρας*, a pig, and *λεθρος*, destruction). The genus *Xanthium*. [L, 94, 116.]

CHERADODOLOGY, n. Ke²r-a²d-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *cheradologia* (from *χοιρας*, scrofula, and *λόγος*, understanding). The study or doctrine of scrofula. [A, 322.]

CHERANGEIOKERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-a²n(a³n²)-ji(ge²i²-i²)-o(o²)-ke²r-a²t(a³t)-od-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *cherangeiokeratoditidis*. From *χοιρας*, scrofula, *αγγειον*, a vessel, and *κερατοειδης*, horn-like. Scrofulous keratitis with the formation of new blood-vessels. [A, 322.]

CHERAS (Lat.), n. f. Ker'(ch²o²e²r)-a²s(a³s). Gen., *cher'ados (-is)*. Gr., *χοιρας* (from *χοιρας*, a pig). Scrofula. [A, 322.]

CHEROCALYMMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o(o²)-ka²l-(ka³l)-i²m(u³m)/ma². Gen., *cherocalymmatos (-is)*. From *χοιρας*, the vulva, and *καλυμμα*, a hood. See **Hottentot AFRON**.

CHEROCAMPINÆ [Grote] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o(o²)-ka²m(ka³m)-pi(pe)/ne(na³e²). A family of the *Sphingidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1882, p. 778 (L).]

CHEROCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o²k-ne²z(nas)-mu³s(mu⁴s). From *χοιρας*, the vulva, and *κνησμός*, itching. Itching of the vulva. [A, 322.]

CHEROLYMPHOKERATODITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o(o²)-l'i²m(lu³mf)-o(o²)-ke²r-a²t(a³t)-od-i(e)²ti²s. From *χοιρας*, scrofula, *lymphā*, lymph, and *κερατοειδης*, horn-like. Scrofulous lymphatic keratitis. [A, 322.]

CHEROMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o(o²)-mo²r'f'-a³. From *χοιρας*, a pig, and *μορφή*, shape. A suborder of the *Artiodactyla*. [L, 173.]

CHEROMYCES [Tulasne] (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o²m'-i²z(u³)-sez(kas). See **CHOROMYCES**.

CHEROPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o(o²)-pi(pe)/na³. A group of the *Labridæ*. [L, 280.]

CHEROS (Lat.), n. m. Ker'(ch²o²e²r)-o²s. See **CHÆRUS**.

CHEROSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ke²r(ch²o²e²r)-o²s'ta³k-(ta³ch²)-i²s(u⁶s). Gen., *cherostachyos*. A section of the genus *Lavandula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHERUS (Lat.), n. m. Ker'(ch²o²e²r)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *χοιρας*. The vulva. [A, 322.]

CHOFAR-ERROBAD (Ar.), n. The *Ornithogalum flavum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOFOL, n. In the East Indies, the *Areca catechu*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOHO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Indigofera argentea*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOHOYOTL, n. In Mexico, the *Senecio canicida*. [A, 447.]

CHOIN (Fr.), n. Shwa³n². The genus *Schœnus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. blanc**. The *Schœnus albus*. [L, 41 (a, 24)].—**C. des étangs**, **C. marisque**. The *Schœnus effusus (mariscus)*. [B, 173.].—**C. mucroné**. The *Schœnus mucronatus*. [L, 41.].—**C. noirâtre**. The *Schœnus nigricans*. [L, 41.]

CHOINE (Fr.), n. Shwa³n. The genus *Anona*; of Clusius, probably the *Anona muricata*. [B, 38, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOIRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ch²o²i²r)-a²s(a³s). See **CHÆRAS**.

CHOIRENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Koir(ch²o²i²r)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²t'/a²l)(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *χοιρας*, scrofula, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Tubercular disease of the brain. [Farr (a, 18).]

CHOIRENTERA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²-i²r)-e²nt'e²r-a². From *χοιράς*, scrofula, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Tabes mesenterica. [Farr (a, 18).]

CHOIROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch²o²-i²)-ro²m'i²(u⁶)-sez-(kas). Gen., *choiromycet'os* (-is). From *χοίρος*, a pig, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *choiromyces*. A genus of underground *Fungi* resembling the truffles, established by Vittadini, resembling *Tuber*, but having a pedicle. The sporangia are oboval in simple parallel rows in each generative furrow, and the spores spherical and smooth at first, subsequently warty and colored. [B, 105.]—**C. magnus** [Levillé]. Fr., *truffe blonde* (ou *blanche*). A species with a rounded polymorphous radiciform base, looking like a potato or Jerusalem artichoke. It has a nauseous odor, changing to a pleasant one when ripe, and is edible and reputed aphrodisiac. [B, 105.]

CHOIROS (Lat.), n. m. Kol'(ch²o²i²)-ro²s. See **CHÆRUS**.

CHOKE, v. tr. and intr. Cho²k. A.-S., *āceōcian*. Gr., *στραγγαλᾶν* (tr.), *στραγγαλίζειν* (tr.), *πνίγειν* (intr.), *ἀγγειν* (intr.), *καταπνίγειν* (tr.). Lat., *strangulare* (tr.), *strangulari* (intr.), *suffocare* (tr.), *opprimere* (tr.), *reprimere* (tr.), *supprimere* (tr.), *obstruere* (tr.). Fr., *suffoquer* (tr. and intr.), *étouffer* (tr. and intr.), *étrangler* (tr.), *s'étrangler* (intr.), *s'engorger* (intr.). Ger., *ersticken* (tr. and intr.), *würgen* (tr.), *erwürgen* (tr.), *verstopfen* (tr.). It., *suffocare* (tr.), *strangolare* (tr.), *suffocarsi* (intr.), *affogarsi* (intr.). Sp., *sufocar* (tr.), *atrugantarse* (intr.). 1. (Tr.) to obstruct (especially the breathing), throttle, stifle, strangle, suffocate; also to repress (e. g., tears). 2. (Intr.) to be suffocated, to feel great difficulty or impossibility of breathing; to become clogged, obstructed. [A, 302, 318, 387, 450, 474.]—**C.-berry**. The *Pyrus (Aronia) arbutifolia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-cherry**. The *Prunus virginiana*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C'damp**. Fr., *gaz étouffant* (ou *des marais*). Ger., *Schwaden*. Syn.: *afterdamp*. See METHANE.—**C.-dog**. The *Gonolobus obliquus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-fitch**. See **C'weed**.—**C.-pear**. Fr., *poire d'angoisse*. Ger., *Würgbirn*. The *Pyrus communis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-weed**. Ger., *Stickwurz*. The *Orbanche*. [Turner (A, 505).]—**C.-wort**. An old name for a plant that "stops the venom of the mind"; supposed to have been a species of *Euphorbia*. [A, 302; Taylor (A, 505); L, 73.]—**False c.-dog**. The *Gonolobus carolinensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOKE, n. Cho²k. The internal filamentous portion of an artichoke. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** See **CERASUS hiemalis**.

CHOKED, adj. Cho²kd. Fr., *étranglé, étouffé*. Ger., *erstickt*. Obstructed, stifled, engorged. See **C. disc**.

CHOKING, n. Cho²k'i²n²g. Gr., *στραγγαλισμός, ἀγγονή*. Lat., *suffocatio*. Fr., *étouffement*. Ger., *Beklemmung, Ersticken*. It., *suffocamento*. Sp., *sufocación*. Suffocation, partial or complete; especially the state in which respiration is temporarily impeded by the inhalation of an irritant, by the lodgment of a foreign body in the larynx or trachea or in such a position in the pharynx or the œsophagus as to obstruct the entrance to the glottis or press upon the trachea, or by a sudden accumulation of blood, mucus, pus, etc., in the air-passages.

CHOKO, n. See **CHOCO**.

CHOKOLADE (Ger.), n. Chok-ol-a²d/c². See **CHOCOLATE**.—**Chinac'**. See *Cacao tabulata cum* CHINA.—**Gesundheitc'**. See **CHOCOLATA simplex**.

CHOKROSAL, n. The *Duabanga*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOKY, adj. Cho²k'i². See **SUFFOCATIVE**.

CHOLA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)/a². Gr., *χολή*. See **BILE**.

CHOLA (Hind.), n. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOLADES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *cholas* (q. v.). Kol(ch²o²i²a²d-(a²d)-ez(e²s). Gr., *χολάδες*.

CHOLADRÉE (Fr.), n. Kol-a²d-rā. See **CHOLERA**.—**C. Iymphatique**. See **ASIATIC CHOLERA**.

CHOLÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²-em'(a²e²m)-i²a². Written also *cholœmia* and *cholihœmia*. From *χολή*, bile, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *cholémie, cholémie*. Ger., *Cholämie, Gallenbut*. It., *colemia*. A condition in which bile or some of its elements have accumulated in the blood, especially icterus gravis. [A, 326.]—**Hæmatogenous c.** See **HÆMATOGENOUS JAUNDICE**.—**Hepatogenous c.** See **HEPATOGENOUS JAUNDICE**.

CHOLÆMIC, adj. Kol-e²m'i²pk. Fr., *cholémique*. Ger., *cholämisch*. Affected with, of the nature of, or pertaining to, cholæmia. [D.]

CHOLAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²(ch²o²i²)-a(a²)go. Gen., *cholag'inis*. See **CHOLAS** (2d def.).

CHOLAGOGUE, adj. Kol'a²g-o²g. Gr., *χολαγωγός* (from *χολή*, bile, and *ἀγω*, to lead). Lat., *cholagogus*. Fr., c. Ger., *Galle abführend*. It., Sp., *colagogo*. Having the property of increasing the secretion or excretion of bile; as a n., a drug supposed to stimulate the action of the liver. [A, 301, 326.]

CHOLĀI (Hind.), n. The *Amaranthus spinosus*. [A, 479.]

CHOLALIC ACID, n. Ko²-a²i²pk. Fr., *acide cholalique*. Ger., *Cholalsäure*. See **CHOLIC ACID**.

CHOLĀMIE (Ger.), n. Ch'ol-am-e'. See **CHOLÆMIA**.

CHOLĀMISCH (Ger.), adj. Ch²ol-am'i²sh. See **CHOLÆMIC**.

CHOLANGITIS (Lat.), **CHOLANGIOITIS** (Lat.), **CHOLANGITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch²o²i²)-a²n(a²n²)-je²(ga)-l(e)'ti²s, -ji²(ge)-o(o²)-i(e)'ti²s, -ji(ge)'ti²s. Gen., *cholangit'idis, ioit'idis, -it'idis*. From *χολή*, bile, and *ἀγγειον*, a vessel (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cholangite, inflammation des voies biliaires*. Ger., *Gallencaulenzündung*. Inflammation of the bile-ducts, catarrhal, croupous, suppurative, diphtheritic, hemorrhagic, or ulcerative. [C. A. Ewald (A, 319).]

CHOLANIC ACID, n. Kol-a²n'i²pk. From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide cholannique*. Ger., *Cholansäure*. It., *acido colanico*. An acid, C₂₀H₃₂O₆, produced, along with its isomer, isocholanic acid, by the oxidation of cholic acid. [Latschmoif, "Bericht. d. dtseh. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 713 (B).]

CHOLANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²)-a²n(a²n)/si²s. Gen., *cholan'seos* (-is). Gr., *χόλανσις*. See **CHOLOSIS**.

CHOLAPRAGMON (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²i²)-a²(a²)-pra²g-(pra²g)/mo²n(mon). From *χολή*, bile, and *ἀπραγμαον*, idle. Pertaining to or affected with a sluggish secretion of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLAS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)/a²s(a²s). Gen., *chol'ados* (-is). Gr., *χολάς*. 1. The intestines. 2. Of Gaza, the region of the gall-bladder. [A, 322, 325.]

CHOLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²)-a²z(a²s)/ma². Gr., *χόλασμα*. See **CHOLOSIS**.

CHOLATE, n. Kol'at. Fr., c. See **GLYCOCHOLATE**.

CHOLE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)/e(a). Gr., *χολή* (1st def.). 1. The bile. 2. An old term for cholera. [B.]

CHOLE, n. In South America, the *Acrocomia totai*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOLEAS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e(a)/a²s(a²s). Gen., *choleat'is*. 1. A choleate. 2. Of Scopoli, the genus *Murraya*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOLEATE, n. Kol-e'at. Lat., *choleas*. Fr., *choléate*. A salt of choleic acid; a taurocholate. [B.]

CHOLECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²k'ki²s(ch²u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *cholecchys'cos* (-ec'chysis). From *χολή*, bile, and *εκχειν*, to stream forth. Fr., *cholecchysse*. Ger., *Galleneygung*. A discharge of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLECCHYTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²k-ki²t(ch²u²t'y)-i²pk-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to cholecchysis. [A, 322.]

CHOLECHROIN, n. Kol-e²-kro'i²n. Fr., *choléchroïne* [Lassaigne]. From *χολή*, bile, and *χροόν*, to tint. A mixture of fatty substances with biliverdin. [A, 365.]

CHOLECYST (Lat.), n. f. Kol-e²-si²st. Lat., *cholecystis* (from *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder). Fr., *cholécyste, vésicule biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenblase*. It., *colecisti*. Sp., *vejiga de hiel*. The gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CHOLECYSTECTASIA (Lat.), **CHOLECYSTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st(ku⁶st)-e²k-ta(ta³/zi²si²)-a², -e²k'-ta²s(ta³s)-i²s. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *εκτασις*, distension. Fr., *cholécystectasie*. Ger., *Gallenblasenerweiterung*. Dilatation of the gall-bladder. [A, 301, 319.]

CHOLECYSTECTOMY, n. Kol-e²-si²st-e²k'tom-i². From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *εκτομή*, a cutting out. Fr., *cholécystectomie*. Ger., *Cholecystektomie, Ausschneidung der Gallenblase*. It., *colecistectomia*. Partial or total removal of the gall-bladder. [G. Mannoury, "Prog. méd.," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 272; Langenbuch (A, 319); A, 385.]

CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY, n. Kol-e²-si²st-e²nt-e²r-o²st'-om-i². From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, *έντερον*, a bowel, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *cholécystentérostomie*. The operation of establishing a communication between the gall-bladder and the intestine for the relief of obstruction of the common bile-duct. [Gaston, "Gaillard's Med. Jour.," Oct., 1884, p. 361; "Med. News," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 44; Kappeler, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," No. 1, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 21, 1888, p. 79.]

CHOLECYSTEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st-(ku⁶st)-i²r-i²z(u⁶s)/ma². Gen., *cholecysteurys'matos* (-is). From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *εὐρύκειν*, to dilate. Fr., *cholecysteurysme*. See **CHOLECYSTECTASIS**.

CHOLECYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st(ku⁶st)'-i²pk-u²s(u²s). From *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *cholécystique*. Ger., *cholecystisch*. Pertaining to the gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CHOLECYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st(ku⁶st)'i²s. Gen., *cholecyst'eos* (-is). See **CHOLECYST**.

CHOLECYSTITICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st(ku⁶st)-i²t'i²l(-u²s(u²s)). Pertaining to cholecystitis. [A, 222.]

CHOLECYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st(ku⁶st)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *cholecystit'idis*. For deriv., see **CHOLECYST** and *-itis**. Fr., *cholécystite*. Ger., *Gallenblasenentzündung*. It., *colecistite*. Sp., *colecistitis*. Inflammation of the gall-bladder. [D, 48; L, 38.]

CHOLECYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch²o²i²)-e²(a)-si²st-(ku⁶st)-o²n²/ku²s(ku²s). From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ὄγκος*, bulk. Fr., *cholécystoncus*. Ger., *Ausdehnung der Gallenblase mit Verhärtung, Gallenblasengeschwulst*. Swelling of the gall-bladder with induration. [A, 322; L, 30, 38.]

CHOLECYSTORRHAPHY, n. Kol-e²-si²st-o²r'a²f-i². From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *ρᾶφή*, a seam. Fr., *cholécystorrhaphie*. Ger., *Cholecystorrhaphie*. Cholecystotomy with suture of the gall-bladder after Wells's method. [P. Loreta, "Riforma med.," 1888, Nos. 56, 57; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," May 30, 1889, p. 494.]

CHOLECYSTOSTOMY, n. Kol-e²-si²st-o²st'om-i². From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *στόμα*, an aperture. The operation of making an opening in the gall-bladder and securing the edges to those of a similar opening in the abdominal wall or in one of the intestines.—**Duodeno-c.** A form of cholecystenterostomy (q. v.) in which the duodenum is made to communicate with the gall-bladder. [A, 484.]

CHOLECYSTOTOMY, n. Kol-e²-si²st-o²t'om-i². From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *cholécystotomie*. Ger., *Cholecystotomie, Gallenblasenschnitt*. It., *colecistotomia*. Incision of the gall-bladder through the abdominal wall; done for disease of the organ, especially for the removal of gall-stones. [E.]—**Lan-**

genbuch's c. See CHOLECYSTECTOMY.—Sims's c. The original operation, in which the gall-bladder is stitched to the abdominal wound, and a permanent fistula established. [E.]—Wells's c. A modification of Sims's operation, in which it is proposed to close the gall-bladder by a continuous suture, and return it into the abdomen. [E.]—Winiwarter's c. See CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY.

CHOLEDOCHIARTICIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-do²k-(do²ch²)-i²-a²-r²sh²i²(i²)²-a². From *χοληδοχος* (see CHOLEDOCHUS), and *artare*, to constrict. Fr., *cholédochiarctie*. Stenosis of the common bile-duct. [A. 301.]

CHOLEDOCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-do²k-(do²ch²)-i²k-u²s(u²)². Pertaining to the biliary passages. [A. 322.]

CHOLEDOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-do²k-(do²ch²)-i²(e)²(i²)²s. Gen., *cholédochitidis*. For deriv. see CHOLEDOCHUS and *-itis*. Fr., *cholédocite*. Inflammation of the ductus communis choledochus. [L. 32.]

CHOLEDOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²d(ad)²o²k(o²ch²)-u²s(u²)². Gr., *χοληδοχος* (from *χολή*, bile, and *δοχος*, containing). Fr., *cholédogue*. Ger., *Galle führend*. It., *coledoco*. Sp., *coledoco*. Receiving bile. [L. 41, 51.] See *Ductus communis* c.

CHOLEDOGRAPHY, CHOLEDOLOGY, n's. Kol-e²d-o²g²-ra²t²e²-i², -o²l'o²j-i². See CHOLELOGY.

CHOLEDRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)²e²d-ra². See CHOLEERA.

CHOLEDUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-du²kt(du²k)t²-u²s(u²)². See *Ductus communis choledochus*.

CHOLEFÉNE (Fr.), n. Kol-a-fa-en. See CHOLOPHÉIN.

CHOLEGOGICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-go²j(gog)²i²k-u²s(u²)². See CHOLAGOQUE.

CHOLEGON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²(a)go²n. A cholagogue. [A. 322.]

CHOLEGOS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²(a)go²s. See CHOLAGOQUE.

CHOLEGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-gra²f(gra²fy)²i²-a². See CHOLELOGY.

CHOLEGUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²(a)gu²s(gu²)². See CHOLAGOQUE.

CHOLEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-hem²(ha²e²m)-i²-a². See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLEIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-i²(e²)i²-a². Gr., *χολαία*. See CHOLOSIS.

CHOLEIC ACID [Strecker], n. Kol-e²i²k. From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *acide choléique*. Ger., *Choleinsäure*. Tauricholic acid. [B.]

CHOLEIN, n. Kol-e²i²n. Lat., *choleina*. Fr., *chol'ine*. A colored, fatty, non-nitrogenous product obtained by Hünefeld from bile. [A. 301.]

CHOLEINIC ACID, n. Kol-e²i²n²i²k. Fr., *acide chol'inique*. Ger., *Choleinsäure*. 1. An acid, C₂₆H₄₂O₄, obtained in small quantities along with cholic acid from ox-bile. It forms acicular or tubular crystals. [P. Latschinoff. *Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xviii, p. 3039 (B).] 2. See CHOLEIC ACID.

CHOLELITH, n. Kol-e²lith. Lat., *cholelithos, cholelithus* (from *χολή*, bile, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *cholélithe*. Ger., *Gallenstein*. See *Biliary calculus*.

CHOLELITHIA [Young] (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-li²th(i²)²-a². Biliary obstruction; a genus of the *Cacochemia* in Young's classification of diseases. [L. 290.]—*C. acuta*. Calculous jaundice. [L. 290.]

CHOLELITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-li²th-i²(i²)²-a²s-(a²s)-i²s. From *χολή*, bile, and *λίθος* (see LITHIASIS). Fr., *cholélithiase, affection calculuse du foie*. Ger., *Gallensteinkrankheit*. The condition of being affected with gall-stones. [A. 301.]

CHOLELITHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-li²th²i²k-u²s(u²)². Fr., *cholélithique*. Pertaining to cholelithiasis. [A. 322.]

CHOLELITHUS (Lat.), **CHOLELITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)l²i²th-o²s, -u²s(u²)². See *Biliary calculus*.

CHOLELOGY, n. Kol-e²l'o²-j-i². See CHOLELOGY.

CHOLEMIA (Lat.), **CHOLEMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²m-ez(e²s)²i²-a², -e²m'e²s-i²s. From *χολή*, bile, and *εμείν*, to vomit. Fr., *cholémèse, vomissement biliaire*. Ger., *gallichtes Erbrechen*. Bilious vomiting. [A. 301, 322.]

CHOLEMETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²m-e²t²i²k-u²s(u²)². Pertaining to bilious vomiting. [A. 322.]

CHOLEMY, n. Kol-em²i². See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLENTÉRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-a²n²-tar-e. Bilious intestinal obstruction. [A. 250.]

CHOLEOCAMPHORIC ACID, n. Kol-e²o-ka²m²-fo²r²i²k. Fr., *acide choléocamphorique*. Choleidonic acid. [B. 93.]

CHOLEPATORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²p(at)²-a²t-(a²t)-o²r-re(ro²e²)²-a². From *χολή*, bile, *ήπαρ*, the liver, and *ρείν*, to flow. See CHOLORRŒA.

CHOLEPHÉIN, n. Kol-e²fe²i²n. See CHOLOPHÉIN.

CHOLEPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-po(po²)-e(a)²sis. See CHOLEPOESIS.

CHOLEPOETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-po(po²)-e²t-(at)²i²k-u²s(u²)². See CHOLOPOETIC.

CHOLEPOTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-poi-e(a)²si²s. See CHOLEPOTESIS.

CHOLEPOIETICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-poi-e²t(at)²-i²k-u²s(u²)². See CHOLOPOETIC.

CHOLEPYRA (Lat.), **CHOLEPYRETUS** (Lat.), **CHOLEPYRIA** (Lat.), n's f., m., and f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-pir(pu²)²-a², -pi²-

(pu²)²e²t-u²s(u²)², -i²-a². From *χολή*, bile, and *πύρ* or *πυρετός*, a burning fever. Fr., *cholépyre*. Ger., *Gallenfieber*. Bilious fever. [A. 322; L. 30.]

CHOLEPYRRHIN, n. Kol-e²pi²r²i²n. From *χολή*, bile, and *πυρρός*, flame-colored, yellowish-red, orange-colored. Fr., *cholépyrrhine*. Ger., *Gallenbraun* (1st def.). 1. The brown coloring matter of the bile. [B. 48.] 2. See BILIRUBIN.

CHOLERA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'e²r-a². Gen., *chol'eras*. Gr., *χολέρα* (lit., a roof-gutter, but commonly said to be from *χολή*, bile, or *χολός*, an intestine, and *ρείν*, to flow). Fr., *choléra*. Ger., *C.*, *Brechruhr, Gallenbrechruhr, Brechgallenruhr*. It., *colera*. Sp., *colera*. Any disease characterized by repeated simultaneous purging and vomiting, with painful spasms of the stomach and bowels and occasional cramps of the external muscles; as commonly used, Asiatic c. (q. v.). [D. 1.]—**Aigid c.**, Asiatic c. Lat., *c. asiatica*. Fr., *choléra asiatique* (ou *épidémique*). Ger., *epidemische* (oder *orientalische*) *C.* It., *colera asiatico*. Sp., *colera morbo asiático*. An acute infectious disease indigenous to India, whence it is at times conveyed to other parts of the world in the form of destructive epidemics that follow the paths of human travel; attributed to a specific micro-organism, the *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ* or comma bacillus. The disease is characterized by vomiting and purging, the discharges resembling rice-water; by painful cramps; and by the early occurrence of collapse with suppression of urine and a peculiar coldness of the breath. The characteristic rice-water discharges are generally preceded by ordinary diarrhœa. In cases of apparent recovery there is still the danger of the secondary fever that sometimes supervenes. The chief pathological feature seems to consist in the deficiency of liquor sanguinis due to the excessive watery discharges. Outbreaks of the disease may be prevented with great certainty by proper sanitary measures, but its curative treatment, which has been attempted in the most diverse ways, is of little avail and is for the most part confined to combating symptoms as they arise. [D. 1.]—**Barbenc'** (Ger.). The choleraic symptoms produced by ingestion of the roe of *Cyprinus barbatus*. [B; L. 57.]—**Bilious c.** Lat., *c. biliosa, c. humida*. Fr., *cholérhagie*. Ger., *feuchte C., Gallenruhr*. A form of simple c. (q. v.) characterized by purging, vomiting of bile, and spasms of the lower extremities. According to Goodeve, it would be regarded as real or Asiatic c. if it occurred during an epidemic of the latter. [D. 41.]—**Black c.** Fr., *maladie noire*. See *Asiatic c.*—**Blue c.** Fr., *maladie bleue*. See *Asiatic c.*—**British c.** See *Simple c.*—**Chicken-c.** Lat., *c. gallinarum*. Fr., *choléra des poules*. Ger., *Hühnerc'*. A disease affecting chickens, resembling Asiatic c. in its symptoms; according to Hueppe, a variety of septicæmia identical with rabbit's septicæmia. [B.] Cf. *Bacillus of Wildseuche, Bacillus of chicken-c.*, and *Wildseuche*.—**C. ab arthritide**. See *C. arthritica*.—**C. accidentalis** (Cullen). Simple c. due to the fermentation of undigested food. [L. 119, 290.]—**C. arida** [Galen]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. arthritica**. Simple c. due to the poison of gont. [L. 132.]—**C. asiatica**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C. asphyctica** (Lat.). Fr., *choléra asphyctique*. Asiatic c. in which extreme collapse occurs early, is of short duration, and commonly ends speedily in death. [L. 30.]—**C. asphyxia**. Fr., *choléra asphyxique*. The collapse preceding death in fatal cases of Asiatic c. [D. 63.]—**C. auriginosa a fungis venenatis** [Lemonnier]. Violent purging and collapse due to the ingestion of poisonous mushrooms. [L. 132.]—**C. bacillus**. See *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ*.—**C. biliosa**. See *Bilious c.*—**C. cells, C. corpuscles**. See *C. fungi*.—**C. crapulosa**. Simple c. due to excesses in eating. [L. 132.]—**C'durchfall** (Ger.). The diarrhœa of c. [H. Eichhorst (A. 319).]—**C. dust**. The impalpable powder to which the dejections of Asiatic c. may become reduced on drying; considered capable of spreading the infection by atmospheric diffusion. [W. Budd (A. 2).]—**C. epidemica**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C. erethistica**. Ger., *erethistica C.* Asiatic c. in which there is great nervous irritability. [L. 30.]—**C. europæa**. See *Simple c.*—**C'exanthem** (Ger.). A cutaneous eruption sometimes accompanying Asiatic c. [L. 30.]—**C. fever**. Ger., *C'fieber*. 1. See *C. typhoid*. 2. See *C. intermittens*.—**C. flatulenta**. 1. See *C. sicca* (1st def.). 2. Of Menjotins, see *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. hy.** Ger., *C'fliege*. See CHOLERAIDES.—**C. fungi**. Ger., *C'fungen*. Various *Fungi* found in choleraic dejecta and regarded as the cause of Asiatic c. [L. 30.] For the real micro-organism, see *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ*.—**C. gallinarum**. See *Chicken-c.*—**C'gesicht** (Ger.). See *Facies choleraica*.—**C'gift** (Ger.). The micro-organism of c. See *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ*.—**C. humida**. Ger., *feuchte C.* See *Bilious c.*—**C. hypochondriaca** [Langius]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. india**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C. indigena**. Ger., *einheimische Brechruhr*. See *Simple c.*—**C. infantum**. Fr., *choléra infantile*. Ger., *Brechdurchfall der Kinder*. It., *colera infantile*. An American name for an acute gastro-intestinal disease of infants (mostly those that are not suckled); characterized by profuse watery diarrhœa and vomiting and tending to end speedily in death by collapse. It prevails especially during the heat of summer and in large towns. [D. 1.]—**C. intermittens** [Martin]. A form of simple c. which may accompany the onset of tertian fevers. [L. 132.]—**C'lazareth** (Ger.). A c. hospital. [H. Eichhorst (A. 319).]—**C. maligna**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C'miasma** (Ger.). An atmosphere infected with the virus of epidemic c., the emanations from a c. patient, also the virus itself. [B.]—**C. morbus**. See *Asiatic c.* and *Simple c.* In popular parlance the term is applied to severe vomiting and purging from any cause.—**C. nostras**. See *Simple c.*—**C. orientalis**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C. paralytica**. See *C. torpida*.—**C. passio**. See *Simple c.*—**C. pestifera**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C. red, C'roth** (Ger.). Fr., *rouge du choléra*. A reddish coloring matter found in cultivations of the *Spirillum cholerae asiaticæ*; supposed to be a derivative of indol. [Rev. des sci. méd., 1^o Oct., 1888, p. 468 (a, 18).]—**C. sicca**. Fr., *choléra sec.* 1. Of Sydenham, flatulent colic. [D.] 2. A form of Asiatic c. in which speedy collapse and death occur with little or no diarrhœa or vomiting, although the characteristic transudation is found in the intestines. [A. 326; L. 30.]—**C. sicca auriginosa a fungis venenatis**. See *Crapulent colic*.—**C. spastica**. See *Asiatic c.*—**C. spontanea** [Cullen], **C. spuria**. See *Simple c.*

—C'stimme (Ger.). The hoarse or piping voice of a c. patient. [L. 30.]—**C. suppressa** [Riverius]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C. torpida**. Ger., *torpide* C. Asiatic c. in which muscular weakness is marked. [L. 30.]—**C. typhoid**. Ger., *C'lyphoid*. The secondary fever of Asiatic c.; a condition resembling typhus, attributed in part to uræmia. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**C. vulgaris**. See *Simple c.*—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). The root of *Anatherum muricatum*. [B. 180.]—**C. xere**. Gr., *ξηρα χολέρα* [Hippocrates]. See *C. sicca* (2d def.).—**C'zöen** (Ger.). Supposititious organisms formerly regarded as the cause of c. [L. 30.] Cf. *C. fungi* and *C'miasma*.—**Convulsive nervous c.** [Gray]. See *Asiatic c.*—**Diarrhœa c.**, **English c.** See *Simple c.*—**Epidemic c.**, **Epidemic spasmodic c.** [Hawkins]. Ger., *epidemische C.* See *Asiatic c.*—**European c.**, **Falsche C.** (Ger.). Lat., *c. europæa*. See *Simple c.*—**Fenchte c.** (Ger.). See *Bilious c.*—**Flatulent c.** See *C. sicca* (1st def.).—**Fowl-c.** See *Chicken-c.*—**Hog-c.** Fr., *choléra des porcs* (ou des cochons). Ger., *Schweineseuche*. Syn.: *Swine-plague*. A disease of hogs which first appeared in the United States in 1860, and of which a very fatal epidemic occurred in 1875. It is most contagious and fatal in summer, but may also occur in winter. Its symptoms are a macular and papular eruption on the skin, fever with a temperature of 104° to 106° F. or higher, drooping of the ears and head, avoidance of light, an undecided, staggering gait, coughing with accelerated respiration and dyspnoea and sometimes sneezing and epistaxis, deficient or perverted appetite, usually constipation but sometimes diarrhœa, abdominal tenderness, a peculiar offensive odor and a peculiar color of the excrement, rapid emaciation, and progressive debility. It lasts from one or two days to a week. [J. M. Partridge, "Public Health Papers and Reports," xx, 1883, p. 345 (B); "Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," Apr., 1888, p. 136 (A).] Cf. **BACILLUS of hog-cholera**.—**Hühnerc'** (Ger.). See *Chicken-c.*—**Indian c.** Fr., *choléra indien*. See *Asiatic c.*—**Indigenous c.** See *Simple c.*—**Malarious c.** Pernicious malarial fever of a choleraic type; an intermittent fever accompanied by vomiting, purging, and collapse. [H. Blanc, "Lancet," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 228 (D).]—**Malignant c.**, **Orientalische C.** (Ger.), **Ostindische C.** (Ger.), **Pestilential c.**, **Serous c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex*. Fr., *choléra simple* (ou sporadique). Ger., *sporadische C.* It., *colera semplice*. Sp., *colera esporádica*. Syn.: *European c.*, *c. morbus*. A disease most common in hot climates, at the close of summer and in the early autumn, apparently produced by cold or suppression of perspiration, or the ingestion of indigestible or over-ripe fruits, vegetables, etc., and characterized by an acute catarrhal inflammation of the stomach which extends into the intestines. It generally begins with pain in the bowels, nausea and vomiting, and cramps in the extremities, followed by severe watery diarrhœa. In extreme cases great exhaustion ensues, attended by depression, anxiety, cold sweats, and hiccough, and the patient rapidly sinks into collapse and diss. [D. 1.]—**Spasmodic c.** See *Asiatic c.*—**Sporadic c.**, **Summer c.** See *Simple c.*—**Trockne C.** (Ger.). See *C. sicca* (1st def.).

CHOLÉRA (Fr.), n. Kol-a-ra². See **CHOLERA**.—**C. algide**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. anglaise**. See *Simple cholera*.—**C. asiaticque**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. confirmé**. The algid stage of Asiatic cholera. [L. 41.]—**C. de l'Inde**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. des doigts**. An echymosis of the palmar aspect of the fingers in leather-dressers, often proceeding to ulceration. [L. 88.]—**C. des oiseaux de bassecour**, **C. des poules**. See *Chicken cholera*.—**C. épidémique**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. européen**. See *Simple cholera*.—**C. foudroyant**. Fulminant Asiatic cholera. [L. 41.]—**C. herniaire** [Malgaigne]. A condition sometimes arising in connection with strangulated hernia, when vomiting, diarrhœa, etc., are so severe as to simulate those of cholera. [L. 88.]—**C. indien**. See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. infantile**. See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**C. larvé**. A variety of Asiatic cholera in which the initial symptoms are mild. [L. 41.]—**C. mitigé**. See **CHOLERINE** (3d and 4th def's).—**C. morbus asiaticque** (ou **épidémique**). See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. morbus sporadique**. See *Simple cholera*.—**C. pestilentiel** (ou **spasmodique**). See *Asiatic cholera*.—**C. sporadique**. See *Simple cholera*.—**Rouge du c.** See *CHOLERA red*.

CHOLERAD, n. Ko²l'e²r-a²d. The micro-organism constituting the contagium of Asiatic cholera. [a, 18.]

CHOLERAIC, adj. Ko²l'e²r-a²i²k. See **CHOLERIC** (3d def.).

CHOLERAIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-a²-i(e)²dez-(de²s). Fr., *choléraïdes*. Ger., *Choleraïden*. Of Hahnemann, certain hypothetical atmospheric animalcules supposed to propagate cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLÉRAISATION (Fr.), n. Kol-ar-a³-ez-a³-se-o²n². Inoculation with the virus of cholera. [L. 88.]

CHOLERAPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-a²-fob(fo²b)-i²-a². From *χολέρα*, cholera, a priv., and *φόβος*, terror (1st def.). 1. Fearfulness in the presence of cholera. [A, 322.] 2. See **CHOLEROPHOBIA**.

CHOLERAPHONE (Lat.), **CHOLERAPHONIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-a²-fon'e(a)-i²-a². From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *ᾠφωνα*, speechlessness. Fr., *choléraphonie*. Ger., *cholérische Stimmlosigkeit*. The aphonia of Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLÉRÉ [Baume] (Fr.), n. Kol-a-ra. See *Asiatic cholera*.

CHOLERIC, adj. Ko²l'e²r-i²k. Gr., *χολερίκός*. Lat., *cholericus*. Fr., *cholérique*. Ger., *cholérisch*. It., *colerico*. Sp., *colérico*. 1. Abounding in choler or bile. 2. Easily excited to anger. (See **C. TEMPERAMENT**.) 3. Pertaining to cholera. [D.]

CHOLERIFORM, adj. Ko²l'e²r-i²fo²rm. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *forma*, form. Fr., *cholériforme*. See **CHOLEROID**.

CHOLÉRIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Kol-ar-e-zhe²n. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Causing cholera.

CHOLERIKER (Ger.), n. Ch²ol-e²r-i²k-e²r. A person affected with cholera. [L. 57.]

CHOLERINE, n. Ko²l'e²r-en. Lat., *cholérina*. Fr., *cholérine*. 1. A form of influenza with intestinal symptoms observed in Paris in 1831. [A, 385.] 2. Of Farr (1852), see **CHOLERAD**. 3. A mild form of cholera. [A, 385.] 4. A form of diarrhœa observed to prevail in times of a cholera epidemic. [A, 385.]

CHOLERODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-re'(ro²o²)-a². Fr., *diarrhée cholérique*. Ger., *Choleraeruchfall*. The diarrhœa of cholera; of some authors, a mild form of Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLEROID, adj. Ko²l'e²r-oid. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Resembling cholera. [L. 116.]

CHOLEROMYIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-l(e)²a². Ger., *Cholerafliege*. See **CHOLERAIDES**.

CHOLEROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-o(o²)-fob(fo²b)-i²-a². From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *φόβος*, fear. Fr., *choléraphobie*. Ger., *Cholerascheu*. An exaggerated dread of cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLEROPHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-o(o²)-fon'e(a). See **CHOLERAPHONIA**.

CHOLERAPROSPON (Lat.), **CHOLEROPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-a²-pro²s-op'o²n. -e²r-o²ps'i²s. From *χολέρα*, cholera, and *πρόσπον*, the face, or *ψύσις*, appearance. Ger., *Choleraesicht*. See **FACIES cholericæ**.

CHOLEROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-o(o²)-tif-(tu²f)u²s(u²s). For deriv., see **CHOLERA** and **TYPHUS**. 1. See **CHOLERA typhoid**. 2. Asiatic cholera, especially in its severest form. [A, 322.]

CHOLERRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-ra(ra³)-ji²-(gi²)-a². See **CHOLERRHAGIA**.

CHOLERRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(ch²o²l)-e²r-re'(ro²e²)-a². See **CHOLERRHŒA**.—**C. lymphaticæ**. See *Simple cholera*.

CHOLESTEARÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-ste(ste²)-a²r(a²r)-e²(a²e²)-mi²-a². See **CHOLESTEARÆMIA**.

CHOLESTEARILIN, n. Kol-e²-ste-a²r-i²l-i²n. A gaseous compound, C₂₆H₄₂, formed by the action of strong sulphuric acid on cholesterolin. [A, 448.]

CHOLESTEARIN, n. Kol-e²-ste'a²r-i²n. From *χολή*, bile, and *στéap*, tallow. Fr., *cholestéarine*. See **CHOLESTERIN**.

CHOLESTEARINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-ste(ste²)-a²r(a²r)-i²n-o²ma². See **CHOLESTEATOMA**.

CHOLESTEATIN, n. Kol-e²-ste'a²t-i²n. See **CHOLESTERIN**.

CHOLESTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-ste(ste²)-a²t(a²t)-o²ma². Gen., *cholesteatom'atos (-is)*. From *χολή*, bile, and *στéατωμα* (see **STEATOMA**). Fr., *cholestéatome*, *tumeur perlée*, *tumeur* (ou *sarcome*) *angiolithique* [Cornil and Ranvier], *endothéliome* [Robin, Lancereaux]. Ger., *Cholesteatom*, *Perlgeschwulst*, *Fettgeschwulst*. It., Sp., *colesteatoma*. A form of cystic tumor having the same sort of sac as an atheroma, containing a white, shining, semi-solid fatty material resembling stearin or spermaceti, often lamellated, sometimes also small hairs and crystals of cholesterol; occurring oftenest in the pia mater of the brain and sometimes in the subcutaneous areolar tissue. Under the microscope, the contents show very delicate, flat, round or polygonal, generally non-nuclear cells, usually in contact with each other. [A, 391.] Cf. **PSAMMOMA**.

CHOLESTERÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²(a)-ste²r-e²-(a²e²)-mi²-a². From *χολή*, bile, *στéap*, stiff fat (see **CHOLESTERIN**), and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *cholestémie*, *cholestérémie*. Ger., *Cholesterämie*, *Cholesterinämie*. It., Sp., *colesteremia*. A morbid condition attributed to the accumulation of cholesterol in the blood; hæmatogenous jaundice. [A. Flint, Jr., "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1862 (A, 422).] Cf. **ACHOLIA** (1st def.) and **CHOLEMIA**.

CHOLESTERAMINE, n. Kol-e²s-te²r-a²m-en. See **CHOLESTERYLAMIDE**.

CHOLESTERATE, n. Kol-e²s-te²r-at. Lat., *cholesteras*. Fr., *cholesterate*. Ger., *gallenfettuchsaures Salz*. It., Sp., *colesterato*. A salt of cholesteric acid. [B.]

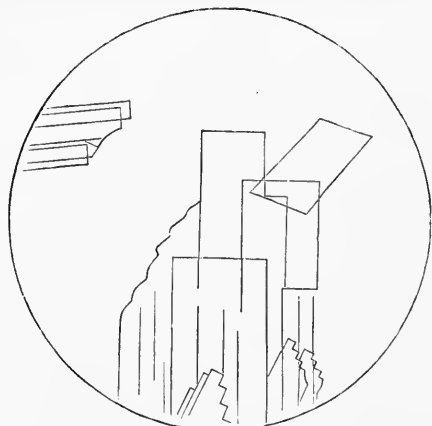
CHOLESTÉRÉMIE (Fr.), **CHOLESTÉRÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. Kol-e²s-tar-am-e. See **CHOLESTERÆMIA**.

CHOLESTERIC, adj. Kol-e²s-te²r-i²k. Lat., *cholestericus*. Fr., *cholestérique*. Ger., *gallenfettuchssaure*. Pertaining to or derived from cholesterol. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cholestérique*. Ger., *Cholesterinsäure*. It., *acido colesterico*. Sp., *ácido colestérico*. A dibasic acid, C₈H₁₆O₆, formed by the action of nitric acid on cholesterolin and on cholic acid; a yellowish, gumlike, hygroscopic substance of acrid taste. [B, 4, 48, 158.]

CHOLESTERILENE, n. Kol-e²s-te²r-i²l-en. Fr., *cholestérolène*. Ger., *Cholesterilen*. One of the crystalline hydrocarbons having the formula C₂₆H₄₂, or a formula polymeric with this, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cholesterolin. [B, 4, 88.]

CHOLESTERIN, n. Kol-e²s-te²r-i²n. Fr., *cholestérine*. Ger., *C.*, *Gallenfett*. It., Sp., *colesterina*. A substance found regularly under its own form in the blood, the brain and nerves, the crystalline lens, and the spleen and liver. It is excreted by the liver with the bile, forming from 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. of the latter secretion and also forming a large part of gall-stones; and it is believed by some to be converted in the intestines into stercorine, under which form it is excreted with the fæces. [Flint (B).] It also occurs in the yolk of eggs. It is said to be identical with the hydrocarotin obtained from the carrot [Arnald (B)], and is also found in various vegetable oils, e. g., olive-oil [Bencke (B)], sweet-almond oil [Lindenmayer (B)], chaulmoogra oil, oil of bondué, oil of jęquirity-seeds, and the fatty and waxy matters obtained from the leaves of *Erythroxylon hypericifolium*. [E. Heckel and F. Schlagdenhaufen, "Compt. rend.," 1880; "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886,

p. 112 (B).] Its presence, however, in these situations is not certain. [G. Daccorno (B).] According to Strecker, it is a monacid alcohol (probably homologous with cinnamic alcohol), of the constitution $C_{26}H_{44}O = C_{26}H_{43}OH$; according to Weyl ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885 (B)], it is a terpene derivative of the composition $C_{26}H_{42}O = (C_6H_8)_4 \cdot H_2O$. It forms odorless and tasteless prismatic or tabular crystals of a greasy feel, insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in cold alco-



CHOLESTERIN. (AFTER FLINT.)

hol, and readily soluble in ether, melting at $145^{\circ}C$. An isomeric form, *isocholesterin*, occurs with c. in that part of the fatty matter of wool which is insoluble in alcohol, and forms acicular crystals melting at $137^{\circ}C$. [B. 2, 4.]—**C. disease, C'entartung.** See C. DEGENERATION.—**C. fat, C'fett** (Ger.). A body analogous in composition to the fats, consisting of c. combined with a fatty acid. Such bodies are present in wool, hair, feathers, horns, hoofs, and other cutaneous structures. [O. Liebreich, "Berl. klin. Wehnschr.," No. 47, 1885 (B).]—**C'säure** (Ger.). See CHOLESTERIC ACID.

CHOLESTERIC, adj. Kol-e²s-te²r-i²n'i²k. See CHOLESTERIC.

CHOLESTERTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-e(a)-st²r-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *cholesterit'idis*. Fr., *cholestérite*. A variety of synchysis attributed to crystals of cholesterol detached from the lens and floating in the aqueous or vitreous humor. [L. 87.]

CHOLESTERONE [Zwenger], n. Kol-e²s-te²r-on. Fr., *cholestéron*. Ger., *Cholesteron*. A substance formed by heating cholesterol to the point of melting with concentrated phosphoric acid; according to Weyl, chemically a terpene derivative. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885 (B); L. 30.]

CHOLESTERYL, n. Kol-e²s-te²r-i²l. Fr., *cholestéryle*. Ger., *C. The radicle, C₂₆H₄₃*, of cholesterol. [B. 4.]—**C. acetate.** Fr., *acétate de cholestéryle*. Ger., *Essigsäure-Cholestérylester, essigsäure C.* A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{46}O_2 = C_{26}H_{43}O \cdot C_2H_5O_2$, prepared by heating cholesterol with acetic acid. [B. 4.]—**C. amide.** Syn.: *cholesteramine*. A substance, $C_{26}H_{43}NH_2$, occurring as colorless crystalline plates, prepared by heating c. chloride with alcoholic ammonia. [B. 4.]—**C. benzoate.** Fr., *benzoate de cholestéryle*. A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{43}O \cdot C_6H_5O_2$, formed by the action of benzoic acid on cholesterol. [B. 4.]—**C. butyrate.** Fr., *butyrate de cholestéryle*. A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{43}O \cdot C_4H_7O_2$, formed by treating cholesterol with butyric acid. [B. 4.]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de cholestéryle*. Ger., *C'chlorür*. A substance, $C_{26}H_{43}Cl$, forming white acicular crystals, prepared by treating cholesterol with phosphoric chloride or with hydrochloric acid. [B. 4.]—**C. stearate.** Fr., *stéarate de cholestéryle*. A crystalline substance, $C_{26}H_{43}O \cdot C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, prepared by treating cholesterol with stearic acid. [B. 4.]—**Essigsäures C.** (Ger.). See *C. acetate*.

CHOLESTERYLENE [Zwenger], n. Kol-e²s-te²r-i²l-en. A derivative of cholesterol having, according to Weyl, the composition of a derivative of terpene. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885 (B).]

CHOLESTOL, n. Kol-e²st'o²l. A fatty substance discovered by Liebermann, closely related to cholesterol. [a. 24.]

CHOLESTROPHANE, n. Kol-e²s'trof'an. From *χολή*, bile, *στράφω*, tallow (see CHOLESTERYL), and *φαίνεσθαι*, to seem, from its similarity to cholesterol. Syn.: *dimethylpararabanic acid, dimethyl-oxalythurea, nitrotheine*. A substance, $C_6H_6N_2O_3 = C_3(CH_3)_2 \cdot N_2O_3$ or $CO \cdot [N(CH_3)CO]_2$, derived from caffeine by the action of nitric acid and forming laminar crystals of a pearly lustre. [B. 3, 4.]

CHOLETELIN, n. Kol-e²t'e²l-i²n. Fr., *cholétéline*. Ger., *C.* A final product in the process of oxidation of bilirubin. [A. 489 (B); B. 11; K. 10; L. 49.]

CHOLÉTHÉLINE (Fr.), n. Kol-at-al-en. The ethyl ether, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3(O \cdot C_2H_5)$, of morphine. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 39 (B).]

CHOLETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-e²t. The *Arum maculatum*. [B. 173.]

CHOLEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²l)-u²m'a². Gen., *choleum'atos (-is)*. Gr., *χολέυμα*. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLEVERDIN, n. Kol-e²-vu²rd'i²n. Fr., *choléverdine*. From *χολή*, bile, and *viridis*, green. See BILIVERDIN.

CHOLHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-hem'(ha²e²m)-i²a². See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-i(e)'a². Gr., *χολεία*. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLIC, adj. Kol'i²k. Gr., *χολικός*. Lat., *cholicus*. Fr., *cholique*. Of or pertaining to bile. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cholique*. Ger., *Cholsäure, Chotalsäure* (2d def.). 1. A name sometimes given formerly to glycocholic acid. [B. 81.] 2. As usually employed, a monobasic acid, $C_{24}H_{40}O_6$, also called cholalic acid, formed along with glycocholic (or with taurine) by decomposing glycocholic (or taurocholic) acid. It occurs combined with 5 molecules of water of crystallization as efflorescent pyramids, and with 1 molecule of water of crystallization as prisms, soluble with difficulty in water, readily soluble in alcohol. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CHOLICELE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-i²-sel(kal'e)'(e)'a²; in Eng., *kol'icele*. From *χολή*, bile, and *κύλη*, a tumor. A tumor formed by an accumulation of bile in the gall-bladder. [E.]

CHOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)'i²k-u²s(u)s. See CHOLIC and BILIUS.

CHOLIDES [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ch²o²l)'i²d-ez(e)s. A group of the *Curculionides*. [L. 180.]

CHOLIHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-i²-hem'(ha²e²m)-i²a². See CHOLEMIA.

CHOLIHÉPATORRHÉE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ap-a²t-or-a. See CHOLEPATORRHŒA.

CHOLLITH, n. Kol'i²-li²th. See Biliary CALCULUS.

CHOLIN (Ger.), n. Kol-en'. See CHOLINE.—**C'säure.** See CHOLINIC ACID.

CHOLINATE, n. Kol'i²n-at. A salt of cholinic acid. [B.]

CHOLINE, n. Kol'en. From *χολή*, bile. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cholin*. It., *cholina, colina*. Sp., *colina*. Syn.: *trimethylglycine hydrate ammonio hydrate, neurine, siccoline*. A syrupy base, $C_6H_{15}NO_2 = N(C_2H_5)_3 \cdot OH$, having marked alkaline and caustic properties; first prepared from bile; subsequently found in the form of a compound lecithine in nervous tissue and by R. Boehm in various edible and poisonous fungi (the *Boletus luridus*, *Agaricus pantherinus*, and *Helvella esculenta*). It has been included among the poisonous ptomaines, its action in large doses being similar to that of muscarine. [B. 4; "Arch. f. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," xix, pp. 60, 87 (B); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113.]—**C. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Salzsäures Cholin*. A crystalline substance, $N(C_2H_5 \cdot OH) \cdot (CH_3)_3Cl$. [B. 4.]

CHOLINIC ACID, n. Kol-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide cholinique*. Ger., *Cholinsäure*. 1. Of Berzelius, an acid, $C_{50}H_{96}O_6 \cdot 2HO$, obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on bile. 2. See CHOLIC ACID. [A. 385.]

CHOLIUS, adj. Kol'i²-u²s. Gr., *χολιός*. Lat., *cholios, cholius*. See CHOLIC.

CHOLITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ch²o²l)-i(e)'tez(te)s. A tribe of the *Curculionides* having as a type the genus *Chole*. [L. 41.]

CHOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)'i²-u²s(u)s. See CHOLIC.

CHOLKAMPHERSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kol'ka²m-f-e²r-zoir-e². See CHOLECAMPHORIC ACID.

CHOLLU, n. In the East Indies, the grain of *Eleusine coracana*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CHOLOCATARRHOPHE (Lat.), **CHOLOCATARRHOPHESIS** (Lat.), **CHOLOCATARRHOPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ka²t(ka²)-a²t(a²r)'ro(ro²)-fe(fa), -a²r(a²r)'ro(ro²)-fe(fa)/si²s, -ro(ro²)/fi²-a². From *χολή*, bile, and *κατάρροφειν*, to sip. Fr., *cholocatarrhophe*. Ger., *Einsaugung von Galle*. Absorption of bile. [A. 322.]

CHOLOCHLOIN, CHOLOCHLORIN [Thudichum], n's. Kol-o-klo'i²n, -klor'i²n. From *χολή*, bile, and *χλωρός*, or *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow. Fr., *cholochlorine*. See BILIVERDIN.

CHOLOCHROME, n. Kol'o-krom. From *χολή*, bile, and *χρῶμα*, pigment. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cholochrom*. Any biliary pigment. [B. 2 (a, 24).]

CHOLOCYANIN, n. Kol-o-si'a²n-i²n. From *χολή*, bile, and *κυάνεος*, blue. A preferable term for *bilicyanin* (q. v.).

CHOLOCYSTECTASIA (Lat.), **CHOLOCYSTECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-e²k-ta(ta²)/zi²(si²)-a², -e²k-ta²s(ta²)-i²s. See CHOLECYSTECTASIS.

CHOLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)'i²s. From *χολή*, bile, and *κύστις*, a bladder. See GALL-BLADDER.

CHOLOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-i(e)'ti²s. See CHOLECYSTITIS.

CHOLOCYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-o²n²ku²s(ku²s). See CHOLECYSTONCUS.

CHOLOCYSTOPLEURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-o(o²)-plu²r-i(e)'ti²s. From *χολή*, bile, *κύστις*, a bladder, and *πλευριτις* (see PLEURISY). Inflammation of the gall-bladder and of the pleura, also pleurisy by an extension of disease from the gall-bladder. [A. 322.]

CHOLOCYSTOTOMY, n. Kol-o-si²st-o²t'o-mi². See CHOLECYSTOTOMY.

CHOLODES (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-od'ez(as). Gr., *χολοειδής* (from *χολή*, bile, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *choloïdique*. Ger., *gallicht, gallenähnlich*. Resembling bile. [A. 322, 325.]

CHOLODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²r-rhŒa(-is) (or *rhŒe*). From *χολή*, bile, and *διάρροια* (see DIARRHŒA). Fr., *cholodiarrhée*. Ger., *gallichter Durchfall*. Biliary diarrhœa. [A. 322.]

CHOLIDINIC ACID, n. Kol-o-di²n¹i²k. Fr., *acide cholodinique*. Ger., *Cholodinsäure*. A colorless, amorphous, resinous mass, C₂₄H₄₀O₈, obtained by dehydrating cholic acid; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 4.]

CHOLODOCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-do²k(de²ch²)-i(e)¹t¹s. For deriv., see CHOLODOCHUS and -ITIS.* Inflammation of the bile-ducts. [A, 322.]

CHOLODYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-di²z-(du²s)-e²n-te(te²)ri²a³. From χολή, bile, and *dysenteria* (see DYSENTERY). Ger., *Gallenruhr*. Bilious dysentery. [A, 322.]

CHOLEPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ch²o²l)-e²p(o²-e²p)-i(e)¹na³. A tribe of the *Bradypodidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1871, p. 430 (L).]

CHOLAGASTRIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Kol-o-ga²st-re. From χολή, bile, and γαστήρ, the belly. Pain in the stomach from the presence of bile. [A, 250.]

CHOLOGRAPHY, n. Kol-o-g²ra²f-i². Lat., *cholographia* (from χολή, bile, and γράφειν, to write). See CHOLOGIC.

CHOLOID, adj. Kol'oid. See CHOLODES.

CHOLIDANIC ACID, n. Kol-oid-a²n¹i²k. Fr., *acide choloidanique*. Ger., *Choloidinsäure*. An acid, C₁₈H₂₄O₆, obtained by boiling cholic acid with nitric acid; forming hair-like prisms almost insoluble in cold water. [B, 4.]

CHOLOIDIC ACID, n. Kol-o-i²d¹i²k. Fr., *acide choloidique*. Ger., *Choloidinsäure*. See CHOLOIDINIC ACID.

CHOLOLATE, n. Kol'o²l-at. A salt of chololic acid. [B, 38.]

CHOLOLIC ACID, n. Kol-o²l-i²k. Fr., *acide chololique*. See CHOLIC ACID (3d def.).

CHOLOLITH, n. Kol'o-li²th. Lat., *chololithus* (from χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *chololithé*. See BILIARY CALCULUS.

CHOLOLITHIC, adj. Kol-o-li²th'i²k. Lat., *chololithicus*. Fr., *chololithique*. Sp., *coletítico*. Of or pertaining to gall-stones. [A, 322.]

CHOLOLITHOS (Lat.), CHOLOLITHUS (Lat.), n's m. Kol-(ch²o²l)-o²l'i²th-o²s, -u²s(u²s). From χολή, bile, and λίθος, a stone. See BILIARY CALCULUS.

CHOLOGY, n. Kol-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *chologia* (from χολή, bile, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *chologie*. Ger., *Chologie*. The study, science, or doctrine of the bile and of the biliary apparatus. [A, 322.]

CHOLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²l)-o²ma³. Gen., *cholomatos* (-is). Gr., χόλωμα. Fr., *cholome*. See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLONEMATIN, n. Kol-o-ne²m'a²t-i²n. Ger., *C*. A green substance obtained by the action of ether on a precipitate formed in an alcoholic solution of the pigments of gall-stones occurring in man. [A, 516.]

CHOLONIC ACID, n. Kol-o²n'i²k. From χολή, bile. Fr., *acide cholonique*. Ger., *Cholonsäure*. An acid, C₂₆H₄₁NO₆, obtained by dehydrating glycocholic acid. [A, 385.]

CHOLOPHÆIN, n. Kol-o-fe²i²n. From χολή, bile, and φαιός, dark-colored. Fr., *choléféine*. A brown biliary pigment, C₁₄H₁₈N₂O₄, which gives color to the faeces. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHOLOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-pla(pla³)ni²a³. From χολή, bile, and πλανή, a wandering. Ger., *Choloplane*, *Gallendyschymose*. Jaundice. In the pl., *choloplane*, in Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the first genus of the twelfth family (*Chymoplane*), embracing the different varieties of icterus. [G, 5.]

CHOLOPLETHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ple²th-(plath)-o²ra³. From χολή, bile, and πλεθώρα, exuberance. Ger., *Gallenüberfluss*. A superfluity of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-po(po²)-e(a)¹si²s. See CHOLOPOESIS.

CHOLOPOETIC, adj. Kol-o-po-e²t'i²k. See CHOLOPOETIC.

CHOLOPŒUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-pe'(po²-e²)-u²s(u²s). See CHOLOPOETIC.

CHOLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-poi-e(a)¹si²s. Gen., *cholopoieseos* (-is). From χολή, bile, and ποιήσις, a making. The process or function of the formation of bile.

CHOLOPOIETIC, adj. Kol-o-poi-e²t'i²k. Lat., *cholopoieticus* (from χολή, bile, and ποιητικός, productive). Pertaining or concurring to cholopoiesis.

CHOLORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o²r-ra(ra³)ji(gi)²a³. From χολή, bile, and ῥήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. A sudden discharge of bile. [A, 322.]

CHOLORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o²r-re(ro²e²)a³. From χολή, bile, and ρέω, to flow. Fr., *cholorrhée*. Ger., *Gallenerguss*. A free flow of bile, also bilious diarrhoea. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLOS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch²o²l)/o²s. See CHOLUS (n.).

CHOLOS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)/o²s. See CHOLUS (adj.).

CHOLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o²s'i²s (1st def.), kol(ch²o²l)-o²si²s (2d def.). Gr., χόλωσις (1st def.). Fr., *cholose*. Ger., *Cholose*, *Lähmung* (1st def.), *Gallenkrankheit* (2d def.). 1. Lameness. 2. Of Alibert, Eisenmann, and others, any disease due to resorption of bile. [A, 301, 322, 326.]—C. *americana*. Fr., *cholose américaine*. Yellow fever. [A, 301, 322.]

CHOLOSTEARIN, n. Kol-o-ste'a²r-i²n. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOSTEARINOMA (Lat.), **CHOLOSTEAROMA** (Lat.), n's n. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ste(ste²)-a²(a²r)-i²n-o²ma³, -a²r(a²r)-o²ma³. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLOSTEATIN, n. Kol-o-ste'a²t-i²n. See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ste(ste²)-a²(a²t)-o²ma³. See CHOLESTEATOMA.

CHOLESTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ste²g-no²si²s. Gen., *cholostegno²seos* (-is). From χολή, bile, and στεγνός, thickening. Fr., *cholostegnose*. Ger., *Gallenverdickung*. Thickening of the bile. [A, 322, 385.]

CHOLESTERIC (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ste²r'i²k-u²s(u²s). See CHOLESTERIC.

CHOLESTERINE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o(o²)-ste²r-i(e)¹ne(na). See CHOLESTERIN.

CHOLOT (Fr.), n. Sho-lo. 1. In Champagne, the *Arabis arena*. 2. In Lorraine, the walnut. [B, 38, 121 (a, 21).]

CHOLOTA (Lat.), **CHOLOTES** (Lat.), n's f. Kol(ch²o²l)/ot(o²t)-a³, -ez(as). See CHOLOSIS (1st def.).

CHOLOTHALLIN, n. Kol-o-tha²l'i²n. G. r., C. A derivative of bilirubin, C₉H₁₁NO₃. [A, 516.]

CHOLOTTI, n. In Lorraine, the walnut-tree. [B, 38.]

CHOLITICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ch²o²l)-o²t(ot)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Affected with cholosis (1st def.). [A, 322.]

CHOLOXYGENOSIA [J. Lavater] (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-o²x-i²(u²)-je²n(ge²n)-o²zi²(si²)a³. Said to be from χολή, bile, *oxygenium*, oxygen, and νόσος, disease (the cholitic-acid disease); but perhaps from χολή, bile, ὀξύς, sharp, severe, and νόσος, disease (the severe bilious disease). Asiatic cholera. [A, 322.]

CHOLRINE [Farr], n. Ko²l'ren. See CHOLERAD.

CHOLSA (Pers.), n. The *Portulaca oleracea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOLSAÛRE (Ger.), n. Kol'zoir-e². See CHOLIC ACID (2d def.).

CHOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOLURIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ch²o²l)-u²r(ur)'i²a³. From χολή, bile, and ὄρον, urine. Fr., *cholurie*. 1. The presence of elements of bile in the urine. 2. Greenishness of the urine at the close of an attack of hæmaturia. [A, 301.]

CHOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ch²o²l)/u²s(u²s). Gr., χόλος (mostly in the figurative sense). Bile. [A, 322.]

CHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ch²o²)ma³. Gen., *chomatos* (-is). Gr., χώμα. Ger., *Erdbad*. See EARTH BATH.

CHOMAH (Ar.), n. Of Forskål, the *Ruellia hispida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOMÉLIEN (Fr.), adj. Sho-mal-e-a²n². Described by Chomel. See DYSPEPSIE *choméienne*.

CHONDODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-do(do²)-de²nd²-ro²n. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus of mespermeaceous climbing plants of the family *Pachygonæ*, comprising 10 known species indigenous to tropical America, many of which are tonic, febrifuge, and astringent. The genus is allied to the *Cocculus*, but the stigmas are ovate and simple, the fruit is globose, and the seeds are flat and orbicular with a striated margin. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *convolvulaceum*. The *uva del monte* of Peru, where the bark is used as a febrifuge. The berry is edible. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *glaberrima*. A Brazilian species, furnishing, according to A. St. Hilaire, the true pareira. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—C. *tomentosum*. A species furnishing pareira-root. [B, 5, 121 (a, 24).] See PAREIRA BRAVA.

CHONDACANTHE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-dra³-ka²nt. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἀκανθα, a thorn. Having cartilaginous bones and spines. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHONDACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-dra³k-(dra³k)-a²n(a²n)'thi²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Siphonostoma pachycephala*. [L, 340.]

CHONDAL, adj. Ko²nd'ra²l. Gr., χονδράλης. Lat., *chondriacus*. Fr., c. Ger., *Knorpelzig*. Cartilaginous. [C.]

CHONDRAIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-dra³[(dra³l)'ji²(gi)²a³]. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *chondralgie*. Ger., *Chondralgie*, *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRAITHROCAE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-dra³-thro²k'a²s(a²k)-e(a). From χόνδρος, cartilage, ἄρθρον, a joint, and κακός, evil. Disease (particularly fungous disease) of an articular cartilage. [A, 322, 385.]

CHONDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)'re²-e(a³-e²). Of Nägeli, a family of the *Rhodomeniaceæ*, comprising *Iridæa*, *Chondrus*, *Kallymenia*, *Cryptonemia*, *Grateloupia*, *Gigartoria*, *Rhodomenia*, and *Cryptopleura*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDRECTOMY, n. Ko²nd-re²k'tom-i². From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐκτρέμειν, to cut out. Excision of a cartilage or of portions of a cartilage. Cf. ARTHRECTOMY.

CHONDRENCHYME, n. Ko²nd're²n²-kim. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. A tissue resembling cartilage found in certain sponges. [L, 121.]

CHONDREXARTHRESIS (Lat.), **CHONDREXARTHROMA** (Lat.), **CHONDREXARTHROSIS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-re²x-a²rth-re(ra)'si²s, -ro²ma³, -ro²si²s. Gen., *chondrexarthres²eos* (-is), -thromatos (-is), -thros²eos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ἐξάρθειν, to dislocate, to sprain. Fr., *chondrexarthrose*. Ger., *Knorpelverrenkung*. Displacement of an articular cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)'ri²a³. Fr., *chondre*. Ger., *Knorpelalge*. A genus of *Algae*, established by Agardh, of the order *Floroidææ*, the species of which are now included among other genera, and comprise many edible and medicinal plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *articulata*. Syn.: *Lomentaria articulata* [Lyngby]. A species furnishing a rich jelly used as a demulcent in pulmonary disease; found along the sea-shore. [A, 490; B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *obtusata*. Ger., *stumpfe Knorpelalge*. Syn.: *Laurencia obtusata*. An edible species found in most seas. It furnishes a gelatin like that of carrageen. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *sanguinea*. A plant used in Brazil as a medicine for children. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—C. *spi-*

nosa. A species eaten in China and Russia. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. vernicularis** [Hooker]. A species used as an anthelmintic and stomachic. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHONDRIC, adj. Ko²nd²ri²k. Lat., *chondricus*. See **CHONDRA**.

CHONDRICHTHE (Fr.), adj. Ko²nd²rekt. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἰχθύς*, a fish. Belonging to the fishes and having a cartilaginous skeleton. [Duméril (A, 385).]

CHONDRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri(r²i²)e²-e²(a²-e²). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Floridæ*, comprising *Chylocladia*, *Champia*, *Laurencia*, *Lictoria*, *Bonnemaisonia*, *Calocladia*, and *Mammæa*; of Decaisne, an order of the *Choristosporeæ*, comprising *Champia*, *Corallopsis*, *Chondria*, *Chrysiymenia*, *Lomentaria*, *Catenella*, *Dumontia*, *Gracilaria*, *Microcladia*, *Soliera*, *Phyllophora*, *Botryocarpa*, *Asparagopsis*, and *Bonnemaisonia*; of Kützinger, a family of *Algae*, comprising *Lophura*, *Carpocaulon*, *Laurencia*, and *Acanthophora*. [B, 131, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDRIFICATION, n. Ko²nd-ri²-fi²-ka²shu²n. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *facere*, to make. Fr., c. See **CHONDROGENESIS**.

CHONDRIGEN, n. Ko²nd²ri²-je²n. See **CHONDROGEN**.

CHONDRIGENOUS, adj. Ko²nd-ri²-je²n-u²s. See **CHONDROGENOUS**.

CHONDRIGULOSE, **CHONDRIGLYCOSE**, n's. Ko²nd-ri²-g²lu²g²os, -g²li²g²os. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *γλυκύς*, sweet. See **CHONDROITIC ACID**.

CHONDRILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri²la². Gr., *χόνδριλλο*. Fr., *chondrille*. Ger., *Knorpelsalat*. Sp., *condrilla*. Syn.: *Lecris*. A genus of the *Compositæ* (*Cichoriaceæ*), resembling *Lactuca*, but having the achenia furnished at the base with an investment of five small scales. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. alba**. See **PRENANTHES alba**.—**C. cerulea**, **cyani capitulis** [C. Bauhin]. *The Catananche carulea*. [B, 200.]—**C. graminea**. A species found in eastern Europe, resembling *C. juncea*. [B, 214.]—**C. juncea** [Linnaeus]. The *χόνδριλλο* of Dioscorides; a species found in Europe and middle Asia. The leaves were formerly official as *herba chondrillæ vera* (seu *veterum*), and the root was employed as a remedy for diarrhoea and snake-bites. In southern countries the plant exudes a white, viscous, and bitter milky sap which hardens on the branches to the consistency of a gum resin, and is a narcotic. It is chiefly employed as a remedy in menstrual disorders. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 121, 180 (a, 24); L, 30.]—**C. muralis** [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Prenanthes muralis* [Linnaeus], *Phanixopus muralis* [Koch]. A European species having a bitter taste, formerly official as *chondrilla spuria* (seu *veterum*). It was thought to have a curative effect in cases of snake-bite. The leaves are eaten as a salad. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. prenanthoides** [Vill]. Syn.: *Prenanthes chondrilloides* [Arduin]. A species found in southern Germany and in Switzerland. From the roots it exudes a reddish gum-resin. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. prima**. *The Catananche carulea*. [a, 24.]—**C. ramosissima** [Zeyh]. Syn.: *Phanixopus vimineus* [Reichenbach]. A species found in middle and southern Europe. The root exudes a gummy substance which is used in Greece, under the name of *gummi chondrilla*, as a remedy for affections of the chest. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. sesamoides dicta, flore completo**. *The Catananche carulea*. [B, 200.]—**C. spuria**. See *C. muralis*.—**C. veterum**. See *C. juncea* and *C. muralis*.—**Gummi chondrillæ**. See under *C. ramosissima*.

CHONDRILLE (Fr.), n. Ko²nd-drel-y'. See **CHONDRILLA**; of P. Belon, the resin of *Acarina gummiifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDRILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri²je²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *chondrillées*. Of Koch, a group of the *Chicoriaceæ*, including *Villemetia*, *Taraxacum*, and *Chondrilla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDRILLOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri²lo(lo²)-i(e)²dez(das). From *χόνδριλλο* (see **CHONDRILLA**), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Chondrilla* (a species name).

CHONDRIN, n. Ko²nd²ri²n. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Lat., *chondrina*. Fr., *chondrine*. Ger., *C. Knorpelleim*, *Knorpelstoff*. It., *Sp. condrina*. A transparent gelatinous substance obtained by boiling cartilage from 12 to 24 hours in water and washing the solution, when cooled, with alcohol. The c. jelly is slowly dissolved in hot water, and readily dissolved with alkalis or ammonia, the solution having great optical activity. It differs from gelatin in being precipitated from its aqueous solution by acetic acid, alum, lead acetate, and other metallic salts, but incompletely by mercuric chloride. It contains in 100 parts 49.1 of carbon, 7.1 of hydrogen, 14.4 of nitrogen, and 29.4 of oxygen. It is said to contain sulphur also, and its formula has been written 5(C₂₅H₂₄O₁₄N₄) + S. It is allied to gelatin, into which it is changed by oxidation. [A, 385; B, 4, 158 (a, 24); K.]

CHONDRINOGEN, n. Ko²nd-ri²n-o-je²n. See **CHONDROGEN**.

CHONDRINOGENE (Fr.), adj. Ko²nd²-dren-o-zhe²n. Yielding chondrin. [J.] See **CARTILAGINOUS**.

CHONDRINOUS, adj. Ko²nd²ri²n-u²s. See **CARTILAGINOUS**.

CHONDRIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)²ri²s. The *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDRISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri²st²o²s. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἰστός*, a fabric. Cartilaginous tissue. [A, 322.]

CHONDRITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri(re)²tez(tc²s). Fr., c. Of J. A. Ritgen, a suborder of ophidian reptiles having a granular skin. [L, 30, 180.]

CHONDRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ri(re)²ti²s. Gen., *chondritidis*. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage (see also *-itis**). Fr., *chondrite*. Ger., *Knorpelentzündung*. It., *condrite*. Sp., *condritis*. Inflammation of cartilage. [L, 49, 57.]—**C. hyperplastica tuberosa**. See **RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS**.—**C. laryngea**. See **PERICHOND-**

ritis laryngea.—**C. syphilitica**. A gummatous inflammation of cartilage, especially the cartilages of the nose and ear, causing shrinking and loss of stiffness, also, in cases of congenital syphilis, softening of the epiphyseal cartilages of the long bones. [A, 326.]

CHONDROBLAST, n. Ko²nd²ro-bla²st. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *chondroblaste*. Ger., *C. a cell* which forms cartilage. [J, 60.]

CHONDROCARPE (Fr.), adj. Ko²nd²d-ro-ka²rp. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Having cartilaginous fruits. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

CHONDROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-ka²rp²is(u²s). 1. The genus *Hydrocotyle*. 2. A section of the genus *Astragalus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROCARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-ka²rs²i²s. Gen., *chondrocarsis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κάρσις*, a clipping. A form of oriental leprosy that especially attacks the cartilages. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

CHONDROCATAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-ka²ta²(ka²t)-a²g(a²g)²ma². Gen., *chondrocatag²matos* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κάρταγμα*, a fracture. Ger., *Knorpelbruch*. Fracture of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-sel(fal)²e(a); in Eng., ko²nd²ro-sel. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *chondrocele*. Ger., *Knorpelgeschwulst*. A sarcocele containing cartilage-like masses. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCHYME, n. Ko²nd²ro-kim. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *χύμα*, an infusion. Fr., c. A cartilage-like tissue found in certain sponges. [L, 121.]

CHONDROCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²k²la²s(la²s)²i²s. Gen., *chondroclasis* (-o²clasis). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κλάσις*, fracture. Fr., *chondroclasis*. Ger., *Knorpelzerquetschung*. Crushing of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCLASTS, n. pl. Ko²nd²ro-klā²stz. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κλάω*, to prune. Of Klein, cells which are supposed to bring about the absorption of cartilage. [J, 32.]

CHONDRO-CORACOID, adj. Ko²nd²ro-ko²ra²k²-oid. Lat., *chondro-coracoideus* (from *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κορακοειδής* [see **CORACOID**]). Pertaining to a costal cartilage and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a n., an anomalous muscle which arises, alone or in company with the latissimus dorsi, from the lower ribs, and is inserted into the coracoid process. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 61 (L).]

CHONDRO-COSTAL, adj. Ko²nd²ro-ko²st²a²l. Lat., *chondro-costalis* (from *χόνδρος*, a cartilage, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., c.-c. It., *chondrocostale*. Relating to the ribs and the costal cartilages. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CHONDROCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-kra²(kra²)ni²-u²m(u²m). From *χόνδρος*, a cartilage, and *κρανίον*, the skull. The cartilaginous cranium of the embryo or of an animal in which the skull does not ossify. [H; L.]

CHONDROCRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-kra²(kra²)si²s. Gen., *chondrocrasis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κράσις* (see **CRASIS**). A diseased state of the cartilages seen in oriental leprosy. [A, 322.]

CHONDROCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-si²st²(ku²st)²i²s. Gen., *chondrocystis* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κύστις*, a bag. Ger., *Knorpelblase*. The pathological formation of a cartilaginous envelope. [A, 322.]

CHONDRODEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-drod²e²i(e). See **CHONDROPTERYGI**.

CHONDRODENDRON (Lat.), **CHONDRODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-de²nd²ro²n, -ru²m(ru²m). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *chondrodendron*. See **CHONDRODENDRON** and **Cocculus chondrodendrum**.

CHONDRODEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-rod-e²-o(o²)-sel(kal)²e(a); in Eng., ko²nd²-rod-e²-o-sel. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *κύημα*, a tumor. See **CHONDROCELE**.

CHONDRODES (Lat.), adj. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-rod²ez(as). See **CHONDROD**.

CHONDRODESMA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-de²z²(de²s)²yma². Gen., *chondrodes²matos* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δέσμα*, a bond. Ger., *knorpelartige² Band*. A cartilaginous ligament. [A, 322.]

CHONDRODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-di²(di²)-a²l(a²l)²i²s(u²s)²i²s. Gen., *chondrodialysis* (-al²ysis). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *διάλυσις* (see **DIALYSIS**). Fr., *chondrodialyse*. Ger., *Zersetzung der Knorpelmasse*. Decomposition of cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd) ro(ro²)-di²n²(du²n)²i²a². From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *chondrodynie*. Ger., *Knorpelschmerz*. Pain in a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDRO-EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)²ro(ro²)-ep²i²ph²i²s(u²s)²i²s. Gen., *chondro-epiphysis* (-iph²ysis). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *ἐπίφυσις* (see **EPIPHYSIS**). A cartilage that subsequently becomes developed into a bony epiphysis. [L, 31.]—**C. acromialis** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the acromion. [L, 31.]—**C. condyloideo-coracoidea** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the condyle, neck, and coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31.]—**C. marginalis** [Uffelmann]. The cartilage which at birth forms the lower angle and posterior border of the scapula. [L, 31.]

CHONDRO-EPIPTROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)²ro(ro²)-ep²i²pt²ro²ch²le²a²ri²s. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, *ἐπι*, upon, and *τροχλία*, a pulley. Fr., *chondro-epitrochleén*. A slip of the pectoralis major muscle which rises low

on the ribs and is inserted usually into the fascia of the arm or into the condyle of the humerus. [Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 46 (L).]

CHONDROFASCIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro(dro²)-fa²s(fa²s)-si²(ki²)-a(a²)²l²s. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and fascia (g. v.). Pertaining to the costal cartilages and to the fascia of the arm; as a n., an anomalous slip of the pectoralis major muscle inserted into the fascia of the arm. [L, 332.]

CHONDROFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro(dro²)-fib(f²b)-ro²ma². Gen., *chondrofibrum/atos (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and fibra, a fibre (see also -oma²). Fr., *chondrofibrome*. Ger., *Chondrofibrum* [Virchow]. A chondroma containing an abundance of vascular connective tissue. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319 (a, 18)).]

CHONDROGEN, n. Ko²nd'ro-je²n. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γεννᾶν, to engender. Fr., *chondrogène*. Ger., *C. It., chondrogeno*. Sp., *condrógeno*. A substance found in cartilage previous to ossification, in the bony structures of the foetus, and in the cornea. Its formula is undetermined. According to Kauenberg, it is a mechanical mixture of collagen and an albuminoid substance, hyalogen. ["Ztschr. f. Biol.," xx, p. 905 (B); B, 4 (a, 24).]

CHONDROGENESIA (Lat.), **CHONDROGENESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-je²n(ge²n)-eze²(s)²i²a², -je²n(ge²n)-e²s²i²a². From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γενεῖσθαι, development. Fr., *chondrogénèse*. Ger., *Knorpelbildung*. It., *condrogenesi*. Sp., *cartilaginación*. Syn.: *cartilagification*, *chondrification*. 1. The formation or development of cartilage. In hyaline and elastic cartilage, the formative cells (chondroblasts) are derived from the mesoderm. They assemble, the cell nuclei become clearly defined, and the cells surround themselves with clear capsules. The cells divide, and their fused capsules form the apparently homogeneous matrix. In elastic cartilage elastic fibres are developed in the matrix. The development of fibro-cartilage has not yet been satisfactorily determined. [J, 30, 31.] 2. See CHONDROGENIA.

CHONDROGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-jen(ge²n)²i²a². Ger., *krankhafte Knorpelbildung*. Pathological transformation into a cartilaginous structure. [L, 30.]

CHONDROGENOUS, adj. Ko²nd-ro²je²n-u²s. Lat., *chondrogeneticus*. Fr., *chondrogène*. Ger., *chondrogenetisch*. It., *condrogeno*. See CARTILAGINOUS.

CHONDRO-GLOSSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-glo²s-(glos)²/su²s(su²s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλῶσσα, the tongue. Fr., *chondroglosse*. Ger., *Knorpelzungenmuskel (n.)*. It., *condroglossio*. Sp., *condroglossio*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the tongue; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the hyoglossus muscle that arises from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [A, 246; L, 31.]

CHONDROGLUCOSE, **CHONDROGLYCOSE**, n's. Ko²nd-ro-gl²u²k'os, -glik'os. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and γλυκός, sweet. Fr., *chondroglucose*. Ger., *Chondroglykose*. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROGRADE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro²g'ra²d-(ra²d)-e(a²e²). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and gradus, a step. Fr., *chondrogrades*. An order of the *Acalepha*. [L, 303.]

CHONDROGRAPHY, n. Ko²nd-ro²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *chondrographia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *chondrographie*. Ger., *Chondrographie*. See CHONDROLOGY.

CHONDROHYPHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-hi(hu²)²fa². From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ψήφ, a fabric. The tenacious tissue formed of the filaceous elements of lichens, as in the axis of the thallus of some species, or the cortical strata of most others. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROID, adj. Ko²nd'roid. Gr., χονδρώδης (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *chondroides*, *chondroides*. Fr., *chondroïde*. Ger., *knorpelähnlich*, *knorpelartig*. It., *condroïde*. Sp., *condroïdo*. Resembling cartilage. [B, 121.]

CHONDROITIC ACID [Bödecker], n. Ko²nd-ro-i²t'ik. Fr., *acide chondroitique*. Syn.: *chondroglucose* [Bödecker]. A substance of acid reaction obtained from cartilage by long treatment with caustic soda. In one preparation there were 6.44 per cent. of nitrogen, 7.41 per cent. of ash, and 4.12 per cent. of organically combined sulphur. [Krukenberg, "Würzburg, phys.-med. Sitzungsber.," 1883 (B).]

CHONDROLITHOS (Lat.), **CHONDROLITHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²l²i²th-o²s, -u²s(u²s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and λίθος, a stone. Fr., *chondrolithe*. Calcified cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROLOGY, n. Ko²nd-ro²l'og-ji². Lat., *chondrologia* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *chondrologie*. Ger., *Chondrologie*, *Knorpellehre*. It., *condrologia*. Sp., *condrologia*. The study or science of cartilage. [L, 41.]

CHONDROMA (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²ma². Gen., *chondrom/atos (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage. Fr., *chondrome*. Ger., *Chondrom*, *Knorpelgeschwulst*. It., *condroma*. Sp., *condromo*. A cartilaginous tumor. [A, 326; L, 41.] See ECCHONDROSIS and ECCHONDROMA.—**C. hyalinum**. Fr., *chondrome hyalin*. A c. found in hyaline cartilage. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**C. mucosum**, **C. myxomatousum**. Fr., *chondro-myxome*. Ger., *Gallertchondrom*. See ECCHONDROMA mucosum.—**C. teleangiectodes**. A c. (usually one that has undergone mucoid degeneration) in which the blood-vessels have become dilated. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319 (a, 18)).]—**Cystoid**. Fr., *cystochochondrome*. Ger., *Cystochochondrom* [Virchow], *cystoides Chondrom*. A c. that has undergone mucoid degeneration to such an extent that the fundamental substance is almost liquid. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319 (a, 18)).]—**Ossifying**. Fr., *chondrome ossifiant*. Ger., *ossificirendes Chondrom*. Syn.: *pedunculated exostosis* [Quain]. A subperiosteal c. the inner portion of which has been changed into true bone, while the outer portion remains cartilaginous and the inter-

mediate portion is calcified. [A, 364 (a, 18).]—**Osteoid** c. Fr., *chondrome (ou tumeur) ostéôide*. Ger., *Osteoidchondrom*. A c. that has undergone osteoid transformation in the form of trabeculae infiltrated with calcareous granules. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 18).]

CHONDROMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-ma²l(ma²l)-a(a²)²si²(ki²)-a². From χόνδρος, cartilage, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *chondromalacie*. Ger., *Knorpelweichheit*. It., *condromalacia*. Softness or softening of the cartilages. [L, 30.]

CHONDROMALACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-ma²l(ma²l)-a²k(a²k)-os²i²s. Gen., *chondromalacos/eos (-is)*. Fr., *chondromalacose*. Ger., *Knorpelerweichung*. The formation of chondromalacia. [A, 322.]

CHONDROMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²m²i²(u²k)-ez(as). Gen., *chondromycet/os (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and μύκης, a fungus. Fr., *chondromycète*. Ger., *Knorpelschwamm*. 1. Fungous disease of cartilage (see Fungous ARTHRITIS). 2. A genus of *Fungi* allied to *Stilbum* and *Isaria*. [Ritgen (A, 322); B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. crocatus** [Berkeley and Curtis]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) found on a rotten gourd from South Carolina. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n(ch²o²m)²/dro(dro²)-m²i²x(mu²x)-om²a². Gen., *chondromyxom/atos (-is)*. Fr., *chondromyxome*. See ECCHONDROMA mucosum.

CHONDRONEURODES (Lat.), adj. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-nu²r²-od²(ez)(as). From χόνδρος, cartilage, νεύρον, a sinew, and εἶδος, resemblance. Cartilaginous and tendinous. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPACHYTA (Lat.), **CHONDROPACHYTES** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-pa²k(pa²ch²)²i²(u²k)-a², -ez(as). Gen., *chondropachyta*, -yte²tos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and παχύτης, thickness. Thickening of a cartilage. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPERIOSTOMA (Lat.), **CHONDROPERIOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-pe²r²-i²-o²st-o²m², -si²s. Gen., *chondroperiosom/atos (-is)*, -os/eos (-is). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and περιόστειον (see PERIOSTEUM). Fr., *chondroperiosome*. Ger., *knorpeliches Beinhaut-Exostoma*. A cartilaginous periostoma. [Lobstein (A, 322).]

CHONDRO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u²n)²je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s). From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *chondropharyngien*. It., *condrofaringeo*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and to the pharynx; as a n. (*musculus* understood), that portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. [L, 31; Douglas (A, 332).]

CHONDROPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²f²-o²r-a². From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φέρειν, to bear. A suborder of the *Sephinia*, or of the *Zoantharia*. [L, 234, 303.]

CHONDROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-fi(fu²)²ma². Gen., *chondrophym/atos (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and φύμα, a tumor. Fr., *chondrophyme*. Ger., *knorpelartige Geschwulst* (1st def.), *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). 1. A cartilaginous tumor. 2. A tumor of a cartilage. 3. See CHONDROPHYTE. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPHYTE, n. Ko²nd'ro-ft. Lat., *chondrophyton* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and φυτόν, a plant). Fr., *c. A* fungous outgrowth from a cartilage. [J. F. H. Albers (A, 322); E, 24.]

CHONDROPLACENTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-pla²(pla²)-se²nt(ke²nt)²a². From χόνδρος, cartilage, and *placenta* (g. v.). Ger., *knorpelichter Mutterkuchen* [Fichin]. A cartilaginous placenta. [A, 322.]

CHONDROPLAST, n. Ko²nd'ro-pla²st. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and πλάσσειν, to form. Fr., *chondroplaste*. 1. See *Cartilage CELL*. 2. According to Robin, a cavity in cartilage containing either liquid, an amorphous substance, or true cells. [J, 16, 33.]

CHONDROPODÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²n'd-ro-pod-a. A group of *Agarici* established by Roze for such genera as *Marasmius*, *Onphalia*, *Mycena*, *Collybia*, etc., in which the stipes is cartilaginous, while the pileus is of the usual parenchymatous structure. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROPODOUS, adj. Ko²nd-ro²p²-od-u²s. Lat., *chondropodus* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and πούς, the foot). Fr., *chondropode*. Having the rudiment of a foot consisting of a simple cartilaginous filament (said of serpents). [L, 180.]

CHONDROPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-por(po²r)-os²i²s. Gen., *chondroporos/eos (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and πόρος, a pore. Fr., *chondroporose*. According to Satterthwaite, the absorption and rarefaction of cartilage during its transformation into bone. [J.]

CHONDROPTERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²p²te²r-i²(e). An order of the *Plagiostomi*. [L, 14.]

CHONDROPTERYGIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²p²te²r-i²j²(u²g)²i²a². See CHONDROPTERYGII.

CHONDROPTERYGIAN, adj. Ko²nd-ro-te²r-i²j²i²a²n. Lat., *chondropterygius* (from χόνδρος, cartilage, and πτερυγιον, a little wing or fin). Fr., *chondroptérygien*. Ger., *Knorpelflosser* (n.). Sp., *condropterygio*. Characterized by cartilaginous fins and skeleton; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see CHONDROPTERYGII. [A, 385.]

CHONDROPTERYGII [Cuvier *et al.*] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²p²te²r-i²j²(u²g)²i²e. Fr., *chondroptérygiens*. Ger., *Knorpelfische*. Syn.: *Elasmobranchii* [Bonaparte]. An order of the *Palaichthyes*, having a cartilaginous skeleton; an order, division, or group including all cartilaginous fishes. [L, 147, 207.]

CHONDRORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²r²-he²x(rax)²i²s. Gen., *chondrorrhex/eos (-is)*. From χόνδρος, cartilage, and ῥήξις, a breaking. See CHONDROCATAGMA.

CHONDROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)/ro²s. Gr., χόνδρος. Fr., *cartilage* (1st def.). Ger., *Knorpel* (1st def.). It., *cartilagine* (1st def.). Sp., *condros*, *cartilago* (1st def.). 1. A cartilage, especially the xiphoid cartilage, or that in the ear, nose, or trachea. 2.

Of Dioscorides. Pliny and Hippocrates, a groat or grit (Lat., *granum mica*), or any small roundish mass, as of corn or wheaten groats. 3. A mucilaginous drink made from groats. 4. A granum concretio. [a, 17; B, 121, 115 (a, 24); L, 41, 116, 325.]

CHONDROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-sa²r-kom'a². Gen., *chondrosarcom'atos* (-is). For deriv., see CHONDROS and SARCOMA. Fr., *chondrosarcome*. Ger., *Chondrosarcom*. It., Sp., *condrosarcoma*. Syn.: *sarcoma cartilaginosa*. A variety of sarcoma classed by some among the chondromata. Between the nodules of cartilage imbedded in the sarcomatous tissue round and spindle cells are found. It is distinguished from typical chondroma by a progressive formation of cells that constantly differ more and more from normal cartilage cells. On the disappearance of the basis substance, it may become a round-celled sarcoma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319); E.]

CHONDROSE, n. Ko²nd'ros. See CHONDROITIC ACID.

CHONDROSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ko²n²d-roz, ko²nd-roz'e². See CHONDROSIS.

CHONDROSÉPIES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²n²d-ro-sa-pe. A family of cephalopods allied to the cuttle fishes, but having a cartilaginous bone. [L, 30, 41; a, 14.]

CHONDROSIACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²d-ro-ze-a²-sa. Resembling the *Chondrosium*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see CHONDROSIACÉÆ. [L, 41.]

CHONDROSIACÉÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-si²i²a²(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chondrosiacées*. Of Link, a family of the *Graminaceæ*, comprising *Chondrosium* and *Atheropogon*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDROSIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-si²(i²)²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Chondrosina*. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-si²(se)-na². An order of the *Myrospongice*. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSIPIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-si²p²i²e(a²-e²). Of Kützing, a family of the *Choristocarpeæ* or *Coleoblasteæ*, comprising *Bonnemaisonia*, *Chondrothamnion*, *Chondrosiphon*, and *Halosaccion*, the first and last genera being excluded in subsequent classifications. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ros'i²s. Gen., *chondros'eos* (-is). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *chondrose* (1st def.), *chondrome* (2d def.). Ger., *Knorpelbildung* (1st def.), *Verknorpelung* (1st def.), *Knorpelgeschwulst* (2d def.). It., *condrosi* (1st def.). Sp., *cartilaginación* (1st def.). 1. The formation of cartilage. 2. A cartilaginous tumor. [L, 30.]

CHONDROSPONGIDÆ [Lendenfeld] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n²(ch²o²nd)-dro(dro²)-spo²n(spo²n²)/ji²d(gi²d)-e(a²-e²). An order of the *Siliceæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 572 (L).]

CHONDROSPONGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-spo²n²-gos'i²s. Gen., *chondrospongosis'eos* (-is). The formation of chondromycetes (1st def.). [A, 322.]

CHONDROSPONGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-spo²n²-gu²s(gu²s). From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *σπόνγγος*, a sponge. See CHONDROMYCETES.

CHONDROSTEI [Lankester] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²st'e²-i(e). Fr., *chondrostéens*. An order of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 121, 207, 280.]

CHONDROSTEOUS, adj. Ko²nd-ro²st'e²-u²s. From *χόνδρος*, a cartilage, and *στέον*, a bone. Fr., *chondrostéen*. Cartilaginous and osseous. [L, 121.]

CHONDROSTERNAL, adj. Ko²nd'ro-stu²rn'a²l. From *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *στέρον*, see STERNUM. Fr., *c.-s.* It., *condrosternale*. Pertaining to the sternum and the costal cartilages. [L, 49.]

CHONDROSYNDESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-si²n(su²n)-de²z(i)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *χονδροσύνδεσμος*. Fr., *chondrosyndesme*. Ger., *Knorpelverbindung*. It., Sp., *condrosindesmo*. See SYNCHONDROSIS.

CHONDROTHAMNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro(ro²)-tha²m(tham²m)/ni²-a². Of Wallroth, a division of the *Coccolphyceæ*, comprising *Polyides*, *Sporochneus*, *Spherococcus*, *Wormskioldia*, *Furcellaria*, *Fucus*, *Cystosira*, and *Sargassum*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHONDROTLERI [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²t²le²r-i(e). See SELACHII.

CHONDROTOME, n. Ko²nd-ro-tom. Fr., *c.* An instrument for cutting cartilage; either a heavy knife, a strong cutting forceps, or a chisel-like instrument.

CHONDROTOMY, n. Ko²nd-ro²t'o-mi². Lat., *chondrotomia* (from *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *chondrotomie*. Ger., *Chondrotomie*, *Knorpelzerlegung*. It., *condrotomia*. Sp., *condrotomia*. The dissection or cutting of cartilage for anatomical or surgical purposes. [A, 322; L, 30, 41, 107.]

CHONDROXIPHOID, adj. Ko²n²-dro-xi²f'oid. For deriv., see CHONDROS and XIPHON. Pertaining to the costal cartilages or the ribs and to the xiphoid process of the sternum. [L.]

CHONDROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²nd(ch²o²nd)/ru²s(ru²s). Gr., *χόνδρος*. 1. See CHONDROS. 2. Of Lamouroux, a genus of the *Gigartineæ*, composed chiefly of ma-



THE CHONDROS CRISPUS. [A, 327.]

rine *Algæ*, with a forked, fan-shaped, cartilaginous frond of a purplish color, and having the cystocarps more or less sunk in the substance of the frond. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 3. Of the U. S. Ph., see CARRAGHEEN.—*C. alica*. See *C. crispus*.—*C. canaliculatus* [Greville]. An edible species often found mingled with *C. crispus*. [A, 490].—*C. crispus* [Lyngbye], *C. mamillosus* [Greville]. Irish moss, a species found on the European sea-coasts, especially on the coast of Ireland. It is also found on the coasts of the United States, and is thrown up in large quantities on the shores of Massachusetts during storms. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See CARRAGHEEN.

CHONE (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ch²o²n)/e(a). Gen., *chon'es*. Gr., *χώνη*. 1. Of Galen, see CHOANA. 2. A dome-like cavity in the cortex of certain sponges which opens into the subdermal chamber below, and communicates with the exterior; sometimes divided by a transverse muscular sphincter into an endochone and an ectochone (q. v.). [L, 121.]

CHONELASMATIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ch²o²n)-e²l-a²z(a²s)-ma²t(ma²t)/i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Scopularia*. [L, 121.]

CHONEMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ch²o²n)-e²(a)-mo²rf'a². From *χώνη*, a funnel, and *μορφή*, shape. A genus of erect or twining Indian shrubs of the order *Apocynaceæ*. [B, 19, 121.]—*C. antidysenterica* [Wight]. The *Echites antidysenterica* of Roth. [B, 42, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. malabarica*. A Malabar species. The root and leaves are used medicinally by the natives. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHONIDETROS, n. A gum said to be used in Borneo to adulterate succin. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONIN, n. In Tartary, the *Juniperus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. arthan*. The *Juniperus sabina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. atza*. The *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHONOIDES (Lat.), **CHONIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kon(ch²o²n)-o(o²)/i²e(d'e)/z(das). -o(o²)-i²d(e)²/e²-u²s(u²s). From *χώνη*, a funnel, and *είδος*, resemblance. See INFUNDIBULAR.

CHONTA, n. 1. Of Kützing, the genus *Thyrsopteris*. 2. In Peru, the *Martinezia ciliata* [Rütz and Pavón]. 3. In Bolivia, a name for many spiny palms, especially the *Astrocaryum c.* [Martius]; also for the *Bactris ciliata* [Martius]. 4. In the island of Juan Fernandez, the *Cesoxylon australe* [Martius] (*Morenia chonta* [Philippi]). [a, 24.]

CHONUS (Lat.), n. m. Kon(ch²o²n)/u²s(u²s). Gr., *χώνος*. See CHONE.

CHOOA, n. In India, the *Amaranthus frumentaceus* and the *Amaranthus oleraceus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHOOKOO-MARA-POOLOO (Malay), n. The *Andropogon citratus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOI (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Villarsia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOMPACO, n. In Sumatra, the *Michelia champaca*. [B, 121; L, 105.]

CHOOPI, n. Chup. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505.]—*C.-rose*, *C.-tree*. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOOPIA, n. In Malacca, the fruit of *Pierardia dulcis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOOPIADA, n. In Sumatra, the *Artocarpus integrifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOOPI ALOO (Hind.), n. The *Dioscorea globosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOPI, n. Chups. See CHOOPI.

CHOOPIE, n. Indian butter; a fatty substance obtained from the kernels of the fruit of *Bassia butyracea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOOTA-PUSHPA (Beng.), n. The *Melastoma aspera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOP, n. Cho²p. See CHAP.

CHOPE (Fr.), n. Shop. A liquid measure equal to about three fourths of an American pint. [a, 18.]

CHOPIN, **CHOPINE**, n's. Cho²p/i²n. Fr., *chopine*. Ger., *Schoppen*. An old term for a pint measure (about four fifths of an American pint). [B, 173; a, 18.]

CHOPINE (Fr.), n. Shop-en. 1. See CHOPIN. 2. The *Taraxacum dens-leonis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHOPNUT, n. Cho²p/nu²t. The *Physostigma venenosum*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOPPO (Sp.), n. Cho²po. The *Populus nigra*. [L, 77.]

CHOPT-EGGS, n. Cho²pt-e²gz'. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505.]

CHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)/a². Gr., *χώρα*. 1. An obsolete term for the orbit of the eye. [F.] 2. Of Galen, any empty space. [L, 325.]

CHORA ÁMALÁ (Guz.), n. The *Adansonia digitata*. [A, 179.]

CHORAGIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch²o²r)-a²(a²g)/i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *choragides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CHORAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r(ch²o²r)-a(a²)/gu²s(gu²s). Gr., *χορηγός*, *χοραγός*. The manager of a chorus. [A, 311, 312.]—*C. osium pedis* [Villanovanus]. See ASTRAGALUS (3d def.).

CHORANCHE (Fr.), n. Shor-a²n²sh. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is an effervescent sulphurous spring. [A, 385; L, 49, 87.]

CHORD, n. Ko²rd. See CORD.

CHORDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)/a². Gr., *χορδή*. Fr., *corde*. Ger., *Sehne* (1st def.), *Saite* (1st def.), *Strick* (1st def.). It., *corda*. Sp., *cuerda* (1st def.). 1. A collection of fibres, a cord; also a tendon. 2. An intestine. [A, 322.] 3. An old term for chordee. 4. In the pl,

chordæ, of Paracelsus, the external genital organs of the male. [L. 349.] 5. Of Stackhouse, a genus of *Chordeæ*, dark-spored *Algae* characterized by a simple cylindrical tubular frond, in which are imbedded obconical spores. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. Achillis*. See *TENDO Achillis*.—*C. acustica*. See *STRILÆ acusticæ*.—*Chordæ acusticæ*. The stræ medullares in the brain. [L, 115.]—*C. Anlage* (Ger.). In the embryo, an elongated mass of cells constituting the rudiment of the notochord. [Bonnet, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol." anat. Th., 1889, 1, 2 (a, 18).]—*C. Anschwellungen* (Ger.). Enlargements of the notochord found between the vertebral bodies and at the base of the skull. [H.]—*Chordæ arteriarum umbilicalium*. See *Lateral Ligaments of the bladder*.—*C. des Tympanums* (Ger.). See *C. tympani*.—*C. dorsalis*. See *NOTOCHORD*.—*C. ductus arteriosi*. See *LIGAMENTUM arteriosum*.—*C. ductus venosi*. A slender cord, the remains of the ductus venosus of the fœtus, lodged in the fissure of the ductus venosus in the liver. [L, 142, 332.]—*C. Ende* (Ger.). The extremity of the notochord. [H.]—*Chordæ Ferreinii*. The true vocal bands. [L, 30.]—*C. filum*. The *Fucus filum* of Linnæus; a species of marine *Alga* found on the coasts of Europe and America. Its ashes are used in the preparation of iodine. [A, 490; B, 173 (a, 24).]—*Chordæ funiculi*. Of Hyrtl, the septimenta of the umbilical cord. [A, 8.]—*C. gonorrhœica*. See *CHORDEE*.—*C. Hippocreatis*. See *TENDO Achillis*.—*C. inflammatoria*. See *CHORDEE*.—*C. laminosa transversalis*. See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.—*Chordæ Lancisii*. See *Lancisi's cords*.—*Chordæ ligamentosæ Winslowii*. See *Vocal bands*.—*C. longitudinalis*. See *STRIA longitudinalis medialis*.—*Chordæ longitudinales Lancisii*. See *NERVES of Lancisi*.—*C. magna*, *C. magna Hippocreatis*. See *TENDO Achillis*.—*C. obliqua*. See *LIGAMENTUM cubito-radiale teres*.—*C. penis*. See *CHORDEE*.—*C. pistillaris*. In botany, a line of tissue reaching from the stigma down to the cavity of the ovary; according to Correa, the special fibres, which are probably a union of vessels, that pass from the styles to the ovules, as in the ovaries of the unripe *Lychnis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. Scheide* (Ger.). The sheath of the notochord. [H.]—*Chordæ serpentina*. Certain small stræ, described by Bergman, on the floor of the fourth ventricle, in front of the *fovea anterior*. [I, 6.]—*C. spasmodica*. See *CHORDEE*.—*C. spermatica*. The spermatic cord. [L, 30.]—*C. spinalis*. See *Spinal cord*.—*Chordæ tendinæe*. Fr., *cordes tendineuses*. Ger., *Sehnenfaden*. Sp., *cuerdas tendinosas*. Small tendinous cords which connect the ends of the musculi papillares of the heart with the segments of the auriculo-ventricular valves, being attached to their free margins and ventricular surfaces, and serving to bring the segments into more complete coaptation and prevent inversion during the systole. [C; L, 115.]—*C. thiere* (Ger.). See *CHORDATA* and *CHORDONIA*.—*C. transversa* (seu *transversalis*). *C. transversa* (seu *transversalis*) cubiti. Ger., *Querband des Vorderarms*. See *LIGAMENTUM cubito-radiale teres*.—*C. tympani*. Fr., *corde du tympan*. Ger., *Paukenfellsaitte*. It., *corda del timpano*. Sp., *cuerda del timpano*. A branch from the facial nerve, given off as the latter passes vertically downward at the back of the tympanum, which traverses the cavity of the tympanum and the canal chordæ tympani to join the gustatory nerve and terminate in the lingualis muscle. [F.]—*C. umbilicalis*. Fr., *cordon ombilical*. See *Umbilical cord*; in botany, a fibre, more or less developed, attached to the placenta at one end and the umbilicus of the seed at the other. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. venæ umbilicalis*. The round ligament of the liver. [L, 332.]—*C. venerea*, *C. Veneris*. See *CHORDEE*.—*C. ventriculi*. The gastric plexus of the par vagum. [L, 107.]—*C. vertebralis*. See *Spinal cord*.—*Chordæ verticillatæ*. Of Bergman, small inconstant stræ on the floor of the fourth ventricle at its anterior part. [I, 6.]—*Chordæ vocales*. Fr., *cordes vocales*. Ger., *Stimmritzenbänder*. It., *corde vocali*. Sp., *cuerdas vocales*. See *Vocal bands*.—*Chordæ volubilibes*. See *Chordæ serpentina*.—*C. Willisii* [Santorini]. See *Anterior commissure of the brain*.—*C. zelle* (Ger.). A cell belonging to the notochord or to similar tissue. [J, 60.]

CHORDACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a(a³)se²(ke²e²)-(a³-e²). Of Dumortier, a family of the *Fatinia*, consisting of but one genus, *Chorda*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORDAL (Ger.), adj. Ch²ord-a¹l'. Pertaining to the notochord. [H.]

CHORDAPSOS (Lat.), **CHORDAPSUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko²rd-(ch²o²rd)-a²ps(a³ps)⁰s, -u³s(u³s). Fr., *χόρδαψος* (from *χόρδη*, an intestine, and *ἄρρεω*, to tie up). Ger., *chordapse*. Ger., *Darmgicht*, *Darmeinschnürung*. Sp., *cordapso*. An old term for intestinal obstruction. [A, 326.] Cf. *ILEUS*.

CHORDARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a(a³)-ri²-a-(a³)se²(ke²e²)-(a³-e²). Fr., *chordariacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Batrachospermæ*, comprising *Chordaria*, *Liagora*, and *Helminthoria*. 2. Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanospermæ*, including *Chordaria*, *Mesogloia*, *Leothesia*, *Ralfsia*, *Elachista*, *Myrionema*, and *Liebmannia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a(a³)ri²-e-(a³-e²). Of Batsch, a family of *Polymorphæ*, comprising *Cuscuta*, *Cassythia*, and *Basella*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORDARIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a²r-(a³)ri²-d-(e³-e²). See *CHORDARIÆ* (4th def.).

CHORDARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a²r(a³)r-i(i²)-e²-(e³-e²). Fr., *chordariées*. Ger., *Chordarien*. 1. Of Agardh, a division of the *Fucoidæ*, comprising *Lemanea*, *Chordaria*, *Scytosiphon*, and *Sporochnus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision comprising the families *Lichenæ genuinæ*, *Sporochniæ*, and *Dictyotæ*. 3. Of Harvey, a tribe of the *Melanospermæ*, comprising *Chordaria*, *Helminthocladiæ*, and *Corymophora*. 4. Of Eichlicher, a tribe of the *Faucherie*, comprising *Cruria*, *Myrionema*, *Mesogloia*, *Chordaria*, *Leathesia*, and *Liebmannia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a(a³)'ta³. Ger., *Chordathiere*. A phylum of the *Metazoa*, characterized by a notochord and visceral clefts, either temporary or persistent. [L, 121, 210.]

CHORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-a(a³)'tu³(tu³s). From *chorda* (q. v.). Provided with a chorda; accompanied by chordee (see *GNORRHŒA chordata*).

CHORDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)'e²-e-(a³-e²). 1. Of Kützing, a family of *Algae*, comprising *Chorda*, *Spermatochnus*, and *Haloriza*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Chordariæ*, comprising *Chorda*, *Stilophora*, and *Haloriza*. 3. Of others, a tribe of the *Algae*, consisting of *Chorda*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORDEE, n. Ko²rd-e'. From *χόρδη*, a cord. Lat., *chorda Veneris* (seu *veneræ*, seu *penis*). Fr., *cordé*. A painful symptom occurring in gonorrhœa, consisting of a downward deflection of the penis during erection, caused, according to most authors, by a plastic exudation in the corpus spongiosum about the urethra, which prevents the normal expansion of that structure. [G.]

CHORDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *chordit'idis*. From *χόρδη* (see *CHORDA*). Inflammation of a cord-like structure, especially of the vocal bands. [A, 319.]—*C. tuberosa*. Of Türk, a chronic inflammation or trachoma of the vocal bands, apparently peculiar to singers, characterized by minute whitish tumors or nodules on their upper surface. [J. Solis-Cohen (A, 63).]—*C. vocalis*. Ger., *Strombandentzündung*. Inflammation of a vocal band. [A, 326.]—*C. vocalis inferior acuta*. Fr., *œdème sousglottique* [Sestier, Cruveilhier]. Syn.: *laryngitis hypoglottica acuta gravis* [v. Ziemssen]. An intense form of acute inflammation of the laryngeal mucous membrane below the glottis, with œdema. [Tobold (A, 319).] Cf. *STRIDULOUS LARYNGITIS* and *FULSE CROUP*.—*C. vocalis inferior hypertrophica*. A rare form of disease resulting from chronic laryngeal catarrh, consisting in hypertrophy of the connective tissue on the lower surface of the vocal bands, which by shrinking may eventually give rise to decided stenosis of the larynx. [A, 326.]

CHORDOMA [Virechow] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-o'ma³. Gen., *chordom'atos* (-is). For deriv., see *CHORDA* and *-oma**. The upper portion of the notochord when it persists through life. [L, 315.]

CHORDONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-on'i²-a³. Ger., *Chordonien*, *Chordathiere*. A hypothetical extinct group of animals, from which Haeckel supposes the *Vertebrata* and the *Mollusca* to have sprung. [L, 146, 228.]

CHORDORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-o²r-riz(rez)'u³(u³s). From *χόρδη* (see *CHORDA*), and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *chordorrhize*. Ger., *schwarzwurzelig*. Sp., *cordorizzo*. Having a long, slender root, as in the *Carex cordorhiza*. [L, 41, 116.]

CHORDURETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd(ch²o²rd)-u²r(ur)-eth-(ath)-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *chordurethrit'idis*. From *χόρδη* (see *CHORDA*), and *ὀπίθηρα*, the urethra (see also *-itis**). See *CHORDEE*.

CHOREA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-e(a)'a³. From *χορεία*, a dance. Fr., *chorée*, *danse de Saint-Guy* (ou *de Saint-Wit*), *petite danse de Saint-Guy*. Ger., *C. Veitstanz*. It., *corea*. Sp., *corea*, *mal de San Vito*. Syn.: *epilepsia saltatoria*, *St. Vitus's dance*. As loosely applied, any form of disordered and involuntary muscular movement. [L, 20.] 2. Properly, a disease having mental, motor, and sensory symptoms, thought by Hammond to be due sometimes to a spinal and at other times to a cerebral lesion, but by H. Jackson to arise, like epilepsy, from disordered cerebral action, involuntary muscular twitchings (sometimes violent contractions), and slight mortality (recovery often occurring in three months). [D, 34.]—*Acute c.* Fr., *chorée aiguë*. A c. in which the symptoms are aggravated. [L, 313.]—*Angeborene c.* (Ger.). Congenital c. [a, 18.]—*Ante-hemiplegic c.* See *Proemiplegic c.*—*Bilateral c.* [Bastian]. C. due to cerebral lesions, such as embolism of the corpora striata, in which choreic symptoms are developed on both sides of the body. ["Brit. Med. Jour." Jan. 30, 1869, p. 96 (D, 34).]—*C. adultorum*. Fr., *chorée des adultes*. Ger., *C. der Erwachsenen*. C. occurring in adults. [A. Eulenb. (A, 319).]—*C. Anglorum*. See *C. minor*.—*C. cardiaca*. See *C. cordis*.—*C. chronica progressiva*. Of Hoffmann, the form of c. otherwise known as hereditary c. (q. v.); so called because epilepsy and not c. has sometimes represented the ancestral disorder, and because such a c. has been seen to pass into epilepsy. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxi, 3, p. 513 (a, 17).]—*C. circumrotatoria*. See *Rotatory c.*—*C. clonus*. See *C.* (2d def.).—*C. cordis*. A form of c. in which the action of the heart is disordered, as evidenced by palpitation and an exaggerated impulse. [A. Eulenb. (A, 319).]—*C. demonomania*. See *Epidemic c.*—*C. der Kinder* (Ger.). See *C. minor*.—*C. der Erwachsenen* (Ger.). See *C. adultorum*.—*C. der Greise* (Ger.). See *C. senilis*.—*C. diaphragmatica*. See *Diaphragmatic c.*—*C. dimidiata*. See *Hemichorea*.—*C. electrica*. See *Electric c.*—*C. festinans*. 1. See *C. procursiva*. 2. See *PARALYSIS agitans*.—*C. Germanorum*. See *C. magna*.—*C. gesticulatoria*. See *C.* (2d def.).—*C. gravidarum*. Fr., *chorée des femmes enceintes* (ou *gravidique*). Ger., *C. der Schwangeren*. Sp., *corea de la preñez*. A form of c. which attacks pregnant women, and is apt to prove intractable so long as the pregnancy continues; toward its close it is sometimes aggravated and accompanied with fever. [A. Eulenb. (A, 319).]—*C. hereditaria*. See *Hereditary c.*—*C. hysterica*. Fr., *chorée hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische c.* A form of c. in which, according to Trousseau, the movements are of hysterical origin (but according to Henoch are due in some cases to a cerebral implication). [Henoch, "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," v, pp. 7, 8 (D).]—*C. laryngea*, *C. laryngis*. See *Laryngeal c.*—*C. magna*, *C. magna Germanorum*, *C. major*. A form of real or simulated c. characterized by convulsive movements that sometimes appear to a certain extent suited to a definite purpose, but are generally grotesque and alarming, and occur either in hysterical subjects or as the manifestation of a psychosis or some cerebral disease. [Von Ziemssen (A, 326).]—*C. minor*. It., *corea minore*. Syn.: *ballismus*. The ordinary mild form of c. [A. Eulenb. (A, 319).]—*C. neuralgia*. See *Convulsive tic*.—*C. nutans*. C. with nodding movements. [A,

326.] Cf. *Salaam* convulsions.—**C. of the diaphragm.** See *Diaphragmatic c.*—**C. of the heart.** See *C. cordis.*—**C. of the larynx.** See *Laryngeal c.*—**C. oscillatoria.** See *Oscillatory c.*—**C. pan-demicæ.** See *Electric c.*—**C. paralytica.** See *Paralytic c.*—**C. phonica.** C. affecting the muscles of phonation. [A. Eulen-burg (A. 319).]—**C. posthemiplegica.** See *Methemiplegic c.*—**C. præhemiplegica.** See *Proemiplegic c.*—**C. procuriva.** Fr., *chorée procurive.* Syn.: *c. festinans.* C. with running movements in a forward direction. [D. 72.]—**C. respiratoria.** C. with im-plication of the respiratory movements. [A. Eulenburg (A. 319).]—**C. rhythmica.** See *Rhythmical c.*—**C. rotatoria.** See *Rotatory c.*—**C. saltatoria.** See *Saltatory c.*—**C. Sancti Johannis, C. Sancti Modesti, C. Sancti Valentini, C. Sancti Viti.** Properly, epidemic c.; as now commonly used, ordinary c. The last term (the original of "St. Vitus's dance") is said to have arisen from the fact that persons were sometimes seized with c. at the dancing parties held in the fourteenth century in St. Vitus's Chapel in Ulm; but it appears that they were seized only with an uncontrol-lable inclination to dance, and it has been stated that the ex-pression should be written *c. sancti iuviti* (the dancing of an un-willing saint), because some holy person was seized with an un-governable propensity to dance. According to some accounts, the names of these saints were given to c. because their intercession was believed to be specially efficacious in bringing about a cure. [A. 319; B. 117; L.]—**C. scriptorum.** See *Writer's CRAMP.*—**C. semiliteralis.** See *HEMICHOREA.*—**C. senilis.** Fr., *chorée sénile.* Ger., *C. der Greise.* 1. Paralysis agitans. [L. 331.] 2. The shaking or trembling of the aged. [Trousseau (D. 72).]—**C. vibratoria.** See *Vibratory c.*—**Chronic progressive c.** See *C. chronica pro-gressiva.*—**Dancing c.** See *Saltatory c.*—**Diaphragmatic c.** Lat., *c. diaphragmatica.* Fr., *chorée diaphragmatique.* Spasm of the diaphragm. [L. 330.]—**Electric c.** Lat., *c. electrica.* Fr., *chorée électrique.* Ger., *elektrische C.* A peculiar form of c. de-scribed by Dubini in 1843, and (according to Vogel) inappropriately named, which is characterized by headache and pains in the back, followed by lightning-like twitchings of the lower extremities (on one side at first, but gradually extending to the entire body), general convulsions with perspirations and fever, and finally paralysis and death. The disease occurs only in certain parts of Lombardy. [D. 39.]—**English c.** See *C. minor.*—**Epidemic c.** Fr., *chorée épi-démique.* Ger., *epidemische C.* Syn.: *choreomania.* A neurosis prevalent in various parts of Europe in the fourteenth century as a manifestation of intense religious emotion or as the result of ex-cessive religious contemplation and devotion; manifested by an uncontrol-lable desire to dance. In those first attacked it was preceded by melancholy, but it spread rapidly by imitation among healthy per-sons in the church congregations. Analogous manifestations are seen among the Shakers of the present day, among the "jumpers" of Canada, and among the negroes of the Southern United States. [A. 301, 385; a. 23.]—**Essential c.** [Bouteville]. Fr., *chorée essen-tielle.* Ger., *essentielle C.* C. occurring by itself, not as a manifesta-tion of some other disease. [L. 41, 333.]—**Facial c.** See *CONVULSIVE TIC.*—**False c.** [Bouteville]. Fr., *fausse chorée.* See *Symptomatic c.*—**General c.** Fr., *chorée généralisée.* A form of c. in which all, or nearly all, the voluntary muscles are the seat of irregular con-tractions. [D. 35.]—**German c.** See *C. magna.*—**Habit c.** [S. W. Mitchell]. A local form of c. without definite cause, occurring usually in female children, and characterized by irregular movements of the eyes and eyelids, the brow or other parts supplied by the facial muscles, the head, or the shoulder. These movements closely simulate volitional acts (such as squinting, winking, rolling the eye-ball upward, shrugging one shoulder, or making grimaces), and are at first under the control of the will; but they gradually become more and more involuntary, and aggravated in intensity, espe-cially when attention is called to them. [G. E. de Schweinitz, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 23, 1888, p. 690 (a, 17).]—**Hammering c.** A form of c. characterized by co-ordinated rhythmical spasm, as a result of which the patient hammers with the fist upon any convenient object, sometimes for many hours without interrup-tion. [D. 53.]—**Hereditary c., Huntington's c.** Lat., *c. hereditaria.* A rare form of c. acquired only by direct heredity, and always beginning in middle adult life (after the age of thirty and usually before forty) as an ordinary c. It is characterized by a gradual aggravation of the disorder until the most violent mani-festations of general c. are developed in successive groups of muscles (including the laryngeal, pharyngeal, and respiratory), also by mental depression and impairment of the faculties, and by an invariably fatal termination after a protracted course. The movements cease during sleep, and when voluntary motions are made. [C. King, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 25, 1885, p. 468 (a, 17).]—**Hysterical c.** See *C. hysterica.*—**Imitative c.** An affection characterized by choreic movements sometimes developed in chil-dren who come in contact with choreics. [L. 191.]—**Infantile c.** Fr., *chorée infantile* [Henoch]. See *C. minor.*—**Laryngeal c.** Lat., *c. laryngis.* Fr., *chorée laryngée* (ou *laryngienne*). 1. A choreic manifestation or condition, associated with clonic spasm of the laryngeal muscles, and considered by Gerhardt as analogous to writer's cramp. It may be due either to localized general c., atrophic impairment developed in the course of some other affec-tion or disease, or irritation of the laryngeal mucous membrane or of the terminal filaments of the pneumogastrics. It is characterized by inability to sustain co-ordinate action and by irregular and un-equal action. [D. 35; E. Holden, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 37 (a, 17).] 2. A condition characterized by spasmodic move-ments of some of the muscles of expiration, causing a cry. [L. 330.]—**Legitimate c.** Fr., *chorée légitime.* See *C. (2d def.)* and *Essen-tial c.*—**Limp c.** [West]. Fr., *chorée molle.* A disorder following motor paralysis in children, characterized by slight and almost im-perceptible choreic movements. ["Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 342 (D).]—**Major c.** See *C. magna.*—**Maniacal c.** See *Choreic INSANITY.*—**Metapalytic c., Methemiplegic c.** A form of c. occurring after recovery from hemiplegia, especially in young adults. [A. 326; D. 34; L. 57.]—**Methodical c.** See *Rhythmical*

c.—**Mimetic c.** See *Imitative c.*—**Minor c.** See *C. minor.*—**Oscillatory c.** Lat., *c. oscillatoria.* Fr., *chorée oscillatoire.* A form of c. characterized by either measured or irregular oscilla-tions of the body or of the head or limbs separately. [D. 172; L. 41, 330.]—**Paralytic c.** Lat., *c. paralytica.* A form of c. accompany-ing, following, or followed by paralysis (usually hemiplegia) which commonly affects the same muscles as those in which the choreic contractions are noticed. [D. 34.] Cf. *Proemiplegic c.* and *Methemiplegic c.*—**Partial c.** Fr., *chorée partielle.* Ger., *partielle C.* A form of c. due to cerebral disease in which imperfect choreic move-ments are associated with contractures. [Henoch, "Arch. f. Kinder-heilk.," v. 7, 8 (D).]—**Post-hemiplegic c., Post-paralytic c.** Ger., *post-hemiplegische C.* See *Metapalytic c.*—**Pounding c.** See *Hammering c.*—**Prehemiplegic c., Proemiplegic c.** An affection characterized by chorea-like spasms in the extremities, which sometimes precedes hemiplegia. [D. 35.]—**Reflex c.** Fr., *chorée réflexe.* Ger., *reflectorische C.* C. dependent on a visceral or peripheral lesion or unusual state (such as a cicatrix, distension of the uterus from pregnancy, etc.) causing reflex irritation of the motor centres. [a. 18.]—**Rheumatic c.** Fr., *chorée rhumatique* (ou *rhumatismale*). C. associated with rheumatism or the rheu-matic diathesis. [Henoch, "Monit. de la Policlin.," June 15, 1884 (D).]—**Rhythmic c., Rhythmical c.** Lat., *c. rhythmica.* Fr., *chorée rythmée* (ou *rhythmique*). Ger., *rhythmische C.* It., *corea ritmica.* Sp., *corea rítmica.* A form of c. (including *c. festinans*, *c. rotatoria*, and *c. vibratoria*) in which certain movements are regularly per-formed. [L. 330.]—**Rhythmical hysterical c.** Fr., *chorée ryth-mique hystérique.* C. of hysterical nature, associated with rhythm-ical spasmodic movements. [Charcot, "Progr. méd.," 1878 (D).]—**Rotatory c.** Lat., *c. rotatoria.* Fr., *chorée rotatoire* [Huchard]. Ger., *rotatorische C.* A form of hysterical c. characterized by rhythmical movements of rotation, or of balancing of the head, body, or limbs, which may be repeated many times in a minute. [D. 72; "Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 343 (D).]—**Saltatory c.** Lat., *c. saltatoria.* Fr., *chorée saltatoire.* Ger., *saltatorische C.* A form of hysterical c. characterized by rhythmical dancing move-ments. [Huchard, "Concours méd.," June 14, 1884, p. 343 (D).]—**Salutatory c.** Fr., *chorée salutatoire* [Huchard]. See *C. nutans.*—**Secondary c.** Fr., *chorée secondaire* [Bouteville]. See *Symptomatic c.*—**Sydenham's c.** See *C. minor.*—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., *chorée symptomatique.* Ger., *symptomatische C.* A form of c. distinguished from ordinary c. by its dependence on some organic disease. [L. 41, 88; Henoch, "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," v. 7, 8 (D).]—**Systematic c.** Fr., *chorée systématique.* C. with systematized movements. [D. 72.]—**Unilateral c.** See *HEMICHOREA.*—**Vibra-tory c.** Lat., *c. vibratoria.* Fr., *chorée vibratoire.* Ger., *vibrato-rische C.* C. characterized by vibratory movements. [A. 326; D. 72.]

CHOREAL, adj. Kor-e-a'2l. See CHOREIC.

CHOREATISCH (Ger.), adj. Ch'2or-a-a't'2sh. See CHOREIC.

CHORÉE (Fr.), n. Kor-a. See CHOREA.—**C. aiguë.** See *Acute CHOREA.*—**C. des femmes enceintes.** See *CHOREA gravidarum.*—**C. du cœur.** See *CHOREA cordis.*—**C. du larynx.** See *Laryn-gical CHOREA.*—**C. généralisée.** See *General CHOREA.*—**C. gravi-dique.** See *C. gravidarum.*—**C. imaginative.** See *Epidemic CHOREA.* [L. 88.]—**C. infantile.** See *CHOREA minor.*—**C. inflama-toire.** Choreia supposed to be caused by inflammatory pro-cesses. [L. 333.]—**C. laryngée.** See *Laryngeal CHOREA.*—**C. légitime.** See *CHOREA (2d def.)* and *Essential CHOREA.*—**C. mallea-toire.** A form of choreia in which the movements are like those of forgers at their work. [Charcot, "Progr. méd.," Mar. 28, 1885, p. 249.]—**C. molle.** See *Limp CHOREA.*—**C. naturelle.** See *Epi-demic CHOREA.*—**C. salutatoire.** See *CHOREA nutans.*—**C. sensu-elle** [Paracelsus]. See *Epidemic CHOREA.*—**C. vulgaire.** See *CHOREA (2d def.)*.

CHOREGIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko'r(ch'2o'r)-e(a)'ji'2-(gi)2-a'3. Gr., χορηγία. Fr., *chorégie* (1st def.). 1. (Sing.) of Galen, a redundancy of some morbid matter acting as a cause of disease. 2. (Pl.) apparatuses, appliances. [A. 318, 325; L. 41.]

CHOREIC, adj. Kor-e-i'2k. Fr., *choréique.* Ger., *choreatisch.* Pertaining to, affected with, of the nature of, or dependent on chorea; as a n., one who is affected with chorea. [D; L. 41.]

CHOREIFORM, adj. Kor-e-i'2-fo'r2m. From χορηγία, chorea, and forma, form. Fr., *choréiforme.* Choreia-like. [D.]

CHOREMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r(ch'2o'r)-e'2(a)-ma(ma'3)'ni'2-a'3. Gen., *choreman'ias* (-æ). From χορημείω, to dance, and μανία, frenzy. Fr., *choremánie.* See *Epidemic CHOREA.*

CHOREODEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch'2o'r)-e'2-od-e-i'e(t)'i'2s. See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHOREOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'r(ch'2o'r)-e(a)-o(o'2)-ma(ma'3)'ni'2-a'3. From χορημείω, to dance, and μανία, frenzy. See *Epidemic CHOREA.*

CHOREUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko'r(ch'2o'r)-u't'i'2d-e(a'3)-e'3. A family of the *Tortricites*. [L. 248.]

CHORIAL, adj. Kor'i'2-a'l. Fr., c. See CHORIONIC.

CHORIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ch'2o'r)-i'2-a(a'3)'ta'3. See PLA-CENTALIA.

CHORIOBLASTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch'2o'r)'i'2-o(o'2)-bla'2s-(bla'3)s'to'si'2s. Gen., *chorioblastos'eos* (-is). From χορίον, the corion, and βλαστάνω, to sprout. Fr., *chorioblastose.* Ger., *Chorio-blastose, Wachstumsanomalie der Haut.* An anomaly of growth of the corion and subcutaneous connective tissue; desmosis of the skin; in the pl., *Chorioblastoses*, the eighth class in Auspitz's classifica-tion of skin diseases, embracing the orders *Hyperdermoses, Paradermoses*, and *Adesmoses*. [G. 4.]

CHORIO-ALLANTOÏDIEN (Fr.), adj. Kor-e-o-a'2l-la'n'2-to-èd-e-a'2n'2. Pertaining to the chorion and to the allantois. [A. 385.]

CHORIO-CAPILLARIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)''i²-o(o²)-ka²p(ka²p)-i²-la(la³)ri²s. For deriv., see CHORION and CAPILLARY. The thin inner layer of the chorioid tunic of the eye, entirely devoid of pigment, in which the capillaries run; separated from the retina by the vitreous lamina. [F.; L.]

CHORIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-sel(kal')e(a); in Eng., kor''i²-o-sel. From χόριον, the chorion, and κηλή, a tumor. Fr., *choriocèle*. Ger., *bruciarthiges Vortreten der Gefäßhaut*. A hernia-like protrusion of the chorioid tunic of the eye. [L., 50.]

CHORIOIDEÏTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-od-e²-i(e)'ti²s. See CHORIOIDITIS.

CHORIOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-od'ez(as). See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDESMOSIS [Auspitz] (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-e²-mo'si²s. Gen., *choriodesmos'cos* (-is). From χόριον, the corium, and δέσμος, a bond. Ger., *Choriodesmose*. See CHORIOBLASTOSIS.

CHORIOID, adj. Kor''i²-oid. Gr., *χοριοειδής* (from χόριον [see CHORION], and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *chorioides*, *chorioides*, *chorioides*. Fr., *choroïde*. Ger., *lederartig*, *choriondähnlich*. It., *coroide*. Sp., *coroïde*. Resembling the chorion, pertaining to the c. coat of the eye; as a n. (Gr., *χοριοειδής χιτῶν*; Lat., *chorioidea*; Fr., *choroïde*; Ger., *Aderhaut*, *Gefäßhaut*; It., *coroide*; Sp., *coroïde*), the middle coat of the posterior portion of the eyeball; so called from its resemblance to the chorion in vascularity. It is a dark-brown, highly vascular tunic lying between the sclera externally and the retina internally, and extending from the opening for the entrance of the optic nerve forward to the ciliary body, into which it is insensibly merged. It consists of four layers, which are (from within outward): a. The vitreous lamina or pigmentary layer. b. The membrana choriocapillaris. c. A layer of large blood-vessels. d. The membrana suprachorioidea (seu fusca). It is connected with the sclera by a loose connective tissue with large meshes more or less filled with pigment. [F.]

CHORIOIDAL, adj. Kor''i²-oid'a². See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDEA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *chorioides* (*tunica* understood). Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-a². See CHORIOID and CHORIOID PLEXUS.—**C. argentea**. See MEMBRANA ARGENTEA.—**C. inferior**, **C. superior**. See TELA c.

CHORIOIDEAL (Ger.), adj. Kor-e-o-ed-a-a²'. See CHORIOID.

CHORIOIDEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-e²r-e(a)'mi²-a². From *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID), and ἔρρημα, desolation. Properly, complete congenital absence of the chorioid coat of the eye; less correctly, the complete absence of chorioid epithelium found in albinism. [F.]

CHORIOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-(e)'ti²s. Gen., *chorioidit'idis*. Fr., *choroïdite*. Ger., *Aderhautentzündung*, *Gefäßhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite*. Sp., *coroïditis*. Inflammation of the chorioid coat of the eye. [F.]—**C. areolaris**. Fr., *choroïdite areolaire*. Ger., *ringförmige* (oder *areoläre*) *Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite areolare*. Sp., *coroïditis areolar*. A plastic c. occurring in oval or circular and sharply defined patches which first appear as masses of pigment in the region of the macula and papilla; the exudation makes its appearance at the centre and extends in all directions until the pigment forms a narrow border round it. [F.]—**C. arthritica**. Fr., *choroïdite arthritique*. Ger., *arthritische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite artritica*. Sp., *coroïditis artritica*. See SEROUS c. and GLAUCOMA.—**C. atropica**. C. that has advanced to atrophy of the chorioid, usually with involvement of the retina; the final stage of all non-purulent forms of c. [F.]—**C. centralis**. Fr., *choroïdite centrale*. Ger., *centrale Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite centrale*. Sp., *coroïditis central*. A low grade of plastic c. occurring chiefly in old persons (very often preceding the formation of cataract), symmetrical and always associated with atrophy of the chorioid stroma. It is usually confined to the region of the macula lutea and optic disc; and the exudation is in pigmented dots or small patches which tend to coalesce. [F.]—**C. disseminata circumscripta**. Fr., *choroïdite disseminée circonscrite*. See C. areolaris.—**C. disseminata simplex**. Fr., *choroïdite disséminée simple*. A plastic c. characterized by small circumscribed exudations of a dull whitish-yellow color, and of varying shape and size; they are at first situated quite at the periphery, are apt to coalesce, and eventually are absorbed, leaving an atrophic patch in the chorioid. [F.]—**C. disseminata specifica**, **C. syphilitica**. See C. syphilitica.—**C. embolica**. Fr., *choroïdite embolique*. Ger., *embolische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite embolica*. Sp., *coroïditis embolica*. Syn.: c. *metastatica*, *panophthalmitis*. A suppurative c. due to thrombosis or embolism of the chorioidal vessels. [F.]—**C. exsudativa**. Fr., *choroïdite exsudative*. Ger., *ausschwitzende Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite essudativa*. Sp., *coroïditis exudativa*. Strictly speaking, any form of c. characterized by exudation; as commonly used, that variety of plastic c. in which the exudation occurs in isolated nodules or patches. [F.]—**C. hyperplastica**. See *Hyperplastica* c.—**C. metastatica**. Fr., *choroïdite métastatique*. Ger., *metastatische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite metastatica*. Sp., *coroïditis metastatica*. See C. embolica.—**C. parenchymatosa**. Fr., *choroïdite parenchymateuse*. Ger., *parenchymatöse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite parenchimatosa*. Sp., *coroïditis parenquimatosa*. An acute and violent purulent c. by which the eye is inevitably destr. yed, and which is characterized by great injection of the conjunctiva, firm gelatinous chemosis, cloudiness of the aqueous humor, discoloration of the iris, a yellow reflex from the fundus, and sometimes corneal opacity or occlusion of the pupil by an infiltration of lymph or pus into the vitreous. [F.] Cf. C. embolica.—**C. plastica**. Fr., *choroïdite plastique*. Ger., *plastische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite plastica*. Sp., *coroïditis plastica*. An acute c. characterized by a plastic exudation into the stroma of the chorioid, which is rarely continuous but usually appears in irregular, grayish-yellow patches in both eyes. [F.]—**C. purulenta**. Fr., *choroïdite purulente*. Ger., *eitrige Ader-*

hautentzündung. It., *coroïdite purulenta*. Sp., *coroïditis purulenta*. See C. parenchymatosa.—**C. pyæmica**. Fr., *choroïdite pyohémique*. Ger., *pyämische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite pioemica*. Sp., *coroïditis piohémica*. See C. embolica.—**C. rheumatica**. Fr., *choroïdite rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite reumatica*. Sp., *coroïditis reumatica*. A sero-fibrinous c. sometimes occurring in rheumatic subjects. [F.]—**C. scrofulosa**. Fr., *choroïdite scrofulense*. Ger., *scrofulöse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite scrofulosa*. Sp., *coroïditis escrofulosa*. See C. tuberculosa.—**C. senilis**. Fr., *choroïdite sénile*. Ger., *Aderhautentzündung der Greise*. It., *coroïdite senile*. Sp., *coroïditis senil*. See C. centralis.—**C. serosa**. Fr., *choroïdite séreuse*. Ger., *seröse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite sierosa*. Sp., *coroïditis serosa*. One of the three primary varieties of c. characterized by slight injection of the eyeball, impairment of vision (due to diffuse cloudiness of the vitreous), and an intra-ocular tension varying from above to considerably below the normal. One variety constitutes acute inflammatory glaucoma. [F.]—**C. suppurativa**. Fr., *choroïdite suppurative*. Ger., *eiternde Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite suppurativa*. Sp., *coroïditis supurativa*. A suppurative c., which usually spreads to other tissues and destroys the eyeball. It is very rarely idiopathic, is often the result of external injury, but is most commonly of metastatic origin. [F.]—**C. syphilitica**. Fr., *choroïdite syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Aderhautentzündung*. A plastic c., usually disseminated, beginning in and often confined to the inner layer of the chorioid, and hence often affecting the retina; commonly a late lesion of syphilis; generally characterized by peculiar dust-like opacities of the vitreous, movable at first, subsequently aggregated into irregular masses. [F.]—**C. tuberculosa**. Fr., *choroïdite tuberculeuse*. Ger., *Aderhauttuberkeln*, *tuberculöse Aderhautentzündung*. It., *coroïdite tuberculosa*. Sp., *coroïditis tuberculosa*. A form of c. often occurring in miliary tuberculosis, and characterized by small, round, circumscribed spots of a pale rose or grayish-white color, situated in the stroma, and chiefly in the vicinity of the optic disc; also by larger nodules distinctly elevated above the surface of the chorioid, and the slight amount of hyperæmia usually present. [F.]—**Hyperplastica**. Lat., c. *hyperplastica*. Fr., *choroïdite hyperplastique*. Ger., *hyperplastische Aderhautentzündung*. Sarcoma of the chorioid. [L., 326.]—**Puerperal c.** A purulent metastatic c. occurring in lying-in women, due to embolism or thrombosis of the retinal or ciliary vessels. It is acute in its course, almost always attacks both eyes, involving the retina, the uveal tract, the vitreous, and sometimes the cornea and the lens, and generally ends in total blindness. [F.]—**Sarcomatous c.** See *Hyperplastica* c.

CHORIOIDO-CYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i-(e)'(e)'(do²)-si²k(ku²k)-li(ly)'ti²s. Gen., *chorioido-cyclit'idis*. From *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID), and κύκλος, a disc (see also -itis*). Plastic or purulent inflammation beginning in the chorioid and extending to the ciliary body; the usual condition in "sympathetic ophthalmia." [F.]

CHORIOIDO-IRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i-(e)'(e)'(do²)-i-(e)'(e)'ti²s. Gen., *chorioido-irit'idis*. From *χοριοειδής* (see CHORIOID), and ἴρις (see IRIS). Syn.: *irido-chorioiditis*. Serous, plastic, or purulent inflammation of the iris and the chorioid, i. e., of the entire uveal tract. [F.]

CHORIOIDO-RETINITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²-o(o²)-i-(e)'(e)'(do²)-re²(rat)-i²n-(e)'(e)'ti²s. Gen., *chorioido-retinit'idis*. For deriv., see CHORIOID, RETINA, and -itis*. Inflammation (usually plastic) of the chorioid and retina, either beginning in or mainly confined to the former. [F.] For subheadings, see CHORIO-RETINITIS.

CHORION (Lat.), n. n. Gr., χόριον. Fr., c. Ger., *Lederhaut*, *Aderhäutchen*. It., Sp., *corion*. 1. The external layer of the blastoderm; the outer enveloping membrane of the fecundated ovum, most characteristically developed in the human subject, being observed as soon as the ovum has entered the cavity of the uterus, and persisting through the whole period of gestation. A part of it takes a share in the development of the fetal portion of the placenta, and the remainder constitutes the outermost of the fetal envelopes. The c. of Purkinje, R. Wagner, A. Thomson, and W. Jones (i. e., the outer membrane of the unattached ovum in the uterus) is the exochorion of Burdach and Velpeau, the *membrana corticaris* (Ger., *Schalenhaut*) and future *exochorion* of von Baer, the *Eihaut* of Valentin, and the *vitelline membrane* of Coste and of Barry. [A., 4; A. Thomson, A., 5; L., 14, 142, 158, 201.] 2. The corium. 3. The zona pellucida. 4. The fetal placenta. 5. As improperly applied, the ovisc of certain of the lower vertebrates. [Barry, "Phil. Trans.," 1838, ii (L.).] 6. Of Haller (according to some), the decidua reflexa. [A., 45.] 7. In botany: a. The outer membrane of the seeds of plants. b. A carpel. c. The pulpy liquid in the interior of a seed before impregnation. [B., 1, 19, 116 (a, 24).] —**Blastodermic c.** Fr., c. *blastodermique*. See *Secondary c.* —**Bleibendes c.** (Ger.). See *Secondary c.* —**C'ähnlich** (Ger.). Resembling the c. or the chorioid. [L., 349.] —**C. anhiste** (Fr.). See *Primitive c.* —**C'bäumchen** (Ger.). An assemblage of umbilical blood-vessels ramifying in the chorionic villi. [Kölliker (H.).] —**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.* —**C. blastodermique-allantoidien** (Fr.). C. *blastodermo-allantoidien* (Fr.). C. *composé définitif* (Fr.). See *Vascular c.* —**C. de l'œuf** (Fr.). See *Primitive c.* —**C. des Eierstockes** (Ger.). See *ZONA pellucida*. —**C. filamentosum**, **C. flocculentum**, **C. frondosum**. See *Shaggy c.* —**C. fungosum**. Cf. some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A., 45.] —**C. glabrum**, **C. læve**. See *Falae c.* —**C. monépthéhal** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.* —**C. muqueux** (Fr.). See *CORIUM*. —**C. ovulaire** (Fr.). **C. pellucidum**, **C. primitivum**. See *Primitive c.* —**C. reticulatum**, **C. reticulosum**. See *Shaggy c.* —**C. secundarium**, **C. séreux** (Fr.). See *Secondary c.* —**C. séreux-allantoidien** (Fr.). See *Vascular c.* —**C. spongiosum**. Ger., *Schwammiges c.* 1. The shaggy c. 2. According to some of the older writers, the decidua reflexa. [A., 45.] —**C'sprossen** (Ger.). The chorionic villi, especially the branches of the

CHOROLOGY, n. Kor-o²/o-ji². From χώρα, a region, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *chorologie*. Ger., *Chorologie*. It., *corologia*. Sp., *corología*. That branch of biology which treats of the geographical distribution of animals and plants. [L, 146.]

CHOROMANES (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ch²o²r)-o²m'a²n(a²n)-ez(as). A person affected with choromania. [A, 322.]

CHOROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-o(o²)-ma(ma²)/ni²a². From χόρος, a dance, and μανία, madness. Fr., *choromanie*. Ger., *Tanzwuth*. *Tanzucht*. It., *coremania*. Sp., *coremania*. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

CHOROMEGINA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-o(o²)-me²j(me²g)-i(e)/na². See *COROMEGINA*.

CHORONOSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ch²o²r)-o(o²)-nos(no²s)-o(o²)-loj(lo²g)/i²a². From χόρος, a region, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases or of the endemic diseases of a particular region. [A, 322.]

CHOROPTÈNE (Fr.), adj. Kor-op-te²n. Living in fields (said of birds). [L, 41.]

CHOROSYNCLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ch²o²r)-o(o²)-si²n²(su²n²)/klo²n(klo²n)-u²s(u²s). From χορός, a dance, and συγκλονεῖν, to put into commotion. Fr., *chorosynclone*. Ger., *allgemeiner Veitstanz*. General chorea. [A, 322.]

CHOKRAESCH (Ar.), n. A variety of the *Euphorbia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOKKERA (Sp.), n. Chor-ra'ra². See *MEZCAL*.

CHORTASTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rt(ch²o²rt)-a²sth(a²sth)/ma². Gen., *chortasth'matos* (-is). From χόρος, hay, and ἀσθμα (see *ASTHMA*). Hay asthma. [G. W. Lefevre (A, 332).]

CHORTINON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rt(ch²o²rt)/i²n²-o²n. Gr., χόρτινον ἔλαιον. Of Pliny, an oil extracted from the seed of *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHORTODIPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rt(ch²o²rt)-od-ij²f²t-(u²)-u²m(u²m). From χορτάδες, grass-like, and φυτόν, a plant. *Chortodiphyte*. Of Necker, a plant of a group comprising *Scirpus*, *Cyperus*, *Schoenus*, *Kyllingia*, *Eriophorum*, *Carex*, *Physiglochis*, *Typha*, and *Sparganium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHORTO-KADIPHE, n. The *Bupthalmum maritimum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHORTOLOGIE (Fr.), n. Kort-ol-o-zhe. From χόρος, herbage, and λόγος, understanding. That part of botany which treats of herbs or of herbaria. [L, 41; a, 18.]

CHORTONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rt(ch²o²rt)-o(o²)-no(no²)/mi²a². From χόρος, herbage, and ὄνομα, a name. Fr., *chortonomie*. The art of forming an herbal. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CHORTOPYRETOΣ (Lat.), **CHORTOPYRETUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ko²rt(ch²o²rt)-o(o²)-pi²r(pu²r)/e²t-o²s, -u²s(u²s). From χόρος, hay, and πυρετός, fever. Hay fever. [A, 322.]

CHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ch²o²r)/u²s(u²s). Gr., χορός. Lit., a dance; chorea. [A, 325.]

CHORYSTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ch²o²r)-i²st(i²st)-o(o²)-ka²rp(e²-e)(a²-e²). See *CHORISTOCARPEÆ*.

CHOSCHÉ (Mongol.), n. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121.]

CHOSA (Hind.). The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOSE-NASA-GOO (Jap.), n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 124 (a, 21).]

CHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ch²o²)/si²s. Gen., *chos'eos* (-is). Gr., χῶσις. Treatment by means of earth-baths. [A, 322.]

CHOTA-BISH-TARICK (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Ipomœa speciosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-CHAND (Hind.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-CHIRETTA (Hind.), n. The *Cicendia hyssopifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA GOKHROO, n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 159 (a, 21).]

CHOTA-JAMB (Beng.), n. The *Eugenia caryophyllifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA KUNWAR (Hind.), n. The *Aloe littoralis*. [B, 172.]

CHOTA MAL. The galls of *Tamarix orientalis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi, p. 281 (a, 21).]

CHOTA-PHOOTIKA (Beng.), n. The *Osbeckia aspera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTA-SOONDHI (Hind.), n. The *Nymphaea esculenta*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOTERET (Tart.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU (Fr.), n. Shu. The cabbage. [B, 121 (a, 24).] See *BRASSICA*.—C. à faucher. The *Brassica pabularia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. à feuilles de chène. C. à feuilles rudes. The *Brassica asperifolia*. [L, 87.]—C. à grosses côtes. The *Brassica viridis*. [L, 41.]—C. à tige en rave. The *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*. [A, 24.]—C. à vache. The *Brassica pabularia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. bâlard. 1. The *Arabis turreta*. 2. In Champagne, the *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. broccolis. See *BRASSICA oleracea botrytis asparagoides*.—C. buillé. See *BRASSICA sabellica*.—C. cabus. See *Brassica oleracea capitata*.—C. calle. See *CALLA palustris*.—C. caraïbe. The *Arum esculentum* and the *Caladium sagittifolium*. [B, 19, 121, 173; a, 24.]—C. cavalier. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. chinoïis. The *Brassica chinensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—C. colza. The *Brassica oleifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. comestible. The *Brassica napus esculenta*. [a, 24.]—C. commun. The *Brassica oleracea*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. com-

mun à tige en rave. The *Brassica caulorapa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. commun pommé. 6. The *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [a, 24.]—C. commun rave. The *Brassica capitata congyloides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. commun rouge. The *Brassica capitata rubra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C'roue. Sauerkrant. [L, 105.]—C. d'Alsace. The *Brassica præcox*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. de Beauvais. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. de Bruxelles. The *Brassica oleracea gemmifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. de chien. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—C. de cocotier. The terminal bud of *Cocos nucifera*. [a, 24.]—C. de Laponie. See *BRASSICA campestris*.—C. de mer. The *Crambe maritima* and the *Convolvulus soldanella*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. de Milan. The *Brassica oleracea sabauda*. [a, 24.]—C. de Savoie. See *BRASSICA oleracea sabauda*.—C. des champs. See *BRASSICA campestris*.—C. de Siam. See *BRASSICA oleracea gongyloides*.—C. d'Espagne. See *BRASSICA oleracea sabauda*.—C. de vigne. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. doré. The *Brassica sabellica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. en arbre. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. fleur. 1. See *BRASSICA oleracea botrytis*. 2. See *CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE*.—C. frisé. See *BRASSICA oleracea sabauda*.—C. marin. The *CONVOLVULUS soldanella* and the *Crambe maritima*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. nain. The *Brassica oleracea sabellica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. navet. See *BRASSICA napobrassica*.—C. navet blanc, C. navet jaune, C. navet rouge. See *BRASSICA campestris*.—C. ordinaire. See *BRASSICA oleracea*.—C. palmier. The *Brassica viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. palmiste. The *Arum oleracea*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. potager. See *BRASSICA oleracea capitata*.—C. potager. See *BRASSICA oleracea*.—C. précoce. See *BRASSICA præcox*.—C. rave. See *BRASSICA oleracea gongyloides*.—C. rouge [Fr. Cod.]. The *Brassica rubra*, a variety of *Brassica oleracea capitata*. [a, 24.]—C. rude. The *Brassica asperifolia*. [L, 87.]—C. sans tête. See *BRASSICA oleracea acephala*.—C. sauvage. The *Brassica oleracea silvestris*. [a, 24.]—C. vert. The *Brassica viridis*. [a, 24.]—C. vert de Touraine. The *Brassica oleracea viridis acephala*. [a, 24.] See *BRASSICA*.

CHOUA, n. See *CHOOA*.

CHOUAN, n. Spanish worm-seed. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *ANABASIS tamariscifolia*.

CHOUANA MANDARA, **CHOVANA MANDARUM** (Malay), n's. The *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOUALLE (Fr.), n. Shu-ka². The *Calla palustris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUCHONÉ (Carib.), n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUCOURON (Carib.), n. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUROUTE (Fr.), n. Shu-krut. Sauerkrant. [L, 49.]

CHOUON NIDJION, n. In the Ladrone Islands, the milk of the coconut. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUHACK, n. The *Spartium thebaicum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU-KIÉ (Chin.), n. The *Sisymbrium Sophia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU KIN (Chin.), n. A wax-producing plant, supposed to belong to the family *Malvaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUILA (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUK (Ar.), n. A name for several species of thorny plants. [A, 510 (a, 24); B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUKARAN (Ar.), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUNIZ (Ar.), n. The genus *Nigella*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU PALON, n. The genus *Thibaudia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUPO (Port.), n. The *Populus alba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOUPUTEYA (Hind.), n. The *Kydia calycina*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOURLE (Fr.), n. Shurl. In Picardy, the *Lathyrus tuberosus*; also an old name for the genus *Ornithogalum*, and especially *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHOU-LI-TCHI (Chin.), n. Leeches. [L, 77.]

CHOU-LIN (Chin.), n. Mercury. [L, 77.]

CHOU-LIN-TAN (Chin.), n. Crude antimony. [L, 77.]

CHOU-TCHA (Chin.), n. Cinnabar. [L, 77.]

CHOU TZOÛN-TAN (Chin.), n. Red precipitate. [L, 77.]

CHOU-YN-FEN (Chin.), n. Chloride of mercury. [L, 77.]

CHOVANA MANDARUM (Malay), n. See *CHOUANA MANDARA*.

CHOWLEE-PLANT, n. Chu⁵u⁴-e. The *Vigna (Dolichos) sinensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOWLY (Hind.). The *Portulaca quadrifida*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHOWPS, n. Chu⁵u⁴ps. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505.]

CHOY-ROOT, n. Written also *cheeroof* and *chayroot*. The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 116, 275 (a, 24).]

CHOZAM (Ar.), n. The *Cleome ornithopodioides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRESI (Ar.), n. The *Zygophyllum album*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHREMMIA (Lat.), n. n. Kre²m(ch²re²m)/ma². Gen., *chrem'matos* (-is). Gr., χρέμμα. See *SPUTUM*.

CHREMPSPIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre²mp(ch²re²mp)/si²s. Gen., *chrem'psos* (-is). Gr., χρέμψις. See *EXPECTORATION*.

CHRISEIS OF CALIFORNIA, n. Kr²s'e²-i²s. The *Eschscholtzia californica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kris(ch²res)¹/i²s. Gen., *chris'eos* (-is). Gr., χρισις. 1. Friction, scratching. 2. Inunction. [A, 322.]

CHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Krit²(ch²res)/ma³. Gen., *chris'matos* (-is). Gr., χρισμα. 1. An anointed part. 2. An unguent. 3. Inunction. [A, 322.]

CHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²(ch²res)/mu³s(mu⁴s). See **CHRISIS** and **CHRISMUS**.

CHRISTE-MARINE (Fr.), n. Krest-ma³r-en. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHRISTI MANUS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(ch²ri²st)¹i(e) ma(ma³)²-nu³s(nu⁴s). Lit., Christ's hand; of the old pharmacists, a paste made with rose-water and refined sugar, sometimes with the addition of prepared pearls. [A, 325; L, 41.]

CHRISTIME (Fr.), n. Krest-em. The genus *Bowardia*. [L, 41.]

CHRISTINENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Krest-en²e²n-kra³u⁴t. The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CHRISTI PABULUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²st(ch²ri²st)¹i(e) pa³b-pa³b)u³(u⁴l)-u³m(u⁴m). Of the alchemists, the "urina virginis." [B, 50.]

CHRISTMANNIA [Dennst.] (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(ch²ri²st)-ma³n²ni²a³. According to Baillon, the genus *Couroudi* of Adanson; according to Rosenthal, the genus *Laurinea*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Couroudi** [Dennst.]. A plant found in Malabar. The expressed juice of the leaves and the fragrant seeds are used for dysentery and diarrhoea. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHRISTMAS, n. Kri²st¹ma³s. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian c.-tree**. The *Ceratopetalum gummiferum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-flower**. The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-gambol**. The *Ipomoea sidifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-herb**. See *C.-flower*.—**C. pride**. The *Kuella paniculata*. [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**C.-rose**. See *C.-flower*.—**Great c.-rose**. See *Large-flowered c.-rose*.—**Green-flowered c.-rose**. The *Helleborus abchasicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-flowered c.-rose**. The *Helleborus altifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved c.-rose**. The *Helleborus angustifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Plum-colored c.-rose**. The *Helleborus calchicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purplish-red-flowered c.-rose**. The *Helleborus atrocrubens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rose-colored c.-rose**. The *Helleborus orientalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Stinking c.** Ger., *wilde Christwurz*, *stinkende Nieswurz*. The *Helleborus fetidus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Syrian c.-rose**. The *Helleborus vesicarius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian c.-tree**. The *Bursaria spinosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHRISTMON (Fr.), n. Kri²st-mo³n². The *Crithmum maritimum*. [L, 41.]

CHRISTOCHN, n. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRISTOPHER, n. Kri²st¹o-fu³r. Syn.: herb *C*. The *Actea spicata* and the *Osmunda regalis*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Stinking c.** The *Scrophularia aquatica* and the *Scrophularia nodosa*. [A, 505.]

CHRISTOPHORIANA (Lat.), n. f. Kri² t(ch²ri²st)-o(o²)-fo³r-i²a(a³)²na³. Fr., *Christophoriane*. See **ACTEA**.—**C. americana**. The *Actea racemosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arbor**. The *Actea spicata*. [B, 19, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. canadensis**. See *C. americana*.—**C. spicata**. See *C. arbor*.—**C. virginiana** [Plukenet]. See *ARALIA nudicaulis*.—**Radix christophoriana**. The root of *Actea spicata*. [B, 180 (a, 21).]

CHRISTOPHSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Krest¹o²fs-kra³u⁴t. The *Actea spicata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aehrentaugendes C.** See *C.*—**Amerikanisches C.** The *Actea racemosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CHRISTOPHSWURZ (Ger.), n. Krest¹o²fs-vurtz. The *Actea spicata*. [a, 24.]

CHRISTOS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²st(ch²ri²st)¹o²s. An ointment. [A, 325.]

CHRISTPALME (Ger.), n. Krest¹pa³l-me². The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CHRIST'S-EYE, n. Kri²st¹i. The *Inula oculus Christi*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CHRIST'S-HAIR, n. Kri²st¹ha³r. The *Scolopendrium vulgare*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHRIST'S-HERB, n. Kri²st¹u³r²b. The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHRIST'S-LADDER, n. Kri²st¹la³d-u³r. The *Erythraea centaurium*. [A, 505.]

CHRIST'S-THORN, n. Kri²st¹tho³r²n. Ger., *Christdorn*. 1. The *Crataegus pyracantha*. 2. The *Paliurus aculeatus*. 3. The *Ilex aquifolium* (in the north of Europe). 4. (Erroneously) the *Rhamnus catharticus*. [A, 505; B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CHRIST'S-WORT, n. Kri²st¹wu³r²t. See **CHRIST'S-HERB**.

CHRISTWURZ (Ger.), **CHRISTWURZEL** (Ger.), n's. Krest¹-vurtz, -vurtz-e¹. The genus *Helleborus*, especially the *Helleborus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Böhmische c.** The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grüne c.** The *Helleborus viridis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Orientalische c.** The *Helleborus orientalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schwarze c.** The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wilde c.** The *Helleborus fetidus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CHRITARI, CHRITHARI, n's. The *Hordeum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRHOTPTES (Lat.), n. m. Kri²th(ch²ri²th)-o²p²tez(tas). A genus of the *Trombidina*. [L, 340].—**C. monunguiculus** [Geber]. A species found on barley, which sometimes causes eczema or urticaria. [L, 340.]

CHRISTUSAKAZIE (Ger.), n. Krest¹u³s-a³k-a³z-i²e². The *Gleditsia triacanthus*. [B.]

CHRISTUSPALME (Ger.), n. Krest¹u³s-pa³l-me². See **CHRISTPALME**.

CHRISTUSTHRÄNEN (Ger.), n. Krest¹u³s-tran-e²n. The *Cox lacrima*. [B, 19, 116, 275 (a, 24).]

CHROA (Lat.), n. f. Kro(ch²ro²)¹a³. Gr., χροα. The surface of the body, the skin; also its color. [A, 387.]

CHROIZOLYTES, n. pl. Kro-i²z'o-lits. From χρωίζεω, to color, and λυτός, soluble. Fr., c. [Ampère]. A class of metallic elements that form colored solutions with colorless acids. [A, 301.]

CHROM (Ger.), n. Krom. See **CHROMIUM**.—**Ammoniak'-alaun**. See **CHROMIUM** and **ammonium sulphate**.—**C'acichlorid**. Chromyl chloride. [B, 270.]—**C'alaun**. Chrome-alum. [B.] See **CHROMIUM** and **potassium sulphate**.—**C'ammionium**. See the major list.—**C'bromid**. Chromium tribromide. [B.; a, 24.]—**C'bromür**. Chromium dibromide. [a, 24.]—**C'chlorid**. Chromium trichloride. [B.; a, 24.]—**C'chlorür**. Chromium dichloride. [B.; a, 24.]—**C'cyanid**. Chromic cyanide. [B.]—**C'cyanür**. Chromous cyanide. [B.]—**C'eisen**. See **CHROME** iron.—**C'eisenerz**, **C'eisenstein**, **C'erz**. See **CHROME** (2d def.).—**C'farben**. Chromium colors. The different preparations from chromium used for dyeing, painting, etc. [L, 30.]—**C'fluorid**. See **CHROMIUM fluoride**.—**C'gelb**. Chrome-yellow; lead chromate. [B.]—**C'grün**. See **CHROME-green**.—**C'metall**. Chromium. [L, 30.]—**C. nitrid**. Chromium nitride. [B.]—**C'orange**. See **CHROME-orange**.—**C'oxyd**, **C'oxydul**. See the major list.—**C'phosphat**. Chromium phosphate. [B, 270.]—**C'phosphid**, **C'phosphor**. Chromium phosphide. [B, 270.]—**C'roth**. Chrome-red; basic lead chromate. [B.]—**C'salz**. A salt of chromium. [a, 24.]—**C'sauer**. Of or pertaining to chromic acid; with the name of a base, the chromate of that base. [B.]—**C'säure**. See the major list.—**C'schwefel**. Chromium sulphate. [B.]—**C'stahl**. Steel containing chromium, specially adapted for sword-blades and cutting instruments. [a, 24.]—**C'stickstoff**. Chromium nitride. [B, 270.]—**C'snifid**. Chromium sulphide. [B.]—**C'zinnober**. Chrome-cinnabar; chrome-red. [B.]

CHROMA (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)¹a³. Gr., χρώμα. See **CHROA**.

CHROMADOTE, n. Krom¹a³d-ot. See **CHROMATOSCOPE**.

CHROMAMMONIUM, n. Krom-a³m-on¹i²-u³m. Ger., *C*. A compound in which chromium replaces part of the hydrogen of ammonium. [B.]—**C. thiocyanate**. A salt of c. and thiocyanic acid. [B, 3.]—**C'thiocyanid**. An amorphous monobasic acid, H(SCN)₄.Cr(NH₃)₂. [B, 3.]

CHROMAPHORE, n. Krom¹a³f-or. See **CHROMATOPHORE**.

CHROMAS (Lat.), n. m. Krom(ch²rom)¹a³s(a³s). Gen., *chrom-at'is*. See **CHROMATE**.

CHROMASCOPE, n. Krom¹a³s-kop. See **CHROMATOSCOPE**.

CHROMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-az(a³s)¹i²-a³. Ger., *Chromasie*. The coloring produced by chromatic aberration in the images made by lenses. [B, 270.]

CHROMATE, n. Krom¹at. Lat., *chromas*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chromat*, *chromsaures Salz*. It., *Sp. cromato*. A salt of chromic acid. [B.; a, 24.]—**Acid c.** See **DICHROMATE**.—**Basic c.** A compound of a normal c. with an oxide or a hydroxide. [B.]

CHROMATELOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a³t(a³t)-e²l-o²ps'i²s. Gen., *chromateloops'eos* (-is). From χρώμα, color, ἀτέλής, imperfect, and ὄψις, sight. Color-blindness. [A, 322.]

CHROMATIC, adj. Krom-a³t¹ik. Gr., χρωματικός. Lat., *chromaticus*. Fr., *chromatique*. Ger., *chromatisch*. It., *cromatico*. Sp., *chromático*. Pertaining to colors or to chromatin; capable of being stained. [Flemming (J); K.]

CHROMATICS, n. sing. Krom-a³t¹iks. Fr., *chromatique*. Physics in its relations to colors. [A, 301.]

CHROMATIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-a³t(a³t)-i²d¹i²-u³m(u⁴m). The coloring matter of plants. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHROMATIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a³t(a³t)-i²d-ro²si²s. See **CHROMIDROSIS**.

CHROMATIE (Fr.), n. Krom-a³-se. See **CHROMATISM**.

CHROMATIGENOUS, adj. Krom-a³t¹i²j²e²n-u³s. See **CHROMATIGENOUS**.

CHROMATIN, n. Krom¹a³t-i²n. Fr., *chromatine*. Ger., *C*. The reticulate material found in the nuclei of cells; so called because it is deeply stained by coloring agents. [B, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. **ACHROMATIN**.—**C'fäden** (Ger.). See **Nuclear FIBRILS**.—**C'körnchen** (Ger.). **C'körner** (Ger.). **C'kugeln** [Pfitzner] (Ger.). See **CHROMATIC GRANULES**.

CHROMATISM, n. Krom¹a³t-i²zm. Gr., χρωματισμός. Lat., *chromatismus*. Fr., *chromatisme*, *chromatie*. Ger., *Chromatismus*. 1. An abnormal coloration of a tissue, a part, a secretion, etc. [L, 119.] 2. (Obs.) chromatic aberration. [F.]

CHROMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-a(a³)shi²(ti²)-u³m(u⁴m). A genus of microscopic organisms. [B.]—**C. violascens**. See **BACTERIUM violaceum**.

CHROMATOBLAST, n. Krom¹a³t-o-bla³st. From χρώμα, color, and βλαστός, a bud. Fr., *chromatoblaste*. See **CHROMATOBLAST**.

CHROMATODYSOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)¹a³t(o²)-o(o²)-di²z(du³s)-o²ps'i²-a³. From χρώμα, color, ὄψις, sight. See **COLOR-BLINDNESS**.

CHROMATOGENIE (Fr.), n. Krom-a³t-o-zhan-e. The appearance or production of color in what was previously colorless. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOGENOUS, adj. Krom-a³t-o²j²e²n-u³s. From χρώμα, color, and γεννάω, to engender. Fr., *chromatogène*. Ger., *chromatogen*, *farbenerzeugend*. Producing color or pigment (ap-

plied by Breschet to a special pigment-producing glandular apparatus supposed by him to exist in the skin. [A, 301, 322.]

CHROMATOGRAPHY, CHROMATOLOGY, n's. Krom-a²-o²g²ra²f²i², -o²l²o²-j². From χρώμα, color, and γράφειν, to describe, or λόγος, understanding. Fr., *chromatologie*. Ger., *Chromatologie*. See CHROMATICS.

CHROMATOMETABLEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)²-a²t(a²t²-o(o²)-pa²th²)-me²t-a²3-le²p²si²-a²3. From χρώμα, color, μερά, ill, and βλέπειν, to see. Fr., *chromatométatablepsie*. See Color-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOMETRY, n. Krom-a²t-o²m²e²t-ri². From χρώμα, color, and μέτρον, a measure. 1. The art or process of determining the coloring power of a substance. 2. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²t²-o(o²)-pa²th²)-i²-a²3. From χρώμα, color, and πάθος, disease. Any pigmentary disease of the skin, also any disease characterized by an abnormal color of the skin. [G, 9, 11.]

CHROMATOPHIL (Ger.), adj. Ch²rom²a²t²-o-fel. See CHROMOPHILOUS.

CHROMATOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²t²-o(o²)-fob²)-h²i²-a²3. From χρώμα, color, and φόβος, dread. Abnormal sensitiveness of the eye to certain colors of the spectrum. [F.]

CHROMATOPHORE, n. Krom'a²t-o-for. From χρώμα, color, and φέρειν, to bear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromatophor*, *Färbzelle*. 1. A granular structure analogous to a chlorophyll granule found in some of the lower plants, consisting of a matrix colored with some pigment. 2. In the *Cephalopoda* and other animals capable of changes of color, a pigment cell inclosed in a connective-tissue sheath to which are attached radiating muscular fibre cells, by the contraction of which the pigment is made to change its refractive properties and changes of color are produced. [A, 383; B, 24, 28, 229; J, 11, 56; "Jour. d'anat. et de physiol.," 1876 (J); L, 121, 321, 322.] Cf. CHLOROPLASTID, CHROMOPLASTID, and LEUCOPLASTID.—C'n'schicht (Ger.). A layer of c's (3d def.) in the skin or a serous or mucous membrane. [J.]

CHROMATOPHOROUS, adj. Krom-a²t-o²f²-o²r-u²s. Fr., *chromatophore*. Giving rise to color; pertaining to, consisting of, or provided with, chromatophores. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOPSEUDOBLEPSIA (Lat.), **CHROMATOPSEUDOPSIA** (Lat.), n's f. Krom(ch²rom)²-a²t(a²t²-o(o²)-su²d²-psu²d)-o(o²)-le²p²si²-a²3, -su²d²(psu²d)-o²ps²i²s. From χρώμα, color, ψευδής, false, and βλέπειν or όψις, sight. See Color-BLINDNESS.

CHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²t²-o²ps²-i²-a²3. From χρώμα, color, and όψις, sight. Fr., *chromatopsie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Farbensehen*. Chromatic vision; a condition in which all objects appear to be of a certain color. [A, 322; L, 107.]

CHROMATOPTOMETRY, n. Krom-a²t-o²p²-to²m²e²t-ri². From χρώμα, color, όπτειν, to see, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chromatoptométrie*. Ger., *Chromatoptometrie*. Examination of the eye with reference to the degree of its sensibility to rays of light of various wave-lengths. The simplest method is that devised by Daee. The instrument consists of a card-board containing ten horizontal rows of colors, each series being composed of seven colors, represented by woolen threads. In a certain number of series the colors are placed in the order of intensity. These rows correspond to the numbers 3 (purple), 7 (green), and 9 (red). The card-board is placed before the patient in bright daylight, and he is caused to note that certain horizontal lines contain colors of the same tone, but of different shades. He is then asked if the colors of the first row are of the same kind, and the same question is asked him of all the rows on the card-board. If he recognizes all the colors with their gradations, his color-perception is normal. If he distinguishes neither the lines which contain but one color nor the others, his color-perception is not completely determined, and the examination must be gone over again. If the patient indicates one of the series as containing but one color, when in reality it contains different colors, he is color-blind, and it then remains to determine, in any of the usual ways, the variety of color-blindness. [F.]

CHROMATOSCOPE, n. Krom-a²t²-o-skop. From χρώμα, color, and σκοπείν, to examine. Of Ludicke, an instrument for determining the refractive index of the colored rays of light. [F.]

CHROMATOSCOPY, n. Krom-a²t²-o²s²-kop-i². From χρώμα, color, and σκοπείν, to examine. Fr., *chromatoscopie*. The art of accurately determining the colors of objects. [A, 385.]

CHROMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²t²-o²)-is. Gen., *chromatos' eos (-is)*. Ger., *Chromatose*. Anomalous pigmentation of tissue; a pigmentary disease of the skin; in the pl., *chromatoses*, of Auspitz, an order of the class *Epidermidoses*, comprising anomalies of cutaneous pigmentation (the *Hyperchromatoses*, *Parachromatoses*, and *Achromatoses*). [G, 4.]

CHROMATOSKIAMETER, n. Krom'a²t-o-ski²-a²m²e²t-u²r. From χρώμα, color, σκιά, a shadow, and μέτρον, a measure. An apparatus devised by Holmgren for testing the sense of color. It consists of a lamp and a screen of white porcelain, on which is cast the shadow of a pencil placed in front of different colored glasses. A scale attached to the screen enables the observer to know when the shadows are of equal brightness. [F.]

CHROMATURIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²t²-u²)-ri²-a²3. From χρώμα, color, and όύρον, urine. Fr., *chromaturie*. A condition in which the urine has an abnormal color. [L, 107.]

CHROME, n. Krom. Fr., c. Ger., *Chrom*. It., Sp., *chromo*. See CHROMIUM.—Azotate de c. (Fr.). See CHROMIUM NITRATE.—Azoture de c. (Fr.). See CHROMIUM NITRIDE.—C. alum. Ger., *Chromalun*. See CHROMIUM AND POTASSIUM SULPHATE.—C.—green. See CHROMIUM SESQUIOXIDE.—C. holes. A popular term for certain ulcerations, and especially a perforation of the cartilage of the septum of the nose, met with among workers in chromium compounds.

[W. Pye, "Ann. of Surg.," Apr., 1885, p. 303.]—C. iron. Ger., *Chrom Eisen*. 1. A very hard alloy of chromium and iron, containing about three parts by weight of chromium to one of iron. 2. An ore of iron which is a compound of chromium sesquioxide and ferrous oxide, analogous to magnetic iron-ore. Chromium pigments are obtained chiefly from this ore. [a, 24.]—C. orange. A pigment of a dark orange-color, prepared from lead subchromate. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—C. red. Basic lead chromate. [a, 24.]—C. yellow. Ger., *Chromgelb*. Lead chromate, PbCrO₄, unfused. [a, 24.]—Protochlorure de c. (Fr.). Chromous chloride. [L, 87.] See CHROMIUM CHLORIDE.—Protosulfure de c. Chromium monosulphide. [a, 24.]

CHROMÉ (Fr.), adj. Krom-a. Containing chromium. [a, 24.]

CHROMEUX (Fr.), adj. Krom-u². Chromous. [B.]

CHROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-h²i²d²-ros'i²s. See CHROMIDROSIS.

CHROMIC, adj. Krom'i²k. Lat., *chromicus*. Fr., *chromique*. It., *chromico*. Sp., *crómico*. Containing chromium as a tetrad (pseudo-triad) radicle, as in c. oxide, Cr₂O₃; or as a hexad radicle, as in c. acid, H₂CrO₄. [B.]—C. acid. Lat., *acidum chromicum* [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *acide chromique*. Ger., *Chromsäure*. It., *acido cromico*. Sp., *ácido crómico*. A name usually applied to chromium trioxide, (CrO₃), and used in this sense in the pharmacopœias, constituting the *acide chromique cristallisé* of the Fr. Cod. [see CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE]. The name is more properly applied to a substance existing only in aqueous solution, formed by the combination of chromium trioxide with water and having the composition H₂CrO₄ = CrO₃ + H₂O. This substance, which forms with water an acid yellow-colored solution, acts as a dibasic acid, and is the starting point of the salts called chromates. A series of derived acids are known through their salts. [B.] See DICHROMIC ACID, TRICHROMIC ACID, TETRACHROMIC ACID, and HEXACHROMIC ACID.—C. anhydride. Fr., *anhydride chromique*. Ger., *Chromsäure-Anhydrid*. It., *anidride cromica*. Sp., *anhidrida crómica*. Chromium trioxide. [B.]

CHROMICHLORID (Ger.), n. Krom'e-klor-ed. Chromium trichloride. [B, 270.]

CHROMICUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)²i²k-u²m(u²m). A distinct variety of chromium supposed to exist in the chromic compounds. [B.]

CHROMICUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch²rom)²i²k-u²s(u²s). See CHROMIC, with the name of a base, the chromate of that base. [B.]

CHROMICYANIDE, n. Krom-i²-si'a²n-i²d(id). Ger., *Chromicyanid*. A double cyanide of chromium and another metal, having the general formula, Rv₂Cr₂(C₂N₂)₄, where Rv₂ denotes a sexvalent radicle. [B.]

CHROMICYANOGENE (Fr.), n. Krom-e-se-a²n-o-zhe²n. The radicle of chromohydrocyanic acid. [L, 87.]

CHROMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(ch²rom)²i²d-e(a²-e²). Ger., *Chromidæen*. A family of the *Acanthopteri*. [L, 14.]

CHROMIDES, n. pl. Krom'i²dz(idz). Fr., c. Of Ampère, a group of elements comprising columbium, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, and tungsten. [A, 385.]

CHROMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Krom(ch²rom)²i²d-ez(e²s). See CHROMIDÆ.

CHROMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-i²d'i²-u²m(u²m). Of Sitzenberger, the gonidia of a lichen. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-i²d-ros'i²s. Gen., *chromidros' eos (-is)*. From χρώμα, color, and ιδρώσις, perspiration. Fr., *chromidrose*. Ger., *Chromidros*. It., *chromidrosi*. Sp., *chromidrosis*. Syn.: *epidrosis tincta*. A condition in which the perspiration is colored. The phenomenon is limited to a part of the body, generally on the face and especially the eyelids, and the color is commonly dark-blue or blackish, but in some instances brown, yellow, or red. The affection is most common in nervous and hysterical women, and is occasionally feigned. [A. Van Harlingen (A, 473); F; G.]—Blepharo-c. C. of the eyelids.

CHROMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch²rom)-i²f'e²r-u²s(u²s). From χρώμα (see CHROMIUM), and ferre, to bear. Fr., *chromifère*. Ger., *chromhaltig*. It., *chromifero*. Sp., *chromifero*. Containing chromium. [L, 180.]

CHROMIFLUORID (Ger.), n. Krom'e-flu-or-ed. Chromium hexafluoride. [B, 270.]

CHROMIHYDROXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'e-hu²d-ro²x-u²d. Chromium trihydroxide. [B, 270.]

CHROMIOMETER, n. Krom-i²-o²m²e²t-u²r. See CHROMATOMETER.

CHROMIOXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'e-ox-u²d. Chromium sesquioxide. [B, 270.]

CHROMIQUE (Fr.), adj. Krom-ek. See CHROMIC.

CHROMISALZ (Ger.), n. Krom'e-za'litz. A chromic salt. [B, 270.]

CHROMISM, n. Krom'i²zm. From χρώμα, color. Fr., *chromisme*. Sp., *chromismo*. An excessive or abnormal coloration, especially that produced in plants by cultivation. [A, 385; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMITE, n. Krom'it. Lat., *chromita* (3d def.). Fr., c. Ger., *Chromit*. 1. A compound of chromium sesquioxide with the oxide of another metal. Thus, the compound Cr₂O₃ is a c. of chromium; and ZnCr₂O₄, a c. of zinc, which may be regarded as being made up of ZnO + Cr₂O₃. Such compounds may, however, also be regarded as the salts of a supposititious chromous acid of the formula H₂CrO₄. 2. In mineralogy, chrome-iron ore, which is an impure iron c. [B, 3.] 3. Any organic coloring matter. [A, 385.]

CHROMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). From χρῶμα, color, from the variety of color exhibited by its compounds. Fr., *chrome*. Ger., *Chrom*. It., Sp., *chromo*. A metallic element discovered by Vauquelin in 1797. It is found in various minerals combined with lead or iron. It may be obtained either in the form of a light green micro-crystalline powder, or as a hard solid fusible with difficulty. It is not readily oxidized, and is not attacked by nitric acid, but dissolves in hydrochloric or hot sulphuric acid. Sp. gr., about 7. In compounds it acts as a dyad, forming chromous compounds; and occasionally as a hexad, as in chromic acid. There is also the hypothetical perchromic anhydride, CrO₇, in which c. may be regarded as an octad. Symbol, Cr.; atomic weight, 52.4. [B, 3, 77 (a, 24)].—**C. acetate**. Fr., *acétate de chrome*. Ger., *Chromacetat*, *essigsäures Chromoxydul*. It., *acetato di cromo*. Sp., *acetato de cromo*. A compound of c. and acetic acid. Two c. acetates are known: 1. Chromous acetate, Cr(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + H₂O, known as red c. acetate forming prismatic crystals. 2. Chromic acetate, Cr₂(C₂H₃O₂)₆ + 2H₂O. [B, 2(a, 24); B, 3.] See also **C. basic acetate**.—**C. alum**. See **C. and potassium sulphate**.—**C. and ammonium sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de chrome et d'ammoniaque*. Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxydulammoniak*. Ammonio-chromic alum; a substance forming ruby-colored crystals, Cr₂(SO₄)₃(NH₄)₂SO₄ + 24H₂O. [B, 3.]—**C. and potassium sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de chrome et de potasse*. A compound of c. and potassium with sulphuric acid; c. alum. Three c. and potassium sulphates are known: 1. *Potassio-chromous sulphate*, Cr₂SO₄·K₂SO₄ + 6H₂O, forming blue prismatic crystals. 2. *Potassio-chromic sulphate* (Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxydul-Kali*), Cr₂(SO₄)₃·K₂SO₄ + 24H₂O, otherwise called *chrome-alum*. It forms dark-purple octahedral crystals, appearing red by transmitted light. It is used in dyeing and in tanning. 3. Another potassio-chromic sulphate exists under the form of minute green acicular crystals, Cr₂(SO₄)₃·3K₂SO₄, the common variety of chrome alum. [B, 3.]—**C. and sodium sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de chrome et de soude*. Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxydul-Natron*. A substance of the composition Cr₂(SO₄)₃·3Na₂SO₄. [B, 3.]—**C. arsenate**. Fr., *arséniate de chrome*. Ger., *arsensaures Chromoxydul*. It., *arseniato di cromo*. Sp., *arseniato de cromo*. A compound of c. and arsenic acid. Chromic arsenate is an apple-green substance precipitated from a solution of a chromic salt by the addition of potassium arsenate. [B, 2.]—**C. basic acetate**. Fr., *acétate basique de chrome*. Ger., *basisch essigsäures Chromoxydul*. It., *acetato basico di cromo*. Sp., *acetato basico de cromo*. A compound of c. oxide or c. hydroxide with acetic acid. Basic chromic acetate, Cr₂(OH)₂(C₂H₃O₂)₄, is known. A variety of derivatives of chromic acetate, in which, like this basic derivative, part of the acetic acid radicle is replaced by other radicles, are also known. [B, 2.]—**C. basic sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate basique de chrome*. Ger., *basisch schwefelsäures Chromoxydul*. It., *solfato basico di cromo*. Sp., *sulfato basico de cromo*. A compound of c. oxide or c. hydroxide with sulphuric acid. Several basic chromic sulphates exist: one, forming an amorphous red mass, has the constitution Cr₂O₃(SO₄)₂; another, pale-green in color, has the formula 2Cr₂SO₄(OH)₂·Cr₂(SO₄)₃ + 5H₂O. [B, 3.]—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de chrome*. A compound of c. and bromine. Two c. bromides are known: 1. *Chromous bromide* (Ger., *Chrombromür*), a white crystalline mass, CrBr₂, turning green on exposure to the air from the formation of an oxybromide of c. 2. *Chromic bromide* (Fr., *bromure chromique*; Ger., *Chrombromid*; It., *bromuro cromo*; Sp., *bromuro cromo*), Cr₂Br₆, forming dark-green translucent scales. [B, 3.]—**C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de chrome*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Two c. chlorides are known: 1. *Chromous chloride* (Ger., *Chromchlorür*), CrCl₂, forming silky-white acicular crystals, and by its affinity for oxygen acting as a strong reducing agent. 2. *Chromic chloride* (Fr., *chlorure chromique*; Ger., *Chromchlorid*; It., *cloruro cromo*; Sp., *cloruro cromo*), forming pinkish scales, Cr₂Cl₆, or green acicular crystals, Cr₂Cl₆ + 12H₂O; used as a coloring agent. [B, 3.] See also **C. oxychloride**.—**C. chromate**. Fr., *chromate de chrome*. Ger., *chromsaures Chromoxydul*. It., *perossido (o cromato) di cromo*. Sp., *cromato de cromo*. A compound of c. sesquioxide with c. trioxide. The compound ordinarily so called is also denominated *c. dioxide* or *peroxide*, and has the composition Cr₂O₃·CrO₃ = 3CrO₃. It is a black or brownish powder. Another compound is known, having the formula Cr₂O₃ = 2Cr₂O₃ + CrO₃, and forming violet-colored prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]—**C. cyanide**. Fr., *cyanure de chrome*. A compound of c. and cyanogen. Two c. cyanides are known: 1. *Chromous cyanide* (Fr., *cyanure chromeux*; Ger., *Chromcyanür*), a white substance, Cr(CN)₂, changing to green on exposure to the air. 2. *Chromic cyanide* (Fr., *cyanure chromique*; Ger., *Chromcyanid*; It., *cianuro cromo*; Sp., *cianuro cromo*), a pale-green substance, Cr₂(CN)₆, forming, by combination with other metals, the *chromicyanides*.—**C. dioxide**. Fr., *bioxyde (ou dioxyde) de chrome*. See **C. chromate**.—**C. dioxydichloride**. See **CHROMYL chloride**.—**C. ferricyanide**. Fr., *ferricyanure de chrome*. Ger., *Ferridcyanchrom*. A compound, Cr₂Fe₂(C₅N₃)₄, formed by the action of c. trichloride on potassium ferricyanide. It is soluble in water. [B, 4 (a, 24)].—**C. fluoride**. Fr., *fluorure de chrome*. Ger., *Chromfluorid*. It., *fluoruro di cromo*. Sp., *fluoruro de cromo*. A compound of c. and fluorine. Chromic fluoride, Cr₂F₆, a greenish crystalline mass, is known. [B, 3.] See also **C. hexfluoride**.—**C. hexfluoride**. A substance, CrF₆, forming a scarlet fuming liquid which is readily converted into a reddish gas of strongly irritant properties. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. hydrate**. See **C. hydroxide**.—**C. hydrochlorate**. A compound of the composition CrO₂·Cl₂·OH.—**C. hydroxide**. Fr., *hydrate de chrome*. Ger., *Chromhydrat*. It., *idrato di cromo*. Sp., *hidrato de cromo*. Syn.: *c. hydrate*. A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Several hydroxides of c. exist: 1. *Chromous hydroxide* (Ger., *Chromoxydulhydrat*), Cr(OH)₂, a brownish-yellow precipitate prepared by precipitating chromous chloride with caustic potash. It readily oxidizes on exposure to the air, and is converted into c. sesquioxide. 2. *Chromic hydroxide*, *chromic*

trihydroxide (Fr., *hydrate chromique*; Ger., *Chromoxyhydrat*; It., *idrato cromo*; Sp., *hidrato cromo*), Cr₂(OH)₆ + 4H₂O, a pale-blue substance. On heating, it is converted into a body of the composition Cr₂O₃(OH)₂. Another chromic hydroxide, Cr₂O(OH)₄, forms a green powder which is used as a pigment and is called *Guignet's green*. [B.] See also **Soluble c. hydroxide**.—**C. metaphosphate**. Fr., *metaphosphate de chrome*. Chromic metaphosphate; a green substance, Cr₂(PO₃)₆, insoluble in water and in acids. [B, 3.]—**C. monoxide**. Fr., *monoxyde de chrome*. Ger., *Chromoxydul*. It., *ossido di cromo*. Sp., *oxidulo de cromo*. A substance, CrO, known only through its hydrate, chromous hydroxide. [B, 3.]—**C. nitrate**. Fr., *azotate de chrome*. Ger., *Chromnitrat*. A compound of c. and nitric acid. Chromic nitrate (Fr., *azotate chromique*; Ger., *salpetersaures Chromoxydul*; It., *nitrato cromo*; Sp., *nitrato cromo*), Cr₂(NO₃)₆ + 18H₂O, forming purplish prismatic crystals, is known. [B, 3.]—**C. nitride**. Fr., *azoture de chrome*. Ger., *Chromnitrid*. A brownish-black substance, N₂Cr₂. [B, 3.]—**C. oxide**. Fr., *oxyde de chrome*. A compound of c. and oxygen. The c. oxides are *c. monoxide* or chromous oxide, *c. sesquioxide* or chromic oxide, *c. dioxide* or c. chromate, and *c. trioxide*. In addition, there has been described a chromos-chromic oxide (*q. v.*). [B.]—**C. oxychloride**. Fr., *oxychlorure de chrome*. A compound of c. with oxygen and chlorine. Various oxychlorides of c. are known, obtained by evaporation of a solution of chromic chloride. A c. oxychloride containing a very large proportion of c. sesquioxide constitutes the so-called soluble c. hydroxide. [B, 3.] See also **CHROMYL chloride**.—**C. peroxide**. Fr., *peroxyde de chrome*. It., *perossido di cromo*. Sp., *peróxido de cromo*. See **C. chromate**.—**C. persulphide**. Fr., *persulfure de chrome*. A brownish body, Cr₂S₇. [B, 3.]—**C. phosphate**. Fr., *phosphate de chrome*. A compound of c. and phosphoric acid. Two c. phosphates are known: 1. *Chromous phosphate* (Ger., *phosphorsaures Chromoxydul*), a bluish substance, turning green on exposure to the air, Cr₂(PO₄)₂. 2. *Chromic phosphate* (Fr., *phosphate chromique*; Ger., *phosphorsaures Chromoxydul*; It., *fosfato cromo*; Sp., *fosfato cromo*), a greenish substance, Cr₂(PO₄)₃, which may also be obtained in the form of dark violet crystals, Cr₂(PO₄)₂ + 12H₂O. [B.] See also **C. metaphosphate**.—**C. phosphide**. Fr., *phosphure de chrome*. A micro-crystalline powder, P₂Cr₂, having a metallic lustre. [B, 3.]—**C. sesquioxide**. Fr., *sesquioxyde de chrome*. Ger., *Chromoxydul*. Chromic oxide, Cr₂O₃. It occurs in nature as chrome-ochre, and may be prepared artificially as a green amorphous powder, as hard, shining dark-green crystals, or as a very dark crystalline mass. It is used in painting, constituting chrome-green; in the coloring of glass, porcelain, and enamel; and in the printing of bank-notes. [B, 3.]—**C. sesquisulphide**. Fr., *sesquisulfure de chrome*. A substance, Cr₂S₃, often called simply c. sulphide. It occurs either in the form of a dark-gray powder of metallic lustre or as an elastic solid mass. [B, 3.]—**C. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de chrome*. Ger., *Chromsulfat*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. Two c. sulphates are known: 1. *Chromous sulphate* (Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxydul*), Cr₂SO₄, known only in solution. 2. *Chromic sulphate* (Fr., *sulfate chromique*; Ger., *schwefelsaures Chromoxydul*; It., *solfato cromo*; Sp., *sulfato cromo*), Cr₂(SO₄)₃; when anhydrous, a reddish substance insoluble in water, but, combined with water of crystallization, Cr₂(SO₄)₃ + 15H₂O, forming violet-blue octahedral crystals soluble in water. [B, 3.] See also **C. basic sulphate**, **C. and potassium sulphate**, **C. and ammonium sulphate**, and **C. and sodium sulphate**.—**C. sulphide**. Fr., *sulfure de chrome*. Ger., *Schwefelchrom*. See **C. sesquisulphide** and **C. persulphide**.—**C. thiocyanate**, **C. thiocyanide**. Fr., *sulfocyanate de chrome*. Ger., *thiocyansaures Chromoxydul*. An amorphous green, deliquescent mass, Cr₂(SCN)₆. It forms double salts with the thiocyanates of potassium, sodium, ammonium, barium, lead, and silver. [B, 2.]—**C. trihydroxide**. Chromic hydroxide. [B.] See **C. hydroxide**.—**C. trioxide**. Fr., *trioxyde de chrome*. Ger., *Chromtrioxydul*. It., *triossido cromo*. Sp., *trióxido cromo*. CrO₃, usually called chromic acid (*q. v.*). Trioxide of c. occurs either in the form of a reddish mass or of crimson acicular crystals of a sour, metallic taste. It deliquesces on exposure to the air, forming a brown liquid, and dissolves readily in water, in dilute alcohol, in pure ether, and in concentrated sulphuric acid. It melts at 193° C. and decomposes at 250° C. In the presence of reducing agents and of many organic substances it gives up a portion of its oxygen and is converted into c. sesquioxide. It accordingly acts as a bleaching agent, a penetrating caustic, and a disinfectant. [B, 3, 5.]—**Red c. acetate**. Chromous acetate. [B.] See **C. acetate**.—**Soluble hydroxide of c.** A preparation, analogous to soluble hydroxide of iron (dialyzed iron), made by dissolving chromic hydroxide in a solution of chromic chloride, and then removing the greater part of the latter by dialysis. There is left in solution a c. oxychloride containing a very large excess of chromic oxide. [B, 3.]

CHROMOACETAT (Ger.), n. Krom/o-a²t²-at-a²t. Chromous acetate. [B, 270.]

CHROMO-AROMATIC, adj. Krom/o-a²r-o-ma²t/i²k. From χρῶμα, color, and ἀρώμα, aroma. Fr., *chromo-aromatique*. Colored and of an aromatic odor (said of micro-organisms). [L.]

CHROMOBACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-ba²k(ba²k)-te(ta)/ri²-u³m(u⁴m). A colored Bacterium.—**C. violaceum**. See **BACTERIUM violaceum**.

CHROMOBLAST, n. Krom/o-bla²t. See **CHROMATOPHORE**.

CHROMOCHLORID (Ger.), n. Krom/o-klor-ed. Chromous chloride. [B, 270.]

CHROMOCRINIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-kri²n/i²-a². From χρῶμα, color, and κρῖνεν, to separate. Fr., *chromocrinie*. The secretion of coloring matter, as in the perspiration (see **CHROMODRUGS**). [F, G, 16; Laboulin, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd.," quoted in "Jour. of Cutan. and Ven. Dis.," Feb., 1886, p. 60.]

CHROMOCYANE (Fr.), n. Krom-o-se-a²n. See **CHROMOCYANOGENE**.

CHROMOCYANHYDRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Krom-o-se-a²n-ed-rek. See CHROMHYDROCYANIC.

CHROMOCYANID (Ger.), n. Krom'o-tsu⁶-a³n-ed. Chromous cyanide. [B, 270.]

CHROMOCYANOGÈNE (Fr.), n. Krom-o-se-a²n-o-zhe²n. A hypothetical radicle, C₁₂N₄Cr₂ or C₆N₂Cr₂; being ferrocyanogen in which chromium replaces iron. [A, 385.]

CHROMOCYANURE (Fr.), n. Krom'o-se-a²n-u⁶r. A cyanide of chromium and another base. [A, 385.]

CHROMOCYTOTOMETER, n. Krom-o-sit-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. From χρώμα, color, κύτος, a cell, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *chromocytométre*. An instrument devised by Bizzozero for measuring the amount of hæmoglobin present in the red blood-corpuscles by comparing the tint of a layer of blood on a plain glass with that of a similar layer viewed through colored glass, transmitted light being used. [A, 326.]

CHROMOCYTOTOMETRY, n. Krom-o-sit-o²m'e²t-ri³. Fr., *chromocytométrie*. The process of measuring the hæmoglobin or counting the red corpuscles in a specimen of blood. [M. Semmola, "Nouv. rem.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 443.]

CHROMOGEN (Ger.), adj. Krom'o-ge²n. See CHROMATOGENOUS; as a n., see CHROMOGENE.

CHROMOGENE, n. Krom'o-jen. From χρώμα, color, and γεννάω, to engender. Fr., *chromogène*. Ger., *Chromogen*. 1. See CHROMOPHYLL. 2. A substance whose presence is necessary to the production of a dye. Cf. CHROMOPHORE.

CHROMOHYDROCYANIC ACID, n. Krom'o-hid-ro-si-a²n-i²k. A compound analogous to ferrihydrocyanic acid, or ferridcyanogen, but containing chromium in place of hydrogen. [L, 108.]

CHROMOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Krom-o-ed. Resembling or pertaining to chromium; as a n., in the pl., c's, see CHROMIDES. [L, 41.]

CHROMOLOGIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Krom-o-lo-zhe, -ge'. See CHROMATOLOGY.

CHROMOMETER, n. Krom-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. See CHROMATOMETER.

CHROMOPHANE, n. Krom'o-fan. From χρώμα, color, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromophan*. The coloring matter of the fat globules found in the cones of the retina in birds. Described by Kihne. [F; K, 8.] See CHLOROPHANE, RHODOPHANE, and XANTHOPHANE.

CHROMOPHILLOUS, adj. Krom-o²f'i²l-u³s. From χρώμα, color, and φιλέω, to love. Fr., *chromophile*. Ger., *chromophil*. Capable of being stained (said especially of the cell nucleus). [J, 55.]

CHROMOPHORE, n. Krom'o-for. From χρώμα, color, and φορέω, to bear. Fr., c. Ger., *Chromophor*. The body whose presence in conjunction with a substance makes the latter form a dye-stuff. Thus, NO₂ is the c. of nitraniline and nitrophenol, and nitrobenzene is their chromogen. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHROMOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-o²f'o²r-u³m-(u⁴m). See CHROMATOPHORE.

CHROMOPHOSPHAT (Ger.), n. Krom'o-f'o²s-fa³t. Chromous phosphate. [B, 270.]

CHROMOPHOTOTHERAPIE (Ger.), n. Krom-o-fot-o-te²r-a³-pe'. See under PHOTOCROMATIC.

CHROMOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-fit(fu⁶t)-os'i²s. Gen., *chromophytos'eos* (-is). From χρώμα, color, and φυτόν, a plant. See FURFURACEA and *Tinea versicolor*.

CHROMOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-op'i²-a³. From χρώμα, color, and ὄπη, sight. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPLASTID, n. Krom-o-pla²s't'i²d. From χρώμα, color, and πλάσσειν, to form. A pigment granule.

CHROMOPSEUDOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-su²d-(psu²d)-o²p'si²s. Gen., *chromopseudopsi'eos* (-is). From χρώμα, color, ψεύδεις, false, and ὄψις, sight. See COLOR-BLINDNESS.

CHROMOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Krom(ch²rom)-o²p'si²-a³. See CHROMATOPSIA.

CHROMOPTOMETER, n. Krom-o²p-to²m'e²t-u⁶r. From χρώμα, color, ὀπτέειν, to see, and μέτρον, a measure. Of A. Weber, a contrivance for testing the acuity of the sense of color; consisting of a number of series of pieces of colored paper (a series for each color, increasing in size in a definite ratio) fixed on a black background. The distance at which the color of each piece can be distinguished constitutes an index of the acuity of color-perception. [F.]

CHROMOPTOMETRY, n. Krom-o²p-to²m'e²t-ri³. See CHROMATOPTOMETRY.

CHROMOSO-CHROMIC, adj. Krom-os'o-krom'i²k. Containing chromium both as a trivalent and as a bivalent radicle. [B.]—C.-e. oxide. A compound of chromium sesquioxide and chromous oxide, of variable composition (according to Fischer, Cr₂O₄); a black powder. [B, 3 (a, 24); B, 270.]

CHROMOSOMES [Waldeyer], n. pl. Krom'o-somz. From χρώμα, color, and σῶμα, a body. See CHROMATIC FIBRILLS.

CHROMOSPORES, n. pl. Krom'o-sporz. Lat., *chromosporee*, *chromospori* (from χρώμα, color, and σπορά, a seed). Fr., *chromosporés*. A group of *Agarics*, embracing all the genera having colored spores and forming a series parallel to the *Leucospori* of Fries. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-o(o²)-spor-(spo²r)i²-u³m-(u⁴m). An undetermined genus of *Fungi*, made by Corda; referred by some to the genus *Uredo*, by others considered as the gonidia of the lichens, while others regard it as made up of young *Chlorosplenium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMOSTEATODES (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch²rom)'o(o²)-ste-(ste²)-a²t(a²t)-o²d'e²z(as). From χρώμα, color, στεάω, tallow, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling colored tallow; as a n., a form of steatosis in which the sebium is abnormally colored. [G, 16.]

CHROMOSULFAT (Ger.), n. Krom'o-zulf-a³t. Chromous sulphate. [B, 270.]

CHROMOSUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)-os'u³m-(u⁴m). A distinct variety of chromium imagined to exist in the chromous compounds. [B.]

CHROMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Krom(ch²rom)-os'u³s-(u⁴s). Chromous; with the name of a base, the chromite of that base. [B.]

CHROMOTARTARIC ACID, n. Krom'o-ta²r-ta²r'i²k. A compound, C₄H₆(CrO)₆, formed by adding tartaric acid to a warm solution of acid potassium chromate, neutralizing with lead acetate, and then precipitating with hydrogen sulphide. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHROMOUS, adj. Krom'u³s. Lat., *chromosus*. Fr., *chromeux*. Containing chromium as a bivalent radicle. [B.]—C. acid. The supposititious acid from which the chromites may be regarded as derived. [B.]—C. bromide, etc. See under CHROMIUM bromide, etc.

CHROMOXYD (Ger.), n. Krom'o²x-u⁶d. Chromic oxide; chromium sesquioxide. The term is used in composition with a qualifying adjective to denote the chromic oxyxals; thus, *schwefelsaures C.* is chromic sulphate. [B.]—*Arsensaures C.* Chromic arsenate. [B.]—*C'hydrat.* Chromic hydroxide. [B, 270.] See CHROMIUM hydroxide.—*C'kali.* A compound of chromic oxide and potassium. [B.]—*C'salz.* A chromic salt. [B, 270.]—*Chromsaures C.* Chromium chromate. [B.]—*Essigsaures C.* Chromic acetate. [B.]—*Phosphorsaures C.* Chromic phosphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM phosphate.—*Salpetersaures C.* Chromic nitrate. [B.] See CHROMIUM nitrate.—*Schwefelsaures C.* Chromic sulphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM sulphate.—*Schwefelsaures C'kali.* Chromium and potassium sulphate. [B.]

CHROMOXYDUL (Ger.), n. Krom'o²x-u⁶d-ul. Chromous oxide; with a qualifying adjective, a chromous oxyxal. [B.]—*C'hydrat.* Chromous hydroxide. [B, 270.] See CHROMIUM hydroxide.—*C'oxyd.* See CHROMOSO-CHROMIC oxide.—*C'salz.* A chromous salt. [B.]—*Essigsaures C.* Chromous acetate. [B.] See CHROMIUM acetate.—*Phosphorsaures C.* Chromous phosphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM phosphate.—*Salzsaures C.* Chromous chloride. [B, 270.]—*Schwefelsaures C.* Chromous sulphate. [B.] See CHROMIUM sulphate.

CHROMSÄURE (Ger.), n. Krom'zoir-e². Chromic acid. [B.]—*C'anhydrid.* Chromic anhydride; chromium trioxide. [B.]—*C'hydrat.* True chromic acid. [B, 270.]—*C'lösung.* Solution of chromic acid. [a, 24.] See under ACIDUM CHROMICUM.

CHROMULE [De Candolle] (Fr.), n. Krom-u⁴l. Lat., *chromula*. Chlorophyll. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROMUM (Lat.), n. n. Krom(ch²rom)'u³m-(u⁴m). See CHROMIUM.

CHROMYL, n. Krom'i²l. Fr., *chromyle*. Ger., *C.* A bivalent radicle, CrO₂, occurring in chromic acid, which may be regarded as the dihydroxide of it, CrO₂(OH)₂=H₂CrO₄. [B.]—*C. chloride, C. dichlorid.* Syn.: *chromium dioxidechloride*. A liquid, CrO₂, commonly called chlorochromic acid (*q. v.*), appearing red by transmitted light, and nearly black by reflected light, and readily decomposing with combustion on contact with phosphorus, sulphur, and many organic bodies. It may be considered as derived from chromium trioxide by substituting 2 atoms of chlorine for oxygen, or from chromic acid by substituting 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 of hydroxyl. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRONIC, adj. Kro²n'i²k. Gr., χρόνιος (from χρόνος, duration). Lat., *chronicus, longus*. Fr., *chronique*. Ger., *chronisch, langwierig*. It., *cronico, inverteato*. Sp., *crónico*. Lingering, of long duration; that which lasts a long time, in opposition to that which is acute.

CHRONICITY, n. Kro²n-i²s'i²t-i². Fr., *chronicité*. The state or condition of being chronic. [L, 49, 107.]

CHRONICUS (Lat.), **CHRONIUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kro²n(ch²ro²n)'i²k-u³s-(u⁴s), -i²-u³s-(u⁴s). See CHRONIC.

CHRONIZOIC, adj. Kro²n-i²-zo'i²k. From χρόνίζω, to endure. Fr., *chronizōique*. Capable of preservation for a length of time; suitable for being kept ready-made in the shops (said of medicinal preparations). [L, 41 (a, 21).]

CHRONIZOOSPORE [Pringsheim], n. Kro²n-i²-zo'o-spor. From χρόνιος, of long duration, ζῶον, a living organism, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., c. A zoospore that remains dormant for a period after its formation, awaiting ultimate development. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRONOGRAPH, n. Kro²n'o-gra²f. From χρόνος, time, and γράφω, to write. Fr., *chronographe*. An instrument for registering minute periods of time in physiological experiments by means of a tuning-fork of a known rate of vibration. In Depress's c. the tuning-fork is included in an electrical circuit and vibrates during the passage of the current, and a fine writing style attached to the magnet records the number of vibrations. [A, 429.] Cf. MYOGRAPH.

CHRONOGYNEA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²n(ch²ro²n)-o(o²)-ji²n(gu⁶n)'-e²-a³. From χρόνος, time, and γυνή, a woman. Fr., *chronogyneé*. Menstruation. [A, 322, 385.]

CHRONONOSUS (Lat.), **CHRONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kro²n(ch²ro²n)-o²n'o²s-u³s-(u⁴s), -o²n-o(o²)-pa²th(pa²th)'i²-a³. From χρόνος, chronic, and νόσος or πάθος, a disease. Fr., *maladie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Krankheit*. It., *malattia cronica*. Sp., *enfermedad crónica*. A chronic disease. [A, 322.]

CHRONOSCOPE, n. Kro²n'o-skop. From χρόνος, time, and σκοπέω, to examine. Fr., c. Ger., *Chronoskop*. See CHRONOGRAPH.

CHRONOTHERMAL [S. Dickson], adj. Kron-o-thu⁶rm'a²l. From χρόνος, time, and θερμή, heat. Pertaining to changes of the bodily temperature considered in their relations to health and disease. [Brit. and For. Med. Rev., 1837 (a, 25).]

CHROMOCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro(ch²ro²)-o(o²)-ko²ka(ko²)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). From χρώος, color, and κόκκος, a berry.

Of Nägeli, an order of *Algae*, containing such as bear the *Lichen-fungi*, comprising *Chroococcus*, *Ceolospherium*, *Merismopedida*, *Synechococcus*, *Gloeotheca*, and *Aphanothece*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)]

CHROOLEPIDACEOUS, adj. Kro-o-1e²p-i²d-a'shu's. Resembling or belonging to the *Chroolepidae*.

CHROOLEPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro(ch²ro²)-o(o²)-1e²p-i²d'-e²-e(a³-e²). From *χρῶος*, color, and *λίπιδ*, a scale. Ger., *Chroolepideen*. A family of chlorophyllaceous *Algae* related to the *Conferveae*, but distinguished by the red or brownish color of the cell contents. [B, 49.]

CHROOLEPOGONIDIUM [Nylander] (Lat.), n. n. Kro(ch²ro²)-o²l'e²p-o(o²)-go²n-i²d'i²-u²m(u²m). A chroolepidaceous gonidium. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROOLEPOID, adj. Kro-o²l'e²p-oid. Fr., *chroolépoïde*. See CHROOLEPIDACEOUS.

CHROOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro(ch²ro²)-o²ps'i²-a³. From *χρῶος*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *chroôpsie*, Ger., *Chroôpsie*. See CHROMATOPsia.

CHROOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. Kro(ch²ro²)-o(o²)-stro'ma³. Gen., *chroostromatos (-is)*. From *χρῶος*, color, and *στρώμα*, a layer. Fr., *chroostrome*. A species of microscopic *Fungus* referred by Fries to the genus *Achitonium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHROS (Lat.), n. n. Kro²s(ch²ros). Gen., *chrot'os (-is)*. Gr., *χρῶος*. Of Galen, the surface of the body, the skin or its color; of others, the soft parts in general. [A, 325; L, 84, 94.]

CHROTIC, adj. Krot'i²k. From *χρῶος* (see CHROS). Ger., *chrotal*. Of or belonging to the skin. [J; L, 107.]

CHROTOLASTEN [Haeckel] (Ger.), n. pl. Krot'o-pla³st-e²n. From *χρῶος* (see CHROS), and *λάσσειν*, to form. Cells forming a lining or covering, whether on external or internal surfaces; nearly synonymous with epithelial cells. [J, 30.]

CHROTOSIA [C. G. Kühn] (Lat.), n. f. Krot(ch²rot)-o²ps'i²-a³. From *χρῶος*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight. See CHROMATOPsia.

CHROZOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Kroz(ch²roz)-o²f'o(o²)-ra³. From *χρῶος*, to stain, and *φορέειν*, to bear. Of Necker, a genus of the *Crotoneae*, order *Euphorbiaceae*; assigned to the *Tournesolia* by Baillon. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *tinctoria*. A species cultivated in the south of France. It furnishes litmus. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CHROZOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kroz(ch²roz)-o(o²)-fo-(fo²r)y²e²-e(a³-e²). A subtribe of the *Crotoneae*. [A, 24.]

CHRUPSIA [Beer] (Lat.), n. f. Kru³p(ch²rup)/si²-a³. From *χρῶος*, color, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *chrupisie*. See CHROMATOPsia.

CHRYODINE, n. Kri'od-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Chryodin*. Of Mulder, a dark-violet matter (constitution undetermined) formed by the action of sulphuric acid on chrysammic acid; soluble in aqueous potash and precipitated by hydrochloric acid as a gelatinous mass. [B, 2 (a, 24); L, 108.]

CHRYSA [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n. f. Kriz(ch²ru³s)/a³. Of Torrey and Gray, a section of the genus *Coptis*, constituted by *Coptis trifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *borealis*, C. *fibraurea*. See *Coptis trifolia*.

CHRYSALIDE (Fr.), n. Krez-a³l-ed. See CHRYsalis.

CHRYSALIDÉ-CONTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Krez-a³l-ed-a-o-ko²n²-tu²m-a. See CHRYsalOIDEUS.

CHRYSALIS (Lat.), **CHRYSALLIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kri²s-(ch²ru³s)/a³(a³l)-i²s, Kri²s(ch²ru³s)-a³l(a³l)/i²s. Gen., *chrysal'idōs (-is)*, *al'idōs (-is)*. Gr., *χρυσάλις* (from *χρῶος*, golden). Fr., *chrysalide*. Ger., *Puppe*. It., *crisalide*, *ninfa*. Sp., *crisalida*, *ninfa*. Syn.: *pupa*, *nymphula*, *aurivela*. An insect in the second (caterpillar) stage of its development. [A, 301; L, 94.]

CHRYSALLOMALAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Krez-a³l-o-ma³l-a³x-e. Milky cataract. [L, 82.]

CHRYSALLOMÉLANIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Krez-a³l-o-mal-a³n-e. Black cataract. [L, 82.]

CHRYSALOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru³s)-a³l(a³l)-o(o²)-i²d(ed'y²e²-u²s(u²s)). From *χρυσάλις* (see CHRYsalis), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *chrysalideo-contourné*. Folded so as to resemble the pupa of an insect (said of the seed-leaves of plants). [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CHRYSALYLIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a³l-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chrysalylique*. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

CHRYSAMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kru³s-a³m-en'zoir-e². Chrysammic acid. [a, 24.]

CHRYSAMMATE, n. Kri²s-a³m'at. A salt of chrysammic acid. [a, 24.]

CHRYSAMMIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a³m'i²k. From *χρῶος*, golden, and *ἄμμος*, sand. Fr., *acide chrysamique*. Ger., *Chrysaminsäure*. Syn.: *tetranitrochrysanin*, *tetranitro-chrysophanic acid*. A dibasic acid, C₁₄H₂(NO₂)₄(OH)₂O₆, derived from aloes or from the action of nitric acid on chrysophanic acid. It forms yellow crystals, slightly soluble in water. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAMMIDE, n. Kri²s-a³m'i²d(id). Fr., *chrysamide*. A compound, C₁₄H₂(NH₂)₄(OH)₂O₆, crystallizing in indigo-blue needles of a fine coppery lustre. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAMMIDIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a³m-i²d'i²k. Fr., *acide chrysamidique*. Syn.: *ammonio-chrysammic acid*. An acid, isomeric with ammonium chrysammate, of the formula C₇H₆N₂O₆ = NH₄C₇H₆(NO₂)₂O₆, formed by the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on a boiling solution of chrysammidate, forming dark-colored acicular crystals, which change to an olive-green on drying. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAMMINIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a³m-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chrysamminique*. See CHRYsamMIC ACID.

CHRYSAMMINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kru³s-a³m-men'zoir-e². See CHRYsamMIC ACID.

CHRYSANILIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a³n-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide chrysanilique*. Ger., *Chrysanilsäure*. Of Fretzsche, a product of the decomposition of indigo-blue by an alkali; it crystallizes in needles in starchy groups; is sparingly soluble in water, but easily in alcohol. When it is dissolved in an excess of alkali, the fluid becomes greenish, and, if it is left exposed to the air, an indigo-like layer is formed on the surface. [B, 2 (a, 24); L, 30.]

CHRYSANILINE, n. Kri²s-a³n-i²l-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Chrysanilin*. Syn.: *diamidophenylamidine*. A yellow coloring matter derived from aniline. It is a well-defined base and forms two series of salts. According to Anschütz ["Ber. d. dtsh. chem. G. lisch.," 1884, p. 133, in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 83], it has the composition C₁₀H₁₂N₂. According to some, there is another compound of this name, C₂₀H₁₇N₃. [B, 2, 158 (a, 24); B, 270.]—C. *dinitrate*. A compound of nitric acid and aniline, C₆H₅(NO₂)₂NH₂; prepared by the action of ammonia on dinitrochlorobenzene. It forms greenish-yellow crystals, which melt at 182° C. ["Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Sept. 21, 1888, p. 605.]

CHRYSANILIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a³n-i²s'i²k. Fr., *acide chrysanitique*. Ger., *Chrysanitsäure*. Syn.: *dinitroparamidobenzoic acid*. A strong monobasic acid, C₆H₂(NO₂)₂<NH₂, crystallizing in shining golden-yellow needles. It sublimes at 259° C.; is somewhat soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in cold water. It is obtained by heating dinitroanilic acid with aqueous ammonia. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSANTHE (Fr.), adj. Krez-a³n't. See CHRYsANTHES.

CHRYSANTHELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru³s)-a³n(a³n)-the²l'u³m(u²m). A genus of annual composite herbs, tribe *Helianthoideae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—C. *indicum*. David's-flower; indigenous to India, where it is used in brain diseases, calculous affections, and melancholia. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHRYSANTHÈME (Fr.), adj. Krez-a³n-te'm. Resembling the *Chrysanthemum*; as a n., see CHRYsANTHEMUM. [a, 24.]—C. à *carène*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *carinatum*.—C. à *couronnes*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *coronarum*.—C. à *fleurs blanches*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *leucanthemum*.—C. à *grandes fleurs*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *grandiflorum*.—C. *alvéoliforme*. A variety of *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [L, 41.]—C. *carné*. The *Pyrethrum carneum* (roseum). [L, 41.]—C. de l'Inde. C. *des Indes*. The *Chrysanthemum Pyrethrum indicum*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *des jardins*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *coronarum*.—C. *des moissons*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *segetum*.—C. *japonais*. See CHRYsANTHEMUM *indicum*.—C. *multicaule*. The *Anthemis tinctoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *pompon*. See C. de l'Inde.—C. *renouéoliforme*. A variety of *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [L, 41.]—C. *rose*. See C. *carné*.

CHRYSANTHÈMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru³s)-a³n(a³n)-the²m'e²-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Cassini, a division (order) of the *Anthemideae*, comprising the subdivisions (families) *Artemisiceae*, *Coleuleae*, *Tanaceteeae*, and the *C. vere* (including *Gymnocline*, *Pyrethrum*, *Coleostephus*, *Immelia*, *Glebionis*, *Pinardia*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Matricaria*, and *Lidbeckia*). 2. Of Lessing, a division embracing *Lidbeckia*, *Steviodiscus*, *Schistostephium*, *Gamolepis*, *Coinogyne*, *Egletes*, *Xanthocephalum*, *Phymaspermum*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Phalacrodiscus*, *Matricaria*, *Pyrethrum*, *Gymnocline*, *Immelia*, *Pinardia*, *Villanova*, *Chlamysperma*, *Dimorphothece*, *Castalis*, and *Arnoldia*. 3. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Anthemideae*. 4. Of Spach, a family including *Abrotanella*, *Stilpnophytum*, *Oigosporus*, *Artemisia*, *Absinthium Humea*, *Crossostephium*, and *Adenosolen*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. ANTHEMIDEÆ.

CHRYSANTHEMOUS, adj. Kri²s-a³n-the²m-u³s. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Resembling the *Chrysanthemum*. [a, 24.]

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru³s)-a³n(a³n)-the²m-u³m(u²m). From *χρῶος*, golden, and *ἄνθεμον*, a flower. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Ger., *Wucherblume*. Of Linneus, a genus of composite plants having heterogamous heads and involucre imbricated and hemispherical and composed of scales with membranous margins. The receptacles are naked and there is no pappus. There are 150 species cultivated in all parts of the world, but chiefly natives of China. [B, 19, 31, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *africanum*. The *Tugetes erecta*. [B, 275 (a, 24); L, 119.]—C. *annuum* [Ascherson]. Syn.: *Tanacetum annuum* [Linneus]. An annual species, used like *C. vulgare*. [B, 270.]—C. *aquaticum* *cannabium folio tripartito diviso* [Herm.]. The *Bidens tripartita*. [B, 200.]—C. *balsamita* [Ascherson]. Fr., *menthe de cog, grand baume*. Ger., *Frauenminze, Marienbalt, römische Minze*. Syn.: *Tanacetum balsamita* [Linneus], *Balsamita major* [Desfontaines], *Pyrethrum tanacetum* [De Candolle]. Ale-cost, coenanth, indigenous to Asia Minor and Persia. The var. *major*, naturalized in Europe, has a very aromatic herb, which was formerly official as *herba balsamita* (see *mentha hortensis*, seu *costi hortensis*), and is still used as a domestic remedy and as a condiment. [B, 270.]—C. *burridgeum*. See C. *carinatum*.—C. *capense* [Ascherson]. Syn.: *Matricaria capensis* [Linneus] (seu *africana* [Bergius]). A South African species, used as an antispasmodic. [B, 270.]—C. *carinatum*. Fr., *chrysanthème à carène*. Syn.: C. *burridgeum*, *tricoloré* C. A species found in northern Africa. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *chamomilla* [Bernhard]. See *MATRICARIA chamomilla*.—C. *clneratifolium*. See C. *turkeanum*.—C. *coccineum* [Willdenow]. See C. *roseum*.—C. *coronarum*. Fr., *chrysanthème des jardins* (ou à *couronnes*). Ger., *Gartenwucherblume*. Syn.: *Pinardia coronaria* [Less.]. The *χρῶος* of Dioscorides, the crown-laisy, Sicilian ca; a species common in southern Europe. The flowers are used for jandice and as a discutient. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *cotula folio*. See *BUPHTHALMUM verum*.—C. *Dioscoridis*. See C. *coronarum*.—C. *frutescens* [Linneus]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum frutescens* [Willdenow]. A plant found in the Canary Islands. The

root is sometimes known in commerce as *radix pyrethri*, occurring with that of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—**C. fruticosum**. 1. Of Catesby, the *Borrchia frutescens*. 2. Of Linnæus, a species growing in southern Africa, resembling *Achillea millefolium* and used like chamomile. [B, 215, 270.]—**C. grandiflorum**. Fr., *chrysanthème à grandes fleurs*. A species from the Canaries, flowering the greater part of the year. [B, 19.]—**C. incanum** [Thunberg]. A plant found at the Cape of Good Hope, having a strong pungent odor and bitter aromatic taste; used medicinally by the natives. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. indicum** [Linnæus]. **C. indicum annuum**. Fr., *chrysanthème de l'Inde*. A species indigenous to India and China; the ordinary cultivated c. of the gardens. The Chinese used it medicinally in infusion. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—**C. inodorum** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Matricaria inodorum*, *Pyrethrum inodorum*. Wild chamomile; a very common plant resembling chamomile and often substituted for it. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. japonicum** [Thunberg]. Fr., *chrysanthème japonais*. See *C. indicum*.—**C. latifolium** [Linnæus]. The *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 59.]—**C. leucanthemum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chrysanthème à fleurs blanches*. Ger., *grosse Gänseblume, grosse römische Kamille*. Syn.: *Leucanthemum vulgare* [Lamarck], *Tanacetum leucanthemum* [Schultz]. The ox-eye daisy, common American daisy, white-weed, of Europe and America. The herb and flowers



THE CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM. [A, 327.]

were formerly official under the name of *herba et flores bellidis majoris*. The young sprouts are eaten in Italy as salad. The plant acts as a diuretic and is said to be a specific against fleas. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. majus** [Ascherson]. See *C. balsamita*.—**C. Marshallii** [Ascherson]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum roseum*. A Caucasian species, closely allied to *C. roseum* and likewise furnishing Persian insect powder. [B, 270.]—**C. montanum**. A species growing in the mountains of France. [B, 71, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. Myconis** [Linnæus]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum Myconis* [Mönch]. Tongue-leaved c.; found in southern Europe. The flowers were formerly official under the name of *flores bellidis luteæ*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—**C. parthenium** [Persoon]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum parthenium*, *Matricaria parthenium* (seu *odorata*). Feverfew; a plant common in Europe and the East. The herb and flowers (*herba et summitatis matricariæ* [seu *pyrethri*]) have been used in indigestion, suppressed menses, hysterical cramps, intermittent fever, and worms, and applied to swollen breasts and painful tumors. It is said to preserve meat from putrefaction. [A, 490 (a, 21); L, 65.]—**C. præaltum** [Venteat]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum parthenifolium* [Willdenow]. An Oriental species, used like *C. parthenium*. [B, 270.]—**C. roseum**. Syn.: *Pyrethrum* (seu *Tanacetum* [Schultz]) *carneum*. A perennial species growing in the Caucasus and northern Persia. The flower-heads constitute the ordinary Caucasian or Persian insect powder. [B, 270.]—**C. Roxburghii**. An East Indian species, cultivated in Europe. The flowers are used in China and India, in infusion and syrup, like chamomile flowers; also as a masticatory. The natives of the Deccan use it, combined with black pepper, in gonorrhœa. [A, 479; B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. segetum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *chrysanthème des moissons*. Ger., *gemeine Wucherblume*. Syn.: *Pyrethrum segetum* [Michaux]. Corn-marigold; a native of Great Britain, yielding a yellow coloring matter. [B, 19, 180, 275.]—**C. sinense** [Sabine]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum sinense*. A species closely allied to *C. indicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24); B, 270.]—**C. tricolor**. See *C. carinatum*.—**C. turkeanum** [Vis.]. Syn.: *Pyrethrum cinerariifolium* [Trevir]. A plant found in Dalmatia, from the flower-heads of which the inhabitants prepare Dalmatian insect powder, regarded as superior to ordinary (Persian) insect powder. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—**C. vulgare** [Bernhardt]. Fr., *tanaisie, herbe aux vers*. Ger., *Rainfarn, Kraftkraut, Wurmkraut*. Syn.: *Tanacetum vulgare* [Linnæus]. Common tansy; a perennial species indigenous to Europe and northern Asia, naturalized in America. The camphoraceous flower-heads were formerly official as *flores tanacetii*, and are still used as an anthelmintic. [B, 270.]—**C. Willemotii** [Duchartre]. See *C. turkeanum*.—**Common garden-c.** A variety of *C. sinense*. [B, 275.]—**Corn-marigold c.** See *C. segetum*. [L, 94.]—**Feverfew c.**—**Corn-marigold c.** [B, 275.]—**Mountain c.** See *C. montanum*.—**Scintless c.** The *C. inodorum*. [B, 275.]—**Sicilian c.** The *C. coronarium*. [B, 275.]—**Yellow and crimson c.** See *C. carinatum*.

CHRYSANTHEMUS (Lat.), **CHRYSANTHES** (Lat.), adj's. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-a²n(a²n)/the²m-u⁸s(u⁴s), -thez(thas). Gr., χρυσανθῆς. Fr., *chrysanthème*. Ger., *goldblühend, goldblumig*. Having golden-yellow flowers. [A, 322.]

CHRYSANTHOUS, adj. Kri²s-a²n'thu⁸s. See **CHRYSANTHES**.

CHRYSAROBIN, n. Kri²s-a²r-ob'î²n. From χρύσεος, golden, and araroba (q. v.). Lat., *chrysarobinum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chrysarobine*. Ger., *C. It., crisarobina*. Syn.: *araroba* [Br. Ph.], *Goa-powder, Pó da Bahia*. A crystalline powder, C₃₀H₂₆O₇, obtained from the *Andira araroba* (q. v.), containing, according to age and condition, resin, woody fibre, chrysophanic acid, and other principles not well determined. When first obtained it is bitter, yellowish, insoluble in water, but highly soluble in solutions of caustic alkalis and in benzene. When purified, it is without taste or odor, nearly insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol, but readily soluble in ether and in boiling benzene. It melts at 162° C. and sublimes on ignition. It dissolves in solutions of alkalis and in sulphuric acid, separating again when the solution is poured into water. It is easily converted into chrysophanic acid, and, when distilled with zinc-dust, yields methylanthracene. C. is a gastro-intestinal irritant and has been recommended as of value in causing large discharges of bile. It is used externally in skin diseases, being often employed in psoriasis, chronic eczema, and leprosy. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. ointment**. Fr., *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *C'salbe*. See *Unguentum CHRYSAROBINI*.

CHRYSAROBINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-a²r(a²r)-o-bi-(be)nu⁸m(nu⁴m). See **CHRYSAROBIN**.—**Unguentum chrysarobini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade de chrysarobine*. Ger., *Chrysarobinsalbe*. An ointment made of 1 part of chrysarobin and 9 parts of benzoated lard. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

CHRYSATRIC ACID, n. Kri²s-a²t'ri²k. Ger., *Chrysatrin-säure*. Syn.: *aloeretic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalis on chrysamnic acid. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHRYSAUDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-a⁴j'(a⁴u⁴g)-i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CHRYSAZIN, n. Kri²s'a²z-i²n. From χρύσεος, golden. A substance, C₁₄H₈O₄ = C₁₄H₈(OH)₂O₂, occurring in the form of reddish-brown acicular crystals or golden laminae, melting at 191° C.; a variety of dioxyanthraquinone. [B, 2, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSÆ (Lat.), n. f. Kriz(ch²ru⁶s)'e(a). Gr., χρυσή. A plaster mentioned by Paulus Ægineta; consisting of frankincense, plumeous alum, rosin, and orpiment; the orpiment to be triturated with oil and vinegar. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CHRYSÆIDE (Fr.), n. Krez-a-ed. See **CHRYSÆIS**.

CHRYSÆIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-e²-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Cassini (1830), a section of the *Centaureiæ*, comprising *Chryseis*, *Cyanopsis*, *Gonioacolon*, and *Voluntaria*. In his classification of 1836, the section includes *Spilacron*, *Gonioacolon*, *Volutarella*, *Cyanopsis*, *Cyanastrum*, *Chryseis*, *Kentrophyllum*, and *Hohenwartha*, and in 1830 he added *Alphiolum*. Spach adopts the second classification. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSÆIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-e(a)'i²s. Gen., *chryseidos* (-is). From χρυσῆς, a favorite slave of Agamemnon. Fr., *chryseïde*. Ger., *Goldbrachsen*. 1. Of Cassini, a genus of the family *Centaureiæ*. 2. See **AMBERBOA**. 3. See **ESCHSCHOLTZIA**. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**C. centaureum** [Kostl.]. See **CENTAUREA centaureum**.

CHRYSÆLECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-e²(al)-e²k'tru⁸m(tru⁴m). From χρύσεος, golden, and ἤλεκτρον, amber. Fr., *chryselectre*. See **AMBRA flava**.

CHRYSÈNE, n. Kri²s'en. From χρύσεος, golden. Fr., *chry-sène*. Ger., *Chrysen*. It., *criseue*. A hydrocarbon, C₁₈H₁₂, forming bright-yellow shining scales, obtained from that portion of coal-tar which boils at above the boiling point of anthracene. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in carbon sulphide, more freely in benzene. It melts at 250° C. When boiled with alcohol and a small quantity of nitric acid, it is obtained colorless. [B, 2, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).]

CHRYSIDE (Fr.), n. Krez-ed. See **CHRYSIS** (2d def.).—**C. enflammée**. See **CHRYSIS ignata**.

CHRYSIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). See **CHRYSIDIDÆ**.

CHRYSIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)'i²d-ez(e²s). See **CHRYSIDIDÆ**.

CHRYSIDES [Ampère] (Fr.), n. pl. Krez-ed. From χρυσός, gold. A class of metals, including gold, rhodium, iridium, platinum, and palladium. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CHRYSIDIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i²d-i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chrysidides, chrysidiens*. Ger., *Goldwespen*. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 196.]

CHRYSIN, n. Kri²s'i²n. Fr., *chrysiene*. Ger., *C*. A substance, C₁₅H₁₀O₄, extracted from the buds of the poplar; forming bright-yellow, tabular crystals that melt at 275° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CHRYSINDIN, n. Kri²s-i²nd'i²n. A product obtained by Mulder by the decomposition of chrysamnic acid with ammonia. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**C. ammonia** [Mulder]. See **C**.

CHRYSINIC ACID, n. Kri²s-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide chrysinique*. See **CHRYSIN**.

CHRYSION (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)'i²-o²n. A generic name proposed by Spach for *Dischidium*, a section of the genus *Viola* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In alchemy, gold. [B, 50.]

CHRYSIPPEA [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i²p-pe(pa)'a². From χρύσιπος, a stoic philosopher, who was said to have first used the plant. The figwort. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kris(ch²ru⁶s)'i²s. Gen., *chrysidos* (-is). From χρυσός, gold. Fr., *chryside, guêpe dorée* (2d def.). Ger.,

Goldfliege (2d def.). It., *criside*. 1. The genus *Helianthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A genus of the *Chrysididae*. [L, 49.]—*C. ignata*. Fr., *chryside enflammée*. A species of *C.* (2d def.) reputed to be vesicant. [A, 322; L, 43.]

CHRYSITES (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i(e)/tez(tas). Gen., *chrysi'te*. Gr., *χρυσίτης*. Golden, resembling gold; as a n., of Pliny, basanite; in the f., as a n., see **CHRYSITIS**. [A, 318, 387.]

CHRYSITHRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i²-thri²s-(thri²k)/e²-e(a²-e²). See **CHRYSOTRICHÆÆ**.

CHRYSITIS (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *chrysites*. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i(e)-ti²s. Gen., *chrysi'tidos* (-is). Gr., *χρυσίτης*. 1. Of Dioscorides, gold litharge. 2. Of Pliny, see **CHRYSOCOME**. 3. Of Pliny, an herb described as 3 or 4 inches high, with gold-colored flowers and a black root, and having a sweet and rough taste; supposed by some to have been the *Pulegium*, and by others some variety of *Gnaphalium*. [A, 325; B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. spodos*. The "ashes of spuma auri" (the dross left after dissolving gold), anciently recommended in ophthalmic cases. [L, 94, 105.]

CHRYSITRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i²-tri²s(tri²k)/e²-e(a²-e²). See **CHRYSOTRICHÆÆ**.

CHRYSOBALANACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ba²l(ba³l)-a²n(a³n)-a(a³/se²)-(ke²)-e(a²-e²). For deriv., see **CHRYSOBALANUS**. Fr., *chrysobalanacées*. 1. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*, consisting of the *Chrysobalanaceæ*. 2. Of Bentham, a division or family, embracing *Parinarium*, *Chrysobalanus*, *Moquilea*, *Couepia*, *Grangeria*, *Hirtella*, and *Licania*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **CHRYSOBALANACEÆ**.

CHRYSOBALANACEOUS, adj. Kri²s-o-ba²l-a²n-a'shu²s. Lat., *chrysobalanaceus*. Fr., *chrysobalanées*. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Chrysobalanus*. [a, 24.]

CHRYSOBALANE (Fr.), n. Krez-o-ba²l-a²n. See **CHRYSOBALANUS**.

CHRYSOBALANÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ba²l(ba³l)-a²n(a³n)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chrysobalanées*. Of R. Brown, an order of plants comprising *Chrysobalanus*, *Moquilea*, *Grangeria*, *Couepia*, *Acioa*, *Licania*, *Hirtella*, *Thelira*, and *Parinarium*. Agardh makes it an order of the *Icosandree*; De Candolle, a tribe of the *Rosaceæ*, with the same genera as Brown's. Dumortier makes it a tribe of the *Amygdalineeæ*, and includes under it the genera *Chrysobalanus*, *Hirtella*, and *Grangeria*. In Bentham and Hooker's classification, *C.* is a tribe embracing the genera *Chrysobalanus*, *Licania*, *Moquilea*, *Grangeria*, *Parinarium*, *Trichocarya*, *Paristemon*, *Hirtella*, *Couepia*, *Griffonia*, *Leucostemon*, and *Stylobasium*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **CHRYSOBALANACEÆ**.

CHRYSOBALANOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ba²l(ba³l)-a²n(a³n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-e(a²-e²). A suborder of the *Rosaceæ*. [B, 245.]

CHRYSOBALANUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ba²l(ba³l)-a²n(a³n)-u³s(u³s). Gr., *χρυσόβαλλανος* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *βάλλανος*, an acorn). 1. Of Galen, the nutmeg. [Bainh (A, 325).] 2. The typical genus of the *Chrysobalanaceæ*, distinguished from the allied genera by having a solitary ovary and also by twenty stamens arranged in a regular whorl. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. ellipticus* [Smeath]. A Sierra Leone species. The fruit resembles that of *C. icaco*. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. icaco* [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Icacopflaumenbaum*. The cocoa-plum; a species found in the West Indies and in South America. The fruit is eaten fresh and also preserved in sugar. Formerly it constituted an important article of commerce in Spain. The sweet, almond-flavored seeds are still sought after. The root, bark, and leaves are prescribed for chronic diarrhoea, catarrh of the bladder, leucorrhoea, and hæmorrhages; the seeds yield a bland oil. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. luteus*. See *C. ellipticus*.—*C. oblongifolius*. A species found in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, having smooth coriaceous leaves and an oblong fruit of the size of a plum. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOBERYL (Lat.), n. m. Kri²s'o-be²r-i²l. Gr., *χρυσόβηρυλλος*. Lat., *chrysoberyllus*. A transparent green precious stone composed of beryllin and almina. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOBEZOAR, n. Kri²s-o-be²zo-a²r. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *bezoar* (see **BEZOAR**). SYN.: *electrum aureum cordiale*. A mixture of oxide of iron and another oxide, detonated with sulphur and washed with acetic acid; formerly given in vomiting, diarrhoea, leucorrhoea, and menorrhagia. [A, Sala (B, 88).]

CHRYSOCALIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²k'a²l(a³l)-i²s. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been the *Matricaria parthenium* or the *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOCARPUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ka²rp'u²m(u²m). Of Pliny, a species of *Hedera*, bearing gold-colored seeds. [B, 114; a, 24.]

CHRYSOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ka²rp'u²s(u²s). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *chryso-carpe*. Ger., *goldfrüchtig*. Sp., *crisocarpo*. Having golden-yellow fruit or seeds. [Pliny (B, 121).]

CHRYSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-se²f-(ke²f)/a²l(a³l)-u³s(u³s). Gr., *χρυσόκεφαλος* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *chrysocephale*. Ger., *goldköpfig*. Sp., *crisocéfalo*. Having a golden-yellow head. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOCERAUNIUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-se²r-(ke²r)-a²n(a³u³n)-i²-u³s(u³s). See **CERAUNOCHRYSOS**.

CHRYSOCHALCOS (Lat.), **CHRYSOCHALCUM** (Lat.), n²s m. and n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ka²l(kh²a³l)/k'o²s, -u³m(u²m). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *χαλκός*, bronze. See **ORICHALCUM**.

CHRYSOCHINON (Ger.), n. Kru²s-o-ch²en-on'. See **CHRYSOQUINONE**.

CHRYSOCHLORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-clor(ch²lor)/i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Insectivora vera*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOCHLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-klor(ch²lor)/u³s(u³s). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *χλωρός*, green. Fr., *chrysochlor*. Ger., *goldgrün*. Golden or yellowish green. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOCHROME (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-krom. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *χρώμα*, color. Gold-colored. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOCOLLA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ko²l'la². Gr., *χρυσόκολλα* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *κόλλα*, cement). Fr., *chryso-colla*. Ger., *Kupfergrün* (1st def.), *Goldlein* (3d def.). 1. A variety of native copper carbonate; of Celsus, an impure copper carbonate, used as a mild caustic, as an ingredient of ointments, as an emetic, and, mixed with honey, as a remedy for quinsy and asthma; of Pliny, the pigment now called emerald green. 2. Hydrated copper silicate. [Dana (a, 24).] 3. A solder for gold (according to Pliny, a mixture of verdigris, urine, and nitre); hence borax, because used in soldering gold. 4. An ancient dish made of linseed and honey. [A, 318, 322, 325, 387; B, 45, 114, 116; a, 24.]—*C. veterum*. See *CINIS viridis*.

CHRYSOCOMA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²k'o(o²)-ma². Gr., *χρυσόκομη* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *κόμη*, the hair). Fr., *chryso-come*. Ger., *Goldhaar*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of composite plants of the family *Asteroidæ*, closely allied to *Linosyris*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180; a, 24.]—*C. aurea* Thunberg, *C. coma aurea* [Linnaeus]. SYN.: *Crinitaria linearifolia* [Mönc]. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope. The plant was formerly official and esteemed as an alexipharmac. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. linosyris* [Linnaeus]. SYN.: *Linosyris vulgaris* [Cassini]. Goldlocks; an aromatic, bitter plant found in Germany; formerly used as an alexipharmac. [A, 490 (a, 21); A, 505.]

CHRYSOCOME (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²k'o(o²)-me(ma). Gr., *χρυσόκομη*. Cf. Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been the *Chrysocoma linosyris*; of Pliny, the *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 318; a, 24.]

CHRYSOCOMÉ (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-kom-a. Resembling the *Chrysocoma*; as a n., in the pl., *c'es*, the *Chrysocomeæ*. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOCOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-kom(ko²m)/e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *chryso-comeés*. 1. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Baccharideæ*, comprising *Kleinia*, *Crinitaria*, *Linosyris*, *Pterophorus*, *Chrysocoma*, *Noletia*, *Pachyderis*, and *Scopina*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Baccharideæ*, comprising *Pteronia*, *Scopina*, *Crinitaria*, *Linosyris*, *Chrysocoma*, and *Noletia*. He afterward adopted De Candolle's classification, substituting, however, *Grindelia* for *Achyroideæ*. 3. Of Lessing, a section of the *Asterææ*, embracing *Crinitaria*, *Chrysocoma*, *Pterophorus*, *Pteronia*, and *Henanthus*. 4. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Asterineæ*, with the subdivisions *Gymnospermeæ*, *Achyroideæ*, *Heterothecææ*, *Psadiææ*, *Chrysopsidææ*, and *Solidagineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Kri²z(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-ga²s(ga²s)/tu²(tar). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *chryso-gastre*. In zoology, having a yellow belly. [L, 42.]

CHRYSOGEN, n. Kri²s'o-je²n. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *γεννάν*, to beget. Fr., *chryso-gène*. An orange-colored hydrocarbon found in crude anthracene. It dissolves sparingly in cold and freely in hot benzene, very sparingly in alcohol and in ether. It separates in groups of orange laminae and is converted by ether into an orange-colored powder. It contains 94.3 per cent. of carbon and 5.7 per cent. of hydrogen, and melts at 280° to 290° C. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-gon(go²n)/i²a². Gr., *χρυσογονία* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *γονή*, seed). SYN.: *semem aurificum*, *tinctura aurifica*. In alchemy, a certain red solution prepared with gold, said to have the property of converting the baser metals into gold. [A, 325.]

CHRYSOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-gon(go²n)-i²d(i²d)-u³m(u²m). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *γονή* (see **GONIDIUM**). Fr., *chryso-gonidie*. Ger., *Goldbrützel*. A form of gonidium in lichens which contains chlorophyll and orange grains (*endochrome*) in the same cell. [B, 121; a, 24.]

CHRYSOGONUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²g'on(o²n)-u³m(u²m). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *γονή*, seed. 1. An herb with four leaves, flowers like those of *Verbena*, and a turnip-shaped root, an infusion of which was anciently employed for the bites of insects. It was named by Dioscorides from the yellow color of its seeds [Pliny]. 2. Of Bauhin, the *Leontice*. 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the family *Helianthoidææ*. [B, 19, 121, 180; a, 24.]—*C. virginianum*. A dwarf perennial herb of the United States from Maryland to Illinois; the only known species of *C.* (3d def.). [B, 19, 34; a, 24.]

CHRYSOHARMALINE (Fr.), **CHRYSOHARMINE** (Fr.), n²s. Krez-o-ha²rm-a²l-en, -ha²rm-en. A product of the action of nitric acid on harmaline (amine). [A, 385.]

CHRYSOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-ed. Gr., *χρυσοειδής* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Gold-colored. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOÏDIN, n. Kri²s-oid'i²n. Fr., *chrysoïdine*. Ger., *C.* 1. A yellow substance, C₇H₂₂O₄, said to exist in asparagus berries. [B, 2 (a, 24).] 2. An orange-yellow dye-stuff, C₁₂H₂N₄Cl = C₆H₄-N = N.C₆H₄(NH₂)₂.HCl. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOLACHANUM (Lat.), n²s n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-la²ch²(la³ch²)/a²n(a³n)-o²n, -u³m(u²m). Fr., *chrysolachanon* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *λάχανον*, a market vegetable). An ancient name for the *Chenopodium bonus Henricus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOLAPIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²l'a²p(a³p)-i²s. Gen., *chrysolap'idis*. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *lapis*, a stone. An old name for barium sulphate. [a, 24.]

CHRYSOLEPIC ACID, n. Kri²s-o-le²p'i²k. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *λεπίς*, a flake. Fr., *acide chrysolépique*. See **FICRIC ACID**.

CHRYSOLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-lu^{2}k'u^{8}s-(u^{4}s)$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *λευκός*, white. Golden-white. [L, 332.]

CHRYSOLIN, n. $Kr^{2}s'ol-i^{2}n$. The sodium salt of a benzyl substitution compound of fluorescein, $C_{20}H_{16}O_8(OC_2H_5)_2OH$; a yellow dye-stuff. [B, 270.]

CHRYSOLITE, CHRYSOLITH, n's. $Kr^{2}s'o-lit, -li^{2}th$. Gr., *χρυσόλιθος* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *λίθος*, a stone). Lat., *chrysolithus*. Fr., *chrysolithe*. Ger., *Chrysolith*, *Goldstein*. It., *criolito*. Sp., *crisolito*. Old names for the topaz, formerly considered medicinal. [a, 14.]

CHRYSOMELA (Lat.), n. f. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-me(ma)'la^{2}$. For deriv. see **CHRYSOMÈLE**. Fr., *chrysomèle*. Ger., *Goldkäfer* (1st def.), *Blattkäfer* (1st def.). 1. A genus of the *Chrysomelidae*. Several species have been regarded as possessing antiodontalgic properties. [L, 121.] 2. Of *Columella*, the quince (*Cydonia vulgaris*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOMELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-me^{2}l-(mal)'id-e(a^{2}-e^{2})$. A family of phytophagous *Coleoptera*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOMÉLE (Fr.), n. *Krez-o-mal-e*. The fruit of *Citrus auratus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOMELINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-me^{2}l-(mal)'(e)'ne(na^{2}-e^{2})$. Fr., *chrysomélines*. Ger., *Blattkäfer*. A family or tribe of the *Cyclica*. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOMELON (Lat.), **CHRYSOMELON** (Lat.), n's n. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-mel(mal)'o^{2}n, -i^{2}m(u^{4}m)$. Gr., *χρυσόμελον* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *μήλον*, an apple-like fruit). An ancient name for any fruit of a golden color, such as the quince and apricot. [B, 114, 121; a, 24.]

CHRYSOMITRES (Fr.), n. pl. *Krez-o-metr*. The medusiform reproductive buds of *Vetella*. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-mo^{2}n-a^{2}d'(a^{2}d)'-ie)'na^{2}$. A family of the *Phytomastigoda*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOPE (Fr.), adj. *Krez-op*. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *πούς*, the foot. Having yellow feet. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOPÉE (Fr.), n. *Krez-o-pa*. See **CHRYSOPŒIA**.

CHRYSOPELTA (Lat.), n. f. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-pe^{2}lt'a^{2}$. See **ACHILLEA**.

CHRYSOPHÆNUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-fen'(fa^{2})'e)'ne(na^{2}-e^{2})$. Fr., *χρυσός*, gold, and *φαίνεω*, to appear. Of a golden yellow. [a, 24.]

CHRYSOPHAN, n. $Kr^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *φαίνεω*, to appear. Fr., *chrysothane*. Ger., *C. It.*, *crisofana*. Sp., *crisofana*. A yellowish powder obtained from rhubarb and senna, soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether; a glucoside, $C_{27}H_{30}O_{147}$, which, when treated with dilute acids, splits up into chrysophanic acid and sugar. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOPHANAMIDE, n. $Kr^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n'a^{2}m-i^{2}d(id)$. See **AMIDOCHRYSOPHANIC ACID**.

CHRYSOPHANIC ACID, n. $Kr^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}k$. Lat., *acidum chrysophanicum*. Fr., *acide chrysophanique*. Ger., *Chrysophanstüure*. It., *acido crisofanico*. Sp., *ácido crisofánico*. Syn.: *parietic acid*, *rheic acid*, *dioxymethylanthraquinone* [Watts]. An acid, probably of the constitution $C_{14}H_6(CH_3)(OH)_2O_2$, obtained from Goa-powder, senna-leaves, rhubarb-root, the *Parmelia parietina*, and several other sources, by the action of ether or alkalies, and from chrysoarobin by oxidation. It forms crystals of yellowish six-sided tables, or needles, which are sparingly soluble in cold water, but freely soluble in alcohol, in benzene, and in ether. They melt at 162° C., and sublime partly undecomposed. [B, 2, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).] Cf. **CHRYSAROBIN**.

CHRYSOPHANIMIDE, n. $Kr^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n'i^{2}m-i^{2}d(id)$. A compound, $C_{16}H_4NO_2$, forming long, dark, unstable acicular crystals; obtained in the process of making amidochrysophanic acid. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOPHANIN, n. $Kr^{2}s'o-fa^{2}n-i^{2}n$. See **CHRYSOPHAN**.

CHRYSOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}f'o^{2}r-o^{2}n$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *φορέω*, to bear. See **AMBRA FLAVA**.

CHRYSOPHTHALMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}f'tha^{2}(tha^{2})'me^{2}-e(a^{2}-e^{2})$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ὀφθαλμός*, a hind. Fr., *chrysophthalmées*. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Odontospermeæ*, consisting of the single genus *Chrysophthalmum*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOPHYLL, n. $Kr^{2}s'o-fil^{2}$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A golden-yellow crystalline substance found by F. A. Hartsenn, along with chlorophyll, in leaves; perhaps identical with Frémy's phylloxanthin. [B, 2.]

CHRYSOPHYLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-fi^{2}l-(fu^{2})'le^{2}-e(a^{2}-e^{2})$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Sapotaceæ genuinæ*, comprising *Samara*, *Bumelia*, *Hunteria*, *Sideroxylon*, *Sersalisia*, *Chrysophyllum*, *Manglilla*, and *Lucuma*. [B, 121, 170; a, 24.]

CHRYSOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-fi^{2}l-(fu^{2})'lu^{2}m(lu^{4}m)$. Fr., *chrysophyllie*, *cäimitier*. Ger., *Goldblatt*, *Sternapfel*. It., *crisofilla*. Sp., *crisófilo*, *cäimito*. A genus of the family *Sapotaceæ*. Most of the species are natives of tropical America. The trees bear an edible fruit. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. argenteum** [Jacquin]. A species found in Martinique, bearing fruits as plums, with an acid taste. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. artense**. A variety found in New Caledonia. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. buranhem** [Riedel]. A plant found in Brazil; according to Martius, it is a source of *cortex Monesie*. It is rich in tannic acid and contains a peculiar pungent and bitter substance, *monesin*. It is more especially used as a stomachic, as a remedy for diarrhoea and dysentery, and externally for ulcers and fissures. [A, 490 (a,

21).]—**C. cæruleum** [Jacquin], **C. cainito** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cäimitier*. The star-apple; a tree from 40 to 50 feet high, found in the West Indies and South America. The fruit, as large as an apple, has an acid, soft pulp, and is very commonly eaten. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 42, 121, 180; a, 24.]—**C. glabrum** [Jacquin]. A tree which yields Indian iron-wood. It grows wild in Martinique. The fruit is of about the size of an olive, and the taste very acid and sappy. [A, 490 (a, 14, 21).]—**C. glycyphylæum** [Casartelli]. See *C. buranhem*.—**C. jamaicensis** [Jacquin]. A West Indian variety of *C. cainito*. [A, 490 (a, 14, 21).]—**C. maconcon** [Anblert]. See *C. pyriforme*.—**C. macrophyllum** [Martius]. Syn.: *Bumelia nervosa*. A Brazilian variety of *C. cainito*. [A, 490 (a, 14, 21); B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. microcarpum**. A tree found in the Antilles. The fruit is small, but one of the sweetest of the varieties. [A, 490 (a, 14, 21); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. monopyrenum**. A tree found in the Antilles, yielding the Damascus plum. The bark is tonic, astringent, and febrifuge. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. oliviforme**. The damson plum, wild star-apple; a variety of *C. cainito* growing in the West Indies. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. pomiforme**. A tree found in the Antilles, bearing fruit as large as an apple. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pyriforme** [Willdenow]. A species found in Guiana and St. Domingo. The tree grows to the height of 30 feet, and bears a pear-like fruit with a soft milky rind. It is much esteemed, as are also the kernels, which taste like almonds. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rubiginosum**. A tree found in Java, Borneo, and New Guinea. It bears a fragrant, edible fruit. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—**C. rugosum**. A tree found in the Antilles. [A, 490 (a, 21).]

CHRYSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-op(o^{2})p'i^{2}-a^{2}$. Fr., *chrysope*. Syn.: *Symphonia*. A genus of the tribe *Monobeteæ*, order *Guttiferæ*. [B, 42, 121; a, 24.]—**C. fasciculata** [Dupetit-Thouars]. The azigu; a Madagascar species. The seed furnishes a thick edible oil. [B, 121.]

CHRYSOPICRIN, n. $Kr^{2}s-o-pi^{2}k'ri^{2}n$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *κρῖός*, bitter. Fr., *chrysopticrine*. A yellow acid extracted from the *Parmelia parietina*; identical with vulpic acid. [L, 49.]

CHRYSOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}p'i^{2}d-e(a^{2}-e^{2})$. A subfamily of the *Megaloptera*. [L, 121.]

CHRYSOPIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-op(o^{2})p-i^{2}(i^{2})e^{2}-e(a^{2}-e^{2})$. Of Reichenbach (1825), a subdivision of the *Garcinieæ*, including *Chrysofia* and *Monorobea*. Don makes it a tribe of the *Guttiferæ*, with the same genera. Reichenbach in 1837 made it a section of the *Symphonieæ*, adding *Symphonia* to his genera of 1828; and in 1841 he called it a section of the *Mangostaneæ*, with the same genera as in 1828 and the genus *Gymetroches*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHRYSOPIEIA (Lat.), **CHRYSOPOIESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-pe'(po^{2})e^{2}-i^{2}-a^{2}, -po(po^{2})-i^{2}-e(a)'si^{2}$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ποιέω*, to make. Fr., *chrysopee*. Ger., *Goldmacherei*. Sp., *crisopeya*. Alchemical terms for the art of making gold from the baser metals. [A, 322; L, 94.]

CHRYSOPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-pro^{2}k-(prok)'tu^{8}(tu^{4}s)$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *πρωκτός*, the posterior. Fr., *chrysoprocte*. In entomology, having the extremity of the abdomen of a golden yellow. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOPS (Lat.), n. m. and f. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}ps(ops)$. Gen., *chryso'pos (-is)*. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Blindbremse*. The golden-eyed fly; a genus of dipterous insects. [L, 30.]—**C. cæcutiens**. Fr., *c. aveuglant*. A species which attacks man and the larger animals in the region of the eyes, inflicting painful bites. [L, 321.]

CHRYSOPSIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}ps-i^{2}d'e^{2}-e(a^{2}-e^{2})$. Fr., *chrysopsidées*. Of De Candolle, a subdivision of the *Chrysocomeæ*, embracing *Chrysoopsis* and *Fresenia*. Endlicher added the genus *Pityopsis*. Lindley made Endlicher's subdivision a subtribe of the *Asteroidææ*. [B, 121, 170; a, 24.]

CHRYSOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}p'te^{2}r-u^{8}s(u^{4}s)$. Gr., *χρυσόπτερος* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., *chrysoptère*. Having golden wings. [A, 385.]

CHRYSOPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-op'u^{8}s(u^{4}s)$. Gr., *χρυσώπης*. See **GAMBOIDEA**.

CHRYSOPUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o(o^{2})-pu^{8}s(pus)$. Gr., *χρυσόπους* (from *χρυσός*, gold, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *chrysope*. Having golden feet. [A, 387.]

CHRYSOPYGUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-pig(pu^{8})'g'u^{8}s(u^{4}s)$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *πυγή*, the buttocks. Fr., *chrisopygæ*. Having golden buttocks. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOQUINONE, n. $Kr^{2}s-o^{2}k'wi^{2}n-on$. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Chrysochinon*. A solid, $C_{16}H_{10}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of chrysenes. It melts at 235° C. and forms acicular red crystals which dissolve in cold sulphuric acid without being decomposed. [B, 2, 4, 158; a, 24.]

CHRYSORETIN, n. $Kr^{2}s-o-re^{2}ti^{2}n$. See **CHRYSORRHETIN**.

CHRYSORRHAMNIN, n. $Kr^{2}s-o^{2}r-ra^{2}m'nin$. See **RHAMNIN**.

CHRYSORRHETIN, n. $Kr^{2}s-o^{2}r-ret'in$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ῥήτιν*, resin. Fr., *chrysoorrhétine*. Ger., *C. Of Bley and Diesel*, a yellow coloring matter which they obtained from senna; according to Martius, the same as chrysophan. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CHRYSORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o^{2}r-riz(rez)'u^{8}s(u^{4}s)$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *chrysoorrhize*. Having golden roots. [L, 41.]

CHRYSOS (Lat.), n. m. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)'o^{2}s$. Gr., *χρυσός*. Gold. [B, 50.]

CHRYSOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kr^{2}s(ch^{2}ru^{6}s)-o(o^{2})-spu^{8}m-(spe^{2}rm)'u^{8}m(u^{4}m)$. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Of Reichenbach, the *Chrysocoma* and the *Gnaphalium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

- CHRYOSPLENIEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-sple²n-(splan)¹i²(e²-e(a³-e²)). Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Heuchereæ*, comprising the *Chryosplenium* and *Astilbe* or (in 1847) *Orestrophe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]
- CHRYOSPLENIUM** (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-sple²n-(splan)¹i²-u²m(u⁴m). A genus of saxifragaceous plants. [B, 270.]—**C. alternifolium** [Linnæus], **C. oppositifolium** [Linnæus]: Two species the herbs of which—*herba chryosplenii* (seu *nasturtii petraei*, seu *saxifragæ aureæ*)—were formerly used as a laxative. [B, 270.]
- CHRYOSPORÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²s'por(po²r)-e-(a³-e²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *σπόρα*, a seed. A tribe of the *Uredineæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHRYOSTACHYUS** (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-sta²k-(sta²ch²)¹i²(u⁶)-u³s(u⁴s). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *στάχυς*, a spike. Fr., *chryostachyè*. Ger., *gelbohrig*. Sp., *crisostaguado*. Having yellow flowers disposed in ears or spikes. [L, 116.]
- CHRYOSTERNUS** (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-stu²rn-(ste²rn)¹u³s(u⁴s). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *στέρνον*, the breast. Fr., *chryosterne*. Having a golden-yellow breast. [L, 41.]
- CHRYOSTOME** (Fr.), adj. Krez-o-stom. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Having a golden-colored mouth. [L, 42.]
- CHRYOTHALES** (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²th'a²(a³)¹-ez-(e²s). Gr., *χρυσοθαλής*. Probably the *Sedum reflexum*. [B, 121; a, 24.]
- CHRYOTHRICEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-thri²s-(thri²k)¹e²-e(a³-e²). See *CHRYOTRICHÆÆ*.
- CHRYOTINÆ** [Garrod] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-tin(ten)¹e²(a³-e²). A subfamily of the *Psittaciæ*. [L, 121.]
- CHRYOTIS** (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-ot'i²s. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ὄτις*, the ear. Fr., *chryote*. Having golden-yellow ears. [L, 41.]
- CHRYOTRICHEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o(o²)-tri²k-(tri²ch²)¹e²-e(a³-e²). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *τριχίς*, the hair. 1. Of Reichenbach (who wrote it *Chrysihriceæ*), a subdivision of the *Caricæ*, comprising *Lepironia*, *Chondrache*, *Chorigandra*, and *Chrysihriz*. 2. Of Nees (who wrote it *Chrysohriceæ*), a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, consisting of *Chrysohriz*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]
- CHRYOXYLON** (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-o²x'i²(u⁶)¹-o²n. From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ξύλον*, wood. 1. A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, corresponding to the *Plathyminæ* of Bentham. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A South American rubiaceous tree, referred to *Pogonopus* [Klotzsch] or *Howardia* [Weddell]. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. felfrifugum** [Weddell]. A species found in the Andes of Bolivia. The bitter, greenish-brown bark is used by the natives as a remedy for intermittent fever. [A, 490 (a, 21).]
- CHRYSTALLION** (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-ta²l(ta³)¹li²-o²n. An ancient name for the *Pulicarius dysentericus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHRYsulca** (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-u²l(ul)¹ka². From *χρυσός*, gold, and *ἐκκευ*, to drink. Fr., *chrysulée*. An old name for nitrohydrochloric acid, from its dissolving gold. [A, 301, 322, 385; Koppe (a, 24).]
- CHRYsun** (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-u²n(u⁴n). Gr., *χρυσουίν*. Of Aetius, a certain collyrium or a certain medicated pessary. [A, 325.]
- CHRYsurus** (Lat.), adj. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-u²r(ur)¹u³s(u⁴s). From *χρυσός*, gold, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *chrysure*. Having the tail or caudal fins of a golden-yellow color. [L, 41.]
- CHRYsus** (Lat.), n. m. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-u³s(u⁴s). See *CHRYsOS*.
- CHRYsMENIEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s(ch²ru⁶s)-i²(u⁶)-me²ni-i²(e²-e(a³-e²)). Fr., *chrysmeniées*. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphaerococceæ*, including *Chrysmenia*, *Chondrosiphon*, and *Halosaccion*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]
- CHTHON** (Lat.), n. f. Tho²n(ch²thon). Gen., *chthon/os (-is)*. Gr., *χθών*. See *HUMUS*.
- CHTHONOGÈNE** (Fr.), adj. Ton-o-zhe²n. From *χθών*, the soil, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Earthy; forming oxides called earths (said of metals). [L, 41.]
- CHTHONOGRAPHY**, n. Thon-o²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *chthonographia* (from *χθών*, the soil, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *chthonographie*. Ger., *Bodenkunde*. The science of soils. [A, 322.]
- CHTHONOSOLOGÏ**, n. Thon-o-nos-o²l'o-j'i². Lat., *chthonosologia* (from *χθών*, the soil, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *chthonosologie*. Ger., *geographische Nosologie*. The science of the geographical distribution of diseases. [A, 322.]
- CHTHONOPHAGIA** (Lat.), n. f. Tho²n(ch²thon)-o(o²)-fa(fa³)¹-ji²(gi²)-a³. From *χθών*, the soil, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat. A morbid propensity to eat dirt. [D, 5.]
- CHU** (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ch²u). See *CHU*.
- CHUCHAU**, n. In Peru, the *Agave americana*. [a, 24.]
- CHUCHOTEMENT** (Fr.), n. Shu⁶-shot-ma³n². Syn.: *voix chuchotée*. Whispering voice; a vocal abnormality observed in cases of relaxation of the glottis with insufficient approximation of the vocal bands; the vowel sounds have a rustling quality. [A, 385.]—**Bruit de c.** An abnormal vocal sound heard on auscultation, apparently coming from directly beneath the observer's ear. [L, 49.]
- CHUCHU**, n. In Brazil, the *Nierenbergia hippomanica*, also a febrile disease of horses produced by their eating the plant. [B, 270.]
- CHUCKENWORT**, n. Chu³k'e²n-wu⁶rt. In Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]
- CHUCKY-CHEESE**, n. Chu³k'i²-chez. In Devonshire, England, the fruit of *Malva silvestris* and the young leaves of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [A, 505.]
- CHUFA** (Sp.), n. Chu'fa³. The *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]
- CHUFAS** (Sp.), n. pl. Chu'fa³s. The edible tubers of *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUHARA** (Hind.), n. The *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHU-HOA-MU** (Chin.), n. The *Pteronia tomentosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUICHUNCHULLI**, n. In Peru, the root of *Ionidium microphyllum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUKÁRASÁKA** (Beng.), n. The *Rumex vesicarius*. [A, 479.]
- CHUKRASI** (Hind.), n. The *Chickrassia tabularis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUKRASIA** (Lat.), n. f. Chu-kra³s'i²-a³. See *CHICKRASSIA*.—**C. tabularis**. See *CHICKRASSIA tabularis*.
- CHU LAN** (Chin.), n. The leaves of *Chloranthus inconspicuus* and of *Aglaia odorata*; used to scent teas. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]
- CHULARIOSE**, n. Ku²-la²r'i²-os. See *LÆVULOSE*.
- CHULBRY** (Tart.), n. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHULCO**, n. The *Oxalis gigantea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHULINE** (Fr.), n. Shu⁶-en. See *SOULIN*.
- CHULQUISA**, n. In Peru, the *Laplacea quinoderma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUMAB**, n. In Africa, the *Ruta graveolens*. [L, 105.]
- CHUMADO**, n. In Abyssinia, the musana bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- CHUMBELEE**, **CHUMBELI** (Hind.), n's. The *Jasminum grandiflorum*. [B, 19, 121, 172; a, 24.]
- CHUMBO** (Port.), n. Chum'bo. Lead. [B, 5 (a, 24).]
- CHUMO**, n. In South America, a kind of bread prepared with potatoes. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUMPACA**, **CHUMPACAM**, **CHUMPAKA**, n's. The *Michelia champaca*. [B, 173, 275; a, 24.]
- CHUNA**, **CHUNAM**, **CHUNAMDOO** (Tamil), n's. Lit., lime. A crystalline siliceous deposit found in the *Bambusa baccifera*. [B, 116, 172 (a, 24); L, 77.] Cf. *TARASHIR*.
- CHUNDA** (Malay), n. The *Solanum Jacquinii*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDALI**, n. The *Hedysarum gyrans*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDRA** (Bengal., Hind.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDRAMOOLA** (Bengal.), **CHUNDRAMULA**, n's. The *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDRUHASA** (Hind.), n. The *Solanum ferox*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDRUKA** (Hind.), n. The *Ophioxylon serpentinum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDUNA** (Hind., Bengal.), n. The *Santalum album*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNDUNGHATRIE** (Tamil), n. The *Solanum Jacquinii*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
- CHUNNS**, n. See *CHUMO*.
- CHUNO** (Guz.), n. Slaked lime. [A, 479 (a, 21). Cf. *CHUNA*.]
- CHUNSCHUT**, n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUNU DEL PERU** (Sp.), n. Chu'nu de²l Pa-ru'. The potato. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUOI**, n. In Cochin-China, the *Musa paradisiaca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUPA-CHUPA**, n. In New Granada, the *Mutisia cordata*. [B, 185, 275; a, 24.]
- CHUPERI**, **CHUPIRI**, n's. A Mexican shrub said to be antisyphilitic. [A, 385; L, 87.]
- CHUPO**, n. In Colombia, the *Gustavia speciosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUPA-CHUPA**, n. See *CHUPA-CHUPA*.
- CHUPON DE CHILE** (Sp.), n. Chu'pon da Chel'a. The *Bilbergia spachelata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUPPANGOO** (Tamil), n. The *Cæsalpinia sappan*. [B, 121.]
- CHUQUET** (Fr.), n. Shu⁶-ka. The *Lathræa clandestina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHUQUETTE** (Fr.), n. Shu⁶-ke²t. The *Fedia olitoria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]
- CHUQUIRAGA** (Lat.), n. f. Chu-ker-a³ga³. Of Jussieu, a genus of dicotyledonous plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*, order *Compositæ*, natives of South America. [B, 42, 121; a, 24.]—**C. insignis**. A species used in Peru as a febrifuge. [L, 49.]
- CHUQUIRAGEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Chu-ker-a³j'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Gochnatiææ*, comprising *Dicoma*, *Isotrippis*, *Cyclolepis*, *Hyalis*, *Calonappus*, *Pronstia*, *Stiffia*, *Anastrophia*, *Leuconveris*, *Gochnatia*, *Perviera*, *Anstleæa*, *Oldenburgia*, *Flotovia*, *Nardophyllum*, and *Chuquiraga*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]
- CHUQUIRAGUA** [Bentham and Hooker] (Lat.), n. f. Chu-ker-a³g'wa³. See *CHUQUIRAGA*.
- CHUR** (Ger.), n. Kur. A place in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, near which are the New Belvedra Spring, the Ulrichs Spring, and the Theophil Spring. The first is calcareous and chalybeate; the second and third are richer in sodium salts. [A, 319.]
- CHURA**, n. An aromatic plant found on the plateaus of the Himalayas, supposed to be the *Angelica glauca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
- CHURCH-BROOMS**, n. Chu'rch'bru⁴mz. The *Dipsacus silvestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURCH HILL ALUM SPRINGS, n. Chu⁶rch hi²l a²l u³m spri²ngz. Springs near Richmond, Virginia, containing sodium chloride, various sulphates, silica, phosphoric acid, and iron. [A, 363.]

CHURCH-STEEPLE, n. Chu⁶rch'stepl. In Sussex, England, the *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [A, 505.]

CHURCHWORT, n. Chu⁶rch'wu⁶rt. The *Mentha pulegium*. [A, 505.]

CHURI CHINTZA (Mah.), n. The *Adansonia digitata*. [A, 479.]

CHURINIVA, n. The *Orbignya phalerata*. [B, 121.]

CHURL, n. Chu⁶rl. The *Cheiranthus cheiri*. [A, 505.]

CHURLEAU (Fr.), n. Shu⁶r-lo. The *Pastinaca silvestris*. [B, 121, 173; a, 24.]

CHURL-HEMP, n. Chu⁶rl'he²mp. The female, supposed by the old writers to be the male, plant of *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURLICK, n. Chu⁶rl'ik. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CHURL'S CRESS, n. Chu⁶rlz'kre²s. The *Lepidium campestre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURL'S HEAD, n. Chu⁶rlz'he²d. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]

CHURL'S MUSTARD, n. Chu⁶rlz'mu³st-a³rd. The *Thlaspi arvense* or the *Iberis amara*, and the *Lepidium campestre*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]

CHURL'S TREACLE, n. Chu⁶rlz'tre-a²-k'l. The *Allium sativum*. [A, 505.]

CHURMA (Pers.), n. The fruit of the date palm. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **schaumi**. A variety of date. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **sorkh**. The date palm of Egypt. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHURN, n. Chu⁶rn. 1. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. 2. The capsule of *Nuphar lutea*. [A, 505.]

CHURNSTAFF, n. Chu⁶rn'sta³f. 1. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. 2. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505; B, 19, 121, 180, 275; a, 24.]—Devil's c. See C. (1st def.).

CHURRUS, n. A resin obtained from the leaves, stem, and flowers of *Cannabis sativa*; allied to opium in its effects as a stimulant, narcotic, and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 19, 121, 172; a, 24.] Cf. HASHEESH.

CHURTAL (Ar.), n. The *Avena sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHURWALDEN (Ger.), n. Kur'va³ld-e²n. A summer resort in Switzerland, near Chur. [A, 319.]

CHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku³s(ch²us). Gr., χοῦς. See CONGIUS.

CHUSAN PALM, n. The *Chamaerops Fortunei*. [B, 185, 275; a, 24.]

CHUSCH-GOWAR (Pers.), n. A variety of the date. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUSSA (Mongol.), n. The *Bambusa arundinacea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUSSALONGO, n. The *Eupatorium glutinosum*. [B, 19, 121; a, 24.]

CHUTASLIUM, n. In Peru, the *Nunnezharia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUTE (Fr.), n. Shu⁶t. A fall; the falling or shedding of a part (e. g., the hair, a slough, etc.); relaxation, drooping (e. g., of the eyelid or the uvula); a lowering (e. g., of pressure or temperature); prolapse (q. v.); of an ovule, its escape from the Graafian vesicle. [A, 301, 385.]—C. **des reins**. A popular term for the increased amplitude of the buttocks that takes place in girls at puberty. [A, 18.]

CHUTKA (Beng.), n. The *Bauhinia acuminata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CHU-TSAO (Chin.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUTSCHI (Tartar), n. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUTWU, CHYTWUN, n's. A bitter bark used as a febrifuge in Bengal; perhaps that of *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 121, 172; a, 24.]

CHU-TZAO (Chin.), n. See CHUTSAO.

CHUVE DEL PERU (Sp.), n. Chu⁶va de²l Pa⁶ru'. The *Tecoma fulva*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUVIRINGANA (Sp.), n. Chu⁶-ve-ren-ga³na². The *Vallesia chiococcoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHUY-YIN (Chin.), n. Mercury. [L, 105.]

CHYAZATE, n. Ki⁶a²-at. See HYDROCYANATE.

CHYAZIC ACID, n. Ki⁶-a²z'ik. From the symbols C (carbon), H₂ (hydrogen), and Az (nitrogen). From Carbon Hydrogen Azote, indicating the chemical formula. See HYDROCYANIC ACID.—Sulphureted c. a. [Porrett]. See THIOCYANIC ACID.

CHYBUR (Ar.), n. Of Paracelsus, sulphur. [A, 325.]

CHYEH (Ar.), n. The *Artemisia jamaica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLACEOUS, adj. Kil⁶-shu³s. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kel-a²r. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLAQUEOUS, adj. Kil⁶-a²kw-e-u³s. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and aqua, water. Partaking of the nature of water and chyle (said of water mixed with the products of digestion). [L, 121.]

CHYLARION (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-a(a³)ri²-o²n. Gr., χυλάριον, dim. of χυλός. A juice or liquor, especially a tisane. [A, 325; L, 97 (a, 21).]

CHYLARIOSE, n. Ki⁶l-a²ri²-os. See LEVULOSE.

CHYLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-a(a³)ri²s. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLDN (Chin.), n. An undetermined root which is used as a masticatory. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLE, n. Kil. From χυλός, juice. Lat., *chylus*. Fr., c. Ger., *Milchsaft, Nahrungsaft*. It., *chilo*. Sp., *quilo*. The liquid found in the lymphatics (lacteals) of the small intestine during digestion, being the lymph of the intestine mixed with the fatty granules of emulsified alimentary material; a milky, alkaline liquid. [A, 385; J.]—C. **brut** (Fr.). Crude c.; which has not been sufficiently elaborated to be ready for absorption. [K, 30.]—C. **confectiouné** (Fr.), C. **élaboré** (Fr.). C. which is ready for absorption into the lacteals. [K, 30.]—**Granular** (or **Molecular**) **Base** of c. Of Gulliver, the minute fatty particles in c. which give it a milky appearance. [J.]

CHYLECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-e²k'ki²(ch²u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *chylecchys'eos* (-e²ch'ysis). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and εκχυσις, a pouring out. Fr., *chylecchysse*. An overflow of chyle. [L, 80.]

CHYLECTICA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-e²k'ti²k-a². From χυλός (see CHYLE), and εκλεκτός, hectic. Fr., *chylectique*. Ger., *Milchhektik*. Chylous hectic; any severe disease with a chylous discharge from the bowels, the urinary passages, etc. [A, 322.]

CHYLEMPODISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-e²m-po²d-i²st'-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and εμποδιστικός, impeding. Pertaining to an impeded entrance of chyle into the blood. [A, 322.]

CHYLEUX (Fr.), adj. Kel-u⁶. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-i²d-ros'i²s. Gen., *chylidros'eos* (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ιδρωσις, sweating. Fr., *chylidrose*. Ger., *Milchscheiss, Milchschwitzten*. A form of chylæctia (q. v.) in which the perspiration is milky. [A, 322.]

CHYLIFACIENT, adj. Kil-i²-fa²-si²-e²nt. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *facere*, to make. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFACTION, n. Kil-i²-fa²'k'shu³n. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFACTIVE, CHYLIFACTORY, adj's. Kil-i²-fa²'ki²v, -to-ri². See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFEROUS, adj. Kil-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *chyliferus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *chylifère*. See CHYLOPHOROUS.

CHYLIFIC, adj. Kil-i²f'i²k. Lat., *chylificus*. Fr., *chylifique*. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFICATION, n. Kil-i²-fi²-ka'shu³n. Lat., *chylificatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Milchsaftbereitung*. It., *chylificazione*. Sp., *quilificacón*. See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFICATORY, adj. Kil-i²f'i²k-a²t-o-ri². See CHYLOPOIETIC.

CHYLIFORM, adj. Kil-i²-fo²rm. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and *forma*, form. Fr., *chyliforme*. See CHYLODES (3d def.).

CHYLIFY, v. tr. Kil-i²-fi. Fr., *chylifier*. To convert into chyle. [L, 221.]

CHYLINE, n. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-i²z(i²s)'ma². Gen., *chylis'matos* (-is). Gr., χυλίσμα (from χυλός, juice). 1. Of Dioscorides, the juice of a plant. 2. A section of the genus *Enothera*. [B, 121; a, 24.]

CHYLISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-i²z(i²s)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., χυλίσμος. The process of expressing or extracting the juice of a plant. [A, 322.]

CHYLIVORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-i²z'vor(wo²r)-e(a³-e²). From χυλός, juice, and vorare, to eat. A family of the *Æstridae*. [L, 43.]

CHYLIVORUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-i²z'vor(wo²r)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *chylivore*. Ger., *saffressend*. Sp., *quilivoro*. Subsisting on chyle (said of certain parasitic insects). [L, 41.]

CHYLLE, n. Chi²l. The herb *Cilium* or *Psillium*. [A, 505.]

CHYLOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-se(kay)le(la); in Eng., kil'o-sel. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύλη, a tumor. A collection of chylous fluid in the tunica vaginalis. [E, 2.]

CHYLOCLADIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-kla²d-(kla³d)-i(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *chylocladiées*. A group of *Agar* made by Agardh, belonging to the family *Dumontiæ*, distinguished by a tubular frond, cystocarps on an external pericarp, and spores having a simple nucleus in a gelatinous covering. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYLOCLEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-kle²ps'i²s. Gen., *chylocleps'eos* (-is). From χυλός, juice, and κλέπτειν, to steal. Fr., *chyloclèpsis*. Ger., *langsamere Verluste des Chylus*. A gradual diminution of the chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCLEPTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-kle²p'ti²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to chyloclepsis. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCYSTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st'y)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli. [A, 322.]

CHYLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st'y)'i²s. Gen., *chylocyst'eos* (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and κύστις, a bladder. Fr., *chylocyste*. See RECEPTACULUM CHYLI.

CHYLODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-du⁶r(de²r)'ma². Gen., *chyloderm'atos* (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δέρμα, a skin. Lymph of the scrotum; a modified form of elephantiasis of the scrotum attended by great enlargement of the acinular glands and dilatation of the lymph vessels, with accumulation of lymph in the papillary and deeper layers of the skin. [E, 2.]

CHYLODES (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-od'e(z)as. Gr., χυλώδης. 1. Juicy. 2. Abounding in chyle. 3. Resembling chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLODIABETES (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a(a³)-bet(bat)'e(z)as. For deriv., see CHYLE and DIABETES. See CHYLURIA.

CHYLODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²r-(a²r)-re(ro²e²)-a³. For deriv., see CHYLE and DIARRHŒA. See *Chylous DIARRHŒA*.

CHYLODOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-do²k(do²ch²)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to the receptaculum chyli. [A, 322.]

CHYLODOCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-dok(do²ch²)-i(e)u³m(u⁴m). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δοχείον, a receptacle. See RECEPTACULUM chyli.

CHYLODOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o²d(ok(o²ch²)-u³s(u⁴s). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and δέχθαι, to receive. Receiving or containing chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOLEUCORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-lu²k-o²r-re(ro²e²)-a³. For deriv., see CHYLE and LEUCORRHŒA. Chylous leucorrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHYLOPHOROUS, adj. Kil-o²f'o²r-u³s. Lat., *chylophorus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and φέρειν, to carry). Fr., *chylofère*. Ger., *chylophorisch*, *Chylus führend*. It., *chilifero*. Sp., *quififero*. Carrying or containing chyle (said of the lacteals, etc.) [A, 301.]

CHYLOPHTHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²f)-ta³r(th³a³r)-s²s. Gen., *chylophthar'seos* (-is). From χυλός (see CHYLE), and φθάραι, corruption. Ger., *Verderbniss des Chylus*. Corruption of the chyle. [L, 80; a, 17.]

CHYLOPHTHARTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²f)-ta³r(th³a³r)-ti²k-ti²k(u⁴s). Pertaining to chylophtharsis. [A, 322.]

CHYLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-po(po²)-e(a)si²s. See CHYLOPOETIS.

CHYLOPOETIC, adj. Kil-o-po-e²t'i²k. See CHYLOPOETIC.

CHYLOPOESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-poi-e(a)si²s. Gen., *chylopoie'seos* (-is). Gr., *χυλοποιησις* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ποιησις, production). Fr., *chylopoïese*. Ger., *Chylopoïa*, *Bereitigung des Chylus*. It., *chilopoiesi*. Sp., *quilopoiesis*. The process of the formation of chyle. [A, 322.]

CHYLOPOIETIC, adj. Kil-o-poi-e²t'i²k. Lat., *chylopoieticus* (from χυλός [see CHYLE], and ποιητικός, productive), *chylopoëus*. Fr., *chylopoïétique*. It., *chilopoietico*. Sp., *quilopoietico*. Pertaining to the formation of chyle. [A, 322, 385.]

CHYLOPTYALISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-ti(ptu⁶)-a²l(a²l)-i²z(i²s)mu³s(mu⁴s). For deriv., see CHYLE and PTYALISM. Fr., *chyloptyalisme*. Ger., *chylöser Speichelfluss*. Syn.: *ptyalissimus chylousus*, *salivatio chylousa*. A profuse flow of milky saliva. [A, 322.]

CHYLORRHŒE (Lat.), **CHYLORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o²r-ro(ro²e²)-a(e), -o²r-re(ro²e²)-a³. From χυλός (see CHYLE), and ρεύω, to flow. Fr., *chylorrhée*. Ger., *Chylorrhöe*, *Milchrühr* (2d def.), *krankhafte Ergiessung des Chylus*. Sp., *quilorrea*. 1. An unnatural flow of chyle, as from a wound. 2. Diarrhœa characterized by evacuations of a mucous or mucoid material, secreted by the intestinal wall, which resembles chyle. [A, 322; D, 70.]—C. *pectoris*, C. *thoracica*. See CHYLOTORAX.

CHYLORRHŒICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o²r-ro(ro²e²)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to chylorrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHYLŒS (Ger.), adj. Ku¹-u²-z'. See CHYLOUS.

CHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o²s'i²s. Gen., *chylos'eos* (-is). Gr., *χυλωσις*. Fr., *chylöse*. Ger., *Chylöse*. It., *chilosi*. Sp., *quilosis*. 1. The formation of juice. 2. The formation of chyle. 3. Decoction carried almost to inspissation. [A, 322; Dioscorides (A, 387).]

CHYLOSTAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-sta²g(sta²g)-ma³. Gen., *chylostag'matos* (-is). From χυλός, juice, and στάγμα, a distillment. A distilled water.—C. *diaphoreticum Mindereri*. See *Aqua theriacalis bezoardica*.

CHYLOSUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o²s'u³s(u⁴s). See CHYLOUS.

CHYLOTORAX (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-o(o²)-thor'a²x(a²x). Gen., *chylothorac'os* (-is). For deriv., see CHYLE and THORAX. A collection of chyle in the thorax from rupture of the thoracic duct. [Krabbel, "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 17, 1885, p. 736; L, 30.]

CHYLOUS, adj. Kil'u³s. Gr., *χυλώδης*. Lat., *chylosus*. Fr., *chyleux*. Ger., *chylös*. It., *chiloso*. Sp., *quiloso*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, resembling, or impregnated with chyle. [D, 3.]

CHYLURIA (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-u³(u)³ri²-a³. From χυλός, (see CHYLE), and ὄρον, urine. Fr., *chylurie*. Ger., *Chylurie*, *milchsaffartige Harnabgang*. It., *chiluria*. Sp., *quiluria*. A condition in which the urine is chylous or milky in appearance. [H. Senator (A, 319).]—**Parasitic c.**, **Tropical c.** A disease due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis hominis* in the blood; characterized by a chylous appearance of the urine caused by its containing fibrin, albumin, and fat; occurring chiefly in tropical countries. [A, 326, 385.]

CHYLURIC, adj. Kil-u²r'i²k. Lat., *chyluricus*. Fr., *chylurique*. Pertaining to chyluria. [A, 332.]

CHYLUROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kil(ch²u⁶l)-u³r(ur)-o²t(o²f)-i²s(thi²s)i²s. Gen., *chylurophthi'seos* (-ophthi'sis). For deriv., see CHYLURIA and PHTHISIS. Fr., *chylurophthisie*. Ger., *Schweind-sucht von Chylurie*, *Chylusharnrühr*. Syn.: *diabetes chylousus*. Emaciation, etc., due to chyluria. [A, 322.]

CHYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kil(ch²u⁶l)u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χυλός. 1. Any animal or vegetable juice, especially an expressed juice or decoction; of Hippocrates, the juice of barley expressed and strained. 2. See CHYLE. [A, 322, 325, 387.]—C' **bereitung** (Ger.). See CHYLOPOESIS.—C' **führend** (Ger.). See CHYLOPHOROUS.—C' **gefässe** (Ger.). See LACTEAL.—C' **harn** (Ger.). Chylous urine. [L, 80.]—C' **körnchen** (Ger.), C' **körperchen** (Ger.), C' **kügelchen** (Ger.). Chyle corpuscles; particles of fat in an emulsion. [L, 80.]—C' **mangel** (Ger.). See ACHYLOSIS (2d def.).

CHYME, n. Kim. Gr., χυμός (strictly a juice that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from χυλός, a juice obtained by expression or other artificial means). Lat., *chymus*. Fr., c. Ger., *Chymus*, *Speisebrei*. It., *chimo*. Sp., *quimo*. 1. A thick grayish or brownish liquid, consisting of the partly digested food as it is discharged from the stomach into the intestine. [A, 387; K; L, 49, 343.] 2. The sap of plants. [a, 24.]—C. **mass**. In certain of the *Protozoa*, a central mass of protoplasm softer than that composing the periphery. [L, 147.]

CHYMECHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-e²k'ki²(ch²u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *chymecchys'eos* (-ec'chysis). From χυμός, chyme, and ἔκχυσις, a pouring out. Fr., *chymecchysé*. Ger., *Ergiessung des Speisebreies*. A discharge of juice, especially of chyme, as from a wound. [A, 322.]

CHYMEUX (Fr.), adj. Shem-u⁶. See CHYME.

CHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m-i(e)a³. See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMIATER (Lat.), n. m. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-i²-a(a³)tu⁶r(ar). See CHEMIATER.

CHYMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-i²-a²t(a³t)-ri(re)a². See CHEMIATRY.

CHYMIATRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-i²-a²t(a³t)ri²k-u³s(u⁴s). See CHEMIATRIC.

CHYMIC, **CHYMICAL**, adj's. Ki²m'i²k, -i²k-a²l. See CHEMICAL.

CHYMICE (Lat.), n. f. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m) i²-se(ka). See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMICO-HISTOLOGY, n. Ki²m'i²k-o-hi²-st-o²-l-o²-ji². See *Histo-CHEMISTRY*.

CHYMICOPHANTA (Lat.), n. m. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-i²k-o(o²)-fa²n(fa²n)ta³. Gr., *χυμικοφάντης* (from χυμική, chemistry, and φάνειν, to demonstrate). A chemist. [G. Thomson (A, 325).]

CHYMIÉ (Fr.), n. Shem-e. See CHEMISTRY.

CHYMIFEROUS, adj. Kim-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *chymiferus* (from χυμός, juice, and *ferre*, to bear). See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYMIIFICATION, n. Kim-i²-fi²-ka'shu³n. Lat., *chymificatio* (from χυμός, juice, and *facere*, to make). See CHYMOSIS (1st def.).

CHYMIOMETRICUS (Lat.), adj. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-i²-me²t'ri²k-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *chymimétrique* [Recamier]. See CHEMIOMETRIC.

CHYMIOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-i²z(i²s)mu³s(mu⁴s). See CHEMISUS.

CHYMIST, **CHYMISTRY**, n's. Ki²m'i²st, -i²st-ri². See CHEMIST and CHEMISTRY.

CHYMOCARPIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-o(o²)-ka³rp'i²-i²-se(ka³-e²). From χυμός, juice, and καρπός, a fruit. 1. Of Schauer, a suborder of the *Myrtaceæ*. 2. Of Walpers, a tribe of the *Vacciniææ*, comprising *Ceratostemma*, *Oreanthes*, *Gaylussacia*, *Thibaudia*, *Vaccinium*, and *Sphrospervum*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CHYMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-o(o²)-ka³rp'u³s(u⁴s). From χυμός, juice, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *chymocarpus*. Sp., *quimocarpus*. Of Don, a section of the genus *Tropæolum*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **pentaphyllum**. Syn.: *Tropæolum pentaphyllum* [Lamarck]. The *chagas da minda*; the typical species. It differs from the other species of the genus *Tropæolum* in having more imperfect petals and in the character of its fruit, a black succulent berry resembling the currant grape. The plant is found in Brazil and Uruguay, and is used in scurvy. [A, 490; B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **tricolor**. A species found in Chili, used as a remedy for scurvy. [B (a, 24).]

CHYMOCHEZIA (Lat.), **CHYMODIARRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-o(o²)-ke(ch²e²)zi²-a³, -di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-re(ro²e²)-a³. From χυμός, juice, and χέειν, to go to stool, or διάρροια, diarrhœa. Fr., *chymodiarrhée*. Diarrhœa with liquid passages. [A, 322.]

CHYMODOCHUS (Lat.), adj. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-o²d'o(o²)-ku³s(ch²u⁶s). From χυμός, juice, and δοχός, containing. Fr., *chymodoque*. See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYMPHORE, n. Kim'o-for. From χυμός, juice, and φέρειν, to carry. A vessel that carries the sap in plants. [B (a, 24).]

CHYMPHOROUS, adj. Kim-o²f'o²r-u³s. Lat., *chymphorusus* (from χυμός, juice, and φέρειν, to carry). Fr., *chymphore*. Ger., *saffführend*, *chymusführend*. Conveying or containing juice or chyme. [A, 322; L, 296.]

CHYMOPLANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-o(o²)-pla(pla³)-ni²-a³. From χυμός, juice, and πλάνη, a wandering. Fr., *chymoplantie*. Ger., *Chymoplantie*, *Secretionsmelastase*, *Saftversetzung*. Syn.: *dyschymosis*, *deviatio succi organici*. A disease due to metastasis or transposition of the secretion of any organ; in the pl., *chymoplantie*, the twelfth family of Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, including the choloplanie, uroplanie, menoplanie, and galactoplanie. [A, 322; G, 5.]

CHYMORRHŒE (Lat.), **CHYMORRHŒA** (Lat.), n's f. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-c²r(ro²e²)-a(e), -o²r-ro(ro²e²)-a³. From χυμός, chyme, and ρεύω, to flow. Fr., *chymorrhée*. Ger., *Verlust des Speisebreies*. A discharge of chyme. [A, 322.]

CHYMORRHŒICUS (Lat.), adj. Kil(ch²u⁶m)-o²r-ro(ro²e²)-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to chymorrhœa. [A, 322.]

CHYMOS (Lat.), n. m. Kim(ch²u⁶m)u³s. See CHYMUS.

CHYMOSEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-o(o²)-se²p(sap)si²s. Gen., *chymoseps'eos* (-is). From χυμός, chyme, and ψήσις, putrefaction. Fr., *chymosepsie*. Ger., *Fäulnis des Speisebreies*. Putrefaction of the chyme. [A, 322.]

CHYMO SIN, n. Kim'os-i²n. Fr., *chymosine* [Deschamps]. See PEPSIN.

CHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-os⁴is. Gen., *chymos/eos* (-is). Gr., χυμωσις. Fr., *chymose*. Ger., *Bereitung des Speisebreies*. It., *chimosi*. Sp., *quimosis*. 1. The formation of chyme. [L, 30 (a, 14).] 2. See CHEMOSIS.

CHYMOSUM [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n. n. Kim(ch²u⁶m)-os⁴u³m-(u⁴m). Chyle. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CHYMOSUS, adj. Kim³u³s. Lat., *chymosus*. Fr., *chymeux*. Ger., *speisebreiartig*. It., *chimoso*. Sp., *quimoso*. Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling chyme. [K.]

CHYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kim(ch²u⁶m)³u³s(u⁴s). Gr., χυμός. 1. Chyme. 2. Of the ancients, any vegetable or animal juice, especially, in the case of plants, one that flowed spontaneously, as distinguished from one obtained by expression, decoction, etc. [A, 322, 387.]—C⁴führend (Ger.). See CHYMOPHOROUS.

CHYNLEN (Chin.), n. See *RADIX soulin*.

CHYPKEFA (Hung.), n. The *Rubus fruticosus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CHYRAÏTE (Beng.), **CHYRAYTA** (Beng.), n's. Also written *chirayita*. The *Gentiana chirayita*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHYRAS (Lat.), n. f. Kir(ch²u⁶r)³a³s(a³s). See CHERAS.

CHYROUIS, n. The *Daucus silvestris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kl(ch²u⁶si)³s. Gen., *chys/eos* (-is). Gr., χυσις (from χύειν, to overflow). 1. Effusion, fusion, liquefaction. [A, 322, 325, 387.] Fr., *chyside* (2d def.). 2. Of Lindley, a genus of orchids of tropical America. [B (a, 24).]

CHYTLON (Lat.), n. n. Ki²t(ch²u⁶t)³lo²n. Gr., χύτλον, ὕδελαιον. Fr., *C. water*, *Badesabe*. A mixture of water and oil used by the ancients during or after the bath. [A, 322, 325.]

CHYTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ki²t(ch²u⁶t)³ra³. Gen., *chytr/ra*s. Gr., χύτρα. Of Hippocrates, an earthen pot. [A, 325, 387.]

CHYTRIDEÆ (Lat.), **CHYTRIDIACEÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ki²t(ch²u⁶t)-ri²d⁴e²e(a³e²), -ri²d⁴i²a(a³)³se²(ke²e²e(a³e²)). Fr., *chytridés*. A family of the *Phycomycetes*; unicellular and parasitic on other *Fungi*. [A, 396; a, 24.]

CHYTRIDON (Lat.), n. n. Ki²t(ch²u⁶t)-ri²d⁴i²-o²n. Gr., χύτριδον. Of Hippocrates, an earthen cup. [A, 325.]

CIALAPPA (Lat.), n. f. Che-a³-a³p³pa³. See JALAP.

CIBALIS (Lat.), adj. Si²b(ki²b)-a(a³)³li²s. From *cibus*, food. Pertaining to food. [A, 322.]

CIBARIAN, adj. Si²-ba³-ri²-u³s. Lat., *cibarius* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibaire*. Ger., *zum Speisen gehörig*. Pertaining to food, also to the organs of mastication and deglutition (as in a system of classification of insects by Fabricius, of which the formation of the oral organs was made the basis). [L, 41, 121.]

CIBARIOUS, adj. Si²b-a³-ri²-u³s. Lat., *cibarius*. Edible. [L, 73.]

CIBARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²b(ki²b)-a(a³)³ri²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CIBUS*.

CIBATION, n. Si-ba³shu³n. Lat., *cibatio* (from *cibus*, food). Fr., *cibation*. Ger., *Speisung* (1st def.). It., *cibazione*. Sp., *cibacion*. 1. The act of taking nourishment. 2. In chemistry, the process of condensation of a liquid. [K.]

CIBBOLS, n. Si²b³o²lz. See *CIBOL*.

CIBISITOME, n. Si²b-i²s³i²t-om. From *κίβισις*, a pouce, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An instrument devised by Petit-Ra-lel for lacerating the anterior part of the capsule of the crystalline lens as a preliminary step in the extraction of a cataract. [F.]

CIBOA, n. A species of African palm. [L, 41, 105.]

CIBOL, n. Si²b³o². Fr., *cibole*, *ciboule*. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [A, 505.]

CIBORION (Lat.), **CIBORIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si²b(ki²b)-o²ri²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κιβόριον. 1. The fruit of the *Netumbium speciosum*. [a, 24.] 2. A drinking cup, from its resemblance to the pods of c. (1st def.). [A, 387.]

CIBOTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²b(ki²b)-ot-i(i²)²e²-e(a³e²). Of Fée, a tribe of the *Cathetograte-hypochlamydeæ*, with the single genus *Cibotium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CIBOTION (Lat.), **CIBOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si²b(ki²b)-ot-i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κιβότιον (dim. of κιβόρις, a chest). A genus of polypodiaceous ferns of the family *Dicksoniaceæ*, characterized by bipinnate fronds, double-valved involucre, the outer valve hood-shaped, the inner one operculiform, and the caudex covered with fine silky filaments. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *assamicum*. A variety of the *C. barometz*. [a, 24.]—C. *barometz* [Kuntze]. A species found in China and in Cochinchina, known in commerce as *penghaver djambi*. The rhizome is astringent and used in hemorrhage, blennorrhœa, and dysentery. The hairs also are used medicinally. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 270.]—C. *Cummingii* [Hassk.]. A species found in Java. The bracts furnish *penghaver djambi*. The hairs are said to be an excellent hæmostatic. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—C. *djambianum* [Hooker]. See *C. assamicum*.—C. *glaucescens* [Kuntze]. C. *glaucophyllum*. See *C. barometz*.—C. *glaucum* [J. Smith]. C. *Sandwich Island species*. It furnishes *pulu*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *Schlederi* [Schlechter, Nahl]. C. *schiedeanum* [Schlechter, Nahl]. A species found in Mexico, related to *C. barometz*. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*Palæae* (see *Pili*) *cibotii*. The hairs of *C. barometz*. [B, 270.]

CIBOUL, n. Si²b³ul. Fr., *ciboule*. The *Allium fistulosum*. [B, 273, 275 (a, 24).]—*Perennial* c. The *Allium lusitanicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CIBOULE (Fr.), n. Se-bul. Ger., *Zipolle*. Sp., *chalote*. 1. The *Allium fistulosum*. 2. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *commune*. See C. (1st def.).—C. *de Saint-Jacques*. See C. (2d def.).

CIBOULETTE (Fr.), n. Se-bul-e²t. The *Allium schœnoprasmum*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

CIBRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²b(ki²b)-ra(ra³)-ri²-a(a³)³-se²(ke²)-e(a³e²). A family of the *Peritrichæa*. [L, 121.]

CIBUR, n. See *CHYBUR*.

CIBUS (Lat.), n. m. Sib(ki²b)³-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *aliment*, *nourriture*. Ger., *Nahrung*, *Speise*. It., *cibo*. Sp., *cebo*. Food. [A, 318, 322.]—C. *albus*. See BLANC-MANGE.—C. *deorum*. See ASARETIDA.—C. *Saturni*. Fr., *manger de Saturne*. Of the ancients, the genus *Equisetum*. [a, 24.]

CICADA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)-a(a³)³da³. Gr., τέτραξ. Fr., *cigale*. Ger., *Grille*. It., *cicala*. Sp., *cigarra*. A genus of the *Cicadidæ*. Several species were formerly eaten and used medicinally. [A, 301.] In the pl., *Cicadæ*, see *CICADIDÆ*.—C. *fraxini* [Fabricius], C. *orni* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cigale de l'orne*. A species erroneously said to cause the manna of commerce to flow from the ash by puncturing the bark. [A, 301.]—C. *plebeia*. Fr., *cigale commune*. The common locust. [A, 301.]—C. *sanguinolenta*. Ger., *röther Damenvogel*. The *hung-lian-tsze* of the Chinese; said to be used as an aphrodisiac. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CICADAIIBES (Fr.), n. pl. Se-ka³d-a³r. See *CICADARIA*.

CICADALIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Se-ka³d-a³-e-a³n². See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADARIA [Lanckester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-a³d(a³d)-a(a³)³ri²-a³. A suborder of the *Rhyncata*. [L, 121.]

CICADARLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-a³d(a³d)-a(a³)³ri²-e(a³e²). See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADARIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²k(ki²k)-a³d(a³d)-a(a³)³ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *cicadarius*. Resembling the *Cicada*; belonging to the *Cicadidæ*. [L.]

CICADELINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-a³d(a³d)-e²-li(i)e²na³. See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADEN (Ger.), n. pl. Tsek-a³d²e²n. See *CICADIDÆ*.

CICADIDÆ (Lat.), **CICADIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-a³d(a³d)³i²d⁴-e(a³e²), -a³d(a³d)-i(i²)²i²d⁴-e(a³e²). Fr., *cicadides*, *cicadiens*, *cicadaliens*. Ger., *Cicaden*. A family of the *Cicadina*. [L, 121, 292.]

CICADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-a³d(a³d)-i(i)e²na³. A division (order) of the *Hemiptera*. [L, 121, 247.]

CICALA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)-a(a³)³la³. See *CICADA*.

CICATRICE, n. Si²k-a³t-ri²s; Fr., Se-ka³t-res. See *CICATRIX* and *CICATRICE* (2d def.).—C. *a filtration* (Fr.). The scar resulting from an incision into the sclera at the limbus in iridectomy for glaucoma, the theory being that filtration of the intra-ocular fluid outward into the subconjunctival lymphatic space occurs more readily through the comparatively loose tissue of such a cicatrix than through the denser structure of a corneal cicatrix. [F.]—C. *carpique* (Fr.). See *CICATRICULA fructum*.—C. *cuvrée* (Fr.). A copper-colored cicatrix. [a, 18.]—C. *enfoncee* (Fr.). A cicatrix depressed by adhesion to the subjacent parts. [L, 41.]—C. *exuberante* (Fr.). See *Hypertrophic c.*—C. *filtrante* (Fr.). See *C. a filtration*.

CICATRICÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-ka³t-res-a. See *CICATRICOSE*.

CICATRICAL, adj. Si²k-a³t-ri²sh³a³l. Lat., *cicatricialis*. Fr., *cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbig*. Pertaining to, resembling, forming, or produced by a cicatrix or cicatrization. [A, 301, 385.]

CICATRICLE, n. Si²k-a³t³ri²-k¹. See *CICATRICULA*.

CICATRICOSE, adj. Si²k-a³t³ri²k-os. Lat., *cicatricosus*. Fr., *cicatricé*. Marked with scars, or scar-like impressions. [A, 318; L, 180.]

CICATRICULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cicatrix*. Si²k(ki²k)-a³t(a³)-ri²k³u³(u⁴)³la³. Gr., οὐλίχον, χάλαια (2d def.). Fr., *cicatriceule*. Ger., *Narbelchen*, *Hahnentritt* (2d def.). *Keimstich* (2d def.), *Keimscheibe* (2d def.), *Keimhügel* (2d def.), *Hauptkeim* [His] (2d def.). It., *cicatricola*. Sp., *cicatricula*. [A, 1.] A small cicatrix. [B, 77.] 2. The germinating point in the embryo of a seed or in the yolk of a fecundated ovum, called the "tread" from its resemblance to a scar. [A, 4, 8, 15; B, 116 (a, 24); L, 146.] Cf. *ARCHIBLAST*. 3. In botany, the mark left by the rupture of the ovule from its pedicle (or of its vessels when a pedicle is wanting); in general, any scar on a plant, its fruit, or the seed of the fruit (e. g., the scar formed by the separation of a leaf from its base). [Cassini (a, 24); B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *fructum*. Fr., *cicatrice carpique*. An impression or cicatrix which appears on certain fruits, not including the hilum or the umbilicus of the seed. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CICATRICALAR, adj. Si²k-a³t-ri²k³u³l-a³r. Fr., *cicatriculaire*. Pertaining to a cicatricula. [A, 385.]

CICATRISANT, adj. Si²k-a³t³ri²z-a³nt. Fr., οὐλίχτικός. Lat., *cicatrisans*. Fr., *c. vernarhend*. It., *cicatrizzante*. Sp., *cicatrizante*. Promoting cicatrization. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

CICATRISATE, adj. Si²k-a³t³ri²z-at. See *CICATRICOSE*.

CICATRISATION (Fr.), n. Se-ka³t-rez-a³-se-o²n². See *CICATRIZATION*.

CICATRISATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²k(ki²k)-a³t(a³)-ri²z(ri²s)-a(a³)³-tu³s(u⁴s). Fr., *cicatrisé*. Ger., *genarbt*. It., *cicatrizzato*. Sp., *cicatrizado*. 1. Cicatriform. 2. Cicatrized. [L, 107.]

CICATRIX (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)-a³t(a³)/ri²x. Gen., *cicatri/cis*. Gr., οὐλίχ. Fr., *cicatrice*. Ger., *Narbe*. It., *cicatrice*. Sp., *cicatriz*. A scar; the new tissue formed in the healing of an injury involving a solution of continuity of a soft part.—*Apoplectic* c. Ger., *apoplectische Narbe*. It., *cicatrice apoplettica*. Sp., *cicatriz apoplética* (6 *hemorrhágica*). An irregularly shaped fissure in the brain substance following the absorption of an apoplectic extravasation and having indurated walls, either in immediate con-

tact or separated by pigment. [D, 3.]—**Cheloid c.** See *False Keloid*.—**Cicatrices adversæ** (Lat.). Scars on the breast. [L, 119.]—**Cicatrices graviditatis.** See *Striae atrophice gravidarum*.—**Exuberant c., Hypertrophic c., Keloid c.** Fr., *cicatrice hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophische Narbe, wazrige Narbengeschwulst*. A c. of the skin that undergoes hypertrophy after the healing of a wound. It is of a reddish or pinkish color, and is considerably elevated above the surface, but does not exceed in area the limits of the original wound or ulcer. [G, 47.] Cf. *False Keloid*.—**Vicious c.** Fr., *cicatrice vicieuse*. A c. that interferes with the function of a part. [E.]

CICATRIZATION, n. Si²k-a²t-ri²z-a'shu²n. Gr., ἐπούλωσις. Lat., *cicatrization*. Fr., *cicatrisation*. Ger., *Vernarbung*. It., *cicatrizzazione*. Sp., *cicatrización*. The formation of cicatricial tissue; the process by which a wound is healed, especially the final step in that process, viz: the investment of the surface with epithelium. [A, 301, 385; E.]

CICATROSE, adj. Si²k'a²t-ros. See *CICATRICOSE*.

CICCA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)'ka². Ger., *Cheramella-baum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants (according to Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Phyllanthus*) of tropical India, Africa, and America; distinguished by a four-cleft calyx, four free stamens, and the absence of petals. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. disticha** [Linnaeus], **C. nodiflora** [Lamarck]. Fr., *brignolier*. Ger., *Cheramellabaum*. See *PHYLANTHUS disticha*.—**C. racemosa** [Loureiro]. Fr., *c. rameux*. See *PHYLANTHUS racemosa*.

CICCU (Lat.), **CICCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si²k(ki²k)'ku²m-(ku²m), -ku²s(ku²s). The core of a fruit. [A, 318.]

CICELY, n. Si²s'e²l-i². The *Myrrhis odorata*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Pool's c.** The *Aethusa cynapium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rough c.** The *Torilis anthriscus*. [A, 505.]—**Sweet c.** 1. The *Myrrhis odorata*. 2. In America, the *Osmorhiza*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CICENDIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ki²k)-e²nd'i²a². Fr., *cicendie*. According to Bentham and Hooker, a genus of plants of the family *Chironiaceae*, order *Gentianeae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. filiformis**. The *Gentiana filiformis* of Linnaeus; the *Esacum filiforme* of J. Smith. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. hyssopifolia**. Of Linnaeus, the *Gentiana hyssopifolia*, a plant found in the East Indies, all parts of which are very bitter, and are employed by the natives in convalescence from fevers and as a substitute for gentian, on account of its stomachic and (in large doses) laxative properties. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

CICER (Lat.), n. n. Si²s(ki²k)'u²r(e²r). Gen., *cic'eris*. From Heb. *kikar*. Gr., ἐπέβινθος. Fr., *gesse*. Ger., *Kichererbse, Plat-terbs*. It., *cicerchia, cece*. Sp., *arveja algarroba*. A Linnaean genus of leguminous plants referred to the family *Viciae*, or vetches, characterized by round and hairy stalks, pinnate leaves, small white flowers, and a five-lobed calyx, bulging on the upper side. The pods are short, thick, and hairy, and contain seeds larger than peas. These seeds, called *ciches*, are sown in Italy and other warm countries. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. arietinum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *pois chiche, café français*. Ger., *Zweigerbse*. Sp., *garbanzo*. The chick-pea; a species found in southern Europe and in India, both wild and cultivated. In Europe, especially in Spain, as in the East, the slightly bitter seeds are a favorite article of diet, and under the name *semina cicericis*, were formerly official. Only the meal, *farina cicericis*, is now in use, being made into emollient cataplasms, and mixed with honey as a remedy in carcinoma. A decoction of the seeds and leaves was formerly prescribed as a diuretic. The pod exudes a viscid, sour sap, containing much oxalic acid. The seeds, roasted like coffee, are considered aphrodisiac, and are also used for flatulence, dysuria, and menstrual disorders. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 172, 173, 285; a, 24.]—**C. nigrum**. An old name for a plant the seeds of which were formerly used for making broth which was given for jaundice, and used in decoction as a diuretic and laxative. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. physodes** [Reichenbach]. A variety of *C. arietinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rubrum**. See *C. nigrum*.—**C. sativum** [Schkhr]. A variety of *C. arietinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. silvestre**. A variety growing wild in the fields of Italy and other warm countries. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Se-men cicericis**. The seed of *C. arietinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Se-men cicericis albi**. The decorticated seed of *C. arietinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Se-men cicericis rubri**. The unhusked seed of *C. arietinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CICERA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ki²k)'e²r-a². 1. Of the ancients, a kind of pulse resembling little vetches. [A, 318.] 2. An old name for a pill of the size of a vetch. [B (a, 24).]—**C. tartari**. An old name for a small pill of turpentine and cream of tartar. [B (a, 24).]

CICERBITA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ki²k)-u²rb(e²rb)'i²t-a²; It., *cheche²rb'et-a²*. Of Pliny, a species of *Sonchus*; in Italy, the *Sonchus oleraceus*. [L, 94; a, 24.]

CICERCULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cicer*. Si²s(ki²k)-u²r(k'e²rk)-u²(u²)-la². 1. Of Pliny, a small vetch. [A, 318.] 2. A genus of leguminous plants of the subtribe *Lathyrosee*, established by Alefeld. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CICERIC, adj. Si²s-e²r'i²k. Lat., *cicericus*. Fr., *cicérique*. Pertaining to the acid obtained from *Cicer arietinum*. [A, 24.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cicérique*. An acid liquid obtained from *Cicer arietinum* and other vetches; composed chiefly of oxalic acid, but containing also acetic and malic acids and, according to Dispaun, another acid peculiar to the plant. [B, 2, 172, 173; a, 24.]

CICÉROLE (Fr.), n. Se-sar-ol. See *CICER arietinum*.

CICH, CICHES, CICHLING, n's. Si²k, si²kz, si²k'li²n²g. Fr., *ciche*. A vetch. [B, 116 (a, 24).] See *CICER arietinum* and *ASTRAGALUS cicer*.

CICHLORMORPHE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²ch²)-lo(lo²)-mo²r'f-(e²a²-e²). 1. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Laminipiantares*. 2. A group of the *Passeres*. [L, 121, 320.]

CICHORACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r(or)-a(a²)se²-(ke²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *cichorées*. Ger., *Wegwarten*. It., *cicoriacee*. Sp., *achicoráceas*. Of Jussieu, the *Ligulifloræ*; of Vaillant, a class of *Compositæ* divided into groups with genera as follows: *a. Dens leonis, Taraxacoides, Taraxacostemum, Ptilosella, b. Hieracium, Hieracoides, Prenanthes, Chondrilla, Crepis, Sonchus, Lactuca, Zacintha, Rhagadioloides, c. Tragopogon, Tragopogonoides, Helminthotheca, Scorzonera, Scorzoneroides, d. Lapsana, Rhagadiolus, e. Eriophorus, Achyrophorus, Hypocheris, Catananche, Cichorium, and Scolymus*; of Hall, a tribe of floercomposite plants, including *Taraxacum, Hieracium*, etc. The whole group corresponds to the *Cichoriaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CICHORACEOUS, adj. Si²k-o²r-a'shu²s. Lat., *cichoraceus*. Fr., *cichoracé*. Ger., *cichorienartig*. Resembling chicory or having its generic characteristics. [B (a, 24).]

CICHOUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r'e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Sprengel (1818), an order of the *Compositæ* including *Cichorium, Catananche, Krigia, Thrinacia, Hedynois, Hyoseris, Zayntha, Tolpis, Andryala, Rothia, Crepis, Hieracium, Sonchus, Troximon, Lactua, Leontodon, Chondrilla, Prenanthes, Seriola, Hypocheris, Tragopogon, Tragopogon, Urospermum, Helmenthia, Picris, Apargia, Scorzonera, Podospermum, Lapsana, Rhagadiolus, and Scolymus*. Cf. *CICHOIRIACEÆ*. 2. Of Sprengel (1826), a tribe of the *Syn-genesiæ*. 3. Of Don, a tribe of the *Cichoreæ*, comprising *Cichorium* and *Scolymus*. 4. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Cichoreæ*, including *Catananche* and *Cichorium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CICHOUREA (Lat.), n. n. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r-e(a)u²m(u²m). Gr., κίχουρα. See *CICHOIRIUM*.—**C. hortense**. The *Cichorium endivia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. latifolium**. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. verrucarium**. The *Zacintha verrucosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Extractum cichorei**. Fr., *extrait de chicorée* [Fr. Cod.]. Of the Belg. Ph., a solid extract made from the root of chicory. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Ptisana cichorei**. See *Tisane de chicorée*.—**Radix cichorei** [Belg. Ph.]. The root of *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 95.]—**Succus cichorei**. See *Succus cichorii*.

CICHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r'i²-a². The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 180.]

CICHOIRIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r-i²-a(a²)se²(ke²-e(a²-e²)). 1. Of Reichenbach, a division (order) of the *Homoi-antheæ*, comprising the subdivisions (families) *Cichoriaceæ vere* (embracing *Lapsana, Rhagadiolus, Hedynois, Hyoseris, Armo-seris, Catananche, and Cichorium*), *Crepidææ, Andryaleæ, and Scorzonereæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including the subtribes *Scolymææ, Dendroserideæ, Hyoserideæ, Lapsanææ, Rhagadiolææ, Crepidææ, Hieraciceæ, Hypochærideæ, Lactuceæ, and Scorzonereæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CICHOIRIE (Ger.), n. Tse-ch²o²r-e'. See *CICHOIRIUM*.—**C'n-blüthe**. The *flores malva silvestris*. [B, 270.]—**C'nkaffee**. Chicory coffee made from the root of *Cichorium intybus*. [a, 24.]—**C'n-syrup mit Rhabarber**. See *Sirup de RHUBARBE composé*.—**C'n-wurzel**. Chicory-root. [a, 24.]—**C'nartig**. *Cichoreaceous*. [B.]

CICHOIRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r-i²(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Trichostyleæ*, comprising the subtribes *Cichoreæ, Scorzonereæ, Hieraciceæ, Crepidææ, Lapsanææ, Lactu-ciceæ, and Scolymææ*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Homoi-antheæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Lapsanææ, Hyoserideæ, and Scorzonereæ*. 3. Of Schultz, a subtribe of the *Cichoreææ*, consisting of *Cichorium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CICHOIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²k(ki²ch²)-o²r-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., κίχουρον. Fr., *chicorée*. Ger., *C., Wegwarten*. A Linnaean genus

of perennial plants of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. agreste**. The *C. intybus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cæruleum, coronopi-folius angustis**, etc. Fr., *chicorée bâtarde*. The *Catananche cærulea*. [B, 200.]—**C. crispum**. See *C. intybus*.—**C. endivia**. Fr., *chicorée blanche (ou des jardins)*. Ger., *Endivien-chicorie*. The endive; an Eastern species, formerly official as *herba et semina endivia*; now esteemed as a salad. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. intybus**. Fr., *chicorée sauvage* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *blanche*). Ger., *Feldwegwarte*. Wild chicory, witloof, succory, bunk; a hardy perennial species. The root, *radix cichorei*, is official. Formerly the leaves, blossoms, and seeds (included among the *quatuor semina frigida*) were also official. The root of the uncultivated plant is reputed a powerful alterative, and may be employed as a digestive or nervous tonic; in Russia it is prescribed for hydrophobia. Its chief use is in the adulteration of coffee. The plant is cultivated as a salad, the leaves, blanched like those of the endive, being so used under the name *barbe du capucin*. [A, 490 (a, 21); B, 19, 34, 173, 180, 185, 275; a, 24.]—**C. officinarum, C. silvestre**. See *C. intybus*.—**Cortex radices cichorii**. Sp., *achicoria, achicoria amarga (corteza de la raíz)* [Sp. Ph.]. The root-bark of *C. intybus*. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Decoctum cichorii**. Sp., *cocimiento de achicorias* [Sp. Ph.]. A decoction made by boiling 1 part of chicory-root with the necessary quantity of water for fifteen



THE CICHORIUM INTYBUS. (A, 327.)

minutes, and, when cool, straining off 24 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Folia cichorii**. The leaves of *C. intybus*. [B, 95.]—**Herba cichorii**, **Herba cichorii intybi** (seu *silvestris*). The herb of *C. intybus*, once used like the root. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Infusum cichorii**. See *Tisane de cimcorée*.—**Succus cichorii** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1818, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made, according to the Fr. Cod., 1818, by bruising 16 parts of chicory-leaves, adding 1 part of water, expressing, and filtering without heat through bibulous paper. According to the Sp. Ph., 1798, and the Sard. Ph., 1773, the juice was clarified by a slight boiling. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus cichorii**. Sp., *jarabe de achicoria* [Sp. Ph.].—A syrup made by infusing 115 parts of the leaves of *C. intybus* with 500 of water, adding to the strained liquor 690 parts of sugar, boiling, and clarifying. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cichorii cum rheo**. Sp., *jarabe de achicoria con rubarbo* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made by infusing 60 parts of chicory-leaves and 115 of rhubarb in 1,000 of boiling water, adding to the strained liquor 1,300 of sugar, boiling, and clarifying. [B, 95.]

CICHORY, n. Si²k'o²r-i². See *CICHORIUM intybus*.

CICH-PEA, n. Si²k'p'e. The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*). [a, 24.]

CICI (Lat.), n. n. Si(ke)'s(i)(ke). Gr., κικι. The *Ricinus communis*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

CICIL, n. In Chili, a drink made from maize or fermented fruits. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

CICILIANA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ki²k)-i²l-i²a(a²)'na². The *Androsæmum*. [L, 94.]

CICINAL, adj. Si²s-in'a²l. Pertaining to or resembling a cicinus. [a, 24.]

CICINDELA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ki²k)-i²n-de(da)'la². Perhaps from *caudere*, to glow. Gr., λαμπυρίς. Fr., *cicindèle*, *ver luisant* (2d def.). Ger., *Johanniswurm* (2d def.). Syn.: *vermiculose Sancti Johannis* (2d def.). 1. A genus of the *Cicindelidae*. 2. The glow-worm (*Lampyrus noctiluca*, see *splendulida*), formerly supposed to be an anodyne and lithontriptic. [L, 49, 105, 116.]

CICINDELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²s(ki²k)-i²n-de²l(dal)'i²d-e-(a²-e²). Fr., *cicindelidés*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CICINDELIE (Fr.), adj. Se-sa²n²-dal-e-a²n². Resembling the glow-worm; as a n., in the pl., c's, see *CICINDELINÆ*.

CICINDELINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²s(ki²k)-i²n-de²l(dal)-i(e)'ni-ne). See *CICINDELIDÆ*.

CICINNAL, adj. Si²s-i²n'a²l. See *CICINAL*.

CICINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ke)-si²n(ki²n)'nu²s(nu²s). See *CICINUS*.

CICINOBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²s(kek)-i²n-o²b'o²l-u²s(u²s). From *κίκινος*, made from the castor-oil plant or its fruit, and *βόλος* (see *BOLUS*). In veterinary medicine, a bolus of the powdered root of *Ricinus communis*, chillies, and tobacco leaves; used for colic in horses. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CICINUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ke)'s(i²n(ki²n)-u²s(u²s)). Gr., κίκινος. Pertaining to or resembling the *Ricinus communis*, its fruit, or its oil (castor-oil); as a n., the plant itself. [A, 387; B, 45.]—**Cicini oleum**. Of Celsus, castor-oil. [B, 45.] Cf. *Ciciniun oleum*.

CICINUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²s(ki²k)-(e)'nu²s(nu²s). From *κίκινος*, a curl. Ger., *Wickel*. That form of inflorescence of a plant in which the flowers are arranged in a double row along one side of a false axis, by which the whole inflorescence curves on itself, forming a scorpoid cyme, as illustrated in the *Myosotis palustris*, or in the sundew, the *Sedum*, and the borage family. [a, 24.]

CICIOLO (It.), n. Che-che-o-lo. An edible fungus, probably the *Agaricus eryngii*. [L, 105 (a, 24).]

CICKENWORT, n. Si²k'e²n-wu²rt. The *Stellaria media*. [A, 505.]

CICLA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)'la². Also written *cycla*. Ger., *eigentliches Mangold*. A variety of the *Beta vulgaris*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CICLAMINA (It.), n. Che-kl'a²m-e'na². See *CYCLAMEN*.

CICOGNE (Fr.), n. Se-ko²n-y'. See *CICONIA*.

CICONARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-on-a(a²)'ri²-a². See *CICONIDÆ*.

CICONGIUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²k(ki²k)-o²n(o²n²)/ji²(ci²)-u²s(u²s). An ancient measure containing twelve sextaries or pints. [L, 94, 119 (a, 21).]

CICONIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)-on'i²-a². Ger., *πελαργός*. Fr., *cicogne*. Ger., *Storch*. The stork, a genus of the *Ciconiaria*; formerly used medicinally. [L, 94, 105 (a, 21).]

CICONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-on'i²d-e(a²-e²). The storks; a family of the *Pelargi*. [L, 221.]

CICONIEN (Fr.), adj. Se-kon-e-a²n². Resembling the stork. [L, 42.]

CICONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-on-i(i²)'i²d-e(a²-e²). See *CICONIDÆ*.

CICONINAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-on-i²-i(e)'ne(na²-e²). The true storks, a subfamily of the *Ciconidæ*. [L, 221.]

CICONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-on-i(e)'ne(na²-e²). Fr., *ciconiens*. A subfamily of the *Cultirostres*. [L, 147.]

CICORY, n. Si²k'o²r-i². See *CICHORY*.

CICUTA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)-u²(u)'ta². Gr., κόνηλον. Fr., *cicutaire*, *ciguë*, *grande ciguë*, *ciguë ordinaire*. Ger., *grosser gefleckten Schierling*. It., Sp., c. 1. A name applied to various umbelliferous plants of the genera *C.*, *Conium*, and *Aethusa*. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants, characterized by a calyx of fine segments, carpels with fine ribs, carpophore 2-parted, seeds round, leaves compound, stems hollow, flowers white, and the whole

plant having a strong disagreeable odor. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).] 3. See *CONIUM maculatum*.—**Cataplasma cicutæ**. A preparation official in the Frankf. Disp., 1791, Lond. Ph., 1837, and Port. Ph., 1836. It is made, according to the Port. Ph., of 115 parts of powdered conium, 172 of bread-crumbs, and 540 of water, boiled together. The Frankf. Disp. orders 2 parts of powdered conium, 3 of bread-crumbs, and 9 of cow's milk, boiled together. The Lond. Ph. orders 62 parts of extract of conium, a sufficient quantity of flaxseed, and 473 parts of boiling water to be mixed. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. aquatica** (It.). See *C. virosa*.—**C. aglina** (It.). The *Aethusa cynapium*. [B.]—**C. amomum** [Mönch]. Fr., *faux anome*, *persil de vaches*. The *Sison amomum* of Linnæus (the *Sison aromaticum* of Lamarck). The seeds are reputed diuretic, stomachic, and carminative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. angustifolia**. Syn.: *C. tenuifolia*. A variety of *C. virosa*, having the same uses and characteristics. [B, 42, 128, 180; a, 24.]—**C. aquatica**. See *C. virosa*.—**C. californica**. A variety of *C. virosa* found on the Pacific coast of the United States. [W. P. Gibbons, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 11, 1889, p. 523.]—**C. cynapium**. Fr., *ache* (ou *persil*) *de chien*. The *Aethusa cynapium*. [a, 24.]—**C. de jardin** (Sp.). The *Conium maculatum*. [A, 447.]—**Cicutæ emplastrum**. See *Emplastrum picis canadensis* (under *Pix*).—**Cicutæ extractum**. See *Extractum conii*.—**C. fetida**. Stinking hemlock; possibly the *Conium maculatum*. [a, 24.]—**C. maculata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ciguë maculée* (ou *tachetée*). Ger., *gefleckte Schierling*. It., c. *macolata*. Sp., c. *maculata*. Syn.: *Cicutaria maculata* [Lamarck]. Musquash-root, spotted cow-bane; a species common throughout the United States and Canada in wet meadows. It has a stem from 3 to 6 feet high, smooth, striate, hollow and branched; leaflets finely serrate and many umbels. Its thick, fleshy root is poisonous. In medical properties it resembles *C. virosa* and *Conium maculatum*. [B, 5, 42, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. major**, **C. major fetida**, **C. major vulgaris**, **C. mayor** (Sp.). See *Conium maculatum*.—**C. minor**, **C. minore** (It.). The *Aethusa cynapium*. [B.]—**C. officinale** (It.). Fr., *ciguë grande officinale*. The fresh leaves and young branches of *Conium maculatum*. [B.]—**C. oil**. Ger., *Cicutöl*. An oil obtained by distillation from the seeds of *C. virosa*; found by Simon, of Berlin, not to be poisonous, but identical, according to Trapp, with the oil of cumin-seeds. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. sinensis** [Zuccarini]. A species referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Selinum*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. Stoerkii**. See *Conium maculatum*.—**C. tenuifolia** [Fröl.]. See *C. angustifolia*.—**C. terrestris**. See *Conium maculatum*.—**C. virosa**. Fr., *cicutaire aquatique*, *ciguë vireuse*. Ger., *giftiger Wasserschieferling*. It., Sp., c. *virosa*. Chin., *Kau-pen*. The cow-bane, brook-tongue, water hemlock, death, devil's salep, scots, poison turnip; an umbelliferous, poisonous species of northern Europe. It has an erect, hollow stem reaching a height of 3 or 4 feet. The leaves are pinnate and slightly toothed; the flowers are white. The effect on men and beasts is that of an active poison. When swallowed it produces vomiting, vertigo, and convulsions. It is never used internally, but has been employed externally in rheumatism. [B, 5, 34, 170, 180; a, 24.]—**C. vulgaris**. Fr., *ciguë commune*. The *Conium maculatum* of Linnæus.—**Conserva cicutæ**. Fr., *consève de ciguë*. Of the Ph. nosoc. milit. wureeb., 1815, a preparation made by rubbing together 1 part of the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum*, bruised, and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum conii*.—**Emplastrum cicutæ cum ammoniaco**, **Emplastrum de seu e) c. cum ammoniaco**. See *Emplastrum conii ammoniacatum*.—**Extractum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]. See *Extractum conii (foliorum)*.—**Herba cicutæ**. See *Herba conii*.—**Lacrimæ cicutæ**. Of Celsus, *C. virosa*. [B, 45.]—**Semen cicutæ**. Fr., *sémence de ciguë*. The seed of *Conium maculatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CICUTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-u²t(ut)'e(a²-e²). Of Adanson, the family *Umbellateæ*, comprising *Cicuta Galbanon*, *Dela*, *Prionitis*, *Sisarum*, *Sison*, *Angelica*, *Laserphitium*, *Eryngium*, *Sanicula*, *Astrantia*, *Anni*, *Cuminum*, *Meum*, *Bulbocastanum*, and *Crithmum*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CICUTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ki²k)-u²t(ut)-a(a²)'ri²-a². Fr., *cicutaire*. Ger., *Wütherich*, *Wasserschierling*. Of Tournefort, see *CICUTA*.—**C. aquatica**. Fr., *cicutaire aquatique*, *ciguë vireuse*. Ger., *giftiger Wütherich*. The *Cicuta virosa* and the *Pellandrium aquaticum*. [B, 115 (a, 14).]—**C. fatua**. Fr., *cicutaire folle*. The *Aethusa cynapium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. maculata**. See *Cicuta maculata*.—**C. odorata**. Fr., *cicutaire odorante*. The *Anthriscus cerefolium*. [B, 180.]—**C. tenuifolia**. The *Aethusa cynapium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. virosa**. Fr., *cicutaire vireuse*. The *Cicuta virosa*. [A, 385.]—**C. vulgaris**. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba cicutariæ**. The herb of the *Chaerophyllum silvestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CICUTARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-ku²t-a²r-e-a. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Cicutaria*; as a n., in the f. pl., c'es, see *CICUTARIÆ*. [L, 41.]

CICUTARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ki²k)-u²t(ut)-a(a²)'ri²-a²-i(i²)'e²-c(a²-e²). Fr., *cicutariées*. Of A. Richard, a tribe of the *Umbellifereæ*, comprising those with white flowers, heart-shaped petals, and globous, didymous fruits with a smooth, even surface. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CICUTÉ (Fr.), adj. Se-ku²t-a. Containing *Cicuta*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

CICUTENE, n. Si²k-u²t'en. Fr., *cicutène*. Ger., *Cicuten*. A volatile oil, C₁₀H₁₆, obtained from the root of *Cicuta virosa*. [B, 270.]

CICUTINE, n. Si²k-u²t'en. Lat., *cicutina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cicutin*. It., *cicutina*, *conina*. Sp., *cicutina*, *conina*. 1. See *CONIENÆ*. 2. A volatile alkaloid said to have been obtained from *Cicuta virosa*. [B, 158, 270.]—**Bromhydrate de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Conine hydrobromide. [B.]—**Collyrium of c.** Fr., *collyre de c.* A solution of 1 part of c. in 100 parts of alcohol; applied to the eyelids in serofulous ophthalmia. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Iso-c.** Beta-collidine hexahydrate; a substance which in physiological action resembles curare, and in properties resembles c. ["Ann. di chim. med-farm. e di farmac.," Nov., 1885, p. 311 (B).]

CICUTOXIN, n. Si²k-n²-to²x¹2n. From *Cicuta* (*q. v.*), and *toxicon*, a bow-poison. Fr., *cicutoxine*. Ger., *C.* A substance obtained by Böhm from *Cicuta virosa*, and regarded by him as its active principle, a viscid, non-crystallizable liquid, of acid reaction and repulsive taste. In poisonous doses, it produces convulsions, general paralysis, and death. Infusion of galls is said to be an antidote. [B, 5 (a, 24); B, 270.]

CIDARIDA (Lat.), **CIDARIDÆ** (Lat.), n's'n. pl. and f. pl. Si²d-(ki²d)-a²r(a²r)¹2-d-a³, -e(a³-e²). 1. A family of the *Echinidea*. 2. A family of the *Endocyclica*. [L, 121, 303.]

CIDARIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Si²d(ki²d)-a²r(a²r)-i²-fo²rm¹2s. From *cidaris* (*q. v.*), and *forma*, form. Fr., *cidariforme*. Formed like a bonnet or hood (a species name). [L, 41, 116.]

CIDARIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²d(ki²d)¹a²r(a²r)-i²s. Gr., *κιδάρις*. Lit., a head-dress or turban worn by ancient dignitaries; a genus of the *Cidarideæ*. [L, 303.—C. *glandifera*. A species formerly kept in the shops under the name of *Jews' stones*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

CIDARITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²d(ki²d)-a²r(a²r)-it(et)'ez(e²s). See *CIDARIDÆ*.

CIDER, n. Si¹du²r. Said to be from *sicera* (Gr., *σίκερα*), an intoxicating drink made by the ancient Hebrews. Fr., *cidre*. Ger., *C.*, *Apfelwein*. It., *cidro*. Sp., *sidra*. The fermented juice of apples. The word formerly signified other sorts of strong liquors and juices obtained from other fruits. Ordinary c. contains water, alcohol (from 5 to 8 per cent.), grape-sugar, malic acid, ash, albuminoid, and gum. [B, 5, 116; a, 24.]—**Boiled c.** New c. boiled down to a syrupy consistence; used in cookery.—**Bottled c.** C. bottled at an early stage of fermentation; a highly effervescent beverage resembling champagne.—**C. brandy, C. spirit.** See *APPLE-JACK*.—**Hard c.** C. so completely fermented as almost to have become vinegar; a clear, acid, intoxicating liquor.—**Made c.** A c. of this name is made in Devonshire, chiefly for the supply of the London market. The finest quality is simply ordinary c. racked into clean and well-sulphured casks. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—**New c.** C. in which the process of fermentation has hardly begun; a sweetish, rather thick liquid, often somewhat turbid. Drank freely, it is apt to cause indigestion.—**Old c.** C. that has become clear and in which the vinous fermentation is complete; a wholesome but intoxicating beverage acting as an aid to digestion.—**Raisin c.** A beverage made in a similar way to raisin wine, but without employing sugar, and with only 2 lbs. of raisins to the gallon, or even more, of water. It is usually fit for bottling in 10 days, and in a week longer is ready for use. [L, 162 (a, 21).]—**Sweet c.** See *NEW C.*—**Tasmanian c.-tree.** The *Eucalyptus gunni*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CIDRAGE, n. Si¹du²r-aj. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CIDONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²d(ki²d)-on¹i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CYDONIUM*.

CIDRA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Thed¹ra². The *Citrus medica*. [A, 447.]

CIDRE (Fr.), n. Sedr. See *CIDER*.—**C. de poires.** See *PERRY*.—**C. iodé** [Labiche]. Cider containing a little tincture of iodine. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

CIDRERO (Sp.), **CIDROLIMON** (Sp.), **CIDROMELA** (It.), n's. Thed-ra²ro, -ro-lem'on, ched-ro-ma¹la². The *Citrus medica*. [A, 447; L, 105.]

CIECHOCINEK, n. A place in Poland, 18 miles below Warsaw, where there are saline springs. [A, 319.]

CIENTO EN RAMA (Sp.), n. The-e²nt'o e²n ra²ma². The *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 447.]

CIERGE (Fr.), n. Se-e²rzh. See *CACTUS*.—**C. a grandes fleurs.** The *Cactus grandiflorus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. amer.** The *Euphorbia antiquorum*. [L, 49.]—**C. de Notre-Dame.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. laiteux.** See *C. amer.*—**C. queue de souris.** See *CERREUS flagelliformis*.

CIFALU (It.), n. Che¹fa²lu. A place in Sicily, at the foot of the castle of that name, several miles from Scalfania, where there is a warm spring (42° to 44° R.) which, according to A. Ferrara, contains magnesium sulphate, magnesium carbonate, calcium carbonate, calcium sulphate, iron, and alum. It was used in the thirteenth century for leprosy. [a, 21.]

CIGALE (Fr.), n. Se-ga²l. See *CICADA*.—**C. de l'orne.** See *CICADA orn.*—**C. commune.** See *CICADA plebeia*.

CIGAR, n. Si²g-a²r. Lat., *cigarra, cigara*. Fr., *cigare*. Ger., *Cigare*. It., Sp., *cigarro*. A small roll of dried leaves, ordinarily of tobacco-leaves, tapering at one end; used for smoking. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—**Aromatic c's.** See *CIGARETTES aromatiques*.—**Arsenical c's.** Lat., *cigarre arsenicales*. See *PAPIER arsenical* and *CIGARETTES arsenicales de Boudin*.—**Balsamic c's.** See *CIGARETÆ benzoicæ* and *Golfin's CIGARETÆ balsamicæ*.—**Medicated c's.** Fr., *cigares médicinaux*. C's made of the leaves of one or more medicinal plants, with or without the addition of other medicaments in powder or solution. [A, 385.]—**Mercurial c's.** Lat., *cigarre mercuriales*. Ordinary tobacco c's deprived of their narcotic properties and steeped in a weak solution of corrosive sublimate, to which a little opium is generally added. [L, 120 (a, 21).] See also *Dieffenbach's ZinnobercIGARREN*.—**Perfumed c's.** Lat., *cigarre aromatische*. Syn.: *scented c's*. A preparation made (1) by moistening ordinary c's with a strong tincture of cascarilla, to which a little gum benzoin and storax is often added, and sometimes a small quantity of camphor, oil of cloves, or cassia; (2) by soaking the tobacco of which the c's are to be made, or the c's themselves, for a short time in a very strong infusion of cascarilla, and then allowing them to dry by a very gentle heat; (3) by simply inserting very small shreds of cascarilla-bark between the leaves of the c's, or into small slits made for the purpose. They are said to intoxicate more quickly than unprepared c's of the same strength and quality. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—**Scented c's.** See *Perfumed c's*.

CIGARA (Lat.), n. f. Si²g(ki²g)-a²r¹a³. See *CIGAR*.—**Cigare iodatæ** (seu *jodatæ*). Ger., *Jodcigarren*. Cigars moistened with a solution of potassium iodide. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CIGARE (Fr.), n. Se-ga²r. See *CIGAR*.—**C's médicaux.** See *Medicated CIGARS*.—**C. opiacé.** A cigar made by dissolving 2 grammes of extract of opium in a few drops of water, moistening 3 grammes of belladonna-leaves with the solution, and rolling the leaves into a cigar. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

CIGARETA (Lat.), n. f. Si²g(ki²g)-a²r-e(a)'ta². See *CIGARETTE*.—**Cigaretæ antasthmaticæ** (seu *antasthmaticæ* [Belg. Ph.]) Of the Belg. Ph., cigarettes made of blotting paper that has been imbued with a liquid made by macerating for 12 hours 60 parts of belladonna-leaves, 30 each of hyoscyamus and stramonium-leaves and 10 of bruised phellandrium-seed in about twice their volume of cherry-laurel water, expressing, and adding 3 parts of extractum opii gummosum. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Cigaretæ arsenicales.** See *PAPIER arsenical* and *CIGARETTES arsenicales de Boudin*.—**Cigaretæ benzoicæ** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made as follows: One part of nitrate of potassium is dissolved in 16 parts of water. Strips of thick white filtering paper, 15 cm. wide, are dipped into the solution, dried, then saturated with a solution of 1 part of sublimed benzoic acid in 8 parts of tincture of benzoin, dried again, cut into pieces 10 cm. long, and rolled up so as to form cigarettes. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Cigaretæ iodatæ** (seu *jodatæ*). See *CIGARETTES iodées antiasthmaticæ* and *CIGARETTES iodiques de Chartroule*.—**Cigaretæ mercuriales.** See *CIGARETTES mercurielles*.—**Golfin's cigarette balsamicæ.** Fr., *cigarettes balsamiques de Golfin*. See *Cigaretæ benzoicæ*.

CIGARETTA (Lat.), n. f. Si²g(ki²g)-a²r-e²t'a². See *CIGARETTE*.

CIGARETTE, n. Si²g-a²r-e²t; Fr., se-ga²r-e²t; Ger., tse-ga²r-e²t'e². Fr., c. Ger., C. It., *cigaretto*. Sp., *cigarrillo*. A little cigar; made either like an ordinary cigar or by rolling finely divided tobacco-leaves or some other combustible drug in thin paper into the form of a cylinder.—**Antasthmatic c's.** See *C's antiasthmaticæ* and *C's iodées antiasthmaticæ*. [L, 56, 76 (a, 21).]—**Aromatic c's.** See *C's aromatiques*.—**Arsenical c's.** Lat., *cigaretæ arsenicales*. Fr., *c's arsenicales*. See *PAPIER arsenical* and *C's arsenicales de Boudin*.—**Balsamic c's.** See *CIGARETÆ benzoicæ*.—**C's antiasthmaticæ.** A preparation for which the following formula is much employed in France: A decoction is made of 5 grammes each of the leaves of belladonna, stramonium, digitalis, and sage, with 1,000 grammes of water, and strained; 75 grammes of potassium nitrate and 40 grammes of tincture of benzoin are added, and into this solution is then introduced, sheet by sheet, 1 quire of red-tinted absorbent paper, the whole remaining in contact 24 hours, after which time the paper is dried and cut into rectangular pieces of 10 by 7 cm., which are formed into tubes by rolling them around a cylinder about 1 or 1½ mm. in diameter and fastening the edge with gelatin. [B, 81 (a, 21).] Cf. *CIGARETÆ antiasthmaticæ*.—**C's aromatiques** (Fr.). The *species aromatica* rolled into c's. [L, 120 (a, 21).]—**C's arsenicales** (Fr.). See *PAPIER arsenical* and *C's arsenicales de Boudin*.—**C's arsenicales de Boudin** (Fr.). Syn.: *cigarettes de Dioscoride, papier arsenical*. A preparation made by saturating a piece of blotting-paper with a solution of 1 centig. of arsenious acid in a few drops of water and rolling it into a c.; used in asthma. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's balsamiques** (Fr.). C's made of thick blotting-paper saturated with a solution of potassium nitrate, dried, smeared with compound tincture of benzoin, and cut into pieces 0.10 m. long and 0.05 m. broad. [L, 77 (a, 21).] Cf. *CIGARETÆ benzoicæ*.—**C's balsamiques de Golfin** (Fr.). See *CIGARETÆ benzoicæ*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's de Dioscoride** (Fr.). See *C's arsenicales de Boudin*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's d'Espic** (Fr.). See *C's antiasthmaticæ*.—**C's indiennes** (Fr.). C's made of the leaves of *Cannabis sativa* macerated in a solution of opium. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodées antiasthmaticæ** (Fr.). C's prepared with camphor or with the leaves of plants of the genus *Solanum* sprinkled with tincture of iodine. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodiques de Chartroule** (Fr.). C's prepared with the *species aromatica* sprinkled with tincture of iodine. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodo-camphrées** (Fr.). C's made by impregnating granulated camphor with the fumes of iodine and placing the mixture in little glass tubes. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's iodoformisées** (Fr.). C's made of belladonna-leaves sprinkled with iodoform or moistened with a solution of that substance. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's mercurielles** (Fr.). C's made by spreading upon paper first a titrated solution of mercury bichloride, allowing it to dry, and then adding another coat of titrated solution of potassium nitrate; used for syphilitic ulcerations of the throat, mouth, and nose. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's mercurielles de Bernard**. C's made of 100 parts of finely divided tobacco from which the nicotine has been removed, 2 parts of mercury bichloride, and 1 part of extract of opium. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's narcotiques.** Cigars or c's made with belladonna, digitalis, henbane, tobacco, and stramonium-leaves, separate or mixed. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C's pectorales d'Espic** (Fr.). See *C's antiasthmaticæ*.—**Iodized c's.** See *C's iodées antiasthmaticæ* and *C's iodiques de Chartroule*.—**Iodo-camphorated c's.** See *C's iodo-camphrées*.—**Mercurial c's.** See *C's mercurielles*.—**Narcotic c's.** See *C's narcotiques*.

CIGARRA (Lat.), n. f. Si²g(ki²g)-a²r¹ra³. See *CIGAR*.—**Cigarræ arsenicales.** See *PAPIER arsenical* and *CIGARETTES arsenicales de Boudin*.—**Cigarræ balsamicæ.** See *CIGARETÆ benzoicæ* and *Golfin's CIGARETÆ balsamicæ*.—**Cigarræ mercuriales.** See *CIGARETTES mercurielles*.

CIGARRÉ (Ger.), n. Tse-ga²r-re². See *CIGAR*.—**Dieffenbach's Zinnoberc'.** Tobacco cigars (or, for non-smokers, cigars of saliva-leaves) each containing a gramme of cinabar; used in syphilitic affections of the mouth, nose, and pharynx. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CIGARRILLO (Sp.), n. The-ga²r-rel'yo. See *CIGARETTE*.

CIGARRO (Sp.), n. The-ga²r-ro. See *CIGAR*.—**C's antiasthmáticos** [Mex. Ph.]. See *CIGARETTES antiasthmaticæ*.—**C's arsenicales** [Mex. Ph.]. See *PAPIER arsenical*.

CIGNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²g(ki²g)/nu³s(nu⁴s). An ancient liquid measure containing two drachms. [Rhodius (A, 325).]

CIGUË (Fr.), n. Se-gu⁹. See CUCUTA.—**Abstrait de c.** See **Abstractum conii**.—**Alcoolature de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating the fresh leaves of *Conium maculatum* in their own weight of 90-per-cent. alcohol for six days and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Bain de c.** See **Balneum conii**.—**Cataplasme avec la c.** See **Cataplasma conii**.—**Cataplasme de c.** 1. A preparation made of 500 parts of the pulp of carrots boiled in broth, 30 of powdered conium, and 50 of powdered opium. 2. See **Cataplasma cicutæ**. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. aquatique.** The *Cicuta virosa*. [a, 24.]—**C. commune.** **C. d'Athènes.** The *Athusa cynapium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des marais.** See **C. aquatique**.—**C. de Socrate.** See **C. commune**.—**C. maculée.** **C. officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. See **C. commune**.—**C. phellandre.** The *Phellandrium aquaticum*. [L, 88.]—**C. proprement dite.** **C. tachetée.** See **C. commune**.—**C. vireuse.** See **C. aquatique**.—**Consève de c.** See **Conserva cicutæ**.—**Emplâtre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., **emplastrum cum conio maculato**. A preparation official in the French Codex, made of 940 parts of galipot, 440 of Burgundy pitch, 640 of yellow wax, 130 of oil of conium, 2,000 of fresh conium-leaves, and 500 of purified ammoniacum, melted together, strained, and spread upon cloth so as to form a plaster. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Emplâtre d'extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., **emplastrum cum extracto conii maculati**. A preparation made of 90 parts of extract of conium-seed, 10 of resina elemi, and 20 of emplastrum diachylum gummatum. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Extrait alcoolique de semence (fruit) de c.** See **Extractum conii alcoholicum**.—**Extrait de c. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum conii**. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Extrait de c. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Extractum conii alcoholicum**.—**Extrait liquide de semence (fruit) de c.** See **Extractum conii fluidum**.—**Glycéré d'extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made of 10 parts of extract of conium and 90 of glyceritum amyli. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Grande c.** See **C. commune**.—**Huile de c.** (Fr. Cod.). Lat., **oleum conii maculati**. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of fresh conium-leaves with 2 parts of olive-oil, and filtering the product. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Pétite c.** The *Athusa cynapium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by exposing freshly dried conium-leaves for a few minutes to a heat of 40° C., powdering them in a mortar, and bolting the powder through a No. 120 sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Pulpe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., **pulpa e folio conii maculati**. A preparation made by reducing fresh conium-leaves to a pulp by bruising in a marble mortar and then passing through a horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Sparadrap de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster made of 500 parts of mercurial plaster and a sufficient quantity of oil of conium heated together and spread on strips of cloth. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Suc de grande c.** See **Succus conii**.—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Tinctura conii**. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Teinture étherée de c. (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. A tincture made of 100 parts of conium-leaves in moderately fine powder and 500 of ether. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CIHOAPACTLI (Mex.), n. The *Montagnea tomentosa* and the *Montagnea floribunda*. [A, 447.]

CIL (Fr.), n. Sel. See **CILUM**.—**C's électriques.** Of Ranvier, certain club-shaped vertical processes on the ventral surfaces of the plate-like terminations of the nerves of the electric organs of *Gymnotus*, etc. [L, 158.]—**C's olfactifs** (Fr.). See **Olfactory hairs**.—**C's palpébraux.** The eyelashes. [L, 41.]—**C's renversés.** See **Inverted cilia**.—**C's vibratiles.** See **CILIA** (2d def.).

CILANTRO (Sp.), n. The^l-a³n³tro. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 447.]

CILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²l(ki²l)/i²a³. Gr., *ραπίδι* (1st def.). Fr., *cils*. Ger., *Cilien*, *Wimpern* (1st def.). It., *ciglia*, *cieli*. Sp., *cejas*. 1. The eyelashes, also the free margins of the eyelids. 2. The vibratory or vibratile c. (Lat., *c. vibratoria*; Fr., *cils vibratiles*, *tromyles*; Ger., *Flimmerhaare*, *Flimmercilien*, *schwingende Wimpern*, *Wimpercilien*; It., *ciglia vibratili*; Sp., *cilios vibratorias*); hair-like projections from the free surface of ciliated cells which during life exhibit ciliary motion. They vary in length from 2 to 20 μ in man, being longest in the epididymus. They vary in number from one on a cell, as in the ear of *Petromyzon*, to a large number. They are found in all animals except the *Crustacea*. They are found in man in the respiratory tract, the cavities of the central nervous system, Bowman's capsule, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, and parts of the generative organs; in the lower vertebrates and in the human embryo, also in the oesophagus; in invertebrates and the ova and young of some vertebrates, such as the frog, on the external surface. [J, 41.] According to Engelmann, the c. are doubly refracting, consist of a proximal bulb and a terminal shaft, and each is connected with the intracellular fibres by an intermediate segment and pedicle. [B, 77; J, 12, 30; A. H. Tuttle, "Stud. from the Biol. Laborat. of the Johns Hopkins Univ.," ii, p. 447 (J); L, 15.] 3. In botany: (a) the marginal hair-like filaments on the leaf and other parts of a plant; (b) in the *Musci*, the slender hairy continuations of the internal peristome; (c) the dentate divisions of the external peristome in the *Musci*; (d) the vibratile hair-like processes with which the spores of certain *Algae* and other low forms of plants are provided, by means of which they have the power of locomotion. [B, 1, 19, 34, 116, 123, 229; a, 24.] See **BARBECLS**.—**C. vibratoria.** See **CILIA** (2d def.).—**Inverted c.** Fr., *cils renversés*. Ger., *verkehrte Wimpern*. A condition in which the eyelashes or the free margins of the lids are turned in upon the eyeball so as to irritate it. [F.]—**Vibratile c.** **Vibratory c.** See **C** (2d def.).

CILIAIRE (Fr.), **CILIAR** (Ger.), adj's. Sel-e-a²r, tsel-e-a²r'. See **CILIARY**.

CILIARIS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-a(a³)/ri²s. Ciliary; as a n., see **ORBICULARIS palpebrarum**. [L.]—**C. circularis** [Henke]. The circular fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L, 313.]—**C. radialis** [Henke]. The radiating fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. Riolani**.

A bundle of muscular tissue situated upon the free margins of the eyelids. [L, 31, 142.]

CILIARY, adj. Si²l²i²-a-ri². Lat., *ciliaris*. Fr., *ciliaire*. Ger., *ciliar*. It., *ciliare*. Sp., *ciliar*. Relating to or possessing cilia; hair-like or pertaining to a hair-like structure; pertaining to the free border of the eyelid. [J; L.]

CILIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-a(a³)/ta³. Fr., *ciliés*. Ger., *Wimperinfusorien*, *Wimperlinge* (1st def.). 1. An order of the *Infusoria*, or a class of the *Corticata* [Lankester]. [L, 147.] 2. A branch of the *Platyhelminia* [Lankester]; an order of the *Polypi* [Lamarck] or of the *Zoophyta* [Schweigger], a family of the *Pöcilonomorpha* [Latreille]; and a section of the *Microzoaria* [De Blainville]. [L, 121, 176, 180.]

CILIATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-a(a³)/te(ta³-e²). Of Batsch, a family of the *Difformariae*, comprising *Dionæa*, *Drosera*, *Kori-dula*, and *Uldrovanda*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CILIATE, **CILIATED**, adj's. Si²l²i²-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *ciliatus*. Fr., *cilié*. Ger., *ciliar* (in comp.), *wimperig*, *gewimpert*. It., *cigliato*. Sp., *ciliat*, *pestauiado*. Possessing cilia; bristly, furnished with bristles or small bristle-like feathers; fringed. [J; L, 343.]

CILIATIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-at(a³t)-i²-fol(fo²l)/i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *cilium* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *ciliatifolié*. Ger., *wimperblättrig*. Sp., *ciliatifoliado*. Having ciliated leaves. [L, 180.]

CILIATION, n. Si²l²-i²-a³/shu³n. The condition of being provided with cilia. [L, 121.]

CILIATO-DENTATE, adj. Si²l²-i²-a³/to-de²nt²/at. Lat., *ciliatodentatus* (from *cilium* [q. v.], and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *cilié-denté*. Ger., *wimpergezähnt*. Furnished with marginal teeth pointing outward from the centre and having cilia. [a, 24.]

CILIATOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-at(a³t)-o(o²)-pe²t²/-a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *cilium* (q. v.), and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *ciliatopétale*. Ger., *wimperkelchblättrig*. Sp., *ciliatopétalo*. Having ciliated petals. [L, 180.]

CILIATO-SERRATE, adj. Si²l²-at²/o-se²r²/rat. From *cilium* (q. v.), and *serratus*, toothed. Fr., *cilié-serré*. Ger., *wimperiggesägt*. Provided with ciliated serrations. [a, 24.]

CILIATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-at(a³t)/u³s(u⁴s). See **CILIATE**.

CILICINUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²s(i²k)/i²n-u³s(u⁴s). From *cilicium* (q. v.), made of hair-cloth. [A, 318.]

CILICIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²l(ki²l)-i²s(i²k)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *κλιτικόν*. Anciently, cloth made of goats' hair (from its being commonly made in Cilicia); a hair-sieve. [A, 387; L, 119.]

CILICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-ko²rn²/i²s. From *cilium* (q. v.), and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cilicorne*. Having ciliated antennæ. [L, 41.]

CILIE (Fr.), adj. Sel-e-a. See **CILIATE**.

CILIEN (Fr.), n. pl. Tsel²i²-e²n. See **CILIA**.

CILIFEROUS, adj. Si²l²-i²f²-e²r-u³s. Lat., *ciliferus* (from *cilium* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cilifère*. Provided with cilia. [L, 41, 180.]

CILIFORM, adj. Si²l²-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *ciliformis* (from *cilium* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *ciliforme*. Having the shape of a cilium. [L, 41.]

CILIGEROUS, adj. Si²l²-i²f²-e²r-u³s. Lat., *ciligerus* (from *cilium* [q. v.], and *gerere*, to bear). See **CILIFEROUS**.

CILIBRANCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Sel-e-e-bran³sh. See **POLYZOA**.

CILICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-ko²rn²/i²s. Fr., *cilicorne*. See **CILICORNIS**.

CILIFORM, adj. Si²l²-i²-fo²rm. See **CILIFORM**.

CILIGRADES (Fr.), n. pl. Sel-e-e-gra³d. See **CTENOPHORA**.

CILIOBRACHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-o(o²)-brak(bra³ch²)-i²-a(a³)/ta³. From *cilium* (q. v.), and *brachium*, the arm. See **CTENOPHORA**.

CILIOBRACHIATE, adj. Si²l²-i²-o-brak²/i²-at. Having the arms furnished with cilia. [L, 73.]

CILIOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-o(o²)-bra³n²ak-(bra³n²ch²)/i²-a³. From *cilium* (q. v.), and *βράχια* (see **BRANCHIE**). Fr., *ciliobranches* [De Blainville]. See **CTENOPHORA**.

CILIOBRANCHIATA [Farre] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-o(o²)-bra³n²ak(bra³n²ch²)-i²-a(a³)/ta³. See **POLYZOA**.

CILIOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-o(o²)-fla²j-(fla³g)-e²l-la(la³)/ta³. For deriv., see **CILUM** and **FLAGELLUM**. Fr., *cilioflagelles*. Ger., *Wimpergeißler*. A family of the *Flagellata*. [L, 173.]

CILIOGRADA [De Blainville], **CILIOGRADÆ** [Gray] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-o²g²rad(rad³)-a³, -e(a³-e²). From *cilium* (q. v.), and *gradus*, a step. Fr., *ciliogrades*. See **CTENOPHORA**.

CILIOLATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-o(o²)-lat(la³t)/u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *ciliolé*. Provided with small cilia. [L, 180.]

CILIOLOM (Lat.), n. n., dim. of *cilium*. Si²l(ki²l)-i²(i²)/o(o²)-lu³m(lu⁴m). Fr., *ciliote*. A little cilium. [L, 180.]

CILIO-SPINAL, adj. Si²l²-i²-o-spin²/al. Lat., *ciliospinalis*. Fr., *c.-s.* Relating to that part of the spinal cord which is said to control the ciliary movements. [A, 385; L, 49.]

CILIPES (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-pez(pas). From *cilium* (q. v.), and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cilipède*. Sp., *cilipedo*. Having ciliated feet. [L, 41.]

CILUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-u³m(u⁴m). Generally used in the pl., *cilia* (q. v.).

CILIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²l(ki²l)-i²-u³s(u⁴s). Ciliated. [J.]

CILLEMENT (Fr.), n. Sel-y³-ma³n². See **NICTATION**.

CILLO (Lat.), **CILLON** (Lat.), n's m. Si²(ki²)¹lo. -lo²n(lon). A person affected with chronic spasm or trembling of the eyelids. [L, 50, 325.]

CILLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ki²)¹los¹is. Gen., *cillosos* (-is). Fr., *cillose*, *cillosisme*. Ger., *chronisches Blinzeln*. It., *cillosi*. Sp., *cilosis*. A spasmodic affection in which the eyelids are in a constant state of agitation or trembling. [L, 41, 50.] See **CINCLISIS**.

CILLURI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²(ki²)¹lu²r(jur)¹(e). A family of the *Dendrocolaptidae*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1874, p. 525 (L.)]

CILO (Lat.), n. m. Si(ke)¹lo. See **PROCEPHALUS**.

CILS (Fr.), n. pl. Sel. See **CILIA**.

CIMA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)¹ma². See **CYMA**.

CIMBALAIRE (Fr.), n. Sa²n²-ba²-a²r. The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CIMBIA [B. G. Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)¹bi²-a². The *tractus transversus pedunculi* of Meynert. [a, 18.]

CIMBICIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ki²m)-bi²s(bi²k)¹i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cimbicides*. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 41.]

CIMBICINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²m(ki²m)-bi²-si(ke)¹na². Fr., *cimbicites*. A subfamily of the *Tentredinidæ*. [L, 252.]

CIMBRO, n. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

CIME (Fr.), n. Sem. See **CYME**.

CIMENT (Fr.), n. Sem-a²n². See **CEMENT**.—**C. d'Ostemaier**. A mixture of 13 parts of caustic lime and 12 of anhydrous phosphoric acid; used for filling cavities in teeth. [L, 87.]—**C. intercallaire**, **C. intercellulaire**. See **CELL cement**.—**C. Sorel**. A mixture of zinc chloride and zinc oxide; used for filling dental cavities. [L, 87.]

CIMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(kem)-e²nt-a(a²)¹shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cimentatio*/nis. See **CEMENTATIO**.

CIMEX (Lat.), n. m. Si(ke)¹me²x. Gen., *cim'ictis*. See **ACANTHIA**.

CIMICARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-ka(ka²)¹ri²-a². Fr., *cimicaire*. The *Cimicifuga foetida*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CIMICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-ka(ka²)¹shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cimicatio*/nis. From *cimex*, the bed-bug. Ger., *Wanzenstich*. A bed-bug bite. [G.]

CIMICIC, adj. Si²m-i²s¹i²k. From *cimex*, the bed-bug. Fr., *cimicique*. Derived from or belonging to a beetle. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acid cimicique*. Ger., *Cimicisäure*. A yellow, crystallizable, monobasic acid, C₁₅H₂₈O₂, obtained from a species of beetle. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CIMICIDÆ (Lat.), **CIMICIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²m(ki²m)-i²s(i²k)¹i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cimicides*, *cimiciens*. Ger., *Blutwanzen*. A family of the *Hemiptera* with *Cimex* as the type. [L, 41, 180.]

CIMICIFUGA (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-si²f(ki²f)¹u²(u²)-ga². From *cimex*, the bed-bug, and *fuga*, flight. Fr., *cimicifuge*. Ger., *Wanzenkraut*. 1. A Linnean genus of ranunculaceous plants of the family *Helleboreæ*, differing from *Actæa* only in its dehiscent carpels. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. racemosa*. [B, 5, 19, 34, 42; a, 24.]—**C. foetida** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cimicaire*. Ger., *stinkendes Wanzenkraut*. Syn.: *Actæa cimicifuga*. Foetid bug-bane; a species used to drive away bugs by its offensive odor which gives name to the genus; found in America, Siberia, and eastern Europe. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. racemosa** [Bart.], **C. serpentaria** [Pursh]. Fr., *actée* (ou *cimicifuge*) à grappes. Ger., *traubiges Wanzenkraut*, *schwarze Schlangenwurz*, *amerikanisches Christophskraut*. A species found in the United States and Canada. The root (c. [U. S. Ph.], *cimicifuge radix* [Br. Ph.]) has been used in various diseases, but is now employed chiefly in the treatment of rheumatism and chorea. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cimicifugæ radix**. See under *C. racemosa*.—**Extractum cimicifugæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *liquidum*). Fr., *extrait liquide d'actée à grappes*. Ger., *flüssiges Cimicifuga-Extrakt*. A fluid extract of c. (2d def.) made by moistening 100 parts of the root, in No. 60 powder, with 25 of alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a layer above it, closing the lower orifice and macerating for 48 hours, then allowing percolation to proceed, adding alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 90 c. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 c. c. [A, 477.]—**Tinctura cimicifugæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 20 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, in 15 of alcohol for 24 hours, and percolating with the gradual addition of alcohol until 100 parts are obtained. [A, 477.]



CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA. [A, 327.]

enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a layer above it, closing the lower orifice and macerating for 48 hours, then allowing percolation to proceed, adding alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 90 c. of percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 100 c. c. [A, 477.]—**Tinctura cimicifugæ** [U. S. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 20 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, in 15 of alcohol for 24 hours, and percolating with the gradual addition of alcohol until 100 parts are obtained. [A, 477.]

CIMICIFUGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-si²(ki²)¹-fu²j(fu²g)¹-e²(a²-e²). 1. Of Torrey, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, embracing *Actæa*, *Cimicifuga*, *Trautvetteria*, *Thalictrum*, and *Zanthorrhiza*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Helle-*

boreæ, order *Ranunculaceæ*, comprising *Actæa* and *Cimicifuga*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 3. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Ranunculaceæ*, with the genera *Cimicifuga*, *Actæa*, and *Hydrastis*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CIMICIFUGIN, n. Si²m-i²-si²f¹u²j-i²n. Fr., *cimicifugine*. Ger., C. Syn.: *macrotin*. A crystallizable principle said to have been obtained by Beach from commercial resin of *Cimicifuga racemosa*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CIMICINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-si(ke)¹na². A family of the *Heteroptera*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1878, p. 461 (L.)]

CIMICINE, adj. Si²m-i²-si²n. From *cimex*, the bed-bug. Smelling of bugs. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CIMICINIC ACID, n. Si²m-i²-si²n¹i²k. See **CIMICINIC acid**.

CIMICINOUS, adj. Si²m-i²s¹i²n-u²s. See **CIMICINE**.

CIMICOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-k-o(o²)-id(ed)¹ez(as). From *cimex*, the bed-bug, and *eidos*, resemblance. Fr., *cimicoïde*. Ger., *wandlausähnlich*. Resembling a member of the genus *Cimex*. [L, 41.]

CIMICULIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Sem-e-ku¹-e-a²n². See **CIMICIDÆ**.

CIMINALIS [Borkh.] (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ki²m)-i²-n-a(a²)¹i²s. The genus *Gentiana*. [a, 24.]—**C. acaulis**, **C. grandiflora**, **C. longiflora** [Mönch], **C. pneumonantha** [Borkh.]. The *Gentiana acaulis*. [B, 173, 180; a, 24.]

CIMINSÁURE (Ger.), n. Tsem-en-zoir-e². See **CIMICIC acid**.

CIMMAROMA, n. A plant growing in Spain and Brazil. The pulp is a laxative, and is used in Brazil in erysipelas. [“Lancet,” July 4, 1885, p. 36 (B).]

CIMMOL, n. Si²m-o²l. Cinnamyl hydride. [a, 24.]

CIMOLÉ (Fr.), adj. Sem-ol-a. See **CIMOLIUS**.

CIMOLIA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cimolius* (terra understood). Si²m-(ki²m)-ol¹i²-a². Gr., *κιμωλία* γῆ. Fr., *terre cimolée*. Cimolite; a silicious, saponaceous earth from the island of Cimolus; now but little used in medicine. [A, 318, 325, 387; B, 5, 180; a, 24.]—**C. alba**. A white variety of c. [a, 24.]—**C. incarnata**, **C. purpureo-cens**, **C. rubra**. Reddish and purplish varieties of c. [a, 24.]

CIMOLITE, n. Si²m-ol-it. See **CIMOLIA**.

CIMOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ki²m)-ol¹i²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cimolé*. Containing or resembling cimolia. [a, 24.]

CINA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)¹na². Fr., *armoise santonique* (1st def.). 1. The *Artemisia santonica* and other varieties of *Artemisia* of the section *Seriphidum*, the unexpanded flower-heads of which (wormseed, santonica) are used as an anthelmintic. 2. The *Smilax china*. [B, 173 (a, 24); B, 270.]—**African c.** Ger., *africanische C.* See *Flores cinæ barbarici*.—**Aleppo c.**, **Alexandrian c.** See *C. levantica*.—**Berberische c.** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ barbarici*.—**Capitula cinæ**, **C. anthodia**, **C'blüthen** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ*.—**C. cinæ**. The *Cedrela febrifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. levantica**. Ger., *levantische C.* C. (1st def.) obtained from the East by way of Russia; the only kind now imported. [B, 270.]—**Confectio cinæ** [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Confectio seminis cinæ**. Sugar-coated santonica buds. [B, 95, 97 (a, 21).]—**Extractum cinæ aethereum** [Belg. Ph., 1st ed., Finn. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de semen-contrâ*. Syn.: *extractum santonici* [Dutch Ph.]. An ethereal extract of santonica. [a, 21.]—**Flores cinæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See **SANTONICA**.—**Flores cinæ barbarici**. Ger., *africanische C.*, *berberische C.* The unexpanded flower-heads of a species of *Artemisia* (*glomerata*, *contra. inculta*, or *ramosa*) indigenous to northwestern Africa. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ depurati**. *Flores cinæ* sifted and freed from dust. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ exsiccati**. *Flores cinæ* dried on a water-bath and powdered. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ indici**. Ger., *indische C.* The flower-heads of *Artemisia pauciflora* and *Artemisia monogyne* collected on the Russian steppes on the banks of the Volga. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ in granis**. See *Flores cinæ depurati*.—**Flores cinæ ostindici**. A variety resembling *Levant c.*; not now met with. [B, 270.]—**Flores cinæ rossici**, **Indian c.**, **Indische c.** (Ger.). See *Flores cinæ indici*.—**Levant c.** Ger., *levantische C.* See *C. levantica*.—**Oleum cinæ**. A constituent, C₁₀H₁₆O, of oil of wormseed, obtained by Wallack. [B, 5 (a, 24); “Brit. and Colon. Druggist,” Jan. 7, 1888, p. 13.]—**Pulvis cinæ compositus**. Sp., *polvo de santonico compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 15 parts each of corallina and santonica, and 8 of rhubarb. [B, 95.]—**Pulvis cinæ ferratus** [Dan. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of ferrous sulphate and 6 parts of santonica. [B, 95.]—**Semen cinæ**. See **SANTONICA**.—**Semen cinæ africanum**, **Semen cinæ barbaricum**. See *Flores cinæ barbarici*.—**Semen cinæ indicum**. See *Flores cinæ indici*.—**Semen cinæ levanticum**. See *C. levantica*.—**Syrupus cinæ**. A syrup made from the flower-heads of *Artemisia c.* [B, 270.]

CINABAR, n. Si²n²a²b-a²r. See **CINNABAR**.

CINABARIN (Fr.), adj. Sen-a²-ba²-a²n². Having the red color of cinnabar. [L, 41.]

CINABARIS (Lat.), **CINABARIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Si²n-(ki²n)-a²b(a²b)¹a²r(a²r)-i²s. -a²b(a²b)-a(a²)¹ri²-u²m(u²m). See **CINNABAR**.—**C. antimonii**. See **ANTIMONY cinnabar**.

CINÁBEN (Ger.), n. Tsen-ab-an'. See **CINÆBENE**.—**C'kampher**. See **CINÆBENE camphor**.

CINABRA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ki²n)¹a²b(a²b)-ra. Gr., *κινάβρα*. A rank, goat-like odor, as of the arm-pits. [G, 8.] Cf. **BROMIDROSIS** and **HIRCUS**.

CINABRE (Fr.), n. Sen-a²br. See **CINNABAR**.—**C. artificiel**. See **Red MERCURY sulphide**.—**C. vert**. See **CHROME green**.

CINÆBENE, n. Si²n-eb'en. Ger., *Cinäben*. A substance, C₁₅H₁₆, forming one of the constituents of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica*. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C. camphor**. Ger., *Cinäbenkampher*. A substance, C₁₅H₁₆O, forming the chief constituent of the volatile oil of *Artemisia santonica*. [Vogl (A, 319).]

CINÆDEIA (Lat.), **CINÆDIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-e}^{2d}$ ($\text{a}^2\text{-e}^{2d}$)- $\text{f}^{(e^2\text{f}^2)\text{-a}^2}$, $\text{-ed}^{(a^2\text{e}^2\text{d})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^2}$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\iota\delta\iota\alpha$. Addition to sexual debauchery; according to some, pæderasty or masturbation. [A, 322, 387.]

CINÆDICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-e}^{2d}$ ($\text{a}^2\text{e}^2\text{d}$)- $\text{i}^2\text{k-u}^2\text{s(u}^4\text{s)}$. Pertaining to cinædeia; as a n. see **CINÆDUS** (1st def.). [L, 50.]

CINÆDISMA (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-e}^{2d}$ ($\text{a}^2\text{-e}^{2d}$)- $\text{i}^2\text{z}^{(i^2\text{s})\text{ma}^2}$. Gen., $\text{cinædis}^2\text{m}^2\text{os}^2$ (-is). Gr., $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\iota\delta\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$. An individual indulgence in cinædeia. [A, 322.]

CINÆDUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-e}^{(a^2\text{e}^2)\text{-du}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^4\text{s})}$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\delta\text{o}\varsigma$. 1. A man addicted to cinædeia. 2. Of Galen, a certain bird the bile of which was recommended for the removal of superfluous hairs about the eyes. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

CINARA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-a}^2\text{r}^{(a^2\text{r})\text{-a}^2}$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\text{ρα}$ [Dioscorides], $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\text{ρα}$. Syn.: *Cynara* [Bentham and Hooker (2d def.)]. 1. The artichoke. 2. A genus of plants of the family *Cynaroidæ*, order *Compositæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. acaulis**. A species of northern Africa and Cyprus, having an edible, palatable root. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cardunculus**. Fr., *carle*, *cardon*. Ger., *Cardone*, *Cardonea*, *Artischoke*. Syn.: *C. silvestris*. A prickly species with edible stalks; the cactus of the ancients. [B, 114, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hortensis**. The *C. scolymus*. [B (a, 24).]—**C. hortensis aculeata**. The *C. cardunculus*. [B (a, 24).]—**C. scolymus**. Fr., *l'artichaut commun* (ou *cultivé*). Ger., *ächte Artischoke*. See **ARTICHOKE**.—**C. silvestris**. The *C. cardunculus*.—**C. spinosa**. Fr., *c. épineux*. A variety of the *C. cardunculus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CINARÉ (Fr.), adj. Sen-a²r-a. Resembling or pertaining to the artichoke; as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es*, see **CINARÉE**. [L, 41.]

CINARÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-a}^2\text{r}^{(a^2\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2}$. Fr., *cinarées*. Of Cassini, a division of the *Carduineæ*, comprising *Cinara*, *Onopordon*, and *Aretion* (afterward omitted). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CINAROEPHALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-a}^2\text{r}^{(a^2\text{r})\text{-o}^{(a^2\text{r})}\text{-se}^2\text{f}^{(ke^2\text{f}^2)\text{a}^2\text{1}}\text{-e}^2\text{a}^2\text{e}^2}$. From $\kappa\iota\nu\alpha\text{ρα}$, the artichoke, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha$, the head. Of Jussieu, an order comprising genera grouped as follows: (a) *Attractylis*, *Cnicus*, *Carthamus*, *Carlina*, *Arctium*, *Cinara*, *Onopordon*, *Carduus*, *Lappa*, *Crocodilium*, *Calcitrapa*, and *Seridia*. (b) *Jacea*, *Cyanus*, *Zoegea*, *Rhaponticum*, *Centaurea*, *Pacourina*, *Serratula*, *Pteronia*, and *Stæhelia*. (c) *Anomale* (*Jungia*, *Nassauvia*, *Gundelia*, *Echinops*, *Corymbium*, and *Sphaeranthus*). [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **CYNAROEPHALÆ**.

CINAROEPHALOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{-a}^2\text{r}^{(a^2\text{r})\text{-o}^{(a^2\text{r})}\text{-u}^2\text{s}$. Lat., *cinarocéphalus*. Fr., *cinarocéphale*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cinarocephalæ*.

CINAROÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sen-a²r-o-ed. Resembling the artichoke. [L, 41.]

CINCHAMIDINE, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{-ka}^2\text{m}^2\text{'i}^2\text{d}$ -en. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Cinchamin*. An alkaloid, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ (or, according to some, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}$), found, along with homocinchonidine, in the mother-liquor from which cinchonidine has been extracted. It forms colorless, foliate or acicular crystals, insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, its solutions being leuogeous and non-fluorescent. It was thought by Hesse to be identical with hydrocinchonidine. [Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 854; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6, 1882; "Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 1881 (B); B, 270.]

CINCHENE, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{'ken}$. Ger., *Cinchen*. A base, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{N}_2$, occurring as colorless rhombic, tabular crystals, produced by boiling cinchonine chloride with alcoholic potash. [B, 270.]

CINCHOCEROTIN, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{-ko-ser}^2\text{'ot-i}^2\text{n}$. For deriv., see **CINCHONA** and **CEROTIN**. Fr., *cinchocéroline*. Ger., *C*. A name given both to the brownish mass deposited from a hot alcoholic extract of calisaya which has been dried with milk of lime, and also to a white crystalline substance, $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_2$, contained in this brownish material. [B, 270.]

CINCHOFULVIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{-ko-fu}^2\text{'vi}^2\text{k}$. From *cinchona* (q. v.), and *fulvus*, yellowish. Cinchona red. [B, 10.]

CINCHOIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-ko}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{d}(\text{ed})\text{-i}^2$ ($\text{e}^2\text{nu}^2\text{m}^2(\text{nu}^2\text{m})$). See **CINCHONIDINE**.—**C. hydrobromicum basium**. See **CINCHONIDINE monohydrobromide**.

CINCHOL, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{'ko}^2\text{l}$. It., *cincolo*. A substance, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}$, obtained by Hesse from *Cinchona officinalis*, giving the chemical reactions of cholesterol. ["Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

CINCHOLEIN (Ger.), n. Tsen²-ch²ol-a-en'. See **QUINOLINE**.

CINCHOLINE, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{'kol}$ -en. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Cincholin*. It., *cincolina*. An alkaloid obtained from the mother-liquors from which quinine has been extracted; a pale-yellow oil, lighter than water, of a faint, peculiar smell. [Hesse, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," xv, p. 854; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," May 6, 1882; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1882, p. 361; B, 23.]

CINCHOMERONIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{2n}\text{-ko-me}^2\text{'r-o}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *acide cinchoméronique*. Ger., *Cinchomeronsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{NO}_4 = \text{C}_7\text{H}_8(\text{CO.OH})_2$, produced by the action of boiling nitric acid on quinine. [B, 270.]

CINCHONA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^{2n}(\text{ki}^{2n})\text{-ko}(\text{ch}^2\text{o})\text{'na}^2$. From the Countess of Cinchon (in Peru), to whom the remedy was administered in 1638. Fr., *quinquina*. Ger., *China*. It., *china*. Sp., *quina*. 1. A genus of rubiaceae trees of the suborder *Cinchoneæ*, division *Eucinchoneæ*, distinguished by the cylindrical corolla terminating in 5 small horizontally expanded lobes, varying in color from white to bright-red and purple, and fringed at the margin; by the inflorescence disposed in terminal panicles or cymes; and by the dehiscence of the valves of the capsules from the base, the two halves of the capsule remaining attached to their apex by the permanent calyx. Owing to the number of hybrids formed between the different species and the difficulty of distinguishing the

latter from each other, the genus has been most variously subdivided. Weddell divides it into 5 stirpes or stems: 1. *Stirps Cinchonæ officinalis*; 2. *Stirps Cinchonæ rugosa*; 3. *Stirps Cinchonæ micranthæ*; 4. *Stirps Cinchonæ calisaya*; 5. *Stirps Cinchonæ ovate* (q. v. infra), embracing 31 species and various subspecies and hybrid forms. Kuntze, who has most recently investigated the subject, recognizes only 4 distinct primary species, all the others being regarded as varieties or hybrids of these 4. These primary species are the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) and the *C. pahudiana* (*C. carabayensis*), including all varieties with coarse, moderately sized leaves, longitudinally contracted, ribbed capsule, the two parts of which are held together by the expanded calyx; and the *C. howardiana* (*C. succirubra*) and *C. pavoniana* (*C. micrantha*), including varieties with thinner and larger leaves and dilated capsule without ribs, terminating in a small unexpanded calyx. See these species infra. 2. In the U. S. Ph., the bark of any variety of *C.* containing at least 3 per cent. of alkaloids. See *C. bark*, *Red c.-bark*, *Pale c.-bark*, and *Yellow c.-bark*. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xi (B).]—**Alcoholic extract of c.** See **Extractum cinchonæ**.—**Antimoniated electuary of c.** See **Confectio chinæ antimonialis**.—**Aqueous extract of c.** See **Extractum chinæ aquosum**. [B, 205 (a, 21).]—**Aqueous syrup of c.** See **Syrupus chinæ aquosus**. [B, 97 (a, 21).] Cf. *Syrupus de c.*—**Brown c.-bark**. Lat., *cortex chinæ fuscus*. Ger., *braune Chinarinde*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—**Calabeja c.**, **Calabeja c.-bark**. A bark resembling *c.-bark* in structure, but containing no alkaloid but paricine. [B, 23].—**Caqueta c.**, **Caqueta c.** The bark of *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23].—**Cerevisia cinchonæ**. Fr., *bière de Mutis*. A preparation official in the Ferrara Ph., 1882, made of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of bruised Peruvian bark, 2 dr. of cinnamon, 7 dr. of rasped nutmeg, 25 oz. of sugar, 2 oz. of yeast, and 5 pints of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. academica** [Guibourt]. The *C. officinalis*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. acuminata** [Poiret]. The *Cosmbuena acuminata*. [B, 42, 173, 214.]—**C. acutifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón]. The *Cascarilla acutifolia*. [B.]—**C. affinis** [Weddell]. The *C. micrantha*, var. γ *affinis*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. afroinda** [Willemet]. The *Danais fragrans*. [B, 214.]—**C. alba Payta**. Syn.: *China alba Payta*. A tree of uncertain botanical origin; according to some, the *Cascarilla macrocarpa*, which furnishes a bark, called white c.-bark, containing the alkaloid paytine. [B, 23, 270].—**C. alkaloids**. Fr., *alcaloïdes du quinquina*. Ger., *Chinaalkaloïde*. Syn.: *c. bases*. The alkaloids obtained from c.-bark. These are: quinine, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, and its isomers, quinidine and quinicine; quinamine, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, and its isomers, conquinamine, quinaminine, and quinamicine; cinchonine, $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}$, and its isomers, cinchonidine, cinchonidine, homocinchonine, homocinchonidine, homocinchonicine, and apoquinamine; aricine and cusconine, $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$; paytine, $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_2\text{O}$; and paricine, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{18}\text{N}_2\text{O}$. In addition, the alkaloids dincinchonine, $\text{C}_{38}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_4\text{O}_2$, and diquinidine, $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{46}\text{N}_4\text{O}_3$, are formed in the process of extraction of quinine. [B, 33.]—**C. almagerensis**. Of Rampon, a variety of *C. pitayensis*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. amygdalifolia** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, growing in Peru and Bolivia. Its bark, which is poor in alkaloids, is not now imported. [B, 5, 283; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. angustifolia**. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *C. lancifolia*. 2. Of Howard, a variety of *C. officinalis*. 3. Of Swartz, the *Exostema angustifolium*. [B, 214, 283; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. asperifolia** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosa* and related to *C. carabayensis*, growing in Bolivia. Its bark is not now imported. [B, 5, 283; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. australis** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, growing in the southern part of Bolivia, furnishing an inferior variety of bark formerly known as *cascarilla de Santa Cruz* and Cochabamba-bark, and still occasionally prescribed. [A, 490; B, 23, 270, 283.]—**C. barbaensis**. See **CASCARILLA barbaensis**.—**C.-bark**. Lat., *c.* [U. S. Ph.], *china* [Netherl. Ph.], *cortex chinæ* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph.], Fr., *quinquina* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Chinarinde*. It., *cortecia peruviana*. Sp., *cortez de quina*. The bark of any species of *C.*; especially such a bark containing quinine, cinchonine, or other alkaloids imparting to it medicinal efficacy. [B, 95.] See *Red c.-bark*, *Pale c.-bark*, and *Yellow c.-bark*.—**C.-bark tannin**. See **CINCHOTANNIC ACID**.—**C. bases**. See **C. alkaloids**.—**C. beer**. See **Cerevisia cinchonæ**.—**C. bergieniana** [Martius]. The *Remijina bergieniana*. [B, 283.]—**C. bicolor**, **C. bicolorata**. Fr., *quinquina bicolor*. Ger., *zweifarbige China*. It., *china bicolorata*. Syn.: *china bicolorata*. A bark of uncertain origin, sometimes erroneously called Pitaya-bark, said to have been used as a substitute for *c.* in Italy and occasionally imported into the United States. It is described as forming quills of dull olive-color exteriorly, variegated with light-colored spots; of firm, compact texture; and having a very bitter taste.—**C. bitter**. Quinovin. [B.]—**C. bogotensis** [Karsten]. A South American species described by Karsten, and by Weddell referred to *Cascarilla*. [B, 23.]—**C. boliviana**. 1. Of Weddell, a species made for what is more correctly regarded as a mere variety of *C. calisaya* (*C. calisaya*, var. γ *boliviana*), found especially in Bolivia and distinguished by the purple color of its leaves on the inferior aspect. The bark—*c. (china) calisaya morada*—is almost indistinguishable from calisaya-bark and forms one of the chief sources of yellow c.-bark. 2. Of Hasskarl, the *C. emeura*. [A, 490; B, 23, 270, 283; Weddell, l. c. and i. b., t. xii, p. 78 (B).]—**C. bonplandiana** [Klotzsch]. The *C. officinalis*, var. γ *bonplandiana*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. brachycarpa** [Swartz]. The *Erostema brachycarpum*. [B, 180, 214, 282.]—**C. brasiliensis** [Hoffman]. The *Machaonia brasiliensis*. [B, 42, 214.]—**C. caduciflora** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. The *Cascarilla caduciflora* (*Cascarilla magnifolia*, var. *caduciflora*). [B, 283.]—**C. calisaya** [Weddell]. 1. The *C. weddelliana* of Kuntze; a species distinguished by the leaf-frits upon its leaves, its nearly spherical capsule, and its small fruit calyx. The typical form is a tall, erect, leafy tree growing in the forests of Bolivia and Peru. According to Weddell, it comprises the varieties β *microcarpa*, γ *boliviana*—the *C. boliviana* (q. v.)— δ *oblongifolia*, and ϵ *pal*

lida. It also includes, as a subspecies, the *C. josephiana* (the *C. calisaya*, var. *josephiana*, *C. Schukkruffii*), a shrub not more than 12 feet high, growing in places where forest trees have been destroyed or are absent. This subspecies, of which one or two sub-



CINCHONA CALISAYA. [A, 327.]

varieties are described, furnishes the *cortex calisaya* Schukkruff of Java, which contains from 0.5 to 0.9 per cent. of quinine, and also quinamine. The *C. calisaya*, var. *finia* [Howard], is the *C. euneura*. The *C. calisaya*, var. *ledgeriana* [Howard], by Moens regarded as an independent species (*C. ledgeriana*) and by Kuntze as a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*, is regarded as the most valuable variety of *C.*, and contains from 1 to 12.5 per cent. of alkaloids. It is cultivated in the East Indies. Other varieties and hybrids of this species are the *C. hasskarliana*, the *C. schukkruffiana*, and, according to Kuntze, who considers the *C. calisaya* as one of the 4 primary species of *C.*, also the *C. officinalis*, the *C. lancifolia*, the *C. humboldtiana*, the *C. coccinea*, the *C. macivoriana*, and the *C. mixtissima*. The *C. calisaya* and many of its varieties furnish yellow c.-bark. 2. *Calisaya*-bark. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. calisaya anglica*. A variety of *C. calisaya*; probably a hybrid between the latter and *C. succirubra*. [B, 270.]—*C. calisaya eum epidermide*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.]—*C. calisaya fibrosa*. The *C. serobiculata*. [B, 23.]—*C. calisaya morada*. [G. Planchon]. The *C. boliviana*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. caloptera* [Miquel]. A cultivated species, at one time thought to be a variety of *C. pubescens*, but now known to be a hybrid between *C. carabayensis* and *C. succirubra*. [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, "Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 78 (B).]—*C. Candollei*. The *C. macrocalyx*. [B, 5.]—*C. caribæa* [Jacquin]. The *Erastema parubium*. [B, 180, 283.]—*C. carabayensis* [Weddell]. Syn.: *C. parubiana* [Howard]. A species growing in Bolivia and Peru, the bark of which is a variety of yellow bark, poor in alkaloids and not employed medicinally. According to Kuntze, it is one of the 4 primary species of *C.*, being distinguished by its pubescence, the pentagonal shape of its corolla-tube, and the width of its fruit-calyx, and forms, with the other species, several hybrids, especially *C. orata*, *C. pubescens*, *C. humboldtiana*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. mixtissima*. [B, 5, 18, 270, 283.]—*C. caroliniana* [Poirét]. The *Pinckneya pubens*. [B, 214, 215.]—*C. cathacamba* [König]. See *C. katterkambar*.—*C. cava* [Pavón]. The *Cascarilla Pavonis*. [B, 5, 173.]—*C. chahuarguera* [Pavón]. The *C. officinalis*, var. β *condaminæa*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. china* [Lop.]. See *C. quina*. [B, 214.]—*C. chlorrhiza* [Bory]. The *Danais rotundifolia*. [B, 214.]—*C. chomeliana* [Weddell]. A Bolivian species belonging to the stirps *cinchona ovata*. [B, 283; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. cinerea*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—*C. coccinea* [Pavón]. A species of Guayaquil, supposed by De Candolle to be identical with *C. purpurea*, and by Weddell made a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*, but said by Kuntze to be a hybrid between *C. calisaya*, *C. carabayensis*, and *C. micrantha*. Its bark, the *acanelada* of the Spaniards, the *quinquina jaune de Guayaquil* of Delonore, and the *china rubra suberosa* of Berg, is a variety of red c.-bark, and contains a very small percentage of quinine. [A, 490; B, 180, 214, 270.]—*C. colorada de Huaranda* (Sp.). A variety of red c.-bark yielded by *C. succirubra*. [B, 5.]—*C. condaminæa* [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A species which, as originally constituted, is now identified (in part at least) with *C. officinalis*, var. β *condaminæa*. Weddell distinguished 5 varieties of *C. condaminæa*, which he has since referred to other species, viz.: the var. *a vera* to *C. officinalis*, the var. β *Candollei* to *C. macrocalyx*, the var. γ *lucumafolia* to *C. lucumafolia*, the var. δ *lancifolia* to *C. lancifolia*, and the var. *pitayensis* to *C. pitayensis*. The *C. condaminæa*, var. *crispa*, is the *C. crispa*. [B, 5, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. conglomerata* [Pavón]. The *C. humboldtiana*, var. β *conglomerata*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—*C. cordifolia* [Mutis]. A species belonging to the stirps *cinchona ovata*, growing in New Granada and Peru; distinguished by its cordate leaves. Its bark occurs either in the form of quilled fragments, 3 to 8 lines in diameter, and from half a foot to over a foot in length; or in flat pieces, rather shorter than the quills and from $\frac{1}{4}$ in. to 2 in. in breadth; or in smaller oblong flat fragments mixed with pieces of the quills. The last form has been regarded as a distinct variety and called *Santa Martha bark*. The bark, also known as *hard* or *common yellow Carthagena-bark*, *yellow bark of*

Santa Fè, and *China flava dura* (seu *lignosa*), and also *Maracaibo-bark*, has a dull brownish-yellow color, a moderately compact structure, an abrupt fracture, and a nauseous bitter taste. The subspecies, *C. rotundifolia* (*C. cordifolia*, var. *rotundifolia*) [Weddell], is found in the mountain districts of Venezuela, and is said to furnish *ashy crown bark*, containing 0.5 per cent. of quinine and 0.67 per cent. of cinchonine. Other subspecies, according to Weddell, are *C. lutea*, *C. platyphylla*, and *C. subcordata*. The *C. cordifolia* of Planchon is the *C. lutea*; the *C. cordifolia* of Weddell is the *C. platyphylla*; the *C. cordifolia*, var. α [Mutis], is the *C. purpurea*; the *C. cordifolia*, var. β [Rhode], is the *C. hirsuta*; the *C. cordifolia*, var. δ [Mutis], is the *C. pelalba*; the *C. cordifolia*, var. ϵ [Mutis], is the *C. succirubra*. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. coriacea* [Poirét]. The *Erastema coriaceum*. [B, 214.]—*C. coronæ*, *C. coronalis*. Crown-bark. [B, 23, 92.]—*C. cortex peruvianus flavus*. See *Yellow c.-bark*.—*C. cortex peruvianus ruber*. See *Red c.-bark*.—*C. corymbifera* [Forster]. See *BADUSA corymbifera*.—*C. corymbosa* [Karsten]. A New Granada species, regarded by Weddell as a subspecies of *C. pitayensis*, found growing at an elevation of 11,000 feet above the sea-level. The bark, which is gray like Loxa-bark, contains no quinine, although some have maintained that it contains relatively large amounts of this alkaloid. [A, 490; B, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. crassifolia* [Pavón]. The *Cascarilla calyptata*. [B, 283.]—*C. cresspilla*. A variety of the *C. officinalis* (q. v.).—*C. crispa* [Tafalla]. A subspecies of the *C. officinalis*; recognized by the Br. Ph. as a source of pale c.-bark. [B, 23, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. cujabensis* [Manso]. The *Remijia cujabensis*. [B, 490.]—*C. cuprea*. Cupreabark. [B.] See *REMILJA purdieana* and *REMILJA pedunculata*.—*C. decurrentifolia* [Pavón]. A subspecies of the *C. purpurascens*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. de la Guyane* (Fr.). See *C. de Virginie*.—*C. delondriana*. The *C. serobiculata*, var. β *delondriana*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. de Virginie* (Fr.). Angustura-bark. [B, 38 (a, 24).]—*C. dichotoma* [Ruiz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla ahorquillada*. A Peruvian species with very bitter acidulous bark, which is said to be medicinally inert. [A, 490; B, 173, 180, 214.]—*C. discolor* [Klotzsch]. The *C. obovata*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. dissimiliflora* [Mutis]. The *Erastema dissimiliflorum*. [B, 214.]—*Cinchona cortex* [Br. Ph.]. C.-bark; a term embracing the yellow, red, and pale c.-barks. [B.]—*Cinchona decoctum*. See *Decoctum cinchonæ*.—*Cinchona extractum*. See *Extractum cinchonæ*.—*Cinchona extractum cum resina*. A preparation, official in the Lond. Ph., 1788, made by macerating 2 lb. of powdered c. in 1 gal. of rectified spirits for 4 days, decanting, adding 2 gal. of water to the residue, reducing it to half a gallon, combining the two and reducing them by heat to a proper consistency. [L, 165 (a, 21).]—*Cinchona flavæ cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Yellow c.-bark*.—*C. elliptica* [Weddell]. Sp., *cascarilla (6 quina) verde morada*. A species belonging to the stirps *cinchona calisaya*, furnishing, according to Flückiger and Hanburg, Carabaya-bark. [B, 18; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*Cinchona pallidæ cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867]. See *Pale c.-bark*.—*Cinchona rubræ cortex* [Br. Ph.]. See *Red c.-bark*.—*C. erythrantha* [Pavón]. A species said by Hesse to furnish quinamine. It is, according to Weddell, a subspecies of *C. succirubra*. [B, 5; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. erythroderma* [Weddell]. A subspecies of *C. succirubra*; the *C. orata*, var. γ *erythroderma*, of former classifications. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. ferruginea* [St.-Hilaire]. See *REMILJA ferruginea*. [B, 214.]—*C. firmula* [Martius]. The *Remijia firmula*. [A, 490.]—*C. flava*. See *Yellow c.-bark*.—*C. flava fibrosa*. The bark of *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23.]—*C. flaccida* [Sprengel]. The *Hymenodictyon flaccidum*. [A, 490.]—*C. floribunda* [Swartz]. The *Erastema floribundum*. [B, 282.]—*C. floribus paniculatis glabris*. The *Erastema floribundum*. [L, 119.]—*C. forbesiana* [Howard]. A subspecies of *C. lancifolia*. [Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. from Nepal*. Ger., *China von Nepal*. The bark of *Mussaenda tuculia*. [A, 490.]—*C. fusca* [Ruiz]. The *Lasionema (Macrocnemum) roseum*. [B, 283.]—*C. glabra* [Ruiz]. The *C. lanceolata* [Ruiz and Pavón]. [B, 214.]—*C. glandulifera* [Ruiz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascarilla negrilla*. A Peruvian species belonging to the stirps *cinchona rugosa*, and related to *C. carabayensis*. It furnishes a variety of Huamalies-bark (pale c.-bark) resembling that of the *C. lanceolata*, also a part of the Loxa-bark of commerce. The *C. glandulifera*, var. *alpestris* [Poeppig], is *C. reicheliana*. [B, 18, 173, 180, 214, 270.]—*C. grandiflora*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *Buena (Cosmbuena) obtusifolia*.—*C. grandifolia* [Poirét]. The *C. (Cascarilla) magnifolia*. [B, 214, 283.]—*C. gratissima* [Wallich]. The *Mussaenda tuculia (Luculia gratissima)*. [A, 490.]—*C. grisea*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—*C. Gnaumalis*. See *C. Huamalies*.—*C. hasskarliana* [Miquel]. A species formerly cultivated in great quantities in Java, said to be a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. carabayensis*. It furnishes a variety of yellow c.-bark which contains but little alkaloid, and it is not now cultivated. [B, 270; Weddell, *l. c.* (B).]—*C. henteana* [Karsten]. See *CASCARILLA henteana*.—*C. heterocarpa* [Karsten]. A species probably identical with *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23, 270.]—*C. heterophylla* [Pavón]. A species regarded by De Candolle as a variety of *C. pubescens* and by Weddell as a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*, having leaves which vary much in character even on the same tree. It has a gray bark which is believed to be medicinal, being a variety of Loxa-bark (*Cascarilla negrilla* [Pavón]).

[B. 23, 180, 214, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. hexandra* [Don]. The *Buena hexandra*. [A. 490.]—*C. hirsuta* [Ruiz and Pavón]. Sp., *cascaquilla delgada* [Ruiz]. A Peruvian species, by De Candolle regarded as a variety of *C. pubescens*, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosa*. Its bark is a variety of Loxa-bark and is the *quinquina Huamalies grisea* of Weddell. It is said to be of excellent quality. [A. 490; B. 18, 214; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. howardiana* [Kuntze]. See *C. succubra*.—*C. Huamalies*. Fr. *quinquina Huamalies*. Ger. *Huamalieschina*, *Huamalieschina*. Huamalies-bark; a variety of pale c.-bark first described by Bergen in 1826, named from Huamalies in central Peru. It is a mixture of barks from several species, especially from *C. micrantha*, *C. glandulifera*, *C. Patton*, and *C. lanceolata*. It occurs in quills or half-quills from 5 (or usually 10) to 20 mm. in diameter and from 1 to 8 mm. in thickness and of a leather-brown color externally. It contains on an average only .02 per cent. quinine and 4 per cent. cinchonine, although the quantity of the former alkaloid may reach 3 per cent. [B. 5, 23, 270.]—*C. Huánuco*. Fr. *quinquina Huánuco* (ou *gris Huánuco* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger. *Huánucochina*, *Huánucochina*. *Guánucochina*. Huánuco-bark; a variety of pale c.-bark, so called because formerly derived from Huánuco in southern Peru. It is a mixture of barks obtained from *C. nitida*, *C. micrantha*, *C. subcordata*, *C. suberosa*, *C. umbellifera*, *C. purpurea*, and other related species. It forms spiral quills with each edge incurved, of about the size of *C. Huamalies*, of a pale reddish-brown color externally and marked with shallow, short, longitudinal furrows. It contains a varying amount of alkaloids, averaging from 0.3 to 0.6 per cent. of quinine and 1.4 to 2.5 per cent. of cinchonine. [B. 5, 113, 270.]—*C. humboldtiana*. Of Lambert, a Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosa*, furnishing a pale bark, very poor in alkaloids, called *false Loxa-bark* and *Jaén-bark*. A variety, the *C. humboldtiana*, var. *conglomerata* (the *C. conglomerata* [Pavón]), is said to furnish true Loxa-bark. 2. Of Römer and Schultes, the *Macrocneum humboldtianum*. [B. 5, 18, 33, 270; Weddell, Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.), ser. v, t. 1, p. 64, and ser. v, t. xi (B).]—*C. Jaén*. Jaén-bark; a sort of pale c.-bark, several varieties of which are distinguished. According to Weddell, the ordinary Jaén-bark is derived from *C. humboldtiana*. The *false Loxa-bark*, known as *china Jaen nigricans*, derived from *C. nitida*, *C. stupea*, and *C. scrobiculata*, and coming from northern Peru, occurs in bent quills, cinnamon-colored internally, dark-brown or even black externally, with numerous deep cross-markings and numerous shallow longitudinal furrows. It contains about 0.16 per cent. (sometimes 0.35 per cent.) of quinine and 0.11 per cent. (sometimes 0.66 per cent.) of cinchonine. The pale Jaén-bark, *china de Jaen pallida*, derived from the *C. viridiflora*, *C. pubescens*, and other species, and coming from Ecuador, forms thin bent quills, reddish-brown internally, yellowish-gray externally, unmarked or with fine cross and longitudinal markings. It is said to contain 0.56 per cent. quinine and 0.6 per cent. cinchonine. None of the varieties of Jaén-bark are of commercial significance. [B. 18, 23, 270.]—*C. Jamaicensis* [Wright]. The *Exostema caribaeum*. [B. 214.]—*C. javanica*. A name applied to any species of *C.* (but especially the *C. calisaya*) cultivated in Java; and also to its bark. The variety of *C. calisaya* which is commercially so designated contains from 0.3 to 1.7 per cent. of quinine. [B. 95, 270.]—*C. Josephiana* [Weddell]. A subspecies of the *C. calisaya* (q. v.). Weddell, l. c. (B).—*C. kattie-kambar* [König]. The *Uncaria acida*. [B. 214.]—*C. lacifera* [Pavón]. See *CONDAMINEA tinctoria*.—*C. lambertiana* [Martius]. The *Cascarilla lambertiana*. [A. 490; B. 48, 180.]—*C. lanceifolia*. See *C. lanceifolia*.—*C. lanceolata*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *C. glabra* of Ruiz, a Peruvian species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis*, furnishing a variety of pale c.-bark (Carthagena-bark, c. Huamalies). See *C. Huamalies*. 2. Of Bentham, the *C. pitayensis*. [B. 5, 18, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. lanceifolia* [Mutis]. A tree over 70 feet high, growing in New Granada at elevations of a mile to a mile and a half above the sea, and also cultivated in the East Indies. According to Weddell, it belongs to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis*, being the type of a special branch (*ramus lanceifoliae*); according to Kuntze, it is a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. succubra*. Weddell recognizes several varieties and a subspecies, the *C. forbesiana*. The *C. lanceifolia* of Rhode is the *C. officinalis*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. *nitida* [De Candolle], is the *C. nitida*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. *β lanceolata* [Weddell], is the *C. lanceolata*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. *ε* [Mutis], is the *C. officinalis*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. *η* [Mutis], is the *C. lucumefolia*; the *C. lanceifolia*, var. *ι* [Mutis], is the *C. urtusi-ga*; and the *C. lanceifolia*, var. *μ* [Mutis], is the *C. chahuarguera*. The bark of the *C. lanceifolia*, which is a variety of yellow c., occurs usually in quills or half-quills of very variable length and from 10 to 35 mm. in diameter, of a brownish or orange-yellow color, light in weight, of a loose, spongy, very fibrous texture, and breaking with a splintery fracture. Its outer portions present a number of stone-cells often arranged in a tangentially disposed layer, and similar cells are frequently found in the bast and the medullary rays. It is of a bitter taste, although the degree of bitterness varies much in the different specimens, and contains a very variable amount of alkaloids (usually from 2 to 3 or 4 per cent. of the sulphates of quinine and cinchonine). It is known as *Colombia-bark*, *fibrous* (or *spongy*) *Carthagena-bark* (a term applied especially to the less valuable varieties), *Caqueta-bark*, *Bogotá-bark*, and *china flava fibrosa*. A special variety, furnished by some specimens, is the *cortex chinæ flavus Porto Cabello*. The var. *obtusifolia* produces the *china flava fibrosa rubiginosa*; the var. *discolor*, the *china flava dura Pitayo*; and the var. *oblonga*, described by Howard, the soft Colombian bark. [B. 5, 18, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. lanosa*. A variety of *C.* described by Trimen. [B. 23.]—*C. lecheriana* [Schlidl]. The *C. purpurea* [Ruiz and Pavón]. [Weddell, Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.), ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—*C. ledgeriana* [Moens]. The *C. calisaya*, var. *ledgeriana*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. lineata* [Vahl]. The *Exostema lineatum*. [B. 214.]—*C. liquor*. A preparation said to be of beautiful color, pleasant bitter taste, and aromatic odor; made by macerating 600

parts of c.-bark, 350 parts of fresh orange-peel, 150 parts of curaçao-peel, free from pterochyma, 180 parts of gentian, 100 parts of cinna-mon, 1 part of cloves, and 0.8 part of cardamon in 2,250 parts of white wine and 3,500 parts of 96-per cent. alcohol; adding a solution of 3,100 parts of rock candy in 1,500 parts of water (made with heat); allowing the whole to stand for two days; and filtering. [Roiff's, Pharm. Ztg., 1889, p. 166; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1889, p. 247.]—*C. longiflora* [Lambert]. The *Exostema longiflorum*. [B. 214.]—*C. Loxa*. Fr. *quinquina de Loxa*. Ger. *Loxachina*. Loxa-bark. A variety of pale c.-bark, originally derived from Loxa but now obtained from different portions of Ecuador and Peru and exported especially from Guayaquil, Payta, and Callao. It was the first variety of c. brought to Europe, and from the fact that the choicest specimens were reserved for the use of the Spanish court, it was called crown-bark, or crown-bark of Loxa (*china coronalis*). It is really a mixture of barks derived from a number of species, especially from *C. officinalis* and its varieties, and from *C. urtusi-ga*, *C. chahuarguera*, *C. nitida*, *C. macrocalyx*, *C. purpurea*, *C. corymbosa*, *C. glandulifera*, *C. heterophylla*, etc. It occurs in quills not usually over 10 mm. in diameter, cinnamon-colored internally, ash-colored or grayish-brown externally, and often marked with white spots, having few and indistinct cross markings and larger irregular longitudinal markings. It contains from 1 to 2 per cent. of alkaloids (0.2 to 0.35 of quinine and 0.24 of cinchonine). It is recognized by the Br. Ph., Fr. Codex, Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph., and Roum. Ph., and is the only sort of pale bark recognized by the Br. Ph. and Sp. Ph. [B. 270.]—*C. luciana* [Vilm.]. The *Exostema floribundum*. [B. 214.]—*C. lucumefolia* [Pavón]. A tree of Ecuador and Peru, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis*, and closely related to or perhaps forming a variety of the *C. macrocalyx*. Its bark (*china rubiginosa*) is a sort of red c.-bark, containing 2.5 per cent. of cinchonine but no other alkaloids, and is not of any commercial importance. The *C. lucumefolia*, var. *stupea* (Weddell) (the *C. stupea* [Pavón]), is said to furnish a sort of pale c.-bark (*china Jaen nigricans*). Cf. *C. Jaen*. [B. 5, 18, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. lutea* [Pavón]. A subspecies of *C. cordifolia*, by some identified with *C. pubescens*, furnishing a sort of yellow bark—*china dura* (seu *flava dura*) *suberosa* (seu *peruviana*)—poor in alkaloids and not now exported. [B. 173, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. lutescens* [Ruiz]. The *C. (Cascarilla) magnifolia*. [B. 214.]—*C. luziana* [Herb. Banks]. See *C. luciana*.—*C. macivoriana* [Kuntze]. Syn.: *C. robusta* [Trimen]. A hybrid between *C. officinalis* (itself a hybrid between *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*) and *C. succubra*; furnishing a very valuable variety of yellow c.-bark. [B. 270.]—*C. macrocalyx* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonae officinalis* and forming the type of a special branch (the *ramus macrocalycine*). According to Weddell, it comprises the subspecies *C. Patton*, *C. suberosa*, *C. coccinea*, *C. heterophylla*, and *C. obtusifolia*. The *C. macrocalyx*, var. *γ lucumefolia* [De Candolle], is the *C. lucumefolia*, and the *C. macrocalyx*, var. *δ urtusi-ga* [De Candolle], is the *C. officinalis*, var. *α urtusi-ga*. The bark of the *C. macrocalyx* is a sort of Loxa c. (q. v.), called ashy crown-bark. The subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*, except *C. coccinea*, which furnishes a red c.-bark, afford different varieties of pale c.-bark (*C. Loxa*, *C. Huánuco*, *C. Huamalies*). [B. 5, 95, 180, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. macrocarpa* [Vahl]. See *CASCARILLA macrocarpa*.—*C. macrocneia* [Mart.]. The *Remijia macrocneia*. [B. 180, 283.]—*C. macrophylla* [Karsten]. A species now referred to *Remijia*. [B. 23.]—*C. magnifolia* [Pavón]. The *C. (Cascarilla) macrocarpa*. [B. 214.]—*C. magnifolia*. 1. Of Pavón, the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. 2. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, the *Cascarilla caduciflora* (*Cascarilla magniflora*, var. *caduciflora*). [B. 180, 282; Weddell, Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.), ser. iii, t. x, p. 110 (B).]—*C. micrantha*. 1. Of Lindley, the *C. scrobiculata*. 2. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a species constituting by itself the *stirps cinchonae micrantha* and forming, according to Kuntze (who also calls it the *C. pavoniana*), one of the 4 primary species of *C.* Weddell recognizes the varieties *α huánuensis* (having the subspecies *albiflora* and *roseiflora* and corresponding to the original *C. micrantha* of Ruiz and Pavón); *β reicheliana*; *γ affinis* (the *C. micrantha* [Howard]); and the *C. micrantha*, var. *β oblongifolia* [Weddell]; *δ calisayoides*; *ε rotundifolia*. Besides this, the *C. micrantha* forms numerous hybrids with the other species; e. g., with the *C. calisaya* it forms the *C. officinalis* and *C. ledgeriana* (the former itself uniting with the *C. succubra* to form the *C. macivoriana*); with the *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. acuta*; with the *C. succubra* it forms the *C. heterophylla*; with the *C. calisaya* and the *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. coccinea*; and with all three of the other species it forms the *C. mixtissima*. The *C. micrantha* is a tree 20 to 60 feet high, growing in Bolivia and in the province of Carabaya in Peru. It is especially distinguished by its bright-green leaves provided with leaf-pits, and its yellowish-white, inconspicuous flowers with short corolla-tube, ventricose at the base. It furnishes a part of the *C. Huamalies* and *C. Huánuco* (q. v.), and is recognized by the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) as the source of pale c.-bark (Lima-bark). [B. 5, 33, 95, 180, 270, 283; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. microphylla* [Mutis]. The *C. Mutisii*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. mixtissima*. A variety of *C. calisaya*. [Kuntze (B).]—*C. montana* [Budier]. The *Exostema floribundum*. [B. 214.]—*C. morado* [Ruiz]. The *C. purpurea* [Ruiz and Pavón]. [B. 214.]—*C. moritziana* [Karsten]. The *Cascarilla citrifolia*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. Mutisii* [Lambert]. A species growing in Ecuador, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosa*. Its bark contains no alkaloid except aricine, and is not now brought into commerce. The *C. Mutisii*, var. *crispa* [Weddell], is the *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispa*, and the *C. Mutisii*, var. *rugosa* [Planchon], is the *C. rugosa*. [B. 5, 18; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. muzonensis* [Goudot]. The *Cascarilla muzonensis*. [B. 173, 180.]—*C. nitida*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a species indigenous to Peru and also cultivated in India, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae micrantha*, and closely related to the *C. officinalis*. Its bark, a variety of pale c.-bark, constituted the chief part of the Huánuco-bark (see *C. Huánuco*), and also a sort of pale Loxa-bark (*china Jaen nigricans*); and, as Loxa crown-

bark, it is still exported to the continent of Europe. It is official in the Fr. Codex as *quinquina gris de Huánuco*. [B, 5, 18, 33, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] 2. Of Benthams, the *Cascarilla nitida*. [B, 232.]—**C. nova, C. nova surinamensis**. The bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.] Cf. *CHINA nova*.—**C. oblonga** [Howard]. A variety of *C. lancifolia* producing what is called soft Colombian-bark. [B, 5.]—**C. oblongifolia**. 1. Of Mutis, the common variety of the *Cascarilla oblongifolia*. 2. Of Lambert, the *Cascarilla riveriana*. [B, 173, 180, 232.]—**C. obovata**. 1. Of Pavón, a species regarded by Weddell as a subspecies of the *C. pubescens*. 2. Of Sprengel, the *Hymenodictyon obovatum*. [A, 490; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. obtusifolia** [Pavón]. Sp. *Cascarilla crespilla negra mala*. A Peruvian species regarded by De Candolle as a variety, by Weddell as a subspecies, of *C. macrocalyx*, and said by the latter to furnish an inferior sort of Loxa-bark having a nauseous taste due to excess of quinic acid. [B, 214; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. v, t. xii, p. 24 (B).]—**C. of Cantagallo**. Ger., *China von Cantagallo*. Arariba-bark. [B, 23.] See ARARIBA bark.—**C. of Caroni**. Quassia.—**C. officinalis** [Linnaeus]. A tree, 30 to 50 feet high, growing in Ecuador (Loxa) and Peru, and cultivated in Java, the East Indies, Jamaica, and the Réunion Islands. By Weddell it is regarded as the type of the *stirps cinchonæ officinalis*, and more particularly of the branch (*ramus*) *Euoificalis*; by Kuntze it is regarded as a hybrid between the *C. calisaya* and *C. micrantha*. According to Weddell, it comprises the varieties *C. officinalis*, var. *α writusina* (the *C. writusina*), *C. officinalis*, var. *β condaminæ* (the *C. chahuariguera*), and the *C. officinalis*, var. *γ bonplandiana* (the *C. bonplandiana*), and the subspecies *C. crispata* (the *C. officinalis*, var. *δ crispata* [Howard]). The *C. officinalis*, var. *lancoelata* [Broughton], is a subspecies of the var. *γ bonplandiana*. The *C. officinalis* and its varieties furnish pale c.-bark (Loxa c.) and with them is recognized as the source of c. in the pharmacopœias. The cultivated varieties in the East Indies are among the most valuable sources of quinine, containing sometimes over 5 per cent. of this alkaloid. [B, 5, 95, 180, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. ovalifolia**. 1. Of Mutis, the *Cascarilla macrocarpa*. 2. Of Humboldt, the *C. humboldtiana* (*Macrocneum humboldtianum*). [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. ovata** [Ruiz and Pavón]. A species growing in Bolivia and Peru, forming the type of the *stirps cinchonæ ovate* and of the branch (*ramus*) *Evovate*, and, according to Kuntze, being a hybrid between the *C. carabayensis* and the *C. micrantha*. It comprises the varieties *α genuina*, *β vulgaris* (the *C. ovata*, var. *α* of a former classification), and *γ pallescens*, and the subspecies *C. palalba*. The *C. ovata*, var. *β rufinervis* [Weddell], is the *C. rufinervis*; the *C. ovata*, var. *γ erythroderma* [Weddell], is the *C. erythroderma*; and the *C. ovata*, var. *cordata* [Howard], is the *C. platyphylla*. The *C. ovata* furnishes, with the *C. scrobiculata*, Santa Aña bark, also the *china de Jaen pallida* (see *C. Jaén*), or a sort of white c.-bark. It is poor in alkaloids and is used simply as an astringent and tonic. [A, 490; B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. paludiana**. Of Howard, a species closely related to the *C. carabayensis*, the bark of which contains nearly 1 per cent. of quinine and over 2 per cent. of total alkaloids. As enlarged by Kuntze, the species was made to include the *C. carabayensis*, with which (in the extended sense now given to the latter) it is synonymous. [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).] See *C. carabayensis*.—**C. palalba** [Pavón]. Sp., *Cascarilla con hojas de zamba* [Pavón]. Also written *C. palalba*. A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. ovata*. [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. pallescens** [Ruiz and Pavón]. According to De Candolle, the *C. ovata*; according to Weddell, the *C. caloptera*. The *C. pallescens*, var. *α vera* [Howard], is the *C. ovata*, var. *γ pallescens*, and the *C. pallescens*, var. *β ovata* [Howard], is the *C. ovata*, var. *α genuina*. [B, 214; Weddell, l. c., and ib., xii, p. 18 (B).]—**C. pallida**. See *Pale c.-bark*.—**C. Palton** [Howard]. Sp., *Cascarilla con hojas de Palton* [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. macrocalyx*, furnishing a very good variety of pale bark called Palton-bark (*quinquina de Loxa jaune, fibreux*). [B, 5, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. parabolica** [Pavón]. The *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispata*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. Pará fusca**. See *C. Jaén*.—**C. parviflora** [Poiret]. The *C. micrantha*. [B, 214.]—**C. pata de gallinazo**. "Vulture-claw" c.; a Peruvian name for c.-bark with peculiar markings on the surface, derived from the *C. nitida*. [B, 23, 270.]—**C. paviana, C. pavoniana** [Kuntze]. See *C. micrantha*.—**C. Pavonii** [Lamarck]. The *Cascarilla Pavonii* [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat.," ser. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B); B, 173.]—**C. pedunculata** [Karsten]. The *Remijia pedunculata*. [B, 5.]—**C. palalba**. See *C. palalba*.—**C. pelletierana** [Weddell]. A species, now regarded as a subspecies of the *C. pubescens*, growing in southern Peru. Its bark (Cusco-bark), a variety of yellow c.-bark is poor in alkaloids, containing chiefly aricine. [B, 5, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. peruviana**. 1. Of Howard, a species indigenous to Peru and cultivated in India, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, allied to the *C. nitida* and furnishing a bark similar to the latter and differing chiefly in the presence of a single row of laticiferous vessels and in the smallness of the bast-fibres. The species is now restricted to the var. *α vera* of Howard, the var. *β nitida* of that author being now referred to the *C. nitida*, and the var. *γ micrantha* to the *C. micrantha*. 2. Of Poiret, the *Exostema peruvianum*. 3. Of the pharmacists, the bark of the *C. scrobiculata*. [B, 5, 18, 23, 33, 180; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. philippica** [Cavanilles]. The *Exostema philippicum*. [B, 173, 214.]—**C. Pitaya, C. pitayensis** [Weddell]. A species of Ecuador and New Granada, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, and comprising, according to Weddell, 4 varieties, of which one (the var. *β Trianae*) is the *C. Trianae* of Karsten, and one subspecies, the *C. corymbosa*. The bark, Pitaya (or Pitayo) bark (*china Pitaya*), contains from 1.5 to 1.8 per cent. quinine and 0.8 to 1.0 per cent. cinchonine. [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. Pitoya**. A bark found in the town of Tecamez (Altacamez), Ecuador. It is not a true c.-bark, and contains no alkaloids. [B, 23.] Cf. *C. bicolor*.—**C. platyphylla** [Weddell]. A subspecies of the *C. cordifolia*, by some regarded as a mere variety of that species, by others separated from it and made a variety of the *C. ovata*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. prismatostylis** [Karsten].

A species now referred to *Remijia*. [B, 23.] See *REMIJIA prismatostylis*.—**C. pseudoloxa**. The *C. humboldtiana* of Lambert. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. pubescens**. 1. Of Trimen, the *C. lanosa*. 2. Of Lambert, the *C. ovata*. 3. Of Howard, the *C. reicheliana*. 4. Of Vahl, a species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*, by Kuntze regarded as a hybrid between the *C. carabayensis* and *C. succirubra*. It comprises, according to Weddell, the subspecies *C. pelletierana* and *C. obovata*. The *C. pubescens*, var. *α cordata* [De Candolle], is the *C. cordifolia*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *β ovata* [De Candolle], is the *C. ovata*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *β purpurea* [Weddell], is the *C. purpurea*; the *C. pubescens*, var. *γ hirsuta* [De Candolle], is the *C. hirsuta*; and the *C. pubescens*, var. *pelletierana* of Weddell, is the *C. pelletierana*, and of Hasskarl is the *C. caloptera*. The *C. pubescens* furnishes a variety of yellow bark—*china dura suberosa* (seu *peruviana*), *cortex chinae flavus de Cuzco* [Karsten], yellow Carthagena-bark [Karsten]—which is poor in alkaloids and of no commercial importance. It is also said to furnish Arica-bark, although this is probably derived rather from the subspecies *C. pelletierana*; and, according to some, it furnishes also a sort of pale c.-bark (*china de Jaen pallida*), but this is doubtful. [B, 5, 23, 33, 180, 214, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. purpurascens** [Weddell]. A Bolivian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*, and distinguished by the dark purple of the leaves before falling. Its bark is not imported. [B, 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. purpurea** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Sp., *Cascarilla de hoja morada* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*. It is said to furnish Huamalies-bark [Weddell], Huánuco-bark, *china Jaen pallida* [Berg] (see *C. Huánuco, C. Huamalies*, and *C. Jaén*), a sort of Loxa-bark, and Carabaya-bark (red Cusco-bark), which is a sort of yellow c., containing from 1 to 1.2 per cent. of quinine. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. quercifolia** [Pavón]. The *C. Mutisii*. The *C. quercifolia*, var. *β crispata* [Pavón], is the *C. rugosa*, var. *β crispata* [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. quina** [Lop.]. The *Buena* (*Cosmibuena*) *obtusifolia*. [B, 214.]—**C. red.** Ger., *Chinaroth*. It., *rosso di china*. Syn.: *cinchofulvic acid, insoluble red coloring matter* [Pelletier and Caventou]. An amorphous, reddish-brown, odorless and tasteless substance, $C_{28}H_{32}O_{14}$, contained in c.-bark, especially in red bark, and obtained by boiling cinchotannic acid with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is almost insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. regia**. A name formerly given to crown-bark of Loxa (see *C. Loxa*); now applied to calisaya-bark. [B, 270.]—**C. regia plana, C. regia sine epidermide**. Flat calisaya-bark. [B.]—**C. reicheliana** [Howard]. A species, now regarded as a variety, of the *C. micrantha*, furnishing a sort of Loxa-bark (Lima Loxa-bark). [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. remijiana** [St.-Hilaire]. *C. remijana* [Sprengel]. The *Remijia Hilarii*. [B, 5, 180, 214.]—**C. riedeliana** [Casaretto]. The *Cascarilla riedeliana*. [Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," ser. iii, t. x, p. 10 (B).]—**C. robusta** [Trimen]. The *C. mac ivoriana*. [B, 270.]—**C. Koraimæ**. See *CASCARILLA Koraimæ*.—**C. rosa**. The bark of the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. rosea**. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the *Macrocneum roseum*. [B, 42; Weddell, "Ann. des sc. nat. (bot.)," iv, i, p. 65 (B).]—**C. rosulata** [Howard]. Fr., *quinquina à quinidine* [Rampon] (ou *Carthagène rosé* [Delondre and Bouchardat]). A species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies, of the *C. succirubra*, whose bark contains quinamine. [B, 5; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. rotundifolia** [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell made a subspecies, of the *C. cordifolia*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. rubicunda** [Tafalla]. The *C. ovata*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. rubiginosa**. A variety formerly recognized; probably to be referred, at least in part, to *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. rubra** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Red c.-bark*.—**C. rubra de Rio Janeiro**. The bark of *Cosmibuena hexandra*. [B, 38 (a, 24).]—**C. rufinervis** [Weddell]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*, growing in Peru and Bolivia, furnishing a light variety of calisaya-bark. [B, 5, 18; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. rugosa** [Pavón]. A species forming the type of the *stirps cinchonæ rugosæ*, by De Candolle confounded with the *C. cordifolia*. It appears to be without medicinal significance. [B, 214; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. sanctæ Lucie** [David]. *C. sanctæ Luzie*. The *Exostema floribundum*. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. Säure** (Ger.). Cinchonic acid. [B, 48.]—**C. Savanilla**. A commercial name for the bark of *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—**C. Schubkraft**. The *C. josephiana*. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. scrobiculata** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A species belonging to the *stirps cinchonæ micranthæ*, growing in the southern portions of Peru. The bark, which is a variety of yellow c. somewhat resembling the true yellow c.-bark (calisaya), but distinguished from the latter by its superior compactness, its fibrous fracture, and the great quantity of bast-fibres, which exhibit a closely marked radial arrangement, is known as *Santa Ana bark* (*Cascarilla de Santa Ana*), light (or reddish) *calisaya*, *china calisaya fibrosa*, and c. (or *china*) *peruviana*. It contains only a small amount of alkaloids. According to Weddell and others, the *C. scrobiculata* also furnishes the *red Cusco-bark* (which, however, is also ascribed to the *C. purpurea* [g. v.], the *china Jaen nigricans* (see *C. Jaén*), a variety of *C. Huamalies*, and a bark called *Cascarilla colorado* (which is also ascribed to the *C. pelletierana*). The *C. delondriana* [Weddell] is a variety of the *C. scrobiculata*. [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. spinosa** [Vavassori]. The *Catesbea Vavassorii*. [B, 214.]—**C. stenocarpa** [Lambert]. The *Cascarilla stenocarpa*. [B, 5, 282.]—**C. stupea** [Pavón]. The *C. lucumeyfolia*, var. *β stupea*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. subcordata** [Pavón]. A species, by Weddell made a subspecies of *C. cordifolia*. It furnishes a variety of *c. Huánuco* (*pale-yellow Huánuco-bark, Cascarilla pata de gallinazo* [Pavón]). [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. suberosa** [Pavón]. A Peruvian species, by Weddell regarded as a subspecies of *C. macrocalyx*. It furnishes a variety of *c. Huánuco* (the *Cascarilla blanca pata de gallinazo de Loxa* [Pavón]). [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. subsessilis** [Miquel]. A species closely resembling *C. pubescens*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**C. succirubra** [Pavón, Kuntze]. Syn.: *C. howardiana* [Kuntze]. A tree, 50 to 80 feet high, indigenous to Ecuador and cultivated in Jamaica, India, Ceylon, and Java. According to Weddell, it belongs to the *stirps cinchonæ ovate*; according to Kuntze,

it constitutes one of the 4 primary species of *C.*, being distinguished from the other species by the large size of the leaves, which are of a dirty-green color and are devoid of scrobiculi and by the great width of the ala of the seeds. According to Weddell, it comprises the subspecies *C. erythroderma* (the *C. ovata*, var. *erythroderma* [Weddell]), the *C. rosulenta*, and the *C. erythrantha*. It forms hybrids with the 3 other primary species of *C.* and with their derivatives; e. g., with *C. calisaya* it forms the hybrid *C. lancifolia*, with *C. carabayensis* it forms the *C. pubescens* and the *C. caloptera*, with *C. micrantha* it forms the *C. heterophylla*, with *C. officinalis* (= *C. calisaya* × *C. micrantha*) it forms the *C. mac ivoriana*, and with *C. calisaya*, *C. carabayensis*, and *C. micrantha* it forms the *C. mixtissima*. The *C. succirubra* of Jungerhaus is the *C. caloptera*. *C. succirubra* is the source of the official red c.-bark (q. v.). [B, 5, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. tannin*. See CINCHOTANNIC ACID.—*C. tarantaron* [Pavón]. The *Lastonema* (*Macrocneum*) *roseum*. [B, 180, 282.]—*C. Tecamez*. See *C. Pitaya*.—*C. tenuis* [Rutiz]. The *C. hirsuta*. [B, 214.]—*C. thysiflora* [Roxburgh]. The *Hymenodictyon excelsum*. [B, 173, 212.]—*C. Tollma*. A variety of Cuprea-bark obtained from Tollma (in the upper Magdalena Valley). It contains but little alkaloid. [B, 23.]—*C. Trianae* [Karsten]. A species, by Weddell regarded as a variety, of *C. pitayensis*, nearly related to *C. calisaya*, growing in the neighborhood of Popayán in Pitayo. [B, 23, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. triflora* [Wright]. The *Exostema triflorum*. [B, 282.]—*C. tucufensis* [Karsten]. A Venezuelan species, belonging to the *stirps cinchonae ovatae* and closely related to *C. cordifolia*. It furnishes a sort of yellow c.-bark (Maracabo-bark) which contains 4 per cent. of quinine. [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. tuna*, *C. tunita* [Lopez] (Sp.). The *C. lancifolia*. [B, 23.]—*C. umbellulifera* [Pavón]. A Peruvian species belonging to the *stirps cinchonae rugosae* and akin to *C. carabayensis*. Its bark, the characteristic features of which are but little known, is said to be a variety of Huánuco-bark (c. *Huánuco*), and bears various names, such as soft *Carabaya-bark*, *Cascarilla fina provinciana de Quito* (*Camarilla de Quito*, *6 crespilla de Jaén*). [B, 5, 18, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. undata* [Karsten]. See *Cascarilla undata*. [B, 23.]—*C. undulata*. The bark of the *C. glandulifera*. [B, 270.]—*C. uritusinga* [Pavón], *C. uritinsino*. The *C. officinalis*, var. *a uritusinga*. [B, 214; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. Valparaiso*. A commercial name for the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B, 23.]—*C. Vellozii* [St. Hilaire]. The *Remijia Vellozii*. [B, 5, 23, 180.]—*C. vera*. 1. Of Weddell, a variety of *C. calisaya*, furnishing part of the yellow bark of commerce. 2. Of Howard, a variety of *C. lancifolia*. [B, 38, 172 (a, 24); Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. villosa* [Pavón]. The *C. humboldtiana* of Lambert. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. violacea* [Pavón]. The *C. crispa*. [Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. virginiana*. See *C. de Virginia*.—*C. viridiflora* [Pavón]. A species closely related to *C. pubescens* and furnishing along with the latter the *china de Jaén pallida*. See *C. Jaén*. [B, 270; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—*C. weddelliana* [Kuntze]. The *C. calisaya*. [B, 270.]—*Clyster of c.* See *Enema cinchonae*.—*Comfits of c.* Of the Sard. Ph., 1773, sugar-coated granules made by agitating 1 part of powdered c. and 3 parts of extract of c. in a copper pan with 24 parts of thick syrup. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Compound elixir of c.* An unofficial preparation made by mixing 3 parts of compound tincture of c. and 13 of simple elixir. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—*Compound tincture of c.* See *Tinctura cinchonae composita*.—*Copper-colored c.* Cuprea-bark. [B, 33.] See REMIJIA.—*Cortex cinchonae calisaya*. See *Yellow c.-bark*.—*Cortex cinchonae convolutus*. Quilled calisaya-bark. [B.]—*Cortex cinchonae de hoja redonda, caeva*. The bark of the *C. macrocalyx*. [B, 270.]—*Cortex cinchonae fuscus*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—*Cortex cinchonae ruber*. See *Red c.-bark*.—*Cortex cinchonae succedaneus*. The bark of the *Exostema caribaeum*. [B, 214.]—*Decoction of red c.* See *Decoction cinchonae*.—*Decoction of yellow c.* See *Decoction cinchonae flavae*.—*Decoction cinchonae* [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoction corticis peruviani rubri* [Belg. Ph.], *decoction chinae rubrae*. Decoction of red c.; made by macerating for an hour 1 part of powdered red c. in a sufficient quantity of water, boiling for ½ hour, and straining with expression until 10 parts are obtained. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction cinchonae flavae* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., 1867]. Sp., *coctimiento de quina calisaya* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *decoction chinae* [Norw. Ph.], *decoction corticis chinae regiae* [Finn. Ph.], *decoction corticis peruviani flavi* [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling ¼ oz. of yellow c.-bark, in coarse powder, in 1 pint of distilled water, straining, and when cold, adding enough more distilled water to make 1 pint [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., 1867]; or by boiling 1 part of powdered yellow c. in the necessary quantity of water down to 8 [Finn. Ph.], 10 [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 48 parts [Sp. Ph.] of decoction. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction cinchonae rubrae* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Decoction cinchonae*.—*Enema cinchonae*. Fr., *lavement de quinquina*. Ger., *Klystier aus Chinarrinde*. An enema of 300 grammes of decoction cinchonae and the yolk of an egg. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21)).]—*Extract of c.*, *Extractum cinchonae* [U. S. Ph.], *Extractum cinchonae calisaya* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de quinquina jaune* [Fr. Cod.], *extrait de quinquina calisaya*. Ger., *weingeistiges Chinaextract* [Ger. Ph.]. It., *estratto di china*. Sp., *extracto de quina calisaya acuosu* [Sp. Ph.] (y *alcohólico* [Sp. Ph.]). Syn.: *extractum chinae flavae* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *calisaya* [Dan. Ph.]). An extract made by exhausting 100 parts of yellow c., in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of 300 of alcohol and 100 of water, adding diluted alcohol until 400 parts of tincture are obtained, distilling off the alcohol, evaporating to a pillular consistence, and incorporating with the product, while still warm, 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]. The *extrait de quinquina calisaya* is made by macerating calisaya-bark, in moderately fine powder, in 60-per-cent. alcohol, adding enough more alcohol to bring the liquid up to six times the weight of the powder, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to a soft extract; the *extrait de quinquina jaune* is made by exhausting 1 part of calisaya-bark, in moderately fine powder, with 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, adding 1 part of cold water, filtering, and evaporating to the consistence of a hard extract [Fr. Cod.].

The reddish-brown extract of the Ger. Ph. is made by macerating 1 part of c. in 5 parts of diluted alcohol, expressing, macerating the residue in 5 parts of diluted alcohol, mixing the liquids, and evaporating. The Sp. Ph. directs that the *extracto de quina calisaya acuosu* shall be made by macerating 1 part of calisaya-bark in 6 parts of cold water and, after percolation, in 4 parts of water, and evaporating; and the *extracto de quina calisaya alcohólico*, by macerating for 3 days 1 part of calisaya-bark in 5 parts of alcohol, expressing, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating. According to the Belg. Ph., 1 part of calisaya-bark is exhausted first with 4 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, then with 2 parts for 12 hours, and the mixed products evaporated. The reddish-brown extract of the Dan. Ph. is made by digesting for 3 days 1 part of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark with 4 and, after expression, with 2 parts of alcohol, filtering, and evaporating. [B, 81, 95, 305 (a, 21).]—*Extractum cinchonae flavae liquidum* [Br. Ph., 1867], *Extractum cinchonae fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *flüssiges Chinaextract*. Fluid extract of c.; of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by exhausting 100 grammes of yellow c., in No. 60 powder, with a mixture of 75 grammes of alcohol and 25 grammes of glycerin, then with a mixture of 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of water, reserving the first 75 c. cm. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving the latter in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the mixture of alcohol and water to make 100 c. cm.; of the Br. Ph., 1867, a preparation made by macerating 1 lb. of coarsely powdered yellow c. in a sufficiency of distilled water, evaporating to 1 pint, filtering, continuing the evaporation to 3 fl. oz., or until the sp. gr. is 1.200, and, when cold, stirring in 1 fl. oz. of rectified spirit. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—*Extractum cinchonae liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. Liquid extract of c.; made by macerating for 48 hours 20 oz. of powdered red c. in 5 pints of distilled water with the addition of 5 fl. dr. of hydrochloric acid (sp. gr., 1.160) and 2½ fl. oz. of glycerin, stirring frequently, straining through a percolator, adding water until 15 pints of percolate are obtained or until the drip yields no precipitate on adding an excess of caustic soda, evaporating to 20 fl. oz., and then still further (adding alcohol and water) until 100 fl. gr. contain 12.5 fl. gr. of alcohol and 5 gr. of c. alkaloids. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Extractum cinchonae resinosu* [Lond. Ph., 1809]. A preparation made by macerating 1 lb. of c. in 3 pints of rectified spirit, straining, and evaporating. [L, 165 (a, 21).]—*False c.-bark*. A name applied to various barks which resemble c.-bark more or less closely in appearance, and which were formerly used as a substitute for the latter, but which contain no c. alkaloids, and which are therefore of no commercial significance. Such barks are derived from different species of *Exostema*, *Cascarilla*, *Macrocneum*, *Cosmibuena*, *Condaminæ*, etc. The bark of certain species of *Remijia*, although distinct in botanical origin and in structure from the true c.-bark, is yet not usually reckoned among the false c.-barks because it contains the c. alkaloids. [B, 5, 23, 270.]—*Fluid extract of c.* See *Extractum cinchonae fluidum*.—*Genune red c.-bark*. The bark of *C. succirubra*. [B, 14.]—*Gray c.-bark*. Lat., *cortex cinchonae chinae griseus*. Fr., *quinquina gris* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *grau Chinarrinde*. It., *china grigia*. See *Pale c.-bark*.—*Huamalles c.-bark*. See *C. Huamalles*.—*Huánuco c.* See *C. Huánuco*.—*Infusion of c.* See *Infusum cinchonae*.—*Infusion of red c.* See *Infusum cinchonae rubrae*.—*Infusion of yellow c.* See *Infusum cinchonae flavae*.—*Infusum cinchonae* [U. S. Ph.], *Infusum cinchonae acidum* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de quinquina jaune*. Ger., *Chinaaufguss*. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by mixing 1 part of aromatic sulphuric acid and 50 parts of water, moistening 6 parts of c., in No. 40 powder, with 3 parts of the mixture, packing it firmly in a conical glass percolator, pouring on gradually the remainder of the mixture, and afterward water, until the product weighs 100 parts; of the Br. Ph., an infusion of ¼ oz. of red c. in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—*Infusum cinchonae compositum* [U. S. Ph., 1850]. See *Infusum cinchonae rubrae*.—*Infusum cinchonae flavae* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph., 1867]. Sp., *infusión de quina calisaya* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *infusum chinae calisaya* [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 oz. (Troy) of yellow c., in moderately fine powder, in a mixture of 1 fl. dr. of sulphuric acid and enough water to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]; by infusing ½ oz. (av.) of yellow c. in 10 [Br. Ph., 1867] or 9 [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.] fl. oz. of boiling distilled water; or by infusing 15 parts of coarsely powdered calisaya-bark in enough water to yield 690 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 5, 95 (a, 21).]—*Infusum cinchonae rubrae* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by mixing 1 fl. dr. of aromatic sulphuric acid with 1 pint of water, moistening 1 oz. (Troy) of red c., in moderately fine powder, with half of the mixture, packing in a percolator, gradually pouring on the remainder of the mixture, and then water until the product measures 1 pint. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—*Insoluble red coloring matter of c.* C. red. [B.]—*Jaén c.-bark*. See *C. Jaén*.—*Lima c.* The bark of the *C. micrantha*. [A, 490.]—*Liquid extract of c.* See *Extractum cinchonae liquidum*.—*Liquid extract of yellow c.* See *Extractum cinchonae flavae liquidum*.—*Loxa c.* See *Crown-bark of Loja* and *C. Loja*.—*Pale c., Pale c.-bark*. Lat., *cinchonae pallidae cortex* [Br. Ph., 1867], *china fusca* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *cortex chinae fuscae* [Fenn. Ph.] (seu *fuscus* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu *griseus* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]), *cortex cinchonae fuscus* [Russ. Ph.], *c. pallida*. Fr., *quinquina gris Huánuco* (et de *Loxa*) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *grau* (oder *braune*) *China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It., *china* (o *correctia peruviana*) *grigia* (o *bruna*). Sp., *quina de Loja* [Sp. Ph.]. A name applied to the brownish or grayish barks derived from the younger branches and twigs of various species of *C.*; distinguished by their relatively smaller size (from ¼ to ½ inch in diameter), their quilled shape, their grayish-brown external surface frequently covered with shallow transverse and longitudinal markings, the brownish color of the middle and inner layers which are separated from the external layer by a resin zone, and by their relatively smooth fracture. They are especially rich in cinchonine and have an astringent rather than bitter taste. They are derived from *C. mi-*

crantha and its varieties, *C. macrocalyx*, *C. nitida*, *C. officinalis*, and similar species, which are found especially in South America, being rarely cultivated in the East or West Indies. The chief varieties of pale c. are *C. Huaduco*, *C. Loza* (the most important variety), *C. Jaén*, and *C. Huamalis* (*q. v.*). [B. 5, 95, 270.]—**Paraguayan c.** See **Paraguayan-BARK**.—**Pulvis cinchonæ cineræ** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Poudre de QUINQUINA**.—**Red c.** [U. S. Ph.]. **Red c.-bark**. Lat. *c. rubra* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonæ rubræ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex chinæ* [Ger. Ph.] (see *chinæ ruber* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], seu *cinchonæ ruber* [Russ. Ph.]), *china rubra*. Fr. *quinquina rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *rothe China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It, *china rossa*. Sp., *quina roja*. A variety of c.-bark distinguished by the reddish-brown color of the middle and inner bark-layers. It occurs either in large flat pieces (derived from the trunk or larger branches), as in most specimens from South America, or in quills (from the smaller branches), as in the cultivated varieties of the East Indies. It contains more quinine than the pale bark, but less than the yellow bark, and is of a decidedly bitter taste. It is more fibrous in structure than the pale bark, and has a fine, splintery fracture. It is derived almost exclusively from the *C. succirubra*, although two varieties (of little commercial importance) are furnished by the *C. coccinea* and the *C. lucumæfolia*. The variety (*china rubiginosa*) furnished by the last-named species, which is more fibrous and orange-colored than the ordinary red c. and which contains little besides cinchonine, is expressly forbidden for use by the U. S. Ph. and the Russ. Ph.; and these pharmacopœias, as well as the Ger. Ph. (1st ed.) and the Dan. Ph., forbid the South American (quilled) barks. For pharmaceutical purposes the red bark should contain 1.5 per cent. [Br. Ph.] or 2 per cent. [U. S. Ph., Fr. Cod., Russ. Ph.] of quinine and 1 per cent. of cinchonine [Russ. Ph.], or 2.5 per cent. [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.], 3 per cent. [Fr. Cod.], or 3.5 per cent. [Ger. Ph.] of total alkaloids. A bark allied to the red bark is furnished by the *Kemijia* (*q. v.*), and a spurious red c.-bark is furnished by the *Cascarilla magnifolia*. [B. 95, 270.]—**Resinous extract of c.** See **Extractum cinchonæ resinosum**.—**Soluble coloring matter of c.** Quinotannic acid. [B.]—**Spurious red coloring matter of c.** Quinotannic acid. [B.]—**Spurious c.-bark.** See **False c.-bark**.—**Spurious red c.-bark.** The bark of the *C. (Cascarilla) magnifolia*. [B. 19.]—**Stirps cinchonæ calisayæ** [Weddell]. A division of the genus *C.*, comprising the species *C. elliptica* and *C. calisaya* with its varieties and its subspecies *C. josephiana*. It corresponds to the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) of Kuntze with certain of its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ micranthæ** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the two branches *Ramus A—Scrobiculatæ* (including the species *C. australis* and *C. nitida*), and the *Ramus B—Eumicranthæ* (including the *C. micrantha* and its varieties). It corresponds to the *C. micrantha* (*C. pavoniana*) of Kuntze and some of its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ officinalis** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the branches *Ramus A—Evoftinales* (including the species *C. officinalis* and its subspecies *C. crispæ*), *Ramus B—Macrocalycineæ* (including the species *C. lanceolata*, *C. lucumæfolia*, and *C. macrocalyx* with its subspecies *C. Patton*, *C. suberosa*, *C. coccinea*, and *C. heterophylla*), and *Ramus C—Lancifoliæ* (including the *C. amygdalifolia*, and the *C. lancifolia* with its varieties and the subspecies *C. forbesiana*). According to Kuntze, this subdivision corresponds to various hybrids between the *C. weddelliana* (*C. calisaya*) and the *C. pavoniana* (*C. micrantha*) and *C. howardiana* (*C. succirubra*). [B. 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ ovatæ** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the branches *Ramus A—Succirubræ* (including the species *C. purpurea*, *C. rufinervis*, and *C. succirubra* with its subspecies *C. erythroderma*, *C. rosulenta*, and *C. erythrantha*), *Ramus B—Euovataæ* (including the species *C. ovata* with its varieties and its subspecies *C. palalpa*), and *Ramus C—Cordifoliæ* (including the *C. cordifolia* with its subspecies *C. lutea*, *C. platyphylla*, *C. subcordata*, and *C. rotundifolia*); the *C. tucujensis*; the *C. pubescens* with its subspecies *C. pelletterana* and *C. obovata*; the *C. subsessilis*; and the *C. viridiflora*; the *C. purpurascens* with its subspecies *C. decurrentifolia*; and the little-known or doubtful species *C. chomeliana* and *C. barbacensis*. This corresponds in part to the *C. succirubra* (*C. howardiana*) of Kuntze and its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**Stirps cinchonæ rugosæ** [Weddell]. A subdivision of the genus *C.*, comprising the branches *Ramus A—Eurugosæ* (including the species *C. pitayensis* with its subspecies *C. corymbosa*, the *C. rugosa*, the *C. Mutisi*, and the *C. hirsuta*), and *Ramus B—Pahudianæ* (including the species *C. carabayensis*, *C. pahudiana*, *C. asperifolia*, *C. umbellulifera*, *C. glandulifera*, and *C. humboldtiana*). It corresponds to the *C. pahudiana* (*C. carabayensis*) of Kuntze and its hybrids. [B. 5, 23; Weddell, l. c. (B).]—**Syrupus de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Sirup de QUINQUINA**.—**Syrupus de c. cum citrate ferrico** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Sirup de QUINQUINA ferrugineux**.—**Syrupus de c. cum vino paratus** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Sirup de QUINQUINA au vin**.—**Tinctura cinchonæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de quinquina jaune*. Ger. *Chinatinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura cinchonæ flavæ* [Br. Ph.], *tinctura chinæ* [Ger. Ph.]. A tincture made by exhausting 20 parts of yellow c. in No. 60 powder, with 10 of glycerin and enough alcohol and water (in the proportion of 13 to 5) to yield 100 parts of percolate. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura cinchonæ composita** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de quinquina composée, élicair fébrifuge de Huxham*. Ger. *zusammengesetzte Chinatinktur*. Syn.: *tinctura chinæ composita* [Ger. Ph.]. Huxham's tincture; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of red c., 8 of bitter-orange peel, and 2 of serpentaria, ground together to a fine powder, in 20 of a menstruum composed of 10 parts of glycerin and enough alcohol and water to make 100 parts, gradually pouring on the remainder of the menstruum, and continuing the percolation [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 2 oz. (av.) of pale c., 1 oz. (av.) of bitter-orange peel, ½ oz. (av.) of serpentaria, 60 gr. of saffron, and 30 gr. of cochineal in enough proof spirit to make 1 pint (imp.) [Br. Ph.]; or by macerating 6 parts of c., 2 parts each of orange-peel and gentian-root, and 1 part of Chinese cinnamon in 50 parts of alcohol [Ger. Ph.]. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made

from 4 oz. (av.) of yellow c. and enough proof spirit to yield 1 imp. pint. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Tincture of c.** See **Tinctura cinchonæ**.—**Tincture of yellow c.** See **Tinctura cinchonæ flavæ**.—**Troches of c.** See **Moastli chinati**.—**Vinuous syrup of c.** See **Syrupus de c. cum vino paratus**.—**Vinum de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Vin de QUINQUINA**.—**Vinum de c. martiatum** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Vinum FERRI amarum**.—**White c.-bark.** A variety of pale c.-bark. [B.] See *C. alba Payta*.—**Wine of c.** See **Vinum CHINÆ**.—**Yellow c.** [U. S. Ph.], **Yellow c.-bark**. Lat., *c. flava* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonæ flavæ cortex* [Br. Ph.], *cortex chinæ calisayæ* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph.], *cortex cinchonæ calisayæ* [Russ. Ph.], *cortex chinæ regiæ* [Fenn. Ph.], *china calisaya* [Hung. Ph.], *china regia* [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *quinquina calisaya* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *jaune royal* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *gelbe China* (oder *Chinarinde*). It, *china gialla*. Sp., *quina calisaya* (6 *amarilla*) [Sp. Ph.]. Calisaya-bark, calisaya; a name applied to ochre-yellow or light cinnamon-colored barks of coarsely fibrous structure, derived especially from *C. calisaya* and its varieties and hybrids. See *C. calisaya*. It contains a relatively large amount of quinine and has a pronounced bitter taste. Two varieties are distinguished: (a) *quilled calisaya-bark—cortex calisayæ* (seu *cinchonæ calisayæ*) *convolutus* (seu *fectus*, seu *cum epidermide*)—quilled pieces, ¼ to 1 inch in diameter, derived from the smaller branches, and retaining the outer-bark layers so as to be dark-brown, or whitish with irregular markings, externally; and (b) *flat calisaya-bark—cortex calisayæ planus* (seu *nudus*, seu *sine epidermide*)—flat or slightly guttered pieces several inches in diameter and from ¼ to 1 inch in thickness, derived from the trunk, especially of the older portions of the tree, and, from loss of the external bark-layers, of a bright yellowish-brown color. Besides the calisaya-bark which is the variety official in the pharmacopœias, there are numerous other sorts of yellow bark, viz., the *china calisaya morada* (bark of the *C. boliviana*), the *Santa Aña bark* (derived from the *C. scrobiculata*), *Cusco-bark* (from the *C. pelletterana*), the *china flava dura* (from the *C. cordifolia*, *C. lutea*, and *C. pubescens*), *Pitaya-bark* (from the *C. pitayensis*), *red Cusco-bark* (from the *C. purpurea* or the *C. scrobiculata*), *Maracaibo-bark* (from the *C. cordifolia* and *C. tucujensis*), *Porto Cabello bark* (from the *C. lancifolia*), and *Carthagena-bark* (from the *C. lancifolia*). [B. 270.]—**Yellow coloring matter of c.** The yellow coloring matter found in yellow c.-bark. It has but little taste and is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. [B. 5.]

CINCHONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²ⁿ²(ki²ⁿ²)-kon(ch^{2on})-a(a²)-se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cinchonacées*. Ger., *Cinchonaceen*, *Chinagewächse*. It., *cinchonacee*. Of De Candolle, G. Don, and Meisner, a tribe of the Rubiaceæ, comprising the subtribes *Naucleæ* (*Naucleaceæ*) and *Cinchonæ*. As defined by Lindley, an order of the *Cinchonales* comprising the tribes *Coffeæ* and *Cinchonæ*, and corresponding in part to the order *Rubiaceæ* of other systems. [B. 170, 214.]

CINCHONACEOUS, adj. Si²ⁿ²-kon-a'shu^{2s}. Lat., *cinchonaceus*. Fr., *cinchonacé*. Resembling the *Cinchona*; or of belonging to the *Cinchonaceæ*. [B.]

CINCHONADS [Lindley], n. pl. Si²ⁿ'kon-a²dz. See **CINCHONACEÆ**.

CINCHONAL, adj. Si²ⁿ²'kon-a²l. Lat., *cinchonalis*. Fr., *cinchonale*. Of or pertaining to *Cinchona*. [B.]—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nixus cinchonalis*. Fr., *alliance cinchonale*. See **CINCHONALES**.

CINCHONALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²ⁿ²(ki²ⁿ²)-kon(ch^{2on})-a(a²)-lez(e^{2s}). Of Lindley, the cinchonall alliance; an alliance of epigynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cinchonaceæ* and *Lycopodiaceæ*, or, according to a later classification, the *Vacciniaceæ*, *Columelliaceæ*, *Cinchonaceæ*, *Caprifoliaceæ*, and *Galiaceæ*. [B. 170.]

CINCHONAMINE, n. Si²ⁿ²-ko²ⁿ'a²m-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchonamin*. It., *cinchonamina*. An alkaloid, C₁₉H₂₁N₃O (or, according to some authorities, C₂₀H₂₃N₃O), obtained from the bark of the *Kemijia purdieana*; forming shining, colorless, acicular or prismatic crystals, which are nearly insoluble in water, readily soluble in hot alcohol, ether, and chloroform; said to be toxic. [B. 270; "Drug. Circ. and Chem. Gaz." Mar. 3, 1883, p. 35 (B).]—**C. sulphate**. A salt of c. and sulphuric acid, to which Séé and Boettfontaine attributed six times the medicinal activity of quinine sulphate. ["Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 13, 1855, p. 111; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 14, 1855, p. 316.]

CINCHONARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²ⁿ²(ki²ⁿ²)-kon(ch^{2on})-a(a²)-ri²-a². Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Dilarnia*, comprising 22 genera now included under the *Rubiaceæ* (*Cinchonaceæ*). [B. 170.]

CINCHONATE, n. Si²ⁿ²'kon-a²t. Lat., *cinchonates*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *cinchonates Salz*. It., *cinconato*. A salt of cinchonic acid. [A. 322.]

CINCHONATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²ⁿ²(ki²ⁿ²)-kon(ch^{2on})-a(a²)-tu^{2s}-(tu^{2s}). Containing cinchona. [B.]

CINCHONE (Ger.), n. Tsen-ch^{2on}'e². A species of the genus *Cinchona*. [B. 270.]

CINCHONÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²ⁿ²(ki²ⁿ²)-kon(ch^{2on})'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cinchonées*. Ger., *Cinchonæen*, *Chinagewächse*. It., *cinconee*. Sp., *cinchonées*. Of Batsch and succeeding authors, a family, order, suborder, or tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Cinchona* and related genera; distinguished, according to Bentham and Hooker, by the valvate, imbricate, or contorted corolla, and the bilocular capsule which contains numerous alate or appendiculate, albuminous seeds. [B. 23, 42, 170.]

CINCHONETINE, n. Si²ⁿ²-ko²ⁿ'e²t-en. Fr., *cinchonétine*. A substance obtained by the action of iron peroxide on cinchonine sulphate. [A. 385.]

CINCHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²ⁿ²(ki²ⁿ²)-kon(ch^{2on})'i²-a². See **CINCHONINE**.—**Acid sulphate of c.**, **C. bisulphate**, **Cinchonionæ sulphas** [U. S. Ph., 1870], **Sulphate of c.** See **CINCHONINE sulphate**.

CINCHONIC, adj. $Si^{2n^2}ko^{2n^2}i^2k$. Lat., *cinchonicus*. Fr., *cinchonique*. It., *cinconico*. Of or pertaining to *Cinchona*. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cinchonique*. Ger., *Cinchonensäure*. It., *acido cinconico*. A tribasic acid, $C_{19}H_{22}O_9 = C_6H_5(OH)_3(CO.OH)_3$, occurring as highly deliquescent crystals of agreeable acid taste, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on cinchoneric acid. [B.]

CINCHONICINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko^{2n^2}i^2s$ -en. Lat., *cinchonicina*, *cinchonycinum*, *cinchonicia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonicia*. It., *cinchonina*. An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9$, isomeric with cinchonine and cinchonidine and formed from either of these substances by heating. [B, 5, 270.]

CINCHONICUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})ko^{2n}(ch^{2on})i^2k$ -u^s-(u^s). 1. Cinchonic; with the name of a base, the cinchonate of that base. 2. Cinchoninic [Fr. Cod.]. [A, 322; B.]

CINCHONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})ko^{2n}(ch^{2on})i^2d$ -e-(a²-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cinchoneæ*, comprising *Cinchona*, etc. [B, 170.]

CINCHONIDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})kon(ch^{2on})i^2d$ -i^a. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCHONIDIC, adj. $Si^{2n^2}kon-i^2d$ -i²k. Lat., *cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Of or pertaining to cinchonidine. [B, 113.]

CINCHONIDIN (Ger.), n. Tsen-*ch'on-ed-en'*. See CINCHONIDINE.—**Benzoesäures C.**, **C'benzoat**. See CINCHONIDINE *benzoate*.—**C'bihydrobromat**. See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrobromide*.—**C'bihydrochlorat**. See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrochloride*.—**C'bisulfat**. Cinchonidine bisulphate. [B.]—**C'salicylat**. See CINCHONIDINE *salicylate*.—**C'sulfat**. Cinchonidine sulphate. [B, 270.]—**C'tartrat**. See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate*.—**Salicylsäures C.**, **Cinchonidine salicylate**. [B.]—**Salzsaures C.**, **Cinchonidine hydrochloride**. [B.]—**Säures schwefelsaures C.**, **Acid cinchonidine sulphate**; **cinchonidine bisulphate**. [B.]—**Schwefelsaures C.**, **Cinchonidine sulphate**. [B.]—**Weinsäures C.**, See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate*.

CINCHONIDINA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})ko^{2n}(ch^{2on})i^2d$ -i(e)-na³. Cinchonidine. [B.]—**Cinchonidine benzoas**. See CINCHONIDINE *benzoate*.—**Cinchonidine hydrobromas**. See CINCHONIDINE *hydrobromide*.—**Cinchonidine hydrochloras**. See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrochloride*.—**Cinchonidine salicylas**. See CINCHONIDINE *salicylate*.—**Cinchonidine sulphas** [U. S. Ph.], **Cinchonidine sulphate**. [B.]—**Cinchonidine tartras**. See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate*.

CINCHONIDINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko^{2n^2}i^2d$ -en. Lat., *cinchonidina*, *cinchonidinum*, *cinchonidia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonidin*. It., Sp., *cinchonidina*. Syn.: *cinchovatine*, *a-quinidine*. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9$, obtained from cinchona, especially from the cultivated East Indian varieties; isomeric with cinchonine and bearing the same relation to the latter that quinine does to quinine. It forms laminar or prismatic, colorless crystals, of very bitter taste and alkaline reaction, nearly insoluble in water, moderately soluble in alcohol, readily soluble in chloroform, and also in dilute acid solutions, its solution being levogyre, but not fluorescent. It acts in composition as a diacid base. [B, 5, 270.]—**Acid c. sulphate**. See *C. bisulphate*.—**Basic c. hydrobromate** (or **hydrobromide**), **Basic c. hydrochloride**. See *C. monohydrobromide*, *C. monohydrochloride*.—**Bichlorhydrate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. dihydrochloride*.—**Bromhydrate de c. (Fr. Cod.)**. See *C. dihydrobromide*.—**Bromhydrate de c. basique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. monohydrobromide*.—**Bromhydrate de c. neutre** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. dihydrobromide*.—**Bromhydrate de c. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. monohydrobromide*.—**Chlorhydrate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. hydrochloride*.—**C. benzoate**. Lat., *cinchonidinum benzoicum*, *cinchonidine benzoas*. Fr., *benzoate de c. Ger.*, *benzoesäures Cinchonidin*, *Cinchonidinbenzoat*. It., *benzoato di cinchonidina*. A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.C_6H_5O_2$, of c. and benzoic acid, forming small columnar crystals, very difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. bisulphate**. Lat., *cinchonidinum bisulfuricum*. Fr., *bisulfate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidinbisulfat*. It., *bisolfato di cinchonidina*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.H_2SO_4 + 5H_2O$, forming colorless, pyramidal, efflorescent crystals which when rubbed in the dark exhibit a violet fluorescence and which are soluble in water and alcohol. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. dihydrobromide**. Lat., *cinchonidinum bihydrobromicum*, *bromhydras cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. neutre* [Fr. Cod.], *bromhydrate de c. (Fr. Cod.)*. Ger., *Cinchonidinbihydrobromat*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.2HBr + 2H_2O$, forming elongated prismatic crystals, soluble in 6 parts of cold water and very soluble in hot water. [B, 113, 270.]—**C. dihydrochloride**. Fr., *bichlorhydrate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidinbichlorhydrat*. A crystalline substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.2HCl + H_2O$, produced by the action of hydrochloric acid upon c. monohydrochloride. [B, 270.]—**C. hydrobromate**, **C. hydrobromide**. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrobromicum*, *cinchonidine hydrobromas*. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidinhydrobromat*. It., *bromdrato di cinchonidina*. A compound of c. and hydrobromic acid. [B.]—**See C. monohydrobromide** and *C. dihydrobromide*.—**C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrochloricum*, *cinchonidine hydrochloras*. Fr., *chlorhydrate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidinhydrochlorat*, *chlorwasserstoffsaures Cinchonidin*. It., *cloridrato di cinchonidina*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. See *C. monohydrochloride* and *C. dihydrochloride*.—**C. monohydrobromide**. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrobromicum basicum*, *subbromhydras cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.], *monobromhydrate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidinbromhydrat*. It., *monobromidrato di cinchonidina*. Basic c. hydrobromate, or simply c. hydrobromate; a salt, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.HBr + H_2O$, forming long colorless crystals, sparingly soluble in water. [B, 113, 270.]—**C. monohydrochloride**. Lat., *cinchonidinum hydrochloricum basicum*. Fr., *chlorhydrate de c. basique*. Ger., *Cinchonidinhydrochlorat*. It., *monocloridrato di cinchonidina*. Basic c. hydrochlorate, or simply c. hydrochlorate; a salt,

$C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.HCl + H_2O$, forming small octahedral crystals moderately soluble in water. [B, 270.]—**C. salicylate**. Fr., *salicylate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidin salicylat*, *salicylsäures Cinchonidin*. It., *salicylato di cinchonidina*. A salt, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9.C_7H_5O_2$, compound of c. and salicylic acid, forming acicular crystals difficultly soluble in cold water. [B, 5, 270.]—**C. sulphate**. Lat., *cinchonidine sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchonidinum sulfuricum* [Swiss Ph.], *subulfas cinchonidicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchonidinsulfat*, *schwefelsaures Cinchonidin*. It., *solfato di cinchonidina*. Sp., *sulfato de cinchonidina*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. The ordinary sulphate of c.—basic c. sulphate, c. *monosulphate*, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9)_2H_2SO_4$ —occurs, combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization, as efflorescent acicular crystals [Fr. Cod.], or with 3 molecules of water of crystallization as hard prismatic crystals [U. S. Ph.]; soluble in 100 parts of cold water, 4 parts of boiling water, 70 parts of cold alcohol, and readily soluble in acidulous aqueous or alcoholic solutions. It is obtained along with quinine sulphate from various cinchona-barks, especially from the *Cinchona lancifolia*. It is employed like quinine sulphate, but is somewhat less active. [B, 5, 270.] See also *C. bisulphate*.—**C. tartrate**. Lat., *cinchonidinum tartaricum*, *cinchonidine tartras*. Fr., *tartrate de c. Ger.*, *Cinchonidintartrat*, *weinsäures Cinchonidin*. It., *tartrato di cinchonidina*. Sp., *tartrato de cinchonidina*. A crystalline compound, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9)_2.C_4H_6O_6 + 2H_2O$, almost insoluble in water, produced by the action of sodium tartrate upon a salt of c. in solution. [B, 270.]—**Monobromhydrate de c. (Fr.)**, **Monochlorhydrate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. monohydrobromide* and *C. monohydrochloride*.—**Neutral c. hydrobromate**, **Neutral c. hydrochlorate**, **Neutral c. sulphate**. See *C. dihydrobromide*, *C. dihydrochloride*, *C. bisulphate*.—**Sulfate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. sulphate*.—**Sulfate de c. basique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary c. sulphate. [B, 113.]

CINCHONIDINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})ko^{2n}(ch^{2on})i^2d$ -i(e)-nu^m(nu^m). See CINCHONIDINE.—**C. benzoicum**. See CINCHONIDINE *benzoate*.—**C. bisulfuricum**. See CINCHONIDINE *bisulphate*.—**C. hydrobromicum**. See CINCHONIDINE *hydrobromide*.—**C. hydrobromicum basicum**. See CINCHONIDINE *monohydrobromide*.—**C. hydrobromicum neutrale**. See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrobromide*.—**C. hydrochloricum**. See CINCHONIDINE *dihydrochloride*.—**C. salicylicum**. See CINCHONIDINE *salicylate*.—**C. sulfuricum**. See CINCHONIDINE *sulphate*.—**C. tartaricum**. See CINCHONIDINE *tartrate*.

CINCHONIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Sa^{2n^2}kon-e$ -fe^r. Containing or producing cinchona-bark. [B, 38.]

CINCHONIN (Ger.), n. Tsen-*ch'on-en'*. See CINCHONINE.—**Arsensäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *arsenate*.—**Basisch schwefelsäures C.**, **Basic (ordinary) cinchonine sulphate**. [B.]—**See CINCHONINE sulphate**.—**Benzoesäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *benzoate*.—**Chinssäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *quinat*.—**Chlorsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *chlorate*.—**C'acetat**. See CINCHONINE *acetate*.—**C'arseniat**. See CINCHONINE *arsenate*.—**C'benzoat**. See CINCHONINE *benzoate*.—**C'bihydrochlorat**. See CINCHONINE *dihydrochloride*.—**C'bisulfat**. See CINCHONINE *bisulphate*.—**C'bitartrat**. See CINCHONINE *bitartrate*.—**C'chlorat**. See CINCHONINE *chlora e*.—**C'disulfonsäure**. See CINCHONINE *disulphonic acid*.—**C'hydrobromat**. See CINCHONINE *hydrobromide*.—**C'hydrochlorat**. See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride*.—**C'nitrat**. See CINCHONINE *nitrate*.—**C'phosphat**. See CINCHONINE *phosphate*.—**C'säure**. See CINCHONINE *acid*.—**C'schwefelsäure**. See CINCHONINE *sulphuric acid*.—**C'sulfat**. See CINCHONINE *sulphate*.—**C'sulfonsäure**. See CINCHONINE *sulphonic acid*.—**C'tannat**. See CINCHONINE *tannate*.—**C'tartrat**. See CINCHONINE *tartrate*.—**C'trisulfonsäure**. See CINCHONINE *trisulphonic acid*.—**Essigsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *acetate*.—**Gerbsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *tannate*.—**Neutral schwefelsäures C.**, **Neutral (ordinary) cinchonine sulphate**. [B.]—**See CINCHONINE sulphate**.—**Phosphorsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *phosphate*.—**Salpetersäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *nitrate*.—**Salzsaures C.**, See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride*.—**Säures schwefelsäures C.**, **Cinchonine bisulphate**. [B.]—**Säures weinsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *bitartrate*.—**Schwefelsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *sulphate*.—**Weinsäures C.**, See CINCHONINE *tartrate*.

CINCHONINA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})kon(ch^{2on})i^2e$ (na)³. See CINCHONINE.—**C. acetica**. See CINCHONINE *acetate*.—**Cinchonina bisulphas**. See CINCHONINE *bisulphate*.—**Cinchonina hydrochloras**. See CINCHONINE *hydrochloride*.—**Cinchonina sulphas** [U. S. Ph.]. See CINCHONINE *sulphate*.

CINCHONINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}kon$ -en. Lat., *cinchonina* [U. S. Ph.], *cinchoninum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Swiss Ph.*, *Netherl. Ph.*, *cinchonina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cinchonin*. It., Sp., *cinchonina* [Sp. Ph.]. An alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_9$, isomeric with cinchonidine, occurring along with quinine in various cinchona-barks, especially in the pale cinchona. It forms colorless, transparent and bitter taste, soluble in 3,600 parts of water, 100 parts of alcohol, and 370 parts of ether, its solutions being non-fluorescent and dextrogyre. Its salts are employed like those of quinine, but are slower and less certain in action. An isomeric modification, *β*-c., occurs, along with quinine, in quinoidine. [B, 4, 95, 270.]—**Acétate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. acetate*.—**Acid c. sulphate**. See *C. bisulphate*.—**Acid c. tartrate**. See *C. bitartrate*.—**Arséniate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. arsenate*.—**Azotate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. nitrate*.—**Basic c. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ordinary c. sulphate. [B.]—**See C. sulphate**.—**Bichlorhydrate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. dihydrochloride*.—**Bromhydrate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. hydrobromide*.—**Chlorate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. chlorate*.—**Chlorhydrate de c. (Fr.)**. See *C. hydrochloride*.—**C. acetate**. Lat., *cinchonina acetica*. Fr., *acétate de c. Ger.*, *essigsäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninaacetat*. It., *acetato di cinchonina*. Sp., *acetato de cinchonina*. A compound of c. and acetic acid.—**C. arsenate**. Fr., *arséniate de c. Ger.*, *arsensäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninarseniat*. It., *arseniatto di cinchonina*. Sp., *arseniatto de cinchonina*. A compound of c. and arsenic acid. [B, 38.]—**C. ben-**

zoate. Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoesäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninbenzoat*. It., *benzoato di cinchonina*. Sp., *benzoato de cinchonina*. A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7$, of c. and benzoic acid, forming stellately grouped columnar crystals, difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. bisulphate.** Lat., *cinchoninae bisulphas*, *cinchoninum bisulfuricum*. Fr., *bisulfate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninbisulfat*, *saures schwefelsaures Cinchonin*. It., *bisolfato di cinchonina*. Sp., *bisulfato de cinchonina*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 4H_2O$, formed by cooling a very concentrated solution of c. sulphate; forming octahedral crystals, very soluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. bitartrate.** Fr., *bitartrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninbitartrat*. It., *bitartrato di cinchonina*. A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 + 4H_2O$, difficultly soluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. chlorate.** Fr., *chlorate de c.* Ger., *chlorsäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninchlorat*. It., *clorato di cinchonina*. Sp., *clorato de cinchonina*. A compound of c. and chloric acid. [B, 38].—**C. dihydrochloride.** Fr., *bichlorhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninbichydrochlorat*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7 \cdot 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas upon c., occurring as tabular crystals readily soluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. hydrobromate, C. hydrobromide.** Fr., *bromhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninhydrobromat*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7 \cdot HBr$, forming lustrous long acicular crystals, soluble in 20 parts of water. [B, 270].—**C. hydrochlorate, C. hydrochloride.** Fr., *chlorhydrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninhydrochlorat*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. [B.] See *C. monohydrochloride* and *C. dihydrochloride*.—**C. kinate.** See *C. quinate*.—**C. monohydrochloride.** Lat., *cinchoninae hydrochloras*, *cinchoninum hydrochloricum*. Fr., *chlorhydrate (ou monochlorhydrate) de c.* Ger., *Cinchoninhydrochlorat*, *saizsaures Cinchonin*. It., *cloridato di cinchonina*. Sp., *clorhidrato de cinchonina*. A substance, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$, often called simply c. hydrochloride, forming colorless acicular crystals, soluble in 24 parts of water and less than 2 parts of alcohol. [B, 270]. See also *C. dihydrochloride*.—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate (ou nitrate) de c.* Ger., *salpetersäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninnitrat*. It., *nitrate di cinchonina*. Sp., *nitrate de cinchonina*. A compound, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7 \cdot HNO_3 + 4H_2O$, of c. and nitric acid, occurring as monoclinic prismatic crystals, moderately soluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de c.* Ger., *phosphorsäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchoninphosphat*. It., *fosfato di cinchonina*. Sp., *fosfato de cinchonina*. A compound $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7)_2 \cdot H_3PO_4 + 12H_2O$, of c. and phosphoric acid; forming stellately grouped columnar crystals, readily soluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. quinate.** Fr., *quinat de c.* Ger., *chinasäures Cinchonin*. It., *chinato di cinchonina*. A compound of c. and quinic acid. [B, 5].—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cinchoninae sulphas* [U. S. Ph.], *sulphas cinchonini* [Netherl. Ph.], *cinchoninum sulfuricum* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], *Swiss Ph.*, *Hung. Ph.*, *sulphas* [Swed. Ph.] (see *subsulphas* [Fr. Cod.]) *cinchonicus*. Fr., *sulfate de c.*, *sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cinchoninsulfat*, *schwefelsaures (oder neutrales schwefelsaures) Cinchonin*. It., *solfato di cinchonina*. Sp., *sulfato cinconico* [Sp. Ph.] (6 de *cinchonina*). A compound of c. and sulphuric acid. Ordinary (or neutral, or basic) c. sulphate, the c. sulphate of the pharmacopoeias, is a substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 2H_2O$, formed by neutralizing an aqueous solution of sulphuric acid with c., and occurring as hard, transparent, rhombic pyramidal crystals, soluble in 60 to 70 parts of cold water, 14 parts of boiling water and 6 or 7 parts of alcohol, almost completely insoluble in ether. The solutions are dextrogyre. The anhydrous salt is phosphorescent. C. sulphate is used like quinine, but requires to be used in larger doses, and is less certain and slower in its action. [B, 81, 95, 270.] See also *C. bisulphate*.—**C. sulphonic acid.** Fr., *acide cinchonine-sulfonique*. Ger., *Cinchoninsulfonsäure*. See *C. disulphonic acid* and *C. trisulphonic acid*.—**C. sulphuric acid.** Fr., *acide cinchonine-sulfurique*. Ger., *Cinchoninschwefelsäure*. A substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7)_2 \cdot SO_3$, formed by the action of fuming sulphuric acid upon c. [B, 270].—**C. tannate.** Fr., *tannate de c.* Ger., *gerbsäures Cinchonin*, *Cinchonintannat*. It., *tannato di cinchonina*. Sp., *tannato de cinchonina*. A compound of c. and tannic acid; a yellowish-white powder of variable composition, almost insoluble in water. [B, 270].—**C. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de c.* Ger., *Cinchonintartrat*, *weinsäures Cinchonin*. It., *tartrato di cinchonina*. Sp., *tartrato de cinchonina*. A substance, $(C_{19}H_{22}N_2O_7)_2 \cdot C_4H_6O_6 + 2H_2O$, compounded of c. and tartaric acid, forming small crystals, moderately soluble in water. [B, 270.] See also *C. bitartrate*.—**Monochlorhydrate de c.** (Fr.) See *C. monohydrochloride*.—**Neutral c. sulphate.** Ordinary c. sulphate. [B.] See *C. sulphate*.—**Sulfate de c.** [Fr. Cod., 1866], *Sulfate de c. basique* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C. sulphate*.

CINCHONIC, adj. $Si^{2n^2}kon-i^{2n^2}k$. Lat., *cinchonicus*, *cinchoninus*. Fr., *cinchoninique*, *cinchonique*. Sp., *cinconico*. Of or pertaining to cinchonine. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cinchoninique*. Ger., *Cinchoninsäure*. It., *acido cinconico*. Sp., *ácido cinconico* (6 *cinconico*). A dibasic (or, according to Weidel's formula, a monobasic) crystalline acid, $C_{39}H_{41}N_7O_4$ (or, according to Weidel, $C_{19}H_{22}NO_2 = C_9H_9N - CO.OH = \alpha$ -quinolinemonocarbonic acid), formed by the oxidation of cinchonine. Readily soluble in acid solutions, difficultly soluble in water or alcohol. [B, 2, 270.]

CINCHONINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})kon(ch^2on)-i(e)^{nu^2}m$ (nu^2m). See CINCHONINE.—**C. bisulfuricum.** See CINCHONINE bisulphate.—**C. hydrochloricum, C. muriaticum.** See CINCHONINE hydrochloride.—**C. sulfuricum, Sulphas cinchonini.** See CINCHONINE sulphate.

CINCHONIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Sa^{2n^2}kon-ek$. See CINCHONIC and CINCHONIC.

CINCHONISM, n. $Si^{2n^2}kon-i^2m$. Lat., *cinchonismus*. Fr., *cinchonisme*. Poisoning with cinchona or one of its constituents (usually quinine). The symptoms produced by full antipyretic doses of quinine (*q. v.*) are intensified; more or less deafness and dimness or total loss of vision (sometimes with subsequent atrophy of the optic discs) are present, together with intense headache with a sense of constriction of the forehead, dilatation of the pupils, delirium or coma, a weak, fluttering pulse, irregular and shallow respiration, convulsions, and collapse, followed in exceedingly rare

cases by death. Ordinarily the severe cerebral symptoms are wanting, and recovery takes place promptly on discontinuing the use of the drug. In dangerous cases, artificial respiration, hot baths, and the administration of strong hot tea or coffee have been advised. [A, 286; C. Binz (A, 319).]

CINCHONIDES (Lat.), adj. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})kon(ch^2on)-o(o^2)-i(e)^{nu^2}dez(das)$. From *Cinchona* (*q. v.*), and *ēidos*, resemblance. Resembling the *Cinchona*, a botanical species name. [B.]

CINCHONOLOGY, n. $Si^{2n^2}kon-o^2/o-j^2$. From *cinchona* (*q. v.*), and *λόγος*, understanding. The botany, pharmacology, etc., of the cinchonas. [a, 24.]

CINCHONOMETRY, n. $Si^{2n^2}kon-o^2m/e^2r-i^2k$. From *cinchona* (*q. v.*), and *μέτρον*, a measure. The estimation of the amount of alkaloids in the cinchonas. [a, 24.]

CINCHOTANNIC ACID, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko-ta^2n^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide cinchotannique*. Ger., *Chinagerbsäure*. It., *acido chinotannico*. Quinotannic acid. [B.]

CINCHOTENICINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko-te^2n^2i^2s-en$. Fr., *cinchoténicine*. Ger., *Cinchoténicin*. An amorphous base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3$, isomeric with cinchotinine, and formed from the latter by heating. [B, 270.]

CINCHOTENIDINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko-te^2n^2i^2d-en$. Fr., *cinchoténidine*. Ger., *Cinchoténidin*. A crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, isomeric with cinchotinine, and formed by heating cinchotinine with potassium permanganate. [B, 270.]

CINCHOTENINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko-t^2e^2n-en$. Fr., *cinchoténine*. Ger., *Cinchoténin*. A crystalline base, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3 + 3H_2O$, formed by heating cinchonine with potassium permanganate. [B, 5, 270.]

CINCHOTINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}kot-en$. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchotin*. Syn.: *hydrocinchonine*. An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_3$, occurring in various species of cinchona-bark and in cuprea-bark, and produced artificially by the action of potassium permanganate upon quinine. It forms small, lustrous columnar crystals, very difficultly soluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol. [B, 23, 81, 270.]

CINCHOVATINE, n. $Si^{2n^2}ko/va^2t-en$. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Cinchovatine*. It., *cincovatina*. A cinchona alkaloid by some regarded as identical with aricine or coucunine, but now thought to be the same as cinchonidine. [B, 5, 10, 270.]

CINCHOVINE [Manzini], n. $Si^{2n^2}ko-ven$. See CINCHONIDINE.

CINCNALIS (Lat.), adj. $Si^{2n}(ki^{2n^2})-si^{2n}(ki^{2n})-na(na^2)/i^2s$. From *cincinnati*, a curl. Curly. [A, 318.]

CINCNATI ARTESIAN WATER, n. $Si^{2n}-si^{2n}-a^2t/i^2$. The water of a saline and sulphurous artesian well in Cincinnati, Ohio. [A, 363.]

CINCNULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^{2n}(ki^{2n^2})-si^{2n}(ki^{2n})/nu^2(nu^4)-u^2s(u^4)s$. Dim. of *cincinnati*. Fr., *cincinnatiule*. A little curl. [A, 318; a, 24.]

CINCNUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^{2n}(ki^{2n^2})-si^{2n}(ki^{2n})/nu^2s(nu^4)s$. See CINCNUS.

CINCLIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *cinclis* (*q. v.*). $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})/kli^2d-ez(e^2s)$.

CINCLINÆ (Lat.), **CINCLINI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})/kli^2(kle)/ne(na^2-e^2)$, -n(ne). Fr., *cincliniées*. A subfamily of the *Turdidæ*. [L, 221.]

CINCLIS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})/kli^2s$. Gen., *cinclidos* (-is). Gr., *κινκλις*. One of the apertures in the wall of the column of some of the *Actinidæ*, believed to be for the emission of the crespada. [L, 147.]

CINCLISIS (Lat.), **CINCLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})/kli^2s-i^2s$, $si^{2n^2}(ki^{2n^2})/li^2z(kli^2s)/mu^2s(mu^4)s$. Gr., *κινκλισμός*. Fr., *cinclisme*, *cinclisme*. Rapid spasmodic movement of any portion of the body, particularly quick winking; of Hippocrates, the quick, shallow movement of the chest, as in dyspnoea. [L, 41.]

CINCO, n. In South America, the *Geronia speciosa*. [“Nouv. rem.” July 8, 1889, p. 348.]

CINCO-CHAGAS (Port.), n. $Sen^2/ko-sha^2g^2a^2s$. The *Tropæolum minus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CINCO-EN-RAMA (Sp.), n. Then/'ko-e^2n-ra^2ma^2. The *Potentilla reptans*. [B, 121, 173; a, 24.]

CINCO FOLHA (Port.), n. $Sen^2/ko-fol^2ya^2s$. The *Cyrtistax antisiphilitica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CINCO LLAGAS (Sp.), n. Then/'kol^2ya^2g^2a^2s. The *Gendarussa vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CINCTIPES (Lat.), adj. $Si^{2n^2}k(ki^{2n^2}k)/ti^2-pe^2z(pas)$. From *cinctus*, girded, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cinctipède*. Having the feet each surrounded by a colored ring. [L, 41, 180.]

CINCTOSTIPITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^{2n^2}k(ki^{2n^2}k)-to(t^2)-sti^2p$ (step)- $i^2t^2e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. From *cinctus*, girded, and *stipes* (*q. v.*). Fr., *cinctostipitées* [Roze]. A division of agarics, which have their lamellæ adherent to the stipes and without volvas or with volvas more or less incomplete. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CINCTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^{2n^2}k(ki^{2n^2}k)/tu^2m(tu^4m)$. See PECTINÆM.

CINCTUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^{2n^2}k(ki^{2n^2}k)/tu^2s(tu^4s)$. From *cingere*, to gird. Fr., *ceint*, *entouré*. Ger., *umgürtet*. Girded (said of the albumen of a seed when the embryo surrounds it somewhat in the form of a horseshoe, as in the *Chenopodium*). [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

CINE (Lat.), n. f. $Si(ki^2)/ne(na)$. The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CINÉBÈNE (Fr.), n. $Sen-a-be^2n$. See CINÈNE.

CINEFACTION, n. Si²n-e²-fa²k²shu²n. Lat., *cinefactio* (from *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *cinefaction*. See INCINERATION.

CINEFACTUS (Lat.), **CINEFICATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Si²n(ki²n)-e²-fa²k²(fa²k²)/tu²s²(tu²s²), -fi²k-a(a²)/tu²s²(tu²s²). Incinerated. [A, 318.]

CINELLE (Fr.), n. Sen-e²l. The *Coccus ilicis*. [B, 5, 121, 180; a, 24.]

CINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ki²n)-e(a)/ma². Gen., *cinem'atos* (-is). Gr., κίνημα. See CINESIS.

CINEMATICS, n. sing. Si²n-e²m-a²t/i²ks. See KINETICS.

CINÉMATIQUE (Fr.), adj. Sen-a-ma²t-ek. See KINETIC.

CINENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ken)-e²n²ki²m(ch²u²m)-a². Gen., *cinenchym'atos* (-is). From *κινείν*, to move, and *ἔγχυμα*, something poured in. The vascular system conveying the latex or peculiar juice of plants. It occurs in petioles, veins, roots, and especially the liber. The vessels of this tissue are sometimes simple, but generally netted and complicated. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

CINENCHYMATOUS, adj. Si²n-e²n-kim'a²t-u²s. Pertaining to or provided with a cinenchyma. [B, 11 (a, 24).]

CINENE, n. Sin'en. Fr., *cinèbene*, *cinéphène*. Ger., *Cineben*. A liquid, C₁₀H₁₆, extracted from cineol, the chief ingredient of oil of wormseed; a terpene identical with cajeputene. [B, 5 (a, 24); L, 49, 87.]

CINERACEOUS, adj. Si²n-e²r-a'shu²s. Lat., *cineraceus* (from *cinis*, ash). Ash-gray. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CINÉRAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Sen-a-ra'r. See CINERIAL and CINERARIA.—C. à fleurs bleues. The *Agathæa amelloides*. [B, 19, 121; a, 24].—C. de la Sibérie. The root of *Cinèraria sibirica*. [A, 492 (a, 24).]

CINERARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-a(a²)/ri²a². Fr., *cinéraire*, *centrielle*, *cinèrre*. Ger., *Aschenpflanze*, *Aschenkraut*. 1. Of Linneus, a genus of the order *Compositæ*, closely allied to *Senecio*. The white down on the leaves of some species resembles ashes; hence the name. 2. Of Nees, the *Senecio palmensis* of De Candolle. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180; a, 24].—**Alpine c.** See *C. alpina*.—**C. acanthifolia**. The *Senecio acanthifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. cernua**. The *Doronicum arnica*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. crispa**. The *Senecio rivularis*. [B, 123 (a, 24)].—**C. maritima**. Syn.: *Jacobæa tomentosa*. Fr., *armoise blanche*. Ragwort. The white down on the leaves gives name to the genus. Emenagogue and antihysterical virtues have been assigned to it. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. palustris**. The *Senecio palustris*.—**C. pratensis**. The *Senecio pratensis*. [B, 123 (a, 24)].—**C. sibirica** [Linneus]. Fr., *cinéraire de la Sibérie*. Syn.: *Ligularia sibirica* [Cassini]. A plant eaten raw by the Swiss as an aphrodisiac. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**Silvery-leaved c.** The *C. acanthifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CINERARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-a(a²)/ri²-u²m(u²m). Gr., κινερήριον. The ash-pit of a furnace. [A, 325.]

CINERASCENS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-a²s(a²)-se²nz(kans). Ash-colored. [B, 121.]

CINERATION, n. Si²n-e²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *cineratio*. Fr., *cinération*. See INCINERATION.

CINEREA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *cinereus* (*substantia* understood). Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²a². The gray matter of the central nervous system. [I, 80.]

CINERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-e(a²-e²). Of Boissier, the *Cynarææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CINERIAL, adj. Si²n-e'r-e²-a²l. Lat., *cinereus*. Fr., *cinéraire*. Ashy, pertaining to ashes. [B, 2.]

CINERICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-e(e²)/i²-ko²l/i²s. From *cinereus*, ash, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cinéricolle*. Having the neck of an ash-gray color. [L, 41, 180.]

CINERIFRONS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-e(e²)/i²-fro²nz(fro²ns). From *cinereus*, ash, and *frons*, the forehead. Fr., *ciné-réifront*. Having an ash-colored forehead. [L, 41, 180.]

CINEREO-ALBIDUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-o(o²)-a²l(a²)/bi²d-u²s(u²s). Ashy-white. [L.]

CINEREO-ARGENTATUS (Lat.), **CINEREO-ARGENT-EUS** (Lat.), adj's. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-o(o²)-a²r-je²nt(ge²nt)-at(a²t)-u²s(u²s), -je²nt(ge²nt)/e²-u²s(u²s). From *cinereus*, ash, and *argentus*, silvery. Silver-gray. [A, 491 (a, 21).]

CINEREO-FLAVESCENS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-o(o²)-fla²(fla²)-ve²s(we²s)/se²nz(kans). Grayish-yellow. [L.]

CINEREO-FUSCUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-o(o²)-fu²s(fu²s)/ku²s(ku²s). Ashy-brown. [L.]

CINEREO-NIGER (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-o(o²)-ni(ni²)-ju²r(ge²r). Ashy-black. [L.]

CINEREO-TOMENTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-o(o²)-to(to²)-me²nt-os(u²s). From *cinereus*, ash, and *tomentum*, down. Having ash-colored down. [L.]

CINEREOUS, adj. Si²n-e'r-e²-u²s. Gr., τερρώδης. Lat., *cinereus*. Fr., *centré*. Ger., *aschgrau*. Of an ash color. [L, 343.]

CINERES (Lat.), n. m. and f., pl. of *cinis* (q. v.). Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-e²s(e²s).

CINEREUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/re²-u²s(u²s). See CINEREUS.

CINÉRIFORME (Fr.), adj. Sen-a-re-form. From *cinis*, ash, and *forma*, form. Resembling ashes. [L, 41.]

CINERITIOUS, adj. Si²n-e²r-i'sh-u²s. Lat., *cineritius*. See CINEREUS.

CINERITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-i'sh(i²t)/i²-u²m(u²m). A cupel. [L, 84.]

CINERIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)/ri²-u²s(u²s). See CINEREUS.

CINERRE (Fr.), n. Sen-e²r. See CINERARIA.

CINERULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cinis*. Si²n(ki²n)-e²r-u²(u²)-la². Gr., σινέριον. The dross of metals. [A, 325, 387.]

CINESIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ken)-e(az)/i²-a². For deriv., see CINESIS. Fr., *cinésie*, *cinèse*. The employment of systematic movements of the body, active or passive, for hygienic or therapeutical purposes. [Dally (A, 301); L, 49.]

CINÉSIALGIE (Fr.), n. Sen-az-e-a²-zhe. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *άλγος*, pain. The condition of a muscle in which contraction causes severe local pain. [L, 87.]

CINESIOLOGY (W. Dally), n. Si²n-ez-i²-o²l'o-j²i². From *κίνησις*, movement, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cinésiologie*. The science of artificial or natural movements of the body as educational, therapeutical, or hygienic agents. [L, 87.]

CINESIOMETRIC, adj. Si²n-ez-i²-o-me²t'i²rk. From *κίνησις*, movement, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Pertaining to the measurement of movements. [A, 322.] See C. SENSE.

CINESIOMETRY, n. Si²n-ez-i²-o²m'e²t-ri². Fr., *cinésiométrie*. Ger., *Kinesiometrie*, *Bewegungsmesskunst*. The measurement of movements. [A, 322.]

CINESIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ken)-ez(as)-i²-o²n'o²s-u²s(u²s). From *κίνησις*, movement, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *cinésionose*. Ger., *Bewegungskrankheit*. A disease characterized by impaired power of movement. [A, 323.]

CINESIPATHY, n. Si²n-ez-i²p'a²th-i². From *κίνησις*, movement, and *πάθος*, disease. 1. Properly, see CINESIONOSUS. 2. See CINESITHERAPY.

CINESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ken)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *cinés'eos* (-is). Gr., κίνησις (from *κινείν*, to move). Fr., *cinèse*, *cinésie*. Ger., *Bewegung*. Motion. [A, 325.]

CINESITHERAPY [Dally], n. Si²n-ez-i²-the²r'a²p-i². From *κίνησις*, movement, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *cinésithérapie*. The treatment of disease by means of cinesia (q. v.). [A, 301.]

CINETHMICS, n. sing. Si²n-e²th'mi²ks. See KINETICS.

CINETIC, adj. Si²n-e²t'i²rk. See KINETIC.

CINETICA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of adj. *cineticus* (*mala* understood). Si²n(ken)-e²t(at)/i²k-a². An order of neurotic diseases in which the predominant symptom is spasm. [L, 83.]

CINETICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ken)-e²t(at)/i²k-u²s(u²s). See KINETIC.

CINETUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ken)-e(a)/tu²s²(tu²s²). Gr., κινητός. Movable (see KINETIC); as a n. m. (*musculus* understood), an old name for the diaphragm. [Bartolin (A, 325).]

CINGENS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)²/je²nz(ge²ns). From *cingere*, to gird. Ger., *umgürten*, *umgeben*. Girding; applied to that which surrounds a part without fully enveloping it (e. g., the calyx around the fruit of the *Nicotiana*). [B, 123 (a, 24).]

CINGILLUM (Lat.), **CINGILLUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si²n(ki²n)²-ji²(gi²)/lu²m(lu²m), -lu²s(lu²s). Gr., ζώνιον. A little girdle; the neck of a tooth. [A, 318; L.]

CINGULA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(ki²n)²/gu²(gu²)-la². 1. A band or girdle; in entomology, a colored band. [L, 196.] 2. Of Burdach, the upper portion of the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 6 (K).]

CINGULARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²(ki²n)²-gu²(gu²)-la(la²)/ri²a². The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [L, 105.]

CINGULATA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n., n. pl. Si²n²(ki²n)²-gu²(gu²)-la(a²)/ta². A suborder of the *Effodientia*. [L, 173.]

CINGULIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)²-gu²(gu²)-li²f'er-u²s(u²s). From *cingulum* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cingulifère*. Surrounded by a girdle-like colored band. [L, 180.]

CINGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ki²n)²/gu²(gu²)-lu²m(lu²m). From *cingere*, to gird. Gr., ζώνη, ζώνριπ. Fr., *ceinture*, *cordón*. Ger., *Gürtel*. It., *cingolo*, *cintolo*, *cintura*. Sp., *cinturón*, *ceñidor*, *cingulo*, *cinto*, *cordón*. See BAND, BELT, and GIRDLÉ.—**C. abdominale**. Fr., *ceinture abdominale*. Ger., *Bauchbinde*. An abdominal bandage. [A, 322].—**C. abdominis musculo-aponeuroticum**, **C. Halleri**. The abdominal muscles. [L, 332].—**C. Hildani**. Fr., *ceinture de Hildane*. A leather belt formerly used in the reduction of dislocations and fractures of the limbs. [A, 301].—**C. mercuriale**. Fr., *ceinture de mercure* (ou de *vif argent*). A belt imbued with some preparation of mercury, worn for the destruction of vermin. [L, 41].—**C. pectorale**. A bandage for the chest. [L, 30 (a, 21)].—**C. pudicitie**. See CEINTURE DE CHASTÉTÉ.—**C. Sancti Johannis**. Fr., *ceinture de la Saint-Jean*. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. sapientia**, **C. stultitia**. See *C. mercuriale*.—**C. vastissimum abdominis**. See *C. Halleri*.—**C. Veneris**. See *CORONA VENERIS*.—**C. venosum prostatico-urethrale**. A venous plexus of the prostate gland and the rectum connecting the veins of each side. [L, 312.]

CINGULUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²n²(ki²n)²/gu²(gu²)-lu²s²(lu²s²). See CINGULUM.

CINFICATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ki²n)-i²-fi²-ka(ka²)/tu²s²(tu²s²). From *cinis*, ash, and *facere*, to make. Calciné. [L, 104.]

CININ, n. Sin'i²n. Lat., *cininum*. See SANTONIC ACID.

CINIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Sin(ki²n)/i²s. Gen., *cin'eris*. Gr., κόκκις, σινέριον. Fr., *cinère*. Ger., *Asche*. It., *cinere*. Sp., *ceniza*. Lit., ash; of Celsus, impure zinc oxide; of the old writers in general, the dross of a metal. [A, 325; B, 45].—**Cinères clavellati**. See POTASSII carbonas impurus.—**Cinères clavellati depurati**. See POTASSII carbonate.—**Cinères herbarum**, **Cinères perlati**. See POTASSII carbonas impurus.—**Cinères russicæ**. Impure

Russian potash. [L, 84 (a, 21)].—*Cinures sarmentorum*. See *C. sarmentifolius*.—*C. acris*. See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).—*C. antimoni*. See *ANTIMONY ash*.—*C. cæruleum*. See *BERGBLAU*.—*C. clavellatus*. See *POTASSII carbonas impurus*.—*C. cypricus*. Of Celsus, impure zinc oxide obtained from Cyprus. [B, 45].—*C. fœcivinus*, *C. fœcivum*, *C. fœcivum*, *C. infectivus*. See *POTASSII carbonas impurus*.—*C. Jovis*. See *CALX Jovis*.—*C. ossium*. See *Bone-ASH*.—*C. plumbi*. Lead suboxide. [B, 48].—*C. sarmentifolius*, *C. sarmentifolius*. Gr., *ρέφα κλαμαρίνη*. The ashes of twigs. [A, 325].—*C. viridis*. Ger., *Berygrün*. Malachite. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—*Unguentum cineris*. Soap. [L, 349].

CINNA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ki^2n)/na^2$. Fr., c. Ger., *Stachelgras*. Sweet reed-grass; a Linnaean genus of grasses of the family *Agrostideæ*. [B, 31, 42, 121; a, 24].—*C. arundinacea* [Linnaeus]. Fr., c. en roseau. Ger., *rohrartiges Stachelgras*. A species found in the United States and Canada, and sometimes on the Barah mountains in Arabia. It furnishes fodder for cattle. [B, 34, 42, 121; a, 24].—*Radix cinnae*. The root of *Smilax china*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

CINNABAR, n. $Si^2n/a^2b/a^3r$. Gr., *κιννάβαρι*. Lat., *cinnabaris, cinnabari*. Fr., *cinabre, sulfure rouge de mercure*. Ger., *Cinnaber, Zinnober, rothes Schwefelquecksilber*. It., *cinabro*. Sp., *cinabrio*. Red sulphide of mercury. [A, 322, 385; B.] See *MERCURY sulphide*.—*C. cerate*. See *Cerate* CINNABARIS.—**C. of antimony**. See under *ANTIMONY*.—**Factitious**—*C. of antimony factitia*.

CINNABARI (Lat.), n. n., indecl. $Si^2n(ki^2n)na^2b(na^3b)/a^2r$ (a^3r)-(e). See *CINNABAR*.

CINNABARINE, adj. Si^2n-a^2b/a^3r-i^2n . Lat., *cinnabarinus*. Fr., *cinabarin*. Ger., *zinnoberfarbig*. Of the color of cinnabar, vermilion. [B, 19, 121; a, 24].

CINNABARIS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ki^2n)na^2b(na^3b)/a^2r(a^3r)-i^2s$. Gen., c. A name applied by the ancients to both dragon's-blood and cinnabar. [B, 3.]—**Ceratum c.** 1. A cerate made of 20 grains of camphor, 60 grains of cinnabar, and 1 oz. of simple cerate. 2. A cerate made of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of yellow wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of yellow resin, and 1 drachm of cinnabar. [L, 120 (a, 21)].—**C. antimonii**. See *ANTIMONY cinnabar*.—**C. artificialis**, **C. factitia**. Artificial cinnabar; made by adding 5 parts of mercury to 1 part of melted flowers of sulphur (the proportions varying somewhat in several old formulæ), and pulverizing and subliming the product. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. Græcorum**. An old term for dragon's-blood. [Quincy (L, 116)].—**C. mineralis**, **C. nativa**, **C. pura**. Native cinnabar. [L, 119.]—**C. preparata**. Fr., *cinabre préparé*. A preparation official in several old formulæ; made by powdering and porphyzizing cinnabar, and then washing or subliming it. [B, 119 (a, 21)].

CINNABRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2n(ki^2n)na^2b(na^3b)/r^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. See *CINNABAR*.

CINNAMALDEHYDE, n. $Si^2n-a^2m-a^2l$ -de-hid. See *CINNAMIC aldehyde*.

CINNAMATE, n. Si^2n/a^2m-at . A salt of cinnamic acid. [a, 24].

CINNAMEIN, n. $Si^2n-a^2m-e^2i^2n$. Fr., *cinnaméine*. Syn.: *benzyl cinnamate*. An oil, $C_9H_7O_2$, C_7H_7 , contained in Peru and Tolu balsams, forming shining prismatic crystals melting at 39° C. It may be obtained artificially by heating sodium cinnamate with benzyl chloride. [B, 2, 158; a, 24].

CINNAMENE (Eng.), n. Si^2n-a^2m-en . Fr., *cinnamène*. Ger., *Cinnamen*. Syn.: *styrolene, phenylethene, vinylbenzene, ethenylbenzene, cinnamol*. A mobile, colorless oil, $C_8H_8 = C_6H_5 - CH = CH_2$, obtained from cinnamic acid, boiling at about 146° C., and converted at 200° C., when heated in a sealed tube, into a solid modification called metacinnamene, or metastyrolene. [B, 2, 158; a, 24].

CINNAMENYLACRYLIC ACID, n. $Si^2n-a^2m''e^2n-i^2l-a^2k-r^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide cinnaménylacrylique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, forming laminar crystals of the composition $C_{11}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5 - C_2H_2 = CO.OH$. [B, 2, 158; a, 24].

CINNAMENYLANGELIC ACID, n. $Si^2n-a^2m''e^2n-i^2l-a^2n-j^2e^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide cinnaménylangélique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, forming small shining crystals of the constitution $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5 - C_2H_2 - CO.OH$. [B, 2, 158 (a, 24)].

CINNAMENYLCHROTONIC ACID, n. $Si^2n-a^2m''e^2n-i^2l-kro-to^2n-i^2k$. Fr., *acide cinnaménylchrotonique*. A monobasic acid derived from cinnamic aldehyde, forming prismatic crystals of the constitution $C_{12}H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_5 - C_2H_2 - C_2H_4.CO.OH$. [B, 2, 158; a, 24].

CINNAMIC, adj. $Si^2n-a^2m-i^2k$. Fr., *cinnamique*. Pertaining to or derived from cinnamon. [A, 385].—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäure, Cinnamylsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, $C_9H_8O_2$, occurring in balsam of Peru, balsam of Tolu, and storax, and produced by the oxidation of c. aldehyde. [B, 2, 4; a, 24].—**C. alcohol**. Fr., *alcool cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol, $C_9H_{10}O = C_6H_5.CH : CH.CH_2.OH$, obtained by heating styracyn with a caustic alkali. [B.]—**C. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtaldehyd*. A colorless oil, C_9H_8O , forming the essential ingredient of oil of cinnamon, and obtained by the oxidation of c. alcohol. It boils at 247° to 248° C. [B, 4 (a, 24)].—**C. anhydride**. Fr., *anhydride cinnamique*. Ger., *Zimmtsäureanhydrid*. A compound, $(C_9H_8O)_2$, forming colorless crystals, which melt at 127° C. and are slightly soluble in boiling water. [B, 2, 4; a, 24].—**C. ether**. A cinnamate of an organic radicle, especially of ethyl. [B.]

CINNAMIDE, n. Si^2n/a^2m-i^2l-id . Fr., c. Ger., *Cinnamid*. A crystalline substance, $C_9H_8O_2.CO.NH_2 = N.H_2.C_9H_7O$, obtained by acting on chlorcinnamyl with ammonia. [B, 4 (a, 24)].

CINNAMODENDRÉ (Fr.), adj. $Sen-a^3-mo-da^3n^2-dra$. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cinnamodendron*; as a n., in

the f. pl., *c'es*, a family of dicotyledonous plants having as the type the genus *Cinnamodendron*. [L, 41.]

CINNAMODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2n-na^2m(na^3m)-o(o^2)-de^2nd/ro^2n$. From *κιννάμων*, cinnamon, and *δένδρον*, a tree. A genus of plants established by Endlicher, of the family *Canelaceæ*, closely related to *Canela*. [B, 19, 42; a, 24].—**C. axillare** [Endlicher]. A Brazilian species. The bitter, pungent bark, known commercially as *cortex paratudo*, is used in atonic fevers and in scurvy. [B, 19, 121; a, 24].—**C. corticosum** [Miers]. A species growing in the Antilles, also furnishing a pungent, aromatic bark which is exported to Europe, where it is used as a substitute for the bark of *Wintera aromatica*. [B, 121, 275; a, 24.]

CINNAMOL, n. Si^2n/a^2m-o^2l . 1. See *CINNAMENE*. 2. See *CINNAMIC aldehyde*.

CINNAMOM, n. Si^2n/a^2m-u^3m . See *CINNAMON*.

CINNAMOMANDELIC ACID, n. $Si^2n''a^2m-o-ma^2n-de^2i^2k$. See *PHENYLCHROTONIC acid*.

CINNAMOMÉ (Fr.), adj. $Sen-a^3-mom-a$. Resembling or pertaining to the family *Cinnamomeæ*; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Cinnamomeæ*.

CINNAMOMEA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ki^2n)-a^2m(a^3m)-om(o^2m)/e^2-a^2$. A section of the genus *Rosa*; in Italy, the *Nigella sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CINNAMOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ki^2n)-a^2m(a^3m)-om(o^2m)/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. 1. Of Nees (1833), a division of the *Laureæ*, with the genus *Cinnamomum*. He subsequently made it a tribe of the *Laurineæ*. 2. According to Endlicher and Spach, a tribe of the *Laurineæ*, consisting of the genus *Cinnamomum*. 3. Of Meisner, a subdivision of the *Laureæ*, with the same genus. [B, 170 (a, 24)].

CINNAMOMEUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2n(ki^2n)-na^2m(na^3m)-om(o^2m)/e^2-u^3u^4s$. Fr., *cinnamomé*. Ger., *Zimmtfarbig* (2d def.). 1. Of or belonging to cinnamon. 2. Cinnamon-colored. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24)].

CINNAMOMIC, adj. Si^2n-a^2m-om/i^2k . Of or pertaining to cinnamon.—**C. acid**. See *CINNAMIC acid*.

CINNAMOMIN, n. Si^2n-a^2m-om/i^2n . Fr., *cinnamomine*. See *CINNAMENE*.

CINNAMOMOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Si^2n(ki^2n)-na^2m(na^3m)-om-o(o^2)-i(e)/dez(das)$. From *κιννάμων*, cinnamon, and *είδος*, resembling. Resembling the *Cinnamomum* (a botanical species name). [B.]

CINNAMOMUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2n(ki^2n)-na^2m(na^3m)-om/u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *κιννάμωμον*. Fr., *cannellier*. Ger., *Zimmt*. It., *albero di cannella*. Sp., *canelo*. 1. A genus of the *Laureæ*, of the family *Persicæ*, having the following characteristics: Polygamous or hermaphrodite flowers; a six-cleft perianth; nine stamens with four celled anthers, six opening inward, without glands; three staminodia with capitate or cordate abortive anthers. Berry resting on the enlarged six-lobed base of the perianth. There have been more than fifty species enumerated, but many of these are now referred to other genera. 2. Cinnamon; of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *C. zeylanicum*; Ceylon (or Chinese) cinnamon. [a, 24].—**Alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *agua de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *agua cinnamomi spirituosus* [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. *agua cinnamomi* [Ger. Ph.], *agua cinnamomi alcoholica* [Gr. Ph.]. Alcoholic cinnamon-water; made by macerating 1 part of Chinese cinnamon for 12 hours in 1 part [Hung. Ph., Ger. Ph.] of alcohol and $\frac{5}{8}$ parts [Hung. Ph.] or a sufficiency [Ger. Ph.] of water and distilling to $\frac{3}{4}$ [Hung. Ph.] or 10 [Ger. Ph.] parts; or in 14 part of alcohol and 20 parts of water and distilling to 5 parts [Aust. Ph.]; or for 24 hours in 2 parts of alcohol and 16 of water and distilling to 8 [Gr. Ph.]; or in 2 parts of alcohol and 15 of water and distilling to 9 [Russ. Ph.]; or in 2 parts of alcohol and 20 of water and distilling to 10 [Swiss Ph.]; or in 5 parts of alcohol and 15 of water and distilling to 10 [Dan. Ph.]; or for 48 hours in $\frac{1}{2}$ part of alcohol and $\frac{7}{8}$ parts of water and distilling to 4 parts [Sp. Ph.]; or for 12 hours in 2 parts of alcohol and a sufficiency of water and distilling to 6 parts [Finn. Ph.]; or in 2 parts of alcohol and 20 of water, distilling to 10, and adding $\frac{1}{16}$ part of sugar [Swed. Ph.]; or by mixing 1 part of spirit of cinnamon with 3 parts of cinnamon-water or 1 part of oil of Chinese cinnamon with 250 parts each of alcohol and water [Belg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21)].—**Alcoholatum corticis cinnamomi**. See *Alcoolat de CANELLE*.—**Aqua cinnamomi** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *eau de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmtwasser*. A preparation made by percolating a mixture of 2 parts of oil of c. and a sufficient quantity of water to produce 1,000 parts through 4 parts of cotton [U. S. Ph.]; by distilling 1 gallon (imperial) of c.-water from 20 oz. of bruised Ceylon c. [Br. Ph.], 1 part of Ceylon c. [Chinese c. (Ger. Ph.)], and a sufficient quantity of water distilled to 10 parts [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], or 20 parts [Swiss Ph.]; 1 part of Chinese c. and 15 parts of water distilled to 10 parts [Dan. Ph.]; 1 part of Ceylon c. macerated for 12 hours in a sufficient quantity of water and distilled to 4 parts [Fr. Cod.]; 1 part of Chinese c. macerated for 24 hours in 19 parts of water and distilled to 9 parts [Gr. Ph.]; 1 part of Chinese c. macerated for 12 hours in 10 parts of water and distilled to 5 parts [Hung. Ph.]; 1 part of Chinese c. macerated for 12 hours in 20 parts of water and distilled to 10 parts [Russ. Ph., Aust. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 81, 95; a, 21].—**Aqua cinnamomi alcoholica** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*.—**Aqua cinnamomi glossata**. Fr., *eau de cannelle brillante*. A preparation official in the Palat. Disp., 1764, and the *Würtemb. Ph.*, 1798; made, according to the former, by distilling 12 parts of cinnamon, 1 part each of bugloss-root, borage-leaves, and the leaves and tops of the *Melissa officinalis*, 72 parts of bugloss-water, and 24 parts each of rose-water and violet-water. The *Würtemb. Ph.* directs 4 parts of cinnamon and 36 parts of bugloss-water. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**Aqua cinnamomi cordialis**. Fr., *eau de cannelle cordiale*. A preparation official in the *Würtemb. Ph.*, 1798; made of 8 parts of cinnamon and 144 of *eau des quatre fleurs cordiales*.

[B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Aqua cinnamomi cydoniata*. Fr., *eau de cannelle cydoniéc*. A preparation official in the Pol. Ph., 1817, Brunswick Disp., 1777, and Würtemb. Ph., 1798; made of 4 parts of cinnamon and 36 of gum quince-juice. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Aqua cinnamomi fortis*. A preparation made of 1 lb. of cinnamon coarsely powdered and 1 gal. of French brandy, distilled off to 10 parts. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*Aqua cinnamomi spirituosa* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *Aqua cinnamomi vinosa*. See *Alcoholatum cinnamomi aquosum*.—*Cinnamomi cortex* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. The bark of Ceylon cinnamon.—*Cinnamomi oleum* [Gr. Ph.]. The oil of Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 95.]—*C. acutum*. Ceylon cinnamon. [B.]—*C. albiglorum* [Nees]. A species growing in the Himalaya Mountains, resembling *C. tamala*. The leaves are known as *folia Malabathri*, and the bark as *cortex Malabathri*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. album*. Ger., *weisser Zimmt*. See *CANELLA alba*. [L, 119.]—*C. amarum*. See *CANELLA cullabani*.—*C. anglicum*, *C. aromaticum*. A Chinese tree furnishing a bark, *cassia chinensis*, which smells and tastes like that of *C. acutum*. The unripe fruit is known as *flores cassie* (see *canelli*) *cinnamomi*, and is used in making cinnamon-water and cinnamon-oil. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. aromaticum lignum*. The wood of *Canella alba*. [L, 104.]—*C. breve*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*C. Burmanni*. See *C. Kiamis*.—*C. cajennense*. Ger., *Zimstkassie von Cayenne*. A variety of *C. aromaticum* growing and cultivated in Cayenne. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. camphora*. An evergreen of considerable size, a native of China, Japan, and eastern Asia, and cultivated in the Antilles and other places. It has the aspect of the linden, with a straight trunk below, and divided above into many branches, covered with a smooth, green bark. The product termed camphor is diffused throughout all parts of the tree, but especially in the root and smaller branches, from which by sublimation it is mainly obtained. It is a medicine of great importance as a remedy for certain derangements of the nervous system, in quieting restlessness, and producing general sedation. It is especially adapted to the treatment of nervous disorder attending diseases of a low type. It is thought by some to have influence over the urinary apparatus. It is also used in asthma and spasmodic cough, and enters into the composition of many liniments. [A, 490; B, 5, 180; a, 24.]—*C. caryophyllatum*. See *CASSIA caryophyllata*.—*C. cassia*. 1. Of Blume, the *C. aromaticum*. [B, 5 (a, 24).] 2. Of Don, see *C. Rauwolfii*.—*C. ceylonense*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*C. chinense*. See *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*C. cullawan*. The *Laurus cullawan*; a tree found in Amboina and in the other Spice Islands. Its bark, *cortex cullawan verus* (see *abus*), *cortex caryophylloides*, bitter cinnamon, is valued by the Malaysians and by the Chinese as a powerful remedy in all cases of bowel complaint, including cholera, and also for hemorrhæa and scurvy. [a, 24.]—*C. daphnoides*. See *C. pedunculatum*.—*C. dulces*. A tree found in China and Japan. It bears *flores cassie*. [a, 24.]—*C. eucalyptoides*. An Indian species, resembling *C. iners* in properties. [B.]—*C. glanduliferum*. The *Saxifraga ligulata* of Walloth. [a, 24.]—*C. Græcorum*. See *CANELLA zeylanica*.—*C. indicum*. Ger., *Zimtkassie*. See *CASSIA lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*C. iners*. A small tree of Sumatra. The leaves were, with the leaves of other species, known in the old pharmacopœias as *folia malabathrum*. The seeds, bruised and mixed with honey, are given to children in dysentery and coughs. The bark is used as a condiment. The dried buds are used by the natives as a remedy in dysentery and as a carminative. By the pharmacists of India it is thought scarcely inferior to the cinnamon. [B, 5, 19, 172, 180; a, 24.]—*C. inunctum* [Meissner]. Syn.: *Camphora inuncta* [Nees]. A species found about Savoy; said to resemble closely the *C. camphora*, but distinguished from the latter by Meissner. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. javanicum*. A variety of *C. zeylanica* found in Java, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is the source of the *cortex sintoc* (see *sintoc verus*), which is frequently used instead of cullawan-bark as a stomachic and tonic. [A, 490; B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. Kiamis*. A tree found in Java. The bark, *cortex massoy*, is used by the Indians in diarrhœa and abdominal cramps. [A, 490; B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. Loureiri*. A tree found growing wild in Cochinchina and in a state of cultivation in China. It bears genuine cinnamon-flowers, the *flores cassie* of commerce. The finest kind of cinnamon from this species is considered superior to that of Ceylon. [B, 5, 180; a, 24.]—*C. magellanicum*. The *Drinys winteri*. [B, 121, 180; a, 24.]—*C. malabathrum* [G. Don]. See *C. iners*.—*C. manihense*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*C. nitidum*. 1. Of Nees, the *C. iners*. 2. Of Hooker, an Indian species resembling *C. iners*. [B, 270.]—*C. obtusifolium* [Nees]. See *C. pauciflorum*.—*C. occidentale*. See *CANELLA malabarica*.—*C. orientale*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*C. parthenoxyylon* [Meissner]. A tree growing in Penang and Sumatra. The bark has a peculiar, not camphoraceous, odor, and with the wood, is used in the East Indies as a substitute for sassafras. The fruit contains an essential oil which is used externally. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. pauciflorum* [Nees]. A tree growing in the



CINNAMOMUM AROMATICUM. [A, 327.]

mountains of eastern Bengal, furnishing a bark sold under the name of *cassia lignea* or *cassia*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. pedunculatum*. A Japanese tree which yields the ordinary cinnamon-bark. [A, 490.]—*C. pseudo-sassafras* [Meissner]. A tree of Java and Sumatra, closely related to, perhaps identical with, *C. parthenoxyylon*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. Rauwolfii* [Blume]. See *C. iners*.—*C. rubrum*. A tree found in Amboina, which bears *cortex cullawan ruber* and is used like *cullawan*. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—*C. sinense*. See *CASSIA lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*C. sinense (cortex)* [Belg. Ph.]. Chinese cinnamon. [B.]—*C. sintoc* [Blume]. A tree found in Java, Borneo, and Sumatra, which yields *cortex sintoc*, similar to *cullawan-bark*. [B, 5, 180; a, 24.]—*C. sulphuratum* [Nees]. See *C. javanicum*.—*C. tamala* [Nees]. See *C. pauciflorum*.—*C. verum*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*C. Winteri*. See *CANELLA alba*.—*C. xanthoneuron*. A tree found in Papua and in the Spice Islands, which yields *cortex cullawan papuanus*. [A, 490 (a, 21).]—*C. zeylanicum*, *C. zeylanicum*. 1. A species established by Breyn. It is a native of Ceylon, and also, it is said, of the Malabar coast, and is cultivated in various places in the East and in South America. It is the parent-tree of many varieties, and its bark one of the chief sources of the cinnamon of the U. S. and other pharmacopœias. [a, 24.] 2. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*Cortex cinnamomi*, *Cortex cinnamomi acuti*. See *CANELLA zeylanica*.—*Cortex cinnamomi cassie*. Chinese cinnamon-bark.—*Cortex cinnamomi ceylanici*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*Cortex cinnamomi chluensis*. Chinese cinnamon-bark.—*Cortex cinnamomi indici*. See *CASSIA lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Cortex cinnamomi longi*. The bark of a variety of *C. zeylanicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *CASSIA lignea*.—*Cortex cinnamomi officinalis*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*Cortex cinnamomi sinensis*. See *CASSIA lignea* and *Chinese CINNAMON*.—*Cortex cinnamomi veri*. The bark of *C. zeylanica*.—*Cortex cinnamomi Winteri*. See *CANELLA alba*.—*Cortex cinnamomi zeylanici*. Ceylon cinnamon. [a, 24.]—*Eleosaccharum cinnamomi*. Fr., *oléosucré de cannelle*. A preparation made of 1 oz. of sugar and 8 drops [Dan. Ph. (1805), Fr. Cod. (1837)], 24 drops [Gr. Ph. (1837), Hamb. Ph. (1835), Hanov. Ph. (1833), Oldenb. Ph. (1801), Pruss. Ph. (1829)], 12 drops [Hess. Ph. (1827)], or 16 drops [Würtemb. Ph. (1798), Brunsw. Dispensat. (1777), Fenn. Ph. (1819), Swed. Ph. (1817)] of essential oil of cinnamon, or 1 oz. of sugar, 2 drachms of cinna-baris, and 15 drops of the essential oil of cinnamon [Palat. Dispensat., 1764.] [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Hydrolatum cinnamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua cinnamomi*.—*Liber lauri cinnamomi*. See *Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*Oleum cinnamomi* [Russ. Ph.]. Oil of Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 95.]—*Oleum cinnamomi cassie* [Russ. Ph.]. Oil of Chinese cinnamon. [B, 95.]—*Oleum cinnamomi ceylanici*. Oil of Ceylon cinnamon. [B, 5, 108; a, 24.]—*Oleum cinnamomi sinensis*. Oil of cassia. [B, 5, 180; a, 24.]—*Oleum cinnamomi veri*. The oil of *C. zeylanicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Oleum volatile cinnamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of Ceylon CINNAMON*.—*Pulvis cinnamomi compositus* [Br. Ph.]. See *PULVIS aromaticus*.—*Spiritus cinnamomi*. Fr., *alcoolat de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmtspritus*. Sp., *alcohol de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. Of the U. S. Ph., a preparation made by distilling 10 parts of Ceylon cinnamon and 90 of alcohol; of the Belg. Ph., a solution of 1 part of oil of Ceylon cinnamon in 99 parts of alcohol; of the Sp. Ph. and Netherl. Ph., a preparation made by distilling a mixture of powdered Ceylon cinnamon and diluted alcohol. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—*Syrupum cinnamomi* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *sirup de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]. A syrup made by dissolving 180 [Fr. Cod.] or 190 [Belg. Ph.] parts of sugar in 100 of cinnamon-water; or [Netherl. Ph.] by mixing 1 part of tincture of Ceylon cinnamon and 7 parts of syrup; or [Ger. Ph.] by digesting 10 parts of Chinese cinnamon with 50 of aqua cinnamomi spirituosa and adding 60 of sugar to 40 of the strained liquid. The preparations of the other pharmacopœias resemble that of the Ger. Ph., except that the Gr. Ph. and Swiss Ph. substitute wine for the aqua cinnamomi spirituosa, and the Russ. Ph. orders the addition of 10 parts of rose-water. [B, 95.]—*Tinctura cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *teinture de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zimttinktur*. Sp., *tinctura alcoholica de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. Tincture of cinnamon; a preparation made of 10 parts of cinnamon in No. 40 powder, and a sufficient quantity of alcohol and water to make 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]. 24 oz. av., and a sufficient quantity of proof spirit to yield 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; 1 part of Ceylon cinnamon and 5 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.894) [Ger. Ph.]. It has a red-brown color and a sweetish, astringent taste, occasionally gelatinizing when the menstruum becomes weak in alcohol. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

CINNAMON, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{n}^2$. Heb., *kinnomon*, *darzin*. Ar., *darsini*, *paradisi*. Gr., *κιννάμωμον*, *κιννάμωμ*. Lat., *cinnamomum*. Fr., *cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmt*. It., *cannella*. Sp., *canela*. The inner bark of various species of *Cinnamomum*, especially of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* and *Cinnamomum cassia*. [B, 5, 19, 115; a, 24.]—**Bastard c.** Fr., *cannelle bâtarde* (ou *fausse*). Ger., *falscher Zimmt*. A term applied to *Cinnamomum cassia*, *Syzzygium caryophyllaceum*, *Canella alba*, and *Cascarilla*. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275; a, 24.]—**Black c.** The *Pimenta acris*. [B, 19, 275; a, 24.]—**Cayenne c.** C. exported from the island of Cayenne; it is of two qualities, the finer supposed to be grown from a Ceylon and the inferior from a Chinese stock. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Ceylon c.** Fr., *cannelle de Ceylon*. Ger., *zeylonischer Zimmt*. It., *canella Ceylon*. Sp., *canela de Ceilan*. The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, also its inner bark, which constitutes, wholly or in part, the *cinnamomum* [U. S. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *cinnamomi cortex* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *cinnamomum (cortex)* [Belg. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi zeylanici* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi ceylanici* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], *canelle de Ceylon* [Fr. Cod.], *canela de Ceilan* (6 de *Hollandia* [Sp. Ph.]). It is carminative and astringent, and is thought to be especially useful in uterine hemorrhage. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180; a, 24.]—**China c.**, **Chinese c.** Fr., *cannelle de Chine*. Ger., *chinesischer Zimmt*. *Cassienzimmt*. It., *cannellina*. Sp., *casia*. The bark of the shoots of one or more undetermined species of *Cinnamomum*

(according to some, the *Cinnamomum aromaticum*) grown in China. It constitutes, wholly or in part, the official c. (*Cinnamomum* [U. S. Ph., Hung. Ph., Austr. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi* [Ger. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi cassiae* [Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *cortex cinnamomi chinensis* [Swiss Ph.], *cortex cassiae cinnamomeae* [Finn. Ph.], *cinnamomum sinense* [Belg. Ph.], *cassia cinnamomea* [Gr. Ph.], *canela de China, ó de Manila* [Sp. Ph.]). It is darker and rougher than the Ceylon c., but the finer qualities are equal in every respect to the latter, and have the same medicinal properties and uses. [B. 5, 19, 173, 180; a. 24.]—**C. bark.** See *Ceylon c.* and *Chinese c.*—**C. leaf oil.** A viscid, brown, volatile oil smelling like cloves, exported from Ceylon. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**C. of Santa Fé.** See *Santa Fé c.*—**C. of the Isle of France.** See *Isle-of-France c.*—**C. oil.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *huile de cannelle*. Ger., *Zimmtöl*. It., *olio volatile di cannella*. Sp., *aceite ó esencia de canela*. See *Oil of Chinese c.* and *Oil of Ceylon c.*—**C. root.** The *Inula conyza*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**C. root oil.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi radidis*. An essential oil, of a mingled odor of camphor and c. [B. 18 (a, 21).]—**C. sedge.** The *Acorus calamus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**C. suet.** A fatty substance obtained from the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* by bruising and boiling in water. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**C. tree.** The *Cinnamomum zelandicum*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. water.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI*.—**Compound powder of c.** See *Pulvis aromaticus*.—**Essential oil of c.** See *C. oil*.—**Essential oil of c. leaf.** See *C. leaf oil*.—**Essential oil of c. root.** See *C. root oil*.—**Indian c.** The *Cinnamomum aromaticum* of Nees. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Isle-of-France c.** The *Oreodaphne cupularis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Malabar c.** See *CINNAMOMUM eucalyptoides*.—**Mountain c.** The *Cinnamodendron corticosum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Oil of Ceylon c.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph. (in part), Br. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *oleum cinnamomi ceylanici* [Russ. Ph.] (see *Ylang-ylang* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed. Swiss Ph.]), *essentia cinnamomi* [Belg. Ph.], *cinnamomi oleum* [Gr. Ph.], *oleum volatile cinnamomi* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *huile volatile de cannelle* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *zeiländisches Zimmtöl*. It., *olio di cannella*. Sp., *esencia de canela* [Sp. Ph.]. A variety of c. oil derived from Ceylon c.; a yellowish oily liquid, of burning aromatic taste, and peculiar agreeable odor, and of a sp. gr. of about 1.040 [U. S. Ph.] or, according to other pharmacopœias, of 1.025 to 1.000. It grows darker and denser by exposure to the air from oxidation. It consists chiefly of cinnamic aldehyde. [B. 8, 95.]—**Oil of Chinese c.** Lat., *oleum cinnamomi* [U. S. Ph. (in part), Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *oleum cinnamomi cassiae* [Russ. Ph.] (see *Chinese c.*), *ætheroleum cassiae* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], Fr., *huile de casse (ou de cannelle de Chine)*. Ger., *chinesisches Zimmtöl*. It., *olio di cannella cinese*. Roum., *oleu de cinnamomum cassia* [Roum. Ph.]. Syn.: *oil of cassia* [U. S. Ph.]. A variety of c. oil derived from Chinese c.; less agreeable in taste and odor than the oil of Ceylon c. and, according to most pharmacopœias, of higher specific gravity than the latter; otherwise agreeing with it in physical properties. [B. 95.]—**Oil of c.** See *C. oil*.—**Santa Fé c.** The *Nectandra cinnamomoides*. [B. 19, 275; a. 24.]—**Spirit of c.** See *Spiritus CINNAMOMI*.—**Strong c. water.** See *Aqua CINNAMOMI fortis*.—**Tellicherry c.** An inferior quality of c. produced in southern India, probably from *Cinnamomum iners*. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CINNAMOMI*.—**Timnevelly c.** An inferior quality of c., probably from *Cinnamomum malabaricum*. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**True c. tree.** The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Cinnamomum iners*, the *Pimenta acris*, and the *Canella alba*. [B. 19, 172, 275; a. 24.]—**Wild c. tree.** The *Canella alba*. [B. 81, 173.]—**Winter's c. bark.** The *Drimys Winteri*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CINNAMONTRILE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{m}^2\text{o}^2\text{ni}^2\text{r}^2\text{l}^2$. A compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{N}$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on cinnamide. It forms crystals at a low temperature, boils at 255°C ., and is soluble in alcohol but not in water. [a, 21.]

CINNAMOSMA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{na}^3\text{mo}^2\text{z}(\text{a}^2\text{s})^2\text{ma}^3$. A genus of the *Canellaceae*. Its bark is stimulant and aromatic, resembling that of *Canella*. [B. 42, 121; a. 24.]—**C. fragrans.** The only species; found in Madagascar. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CINNAMULE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{u}^2$. See *CINNAMYL*.

CINNAMUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{na}^2\text{m}^2(\text{na}^2\text{m})^2\text{u}^2\text{m}^2(\text{u}^2\text{m})^2$. 1. According to Baillon, an old name for an Ethiopian perfume derived from a tree called "*Caryopon*." [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. See *CINNAMON*.

CINNAMYL, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{l}^2$. Fr., *cinnamyle*. Ger., *C*. A univalent radicle, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O}$, found in cinnamic acid (which may be regarded as the hydrate of c.). [B. 2 (a, 24).]—**Aceto-c.**, **C. acetate.** An oil, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{O} \cdot \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}$, heavier than water, obtained by the action of acetyl chloride on sodium cinnamate; a very unstable compound. [B. 2 (a, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.—**C. chloride.** See *CHLOROCINNAMYL*.—**C. cinnamate.** See *STRYACIN*.—**C. hydrate.** See *CINNAMIC acid*.—**C. hydride.** Cinnamic aldehyde. [B. 2 (a, 24).]—**C. silure** (Ger.). See *CINNAMIC acid*.—**C. wasserstoff** (Ger.). **Hydruet of c.** See *C. hydride*.

CINNAMYLIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{a}^2\text{m}^2\text{l}^2\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Containing or resembling cinnamyl. [a, 24.]

CINNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{ne}^2\text{e}(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Agrostideae*, comprising *Lagurus*, *Chaeturus*, *Polypogon*, *Gastridium*, *Agrostis*, *Lachnagrostis*, *Muehlenbergia*, *Trichochloa*, *Podaspermum*, *Apera*, *Calamagrostis*, *Ammophila*, and *Remirea*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CINNYDRAMIDE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{hid}^2\text{ra}^2\text{m}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Hydrocinnamide; a compound, $(\text{C}_9\text{H}_7\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2\text{N}_2$, produced by the action of dry ammonia on cinnamic aldehyde. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CINNYTRANISIDE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{ni}^2\text{tra}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{s}^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Nitranisyl cinnamide; a derivative of nitranisidine, $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$, analogous to benzamide. [B. 2.]

CINNOBER (Ger.), n. *Tsen'no-be'r*. See *CINNABAR*.

CINNOLINE, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{len}$. A substance said to have the constitution $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 < \begin{matrix} \text{CH} : \text{CH} \\ \text{N} : \text{N} \end{matrix}$. [B.]

CINNUM (Lat.), **CINNUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{nu}^2\text{m}$ (nu^2m), $-\text{nu}^2\text{s}(\text{nu}^2\text{s})$. According to Arnobius, an old name for a drink of spelt-grain and wine. [B. 114 (a, 24).]

CINNYL, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}$. Fr., *cinnyle*. Ger., *C*. The univalent alcoholic radicle, C_9H_7 , of cinnamic alcohol. [B. (a, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** Fr., *alcool cinnylque*. See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.—**C. cinnamate.** Fr., *cinnamate de cinnyle*. Ger., *Zimmtsäure-Zimml ester*. See *STRYACIN*.

CINNYLIC, adj. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{i}^2\text{l}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *cinnilique, cinnylque*. Containing cinnyl; resembling or relating to cinnamic acid. [B. (a, 24).]—**C. alcohol.** See *CINNAMIC alcohol*.

CINNYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{ni}^2\text{r}^2(\text{nu}^2\text{r})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{e}(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2))$. Fr., *cinnyridentes*. A family of the *Scansores*. [L, 292.]

CINNYROMORPHÆ [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{ni}^2\text{r}^2(\text{nu}^2\text{r})^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{mo}^2\text{r}^2\text{f}^2(\text{e}(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2))$. 1. A family (cohort) of the *Laminiplantes*. 2. A group of the *Passeres*. [L, 121, 320.]

CINO (It.), n. *Che'no*. The *Rosa canina*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CINOGLOSA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. *Then-o-glos'a*. See *CYNOGLOSSUM officinale*.

CINOIRAS (Port.), n. *Sen-o-er'a's*. The *Daucus carota*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CINONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ken})^2\text{o}^2\text{n}^2\text{o}^2\text{s}^2\text{u}^2\text{s}^2(\text{u}^2\text{s})^2$. From *κινειν* to move, and *νόσος*, a disease. Ger., *Bewegungskrankheit*. Any disease characterized by impairment of motion. [L, 325.]

CINOPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ken})^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{pla}^2\text{n}^2(\text{pla}^2\text{n})^2\text{e}(\text{a}^2\text{y}^2\text{si}^2\text{s})^2$. Gen., *cinoplanes' eos (-is)*. From *κινειν*, to move, and *πλάνσις*, aberration. Fr., *cinoplanièse*. Irregularity or inco-ordination of muscular action. [A, 322; L, 325.]

CINORRODON (Sp.), n. *Then-or-rod'on*. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 447.]

CINOSTERNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ken})^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{stu}^2\text{r}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ste}^2\text{r}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{e}(\text{a}^2\text{e}^2))$. A family of the *Digitata* or of the *Testudinata*. [L, 121.]

CINO-RACINES [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{ra}^2\text{sen}$. See *Quinque RADICES aperientes majores (et minores)*.

CINQUEFOIL, n. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{foil}$. Fr., *quintefeuille* (from *cinq*, five, and *feuille*, a leaf). Ger., *Fünffingerkraut*. The genus *Potentilla*. [B. 5, 19, 121; a. 24.]—**Alpine c.** The *Potentilla alpestris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Brilliant c.** The *Potentilla splendens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Calabrian c.** The *Potentilla calabrica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Clusius's c.** The *Potentilla clusiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Colorado silvery c.** The *Potentilla hippiana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.** **Creeping c.** The *Potentilla reptans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Dark crimson c.** The *Potentilla atrosanguinea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf c.** The *Potentilla nana*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarfest c.** The *Potentilla minima*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Goosegrass c.** The *Potentilla anserina*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Hoary c.** The *Potentilla argentea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Lady's-mantle c.** The *Potentilla achemilloides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Marsh c.** The *Comarum palustre*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Norway c.** **Norwegian c.** The *Potentilla norvegica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Pyrenean c.** The *Potentilla pyrenaica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Rock c.** The *Potentilla rupestris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Shining c.** The *Potentilla nitida*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Showy c.** The *Potentilla speciosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Shrubby c.** The *Potentilla fruticosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Silvery c.** The *Potentilla argentea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Snowy c.** The *Potentilla nivalis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Spring c.** The *Potentilla verna*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Three-toothed-leaved c.** The *Potentilla tridentata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Tormentil c.** The *Potentilla tormentilla*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Tree-c.** The *Potentilla frutescens*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Tufted c.** The *Potentilla caespitosa*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**White-flowered c.** The *Potentilla alba*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CINQUIER (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{k}^2\text{e}^2\text{a}$. The *Cæsalpinia bonducella*. [A, 385.]

CINTA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{ta}^2$. From *cingere*, to gird. A girdle.—**C. beriberica.** The sense of constriction, as of a girdle around the abdomen, that forms one of the symptoms of beri-beri. [B. Féris, "Gaz. hebdom. de med. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 383.]

CINTE (Fr.), n. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{t}$. The *Rhamnus circumcissus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CINTRÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Sa}^2\text{n}^2\text{tra}$. Semicircular. [A, 385.]

CINURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ken})^2\text{u}^2\text{r}^2(\text{ur})^2\text{a}^2$. A group of the *Thysanura*. [L, 166.]

CINZILLA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}^2\text{n}^2(\text{ki}^2\text{n})^2\text{zi}^2\text{l}^2\text{a}^2$. From *cingulum*, a girdle. Of Paracelsus, a disease regarded by him as a variety of herpes exedens, but which probably was zoster. [G, 15.]

CIOCCOLATA (It.), n. $\text{Cho}^2\text{k}^2\text{ko}^2\text{la}^2\text{z}^2\text{ta}^2$. See *CHOCOLATE*.—**C. all' arrow-root.** See *Chocolate of arrow-root*.

CIOIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}^2\text{k}^2\text{i}^2\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{i}^2(\text{e}(\text{de}(\text{da}^2\text{e}^2))$. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CION (Lat.), n. m. and f. $\text{Si}^2(\text{ke})^2\text{o}^2\text{n}(\text{on})$. Gen., *ci'onos (-is)*. Gr., *κίον*. 1. Of Aretæus, a disease regarded by him as a variety of herpes exedens, but which probably was zoster. [G, 15.] 2. Of Hippocrates, a warty excrescence of the vulva. 3. Of Pollux, the septum of the nose. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 84.]

CIONDOLINO (It.), n. $\text{Cho}^2\text{n}^2\text{do}^2\text{len}^2\text{o}$. The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CIONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Si}^2(\text{ke})^2\text{on}(\text{o}^2\text{n})^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2\text{s}$. Gr., *κίονια*. Of Dioscorides, the small central columns in the shells of snails; also the middle parts of whelks and purple-fish near the centre of the striae. Calcined, they were formerly used in medicine. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 94 (a, 21).]

CIONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ke)-o²n¹2d-ez(e²s). Fr., c. A subfamily or group of the *Mecorrhynchi*. [L, 202.]

CIONIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)²/o²n¹2s. Gen., *cion'id*os (-is). Gr., κίονίς (dim. of κίων). Fr., c. See CION.

CIONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)-o²n¹-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *cionit'id*is. From κίων, the uvula (see also *-itis*). Fr., *cionite*. See STAPHYLITIS.

CIONOCRANIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si(ke)²/o²n¹-o(o²)-kra(kra³)²-ni²-a². From κίων, a columella, and κρανίον, the skull. A suborder of the *Lacertilia*. [L, 121.]

CIONOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)-o²n¹-o²p-to²si²s. Gen., *cionoptos'eos* (-is). From κίων, the uvula, and πτώσις, a drooping. Relaxation of the uvula. [A, 316.]

CIONORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)-o²n¹-o²r-ra(ra³)²/fi²-a². From κίων, the uvula, and ράφῃ, a sewing. Fr., *cionorrhaphie*. Ger., *Zäpfchenath*. See STAPHYLORRHAPHY.

CIONOTOME, n. Si-o²n¹-o-tom. From κίων, the uvula, and τέμνω, to cut. Lat., *cionotomus*. Fr., c. Ger., *Zäpfchenmesser*. A curved scissors for cutting off the uvula. [L, 41.]

CIONOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., *coupe-bridge* (2d def.). Ger., *Zäpfchenmesser* (*Cionotomus*, 2d def.). 1. See CIONOTOME. 2. An instrument invented by Desault for cutting bridles in the rectum and bladder; a sort of amygdalotome or *bistouri caché*. [E.]

CIONOTOMY, n. Si-o²n¹-o²t'o-mi². See STAPHYLOMY.

CIORI, n. The *Piper nigrum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIOTA, n. In Provence, a variety of the raisin. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIOTOLONE (It.), n. Che-o-to-lo²-na. In Florence, the *Peziza capsularis* and the *Helvella acavilis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ke)²pa³. See CEPRA.

CIPAPA, n. Fr., *cipipe*. In Guiana, tapioca. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPÓ (Port.), n. Se-po². 1. In Brazil, the *Anchieta salutaris*. ["Pharm. Ztg.," 1889, No. 7, p. 55; "Nouv. rem.," March 8, 1889, p. 120.] 2. In Brazil, a general term for many climbing plants. [B, 52 (a, 24).] 3. The *Ruychia souroubea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. CRUZ**. Lat., c. *crux*. In Brazil, the *Chiococca racemosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'ALHO**. In Brazil, the *Sequiera floribunda*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. das cobras**. In Brazil, the *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. de caboclo**. In Brazil, the *Tetracera volubilis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de cameras**. In Brazil, the *Ipecucuanha annulata*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. de carijó**. In Brazil, the *Tetracera oblonga*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. de cunanam**. A species of the *Euphorbiaceae*, probably the *Euphorbia phosphorea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. dosnessas boticas**. See *C. de cameras*.—**C. guyra**. In Brazil, the *Bignonia guyra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPOLLACCIO (It.), n. Che-pol-la³t²/che-o. The *Ornithogalum narbonense*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPON, n. Fr., *ciponime*. In Guiana, a tree, probably the *Symplocos alstonia* (tea of Bogotá). [B, 121, 15; a, 24.]

CIPER-K-NUT, n. Si²p¹u²r-nu²t. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CIPRE (Fr.), n. Sepr. 1. The *Cordia gerascanthus*. 2. A variety of *Pinus taeda*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPRÉS (Sp.), n. The-pras'. The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [L, 77.]

CIPRESSENMOOS (Ger.), n. Tse-pre²s²/se²n-mos. The *Lycopodium alpinum* of Baillon. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CIPRESILLO (Sp.), n. The-pras-el'yo. The *Santolina chamaecyparissas*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPRESSINA (It.), n. Che-pre²s-sen'a². The genus *Tamarix*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPRIER, n. A wine made in Senegal from the palm. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIPRINIDÆ (Lat.), **CIPRINIDI** (Lat.), n's, f. ol. and m. pl. Si²p¹(ki²p)-ri²n¹2d-e(a²-e²), -i(e). See CYPRIDÆ.

CIPURA [Anblet] (Lat.), n. f. Si²p¹(ki²p)-u²r(ur)²/a². Fr., *cipuré*. A genus of iridaceous herbs of the tribe *Sisyrinchieae*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. martinicensis** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. Fr., *iris de la Martinique*. A species the root of which is tonic, astringent, and emmenagogue, and the sap sternutatory. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. paludosa**. Fr., *cipuré des marais*. A species with bluish flowers, found in Guiana, on damp plateaus. [A, 491; B, 19 (a, 24).]

CIPUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²p¹(ki²p)-u²r(ur)²/e²-e(a²-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Sisyrinchieae*, order *Iridæe*, embracing *Cipura*, *Sphenostig*, *Eleutherie*, *Calydorea*, *Gelasine*, and *Nemastylis*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CIQUE (Fr.), n. Sek. A species of *Laurel*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRCEÆ [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ker)-se'(ka³/e²)-a². Gr., κίρκαια (from κίρκη, the enchantress). Fr., *circée*, *sorcière*. *herbe enchantresse* (ou *aux magiciennes*, ou *St.-Etienne*). Ger., *Hexenkraut*, *Stephanskraut*, *Waldklette*. It., *circea*, *erba di Santo Stefano*. Sp., *circea*. A genus of perennial herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the order *Onagrarieae*. It embraces several species indigenous to the north temperate and frigid zones. According to Dioscorides, 4 oz. of the bruised root macerated in 3 pints of sweet wine and drank for three days together "purges the womb," and the seed, taken in sorbile liquors, "generates plenty of milk"; but by Parkinson the plant there referred to is not considered the plant of the same modern name. [A, 491 (a, 21); B, 34, 42 (a, 24); L, 94, 105, 116 (a, 21).]—**C. alpinia**. A plant similar to *C. lutetiana* found in the mountainous parts of Europe. [B, 190 (a, 24).]—**C. lutetiana** [Linnaeus], **C. pubescens** [Pollich], **C. vulgaris** [Mönnch]. Fr., *tierce*, *herbe aux sorciers*. Ger., *Stephanskraut*, *Waldklette*. Enchanter's bindweed, nightshade, mandrake; common species of the genus. The leaves (*folia circeae*) were formerly used as a vulnerary and cataplasm, and were thought by the superstitious to have magical power. [A, 505; B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Folia circeae**. The leaves of *C. lutetiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CIRCEACEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ki²r)-se'(ka³/e²)-a²-(a²/se²/ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *circeacées*. An order of calyciflorous *Syn-carpeæ*, subsequently made an order allied to the *Onagrarieae*. [B, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

CIRCEÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ki²r)-se'(ka³/e²)-e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Onagrarieae*, embracing *Lopezia* and *Circeæ*. Koch and Meissner make the family consist of *Circeæ*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1832), a subdivision of the *Myrobalanaceae*, with the genus *Circeæ*. He afterward (1837) made it an enlarged division of the *Onagraceae*, subdivided into the groups *Lopezieae*, *Combreteae*, and *Alangiæ* (1841, *Montinieæ*). 3. Of Jussieu, a tribe of the *Onagrarieae*, with the genus *Circeæ*. 4. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Onagrideæ* (subsequently *Onagraceæ*), including *Lopezia* and *Circeæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CIRCEADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ker)-se'(ka³/a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²)). A family of the *Cryptocarpeæ*. [L.]

CIRCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ki²r)-se'(ka³/e²-e²). Of Lindley and of Baillon, a tribe of the *Onagraceae*, including *Riesenschachia*, *Diplandra*, *Lopezia*, and *Circeæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CIRCEÆ (Fr.), n. Ser-sa. The genus *Circeæ*, especially the *Circeæ lutetiana*. [A, 385.]

CIRCELLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *circulus*. Su²r(ki²r)-se²-(ke²)/lu²s(lu²s). A small circle. [A, 318.]—**Circelli cercbelli**. The laminae or folia of the cerebellum. [I, 3; K.]—**Circelli venosi spinales** (sen *vertebrales*). The transverse branches opposite the bodies of the vertebrae which communicate between the anterior and posterior longitudinal spinal veins. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus foraminis intervertebralis**. A venous plexus surrounding an intervertebral foramen and connecting the internal spinal veins with the veins of the back. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus hypoglossi**. Syn.: *rete venosum condyloideum*. A venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar foramen, communicating internally with the occipital or circular sinus, and externally with the internal jugular vein or one of its branches. [L, 332.]

CIRCINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²r(ki²r)/si²n(ki²n)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *circinées*. A subfamily of the *Falconidæ*. [L, 303.]

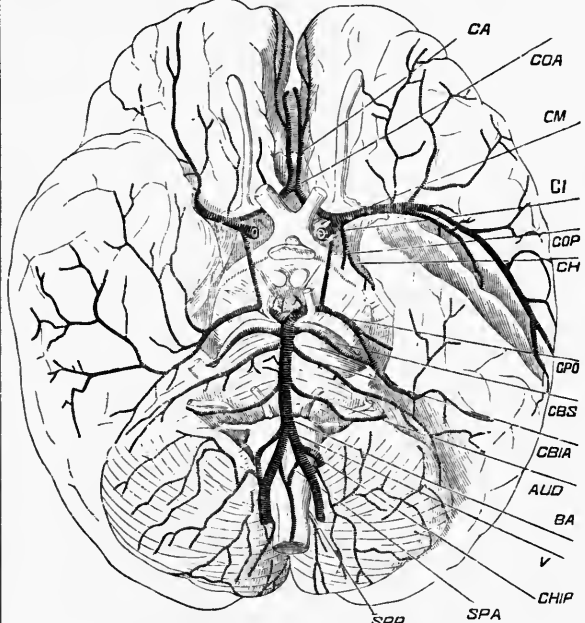
CIRCINAL, **CIRCINATE**, adj's. Su²r/si²n-a²1, -at. Lat., *circinatis*, *circinatus* (from κίρκος, a circle). Fr., c., *circiné*, *entortillé*. Ger., *lockenförmig*. It., *avvolto*. Sp., *enrosado*. Rolled (said of a leaf when it is coiled downward from the apex, as in a fern); rounded, ring-shaped (said of the arrangement of cutaneous lesions). [A, 491 (a, 21); B, 19, 34; a, 24.]

CIRCINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Su²r(ki²r)/si²n(ki²n)-i(e). See CIRCINÆ.

CIRCINNUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²r(ki²r)-si²n(ki²n)/nu²s(nu²s). See CIRCINUS.

CIRCINUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²r(ki²r)/si²n(ki²n)-u²s(nu²s). Gr., κίρκινος. 1. A circle. 2. A pair of compasses. 3. An old term for zoster. [A, 318, 322; B, 121; G.]

CIRCLE, n. Su²r-k'l. Gr., κίρκος, κύκλος, κίρκος. Ar., *halac*, *mazda*. Heb., *chug*, *mechuga*. Lat., *circulus* (dim. of *circus*). A.-S., *circol*, *circul*. Fr., *cercle*. Ger., *Zirkel*, *Kreis*. It., *cerchio*, *cerchio*. Sp., *circulo*. 1. A continuous curved line in the shape of a ring, every point of which is equidistant from a common centre. For mathematical purposes, a c. is supposed to be divided into 360 equal



THE CIRCLE OF WILLIS. (AFTER HENLE.)

CA, the anterior cerebral artery; CGA, the anterior communicating; CM, the middle cerebral; CI, the internal carotid; COP, the posterior communicating; CH, the anterior choroidal; CPO, the posterior cerebral; CBS, the superior cerebellar; CBIA, the anterior inferior cerebellar; AUD, the internal auditory; BA, the basilar; V, the vertebral; CHIP, the posterior inferior cerebellar; SPA, the anterior spinal; SPP, the posterior spinal.

parts (degrees). 2. Any curved line, structure, or appliance more or less resembling a c. (1st def.). 3. A series of similar or related objects, events, etc., so connected as to maintain a common action or produce a common result. 4. See **CIRCUIT**.—**Baudeloque's c.** See **Baudeloque's CALIPERS**.—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *cercle ciliaire*. Ger., *Ciliarzirkel, Ciliarkreis*. It., *circolo ciliare*. Sp., *circulo ciliar*. See **Ciliary LIGAMENT**. [L, 31].—**C. of Carus**. See **CARUS'S CURVE**.—**C's of diffusion**. See under **DIFFUSION**.—**C's of dispersion**. See under **DISPERSION**.—**C. of Haller**. See **CIRCULUS arteriosus Halleri**, **CIRCULUS venosus mammae**, and **ANNULUS fibrosus atrio-ventricularis**.—**C. of sensation**, **C. of sensibility** [E. H. Weber]. A circular or oval area of the skin within the limits of which all tactile impressions are referred to the same point. [L, 121].—**C. of Willis**. Lat., *circulus arteriosus Willisii*. Fr., *cercle de Willis*. Ger., *Zirkel des Willis, Willis'scher Zirkel*. It., *circolo anastomotico di Willis*. A roughly circular channel of communication between the arteries of the base of the brain, formed by the anterior and posterior cerebral and the anterior and posterior communicating arteries. [C.]—**Color c.** An instrument for testing color-blindness adapted to Holmgren's method. It consists of a fixed test-board, the segment of a c. in form, holding 6 test-colors (bobbins of colored yarns) arranged along its concave margin; and of a revolving color disc, into the periphery of which numerous (72) bobbins of variously colored yarns are set promiscuously. Each of the latter, as the disc is revolved, comes successively into opposition with each of the test-colors (red, orange, green, blue, violet, and purple). One of the test-colors having been shown the person whose sight is to be tested, he is asked to turn the disc until that one of the tints on its margin comes opposite the selected test-color which most nearly corresponds to it; and this is repeated with different colors until the amount and sort of deficiency in color-sense are determined. [C. S. Jeaffreson, "Lancet," July 17, 1876, p. 115 (a, 17)].—**Diffusion c's**. See under **DIFFUSION**.—**Dispersion c's**. See under **DISPERSION**.—**Galvanic c.** A galvanic circuit. [a, 24].—**Lower polar c.** [Barnes]. Fr., *cercle polaire inférieure*. An arbitrary boundary between the meridional and the cervical zones of the uterus.—**Polar c.** Fr., *cercle polaire*. A more or less decided circular groove on the surface of a cell during Caryocinesis, indicating the terminations of the striae of the antipodal cone. [Waldeyer, "Arch. f. Anat.," xxxiii; "Arch. de tocol.," Apr., 1889, p. 275 (L)].—**Polar c's of the uterus**. See **Lower polar c.** and **Upper polar c.**—**Tympanal c.** See **ANNULUS tympani**.—**Upper polar c.** [Barnes]. Fr., *cercle polaire supérieure*. An arbitrary boundary between the fundal and the meridional zones of the uterus.—**Voltaic c.** A galvanic circuit. [a, 24].

CIRCLET, n. Su⁶rk'le²t. See **CIRCELLUS**.

CIRCOLELE, n. Su⁶rk'o-sel. See **CIRSOCELE**.

CIRCON, n. Su⁶rk'o²n. See **ZIRCON**.

CIRCONCIS (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-se. See **CIRCUMSCISSUS**.

CIRCONCISEUR (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-sez-u⁶r. One who practices circumcision. [L, 41.]

CIRCONCISION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-sez-e-o²n². See **CIRCUMCISION**.

CIRCONCISSILE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko²n²-sez-el. See **CIRCUMCISSUS**.

CIRCONFÉRENCE (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-far-a²n²s. See **CIRCUMFERENCE**.

CIRCONFLEXE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko²n²-fle²x. See **CIRCUMFLEX**.

CIRCONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su⁶r(ker)-kon'²u²m(u⁴m). See **ZIRCONIUM**.

CIRCONSCRIPTION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-skrep-se-o²n². See **CIRCONSCRIPTIO**.

CIRCONSCRIT (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko²n²-skre. See **CIRCUMSCRIBED**.

CIRCONSPÉCTION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-spe²k-se-o²n². See **CIRCUMSPÉCTION**.

CIRCONVOLUTION (Fr.), n. Ser-ko²n²-vol-u⁶-se-o²n². See **CONVOLUTION**.—**Cinquième c. occipitale** [Broca]. See **Fifth occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Cinquième c. temporale** [Broca]. See **Uncinate GYRUS**.—**C. à crochet**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**C. angulaire**. See **Angular CONVOLUTION**.—**C. arciforme**, **C. arquée**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**C. cachée**. See **ISLAND of Reil**.—**C. centrale antérieure**. See **Anterior central CONVOLUTION**.—**C. centrale postérieure**. See **Posterior central CONVOLUTION**.—**C. cérébrale**. A cerebral convolution. [I, 18; L, 150].—**C. courbe**. Syn.: *pli courbe*. See **Angular GYRUS**.—**C. crêtée**. See **GYRUS cristatus linguiformis**.—**C. cunéiforme**. See **Cuneate LOBULE**.—**C. d'Ammon**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.—**C. de Broca**. See **Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. de la cavité digitale**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**C. de la corne de l'Ammon**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**C. de la grande fente**. See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**C. de la scissure de Sylvius**. See **Callosal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. de l'hippocampe**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**C. de l'insula**. See **ISLAND of Reil**.—**C. de l'ourlet**. See **Callosal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. d'enceinte**. The third frontal convolution. [A, 385].—**C's de passage**. Convolutions that connect the parietal and the occipital parts of a cerebral hemisphere. [A, 385].—**C. du coin**. See **Cuneate LOBULE**.—**C. du corps calleux**. See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**C. du grand hippocampe** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See **Hippocampal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. du lobule de l'insula**. See **GYRUS operii**.—**C's en coin**. The small inflexed convolutions forming the posterior extremity of a cerebral hemisphere. [A, 385].—**C. en erochet**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**C. enveloppante de la scissure de Sylvius**. See **Callosal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. frontale ascendante**. See **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. frontale externe**. The external surface of the superior frontal convolution. [I, 36].—**C. frontale inférieure**. See **Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. frontale interne inférieure**. See **Callosal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. frontale interne supérieure**. See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. frontale moyenne**. See **Middle frontal CON-**

VOLUTION.—**C. fusiforme**. See **Fusiform LOBULE**.—**C. godronée** [Duval]. See **Dentate CONVOLUTION**.—**C's inférieures de l'hémisphère cérébrale**. The inferior convolutions of the brain. [I, 81].—**C. interne**. 1. One of the convolutions on the mesial surface of a cerebral hemisphere. 2. Of Gratiolet, the gyrus fornicatus. [I, 35].—**C. limbique**. See **Limbic LOBE**.—**C. linguale**, **C. linguiforme**. See **GYRUS cristatus linguiformis**.—**C. marginale**. See **Marginal CONVOLUTION**.—**C's moyennes de l'hémisphère cérébrale**. The convolutions on the mesial aspect of a cerebral hemisphere. [I, 18].—**C. occipitale externe**. See **Superior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**C. occipitale interne**. See **Parieto-occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**C. occipitale moyenne**. See **Middle occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**C. olfactif**. See **Olfactory LOBE**.—**C. olfactif externe**. See **Ectorrhinal FOLD**.—**C. olfactif interne**. See **Ectorrhinal FOLD**.—**C. pariétale accessoire** [Sapley]. A small convolution, apparently the præcuneus. [I, 36].—**C. pariétale antérieure**, **C. pariétale ascendante**. See **Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. pariétale inférieure**. See **Inferior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. pariétale postérieure**. See **Descending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. pariétale supérieure**. See **Superior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**C's postérieures de l'hémisphère**. The posterior occipital cerebral convolution. [I, 18].—**C. post-rolandique** [Broca]. See **Ascending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. prérolandique**. See **Ascending frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. retournée**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**.—**C's supérieures** [Gratiolet]. The anterior and posterior central cerebral convolutions. [I, 35].—**C. supramarginale**. See **Supramarginal CONVOLUTION**.—**C. sus-orbitaire**. See **Supra-orbital CONVOLUTION**.—**C. temporale inférieure**. The inferior temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 70].—**C. temporale moyenne**. The middle temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 70].—**C. temporo-occipitale**, **C. unifornne**. See **Uncinate CONVOLUTION**. [I, 28].—**Deuxième c. occipitale**. See **Second occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Deuxième c. pariétale**. See **Inferior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**Deuxième c. pariétale**. See **Second temporo-sphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**Grande c. du corps calleux**. See **GYRUS fornicatus**.—**Grande c. pariétale postérieure**. See **Descending parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**Première c. antérieure**. The superior frontal convolution. [I, 35].—**Première c. de passage** (ou **passage pariéto-occipitale**). See **First annectant CONVOLUTION**.—**Première c. frontale**. See **Superior frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Première c. frontale interne**. See **Internal frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Première c. occipitale**. The superior occipital convolution. [I, 28].—**Première c. pariétale**. See **Superior parietal CONVOLUTION**.—**Première c. supérieure**. The ascending frontal convolution. [I, 35].—**Première c. temporale**. See **Superior temporo-sphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**Première c. temporo-sphénoïdale**. See **First temporo-sphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**Quatrième c. temporale** [Broca]. See **Fusiform LOBULE**.—**Seconde c. antérieure**. The middle frontal convolution. [I, 35].—**Seconde c. de passage** (ou **passage pariéto-occipitale**). See **Second annectant CONVOLUTION**.—**Seconde c. frontale**. See **Middle frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Seconde c. frontale interne**. See **Internal frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Seconde c. occipitale**. The middle (or second) occipital convolution. [I, 55].—**Seconde c. supérieure**. The ascending parietal convolution. [I, 35].—**Seconde c. temporale**. See **Second temporo-sphenoidal CONVOLUTION**.—**Troisième c. antérieure**.—**Troisième c. frontale**. See **Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION**.—**Troisième c. occipitale**. See **Inferior occipital CONVOLUTION**.—**Troisième c. temporale**. The third (inferior) temporo-sphenoidal convolution. [I, 64].

CIRCONVOLUTIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ko²n²-vo-lu⁶-se-o²n²-na²r. Pertaining to convolutions or a convolution. [L, 41.]

CIRCOS (Lat.), n. m. Su⁶r(ki²r)²/ko²s. Gr., *κίρκος*. An old name for a ring, especially one attached to a wall, for holding a pulley employed in the reduction of dislocations. [A, 325.]

CIRCUIT, n. Su⁶rk'²l². Gr., *περίοδος*. Lat., *circuitus* (from *circire*, to go around). Fr., c. Ger., *Kreis, Kreislauf, Umlauf*. It., *circuito*. Sp., *circuito*. 1. The act of moving around continuously in a more or less circular course; revolution. 2. The course taken in such a motion; of an electrical current, the chain of objects through which it passes. 3. Of a recurrent disease, the period of its revolution. [A, 318, 325, 335.]

CIRCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ku²l²-a²r. Circular; as a n., a circular turn or loop, as of a bandage or of the umbilical cord around some part of the fetus. (Lat., *funiculus umbilicalis foetus circumvolutus*. Ger., *Nabelschnurumschlingung*). [A, 335.]

CIRCULAR, adj. Su⁶rk'n²-a²r. Gr., *κυκλωδής*. Lat., *circularis*. Fr., *circulaire*. Ger., *zirkelförmig, kreisförmig, circularür*. It., *circolare*. Sp., c. 1. Having the form of a circle. 2. Characterized by alternations of depression and excitement (see **C. INSANITY**). [A, 10.]

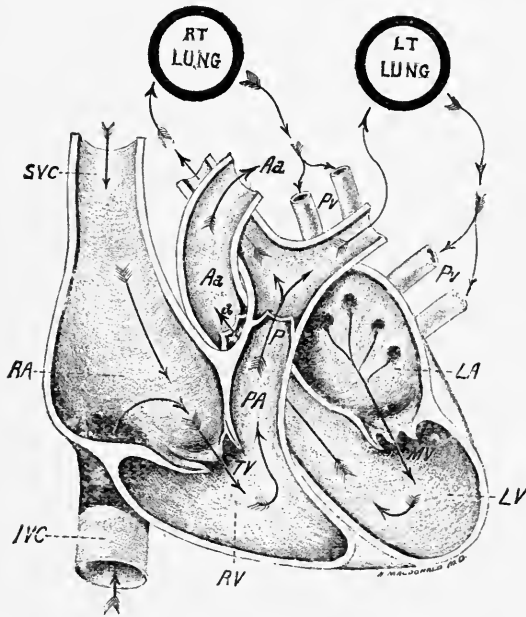
CIRCULARIS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u²(u⁴)-(a)³/ri²s. Circular; as a n., a circular muscle, such as the levator anguli oris alæque nasi, the orbicularis palpebrarum, the sphincter ani, etc. [A, 491 (a, 21); L, 118.]

CIRCULATING, adj. Su⁶rk'u²-at-l²ng. Lat., *circulans*. Fr., *circulant*. Ger., *circulirend*. In a state of circulation, especially of being carried around in the circulation of the blood.

CIRCULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u²(u⁴)-(a)³/shi²(ti²-o). Gen., *circulationis*. See **CIRCULATION**.—**C. foetalis**. See **Foetal CIRCULATION**.—**C. humorum**. See under **CIRCULATION** (4th def.).—**C. sanguinis**. See **CIRCULATION** (2d def.).—**C. succi**. See under **CIRCULATION** (4th def.).

CIRCULATION, n. Su⁶rk-u²-a²shu²n. Gr., *κύκλωσις*. Lat., *circulatio*. Fr., c., *mouvement circulaire*. Ger., *Kreislauf, Umlauf, Zirkulation*. It., *circolazione*. Sp., *circulación*. 1. Continuous motion, as of air; especially such motion in a definite circuit; in distillation, the process of repeatedly returning the distillate to the still after condensation, to undergo redistillation. [Ure (a, 24).] 2. The motion of the blood through the vessels of the animal body

(from the left ventricle of the heart through the arteries, capillaries, and veins, to the right auricle, thence to the right ventricle, and from there through the pulmonary vessels, to the left auricle and then the left ventricle again). 3. The transit of blood through the vessels of any single tissue, region, or organ of the body (see sub-headings). 4. The movements in or through organic bodies of

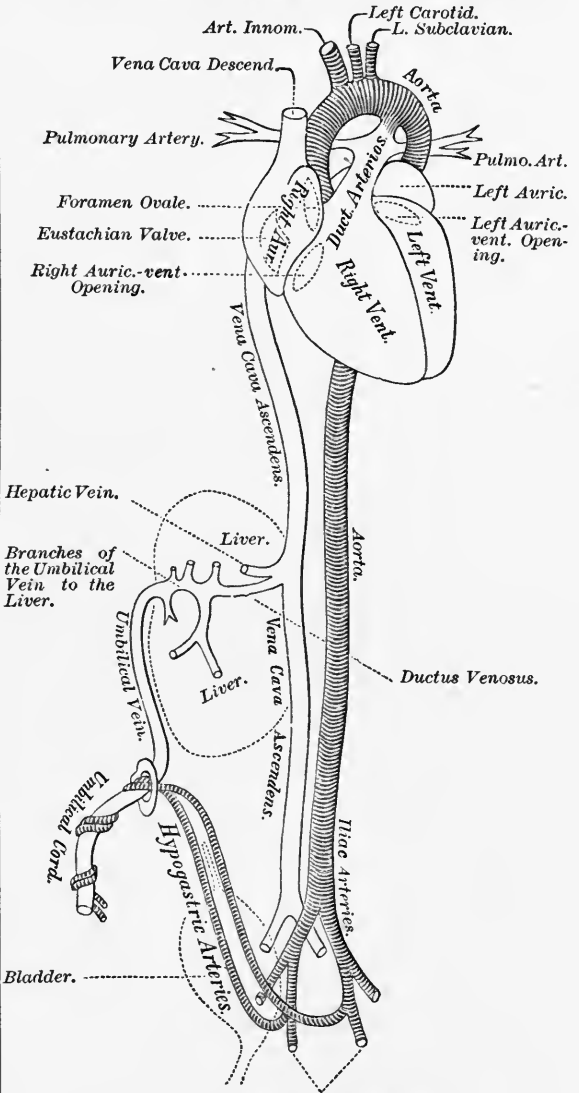


THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.

SVC, the superior vena cava; IVC, the inferior vena cava; RA, the right auricle; RV, the right ventricle; PA, the pulmonary artery; PV, the pulmonary vein; LA, the left auricle; LV, the left ventricle; MV, the mitral valve; A, the aortic valve; A₂, the aortic arch

fluids or substances other than blood—e. g., the contents of the stomach, or the non-excrementitious elements of bile, and especially where they return by a definite course to their starting-point, or pass through a cycle of transformations—e. g., the movements of sap in plants (Lat., *circulatio humorum*), or the course pursued by inorganic bodies from the earth to plants, from plants to living organisms, and thence to the earth again. [L. 87 (a, 17).]—**Adult c.** The c. (2d def.) which is established after birth, succeeding to the fetal c. [L.]—**Allantoic c., Allantoid c.** Fr. *c. allantoidienne* (ou *deuxième*), Ger. *zweiter Blutkreislauf*. The c. (2d def.) through the vessels of the allantois. [L. 158.]—**Arterial c.** Fr. *c. artérielle*. The c. (2d def.) through the arteries. [L. 83.]—**Artificial c.** The c. (2d def.) maintained artificially in cases of sudden impairment of the heart's action, as by placing the person in the recumbent posture, rubbing the limbs, etc. [B. W. Richardson, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," June 15, 1865; C. E. Jennings, "Lancet," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 289.]—**Capillary c.** Fr. *c. capillaire* (ou *des parenchymes*). Ger. *Capillarkreislauf*. 1. The c. (2d def.) through the capillary vessels. The rate of this movement is variable, and not always in proportion to the number or force of the heart-beats. 2. The c. of sap in the trachenchyma. [B. 34 (a, 24).]—**Cardiaco-pulmonary c.** The adult c. [L.]—**C. allantoidienne** (Fr.). See *Allantoid c.*—**C. blastodermique** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. cardiaque** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) through the heart. [L. 88.]—**C. chez le fœtus** (Fr.). See *Fœtal c.*—**C. chimique** (Fr.). See *Nutrient c.*—**C. complète** (Fr.). A c. (2d def.) such as that of birds and mammals (*i. e.*, in which the heart has four cavities, and no mixture of arterial and venous blood occurs in the heart). [L. 158.]—**C. définitive** (Fr.), **C. de l'adulte** (Fr.). See *Adult c.*—**C. de la lymphe** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. de la sève** (Fr.). The c. of the sap in plants. [A. 385.]—**C. de la veine porte** (Fr.). See *Portal c.*—**C. de la vésicule ombilicale** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. des parenchymes** (Fr.). See *Capillary c.* (1st def.).—**C. deuxième** (Fr.). See *Allantoid c.*—**C. double** (Fr.). A c. (2d def.) in which there is both a systemic and a pulmonic c., even though the venous and arterial blood may be mingled in the heart; found in birds, reptiles, and mammals. [L. 158.]—**C. du latex** (Fr.). The movement of the peculiar juice—milky and variously colored—through the ctenchyma. [B. 34 (a, 24); L. 49.]—**C. du sang** (Fr.). See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. gastro-vasculaire** (Fr.). The movement of the nutrient fluids in the digestive cavities of certain animals in which there is no true vascular system. [L. 158.]—**C. hépatico-pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Adult c.*—**C. incomplète** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) of the *Reptilia*, in which the venous and arterial blood are mixed in the heart. [L. 158.]—**C. lacunaire** (Fr.). A c. of blood or of a nutrient fluid through blood-vessels whose continuity is interrupted by cavities (in which, in many instances, organs are situated). [L. 88, 158.]—**C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.). The c. of a hypothetical nervous fluid in the nerves. [L. 41.]—**C. of the blood.** See *C.* (2d def.).—**C. of protoplasm.** 1. The movement, in a steady current from place to

place within the cell, of the granules imbedded in the threads of protoplasm. 2. The rotation of protoplasm. [B. 229 (a, 24).]—**C. ombilicale** (Fr.), **C. omphalo-mésentérique** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**C. pérित्रachienne**. A c. believed by some to be carried on between the inner and outer coats of the trachea of insects. [L. 158.]—**C. porto-hépatique** (Fr.). See *Portal c.*—**C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). See *Pulmonary c.*—**C. rénale** (Fr.). The c. (3d def.) through the kidneys. [L. 41.]—**C. simple** (Fr.). The c. (2d def.) as it is carried on in fishes (the heart containing venous blood only). [L. 158.]—**C. systémique** (Fr.). See *Systemic c.*—**C. veineuse** (Fr.). See *Venous c.*—**C. vitelline** (Fr.). See *Vitelline c.*—**Collateral c., Compensatory c.** The c. of blood through vessels which, being ordinarily small and of comparatively little importance, become enlarged to compensate for the complete or partial closure of the main vessels of a part, with which they communicate on both the proximal and the distal side of the obstruction.—**Derivative c.** Fr. *c. dérivative* [Succquet]. A c. of the blood of certain parts (such



THE FœTAL CIRCULATION. (FROM LUSK, AFTER FLINT.)

as the nose, the ears, the fingers, the Intestine, the parotid gland, the liver, etc.) from the arteries to the veins by means of small communicating vessels that are larger than capillaries. ["Bull. de l'Acad. de méd.," June 18, 1861, p. 825 (a, 15).]—**Deuxième c.** (Fr.). See *Placental c.*—**Fœtal c.** Fr. *c. fœtale*. Ger. *Fœtalkreislauf, Kreislauf der Frucht*. It., *circolazione fetale*. The circulation in the fetus and the umbilical cord and placenta. The blood enters the body through the umbilical vein, by which and its branches and connections the larger portion passes through the liver, a relatively small quantity entering the inferior vena cava through the ductus venosus. The portion which passes through the liver enters the ascending vena cava, which then contains the blood from the lower portion of the body, that which comes directly from the umbilical

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank;

vein, and that from the hepatic veins. It then enters the right auricle of the heart, where it is deflected by the Eustachian valve through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. The blood from the head and upper portion of the body enters the right auricle and passes through the auriculo-ventricular opening into the right ventricle. That in the left auricle passes into the left ventricle, and thence into the aorta, while that in the right ventricle passes through the ductus arteriosus also into the aorta. The blood in the aorta, with the exception of that which goes to the head and upper portion of the body, passes down into the internal iliac arteries, and thence, with the exception of that supplying the lower portion of the body, passes through the hypogastric arteries to the umbilical arteries, where they form the umbilical arteries. Through the umbilical arteries it passes to the placenta, and thence to the umbilical vein. The left auricle and ventricle receive a small amount of blood by the pulmonary veins, and a small quantity goes to the lungs from the right ventricle. [L, 171.]—**Grande c. (Fr.), Greater c.** See **Systemic c.**—**Intracellular c. (Fr.), c. intracellulaire.** The movement of the protoplasm of the cells of plants when it is intermittent and varies in direction according to the form of the cell. [L, 49.]—**Lacunar c.** See **C. lacunare.**—**Lesser c.** See **Pulmonary c.**—**Nutrient c. (Fr.), c. nutritive.** The c. of blood in an organ for the purpose of nourishing the organ, as distinguished from the c. of blood in the same organ to be subjected to the physiological action of the organ. [L, 330.]—**Parietal compensatory c. (Trousseau).** The venous compensatory c. observed in the abdominal parietes in cases of obstruction to the hepatic. [L, 330.]—**Petite c. (Fr.).** See **Pulmonary c.**—**Placental c., Placental c. (Fr.), c. placentaire, deuxième c.** The c. (2d def.) of the fetal blood through the umbilical arteries, the capillaries of the villi, and, in the reverse direction, the fetal veins, on the one hand; on the other hand, the c. of the maternal blood through the uterine arteries, the intervillous lacunae, the utero-placental sinuses, and back into the uterine veins. [A, 5.]—**Portal c. (Fr.), c. porte. Ger., Pfortkreislauf.** The c. through the portal vein and especially its hepatic branches. [K.]—**Première c. (Fr.), Primary c., Primitive c.** See **Vitelline c.**—**Protoplasmic c.** See **C. of protoplasm.**—**Pulmonary c., Pulmonic c. (Fr.), c. pulmonaire, c. définitive (2d def.), c. troisième. Ger., Lungenkreislauf.** 1. The c. of blood through the pulmonary vessels from the right ventricle to the lungs and back to the left auricle. 2. The adult c. [K.]—**Return c.** The backward motion of the blood to the heart in the systemic c. [a, 17.]—**Second c.** See **Fetal c.**—**Secretory c.** The c. of blood in a gland for the purpose of the physiological action of the gland, as distinguished from the c. of blood destined for its nutrition. [L, 330.]—**Spiral c. Syn. rotation.** Of Schleiden, a movement of the whole mass of protoplasm inclosing a vegetable cell-cavity in a thick current. [Sachs (a, 24).]—**Systemic c. (Fr.), c. systémique (ou générale), grande c. It., circolazione grande (o generale). Ger., Körperkreislauf, grosser Kreislauf.** The c. of blood through the entire body except the lungs. [K.]—**Third c., Troisième c. (Fr.).** See **Adult c.**—**Utero-placental c. (Fr.), c. utero-placentaire. Ger., Uteroplacentarkreislauf.** The placental c. (q. v.) and that of the maternal blood in the uterine sinuses, considered as a whole.—**Venous c. (Fr.), c. veineux.** The c. of blood through the veins. [L, 87.]—**Vitelline c. (Fr.), c. blastodermique, c. ombilicale, c. omphalo-mésentérique, c. de la vésicule ombilicale, c. vitelline, première c. Ger., erster Kreislauf (oder Blutkreislauf) Dottersackkreislauf. Sp., circulación vitelina.** The c. of blood through the vessels ramifying upon the surface of the vitelline sac. [L, 158.]

CIRCULATIVE [Oken], adj. Su²rk^u2^l-at-i²v. Having a distinct apparatus for the circulation of blood (said of the *Mollusca*). [L, 231.]

CIRCULATOR (Lat.), n. m. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²(u¹)-at(a²)o²r; in Eng., su²rk^u2^l-at-o²r. A traveling charlatan. [A, 322.]

CIRCULATORIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *circulatorius* (was understood). Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²(u¹)-a²(a²)-o²r²-u²m(u⁴m). Ger., *Circulatorgefäss.* In chemistry, a vessel for collecting and cooling a liquid or vapor arising from another vessel that is being heated. [B, 116 (a, 24).]

CIRCULATORY, adj. Su²rk^u2^l-at-o²r². Lat., *circulatorius*. Fr., *circulatoire*. It., *circulatorio*. Relating to the circulation; as a n., see **CIRCULATORIUM**. [L, 44.]

CIRCULATUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²(u¹)-a(a²)/tu²m(u⁴m). See **CIRCULATION**.—**C. majus** (seu *majus* Paracelsi). A preparation made of corrosive sublimate and sea-salt; but, according to some, consisting of alcohol only. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. minus.** According to Boerhaave, a preparation of a fixed oil obtained by Paracelsus from sea-salt, alcohol, and the juice of the radish-root; according to Maets, it was made by digesting the flowers of sal ammoniac in alcohol, with warmth, for three days or longer.

CIRCULIGÈRE (Fr.), adj. Serk-u¹l-e-zhe²r. From *circulus*, a circle, and *gerere*, to bear. Marked with a colored circle. [L, 41.]

CIRCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²(u¹)-u²s(u⁴s). Dim. of *circus*, a ring. Gr., κύκλος. 1. In chemistry, an iron instrument formerly used for cutting circular portions of glass. It was applied hot, and then suddenly cooled. 2. In anatomy, an object or part of a circular form. 3. A name for several circular instruments used by the older surgeons. 4. In botany, a ring. [A, 325, 491 (a, 21); L, 94.]—**C. arteriosus Halleri.** A vascular plexus upon the surface of the sclerotic at the point of entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short ciliary arteries. [L, 44.]—**C. arteriosus iridis** (seu *iridis major*). Fr., *cercle artériel de l'iris*. Ger., *grosser Gefässkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. It., *circolo arterioso dell'iride*. An arterial plexus which encircles the outer edge of the iris. [L, 31.]—**C. arteriosus iridis minor.** Ger., *kleiner Gefässkreis der Regenbogenhaut*. It., *circolo piccolo arterioso dell'iride*. A circular arterial plexus in the pupillary region of the iris. [L, 31, 142.]—**C. arteriosus musculi ciliaris** [Leber]. A circular arrangement of the arterioles in the center of the ciliary muscle.

[L, 31.]—**C. arteriosus nervi optici.** Ger., *Scleralkranz, Haller'scher (oder Zinn'scher) Gefässkranz*. A circular arterial plexus in the sclera around the entrance of the optic nerve, formed by branches of the short posterior ciliary arteries. [L, 332.]—**C. arteriosus umbilicalis** [Hyrtl]. Ger., *arterieller Gefässkranz um den Nabel*. An anastomosis of the arteries of the inferior abdominal wall, the bladder, and the liver, in the form of a circle surrounding the umbilicus. [A, 19.]—**C. arteriosus Willisii.** See **CIRCLE of Willis**.—**C. arteriosus Zinnii.** See **C. arteriosus Halleri**.—**C. articulari vasculosus.** A circle formed around articular cartilages by blood-vessels in the adjoining synovial membrane. [C.]—**C. callosus Halleri.** See **ANNULUS fibrosus atrio-ventricularis**.—**C. cephalicus.** An anastomosis between the carotid arteries in certain fishes, effected by a transverse trunk. [L, 300.]—**C. choroideus** [Freman]. **C. ciliaris.** See **Ciliary LIGAMENT**.—**C. conjunctivæ.** See **CORONA conjunctivæ**.—**C. faciei.** The upper portion of the face. [L, 118.]—**C. gangliosus ciliaris.** A circular nervous plexus in the ciliary muscle. [L, 332.]—**C. Halleri.** See **C. arteriosus Halleri**, **C. venosus Halleri**, and **VALVULA pylorici**.—**Circuli ignei.** Flashings of light (a symptom of epilepsy). [L, 119.]—**C. Mascagnii.** Fr., *cercle de Mascagne*. Ger., *Mascagni'scher Ring*. It., *circolo di Mascagni*. Sp., *circulo de Mascagni*. A circular arrangement of the small capillary branches of the blood-vessels in the region of the zonule of Zinn in the fetus. [F.]—**C. membranaceus, C. membranous.** The hymen. [A, 491 (a, 21).]—**C. nervosus foraminis caeci.** A plexus formed by branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve around the external border of the foramen caecum. [L, 7.]—**C. osseus.** See **ANNULUS tympanicus**.—**C. quadruplex.** See **PLINTHION**.—**C. sanguinis aorticus** (seu *major*). See **Systemic CIRCULATION**.—**C. sanguinis minor** (seu *pulmonalis*). See **Pulmonary CIRCULATION**.—**C. tonsillaribus.** A plexus formed over the tonsils by filaments of the tonsillar branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve. [C.]—**C. umbilicalis.** See **C. arteriosus umbilicalis**.—**C. venosus.** An arrangement of veins more or less in the form of a circle. See **SINUS terminalis**.—**C. venosus areolæ.** See **C. venosus mammae**.—**C. venosus ciliaris.** See **CANAL of Schlemm**.—**C. venosus corneæ.** See **CANAL of Schlemm**.—**C. venosus Halleri.** See **C. venosus mammae**.—**C. venosus Hovii.** A ring-like anastomosis of the vena vorticosæ in the chorioid. [L, 332.]—**C. venosus iridis.** Fr., *cercle veineux de l'iris*. See **CANAL of Schlemm**.—**C. venosus ischiadicus** [Krause]. A venous anastomosis between the vena circumflexa medialis and the vena ischiadica. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. venosus mammae** [Haller]. An anastomosis of veins around the nipple. [C.]—**C. venosus obturatorius.** A venous anastomosis, beneath the obturator muscles, between the vena circumflexa femoris medialis and the obturator vein. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus orbiculi ciliaris.** See **CANAL of Fontana**.—**C. venosus pulmonis.** In certain *Gasteropoda*, a circular venous sinus surrounding the floor of the chamber containing the pulmonary sac. [L, 322.]—**C. venosus Ridleyi.** See **Circular SINUS**.—**C. venosus trachealis** [Luschka]. A venous anastomosis surrounding the trachea at about the level of the lower border of the thyroid gland. [L, 31.]—**C. venosus umbilicalis** [Hyrtl]. Ger., *venöser Gefässkranz um den Nabel*. A circular venous anastomosis around the navel. [A, 19.]—**C. Willisii.** See **CIRCLE of Willis**.

CIRCUMACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²m(u⁴m)-a²k(a²k)/sh²(ti²)o. Gen., *circumactionis*. A revolving, a turning round. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMACTUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²m(u⁴m)-a²k(a²k)/tu²s(tu⁴s). Turned round; as a n., see **CIRCUMACTIO**. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMAGENS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²m(u⁴m)-a²j(a²g)-e²nz(ans). From *circumagere*, to cause to turn round. Producing rotation; as a n., a muscle having that action. [L, 349.]—**Circum-agentes, Circumagentes, bulbi** [Spigelius]. The superior and inferior oblique muscles of the eye; so called from their method of action and effect upon the eyeball. [F; L, 332.]—**Circumagentes humerum primum et secundum** [Spigelius]. The infraspinatus and supraspinatus muscles. [L, 349.]

CIRCUMANAL, adj. Su²rk^u2^m-an-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *anus* (q. v.). Fr., c. Surrounding the anus. [L, 201.]

CIRCUMAXILE, adj. Su²rk^u2^m-a²x'i²l. From *circum*, around, and *axis* (q. v.). Fr., c. Situated around an axis (said by Mirlbel of the nervules of the placenta when they are situated against a central axis, and do not separate with the dehiscence of the carpel). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CIRCUMBUCCAL, adj. Su²rk^u2^m-bu²q²a²l. From *circum*, around, and *bucca*, the cheek. Surrounding the oral aperture. [L, 321.]

CIRCUMCINGENS (Lat.), adj. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²m(u⁴m)-si²n-(ken²)/je²nzi(gans). From *circum*, around, and *cingere*, to gird. Surrounding, investing (e. g., *membrana c.*, the periosteum). [L, 349.]

CIRCUMCISED, adj. Su²rk^u2^m-siz-d. Lat., *circumcisus*. Fr., *circuncis*. Ger., *beschnitten*. It., *circunciso*. Sp., *circuncidado*. Having had the prepuce cut away. [E.]

CIRCUMCISER, n. Su²rk^u2^m-siz-u²r. See **CIRCUMCISOR**.

CIRCUMCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²rk^{ki}2^{rk}-u²m(u⁴m)-si²z(kes)/i²o. Gen., *circumcisionis*. See **CIRCUMCISOR**.—**C. fœminarium**. The partial or complete removal of the nymphæ. [A, 325; L, 43.]

CIRCUMCISION, n. Su²rk^u2^m-si²z'yu²n. Gr., περιτομή. Heb., *shechitah*. Lat., *circumcisio* (from *circum*, around, and *cedere*, to cut). Fr., *circuncision*. Ger., *Beschneidung*. It., *circuncisione*. Sp., *circuncisión*. The operation of cutting off the end of the prepuce by a circular incision. The term is sometimes made to include the operation of slitting the prepuce so as to enlarge its orifice, also that of removing the clitoris or the nymphæ. C. of the male is general among the Jews as a religious rite, and it prevails also among various oriental races. It is often done for phimosis, for adhesion of the prepuce to the glans, and for the relief of neuroses supposed to depend on phimosis; and its general adoption has been advocated

as a preventive of masturbation and venereal infection. It is usually performed by drawing the prepuce forward, clamping it in front of the glans, and cutting off the free portion with a knife or with scissors, then stitching the cutaneous to the mucous layer; another method is to slit the prepuce in its dorsal portion, and then cut on either side to the frenum. In infants, sutures are not necessary. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 178; A, 385; L, 41.]—**C. of the conjunctiva.** See PERITOMY.

CIRCUMCISOR (Lat.), n. m. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-sis(kes)¹-o²r; in Eng., su⁶rk(u³m)-sis-o²r. Gen., *circumcisor*'is. Heb., *mo-hel*. Gr., *περιτομῆς*. Fr., *circunciseur*, *péritomiste*. Ger., *Beschneider*. A peritomist; one who performs the operation of circumcision, especially as a religious rite. [A. B. Arnold, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 173.]

CIRCUMCISORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-si²z-(kes)-o²ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *circuncisoire*. An old instrument used for bleeding cattle in the foot. [L, 41.]

CIRCUMCISSILE, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-si²s'i². See CIRCUMCISSUS.
CIRCUMCISURA (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-si²z-(kes)-u³(u⁴)ra². 1. Circumcision. 2. A surgical incision. [A, 318; E.]

CIRCUMCISUS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-siz(kes)¹-u³(u⁴s). Circumscissed, circumcised. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMCLUSION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-klu²'zhu²n. From *circum*, around, and *cludere*, to close. A method of closing an artery by passing a pin under it and a wire loop over it, including both ends of the pin. [E.] Cf. ACUPRESSURE.

CIRCUMCORNEAL, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-ko²rn'e²-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *cornea* (q. v.). Around the cornea.

CIRCUMDANS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-da²nz-(da²ns). Pres. part. of *circumdare*, to surround. Fr., *entourant*. Surrounding. [B.] See FOLIA *circumdantia*.

CIRCUMDUCTION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-du²'k'shu²n. Lat., *circumductio* (from *circum*, around, and *ducere*, to lead). Fr., c. Ger., *Kreisbewegung*. It., *circunduzione*. Sp., *circunducción*. The act of sweeping a limb about in such manner as to cause it to describe a cone with the apex at its articulation with the trunk. [A, 388; C, 3; L, 343.]

CIRCUMFERENCE, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-fe²r-e²ns. Gr., *περιφέρεια*. Lat., *circumferentia* (from *circumferre*, to carry round). Fr., *circonférence*. Ger., *Circumferenz*, *Umkreis*. It., *circonfrenza*. Sp., *circunferencia*. The outline of a more or less circular or spherical figure or body; the distance around it.—**Antero-posterior c. of the skull.** Fr., *circonférence antéro-postérieure du crâne*. The c. of a plane touching the nasal pit and the opisthion. [L, 150.]—**Frontal c.** The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the nasal and coronal sutures. ["Arch. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 534 (L).]—**Horizontal c. of the skull.** Fr., *circonférence horizontale du crâne*. The c. of the skull where it is cut by a horizontal plane passing through the external occipital protuberance and the upper border of the orbits [Van der Hoeven]; according to Marten, the plane passes through the most prominent point of the occipital bone and just above the superciliary ridges; according to Baer, through the glabella and the most prominent point of the occipital bone; according to De Welcker, through the frontal bosses and the same point in the occipital bone; according to Broca, through the supra-orbital line and the most prominent point of the occipital bone. [L, 149, 150.]—**Larger c. of the foetal head.** Fr., *grande circonférence*. That c. which touches the two extremities of the greatest antero-posterior diameter.—**Lesser (or Obstetrical) c. of the foetal head.** Fr., *petite circonférence*. That c. which touches the two extremities of the sub-occipito-bregmatic diameter.—**Median c. of the skull.** See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull*.—**Occipital c.** Fr., *circonférence occipitale*. The distance, measured on the surface of the skull, between the lambda and the posterior border of the foramen magnum. ["Arch. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 534 (L).]—**Sagittal c. of the skull.** See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull*.—**Transverse c. of the skull.** Fr., *circonférence transverse du crâne*. The c. of a plane passing through a point between the bregma and vertex and the two supra-auricular points. [L, 150.]—**Vertical c. of the skull.** See *Antero-posterior c. of the skull*.

CIRCUMFERENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-fe²r-e²n'shi²(ti²)-a². See CIRCUMFERENCE.—**C. articularis radii.** The portion of the head of the radius which articulates with the ulna. [L, 31.]—**C. articularis ulnæ.** The articular facet on the lower end of the ulna with which the interarticular fibro-cartilage and the lower end of the radius articulate. [L, 31.]

CIRCUMFERENTIAL, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-fe²r-e²n'sha²l. Pertaining to a circumference; peripheral.

CIRCUMFERUS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-fe²r-u³s(u⁴s). In botany, twisting round, like tendrils. [L, 97.]

CIRCUMFLEX, adj. Su⁶rk(u³m)-fle²x. Gr., *περικαμπτός*. Lat., *circumflexus*. Fr., *circonflexe*. Ger., *umgebogen*. It., *circonflesso*. Sp., *circunflejo*. Winding round. [L.] See C. ARTERY, C. NERVE, etc.

CIRCUMFLEXION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-fle²x'yu²n. Gr., *περικαμπσις*. Lat., *circumflexio*. Ger., *Windung*. A bending or twisting. [L, 73.]

CIRCUMFLEXOR (Lat.), n. m. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-fle²x'o²r. Gen., *circumflexor*'is. A bender or twister.—**C'muskel des Gannens** (Ger.). See ABDUCTOR of the *Eustachian tube*.

CIRCUMFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-fle²x'u³s(u⁴s). See CIRCUMFLEX.—**C. palati**, **C. palati mollis**. See ABDUCTOR of the *Eustachian tube*.

CIRCUMFORANEUS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-fo²ra(a²)ue²-u³s(u⁴s). From *circum*, around, and *foram*, a public place. Strolling, itinerant; as a n., an itinerant jack. [A, 318, 322; L, 81.]

CIRCUMFUSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *circumfusus* (poured round). Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-fu²(fu)sa². Fr., *milieu*, *choses en-*

vironnantes. Ger., *Herumgegossene*. Of Hallé, hygienic surroundings (atmosphere, climate, habitation, etc.). [A, 301.]

CIRCUMFUSION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-fu²'z'yu²n. Lat., *circumfusio* (from *circumfundere*, to pour round). Fr., *circonfusion*. Ger., *Umgiessung*. A pouring round. [A, 318.]

CIRCUMGYRATION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-ji²ra'shu²n. Lat., *circumgyratiō* (from *circum*, around, and *gyrare*, to turn). Vertigo. [L, 97.]

CIRCUMLIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-li²g-a²(a²t)-u³r(ur)'a². From *circum*, around, and *ligare*, to bind. See LIGATURE and PARAPHIMOSIS.

CIRCUMLITIO (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-li²sh(li²t)'i²-o. Gen., *circumlitiō*'is. From *circumlinere*, to besmear. Gr., *περιχρῆσις* (1st def.), *περιχρῆσις* (2d def.). 1. A daubing, smearing. 2. An old name for a medication to be smeared upon a part, particularly the eye. [A, 318, 325; L, 325.]

CIRCUMNASCENS (Lat.), **CIRCUMNATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-na²s(na²s)'se²nz(kans), -na(na²)/tu³s(tu³s). From *circum*, around, and *nasci*, to spring up. Growing around. [A, 491.]

CIRCUMNUTATION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-nu²'t'a'shu²n. From *circum*, around, and *nutare*, to nod. A nodding movement (of certain young radicles and tendrils) at all points of the compass. [B, 220 (a, 24).]

CIRCUMOCULAR, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-o²k'u²-a²r. From *circum*, around, and *oculus*, the eye. Surrounding the eye or the ocular region. [L, 221.]

CIRCUMESOPHAGEAL, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-e-so-fa²'j'e²a²l, -fa²'j'e'a²l. From *circum*, around, and *οισοφάγος* (see CÆSOPHAGUS). Surrounding the œsophagus. [L, 147.]

CIRCUMORAL, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-or'a²l. From *circum*, around, and *os*, the mouth. Surrounding the mouth. [L, 121.]

CIRCUMORBITAL, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-o²rb'i²-t'a²l. From *circum*, around, and *orbita* (see ORBIT). Fr., *circumorbitaire*. Surrounding the orbit. [L, 41.]

CIRCUMOSSALIS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-o²s-sa(sa²)i²s. From *circum*, around, and *os*, a bone. See PERIOSTEAL.

CIRCUMPITUITARY, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-pi²t-u³'i²t-a²ri². From *circum* around, and *pituita* (q. v.). Surrounding the region of the pituitary body. [L, 202.]

CIRCUMPOLAR, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-pol-a²r. From *circum*, around, and *polus*, a pole. Surrounding a pole or a polar region. [L.]

CIRCUMPOLARIZATION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-pol-a²r-i²z-a'shu²n. Polarization of light in a plane that is made to revolve around the direction of the ray as an axis. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CIRCUMPULSIO (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-pu²ls-(pu²ls)'i²-o. Gen., *circumpulsiō*'is. From *circum*, around, and *pellere*, to drive. Circular impulsion, circulation, as of the blood. [A, 325.]

CIRCUMPUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-pu²n²k-(pu²n²k)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *circumpunctiō*'is. From *circum*, around, and *pungere*, to prick. Ger., *Umstechung*. The procedure of making punctures round a part. [L, 81.]

CIRCUMSCISSILE, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-si²s'i². See CIRCUMSCISSUS.

CIRCUMSCISSUS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-si²s(kes)¹-su³s(su³s). From *circumscindere*, to cut round about. Gr., *περιτομος*. Fr., *circuncis*, *circuncisille*, *circuncisille*. Ger., *umschnitten*, *beschnitten*. It., *circunciso*, *circuncisille*. Sp., *circuncisto*, *circuncistilo*. Cut transversely and circularly (said of an organ of a plant when it is divided by a transverse circular scissure, as in the flower of *Orobancha* or the pericarp of *Anagallis*, and of the dehiscence of a pericarp when the top of the ovary opens like a lid, as in the henbane). [B, 1, 19, 34, 123 (a, 24).]

CIRCUMSCRIBED, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-skribd. Lat., *circumscriptus* (from *circumscribere*, to draw a limit around). Fr., *circonscrit*. Ger., *umschrieben*, *begrenzt*. It., *circoscritto*, *limitato*. Sp., *circunscrito*, *limitado*. 1. Having a well-defined outline. 2. Restricted within narrow limits. [A, 385.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-skri²p'shu²n. Gr., *περιγραφή*. Lat., *circumscriptio*. Fr., *circumscription*. Ger., *Umschreibung* (1st def.), *Grenzlinie* (2d def.). 1. The act of circumscribing, the state of being circumscribed. 2. The contour or line around the border of a vegetable organ that determines its form. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CIRCUMSCRIPTUS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-skri²pt'u³s(u⁴s). See CIRCUMSCRIBED.

CIRCUMSECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-se²k'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *circumsectiō*'is. From *circum*, around, and *secare*, to cut. See CIRCUMCISION.

CIRCUMSEPIENS (Lat.), adj. Su⁶rk(ki²rk)-u³m(u⁴m)-se²p(sap)'i²-e²nz(ans). From *circum*, around, and *seperere*, to separt. See CIRCUMDANS and FOLIA *circumdantia*.

CIRCUMSPECTION, n. Su⁶rk-u³m-spe²k'shu²n. Lat., *circumspectio* (from *circumspicere*, to look about). Fr., *circospection*, *prévoyance*. Ger., *Vorsichtigkeit*, *Behutsamkeit*. It., *circospezione*. Sp., *circunspección*. Of Gall, the mental faculty of foresight. [A, 301.]

CIRCUMTYMPANIC, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-ti²m-pa²n'i²k. From *circum*, around, and *tympanium* (q. v.). Surrounding the tympanum or the external auditory canal or opening. [L, 14.]

CIRCUMUMBILICAL, adj. Su⁶rk-u³m-u³m-bi²'i²k-a²l. From *circum*, around, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Surrounding the umbilicus or the umbilical region. [L.]

CIRCUMUTERINE, adj. Su²r²k(u²m-u²t²e²r-i²n. From *circum*, around, and *uterus* (q. v.). Fr., *circum-utérin*. Surrounding the uterus. Cf. PERIMETRIC and PARAMETRIC.

CIRCUMVAGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²r²k(ki²r²k)-u²m(u²m)-vag-(wa²g)-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *circumvagationis*. From *circum*, around, and *vagare*, to wander. A wandering. [A, 325.]

CIRCUMVALLATE, adj. Su²r²k-u²m-va²l(at. Lat., *circumvallatus* from *circumvallare*, to surround with a rampart). Fr., *circonvallé*. Ger., *umschanzt*. It., *circonvallato*. Sp., *circunvallado*. Surrounded with a prominence. [C.] See PAPILLÆ *circumvallate*.

CIRCUMVOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Su²r²k(ki²r²k)-u²m(u²m)-vol-(wo²l)-u²(u²)/shi²-o. Gen., *circumvolutionis*. From *circumvolvare*, to roll around. See CONVOLUTION and COIL.—C. *cristata*. See Dentate CONVOLUTION.

CIRCUS (Lat.), n. m. Su²r²k(ki²r²k)/u²s(u²s). Fr., *κίρκος*, *κρίκος*. Fr., *cercle*, *circulaire*. Ger., *Kreis*. Circular movement; also a circular bandage. [A, 322; E.]—C. *quadruplex*. See PLINTHIUS *laqueus*.

CIRE (Fr.), n. Ser. See WAX and CERA. In zoology, see CERE.—*Beurre de c.* See *Butyrum CERE*.—C. à *cacheter de couleur*. An old pharmaceutical compound of wax, gum lac, and turpentine, in which the wax was disguised by coloring. [B; a, 24.]—C. *blanche*. See *White wax*.—C. *cérébrale*. See CEPHALOT.—C. *d'abeille* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Bees-wax* and CERA.—C. *de cannelle*. A concrete oil obtained from the fruit of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, employed for its perfume in making pastilles. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *de Carnauba*. See *Carnauba wax*.—C. *de la canne à sucre*. See CEROSIN.—C. *de la Chine*. See *Chinese wax*.—C. *de palme*. See CERA *de palma*.—C. *des Andaquies*. See *Andaquies wax*.—C. *du Japon*. See *Japan wax*.—C. *jaune*. See *Yellow wax*.—C. *minérale*. A substance composed chiefly of paraffin, found in the neighborhood of coal beds. [A, 301.]—C. *végétale*. See *Vegetable wax*.—C. *verte*. 1. Vegetable wax, especially that obtained from the palm of Brazil (*Copernicia cerifera*) and the *Ceroaylon andicola* of Peru. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See *Ceratum ERUGINIS*.—C. *verte serofurifère*. See *Emplastrum de SCROPHULARIA*.—C. *vierge*. Pure white wax. [A, 301.]—C. *emplâtre de c.* See *Emplastrum CERE*.—*Emplâtre de c.*—*Emplâtre de c.* See *Emplâtre d'acétate de cuivre*.—*Emulsion de c.* See *Emulsio cerea*.—*Huile de c.* See *Oleum CERE*.—*Sparadrap de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *sparadrap ceratum*. Syn., *toile de mai*. A preparation consisting of strips of linen which have been immersed in a mixture of 8 parts of white wax, 4 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 1 part of larch turpentine melted together on a water-bath. [B, 113, 119.]

CIRIEUX (Fr.), adj. Ser-u². Waxy. [A, 301.]

CIRIAL DE MÉJICO (Sp.), n. The-re-a²l' da Ma²'he-ko. The *Crescentia alata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRIEGIA (It.), n. Che-re-a²'je-a. The *Prunus cerasus*. [L, 77.]

CIRIER (Fr.), adj. Ser-e-a. Furnishing wax; as a n., a worker in wax, also the genus *Myrica* and especially the *Myrica cerifera*. [A, 385; B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *de la Louisiane*. The *Myrica cerifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *de Pennsylvanie* [Catesby]. The *Myrica carolinensis* [Willdenow]. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CIRIFIÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-e-fe²r. Furnishing wax. [A, 385.]

CIRIGOGNA (It.), n. Cher-e-gon²'ya². The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRINOSUS [Necker] (Lat.), n. n. Si²r(ker)-i²n-os²'u²m(u²m). Fr., *cirinose*. The genus *Cereus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRIO (Sp.), n. Ther'e-o. The genus *Cereus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *de flor grande*. The *Cereus grandiflorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRITA-MARI, n. In India, the *Volkameria inermis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRKEL (Ger.), n. Tserk'e²l. See ZIRKEL.

CIRMETRE (Ar.), n. See KOUMATRA.

CIROËNE (Fr.), n. Ser-o-e²n. See CÉROËNE.

CIRON (Fr.), n. Ser-o²n². Any insect of the *Acarida*, also the lesion caused by the itch-mite. [G; L, 49.]—C. *de la gale*. The *SARCOPTES scabiei*.

CIROUËNE (Fr.), n. Ser-u-e²n. See CÉROËNE.

CIRPO (Sp.), n. Ther'p². The *Scirpus vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRRAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ki²r)/ra²g(ras²g)-ra. From *cirrus*, a lock of hair, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *cirragre*. Ger., *Weichselzopf*. See *PLICA polonica*.

CIRRAL, **CIRRATE**, **CIRRATED**, adj's. Lat., *cirratus* from *cirrus*, a lock or curl of hair). Fr., *cirré*, *cirreux*, *cirrifère*. Ger., *lockentragend*, *rankentragend*, *kräushaarig*. Provided with a tuft-like prolongation, with cirri, or with tendrils. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24); L, 147, 180.]

CIRRATULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ra²t(ra²t)-u²(u²)/l²-e(a²e²). Fr., *cirratus*. A family of the *Polycheeta*. [L, 121.]

CIRRATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²r(ki²r)-ra²(ras²)/tu²s(tu²s). See CIRRATE.

CIRRE (Fr.), n. Ser. See CIRRUS.

CIRREUX (Fr.), adj. Ser-ru². See CIRRATE.

CIRRHAGRA (Lat.), n. f. See CIRRAGRA.

CIRRHAL, adj. Si²r'a²l. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHATÆ [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ra²(ras²)/te(ta²e²). The *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIRRHATE, adj. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHEUX (Fr.), adj. Ser-ru². See CIRRATE and CIRRI-FEROUS.

CIRRHIBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²-bra²n²k-(bra²n²ch²)/i²-a². See CIRROBRANCHIA.

CIRRHIFEROUS, adj. See CIRRI-FEROUS.

CIRRHIFLORUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²-flor²'u²s(u²s). See CIRRI-FLOREOUS.

CIRRHIFORM, adj. See CIRRI-FORM.

CIRRHIGRADE, adj. See CIRRI-GRADE.

CIRRHIGRADES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-re-gra²d. See CHONDROGRADÆ.

CIRRHIPEDS, n. pl. Si²r'ri²-pe²dz. See CIRRI-PEDIA.

CIRRHITIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²'i²d-e(a²e²). 1. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 207.] 2. A family of the *Toxotina*. [L, 280.]

CIRRHIVERMIGRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²-vu²rm(we²rm)-i²g'ra²d(ra²d)-a². See HOLOTHURIDA.

CIRRHOBANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ro(ro²)-bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)-i²-a(a²)/ta². A group of the *Gasteropoda*. [L.]

CIRRHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Si²r(ki²r)-ro(ro²)-se²f(ke²f)/a²(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *κῆρῶς*, yellowish, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cirrhocephale*. Ger., *lohfarbköpfig*. Having a reddish or tan-colored head. [L, 41.]

CIRRHOCLORE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ro-klor. From *κῆρῶς*, yellowish, and *χλωρός*, green. Ger., *grün gelbbedrig*. It., Sp., *cirroclore*. Having reddish and green plumage. [L, 109.]

CIRRHODERMATRES [De Blainville] (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-ro-de²rm-ar. See *Echinodermata*.

CIRRHODES (Lat.), adj. Si²r(ki²r)-rod'ez(as). See CIRRI-FORM.

CIRRHODES (Lat.), adj. Si²r(ki²r)-ro(ro²)-i(e)/dez(das). See CIRRI-FORM.

CIRRHOMELAS (Lat.), adj. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²m'e²l-a²s(a²s). From *κῆρῶς*, yellowish, and *μέλας*, black. Fr., *cirrhomélas*. Ger., *lohfarbig*. Having black and tan-colored plumage. [L, 109.]

CIRRHONOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²n-os²'is. Gen., *cirrhonosios* (-is). From *κῆρῶς*, yellowish. See CIRRHOSIS.

CIRRHONOSUS [Lobstein] (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²n-os²(o²s)-u²s(u²s). From *κῆρῶς*, yellowish, and *νόσος*, disease. Fr., *cirrhonose*. Ger., *Lohfarbkrankheit*. A disease of the foetus in which there is yellowness of the serous membranes. [A, 301, 322, 385.]

CIRRHOPHORUS, adj. Si²r-o²f'o²r-u²s. See CIRRI-FEROUS.

CIRRHPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²p'o²d-a². See CIRRI-PEDIA.

CIRRHOSE, adj. Si²r-os. See CIRRATE.

CIRRHOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ser-roz, tser-roz'e². See CIRRHOSIS.—C. *biliaire* (Fr.). See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.—C. *der Leber* (Ger.). C. *du foie* (Fr.). See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.—C. *en kystes* [Laennec] (Fr.). A variety of cirrhosis in which the cirrhotic patches coexist with encysted gummata. [L, 330.]—C. *en plaques* [Laennec] (Fr.). Cirrhosis in patches. [L, 330.]—C. *extra-lobulaire* (Fr.). Cirrhosis not extending within the hepatic lobules. [L, 334.]—C. *graisseuse* (Fr.). See FATTY CIRRHOSIS.—C. *hépatique* (Fr.). See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.—C. *hypertrophique avec ictere* [Hanot] (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver characterized by increased size of the organ, with icterus and without ascites. [L, 334.]—C. *hypertrophique commune* (Fr.). See HYPERTROPHIC CIRRHOSIS.—C. *hypertrophique graisseuse* (Fr.). See CIRRHOSIS *hypertrophica adiposa*.—C. *intercellulaire* (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver in which the lesions surround individual cells. [L, 334.]—C. *intra-lobulaire à marche centripète* (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver in which secondary bands of connective tissue penetrate into the hepatic lobules. [L, 334.]—C. *palustre* (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver due to malaria. [D, 72.]—C. *porto-biliaire* (Fr.). Cirrhosis involving chiefly the connective tissue surrounding the subdivisions of the portal vein and the fine biliary canaliculi. ["Bull de la soc. anat.," June 28, 1889 (a, 18).]—C. *pulmonaire*. See INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA.—C. *rénale*. See INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS.—C. *syphilitique* (Fr.). Cirrhosis of the liver due to syphilis. [D, 72.]—C. *Leber's* (Ger.). See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.

CIRRHOSÉD, adj. Si²r-rozd'. Affected with cirrhosis. [L, 330.]

CIRRHOSIS [Laennec] (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ki²r)-ros²'is. Gen., *cirrhosios* (-is). From *κῆρῶς*, yellowish. Fr., *cirrhose*. Ger., *Cirrhose*. It., *cirrosi*. Sp., *cirrosis*. A pathological change characterized by induration due to hyperplasia of connective tissue and subsequent shrinking; originally applied by Laennec to a reddish-yellow, granular state of the liver so produced, which he regarded as due to the development of a special product in that organ. [A, 319, 326; L, 330.]—*Alcoholic* c. Fr., *cirrhose alcoolique*. Ger., *alcoholische Cirrhose*, *Brantweinsleber*. It., *cirrosi alcoolica*. Sp., *cirrosi alcoholica*. C. due to the abuse of alcohol. [L.]—*Annular* c. See *Multilobular c.*—*Atrophic c. of the liver*. Fr., *cirrhose atrophique*. Ger., *atrophische Cirrhose*. It., *cirrosi atrofica*. Sp., *cirrosi atrofica*. Contraction of the liver with atrophy, in consequence of interstitial hepatitis. [D, 48.] See also *Granular atrophic cirrhosis of the liver*.—*Biliary c.* C. of the liver involving the tissue around the bile-ducts first. [a, 25.]—*Cardiac c.*, C. *cordis*. Overgrowth of connective tissue between the muscular fibres of the heart, attributed to chronic interstitial inflammation. [Fothergill (a, 25).]—C. *hepatis*. See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.—C. *hypertrophica adiposa*. Fr., *cirrhose hypertrophique graisseuse*. Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration of the hepatic cells. [E. A. Homén, "Finsk Läk. Handl.," xxix, 5; "Fortschr. d. Med.," Feb. 1, 1889, p. 104.]—C. *jejunoris*, C. *jejoricis*. See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.—C. *of the kidney*. See INTERSTITIAL NEPHRITIS.—C. *of the liver*. See INTERSTITIAL HEPATITIS.—C. *of the lung*. See INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA.—C. *of the ovary*. Chronic interstitial

oophoritis. [a. 25.]—**C. of the spleen.** Chronic enlargement and induration of the spleen with thickening of the capsule and trabeculae. [Woodhead (a. 25).]—**C. of the stomach.** See *Chronic interstitial gastritis*.—**C. parasitaria.** In the dog, interstitial hepatitis due to the presence of the *Distomum campanulatum*. [Zwardemaker, "Mil. geneesk. Arch.," 1887; "Ctrbl. f. klin. Med.," Nov. 26, 1887, p. 900.]—**C. peritonæi.** See PERITONITIS deformans.—**C. pulmonum.** See *Interstitial pneumonia*.—**C. pulmonum tuberculosa.** Of Rindfleisch, a pathological state of the lungs due to proliferation of connective tissue consequent on tubercular lymphangitis, especially about the larger bronchi, associated with chronic desquamative pneumonia. [A. 326.]—**C. renum.** See *Interstitial nephritis*.—**C. ventriculi.** See *Chronic interstitial gastritis*.—**Fatty c.** Fr. *cirrhose graisseuse*. Interstitial hepatitis with fatty degeneration. [L. Dreyfus-Brisac, "Gaz. hebd. de méd. et de chir.," Feb. 13, 1885, p. 102.]—**Hypertrophic c.** **Hypertrophous c.** Fr. *cirrhose hypertrophique*. Ger. *hypertrophische Cirrhose*. A variety of interstitial hepatitis in which no atrophy of the newly formed connective tissue takes place. [L. 20.]—**Insular c.** See *Unilobular c.*—**Irritative c.** Interstitial hepatitis caused by the irritation of some poisonous material, such as alcohol or the poisonous elements of syphilis or malaria, brought to the liver by the hepatic or portal veins. [M. Smith, "Brit. Med. Jour.," 1888, i. p. 1381; "Practitioner," Sept., 1888 (L.)—Laennec's c. See *C. Monolobular c.* See *Unilobular c.*—**Multilobular c.** A variety of c. of the liver in which a large number of lobules are included within a fibrous ring. [L. 20.]—**Muscular c.** Of Ross, the process which takes place in muscular contracture, on account of its similarity to c. of the liver. There is an induration of connective tissue, together with fatty degeneration and subsequent atrophy of the muscular fibres. [D. 35.]—**Pulmonary c.** See *Interstitial pneumonia*.—**Obstructive c.** Interstitial hepatitis due to some impediment to the flow of bile or blood from the liver. [M. Smith, l. c. (L.)]—**Renal c.** See *Interstitial nephritis*.—**Turblinated c.** A rudimentary condition of the turbinated bodies, due to more or less complete disappearance of the erectile structure in cases of atrophic rhinitis. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. News," Apr. 4, 1885, p. 372.]—**Unilobular c.** A form of interstitial nephritis in which the cirrhotic proliferation takes place between the individual lobules. [L. 20.]

CIRRHOSSITAS (Lat.), n. f. See **CIRROSITAS**.

CIRRHOSSUS (Lat.), adj. Si²r(ki²r)-ros²u²s(u²s). See **CIRRHOTIC** and **CIRRATE**.

CIRRHOTIC, adj. Si²r-ro²t²ik. Lat. *cirrhoticus*, *cirrhosus*. Fr. *cirrhotique*. Ger. *cirrhötisch*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of cirrhosis. [D.]

CIRRHOUS, adj. Si²r²ru²s. See **CIRRATE**.

CIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²r(ki²r)/ru²s(ru²s). See **CIRRHUS** and **VIDUCT**.

CIRRI-BARBINE [Craig] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²r(ki²r)/ri²-ba²r²b²i(e²v²ne²a²e²). A subfamily of the *Blenniidae*. [L. 73.]

CIRRI-FÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ser-ro-fe²r. See **CIRRI-FEROUS**.

CIRRI-FERUS (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²f²e²r(e). Plants characterized by bearing cirri. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CIRRI-FEROUS, adj. Si²r-ri²f²e²r-u²s. Lat. *cirriiferus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr. *cirriifère*. Ger. *lockentragend, rankentragend*. Provided with cirri or tendrils. [B. 1, 19, 121, 123; a. 24.]

CIRRI-FLOUROUS, adj. Si²r-ri²-flor²u²s. Lat. *cirriflorus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *flor*, a flower). Having cirri arising from the petals. [a. 24.] Cf. **CIRROS corollaris**.

CIRRI-FORM, adj. Si²r-ri²-fo²rm. Lat. *cirriiformis* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr. *cirriiforme*. Ger. *lockenformig, rankenformig*. Shaped like a cirrus. [B. 1, 19, 121; a. 24.]

CIRRI-GEROUS, adj. Si²r-ri²g²e²r-u²s. Lat. *cirrigerus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *gerere*, to bear). Fr. *cirrigère*. See **CIRRI-FEROUS**.

CIRRI-GRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²g²-ra²d²(ra²d²a²). Fr. *cirrigrades*. See **ASTEROIDA**.

CIRRI-GRADUS, adj. Si²r-ri²g²-rad. Lat. *cirrigradus* (from *cirrus* [q. v.], and *gradus*, a step). Fr. *cirrigrade*. Accomplishing locomotion by means of cirri. [L. 73.]

CIRRI-PEDIA [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²-ped²(pe²d²)²a². Fr. *cirripèdes, cirripédiens*. Ger. *rankenfüssige Krebse*. Sp. *cirripèdos*. Syn.: *Cirripedes*. A subclass of the *Crustacea* provided with cirriform legs. [A. 385; L. 121, 147, 173.]

CIRRI-PEDS, n. pl. Si²r-ri²-pe²d². See **Cirripedia**.

CIRRI-SPINIGRADA [E. Forbes] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ri²-sp²in²(spen)²-ra²d²(ra²d²a²). From *cirrus* (q. v.), *spina*, a spine, and *gradus*, a step. See **ECHINIDA**.

CIRROBRANCHIA (Lat.). **CIRROBRANCHIATA** (Lat.), n. s. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²(ro²)-bra²n²ch²(bra²n²ch²)²a². -bra²n²ch²(bra²n²ch²)²-a²(a²)²ta². From *cirrus* (q. v.), and *branchia*, gills. Fr. *cirrobranchies*. A suborder of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L. 282.]

CIRRODERMAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Ser-ro-de²rm-ar. See **ECHINODERMATA**.

CIRRODES (Lat.), **CIRROID**, adj's. Si²r(ki²r)-rod²ez(as), si²rroid. See **CIRRI-FORM**.

CIRROPHOROUS, adj. Si²r-ro²f²o²r-u²s. See **CIRRI-FEROUS**.

CIRROPTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²f²-tha²(tha²)²mi²a². See **CIRROPTHALMIA**.

CIRROPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²p²o²d²a². See **CIRRI-PEDIA**.

CIRROSE, adj. Si²r/ros. Lat. *cirrosus*. See **CIRRATE** and **CIRRI-FORM**.

CIRROSITAS (Lat.), n. f. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²s²i²t²-a²s(a²s). Gen. *cirrositat'is*. From *cirrus* (q. v.). The production of tendrils. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CIRROSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ro²st²om²(o²m)-i(e). From *cirrus* (q. v.), and *stoma*, the mouth. See **LEPTOCARDIA**.

CIRROSIOSUS, adj. Si²r(ki²r)-ros²u²s(u²s). See **CIRRATE** and **CIRRI-FORM**.

CIRROTEUTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²r(ki²r)-ro(ro²)-tu²th²i²d²-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Octopoda*. [L. 121.]

CIRROUS, adj. Si²r²ru²s. See **CIRRATE** and **CIRRI-FORM**.

CIRRUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²r(ki²r)/ru²s(ru²s). Fr. *cirre*. Ger. *Ranke, Wickelranke*. It. *viticcia*. Sp. *cirro*. 1. A lock of hair, also any tendril-like structure; of Merrem, a tuft of feathers which, beginning above the eyes, pass down the length of the neck in birds; of Illiger, a feather with a long shaft scantily supplied with barbs; of Pliny, the foot of a *Cephalopod*; of De Blainville, any filiform appendage; one of the articulated appendages of the *Cirripedia*; in the *Cestodes*, the male intromittent organ, as a rule, attached to the anterior extremity of the c. pouch. 2. A tendril. [L. 180, 182; a. 24.]—**Auditory cirri**. Auditory hairs (tendril-like processes in many of the lower animals, thought to have auditory functions). [L. 201.]—**Cirrorum conglutinatio**. See *PLUCA polonica*.—**C'beutel** (Ger.). See *C. pouch*.—**C. corollaris**. A tendril arising from the petals of a flower. [B. 306 (a, 24).]—**C. foliariis**. A tendril arising from a leaf. [a. 24.]—**C. peduncularis**. A tendril arising from a peduncle. [a. 24.]—**C. petiolaris**. Fr. *cirre pétiole*. A petiolar tendril taking the place of a leaf and appearing like the continuation of the leaf-stalk. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**C. pouch**. Fr. *poche du cirre*. Ger. *C'beutel*. Syn.: *bursa copulatrix*. A muscular and connective-tissue structure attached to the male genital opening of the *Cestodes* which serves to protrude the cirrus. [L. 182.]—**Infero-lateral prestomial c.** Fr. *antenne externe*. A tendril-like filamentous process on the lower portion of the praestomium of the *Polychaeta*. [L. 11.]—**Morbis cirrorum**. See *PLUCA polonica*.—**Neuropodial cirri**. In the *Polychaeta*, cirri springing from the neuropodium. [L. 11.]—**Notopodial cirri**. In the *Polychaeta*, cirri springing from the notopodium. [L. 11.]—**Prestomial c.** Fr. *cirre tentaculaire, antenne mitoyenne*. Ger. *Fühlcirre*. In the *Polychaeta*, a tendril-like process springing from the middle of the praestomium. [L. 11.]—**Supero-lateral prestomial c.** Fr. *antenne mitoyenne*. A tendril-like filamentous process on the upper side of the praestomium of the *Polychaeta*. [L. 11.]

CIRSELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ki²r)-se²l²i²-u²m(u²m). Of Gärtner, the genus *Actractylis* of Linnæus. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**C. gummi-ferum**. See *ATRACTYLIS gummifera*.—**C. humile**. See *ATRACTYLIS humilis*.

CIRSEANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Su²r(ki²rs)-a²n(a²n)-u²ri²-z²(u²s)/ma². Gen. *cirseaneurysmatus* (-is). From *cirrus*, a varicosity, and *aneurysma* (see **ANEURYSM**). See **CIRSOID ANEURYSM**.

CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su²r(ki²rs)-hid²(hu²d²)-ro²sk(ro²sch²)²-e²-o(o²)²-sel(kal)²(e)a²; in Eng., su²rs-hid-ro²sk²-e²-o-sel. See **CIRSYDROSCHEOCELE**.

CIRSICUS (Lat.), adj. Su²rs(ki²rs)/i²k-u²s(u²s). See **VARICOSE**.

CIRSICUÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Su²rs(ki²rs)-i²k(u²)²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Cynareæ*, comprising *Lappa*, *Echenais*, *Notobasis*, *Chamaepeuce*, *Klenzea*, *Erythrolena*, *Cirsium*, *Picnomon*, *Clavena*, *Carduus*, *Spanioptilon*, *Cynara*, *Onopordon*. 2. Of Schultz, a section of the *Eucardineæ*, subdivided into the *Eucirsiceæ*, *Chamaepeuceæ*, and *Galactitideæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CIRSIODES [De Candolle]. A section of the genus *Aptotaxis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CIRSION [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. Su²rs(kers)/i²o²-o²n. Gr. *κίρσιον*. Some undetermined species of *Aptotaxis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CIRSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Su²rs(kers)/i²k(u²)²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Cassini, the *Cephalonopods* of De Candolle. [B. 121 (a, 24).] 2. Of De Candolle and many modern botanists, the *Cnicus* of Linnæus. [B. 42 (a, 24).] 3. Of Lessing, the *Chamaepeuce*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. anglicum** [De Candolle]. Fr. *langue de bœuf*. The *Cnicus anglicus*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. arvense** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. Casabonæ** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**C. compactum** [Lamarck]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus*. [B. 214.]—**C. eriophorum** [Scopoli]. The *Cnicus eriophorum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**C. heterophyllum** [De Candolle]. **C. helenioides** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus heterophyllum*. [B. 173 (a, 24); B. 214.]—**C. lanatum**. The *Carthamus lanatus* of Linnæus. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. lanceolatum** [Scopoli]. The *Cnicus lanceolatus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. laniflorum**. The *Carduus eriophorus*. [B. 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. maculatum** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus syriacus*. [B. 173, 214, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. monspessulanum** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus pyrenaicus*. [B. 214.]—**C. officinale**. The *Carduus heterophyllum*. [B. 275 (a, 24); L. 119.]—**C. oleraceum** [Allioni]. The *Cnicus oleraceus*. [B. 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. syriacum** [Gärtner]. The *Cnicus syriacus*. [B. 214.]—**C. trispinosum**. [Mönch]. The *Cnicus Casabonæ*. [B. 214.]—**C. tuberosum**. The *Cnicus tuberosus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C. variabile** [Mönch]. The *Cnicus pratensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CIRSOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Su²rs(ki²rs)-o(o²)-ble²f(a²r)-a²(a²r)-o²n. From *κίρσιος*, a varix, and *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid. Fr. *cirso-blepharon*. Ger. *Krampfader am Augentide*. A varicose state of the eyelids. [L. 81.]

CIRSOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Su²rs(ki²rs)-o(o²)-sel(kal)²(e)a²; in Eng., su²rs-o-sel. From *κίρσιος*, a varix, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. Fr. *cirso-cèle*. Ger. *Samenaderbruch, Samenadergeschwulst, Krampfaderbruch*. It. Sp. c. Syn.: *varicocele, hernia varicosa*. A varicose state of the spermatic and (according to most authors) the scrotal veins. [A. 301, 322, 325; L. 41.]

CIRSOID, adj. Su²rs/oid. Gr. *κίρσώδης* (from *κίρσιος*, a varix, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat. *cirsoides*. Fr. *cirsoïde*. Ger. *Krampfaderig, varikös*. Resembling a varix, varicose. [L. 81.]

CIRSOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-o(o^2)-i(e)/dez(das)$. Gr., $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\epsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$. See CIRSOID; as a n., the upper part of the brain, also spermatic veins and the epididymis. [L, 84, 325]

CIRSOHYDROPICUS (Lat.), adj. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-o(o^2)-hid(hu^d)-ro^2p(rop)^{12}k-u^2s(u^4s)$. See CIRSYDROPICUS.

CIRSOPHALUS (Lat.), **CIRSOPHALUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-o^2m^2fa^2l(fa^2l)-o^2s, -u^2s(u^4s)$. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\delta\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$, the navel. Fr., *cirsophale*. Ger., *Adergeschwulst am Nabel*. It., *cirsomfalo*. Sp., *cirsomfalo*. See CAPUT MEDUSÆ.

CIRSOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-o^2f-tha^2l(th\alpha^2l)^{12}m^2a^3$. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\delta\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{\iota}\alpha$, inflammation of the eye. Fr., *cirsophthalmie*. Ger., *Kirsophthalmie*, *variköser Zustand des Auges*. It., Sp., *cirsoftalmia*. Syn.: *teleangiectasis oculi*, *ophthalmia varicosa*, *varicositas conjunctivæ*. Varicose ophthalmia; a term formerly used to describe a highly engorged, varicose condition of the conjunctival blood-vessels in high grades of inflammation. It has also been employed to describe those conditions of extensive corneal staphyloma in which the cornea and sclera are colored blue and give the impression of a varicose condition. [F.]

CIRSOS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)^{12}o^2s$. Gr., $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$. See VARIX.

CIRSOSCHEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-o^2sk(o^2sch^2)^{12}e^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\sigma\epsilon\chi\eta$, the scrotum. Scrotal cirsocele. [A, 322.]

CIRSOTOMY, n. $Su^6rs-o^2t-o-mi^2$. Lat., *cirsotomia* (from $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\epsilon\iota$, to cut). Fr., *cirsotomie*. Ger., *Krampfaderschnitt*. It., *cirsotomia*. Sp., *cirsotomia*. The cutting out of varices. [L, 41.]

CIRSOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-o(o^2)-ze^2r(zar)-o^2si^2s$. Gen., *cirsoxeros'eos (-is)*. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\xi\rho\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\upsilon\omega$, to dry up. Fr., *cirsoxérose*. Ger., *Austrocknung der Krampfaderen*. A drying up (cure) of varices. [A, 322.]

CIRSULCUS (Lat.), n. n. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-u^2lk(u^4lk)^{12}u^2s(u^4s)$. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\epsilon\lambda\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, an ulcer. Fr., *cirsulcère*. Ger., *varicose Geschwür*. A varicose ulcer. [A, 322.]

CIRSUS (Lat.), n. m. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)^{12}u^2s(u^4s)$. Gr., $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$. See VARIX.

CIRSYDROPICUS (Lat.), adj. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-i^2d(u^6d)-ro^2p(rop)^{12}k-u^2s(u^4s)$. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, and $\delta\epsilon\delta\rho\omega\pi\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, dropsical. Pertaining to or affected with both cirsocele and hydrocele. [A, 322.]

CIRSYDROSCHOCÈLE (Lat.), n. f. $Su^6rs(ki^2rs)-i^2d(u^6d)-ro^2sk(ro^2sch^2)-e^2-o(o^2)-sel(kal)^{12}e^2-o-sel$. From $\kappa\rho\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, a varix, $\delta\upsilon\delta\rho\omega$, water, $\sigma\epsilon\chi\eta$, the scrotum, and $\kappa\eta\lambda\eta$, a tumor. Fr., *cirsydroschéocèle*. Cirsocele combined with hydrocele. [A, 322.]

CIRUELILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ther-u-al-el'yo. The *Bunchosia lanceolata*. [A, 447.]

CIRUELO (Sp.), n. Ther-u-al'o. The plum-tree. [B, 121.]—**C. agrio** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Spondias lutea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Calantano**. The *Spondias monbin*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de España** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Prunus domestica*. [A, 447.]—**C. de fraile**. The genus *Bunchosia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Spondias purpurea*. [A, 447.]

CIS (Pol.), n. The *Taxus baccata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CISAILLE (Fr.), n. Sez-o^2-el-y'. A pair of scissors of considerable size in which the shank is not provided with rings; used for cutting hard splints, bones, etc. [L, 49.]

CISEAU (Fr.), n. Sez-o. 1. A chisel. [L, 43, 49.] 2. The *Carex vesicaria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CISEAUX (Fr.), n. pl. Sez-o. See SCISSORS.—**C. à cuillers**. Scissors with blades curved on the flat. [E.]—**C. coudés**. Scissors with blades at an angle with the handles. [E.]—**C. droits**. Straight scissors. [L, 49.]—**C. mousses**. Scissors with rounded or blunt points. [E.]—**C. perce-crâne**. An obstetrical perforator resembling a pair of scissors (like Smellie's).

CISERON (Fr.), n. Sez-r-o^2n^2. The *Cicer arietinum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CISIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}i^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *cisidées*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CISLIE, n. $Si^2s^4i^2$. The genus *Vincetoxicum*.—**Silken c.** The *Vincetoxicum officinale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CISMA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2z(ki^2s)^{12}ma^3$. Fr., *cismé*. The *Cassia absus*. The powdered seeds (*semen cisme*) are blown into the eye in ophthalmia by the Arabian physicians. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CISS, n. Si^2s . The *Myrrhis odorata*. [Du Cange (a, 24).]—Sweet c. See C.

CISSA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}sa^3$. Gen., *cis'ses*. Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\alpha$. See PICA.

CISSAMPELIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-sa^2m(sa^3m)-pe^2l(pe^2l)^{12}i^2a^3$. See CISSAMPELIN.

CISSAMPELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-sa^2m(sa^3m)-pe^2l(i^2d)^{12}e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *cissampelidées*. 1. Of Miers, a division of the *Leptogoneæ* comprising *Itocarpus*, *Homocnemia*, *Stephania*, *Clupea*, *Cylea*, *Cissampelos*, *Antizona*, and *Rhaptomestis*. 2. Of Hooker, a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, including *Stephania*, *Cissampelos*, and *Cycla*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, the same tribe, comprising *Sarcopetalum*, *Stephania*, *Cissampelos*, and *Cylea*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CISSAMPÉLIN, n. $Si^2s-a^2mp^2e^2l-i^2n$. Lat., *cissampelinum*. Fr., *cissampéline*. Ger., C. It., *cissampelina*. An organic principle, $C_{16}H_{17}NO_8$, found by Wiggers in Pareira-root. It is a yellowish, transparent, uncrystallizable substance without odor; having a very bitter taste and not soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and ether. [B, 5, 8 (a, 24).]

CISSAMPELOS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-sa^2m(sa^3m)^{12}pe^2l-o^2s$. From $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, ivy, and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a vine. Fr., *cissampélide*. Ger., *Kissampelos*, *Grieswurzel*. It., *cissampelo*. Sp., *pareira*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Menispermaceæ*, comprising eighteen species of climbing plants. They are dioecious, the male flowers having four sepals and the female two [Bentham and Hooker]. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. acuminatus**. The *Tiliacora racemosa*.—**C. argentea** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. A South American species similar in its properties to *C. pareira*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. caapeba**. Ger., *Caapeba-Grieswurzel*. A species believed by the Brazilians to be a specific for snake-bites. The root was formerly official under the name of *radix caapebe*, or *caa-apia*, and was thought to be diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 30, 116.]—**C. capensis**. A variety of which the root is used as an emetic and cathartic by the Boers of South Africa. [L, 45.]—**C. cinerescens**. See *C. ovalifolia*.

—**C. convolvulacea** [Moon]. A species growing in Dilligul, Rajmahal, and Nepal. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. ebracteata** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *cissampelos sans bractées*. A Brazilian species used for serpent-bites. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. glaberrima**. A Brazilian species furnishing, according to A. St.-Hilaire, true pareira. The root as well as the bark and leaves are used for snake-bites. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. glabra**. A species growing in Bengal, Burmah, and Assam; used in decoction in gonorrhœa and as an emetic. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. guajaquilensis**. A South American species like *C. pareira*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hernandifolia**. The *nenemoka* of India; the extract and infusion are substituted for those of *Pareira brava*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. hexandra** [Roxburgh]. See *STEPHANIA hernandifolia*.—**C. mauritiana** [Dupetit-Thouars]. **C. mauritiana**. A species found in the Mascarene islands. Its root is considered tonic and by some regarded as furnishing pareira brava. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. microcarpa** [De Candolle]. The *C. pareira*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. ovalifolia**. A Brazilian species furnishing a root of brown-yellow color and bitter taste, used in Brazil as a febrifuge under the name of *oretha d'onça*, and exported to Europe. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 73.]—**C. pareira**. Fr., *liane à serpent*. Ger., *gebrüchliche Grieswurzel*. *False pareira brava*, *velvet-leaf*, *ice-vine*, *Portuguese wild olive*; a species found in Brazil, Mexico, and the West Indies. It is a climbing plant with slender shrubby stems, round leaves covered with soft down on their lower sides. Its root furnishes the *pareira radix* of the Br. Ph. of 1870. It is tonic, aperient, and diuretic, was once used as a lithontripic, and is used in chronic urinary diseases. In Brazil it is used for snake-bites. [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. pareroides** [De Candolle]. The *C. mauritiana* of Dupetit-Thouars. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. rufescens**. See *C. ovalifolia*.—**C. tomentosa** [De Candolle]. Fr., *cissampélide tomentée*. A species found in Caracass, where the leaves are employed as poultices for abscesses. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CISSANTHEMOS (Lat.), **CISSANTHEMON** [Dioscorides] (Lat.), **CISSANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., and n. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-sa^2n(sa^3n)^{12}the^2m-o^2s, -o^2n, -u^2m(u^4m)$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu$. Fr., *cissanthème*. One of the two species of *Cyclamen*, probably the *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 102.]

CISSARON (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}sa^2r(sa^3r)-o^2n$. An old name for the genus *Hedera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CISSARUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}sa^2r(sa^3r)-u^2s(u^4s)$. The *Cistus creticus*. [L, 97, 116.]

CISSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}se^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. From $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, ivy. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Vitææ*, comprising *Cayratia*, *Cissus*, *Ampelopsis*, and *Vitis*. He subsequently made it a division of the *Umbellifera*, with the subdivisions *Hederaceæ* (*Leeaceæ*), *Corneæ*, and *Vitææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CISSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}si^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Procerata*. [L, 262.]

CISSINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}si^2n-u^2m(u^4m)$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\nu$ (n. of adj. $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, made of ivy). An ancient vulnerary made of ivy. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CISSION (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}si^2o^2n$. The *Vincetoxicum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CISSOID, adj. Si^2s^4oid . Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$ (from $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, ivy, and $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, resemblance). Lat., *cissoïdes*. Fr., *cissoïde*. Resembling ivy. [A, 387.]

CISSOPHYLLON [Dioscorides] (Lat.), **CISSOPHYLLUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Si^2s(ki^2s)-so(so^2)-fi^2l(fu^6l)^{12}lo^2n, -lu^2m(lu^4m)$. From $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{o}s$, ivy, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf. Old names for a plant with leaves like those of ivy, probably the *Cyclamen hederæfolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CISSOS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}so^2s$. The ancient name of the *Hedera helix*; so called because *Cissos*, the favorite of Bacchus, was transformed into this plant. [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 114, 121.]

CISSOTANNIC ACID, n. $Si^2s-o-ta^2n^12k$. Fr., *acide cissotannique*. A weakly acid substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_8$, said to form the red coloring matter of leaves which have turned in the autumn. [B, 14.]

CISSUS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2s(ki^2s)^{12}su^2s(su^4s)$. Gr., $\kappa\iota\sigma\sigma\acute{o}\varsigma$. Fr., c. Ger., *Klimmer*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of ampelideous plants, related especially to *Vitis*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. acida** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. acide*. The *sorrel vine*; a species indigenous to India, where its bulbous roots, cut into slices, are applied as resolvents to buboes and hemorrhoids. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. alata** [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. à trois feuilles*. A Jamaica species. The leaves are astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ampelopsis** [Persoon]. The *Vitis indica*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. antarctica** [Ventenat]. The *kanjaroo vine*, indigenous to Australia. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arborea** [Forsk.]. The *Salvadora persica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bifida** [Schumann]. See *C. quadrangularis*.—**C. bipinnata** [Elli.]. The *Vitis bipinnata* of Torrey and Gray. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. cresta** [Linnaeus and Afzelius]. A species indigenous to Guinea. The agreeable acid fruits are eaten and used for preparing vinegar; the ashes of the leaves, mixed with palm-oil, are used as a remedy against snake-bites. [L, 30.]—**C. carnosia** [Linnaeus]. A species

with black berries of the size of a pea, which contain a juice that dyes the skin dark-red; the thick, fleshy leaves, which are sharp and pungent when fresh, are eaten as a vegetable after being boiled with salt and water; the juice is taken internally and applied externally in fevers. [L, 30.]—*C. caustica* [Tussac]. Fr., *c. caustique*. A West Indian species. It has an edible fruit and caustic leaves. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cordifolia* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles en cœur*. An American species. The stem furnishes a refreshing juice. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. crenata* [Vahl]. The *Vitis trifolia* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. digitata* [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. digité*. A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are used as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. glauca* [Roxburgh]. The elephant's vine; a species indigenous to the East Indies, bearing black edible berries. An infusion of the leaves is used as a detergent and in fevers; the juice, boiled with oil, is used as a resolvent plaster. [L, 30, 37.]—*C. hederacea* [Persoon]. See *AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia*.—*C. heptaphylla* [Retzius]. Fr., *c. pédale*. A species indigenous to India, where it is made into a ptisan which is used in ophthalmic diseases. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. latifolia* [Linnaeus]. See *C. glauca*.—*C. mappia* [Lamarck]. The *Malacoxylon pinnatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. pedala* [Linnaeus]. See *C. heptaphylla*.—*C. quadrangularis* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. quadrangulaire*. A species found in the East Indies and Africa. It bears a very acrid fruit of about the size of a large pea, known as the *raisin de Galam*. The leaves and young shoots are edible, and, dried and powdered, are used in intestinal affections. The Arabs apply the leaves externally in lumbago, and the negroes of Senegambia reduce the stems to a paste, which they employ as a vulnerary. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. quinquefolia* [Persoon, Lamarck]. See *AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia*.—*C. rotundifolia* [Vahl]. Fr., *c. à feuilles rondes*. A species indigenous to Arabia, where the leaves are eaten cooked. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. salutaris* [Kunth]. Fr., *c. saluaire*. A Chinese species. In Cumana it is used in dropsical affections. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. setosa*. The *Vitis setosa* of Wallich. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. ternata* [Gmelin]. Fr., *c. terné*. A species found in Arabia, where the leaves are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. tinctoria* [Martius]. A species indigenous to Brazil. The berries and leaves contain a bluish-green juice, used by the natives for dyeing cotton cloth. [L, 37.]—*C. trifoliata* [Linnaeus]. See *C. alata*.—*C. venatorum* [De Candolle]. Fr., *c. des chasseurs*. The sportsman's climber; a South American species. The sap is used as drinking-water. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. vitiginea*. Fr., *c. cotonneux*. A species of which the leaves and roots are used in India as cataplasms; according to Sprengel, it is the *anomum* of the ancients. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CISSYBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²s(ki²s)-si²b(su²b)²i²u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *κισσύβιον*. A cup made of ivy-wood, or carved with ivy wreaths, used by the ancient Greeks to detect fraudulent admixtures of water with wine. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 37, 94.]

CISTA (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ki²s)/ta³. Fr., *ciste*. Ger., *Kiste*, *Behälter*. 1. A triple envelope of a seed, the external and middle layers of which are membranous, the internal being fungous or fleshy. 2. A chest for medicines. [L, 81, 94, 116.]

CISTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²s(ki²s)-ta(ta³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cistacées*. 1. An order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, equivalent to the *Cistineæ* of Bentham and Hooker. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Cistales*, comprising *Fumana*, *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Lechea*, *Hudsonia*, *Taxiostoma*, and *Cochlospermum*. 3. Of Spach, a family of the *Cistifloræ*, comprising the tribes *Cistecæ* and *Lechidicæ*, and the anomalous genus *Hudsonia*. 4. Of Torrey and Gray, an order of dicotyledons (the *Cistineæ* of De Candolle), embracing *Helianthemum*, *Lechea*, and *Hudsonia*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CISTAL, adj. Si²st/a². Pertaining to the genus *Cistus*. [B (a, 24).]—**C. alliance** [Lindley]. Lat., *nixus cistalis*. See **CISTALES**.

CISTALES [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-a(a³)lez(le²s). An alliance of the *Calycoceæ*, comprising the orders *Lineæ*, *Chlenaceæ*, *Cistineæ*, and *Reaumuriaceæ*; also (subsequently) an alliance of hypogynous exogens, comprising the orders *Cistaceæ*, *Brassicæ*, *Resedaceæ*, and *Cappariaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CISTARIEÆ [Dumort] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-a²r(a³r)-i(i²y²-e²-e(a³-e^{2Toropetalæ, comprising the families *Droseraceæ*, *Violaceæ*, *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Bizaceæ*, and *Cistineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]}

CISTE (Fr.), n. Sest. See **CISTUS**.—**C. de crête** (ou *incane*, ou *ladanifère*, ou *à feuilles planes*, ou *ledon*, ou *ondulé*, ou *tacheté*). See under **CISTUS**.

CISTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cistées*. 1. Of J. St.-Hilaire, a family of plants, comprising *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. 2. Of Mirbel, a family of polypetalous dicotyledons, with the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. 3. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Hypopetalæ*, with the same genera. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **CISTR**.

CISTELA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ki²st)/e²-a³. See **CISTULA**.

CISTELIENÆ (Lat.), **CISTELIDÆ** [Latreille] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-e²i²d-e(a³-e²), -e²i²e²n²/e(a³-e²). Fr., *cistéliques*, *cistéliennes*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CISTELLA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ki²st)-e²i²la³. Fr., *cistelle*. 1. See **CISTULA**. 2. Of Blume, a genus of orchids corresponding to *Geodorum*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CISTERN, n. Si²st/u³rn. See **CISTERNA**.—**Seminal c.** See **RECEPTACULUM seminis**.

CISTERNA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ki²st)-u³rn(e²rn/a³). Fr., *citerne*. Ger., *Cisterne*. It, Sp., *c.* A vessel, a receptacle, a cistern; an old term for the fourth ventricle of the brain, after the concurrence of galactophorous vessels in the mamma. [L, 116, 121; I, 3.]—**C. ambiens**. 1. See *Arachnoid CANAL*. 2. Of Schwalbe, a sub-arachnoid space surrounding the *crura cerebri*. [I, 17.]—**C. chiasmatis**. See *Interpeduncular SPACE*.—**C. chiasmatis et laminae cinereæ terminalis**. That portion of the subarachnoid space that is situated between the optic chiasm and the rostrum of the

corpus callosum. [L, 332.]—**C. chyli**. See **RECEPTACULUM chyli**.—**C. corporis callosi**. See *Third VENTRICLE*.—**C. fossæ Sylvii**. That portion of the subarachnoid space which lies immediately above the fissure of Sylvius. [L, 332.]—**C. intercruialis**. The anterior subarachnoid space at the base of the brain. [I, 17.]—**C. intercruialis profunda**. That portion of the subarachnoid space lying above the space on the base of the brain between the cerebral peduncles. [L, 332.]—**C. intercruialis superficialis**. That portion of the subarachnoid space which is situated between the pons Varolii and the optic chiasm. [L, 332.]—**C. laminae cinereæ terminalis**. A subarachnoid space corresponding to the region of the optic chiasm. [I, 17.]—**C. lateralis pontis**. A small subarachnoid space lying along the outer edge of the pons Varolii. [I, 17.]—**C. lumbaris**. See **RECEPTACULUM chyli**.—**C. lymphatica magna**. See *Subvertebral lymph-SINUS*.—**C. magna**. 1. That portion of the subarachnoid space immediately above the transverse fissure of the cerebellum. [L, 332.] 2. See *Fourth VENTRICLE*.—**C. magna cerebello-medullearis**. The large subarachnoid space between the posterior and lower surface of the cerebellum and the medulla oblongata. [I, 17.]—**C. Pecqueti**. See **RECEPTACULUM chyli**.—**C. pontis media**. A small subarachnoid space around the basal sulcus of the pons Varolii. [I, 17.]—**C. subarachnoidalis**. See *Subarachnoid SPACE*.

CISTHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²s(ki²s)/tho²r-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *κισθόπος*. The *Cistus creticus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CISTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²st(ki²st)²i(e). 1. Of Adanson, a family of plants comprising the following groups of genera: *a*, *Prockia*, *Rheedia*, *Salvadora*, *Laëtia*, *Korosvel*, *Consehi*, *Sequiaria*, and *Hypopitys*; *b*, *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Hypericoides*, *Komana*, *Kifo*, *Hypericum*, *Androsæum*, *Elodes*, *Acyrum*, *Alkana*, *Aldrovanda*, *Nagatampo*, *Theka*, *Coa*, *Adamaran*, *Mangle*, *Osteridikia*, *Frazinus*, *Nalagu*, *Coddampulli*, *Magostan*, *Cariaria*, *Mamei*, *Cunto*, *Paris*, *Niale*, *Calestiam*, *Boldu*, *Calaba*, *Convondi*, and *Illa*; *c*, *Hirtella*, *Paltara*, *Panel*, *Malapenna*, *Nitraria*, *Perin-hara*, *Grias*, *Olinia*, *Japarandibia*, *Cuopia*, *Anavinga*, and *Empetrum*. 2. Of Jussieu, an order (of De Candolle, a family) of dicotyledons, comprising *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **CISTEÆ**.

CISTICOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-i²k'o²i-e(a³-e²). A group of the *Fimelinæ*. [L, 320.]

CISTICOLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-i²-ko²i-l-i(e)²ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Timeliidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1879, p. 341 (L).]

CISTIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-i²-flor'e(a³-e²). 1. Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Phylacochorpicæ*, comprising the families *Violaceæ*, *Cistineæ*, and *Bizaceæ*. 2. Of Bartling, a class of the *Gymnoblasti*, with the orders *Flacourtiaceæ*, *Marcgraviææ*, *Bizineæ*, *Cistineæ*, *Violariææ*, *Droseraceæ*, and *Tamaricicæ*. 3. Of Spach, a class of dicotyledons comprising nearly the same orders as those of Bartling. 4. Of Leun., an order of the *Choristopetalæ*, embracing the families *Parnassicæ*, *Droseraceæ*, *Violariææ*, *Cistineæ*, and *Bizineæ*. 5. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the series *Aphanocyclicæ*, class *Choripetalæ*, including the families *Violaceæ*, *Dioscoreææ*, *Nepenthecææ*, *Cistaceææ*, *Bizaceææ*, *Hypericaceææ*, *Elatinaceææ*, *Tamaricicææ*, *Ternstroemiaceææ*, *Cusiaceææ*, *Garciniaceææ*, and *Dipterocarpeææ*. [B, 170, 279 (a, 24).]

CISTINÆ [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-i(e)²ne(na³-e²). A family of the *Multisetaria*, comprising *Cistus*, *Bonnetia*, *Menzelia*, *Loasa*, *Bixa*, *Letia*, and *Banara*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **CISTINEÆ**.

CISTINÉ (Fr.), adj. Sest-en-a. Resembling the *Cistus*; as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es*, see **CISTINEÆ**.

CISTINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-i²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cistinées*. 1. Of De Candolle, an order of *Thalamifloræ*, embracing *Cistus*, *Helianthemum*, *Hudsonia*, and *Lechea*. 2. Of Gray, a family of the *Thalamifloræ*, consisting of the genus *Helianthemum*. 3. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamungulia*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Cistifloræ*, with the divisions *Tamaricææ*, *Frankeniææ*, and *Cistecææ*. 5. Of Jussieu, a family embracing the same genera as those of De Candolle. 6. Of Goebel, a family of the order *Cistifloræ*, including the divisions *Resedacææ*, *Violariæææ*, *Droseraceææ*, *Sarraceniaceææ*, *Nepenthecæææ*, *Cistineæææ*, *Bizineæææ*, *Hypericineæææ*, *Frankeniæææ*, *Elatinæææ*, *Tamaricicæææ*, *Ternstroemiaceæææ* (with *Marcgraviææææ*), *Guttiferææææ*, *Ochnaceææææ*, and *Dipterocarpeææææ*. [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. **CISTACEÆ**.

CISTINEOUS, adj. Si²st-i²n'e²-u³s. Lat., *cistineus*. Fr., *cistiné*. Belonging to the *Cistineæ* or resembling the genus *Cistus*. [B (a, 24).]

CISTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ki²st)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cistoidées*. 1. Of Spach, a division of the *Cistineæ*, including *Halimium*, *Ladanium*, *Rhodocistus*, *Cistus*, *Stephanocarpon*, and *Ledonia*. 2. Of Ventenat, the *Cisti* of Jussieu. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CISTOME, n. Si²st/om. A prolongation or fold of the cuticle, penetrating the stomates, and lining the bottom of the subjacent chamber. [B, 119, 121 (a, 24).]

CISTOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. Si²st(ki²st)-o²f'i²l-u³s(u⁴s). From *κίστη* (see **CISTA**), and *φιλέω*, to love. Fr., *cistophile*. Growing on *cistæ* (e. g., the *Antennaria cistophila*, on the stems of frutescent *cistæ*). [a, 24.]

CISTRÉ, n. Sest-ra. In Provence, the *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CISTRO, n. Sest-ro. In Provence, the *Helleborus fatidus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CISTRÖSCHEN (Ger.), n. Tses²/ru³-sh-e²n. The *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CISTROSE (Ger.), n. Tses²/roz-e². The genus *Cistus*. [a, 24.]—**Cretische c.** The *Cistus creticus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cyprische c.** The *Cistus cypricus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ladanum-Tragrede C.**

The *Cistus ladaniferus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Ledon C.** The *Cistus ledon*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Lorbeerblättrige C.** The *Cistus laurifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Rauchhaarige C.** The *Cistus hirsutus* of Lej, or the *Helianthemum hirsutum* of Koch. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Salbeiblättrige C.** The *Cistus salvifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Zottige C.** The *Cistus villosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

CISTUDINA (Lat.). **CISTUDINIDÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $Si^{2st}(ki^{2st})-u^{2d}(ud)-in(en)^{a3}, i^{2n}i^{2d}-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Steganopodes*. [L, 256.]

CISTUDININA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^{2st}(ki^{2st})-u^{2d}(ud)-i^2n-i(e)^{na3}$. A tribe of the *Cistudinidae*. [L, 256.]

CISTULA [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2st}(ki^{2st})/u^2(u^4)-a^3$. Fr., *cistule*. Ger., *Kistchen*. A cell-shaped shield (apothecium) found among lichens of the genus *Sphaerophoron*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24)].

CISTUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^{2st}(ki^{2st})/u^3(u^4)s$. Fr., *ciste*. Ger., *Cistrose*. Of Linnæus, a genus of plants of the *Cistineæ*, allied to *Helianthemum*, from which it differs in having its capsule five- or ten-celled. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**Bog-c.** See *C. ladaniferus*.—**C. apeninus** [Linnaeus]. The *Helianthemum vulgare*, var. *abiflorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. canadensis**. The *Helianthemum canadense*. [B, 34 (a, 24)].—**C. creticus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ciste de crête*. Ger., *cretische Cistrose*. The rock-rose; indigenous to Crete and other regions of the Mediterranean; one of the chief sources of ladanum. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24)].—**C. cypricus** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ciste cyprus*. Ger., *cyprische Cistrose*. The common gum-c; a garden plant often confounded with *C. ladaniferus*, from which it differs in not having solitary flowers and in having spathed leaves. It furnishes a good variety of ladanum, known officially as *ladanum cypricum* (see *in massis*). [B, 19, 173, 180, 275.]—**C. ericoides** [Cavanilles]. The *Helianthemum fumana*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. fœmina**. See *C. salvifolius*.—**C. funana** [Linnaeus]. The *Helianthemum fumana*. Its roots and leaves are astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. grandiflorus** [Scopoli]. The *Helianthemum grandiflorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. guttatus** [Linnaeus]. The *Helianthemum guttatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. helianthemoides** [Crantz]. A variety of *Helianthemum glabrum* having narrow leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. helianthemum** [Linnaeus]. **C. hirsutus** [Lapeyrouse]. Fr., *panacée de Chiron*. The *Helianthemum vulgare* of Gärtner. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. hispanica**. See *C. ladaniferus*.—**C. humilis**. The *Parnassia palustris*. [L, 97.]—**C. incanus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ciste incane*. A species found in France, which furnishes the *suc d'hypociste*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. ladaniferus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *ciste ladanifère*. Ger., *ladanumtragende Cistrose*. The bog or ladanum-gum, c; a species found in Spain, Portugal, southern France, northern Africa, and the Grecian archipelago, which yields ladanum. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24)].—**C. laurifolius** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *lorbeerblättrige Cistrose*. A species growing in southern Europe, by some identified with *C. cypricus*. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. ledon**. **C. ledum** [Lamarck]. Fr., *ciste ledon*. Ger., *Ledon-Cistrose*. The many-flowered rock-rose; a species furnishing ladanum under the name of *ladanum in baculis*. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24)]. See also *LEDUM palustre*.—**C. mas**. See *C. villosus*.—**C. salvifolius**. The *κιστοςθάλυς* of Dioscorides. Ger., *salbeiblättrige Cistrose*. 1. Of Linnæus, a species found in southern Europe. Its leaves and flowers (*herba et flores cisti fœmine*) were formerly official and were used in diarrhoea, dysentery, hæmorrhages, wounds, and abscesses. 2. Of Pallas, see *C. creticus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. serpyllifolius** [Crantz]. The *Helianthemum glabrum*, a variety of *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. serratus** [Viviani]. The *Helianthemum guttatum* of Desfontaines. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. surrejanus** [Linnaeus]. The *Helianthemum leptopetalum*, a variety of *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. tauricus**. See *C. creticus*.—**C. tomentosus** [L. E. Smith, Scopoli]. The *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. villosus** [Lamarck]. Ger., *zöttige Cistrose*. The *κιστος άππερ* of Dioscorides. The flowers and leaves (*herba et flores cisti maris*) were formerly used like those of *C. salvifolius*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Common gum c.** The *Cistus cypricus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Folia cisti ledi**. The leaves of *Ledum palustre*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Ground c.** The *Rhododendron chamaecistus*. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—**Gum c.** The *C. ladaniferus*, *C. ledon*, *C. cypricus*, and *C. creticus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)].—**Herba cisti ledi**. The herb of *Ledum palustre*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Ladanum-gum c.** The *C. ladaniferus*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].

CITA-MATAKI (Hind.), n. The *Rondeletia asiatica*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITABEL, n. More properly written *sitambel*. The *Nymphaea cerulea*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITAMERDU, n. The *Cocculus cordifolius* of De Candolle. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24)].

CITARA (It.), n. $Chet/a^3r-a^3$. A mineral spring at Ischia. [L, 49.]

CITERNE (Fr.), n. $Set-e^2rn$. See *CISTERNA*.—**C. de Pecquet**, **C. lombaire**. The receptaculum chyli. [L, 41, 158.]—**C. lymphatique**. In certain *Batrachia*, a dilatation of the lymphatic system, lying between the vertebral column and the dorsal portion of the mesentery, and extending from the anal region to the level of the stomach. [L, 158.]

CITHARININA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^{2th}(ki^{2th})-a^2r(a^3r)-i^2n-i(e)^{na3}$. A subfamily of the *Characinae*. [L, 207, 280.]

CITHAROIDEÆ [Bory] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^{2th}(ki^{2th})-a^2r(a^3r)-o(o^2)-i^2d(ed)/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *citharoidées*. A family of the *Crustodea*. [L, 180.]

CITHARON (Lat.), n. n. $Si^{2th}(ki^{2th})-a^2r(a^3r)-o^2n$. See *CISARON*.

CITIGRADÆ [Thorell] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^{2t}(ki^{2t})-i^2g/ra^2d(ra^3d)-e(a^3-e^2)$. A suborder of the *Araneina*. [L, 196.]

CITIGRADES [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^{2t}(ki^{2t})-i^2g/ra^2d(ra^3d)-ez(e^2s)$. Fr., c. A tribe of the *Araneidae*. [L, 180.]

CIT-NAGUARI (Hind.), n. The *Melastoma aspera*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CIT-OBTI (Hind.), n. The *Catophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITO-NEHUL, n. In the East Indies, the *Nymphaea pallida*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITOLE (It.), n. $Chet'o-la$. The *Papaver rhœas*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITRA (Telooogoo), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 172 (a, 24)].

CITRABROMPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3-brom-pir-o-ta^3r-ta^3r/i^2k$. Fr., *acide citrabrompyrotartrique*. A bromo-derivative of citraconic acid. Two such compounds are known: 1. The *mono-derivative*, known simply as *c. acid*, $C_6H_7BrO_4$, formed by the direct addition of hydrogen bromide to citraconic acid, and isomeric with the *ita-* and *mesa-mono-*derivatives. 2. *Citradibrompyrotartaric acid*. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24)].

CITRACHLOROPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3-klor-pir-o-ta^3r-ta^3r/i^2k$. Fr., *acide citrachloropyrotartrique*. A monochlorinated derivative of citraconic acid, $C_6H_7Cl(CO.OH)_2$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on citraconic acid; a crystalline compound, very unstable, and, when heated with water, giving up hydric chloride and passing into mesaconic acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24)].

CITRACONIC, adj. $Si^{2t}ra^3-k-o^2n/i^2k$. Fr., *citraconique*. Compound of citric and acetic acids. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide citraconique*. Ger., *Citraconsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_6H_8O_4$, isomeric with paracitric acid. It forms large shining, four-sided prisms, which dissolve in less than their weight of water and melt at 80° C. [B, 2, 4 (a, 24)].—**C. anhydride**. Ger., *Citraconsäure-Anhydrid*. An oily liquid, $C_6H_4O_3 = CH_3 - C \begin{matrix} \diagup CO \\ \diagdown CH \end{matrix} \backslash O$, boiling at 212° C. It is of the composition of citraconic acid deprived of the elements of a molecule of water. [B, 4 (a, 24)].

CITRACONYL, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3-k'o^2n/i^2l$. From *citraconic* (see also *-yl**). The bivalent radicle, $CH_3C \begin{matrix} \diagup CO' \\ \diagdown CH.CO' \end{matrix}$, of citraconic acid. [a, 24.]

CITRADIBROMPYROTARTARIC ACID, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3-brom-pir-o-ta^3r-ta^3r/i^2k$. Fr., *acide citradibrompyrotartrique*. A dibromopyrotartaric acid formed by the direct addition of 2 atoms of bromine to citraconic acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24)].

CITRAGINE (It.), n. $Chet-ra^3-jen'a$. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITRAGO (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2t}(ki^{2t})-ra(ra^3)go$. Gen., *citraquinis*. An old name for *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. furcica**. The *Dracontopeltum moldaviicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

CITRAGON, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3-g-o^2n$. See *CITRAGO*.

CITRAMALIC, adj. $Si^{2t}ra^3-mal/i^2k$. Containing citric and malic acids. [a, 24].—**C. acid**. Ger., *Citramalsäure*. An amorphous deliquescent substance, $C_5H_6(OH) \begin{matrix} \diagup COOH \\ \diagdown COOH \end{matrix} = C_5H_6O_6$, acting as a dibasic acid, derived from citraconic acid and isomeric with itamic acid. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24)].

CITRAMIDE, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3-m/i^2d(id)$. A crystalline substance, $C_5H_7N_2O_4 = C_5H_6(OH)(CO.NH_2)_2$, formed by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethyl or methyl citrate. It is sparingly soluble in water. [B, 158 (a, 24)].

CITRA-MOOLUM (Tamil), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 172 (a, 24)].

CITRANGULA, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3n^2gn/i^2a^3$. The *Citron*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

CITRANILIC, adj. $Si^{2t}ra^3n-i^2/i^2k$. For deriv., see *CITRON* and *ANILINE*. Compounded of aniline and citric acid. [B.]

CITRANILIDE, n. $Si^{2t}ra^3n-i^2/i^2d(id)$. Fr., c. Ger., *Citränilid*. A substance, $C_{24}H_{32}N_2O_4 = C_5H_4(OH) [CO.N(C_6H_5)H]_2$, obtained by heating citric acid with aniline. [B, 4 (a, 24)].

CITRARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^{2t}(ki^{2t})-ra^2r(ra^3r)-i(i^2)e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Dumortier, an order of *Toropetaceæ*, comprising the families *Olaucineæ*, *Pittosporaceæ*, *Aurantiacæ*, *Meliaceæ*, and *Vitideæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24)].

CITRAS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^{2t}(ki^{2t})/ra^2s(ra^3s)$. Gen., *citrat'is*. A citrate. [B.]—**C. ammonico-ferricus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *IRON and ammonium citrate*.—**C. calcareus**. See *CALCIUM citrate*.—**C. chinicus**. See *QUININE citrate*.—**C. ferrico-chinicus**. See *QUININE and iron citrate*.—**C. ferricus**. See *IRON citrate*.—**C. ferri-nine** and *iron citrate*.—**C. kalicus**. See *POTASSIUM citrate*.—**C. lithicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *citrate de lithine*. Normal lithium citrate. [a, 24].—**C. magnesticus** [Fr. Cod., Netherl. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *MAGNESIUM citrate*.—**C. plum-bi**. See *LEAD citrate*.—**C. potassicus**. See *POTASSIUM citrate*.—**C. sodæ**. See *SODIUM citrate*.

CITRATE, n. $Si^{2t}rat$. Lat., *citras*. Fr., c. Ger., *Citrat*, *citronsäures Salz*. It., Sp., *citrate*. A salt of citric acid. Three classes of c's are known: 1. *Normal c's* (neutral c's, trimetallic c's), having the general formula $Rm''(C_6H_5O_7)_n$ where Rm'' is a radicle of the quantivalence 3n. 2. *Monacid c's* (monohydric c's, dimetallic c's), having the general formula $Rm''(C_6H_5O_7)_n$, where Rm'' is a radicle of the quantivalence 2n. 3. *Diacid c's* (dihydric c's, monometallic c's), having the general formula $R(C_6H_5O_7)_n$, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. [B, 3.]—**Ammonio-ferric c.** See *IRON and ammonium c.*

CITRIVANGU (Malay), n. See *AVANKOU*.

CITRE (old Fr.), n. Setr. 1. The *Cucurbita pepo*. 2. The genus *Citrus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. orange**. The *Citrus vulgaris* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24)].

CITREA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^{2t}(ki^{2t})/re^2-a^3$. See *Citrus medica* (2d def.).

CITREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2t(ki^2t)re^2e(a^2e^2)$. 1. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Aurantiacæ*, comprising *Ægle* and *Citrus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Aurantiacæ*, comprising the same genera, and subsequently *Feronia*. 3. Of Endlicher, a section of the *Aurantiacæ*, comprising *Ægle*, *Citrus*, and *Feronia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CITREAN, adj. $Si^2t're^2a^2n$. Resembling the citron. [a, 24.]

CITRÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Set-ra. See **CITREÆ**.

CITRENE, n. $Si^2t'ren$. Fr., *citrene*. Ger., *Citren*. A volatile oil, $C_{10}H_{16}$, extracted from the rind of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*. It is a dextrorotatory terpene, of the sp. gr. 0.85 at 15° C., closely resembling terebinthine. It constitutes 70 per cent. or more of crude oil of lemon. [B, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. dibromide**. Ger., *Citrenbromür*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{16}Br_2$, formed by the union of c. and bromine. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—**C. dihydrochloride**. Ger., *Citrendichlorhydrät*. A compound, $C_{10}H_{16}Cl_2 = C_{10}H_{16} \cdot 2HCl$, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on c. It exists in both a solid and a liquid form. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrate**. See **C. TERPIN**.—**C. hydrochloride**. Ger., *Citrenchlorhydrät*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid. Two such compounds are known: *C. monohydrochloride*, known simply as c. hydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16}HCl$, and *c. dihydrochloride* (q. v.). [B, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. monohydrochloride**. See *C. hydrochloride*.

CITRENE-TERPIN, n. $Si^2t'ren-tu^2rp'i^2n$. Ger., *Citrenterpin*. A crystallized substance, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2 = C_{10}H_{16} \cdot 2H_2O$, formed by the action of water on citrene. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CITREOLUS [Cæsalpinus] (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2t(ki^2t)re(re^2)u^2l-u^2s(u^4s)$. See *Citrus sativus*.

CITREOUS, adj. $Si^2t're^2u^2s$. Lemon-colored or resembling lemons. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CITRIBINSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tset-re-ben'zoir-e². Citraconic acid. [A, 324.]

CITRIC, adj. $Si^2t'ri^2k$. Lat., *citricus*. Fr., *citrique*. It., *citrico*. Sp., *citrico*. Derived from fruits of the genus *Citrus*, such as the lemon and lime. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum citricum* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] *acidum citri*. Fr., *acide citrique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Citronensäure*. It., *acido citrico*. Sp., *acido citrico*. A tribasic crystalline acid, $C_6H_8O_7 = C_2(OH)CO_2OH$, first isolated by Scheele in 1784. It occurs under the form of transparent rhombic, prismatic crystals, of a pleasant acid taste, readily soluble in water and in alcohol, but much less soluble in ether. It is usually found associated with a molecule of water of crystallization. In the free state it occurs in the lemon, orange, cranberry, whortleberry, sloe, hip-berry, and bitter-sweet; associated with malic acid in the gooseberry, raspberry, strawberry, bilberry, currant, and cherry; and with both malic and tartaric acids in the tamarind and the berry of the mountain ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*). In the form of salts of potassium and calcium, it is found in many garden vegetables, potatoes, onions, beets, lettuce, etc., also in the tobacco plant, lily of the valley (*Convallaria majalis*), etc. It was first obtained from lemon-juice and is still usually so prepared. [B, 3, 5.]—**C. ether**. A compound of c. acid and an organic base, particularly ethyl citrate. [B.]—**Syrup of c. acid** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Syrupus ACIDI CITRICI*.

CITRICIQUE (Fr.), adj. Set-res-ek. Citric. [B.]

CITRICITY, n. $Si^2t'ri^2k'i^2t$. The degree of richness of lemon-juice in citric acid. [T. H. Williams. "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Sept. 14, 1889; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Oct., 1889, p. 534.]

CITRICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ri^2k'o^2l-u^2s(u^4s)$. From *citrus* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *citricole*. Growing on lemon-trees (e. g., the *Loranthus citricola*). [a, 24.]

CITRICUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ri^2k'u^2s(u^4s)$. Citric. [B.]

CITRIDIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide citridique*. Ger., *Citridinsäure*. See **ACONITIC ACID**.

CITRIN, adj. $Si^2t'ri^2n$. Lat., *citrinus*. Fr., c. Lemon-colored; as a n. (Fr., *citrine*; It., *citriño*; Sp., *citriño*), a citrate of glyceryl. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRINATION (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ri^2n-a(a^2)shi^2(t)^2o$. Gen., *citrationis*. An alchemical term for the state of perfection or complete digestion indicated by the presence of a yellow-green color in the matter under treatment. [L, 116 (a, 24).]

CITRINE, adj. $Si^2t'ri^2n$. Citrin. [B.]—**C. ointment**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI citratis*.

CITRINELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ri^2n-e^2l'a^2$. Anciently, a small bird which contains much ammonium carbonate and oil, said to be good for epilepsy. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94.]

CITRINITE (Fr.), adj. Set-ren-et-a. Citron-colored. [L, 42.]

CITRINOUS, adj. $Si^2t'ri^2n-u^2s$. Lat., *citrinus*. Fr., *citrin*. Ger., *citronenfarbig*. 1. Pertaining to or having the properties of a lemon. 2. Containing citric acid. [a, 24.]

CITRIOSMA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ri^2o^2z(o^2s)ma^2$. See **CITROSMA**.

CITRIUM [Sydenham] (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ri^2u^2m(u^4m)$. The fruit of *Citrus medica*. [B, 90.]

CITRIBALANUS (Lat.), n. f. and m. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ro(ro^2)ba^2l(ba^2l)u^2s(u^4s)$. An old name for the *Mirobalanus citrina*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CITROBIANIL, n. $Si^2t'ro-bi^2a^2n-i^2l$. Ger., *C.* A derivative, $C_6H_4(OH)CO_2 = C_6H_4N = C_{18}H_{16}N_2O_4$, of citric acid in which the hydroxyl of the latter is replaced by the two aniline residues, $C_6H_5N^+$, and C_6H_5NH . [B, 4.]

CITRO-GLUCOSIDE, n. $Si^2t'ro-glu^2k'os-i^2d(id)$. A compound of citric acid and glucose, which is decomposed into its two constituents by the action of water alone; discovered by Loew in the leaves of several species of *Agave*. [B, 66.]

CITROLLIER (Fr.), n. Set-rol-e-a. An old name for a variety of yellowish-green orange. [L, 41.]

CITROMEL, n. $Si^2t'ro-me^2l$. From *citrus*, the lemon-tree, and *mel*, honey. A solution of citric acid in honey slightly diluted with water. [B, 14.]

CITRON, n. $Si^2t'ru^2n$. Gr., *κίτρον*, *κίτρον*, *κίτρούλλον*. Lat., *citra*, *citrus*, *citrum*. Fr., *cedrat*. Ger., *Cedraten*, *Citron*. It., *cedro*. Sp., Port., *cidra*. 1. The ripe fruit of *Citrus medica* (2d def.). 2. A popular name for candied lemon-peel and for candied melon-peel. [a, 24.]—**Acid of c.** Citric acid. [B, 84.]—**C'säure** (Ger.). Citric acid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C-tree**. See **CITRUS MEDICA**.—**C-wood**. The wood of *Fouquieria splendens*. [L, 102.]—**Fingered c.** The *Citrus sarcocodactylis*. [L, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CITRON [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Set-ron². The lemon. [B (a, 24).]—**Alcoolat de c's**. See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—**Alcoolat de c's composé**. See *Spiritus odoratus*.—**Alcoolature de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura LIMONIS*.—**Alcoolé d'essence de c. composé**. See *Spiritus odoratus*.—**C. des barbares**. The fruit of *Citrus pomponos decumanus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. doux**. Ger., *süsse Citronen*. The fruit of *Citrus lumia* (var. γ of *Citrus medica*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Conserve de c.** See **CONFECTIO AURANTII**.—**Écorce de c.** See **LIMONIS cortex**.—**Esprit de c.** See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—**Essence de c.** See **OIL OF LEMON**.—**Essence de c. au zeste**. Volatile oil of lemon obtained by the *écuelle* process. [B, 18.]—**Essence de c. distillée**. Oil of lemon obtained by distilling the grated peel with water. It is inferior in quality to the essence de c. au zeste. [B, 18 (a, 21).]—**Huile de c.** **Huile volatile de c.** See **OIL OF LEMON**. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Oléosaccharure de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by grating the rind of a lemon with 10 grammes of white sugar and triturating the mass in a mortar. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **LIMONIS succus**.—**Telnture d'essence de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—**Telnture d'essence de c. composée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus odoratus*.

CITRONADE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-a²d. 1. A drink prepared with citron-juice; similar to lemonade. 2. The *Melissa officinalis* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 77, 105 (a, 21).]

CITRONAT (Ger.), **CITRONATE** (Ger.), n's. Tset-ron-a²t', -a²t'e². See **CITRONAT**.—**Citronatbaum**. The *Citrus medica*. [L, 30.]

CITRONBARTGRAS (Ger.), n. Tset-ron'ba²rt-gra²s. The *Andropogon nardus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONBASILIENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Tset-ron'ba²s-ele'e²e²n-kra²u²t. The herb of *Ocimum basilicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRONE (Ger.), n. Tset-ron'e². Also written *zitrone*. 1. The lemon. 2. The citron. [B.]—**Ächte C.** The *Citrus medica*, var. *cedra*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Chinesische C'n.** The small unripe fruit of the citron, probably the dwarf-citron (*Citrus japonica*), exported from China in a mixture of clarified lime-juice and alcohol, known as *Chinese water*. [L, 30 (a, 21).]—**C'näther**. See **CITRIC ETHER**.—**C'n balsam**. An old mixture of oil of lemon and expressed oil of nutmeg. [L, 30.]—**C'nbaum**. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'nbirn**. A variety of the fruit of *Pyrus communis*. [L, 30.]—**C'n essenz**. See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—**C'nfarbig**. Lemon-colored.—**C'ngelst**. See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—**C'ngelbl. Latr.**, *citrinus*. Citron-yellow. [L, 80.]—**C'nerke**. See *Semina citri*.—**C'nkraut**. 1. The *Melissa officinalis*. 2. The *Dracocephalum canariense*. 3. The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. 4. The *Artemisia abrotanum*. [L, 77, 81, 105.]—**C'nmelisse**. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'nminze**. 1. The *Mentha citrata*. 2. The *Mentha gentilis*. [B, 275 (a, 24); L, 30.]—**C'nmolken**. A mixture of lemon-juice and whey. [L, 30, 57 (a, 21).]—**C'nöl.** Oil of lemon. [Vogl (A, 319); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'nölsucker**. See *Elæosaccharum*. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nplaster**. See **CERATUM CITRINUM**.—**C'nguendel**. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [L, 30.]—**C'nsaft**. Lemon-juice. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nsaftsyrop**. See *Syrupus acetositis citri* and *Syrupus LIMONIS*.—**C'nsalbe**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI citrinum* and *Unguentum flavum*.—**C'nsäure**. Citric acid. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nsäure-Amylester**. See **AMYL-ETHER-CITRATE**.—**C'nsäure-Aethylester**. Ethyl citrate. [B.]—**C'nsäure-Methylester**. See **METHYL CITRATE**.—**C'nschale**. Lemon-peel. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**C'nschalentinktur**. See *Tinctura LIMONIS*.—**C'nschildlatus**. The *Coccus adonidum*. [L, 30.]—**C'nschneffe**. The *Pelidna cinclus*. [L, 30.]—**C'nsyrup**. See *Succus citri*.—**C'nthymial**. The *Thymus serpyllum*. [L, 30.]—**C'nwasser**. A mixture of lemon-juice and water. [L, 30.]—**C'nwein**. A mixture of lemon-juice, wine, and sugar. [L, 30.]—**C'nsgras**. The *Andropogon schoenanthus*. [B, 275 (a, 24); L, 77.]—**Eingemachte c'nschale**. Candied lemon-peel. [a, 24.]—**Frischer C'nsaft**. The freshly expressed juice of the fruit of *Citrus limonum*. [B (a, 24).]—**Italienischer C'nsaft**. See *Succus citri venalis*.—**Süsse C.** The *Citrus medica*, var. *lumia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2t(ki^2t)ro^2n-e^2l'a^2$. Fr., *citronelle*. 1. Of Don, a genus of plants of the order *Olacineæ*, corresponding to the genus *Villarsia* of Ruiz and Pavón. 2. The name of several plants furnishing c. oil, or similar oils (such as those obtained from *Andropogon nardus*, *Andropogon schoenanthus*, *Melissa officinalis*, *Artemisia abrotanum*, etc.). [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. oil**. Fr., *huile de citronnelle*. Ger., *Citronellaöl*. The essential oil of several species of *Andropogon* (see **ANDROPOGON CALAMUS**, **ANDROPOGON MARTINI**, **ANDROPOGON CITRATUM**, **ANDROPOGON PACHNODES**, and **Oleum ANDROPOGONIS**). It has an aromatic odor and pungent taste, mixes with alcohol in all proportions, and, according to Schimmel, forms, when pure, an absolutely clear solution if mixed with two (or at most two and a half) volumes of 75-per-cent. alcohol, at a temperature not below 20° C. [B, 5, 9,

172, 173, 180 (a, 24).—**Herba citronellæ.** The herb of *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e²l. 1. Barbadoes water, a distillation of citron-rind with French brandy. 2. See CITRONELLA.—**C. de la Guiane** (ou Guyane). The *Psidium aromaticum* of Aublet (*Psidium montanum* of Swartz). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. petite.** The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CITRONELLÖL (Ger.), n. Tset-ron-e²l'u²l. A constituent, C₁₀H₁₆O, of citronella oil, isomeric with borneol. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CITRONGULA (Lat.), n. f. Si²t(ki²t)-ro²n²gu²(gu⁴)-la². A variety of *Citrus* having an acid sap. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONILLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-el-y'. The *Cucurbita pepo* and its fruit. [B, 1, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Décoction de pulpe de c.** A decoction made from the pulp of the fruit of *Cucurbita pepo*, given in southern France as a refreshing and relaxing beverage. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Pastèque** c. More properly written *pastèque* simply. The watermelon (*Cucumis citrullus*) and its fruit. [a, 24.]—**Semence de c.** Pumpkin-seeds. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

CITRONIN, n. Si²t/ro²n-i²n. Fr., *citronine*. Ger., C. It., *limonina*. Sp., *citronina*. A yellowish coloring matter having the constitution of dinitrodiphenylamine. [B, 49.]

CITRONNADE (Fr.), n. See CITRONADE.

CITRONNAT, n. Si²t/ro²n-a²t. Lat., *cortex citri conditus*. Ger., *Citronat*, *Citronate*, *Cedrat*. Candied lemon-peel, the candied peel of the fruit of *Citrus medica* (2d def.), *Citrus decumana*, and other species of *Citrus*. It is first soaked in salt water, then scalded, boiled in syrup, and put up in casks. [B, 180; Rice, "Cit. Fam." (a, 24).]

CITRONNE (Fr.), n. Set-ron. The *Agaricus citrinus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRONNELLE (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e²l. See CITRONELLE.

CITRONNIER (Fr.), n. Set-ron-e-a. 1. The genus *Citrus*. 2. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles d'yeuse.** The *Citrus ilicifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles larges.** The *Citrus latifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fleurs doubles.** The *Citrus duplex*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit bosselé.** The *Citrus gibbosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit changeant.** The *Citrus mutabilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit comprimé.** The *Citrus depressa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit cornu.** The *Citrus aurantium*, var. *corniculatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit doux.** The *Citrus luntia dulcis* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit nain.** The *Citrus minutissima*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit rugueux.** The *Citrus aurantium*, var. *rugosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fruit sans graines.** The *Citrus aurantium asperma*, a variety of the *Citrus aurantium* of Desfontaines. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à petits fruits.** The *Citrus microcarpa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bergamottier.** The *Citrus bergamia vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bigaradier franc.** The *Citrus aurantium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cédratier.** The *Citrus medica cedra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limettier.** The *Citrus limetta vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier à fruit cannelé.** The *Citrus limonium striatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier amalfi.** The *Citrus limonium amaliphitanum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier barbadore.** The *Citrus limonium barbadorus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier bignetta.** The *Citrus limonium bignetta*.—**C. limonier caly.** The *Citrus limonium caly*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier de Calabre.** The *Citrus limonium calaber*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier de Gaëte.** The *Citrus limonium cajetanum*. [B, 174 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier de Naples.** The *Citrus limonium neapolitanum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier d'Espagne.** The *Citrus limonium hispanicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier ferraris.** The *Citrus limonium ferraris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier impérial.** The *Citrus limonium imperialis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier incomparable.** The *Citrus limonium incomparabilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier mellarose.** The *Citrus limonium mellarosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier ordinaire.** The *Citrus limonium vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier ponzin.** The *Citrus limonium ponzinum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier rosolin.** The *Citrus limonium rosolinum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. limonier sauvage.** The *Citrus limonium silvaticum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger.** The *Citrus aurantium* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger commun.** The *Citrus aurantium vulgare*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger crépu.** The *Citrus aurantium crispum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de gènes.** The *Citrus aurantium genuense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de Majorque.** The *Citrus aurantium balearicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de Malte.** The *Citrus aurantium melitense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger de Nice.** The *Citrus aurantium nicense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger noble.** The mandarin orange (the *Citrus nobilis* of Loureiro).—**C. oranger précocé.** The *Citrus aurantium præcox*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger pyriforme.** The *Citrus aurantium pyriforme*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oranger Turci.** The *Citrus aurantium lunatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CITRONWORTS, n. pl. Si²t/ru²n-wu²rt²s. The AURANTIACEÆ of Lindley. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CITRONYL, n. Si²t/ru²n-i²l. Oil of citron. [L, 30.]

CITROSMA (Lat.), n. f. Si²t(ki²t)-ro²z(ro²s)ma². Also written *citrosma*. Of Ruiz and Pavón, a genus corresponding to the genus *Siparuna*, of the family *Atherospermeæ*, of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CITROSMEES [Fée] (Fr.), n. pl. Set-ros-ma. Plants having the odor of the *Aurantiaceæ*, such as the *Melissa*, *Thymus citriodorus*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRO-TARTARICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²t(ki²t)-ro(ro²)-ta²r-ta²r'-i²k-u²s(u²s). Compounded of citric and tartaric acids; with the name of a base, the citro-tartrate of that base. [B, 95.]

CITRO-TARTRATE, n. Si²t-ro-ta²rt'rat. Lat., *citro-tartras* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *c-t*. A compound of a base with citric and tartaric acids. [B.]

CITRUL, n. Si²t/ru²l. Lat., *citreoilus*. The *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Sicilian c.** See *CUCURBITA citrullus*.

CITRULLEN-GURKE (Ger.), n. Tset-ru²l'e²n-gurke-e². The *Cucumis citrullus* of Seringe. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRULLUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²t(ki²t)-ru²l(lu²m)(lu²m). Fr., *pastèque*, *melon d'eau*. Ger., *Wassermelone*. The fruit of *Cucumis citrullus*. [L, 116.]

CITRULLUS [Schrader] (Lat.), n. m. Si²t(ki²t)-ru²l(lu²m)(lu²m). A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising, according to Bentham and Hooker, but two species, indigenous to tropical Asia and southern Africa. [B (a, 24).]—**C. amarus.** The wild watermelon of southern Africa; it furnishes a bitter drastic principle. [B (a, 24).]—**C. colocynthis** [Schrader]. Fr., *concombre coloquinte*, *chicotin*, *concombre amer*. Ger., *Koloquinten-Gurke*. The bitter cucumber or gourd; a species resembling the common watermelon. The ripe fruit is yellow and smooth and of about the size and shape of a small orange, and furnishes colocynth (*q. v.*). [B, 5, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pseudo-colocynthis.** The *Cucumis pseudo-colocynthis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Cucumis c.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Semen citrulli.** The seed of *Cucumis c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CITRUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²t(ki²t)-ru²m(ru²m). A precious odorous wood much esteemed by the Romans, which was, according to Mongis, the thyme of Theophrastus. Desfontaines believes it to have been the *Tamarix orientalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si²t(ki²t)-ru²s(ru²s). Fr., *citronnier*. Ger., *Orange*, *Agrume*, *Citronne*. Sp., *cidro*, *limanero*. 1. A genus of aurantiaceous trees of the tribe *Aurantieæ*, characterized by a cupular or urceolate calyx, about 20 versatile anthers, with filaments polyadelphous and dilated at the base, and by having a pulpy fruit with a spongy rind, such as the orange, lemon, lime, lime, citron, shaddock, and other similar fruits. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. A wood used by the ancients, believed to be the *Calistris quadrivalois*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Acetositas citri.** Lemon-juice. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**Acidum citri.** See CITRIC ACID.—**Alcohol cum citro aurantio.** See *Tinctura AURANTII*.—**Aqua citri** [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Aqua corticum citri** [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., **agua de corteza de cidra** [Sp. Ph.]. Lemon-peel water; made by mixing a solution of 0.3 part of oleum citri in 2.7 parts of alcohol with 99.7 parts of distilled water [Belg. Ph.]; by distilling 1 part of fresh lemon-peel with enough water to yield 9 [Gr. Ph.] or 3½ [Netherl. Ph.] parts; or by macerating for 2 days 9 parts of fresh lemon-peel in 18 parts of water and 1 part of alcohol, and distilling off 9 parts [Sp. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Aqua florum citri aurantii.** See *AURANTII florum*.—**Baccæ citri medicæ.** See *Fructus citri*.—**C. acida** [Roxburgh]. The sour lime of India; is the *C. bergamia* of Risso; according to some botanists, a variety of the *C. medica* of Linnæus. [B, 172, 212 (a, 24).]—**C. acris** [Miller]. A species yielding the lime. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. asperma.** See *C. aurantium asperum*.—**C. aurantium.** Fr., *citronnier* or *orange* (1st def.). Ger., *Pomeranzenbaum*. 1. The orange-tree; a species



CITRUS AURANTIUM. [A, 327.]

from 20 to 40 feet high, indigenous to southern Asia, China, and the Indian Archipelago. It has the following varieties: *amara* (see *C. vulgaris* [Risso]), *dulcis* (see *C. aurantium* [2d def.]), and *bergamia* (see *C. bergamia*). 2. Of Risso, the sweet orange-tree; is the *C. aurantium*, var. *dulcis*, of Linnæus; is the *C. dulcis* of Lamarek. Fr., *citronnier à fruit doux*. Ger., *Apfelsinbaum*, *süsser Pomeranzenbaum*, *Orangenbaum*. It., *arancio dolce*, *mellanario*. Sp., *naranja dulce*. Port., *laranja de fructo doce*. It is indigenous to northern India and southern China, and is cultivated in most warm climates. The leaves, *folia aurantii dulcis*, were formerly used in spasmodic diseases, and the flowers are used in infusion as a gentle nervous stimulant, and by the Chinese as a tea-scent. They furnish an oil used as a substitute for oil of neroli. The juice of the ripe fruit, mixed with salt, is used in the West Indies as a purge. 3. Of Desfontaines, the *Aurantium vulgare* of Commerson; the *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*, of Linnæus. [B, 5, 19,

173, 180, 212; Rice (a, 24).] Cf. ORANGE.—*C. aurantium asperma* [Hortul.]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit sans graines*. A seedless variety of the *C. aurantium* of Desfontaines. The flowers are used in making perfumes. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium balearicum*. Fr., *citronnier de Majorque*. A species resembling the orange of Portugal. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium bazarria* [Hortul.]. Fr., *bizarrie*. A species having an edible fruit. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium chinensis*. The Portuguese orange. [B (a, 24).] Cf. APPELSINENBAUM.—*C. aurantium corniculatum* [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium crispifolia* [Hortul.]. Fr., *bouquetier, riche dépouille*. A variety of *C. aurantium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium crispum* [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium depressum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium dulcis*. See *C. aurantium*.—*C. aurantium duplex* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium fetifera* [Risso]. Fr., *orange femelle*. A variety of *C. aurantium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium genuese* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium gibbosum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium ilicifolium* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium indicum* [Gall]. The *C. aurantium vulgaris* of Risso. [B (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium latifolium* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium lunatum* [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium lusitanicum* [Hortul.]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium mellitense*. Fr., *citronnier de Malte*. A variety of *C. aurantium dulcis*. Its fruit, the orange grenade, or red orange of Portugal, is like the Chinese orange. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium microcarpum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium minutissimum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium mutabile* [Risso]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit changeant, citronnier de Nice*. A variety of the *C. aurantium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium myrtifolia*. Fr., *citronnier à feuilles de myrte*. A subvariety of the bitter orange. Its fruits are known as *chinet* or *petits chinois*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium nicense* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium nobile* [Risso]. Fr., *orange noble*. See *C. bigaradia myrtifolia*.—*C. aurantium olyssiponense* [Hortul.]. Fr., *orange de la Chine*. A variety of the sweet orange, known as the orange of Portugal. It was originally imported from China. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium pomum Adami Parisiorum* [Hortul.]. Fr., *pomme d'Adam des Parisiens*. An edible sweet orange; to be distinguished from the Adam's apple obtained from *Citrus medica* (a citron) and the Adam's apple obtained from *C. limetta* (a lime). [B, 173; Rice (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium praecox* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium rugosum* [Risso]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit rugueux, orange des bois*. A variety of sweet orange. The fruit is used in San Domingo as a febrifuge in low fevers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium spatifera* [Hortul.]. Fr., *citronnier spatifere*. A variety of the bitter orange; the fruit is used in making comfits. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium violacea* [Hortul.]. Fr., *citronnier violet*. A variety of the bitter orange. It furnishes the *bigarade violette*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. aurantium (vulgare)* [Risso]. See *C. aurantium* (2d def.). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. bergamia* [Risso, Wright, and Arnott]. Fr., *bergamotier*. Ger., *Bergamotier, Bergamottenbaum*. Sp., *bergamote, bergamote*. The *C. aurantium*, var. *bergamia*, of Linnaeus. It is considered by many botanists as a variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. The leaves yield an oil used to adulterate oil of bergamot, and the juice of the fruit constitutes a portion of the commercial concentrated lime-juice used in making citric acid. *Essence de bergamote* is obtained chiefly from bergamots grown about Reggio. [B, 5, 180; Rice (a, 24).]—*C. bergamia mellarosa* [Risso]. Fr., *bergamotier mellarose, bergamotier à petit fruit (ou à fruit toruleux), petite bergamote*. A variety of the *C. bergamia vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. bergamia (vulgaris)* [Risso]. See *C. bergamia*.—*C. bigaradia*. See *C. vulgaris*.—*C. bigaradia macrocarpa* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. aurantium* of Risso. The fruit furnishes the *oleum neroli bigarada*, used to adulterate oil of neroli. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. bigaradia myrtifolia* (seu *sinesis*). Fr., *orange à feuilles de myrte*. The mandarin orange; a variety of the *C. aurantium* of Risso. It is indigenous to China and cultivated in Sicily, southern Italy, and Florida. The fruit is smaller than the common orange, with a smooth, delicate rind, and a delicious pulp. A hydrocarbon is obtained from the rind, of an agreeable odor and taste. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. buxifolia* [Poiret]. See *C. vulgaris*.—*C. calot* [Lag.]. The *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—*C. cecrida gallesio*. A variety of the *C. medica* [Rice (a, 24).]—*C. corniculata*. See *C. aurantium corniculatum*.—*C. decumana*. Fr., *bergamotier des orfèvres* (1st def.). 1. Of Lamarck, a variety of the *C. limetta* of Risso. The fruit is used in making comfits, and by the goldsmiths of India to clean jewelry. 2. Of Linnaeus, the shaddock (see *C. pomelmos*). [B, 173, 180; Rice (a, 24).]—*C. depressa*. See *C. aurantium depressum*.—*C. duplex*. See *C. aurantium duplex*.—*C. histrix*. See *C. decumana* (1st def.).—*C. ilicifolia*. See *C. aurantium ilicifolium*.—*C. japonica* [Thunberg]. A Japanese variety with a small, sweet fruit. [B, 214].—*C. latifolia*. See *C. aurantium latifolium*.—*C. limetta*. Fr., *limettier*. Ger., *Limette, Länettenbaum*. It., *lime*. 1. Of De Candolle, the *Citrus bergamia* of Risso, and the *C. limetta* of Risso in part. [B, 5, 212 (a, 24).] 2. Of Risso, a variety of the *Citrus medica* of Linnaeus. It has a pale-yellow fruit, oval or globular, the Adam's apple (*pomo d'Adamo*) of the Italians. The juice is used to acidulate spirituous drinks and as a cleansing agent, and the rind furnishes oil of limetta (Fr., *essence de limette*), which is very like oil of lemon. [B, 5; Rice (a, 24); F. Watts, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 1886, p. 316; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1886, p. 352 (a, 24).]—*C. limetta (vulgaris)* [Risso]. See *C. limetta*

(2d def.). [B (a, 24).]—*C. limonellus* [Wallich]. The *C. medica*, var. *limetta* (in part). [B, 212.]—*C. limonium* [Risso]. See *C. limonium*.—*C. limonium amalphantum* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier amalphi*. A variety of *C. limonium*. [B, 173.]—*C. limonium ballo-*



CITRUS DECUMANA [LINNÆUS]. [A, 327.]

tinum [Risso]. Fr., *balotin*. The *Citrus medica ballotina* of Desfontaines. [a, 24.]—*C. limonium barbadorus* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier barbadore*. A variety of the *C. limonium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium bignetta* [Risso]. Fr., *vignette*. The vignette-tree, a variety of *C. limonium*. The fruit is globular and has a yellow rind and a depression below the blunt navel. [B, 173 (a, 24); Rice (a, 24).]—*C. limonium cajetanum* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier de Gaete*. A variety of *C. limonium*. [B.]—*C. limonium calaber*. Fr., *limonier de calabre, citronnier limonier de calabre*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium caly* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier caly, citronnier limonier caly*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium cerescium* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier ceriesc*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium ferraris* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium hispanicum* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier d'Espagne*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium imperialis* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier imperiale*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium incomparabile* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier incomparable*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium mellarosa* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier mellarose*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium neapolitanum* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier de Naples*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium parvum* [Risso]. Fr., *petit cedrat*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium peretta domingensis* [Risso]. Fr., *perette de Saint-Domingue*. A variety of *C. limonium* named after St. Dominic, who is said to have planted the first lemon-tree in Spain. [a, 24.]—*C. limonium ponzinum* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier ponzin*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium rosolinum* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium silvaticum*. Fr., *limonier sauvage*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium striatum* [Risso]. Fr., *limonier à fruit cannelé*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium vulgaris* [Risso]. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. limonium* [Risso and Wallich]. Ar., *limām*. Hind., *limu*. Fr., *limonier, citre limonier*. Ger., *Limonenbaum* (commonly, but incorrectly, written *Citronenbaum*). It., *limone*. Sp., *limonero*. Port., *limoeiro*. The lemon-tree; the *C. medica*, var. *limonium*, of Linnaeus. It is indigenous to northern India, and was brought by the Arabs to Palestine and Egypt during the tenth century. It is cultivated along the Mediterranean and in the southern countries of Europe, western Asia, Brazil, and the West Indies. The bark of the root is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge. The peel is aromatic, and yields an oil much used in perfumery. The fruit, *fructus limonis*, is smaller than the citron, but contains more citric acid. The fresh juice, on this account, is used in scurvy. It has been used in rheumatism, in malarial fevers, and as a hæmostatic. The essential oil of lemon, *oleum limonis*, is made from the unripe or green fruit. The seeds have been used as a vermifuge. [B, 5, 173, 173, 180; Rice, "Cit. Fam.," 1878 (a, 24).]—*C. limia* [Risso]. Fr., *lumie*. Ger., *Lumie, süsse Citrone*. The

sweet lemon (the *C. medica*, var. *γ lumia*, of Linnæus). The fruit is oblong, with a shining yellow rind with a curved navel. The pulp is very sweet. The essential oil (Fr., *essence de lumie*) is obtained at Squillace in Calabria by mechanical means. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia aurantiaca* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia conica* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia dulcis* [Risso]. Fr., *citronnier à fruit doux*. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia gallita* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia hispanica* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia limeta* [Risso]. Fr., *limette*. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia rubescens* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon with a red pulp. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia saccharina* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lumia valentina* [Risso]. A variety of the sweet lemon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. margarita*. See BERGAMOT.—*C. medica*. 1. Of Linnæus, a species resembling the *C. aurantium*, but with leaves larger and indented at the edges, and standing upon footstalks that have not the winged appendages



CITRUS MEDICA. [A, 327.]

characteristic of the other species. The flowers are slightly purpled on one surface, and the fruit is very large. The species is usually divided into the following varieties, regarded by some botanists as distinct species: *cedra*; *limonium* (see *C. limonium*); *lumia* (see *C. lumia*); *limetta* (see *C. limetta* [2d def.]). 2. Of Risso, the *C. medica*, var. *cedra* (Gr., *κίτριά, κίτρία*; Lat., *citrea, cidreia* [see *citria*] *malus*; Fr., *citronnier, cédratier*; Ger., *Cedratene, Citronenbaum*; It., *cedrato, cedro*; Sp., *cidro*; Port., *cidreira*); a species indigenous to northern India, but cultivated in other warm countries, especially Sicily and Corsica. It is the only species of *C.* known to the ancients. The fruit (Lat., *citreum, malum citreum*) is large, sometimes weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. It is sometimes called *Adam's apple*, the Jews believing that this was the fruit eaten by Adam contrary to God's command, and is used by them in the ceremonies of the Feast of the Tabernacles, but is to be distinguished from the *C. pomum Adami* of Risso. The whole fruit is candied and known in the markets as *poncires* or *poncines*. The peel forms much of the commercial lemon-peel, and the candied peel appears in the market either as *citronnat* or as *succat*. The rind may furnish an oil (Fr., *essence de cédrat*), but that which appears as such in the shops is adulterated or altogether fictitious. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185; Rice (a, 24).] 3. Of Wright and Arnott, the *C. aurantium*, var. *medica* (the *C. medica* of Risso). [B, 212 (a, 24).]—*C. medica ballotina* (Desfontaines). Fr., *batotin*. A variety of the *C. limonium* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. medica cedra* (Desfontaines). The *C. medica* of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. medica limonium*. See *C. limonium*.—*C. medica sativa* (Desfontaines). The *C. limonium* (*silvaticum*) of Risso. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. medica vulgaris*. See *C. medica*.—*C. nobilis* (Loureiro). See *C. aurantium nobile*.—*C. pompelmos* [Risso]. Fr., *pompelou, pampelmousse*. Ger., *Pampelmus, Pumpelmus, Pompelmuse*. The shaddock, pumelo, paradise apple, or West (or East) Indian orange; a species indigenous to China, Japan, and the Indian Archipelago, and cultivated in southern Asia, Europe, and America. The fruit is round or pear-shaped, and weighs up to 12 lbs. It has a thick, smooth peel, which contains a volatile oil, and a juicy, edible pulp of medicinal value, especially in diseases of acclimatization in the tropics. The largest fruits are called *pompelmoses*; the smallest are the so-called "forbidden fruits" of the English markets. [B, 19, 180; Rice (a, 24).]—*C. pompelmos chadec* [Risso]. Fr., *chadec*. A variety of the *C. pompelmos*. It is used for making comfits. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. pompelmos chadec minor* [Risso]. Fr., *petit chadec*. A smaller variety of the *C. pompelmos chadec*, called in Jamaica "fruit délicieux." [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. pompelmos decumanus* [Risso]. See *C. pompelmos*.—*C. pompelmos ramosus* [Risso]. Fr., *pompelou à grappe*. An edible variety of the common shaddock. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. sarcodactylus*. A Chinese variety of the *C. medica* of Risso. The fruit, known as Buddha's citron, ends in five or more long, finger-like lobes. [B, 19; Rice (a, 24).]—*C. sinensis*. 1. Of Persoon, the *Citrus aurantium* of Risso. 2. Of Tournefort, the *C. aurantium minutissimum*. [B, 173, 180.]—*C.*

spataforma [Risso]. A variety of the bitter orange, furnishing orangeat (*q. v.*). [Rice (a, 24).]—*C. vulgaris* [Risso]. Fr., *bigardier, orange amère*. Ger., *bittere Orange, gemeiner (oder bitterer) Fomeranzenbaum*. It., *arancio amaro*. Sp., *naranja agrio*. The Seville orange; the *C. aurantium*, var. *amara*, of Linnæus; the *C. bigaradia* of Duhamel. A species indigenous to northern East India, southern China, and Cochinchina, and cultivated in southern Europe, northern Africa, the West Indies, and elsewhere. The leaves (*folia aurantii* [Ger. Ph.]) are used in nervous affections; the unripe fruit, as large as a cherry, is employed for issue peas, and on distillation furnishes an oil (Fr., *essence de petit grain*) which is now furnished by the leaves also. An infusion of the leaves is known in Italy as *acqua di bette*. The flowers (*flores aurantii*) yield the *essence de néroli bigarade* and orange-flower water. The peel or rind of the fruit (*aurantii amari cortex* [U. S. Ph.], *aurantii cortex* [Br. Ph.]) yields an oil used for flavor tinctures and elixirs. The ripe fruit is too bitter to eat. Its peel (*flavedo aurantiarum, cortex aurantiorum mundatus, seu expulpatius*) is a tonic, carminative, and stomachic, and is used in the manufacture of essences, etc. The workmen who peel the fruit are subject to dizziness, tinnitus aurium, subsultus tendinum, disturbances of digestion, and sometimes epileptic fits. [B, 1, 5, 19, 173, 180; Rice (a, 24).]—*Conserve citri aurantii* [Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Confectio AURANTII*.—*Cortex citri* (seu *citri fructus* [Ger. Ph.], seu *fructus citri*). See *LIMONIS cortex*.—*Elaeosaccharum citri*. See *Oleosaccharum de CITRONE*.—*Extractum foliorum citri aurantii*. Fr., *extrait de feuilles d'orange*. An extract made from orange-leaves by extracting with water and evaporating to the proper consistence. [Antwerp Ph., 1812 (B, 97, 119).]—*Flavedo corticis citri*. Lemon-peel freed from its outer layer. [Vogl (A, 319).]—*Folia citri*. The leaves of *C. medica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Folia citri aurantii*. The leaves of *C. aurantium* (said of all three varieties). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Fructus citri*. The fruit of *C. medica*, var. *limonium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Fructus citri cedra*. The fruit of *C. cedra*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Hydrolatum floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua AURANTII florum*.—*Oil of c.* See *Oil of LEMONS*.—*Oleosaccharum citri* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oleosaccharum de CITRONE*.—*Oleum citri, Oleum citri distillatum*. Ger., *Citronenöl*. An oil formed by distillation from the fresh rind of *C. limonium*. [a, 24.] See *Oleum LIMONIS*.—*Oleum expressum corticis flavi fructus citri aurantii*. The essential oil of orange-peel obtained by expression. [B, 97.]—*Oleum volatile floris citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Oil of ORANGE flowers*.—*Poma citri*. See *Fructus citri*.—*Ptisana de foliis citri aurantii* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane D'ORANGER (feuille)*.—*Semen citri*. The seed of *C. limonium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Spiritus citri* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Ger., *Citronengeist*. See *Spiritus LIMONIS*.—*Succus citri*. Ger., *Citronensaft*. The juice of *C. limonium*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—*Succus citri artificialis* [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *liquor acidi citrici* [Finn. Ph., 3d ed.]. A solution of 7 grammes of citric acid in 93 grammes of distilled water with the addition of 1 drop of oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.]; or a solution of 1 part of citric acid in 16 parts of water [Finn. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—*Succus citri venalis*. Ger., *italienischer Citronensaft*. Commercial lemon-juice, expressed in Italy, with the addition of the ethereal oil of the peel; used in the preparation of citric acid and as a substitute for lemons. It contains only about 5 per cent. of citric acid, and has a bitter after-taste, due to the presence of limonin from the seeds. It is usually adulterated or in bad condition. [Vogl (A, 319).]—*Succus e fructu citri limoni* [Fr. Cod.]. See *LIMONIS succus*.—*Syrupus acetositis citri* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 1st ed.]. Ger., *Citronensaftsyrop*. A preparation made of 16 parts of sugar and 10 of lemon-juice boiled together to form a syrup; used as a vehicle for saline medicines, and, diluted with from 100 to 150 parts of water, as a beverage. [Vogl (A, 319; a, 21).]—*Syrupus citri* [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding nearly to the *syrupus acidi citrici*, and containing from 1 to 2 per cent. of citric acid, made by mixing a solution of the latter in distilled water with simple syrup [Swiss Ph.] (or sugar [Russ. Ph., Roum. Ph.]), and aromatizing with oil of lemon [Swiss Ph.] or the *elaeosaccharum citri* [Russ. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—*Syrupus citri aurantii* [Ed. Ph., 1826]. See *Syrupus AURANTII*.—*Syrupus corticis citri*. See *Syrupus citri*.—*Syrupus corticis citri aurantii*. See *Syrupus AURANTII*.—*Syrupus corticum citri, Syrupus corticum citri amarus*. Syrup of bitter lemon-peel. [B, 97.]—*Syrupus de cortice atrio vulgaris* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus AURANTII*.—*Syrupus florum citri aurantii*. See *Syrupus AURANTII florum*.—*Syrupus succi citri* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]. See *Syrupus LIMONIS*.—*Tinctura citri (corticis recentis)*. See *Tinctura LIMONIS*.

CITRYL, n. Si²t'ri²l. See *Oleum CITRI*.

CITTA [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. Si²t(ki²t)'ta². 1. A section of the genus *Mucuna*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 21).] 2. See *Pica*.

CITTARA (It.), n. Chet-ta²'ra². A place in Ischia, where there is a hot calcareous and saline spring. [L, 105.]

CITTRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²t(ki²t)-ta²(ta²)-on'i²-u²m. The genus *Viola*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITTORRHYNCHUS (Willdenow) (Lat.), n. m. Si²t(ki²t)-to²-ri²ni²ku(ru²n²ch²)'u²s(u²s). The genus *Ovratea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITTOSS (Lat.), n. m. Si²t(ki²t)'to²s. Gr., *κίτρός*. See *Cissus*.

CITTRA-MOOLUM, n. See *CITRA-MOOLUM*.

CITTI-RANA-NIMBA (Sansc.), n. The *Limonia acidissima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CITY AVENS, n. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CIVADA, CIVADO, n's. The *Avena sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIVAIE (It.), n. Che-va²'e-a. A general name for leguminous food plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CIVE (Fr.), n. Sev. Also written *civette*. 1. The *civet*. 2. The *Allium schcenoprasum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CIVET, n. Si^{2v}e^{2t}. Lat., *zibethum*. Fr., *cive*, *civette* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zibethkatze* (1st def.). It., *zibetto*. Sp., *gato de algalia*, *algalia* (2d def.). Syn.: *c. cat* (1st def.). 1. The *Viverra civetta*. 2. A substance obtained from the *Viverra civetta* or *c. cat* of the East Indies. It is a semi-liquid, unctuous material of a strong, musk-like odor, and bitter, unpleasant, fatty taste, which is secreted into a cavity opening between the anus and the external genitals. It contains a volatile oil, fat, and ammonia, and was formerly employed medicinally as a stimulant and antispasmodic; now used only as a perfume. [B, 5 (a, 24); L, 77.]—**African c.** See *VIVERRA civetta*.—**Indian c.** Fr., *civette de l'Inde*. See *VIVERRA civetta*.

CIVETTA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ki²)-ve^{2t}(we^{2t})ta³. A subgenus of the genus *Viverra*. [B, 81; L, 30.]—**C. vulgaris**. See *VIVERRA civetta*.

CIVETTE (Fr.), n. Se-ve^{2t}. See *CIVE* and *CIVET*.—**C. commune**. See *VIVERRA civetta*.—**C. de l'Inde**. See *VIVERRA civetta*.

CIVIERÈ (Fr.), n. Se-ve^{2r}. A litter for conveying the wounded. [L, 49.]

CIVOIS (Fr.), n. Se-vwa³. The onion. [L, 41.]

CIXIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²x(ki²x)-(i²)i²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Homoptera*. [L, 121.]

CIXIODES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²x(ki²x)-i²-o(o²)-(e)²dez(de²s). Fr., *cixites*. A subtribe of the *Fulgaritæ*. [L, 247.]

CLABELINO, n. In Languedoc, the *Echium vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADARIA [Ritgen] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-a(a³)ri²a². See *RAMARIA*.

CLADIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)/e²e(a³e²). See *CLADIEÆ*.

CLADENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d(kla³d)-e²n²ki²m(ch²u²e²m)-a³. Gen., *cladenchym'atos* (-is). From κλάδος, a branch, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A branched parenchyma. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLADES [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Klad(kla³d)/ez(as). Ger., *Klades*, *Hauptklass*. A division lower than a phylum or subphylum and higher than a class. [L, 121, 228.]

CLADI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klad(kla³d)/i(e). Radiating arms or branches (said of sponge spicules). [L, 121.]

CLADIEÆ [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-i(i²)e²e(a³e²). Fr., *cladiées*. A tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADIOSPORÉ (Fr.), adj. Kla²d-e-o-spor-a. Having the sporophorous filaments netted or ramified extensively (said of *Frungi*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADISCUS (Lat.), adj. Kla²d(kla³d)-i²sk'u³s(u⁴s). Bearing cordaites (said of a branch). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOBIUM [Lindley] (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d(kla³d)-ob(o²b)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *SCAPHYLOTTIS*.

CLADOCARPI [Bridel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-ka³rp'i(e). From κλάδος, a young shoot, and κάρπος, a fruit. Fr., *cladocarpiées*. A division of mosses, including *Sphagnum* and *Archidium*, in which the spore-case is supplied with a pedicel, which has not the same origin as in the true mosses, the urn being supported by a pseudopode at its base. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOCARPIÆ [Schultz] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-ka³rp'i²-e(a³e²). A group of mosses of the division *Sphagnoidia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOCARPOUS, adj. Kla²d-o-ka³rp'u³s. Fr., *cladocarpe*. Having the spore-case at the extremities of the filaments. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOCERA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o²s(o²ky²e²r-a³). From κλάδος, a branch, and κέρας, a horn. Fr., *cladocères*. Ger., *Wasserflöhe*. A family of the *Crustacea*, or an order of the *Entomostraca* or of the *Branchiopoda*. [L, 121, 147, 180, 228.]

CLADODE, n. Kla²d'od. Lat., *cladodium*. A branch that is flattened and assumes the appearance and functions of a leaf, as in *Xylophylla*, *Ruscus aculeatus*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *FASCIATION*.

CLADOIDEI [Nylander] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-od'e²i(e). A series of *Lichens* constituting the second of the family *Lichenacei* of Nylander, characterized by having apothecia terminal on the podetia, rarely sessile. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADODIAL, adj. Kla²d-od'i²-a²l. Lat., *cladodialis*. Fr., *c.* Resembling or pertaining to a cladode. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d(kla³d)-od'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CLADODE*.

CLADODYSTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-di²-z²(du³s)-trof(tro²f)/i²-a². From κλάδος, a branch, δυσ (see *DYS*), and τροφέν, to nourish. The decay of the upper branches of trees growing in light soil or when past maturity. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLADOGENUS (Lat.), adj. Kla²d(kla³d)-o²j(o²g'e²n-u³s(u⁴s)). Bearing the fructification on the branches (said of mosses). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOME, n. Kla²d-om'. The branching arms or cladi of a sponge spicule regarded as a whole. [L, 121.]

CLADONA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Kla²d(kla³d)-on'a³. See *CLADONIA*.

CLADONEMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-on-e²m'i²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Gymnoblastea Anthomedeæ*. [L, 121.]

CLADONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla²d(kla³d)-on'i²-a³. Fr., *cladone*. Ger., *Kopfflechte*. Of Hoffman, a genus of lichens of the tribe *Cladoniæ*, family *Lichenacei*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. coccifera**, **C. coccinea**, **C. extensa** [Hoffmann]. See *BOOMYCES cocciferus*.—**C. incana** [Hoffman]. A species growing in dry places. It has red apothecia, and is often mistaken for *C. coccifera* and for *C. pyxidata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. islandica**. See *CETRARIA islandica*.—**C. paschalis** [Willdenow]. The *Stereocaulum paschale*.

[B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. polycephala** [Hoffman]. A variety of the *Boomyces cocciferus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pungens** [Acharius]. Fr., *lichen piquant*. A variety of *C. rangiferina*. It yields a yellowish-brown, and with iron sulphate a green dye. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pyxidata** [Sprengel]. Fr., *c. à grand calice*, *pixide*. Ger., *Büchsen*, *Becher-Flechte*. A species common in woods and hedge banks. It yields a dark-green dye. It was formerly used in intermittent fevers and in whooping-cough. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rangiferina** [Acharius]. Fr., *corail de montagne*, *corail terrestre*, *lichen des rennes*, *mousse du nord*, *pyrèle*. Ger., *Renntiermoos*. A species covering large tracts of Arctic Europe and America. It serves as a food for reindeer, and is capable of supporting man in time of famine; of recent years, in Scandinavia and Russia, an alcoholic spirit has been distilled from it and extensively consumed, especially when potatoes were scarce and dear. In perfumery it is used in *poudre de chypre*. It yields cladonic acid. [B, 2, 19, 77, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. sanguinea** [Martius]. Fr., *c. sanguin*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used in infusion in apthae. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. subulata**. The *Boomyces uncialis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. uncialis**. The *Boomyces uncialis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. vermicularis** [Acharius]. A species found in the South American mountains. It is used there as a stomachic under the name of *contrayerba blanca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CLADONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-on-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³e²). 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of *Hymenoporceæ*, consisting of the divisions *Lecideaceæ* and *Capitulariaceæ*; subsequently made to comprise *Boomyces*, *Cenomyce*, *Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a division corresponding to the second of Reichenbach's classifications, but with *Pycnothelia* substituted for *Cenomyce*. 3. Of Korb, a family of heteromericaceous, acroblastaceous lichens, embracing *Stereocaulon*, *Dufourea*, *Cenomyce*, and *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CLADONIACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-on-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-i(e). Of Schärer, a family of capitate lichens, comprising *Stereocaulon*, *Boomyces*, and *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CLADONIC ACID, n. Kla²d-o²n'i²ck. Fr., *acide cladonique*. An acid obtained from *Cladonia rangiferina*, formerly regarded as identical with usnic acid, but differing from the latter in its melting point and its decomposition products. [B, 2.]

CLADONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-on-i(i²)e²e(a³e²). Fr., *cladoniées*. Of Genth, the one order of *Cephalocarpeæ*, comprising *Boomyces*, *Cladonia*, and *Stereocaulon*. 2. Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Cladonioidææ*, consisting of *Cladonia*. 3. Of Arnold and others, a tribe or family of the *Cladoniaceæ*, including *Cladonia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CLADONIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-on-i(i²)e²i(e). Fr., *cladonies*. Of Nylander, a tribe of lichens of the series *Cladodeti*. [a, 24.]

CLADONIOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-on-i²-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²e²e(a³e²). 1. Of Schulz, a family of *Dermatophyllosporeæ*, including the sections *Plocaria* and *Usmeæ*. 2. Of Nylander (1854), a series of *Lichenaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Stereocaulaceæ*, *Cladoniaceæ*, and *Boomyceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *CLADODEI*.

CLADOPE (Fr.), adj. Kla²d-op. Having a branched stipule. [L, 41.]

CLADOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-for(fo²r)-e²e(a³e²). 1. Of Hassal, a subfamily of *Monocysticæ*, comprising *Cladophora* and *Coleochaete*. 2. Of Harvey, a grand division of *Conferææ*, consisting of *Cladophora*, *Spongomorpha*, *Egagrophtia*, *Acrosiphonia*, *Chloropteris*, and *Lychæte*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CLADOPHYLL, n. Kla²d'o-fil². From κλάδος, a branch, and φύλλον, a leaf. See *CLADODE*.

CLADOPHYTUM [Leidy] (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d(kla³d)-o²f'i²t(u⁶t)-u³m(u⁴m). From κλάδος, a branch, and φυτόν, a plant. A formation of mycoderma found in the intestines of living animals. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADPODA (Lat.), **CLADPODES** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. and f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o²p'o²d-a³-ez(e²s). From κλάδος, a branch, and πούς, a foot. Fr., *cladopodes*. Of Gray, an order of the *Lamelli-branchiata*. [L, 41; B, 180.]

CLADPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *STIPES vaginularis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kla²d(kla³d)-o²p-tos'i²s. Gen., *cladoptos'eos* (-is). From κλάδος, a branch, and πτώσις, a falling. An affection seen in the willow and some other forest trees, in which the small branches, having died, are thrown off from the living portion of the tree, leaving a circular cup-shaped depression similar to that formed when a leaf falls from its stalk. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLADORRHIZE (Fr.), adj. Kla²d-or-rez. From κλάδος, a branch, and ῥίζα, a root. Having branching roots. [L, 41.]

CLADOS (Lat.), n. m. Klad(kla³d)/o²s. See *CLADUS*.

CLADOSE, adj. Klad'os. Branched.

CLADOSPORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)-i(i²)e²e(a³e²). Fr., *cladosporiées*. Of Mathieu, a section of the *Mucedinæ*, tribe *Byssaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLADOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)-i²-u³m(u⁴m). From κλάδος, a branch, and σπορά, a seed. Of Link, a genus of naked-spored molds, found on decaying vegetable and animal substances. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. dendriticum**. A confera that attacks apple-tree leaves and fruit, causing dark spots on the latter. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. herbarum**. A species found, in the budding form, in the "tears" of the grape-vine, and thought by Griessmayer to be perhaps the source of the *Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*, which produces the fermentation of wine. [B, 19.]

CLADOSTEPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla²d(kla³d)-o(o²)-ste²f'e²e(a³e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Floridææ*, consisting of *Cladostephus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CLADOTHRICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kla^2d(kla^3d)-(o)^2-thri^2s-$ ($thri^2k/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$). Ger., *Cladotrichen*. In Zopf's classification of bacteria, a division of the *Schizomycetes*, characterized by their occurring at some period of their development in straight or slightly curved filaments so united as to resemble filaments which have undergone dichotomous division. [A, 396; B.]

CLADOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. $Kla^2d(kla^3d)/(o)^2-thri^2x$. Gen., *cladotrichos* (-is). From $\kappa\lambda\delta\delta\sigma$, a branch, and $\theta\rho\iota\chi$, a hair. 1. Of Nuttall, a genus of *Amarantaceæ*, tribe *Gomphreneæ*, indigenous to Mexico and California. 2. A genus of the *Cladotrichaceæ*. [a, 24.]—**C. dichotoma** [Cohn]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) having filaments $3\ \mu$ thick, occurring in water that contains organic matter, forming zoogloæ. [A, 396; B, 206, 237.]—**C. Foersteri** [Cohn]. A species of *C.* (2d def.) forming felted masses in the human lacrymal passages. [A, 396.]

CLADUS (Lat.), n. m. $Klad(kla^3d)/u^2s(u^2s)$. Gr., $\kappa\lambda\delta\delta\sigma$. Fr., *rameau, branche*. Ger., *Zweig*. A shoot, limb, or bough of a plant. [B (a, 24).]

CLAIR-BASSIN (Fr.), n. $Kla^2r-ba^2s-sa^2n^2$. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 121, 173, (a, 24).]

CLAIRÇAGE (Fr.), n. Kla^2r-sa^2zh . Clarification. [L, 49, 77.]

CLAIRET (Fr.), n. Kla^2r-a . See CLARETUM.—**C. des six grains**. See CLARETUM *ex sex seminibus*.

CLAIRETTE (Fr.), n. Kla^2r-e^2t . The *Campanula arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CLAIRVOYANCE, n. $Kla^2r-voi^2a^2ns$; in Fr., kla^2r-vva^2 . ya^2n^2s . Fr., c. (from *clair*, clear, and *voir*, to see). The pretended power of being able to discern the nature of cases of sickness supernaturally; actually to see the internal organs of a patient.

CLAIRVOYANT, adj. $Kla^2r-voi^2a^2nt$; in Fr., kla^2r-vva^2 . ya^2n^2t . Fr., c. Possessing or of the nature of clairvoyance; as a n., a practitioner of clairvoyance.

CLAMATORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Kla^2m(kla^3m)-a^2t(a^2t)-or^2ez-$ (e^2s). From *clamare*, to cry out. 1. A suborder of the *Passeres mesomyodi*. 2. Of Cabanis, an order of the *Insectores*. [L, 121, 221.]

CLAMBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kla^2m(kla^3m)/bi^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]

CLAMIDIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kla^2m(kla^3m)-i^2d-i^2-a^3$. The *Phorium tenax*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAMITANS (Lat.), adj. $Kla^2m(kla^3m)/i^2t-a^2nz(a^2ns)$. From *clamitare*, to cry aloud. Screaming. [L, 341.]

CLAMP, n. Kla^2mp . Lat., *cochlea*. Fr., *pince, cuilleron* (2d def.). Ger., *Klammer, Quetsch-Hahn*. It., *cucchiaio*. Sp., *cuchara*. 1. A mechanism for holding a part (such as an artery, the pedicle of a tumor, etc.) fast by pressure. 2. That portion of the obstetrical forceps which grasps the fetal head. [A, 102.]

CLANDESTINA (Lat.), n. f. $Kla^2n(kla^3n)-de^2st-i(e)^2na^3$. Fr., *clandestine*. See LATHRÆA.

CLANDESTINARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kla^2n(kla^3n)-de^2st-i^2n-a(a^3)-ri^2-a^3$. Of Spach, the genus *Nasturtium*; of De Candolle, a section of that genus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLANDESTINE (Fr.), n. Kla^2n-de^2st-en . The *Lathræa clandestina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. commune**, **C. de Léon**. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. de Tournefort**. The *Lathræa amblatum*. [L, 41.]—**C. écailleuse**. The *Lathræa squamaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CLANDESTININ, n. $Kla^2n-de^2st-i^2n-i^2n$. A white crystalline substance insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, obtained from the buds of *Clandestina* (*Lathræa*) *rectifolia*. [B, 2.]

CLANG, n. Kla^2n^2g . Lat., *clangor*. Ger., *Klang*. A hoarse voice such as is occasioned by dryness of the vocal organs; a sustained sound. [L, 94.]—**C. tint**. See TYMBRE.

CLANGOR (Lat.), n. m. $Kla^2n^2(kla^3n^2)/go^2r$; in Eng., kla^2n^2g . o^2r . See CLANG.—**C. infantum**. See LARYNGISMUS *stridulus*.

CLANGULA (Lat.), n. f. $Kla^2n^2(kla^3n^2)/gu^2(gu^4)-la^3$. The sharp cry of a bird. [L, 341.]

CLANGULIN (Fr.), n. pl. $Kla^2n^2-gu^2-a^2n^2$. A family of the *Patmipeds*. [L, 41.]

CLAOTRACHELUS (Lat.), n. m. The genus *Vernonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAP, n. Kla^2p . See GONORRHEÆA.—**C. threads**. Ger., *Tripperfäden*. Albuminous threads found in the urine in gonorrhœal cystitis. [L, 191.]

CLAPALOU, n. In Coromandel, the *Carissa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAPAS, n. In Tartary, the *Coco*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAPIER (Fr.), n. Kla^2p-e-a . A pus cavity or sinus. [L, 49.]

CLAPOTAGE (Fr.), **CLAPOTEMENT** (Fr.), n. $Kla^2p-ot-a^2zh$, $-ma^2n^2$. From *clapoter*, to become covered with short, close waves, producing a clapping sound. In auscultation, see BRUIT *de clapotement*.

CLAQUAT (Fr.), n. Kla^2k-a^3 . See CLAQUETTE.

CLAQUEDENTS (Fr.), **CLAQUEMENT DES DENTS** (Fr.), n's. $Kla^2k-da^3n^2$, $kla^2k-ma^3n^2$ da da^3n^2 . Lat., *dentium crepitus*. Ger., *Zahnklappern*. It., *battimento dei denti*. Sp., *rechino de los dientes*. Chattering of the teeth due to muscular tremor of the lower jaw. [L, 109.]

CLAQUET (Fr.), n. Kla^2k-a . In Normandy, the *Digitalis purpurea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAQUETTE (Fr.), **CLAQUOT** (Fr.), **CLAQUOTTE** (Fr.), n's. Kla^2k-e^2t , $-o$, $-ot$. The *Colutea arborescens*, *Silene inflata*, *Physalis alkengi*, and *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAREMONT PARK, n. $Kla^2r'mo^2nt$ pa^3rk . A place near Blackpool, Lancashire, England, where there is a hydrotherapeutic establishment. [A, 319.]

CLARENDON SPRINGS, n. $Kla^2r'e^2n-du^3n$. A place in Rutland County, Vermont, where there is a spring containing free nitrogen, free carbonic acid, calcium carbonate and chloride, sodium sulphate, and magnesium sulphate; used in lithiasis, dyspepsia, and hepatic engorgement. [A, 363.]

CLARET, n. Kla^2r-e^2t . Lat., *claretum, clareta*. Fr., *clairet, vin de Bordeaux*. Ger., *Würzwein*. A general term for the light-red wines of France and others resembling them.

CLARETA (Lat.), n. f. $Kla^2r(kla^3r)-e(a)^2ta^3$. See CLARET.—**C. composita** [Bauderon's Ph.]. A preparation made of aromatic and astringent ingredients, macerated in white wine and distilled. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. de Coquimbo**. See AZORELLA *madreporeica*.—**C. simplex** [Bauderon's Ph.]. An infusion of 1 part of cinnamon in 6 parts of brandy and 4 of rose-water, with the addition of 3 of white sugar. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CLARETUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kla^2r(kla^3r)-et(at)^2u^2m(u^2m)$. See CLARET.—**C. aromaticum**, **C. ex sex seminibus**, **C. ex sex seminibus carminativis**. Fr., *rassolis* (ou *clairet*) *des six graines, eau carminative, eau immortelle, élixir aromatique, ratafia d'anis et de carvi composé*. 1. Of the Würtemberg Ph., 1798, a preparation made of $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of sex semina, 4 lbs. of brandy, and 12 oz. of clarified sugar. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).] 2. Of the Ph. Parisiensis, a preparation made of 1 oz. each of the seeds of anise, fennel, dill, coriander, caraway, and carrots, a sufficient quantity of brandy and of chamomile water, and a syrup prepared from 1 lb. of white sugar. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. fructuum** [Augustin]. A preparation made of 15 parts of ripe cherries, 6 of gooseberries, 3 of raspberries, 24 each of alcohol and cloves, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a vanilla pod, and 4 lbs. of sugar. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. laxativum**. An old name for wine impregnated with senna, mechoacana, turpeth, and aromatic substances; used as a purgative. [L, 116 (a, 21).]

CLAREY, n. Kla^2r-e^2t . The genus *Salvia*.—**Common c.** The *Salvia officinalis*. [B, 97.]

CLARIDAT, n. $Kla^2r-i^2d-a^2t$. A solution of lead acetate in which precipitated sulphur is suspended; used for deepening the color of the hair. [B, 270 (a, 21).]

CLARIEGE, n. In Languedoc, the *Smilax aspera* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLARIFICATION, n. $Kla^2r-i^2-fi^2-ka^3shu^3n$. Lat., *clarificatio* (from *clarus*, clear, and *facere*, to make). Fr., c. Ger., *Klärung, C., Clarificierung*. It., *chiarificazione*. Sp., *clarificación*. The process of clarifying liquid substances from their impurities by allowing the latter to subside by their greater specific gravity, or by being rendered heavier by the application of heat, or by aggregation and separation by the addition of a foreign substance. [B, 14 (a, 24).]

CLARIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Kla^2r(kla^3r)-i^2-i(e)^2na^3$. A division of the *Situridæ homaloptera*. [L, 207.]

CLARISSIMA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *clarissimus* (superl. of *clarus*, clear [tinctura understood]). $Kla^2r(kla^3r)-i^2s-si^2m-a^3$. A tincture made from the *herba spilanthis oteracea*; an old remedy for toothache. [B, 180 (a, 24); 270 (a, 21).]

CLARKIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kla^2rk-i(i)^2/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. A division of *Onograds*, including *Eucharidium*, *Clarkia*, *Phacostoma*, and *Opsianthus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CLARRY, CLARY, n's. 1. The *Salvia sclarea*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See CLARETUM.—**Horminum c.** The *Salvia horminum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Meadow c.** The *Salvia pratensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silvery c.** The *Salvia argentea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Heliotropium indicum* and the *Salvia verbenacea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Vervain c.** The *Salvia verbenaca*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Klas(kla^3s)/i^2s$. Gen., *clas'eos* (-is). Gr., $\kappa\lambda\alpha\iota\varsigma$. 1. A fracture. 2. A fragment. 3. Of Philo, the modulation of the voice. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

CLASMA (Lat.), n. n. $Kla^2z(kla^3s)/ma^3$. Gen., *clas'matos* (-is). Gr., $\kappa\lambda\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha$. Fr., *classe, esguille*. Ger., *Splitter*. It., *sceggia*. Sp., *esguila*. A fragment. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

CLASPER, n. $Kla^2sp^2u^2r$. A modified portion of the pelvic fin of male *Elasmobranchia*; a series of cartilages movable upon each other, covered with skin and muscles, and channelled on their inner surface; when in the cloaca of the female, the channelled surfaces form a canal which conveys semen into the oviduct; in the pl., c's, organs on the terminal ring of male *Diptera* which aid in copulation. [L, 196, 294.]

CLASPING, adj. $Kla^2sp^2n^2g$. Climbing (said of a tendril). [a, 24.]

CLASS, n. Kla^2s . Lat., *classis*. Fr., *classe*. Ger., *Klasse, Abtheilung*. It., *classe*. Sp., *clase*. 1. A primary division of plants, arranged according to some one or more characteristics common to the whole group. In most systems of classifications the term is applied to the highest division and includes orders, families, genera, and species. For examples see under CLASSIFICATION. [B (a, 24).] 2. A fundamental division of animals (e. g., the birds). [L, 343.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *classe artificielle*. A division founded upon a few external distinctions, without strict regard to natural affinities. [B (a, 24).]—**Natural c.** Fr., *classe naturelle*. A division based upon a scientific study of all natural affinities, whether morphological, structural, or physiological. For examples see under CLASSIFICATION. [B (a, 24).]

CLASSIFICATION, n. $Kla^2s-i^2-fi^2-ka^3shu^3n$. Lat., *classificatio* (from *classis*, a class, and *facere*, to make). Fr., c. Ger., *C., Abtheilung in Klassen*. It., *classificazione*. Sp., *clasificación*. In general, the systematic arrangement of objects of nature or of art, in order to facilitate their study; in botany, the methodical and

scientific grouping of all plants, living or fossil, into species, genera, tribes, families, orders, classes, or other divisions, in accordance with some one or more characteristics of organization, function, habit, form, or external or internal structure, common to each group, as exemplified in the systems of the following (and other) botanists—viz.: *A.* Of Cæsalpinus (1583), who distributed all the plants then known into fifteen classes, distinguished by the fruit. *B.* Of Linnæus, who arranged all known genera of plants under 24 classes, each based on some arbitrary character derived from the floral organs. This is the principal artificial c. The first 13 classes comprised all plants with perfect flowers and were named *Monandria*, *Diandria*, etc.—*i. e.*, one-stamened, two-stamened, etc., to the 13th class, called *Polyandria* (having 20 or more stamens). The 14th and 15th classes were founded on the length of the stamens, *Didynamia* (2 long and 2 short stamens) and *Tetradynamia* (4 long and 2 short stamens). The next four classes are distinguished by the union of the stamen, *Monadelphia*, *Diadelphia*, *Polyadelphia*, and *Syngenesis*. The next class, *Gynandria*, depends on the cohesion of the stamens with the pistil. The next three classes, *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*, and *Polygama*, include all plants with diclinous flowers. The last class, *Cryptogamia*, includes the flowerless plants. The orders of the first 13 classes are determined by the number of styles or stigmas on each flower, order 1 being *Monogynia*, order 2 *Dygynia*, and so on up to the 13th, called *Polygynia*, with more than 13 styles. The orders of class 14 depend on the seed-vessels, and are termed *Gymnospermia* and *Angiospermia*. The orders of class 15 depend on the fruit, being *Siliculosa* and *Siliquosa*. The orders of classes 16, 17, and 18 are known by the number of stamens, and named, like the first classes, *Triandria*, *Pentandria*, etc. The orders of class 19 are 5—viz.: *Æquales*, *Superflua*, *Frustanea*, *Necessaria*, and *Segregata*. The orders of classes 20, 21, and 22 are distinguished in the same way as the first 13 classes and as the 16th, 17th, and 18th classes—as order 1, *Monandria*; order 2, *Diandria*, etc. The orders of class 23 are founded on the relative position of the flower, as *Monœcia*, *Diœcia*, and *Triœcia*. The orders of the 24th are: 1, *Filices*; 2, *Musci*; 3, *Hepaticæ*; 4, *Lichenes*; 5, *Fungi*; and 6, *Algae*. *C.* Of De Candolle (1824), who divided the vegetable kingdom into cellular and vascular plants, subdividing the latter into exogens or dicotyledons, and endogens or monocotyledons. These are subdivided into 8 families: *Thalamifloræ*, *Calicifloræ*, *Corollifloræ*, *Monochlamydes*, *Phanerogames endogènes*, *Cryptogames endogènes*, *Cellulaires foliacées*, and *Cellulaires afoaliacées*. This c., with some modifications, is now the one generally adopted in England and the United States. *D.* Of Jussieu (1789), who, following Nature, divided all plants into *acotyledons*, *monocotyledons*, and *dicotyledons*, the first comprising the *cryptogams*, the second, according to the insertion of the stamens, being divided into epigynous, perigynous, or hypogynous classes, and the third, comprising a large number of plants, being subdivided into hermaphrodite *dicotyledons* (including the *apetalous*, *monopetalous*, and *polyptalous* plants) and the *Dicline*. These divisions were divided into 15 classes, according to the mode of insertion of the stamens or the character and relations of the corolla, as follows: *a.* *Acotyledonæ* (*Fungi*); *b.* *Monohypogyniæ* (*Gramineæ*); *c.* *Monopergyniæ* (*Urticæ*); *d.* *Monopigyniæ* (*Orchideæ*); *e.* *Epistaminie* (*Aristolochiæ*); *f.* *Peristaminie* (*Polygoneæ*); *g.* *Hypostaminie* (*Plantagineæ*); *h.* *Hypocorallie* (*Solanæ*); *i.* *Pericorallie* (*Ericaceæ*); *j.* *Synantherie* (*Cichoraceæ*); *k.* *Corisantherie* (*Rubiaceæ*); *l.* *Epipetalie* (*Umbellifereæ*); *m.* *Hypopetalie* (*Crucifereæ*); *n.* *Péripetalie* (*Rosaceæ*); and *o.* *Dicline* (*Amentaceæ*). *E.* Of Lindley, who makes two grand groups—flowering and flowerless plants, which he divides into seven classes: *thallogens*, *acrogens*, *rhizogens*, *endogens*, *dictyogens*, *gymnogens*, and *exogens*. Into the 303 families of his c. he admits 56 *alliances* (*nicus*), a kind of natural section interposed between the families and classes. *F.* Of Brongniart (1843 to 1850), who divided the vegetable kingdom into *Cryptogams* and *Phanerogams*, subdividing these into 68 classes and 296 families. *G.* Of Endlicher, who divides all plants into two *regions* and five *sections*, which he subdivides into *cohorts*, embracing 52 classes, in which there are 277 families embracing 6,895 genera. *H.* Of Sachs, who divides the whole vegetable kingdom into *Thallophyta* and *Cormophyta*. The first division has two sections, embracing *Algae*, or plants without, and *Fungi*, plants with, chlorophyll. The *Thallophyta* are further subdivided into four classes: *Protophyta*, *Zygosporææ*, *Oosporeæ*, and *Carposporeæ*. The *Cormophyta* embrace three series: the *Bryophyta*, including the classes *Filicales*, *Equisetaceæ*, and *Dichotomeæ*; and the 3d series, *Phanerogames*, including the two classes *Gymnospermæ* and *Angiospermæ*, the last comprising the divisions *Monocotyledonæ* and *Dicotyledonæ*. *I.* Of Cauvet (1885), who divides plants into the three grand divisions of acotyledons (including cryptogams), monocotyledons, and dicotyledons, including in all more than 70 families, the c. being based upon the relations of the ovary and petals, their absence or presence, and their situation. [B, 24, 104; a, 24.]—**Artificial c.** Fr., *c. artificielle*. A c. founded on certain features of resemblance selected arbitrarily, without regard to features which, although less apparent, are more essential. [a, 24.]—**C. parallétique** (Fr.). A form of c. proposed by G. St-Hilaire, founded on the theory that all living beings are modified offshoots from the same stock. [L, 41.]—**Natural c.** Fr., *c. naturelle*. A c. founded on essential and fundamental points of structure, irrespective of external forms. [L, 41, 147.]

CLASSICAL, adj. *Kla'st'ik-a*. Lat., *classicus*. Fr., *classique*. Ger., *klassisch*. Of or according to the best authority; typically characterized. [B (a, 24).]

CLASSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'ss(kla'ss)'si's*. See CLASS.

CLASTIC, adj. *Kla'st'ik-a*. Lat., *clasticus* (from *κλᾶν*, to break). Fr., *clastique*. Ger., *klastisch*. It., *clastico*. Sp., *clástico*. Separable into pieces (said of anatomical models, drawings, etc.). [L, 49.]

CLATHRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'th(kla'th)-ra(ra)'se²(ke²)-i(e)*. Fr., *clathracées*. 1. Of Corda, a family of *Fungi*, embracing *Laterna*, *Coleus*, and *Clathrus*. 2. Of Brongniart, a tribe of *Fungi*, comprising the *Phalloides* and *Clathroides*. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHRACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kla'th(kla'th)-ra(ra)'se²(ke²)-i(e)*. Fr., *clathracés*. A group of *Gasteromyceetes* separated from the *Phalloidei* of Fries, and raised to the rank of a separate family. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHRATE, CLATHRATED, adj's. *Kla'th'rat, -rat-e²d*. Lat., *clathratus* (from *κλῆθρα*, a lattice). Ger., *gegittert, gitterig*. Cancellate; shaped like a lattice or sieve. [B (a, 24).]

CLATHRE (Fr.), n. *Kla'tr*. See CLATHRUS.

CLATHREÆ [Tulasne] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'th(kla'th)'re²-e-(a³-e²)*. A tribe of the *Angetogostreæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHREI [Fries] (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kla'th(kla'th)'re²-i(e)*. A tribe of the *Phalloidei*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHROIDEI [Corda] (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kla'th(kla'th)-ro(ro)²-i²d(ed)'e²-i(e)*. A subdivision of the *Phalloidea*, consisting of *Clathrus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLATHROPTYCHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'th(kla'th)-ro²-pt'ik(tu'ch²)-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²)*. A family of the *Peritrichæa*. [L, 121.]

CLATHRUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kla'th(kla'th)'ru's(ru's)*. Gr., *κλῆθρον*. Fr., *clathre*. 1. A lattice; a membrane pierced with holes and forming a kind of network, as in the *Ouvirandra fenestrata*. 2. A genus of gastero-mycetous *Fungi*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDEÆ [Kützing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'ud'(kla'ud)-e²-e(a³-e²)*. Fr., *claudées*. A family of rose-color-spored marine *Algae* formed of parenchymatous cells. It includes *Claudea*, *Martensia*, *Thuretia*, *Halophlegma*, and *Dictyurus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDEINÆÆ [Trevis] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'ud(kla'ud)-e²-i²n'-e²-e(a³-e²)*. A subtribe of *Algae rhodomeleæ*, comprising *Claudea*, *Martensia*, *Pollefenea*, *Dictyurus*, *Thaumasia*, *Rhodoplexia*, and *Thuretia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDETITE, n. *Kla'ud'et-it*. Arsenic trioxide. [B.]

CLAUDIACON (Lat.), n. n. *Kla'ud(kla'ud)-i-i²)'a²k(a²k)-o²n*. Gr., *κλαυδιακόν*. Of Paulus Ægineta, a collyrium. [L, 94, 97 (a, 21).]

CLAUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'ud(kla'ud)-i²-k(a²)'shi²(i²)-o*. Gen., *claudicatio'nis*. From *claudicare*, to halt or limp. See CLAUDICATION.—**C. à dolore**. Lameness due to anything that renders walking painful. [L, 135.]—**C. spontanea**. Ger., *freiwilliges Hinken*. The limping that occurs as an early symptom of hip-joint disease in children. [A, 326.]

CLAUDICATION, n. *Kla'ud-i²k-a'shu²n*. Lat., *claudicatio*. Fr., *c. boitement, boiterie*. Ger., *Lähmung, Hinken*. It., *claudicazione*. Sp., *claudicación, cojera*. 1. Lameness. 2. A shutting up or obstruction (as of the pelvis). [A, 15.]

CLAUDIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'ud(kla'ud)-i-i²)'e²-e(a³-e²)*. Of Kützing, a family of foliaceous marine *Algae*, comprising *Clauadia* and *Martensia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAUDINETTE (Fr.), n. *Klod-en-e²t*. The *Narcissus poeticus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLAUJOT (Fr.), n. *Klo-zbo*. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CLAUSA (Lat.), **CLAUSIONCHÆ** [Latreille] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Kla's(kla's)-a³, kla's(kla's)-i²-ko²n²k(ko²n²ch²)'y-e(a³-e²)*. A section of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

CLAUSILUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kla's(kla's)-i²-u²(s)'u²(s)*. Fr., *clausile*. Of Richard, the embryo of grasses the cotyledon of which he mistook for a radicle. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLAUSTRAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kla'st(kla'st)-ra(ra)'re²-e(a³-e²)*. Fr., *claustralitèles*. Spiders that form their webs with oval spaces. [L, 180.]

CLAUSTROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla'st(kla'st)-ro(ro)²-fob(fob)²-i²-a³*. From *κλειστρον* (= *κλειθρον*), a closed space, and *φῆβος*, fear. Fr., *claustrophobie*. Ger., *Claustraphobie*. A form of mental derangement characterized by the fear of closed spaces.

CLAUSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kla'st(kla'st)-ru²m(ru²m)*. Fr., *avant-mur*. Ger., *Vormauer*. It., Sp., *claustrum*. A narrow tract of gray cerebral substance which intervenes between the external capsule and the white matter of the island of Reil. [I, 15.]—**C. gutturis**. The opening of the pharynx. [L, 119, 325.]—**C. oris**. See VELUM palati.—**C. virginatæ**. *C. virginatæ*. See HYMEN.

CLAUSURA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla's(kla's)-u²(u)'ra²*. Fr., *fermeture, cloture*. Ger., *Clausur*. It., *chiusura*. Sp., *c.* An imperforate state of any canal or cavity. [L, 30, 325.]—**C. falloppianarum**. *C.* of the Falloppian tubes. [L, 325.]—**C. uteri**. *C.* of the cervix uteri.

CLAUSUS (Lat.), adj. *Kla's(kla's)-u²(s)'u²(s)*. Fr., *fermé, enfermé, clos*. Ger., *geschlossen*. It., *chiuso*. Sp., *cerrado*. Shut, inclosed, hidden.

CLAVA (Lat.), n. f. *Kla(kla)'va²(wa²)*. 1. The *Calamus aromaticus*. 2. Of Pliny a branch, bough, or club. 3. Of various Roman writers on husbandry, according to Palladius, a graft or scion. [B, 114 (a, 24).] 4. See Posterior PYRAMID.

CLAVIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. *Kla(kla)-ve(wa³-e²)-fo²rm'i²s*. From *clava*, a club, and *forma*, form. See CLAVATE.

CLAVAIRE (Fr.), n. *Kla'v-a²r*. See CLAVARIA.—**C. amethyste**. The *Clavaria amethystina*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. botryoides**. The *Clavaria botrytis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. botryoide roussâtre**. The *Clavaria botrytis rufescens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. botryoide sanguine**. The *Clavaria botrytis sanguinea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cendrée**. The *Clavaria cinerea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. coralloïde**. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. coralloïde cendrée**. An ash-colored variety of *Clavaria coralloides*. Cooked with vinegar, it is edible. [B, 105, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. coralloïde jaune**. A yellow edible variety of *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 105, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. coralloïde rouge**. A red edible variety of *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 105.]—**C. cornue**. The *Clavaria*

CLAVICULATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla(kla³-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l(u⁴)-a³)²/ta⁸. Fr., *claviculés*. A family of the *Rodentia*. [L, 14.]

CLAVICULATE, adj. Kla²v-i²k'u²l-at. Lat., *claviculatus*. Fr., *claviculé*. Provided with a clavicle; in chonchology, corrugated. [L, 41, 121.]

CLAVICULATI [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla³-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l(u⁴)-a³)²/ti(e). A subdivision of the *Helvellaria*, consisting of the *Clavicularium* of Fries. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAVICULE (Fr.), n. Kla³v-e-ku⁶l. See **CLAVICLE**.—**C. acromiale de l'omoplate**. Of Cuvier, a structure in *Chelonians*, regarded as the homologue of the clavicle. [L, 41.]

CLAVICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla(kla³-vi²k(wi²k)-u²l(u⁴)-u³s-(u⁴s). Dim. of *clavus*, a nail. 1. A little nail. The clavici of Gagliardi (first described by a Roman physician of that name in 1869) are more or less transverse, minute, nail-like spiculae of bone which perforate the lamellæ of a Haversian system and bolt them together. [A, 94.] 2. See **CLAVICLE**.

CLAVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla³-vi²d(wi²d)-e(a³-e²)). A family of the *Gymnobiastea anthomedusæ*. [L, 121.]

CLAVIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kla³v-e-e²r. The *Labrus varius*. [L, 105.]

CLAVIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-fo)l(fo²l)²-u³s-(u⁴s). From *clavus* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *clavifolié*. Having clavate leaves. [L, 41.]

CLAVIFORM, adj. Kla²v-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *claviformis* (from *clavus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *claviforme*. See **CLAVATE**.

CLAVIFORMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-fo²rm)-e(z)e⁸s). 1. Of Leman, a subsection of the *Hymenothecæ*, comprising *Clavaria* and *Geoglossum*. 2. A subfamily of the *Pennatulidæ*. [L, 244.]

CLAVI-HUMÉRAL (Fr.), adj. Kla³v-e-u⁶m-a-ra²l. Relating to the clavicle and the humerus. [L, 41.]

CLAVIJEÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla³v-e-ha-e(a³-e²)). A group of the *Primulaceæ* having a large fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAVILLO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kla³-vel'yo. The *Juliania caryophyllata*. [A, 447.]

CLAVIMANUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vi²m(wi²m)/a²n(a³n)-u³s-(u⁴s). From *clavus* (q. v.), and *manus*, the hand. Fr., *clavimane*. Ger., *clavimandig*. Having a club-like hand. [L, 41, 180.]

CLAVIOTRACHELIAN, adj. Kla²v'i²-o-tra²k-e'li²a²n. Fr., *claviotrachélien*. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the 3d and 4th cervical vertebrae and inserted into the outer third of the clavicle beneath the trapezius. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1864, p. 300 (L).]

CLAVIPALPATA (Lat.), **CLAVIPALPI** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. and m. pl. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-pa²l(p²a²l)p)-a(a³)²/ta⁸, -pa²l(p²a²l)p)-i(e). Fr., *clavipalpes*. A group of the *Tetramera*. [L, 41.]

CLAVIPALPUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-pa²l(p²a²l)p)-u³s-(u⁴s). Fr., *clavipalpe*. Ger., *keulenfùhlhornig*. Having club-shaped palpi. [L, 41.]

CLAVIPECTORALIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-pe²k-to²r-a(a³)²/i²s). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the chest. ["Arch. f. Anat.," 1865, p. 705 (L).]

CLAVIPES (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-pez(pe²s). From *clavus* (q. v.), and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *clavipède*. Ger., *clavifüssig*, *keulenfüssig*. Having club-shaped feet. [L, 41.]

CLAVI-STERNAL (Fr.), adj. Kla³-ve-ste²rn-a²l. See **STERNO-CLAVICULAR**; as a n., of Beclard, the superior piece of the sternum. [L, 41.]

CLAVIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vi²(wi²-ve²nt(we²nt')-ri²s). From *clavus* (q. v.), and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *claviventre*. Ger., *keulenbauchig*. Having a club-shaped belly. [L, 41.]

CLAVO (Sp.), n. Kla³-vo. See **CLAVUS**.—**C. de especie** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [A, 447].—**C. de olor**, *Yerba del c.* See **CLAVILLO**.

CLAVOLA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla³-vol(wo²l)-a³). Fr., *clavole*. 1. The terminal portion of the antenna of an insect. 2. A spongy spicule terminating in a sharp point at one end and at the other in a knob-like expansion having a toothed margin. [L, 196.]

CLAVOLET (Fr.), n. Kla³-v-ol-a. See **CLAVOLA** (1st def.).

CLAVOSUS (Lat.), adj. Kla(kla³-vos(wos)/u³s-(u⁴s). From *clavus*, a nail. Fr., *chevillé*. Shaped like a nail or spike. [L, 180.]

CLAVULA (Lat.), n. f. Kla(kla³-vu²(wu⁴)-la³). 1. The receptacle or spore-case of certain fungi. [B, 19 (a, 24).] 2. A knotted filiform appendage. [L, 353.]

CLAVULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kla(kla³-vu²(wu⁴)-la(la³)²/ri²a². A tribe of the *Uncinaria*. [L, 121.]

CLAVULARIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla(kla³-vu²(wu⁴)-la³(la³r)-i(i²)²/a²d(a³)-e(a³-e²)). A family of the *Zooplytharia*. [L, 244.]

CLAVULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kla(kla³-vu²(wu⁴)-la(la³)²/ti(te). A tribe of the *Clavati*, comprising *Clavaria*, *Typhula*, and *Pterula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLAVULIGER (Lat.), **CLAVULIGEROSUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kla(kla³-vu²(wu⁴)/i²-ju²r(ge²r), -vu²(wu⁴)-i²j(i²g)-e²r-os'u³s-(u⁴s). From *clavus* (q. v.), and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *clavuligère*. Ger., *keulenträgend*. Having an appendage in the shape of a club. [L.]

CLAVUS (Lat.), n. m. Kla(kla³-vu²(wu⁴s). Fr., *clou*, *oignon*, *ongon*, *corn*, *œil de perdrix*, *œil de pied*, *tylosis gomphœux* et *bulbeux*. Ger., *Nagel*, *Leichdorn*, *Hühnerhorn*. It., *callo*, *callosità* ai *pieði* (1st def.). *clavo*. Sp., *juanete del pie* (1st def.), *callo*, *clavo*. 1. Literally a nail; as a corn; an affection of the epidermis, usually of the

foot, due to long-continued friction or pressure, characterized by a circumscribed callosity from the lower surface of which a hard, conical prolongation encroaches upon the corium, giving rise to more or less tenderness on pressure. 2. A callous nail-shaped excrescence of the sclerotic coat of the eye. 3. A certain form of uterine condyloma. 4. The morbid condition in cereals produced by parasitic fungi; so called because the young grain affected takes the form of a nail or club. 5. Of Pliny, a disease of the olive-tree. 6. An obsolete term for prolapse of the iris. [B, 116 (a, 24); L, 325].—**C. cerealis**. See **ERGOT**.—**C. hystericus**. Fr., *clou hystérique*. A sensation as if a nail were being driven into the head, generally near the sagittal suture; one of the symptoms of hysteria. [A, 42, 326].—**C. oculorum**. See **STAPHYLOMA**.—**C. pedis**. See **C.** (1st def.).—**C. secalinus**, **C. siliginis**. See **ERGOT**.

CLAW, n. Kla⁴. Lat., *chela*. Fr., *griffe*, *onglette*. 1. In birds and many mammals, the horny hook-like appendage of a digit. 2. The chela of a crustacean. 3. A limb or appendage terminating in chela or a hook-like process. [L, 14, 147, 168.] 4. The long and slender base of a petal, as in *Dianthus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Griffin's c.** An ancient instrument, described and figured by Scultetus, consisting of four hook-like blades, which were approximated by screw-power; used for extracting the foetus after the operation of embryulcia. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 178.]—**Nipping c.** See **CHELA**.

CLAY, n. Kla. Gr., *ἄργιλλος*. Lat., *argilla*. Fr., *argile*. Ger., *Thon*, *Thonerde*. It., *argilla*. Sp., *arilla*, *barro*. A soft, plastic earth, chiefly aluminous in composition, formed by the decomposition of feldspar and other minerals containing alumina. Silica and water are usually present in it. It is employed in refining sugar. [B (a, 24).]—**Alum-bearing c.** C. containing aluminous sulphates, used in making alum. [B (a, 24).]—**C. marl**. A whitish, smooth c. containing calcium carbonate. [L, 56 (a, 24).]—**Pure c.** Fr., *alumine*. Ger., *Aluminium-Oxyd*. Alumina; kaolin. [Dana, B (a, 24).]—**Sculptor's c.** Fr., *terre glaise*, *terre à modeler*, *terre à sculpteur*. A plastic paste made of c. Used for large electrodes. [Apostoli, "Union méd.," Feb. 3, 1884, p. 214.]

CLAYTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Kla-to²n'i²a³. Fr., *claytonie*. The spring beauty; a Linnean genus of dwarf annual or tuberous-rooted perennial plants, belonging to the *Portulacaceæ*; named after John Clayton, a Virginia botanist. [B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cubensis** [Bonpland]. Fr., *claytonie de Cuba*. A species eaten like purslane in South America. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. perfoliata** [Willdenow]. Fr., *claytonie perfoliée*. See **C. cubensis**.—**C. tuberosa** [Linnaeus]. A species found in Siberia and North America. The potato-like bulbs afford an excellent food. [L, 30.]—**C. virginiana**. A species growing in the middle and southern United States. It has a tuber of about the size of a hazel-nut. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CLAY-WEED, n. Kla⁴wed. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLEAN, v. tr. and intr. Klen. Fr., *nettoyer* (tr.), *préparer* (tr.). Ger., *abpräparieren* (tr.). 1. (Tr.) to expose a part thoroughly in dissection, separating the adjoining structures and, if necessary, removing those that are unimportant. 2. (Intr.) to expel the secundines without artificial aid (said of the lower animals).

CLEAR-EYE, n. Kler'i. See **CLARY**.

CLEARING-NUT, n. Kler'i²n²g-nu²t. Of the English in India, the seed of *Strychnos potatorum*. [B, 19, 172, 185 (a, 24).]

CLEARWEED, n. Kler'wed. See **PILEA pumila**.

CLEAVAGE, n. Klev'aj. Fr., *clivage*. The act of separation of layers or parts of a mass; the direction in which such a separation most naturally takes place; the surface presented when it has taken place.—**C. masses**. The larger masses formed in the early stage of the segmentation of the vitellus of an ovum.—**Discoidal c.** See **DISCOIDAL SEGMENTATION**.—**Egg c.** See **SEGMENTATION**.—**Oral c.** The fission which begins at the oral disc in certain corals. [L, 121, 147.]—**Partial c.** See **PARTIAL SEGMENTATION**.—**Surface c.** See **SURFACE SEGMENTATION**.—**Total c.** See **TOTAL SEGMENTATION**.—**Unequal c.** See **UNEQUAL SEGMENTATION**.—**Yolk c.** See **GERM-SEGMENTATION**.

CLEAVERS, n. Klev'u²r. The *Galium aparine*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small c.** The *Galium tinctorium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLEDEOBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle²d-e-o²b'i²d-e(a³-e²)). A family of the *Pulverulenta*. [L, 248.]

CLÉDÉOBITE3 (Fr.), n. pl. Klad-a-o-bet. A group of nocturnal *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

CLEF (Fr.), n. Kle²f. A key. [L, 87].—**C. analytique**. A method, first applied by Lamarck in his "Flore française," designed to facilitate the determination of families, genera, and species by so grouping plants as to present at the same moment but two differing characters. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de garengœuf**. An instrument for extracting teeth; a tooth-key. [a, 18].—**C. de mourte**. The *Lunaria annua*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Morse**. See **MORSE'S KEY**.—**C. de trépan**. A small steel instrument used for separating the pyramid from the crown of the trephine. [E, 24].—**C. du crâne**. A Wormian bone. [L, 41].—**C. dichotomique**. See **C. analytique**.

CLEFT, adj. Kle²ft. Split, fissured.

CLEFT, n. Kle²ft. Gr., *σχισμα*. Lat., *fissura*. Fr., *fente*, *fissure*. Ger., *Spalte*. A fissure.—**Accessory c.** Fr., *fente accessoire*. Ger., *Hilfsspalte*. Of Rüdinger, the slit-like calibre of the Eustachian tube below the rounded lumen of the so-called "safety-tube."—**Bursal c's**. In the *Ophiuroidea*, slits on each side of the insertion of the arms into the disc, connecting the respiratory sacs with the exterior. [L, 210].—**C. of the nates**. Fr., *fente interfessière*. The space between the nates.—**C. of the vulva**. Fr., *fente vulvaire*. Ger., *Schamspalte*. The c. included by the labia majora of the vulva.—**Foot-c.** In the *Lamellibranchiata*, an opening be-

tween the mantel lobes through which the foot is projected. [L, 353].—**Genital c's.** See *Bursal c's.*—**Gill-c.** See *Opercular c.* and *Interbranchial c's.*—**Hyoid-branchial c., Hyoid c.** The c. between the hyoid and the first branchial arches. [L, 301].—**Hyomandibular c.** The first, or uppermost, of the visceral c's of the embryo. It takes part in the development of the ear and lies between the mandibular and hyoid arches. [A, 5].—**Interbranchial c's.** Fr., *fentes interbranchiales*. The c's leading from the pharynx to the gills and between the branchial arches of fishes. [L, 207].—**Maxillo-intermaxillary c.** A fissure between the maxillary and intermaxillary matrices (the fronto-nasal and maxillary plates) in the foetus. If by arrest of development it persists, it gives rise to cleft palate.—**Ocular c.** A fissure between the fronto-nasal process and the superior maxillary plate, leading from the mouth up to the eye in the embryo. [L].—**Opercular c.** An opening into the branchial chamber between the opercula and the body in fishes. [L, 210].—**Pharyngeal c's.** In embryology, see *Visceral c's.*—**Primitive cerebral c.** Ger., *primitiver Hirnschlitze*. In the embryo, a decided sinking of the cerebral roof separating the prosencephalon from the thalamencephalon. [L, 176].—**Protovertebral c's.** Fissures between the protovertebral segments or somites. [L].—**Sclerotic c.** A c. in the lower part of the foetal sclerotic, into which a process of the ectoderm projects to form the vitreous. [L, 13].—**Tympano-Eustachian c.** See *Hyomandibular c.*—**Visceral c's.** C's situated between the postoral visceral arches, one on each side, running through the wall of the body from the external surface into the cavity of the pharynx. [A, 5, 13].

CLEIDAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Klid'(kle²i²d)-a²g(a²g)-ra³. From *κλεις*, a key (see CLAVICLE), and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *cleisagra*. Ger., *die Gicht im Schlüsselbein*. Sp., *clisagra*. Gout of the clavicle and neck. [L]

CLEIDAL, adj. Klid'a²l. Relating to the clavicle. [L, 14.]

CLEIDARTHRIITIS (Lat.), **CLEIDARTHROACE** (Lat.), n's f. Klid(kle²i²d)-a²rth-ri(re)/i²s. -ro²k'a²s(a²k)-e(a). Fr., *clidarthroace*. Ger., *Kleidarthroake*. Inflammation of the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L, 50.]

CLEIDION (Lat.), n. n. Klid'(kle²i²d)-i²-o²n. Gr., *κλειδιον*. 1. Lit., a small key. [L, 50.] See CLAVICLE. 2. Of Blume, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants of the tribe *Crotonaceae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).] 3. A certain astringent pastille described by Galen and by Paulus Ægineta. 4. An astringent epithem described by Aetius. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CLEIDO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-a²t-(a²t)-la²n(la²n)/i²ti²k-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **ATLAS**. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the atlas; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra, and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. [L, 332.] Cf. **LEVATOR CLAVICULÆ**.

CLEIDOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-brak(bra²ch²)-i²-a(a²)/i²s. For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **BRACHIUM**. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the arm; as a n., that portion of the pectoralis major muscle which arises from the clavicle. [L, 332.]

CLEIDOCERVICALIS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-su²r-(ke²r)-vi²p(wek)-a(a²)/i²s. For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **CERVIX**. Pertaining to the clavicle and to the neck; as a n., a muscle having such relations.—**C. imus.** An anomalous muscle arising from the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra and inserted into the outer or middle portion of the clavicle. [L, 332.] Cf. **LEVATOR CLAVICULÆ**.—**C. inferior.** See **SCALENUS ANTIQVUS ACCESSORIVS**.—**C. superior.** See **LEVATOR CLAVICULÆ**.

CLEIDOCOSTAL, adj. Klid-o-ko²st'a²l. Lat., *cleidocostalis* (from *cleidion*, the clavicle, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., c. See **COSTOCLAVICULAR**.

CLEIDO-EPISTROPHEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-e²p-i²-stro²p-e²-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the cervical vertebrae; as a n., an anomalous muscle arising from the transverse processes of the fourth and fifth cervical vertebrae and inserted into the outer end or middle of the clavicle. [L, 332.] Cf. **LEVATOR CLAVICULÆ**.

CLEIDOHYOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-hi(hu²)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **HYOID**. Fr., *cleidohyoïdien*. Pertaining to the hyoid bone and the clavicle; as a n., (1) of Cruveilhier, the sterno-hyoid muscle; (2) of Schmidt-Müller, the anterior belly of the omo-hyoid muscle; (3) the omo-hyoid muscle when, as is sometimes the case, it arises from the clavicle; (4) an anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and inserted into the hyoid bone in front of the sterno-hyoid muscle. [A, 262; L, 31, 142.]

CLEIDOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle²i²d)-o²l'a²b(a²b)-i²s. Fr., c. *pince à pression continue*. Ger., *Pincette mit Schluss*. Syn.: *forcipula claudibilis*. A small forceps with a catch. [L, 50.]

CLEIDOMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Klid(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-ma²n(ma²n)-ti²(e)/a². Fr., *cléidomanie*. Divination with a key and a piece of paper attached to a Bible. [L, 41, 50.]

CLEIDOMASTOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Klid'(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-ma²st(ma²st)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **MASTOID**. Fr., *cléidomastoidien*. Pertaining to the clavicle and the mastoid process of the temporal bone; as a n., the clavicular portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid muscle (*nutator capitis externus* [see *posterior*]). [L, 31.]

CLEIDONARTHEX (Lat.), n. m. Klid(kle²i²d)-o(o²)-na²r'-the²x(thax). Gen., *cléidonarthécos (-is)*. From *κλεις* (see CLAVICLE), and *ἄρθρον*, a splint. Ger., *Schlüsselbeinschiene*. A splint for the clavicle. [L, 50.]

CLEIDO-OCCIPITAL, adj. Klid-o-ko-si²p'i²t-a²l. Lat., *cléidooccipitalis* (from *cleidion*, the clavicle, and *occiput* [q. v.]). Pertaining to the clavicle and to the occiput; as a n., an anomalous

muscle arising from the clavicle externally to the sterno-cleido-mastoid (of which it may be a portion) and inserted into the superior curved line of the occipital bone. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1867, p. 519 (L); L, 31, 142.]

CLEIDO-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kla-ed-o-ska²p-u²l-a²r'. For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **SCAPULA**. Pertaining to the clavicle and the scapula. [L, 43.]

CLEIDO-STERNAL, adj. Klid-o-stu²rn'a²l'. For deriv., see **CLEIDION** and **STERNUM**. See **STERNO-CLAVICULAR**.

CLEIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis(kle²i²s). Gen., *cleid'os*. Gr., *κλεις*. Lit., a key. [L, 50.] See **CLAVICLE**.

CLEISAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Klid'(kle²i²d)-a²g(a²g)-ra³. A false spelling of *cleidagra* (q. v.).

CLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Klis'(kle²-es')-i²s. Gen., *cleis'eos (-is)*. Gr., *κλείσις*. A closing.

CLEISTOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o(o²)-ka²rp'i(e). Of C. Müller, a class of mosses, comprising the tribes *Archidiaceae*, *Voitiaceae*, *Phascaceae*, *Bruchiaceae*, and *Ephemeraceae*; of Rabenhorst, a division of the *Acrocarpæ*, including only the *Phascaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEISTOCARPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o(o²)-ka²rp'i²d-ea²-e²). A family of the *Lucernariæ*. [L, 121.]

CLEISTOGAMES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o²g'a²m(a²m)-ez(e²s). From *κλειστός*, closed, and *γάμος*, marriage. Fr., *cléistogames*. Flowers in which the fecundation is accomplished without their opening. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEISTOGAMIC, **CLEISTOGAMOUS**, adj's. Klist-o-ga²m'-i²k, -o²g'a²m-u²s. Fr., *cléistogame*. Ger., *kleistogam*, *kleistogamisch*. Characterized by cleistogamy, belonging to or resembling the *Cleistogames*. [a, 24.]

CLEISTOGAMY, n. Klist-o²g'a²m-i². Fr., *cléistogamie*. Ger., *Kleistogamie*. The fertilization of plants without the opening of their flowers; necessarily a form of self-fertilization. [a, 24.]

CLEISTOGENOUS, adj. Klist-o²j'e²pl-n-u²s. See **CLEISTOGAMOUS**.

CLEISTOTHEICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klist(kle²-i²st)-o(o²)-the-(tha)/i²-se(ka²-e²). *Fungi* whose spores remain shut up in the theca; also such *Fungi* as have arogenous spores. [Hoffmann (a, 24).]

CLEITHRION (Lat.), **CLEITHORIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Klit(kle²-i²)-thor(tho²r)/i²-o²n, klit'(kle²-i²)-tho²r-i²s. See **CLITHORIS**.

CLEITHRON (Lat.), n. n. Klith'(kle²-eth')-ro²n. Gr., *κλείθρον*. See **CLAUSTRUM**.

CLEITORION (Lat.), **CLEITORIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kli(kle²-i²)-tor(to²r)/i²-o²n, klit'(kle²-i²)-to²r-i²s. Gr., *κλειτορίς*. See **CLITHORIS**.

CLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kle(kla)/ma². Gen., *clém'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κλήμα*. 1. A twig or tendril of a plant, a slip or cutting for grafting. 2. An old name for the *Euphorbia esula*, and the *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 14, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEMATEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **CLEMATIDÆÆ** [De Candolle] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kle²m-a-a²/i²e²-e(a²-e²), -a²t(a²t)-i²d(e²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *clématidées*. A tribe of the *Ranunculaceae*, comprising *Clematis*, *Thalictrum*, and *Actæa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEMATIDIN, n. Kle²m-a²t'i²d-i²n. A substance extracted from the *Aristolochia clematitis*, to which the formula C₁₀H₁₀O₆ has been assigned. In physical properties it resembles aristolochin and aristolochia yellow, and is probably identical with them. It is doubtful, however, whether it is a true chemical compound, as it has never been satisfactorily isolated. [B, 196, 207.]

CLEMATINE, n. Kle²m-a²t-en. Fr., *clématine*. An alkaloid found by Gaube in *Clematis vitalba*. With sulphuric acid it forms a salt which crystallizes in six-sided needles. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CLEMATIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle²m(klam)/a²t(a²t)-i²s. Gen., *clémat'id(-is)*. Gr., *κλήματις* (dim. of *κλήμα*). Fr., *clématie*. Ger., *Waldrebe*. 1. Of Linnæus, virgin's-bower; the typical genus of the *Clematidææ*. The species are well-known climbing plants without petals, or with petals like sterile filaments. There are more than 100 species growing in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, more rarely in the tropics. 2. Of Pliny, the *κλήματις* of Dioscorides; any climbing plant. [B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**Austrian c.** See *C. alpina* and *C. austriaca*.—**Biting c.** See *C. vitalba*.—**Chinese c.** See *C. chinensis*.—**C. alpina** [Miller]. Fr., *atragène des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpendoppelblume, Alpenrebe*. Syn.: *Atragene alpina* [Linnæus]. A species not uncommon in gardens, with violet flowers, sometimes white. The leaves are irritant and the seeds purgative. [B, 19, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. angustifolia** [Jacquin]. A native of southeastern Europe and western Asia, closely akin to *C. erecta*. The dried leaves are used in Siberia as a tea. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. atrigena** **Theophrasti quibusdam**. The *C. vitalba*. [B, 200, 211.]—**C. austriaca**. A species with large blue flowers with abortive stamens simulating petals. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. azurea**. A Japanese species, with blue flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. biternata** [De Candolle]. A species of which the roots and lower parts of the stem are used in Cochinchina as a sudorific and diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. camphor**. A substance obtained from several varieties of *C.* by distillation. It has a sharp taste and pungent odor. When the infusion is exposed to the air, it throws down a flocculent precipitate of *C. camphor* in white scales. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**C. chinensis** [Retzius]. Chinese c.; a species having the same uses in China as the *C. biternata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cirrhosa** [Linnæus]. Evergreen c., Spanish traveler's joy, Spanish wild cucumber; a species of southern Europe, supposed to be the *κλήματις ἐτέρα* of Dioscorides and Pliny, the fruits of which were used as a purgative, and the leaves in skin diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. corymbosa**. A poisonous species found in southern Europe, Siberia, and Tar-

tary. The leaves are vesicant. [A, 24].—*C. crispa* [Linnaeus]. Curled-sepal'd c.; a variety of *C. cylindrica*, native of Georgia and the Carolinas. The leaves are used like those of the *C. erecta*. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. daphnoides* (major) [Dioscorides]. The *Vinca major*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. daphnoides minor*. Fr., *violette de sorcier*. The *Vinca minor*. [a, 24].—*C. dioica* [Linnaeus]. A variety, a native of Jamaica and the West Indies, very much like *C. vitalba*. The boiled root, mixed with wine or sea-water, is used as a purge in dropsy. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. dumosa* [Salisbury]. See *C. vitalba*.—*C. erecta* [Allioni]. Fr., *clématite droite*. Ger., *aufrechte Waldrebe*, *Brennkraut*. Erect c.; a poisonous species. The leaves—*herba c. erecta* (seu *flammulae Jovis*)—are vesicant, and have been used in syphilis, diseases of the bones, cancer, ulcers, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. flammula* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *clématite odorante*. Sweet-scented virgin's-bower; a species cultivated in gardens, poisonous when green. The bruised leaves are rubefacient, and have been used in certain cutaneous diseases. It is a native of southern Europe and northern Africa. It has two varieties, *maritima* and *solandifolia*. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. flore simplice*. A variety of which the seeds (according to Dioscorides), taken in water or hydromel, purge of bile and phlegm; the leaves, applied to the diseased part, were formerly reputed to cure leprosy. [L, 94 (a, 21)].—*C. florida* [Thunberg]. Large-flowered c.; a native of Japan, having large white flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—*C. hexapetala* [Pallas]. See *C. angustifolia*.—*C. integrifolia* [Linnaeus]. Entire-leaved c.; a garden species with violet flowers, a native of southern Europe and America. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24)].—*C. lanuginosa* [Lindley]. Woolly c.; a blue-flowered Japanese species. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24)].—*C. latifolia* [C. Bauhin]. See *C. vitalba*.—*C. loureiriana* [De Candolle]. A species found in Cochin-China. It has the same uses as *C. biternata*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. Fr., *clématite de Maurice*. A native of Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. Commerson says that the negroes in the Isle of France apply the leaves to the cheek (where it causes vesication) to cure toothache. They also use it in fluxions, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21)].—*C. minor* [Loureiro]. A native of China, similar medicinally to *C. chinensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. pervinca*. The *Vinca minor*. [a, 24].—*C. recta* [Linnaeus]. See *C. erecta*.—*C. rubella*. A variety of *C. flammula* with larger rose-colored flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—*C. sarcophaga* [Commerson]. See *C. mauritiana*.—*C. sepium* [Lamarck]. *C. silvestris latifolia* [C. Bauhin]. See *C. vitalba*.—*C. triflora* [Vahl]. See *C. mauritiana*.—*C. triloba*. A climbing species with large white flowers. In India the leaves are used in infusion for leprosy, fevers, and various blood diseases. [A, 479].—*C. tubulosa*. Tube-flowered c.; a perennial species with large blue flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—*C. verticillaris* [De Candolle]. A species found in highland woods from Vermont to the Rocky Mountains. The stem ascends trees 15 ft. by means of its twisting petiole. At each node there is a whorl of four ternate leaves and two large purple flowers. [B, 34 (a, 24)].—*C. viorna* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *viorne*, *lierne*. Leather-flower, blue virgin's-bower; a North American poisonous species. The leaves are vesicant, and may be substituted for those of *C. erecta*. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24)].—*C. virginica*. American virgin's-bower. A spe-

leaves for syphilitic and rheumatic affections. Wendt prescribes c. in cases of scrofula, syphilis, chronic mange, etc. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21)].—*C. viticella* [Linnaeus]. Purple virgin's-bower, vine-bower c.; a native of southern Europe, having properties like those of *C. viorna*. There are several varieties with single or double



CLEMATIS VITICELLA. [A, 327.]

blue, red, or purple flowers. [B, 19, 34, 180 (a, 24)].—*Curled-sepal'd c.* See *C. crispa*.—*Entire-leaved c.* See *C. integrifolia*.—*Erect c.* See *C. erecta*.—*Evergreen c.* See *C. cirrhosa*.—*Extract of c.* See *Extractum FLAMMULÆ JOVIS*.—*Herba clematidis*. See *C. vitalba*.—*Herba et stipites c.* The leaves and stem of *C. vitalba*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—*Infusion of c.* See *Infusum FLAMMULÆ JOVIS*.—*Large-flowered c.* See *C. florida*.—*Tube-flowered c.* See *C. tubulosa*.—*Vine-bower c.* See *C. viticella*.—*Woolly c.* See *C. lanuginosa*.

CLEMATITARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kle²m(klam)-a²t(a³t)-i²t-a(a³)-ri²-a³. The genus *Bignonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEMATITE (Fr.), n. Klam-a²t-et. See CLEMATIS, CLEMATIS *vitalba*, and ARISTOLOCHIA *clematidis*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. brulante*, *C. commune*. The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. de Maurice*. The *Clematis mauritiana*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. droite*. The *Clematis erecta*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. odorante*. The *Clematis flammula*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—*Extrait alcoolique de c.* A preparation official in the Würzb. Ph., 1796, made by macerating 1 part of *Clematis erecta* in 1 part of alcohol and 8 parts of water, expressing at the end of the third day, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—*Extrait aqueux de c.* See *Extractum FLAMMULÆ JOVIS*. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—*Hydrolé de c.*, *Infusion de c.* See *Infusum FLAMMULÆ JOVIS*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CLEMATITIN, n. Kle²m-a²t-i²t²n. See CLEMATIDIN.

CLEMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle²m(klam)-a²t(a³t)-i(e)²t²s. Gen., *clematitidis*. See ARISTOLOCHIA c. and CLEMATIS (2d def.).—*C. erecta* [Mönch]. See CLEMATIS *erecta*.

CLÈME (Fr.), n. Kle²m. See CLEOME.

CLEOME [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)²o(o²)-me(ma). Fr., *cléomé*. The spider-flower; a genus of the *Capparidaceæ*, tribe *Cleomeæ*, of which it is the type. It comprises many species, all natives of the tropics or of the coasts of the Mediterranean. [B, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24)].—*C. dodecandra* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à douze étamines*. A native of India and the United States, where the root is used as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. felina* [Hamilton]. Fr., *cléomé de l'Inde*. A native of India, where, prepared with sugar and milk, it is used to arrest epistaxis. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. frutescens* [Aublet]. A French Guiana species. The leaves are vesicant. [B, 173].—*C. fruticosa* [Linnaeus]. The *Cadaba indica* of Lamarck, the *Cadaba farinosa* of Forskål; used as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. icosandra* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à vingt étamines*. A species used in Cochin-China as a vesicatory. It is also used as a condiment. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. pentaphylla* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à cinq feuilles*. A native of India, considered there a sudorific and stimulant. The Arabs eat the leaves, which are known as *brèdes puantes*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].—*C. priuriens*. A variety which has the same vesicatory properties as the rest of the species, and is also a sternutatory. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—*C. sinapistrum*. Possibly the *C. viscosa*, which is employed as a condiment like mustard. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—*C. sinapistrum decandrum* [Mönch]. See *C. dodecandra*.—*C. sinapistrum viscosum* [Mönch]. See *C. viscosa*.—*C. triphylla* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cléomé à trois feuilles* (ou d'*Amérique*). A native of St. Domingo and Africa, used as an antiscorbatic, stimulant, and diuretic. The pulverized bark is employed externally as a rubefacient. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—*C. viscosa* [Linnaeus]. Dog-mustard; an annual species. In India the seeds are used like mustard-seeds, also as an anthelmintic, astringent, and carminative, and as a remedy for infantile convulsions; the bark is irritant and acrid; an infusion of the seeds is used topically to kill maggots; and the juice of the leaves is employed in otorrhœa and deafness. [A, 479; B, 180.]

CLÉOMÉ (Fr.), n. Kla-om-a. See CLEOME.—*C. à cinq feuilles*. See CLEOME *pentaphylla*.—*C. à douze étamines*. See CLEOME *dodecandra*.—*C. à trois feuilles*. See CLEOME *triphyllo*.—*C. à*



CLEMATIS VIRGINICA. [A, 327.]

cies recommended as a substitute for *C. erecta*. [B, 5, 34, 275 (a, 24)].—*C. vitalba* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *clématite*, *barbe à Dieu*, *barbe de chèvre*, *berceau de la Vierge*, *bois à fumer clématite*, *consolation*, *grosse vrône*, *herbe aux gueux*, *marsille*, *viôche*, *viôrne des pauvres*, *vigne blanche*, *vigne de Salomon*. Ger., *gemeine Waldrebe*, *wilde Hagselrebe*, *gemeines Brennkraut*. Virgin's-bower, traveler's joy, old man's beard, bindweed, hedge-vine, biting c.; a species with properties similar to those of *C. erecta*. The leaves and stem, *herba et stipites clematidis* have been official. An infusion of the roots and stem with boiling oil has been used with success in Europe for the cure of itch. The plant contains an alkaloid, *clematine*, and is very acrid. In France beggars use the bruised leaves to produce ulcers on their limbs to excite public sympathy. A decoction of the root and bark is used as a purgative in veterinary practice. Sanious ulcers may be washed with the decoction. Müller recommends the distilled water for a sluggish circulation, and an infusion of the

vingt étamines. See *CLEOME icosandra*.—*C. d'Amérique*. See *CLEOME triphylla*.

CLEOMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle(kla)-om(o²m)²e²-e(a²e²). Fr., *cléomées*. A series of the family *Capparidaceæ*, comprising *Cleome* and *Wislizenia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEOMELLA [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)-o(o²)-me²l²-la². Fr., *cléomelle*. The genus *Cleome*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLEONICION [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. n. Kle(kla)-o²n(on)-i²k²-i-o²n. Gr., κλεωνικιον. The *Clinopodium vulgare*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLEONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle(kla)-o²n²i²d-ez(e²s). Fr., *cléonides*. A subfamily or group of the *Curculionidæ*. [L, 180, 267.]

CLEONITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle(kla)-o²n²-i(e)²tez(te²s). Fr., *cléonites*. A tribe of the *Curculionidæ*. [L, 41.]

CLEORIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kle(kla)-o²r²i²d-i(e). A subfamily of the *Geometridæ*. [L, 303.]

CLEPSAMMIAS (Lat.), **CLEPSAMMIDIUM** (Lat.), n's m. and n. Kle²p-sa²m(sa²m)²mi²a²s(a²s). -sa²m(sa²m)-mi²d²i²-u²m(u²m). An hour-glass. [L, 50.]

CLEPSINE (Lat.), n. f. Kle²p(klap)-si(se)²ne(na). A genus of leeches. [L, 30, 81.]

CLEPSINEA [Grabe] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kle²p(klap)-si²n²e²a². A tribe of the *Bdellidæ*. [L, 261.]

CLEPSINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle²p(klap)-si²n²i²d-e(a²e²). Fr., *clepsinides*. A subfamily of the *Rhynchobdellidæ* some species of which are used in medicine. [L, 213.] Cf. *HEMENTARIA*.

CLEPSYDRA (Lat.), n. f. Kle²p(klap)-si(su²)²dra². Gr., κλεψύδρα. Ger., *Wasseruhr*. An instrument contrived by Paracelsus to convey fumigations to the uterus. Properly the name of an instrument to measure time by the dropping of water from one vessel perforated with a small hole, into another; also a chemical vessel perforated in the same manner. [L, 30, 94.]

CLEPTIOSA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kle²p(klap)-shi²(ti²)²-o²sa². Fr., *cleptioses*. A family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 41, 180.]

CLEPTOMANIA (Lat.), **CLEPTOSYNE** (Lat.), n's f. Kle²p-to(to²)-ma(ma²)²ni²-a². -to²s²i²n(u²n)²e(a). From κλέπτειν, to steal, and *mania*, mania; also κλεπτοσυνη. Fr., *kleptomanie, clopémanie*. Ger., *Kleptomanie, Stehlsucht*. A monomania for thieving. [W. Sander (A, 319).]

CLERE-WORTE, n. Kler²wu²rt. Perhaps the same as *Pilea pumila*; commonly, clear-weed. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLERIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), **CLERIDES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kle²r²i²d-e(a²e²). -ez(e²s). Fr., *clairides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180, 262.]

CLERII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kler(kle²r²)²i²-i(e). Fr., *clairons*. See *CLERIDÆ*.

CLERMONT-FERRAND (Fr.), n. Kle²r²-mo²n²-fe²r-ra²n². A town in the department of Puy de Dôme, France, where there are mineral springs containing iron bicarbonate, chlorides, and free carbonic acid. One of the springs, *Les Puits de Géges*, has a crust of mineral pitch. [L, 49, 105.]

CLERODENDRON (Lat.), **CLERODENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kler(kle²r²-o(o²)-de²nd²-ro²n, -ru²m(ru²n)). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of shrubs or trees of the *Viticeæ*, family *Verbenaceæ*. 2. Of Don, the genus *Teucrium*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. à feuilles de phlomis* (Fr.). See *C. phlomis*.—*C. fragrans* [Linnaeus]. Glory-tree of China; an ornamental species. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. inerme* [Brown]. Fr., *Volkameria sans aiguillons*. Hind., *Been-joma*. Syn.: *Volkameria inerme* [Linnaeus]. It is a native of India, where the juice of the root and leaves is employed in venereal and scrofulous diseases, also as a tonic and febrifuge instead of quinine. [A, 479; B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. infortunatum*. An undershrub of a disagreeable odor. In India the leaves are used in infusion as a bitter tonic, antiperiodic, and vermifuge. [A, 479.]—*C. phlomis* [Vahl]. *C. phlomoides* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de phlomis*. A species the juice of the leaves of which is used as an alternative in syphilis. In India a decoction of the root is used also as a demulcent in gonorrhœa. [A, 479; B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. serratifolium*. A species the root of which is used in India as a bitter tonic and as a remedy for asthma, cough, fever, and scrofula, the leaves also being used for the same purposes and applied in the form of a poultice to hasten suppuration. [A, 479.]—*C. serratum* [Blume]. Syn.: *Volkameria serrata* [Linnaeus]. A species used in fevers and catarrhal affections in India; an ointment is also made of it for external application in headaches and affections of the eyes. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—*C. viscosum* [Ventenat]. See *C. infortunatum*.

CLERRIE, n. Kle²r²i². See *CLARY*.

CLESTINES, n. pl. Kle²st²enz. The large cells of plants, in which crystals are often deposited (the *rhapides* of De Candolle). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Kle²th(klath)²ra². Gr., κληθρα. Fr., *cléthre*. 1. Of Homer, a tree thought by Sprengel to be the *Alnus oblongata*. 2. Of Linnaeus and Gärtner, a genus of ericaceous shrubs and trees of North America, Madeira, Japan, and the Malayan Archipelago. 3. Of Bertero, the genus *Viviana*. 4. Of Koch, a section of the genus *Alnus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. acuminata* [Michaux]. An American species of *C.* (2d def.) ten to eighteen feet high, found on mountains along streams in Kentucky, Virginia, and the Carolinas. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—*C. alnifolia* [Linnaeus]. Alder-leaved sweet-pepper-bush, common white alder. An American species growing from Canada to Georgia, having three varieties, *tomentosa, scabra*, and *paniculata*. Said to be diaphoretic and stimulant. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. arborea*. Fr., *cléthre en arbre*. White alder-tree; a species possibly identical with *C. acuminata*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. dentata* [Aiton]. See *C. alnifolia*.—*C. glutinosa*. See *ALNUS glutinosa*.—*C. montana* [Bartram]. See *C. acuminata*.—*C. pani-*

culata [Aiton], *C. scabra* [Persoon], *C. tomentosa*. Varieties of *C. alnifolia*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CLETHRA (Fr.), n. Klat-ra². See *CLETHRA*.—*C. acuminé*. The *Clethra acuminata* [Michaux].—*C. à feuilles d'aune*. See *CLETHRA alnifolia*.—*C. en arbre*. The *Clethra arborea*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. paniculé*. The *C. paniculata*.

CLETHRACEÆ [Klotzsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle²th-ra(ra²)²se²-(ke²)²-e(a²e²). A family proposed for the genus *Clethra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLETHRE (Lat.), n. f. Kle²th²re(ra). See *CLETHRA* (1st def.).

CLETHRE (Fr.), n. Klatr. See *CLETHRA*.

CLETHREÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kle²th(klath)²re²-e(a²e²e²). A tribe of ericaceous shrubs, of the suborder *Pyrolinææ*, made for the genus *Clethra*. [B, 215.]

CLETORIS (Lat.), n. f. Kle(kla)²to²r-i²s. See *CLETORIS*.

CLEVE-PINK, n. Klev²pi²n²k. See *CLIFF-PINK*.

CLEYEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kla-e²r²e²-e(a²e²e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ternstroemiaceæ*, comprising *Eurya*, *Ternstroemia*, *Cleyera*, *Freziera*, and *Lettsomia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIAMONNONE, n. In Coromandel, the *Jatropha gossypifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIANTELLE (Fr.), n. Kle-a²n²-te²l. The *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIBADIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kli²b-a(a²)²di²-a². Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Nucularia*, comprising *Clibadium*, *Franseria*, and *Codonium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIBADION (Lat.), **CLIBADIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kli²b-a(a²)²di²-o²n, -u²m(u²m). 1. An ancient name for the pellicitory (*Parietaria*). 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Compositæ*. 3. Of Spach, the *Clybates* of Reichenbach. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIBANITES (Lat.), adj. Kli²b-a²n-a²n-i(e)²tez(tas). Baked in an oven. [L, 50.]

CLIBANUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli²b²a²n(a²n)²-u²s(u²s). Gr., κλιβανος. Ger., *kleiner Ofen*. A small, portable oven. [I, 3; L, 94.] See *FORNIX*.

CLICHE-FALSA, n. The *Gulandina axillaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIDARTHROACE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²d(kled)-a²r-thro²k'a²s-(a²s)-e(a). See *CLIDARTHROACE*.

CLIDER, n. Kli²d². The *Galium aparine*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLIDION (Lat.), n. n. Kli²d(kled)²i²-o²n. See *CLIDION*.

CLIDLALABIS (Lat.), n. f. Kli²d(kled)-o²l'a²b(a²b)²i²s. See *CLIDLALABIS*.

CLIFFORTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²f²-fort²i²-a². Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, series *Agrimoniæ*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. hielifolia* [Linnaeus]. A South African species, used by the Boers as an emollient expectorant in catarrh. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLIFFORTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²f²-fort-i²-a(a²)²se²-(ke²)²-e(a²e²e²). The *Rosaceæ* proper. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLIFFORTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²f²-fort-i²(i²)²-e(a²e²e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Chrysospermum*, *Anthospermum*, *Galopina*, *Cliffortia*, and *Xanthostia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIFF-PINK, n. Kli²f²pi²n²k. The *Dianthus cæsius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLIFF-ROSE, n. Kli²f²roz. The *Armeria maritima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Mexican c.-r.* The *Cowanina mexicana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLIFTON, n. Kli²f²tu²n. A suburb of Bristol, England, where there are cold mineral springs containing small amounts of carbonates and sulphates, chlorides, carbonic acid, and nitrogen, and a little iron. The waters are used for drinking, and there is a large pool for bathing; they are useful in affections of the urinary and respiratory passages. [L, 49.]—*C. Springs*. A place in Ontario County, New York, where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium carbonates, sodium, magnesium, and calcium chlorides and sulphates, and free hydrogen sulphide and carbonic acid. [A, 363.]

CLIGNEMENT (Fr.), n. Klen-y²-ma²n². Winking.

CLIGNOTANT (Fr.), adj. Klen-yot-a²n². Winking. See *NIC-TATING*.

CLIGNOTEMENT (Fr.), n. Klen-yot-ma²n². Rapid winking. [L, 41.]

CLIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli(kli²)²i²d-e(a²e²e²). A family of the *Pteropoda*. [L, 73.]

CLIMA (Lat.), n. n. Kli(kli²)²ma². Gen., *clin'atos* (-is). See *CLIMATE*.—*C'ieber* (Ger.). See *MALARIAL FEVER*.

CLIMACANDRÆÆ [Miquel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli(kli²)²ma²-ka²n(ka²n)²dre²-e(a²e²e²). A group of the *Ardisiææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIMACIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klim(kli²m)-a(a²)²si²(ki²)²-a². A group of mosses comprising *Climacium* and *Trachyloma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIMACIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klim(kli²m)-a(a²)²si²(ki²)²-a(a²)²se²-(ke²)²-e(a²e²e²). A family of mosses, consisting of *Climacium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLIMACIOIDÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klim(kli²m)-a(a²)²si²(ki²)²-o(o²)-i(e)²de²-a². See *CLIMACIA*.

CLIMACION (Lat.), n. n. Klim(kli²m)-a(a²)²si²(ki²)²-o²n, -a(a²)²si²(ke²)²-o²n. Gr., κλιμάκιον, κλιμάκειον. The round of a ladder; a term used by Hippocrates in speaking of reducing a luxated shoulder. [L, 94.]

CLIMACTER (Lat.), n. m. Klim(kli²m)-a²k(a²k)²tu²r(tar). Gen., *climacter'os* (-is). Gr., κλιμακτήρ. Ger., *Klimakter*. See *CLIMACTERIUM*.

CLIMACTERIC, adj. Klim-a²k-t²r²i²k. Gr., κλιμακτηρικός. Lat., *climactericus*. Fr., *climactérique*. Ger., *climacterisch*. Critical (said of certain years or periods in which the system is believed to undergo great changes, as at puberty and at the menopause); as a n., see CLIMACTERIUM. [L, 50].—**Grand c.** The sixty-third year. [L.]—**Menstrual c.** See MENOPAUSE.

CLIMACTERIUS (Lat.), adj. Klim(kli²m)-a²k(a²k)-te²r(tar²)-i²k-u²s(u²s). See CLIMACTERIC.—**Annus c.** The sixty-third year. People were supposed to be especially liable to die in that year.—**Annus climacterici.** The years following next after the age of sixty [Lancisius].

CLIMACTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klim(kli²m)-a²k(a²k)-te(ta²r²i²-u²s(u²m). Gr., κλιμακτήριον, ἐνιαυτός κλιμακτηρικός. Fr., *climactérique*. Ger., *Stufenjahr*. 1. In general, any critical period in one's life; according to popular superstition, certain years of one's life that are multiples of seven. 2. In particular, the time of life in women at which the menstrual function ceases. [A, 326.] See CLIMACTERIC and MENOPAUSE.

CLIMATAL, adj. Klim'a²t-a²l. See CLIMATIC.

CLIMATE, n. Klim'at. Gr., κλίμα. Lat., *clima*, *inclimatis colli*. Fr., *climat*. Ger., *Klima*. It., *clima*. The assemblage of meteorological conditions that generally prevail in a given region of the earth's surface. [L. Peri (A, 319).]

CLIMATERIC, adj. Klim-a²t-e²r²i²k. Lat., *climatericus*. Fr., *climaterique*. See CLIMACTERIC.

CLIMATIC, adj. Klim-a²t'i²k. Lat., *climatericus*, *climaticus*. Fr., *climatique*. Ger., *klimatisch*. It., *climatico*. Sp., *climático*. Belonging to or connected with peculiarities of climate.

CLIMATOLOGICAL, adj. Klim-a²t-o²l-o²j'i²k-a²l. Fr., *climatologique*. Ger., *klimatologisch*. It., *climatologico*. Sp., *climatológico*. Pertaining to climatology.

CLIMATOLOGY, n. Klim-a²t-o²l'o²-j'i². Lat., *climatologia* (from κλίμα, climate, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *climatologie*. Ger., *Klimatologie*. It., *climatologia*. Sp., *climatología*. The science of climates and of their influence on health.

CLIMAX (Lat.), n. f. Klim(klem)'a²x(a²x). Gen., *clim'acos (-is)*. Gr., κλίμαξ. Fr., It., Sp., c. The highest point, the greatest degree. The stage of greatest intensity. [L, 56.]

CLIMAX SPRINGS, n. Klim'a²x. A place in Camden County, Missouri, where there are springs containing calcium carbonate and sulphate, sodium chloride, potassium and magnesium iodides and bromides, iron, aluminium, and silicon oxides, and free carbonic acid; resembling the Kreuznach waters, but thought to be far superior in scrofula, advanced syphilis, and chronic gout. [A, 363.]

CLIMBER, n. Klim'u²r. From A-S. *climban*, to climb. Lat., *scansor*. Fr., *grimpeur*. Ger., *Kletterer*. It., *rampicatore*. Sp., *trepador*. 1. A plant that creeps and rises on some support by means of tendrils or other organs; especially the *Clematis vitalba* and other species of *Clematis*. Cf. TWINERS. 2. A bird that climbs (see SCANSORES). [A, 505; B, 116, 229 (a, 24).]—**Great wild c.** The *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 505].—**Sportsman's c.** The *Cissus venetorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Woody c.** See AMPELOPSIS *quinquefolia*.

CLIMBING, adj. Klim'i²n²g. Lat., *scandens*. Fr., *grim pant*. Ger., *kletternd*. It., *rampicante*. Sp., *trepando*. Ascending on some support. [B (a, 24).]—**C. sailor.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [A, 505].—**C. staff-tree.** The *Celastrus scandens*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. vine.** The *Psychotria parasitica*. [B, 282.]

CLIMIA (Ar.), **CLIMIAs** (Ar.), n's. See CADMIA.—**C. ereps.** *Cadmia auripigmentif.* [Ruland and Johnson (A, 325).]

CLINANDRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-a²n(a²n)'dri²-u²m(u²m). From κλίμη, a bed, and ἀνδρ (see ANTHÉR). Fr., *clinandre*. Ger., *Antherengrube*, *Samenlucher*. An excavation situated at the top of the gynostemium of many orchids, in which the anther lies. According to Baillon, the term has been applied to a like excavation in other plants. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CLINANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-a²n(a²n)'thi²-u²m(u²m). From κλίμη, a bed, and ἄνθος, a flower. Fr., *clinanthe*. Ger., *Blüthenlager*, *Fruchtboden*. 1. The common receptacle of composite plants; the pedicel enlarged at its top into a broad space loaded with many sessile flowers, as in *Dorstenia*. 2. Of Mirbel, the pericidium of Necker. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CLINANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-a²n(a²n)'thu²s(thu²s). The genus *Coburgia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CLIN-CLIN, n. In Chili, the *Polygala thesioides*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 105.]

CLINCLINIA (Lat.), n. f. Klen-klen'i²a². From *clin-clin* (q. v.). A section of the genus *Polygala*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINE (Lat.), n. f. Kli(kle)'ne(na). Gen., *clin'es*. Gr., κλίμη. A bed, couch, or chair; in botany, the clinanthium. [A, 322.]

CLINERES (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-e(a)'rez(tras). Gr., κλινηρης (from κλίμη, a bed, and ἔρειν, to fix). Confined to bed by sickness. [A, 325, 387.]

CLING, n. Kli²n²g. A form of diarrhoea observed in sheep. [L, 73.]—**C.-fingers.** The *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]

CLING-RASCAL, n. Kli²n²g'ra²sk-a²l. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505.]

CLING-STONE, n. Kli²n²g'sto²n. A name given to certain varieties of peaches and nectarines, the pulp of which does not part freely from the stone. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLINIATER (Lat.), n. m. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a(a²)'tu²s(tar). Gen., *clinater'os (-is)*. Gr., κλινιατήρ (from κλίμη, a bed, and ἰατήρ, a physician). See CLINICIAN.

CLINIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²t(a²t)'ri(re)'a². From κλίμη, a bed, and ἰατρεία, medical treatment. Fr., *cliniatric*. Ger., *Kliniatrik*, *Cliniatrie*. Clinical medicine. [A, 322.]

CLINIATRICUS (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²t(a²t)'ri²k-u²s(u²s). From κλίμη, a bed, and ἰατρικός, medical. See CLINICAL.

CLINIATROS (Lat.), **CLINIATRUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kli²n(klen)-i²-a²t(a²t)'ro²s, -ru²s(ru²s). From κλίμη, a bed, and ἰατρός, a physician. See CLINICIAN.

CLINIC, adj. Kli²n'i²k. See CLINICAL. [L, 50.]

CLINIC, n. Kli²n'i²k. Lat., *clanicum* (from κλίμη, a bed). Fr., *clinique*. Ger., *Klinik*. It., *clinica*, *ambulanza* (2d def.). Sp., *clínica*. 1. A gathering of medical students and one or more instructors for the purpose of practical instruction in regard to the symptoms and treatment of patients who come or are brought before the instructor. See AMBULATORIUM. 2. A gathering of sick persons to receive free medical or surgical treatment. [D; L, 50.]

CLINICA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n('klen)'i²k-a². Clinical medicine. [L, 30.]

CLINICAL, adj. Kli²n'i²k-a²l. Gr., κλινικός (from κλίμη, a bed). Lat., *clanicus*. Fr., *clinique*. Ger., *klinisch*. It., *clinico*. Sp., *clínico*. 1. Pertaining to, founded on, or illustrated by, bedside observation and treatment, or the actual observation and treatment of patients, as distinguished from theoretical considerations and experimental or logical conclusions. 2. Pertaining to a clinic.

CLINICALLY, adv. Kli²n'i²k-a²l'i². In a clinical manner, or from a clinical (as opposed to a theoretical or other) point of view. [D.]

CLINICE (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)'i²-se(ka). Gr., κλινική. Clinical medicine. [A, 322.]

CLINICIAN, n. Kli²n-i²sh'a²n. Lat., *clanicus*. Fr., *clinicien*. Ger., *Kliniker*. It., *clinico*. Sp., *clínico*. One whose observations, inferences, and methods of treatment are based on clinical work—i. e., on experience in the care of living subjects, as distinguished from the study of morbid specimens or the writings of others. [D.]

CLINICIST, n. Kli²n-i²st. Ger., *Klinicist*. 1. A pupil at a clinic. [A, 326.] 2. See CLINICIAN.

CLINICUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)'i²k-u²m(u²m). See CLINIC.

CLINICUS (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Clinical; as a n., a clinician; also, a bedridden person. [L, 30, 50, 81, 94.]

CLINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kli²n(klen)'i²d-e(a²-e²). See CLINO-SPOREÆ.

CLINIDE (Fr.), n. Klen-ed. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINIDÉ (Fr.), n. Klen-ed-a. A *Fungus* the spores of which are produced on a clinidium. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)-i²d-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., κλινίδιον (dim. of κλίμη, a bed). Fr., *clinide*. Ger., *Bettchen*. Lit., a little bed; a spore-bearing cell making part of a clinodium and producing spores by successive generation, and not simultaneously, like the basidium. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIGLEBA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-i²-gle(gla)'y'ba². From κλίμη, a bed, and *gleba*, a lump. Fr., *cliniglebe*. A gleba formed of clinidia; the interior part of the receptacle of the *Gastromycetes*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kla²n-ek. Clinical; as a n., see CLINIC. [A, 385.]

CLINIS (Lat.), n. f. Klin(klen)'i²s. Gen., *clin'idios (-is)*. Gr., κλινίς. See CLINIDIUM.

CLINISPORE, n. Kli²n-i²-spor. From κλίμη, a bed, and σπορά, a seed. A spore supported on a clinidium. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kli²n(klen)'i²-u²m(u²m). From κλίμη, a bed. 1. See CLINANTHIUM. 2. A part of certain fungals consisting of very small simple or branched cells carrying a spore at their end. [B, 19, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINOCEPHALA (Lat.), n. f. Kli²n(klen)-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)'i²-a². From κλίμη, a bed, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *clinocéphalie*. The state of having the head flattened at the top. [A, 301.]

CLINOCEPHALIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Klen-o-saf-a²l-ed. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.]

CLINOCEPHALOUS, adj. Kli²n-o-se²f'a²l-u²s. Lat., *clinoccephalus*. Fr., *clinocéphale*. Affected with or characterized by clinoccephalia. [A, 385.]

CLINODE (Fr.), n. Klen-od. See CLINODIUM.

CLINODES (Lat.), adj. Kli²n(klen)-od'ez(as). See CLINOD.

CLINODIAGONAL, adj. Kli²n'o-di-a²g'on-a²l. From κλίνην, to incline, and διαγώνιος, diagonal. Diagonal (transverse) and inclined; or obliquely transverse. [B.] Cf. C. AXIS.

CLINODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klin(klen)-od(o²d)'i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *clinode*. Of Bertillon, a receptacle for clinidia in certain *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINOEDRIC, **CLINOHEDRIC**, adjs. Kli²n-o-e²d'ri²k, -he²d'ri²k. From κλίνην, to incline, and ἔδρα, a base. Fr., *clinodédrique*. In crystallography, having the co-ordinate planes oblique. [B, 38 (a, 24).]

CLINOID, adj. Kli²n'oid. Lat., *clinodes*, *clinoides*, *clinoides*, *clinoidalis* (from κλίμη, a bed, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *clinovide*. Ger., *bettförmig*. Resembling a bed in shape. [L, 50.] See C. PROCESSES.

CLINOLOGY, n. Kli²n-o²l'o²-j'i². Lat., *clinologia* (from κλίμη, a bed, and λόγος, understanding). The study of the qualities of beds, especially for the sick. [A, 322.]

CLINO-MASTOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Klin(klen)-o(o²)-ma²st-(ma²st)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u²s). From κλίνην, to incline, and μαστοειδής (see MASTOID). See CLEIDO-MASTOIDEUS.

CLINOMETRIC, adj. Kli²n-o-me²t'ri²k. In crystallography, having the axes intersecting each other obliquely. [L, 121.]

CLINOPAË (Lat.), n. f. Kl^h²n(klen)-o²p/a²l(a³l)-e(a). Gr., κλινοπάλη (from κλίνω, a bed, and πάλη, a wrestling). Ger., *Beltkampf*. Excessive sexual intercourse. [A, 318, 323, 325.]

CLINOPEÏTES (Lat.), adj. Kl^h²n(klen)-o²p/e²t-ez(as). Gr., κλινοπεϊτής (from κλίνω, a bed, and πίπτειν, to sink into). Fr., *pregnant le lit*. Compelled by sickness to go to bed. [A, 322.]

CLINOPODE (Fr.), n. Klen-o-pod. See CLINOPODIUM.—**C. champêtre**. The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. commun**. The *Calamintha* c. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. commun panaché**. The *Clinopodium variegatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. rugueux**. The *Clinopodium rugosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CLINOPODIOTES (Lat.), n. f. Kl^h²n(klen)-o(o²)-po²d-i²-o²nt'ez(as). The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kl^h²n(klen)-o(o²)-pod(po²d)j²-u³m(u³m). Gr., κλινοπόδιον (from κλίνω, a bed, and πόδιον, a little foot). Fr., *clinopode, pied de lit*. Ger., *Wirbelborste*. Sp., *clinopodio*. The wild basil or mastic thyme; a genus of the *Labiatae*; by Bentham and Hooker made a section of the genus *Calamintha*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. acinos**, **C. arvensis**, **C. atropurpureum** [Hortul.]. See CALAMINTHA c.—**C. majus**. The κλινοπόδιον of Dioscorides, according to whom the herb was used for spasms, contusions, and strangury, as an antidote against the bites of venomous animals, to facilitate delivery, to provoke the menses, and to cure pensile warts, diarrhoea, and fevers. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. martinicense** [Jacquin]. The *Leucas martinicensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. montanum**. The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 173, 180.]—**C. plumosum** [Sieb.]. The *Calamintha* c. [B, 214.]—**C. rugosum** [Linnaeus]. The *Hyptis radiata*. [B, 215.]—**C. silvestre**. The *Calamintha arvensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. variegatum**. Fr., *clinopode commun panaché*. A variety of *Calamintha* c. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgare** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *clinopode commun, grand basilic sauvage, pied de lit*. Ger., *gemeine Wirbelborste*. See CALAMINTHA c.

CLINOSPOREÆ (Lat.), **CLINOSPOREI** (Lat.), **CLINOSPORI** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and m. pl. Kl^h²n(klen)-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)²e²-e(a²-e²), -i(e), -o²s'po²r-i(e). From κλίνω, a bed, and σπορά, a seed. Fr., *clinosporées, clinosporés*. A division of *Fungi* including the so-called smut, ergot, etc. [a, 24.]

CLINOSTAT, n. Kl^h²n'o-sta²t. An instrument used to expose the different sides of a plant successively to the action of light. It consists of clock-work carrying a horizontal disc (on which the plant is placed), which is made to revolve slowly. [B, 229 (a, 24).]

CLINOTECHNY, n. Kl^h²n'o-te²k-ni². Lat., *clintotechnia, clintotechnice* (from κλίνω, a bed, and τέχνη, art). Ger., *Klintontechnik*. The art of arranging beds for the sick. [A, 322.]

CLINOTROCHOS (Lat.), n. m. Kl^h²n(klen)-o²t'ro(ro²)-ko²s-(ch²o²s). The *Acer campestre*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINTONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kl^h²n-ton'²e²-e(a²-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLINYMÈNE [Bertillon] (Fr.), n. Klen-e-me²n. See CLINOPIUM.

CLIODEÆ (Lat.), **CLIOIDEA** (Lat.), **CLIODINÆ** [Menke] (Lat.), n's f. pl., n. pl., and f. pl. Kl^h(kle)-od'e²-e(a²-e²)-o(o²)-i²d-(ed)²e²-a², -di(de)²ne(na³-e²). From *Clio*, one of the genera. Fr., *clioïdées, clioïdés*. See GYMNOSOMATA.

CLIONES (Lat.), **CLIONIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kl^h(kle)-on'²e²-(e²s), -o²n'²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Gymnosomata*. [L, 121, 292.]

CLIONIDIA [Rafinesque] (Lat.), **CLIONONINA** [Brown] (Lat.), n's, n. pl. Kl^h(kle)-o²n-i²d'i²-a², -on(o²n)-i(e)²na². See GYMNOSOMATA.

CLIP, n. Kl^hp. From A.-S. *clýppan*, to clasp. See *Catch-FOREPS* and *PINCOCCK*.

CLIPEATUS (Lat.), adj. Kl^hp-e(e²)-a(a²)²tu³s(tu³s). See *CLYPEATUS*.

CLIP-ME-DICK, n. Kl^hp'me-di²k. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [A, 505.]

CLIQÜETIS (Fr.), n. Klek'²te. A tinkling sound.—**C. métallique**. See *Metallic TINKLING*.

CLIROCHLOA [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. The *Kæleria poeovoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLISAGRE (Fr.), n. Klez-a²g'r. See *CLEIDAGRA*.

CLISANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kl^hs-a²n(a²n)²the²-e(a²-e²). A division of the *Graminææ*, comprising the *Panicææ*, *Sesleriææ*, *Alopecurææ*, *Phalaridææ*, and *Nardææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLISEOMETER, n. Kl^hs-e²-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *cliseometrum* (from κλίσω, inclination, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., *clisomètre*. Ger., *Kliseometrum, Beckenneigungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the angle formed by the axis of a pelvic strait with the vertebral column. Various forms have been devised by Osiander, Ritgen, Kluge, Stein, and others. [A, 31, 301.]

CLISIA (Lat.), n. f. Kl^hs'i²-e². Gr., κλίσια. See *CLINE*.

CLISIE (Fr.), n. Klez-e. See *CLISIS*.

CLISEOMETER, n. Kl^hs-e²-o²m'e²t-u²r. See *CLISEOMETER*.

CLISMA (Lat.), n. n. Kl^hs²(kl^hs²)²ma². More properly written *clisma*. See *ENEMA*.—**C. emollientis**. *C. oleosum*. Of the Lipp. Disp., 1794, a preparation made by boiling together 6 parts each of emollient species and water, straining, and adding 2 parts of linseed oil. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

CLISSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kl^hs²(su³s)²su³s. See *CLYSSUS*.

CLISTERATERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kl^hst²(klest)-e²n-te²r a(a²)-ta². From κλίστός, closed, and έντερον, an intestine. A group of the *Brachiopoda*, including those without an anal aperture. [L, 121.]

CLISTHEPSANA (Lat.), **CLISTHEPSANE** (Lat.), **CLISTOPEPTER** (Lat.), n's, f., f., and m. Kl^hst²(klest)-he²p'sa²n(sa³n)-a², -e(a), -o(o²)-pe²p'tu²r(tar). From κλίστός, closed, and ψήζω, a kettle, or πέπτειν, to digest. Ger., *verschlossenes Kochgeschirr*. A closed digesting vessel, such as Papin's digester. [A, 322.]

CLISTUS (Lat.), n. m. Kl^hst²(u³s)²u³s. See *CLYSSUS*.

CLITARRHÈNE (Fr.), adj. Klet-a²r-re²n. Having the anthers oscillating or turning (said of flowers). [L, 41 (a, 24).]

CLIT-BUR, n. Kl^ht'bu²r. See *CLOT-BUR*.

CLITE, n. Klit. 1. The *Galium aparine*. 2. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CLITELLAR, adj. Kl^ht'e²l'a²r. Pertaining to a clitellum. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1887, p. 543 (L).]

CLITELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kl^ht'e²l'lu³m(lu³m). From *clitellæ*, pack-saddles. Syn.: *cingulum*. A thickened zone consisting of a varying number of the rings or segments of the earth-worm. It is of a different color from the rest of the body, is provided with numerous cutaneous glands, is situated at some point between the 23d and 37th rings, and is believed to subservise copulation. [L, 11, 147.]

CLITES, n. Klits. See *CLITE*.

CLITHE, n. Klith. See *CLITE* (2d def.).

CLITHEREN, n. Kl^ht'h'e²r-e²n. See *CLITE* (1st def.).

CLITORIA (Lat.), n. f. Kl^ht'or'²i²-a². Fr., *clitore, clitorie*. A genus of tropical leguminous twining shrubs, of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. mariana** [Linnaeus]. The butterfly-pea; a species found in the southern United States and in India, bearing light-blue flowers. Said to be used for cramps and paralysis. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24); L, 30 (a, 14).]—**C. rubiginosa** [Persoon]. A species the root of which is used internally and locally in Hayti for uterine diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. spectabilis**, **C. ternatea**. Fr., *clitore de Ternate*. A species with blue flowers which are used as a dye in Cochinchina. The root equals jalap as a purgative, and is given in powder to children as a safe emetic in croup. It is also a vermifuge. In India the root is used as a diuretic and demulcent, and the seeds are given to children for colic. [A, 479; B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. virginiana**. See *C. mariana*.

CLITORICARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kl^ht'(klet)'²o²r-i²-k-a²r-si²n(ki²n)-om'a². Gen., *clitoricarcinoma(-is)*. Carcinoma of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORIDAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Kl^ht'(klet)-o²r-i²-da²x'(da³'u³x)-e(a). Gen., *clitoridauxes*. From κλиторίς, the clitoris, and αυξή, increase. Ger., *Vergrößerung des Klitzlers*. Enlargement of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORIDEAN, adj. Kl^ht'o²r-i²d'e²-a²n. Lat., *clitorideus*. Fr., *clitoridien*. Ger., *den Klitzler betreffend*. It., *clitorideo*. Sp., *clitorideo*. Relating to the clitoris. [L, 41.]

CLITORIDECTOMY, n. Kl^ht'o²r-i²d-e²k'to-mi². Lat., *clitoridectomia* (from κλиторίς, the clitoris, and ἐκτέμνειν, to cut out). Fr., *clitoridectomie*. Ger., *Clitoridectomie*. The operation of removing the clitoris, either by putting it on the stretch with a hooked forceps and dividing the crura by semilunar lateral incisions, or by means of a ligature, the galvanic cautery, or an écraseur; done for disease of the organ itself, and occasionally (formerly very often by I. B. Brown and others) for the cure of epilepsy, melancholia, hysteria, and masturbation. [Bandl (A, 319).]

CLITORIDIRECTOR [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. Kl^ht'(klet)-o²r-i²d-e(a)-ro²t'²o²r. Gen., *clitoridirector(-is)*. See *ERECTOR CLITORIDIS*.

CLITORIDIAN, adj. Kl^ht'o²r-i²d'i²-a²n. See *CLITORIDEAN*.

CLITORIE (Fr.), n. Klet-or-e. See *CLITORIA*.

CLITORIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kl^ht'or-i(i²)²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *clitorières*. Of De Candolle, a group of leguminous *Papilionaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLITORIS (Lat.), n. f. Kl^ht'(klet)'²o²r-i²s. Gen., *clitor'idos(-is)*. Gr., κλиторίς (from κλиторίειν, to tillate). Fr., c. Ger., *Klitoris, Klitzler, weibliches Wollustorgan, weibliche Ruthe, Zäpflein, Schamzünglein*. It., *clitoride*. Sp., *clitoris*. A small erectile organ situated in the vulva, near its anterior commissure; the analogue of the penis, which it resembles in being attached by crura to the ischia and in having a prepuce. In all animals the c. is imperforate, except in the *Lemuridæ*, in which it is traversed by the urethra. The c. is present in some birds. [A, 22, 500; L, 13, 115, 343.] See *cut under VULVA*.

CLITORISMUS, n. Kl^ht'o²r-i²zm. Lat., *clitorismus*. Fr., *clitorismée* (1st def.), *clitorisme* (2d def.). Ger., *Klitorisismus*. 1. Enlargement of the clitoris. 2. The use of an enlarged clitoris (as an intromittent organ) to gratify an unnatural sexual appetite. [L, 41, 50.]

CLITORITIS (Lat.), **CLITORITITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kl^ht'(klet)-o²r-i(e)²ti²s, -i²t-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *clitorit'idis, -itit'idis*. Fr., *clitorite*. Ger., *Klitorisentzündung*. From *clitoris* (see also *-ITIS*). Inflammation of the clitoris. [L, 50.]

CLITORITOMIE (Fr.), n. Klet-or-et-o-me. See *CLITORIDECTOMY*.

CLITORIUS [Petiv.] (Lat.), n. m. Kl^ht'or'²i²-u³s(u³s). See *CLITORIA*.

CLITROPHOBIE (Ger.), n. Klet-ro-fob'e'. See *CLAUSTROPHOBIA*.

CLITS, n. Kl^hts. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505.]

CLIVER, **CLIVERS**, n's. Kliv'u²r, -n²rz. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505.]—*Evergreen cliver*. The *Kubia peregrina*. [A, 505.]

CLIVOPRÉSPHÉNOÏDALE (Fr.), adj. Klev-o-pra-sfan-o-ed-a²l. Relating to or connected with the clivus Blumenbachii, and the presphenoidal region. [“Rev. d'anthropol.,” 1888, p. 98 (L).]

CLIVUS (Lat.), n. m. Kli(kle)/vu^s(wu^s). An acclivity. [A, 318.] See *C. Blumenbachii*.—**C. Blumenbachii**, *C. ossis sphenoidalis*. Ger., *Abdachung am Keilbeine*. The sloping surface on the body of the sphenoid bone, behind the dorsum sellae, as far as the basilar portion of the occipital bone. [L, 30, 31, 115.]

CLIZIA (It.), n. Kletz¹/2-a³. The *Helianthus annuus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLOACA (Lat.), n. f. Klo(klo²)-a(a³)/ka³. Gr., ἀφεδρών. Fr., *cloaque*. Ger., *Cloake*. It., Sp., c. 1. A sewer. 2. The common opening of the intestinal and uro-genital passages at the caudal extremity of the embryo; in birds, the enlargement at the lower end of the straight gut forming a receptacle for the products of the genito-urinary and digestive systems. 3. In surgery, a cavity into which pus is discharged and in which it is retained, also an opening in the involucre of a necrosed portion of bone. [B, 28; L, 49, 221, 343.]—**C. congenitalis**. The malformation in which the rectum opens into some part of the genito-urinary tract. [English (A, 319).]—**Uro-genital c.** In a pathological sense, a common opening of the vagina and the urethra, due to congenital deficiency or destruction of the urethro-vaginal septum.—**Vesico-recto-vaginal c.** An abnormal common aperture of the bladder, the vagina, and the rectum, due to injury or malformation.

CLOACAL, adj. Klo-a/ka¹. Lat., *cloacalis*. Relating to the cloaca (said also of any aperture or canal which serves to carry off excrementitious matters from an organism). [L, 121.]

CLOACALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klo(klo²)-a²k(a³k)-a(a³)/l¹2-a². See MONOTREMATA.

CLOACINUS (Lat.), adj. Klo(klo²)-a(a³)-si(ke)/nu^s(nu^s). See CLOACAL.

CLOACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Klo(klo²)-a(a³)-si²z(ki²s)/mu^s(mu^s). Fr., *cloacisme*. Ger., *Harnabgang durch der After*. The excretion of the urine through a cloaca (3d def.). [L, 50.]

CLOACULA (Lat.), n. f. Klo(klo²) a²k(a³k)/u²(u⁴)la³. A small cloaca. [A, 318.]

CLOAQUE (Fr.), n. Klo-a²k. See CLOACA.

CLOCHE (Fr.), n. Klosh. 1. See CLOCHETTE (1st def.). 2. See CARIAS. 3. A blob or any similar formation upon the skin. 4. In veterinary medicine, see *CHACHXIA aquosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]—**C. blanche**, The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. en verre**. A bell-glass. [B.]

CLOCHETTE (Fr.), n. Klosh-e²t. 1. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. 2. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. 3. The genus *Campanula*. 4. Of Panlet, a species of *Coprinus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de lis**. The *Campanula lilifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles de pêcher**. The *Campanula persicifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à feuilles rondes**. The *Campanula rotundifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des blés**. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des bois**. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des champs**. See *C. des blés*.—**C. des murs**. See *C. à feuilles rondes*.—**C. pentagone**. The *Campanula pentagona*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. rassemblée**. The *Campanula collina*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CLOCHEMENT (Fr.), n. Klosh/ma²n². See CLAUDICATION.

CLOCK, n. Klo²k. Gr., ὁρολόγιον. Lat., *horologium*. Fr., *horloge*, *pendule*. Ger., *Uhr*. It., *orologio*. Sp., *reloj*. 1. A mechanism for indicating the lapse of time in a period of twenty-four hours. 2. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. 3. The *Plantago lanceolata*. [A, 505.]—**Astigmatic c.-face**. Fr., *cadran astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatische Zifferblatt*. It., *quadrante astigmatico*. Sp., *cuadrante astigmatico*. A device commonly used for testing astigmatism. It consists of a card on which lines radiate from a centre, and are numbered, for convenience, as on the face of a clock. [F.]—**C.-needle**. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505.]—**C.-seaves**, **C.-sives**. The *Juncus acutiflorus* and the *Schœnus nigricans*. [A, 505.]—**Shepherd's-c.** The *Anagallis arvensis* and the *Tragopogon pratensis*. [A, 505.]

CLOD-WEED, n. Klo²d/wed. The *Filago germanica* and the *Scabiosa arvensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOFFING, n. Klo²f¹2n²g. Some species of hellebore; according to Cockayne, the *Ranunculus scleratus*. [A, 505.]

CLOG, n. Klo²g. The cone of *Pinus picea*. [Gerard (A, 505).]—**C.-weed**. 1. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Scabiosa arvensis*. [A, 505.]—**Cow c.-weed**. See *C.-weed* (1st def.).

CLOISON (Fr.), n. Klwa³-zo²n². 1. See DISSEPTMENT. 2. A partition or septum. [B, 121; L, 14, 43, 180.]—**C. de la cavité du septum**. See SEPTUM *lucidum*.—**C. des bourses epiploïques**. See *Gastro-pancreatic LIGAMENT*.—**C. des fosses nasales**. See SEPTUM *narium*.—**C. des ventricules latéraux**. See SEPTUM *lucidum*.—**C. interauriculaire**. The interauricular septum of the heart. [L, 49, 88.]—**C.'s intercotyliédonaire**. Certain membranous processes proceeding from the maternal placenta and extending into the sulci between the cotyledons of the foetal placenta. [A, 15.]—**C. interorbitaire**. See *Interorbital SEPTUM*.—**C. interven-triculaire**. The interventricular septum of the heart. [L, 49.]—**C. médiane de la langue**. See SEPTUM *linguae*.—**C. médullaire du troisième ventricule** [Vicq d'Azyr]. See LAMINA *terminalis*.—**C. moyenne des sinus frontaux**. The partition between the two groups of frontal sinuses. [I, 18.]—**C. nasale**. The nasal septum. [L, 321.]—**C. pulpeuse du troisième ventricule**. See VELUM *interpositum*.—**C. recto-vaginale**. See *Recto-vaginal SEPTUM*.—**C.'s somatiennes**. See *Protovertebral SOMITES*.—**C. spirale**. See LAMINA *spiralis*.—**C. thoraco-abdominale**. See DIAPHRAGM.—**C. transparente**. See SEPTUM *lucidum*.—**C. vésico-rectale**. The recto-vesical septum. [A, 385.]—**C. vésico-vaginale**. The vesico-vaginal septum. [A, 385.]

CLOISONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Klwa³zo²n-a²r. Relating to or forming a septum. [L, 41.]

CLOISSONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Klwa³-zo²n-a. Lat., *septatus*. Divided into compartments. [L, 41.]

CLOISSONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Klwa³-zon-ma²n². 1. The condition of being partitioned. [L, 2.] The formation of a partition by means of a surgical operation. [A, 385.]—**C. des cellules**. See FISSIPARITY.—**C. diaphragmatique**. Closure of a canal by a partition extending across its lumen.—**C. intra-utriculaire**. See FISSIPARITY.—**C. longitudinale du vagin**. Of L. Le Fort, the formation of a longitudinal partition in the vagina for supporting the uterus in cases of prolapsus uteri. [L, 88.]—**C. pelvien antéro-postérieur**. See CLOISON *vésico-rectale*.—**C. transversal**. See *C. diaphragmatique*.

CLOMPAN (Malay), n. The *Clompanus minor*. [L, 41, 105.]

CLOMPANUS (Lat.), n. m. Klo²m²/pa²n(pa²n)-u²s(u⁴s). See STERCULIA.—**C. major** [Rumphius]. Fr., *arbre puant*. See STERCULIA *fetida*.—**C. minor** [Rumphius]. See STERCULIA *balanghas*.

CLOMARIIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klon-a(a³)/ri²-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., κλωμάριον (dim. of κλών, a shoot). The conceptacle or capsular fruit of *Algae* and *Characeae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLONAS (Fr.), **CLONEAU** (Fr.), n's. Klon-a³, -o. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLONIC, adj. Klo²n²/i²k. Lat., *clonicus* (from κλώνος, a violent confused motion). Fr., *clonique*. Ger., *klonisch*, *krampfhaft*. It., *clonico*. Sp., *clónico*. Characterized by irregularly recurring and violent contraction and relaxation, as opposed to tonic or continuous contraction (said of morbid muscular action). [D, 2.]

CLONIS (Lat.), n. f. Klon(klo²n²)/i²s. Gen., *clon'ios* (-is). Gr., κλώνος. The sacrum. [L, 50.]

CLONISM, n. Klon¹2zm. Lat., *clonismus*. Fr., *clonisme* [Beames]. It., Sp., *clonismo*. Clonic spasm. [L, 50.]

CLONODES (Lat.), adj. Klon(klo²n²)-od²/ez(as). Gr., κλωρόδης (from κλώνος, tumultuous motion, and εἶδος, resemblance). Convulsive; of the pulse, vibratory. [A, 322, 325; L, 97.]

CLONOS (Lat.), n. m. Klon(klo²n²)/o²s. See CLONUS.

CLONOS (Lat.), n. f. Klon(klo²n²)/o²s. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus scleratus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CLONOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Klon(klo²n²)-o(o²)-spa²z(spa²s)/mu^s(mu^s). From κλώνος (see CLONIC), and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *clonospasme*. Ger., *klonische Krampf*. Clonic spasm. [L, 50.]

CLONQUI (Sp.), n. Klon²/ke. In Chili, the *Xanthium spinosum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLONUS (Lat.), n. m. Klon(klo²n²)/u²s(u⁴s). Gr., κλώνος. Fr., *contraction clonique*. Ger., *C*. A sudden, jerky muscular contraction, also a succession of such contractions; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*. [D; L, 290.]—**Ankle c.** Fr., *phénomène du pied*. Ger., *Fussclonus*, *Rhythmänomen*. A morbid phenomenon consisting of a number of physical contractions of the muscles of the calf of the leg when the foot is suddenly flexed by pressure on the sole, the leg being extended; most marked in lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord. [Landolt (K).]—**Cathodal-closure c.** Ger., *Kathodenschliessungszuckung*. A clonic contraction taking place at the cathode on closure of a galvanic circuit; expressed by the symbol CaC, KaClC, or, in German works, KaSZ. [B, 24.]—**Cathodal-opening c.** Ger., *Kathodenöffnungszuckung*. A clonic contraction taking place at the cathode upon opening the galvanic circuit; expressed by the symbol CaoC, KaOC, or, in German works, KaOZ. [B, 24.]—**C. chorea**. See CHOREA.—**C. convulsio**. See CLONIC CONVULSION.—**C. epilepsia**. The muscular spasm of epilepsy. [L, 290.]—**C. hysteria**. Muscular spasm due to hysteria. [L, 290.]—**C. nictatio**, **C. nictitatio**. A rapid and repeated movement, or opening and shutting of the eyelids. [F.] See NICTATION.—**C. palpitatio**. Palpitation of the heart or blood-vessels. [L, 83.]—**C. palpitatio arteriosa**. Palpitation in the arteries. [L, 83.]—**C. palpitatio complicata**. Palpitation of the heart and arteries. [L, 80.]—**C. palpitatio cordis**. Palpitation of the heart. [L, 83.]—**C. pandiculans**, **C. pandiculatio**. Stretching with yawning. [A, 322.]—**C. pandiculatio artium**. A stretching of the limbs from a sense of weariness or lassitude. [L, 83.]—**C. pandiculatio maxillarum**. Yawning. [L, 83.]—**C. rhapsania**. See RHAPSANIA.—**C. singultus**. See SINGULTUS.—**C. sternutatio**. Sneezing. [L, 83.]—**C. subsultus**. See SUBSULTUS *tendinum*.—**Knee c.** See *Patellar REFLEX*.—**Wrist c.** A convulsive motion of the wrist joint. According to Da Costa, it may be induced in the late rigidity of hemiplegia by pressing the hand backward and securing extreme extension at the wrist. [D, 47.]

CLOPÉE (Fr.), n. Klop-a. Inflammation of the knees in sheep. [A, 301.]

CLOPEMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Klo²p-e³-ma(ma³)/ni²-a². From κλοπή, robbery, and *mania*, mania. Fr., *clopémanie*. Sp., *clopémania*. See CLEPTOMANIA.

CLOPIN (Fr.), n. Klop-a²n². See CLOPÉE.

CLOPORTE (Fr.), n. Klo-port. An old name for several species of isopodous *Crustaceae*, especially the *Oniscus asellus*. [A, 385; B, 119; L, 87.]—**Alcoolé de c's**. See *Tinctura MILLEPEDUM*.—**C. préparé**. See *ARMADILLA officinalis*.—**Conserve de c's**. See *Conserva MILLEPEDUM*.—**Infusion de c's**. See *Infusum MILLEPEDUM*.—**Teinture de c's**. See *Tinctura MILLEPEDUM*.

CLOPORTIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klo-port¹2d-ez(e³s). See ONISCIDES.

COLOR [Welsh], n. Also written *cytor*. The *Bunium* (*Carum*) *bulbocastanum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLORAL (Sp.), n. Klor'a²l. See CHLORAL.—**C. concreto**. See CHLORAL *hydrate*.—**C. crótónico** [Mex. Ph.]. See BUTYLCHLORAL.—**C. hidratado** [Mex. Ph.]. See CHLORAL *hydrate*.

CLORO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Klor'o. See CHLORINE.

CLOS (Fr.), adj. Klo. Closed (said of bivalves in which there is no interval between the closed shells). [L, 180.]

CLOSE, adj. Klo's. Lat., *clavus*. Fr., *clos*. Closed (see *Closed BUNDLE*), restricted in extent (see *C. FERTILIZATION*), intimate, secluded (see *C. STOOL*).—*C. sciences* [Gerard], *C. sciney*. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOSED, adj. Klozd. Lat., *clavus*. Fr., *clos, fermé*. Ger., *geschlossen*. 1. Contracted, shut (said of certain fruits, such as the *Calybion*, when the gland is inclosed and hidden in the cupule; of the *Calathidæ*, in which the involucre is contracted around the base of the flowers; or of the spiral tissue that can not be loosed from the cell wall). [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).] 2. Completed (said of an electrical circuit).

CLOSH, n. Klo'sh. Syn.: *fouder*. A disease in the feet of cattle. [L, 56.]

CLOSS, n. Klo's. The *Juncus acutiflorus*. [A, 505.]

CLOSTERIÆ (Lat.), **CLOSTERINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Klo'st(klost)-e'r(ar)-(i')e'e-(a'e). Ger., *Spindelthiere*. A group of organisms variously regarded as *Infusoria* and *Algae*. [B, 121, 170.]

CLOSTEROCERA [Duméril] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klo'st(klost)-e'r(ar)-o's(s'o'l)c'e'r-a's. From *κλωστήρ*, a spinner, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *clostéroceres*. See *Sphingula*.

CLOSTRE (Fr.), n. Klostr. See *Closed BUNDLE* and *PROSENCHYMA*.

CLOSTRIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Klo'st(klost)-ri'd'i'2-u's'm(u'm). See *AMYLOBACTER* and *BACILLUS amylobacter*.—*C. butyricum*. See *BACILLUS amylobacter*.—*C. foetidum*. See *BACILLUS foetidus*.—*C. of symptomatic charbon*. See *BACILLUS of symptomatic charbon*.—*C. polymyxa*. See *BACILLUS polymyxa*.

CLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. d. See *Closed BUNDLE*.

CLOSURE, n. Kloz'u'r. Fr., *clôture, fermeture*. Ger., *Ver-schliessung*. The act of closing (an opening), of completing (an electrical circuit).—*Anodal c.* See under *ANODAL*.—*Cathodal c.* Ger., *Kathodenschliessung*. The closure of a galvanic circuit with the cathode placed in relation to a part desired to be affected, such as a muscle or nerve; expressed by the symbol CaCl,KaCl (in German works, KaS). [B, 24.]

CLOT, n. Klo't. Gr., *θρομβός*. Lat., *coagulum*. Fr., *caillot, caillon, grumeau*. Ger., *Gerinnsel, Blutkuchen*. It., *grumo*. Sp., *coágulo, grumo*. A jelly-like mass formed by coagulation, especially of blood. [K.]

CLOT, CLOTE, n's. Klo't, klot. The *Nuphar lutea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*CLOT-burr*. The *Arctium lappa* and the *Xanthium strumarium*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—*CLOTE-leaf*. See *CLOTE*.—*Great clot-burr*. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]—*Spiny clot-burr*. The *Xanthium spinosum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOTH, n. Klo'th. A.-S., *cláth*. Lat., *textum*. Fr., *toile, drap, ling*. Ger., *Tuch*. It., *tela*. Sp., *pañó*. A woven fabric of cotton, linen, wool, or the like.—*Blistering c.* See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.—*Cheese-c.* A loosely woven, thin cotton c., used as a vehicle for antiseptics in surgical dressings.—*Vesicating c.* See *SPARADRAP vesicans*.

CLOTHIER'S-BRUSH, n. Kloth'i'yu'rz-bru'sh. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [A, 505.]

CLOTS, n. Klo'tz. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CLOTTAGE, n. Klo't'a'j. See *COAGULATION*.—*C. of the ureters*. A surgical procedure "designed to combat profuse and uncontrollable hæmaturia from a kidney crushed by accident or in advanced carcinoma." It consists in removing the clots from the ureter of the damaged kidney by a ureter aspirator, and then nipping the ureter lightly by pressure with the back of the instrument against the opposing finger (placed in the rectum). Time is thus gained for a firm blood-clot to collect in the pelvis of the kidney. [H. Fenwick, "Lancet," Mar. 19, 1887, p. 576 (a, 17).]

CLOTTED, adj. Klo't'e'd. Coagulated.

CLOTTY, adj. Klo't'i'2. Lat., *grumosus*. Fr., *grumelleux*. Ger., *klumpig*. It., Sp., *grumoso*. More or less completely coagulated.

CLOU (Fr.), n. Klu. 1. See *CLAVUS*. 2. A furuncle or boil. 3. A name for several agarics. 4. See *STAPHYLOMA*. 5. A small, hard tumor found under the skin of sheep. 6. The clove. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41, 83.]—*C. à porte*. See *CLOPORTE*.—*C. aromatique*. The clove. [a, 24.]—*C. de Delhi*. See *Delhi BOIL*.—*C. de Dieu*. The *Sparanium erectum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. de girofle*. The *Eugenia caryophyllata*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. de l'œil*. See *C. (4th def.)*.—*C. de Scarpa*. A lacrymal stylet of lead. [A, 385.]—*C. du Scinde*. The phlyctis epidemica of Alibert. [A, 385.]—*C. de seigle*. See *ERGOT*.—*C's fumants* [Fr. Cod.]. See *CANDELE fumales*.—*C. hystérique*. See *CLAVUS hystericus*.—*C. matrice*. See *Mother CLOVE*.—*C. para*. The undeveloped fruit of the clove. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLOUCOURDE (Fr.), n. Klu-kurd. The *Pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CLODBERRY, n. Klu's'u'd-be'r-i'2. The *Rubus chamæmorus*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CLODED, adj. Klu's'u'd-e'd. See *CLOUDY*.

CLOUD-GRASS, n. Klu's'u'd-gra's. The genus *Agrestis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOUDY, adj. Klu's'u'd'i'2. Lat., *nubilus, turbidus*. Fr., *nua-geux, trouble*. Ger., *trübe*. It., *annuvolato*. Sp., *nubloso*. In the form of a cloud (said of precipitates); turbid; lacking clearness of color (see *C. SWELLING*); having colors unequally blended. [B, 19.]

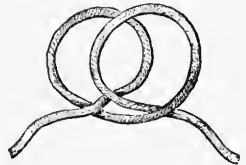
CLOUSEAU (Fr.), **CLOUSERAU** (Fr.), n's. Klu-s-o, -e'r-o. The *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CLOUTS, n. Klu's u'ts. See *CLORS*.

CLOVE, n. Klov. A.-S., *clufe* (2d def.). Ar., *kerunfel*. Gr., *καρόφύλλον* (see *CARYOPHYLLON*). Lat., *clavus, caryophyllus* (q. v. for other equivalents). Fr., *girofle* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *clou aromatique, clou de girofle* (1st def.), *gousse* (2d def.). Ger., *Gewürznelken* (1st def.), *Nägelein* (1st def.), *Zehe* (2d def.). It., *garofani* (1st def.), *chiavo di garofani* (1st def.). Sp., *clavo aromático, clavo de especia* (1st def.), *diente de ajo* (2d def.). 1. The unexpanded and dried flower-bud of *Eugenia caryophyllata*; a strong aromatic stimulant, chiefly used to modify the action of other medicines. See *CARYOPHYLLUS*. 2. One of the bulbets of which the compound bulb of the garlic and similar herbs is made up. [B, 5, 19, 49, 77 (a, 24).]—*Amboyna c's*. Fr., *girofle anglais*. A species of c. indigenous to the Moluccas. They are heavier, thicker, darker, oilier, and more aromatic than those cultivated elsewhere. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Balsam of cloves*. See *Balsamum CARYOPHYLLI*.—*Bencoolen c's*. A variety imported from Sumatra. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C.-bark*. 1. In England, an erroneous name for the bark of *Cinnamomum cutlavan*. 2. The cortex (see *cassia*) caryophyllata, derived from some tree of the *Myrtaceæ* in the West Indies, especially from *Dicypellium caryophyllatum*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—*C.-berry-tree*. The *Myrica (Pimenta) acris*. [B, 200.]—*C. cassia*. See *C.-bark* (2d def.).—*C. gilliflower*. Fr., *œillet girofle*. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—*C.-July-flower*. The *Prosopis juliflora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. nutmeg*. The fruit of the *Ravensara* of Sonner (the *Agathophyllum* of Meisner). [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—*C.-pink*. See *C. gilliflower* and *C.-pink*.—*C.-stalks*. Lat., *festucae* (see *stipites*, seu *fusti*) caryophylli (see *CARYOPHYLLORUM*). Fr., *griffes de girofles*. Ger., *Nelkenstiele*. It., *picciuoli di garofano*. Sp., *cabillos de clavos de especia*. The dried peduncles of the flowers of *Eugenia caryophyllata*, having, in a milder degree, the properties of the flowers themselves. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C.-strip*. In the West Indies, the *Jussiaea repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*C.-tongue*. An old name for the *Helleborus niger*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*C.-tree*. See *EUGENIA caryophyllata*.—*C'worts*. Ger., *Nelkenwürze*. A name for many plants having an aromatic c.-like odor, such as the gilliflowers, the different species of *Geum*, and various plants of the *Myrtaceæ*; also, specifically, the *Caryophyllaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—*Distilled water of cloves*. See *AQUA CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—*Heavy oil of c.* One of the oils obtained by distilling oil of c's with a solution of potash; it darkens with age, has a sp. gr. of 1.079, boils at 243° C., and forms soluble and crystallizable salts with alkalies. It contains eugenic acid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Infusion of c's*. See *INFUSUM CARYOPHYLLI*.—*Light oil of c's*. One of the oils, C₁₅H₂₅, into which oil of c's is separable by distillation with potash. It is colorless and has a sp. gr. of 0.918. It is polymeric with pure oil of turpentine. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Mother-c.* Lat., *anthophylli* (Belg. Ph.), *fructus anthophylli* (see *CARYOPHYLLI*, seu *CARYOPHYLLI aromatici*), *mater fructuum*. Fr., *mère des fruits* (ou *des girofles*), *anthofle, antofle, clou matrice*. Ger., *Mutternelken, Mutternäglein*. The drupe or fruit of the fully developed flower of *Eugenia caryophyllata*. It is larger, darker, and less oily than the ordinary c., and contains caryophyllin; used formerly as a stomachic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*Oil of c's*. Lat., *oleum caryophyllorum æthereum, oleum caryophylli* [U. S. Ph. B. Ph.], *oleum caryophyllum* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile essentielle de girofle* (ou *volatile de girofles* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., *Nelkenöl*. It., *olio de garofano*. Sp., *aceite de clavo*. An oil obtained from c's by distillation with water. It is very fluid, clear, and colorless if recently prepared, has the hot aromatic taste of cloves, and is slightly acid. It has a sp. gr. of from 1.034 to 1.061, is very soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in strong acetic acid, contains caryophyllin, and may be separated into two oils of different sp. gr. (see *Heavy oil of c's* and *Light oil of c's*). It is used as a corrigent, as an application to painful dental cavities, and for rendering microscopic preparations transparent. [A, 432; B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Oleosaccharum of c's*. See *Oleosaccharum CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—*Royal c's*. Lat., *caryophyllum regium*. Ger., *Königsnelken*. An imperfectly developed and abnormally constituted c. of small size, formerly held in great repute as a tonic in dyspepsia. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Tincture of c's*. See *Tinctura CARYOPHYLLORUM*.—*Wild c.-tree*. The *Eugenia (Pimenta) acris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOVE HITCH, n. Klov'hi'ch.

A noose-knot made by forming two loops, one following close upon the other, in a cord, tape, or the like, and bringing them opposite each other, keeping the free end of each loop toward the other loop; used for making extension of a limb in reducing dislocations, because it does not slip when traction is made in any direction, also for fastening a succession of objects to one string, as in the "kite-tail pattern."



THE CLOVE HITCH.

CLOVEN, adj. Klov'e'n. See *CLEFT* (adj.).

CLOVER, n. Klov'n'r. A.-S., *clæfer*. See *TRIFOLIUM*.—*Alsike c.* The *Trifolium hybridum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*American bush-c.* The genus *Lespedeza*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Bastard c.* See *Alsike c.*—*Bersin c.* The *Trifolium alexandrinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Bird's-foot c.* The *Lotus corniculatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Bladder-podded c.* The *Trifolium spumosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Boccone's c.* The *Trifolium bocconi*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Bokhara c.* The *Melilotus vulgaris* of Willdenov. [B, 19; a, 128 (a, 24).]—*Broad c.* See *Purple c.*—*Brown c.* The *Trifolium spadicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Buffalo c.* The *Trifolium reflexum* and the *Trifolium pennsylvanicum*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—*Bush c.* In America, the *Lespedeza*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*Cabul c.* See *Bokhara c.*—*Calvary c.* The *Medicago echinus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Canadian bush-c.* The *Hedysarum canadense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Carolina c.* The *Trifolium carolinianum* of Michaux. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Cat's-c.* See *Bird's-foot c.*—*C.-grass*. See *Red c.*—*C.-trefoil*.

See *Perennial c.*—**Clustered c.** The *Trifolium glomeratum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.** The *Trifolium pratense* and the *Trifolium repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cow-c.** The *Trifolium medium* and the *Trifolium pratense*. [A, 505.]—**Crimson c.** The *Trifolium incarnatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cuckoo's c.** The *Oxalis acetosella*. [A, 505.]—**Dutch c.** See *White c.*—**Egyptian c.** The *Trifolium alexandrinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden c.** The *Trifolium agrarium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gowk's c.** See *Cuckoo's c.*—**Hare's-foot c.** The *Trifolium arvense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hart's c.** The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Heart-c.** The *Medicago maculata*. [A, 505.]—**Hop-c.** The *Trifolium procumbens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Horned c.** [Turner]. The *Medicago lupulina* or the *Medicago falcata*. [A, 505.]—**Japan c.** The *Lespedeza striata*. [a, 24.]—**King's c.** See *Hart's c.*—**Knotted c., Lesser c.** See *Hop-c.*—**Maltese c.** The *Hedysarum coronarium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Marsh-c.** The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [A, 505.]—**Mayad c.** The *Trifolium subrotundum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Meadow-c.** See *Red c.*—**Oval-headed c.** The *Trifolium alpestre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Perennial c.** The *Trifolium medium*. [L, 73.]—**Pin-c.** The *Erodium cicutarium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Plaister-c., Plaster-c.** See *Hart's c.*—**Prairie-c.** The genus *Petalostemon*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purple c., Red c.** The *Trifolium pratense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Reversed c.** The *Trifolium resupinatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rough c.** The *Trifolium scabrum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Running Buffalo c.** The *Trifolium stoloniferum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Saint Mawe's c.** See *Heart-c.*—**Sand c.** The *Trifolium suffocatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-egg c.** See *Calvary c.*—**Seaside c.** The *Trifolium maritimum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Slender c.** The *Trifolium siliforme*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Snail c.** The genus *Medicago*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Soola c.** The *Hedysarum coronarium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Soukie c.** See *Red c.*—**Sour c.** See *Cuckoo's c.*—**Spotted c.** See *Heart-c.*—**Starry c.** The *Trifolium stellatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Stone c.** See *Hare's-foot c.*—**Strawberry c., Strawberry-headed c.** The *Trifolium fragiferum*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Striped-flowered c.** The *Trifolium involucreatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Subterranean c.** The *Trifolium subterraneanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sulphur c.** The *Trifolium ochroleucum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sweet c.** The genus *Melilotus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Thousand-leaved c.** The *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 505.]—**Treacle-c.** The *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Trefoil-c.** See *Perennial c.*—**Upright c.** The *Trifolium strictum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White c.** The *Trifolium repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Winter c.** The *Mitchella repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow c.** The *Medicago lupulina*, *Trifolium procumbens*, and *Trifolium minus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow suckling c.** See *Slender c.*—**Zig-zag c.** The *Trifolium medium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOVORUBRIN [Hare], n. Klov-o-ru²b'ri²n. A red resin formed by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on oil of cloves; it readily dissolves in alcohol and ether. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

CLOW, n. Klu⁶u⁴. The *Dianthus carophyllus*. [A, 505.]

CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL, n. Klu⁶u⁴nz-a⁴l⁴hel. The *Stachys palustris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S LUNGWORT, n. Klu⁶u⁴nz-lu²n²g²'wu⁶rt. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S MUSTARD, n. Klu⁶u⁴nz-mu³st³'a³rd. Ger., *Bauernsenf*. The *Iberis amara*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S TREACLE, n. Klu⁶u⁴nz-tre²'a²kl. The *Allium sativum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLOWN'S WOUNDWORT, n. Klu⁶u⁴nz-wund²'wu⁶rt. See **CLOWN'S ALL-HEAL**.

CLUB, n. Klu⁶b. Fr., *massue*. A thick, rounded stick of wood, usually tapering. [L, 56.]—**C.-foot.** See the major list and **TALIPES**.—**C.-gourd.** The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 85.]—**C.-grass.** The genera *Corynephorus* and *Scirpus*. [B, 19, 116, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-hand.** See the major list.—**C.-moss.** See the major list.—**C.-rush.** See the major list.—**C.-shaped.** See **CLAVATE**.—**C.-weed.** The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]—**Shepherd's c.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLUBBED, adj. Klu⁶bd. Fr., *en massue*. Club-shaped. See **C. FINGERS**.

CLUBBING, n. Klu⁶b'i²n²g. A disease affecting the main roots of cabbages and sometimes the lateral roots, in which the cells become gorged with nitrogenous matter, and the parts assume a club-shaped appearance. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CLUB-FOOT, n. Klu⁶b-fu⁴t. Gr., κλυβωσις (from κυλλός, crooked). Lat., *talipes, pes contortus*. Fr., *piéd-bot*. Ger., *Klumpfuss*. It., *piède tondo*. Sp., *cilliosa*. A congenital distortion of the foot. [E.] See **TALIPES**.—**Heel c.-f.** See **TALIPES calcaneus**.

CLUB-HAND, n. Klu⁶b-ha²nd⁴. Fr., *main-bote*. Ger., *Klump-hand*. A congenital distortion of the hand. [E.]—**Cubital c.-h.** See *Ulnar c.-h.*—**Cubito-palmar c.-h.** A variety intermediate between ulnar and palmar c.-h.—**Dorsal c.-h.** C.-h. consisting in over-extension.—**Dorso-cubital c.-h.** A variety intermediate between dorsal and ulnar c.-h.—**Dorso-radial c.-h.** A variety intermediate between dorsal and radial c.-h.—**Palmar c.-h.** C.-h. consisting in over-flexion.—**Radial c.-h.** C.-h. with flexion toward the radial aspect.—**Radio-palmar c.-h.** A variety intermediate between radial and palmar c.-h.—**Ulnar c.-h.** Syn.: *cubital c.-h.* C.-h. with flexion toward the ulnar aspect.

CLUBIONE (Lat.), n. f. Klu⁶b(klub)-i²-o²ne(na). A genus of the *Dipneumonens*. [L, 196.]—**C. medicinalis** [Walckenaer]. An American species having vesicating properties. [L, 190.]

CLUB-MOSS, n. Klu⁶b'mo³s. The genera *Lycopodium* and *Selaginella*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Alpine c.-m.** The *Lycopodium alpinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American dwarf c.-m.** The *Selaginella apus* and the *Selaginella rupestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.-m.** The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Creep-**

ing c.-m. The *Selaginella apus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fir c.-m.** The *Lycopodium selago*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lesser c.-m.** The *Lycopodium selagoideum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**March c.-m.** The *Lycopodium inundatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Savin-leaved c.** The *Lycopodium alpinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shining c.** The *Lycopodium lucidulum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tree c.-m.** The *Selaginella cæsia arborea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLUB-RUSH, n. Klu⁶b'ru³sh. The genus *Scirpus*; also the *Typha latifolia*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bristly c.-r.** The *Scirpus setaceus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Clustered c.-r.** The *Scirpus holoschenus*. [B, 275.]—**Creeping c.-r.** The *Scirpus palustris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Few-flowered c.-r.** The *Scirpus pauciflorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Floating c.-r.** The *Scirpus fluitans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lake c.-r.** The bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Many-stalked c.-r.** The *Scirpus multicaulis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Needle c.-r.** The *Scirpus acicularis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Savi's c.-r.** The *Scirpus Savii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Seaside c.-r.** The *Scirpus maritimus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sharp c.-r.** The *Scirpus pungens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Triangular-stemmed c.-r.** The *Scirpus triquetus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tufted c.-r.** The *Scirpus cæspitosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wood c.-r.** The *Scirpus sylvaticus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CLUNES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of clunis (q. v.). Klun⁶ez(e²s).

CLUNESIA [Vogel] (Lat.), n. f. Klun-ez(e²s)²i²-a². From *clunis*, the buttock. Fr., *clunésie*. An old term for phlegmonous inflammation of the buttock, also for neuralgia and inflammation of the rectum. [A, 385; E.]

CLUNIPEDES, n. pl. Klu⁶n²i²-pedz. From *clunis*, the buttock, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *clunipèdes*. Ger., *Steissfüssler*. A section of brachypterous palmipeds having the feet placed almost at the end of the body, and seeming to walk on the rump. [A, 385; L, 41, 116, 180.]

CLUNIS (Lat.), n. f. Klun⁶i²s. The buttock. [A, 73.]

CLUPEA (Lat.), n. f. Klu⁶p(klu⁴p)²e²-a². A genus of the *Clupeadæ*, including the herring and the sardine. [B, 180.]—**C. harengus** [Linnaeus]. The herring, formerly regarded as a remedy for coughs. [B, 180.]

CLUPEADÆ (Lat.), CLUPEIDÆ (Lat.), CLUPEIDES (Lat.), CLUPEIDI (Lat.), n's f. pl., f. pl., f. pl., and m. pl. Klu⁶p(klu⁴p)-e(e²)a²d-e(a²e²), -i²d-e(a²e²), -ez(e²s), -ie). From *Clupea*, one of the genera. Fr., *clupéides, clupées, clupéides, clupés, clupéacées*. Ger., *Häringe*. The herrings; a family of the *Physostomi*. [L, 207, 292.]

CLUPEINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Klu⁶p(klu⁴p)-e²-i(e)²/na². A group of the *Clupeidæ*. [L, 280.]

CLUPEOIDÆ (Lat.), CLUPEOIDEI (Lat.), CLUPEIDES (Lat.), CLUPINÆ (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., f. pl., and f. pl. Klu⁶p(klu⁴p)-e²(o²)-i(e)²/de(d²a²e²), -de²(e), -ez(e²s), -ie)(ne(na²e²e²). Fr., *clupéoides*. See **CLUPEIDÆ**.

CLUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Klu⁶s(klu⁴s)²i²-a². Fr., *clusie, clusier*. Ger., *Clusie*. The balsam-tree, card-leaf-tree, Scotch attorney; of Linnaeus, a genus of plants of the *Guttiferae* (the *Clusiaceæ* of Lindley, the *Clusiæ* of Bentham and Hooker). Many species yield a gum resin called West Indian balsam. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. alba.** Fr., *clusie blanche*. The balsam-fig; a large-flowered species yielding a yellow resin which is used in parts of South America as a vulnerary for horses, and as a purgative. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. duca.** A Colombia species yielding a resin called *duca*, which, when burned, has a pleasant odor. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. flava.** Ger., *blassegelbe Clusie*. The monkey-apple, wild mango; a large-flowered species found in the West Indies and South America. It yields a balsam known as hog-gum, because the wild hogs, when wounded, rub the part against the stem of the plant till the sap exudes. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. galactodendron.** According to Desvaux, one of the cow-trees of South America. It is often tapped by hungry travelers. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. grandifolia.** A Surinam species. [B, 19, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. insignis.** A Brazilian species. The flowers and stamens yield a resin which, mixed with cacao butter, is used as a salve for sores. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. multiflora.** A species the stem of which yields a resin which is burned in Peru and elsewhere as an incense. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. parviflora.** See *C. alba.*—**C. rosea** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *figuier maudit, mille-pieds*. Sp., *clusiera*. The balsam-fig, star-of-night; a species having properties and uses similar to those of the other South American species. [B, 1, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. venosa** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *clusie veiné, palmétuvier de montagne*. A species employed in the Antilles as a febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CLUSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu⁶s(klu⁴s)-i²-a(a²)²se²(ke²)-e(a²e²). Fr., *clusiacées*. Of Lindley and others, an order of thalamifloral dicotyledons, corresponding to the *Guttiferae*, comprising the tribes *Clusiæ*, *Moronobæ*, *Garciniceæ*, *Calophylleæ*, and, according to Choisy, the *Quiniceæ*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]

CLUSIACEOUS, adj. Klu⁶s-i²-a'shu³s. Fr., *clusiacé*. Resembling the *Clusia* or belonging to the *Clusiaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CLUSIARIE [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu⁶s(klu⁴s)-i²-a(a²)²ri²e(e²a²e²). See **CLUSIACEÆ**.

CLUSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Klu⁶s(klu⁴s)-i(i²)e²-e(a²e²). Fr., *clusiées*. Of Choisy and others, a tribe of the *Guttiferae*, embracing *Clusia*, *Verticillaria*, etc.; according to Bentham and Hooker, *Clusia*, *Renggeria*, *Rengifia*, *Havetia*, *Pilosperma*, *Havetiopsis*, *Clusiella*, *Balboa*, *Chrysochlamys*, and *Tovomitia*; according to Baillon, *Clusia*, *Quapoya*, *Havetia*, *Pilosperma*, *Clusiella*, *Chrysochlamys*, *Tovomitia*, and *Albanblackia*. [B, 12, 19, 42, 180 (a, 24).]

CLUSTER (Fr.), n. Klu⁶s-e-a. See **CLUSIA**.

CLUSTER, n. Klu⁶st³u³r. A.-S., c. Lat., *corymbus, cumulus*. Fr., *amas, groupe, grappe*. Ger., *Haufen, Traube*. A group of similar objects; in botany, a collection of organs of the same kind in close contact, as a c. of leaves in the primrose, in which the

peduncle proceeds from an axis so shortened as to bring the leaves close together. As applied to inflorescence, see THYRSE, FASCICLE, GLOBUS, CYME, and GLOMERULE. [B, 19, 34, 77 (a, 24).]

CLUSTERED, adj. *Klu³st'u⁶rd*. Fr., *en grappe*. Arranged in clusters. [a, 24.]

CLUSTREWIG (Welsh), n. The *Daphne laureola*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLUTCH, n. *Klu³ch*. In ornithology, the nest-complement of eggs. [L, 343.]

CLUTELLE (Fr.), n. *Klu⁴e²l*. See CLUTIA.

CLUTIA [Martyn] (Lat.), n. f. *Klu²(klu⁴)/shi²(ti²)-a³*. Fr., *clutia*. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, comprising bushes found chiefly in southern Africa. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *casarilla* [Linnaeus]. See *Croton casarilla*.—C. *collina*. Fr., *c. des collines*. An East Indian species. The bark and the outer rind of the nuts are poisonous. [L, 30; B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *eluteria* [Linnaeus]. Probably the *Croton eluteria*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *patula*. The *Cleistanthus patulus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—C. *patula et retusa*. See C. *collina*.—C. *spinosa* [Roxburgh]. The *Bridelia spinosa* of Willdenow. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CLUTS, n. *Klu³ts*. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CLUTTERING, n. *Klu³t'u⁶r-i²n²g*. Lat., *ballarismus tumultus sermonis*. Ger., *Poltern*, *Brodeln*. Difficulty in speech, consisting in the clipping of syllables and words and too rapid speech. [L, 20.]

CLUYTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli³shi²(ti²)-a³*. See CLUTIA.

CLUYTIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli³-ti²(ti²e²-e(a²e²))*. Fr., *chuytiées*. 1. Of Agardh, a subtribe of the *Hippomaneae*. 2. Of Baillon, a group of the *Euphorbiaceae*, series *Jatropeae*, consisting of the genus *Cluytia*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Buxaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLUZEAU (Fr.), n. *Klu²-zo*. See CLOUSEREAU.

CLY, n. *Kli*. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505.]

CLYBATUS (Lat.), n. f. *Kli³b(klu⁶b)/a²(a³)-i²s*. Gen., *clibat'idōs (-is)*. Gr., *κλύβατος*. 1. Of Philippi, a genus of composite plants of the tribe *Mutisiaceae*, comprising one species indigenous to Chili. It is allied to the genus *Trixis*, but has a plumose pappus like the *Jungia* species, from which it differs in habit and in having a naked receptacle. 2. An ancient name of the *Parietaria*. [B, 42, 115, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYDASMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²d(klu⁴d)-a²(a³s)/mu³s(mu⁴s)*. Gr., *κλύδασιμος*. Fr., *clapologe*. Ger., *fluctuierendēs Geräusch*. A wave-like splashing of liquids in the stomach, the pleura, etc. [A, 322.]

CLYDON (Lat.), n. m. *Kli(klu⁴)/do²n(don)*. Gen., *clydōn'os (-is)*. Gr., *κλύδων*. Flatulence, fluctuation. [L, 50, 325.]

CLYMA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli(klu⁴)/ma³*. An old name for the dross of gold or silver. [A, 325.]

CLYMÉNENS (Fr.), **CLYMÉNITES** (Fr.), n's pl. *Klem-an-e-a²n²*, -et. A family of the *Chaetopoda*. [L, 41.]

CLYMENOS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²m(klu⁶m)/e²n-o²s*. Gr., *κλύμενος*. An unknown astringent plant, celebrated among the ancients for its medicinal properties. It has been referred to different genera, *Androsæmum*, *Calendula*, etc. Linnaeus thought it was the *Lathyrus clymenum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYMENUM (Lat.), n. n. *Kli²m(klu⁶m)/e²n-u³m(u⁴m)*. Gr., *κλύμενον*. 1. See CLYMENOS. 2. Of Pison, the genus *Lathyrus*. 3. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Leguminosae*, made by Bentham and Hooker a section of *Lathyrus*. 4. Of Alefeld, a genus of the tribe *Orobanceae*. [B, 42, 116, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *italorum*. The *Androsæmum officinale*. [B, 180 (24).]

CLYMENUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²m(klu⁶m)/e²n-u³s(u⁴s)*. See CLYMENOS.

CLYPEA [Blume] (Lat.), n. f. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)/e²-a³*. The genus *Stephania*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYPEACEA [Latreille and Duméril] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e²-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-a³*. Fr., *clypéacés*. A family of the *Entomotrachea*. [L, 180.]

CLYPEALIS (Lat.), adj. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e²-a(a³)/li²s*. See CLYPEATE.

CLYPEASTRIDA (Lat.), **CLYPEASTRIDÆ** [Panel] (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e²-a²st(a²st)/ri²d-a²-e(a²e²)*. Fr., *clypéastrides*, *clypéastroïdées*. A family of the *Lampodiiformes*. [L, 121, 147, 173.]

CLYPEASTRIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e²-a²st(a²st)-ri²d'e²-a²*. An order of the *Echinoidea*. [L, 353.]

CLYPEASTRIFORM, adj. *Kli²p-e²-a²st/ri²-fo²rm*. Lat., *clypéastriformis*. Fr., *clypéastriforme*. See CLYPEATE.

CLYPEASTRINA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e²-a²st(a²st)-ri(re)/na³*. An order of the *Petalosticha*. [L, 121.]

CLYPEATE, **CLYPEIFORM**, adj's. *Kli²p/e²-at*, -e²-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *clypéatus*, *clypéiformis*, *clypéatus* (from *clypeus*, a shield). Fr., *clypéaté*. Ger., *schildförmig*. Shield-shaped. [L, 147.]

CLYPEOLA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e(e²)/o(o²)-la³*. Fr., *Schildkraut*. 1. Of Burmann, the *Pterocarpus*. 2. Of Krantz, the *Alyssum* and *Biscutella* (in part). 3. Of Necker, the *Adyseton*. 4. Of Linnaeus, a genus of *Cruciferae*, tribe *Isotidæe*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *fosselinia* [Allioni], C. *jonthlaspi* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *jonthlaspi*. Ger., *Schildkraut*. Buckler-mustard; a European species with yellow flowers. It is an antiscorbutic, but is little used. [B, 128, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *maritima* [Linnaeus]. The *Lobularia maritima* of Desfontaines. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYPEOLAR, adj. *Kli²p-e²-o-la³r*. Lat., *clypeolaris* (from *clypeolum*, a little shield). Fr., *clypeolaire*. Ger., *schildchenförmig*. Shaped like a buckler. [L, 180.]

CLYPEOLE, n. *Kli²p/e²-ol*. Fr., *clypéole*. In the fructification of *Equisetum*, a shield-shaped scale upon the internal face of which the sporangia are fixed. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CLYPEOLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)-e²-ol(o²)/e²-e(a²e²)*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Alyssineae*, comprising *Clypeola*, *Peltaria*, *Ricotta*, and *Redowskia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CLYPEUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²p(klu⁴p)/e²-u³s(u⁴s)*. 1. See FORNIX. 2. A sort of register belonging to the baths of the ancients, so called from its form. It was used to increase or diminish the heat by excluding or letting in the air. 3. The broad viser-like piece which forms the front of the head of most insects. 4. In tortoises, the dorsal portion of the carapace. 5. In birds, the scales which cover portions of the feet. [L, 30, 94 (a, 21), 180, 196.]—C. *posterior*. The supraclypeus; the posterior portion of the c. when it is divided into two portions. [L, 196.]

CLYSANTLION (Lat.), **CLYSANTLIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kli²s(klu⁴s)-a²nt(a²nt)/li²-o²n*, -u³m(u⁴m). From *κλύζειν*, to administer a clyster, and *άντιον*, a vessel for drawing up water. See CLYSOPOMPE.

CLYSIADÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. *Kli²s(klu⁴s)-i(i²)/a²d(a²d)-e(a²e²)*. Fr., *clysiades*. A family of the *Cyrtipedia*. [L, 41, 109.]

CLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. *Klis(klu⁴s)/i²s*. Gen., *clyses*. Gr., *κλύσις* (from *κλύζειν*, to administer a clyster). Fr., *lavement*. A washing, cleansing, especially by means of an enema. [A, 322.]

CLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kli²z(klu⁴s)/ma³*. Gen., *clys'matos (-is)*. Gr., *κλύσμα*. See ENEMA.—C. *ad soporos affectus*. See C. *vinum antimoniatis*.—C. *incitans et sedans*, C. *tonicum*, C. *tonicum et antispasmodicum*. See ENEMA ASAFETIDÆ.

CLYSMATIUM (Lat.), **CLYSMATIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kli²z(klu⁴s)-ma(ma³)/ti²-o²n*, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *κλυσμάτιον*. A small clyster. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

CLYSMIC, adj. *Kli²z/mi²ck*. From *κλύζειν*, to wash. Used in or suited for washing or cleansing. [L, 73 (a, 21).]

CLYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²z(klu⁴s)/mu³s(mu⁴s)*. Gr., *κλυσμός*. See CLYSIS and ENEMA.

CLYSOINJECTEUR (Fr.), n. *Klez-o-a²n²-zhe²kt-u⁶r*. A variety of clysoir. [L, 41.]

CLYSOIR (Fr.), n. *Klez-wa³r*. An apparatus for administering enemata, consisting of a long flexible tube funnel-shaped at one end and furnished with a suitable nozzle at the other. [L, 49.]

CLYSOPOMPE (Fr.), n. *Klez-o-pomp*. Ger., *Klystirpumpe*. A clysoir with a continuous-jet syringe attached to it. [L, 41, 57 (a, 21).]

CLYSSUS (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²s(klu⁴s)/su³s(su⁴s)*. Gr., *κλύσσις*. Fr., *clysse*. Of Paracelsus, which contains that which the quæstion of anything, or the reuniting again into one body of various properties of the same thing. Of modern writers, an acid liquid obtained by collecting the vapors arising from the detonation of sulphurous substances. [B, 109, 200 (a, 21).]—C. *mineralis*. See ANTIMONIUM clyssus.

CLYSTER (Lat.), n. m. *Kli²st(klu⁴st)/u³r(ar)*. Gen., *clystēros (-is)*. Gr., *κλύστηρ* (from *κλύζειν*, to cleanse). Fr., *clystère*. Ger., *Klystier*. It., *clistere*. Sp., *clístel*. See ENEMA.—*Anodyne* c. See ENEMA OPIUM.—Common c. Domestic c. See ENEMA commune.—*Evacuating* c. See ENEMA evacuans.—*Fœtid* c. See ENEMA ASAFETIDÆ.—*Fuller's febrifuge* c. An old enema containing cinchona. [a, 21].—*Leube's pancreas* c. Ger., *Leubes Pancreas-Klystier*. A nutrient enema made of very finely chopped beef and the pancreas of either the ox or the hog (in the proportion of 2 to 1), stirred with hot water into a thin pap. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—*Medicated* c. See ENEMA medicatum.—*Monster* c. A large enema, administered with a view to its reaching high in the intestines. [L, 20 (a, 21).]

CLYSTERION (Lat.), **CLYSTERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. *Kli²st(klu⁴st)-e(a²)/ri²-o²n*, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *κλύστήριον* (dim. of *κλύστηρ*). 1. A small enema. 2. A small enema syringe. 3. A hospital where the giving of clysters is common. [L, 50.]

CLYSTIER (Ger.), n. *Klu⁴st-er*. See KLYSTIER.

CLYTHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli²th(klu⁴th)/ri²d-e(a²e²)*. A family of the *Tetramera*. [L, 121.]

CLYTIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kli(klu⁴)/ti²-a³*. Fr., *clytie*. Ger., *Tourne-solpflanze*. The *Croton (Tournefortia) tinctorium*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CLYTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kli²t(klu⁴t)-i(e)/ne(na³e²)*. A subfamily of the *Cerambycidae*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 228 (L).]

CNACOS (Lat.), adj. *Na(kna³)/ko³s*. Gr., *κνᾶκος*, *κνηκός*. Pale-yellow, tawny. [L, 94.]

CNAPHOS (Lat.), n. m. *Na(kna³)/fo³s*. Gr., *κνᾶφος*. The fuller's teasel (*Dipsacus fullonum*). [B, 115 (a, 24).]

CNARETORN (Dan.), n. The *Ilex aquifolium*.

CNECELEUM (Lat.), n. n. *Ne²s(knak)-e²-e(a³e²)-u³m(u⁴m)*. Gr., *κνηκέλαιον* (from *κνᾶκος*, the *Carthamus tinctorius*, and *λαίον*, oil). Ger., *Safforöl*. A light-yellow oil obtained from the seeds of *Carthamus tinctorius*; used for illuminating and culinary purposes in India. [L, 50; B, 172 (a, 24).]

CNECION (Lat.), n. n. *Ne(kna³)/si²(ki²)-o²n*. Gr., *κνήκιον*. The *Origanum majorana* or the *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 105.]

CNECOS (Lat.), **CNECUS** (Lat.), n's n. *Ne(kna³)/ko³s*, -ku³s(ku⁴s). Gr., *κνήκος*. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 115, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

CNEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne(kna)'ma³. See CNESMA.

CNEMAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-a²p(a³p)-o²f¹i²s-(u⁶s)¹i²s. Gen. *cnemapoophys/eos* (-poph'ysis). From κνήμη, the leg, and ἀπόφυσις, an outgrowth. See CENOPH PROCESS.

CNEME (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)'me(ma). Gen. *cnem'es*. Gr., κνήμη. 1. The leg, the calf of the leg, or the tibia. 2. In botany, the portion intervening between two nodes. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.]

CNEMELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Nem(knam)-e²l-e²-fa²nt(fa³nt)-i²-a(a³)si²s. Gen. *cnemelephantias'eos* (-is). From κνήμη, the leg, and ἑλεφαντίαςις (see ELEPHANTIASIS). Elephantiasis of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Nem(knam)-e²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p¹-e²l-a²s(a³s). Gen. *cnemerysipe'latos* (-is). For deriv., see CNEME and ERYSIPELAS. Erysipeles of the leg. [A, 322.]

CNEMIAL, adj. Ne(m)i²-a²l. From κνήμη, the leg. Pertaining to the leg or the tibia; crural. [L, 343.]

CNEMIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ne²m(knam)-i²d¹i²-u³m(u⁴m). Dim. of *cneme* (κνήμη), the leg. Fr., *cnemidion*. In birds, the inferior part of the leg, which is destitute of feathers. [L, 30, 41, 50, 343.]

CNEMIDOSTACHYS [Martius] (Lat.), n. m. Ne²m(knam)-i²d-o²s(ta²k(ta³ch²)-i²s(u⁶s)). Gen. *cnemidostach'yos* (-is). From κνήμις, a greave, and στάχυς, an ear of corn. According to Baillon, the *Dactylostemon* of Swartz; according to Bentham and Hooker, the *Microstachys* (a section of *Sebastiania*). [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *chamaelea* [Sprengel]. The *Tragia chamaelea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CNEMIPTERIDES [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne²m(knam)-i²p-te²r-i²d-ez(e²s). From κνήμις, a greave, and πτερίς, a sort of fern. An order of ferns, consisting of the genus *Hymenophyllum*. [B, 121, (a, 24).]

CNEMIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)'mi²s. Gen. *cnem'idos* (-is). Gr., κνήμις. A splint for a fractured leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen. *cnemit'idis*. From κνήμη, the tibia (see also -itis²). Fr., *cnémite*. Ger., *Schienbeinentzündung*. Inflammation of the tibia. [L, 50, 81.]

CNEMODACTYLÆUS (Lat.), **CNEMODACTYLUS** (Lat.), adj.'s. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-da²k(da³k)-ti²l¹(tu⁶)-e'(a³e²)-u³s(u⁴s), -ti²l¹(tu⁶)¹-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., κνημοδακτυλαίος (from κνήμη, the tibia, and δακτύλος, a digit). Fr., *cnémodactyle*. Connected with the tibia and the toes; as a n., the extensor digitorum pedis longus (see communis). [L, 41, 94.]

CNEMODOSTACHYS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-do²s¹-ta²k(ta³ch²)-i²s(u⁶s). See CNEMIDOSTACHYS.

CNEMOLORDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-lo²rd-o'si²s. Gen. *cnemolordos'eos* (-is). From κνήμη, the leg, and λόρδωσις, a curvature convex in front. A curving forward of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEMOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²m(knam)-o(o²)-skol(sko²)¹-i²-o'si²s. Gen. *cnemoscolios'eos* (-is). From κνήμη, the leg, and σκολίωσις, obliquity, crookedness. Lateral curvature of the leg. [L, 50.]

CNEOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne(kna)-or'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *cnéorées*. 1. Of Webb, a suborder of the *Xanthoryleæ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, consisting of *Cneorum*. 2. Of Link, an order of the *Apetalæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CNEORON (Lat.), **CNEORUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ne(kne²)-or'o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κνέρον, κνέρος. Fr., *camelée*. Ger., *Zeiland*. 1. The *Daphne gnidium*. 2. The widow-wail; of Lindley, a genus of plants belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the *Simarubææ*, comprising two species of small shrubs indigenous to the Mediterranean region and the Canary Islands. [B, 19, 42, 116, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *nigrum*. The *Daphne gnidium*. [a, 24.]—C. *pulverulentum* [Ventenat]. A Canary Island species. The bark is sometimes sold as a substitute for cinchona. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *tricoecum*. Fr., *camelée à trois coques, garoupe, olivier naïf, petit olivier*. Ger., *gemeiner Zeiland*. The smooth widow-wail, spurge-olive; a species found in southern Europe and northern Africa. The leaves and sap are purgative. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CNESIS (Lat.), n. f. Nes(knas)'i²s. Gen. *cnés'eos* (-is). Gr., κνήσις (from κνάν, to scratch). Itching. [G.]

CNESMA (Lat.), n. n. Ne²(knas)'ma³. Gen. *cnés'matos* (-is). Gr., κνήσμα. Fr., *cnésme*. 1. An abrasion. 2. Itching. [A, 322; L, 41.]

CNESMODES (Lat.), adj. Ne²(knas)-mod'ez(as). Gr., κνησο-μῶδης (from κνήσμα [see CNESMA], and εἶδος, resemblance). Affected with or causing itching. [L, 50.]

CNESMONA (Lat.), **CNESMONE** (Lat.), n's f. Ne²(knas)-mo²-na³-a²-e(a). Gr., κνησμονή. 1. A tickling, itching, the itch. [A, 322, 387.] 2. Of Blume, a genus of *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *javanica*. A climbing species of *C*. (2d def.), with flowers in clusters. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CNESMOPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. Ne²(knas)-mo²(mo²)-po²m(fo²)-i²x(u⁶x). Gen. *cnesmophol'ygos* (-is). From κνήσμα, an itching, and πομόλυξ, a bleb. Pemphigus with itching. [A, 322.]

CNESMOS (Lat.), **CNESMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ne²(knas)'mo²s, -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., κνησμός. 1. Itching. 2. An abrasion. [A, 325.]—C. *acariasis* [Fuchs]. Itching caused by lice. [G.]—C. *vulgaris*. An itching eruption occurring at night and accompanied by wheals. [G.] Cf. EPINYCTIS.

CNESTER (Lat.), n. m. Ne²st(knast)'u³r(ar). Gen. *cnester'os* (-is). Gr., κνηστήρ. A scraping knife. [A, 387; L, 50.]

CNESTIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ne²st(knast)-i²d'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *cnéstidées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Connaraceæ*, comprising *Manotes*, *Cnestidium*, *Cnestis*, *Tricholobus*, *Teniochloena*, *Ellipanthus*, and *Troostwyckia*. 2. Of H. Baillon, a series of

Connaraceæ with a valvate calyx. It includes *Cnestis*, *Cnestidium*, *Teniochloena*, *Manotes*, and *Tricholobus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CNESTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ne²st(knast)'i²s. Gen. *cnés'teos* (-is). Gr., κνήστις. 1. See CNESTER. 2. See CNESIS and CNESMUS. 3. Of Jussieu, a genus of *Connaraceæ*. The fruit is covered with hairs which are irritating to the skin. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *borboniensis* [Rüschel]. C. *glabra* [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. glabre*. A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruits are known as *pois à gratter*, and may be used like *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *madagascariensis* [Rüschel]. C. *polyphylla* [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. d. plusieurs feuilles*. A Madagascar species with the same properties as *C. borboniensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CNESTRON (Lat.), **CNESTRUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ne²st(knast)'ro²n, -ru³m(ru⁴m). Gr., κνήστρον. See CNESTER and CNEORUM.

CNETHMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ne²th(knath)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., κνηθμός. See CNESMUS.

CNETHOCAMPA (Lat.), n. f. Ne²th(knath)-o(o²)-ka²m(ka³m)-pa³. A genus of the *Notodontidæ*. [L, 353.]—C. *processionea*, C. *pityocarpa*. Species the caterpillars of which are irritant. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1872, p. 946 (L).]

CNETIS [Duchesne] (Lat.), n. f. Ne(kna)'ti²s. See CNESTIS (2d def.).

CNIC (Fr.), n. Knek. The *Cosalpinia bonduc*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ni²s(knek)'e²-e(a³e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of *Amphicneianthæ*, embracing *Cnicus* and *Tetramorphaea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNICELEUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni²s(knek)-e²l-e'(a³e²)-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κνικελαον. See CNECELEUM.

CNICIN, n. Ni²si²n. Lat., *cnicinum*. Fr., *cnicine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *cinicina*. A crystallizable substance, C₁₄H₁₆O₁₅, obtained from *Centaurea benedicta* (*Cnicus benedictus*); bitter, hardly soluble in cold water, more soluble in boiling water, and easily soluble in alcohol; tonic, diaphoretic, and emetic. It is sometimes used in intermittent fevers. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CNICION (Lat.), n. n. Ni²s(knek)'i²-o²n. Gr., κνίκιον. The genus *Trifolium*. [L, 84, 97.]

CNICUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni(kne)'ku³s(ku⁴s). Gr., κνίκος, κνήκος. Fr., *cnique*. Syn.: *Cirsium* [De Candolle] (2d def.). 1. See CNECUS. 2. A Linnean genus of biennial and perennial prickly composite plants, placed by Bentham and Hooker in the tribe *Cynaroidææ*. 3. Of Don, the *Aplotaxis* of De Candolle. 4. Of Gärtnert, the genus *Carbenia* (by Gray referred to *Centaurea*). 5. Of Gaudin, a section of the genus *Cirsium*, also the *Onotrophe* of Cassini. [B, 19, 34, 42, 116, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *acarna* [Linnaeus, Willdenow]. Ger., *Geldbor-nige Waldstistel*. Syn.: *Picnonom* [Cassini] (see *CARINA* [Linnaeus] seu *Carlina* [Biebstein]) *acarna*, *Carthamus canescens* [Lamarck]. The *ἀκάρη λευκή* of Dioscorides, the yellow plum-thistle; a species growing in dry sunny places in southern Europe, Persia, and the islands of the Mediterranean. The root is aperient and sudorific, but is little used. The seeds were formerly prescribed in convulsions of children. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *anglicus* [Gmelin]. See *C. pratensis*.—C. *arvensis*. Fr., *c. des champs, chardon hémorrhoidal, herbe aux varices*. Syn.: *Carduus arvensis*, *Serratula arvensis*. A European species naturalized in the United States, bearing sometimes on its leaves and stems galls made by insects, which are made into amulets and worn as charms against hemorrhoids. The leaves are edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *atractylis lutea dicta* [Hort. Lugd. Tournfort]. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 200, 211.]—C. *benedictus* [Linnaeus]. See *CENTAUREA benedicta*.—C. *Casabone* [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique Casabon*. Syn.: *Carduus Casabone* [Linnaeus] (see *polyganchus* [Lamarck]), *Cirsium Casabone* (see *trispinosum* [Mönch]), *Polyganchus Casabone* [J. Bauhin], *Lamyra triacantha* [Cassini], *Chamaepeuce Casabone* [De Candolle]. The fish-bone thistle, the herring-bone thistle. The root, used in decoction, is aperient and sudorific. [B, 173, 241, 275 (a, 24); L, 105.]—C. *chamaepeuce* [Desfontaines]. Syn.: *Stachelina chamaepeuce* [Sibthorp], *Ptilostemon muticum* [Cassini]. A species growing in Crete and the Grecian Archipelago; probably the *χαμαπέυκη* of Dioscorides and Pliny. [B, 42, 115, 180.]—C. *eriphorum* [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique à tête laineuse, chardon aux ânes, chardon porte-soie, couronnes des frères, rêt d'âne des Parisiens*. Ger., *wollköpfige Kratzdistel*. Syn.: *Carduus eriphorum* [Linnaeus], *Cirsium eriphorum* [Scopoli], *Eriolepis lanigera* [Cassini]. A species found in southern Europe. It has been thought to be useful in cancer. The leaves were formerly official under the name of *herba cardui eriocephali*. The receptacle is edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *helenioides* [Willdenow]. A variety of *C. heterophyllum*. [B, 214.]—C. *heterophyllum* [Willdenow]. Fr., *chardon à feuilles variées*. Syn.: *Carduus heterophyllum* [Linnaeus] (see *helenioides* [Linnaeus], see *polymorphus* [Lapeyrouse]), *Cirsium heterophyllum* [De Candolle] (see *helenioides* [Allioni]). A species found in Europe and Asia. The Tartars extract a yellow dye from the leaves. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *lanatus*. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [a, 24.]—C. *lanceolatus*. Fr., *chardon lanceolé*. Syn.: *Carduus lanceolatus* [Linnaeus], *Cirsium lanceolatum* [Scopoli]. The bird-thistle, plume-thistle; a European species. The pappus has been used as a substitute for cotton. [B, 173, 215, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *laniflorus*. See *C. lanatus*.—C. *marianus*. The *Silybum marianum*. [a, 24.]—C. *oleraceus* [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique des prés, branc-ursine sauvage*. Syn.: *Carduus acanthifolius* [Lamarck], *Carduus oleraceus* [Linnaeus], *Cirsium oleraceum* [Allioni], *Cirsium variabile* [Mönch], *Onotropis oleracea* [Cassini]. A European species. The leaves are sometimes eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *pratensis* [Willdenow]. Fr., *cnique des prés, langue de bœuf, quenouille des prés*. Syn.: *C. anglicus* [Gmelin], *Carduus anglicus* [Lamarck], *Carduus dissectus* [Hudson], *Carduus heterophyllum* [Lightfoot], *Carduus anglicum* [De Candolle]. The meadow thistle. The young leaves are eaten in northern Europe in place of cabbage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *sativus* [C. Bauhin, Parkinson]. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 200.]—C. *silvestris*. See *CENTAUREA benedicta*.—C. *silvestris spinosior*

[C. Bauhin]. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 200.]—**C. tinctorius**, **C. turcius**, **C. vulgaris** [Clus.]. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 211.]—**Seimen cnid.** The achænia of *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CNIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ni(kne)/da^s. Gr., κνίδη. See NEMATOCYST and CNIDE; in the pl., *cnidæ*, see CNIDARLÆ.

CNIDARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ni²d(kned)-a(a³)/ri²-a². Fr., *cnidaires*. Of Verrill, a class of the *Cœlenterata*; of Lany, see POLYPT. [L.]

CNIDARLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ni²d(kned)-a(a³)/ri²-e(a³-e²). Ger., *Nesselthiere*. Syn.: *Acalephæ*. Of Hæckel, a clades of the *Cœlenterata* (2d def.), equivalent to the *Cœlenterata* (1st def.). [L, 228.]

CNIDE (Lat.), n. f. Ni(kne)/de(da). Gen., *cnid'es*. Gr., κνίδη. The *Urtica urens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNIDELÆON (Lat.), **CNIDELÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ni²d(kned)-e²l-e(a³/e²)-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κνιδέλαιον (from κνίδη, the nettle, and ελαιον, oil). Fr., *cnidèle*. Ger., *Kellerhalsöl*. An oil expressed from the seed of κόκκος κνιδίος (the berry of *Daphne gnidium*). [B, 115, 180 (a, 24).]

CNIDEPHEMERA (Lat.), n. f. Ni²d(kned)-e²f-e²m(am)²e²r-a³. From κνίδη, the nettle, and ἐφήμερος, ephemeral. See URTICARIA *ephemera*.

CNIDIAN, adj. Ni²d²/i²-a²n. From κνίδος, a city of Caria. Fr., *cnidien*. Pertaining to Cnidos or to a system of medicine that flourished there up to the time of Hippocrates, who reproached it with too minute a subdivision of diseases and with restricting the materia medica to milk and purgatives. Its exponents are said, however, to have known the significance of the pleuritic friction sound and to have opened the chest and the kidney for purulent collections. [A, 301.]

CNIDIOS (Lat.), adj. Ni²d(kned)²/i²-o²s. See CNIDIUS.

CNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ni²d(kned)²/i²-u³m(u⁴m). 1. An old name of *Daphne gnidium*. Cf. GNIDIUM. 2. A genus of *Umbelliferae*, by Bentham and Hooker made a section of the genus *Selinum*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. chinense** [Sprengel], **C. confertum** [Mönch], **C. Monnierii** [Cassin]. Syn.: *Athamanta chinensis* [Loureiro], *Ligusticum minus* [Lamarck], *Cicuta sinensis* [Zuccarini]. See SELINUM *Monnierii*.—**C. silaus** [Sprengel]. The *Peucedanum pratense*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tenuifolium** [Mönch]. The *Helosciadium lateriflorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CNIDIUS (Lat.), adj. Ni²d(kned)²/i²-u³s(u⁴s). Of or pertaining to the genus *Cnidium*. [B.]

CNIDOBLAST, n. Nid'o-bla²st. From κνίδη, the nettle, and βλαστός, a shoot. A cell of the ectoderm of certain *Hydra*, continuous with small nerve-cells more deeply seated in the ectoderm, terminating in a cnidocil, and usually, if not always, containing a nematocyst. [L, 300.]

CNIDOCIL, n. Nid'o-si²l. From κνίδη, the nettle, and *cilium*, an eye-lash. The filamentous prolongation outward of a cnidoblast. [L, 300.]

CNIDOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni²d(kned)-o²/ma². Gen., *cnidom'atos* (-is). See URTICARIA.

CNIDOMECPHLOGIOS (Lat.), n. f. Ni²d(kned)-om-e²k-flo-(flo²)-ji²(gi²)-o²i²s. Fr., *cnidomephlogioïde*. A form of modified small-pox in which the rash resembles urticaria. [A, 322.]

CNIDOMODES (Lat.), adj. Ni²d(kned)-om-od'ez(as). Resembling urticaria. [L, 50.]

CNIDOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ni²d(kned) o(o²)-sid-(psu⁴d)-ra(ra³)/si²(ki²)-a³. From κνίδη, the nettle, and ψυδράκιον, a little vesicle. Fr., *cnidopsydriacé*. Ger., *nesselausschlagähnliche Wasserkrätze*. Vesicles resembling urticarial lesions. [A, 322.]

CNIDOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ni²d(kned)-o²p'i²r(u⁴r)-a³. Gen., *cnidopyras*. From κνίδη, the nettle, and πυρά, an altar fire. Ger., *Nesselfieber*. Urticaria with fever. [A, 322.]

CNIDOSCOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni²d(kned)-o(o²)-skol'u³s(u⁴s). From κνίδη, the nettle, and σκόλος, a thorn. Fr., *cnidoscole*. Of Pohl, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants beset with stings; closely allied to *Jatropha* and *Manihot*, but distinguished from the former by the absence of petals, and from the latter by having the stamens united at the base. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. neglectus**. The *arradiabo* of Brazil.—**C. quinquelobus**. Ger., *fünflappige Brennfrucht*. Syn.: *Jatropha urens* [Linnaeus]. A species but little cultivated on account of the danger of handling it. When one is stung by it, the parts stung swell and sometimes continue swollen, with great pain, for weeks. The seed and its oil and the sap of the plant are purgative. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. stimulans**. Tread-softly: a species found in the southern United States, with palmately lobed leaves from four to eight inches long, and covered with spreading hairs that sting acutely. Its tuberous roots are edible. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CNIDOSECPHLOGIOS (Lat.), n. f. Ni²d(kned) o²s-e²k-flo(flo²)-ji²(gi²)-o²i²s. See CNIDOMECPHLOGIOS.

CNIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ni²d(kned)-os'i²s. Gen., *cnidos'eos* (-is). Gr., κνιδόσις (from κνίδη, the nettle). Fr., *cnidose*. Ger., *Peitschen mit Nesseln* (1st def.), *Nesselausschlag* (3d def.). It., *cnidosi*. 1. Urtication: a stinging sensation as from a nettle. 2. Urticaria, especially when due to external irritation. [A, 322; G, 4, 7, 26, 33.]

CNIPOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ni²p(knep)/o²t-ez(as). Gr., κνιπέτης. 1. Pruritus with dryness of the skin. [A, 325.] 2. See XEROPHTHALMIA.

CNIQUE (Fr.), n. Knek. See CNICUS.

CNIQUIER (Fr.), n. Knek-e-a. The genus *Cæsalpinia*. [A, 385.]

CNISMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni²p(knes)/ma². Gen., *cnis'matos* (-is). Gr., κνίσμα. See CNESMUS.

CNISMOREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni²s(kni²s)-mo²r-e²g'mi²-a². See CNISSOREGMIA.

CNISMOS (Lat.), **CNISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Ni²z(knes)/mo²s, -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., κνίσμος. See CNESMUS.

CNISSOREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ni²s(kni²s)-so²r-e²g'mi²-a². From κνίσσα, the odor of burning fat, and ἐπεγύσθαι, to belch up. The extrusion of gas smelling like burning fat. [A, 325.]

CNISSORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ni²s(kni²s)-so²r-rh²o²n²-ku³'sch²u⁴s. From κνίσσα, to crackle like burning fat, and ῥόγχος, a snoring sound. Ger., *knisternädes Russeln*. A crepitant r. l. e. [L, 50, 81.]

CNIZA (Lat.), **CNIZE** (Lat.), n's f. Ni(kne)/za^s, -ze(za). See CNIDE.

CNOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. No(kno)-pod(po²d)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Of Dioscorides, the *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CNOP-WORT, n. No²p'wu⁴rt. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]

CNOU-BERRY, n. Nu⁵u⁴t-bc²r-i². The *Rubus chamæmorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CNYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ni(knu⁵)/ma². Gen., *cnym'atos* (-is). Gr., κνύμα. Slight itching. [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

COACERVATE, adj. Ko-a²s-u³rv'at. Lat., *coacervatus* (from *coacervare*, to heap up). Fr., *aggloméré*. Ger., *zusammengehäuft*. Bunched or clustered (said of pollen masses of certain *Asclepiadaceæ* when the grains are agglomerated, or of flowers forming an ament). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COACERVATION, n. Ko-a²s-u³rv-a'shu²n. Lat., *coacervatio*. The state of being coacervate. [L, 30.]

COACON, n. An ancient preparation of equal parts of litharge and dry resin, the litharge having been previously boiled in oil. [B, 45 (a, 21).]

COACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-a²k(a³k)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *coaction'is*. 1. See ANANCE. 2. An ancient name for a certain disease or cause of disease in beasts. [A, 318, 325.]

COACTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a²k(a³k)/tu³s(tu⁴s). Coagulated. [A, 318.]

COADNATE, adj. Ko-a²d'nat. Lat., *coadnatus* (from *con*, together, and *adnatus* [see ADNATE]). Fr., *coadné*. In botany, adnate and clustered. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COADUNATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko(ko²)-a²d(a³d)-u²n(un)-a(a³)-te(a³-e²). Of Linnaeus, an order comprising the genera *Anona*, *Magnolia*, *Liriodendron*, *Uvaria*, *Thea*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COADUNATE, adj. Ko-a²d'u²n-at. Lat., *coadunatus*. See COADNATE.

COETANEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-e²t(a³-e²t)-a(a³)/ne²-u³s(u⁴s). See CŒTANEUS.

COAG (Carib), n. The *Mammea americana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAGMENTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-a²g(a³g)-me²nt-a(a³)-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *coagmentat'is*. A joining together. [A, 318.]

COAGMINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a²g(a³g)-mi²n-a(a³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). Clustered, arranged in groups.

COAGULABILIS (Lat.), adj. Kc(ko²)-a²g(a³g)-u²l(u⁴l)-a²b-(a³b)/i²l-i²s. See COAGULABLE.

COAGULABILITY, n. Ko-a²g-u²l-a²b-i²l/i²l-i². Fr., *coagulabilité*. Ger., *Coagulabilität*, *Gerinnbarkeit*. The capability of being coagulated.

COAGULABLE, adj. Ko-a²g-u²l-a²b-l. Lat., *coagulabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *gerinnbar*, *coagulabel*. It., *coagulabile*. Capable of coagulation. [K.]

COAGULANT, adj. Ko-a²g-u²l-a²nt. Lat., *coagulans*. Fr., c., *coagulateur*. Ger., *gerinnend*, *coagulierend*. Causing or capable of causing, coagulation; as a n., a substance belonging to a class of drugs formerly supposed to thicken the blood and the other fluids of the body. [L, 43.]

COAGULATED, adj. Ko-a²g-u²l-at-e²d. Lat., *coagulatus*, *concretus*. Fr., *caille*. Ger., *geronnen*. Curdled, clotted.

COAGULATEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko-a²g-u²l-a²t-u³r. See COAGULANT.

COAGULATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-a²g(a³g)-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *coagulation'is*. See COAGULATION.—**C. calida**. Coagulation by heat. [A, 325.]—**C. frigida**. Coagulation by cold. [A, 325.]—**C. per comprehensionem**. The uniform coagulation of a liquid. [Ruland (A, 325).]—**C. per segregationem**. Coagulation in which a portion of a liquid separates in the form of a clot. [A, 325.]

COAGULATION, n. Ko-a²g-u²l-a²shu²n. Gr., κτῆσις. Lat., *coagulatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Gerinnung*. It., *coagulazione*. Sp., *coagulaciôn*. The conversion of the whole or a part of a liquid into a jelly-like mass; distinguished from mere solidification by the fact that the mass is incapable of restoration to its previous state. It may occur from spontaneous chemical change or by the action of heat, alcohol, acids, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Intravasæular c.** See THROMBOSIS.—**Thermic c.** Produced by heat. [B, 100.]

COAGULIREND (Ger.), adj. Ko-a²g-ul-er'e²nd. See COAGULANT.

COAGULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko²)-a²g(a³g)/u²(u⁴l)-lu³m(lu⁴m). From *con*, together, and *agere*, to derive. Gr., κτῆνία, *τάμνωσις*. Fr., c., *caillot*, *grumeau*. Ger., *C. Geronnene*. It., Sp., *coagulo*. See CLOT and COAGULANT.—**C. aluminosum**. Alum curd. [L, 102.] See *Cataplasmata ALUMINIS*.

COAJINGURA DEL BRASII (Sp.), n. Ko-a²-hen-gur'a² de²l Bra²-sel'. The *Ficus anthelminthica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAKUM, n. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COAL, n. Kol. A-S. *col*, *coll*. Gr. *ἀνθραξ*. Lat., *carbo*. Fr. *charbon*. Ger., *Kohle*. It., *carbone*. Sp., *carbon*. 1. The charred or incandescent mass left after the incomplete combustion of any material, such as wood, consisting largely of carbon. 2. A black or brownish, amorphous, combustible substance, consisting chiefly of carbon, but generally harder and more compact, and containing bitumen and earthy impurities. It is the result of the transformation of vegetable matter, mainly woody fibre, into a substance richer in carbon by the partial elimination of oxygen and hydrogen. [a, 24.]—**Anthracite c.** Syn.: *glance c.*, *stone c.* A well-known compact hard c., having a sp. gr. of 1.3 to 1.75, and containing from 80 to 93 per cent. of carbon, with from 4 to 7 per cent. of volatile matter. It burns with a feeble blue flame, producing but little smoke, but great heat. [a, 24.]—**Bituminous c.** A variety of c. that varies much in the amount of oil, coal-tar, and gas that it yields. It is softer than anthracite and less lustrous. Its volatile ingredients constitute from 20 to 40 per cent. [a, 24.]—**Carbolized c. oil.** A mixture of carbolic acid with c.-tar, naphtha, benzene, or some fixed oil. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxiv, xxviii (a, 21).]—**C-brand.** See BRAND.—**C-fish.** The *Gadus carbo* narius. [B, 81.]—**C. gas.** The gaseous product of the destructive distillation of c., consisting chiefly of methane and ethylene with smaller amounts of acetylene, hydrogen, carbon monoxide, nitrogen, and vapors of hydrocarbons and carbon bisulphide. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. oil.** See PETROLEUM.—**Glance c.** See *Anthracite c.*—**Soft c.** See *Bituminous c.*—**Stone c.** See *Anthracite c.*

COALESCENCE, n. Ko-a¹-e²s²e²ns. Gr., *σύνφοσις*. Lat., *coalescentia* (from *coalescere*, to grow together). Fr., c. Ger., *Verwachsung*, *Zusammenwachsen*. A growing together of parts previously distinct; in botany, the fusion of petals, stamens, etc., of plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COALESCENT, adj. Ko-a¹-e²s²e²nt. Lat., *coalescens*. Fr., c. Ger., *verwachsend*. In a state of coalescence. [a, 24.]

COALIER, n. Kol'yu^r. The *Hieracium aurantiacum*. [A, 505.]

COALITION, n. Ko-a¹-i²sh'uⁿ. Lat., *coalitio*. See COALESCENCE.

COALITUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ko(ko²)-a²(a¹)/i²t-u^s(u^s). See COALESCENT, CONNATE, and COALESCENCE.—**C. arteriarum.** See ANASTOMOSIS *per coalitum*.—**C. artuum.** See ANKYLOMELE.

COALTAR (Fr.), n. Ko-a¹-ta^r. See *Coal tar*.

COALTARÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-a¹-ta^r. Made of or containing coal tar. [B, 38, 113.] See *Teinture de bois de Panamá coaltarée*.

COALTERNUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-a²(a¹)-tu^rm(te^rm)/u^s(u^s). From *con*, together with, and *alternus*, alternate. Alternating (said of a supposed double fever [see FEBRIS *coalterna*]). [A, 325.]

COA-MOH, n. In Burmah, the *Polyporus anthelminthicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAN, n. Ko'aⁿ. The currant. [A, 505.]

COANABIICHI DE MEJICO (Sp.), n. Ko-aⁿ-a²-be-e'che da Ma'he'ko. The *Hippocratea orata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COANENEPILLI, n. In Mexico, the *Passiflora* and many species of *Physalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAPIA (Sp.), n. Ko-a²-p'e-a². The *Hypericum bacciferum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAPINOLE (Sp.), n. Ko-a²-pen-ol'a. The *Hymenea courbaril*. [“Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” vol. xxiv, p. 767.]

COAPOIBA (Sp.), n. Ko-a²-po-e'ba². The genus *Copaifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAPTATION, n. Ko-a²-p-ta'shuⁿ. Lat., *coaptatio* (from *con*, together, and *aptare*, to adjust). Fr., c. Ger., *Einrichtung*, *Aneinanderfügung*. The act of adapting two parts one to the other (said especially of the fragments of a broken bone). [C, 3; L, 43.]

COARCTATE, adj. Ko-a²-rk'tat. Lat., *coarctatus*. Fr., *coarcté*, *resserré*, *étranglé*. Ger., *gedrängt*, *eingeschränkt*. Compact, confined, narrowed, contracted; in botany, drawn together; of a pupa, not corresponding to the shape of the animal contained within it. [L, 180, 296; a, 24.]

COARCTATION, n. Ko-a²-rk-ta'shuⁿ. Lat., *coarctatio* (from *coarctare*, to compress). Fr., c. Ger., *Verengerung*. Contraction, stricture, diminution of the calibre of anything; diminution of volume (as of the pulse); of the retina, its total detachment, so that it resembles a funnel with its broad opening adherent to the ciliary processes and its narrow end adherent to the optic disc. [A, 322, 325; F, L, 43.]

COARCTOTOMY, n. Ko-a²-rk-to'to'o-mi². Lat., *coarctotomia* (from *coarctatus*, constricted, and *τμήνω*, to cut). Fr., *coarctotomie*. The surgical division of a stricture. [A, 301; L, 41.]

COARCTURE, n. Ko-a²-rk'tu^r. Lat., *coarctura*, *coarcturus*. Fr., c. The neck of a plant or the point of junction between the radicle and plumule; the collar of the plant. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COARH, n. In lower Brittany, the genus *Cannabis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COARTICULATED, adj. Ko-a²-rt-i²rk'u²-at-e²d. Articulated together. [L, 14.]

COARTICULATION, n. Ko-a²-rt-i²rk-u²-a'shuⁿ. Lat., *coarticulatio* (from *con*, together, and *articulus*, a small joint). Ger., *Gelenkverbindung*. See SYNARTHROSIS.

COAST, n. Kost. The *Tanacetum (Chrysanthemum) balsamita*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COAT, n. Ko^t. Gr., *χρῶς*. Lat., *tunica* (Low Lat., *cottus*). Fr., *tunique*, *couche* (O. Fr., *cote*). Ger., *Hülle*, *Haut*. A membrane forming or assisting to form the wall or investment of an organ.

[A, 301.]—**Adventitial c.** See ADVENTITIA.—**Areolar c.** A c. of areolar tissue (e. g., the submucous c. of the alimentary canal and the fibrous investment of the liver). [C.]—**Buffy c.** Fr., *couenne*. The upper layer of the clot that forms in blood from an individual affected with acute inflammation. Its buff color is owing to the absence of red corpuscles, they having sunk to the lower portions before coagulation began. A more or less marked buffy c. often forms in any blood that coagulates tardily. [J. Simon (A, 279).]—**Cellular c.** Fr., *couche endothéliale*, *couche intime de la tunique interne*. Ger., *Endothelhäutchen*, *Endothelrohr*, *Endothelscheiden*, *Perithelrohr*, *Zellrohr*, *Zellenmantel*, *Zellhaut*. Syn.: *endothelial* [His] (or *perithelial* [Auerbach]) *tube*. The endothelial layer or coat of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, consisting of flattened nucleated cells, lying usually parallel to the long axis of the vessels. [L, 318.]—**Dermic c. of a hair follicle.** The outer layer, which consists itself of three layers, the most external of which is of longitudinal fibres of connective tissue without elastic fibres; it is continuous above with the corium of the skin. The internal layer is transparent and homogeneous, corresponding to a membrana propria. The middle layer is made up of fibrous matrix composed of transverse connective-tissue corpuscles with oblong nuclei. It is continuous with the papillary part of the cutis vera. [C.]—**Epithelial c.** See *Cellular c.*—**External c.** See ADVENTITIA.—**External elastic c.** Lat., *lamina elastica externa*. Fr., *lame élastique externe*. Syn.: *external elastic tunic* [Henle]. The innermost layer of the adventitia, found in most of the larger and medium-sized arteries. It consists of a network of elastic fibres which blends externally with the adventitia proper. [L, 318.]—**External vascular c.** Syn.: *investing membrane*. The layer or layers, taken collectively, which invest the cellular c. of vessels. [L, 318.]—**Internal c.** See INTIMA.—**Internal elastic c.** Lat., *membrana fenestrata* [Henle] (seu *elastica intima*). Fr., *lame élastique interne*, *couche externe de la tunique interne*. Ger., *elastische Innehaut*. Syn.: *internal elastic tunic* [Kölliker], *elastic longitudinal fibre-layer* [Remak]. The outermost layer of the internal c. of arteries. It consists of a longitudinal network of fibrous tissue which, in the larger vessels, is interrupted by fenestræ. [L, 142, 318.]—**Internal fibrous c.** See *Subepithelial c.*—**Middle c.** See MEDIA.—**Mucous c.** A c. consisting of mucous membrane. [C.]—**Muscular c.** A c. consisting of or containing muscular fibres. [C.] See MEDIA and MUSCULARIS.—**Peritoneal c.** A c. consisting of peritoneum. [C.]—**Serous c.** A c. consisting of serous membrane. [C.]—**Subepithelial c.** Ger., *subendotheliale Schichte*, *streifige Lage der Intima*, *intermediäre Lage* [Eberth]. Syn.: *internal fibrous c.*, *innermost longitudinal fibrous c.* [Remak], *striated layer of the internal c.* [Kölliker]. The middle (according to Henle, the external) layer of the internal c. of arteries. It consists of a finely granular substance with longitudinal and transverse fibrils and containing fusiform and stellate cells. [L, 142, 318.]—**Submucous c.** A c. situated beneath a mucous c. [C.]—**Uveal c.** See UVEA.—**Vaginal c.** Of the eyeball, its fibrous capsule; of the testicle, see *Tunica vaginalis testis*. [F.]

COATA-CORUNDE (Malay), n. The *Schoenanthus indicus*. [B, 88.]

COATED, adj. Ko^t-e²d. Lat., *tunicatus*. Fr., *enduit*, *tuniqué*. Ger., *belegt*. Covered with a coat, layer, or envelope; especially covered with one that is adventitious, as a c. pill, a c. tongue. [B.]

COATING, n. Ko^t-i²n²g. Fr., *enveloppe* (2d def.). 1. The act of covering with an envelope or pellicle. 2. The envelope or layer with which a body is covered.—**Pill-c.** A substance used to cover pills in order to disguise the taste or odor. It consists either of some light powder (as lycopodium) dusted over the pill-surface, of sugar, gelatin, white of egg, collodion, tolu, French chalk; or a thin pellicle of metal, such as silver or gold. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

COATL, COATLI (Mex.), n's. 1. The *Varenea polystachya*. 2. The wood of *Hæmatorylax campechianum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COATZONTE COXOCHITL (Mex.), n. The *Anguloa Hernandezii*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAVE [Rumphius], n. The *Mangifera indica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COAXOCHITL (Mex.), n. The genus *Tagetes*. [B, 200.]

COB, n. Ko^b. 1. An ear of maize deprived of its grains. 2. Clover-seed. [A, 505.]—**C.-nut.** See COBNUT.

COBEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-be(ba²-e²)-a(a²)-se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Of Don, a family of plants (of Link, a suborder of the *Convulvulaceæ*; of Meissner, a tribe of the *Polemoniaceæ*), consisting of the single genus *Cobaea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COBALT, n. Ko'ba^{it}. Lat., *cobaltum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Kobalt* (from *Kobold*, a goblin supposed to haunt the mines). It., Sp., *cobalto*. 1. A metallic element discovered by Brandt in 1742. It occurs in various forms of combination in the mineral kingdom. It is a very tough, hard, slightly malleable metal, having the lustre of polished iron and melting at the same temperature as that metal, or a little higher. It possesses magnetic properties. Its sp. gr. is variously stated at from 8.5 to 8.7. It forms compounds bearing a chemical resemblance to those of iron, and in composition is either bivalent (forming cobaltous compounds) or trivalent (forming cobaltic or coboltoso-cobaltic compounds). Symbol, Co; atomic weight 58.6. It is rarely used in its pure condition in medicine or pharmacy. 2. A commercial name for a variety of arsenic ore. See KOBALT and COBALTUM (2d def.). [B, 3, 5, 77, 158 (a, 24).]—**Azotate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. nitrate*.—**Bisulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. disulphide*.—**Black c.** Asbolite; a dark earthy oxide of cobalt. [B; Dana (a, 24).]—**Bleu de c.** (Fr.). See *C. ultramarine*.—**Bromure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. bromide*.—**Chlorure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. chloride*.—**C. à mouches** (Fr.). Fly-stone. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. and potassium cyanides.** Double compounds of c. and potassium with cyanogen. They include: (1) potassic cobaltous cyanide (Ger., *Kalium kobaltcyanür*), K₂Co(CN)₆; (2) potassium cobaltic cyanide, or potassic cobaltic cyanide (Ger., *Kaliumkobaltidecyanür*, *Kobaltidecyankalium*), K₃Co₂(CN)₁₂. The former occurs as deep-red, deliquescent,

acicular crystals, prepared by dissolving cyanide of c. in a solution of cyanide of potassium and subsequently precipitating with alcohol. The latter is found under the form of soluble yellow crystals derived from the potassic cobaltous cyanide by oxidation. [B, 4 (a, 24)].—**C. and potassium nitrite.** Fr., *azotite* (ou *nitrite*) de c. et *potassium*. Ger., *salpêtresures Kobaltoxyduli*. It., *nitrito di cobalto e di potassio*. Sp., *nitrito de cobalto y de potassio*. 1. Potassio-cobaltic nitrite or c. yellow, a bright-yellow microcrystalline powder of the composition $K_2Co_2(NO_2)_2$, when obtained anhydrous, or, when obtained hydrous, $K_2Co_2(NO_2)_2 \cdot nH_2O$ (n varying from 0 to 4). 2. A salt having the composition $2KNO_2 \cdot Co(NO_2)_2$. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. antimonate.** Fr., *antimonate de c.* Ger., *antimonsaures Kobaltoxydul*. Cobaltous antimonate; a compound, $Co(SbO_3)_2$, of cobaltous oxide and antimony pentoxide. [B, 2 (a, 24)].—**C. arsenate.** Fr., *arsenate de c.* Ger., *arsensaures Kobaltoxydul*. It., *arseniato di cobalto*. Sp., *arseniato de cobalto*. A compound of arsenic acid and c. Several such compounds are known: 1. Normal arsenate of c., $Co_3(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, forming violet-colored acicular crystals. It is found native in c. bloom. 2. A basic arsenate, $CoO(AsO_4)$, which constitutes a pigment called *zaffre*, used for painting on porcelain. 3. A cobaltic arsenate (Ger., *arsensaures Kobaltoxydul*), formed, according to Watts, as a brown precipitate by adding potassium arsenate to a solution of cobaltic hydroxide in acetic acid. [B, 2, 3 (a, 24)].—**C. arsenide.** Fr., *arsenure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltarsenür*. A compound of arsenic and c. Two such compounds, $CoAs_2$ and $CoAs_3$, are found native as minerals. [B, 3 (a, 24)].—**C. bloom.** See *C. arsenate* (1st def.).—**C. blue.** See *C. ultramarine*.—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltbromür*. It., *bromuro di cobalto*. Sp., *bromuro de cobalto*. Cobaltous bromide, $CoBr_2$, a substance varying in color from dark-red and purple to green, according to the amount of water of crystallization which it contains. [B, 3].—**C. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de c.* Ger., *kohlensaures Kobaltoxydul*. It., *carbonato di cobalto*. Sp., *carbonato de cobalto*. Cobaltous c.; a substance, $CoCO_3$, forming a bright-red micro-crystalline powder. It also occurs combined with 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3; L, 41].—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltchlorür*. It., *cloruro di cobalto*. Sp., *cloruro de cobalto*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Two such compounds are known—c. dichloride and c. trichloride. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. crust.** Earthy c. arsenate. [B, 116 (a, 24)].—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltcyanür*. It., *cianuro di cobalto*. Cobaltous cyanide, a reddish-brown substance, $Co(CN)_2$, obtained by the action of potassic cyanide upon a cobaltous salt. [B, 4 (a, 24)].—**C. dichloride.** Cobaltous chloride, a substance, $CoCl_2$, uniting with water of crystallization to form hydrated crystals of a rose-color, or, in the anhydrous state, forming blue crystals. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. ferricyanide.** Ger., *Ferridcyanokobalt*. It., *ferricianuro di cobalto*. Cobaltous ferricyanide, $Co_3Fe(C_3N_3)_6$, a dark-brown powder, insoluble in water. [B, 4 (a, 24)].—**C. ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyanokobalt*. It., *ferrocianuro di cobalto*. Cobaltic ferrocyanide, $Co_3Fe(C_3N_3)_6$, a pale- or yellowish-green powder, insoluble in water. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de c.* Cobaltous fluoride, CoF_2 , a substance occurring in rose-colored crystals. [B, 3].—**C. glance.** An ore of c., $(Co, Fe)(AsS)_2$, containing cobalt, sulphur, arsenic, and iron. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. green.** Rinman's green; a compound formed by igniting zinc oxide with c. salts. [B, 77, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxydulhydrat* (1st def.), *Kobaltoxydulhydrat* (2d def.). It., *idrato di cobalto*. Sp., *hidrato de cobalto*. C. hydroxide, a compound of c. and hydroxyl. Two such compounds exist: 1. Cobaltous hydrate, $Co(OH)_2$, a rose-colored substance which becomes brown on exposure to the air. 2. Cobaltic hydrate, $Co_2(OH)_2$, a brownish-black substance. [B, 3 (a, 24)].—**C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydroxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobalthydroxyd*. It., *idrossido di cobalto*. Sp., *hidróxido de cobalto*. See *C. hydrate* (1st def.).—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cobalto*. Ger., *Kobaltjodür*. It., *ioduro di cobalto*. Sp., *yoduro de cobalto*. Cobaltous iodide, a substance, CoI_2 , occurring both in the anhydrous state and also combined with 2 and 6 molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3].—**C. monosulphide.** Fr., *monosulfure de c.* Ger., *Kobaltmonosulfür*. It., *monosulfuro di cobalto*. Sp., *monosulfuro de cobalto*. See under *C. sulphide*.—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxydul*. It., *monossido di cobalto*. Sp., *monóxido de cobalto*. C. protoxide, cobaltous oxide, CoO ; a strong base isomorphous with magnesia, affording salts of a fine red tint. It is a gray powder, very soluble in acids; it has been used in medicine. [B, 3, 14, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de c.* Ger., *salpetersaures Kobaltoxydul*. It., *nitrato di cobalto*. Sp., *nitrato de cobalto*. Cobaltous nitrate, $Co(NO_3)_2 \cdot 6H_2O$, an indistinctly crystalline substance. [B, 3].—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxydul*, *Kobaltoxydul*. It., *ossido di cobalto*. Sp., *óxido de cobalto*. A compound of c. and oxygen. Several such compounds are known: 1. C. monoxide (q. v.). 2. C. sesquioxide (q. v.). 3. Cobaltoso-cobaltic oxide (q. v.). 4. Several oxides are formed of intermediate composition between the monoxide and sesquioxide, but they are not well defined. An oxide of cobalt prepared by precipitating c. chloride with potash has been employed in rheumatism. [B, 3, 5, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de c.* Ger., *phosphorsaures Kobaltoxydul*. It., *fosfato di cobalto*. Sp., *fosfato de cobalto*. The different phosphates (metaphosphates and pyrophosphates) of c. are violet- or rose-colored substances insoluble in water. [B, 3].—**C. protoxide.** Fr., *protoxyde de c.* It., *protossido di cobalto*. Sp., *protóxido de cobalto*. See *C. monoxide*.—**C. sesquioxide.** Fr., *sesquioxyde de c.* Ger., *Kobaltoxydul*. It., *sesqui-ossido de cobalto*. Sp., *sesqui-óxido de cobalto*. Cobaltic oxide; a dark-brown powder, Co_2O_3 , insoluble in water, but dissolving in acids, and yielding the cobaltic salts. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de c.* Ger., *kieselsaures Kobaltoxydul*. It., *silicato di cobalto*. Sp., *silicato de cobalto*. A compound of c. and silicic acid. Such a compound occurs in the preparation known as *smalt*, a glass formed by melting cobalt oxide with pure quartz and potassium carbonate. [B, 3, 77 (a, 24)].—**C. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate de c.* Ger., *schwefelsaures Kobaltoxydul*.

It., *solfato di cobalto*. Sp., *sulfato de cobalto*. Cobaltous sulphate, c. vitriol; a compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $CoSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, forming red prismatic crystals. It occurs native as *bieberite*, having a rose-red tint and astringent taste. It may also be obtained combined with 6 and 4 molecules of water of crystallization, and by heating may be procured in the anhydrous state. [B, 3; Dana (a, 24)].—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de c.* Ger., *Kobalt-sulfid*. It., *solfuro di cobalto*. Sp., *sulfuro de cobalto*. A compound of cobalt and sulphur. Various c. sulphides are known, having the constitution CoS, Co_2S, Co_3S_2 and Co_3S_4 . The first, called c. monosulphide, is a black precipitate obtained by adding ammonium sulphide to a solution of a c. salt. [B, 3].—**C. trichloride.** Fr., *trichlorure de c.* Ger., *Kobalttrichlorid*. It., *trichloruro di cobalto*. Sp., *trichloruro de cobalto*. Cobaltic chloride, a compound, Co_2Cl_6 , obtained in solution by dissolving c. sesquioxide in hydrochloric acid. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. ultramarine.** Fr., *bleu de c.* Ger., *Kobaltultramarin*. A blue pigment prepared by drying a mixture of 16 parts of freshly precipitated alumina with 2 parts of c. phosphate or arsenate, and then heating to redness. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. yellow.** Ger., *Kobaltgelb*. See *C. and potassium nitrite* (1st def.).—**Cyanure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. cyanide*.—**Earthy c.** Black cobalt; an earthy massive oxide of cobalt mixed with oxide of manganese or with oxides of nickel, iron, and copper. [Dana (a, 24)].—**Flowers of c.** Ger., *Kobaltblüthe*. Native c. arsenide. [B, 270 (a, 24)].—**Fluorure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. fluoride*.—**Iodure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. iodide*.—**Monosulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monosulphide*.—**Monoxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. monoxide*.—**Ointment of c. protoxide.** See *Unguentum oxydi COBALTI*.—**Oxide de c.** (Fr.). See *UNGUENTUM DEFENSIVUM CERULEUM*.—**Oxyde de c.** (Fr.). See *C. oxide*.—**Oxysels de c.** (Fr.). Oxysalts of c. [L, 41].—**Sulfate de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphate*.—**Sulfure de c.** (Fr.). See *C. sulphide*.—**Thénard's c.** See *C. ultramarine*.—**Tin-white c.** See *Flowers of c.*

COBALTAMINE, n. Ko-ba⁴lt²a²m-en. Ger., *Kobaltamin*. A compound formed by treating a cobaltous salt with ammonia. [B, 158 (a, 24)].

COBALTATE, n. Ko-ba⁴lt²at. Fr., c. A salt of cobaltic acid. [L, 41].

COBALTIC, adj. Ko-ba⁴lt²ik. Lat., *cobalticus*. Fr., *cobaltique*. Belonging to or containing cobalt as a trivalent radicle. [a, 24].—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cobalticum*. Fr., *acide cobaltique*. Ger., *Kobaltsaure*. It., Sp., *ácido cobáltico*. An oxide of cobalt of acid character, said to exist in the form of a potassium salt by fusing cobalt monoxide or sesquioxide with potassium hydroxide. Schwarzenberg states that a crystalline salt thus formed consists of $K_2O, 3CoO, 3H_2O$. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**C. salts.** Fr., *sels cobaltiques*. Ger., *Kobaltsalze*, *Kobaltoxydsalze*. Compounds of c. with another element or radicle in which cobalt is trivalent. In general they have the formula CoR_n , where R_n denotes a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B (a, 24)].

COBALTICO-AMMONIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba⁴lt-e-ko-a²m-on-ek. Containing cobalt and ammonium in the form of a double salt. [L, 41].

COBALTICO-POTASSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba⁴lt-e-ko-po-a²s-ek. Containing cobalt and potassium in the form of a double salt. [L, 41].

COBALTICYANIDE, n. Ko-ba⁴lt-i²-si²a²n-i²d(id). A salt of hydrocobalticyanic acid, having in general the formula $R_nCo_3(C_3N_3)_6$, where R_n represents a sexvalent radicle or its equivalent. [B, 4 (a, 24)].

COBALTICYANOGEN, n. Ko-ba⁴lt-i²-si-a²n'o-je²n. The radicle of hydrocobalticyanic acid. [a, 24].

COBALTIDES, n. pl. Ko-ba⁴lt²idz(idz). Fr., c. A group of minerals comprising cobalt and its combinations. [L, 41].

COBALTIFEROUS, adj. Ko-ba⁴lt-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *cobaltiferus* (from *cobaltum*, cobalt, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cobaltifère*. Containing cobalt. [L, 41].

COBALTINE, n. Ko-ba⁴lt'en. Fr., c. A compound, $CoS_2 + CoAs_2 = CoAsS$, of cobalt sulphide and cobalt arsenide, occurring native as one of the chief sources of cobalt, in very brilliant complex crystals of the cubical system. [B, 77, 158; Dana (a, 24)].

COBALTITE, n. Ko-ba⁴lt'it. See *COBALTINE*.

COBALTO-NITRITE, n. Ko-ba⁴lt-o-nit'rit. A salt of cobalt-nitrous acid. See *POTASSIUM c-n*.

COBALTO-NITROUS ACID, n. Ko-ba⁴lt-o-nit'ru²s. A compound, $Co_2(NO_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$, assumed to exist in a cobalto-nitrite. [J. W. Roosevelt, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 197.]

COBALTOSO-COBALTIC, adj. Ko-ba⁴lt-o-so-ko-ba⁴lt'ik. Containing cobalt as a bivalent and as a trivalent radicle. [B.]—**C. c. oxide.** A compound, Co_2O_4 , of cobalt monoxide and sesquioxide; according to Frémy, a salifiable base. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24)].

COBALTOUS, adj. Ko-ba⁴lt'u²s. Fr., *cobalteux*. Belonging to or containing cobalt as a bivalent substance. [B.]—**C. salts.** Fr., *sels cobalteux*. Ger., *Kobaltsalze*, *Kobaltoxydsalze*. Compounds of cobalt with another element or radicle in which cobalt is bivalent. In general they have the formula CoR'' where R'' denotes a bivalent radicle or its equivalent. [B (a, 24)].

COBALTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko-ba⁴lt²(ba³lt²)u²m(u²m). 1. Cobalt. 2. A commercial name for one of the ores of arsenic. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. arsenicale**, **C. crystallisatum**. Ores of arsenic. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Unguentum oxydi cobaltici**. A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1792, and the Belg. Ph., 1823, made by melting 16 parts of simple cerate, adding 4 parts each of solution of lead subacetate and cobalt protoxide, and stirring continually until cold. [B, 97 (a, 21)].

COBASTOLI, n. An old name for ashes. [L, 94, 132.]

COBBAN, n. A small tree found in Sumatra resembling the peach-tree. The fruit quenches thirst and from the kernel an oil is expressed which is used externally as an anodyne. [L, 42, 105].—**Cataplasin** of c. A preparation made by dissolving the gum of the cobban-tree in a moderate quantity of oil. Said to be efficacious in pains of the liver and spleen and in gout. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COBBS, n. Ko²bz. A place in Jefferson County, Georgia, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 105.]

COBE, n. In Malabar, the *Bryonia grandis*. [L, 105.]

COBÉACÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-ba-a²-sa. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cobæa*. [a, 24.]

COBEBAS (Port.), n. Ko-ba²ba³s. The *Piper cubeba*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COBERTERAS (Sp.), n. Ko-be²rt-a²ra³s. The *Nymphæa alba* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COBHAM, n. Ko²b²ha²m. A place in Surrey, England, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 316.]

COBIBELLE (Fr.), n. Ko-be-be²l. The *Silene inflata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COBION [Pliny] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²bi²-o²n. A plant thought to be the *Euphorbia dendroidea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COBITIDE (Fr.), adj. Ko-bet-ed. Resembling the genus *Cobitis*; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, a family of abdominal fishes, having as the type the genus *Cobitis*. [L, 41.]

COBITIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-bi²t-id-i(e)²na³. A group of the *Cyprinidae*. [L, 380.]

COBNUT, n. Ko²b²nu³t. 1. In the West Indies, the seeds of *Omphalea triandra*. 2. In England, an old name for the *Corylus avellana*, var. *grandis*. 3. See **ALEURITIS triloba**.—**Jamaica c.** See C. (1st def.).

COBOLT (Fr.), n. Ko-bolt. An old name for cobalt, also for powdered metallic arsenic partially oxidized by exposure to the air. [A, 300 (a, 18); L, 105.]

CO-BO-XIT (Chin.), n. The *Sphaeranthus cochinchinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COBRA DE CAPELLO (Port.), n. Ko²bra³ da ka³-pe²l²o. Fr., *serpent à lunettes*. Ger., *Brillenschlange*. The cobra, hooded snake, spectacled snake, a venomous reptile of India (the *Naja tripudians*). [L, 94, 105.]

COBRIC ACID, n. Ko²bric²k. A micro-crystalline substance occurring in long needles, obtained by A. W. Blyth from cobra venom, and assumed to contain its poisonous property; since shown to consist of calcium sulphate merely. [R. N. Wolfenden, "Jour. of Physiol.," vii, 4, 1886, p. 365 (a, 17).]

COBWEB, n. Ko²b²we²b. Lat., *araneum*. Fr., *toile d'araignée*. Ger., *Spinnengewebe*. It., *tela di ragno*. Sp., *tela de araña*. The web of the spider (*Aranea*). It has been used as a hæmostatic and as a moxa. [B, 5; a, 18.]

COBWEBBED, COBWEBBY, adj's. Ko²b²we²bd, -we²b²-id. Covered with fine, loose hairs resembling a spider's web. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCA, n. Ko²ka³. Also written *cuca*. From Peruvian, *khoka*, the tree (*i. e.*, the specially favored one). Lat., c. Fr., c., c. du Pérou. Ger., It., Sp., c. 1. The *Erythroxylon c.* of Lamarck (the *Erythroxylon peruvianum* of Willdenow); the Peruvian c.-leaf tree. Several varieties of this tree are found in South America. The leaves (the c. of pharmacy) are tonic and are chewed by the natives to enable them to perform hard labor without excessive fatigue and with a deficient supply of food; also as an aphrodisiac. They furnish cocaine (q. v.). [Vogl (A, 319); W. O. Moore, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 19.] 2. The *Mexican c.* (*Richardsonia scabra*). [B, 173, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C'blätter** (Ger.). See **C-leaves**.—**C. de Levante** (Mex. Ph.) (Sp.). The *Anamirta cocculus*. [A, 447].—**C. del Perú** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). **C. du Pérou** (Fr.). The *Erythroxylon c.* [A, 447].—**C'kauen** (Ger.). The habit of chewing c.-leaves. [Vogl (A, 319)].—**C.-leaf tree**. See C. (1st def.).—**C-leaves**. Lat., *folia c.* Fr., *feuilles de c.* Ger., **C'blätter**. The leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* [Fr. 81 (a, 21)].—**Extractum c.** [Belg. Ph.] (Lat.). Fr., *extrait de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Extract of c.; a preparation made by macerating 1 part of c.-leaves for 24 hours with 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and afterward with 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 12 hours and distilling off the alcohol while evaporating to a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]; by macerating 1 part of dried c.-leaves in moderately fine powder for 12 hours in a portion of the 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol employed, then pouring on the remainder, distilling off the alcohol, and concentrating on the water-bath to the consistency of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21)].—**Extractum coce liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See **Extractum erythroxyl fluidum**.—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Extractum c.**—**Extrait liquide de c.** (Fr.). **Flüssiges C'extract** (Ger.). See **Extractum erythroxyl fluidum**.—**Folia c.** (Lat.). See **C-leaves**.—**Infusum c.** (Lat.). See **Tisane de c.**—**Mexican c.** See C. (2d def.).—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by drying c.-leaves in an oven at a temperature of about 77° F., pulverizing them in a mortar, and passing the powder through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Sirup de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Syrupus c.** A preparation made by infusing for 6 hours 1 part of c.-leaves in 15 parts of boiling distilled water, expressing, allowing to settle, decanting, and adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of the liquid, heating rapidly to the boiling point, and straining. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). **Tinctura c.** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating in a covered vessel for 10 days 1 part of coarsely powdered leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21)].—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for half an

hour 1 part of dried c.-leaves in 100 parts of boiling distilled water and then expressing. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Vin de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by bruising 6 parts of the dried scales of c., macerating them for 10 days in 100 parts of *vin de Grenache*, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Vin Mariani à la c. du Pérou** (Fr.). A wine of c. (2d def.) with *Mariani & Co.*, of Paris, the leaves being used.—**Wine of c.** 1. See **Vin de c.** 2. A name for a number of proprietary preparations, some of which are made by digesting the leaves of *Erythroxylon c.* in red wine, others by simply dissolving cocaine in wine.

COCAGNE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka³n-y'. A dye-cake made from the *Isoetes tinctoria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCAIN (Ger.), n. Ko-ka³-en'. See **COCAINE**.—**Benzoësures C.** See **COCAINE benzoate**.—**Salzsaures C.** See **COCAINE hydrochloride**.

COCAINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ka³-i(e)²na³. See **COCAINE**.—**Cocaine benzoas**. See **COCAINE benzoate**.—**Cocaine hydrochloras** (see **hydrochloridum**, see *murias*). See **COCAINE hydrochloride**.

COCAINE, n. Ko²ka²-en. Lat., *cocaina*, *cocainum*. Fr., *cocaine*. Ger., *Cocain*. It., Sp., *cocaina*. An alkaloid, C₁₇H₂₁NO₃, extracted from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca* (the coca plant). It occurs under the form of colorless, odorless, monoclinic prisms which melt at about 98° F. and dissolve with difficulty in water, but are freely soluble in ether and somewhat soluble in alcohol. It is inflammable, burning with a bright flame, and leaving charcoal. Chemically it acts as a strong monacid base, uniting with acids to form salts. According to Lossen, it has the composition of benzoylmethylammonium, C₉(CH₃)(C₆H₅CO)H₃NO₃. It is a nerve stimulant, and in toxic doses produces nausea, delirium, asphyxia, and fatal collapse. Its action falls chiefly on the cerebrum, though it also influences the spinal cord and nerve-trunks. When it causes death, it acts by paralyzing the respiratory centres. Though it has proved of some use in hysteria and other nervous disorders, its chief value is as a local anæsthetic when applied to mucous surfaces or injected into the part to be affected. In the latter case its action is very brief unless it is prevented from being swept away in the circulation by appliances (such as those devised by J. L. Corning) for confining it. With such special precautions, it has been used successfully in major operations. It is said to have been made to operate through the unbroken skin by means of cataphoresis. Its anæsthetic property was first made known by C. Koller. [W. O. Moore, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 3, 1885, p. 19; B, 5 (a, 24)].—**C. benzoate**. Lat., *cocaine benzoas*, *cocainum benzoicum*. Fr., *benzoate de c.* Ger., *benzoësures Cocain*. It., *benzoato di cocaina*. Sp., *benzoato de cocaina*. A compound of c. and benzoic acid, formed by neutralizing a solution of c. with benzoic acid. It is soluble in water and has been recommended as having a more marked and more lasting anæsthetic power than the hydrochloride, and as being less painful when applied to fresh wounds. [A. Bignon, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol.," Apr., 1886, p. 269 (B); "Nouv. remèdes," Feb. 15, 1886, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 13, 1886, p. 312.]—**C. chloride**. See **C. hydrochloride**.—**C. chloro-aurate**. Fr., *chloro-aurate de cocaine*. It., *cloraurato di cocaina*. A yellowish precipitate, C₁₇H₂₁NO₃HClAuCl₄, formed by the action of gold chloride on an aqueous solution of c. hydrochloride. [B, 5 (a, 24)].—**C. citrate**. Fr., *citrate de cocaine*. Ger., *citronensäures Cocain*. A compound, (C₁₇H₂₁NO₃)₃H₃C₆H₅O₇, of c. and citric acid; employed as an anæsthetic in dental surgery. [B.]—**C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**, **C. muriate**. Lat., *cocainum hydrochloricum* (see *muraticum*), *cocaine hydrochloras* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *chlorhydrate de cocaine*. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcocain*. It., *cloridrato di cocaina*. Sp., *clorhidrato de cocaina*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, C₁₇H₂₁NO₃HCl; a white crystalline granular powder. It is the salt commonly used in medicine. [B, 5 (a, 24)].—**C. oleate**. Fr., *oléate de cocaine*. Ger., *Cocainoleat*, *oleinsäures Cocain*. A compound, (C₁₇H₂₁NO₃)₃C₁₈H₃₃O₂, of c. and oleic acid; less pronounced and less certain as an anæsthetic than the citrate and the hydrochloride. [B.]—**C. oxalate**. Fr., *oxalate de cocaine*. Ger., *Cocainoxalat*. It., *ossalato di cocaina*. Sp., *oxalato de cocaina*. A compound of c. and oxalic acid. There are two oxalates of c., the neutral oxalate, occurring in the form of aggregated acicular crystals, and the acid oxalate, C₁₇H₂₁NO₃·C₂H₂O₄, also crystalline. [B.]—**C. platinochloride**. It., *cloroplatinato di cocaina*. A salt of c., (C₁₇H₂₁NO₃)₂HCl₂PtCl₄, occurring under the form of a flocculent yellowish precipitate, or, when deposited from boiling dilute hydrochloric acid, of lamellar micro-crystals. ["Ann. di chim. medico-farmac. e di farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 126 (B)].—**C. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de cocaine*. Ger., *Cocainsulfat*, *schwefelsäures Cocain*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, forming a gummy mass. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COCAINIZATION, n. Ko-ka³-en-i²z-a²shu³n. Fr., *cocainisation*. Ger., *Cocainisirung*. The process of bringing the organism or a part under the influence of cocaine. [P. Bruns, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 736.]

COCAÏNOMANE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka³-en-o-ma³n. A person affected with cocaineomania. [a, 18.]

COCAÏNOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ka³-in(en)²o(m)a³ny-ni²a³. Fr., *cocainomanie*. From *cocaina*, cocaine, and *mania*, madness. The habitual and excessive use of cocaine. [a, 24.]

COCAÏNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko-ka³-i(e)²nu³m(nu³m). See **COCAINE**.—**C. benzoicum**. See **COCAINE benzoate**.—**C. hydrochloricum**, **C. muriaticum**. See **COCAINE hydrochloride**.

COCALIER (Fr.), n. Ko-ka³-le-a. The *Erythroxylon coca*. [A, 301.]

COCALLERA, n. In Brazil, a decoction of *Croton perdicipes*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCANE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka³n. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCAO, n. See **CACAO**.

COCAPUMBA, n. The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
COCARANGE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka²-a²n²zh. In Champagne, the *Physalis alkengi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCARDEAU (Fr.), n. Ko-ka²rd-o. The *Hesperis* with very large, double flowers; also the name of some species of *Mathiola*, especially the *Mathiola fenestralis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCARDENFLECHTE (Ger.), n. Ko-ka²rd'e²n²-fle²ch²t-e². See *HERPES circinatus*.

COCASH, n. Ko'ka²sh. The *Erigeron philadelphicus*. [L, 45.]

COCASSE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka²s. The *Lactuca sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCATANNIC ACID, n. Ko-ka²-ta²n²i²qk. Fr., *acide cocatannique*. It., *acido cocatannico*. A variety of tannic acid obtained by Niemann from the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COCATL, n. In Mexico, the genus *Tagetes*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. coztic**. In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula*. [L, 105.]

COCAZOCHITL, n. In Mexico, the *Tagetes patula*. [L, 94.]

COCCA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *coccum* (q. v.). Ko²k'ka³.

COCCACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ka³/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *coccacées*. Ger., *Kokkaceen*. In Zopf's classification of *Bacteria*, a subdivision of the *Schizomyces*, consisting of individuals made up of either single cocci or of rows of connected cocci forming filaments. It consists of the single genus *Leuconostoc*. [B.]

COCCAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko²k-a²r. The compound fruit of certain plants, characterized by elastic dehiscence. [A, 385.]

COCCALINIC ACID, n. Ko²k-a²i²n²i²qk. See *MENISPERMIC ACID*. [B, 14 (a, 24).]

COCCALON [Dalechampia] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k'ka²(ka²)²-o²n. Gr., *κόκκαλος*. The cone of the pine and of allied trees. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCALOS [Hippocrates] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k'ka²(ka²)²-o²s. Gr., *κόκκαλος*. The ovule of the strobiles of *Pinus picea* and other species of pine. [B, 115, 121 (a, 24); L, 94, 97.]

COCCARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-ka³/ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Dim. of *κόκκος*, a pill. Fr., *coccarion*. Of Orisbasius, a very small pill. [L, 41, 94, 102 (a, 21).]

COCCÉS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²k-sa. See *COCCIDÆ*.

COCCERIN, n. Ko²k-ser'i²n. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *κρῆς*, wax. A wax, C₃₀H₆₀(C₃H₆O₂)₂, which forms the coating of the silver cochineal. It is soluble in benzene. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COCCERYLIC ACID, n. Ko²k-se²r-i²i²qk. A white crystalline acid obtained from coccerin by long-continued boiling with alcoholic potash. It melts at about 92° C., and probably has the composition C₃₁H₆₂O₄. [C. Liebermann, "Ber. d. chem. Gesellsch.," 1875; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250 (a, 17).]

COCCHEA (Lat.), **COCCHEIA** (Lat.), **COCCHIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ko²k-ke(ch²a)²a², i'(e²i²)²a², ko²k'ki²(ch²i²)²a². See *COCCIA*.

COCCI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *coccus* (q. v.). Ko²k'si(ke).

COCCIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k'si²(ki²)²a². Gr., *κοκκία*. An old name for little pills. [A, 322.]

COCCIDÆ [Fallen] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k'si²d(ki²d)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *coccidées*. Ger., *Schildläuse*. The bark-lice; a family of the *Phytophthires*. [L, 196, 353.]

COCCIDIIDÆ [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k-si²d(ki²d)-i²-i²d'e²a². Fr., *coccidiens*. A subclass of the *Sporozoa*. [L, 121.]

COCCIDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-si²d(ki²d)²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *coccide*, *coccidé*. A genus of the *Sporozoa*. [L, 182.]—**C. oviforme**. 1. A species which has been found in man. It exists in the liver and intestines as an egg-shaped body with granular contents (which are sometimes condensed at one end), and having a micropyle at one end. After passing to the exterior, its contents segregate into 4 oval spores. When in the liver it causes destruction of the epithelium, and ulceration. 2. A genus of the *Oligosporæa* found in the liver and intestines of man (probably accidentally introduced). [L, 182, 321.]

COCCIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-si²f(ki²f)²-e²r-e(a²-e²). Of Batsch, an order of the *Incompletæ*, consisting of the *Tricocceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCIFEROUS, adj. Lat., *cocciferus* (from *κόκκος*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *coccifère*. Ger., *kokkentragend*. It., *coccifero*. Sp., *coccifero*. 1. Having red spots or specks. 2. Bearing berries, or having *cocci* (the cochineal insects). 3. Having small round globules or grains. [L, 41, 42; a, 24.]

COCCIGRIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²g(ki²g)²-ri²a². Fr., *coccigrue*. 1. A name for several *Fungi*, such as the *Pezizæ*, and *Hetellæ*. 2. The *Physalis alkengi* of Linnæus. 3. The *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCCIGROLE (Fr.), **COCCIGROLLE** (Fr.), n's. Ko²k-se-grol. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCIGRUE (Fr.), n. Ko²k-se-gru². See *COCCIGRIA*.

COCCIINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k-si²(ki²)²-i(e)²n²a². A group of the *Sternopychidæ*. [L, 280.]

COCCIMELES [Bauhin] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²(ki²)²-me(mal)²-ez(as). The *Prunus amygdalina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCIN, n. Ko²k'si²n. From *κόκκος* (see *COCCUS* and *COCCINIA*). Lat., *coccinum*. Fr., *coccine*. Ger., *C*. See *COCCIVUM*.

COCCINCINA (It.), n. Kot-chen-chen²a². Tonquin cinnamon. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCINÉE (Fr.), n. Kok-sen-a. See *COCCINIA*.

COCCINEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²n(ki²n)²-e²a². See *COCCINIA*.

COCCINELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²n(ki²n)²-e²l²a². Fr., *coccinelle*, *bête à Dieu*. Ger., *Marienkäfer*, *Blattläuskäfer*. 1. A genus of the *Coccinellidæ*. When handled, these insects eject an ill-smelling yellowish liquid from the region of the knee. They have been applied locally to relieve pain. [A, 301; L.] 2. *Cochineal*. [L, 94, 105, 116 (a, 24).]—**C. quinquepunctata** [Linnæus], **C. septempunctata**. The lady-bird, lady-bug, lady-cow, golden-bug; an insect which, "bruised upon an aching tooth," was formerly regarded as antidontalgic. [B, 180; L, 105.]—**C. sexpustulata** [De Gur.]. See *C. dispar*.—**Tinctura coccinellæ septempunctatæ**, **Tincture of c.** Fr., *teinture de coccinelle*. A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, and the Hamb. Ph., 1835; made by macerating from 60 to 80 *coccinellæ septempunctatæ* for 8 days in 1 oz. of concentrated alcohol and expressing; said to be antidontalgic. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]

COCCINELLIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-si²n(ki²n)²-e²l²i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *coccinellides*. Ger., *Marienkäfer*. The lady-birds; a family of the *Trimeræ*, or of the *Pseudotrimeræ*, or of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 121, 196, 262.]

COCCINELLIN, n. Ko²k-si²n-e²l²i²n. See *COCCININ*.

COCCINEOUS, adj. Ko²k-si²n-e²-u³s. Gr., *κόκκινος*. Lat., *coccineus*. Fr., *cocciné*. Ger., *Scharlachfarbig*. Sp., *coccineo*. Of a pure carmine color slightly tinged with yellow. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCINIA [Wight and Arnott] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²n(ki²n)²-i²-a². Fr., *coccinie*. The *Cephalandra* of Schrader. [B, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. indica**. The *Cephalandra indica*. [a, 24.]

COCCINIC ACID, n. Ko²k-si²n²i²qk. Fr., *acide coccinique* (ou *coccinique*). Ger., *Coccinonsäure*, *Coccinonsäure*. 1. A fatty acid derived from cochineal. 2. An acid derived from euxanthic acid. [A, 324; B, 2 (a, 24), 38, 93.]

COCCINIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²k-sen-e-a²n². See *COCCIDIIDÆ*.

COCCINIGASTER (Lat.), adj. Ko²k-si²n(ki²n)²-i²-ga²st(ga²st)²-u³r(ar). From *coccineus* (= *κόκκινος*), scarlet, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *coccinigastre*. Ger., *scharlachbauchig*. It., Sp., *coccinigastro*. Having the belly of a deep red, or brilliant bluish-purple. [L, 41.]

COCCINIGLIA (It.), n. Kot-chen-el²ya². *Cochineal*. [a, 24.]

COCCINILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²n(ki²n)²-i²l²a². *Cochineal*. [a, 24.]

COCCININ, n. Ko²k'si²n²-i²n. A substance, C₁₄H₁₂O₅, obtained from carmiic acid. It forms yellow scales having a greenish tinge. It is insoluble in water, dissolves sparingly in ether, easily in alcohol, and is very soluble in dilute alkalies. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COCCINONIC ACID, **COCCINONITRIC ACID**, n's. Ko²k-si²n-o²n²i²qk, -o-nit²ri²qk. Lat., *acidum coccinonicum* (seu *coccinonitricum*). Fr., *acide coccinonique*. Ger., *Coccinonsäure*. See *COCCINIC ACID*.

COCCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-sin(ken)²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CARMIN*.

COCCION (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k'si²(ki²)²-o²n. Gr., *κοκκίον* (dim. of *κόκκος*, a berry). Syn.: *siliqua*. An ancient weight equal to 2/3 gr. [L, 94 (a, 21); a, 24.]

COCCIONELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²(ki²)²-o²n-e²l²a². *Cochineal*. [B, 180.]—**C. mestica**. Fr., *cochenille mestique*. Ger., *feine Cochenille*, *zahme Cochenille*. Syn.: *grana fina*. A fine variety of cochineal, of a silvery color on the outside and a dark-red within. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. polonica**. See *Coccus polonicus*.—**Grana coccionellæ**. *Cochineal*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Tinctura coccionellæ** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura cocci* (2d def.).—**Tinctura coccionellæ Rademacheri** [Swiss Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 40 parts of cochineal in 150 of distilled water, adding 150 of alcohol, digesting, filtering, and dissolving 1 part of potassium carbonate in the filtrate. [B, 95.]

COCCIOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-si²(ki²)²-o(o²)-spu⁶rm-(spe²rm)²-e²(a²-e²). Of Agardh, the second great division of the *Flovideæ*, including the tribes *Gigartineæ*, *Dumontiaceæ*, *Spyridiææ*, *Areschougiceæ*, *Champicieæ*, and *Rhodymeniaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCIS (Fr.), n. Ko²k-ses. The genus *Ruellia*.—**C. grand**. The *Ruellia tuberosa* of Linnæus. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. moyén**. The *Ruellia patula*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. petit**. The *Ruellia hispida* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCCISIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²s(ki²s)²-i²(ki²)²-a². An ancient name for it, it is supposed, some species of *Verrucaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCIX (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k'si²x(ki²x). See *COCCYX*.

COCCO, n. In Jamaica, a name for many species of the *Aroidææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-ba²k(ba²k)-te(ta)²-ri²-a². From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *βακτηρίον* (see *BACTERIUM*). Fr., *cocco-bactéries*. Ger., *Coccobacterien*. Of Billroth (1874), a term for all bacteria, micrococci, bacilli, etc., considered as varying forms of one and the same organism in its different life-phases. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *Micrococcus*.—**C. septica**. The single term under which Billroth includes all cocci, bacilli, or bacteria capable of exciting putrefactive fermentation. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOBALSAMON (Lat.), **COCCOBALSAMON** (Lat.), n's n. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-ba²l(ba²l)²-sa²m(sa²m)-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *βάλσαμον*, balsam. See *MECCA BALSAM*.

COCCOBRYON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-ko²b²-ri²(ru⁶)²-o²n. From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *βρύον*, moss. A section of the genus *Piper*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. capense**. The *Piper capense*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOCARPEÆ (Lat.), **COCCOCARPIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-ka³rp²-e²(a²-e²), -i²d-e(a²-e²). From *κόκκος*, a berry, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *coccocarpees*. Of Agardh, a tribe com-

prising *Cryptomenia*, *Gelidium*, *Suhria*, *Grateloupia*, *Gigartina*, and *Chrysmenia*, now assigned to the groups *Chondrieæ* and *Sphero-coccoidæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOCHLOREÆ (Lat.), **COCCOCHLORIDÆ**, n's f. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-klor(ch²lor)/e²-e(a³-e²), -i²d-e(a³-e²). From κόκκος, a berry, and χλωρός, yellowish-green. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Palmelleæ* comprising *Palmella*, *Cocchloris*, *Microcystis*, *Anacystis*, *Ocobyrsa*, *Micalora*, and *Botrydium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOCPSELEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-si²p(ku⁶p)-se²/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *coccocypselées*. Of Chamisso and Schlechtendahl, a section of the *Rubiaceæ*. [B, 170.]

COCCOCPSELUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-si²p(ku⁶p)/se²-u³m(u⁴m). From κόκκος, a berry, and κυπέλλο, a vase. Fr., *coccocypselé*. A genus of rubiaceous plants, of the tribe *Mussendeæ*. The fruit is a vase-shaped berry. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCODE, n. Ko²k'od. From κόκκος, a berry, and εδος, resemblance. A globular granule. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COCCOES, n. In the West Indies, the tuber of *Colocasia esculenta*. [B, 496 (a, 24).]

COCCOGENIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k-ko²j(ko²g)/e²n-i²s. From κόκκος, scarlet, and γένος, the cheek. Having scarlet cheeks. [L, 341.]

COCCOGENOUS, adj. Ko²k-o²j'e²n-u³s. From κόκκος (see Coccus), and γεννᾶν, to engender. Due to the presence of pus cocci (said by Unna of sycosis that is not parasitic). [Mntsh. f. prakt. Derm., 1888, 5, 7; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 108.]

COCCOGLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-gh(gle)/a². From κόκκος, a berry, and γλία, glue. A mass of micrococci held together by a glue-like substance formed during the process of segmentation. [A, 365.]

COCCOGNIC ACID, **COCCOGNIDIC ACID**, n's. Ko²k-o²g-ni²k, -o²g-ni²d'i²k. Fr., *acide cocognidique*. Ger., *Cocogninsäure*. An acid obtained from *Daphne gnidium*. It dissolves in water, and crystallizes in colorless prisms. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COCCOGNIDION (Lat.), **COCCOGNIDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko²k-ko²g-ni²d'i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). From κόκκος, a berry, and κνίδιος, pertaining to Cnidus. The dried fruit of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—*Baccæ cocognidii*. See C.—*Cortex cocognidii*. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Semen cocognidii*. The seed or fruit of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COCCOGNIN, n. Ko²k-o²g-ni²n. A substance obtained by Casselmann from the fruit of *Daphne mezereum*, differing from daphnin by not yielding sugar when boiled with sulphuric acid. It occurs in needle-shaped, silky crystals, soluble in alcohol and in hot water, and insoluble in ether and in cold water. [B, 5, 14 (a, 24).]

COCCOLA (It.), n. Ko²k'ko-la³. See COCCULUS.—*Coccole orientalis*. The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*. [a, 24.]

COCCOLITHS, n. pl. Ko²k'o-li²ths. From κόκκος, a grain, and λίθος, a stone. Minute oval or rounded bodies, found either free or attached to the surface of coccospheres; described by Carter under the names *Melobesia unicellularis* and *Melobesia discus* as calcareous *Algae*. He believes that the coccospheres are their sporangia. [L, 49.]

COCCOLOBA [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-ko²l-ob(o²b)-a³. From κόκκος, a berry, and λόβος, a lobe. Fr., *raisinier*. Ger., *Seetraube*. The seaside grape-plant; a genus of the *Polygonaceæ*, tribe *Coccolobæ*, composed of trees and climbing shrubs characterized by the perianth becoming pulpy and surrounding the fruit. They are found in tropical America, Florida, and Mexico. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. australis* [Forster]. The *Polygonum tamnifolium* of Kunth. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. grandiflora* [Jacquin]. See *C. pubescens*.—*C. nivea* [Jacquin]. Fr., *raisinier de montagne*. A West Indian species. The fruit is edible, and is used as a refrigerant in fevers and inflammatory diseases, and in hemorrhages. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pubescens* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *raisinier pubescent*. The leather-coat leaf-tree; a species between 90 and 100 feet high, growing in the West Indies and especially in Martinique. The leaves are round, rigid, and pubescent, of a beautiful green color, and about a foot in diameter. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—*C. sagittifolia* [Ortega]. A species found in Peru, Chili, and Brazil. The root is astringent. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. uvifera*. Fr., *raisinier à grappes, bois à baquettes*. Ger., *traubentragende oder achte Seetraube*. The West Indian or Jamaica kino-tree; a species having broad leaves which the natives wear in their hats as a protection from sun-stroke. The flowers are in spikes, and the calyx when ripe, becoming fleshy, has the appearance of grapes (whence the name). The fruit is edible, and an inspissated decoction of the wood is the Jamaica kino of commerce. [B, 5, 173, 185 (a, 24).]

COCCOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-lob(lōb)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *coccolobées*. 1. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Polygonaceæ*, comprising *Muehlenbeckia*, *Coccoloba*, *Campderia*, *Antigonon*, and *Brunnicia*. 2. Of Baillon, a subtribe of the same family, comprising *Muehlenbeckia*, *Coccoloba*, and *Campderia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOLOBI (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-ko²l-ob(o²b)-i²s. See COCCOLOBA.

COCCOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-me²l-a²z(a³s)/-ma³. Gen., *coccomelasmatos* (-is). From κόκκος, a grain, and μέλασμα, blackness. Fr., *coccomélasme*. Ger., *gekörntes Melasma*. Granular melanosis of the skin. [A, 322.]

COCCON (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k'ko²n(kon). Gen., *coccon'os* (-is). Gr., κόκκων. The seed of the pomegranate, also the mistletoe-berry. [A, 387; L, 94, 105 (a, 21).]

COCCONEIDEÆ [Kuetzing] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ko²n-e²-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Diatomaceæ*, considered by Rabenhorst as properly a division of the *Achnantheæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCONELEIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-ko²n-e²l-i²(e²i²)-a³. Of Theophrastus, a tree furnishing a red dye; supposed to have been *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCONES (Lat.), n. m., pl. of coccon (q. v.). Ko²k-kon'ez(e²s).

COCCONILEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-ko²n-i²l-e(a)³a². See COCCONELEIA.

COCCOON, n. In Jamaica, the *Entada scandens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOPHYCEÆ [Rabenhorst] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-fi²s(fu⁶k)/e²-e(a³-e²). From κόκκος, a berry, and φύκος, sea-weed. An order of unicellular *Algae* comprising the *Palmellaceæ*, *Proto-coccaceæ*, and *Volvocineæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOPHYKEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-fi²s(fu⁶k)/e²-a³. For deriv., see COCCOPHYCEÆ. Of Wallroth, an order of *Algae*, comprising the divisions *Myelothamnia* and *Chondrothamnia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCO PLUM-TREE, n. Kok'o plu³m'tre. See COCOA PLUM.

COCCOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k'ko²s. Gr., κόκκος. 1. See COCCUS. 2. Of Billroth and others, the single, round-celled *Schizomyces*. See MICROCOCCI and COCCOBACTERIA. 3. Of Gärtner, the genus *Cocos*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCOSOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-sol'en(an). Gen., *coccosolen'os* (-is). From κόκκος, a berry, and σωλήν, a pipe. Of J. Berres, a tubule with enlargements; therefore a sensory nerve (that being his notion of the structure of such nerves). [A, 322.]

COCCOSPHERE [Wallich], n. Ko²k'o-sfer. From κόκκος, a berry, and σφαῖρα, a sphere. Fr., *coccosphère*. A spherical mass of sarcode inclosed in a delicate calcareous envelope and bearing coccoliths. Both c's and coccoliths are imbedded in a diffused plasmodium of sarcode, the whole constituting a low rhizopodous organism. According to Carter, the c's are the sporangia of the coccoliths (which he regards as unicellular *Algae*). [L, 49, 147.]

COCCOSTEOPHYTE [Lobstein], n. Ko²k-o²s'te²-o-fit. Lat., *coccosteophyton*, *coccosteophytum* (from κόκκος, a berry, δστέον, a bone, and φυτόν, an outgrowth). Fr., *ostéophyte granuleux* (ou *verruqueux*). Ger., *Kokkosteophyt, körniiges* (oder *warzenförmiges*) *Osteophyt*. A granular or warty osteophyte. [A, 322.]

COCCOTHAUSTES (Lat.), adj. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-thra⁴st'(thra³-u³st)-ez(as). From κόκκος, a kernel, and θραύειν, to break in pieces. Fr., *coccothrauste*. Ger., *kernbeissend*. Nut-breaking (said of birds that break the shells of nuts to obtain the kernels); as a n. m., a genus of the *Fringillidæ*. [L, 41.]—*Decoction of c.* A decoction of the grosbeak; formerly used as a remedy for epilepsy and as a diuretic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COCCOTHAUSTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ko(ko²)-thra⁴st'(thra³-u³st)-i(e)'ne(na³-e²). Fr., *coccothraustines*. Ger., *Kernbeisser*. A subtribe of *Fringillidæ* having the genus *Coccothraustes* as the type. [L, 41.]

COCCOTHRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k'ko(ko²)-thri²x. Gen., *coccothrichos* (-is). From κόκκος, a berry, and θρίξ, a hair. In the morphology of the *Schizomyces*, a rod-form composed of a row of cocci joined by a cement substance of different composition. [Unna, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 28, 1886, p. 759 (B).]

COCCOW-FLOWERS, n. pl. Ko²k'o flu⁶'u⁴-u³rz. See CUCKOO-FLOWERS.

COCCULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k'ku²(ku⁴)-la³. See COCCULUS.—*Baccæ cocculæ*, *Cocculæ de Levante*, *Cocculæ officinales* (see *orientales*). The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]

COCCULALES [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ku²(ku⁴)-al(a³l)/e²z(e²s). A group comprising the order *Menispermaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCULE (Fr.), n. Ko²k-u⁶l. See COCCULUS.—*C. à feuilles en cœur*. See *Cocculus cordifolius*.—*C. à fibres jaunes*. See *Cocculus fibraurea*.—*C. à larges feuilles*. See *Cocculus platyphylla*.—*C. cendrée*. See *Cocculus cinereascens*.—*C. crépue*. See *Cocculus crispus*.—*C. jaunâtre*. See *Cocculus flavescens*.—*C. palmé*. See *Cocculus palmatus*.—*C. pelté*. See *Cocculus peltatus*.—*C. roussâtre*. See *Cocculus rufescens*.—*C. velus*. See *Cocculus villosus*.

COCCULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ku²(ku⁴l)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cocculées*. 1. Of Baillon, a series of the *Menispermaceæ*, comprising *Cocculus*, *Menispermum*, *Abuta*, *Spirospermum*, *Tiliacora*, *Synclisia*, *Anomospermum*, and *Sarcopetalum*. 2. Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, comprising *Anospermum*, *Abuta* (with two subgenera, *Anelasma* and *Batschia*), *Tiliacora*, *Synclisia*, *Limacia*, *Cocculus* (of De Candolle, the *Cocculidium* of Spach, the *Epibaterium* of Forster, the *Cebatha* of Forskål), *Pericampylus*, and *Menispermum*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCULIDIUM [Spach] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k-ku²(ku⁴l)-i²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See COCCULUS.

COCCULIN, n. Ko²k'u²l-i²n. Fr., *cocculine*. Ger., *C*. See PICTOROXIN.

COCCULINÆ [Bartling] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-ku²(ku⁴l)-i(e)'ne(na³-e²). Fr., *cocculinées*. A class of *Gymnoblastes* comprising the *Beberidaceæ* and *Menispermaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCULINIA [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²k-ku²(ku⁴l)-i²n'i²-a³. A group comprising the orders *Acinia* and *Uvinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCULUS [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k/ku²(ku⁴)-u²s(u⁴). Bin. of *coccus* (= κόκκος), a berry. Fr., *cocculé*. Ger., *Kernchen*, *Beeren*, *Kokkelsbeere*. A genus of the *Menispermaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. acuminatus* [De Candolle]. The *Tiliacora racemosa*. [B, 212.]—*C. Amazonum* [Martius]. A species indigenous to South America: from its bark (marisipo) the Indians of the upper Amazon are said to obtain one of the ingredients used for poisoning arrows. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. baktis*. The *Tinospora bakis*; employed by the natives in the treatment of intermittent fevers and to arrest hemorrhagia. The plant is a bitter tonic and diuretic. [B, 173, 180, 245, 250.]—*C. Burmanni* [De Candolle]. The *Cyclea Burmanni*: an infusion of the leaves is used as a demulcent for coughs. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cebatha* [De Candolle]. Fr., *ménisperme comestible*. An Asiatic species; the Arabs eat the fruit, from which, fermented with raisins and sugar, they prepare an alcoholic beverage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. chondrodendron*, *C. chondrodendrum*. The *Chondrodendron tomentosum*. [B.]—*C. cinerascens* [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *cocculé cendrée*. A Brazilian species; considered a tonic and febrifuge, and employed in hepatic and gastric disorders, in the form of decoction or powder. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cordifolius* [De Candolle]. Fr., *cocculé à feuilles en cœur*. Hind., *gurcha*. The *Tinospora cordifolia*. An extract made from the stems is known as *gutchina* and is considered a specific in snake-bites, as well as in fevers and rheumatism. The bruised leaves, mixed with honey, are applied to ulcers; in decoction they are given as a tonic in gout. The natives use this plant in a variety of diseases, and a decoction from the leaves, root, and stems, called *pachuna*, is prepared. The extract, called *pako*, procured from the stem, is used in urinary diseases. The powdered root is emetic in doses of 15 or 20 grains. [B, 172, 173, 241 (a, 24).]—*C. crispus* [De Candolle]. Fr., *cocculé crépée*. The *Tinospora crispata*. The quadrangular stalks are used in Java in intermittent fevers and jaundice and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180, 245 (a, 24).]—*C. fibrosa* [De Candolle]. Fr., *cocculé à fibres jaunes*. The *Fibraurea tinctoria*, a climbing shrub found in China and Cochinchina; the bitter juice is used as a sudorific and diuretic. The stalk, boiled, gives a pale but very durable yellow dye. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. flavescens* [De Candolle]. Fr., *cocculé jaunâtre*. The *Anamirta flavescens*. The stems and root are employed in decoction in dyspepsia and jaundice, and as a vermifuge. Its properties resemble those of *calumba*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. glaucus* [De Candolle]. A species used in the East for dyspepsia and disorders of lactation. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. hirsutus* [Buchanan]. A species employed by infusion of the leaves in leucorrhœa and disorders of lactation. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. imene* [Martius]. The *Abuta imene*. The juice forms one of the ingredients of *woorari poison*. [B, 180, 245 (a, 24).]—*C. Indi aromaticus*. Fr., *coque d'Inde aromatique*. Jamaica pepper. [a, 24.] See *PIPER* and *PIMENTA*.—*C. indicus*, *Cocculi indicii*. Fr., *coque du Levant*, *graines orientales*. Ger., *indianische Kokkelsbeere*. The fruit of *Anamirta c.* It is of the size of a pea, with a thin, wrinkled coat, within which is inclosed a shell containing a very bitter kernel. It contains, on analysis, picrotoxin in several varieties, and a fixed oil, besides menispermine. It acts as a narcotic poison, and is employed topically in tinea capitis and scabies, and in the form of powder and ointment, to destroy vermin. Internally, it has been used with success in dysmenorrhœa and nervous headache. It is used also in India to stupefy fish, that they may be caught, and is largely added to beer to increase its bitterness. [B, 5, 19, 180 (a, 24); M. P. Jacobi, N. Y. Med. Jour., July 14, 1888, p. 24.]—*C. lacunosus* [De Candolle]. See *ANAMIRTA c.*—*C. levanticus*. See *C. indicus*.—*C. limacia* [De Candolle]. The *Limacia scandens* of Loureiro. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. malabaricus* [De Candolle]. The *Tinospora malabarica*. The leaves are used by the natives in cutaneous diseases and ulcers. [B, 180, 212 (a, 21).]—*C. officinarum* [Plukenet]. A species of *Anamirta*, probably identical with *Anamirta c.* The fruits are similar in properties to those of *C. indicus*, but smaller. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. orientalis*. See *C. indicus*.—*C. palmatus* [De Candolle]. Fr., *cocculé palmée*. Ger., *handblättriger Kokkel*. The *Jatrochra palmata*. The root is fusiform and tuberoso, and, cut in slices and dried, furnishes, in part, the *calumba* of the U. S. Ph. It is a mild, unstringent, stomachic bitter, and is used in simple atonic dyspepsia. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180, 245 (a, 24).]—*C. peltatus* [De Candolle]. Fr., *cocculé peltée*. The *Cyclea peltata*, indigenous to the East Indies and Ceylon; the root is a tonic and febrifuge; an infusion of the leaves and root is used in the East in ophthalmic inflammation. [B, 173, 180, 245 (a, 24).]—*C. piscearius*. See *C. indicus*.—*C. platyphyllos*. Fr., *cocculé à larges feuilles*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The bitter principle, called by the Guarani Indians *butica*, is used in intermittent fevers and liver complaints. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. Plukenetii*. See *C. officinarum*.—*C. polycarpus* [Wallich], *C. radiatus* [De Candolle]. The *Tiliacora racemosa*, indigenous to the East Indies, where the bitter root is employed in pectoral complaints and cutaneous diseases. [B, 180, 212 (a, 24).]—*C. rufescens*. Fr., *cocculé rousâtre*. A species (probably to be referred to *Abuta*) indigenous to the West Indies; the stem has a brown, very astringent sap, of which the Creoles make a ptisan used as a diuretic, and in liver obstructions and hæmorrhages; the peel which covers the fruit is very bitter and rich in tannin, and the kernel contains a drying oil. [B (a, 24).]—*C. suberosus* [De Candolle]. See *ANAMIRTA c.*—*C. toxiferus*. A species (probably to be referred to *Abuta*) used by the Tacuma Indians of South America in making arrow-poisons. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. verrucosus*. See *C. cordifolius*.—*C. villosus*. Fr., *cocculé velu*. The *Cissampelos pareira*, indigenous to the East Indies, employed in medicine as a laxative, diuretic, sudorific, stimulant, and antirheumatic. The juice of the fruit gives a good purple dye and furnishes a kind of ink. [B, 19, 121, 212 (a, 24).]—*Extractum cocculi fluidum*. Of Procter, a preparation made by bruising and sifting from the capsules 16 oz. (av.) of c. seeds and displacing the former with 12 fl. oz. of 60-per-cent. alcohol, digesting the capsules for some hours at 190° F. in 2 pints of diluted alcohol, then throwing the whole into the displacer, drawing off 2 pints of tincture, and evaporating to 4 fl. oz., to obtain 16 fl. oz. of extract. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a, 21).]—*Fructus* (see *grana*, see *nuces cocculi*). The fruit of *Anamirta c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *C. indicus*.—*Semen cocculi* (see *cocculi indicii*, see *cocculi levantii*, see *cocculi piscearii*). The fruit of *Anamirta c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *C. indicus*.

COCCUM (Lat.), n. n. 1. Of Hippocrates, the *grana gnidia*. 2. Of Dioscorides and Pliny, the *Coccus tinctoria*, with which cloth was dyed scarlet. 3. The *Coccus cacti* insect. [B (a, 24).]—*C. baphicum*, *Cocca baptica*, *C. chermesinum*. See *KERMES*.—*C. gnidium*. Of Hippocrates, Celsus, and Pliny, the seeds of the *Daphne gnidium* of Linnæus. [B, 45 (a, 24).]—*C. infectorium*. See *KERMES* and *COCCUS ilicis*.—*C. polonicum*. The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [L, 102.]—*C. scarlatinum*, *C. tinctorum*. See *KERMES*.—*Cortex coccoignidii*. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COCCUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ko²k/ku²(ku⁴s). Gr., κόκκος. Fr., *coque* (2d def.), *cochenille* (6th def.). Ger., *Kern* (1st def.), *Beere* (1st def.), *Knopf* (1st def.), *Fruchtknopf* (1st def.), *Schildlaus* (5th def.), *Cochenille* (6th def.). 1. A berry or berry-like fruit, also a kernel or grain. 2. A shell or separable carpel of a dried fruit. 3. A pill. 4. The *Quercus ilicis*. 5. A genus of the *Coccidæ*. 6. Cochineal; the *C. cacti* (of the U. S. and Fr. Ph's the dried female). 7. See *MICROCOCCLUS* [A, 387; B, 116 (a, 24)].—*Chain-c*. See *BACTERIUM catenula*.—*Cocci granum*. See *KERMES*.—*C. americanus*. See *C. cacti*.—*C. baphicus*. See *C. infectorium*.—*C. cacti*, *C. cacti coccinelliferi*, *C. cacti tinctorii*. Fr., *Scharlachwurm*. The cochineal insect. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See *COCHINEAL*.—*C. carica*. See *C. lacca*.—*C. cereus*, *C. ceriferus*. An Indian variety of *C.* (5th def.), supposed to produce a kind of vegetable wax by its punctures. [L, 231.]—*C. cnidium*. See *C. gnidium*.—*C. fabæ*. A variety of *C.* (5th def.) found in France, which lives upon the common bean and furnishes a scarlet-red dye. [L, 30.]—*C. fat*. See *AXINE*.—*C. gnidii*. The seed or fruit of *Daphne gnidium*. Fr., [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. ilicis* [Fabricius]. Ger., *Kermeschildlaus*, *Kermeschenschildlaus*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) found in the basin of the Mediterranean on the *Quercus coccifera*. The female furnishes alkermes. [L, 61.]—*C. indica*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) which attaches itself to the smaller and half-dried branches of *Acacia arabica*, and by its punctures causes the exudation of lac. [B, 5, 172 (a, 24).]—*C. indicus*. See *COCCULUS indicus*.—*C. indicus tinctorius*. See *C. cacti*.—*C. infectorius*. Fr., *graine d'écarlate*. Kermes; the grains produced by *C. ilicis*. [B, 180.]—*C. lacca* [Kerr]. Ger., *Gummilackschildlaus*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) living upon *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus indica*, and producing lac. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 196.]—*C. maniparus* [Ehrenberg]. Ger., *Mannaschildlaus*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) found on a variety of the *Tamarix gallica* of Linnæus, and producing manna by its punctures. [L, 196.]—*C. pella*. A species of *C.* (5th def.) found on *Fraxinus chinensis*, on which it produces a sort of white wax by its punctures. This is used for coating pills. [L, 75.] Cf. *C. cereus*.—*C. polonicus*, *C. polonicus tinctorius*. Fr., *cochenille de Pologne*. Ger., *deutsche* (oder *pölnische*) *Schildlaus*, *Johannisblut*. A sort of cochineal found on *Scleranthus perennis* and *Potentilla sessilis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. quercus coccoferæ*. See *C. ilicis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. red*. Ger., *O'roth*. Carmin. [A, 324.]—*C. sinensis*. See *C. ceriferus*.—*Extractum cocculi fluidum*. Of Procter, a preparation made by extracting cochineal, in moderately fine powder, with diluted alcohol. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a, 21).]—*Resina cerea cocculi ficus*. A variety of lac, which exudes from the twigs of *Ficus religiosa* and *Ficus indica*, supposed to be due to the punctures of an insect of the genus *C.* [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—*Tinctura cocculi* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cochenille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Cochenille-Tinctur*. 1. A preparation made by macerating 24 oz. (av.) of cochineal, in powder, in 1 pint (imperial) of proof spirit, straining, filtering, and adding sufficient proof spirit to yield 1 pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of cochineal in 10 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.868) [Fr. Cod.], or in 8 parts of alcohol (sp. gr. 0.907) [Dutch Ph., 1792]. This tincture has a deep-red color which is affected by reagents and is used for coloring tinctures, ointments, and mixtures. 2. A reddish-yellow test solution, employed as an indicator in the volumetric estimation of the carbonates of the alkalis, made by macerating 3 parts of powdered cochineal in 50 of alcohol and 200 of water and then filtering. [B, 81, 119, 205 (a, 21).]

COCCYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²(ku⁶)-a²(a¹)/ji²(gi²)-a². From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and ἄλγος, pain. See COCCYGOBYNIA.

COCCYCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k-si²(ku⁶)-se²f(ke²f)/a²(a¹)-u²s(u⁴s). See COCCYGOCEPHALUS.

COCCYCALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k-si²(ku⁶)-ga²(ga¹)/ji²(gi²)-a². From κόκκυξ (see COCCYX), and ἄλγος, pain. See COCCYGOBYNIA.

COCCYGEAL, adj. Ko²k-si²/e²-a². Lat., *coccygeus*. Fr., *coccygien*. Ger., *coccygeisch*. It., *coccigeo*. Sp., *corigio*, *coccygeo*. Pertaining to the coccyx; in birds, pertaining to the tail, especially to its bones. See CAUDAL. [L, 41, 343.]

COCCYGETOMY, n. Ko²k-si²-je²kt'o-mi². Lat., *coccygetomia* (from κόκκυξ [see COCCYX], and ἐκτέμνω, to cut out). Excision of the coccyx. [E.]

COCCYGO-MESENTERIC, adj. Ko²k-si²/e²-o-me²z-e²n-te²r'ik. For deriv., see COCCYX and MESENTERY. Pertaining to the caudal and the mesenteric regions (said of a vein in the embryo that connects the caudal and posterior pelvic veins with the portal vein). [L, 201.]

COCCYGELECTOR [E. Coates] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k-si²(ku⁶g)-e²r(ar)-e²kt'o²r. Gen., *coccygelectoris*. For deriv., see COCCYX and ELECTOR. See EXTENSOR COCCYGIS.

COCCYGES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k-si²(ku⁶)-jez(ge²s). 1. Of Sclater, a suborder of the *Picariæ*. 2. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Zygodactylæ*. [L, 121.]

COCCYGEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. $Ko^2k-si^2j(ku^6g)^e2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ (see COCCYX). Fr., *coccygien*. Ger., *zum Steissbein gehörlig* (adj.), *Steissbeinmuskeln* (n.). Syn.: *musculus* (see *levator*, seu *triangularis coccygis* (n.)), *ischio-* (seu *sacro-*) *coccygeus* (n.), *quintus levator ani* (n.). 1. (Adj.) see COCCYGEAL. 2. (N.) a muscle arising from the spine of the ischium and the lesser sacro-sciatic ligament and inserted into the margin of the coccyx and the side of the lower segment of the sacrum. [A, 246, 263, 299, 313; L.—C. anterior [Winslow]. See ISCHIO-COCCYGEUS.—C. posterior [Winslow]. See C.]

COCCYGEARTHRESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k-si^2j(ku^6g)^e2-x-a^3r$ -thres(thras)ⁱ2s. Gen., *coccygearthresⁱeos* (-is). From $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ (see COCCYX), and $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\eta\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma$, dislocation. Fr., *coccygearthrèse*. Ger., *Ausrenkung des Steissbeins*. Dislocation of the coccyx. [A, 322.]

COCCYGIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. $Ko^2k-se-zhe-a^3n^2$. See COCCYGEUS.

COCCYGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-ji(ge)^ne(na^3-e)^n$. A subfamily of the *Cuculidae*. [L, 221.]

COCCYGIO-ANALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k-si^2j(ku^6g)^{i2}-o(o^2)-an-(a^n)-al(a^3)^i2s$. Fr., *coccygio-anal*. Pertaining to the coccyx and to the anus; as a n., see SPHINCTER *ani externus*.

COCCYGIO-PUBIC, adj. $Ko^2k-si^2j^{i2}-o-pu^bip^2k$. For deriv., see COCCYX and PUBES. Fr., *coccygio-pubien*, *coccy-pubien*. Extending from the coccyx to the symphysis pubis. [A, 385.]

COCCYGOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-go(go^2)-se^2f-(ke^2f)^a2(i^a3)-u^3s(u^4s)$. From $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ (see COCCYX), and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, the head. Fr., *coccygocephale* [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. Having the place of the head supplied by a formation resembling the cuckoo's beak; as a n., a monster so characterized. [A, 322, 385.]

COCCYGODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-go(go^2)-di^2n(du^6n)^i2-a^3$. From $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ (see COCCYX), and $\delta\acute{o}\nu\eta\nu\eta$, pain. Fr., *coccygodynie*. Ger., *Coccygodynie*, *Steissbeinschmerz*. Chronic pain in the coccyx; a symptom almost peculiar to women who have pelvic disease, but sometimes produced in persons of either sex by injury or disease of the coccyx. The pain is aggravated by pressure, as in sitting, and sometimes radiates to the perineum, the bladder, or the hips. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]

COCCYGOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-go(go^2)-mo^2r^f(e^a^3-e^2)$. From $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$ (see COCCYX), and $\mu\omicron\rho\acute{o}\phi\acute{\eta}$, form. A family of the *Schizognathæ*. [L, 121.]

COCCYTOTOMY, n. $Ko^2k-si^2-go^2t'o-mi^2$. See COCCYGETOMY.

COCCYMELEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-me(ma)^le^2-a^3$. Gr., $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\upsilon\mu\eta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$. The plum-tree. [A, 387.]

COCCYMELON (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-me(ma)^lo^2n$. Gr., $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\upsilon\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\nu$. An ancient name for the plum. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCCYMELOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-me(ma)^lo^2s$. Gr., $\kappa\omicron\kappa\kappa\upsilon\mu\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$. See COCCYMELEA.

COCCYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-o(o^2)-di^2n(du^6n)^i2-a^3$. See COCCYGODYNIA.

COCCY-PUBIANUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k-si^2(ku^6)-pu^2(pu)-bi^2-a-(a^2)nu^3s(nu^4s)$. Fr., *coccy-pubien*. See COCCYGIO-PUBIC.

COCCYX (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2k-si^2x(ku^6x)$. Gen., *coccy'gis*. Gr., $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\gamma\acute{\epsilon}$. Fr., c. Ger., *Kukkuksbein*, *Steissbein*, *Schwanzbein*. It., *coccige*. Sp., *coxis*. Syn.: *os coccygis*. 1. The huckle-bone, knuckle-bone, or whistle-bone; the distal bone of the vertebral column, formed by the coalescence of four rudimentary vertebrae. It is triangular, with its base articulated to the sacrum, to which it generally becomes ankylosed late in life, and with its free extremity curved toward the pubic arch. [A, 43.] 2. In birds, the bones of the tail, considered collectively. 3. A genus of the *Lepidoptera nocturna*. [L, 343.]

COCCYZINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2k-si^2z(ku^6z)-i(e)^ne(na^3-e)^2$. A subfamily of the *Cuculidae*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1878, p. 47 (L).]

COCE DOLCE (It.), n. $Ko^2cha dol^2cha$. The seeds of *Fœniculum dulce*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHE (Fr.), n. Kosh. 1. In Champagne, the *Carex*. 2. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. des Bourbonnais. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHEA (Lat.), n. f. $Kok(ko^2ch^2)-e(a)^a^2$. See COCHIA.

COCHEHUC, n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHEIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kok(ko^2ch^2)-i(e)^2-i^2-a^3$. See COCHIA.

COCHELET (Fr.), n. $Ko-sh^1-a$. The *Melampyrum pratense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHÈNE (Fr.), n. $Kosh-e^2n$. The *Pyrus aucuparia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COCHENILLE (Fr., Ger.), n. $Kosh^1-nel-y^1-e^2n-el^1e^2$. Cochineal. [a, 24].—Alcoolé de c. (Fr.). See *Tinctura cocci* (1st def.).—Arménische C. (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Hamelii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. de Pologne. The *Coccus polonicus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. du chêne vert (Fr.). Syn.: *arbre au vermillon*. The commercial name of the kermes of *Quercus cocCIFera* (the *Coccus ilicis* of Linnaeus). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. du Nopal (Fr.). See *Coccus cacti*.—C'fetsiaure (Ger.). Coccinic acid. [A, 324 (L).]—C. mestique (Fr.). The *Coccinella mexicana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. noire (Fr.). See COCHINELLA *negra*.—C. silvestre (Fr.). The wild cochineal. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C'tinctur (Ger.). See *Tinctura cocci* (1st and 2d def's).—C. végétale (Fr.). A Brazilian red dye obtained from *Lecanora tinctoria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. vom Ararat (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Hamelii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Deutsche C. (Ger.). The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Fausse c. (Fr.). The *Bæomyces cocCIFera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—Feine C. (Ger.). The *Coccinella mexicana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Ordinaire C. (Ger.). See C. silvestre. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Polnische C. (Ger.). The *Coccus polo-*

nicus (*Porphyrophora Frischii*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Teinture de c. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura cocci*.—Wilde C. (Ger.). See C. silvestre.—Zahme C. (Ger.). See COCCINELLA *mexica*.

COCHENILLIN, n. $Ko-che^2n-i^2i^2n$. See COCHINILIN.

COCHERELLE (Fr.), n. $Kosh^1-re^2l$. The *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHERIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kok(ko^2ch^2)-e(e^2)^2-ri^2-a^3$. See COCHIA.

COCHESNE (Fr.), n. $Ko-shan$. See COCHÈNE.

COCHET (Fr.), n. $Ko-sha$. 1. The *Taraxacum officinarum*. 2. The *Tragopogon pratensis*. 3. The *Eranthis pimpinelloides*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COCHIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kok(ko^2ch^2)^i2-a^3$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{o}\chi\iota\alpha$. Fr., *coché*. The name of certain purgative pills much used by the Arabians in the time of Rhazes. [A, 322, 325.]—*Pilulæ cochiae cum helleboro*. A preparation made by mixing equal parts of the species of the *pilulæ cochiae* minoris and powder of black hellebore into a mass with syrup of stoechas. Used as a cathartic in maniacal, hypochondriacal, and nervous cases. [B, 5 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]—*Pilulæ cochiae majores*. A preparation made by mixing together 20 parts of hiera picra, 7 of troches of Alhandal, 5 of diagyridium, 10 of the most resinous turpeth, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*Pilulæ cochiae minores*. A preparation made by pulverizing and mixing together 8 parts each of aloes lucida, the purest scammony, and the pulp of colocynth, with a sufficient quantity of syrup of buckthorn, and adding 2 parts of oil of cloves. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COCHIBI, n. In Surinam, the *Justicia laurina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHIDIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. $Kok(ko^2ch^2)-i^2d^2-i^2-o(o^2)-spu^2rm(spe^2rm)u^3s(u^4s)$. Having a lunate or arciform seed. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHINEAL, n. $Koch^1-i^2n-el$. Lat., *coccus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *coccinella* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *coccinella* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *cochenille* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kokenille*, *Scharlachwurm*. It., *cocciniglia*. Sp., *cochinilla*, *grana* [Sp. Ph.]. The dried female insect *Coccus cacti*, reared on *Opuntia cochiniifera* and other species of *Opuntia*. C.

occurs in circular or oval grains, marked with transverse wrinkles. It has a faint, heavy odor, and colors the saliva intensely red. It consists of a peculiar coloring principle, mixed with animal matter, olein, stearin, fatty acids, and various salts. It is used chiefly to color tinctures, and has no medicinal value. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See CARMINIC acid.—Cake c. An inferior variety, from the Argentine Republic. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—C. cactus. A term for several species of *Opuntia*, especially the *Opuntia cochiniifera*. [B, 2, 75 (a, 24).]—C. fig. In England, the *Opuntia cochiniifera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C.-red. See CARMIN.—C. wax. A wax obtained from the *Coccus carice* living on fig-trees in Italy; differing from beeswax only in the proportions of its constituents. It is red-brown, melts at 51° to 52° C., and dissolves but partially in alcohol. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—Compound powder of c. A preparation authorized by the Am. Pharm. Assoc., containing 1 part each, by weight, of c., alum, and potassium carbonate, and 2 parts of potassium bitartrate [“Drug. Circul. and Chem. Gaz.,” July, 1880, p. 137 (B).]—Compound tincture of c. Of J. F. Hancock, a preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 120 grains of compound powder of c. in 2 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol slightly warmed, and filtering. It imparts a beautiful red color to elixirs and solutions which have no acid properties. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxi (a, 21).]—Tincture of c. See *Tinctura cocci*.—Wild c. An inferior variety composed of masses of young insects, inclosed in a white or reddish cotton-like substance. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COCHINELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko-chen-e^2i^1a^2$. See COCHINEAL.—C. germanica. The *Porphyrophora Frischii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. granilla (Sp.). The unclean cochineal; the insects when first brushed from the plants. The name is also applied to an inferior kind gathered from uncultivated plants. [B, 77, 180 (a, 24).]—C. jaspada (Sp.). The white-gray cochineal insects (known in commerce as *silver grains*), as they appear after having been placed in a cloth and killed by stove heat. It is now said that this is the natural color of the insect before it has laid its eggs. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. negra (Sp.). Literally, black grain; the cochineal insects rendered black by having been dried upon plates on which Indian corn has been baked. It is asserted, however, that the dark color is that of the insect after the eggs are laid. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—C. renegrida (Sp.). The dark-red cochineal. The color is generally thought to be produced by killing the insect in hot water, and thus removing the whitish powder from its exterior. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COCHINILIN, n. $Ko-chi^2n-i^2i^2n$. The coloring principle of cochineal, now known as carminic acid. [a, 24.]

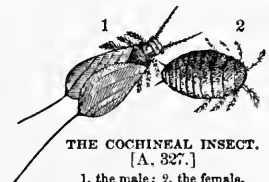
COCHINILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). $Ko-chen-el^1ya^3$. Cochineal. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. jaspada. See COCHINELLA *jaspada*.—C. renegrida. See COCHINELLA *renegrida*.

COCHINILLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko-chen-el-i^2i^2f-e^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. Furnishing the *Coccus cacti* or cochineal. [L, 104 (a, 24).]

COCHINILLIN, n. $Ko-chi^2n-i^2i^2n$. See COCHINILIN.

COCHITSAPOTL, COCHIZAPOTL, n's. In Mexico, a tree supposed to be a species of *Diospyros*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. $Kok(ko^2ch^2)^2-le^2-a^3$. From $\kappa\omicron\chi\lambda\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, a snail with a spiral shell, a spiral. Fr., *limacon*, *coquille*, *cochleë*. Ger., *Schnecke*, *Schneckengebilde*. It., *cochlea*, *chiocciola*. Sp., *có-*



clea, caracol. 1. A snail. [B.] 2. The third division of the osseous labyrinth of the internal ear. It presents a canal between 28 and 30 mm. long, gradually tapering toward its upper end, turning 24 times round on its axis, and showing on cross-section the form of a garden snail. It communicates with the vestibule by a spacious opening and with the tympanic cavity by means of the fenestra rotunda. The base of the cochlea is turned toward the internal auditory meatus, and its apex toward the tympanic cavity. On vertical section are shown not only the cross-sections of its spirals, but the modiolus, which begins with a broad basis upon the internal auditory meatus, and becomes gradually narrower till the cupola is reached. From the external surface of the modiolus rises a vertical osseous plate which serves for the insertion of the membranous spiral lamina. It divides the canal of the cochlea into two divisions; the upper (scala vestibuli) communicates with the tympanum by the fenestra rotunda. [F.] See cut under EAR. 3. The tympanic cavity. [L, 349.] 4. An ancient obstetrical instrument used for dilating the vagina by a screw-like action. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour." Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.—*Testa cochleæ*. Snail's shell; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]

COCHLEAFORM, adj. Ko²k²le²a²-fo²m. Lat., *cochleaformis* (from *cochlea* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Shaped like a cochlea.

COCHLEAN, adj. Ko²k²le²a²n. See COCHLEAR.

COCHLEAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²k²la-a²r. See COCHLEATE and COCHLEAR.

COCHLEAR, adj. Ko²k²le²a²r. Lat., *cochlearis*. Fr., *cochleaire*. Ger., *schneckenartig, löffelförmig*. It., *cochlearis*. Sp., *cochleario*. 1. Turned or twisted like a snail's shell. 2. Spoon-shaped. 3. Of or pertaining to the cochlea of the ear. [L, 14, 41; a, 24.] See also C. ESTIVATION.

COCHLEAR (Lat.), **COCHLEARE** (Lat.), n's n. Ko²k²(ko²ch²)le²a²r, ko²k²(ko²ch²)le²a²(a²)re(re)². Gen., *cochlearis*. Gr., *κοχλιαριον*. Fr., *cuiller*. Ger., *Löffel*. 1. A spoon; among various medical authors a measure varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ a fluidrachm to $\frac{1}{2}$ a fl. oz. In the old London and Edinburgh Disp., a c. for syrups was $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; for distilled waters, 3 fluidrachms. 2. In obstetrics, the blade proper of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 112; B, 200 (a, 21).]—**C. amplum**. See *Greatest c.*—**C. auriculare**. See EAR-PICK.—**C. magnum**. See *Greatest c.*—**C. majus**, **C. medium**. See *Greater c.*—**C. minimum**. See *Least c.*—**C. minus**, **C. parvum**. See *Small c.*—**Greater c.** Fr., *cuiller moyenne* (ou à dessert). Of Sennertus, a measure containing from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms; a dessert-spoon. [B, 200.]—**Greatest c.** Fr., *grande cuiller, cuiller à bouche*. Ger., *Esslöffel*. Sp., *cuchara, cuchara de sopa*. Of Sennertus, a measure containing $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; a tablespoon. [B, 200 (a, 21).]—**Least c.** Of Sennertus, a measure containing $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm. [B, 200 (a, 21).]—**Small c.** Fr., *petite cuiller, cuiller à café*. Ger., *Theelöffel*. Sp., *cuchara de té, cucharita*. Of Sennertus, a measure containing 1 drachm; a teaspoon. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

COCHLEAREE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k²(ko²ch²)le²a²(a²)re²e-(a²-a²). Fr., *cochleées*. Of Salisbury, the *Silicoseæ* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHLEARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k²(ko²ch²)le²a²(a²)ri²a². From *cochlea*, a spoon. Fr., *cochlearia* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Löffelkraut*. It., Sp., *cochlearia*. 1. A Linnaean genus of cruciferous plants, belonging to the tribe *Alyssineæ* and comprising some 25 species, widely dispersed. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *C. officinalis*. [B, 42 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolatum cochlearia compositum**. See *Alcoolat de cochlearia composé*.—**Aqua cochlearia**. Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *de cochlearia*. Scurvy-grass water; a preparation, official in various of the older pharmacopœias, made by distilling 1 part of a mixture of 1 part of *C. officinalis* and water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. anglica**. English scurvy-grass; a native of England, found on muddy sea-shores; bearing corymbs of white flowers and toothed lanceolate leaves. The fleshy herb has medicinal properties like those of the *C. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24); Rees (a, 24).]—**C. armoracia**. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—**C. batavica**. See *C. officinalis*.—**C. britannica**. See *C. anglica*.—**C. coronopus** [Linnaeus]. See *SENEBIERA coronopus*.—**C. danica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cranson de Danemark*. A species occasionally substituted for the *C. officinalis* and also sometimes employed as a dressing with meats. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. draba** [Linnaeus]. The *Lepidium draba* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. folio sinuato**. See *C. anglica*.—**C. glastifolia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cranson à feuilles de pastel*. A species used like the *C. officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. groenlandica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cranson de Groenland*. A species of Norway and Scotland, said to be edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. hastata** [Mönch]. See *C. danica*.—**C. hortensis**. In Sydenham, the *C. officinalis*. [B, 90.]—**C. humifusa** [Michaux]. The *Senebiera incisa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. macrocarpa** [Wittstein and Kitaibel]. The *Armoracia macrocarpa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. marina folio sinuato**. See *C. anglica*.—**C. officinalis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cochlearia* [Fr. Cod.], *cranson officinal*, *herbe au scorbut* (ou *aux cuillers*). Ger., *gebräuchliches Löffelkraut*. Common scurvy-grass, spoon-wort. A native of northern Europe, cultivated as a garden-herb. When fresh, it has, when bruised, a pungent, agreeable odor and a warm, bitter taste, properties due to a volatile oil. See *C. oil*. The plant is stimulant, aperient, and diuretic, and as a remedy for scurvy is highly celebrated. The expressed juice enters into the composition of antiscorbutic wines and syrups. It has also been recommended in some forms of chronic rheumatism and in chronic obstruction of the viscera. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. oil**. Lat., *oleum cochlearie*. A volatile oil extracted from the *C. officinalis*. According to Hoffmann, it is a mustard-oil (thiocarbimide) of the butylic series, having the composition C₈H₁₂NS = C₄H₈CNS. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. pyrenaica**. See *C. officinalis*.—**C. rusticana** [Lamarck]. The *Armoracia rusticana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris**. See *C. officinalis*.—**Conserva cochlearia** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *conserva de cochlearia* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by triturating 1 part of the

fresh leaves of the *C. officinalis* with 3 parts of white sugar [Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod.] and passing the pulp through a No. 2 hair-sieve [Fr. Cod.]. Similar preparations, in which the proportion of sugar varied from 1 part to 3 parts,

were official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21).]—**Essentia cochlearie**. See *Tinctura cochlearia*.—**Extractum cochlearie**. Fr., *extrait de cochlearie*. Extract of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by inspissating the clarified juice of the *C. officinalis* [Brunsw. Disp. (1777), Fr. Cod. (1837), Ph. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp. (1839)]; by evaporating a decoction of the herb [Amst. Ph. (1805), Palat. Disp. (1764)]; or by evaporating the mixed decoction and aqueous distillate of the herb [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Herba cochlearie**



THE COCHLEARIA OFFICINALIS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

aria [Ger. Ph.], **Herba recens cochlearia** (seu *cochlearia hortensis*, seu *cochlearia officinalis*, seu *cochlearia vulgaris*). Fr., *cochlearia* [Fr. Cod.]. The fresh herb of the *C. officinalis*. [B, 180, 205 (a, 24).]—**Oil of c.**, **Oleum cochlearie**. See *C. oil*.—**Radix cochlearia folio cubitali**. Horse-radish-root; the rhizome of the *Armoracia rusticana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Semen cochlearia**, **Semen cochlearia officinalis**. The seed of *C. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Spiritus cochlearie**. Fr., *esprit* (ou *alcoolat*) *de cochlearia*. Ger., *Löffelkrautspiritus*. Spirit of scurvy-grass; a clear, colorless liquid having a peculiar odor, a sharp, pungent taste, and a sp. gr. of 0.908 to 0.918, made by macerating 8 parts of bruised fresh flowering scurvy-grass (*C. officinalis*) in 3 parts each of alcohol and water, and distilling off 4 parts [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in many of the older pharmacopœias of Europe, differing in the proportions of the ingredients and in the strength of the alcohol employed. [B, 108, 119, 205 (a, 21).]—**Spiritus cochlearia compositus**. See *Alcoolat de cochlearia composé*.—**Succus cochlearie**. Fr., *suc de cochlearie*. Juice of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by bruising the fresh herb of the *C. officinalis*, expressing, and decanting the juice [Hess. Disp. (1806), Russ. Ph. (1803), Sard. Ph. (1773)]. Dose, from 1 to 3 oz. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Succus cochlearia compositus**. See *Succus antiscorbuticus*.—**Syrupus cochlearie**. Fr., *sirop de cochlearia*. Syrup of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by dissolving on a water bath 2 parts of sugar in 1 part of the purified juice of the *C. officinalis* [Sp. Ph. (1798), Würt. Ph. (1798), Fr. Cod. (1837)]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus cochlearia compositus**. Fr., *sirop de cochlearia composé*. Compound syrup of scurvy-grass; a preparation official in the Turin Ph. of 1833, made by macerating 6 oz. each of the juice of *C. officinalis*, the juice of brook-lime, juice of sorrel, and orange-juice, 3 oz. of orange-peel, and 3 handfuls of the herb *C. officinalis*, expressing, filtering, and adding 4 lbs. of sugar and 15 drops of oil of lemon and dissolving on the water-bath. The preparation of the Belg. Ph. differs from the *sirop de raifort* of the Fr. Cod. in being made with orange-peel and oranges. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus cochlearia ioduretus** [Belg. Ph.] (seu *jodatus*). Fr., *sirop de raifort iodé* [Fr. Cod.]. A mixture of 2 parts each of potassium iodide and distilled water, and 996 of syrupus cochlearia compositus [Belg. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs the addition of 1 part of iodine dissolved in 15 parts of alcohol to 985 parts of syrupus cochlearia compositus. [B, 95.] Cf. *Syrupus antiscorbuticus jodatus*.—**Syrupus de c. armoracia compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de raifort composé* and *Syrupus armoraciae compositus*.—**Syrupus de c. officinalis**. See *Syrupus cochlearia*.—**Tinctura cochlearia**. Fr., *alcoolé* (ou *teinture*) *de cochlearia*. Syn.: *essentia cochlearie*. A preparation, official in the Palat Disp. of 1764, made by macerating 2 oz. of the *C. officinalis* in a sufficiency of alcohol, straining, and adding to the colature 1 drachm of the extract of scurvy-grass. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

COCHLEARIA (Fr.), n. Ko²k²la-a²-re-a². The genus *Cochlearia*; in the Fr. Cod., the *C. officinalis*. [B, 113.]—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Spiritus cochlearie*.—**Alcoolat de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.], **Alcoolat de c. et de raifort**. Lat., *alcoolatium cochlearia compositum*. Compound spirit of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by macerating for 2 days 30 parts of the fresh leaves of the *Cochlearia officinalis* and 4 parts of fresh horse-radish chopped very fine, in 35 parts of 80 per cent. alcohol, and distilling off 30 parts. [Fr. Cod.] Similar preparations with somewhat different proportions have been official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B, 113, 119 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura cochlearie*.—**C. de Bretagne**. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.—**Conserve de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Conserva cochlearie*.—**Eau de c.**, **Eau distillée de c.** See *Aqua cochlearie*.—**Esprit ardent de c.** See *Alcoolat de c. composé*.—**Esprit de c.** See *Spiritus cochlearie*.—**Extrait de c.** See *Extractum cochlearie*.—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Aqua cochlearie*.—**Infusion de c.** Infusion of scurvy-grass; a preparation made by infusing 50 grammes of the leaves

of the *Cochlearia officinalis* in 1 litre of water, or of milk, whey, bouillon, beer, or wine. To be taken during the day as a tisane. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Pulpe de c.** Pulp of scurvy-grass (*Cochlearia officinalis*); used in doses of 8 to 15 grammes. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Sirop de c.** See *Syrupus cochleariae*.—**Sirop de c. composé.** See *Syrupus cochleariae compositus*.—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura cochleariae*.

COCHLEARIÉ (Fr.), adj. Kok-la-a²-re-a. Resembling the cochlearia; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, the *Cochleareæ*. [B, 38.]

COCHLEARIEN (Fr.), adj. Ko²k-la-a²-re-a²n². See *Cochlear* (adj.).

COCHLEARIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a²r(a²r)-i²-fol(fo²l)²-u²s(u²s). From *cochlear*, a spoon, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cochlearifolié*. Ger., *löffelblättrig*. Sp., *cochlearifoliado*. Having spoon-shaped leaves. [a, 24.]

COCHLEARIFORM, adj. Ko²k-le²-a²r²i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cochleariformis* (from *cochlear*, a spoon, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cochleariforme*. Ger., *schneckenförmig*, *löffelförmig*. Sp., *cochleariforme*. Having the shape of a spoon or of a snail-shell. [B, 19, 121.]

COCHLEARIN, n. Ko²k-le²a²r²-i²n. Fr., *cochlearine*. Ger., *C*. A crystalline substance, to which the composition C₈H₈O₂ has been doubtfully assigned, found in the *Cochlearia officinalis* and deposited from spiritus cochleariae in small nacreous, shining lamellæ or acicular crystals which have a faint odor and aromatic pungent taste and a sp. gr. of 1.248, melt at 45° C. and are slightly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and ether. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COCHLEARION (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a²)ri²-o²n. Gr., κοχλιάριον. A Greek measure containing a little over the 1/10 of a pint (English wine measure) when used for liquids, and 0.276 cubic inch when used for solids. [Anthon (a, 24).] See *Cochlear* (n.).

COCHLEARIS (Lat.), adj. and n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a²)ri²s. 1. As an adj., see *COCHLEAR* (adj.). 2. As a n., see *COCHLEAR* (n.). 3. As a n., also formerly employed to denote the gelatinous-looking tissue seen on opening the cochlea, by which the membranous zone is connected at its outer or convex margin with the outer wall. [B, F, 11.]

COCHLEARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a²)ri²-u²m(u²m). See *COCHLEAR* (n.) and *COCHLEARION*.

COCHLEARY, adj. Ko²k²-le²-a²ri². See *COCHLEAR* (adj.).

COCHLEATA [Rivinius] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a²)-ta². See *MEDICAGO*.

COCHLEATE, **COCHLEATED**, adj's. Ko²k²-le²-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *cochleatus*. Fr., *cochléaire*. Ger., *schneckenartig*, *schraubenförmig*. Twisted in the form of a spiral; snail-shaped; cochlear. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COCHLEATIM (Lat.), adv. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a²)ti²m. By spoonfuls (used in describing the administration of medicine). [a, 24.]

COCHLEATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-a(a²)tu²s(tu²s). See *COCHLEATE*.

COCHLÉE (Fr.), n. Kok-la. See *COCHLEA*.

COCHLEIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-le²-i²-fo²rm(i²s). Fr., *cochléiforme*. See *COCHLEARIFORM*.

COCHLEOUS, adj. Ko²k²-le²-u²s. See *COCHLEAR* (adj.) and *COCHLEATE*.

COCHLIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)li²-a². See *COCHLEA*.

COCHLIACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-li²-a²k(a²k)-a²n(a²n)²tu²s(thu²s). From κοχλιάς, a spiral, and ακάνθα, a spine. Fr., *cochliacanthé*. Sp., *cochlocanto*. Having curved hollow spines; or having spirally-shaped fruit.

COCHLIANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-li²-a²n(a²n)²tu²s(thu²s). Of Bentham, a genus of 1-gumminous herbs of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*, established for a single species indigenous to Nepal. [B, 38, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHLIAS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)li²-a²s(a²s). Gr., κοχλιάς. See *COCHLEA*.

COCHLIDES [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k(ko²ch²)li²d-ez(e²s). See *GASTEROPODA*.

COCHLIOSPERMATE, adj. Ko²k-li²d²i²-o-spu²rm(at). From κοχλιόσπρον, a little snail, and σπέρμα, a seed. Having cup-shaped seeds, as in the *Veronica*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHLIOCARPOUS, adj. Ko²k-li²-o-ka²rp²u²s. Lat., *cochliocarpus* (from κοχλιάς, a spiral, and καρπός, a fruit). Fr., *cochliocarpe*. Having the fruit turned in the form of a spiral. [B, 38 (a, 24).] Cf. *COCHLIACANTHUS*.

COCHLIPODES (Fr.), n. pl. Kok-le-o-pod. A tribe of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 41.]

COCHLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)li²(le)²ti²s. Gen., *cochlitis*. Inflammation of the inner membranous structure of the cochlea. [F.]

COCHLOLITHOTRYPETA (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo(lo²)-li²th-o(o²)-tri²p(tru²p)-e(a)²ta². From κοχλιάς, a spiral, λίθος, a stone, and τρυπήτης, a perforator. Ger., *Schrauber-Steinbohrer*. Syn.: *conitor calculus cochlearis*. A drill for breaking up calculi. [A, 322.]

COCHLOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo(lo²)li²th-u²s(u²s). From κοχλιάς (see *COCHLEA*), and λίθος, a stone. Ger., *Schneckenstein*. A petrified shell. [A, 322.]

COCHLORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo²r-rh²n²ch(ru²n²ch²)u²s(u²s). From κοχλιόρρινος, a spoon, and ῥύγχος, a snout. Fr., *cochlorhynque*. Having a spoon-shaped beak; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cochlorrhynchi*, of Lesson, a family of the *Cursores*, comprising those which have a spoon-shaped beak. [L, 41.]

COCHLOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²k(ko²ch²)lo²s. See *COCHLEA*.

COCHLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo(lo²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)²e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cochlospermes*. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Ternstroemiaceæ* (of Planchon, a distinct family of plants), consisting of *Cochlospermum* and *Amoreuxia*. It corresponds in part to the *Bixææ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COCHLOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-lo(lo²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)²u²m(u²m). From κοχλιάς, a spiral, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *cochlosperme*. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Bixineæ*, tribe *Bixææ*, comprising 11 species growing in tropical regions. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. gossypium** [DeCandolle]. Syn.: *Bombax grandiflorum*. An East Indian species with numerous yellow flowers in terminal panicles. A gum called *kuteera*, used as a substitute for gum tragacanth, is obtained from the stem. A downy stuff on the seed is employed in stuffing cushions, etc. [B, 19, 48, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. insignis** [St.-Hilaire]. Syn.: *Wittelsbachia insignis* [Martius], *Bombax hibiscifolium* [Willdenow]. A species resembling the *C. gossypium* but having smaller leaves with serrate lobes. In Brazil, a decoction of the roots (*butua do curro*) is used as a remedy for internal pains, abscesses, etc. The Indians eat the fruit. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Planchoni**. A species of western Africa. It is a shrub about five feet high, with alternate three- or five-lobed leaves, pubescent inferiorly. The roots yield a yellow dye. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. tinctorium** [A. Richard]. Fr., *cochlosperme des teinturiers*. A species of Senegambia, having a thick tuberous root which furnishes a yellow dye known to the natives as *fayar*. It is also used medicinally in amenorrhœa. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COCHON (Fr.), n. Ko-sho²n². A pig.—**C. d'Inde**. The *Cavia capybara*. [L, 105.]—**C. d'Inde**. The guinea-pig. [L, 105.]—**C. de lait**. A sucking-pig.—**C. de mer**. Ger., *Meerschweinchen* (3d def.). 1. The *Delphinus phœœna*. 2. The guinea-pig. [L, 105; a, 13.]—**C. sauvage**. The wild boar. [L, 105.]

COCHONE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²k(ko²ch²)-on(e)a. Gr., κοχώνη [Hippocrates]. The lower part of the back between the hips; the coccyx and coccygeal region. Also, according to some, the thigh. [L, 50.]

COCHONNETTE (Fr.), n. Ko-sho²n²-ne²t. In the neighborhood of Lyons, the *Polygonum*. [B, 38.]

COCHONNIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ko-sho²n²-ne-e²r. The *Rosa cerea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCHOU, n. In the island of Guan, an edible species of *Dioscorea*. [B, 88 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCILIO, n. A weight of 11 oz. [B, 200 (a, 21).]

COCIN, n. Ko²si²n. See *COCININ*.

COCINATE, n. Ko-si²n-at. A salt of coccinic acid. [B, 2.]

COCINIC ACID, n. Ko-si²n²i²k. Fr., *acide coccinique*. Ger., *Cocconsulstgssäure*. Syn.: *cocyllic* (or *cocostearic*) acid. A fatty acid, having, according to St. Evres, the composition C₁₁H₂₂O₂, obtained from cocoa-nut oil, and melting at 34.5° C. To be distinguished from coccinic acid. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COCININ, n. Ko²si²n-i²n. Fr., *cocinine*. Ger., *C*. A fatty matter having the chemical composition of glyceryl coccinate or C₂H₄(C₁₁H₂₁O₂)₂, constituting the chief part of cocoa-nut oil. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]

COCINONE, n. Ko²si²n-on. A substance, C₂₁H₄₂O, derived from the decomposition of calcium coccinate and forming colorless, inodorous, and tasteless laminar crystals, melting at 38° C. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COCK, n. Ko²k. A.-S., *coc* (1st def.), *coc* (1st def.). Gr., ἀλέκτωρ (1st def.). Lat., *gallus* (1st def.). Fr., *coq* (1st def.), *robinet* (2d def.). Ger., *Hahn*. It., *Sp.*, *gallo* (1st def.). 1. A male bird, especially the male of the domestic fowl. 2. A short tube for drawing off liquid or gas from a reservoir, furnished with a key for stopping or moderating the flow, also the key itself. 3. In the pl., *c's*, the *Plantago lanceolata*. [A, 505.]—**C's-and-hens**. 1. See *C* (3d def.). 2. The leaf-buds of *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 505.]—**C-bramble**, **C-brumblem**. The *Rubus fruticosus*. [A, 505.]—**C-drink**, **C-drunks**. The fruit of *Pyrus aucuparia*, because it is reputed intoxicating to fowls. [A, 505.]—**C-fighters**, **C-grass**. 1. The *Bromus mollis* and the *Bromus secalinus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [A, 505.]—**C-head**. The *Stachys palustris*. [A, 505.]—**C-heads**. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]—**C-rose**. The *Papaver rhœas*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C's-calm**. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [A, 505.]—**C's-comb**. The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, the *Rhinanthus crista galli*, the *Onobrychis sativa*, the *Celosia cristata*, the *Lychnis flos cuculi*, the *Papaver rhœas*, and the *Pedicularis palustris*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C's-comb-grass**. The *Cynosurus cochinus*. [A, 505.]—**C's-foot**. The *Urginea vulgaris*, the *Dactylis glomerata*, and the *Chelidonium majus*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C's-foot-grass**. The *Dactylis glomerata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C's-grass**. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [L, 73.]—**C's-head**. The *Onobrychis sativa*, the *Papaver rhœas*, the *Plantago lanceolata*, the *Centaurea nigra*, the *Trifolium pratense*, and the *Desmodium tortuosum*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**C's-kames**. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Orchis latifolia*. [A, 505.]—**C'spur**. 1. The *Crataegus crus galli*. 2. The *Pisonia aculeata*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C-weed**. Fr., *herbe du coq* (ou de la poivrette). The *Lychnis githago*. [A, 505.]—**Purple c's-head**. The *Astragalus hypoglottis*. [A, 505.]

COCKENO, n. The *Papaver rhœas*. [A, 505.]

COCK-EYE, n. Ko²k'i. See *STRABISMUS*.

COOKIE-BENDIE, n. Ko²k²-i²-be²nd-i². 1. Fir-cones. 2. The large buds of *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 505.]

COCKILOORIE, n. Ko²k²-i²-lur²i². The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505.]

COCKLE, n. Ko'k'l. A.-S., *coccol*, *cocel*, *cocte*. 1. The *Agrostemma (Lychnis) githago*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Cardium edule*.—**C.-button**, **C.-bur**. The *Arctium lappa*, the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, and the genus *Xanthium*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cornc.**, **C.-weed**. See *C.* (1st def.).—**White c.** The *Silene inflata*. [A, 505.]

COCKROACH, n. Ko'k'ro'ch. See *BLATTA orientalis*.

COCKY-BABY, n. Ko'k'i'ba'bi'. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505.]

COCLEARIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ko-kl-a-a'ri'a-a'. See *COCHLEARIA*.—**C. de Breña**. See *ARMORACIA rusticana*.

COCLÉS (Lat.), adj. Kok(ko'k'y)lez(las). Gen., *coc'litis*. From *κόκλωψ*. Having one eye. [L, 50.]

COCLEZ (Fr.), n. Ko-kl-a. An old name for the *Anemone hortensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCO, n. Ko'ko. 1. The *Cocos nucifera* and its fruit. In this sense, also spelled *cocoa*. 2. A drink of the common people of Paris, made of water and licorice-juice. 3. A Peruvian name for the *Myristica gordoniofolia*. 4. See *Cocce*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24); L, 30 (a, 21).]—**Beurre de c.** (Fr.). See *COCOA-NUT OIL*.—**C. de mer** (Fr.). The fruit of the *Cocos maldivica* (*Lodoicea maldivica*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C.-nut**, **C'nuss** (Ger.). See *COCOA-NUT*.—**C'nussstalsäure** (Ger.). See *COCINIC ACID*.—**C. of the Maldives**. See *C. de mer*.—**C. verde**. In Brazil, the *Syagrus mikaniana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See *COCOA-NUT OIL*.—**Petit c.** (Fr.). The *Theophrasta jussieva*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COCOA, n. Ko'ko. Fr., Sp., *cacao* (1st def.), *coco* (2d def.). Ger., *Cacao* (1st def.), *Cocosnuss* (2d def.). 1. The seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*, also a beverage made from them. 2. The fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 19, 116 (a, 24).]—**Acorn c.** A preparation made of c. (1st def.), powdered and freed from fat, to which are added the soluble parts of roasted acorns, a little sugar, and roasted flour. This is mixed with cold water and boiled with constant stirring. Recommended in all forms of diarrhoea in children. [F. W. Elsner, "Australas. Med. Gaz.," June, 1886; "Practitioner," Sept., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 16, 1886, p. 448.]—**Brazilian c.** See *GUARANA*.—**C. nibs**. The crushed seeds of the *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 8 (a, 24).]—**C.-nut**. See the major list.—**C. palm**. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C.-plum**. The fruit of *Chrysobalanus icaco*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C.-root**. The root of *Colocasia antiquorum*, used as an esculent in tropical countries. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-wood**. The *Inga vera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COCOA-NUT, n. Ko'ko-nu't. Fr., It., Sp., *coco*. Ger., *Cocosnuss*. The fruit of *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Buddha's c.-n.** The *Sterculia alata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-n. butter**, **C.-n. oil**, **oleum cocos** (Ger. Ph.) (seu *cocois* [Russ. Ph.]). Fr., *huile (ou beurre) de coco*. Ger., *Cocosnussöl*, *Cocosöl*. It., *olio di coco*. Sp., *aceite de coco*. The fixed oil obtained by expression or decoction from the fruit of the *Cocos nucifera*. It is of a fine white color, bland taste, and peculiar odor. At ordinary temperatures it is of the consistence of lard and dissolves readily in alcohol. It consists largely of *cocinin*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-n. palm**, **C.-n. tree**. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Double c.-n.** The *Lodoicea Seychellarum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small prickly c.-n.** The *Cocos guineensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COCOE, n. In the West Indies, the *Colocasia esculenta*. [B, 282.] Cf. *Coco* (4th def.) and *Cocoa-root*.

COCOEÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), **COCOINÆ** (Lat.), **COCOINEÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-ko'e'e-a'e-a'e, -ko-in(en)'e-a'e-e', -ko-i'n'e'e-e'-(a'e-e'). Fr., *cocoinées*. A tribe of palms, comprising the genera *Bactris*, *Desmoncus*, *Astrocaryum*, *Acrocomia*, *Martinezia*, *Elveia*, *Diplthemium*, *Cocos*, *Maximiliana*, *Scheelea*, *Attalea*, *Eleocharis*, and *Orbignia*. [B, 42, 170, 245 (a, 24).]

COCOJA, n. In the islands of Banda and Ternate, a species of *Pandanus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCOLAS-PANTAR, **COCOLAS-PANTER**, n's. The *Rubus cæsius*. [Lyte (a, 24).]

COCOLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ko-la'ra'ta. See *CHOCOLATE*.

COCOLOBIS (Lat.), n. f. Kok(ko'k)lo'bi'o(o)bi's. Of Pliny, a word supposed to designate the Spanish grape. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCOMERO (It.), n. Ko-ko-ma'ro. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]

COCON (Fr.), n. Ko-ko-n'. See *COCOON*.—**C. de soie**. A silkworm cocoon. [L, 105.]

COCO-NUT, n. Ko'ko-nu't. See *COCOA-NUT*.

COCO-OLEIN, n. Ko'ko-ol'e-i'n. A medicinal preparation said to be the liquid part of cocoa-nut oil; used as a substitute for cod-liver oil. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COCOON, n. Ko-kun'. Fr., *cocon*. Ger., *Seidengehäuse*, *Puppe*. It., *bozzolo*. Sp., *capullo*. The silken envelope of the larvæ of certain insects, or the eggs of spiders, certain leeches, etc. [L, 41, 180.]

COCOS (Lat.), n. f., indecl. or gen. *coc'ois*. Ko'ko's. Fr., *cocotier*. Ger., *Cocobaum*. Sp., *coco palma de c.* 1. Of Benthams and Hooker, a genus of *cocoinées*, of the palm family. They are tall, graceful trees, the majority of which are indigenous to tropical America. 2. In Venezuela, the *Elæis butyracea*. 3. The *Burlinia* of Endlicher. [Doroteo de armas, "Ensayo Med. de Caracas," "Lyon méd.," Nov. 15, 1885, p. 354 (a, 24); B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. aculeata** [Jacquin]. Fr., *cocotier de Guinée*, *palmier-canne*. See *ACROCOMIA sclerocarpa*.—**C. amara** [Jacquin]. Fr., *cocotier amer*. A species in the trunk of which is often found the larva of an insect, eaten in the Antilles under the name of *ver palmiste*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. arenaria** [Gomèz]. The *Diplthemium littorale* of Martius. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C'-baum** (Ger.). The cocoa-nut tree. [a, 24.]—**C'-butter** (Ger.). See *COCOA-NUT OIL*.—**C. butyracea** [Linnæus]. Fr., *cocotier du Brésil*. A species the kernels of the fruit of which yield

palm-oil. The fruit, when young, is eaten in Brazil. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. chilensis** [Molina]. The *Jubcea spectabilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. coronata** [Martius]. Fr., *cocotier à couronne*. A species furnishing an oil which is used by the natives of the province of Bahia to cure insect bites. The pith of the tree is made into an indifferent bread. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. fusiformis** [Swartz]. The *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. maldivica**. The *Lodoicea Schellarum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. nucifera**. Fr., *cocotier, cocotier porte-noix, roi des végétaux*. Ger., *ächte Kokospalme*. A well-known palm, supposed to be indigenous to southern Asia, but now found in the tropical regions of both hemispheres and the islands of the Pacific. It thrives best near the sea, attains the height of from 50 to 100 feet, and produces the so-called nuts in bunches of



COCOS NUCIFERA. [A, 327.]

20 or more together. They are of triangular form and with the outer husk, about a foot long, inclosing a hard shell which, with its contents, is known as the cocoa-nut. Its uses are numerous. The white albumen of the nut serves as food, and the milk as drink. The oil is used in cookery. Its stearin is used for making candles, while the clear oil is employed for illuminating purposes. The fibre is made into matting, brushes, brooms etc. The hard shell is made into cups and domestic utensils. Medicinally, the oil has been found useful in pulmonary diseases, its virtues being similar to those of cod-liver oil, while it has the advantage of being more palatable and not producing nausea. In Germany it is used in place of lard in pharmacy, as vegetable substances and ointments keep better prepared with this oil than with lard. It is also used in making soap, but, as it contains free caprylic acid, it is rather unfit for toilet soaps, leaving a rancid odor on the skin. [B, 5, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**C'nussöl** (Ger.), **C'bi** (Ger.). See *COCOA-NUT OIL*.—**C. oleacea** [Martius]. Fr., *cocotier huileux*. A Brazilian species. The young shoots and interior leaves are edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. schizophylla** [Martius]. Fr., *cocotier schizophylle*. A species the fruit of which is used in ophthalmia. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Oleum c.** [Ger. Ph.]. See *COCOA-NUT OIL*.

COCOSTEARIC ACID, n. Ko-ko-ste-a'ri'ik. Fr., *acide cocostéarique*. Ger., *Cocostearinsäure*. See *COCINIC ACID*.

COCOSTEARIN, n. Ko-ko-ste-a'ri'jn. Lat., *cocostearinum*. Fr., *cocostéarine*. Ger., *C*. See *COCININ*.—**C'säure** (Ger.). See *COCINIC ACID*.

COCOSTEARYL, n. Ko-ko-ste-a'ri'jn. See *COCININ*.

COCOTIER (Fr.), n. Ko-kot-e-a. 1. The genus *Cocos*. 2. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de mer**. The *Borassia flabelliformis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de l'Isle Praslin**. The *Lodoicea Schellarum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Pati**. The *Cocos botryophora* of Martius. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des Maldives**, **C. des Sèches**. The *Lodoicea Schellarum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Brésil**. The *Cocos butyracea* of Linnæus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. épineux**. The *Cocos aculeata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. huileux**. The *Cocos butyracea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pierreux**. The *Cocos lapidea* of Gärtner. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. porte-noix**. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCOTIE (Fr.), n. Ko-kot. 1. Edema of the eyelid. 2. Aphthous stomatitis. [A, 385.]

COCOWORT, n. Ko'ko-wu'rt. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [A, 505.]

COCOXIHUITL, n. In Mexico, the genus *Bocconia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCUYULE, n. In Mexico, the *Cocos lapidea* of Gärtner. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCQUART (Fr.), n. Ko-ka'rt. The *Rosa gallica*. [L, 105.]

COCRETE (Fr.), n. Ko-kre't. The *Rhinanthus* and *Alectorolophus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. des Alpes**. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. glabre**. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*, var. *glaber*, of De Candolle. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCRISTE (Fr.), n. Ko-krest. The *Rhinanthus major*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COCROOTES, n. pl. In Brazil, the fruit of the *Bactris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCTANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2k'ta^2n(ta^2n)-a^2$. See COTTANA.

COCTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2k'shi^2(i)^2$ -o. Gen., *coction'is*. See COCTIOX.—**C. critica**. The so-called coction of a materies morbi. [A, 322.]

COCTION, n. $Ko^2k'shu^2n$. Gr., *πέψις*. Lat., *coctio* (from *coquere*, to cook). Fr., c. Ger., *Kochen, Kochung, Backen, Abkochung, Verdauung*. It., *cozione*. Sp., *cocción*. 1. The process of boiling or cooking. 2. An old pathological term for a thickening or elaboration of the humors which was held to render them easier of expulsion from the body; also for the formation and accumulation of morbid materials in the system. 3. Of ancient writers, digestion. [B, 200 (a, 21); L, 94.] Cf. CONCOCTION and DECOCTION.

COCTUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2k'tu^2s(tu^2s)$. Boiled, cooked; of the ancients, subjected to coction (2d def.).

CO-CU, n. The *Cyperus rotundus* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCUASSE (Fr.), n. $Ko-ku^2a^2s$. The *Conium maculatum*. [L, 49.]

COCUË (Old Fr.), n. $Ko-ku^2$. 1. The *Conium maculatum*. 2. The *Cherophyllum silvestre*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Grande c.** The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCUIZA (Sp.), n. $Ko-kwe^2tha^2$. The *Fourcroya gigantea* of Ventenat. [B, 121.]

COCUM-BUTTER, COCUM-OIL, n's. $Ko'ku^2m$. A fatty substance obtained from the *Garcinia morella*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 725 (a, 21).]

COCUSSAU (Fr.), n. $Ko-ku^2s-o$. The *Caltha major*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COCUS-WOOD, n. $Ko'ku^2s-wu^2d$. The *Brya ebenus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CO-CUT-LON, n. In Cochinchina, the *Lamium gargaricum* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCYGES [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko'si^2(ku^2)-jes(ge^2s)$. A cohort of the *Volucres*. [L, 121.]

COCYL, n. $Ko'si^2l$. Fr., *cocyle*. Ger., *C*. See COCININ.—**C'saure** (Ger.). See COCINIC ACID.

COCYTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko-si(ku^2)'ta^2$. See COCYTUS.

COCYTO, n. In Mandingo, the *Dialium nitidum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COCYTOS (Lat.), **COCYTUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Ko-si(ku^2)'to^2s, -tu^2s(tu^2s)$. Gr., *κόκυτος*. Fr., *cocyste*. Lit., lamentation; of Linnæus, the pain of a venomous bite. [A, 322.]

COD, n. Ko^2d . Fr., *morue, merluce*. Ger., *Kabeljau*. It., *merluzzo, baccalà*. Sp., *bacalao, abadejo*. The *Gadus morrhua*. [L, 207.]—**C'fish**. See **C'fish oil, C-liver oil, C-oil**. See **CO-LIVER OIL**.—**Common c.** See **C**.

CODAGAM (Malay), n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CODAGA PALA (Malay), n. The bark of the *Wrightia dysenterica* of P. Brown (the *Hollarrhena dysenterica* of Wallich). [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CODAGEN (Malay), n. See **CODAGAM**.

CODAI-PILLOW, n. On the Coromandel coast, the genus *Andropogon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODAIRE (Fr.), n. $Ko-da^2r$. The *Lerchea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODALIAN (Welsh), n. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODAMINE, n. $Kod'a^2m-en$. Lat., *codamina, codamina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Codamin*. An opium alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$, isomeric with laudanine, but readily distinguished from it by turning to a deep green color when treated with ferric chloride or with nitric acid. As obtained from its iodohydrate, it forms beautiful colorless crystals which melt at about 120° C. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. iodohydrate**. A compound of c. and hydriodic acid; a feebly soluble, crystallizable, acid substance. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. oxalate**. Fr., *oxalate de c.* Ger., *oxalsaures Codamin*. A compound of oxalic acid and c. It may be crystallized. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. tartrate**. Fr., *tartrate de codamine*. Ger., *weinsaures Codamin*. A compound of c. and tartaric acid; an acid crystallizable substance. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CODA-PAIL, n. The *Pistia stratiotes*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODARIUM (Lat.), n. m. $Kod-a(a^2)'ri^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *κόδαριον* (dim. of *κόδιον*, a fleece). Fr., *codarion*. Ger., *Wollpetz* (1st def.). 1. A collection of short and soft, and of long and thick, hairs intermingled in the coat of certain mammals. 2. A section of the genus *Dialium*. [B, 185; L, 105.]—**C. acutifolium** [De Candolle], **C. nitidum** [Vahl], **C. obtusifolium** [Afzelius], **C. Solandri** [Vahl]. See **DIALIUM guineense**.

CODDA (Malay), n. The *Coryphe umbraculifera*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

CODDAM PULLI (Malay), n. The *Cambogia gutta* of Linnæus (the *Garcinia gambogia*, seu *morella*, of Desrousseaux). [B, 121, 172, 180 (a, 24).]

CODDA-PANNA (Malay), n. The *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CODDED-ARSMART, n. $Ko^2d'e^2d-a^2rs'ma^2rt$. The *Impatiens noli-me-tangere*. [A, 505.]

CODE (Fr.), n. Kod. See **CODEX**.—**C. pharmaceutique**. See **CODEX medicamentarius**.

CODEATE, n. $Kod-e^2at$. Fr., *codéate*. A salt of codeic acid. [L, 41, 116.]

CODEBO (Malay), n. The genus *Codiceum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODE DELL' ORNAMENTO (It.), n. $Ko^2da\ de^2l\ o^2rn-a^2-me^2nt'o$. The *Amarantus caudatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODEGAM (Tamil), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

CODEIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kod-i^2(a^2)'a^2$. See CODEINE.

CODEIC, adj. $Kod-e^2ik$. Of or pertaining to codeine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide codéique*. An acid obtained from codeine. [a, 24.]

CODEINA (Lat.), n. f. $Kod-e^2(a^2)-i(e)^2na^2$. See CODEINE.—**Syrupus codeinæ** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de codéine* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de c.* [Sp. Ph.]. A solution of codeine 2 parts, in alcohol 20 parts [Belg. Ph.], dilute alcohol [Fr. Cod.] 50 parts, or water 4 to 80 parts, mixed with simple syrup 950 parts [Fr. Cod.], 978 parts [Belg. Ph.], 1,000 parts [Swiss Ph.], or 1,200 parts [Sp. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cum c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirop de codéine*.

CODEINE, n. $Kod-e^2en$. Lat., *codeina* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Swed. Ph.], *codeinum* (Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.), *codeia* (from *κόδεια*, a poppy-head). Fr., *codéine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Codein*. It., Sp., *codeina* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. An alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3=C_{17}H_{18}(CH_2)NO_3$, prepared from opium. As the formula indicates, it is the methyl derivative of morphine. It forms whitish, rhombic crystals which have a bitterish taste, are without odor and slightly efflorescent in air. They melt at 150° C. Codeine is generally considered a feeble drug, free from many of the objections to opium, but not so strong. Reports are conflicting as to its effect upon the human economy, some severe cases of poisoning having been published. It is probable that the commercial drug is of varying composition. In France it is used as a calmate. In recent years it has been highly recommended in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and as a remedy for abdominal pain, the advantage alleged being that it can be pushed further than morphine without causing drowsiness or impairing the digestion. [T. L. Brunton, "Brit. Med. Jour.," June 9, 1888, p. 1213; N. Y. Med. Jour., Dec. 22, 1888, p. 700.] 2. As a generic term, a class of substitution compounds (alcohols) formed by the combination of morphine with an alcohol radicle (e. g., codethylene, $C_{10}H_{18}NO_2, OC_2H_5$). [T. L. Brunton, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 268, p. 143; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," April, 1885, p. 117 (B).]—**C. hydrobromide**. Fr., *bromhydrate de codéine*. Ger., *Codeinbromhydrat*. A crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot 2HBr + 4H_2O$. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrochloride**. Ger., *salszsaures Codein*. A compound of c. and hydrochloric acid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3 \cdot HCl + 2H_2O$. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. phosphate**. A compound of c. and phosphoric acid, forming slender four-sided columnar crystals without color, of a bitter taste. According to Frommüller, it acts medicinally like morphine, but is milder. It is soluble in 4 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphate**. Ger., *schwefelsaures Codein*. A compound of c. and sulphuric acid, $(C_{18}H_{21}NO_3)_2 \cdot H_2SO_4 + 5H_2SO$. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CODEINE (Fr.), n. $Kod-a-en$. See CODEINE.—**Sirop de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus cum codeina*. A preparation made by dissolving 0.20 part of codeine in 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol and adding 95 of syrup. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CODEINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kod-(e)-i(e)'nu^2m(nu^2m)$. See CODEINE.

CODÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Kod-a-ek$. Codeic; resembling or relating to codeine. [B (a, 24).]

CODESELLA (It.), n. $Kod-a-se^2l'a^2$. An old term for anthrax. [B, 200; G, 16.]

CODESERU-PAULADO (Malay), n. The *Indigofera anil*. [L, 105.]

CODESO (Sp.), n. $Kod-a^2so$. The genus *Cytisus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. del plico**. In Tenerife, the *Adenocarpus frankenoides*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CODETHYLIN, n. $Kod-e^2th'i^2l-in$. Morphine ethylate, $C_{17}H_{18}NO_2 \cdot OC_2H_5$. [B (a, 24).] See CODEINE (2d def.).

CODEX (Lat.), n. m. $Kod-e^2x$. Gen., *cod'icis*. A book.—**C. medicamentarius**. A pharmacopœia, especially that of France. [B.]

CODI AVANACOE (Malay), n. The *Tragia chamælea*. [B, 12 (a, 24).]

CODIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kod-i(e)'a^2$. Gen., *cod'ias*. Gr., *κόδεια*. 1. The genus *Pisonia*. 2. As a n. n. pl., the urine capsules of the *Papaver officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CODIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kod-i^2(e)-a(a^2)'se^2(ke^2)e(a^2)-e^2$. A group of *Algæ*, comprising *Codium*, *Flabellaria*, and *Halimeda*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODIACUS (Lat.), adj. $Kod-i(e)'a^2k(a^2k)-u^2s(u^2s)$. Pertaining to poppy-heads; codeic. [A, 322.]

CODIÆUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kod-i^2(e)-e'(a^2)'e^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. A genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotonæ*, closely allied to *Croton*, but distinguished by having numerous stamens in the male flowers and no petals in the female. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. chrysocticon** [Rumphius]. Ger., *Codithrauch*. A species indigenous to south-eastern Asia and the Molucca Islands. The bark and roots are used as a remedy for indigestion, colic, etc., and as a sudorific. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. silvestre** [Rumphius]. A species similar to *C. chrysocticon*, indigenous to the Moluccas, where it is used as a purge. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. variegatum**. See *C. chrysocticon*.

CODIAMINUM (Lat.), **CODIANUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Kod-i^2(e)-a^2m(a^2m)-i(e)'nu^2m(nu^2m)$. -i(e)'a^2n(a^2n)-u^2m(u^2m). Of Pliny, a plant doubtfully referred to *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* and to *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODICE-KARANDEL (Burmese), n. The *Sphæranthus amarantoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODIE (Fr.), n. $Kod-e$. See **CODIA** (2d def.).

CODIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kod-i(e)'e^2-e(a^2)-e^2$. Fr., *codées*. Ger., *Codéen*. 1. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Annoniaceæ*. 2. Of Trevisan,

a family of the *Siphonoideæ*, comprising *Acetabulum*, *Polyphysa*, *Coralliodendron*, *Halymeda*, *Rhipozonium*, *Codium*, and *Anadyomene*. [B, 170.]

CODIHO, n. See **CODIÆUM**.—**C'strauch** (Ger.). The *Codiæum chrysoticon*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CODIKALLI (Tamil), n. The *Cynanchum viminalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODILE (Fr.), n. Kod-el. The genus *Tordylium*. [a, 24].—**C. laiteuse**. The *Tordylium latifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODINE (It.), n. Kod-en'a. The genus *Polygonum*. [a, 24].—**C. rossa**. The *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODIOPHYLLOUS, adj. Kod-i²-o-fi²/u³s. Lat., *codiophyllus* (from *κόδιον*, a fleece, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *codiophylle*. Ger., *viessblättrig*. Sp., *codiòfilo*. Having hairy leaves. [L, 41.]

CODISGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kod-i²s'ga². A division of the *Choanoflagellata*. [L, 121.]

CODLIN, n. Ko²d'li²n. A variety of *Pyrus malus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CODLINGS-AND-CREAM, **CODLINS**, n's. Ko²d'li²n²gz-a²nd-krem', ko²d'li²az. The *Epilobium hirsutum*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COD-LIVER OIL, n. Ko²d'li²v-u³r oil. Lat., *oleum morrhue* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum jecoris aselli* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de foie de morue* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Leberthran*, *Stockfishleberthran*. It., *olio di fegato di merluccio*. Sp., *aceite de higado de bacalao*. A fixed oil from the fresh livers of *Gadus morrhua* and other species of *Gadus*. The three commercial varieties are named, respectively, white or pale yellow, brownish yellow, and dark brown. They are essentially alike, except in the mode of preparation. The purest has the least fishy smell. The sp. gr. varies from 0.915 to 0.9195, that of the purest being 0.917. Alcohol dissolves from 2.5 to 6 per cent. of the oil. It is readily soluble in ether. On analysis, it is shown to contain gaduin, oleic, palmitic and stearic acids with glycerin. The amount of iodine is so small as not to be detected by the ordinary tests. Its therapeutic value as an alternative and nutritive in tuberculous and scrofulous diseases, and in all conditions attended with general emaciation and malassimilation, is not surpassed by that of any other article in the materia medica. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-l.-o. cream**. A preparation made by mixing equal quantities of c.-l. o. and mucilage of gum tagaeanth (½ oz. of gum to 16 oz. of water), sweetening, and adding for every oz. of the mixture 1 drachm of alcohol, 1 drop each of the essences of lemon and almonds, and a little oil of cassia. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xviii (a, 21).]—**C.-l.-o. capsules**. Of Wells, capsules containing c.-l. o. pure, or combined with quinine, iodide of iron, or binioidide of mercury, employed to overcome the disgust of many persons to the oil taken in the ordinary way. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., vii (a, 21).]—**C.-l.-o. jelly**. A preparation made, according to Dufourmantel, by dissolving 2 parts of gelatin in a sufficient quantity of water, stirring in 30 parts of the oil at a temperature not exceeding 87° F., and finally adding 4 drops of oil of anise. Syrup or extracts may be added. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xi (a, 21).]—**Deodorized c.-l. o.** C.-l. o. so prepared as to conceal the characteristic taste of the oil and to favor its administration. Such a preparation, having the agreeable flavor of coffee, is given by Carlo Pavesi as follows: C.-l. o., 1,000 parts; ground roasted coffee, 50 parts; animal charcoal, 25 parts. The ingredients, placed in a closed flask, are digested on a water-bath for an hour, set aside for three days, and filtered. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CODOCARPU, n. In Chili, the genus *Myoschilos*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kod-o-sel(kal'y)(e)a; in Eng., kod'o-sel. A bubo. [L, 104.]

CODOCOYPU, n. The *Myoschilos oblongum*. [L, 105.]

CODO DE FRAILE (Sp.), n. Ko'do da fra²e'la. The *Thevetia iccotti*. [A, 447.]

COD-OIL, n. Ko²d-oil'. See **COD-LIVER OIL**.

CODOLINA (It.), n. Kod-o-len'a². The *Phleum pratense*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODOMALO, n. The *Cratægus rotundifolia* of Lamarek. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODONIDÆ (Lat.), **CODONIDÆ** [Nees] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kod-o²n'i²d-e(a²-e²), -o²n-i(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). A tribe of the *Jungermannææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CODONÆCINA [Kent] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kod-o²n(on)e²s(o²-e²k)-i(e)²na². A family of the *Monadidea*. [L, 121.]

CODONOSTOME, n. Kod-o²n'o-stom. Lat., *codonostoma* (from *κόδιον*, a bell, and *στόμα*, an orifice). The aperture of the neotocyalx of a medusa or of the gonocalyx of a medusiform gonophore. [L, 147.]

CODOSCELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kod-o²s-se²l(ke²l)la². Fr., *codocelle*. A bubo. [Fallopianus (A, 325).]

CODWARTH (Welsh), n. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CODWEED, n. Ko²d'wed. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505.]

COECAL, adj. Sek'a²l. See **CÆCAL**, and for other words in **Cœ**, not here given, see the corresponding words in **Cœ**.

COEDWRYN (Welsh), n. The genus *Bryonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COEFFICIENT, n. Ko-e²f-i²sh'e²nt. Lat., *coefficientis* (from *con*, together, and *efficere*, to produce). Fr., c. Ger., C. *Koeffizient*. It., *coefficiente*. Sp., *coefficiente*. A numerical quantity indicative of the rate at which a body undergoes some mechanical, physical, or chemical alteration. [B.]—**C. de ventilation pulmonaire** (Fr.). The quantity of fresh air which remains in the lungs after

inspiration and expiration. [L, 49].—**C. of absorption**. See under **ABSORPTION**.—**C. of division**. The ratio indicating the relative amount of a body dissolved simultaneously by two liquids which are solvents of such body; it is independent of their relative volumes, but varies with the degree of concentration of the liquids and the temperature. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**C. of partage**. Fr., c. de *partage*. Of Berthelot, the ratio between the quantity of acid removed by ether from an aqueous solution and the quantity remaining in solution. [B, 11].—**C. of solubility**. See **C. of ABSORPTION**.—**Elective c.** The ratio indicating the relative force of chemical attraction with which two bodies unite. It is directly proportionate to the symbolic or molecular value of each. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**Trapp's c.** Fr., c. de *Trapp*. Ger., *Trappischer C.* The number 2.33. To obtain approximately the amount of solids in 1,000 parts of urine, multiply the last two figures of the sp. gr. expressed in thousandths by this number. [K.]

CÆLACANTHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Sel(ko²-el)-a²k(a²k)-a²n(a²n)-thi(the). From *καίλος*, hollow, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. A family of the *Lepidoganoidei*. [L, 14.]

CÆLACANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-el)-a²k(a²k)-a²n-(a²n)'thi²d-e(a²-e²). An extinct family of the *Polypteroidei*. [L, 207.]

CÆLACANTHINÆ [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-el)-a²k(a²k)-a²n(a²n)-thi(the)'ne(na²-e²). An order of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 121.]

CÆLANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-a²n(a²n)'tha². Fr., *cælanthe*. The genus *Gentiana* of Linnæus. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLAT-SAGU (Malay), n. The *Cycas circinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLECHUS (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-el)-ek(ach²)u³s(u³s). From *καίλος*, hollow, and *ἤχος*, a sound. Ger., *Höhlergeräusch*. A cavernous sound. [L, 50.]

CÆLELMINTHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko²-el)-e²l-mi²nth'a². From *καίλος*, hollow, and *ἐλμινθων*, a little worm. Fr., *vers intestinaux cavitaires*. A class of the *Entozoa* characterized by an alimentary canal suspended in an abdominal cavity. [Rudolph (L, 27).]

CÆLELMINTHOUS, adj. Sel-e²l-mi²nth'u³s. Belonging to or resembling the *Cælelmintha*. [L.]

CÆLEMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-el)-em(am)'a². See **CÆLOMA**.

CÆLENTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Se²l(ko²-e²l)-e²nt'e²r-a². From *καίλος*, hollow, and *ἔντερον*, a gut. Fr., *cælentérés*. 1. Of Burmeister, nearly the equivalent of *Cælelmintha*. [L, 121, 158.] 2. See **CÆLENTERATA**.

CÆLENTERATA [Frey and Leuckart] (Lat.), **CÆLENTERIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Sel(ko²-el)-e²nt'e²r-a(a²)'ta², -(e²)'ri²-a². Fr., *cælentérés*. Ger., *Cöleleraten*, *Cölelterien*, *Darmthiere*. Syn.: *Radiata* [Frey and Leuckart], *Diploblastica* [Lankester]. 1. Of Huxley and others, a group of the *Metazoa*; a subkingdom of the animal kingdom, including animals with a conspicuous alimentary canal or cavity which also has circulatory functions, and two primary cell layers; usually divided into the *Hydrozoa* and *Actinozoa*. 2. Of Hæckel, a phylum of the animal kingdom, including the *Hydrozoa*, *Actinozoa*, and *Spongiæ*. 3. Of Lankester, a subgrade of the *Metazoa*. 4. See **CÆLENTERA** (1st def.). [L, 11, 121, 147, 228.]—**C. nematophora**. See **C. (1st def.)**.—**C. porifera**. The sponges. [L, 121.]

CÆLENTERATE, adj. Sel-e²nt'e²r-at. Lat., *cælenteratus*. Fr., *cælentéré*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cælelenterata*. [L.]

CÆLIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)'i²-a². Gr., *κοιλία* (from *καίλος*, hollow). 1. The abdomen; also the stomach and different parts of the whole digestive system. 2. The intestines. 3. The feces. 4. Any cavity in the body (i. e., in the thorax, heart, brain, or uterus); of Hippocrates, the socket of a bone; of Galen, the belly of a muscle. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.] 5. Of Lindley, a genus of orchids of the tribe *Epidendreeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLIAC, adj. Sel'i²-a²k. Gr., *κοιλιακός*. Lat., *cæliacus*. Fr., *cæliaque*. Relating to or contained in the abdomen or its viscera. [L, 50, 343.]

CÆLIACA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i(i²)a²k(a²k)-a². Any abdominal disease; of Good, a general name for diseases of the digestive organs. [L, 83.]—**C. clylosa** [Artæus], **C. lactea**, **C. mycosa**. 1. Lienteric diarrhœa. 2. See **Cæliac PASSION**. [L, 132, 325.]—**C. purulenta**. A discharge of pus per anum. [L, 132.]—**C. renalis**, **C. urinalis**. See **CHYLURIA**.

CÆLIACO-MESENTERIC, adj. Sel-i' a²k-o-me²z-e²n-te²r'i²-i²k. Relating to the cæliac and mesenteric regions. [L, 300.]

CÆLIADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-a²(a²)-de²l'f'u³s-(u³s). From *κοιλία*, the belly, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *cæliadelphie*. A double monster, consisting of two bodies united at the abdomen. [L, 49.]

CÆLIÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko² el)-i²-em'(a²e²m)-i²-a². From *κοιλία*, the belly, and *αἷμα*, blood. Hyperæmia of the abdominal viscera. [L, 50.]

CÆLIAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i(i²)a²g(a²g)-ra². From *κοιλία*, the belly, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Gout of the abdomen. [L, 45.]

CÆLIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-a²l(a²l)'ji²(gi²)-a². From *κοιλία*, the belly, and *άλγος*, pain. 1. Pain in the abdomen. 2. Any disease of the abdomen. 3. Ascites. [L, 50.]

CÆLIALGIOPROSON (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-a²l(a²l)'ji²(gi²)-o(o²)-pro²s-o'po²n. From *κοιλία*, the belly, *άλγος*, pain, and *πρόσπον*, the face. Ger., *Leibschmerzgesicht*. An expression of the face indicative of abdominal disease. [A, 322.]

CÆLIANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-a²n(a²n)-u²r-i²z-(u³s)ma². Gen., *cælianeurysmatus* (-is). For deriv., see **CÆLIA** and **ANEURYSM**. An abdominal aneurysm. [L, 50.]

CÆLICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel'(ko²-el)-i²k-u³s(u³s). See **CÆLIAC**.

CÆLIITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *cæliit'idis*. For deriv., see CÆLIA and -itis*. An inflammation in or of the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., sel/i²-o-sel. From κοιλία, the belly, and κήλη, a tumor. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. Abdominal hernia. [E.]

CÆLIOCHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-ka²(ch²a²)i²-a²s(a²)²s. Gen., *cæliochalasis/eos (-al'asis)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and χάλασις, relaxation. Relaxation of the abdominal wall. [A, 322.]

CÆLIOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o²k(o²ch²)i²s(u²s)²s. Gen., *cæliochysis/eos (-och'yisis)*. For deriv., see CÆLIA and CHYSIS. Ascites. [A, 322.]

CÆLIOCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel''(ko²-el'')-i²-o(o²)-si(ku²)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *cæliocyes/eos (-is)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and κύσις, pregnancy. Fr., *cæliocysèe*. Ger., *Bauchschwangerschaft*. The abdominal variety of extra-uterine gestation. [L, 81.]

CÆLIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)/i²-a². From κοιλία, the belly, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *cæliodynie*. Ger., *Leibschmerz*. Abdominal pain. [A, 322.]

CÆLIOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-hem/(ha²'e²m)-i²-a²s. See CÆLHEMIA.

CÆLIOLYMPH [B. G. Wilder], n. Sel/i²-o-li²mf. For deriv., see CÆLIA and LYMPH. The cerebro-spinal fluid. [L, 24.]

CÆLIOLYSIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-li²s(lu²s)/i²-a²s. Gr., *κοιλιολυσία* (from κοιλία, the belly, and λύσις, a loosening). Fr., *cæliolyse*. Diarrhœa. [A, 322.]

CÆLIOLYTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-li²t(lu²)i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κοιλιολυτικός*. Producing or relating to diarrhœa. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.]

CÆLIO MYALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-a²l-(a²)i²j(i²g²)i²-a²s. For deriv., see CÆLIA and MYALGIA. Ger., *Bauchmuskelschmerz*. Pain in the abdominal muscles. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOMYITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *cæliomyit'idis*. For deriv., see CÆLIA and MYITIS. Ger., *Bauchmuskeltzündung*. Inflammation of the abdominal muscles. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOMYODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-mi(mu²)-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)/i²-a²s. From κοιλία, the belly, μῦς, a muscle, and ὀδύνη, pain. See CÆLIO MYALGIA.

CÆLIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o²n²ku²s(ku²s). From κοιλία, the belly, and ὄγκος, a bulky mass. Ger., *Bauchgeschwulst*. An abdominal tumor. [L, 50, 81.]

CÆLIOPARACENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-pa²r-(pa²r)-a²s-se²nt(ke²nt)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *cælioparacentesis/eos (-is)*. For deriv., see CÆLIA and PARACENTESIS. See *PARACENTESIS abdominalis*.

CÆLIOPHTHOE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o²f(tho2)-e(a). From κοιλία, the belly, and φθόνη, a wasting. Ger., *Bauchschwindsucht*. See *Abdominal PHTHISIS*.

CÆLIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-fim(fu²m)/a²s. Gen., *cæliophym'atos (-is)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and φῦμα, a tumor. See CÆLIONCUS.

CÆLIOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-plej(plag)/i²-a²s. From κοιλία, the belly, and πλῆγη, a stroke. Ger., *Eaueinerverparalyse*. Lit., an abdominal paralytic stroke; Asiatic cholera. [L, 50, 81.]

CÆLIOPSOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²p)-sof(so²f)/i²-a²s. From κοιλία (see CÆLIA), and ψόφος, a noise. See *BORBORYG-MUS*.

CÆLIOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-pi(pu²)-os/i²s. Gen., *cæliopyosis/eos (-is)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and πύσις, sup-puration. Suppuration within the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOPYOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o(o²)-pi(pu²)-o²t-(ot)/i²k-u²s(u²s). Affected with or pertaining to abdominal suppu-ration. [L, 50.]

CÆLIORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o²r-ru²m/a²s. Gen., *cæliorrheum'atos (-is)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and ῥέυμα (see RHEUMATISM). Ger., *Unterleibs-rheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CÆLIORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o²r-re/(ro²'e²)-a²s. From κοιλία, the belly, and ῥέιν, to flow. Ger., *Koillorrhœe*. 1. Diarrhœa. 2. See *Cæliac FLUX*. [L, 50.]

CÆLIORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-el)-i²-o²r-ro(ro²)i²k-u²s(u²s). Relating to, affected with, or resembling cæliorrhœa. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-i²-o²s'ki²s(ch²i²)²s-i²a²s. Gen., *cælioschisis/eos (-os'chisis)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and σχίζις, a splitting. A congenital fissure of the abdomen. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOSCHISTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-al)-i²-o(o²)-ski²s-(sch²i²)²s/i²k-u²s(u²s). Relating to or affected with cælioschisis. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko²-al)-i²-o(o²)-spa²z(spa²s)y-mu²s(mu²s). From κοιλία, the belly, and σπασμός, spasm. For deriv., see CÆLIA and SPASMUS. Ger., *Unterleibskrampf*. Spasm of the abdomen. [L, 81.] See *COLIC*.

CÆLIOSPASTICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-al)-i²-o(o²)-spa²z-(spa²s)y/i²k-u²s(u²s). Relating to or affected with cæliospasmus. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOSPHONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-al)-i²-o(o²)-sfo²n-(sfo²n)-i²j(i²g²)i²-o²ma²s. Gen., *cæliosphongioma'atos (-is)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and σφγγός (= σπγγός), a sponge (see also -oma*). Ger., *Bauchhöhlenschwammknoten*. A fungous tumor of the abdomen. [A, 322.]

CÆLIOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-i²-o(o²)-ste²g-no²-si²s. Gen., *cæliostegnos/eos (-is)*. From κοιλία, the belly, and στεγνώσις, a stopping. Constipation. [L, 50.]

CÆLIOTOMY, n. Sel-i²-o²t'o-mi². From κοιλία, the belly, and τέμνειν, to cut. A term proposed by N. Davies-Colley for laparotomy. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 9, 1887, p. 410.]

CÆLISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko²-al)-i²sk'u²s(u²s). Gr., *κοιλίσκος*. A lenticular scalpel. [L, 50.]

CÆLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-i(e)/ti²s. See CÆLIITIS.

CÆLLONGIE PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Citrus aurantium*. [L, 77.]

CÆLOBLASTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-bla²st-(bla²st)'e²-e(a²-e²). From κοίλος, hollow, and βλαστός, a shoot. Fr., *cæloblastées*. Ger., *Schlauchalgen*. 1. Of Kützing, an order of *Algae* (*Choristocarpæe*), comprising the families *Chondrosiphæe* and *Champieæ*. 2. Of Kützing and succeeding authors, a sub-order, order, or class of *Algae*, comprising, according to the earlier classifications, the families *Vaucheriæ*, *Caulerpeæ*, *Codiææ*, *Anadyomenææ*, and others, including the *Characeæ*. The latter are now separated from the C., which is also made to include, in addition to the above chlorophyllaceous orders (*Algae*), the non-chlorophyllaceous orders (*Fungi*) *Saprolegniaceæ* and *Peyronosporææ*. The C. as thus defined comprise much-branched and often very extensive organisms, which nevertheless consist of but a single cell, which is never divided into distinct compartments by partitions except at the junction of the general cell-body with the lateral branches bearing the generative organs. [B, 49, 75, 170.]

CÆLOCAULES [Nees] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-ka⁴l'-(ka³'u¹)-ez(e²s). From κοίλος, hollow, and καυλός, a stalk. A sub-tribe of the *Jungermannieæ*, consisting of the genus *Gottschea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-klin(klen)/e(a). Gen., *cæloclin'es*. From κοίλος, hollow, and κλίνη, a couch. A genus of *Anonaceæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Xylopia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *polycarpa* [De Candolle]. The berberin-tree, yellow-dye tree of the Soudan; a small tree of western Africa. The bitter bark contains berberin, is employed topically in the treatment of obstinate ulcers, and is much used in Africa for dyeing yellow. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CÆLOCORMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-ko²rm'i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Botryllidæ*. [L, 121.]

CÆLOCYLINDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-si²l(ku²)-i²nd'ru²s(ru²s). From κοίλος, hollow, and κύλινδρος, a cylinder. Ger., *Hohlcylinder*. A cylindrical tube. [L, 50.]

CÆLODISCÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-di²s'se²(ke²)-e-(a²-e²). From κοίλος, hollow, and δίσκος, a disc. Of Agardh and others, a subtribe of the *Acalypheæ*, of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, consisting of the single genus *Cælodiscus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLODONT, adj. Sel'o-do²nt. From κοίλος, hollow, and ὀδόντις, a tooth. Fr., *cælodonte*. Having hollow teeth; as a n., in the pl., c's, a group of the *Lacertilia* in which the teeth are excavated or retain the pulp-cavity, and are applied vertically against the outer surface of the jaws, but without adhering by their bases. [L, 14.]

CÆLOGASTRIC [Ehrenberg], adj. Sel-o-ga²st'ri²k. Lat., *cælogastricus* (from κοίλος, hollow, and γαστήρ, the belly). Fr., *cælogastrique*. Having organs of mastication, a short œsophagus, and a simple intestine (said of *Infusoria*). [L, 41, 180.]

CÆLOGYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Of Lindley, a section of *Orchidaceæ*, suborder *Epidendraceæ*, comprising *Cælogyne*, *Panisea*, *Pleione*, *Trichosmia*, *Dilochia*, *Pholidota*, *Otichilus*, and *Earina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-al)-o²ma²s. Gen., *cælom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κοίλωμα*. Fr., *cælome*. Ger., *Cölo*, *Leibeshöhle* (3d and 4th def's). 1. A hollow or excavation. 2. A round superficial ulcer of the cornea. 3. The space between the viscera and the body-walls. 4. In embryology, the space between the entoderm and the exoderm. 5. Of Kützing, one of the great cells, very much ramified and not closed, which form, wholly or in part, the structure of the *Vaucheriæ*, *Caulerpeæ*, *Codiææ*, etc. 6. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Helophytum*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 50, 146, 322.]

CÆLOMATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-om'a²t-(a²t)-a²s. A grade of the *Metazoa*, having a body cavity distinct from the digestive canal. [L, 121.]

CÆLOMATE, adj. Sel-om'a²t. Belonging to or resembling the *Cælomata*; provided with a cælooma. [L, 121, 146.]

CÆLOMATI [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-om'a²t(a²t)-i(e). Ger., *Blutwürmer*, *Hohlwürmer*. A clades of the *Vermes*, including those in which there are a cæloma and a vascular system containing blood. [L, 146.]

CÆLOME (Fr.), n. Sal-om. See CÆLOMA.—C. *externe*. Ger., *Höhle des Blastoderma* [Kölliker]. Syn.: *cavité amnio-choriale*. A forward prolongation of the intermesoblastic space or pleuro-peritoneal cavity (Fr., c. *interne*) of the embryo into the extra-embryonic part of the ovum. It is limited by the yolk-sac, the amnion, and the chorion, and communicates, at the place where the umbilicus is to be formed, with the C. *interne*. [A, 15; H.]—C. *interne*. The true pleuro-peritoneal space. [L, 49.]

CÆLOMELE (Lat.), n. n. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-me(ma)/le(la). From κοίλος, hollow, and μέλη, a probe. Fr., *cælomèle*. Ger., *Hohlsonde*. A grooved probe. [L, 50.]

CÆLOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko²al)-o(o²)-mo²n-a²d-(a²d)-i(e)/na²s. A family of the *Euglenoidea*. [L, 121.]

CÆLONGATE, adj. Ko-e-lo²n²gat. From *con*, together, and *elongatus*, elongated. Of equal length. [L, 14.]

CÆLOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-fle²b-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *cælophlebitidis*. From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *φλέψ*, a vein. Fr., *cælophlébite*. Inflammation of the vena cava. [A, 385.]

CÆLOPHthalmia (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-o²f-tha²l(th²a²l²)-mi²-a². Gr., *κοιλόφθαλμία* (from *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *ὄφθαλμός*, the eye). Fr., *cælophthalmie*. Ger., *Hohläugigkeit*. Hollowness of the eyes. [L, 50.]

CÆLOPHthalmus (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-al)-o²f-tha²l(th²a²l²)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *κοιλόφθαλμος*. Hollow-eyed; as a n., a hollow-eyed person. [F.]

CÆLOPNÉ (Fr.), adj. Sal-op-na. See CÆLOPNÆUS; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, see PULMONATA.

CÆLOPNEUMONATA (Lat.), **CÆLOPNOA** (Lat.), **CÆLOPNOEA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o²p-nu²-mon(mo²n)-a(a²)-ta²-3, -o²p-no(no²)-a², -o²p-ne'(no²)-e²-a². From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *πνεῦμα*, a lung, or *πνοή* or *πνοή*, breath. See PULMONATA.

CÆLOPNÆUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-al)-o²p-ne'(no²)-e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cælopné*. Ger., *hohlathmig*. Having a pulmonary cavity for a respiratory organ. [L, 41.]

CÆLOPTERIS [A. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *πτερίς*, a feathery fern. The *Cryptosorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLOPTYCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel²(ko²-el)-o²p-ti²k(tu²ch²)-i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Dictyonina*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1886, p. 575 (L).]

CÆLORRHIZOUS, adj. Sel-o²r-riz-u²s. From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *cælorrhizée*. Hollow-rooted (said of teeth). [L, 41.]

CÆLORRHYNCOUS, adj. Sel²-o²r-i²n²k-u²s. Lat., *cælorrhyncus* (from *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *ρύγχος*, a snout). Fr., *cælorrhynque*. Having a forward beak-like prolongation of the mouth (said of fishes). [L, 180.]

CÆLOS (Lat.), adj. Sel'(ko²-al)-o²s. Gr., *κοῖλος*. Hollow or hollowed; as a n., in the n., *cælon*, a body-cavity. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50.]

CÆLOSELOPES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-sko²-i²op(o²p)-ez(e²s). Ger., *Hohlgrätenfische*. An order of the *Cycliferi*. [L, 173.]

CÆLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-os'i²s. Gen., *cælos'eos* (-is). From *κοῖλος*, hollow. The formation of a lumen or cavity. [Bourne, "Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]—**Endocytic c.** The formation of a cavity within a cell, as in the development of blood capillaries. It is said to be indirect when each individual cell of a cell-group becomes metamorphosed to form a common cavity. ["Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]—**Paracytic c.** The formation of a cavity between or among cells. It is said to be direct when there is a simple invagination of one or more layers of cells, as in the formation of a gastrula; indirect when a mass of cells separate and move toward the periphery, thus leaving a central cavity (e. g., a segmentation cavity). ["Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Sci.," 1884 (J).]

CÆLOSOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-som'a²t(a²t²)-a². From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *cælosomes*. Ger., *Cælosomen*. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, the third family of the second tribe of antitonic monsters, characterized by more or less extensive evagination; including the *Aspirosomata*, *Schistosomata*, *Pleurosomata*, etc. [Marchand (A, 319).]

CÆLOSPERM, n. Sel'o-spu²rm. From *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A seed in which the albumen is curved so that the base and apex approach, as in *Coriandrum*. [a, 24.]

CÆLOSPERMÆ [De Candolle] (Lat.), **CÆLOSPERMÆE** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)'e(a²-e²), -e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cælospermées*. A suborder of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising the tribe *Coriandreae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLOSPERMIOUS, adj. Sel-o-spu²rm-u²s. Lat., *cælospermius*. Fr., *cælospermé*. Ger., *hohlsamig*. Hollow-seeded (i. e., having the seed hemispherical and excavated on the flat side, as in *Coriandrum*). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CÆLOSTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-stom(sto²m)'i²-a². Gr., *κοιλοστόμια* (from *κοῖλος*, hollow, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *cælostomie*. Hollowness (a cavernous character) of the voice. [A, 325; L, 41, 50, 104.]

CÆLOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-al)-o²st'om(o²m)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cælostome*. Ger., *hohlmäulig*, *hohlstimmig*. Hollow-voiced; as a n., one having cælostomia. [L, 50.]

CÆLOSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-o(o²)-stil(stu²l)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Endlicher, the *Spigeliæ* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆLOTES (Lat.), n. f. Sel'(ko²-al)-ot(o²t)-ez(as). Gen., *cælotel'os* (-is). Gr., *κοιλότης*. Hollowness; a cavity. [A, 387.]

CÆLUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel'(ko²-al)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *καίλον*. Ger., *Höhle*. A hollow or cavity. [A, 322, 325; L, 102.]—**C. capitis**. Ger., *Schädelgewölbe*. The vault of the skull. [L, 349.] Cf. CALVARIA.—**C'epithelien** (Ger.). Of Haeckel, the endothelial or epithelial cells of the body cavity. ["Jena. Ztschr.," 1884 (J); L, 146.]—**C. oris**. Ger., *Gaumengewölbe*, *knöcherner Gaumen*. The concavity of the palate. [L, 349.]

CÆLURIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Sel(ko²-al)-u²r'(ur)'i²-a². An order of the *Dinosauria* or a suborder of the *Theropoda*. [L, 121.]

CÆLUS (Lat.), adj. Sel(ko²-al)-u²s(u²s). See CÆLOS.

COEN, n. In Mexico, the *Dolichos palmatilobus*. [A, 447.]

CÆNADELPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-a²d(a²s²)-e²l'f-u²s(u²s). From *κοινός*, common, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *cænaëlphe*. A monster consisting of two bodies about equally developed, or which have in common one or more organs indispensable to life. [Gurlt (A, 385); L, 49.]

CÆNÆDÆITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²d(a²-e²d)-e(o²-e²)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *cænædæitidis*. From *κοινός*, common, and *αἰδία*, the genitals. Fr., *cænædæite*. Ger., *gemeine Schamenzündung*. General ædæitis. [L, 50.]

CÆNÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²s(a²-e²s)-the(th²a)-si²s. Gen., *cænæsthes'eos* (-is). From *κοινός*, common, and *αἰσθησις*, perception by the senses. Fr., *cænæsthésie*, *cænæsthésie*. Ger., *Gemeingefühl*. It., Sp., *cænæstesia*. Common sensation or sensibility; also the vague sensation or consciousness of bodily existence which is independent of the evidence of the special senses; according to Axenfeld, the perception of the existence of the various organs of the body and their relations, attention to which is first aroused when any irregularity or interruption of the sensitive currents which proceed from the nervous centres occurs. [A, 385; D, 72; L, 41, 50, 81.]

CÆNÆSTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²s(a²-e²s)-the²i²k'u²s(u²s). Relating to cænæsthesia. [L, 50.]

CÆNANTHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-a²n(a²n)'thi²-u²m(u²m). From *κοινός*, common, and *άνθος*, a flower. Fr., *cænanthie*, *clinanthe*. Ger., *Blüthenkaschen*. 1. The receptacle of a capitulum, or peduncle enlarged at its summit to receive sessile flowers. 2. Of Næes, the clinanthous inflorescence of *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, and *Ambora*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆNENPHLOGIOS (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²k-floj(flo²g)-i-o'i²s. From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐκφλόγσις*, a conflagration. Varioloid. [L, 50.]

CÆNETHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²k-thim(thu²m)'-a². Gen., *cænæthy'matos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐκθυμα*, a pustule. General ecthyma. [L, 50.]

CÆNENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²n²'ki²m(ch²u²m)-a². Gen., *cænænych'matos* (-is). From *κοινός*, common, and *ἐγχυμα*, a pouring in. Fr., *cænenchyme*. Ger., *Cænenchym*. A calcareous or horny tissue which, in the compound coralla, unites the corallites into one colony. [L, 121.]

CÆNENCHYMAL, adj. Sel²-e²n²'ki²m-a²l. Relating to the cænenchyma. [L, 121.]

CÆNERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²r-i²(u²)-si²p'-e²l-a²s(a²s). Gen., *cænerysipel'atos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐρύσιπελας*, erysipelas. General erysipelas. [L, 50.]

CÆNERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e²r-i²(u²)-thros'-i²s. Gen., *cænerythros'eos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἐρυθρός*, red. General erythrosis. [L, 50.]

CÆNICTHYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-i²k(i²ch²)-thi²-u²(u²)-os'i²s. Gen., *cænictthyos'eos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *ἰχθύς*, a fish. General ichthyosis. [L, 50.]

CÆNOBIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o(o²)-bi²(bi²)-e²-e(a²-e²). From *κοινός*, common, and *βίος*, life. In some systems of classification an order of *Algae* embracing the single family (= order of other systems) *Volvocineæ*. It includes those members of the *Oosporea* which consist of ciliated cells united into hemispherical colonies with a gelatinous envelope. It differs from the *Pandorineæ* only in the method of its sexual reproduction. [B, 49, 75.]

CÆNOBION (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-ob(o²b)-i²-o²n. See CÆNOBIUM.

CÆNOBIONAR, adj. Sel²-n-o-bi'on-a²r. Lat., *cænobionear*. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, a cænobium. [B, 19.]

CÆNOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-ob(o²b)-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *κοινόβιον*, community of living. Fr., *cænobion*. Ger., *Gemeinfrucht*, *Kloster*. It., Sp., *cenobio*. Of Mirbel, a polycarpellary fruit which at maturity separates into several distinct monocarpellary pieces, as in some of the *Boraginææ*. [B, 1, 121.]

CÆNOCACOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o(o²)-ka²k-(ka²k)-o²st'om(o²m)-a². Gen., *cænocacostom'atos* (-is). From *κοινός*, common, and *στόμα*, the mouth. See STOMACACE.

CÆNOCAUTHMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o(o²)-ka²th'-(ka²u²th)-ma². Gen., *cænocauth'matos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *καυθμός*, a scorching. Fr., *cænocauthme*. General urticaria. [L, 50.]

CÆNOCHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o(o²)-klo(ch²l²o)-a²z(a²s)'ma². Gen., *cænochloas'matos* (-is). From *κοινός*, general, and *χλόασμα*, chloasma. General chloasma. [L, 50.]

CÆNOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o(o²)-kla(kla²)'di²-a². From *κοινός*, common, and *κλάδος*, a young slip for grafting. A natural grafting, occurring in trees when the branches or roots, growing so close together as not to permit free development, become interlaced and intimately united. Sometimes, when one tree is cut down, the stump will increase in size by receiving nourishment through the roots of the contiguous trees. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CÆNOCNESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o²k-ne²(nas)'-mu²s(mu²s). From *κοινός*, general, and *κνησμός*, itching. General itching. [A, 322.]

CÆNODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-od(o²d)-o²nt-i(e)'/i²s. Gen., *cænodontit'idis*. From *κοινός*, general, and *δόντις*, a tooth. General odontitis. [L, 50.]

CÆNOCIUM (Lat.), n. n. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-e'(o²e²)-si²(ki²)'-u²m(u²m). From *κοινός*, common, and *οἶκος*, a dwelling. See POLYZOARIUM.

CÆNOGONE (Fr.), adj. San-o-gon. See CÆNOGONUS.

CÆNOGONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o(o²)-go²-ni(i²)-e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cænogoniées*. Of Fries, a tribe of *Fungi*, consisting of *Lichnia*, *Coria*, *Cilicia*. *Cænogonium*, *Thermutis*, *Gausapia*, *Dictyonema*, *Dichonema*, and *Dematium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÆNOGONUS (Lat.), adj. Sel²(ko²-e²n)-o²g'on(o²n)-u²s(u²s). From *κοινός*, common, and *γονή*, generation. Fr., *cænogone*. Ger., *vermischt-gebärend*. Alternately oviparous and viviparous. [L, 41, 180.]

CŒNOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-loj)(lo²g)²/i²-a². Gr., *κοινολογία* (from *κοινός*, common, and *λόγος*, a discourse. Fr., *cœnologie*. Ger., *Cœnologie, Berathung der Aerzte*. It., *cœnologia*. Sp., *cœnologia, consulta de médicos*. Of Hippocrates, a consultation of physicians. [L, 41, 116.]

CŒNOMORPHĒ [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-mo²rf²e(a²-e²)). From *κοινός*, common, and *μορφή*, shape. A cohort of the *Volucres*. [L, 121.]

CŒNONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-ne²f-ri(re)²/ti²s). Gen., *cœnonephritidis*. From *κοινός*, common, and *νεφρίτις*, nephritis. Common nephritis. [L, 50.]

CŒNOPARONYCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-pa²r-(pa²r)-o²n-i²k(u²ch²)/i²-a²). From *κοινός*, common, *παρά*, near, and *ὄνυξ*, the nail. Common paronychia. [L, 50.]

CŒNOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-pe²r-i²-ka²rd-i(e)²/ti²s). Gen., *cœnopericarditidis*. From *κοινός*, common, *περί*, around, and *καρδία*, the heart. Ordinary pericarditis. [L, 50.]

CŒNOPODIUM [Richard] (Lat.), n. n. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-po-(po²)/di²-u²3m(u²4m)). The conical radicle of a monocotyledonous embryo. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CŒNOPODOUS, adj. Se²ⁿ-o²p²/o²d-u²s. Lat., *cœnopodus*. Fr., *coïnopode*. Ger., *gleichfüssig*. Having a conical radicle (said of a monocotyledonous embryo). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CŒNOPSYDRACIA (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-si(psu²)/dra-(dra²)/si²(ki²)/a²). From *κοινός*, general, and *ψυδράκιον*, tetter. General psydria. [L, 50.]

CŒNOSANTHĒ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)²-s-a²n(a²n)/the²-e(a²-e²). From *κοινός*, common, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Of Blume, a section of the *Urticæ*, comprising *Celtis*, *Broussonetia*, *Morus*, *Epicarpurus*, *Trophis*, *Antiaris*, *Urtica*, *Procris*, *Gunnera*, *Aporosa*, and *Sciaphila*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CŒNOSARC, n. Se²ⁿ-o²-sark. From *κοινός*, common, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *cœnosarque*. In the *Coralligena*, the fleshy matter binding a number of polyps into a colony; in the compound *Hydrozoa*, the common trunk uniting the separate polypites into a single organic whole. [L, 121, 147.]

CŒNOSARCAL, adj. Se²ⁿ-o²-sark'a². Relating to or consisting of a cœnosarc. [L, 121.]

CŒNOSOREĒ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-sor(so²r)/e²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *cœnosorées*. Of Prantl, a division of ferns comprising *Pteris*, *Gymnogramme*, *Lindsaya*, *Adiantum*, and *Gymnopteris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒNOSTEON (Lat.), **CŒNOSTEUM** [Moseley] (Lat.), n's n. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)²st/e²-o²n. From *κοινός*, common, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. In the *Hydrocorallinae*, the ectodermal tissue when it contains a calcareous deposit. [L, 121.]

CŒNOSUS (Lat.), adj. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)s/u²s(u²s). From *cœnum*, mud. Muddy. [L, 34.]

CŒNOTES (Lat.), n. f. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)t(o²t)-ez(as). Gen., *cœnotes* (-is). From *κοινότης*, a sharing in common. Commoner, community; the doctrine that all diseases had a common origin. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CŒNOTHALAMEĒ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-tha²l-(tha²l)-a²m(a²m)/e²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *cœnothalamees*. Of Gray and Agardh, a family of lichens, comprising the divisions *Boomyceidæ*, *Cœnomycidæ*, *Evernidæ*, *Peltidæ*, *Lecidæ*, *Gyrophoridæ*, *Spilomidæ*, and *Calcidæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CŒNOTHALAMEUS (Lat.), adj. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-tha²l-(tha²l)-a²m(a²m)/e²-u²s(u²s)). From *κοινός*, common, and *θάλαμος*, a chamber. Fr., *cœnothalame*. Having the conceptacle of the same nature as the thallus (said of lichens). [B, 77, 132 (a, 24).]

CŒNOTHALAMI (Lat.), **CŒNOTHALAMIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-tha²l-(tha²l)-a²m(a²m)-i(e), -tha²l-(tha²l)-a²m(a²m)/i²-a²). See ASPIDOCARPA.

CŒNOTHALAMIĒ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-o)(o²-tha²l-(tha²l)-a²m(a²m)-i(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²)). See CALCIDÆ.

CŒNOTIC, adj. Se²ⁿ-o²t/i²k. Lat., *cœnoticus* (from *κοινότης*, a sharing in common). Fr., *cœnotique*. Having a large number of fructiferous filaments arising from the same point of the rhizopod, and joined together above (said of *Fungi*). [L, 41.]

COËNTRILHO (Port.), n. Co-e²ⁿ-trel'yo. In Brazil, the *Xanthoryxium hiemale*. [B, 10, 121 (a, 24).]

COENTRO (Port.), n. Co-e²ⁿt'ro. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [a, 24.]

CŒNOTROSPERMOUS, adj. Se²ⁿ-o-tro²f-o-spu²rm'u²s. Fr., *cœnotrophosperme*. Having a common trophosperm at the base of the ovary (said of plants). [B, 132.]

CŒNOTYPE, n. Se²ⁿ-o-tip. From *κοινός*, common, and *τύπος*, a type. A type common to all forms; the original form from which others have arisen. [L, 121.]

COENTIC, n. See COEN.

COENURUS (Lat.), n. m. Se²ⁿ(ko²-e²ⁿ-u)r(ur)/u²s(u²s). From *κοινός*, common, and *ὄνυξ*, a tail. Fr., *cœnure*. It., *cenuro*. Formerly a genus of the *Cystica*, now known to be the larval form of a *Tœnia*. [Rudolphi (L, 16, 27).]—C. *cerebralis*, C. *serialis*. Fr., *cœnure cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnblasenwurm*. It., *cenuro*. Syn.: *Polycephalus cœnurus* (seu *ovinus*), *Vermis vesicularis socialis*, *Tœnia vesiculosa socialis cerebralis*, *Tœnia vesicularis, Vesicularia socialis, Hydatula cerebralis*. The gid hydatid (larva of *Tœnia c.*) often found in great numbers in the brains of sheep. It produces the disease known as "gid." [A, 314; L, 16, 18.]

COERANA (Port.), n. Ko-e²r-a²n'a². In Brazil, the genus *Cestrum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COERANDJE, n. In Java, the *Dialium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COERCE (Fr.), n. Ko-e²rs. See COUENNE.

COERCIBLE, adj. Ko-u²rs/i²-b²l. Capable of reduction to a liquid state by compression, abstraction of heat, or both (said of gases). [a, 22.]

COERCIVE, adj. Ko-u²rs/i²v. Capable of becoming and continuing magnetic (said of metals). [a, 22.]

CŒREBIDĒ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Se^{2r}(ko²-e^{2r}-e²b/i²d-e(a²-e²)). A family of the *Oscines*. [L, 221.]

COERI-ULOSEN [Kalmuck], n. The *Populus nigra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COETANEOUS, adj. Ko-e²t-an'e²-u²s. Lat., *coetaneus* (from *con*, together, and *ætus*, age). Ger., *gleichzeitig*. Coming to maturity at the same time (said of two or more parts of a plant). [B, 123, 198 (a, 24).]

COETY, n. The *Amaranth* of San Domingo. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CŒUR (Fr.), n. Ku²r. See HEART.—C. *de bœuf*. 1. The *Anona squamosa* and the *Anona reticulata* or their fruit. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See *Cor bovinum*.—C. *dehors*. The genus *DIPLOTRAPIS*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *de Saint-Thomas*. In the Antilles, the seeds of *Acacia scandens*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *de Saturne*. See ALASTROB.—C. *des Indes*. The *Cardiospermum holicacabum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *du bois*. See DURAMEN.—C. *forcé*. See C. *surmené*.—C. *hépatique*. A cardiac disturbance which is secondary to some liver disorder, such as congestion or cirrhosis. [Huchard, "Union méd., Apr., 21, 1883, p. 669 (D).]—C. *poitu*. The equivalent of a term used by Benivieni for chronic pericarditis. [Review of J. Bouillet's "Précis d'histoire de la médecine," in "Lyon méd.," Mar. 4, 1883, p. 312.]—C. *surmené*. An over-strained heart. [J. R. Longuet, "Union méd.," Oct. 10, 1885, p. 589.]—C. *tabaque*. See TOBACCO HEART.

COFEA [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)/fe²-a². See COFFEA.

COFFEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²f/fe²-a². Ar., *gahwah, kahava*. Hind., *kawa*. Fr., *caféier, cafiér*. Ger., *Kaffeebaum*. It., *caffè*. Sp., *café*. The coffee-tree. Of Linnaeus, a genus of rubiaceous plants, belonging, according to Bentham and Hooker, to the tribe *Leuceæ*, comprising some twenty species cultivated in tropical Asia, Africa, and the Mascarene Islands. Fifty or sixty species were formerly enumerated, but the number has been greatly reduced by referring the American species to other genera. The original home of the coffee-tree is supposed to be Abyssinia, where in the district called Caffa (from which it is supposed to derive its name) it is still found wild. All the species of this genus are evergreen shrubs or small trees, with small white and fragrant flowers having globular or tubular corollæ, and stamens fixed at the top of the tube or on its inner face and protruding beyond it. The fruit is a small 2-celled berry containing 2 seeds convex on the outside and flat on the inside, where they are marked by a furrow. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24); Hiern, "Trans. of the Linnean Soc.," 2d S., v. 1, 1880 (B).]—C. *Afelii* [Hiern]. An imperfectly known Sierra Leone species. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—C. *arabica* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *caféier*



COFFEA ARABICA. [A, 327.]

d'Arabie. Ger., *arabischer Kaffeebaum, ächter Kaffee*. Syn.: *C. vulgaris* [Mönch]. The common coffee-plant, and the original source of most of the coffee in cultivation. It is a small, much-branched, pyramidal tree, resembling a cherry-tree, but with a whitish bark and more slender and horizontally spreading branches. The leaves are opposite and are of a dark-green color on the upper surface, and of elliptical, lance-like form, about six inches long. The flowers are fragrant and white, like orange-tree flowers, and form clusters in the axils of the leaves. The young fruit, at first of a green color, reddens when it ripens, and is oblong and about the size of a small cherry. Each berry contains two seeds closely united by their flat sides, which constitute the coffee-berries of commerce. The plant is indigenous to Abyssinia, and is found wild also in Liberia and Victoria Nyanza, cultivated in Arabia and in nearly all tropical countries. [B, 5, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *bengalensis* [Roxburgh]. A species wild and also cultivated in the mountainous regions of Silhet and Nepal. [B, 180 (a, 24); Balfour's "India" (a,

24.)—*C. borbonica* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *caféier de Bourbon*, *café Bourbon*. Ger., *Kaffee von Bourbon*. See *C. mauritiana*.—*C. brevipes* [Hiern]. A species growing on the Cameroons Mountains. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. capitata* [Sieb.]. The *Chasalia coffeoides*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. divaricata* [Tausch]. The *Chasalia divaricata*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. hirsuta* [G. Don]. The *Oreomyspora africana*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. hypoglauca* [Welwitsch]. *C. jasminoides* [Welwitsch]. Two species growing in Angola, and the latter in Old Calabar also. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. kraussiana* [Hochstetter]. The *Kraussia floribunda*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. laurifolia* [Salisbury]. The *C. arabica*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. laurina* [Poiret]. The *Craterispermum laurinum*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. iberica* [Hort. Bull.]. A species (regarded by Benham as a variety of the *C. arabica*), a large-leaved and robust plant, yielding seeds of a highly aromatic and fine flavor. The tree is very prolific. It grows wild in abundance along the Guinea coast. It is said not to contain so much caffeine as the *C. arabica*. [B, 77, 185 (a, 24).]—*C. macrocarpa* [A. Richard]. A species growing in the Mauritius in dense mountainous forests. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. Fr., *caféier de Maurice*, *café-marron*. Syn.: *C. myrtifolia* [Roxburgh]. A species (by Willdenow considered a variety of the *C. arabica*) growing in the Mauritius and the Isle of Bourbon. Its berry is larger than that of the *C. arabica* and generally yellowish or greenish white. It is employed mixed with other kinds of coffee: when taken alone it is said to be intoxicating. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. melanocarpa* [Welwitsch]. A species growing in the woods about Sobati, Bango, and Bumba near the river Delambra. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. microcarpa* [De Candolle]. An imperfectly known species said to come from Senegambia. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. mozambicana* [De Candolle]. See *C. racemosa*.—*C. myrtifolia* [Roxburgh]. See *C. mauritiana*.—*C. occidentalis*. The *C. mauritiana*. [a, 24.]—*C. odorata* [Forskål]. Fr., *caféier odorant*. A species of Arabia having the same properties as the *C. arabica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. racemosa*. 1. Of Ruiz and Pavón, the Peruvian coffee-tree; a species cultivated in Peru. 2. Of Loureiro, the *C. racemosa*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. ramosa* [Römer and Schultes]. Syn.: *C. mozambicana* [De Candolle]. A species growing on the Island of Mozambique. The seeds are used as ordinary coffee. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24); Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. rupestris* [Hiern]. A species growing near the town of Abbekuta. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. silvestris* [Willdenow]. The *C. mauritiana* [Lamarck]. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. stenophylla* [G. Don]. A Sierra Leone species, by Hooker confounded with the *C. arabica*. The seeds roasted constitute the Highland coffee of Sierra Leone and are used like common coffee, but are considered superior to the latter. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. subcordata* [Hiern]. A species growing in Old Calabar. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*C. vulgaris* [Mönnch]. The *C. arabica* (q. v.). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. zanguebariae* [Loureiro]. Syn.: *Anajovia africana* [Sprengel]. A species growing on the Zanzibar coast and in Mozambique. The seeds are said to be used as coffee. [B, 180 (a, 24); Hiern, l. c. (B).]—*Coffeae semen* [Gr. Ph.]. *Faba coffeae*, *Semen coffeae*, *Semen coffeae arabica*. Co.tee; and the seeds of the *C. arabica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COFFEEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a(a³)²/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cafféacées*. 1. Of Jussieu, one of the natural groups of the *Rubiaceae*, comprising the genera *Canthium*, *Chiococca*, *Leora*, *Pavetta*, *Saprosma*, *Coffea*, *Ronabea*, *Psychotria*, *Atherura*, *Paiourea*, *Cephaelis*, *Geophila*, and *Morinda*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Batsch, a family of the *Rigidarceae*, comprising the genera *Chimarrhis*, *Chiococca*, *Psychotria*, *Coffea*, *Pæderia*, *Coprosma*, *Chomelia*, *Pavetta*, *Leora*, *Coussarea*, *Cunninghamia*, and *Antirrhoea*. 3. Of De Candolle (in 1806) a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*, and (in 1830) a subtribe comprising the families *Coffeaceae* and *Cephaelidaceae*. 4. Of A. Richards, a subtribe comprising the genera *Chassalia*, *Coffea*, *Rudgea*, *Ronabea*, *Psychotria*, and *Cephaelis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *caffées*. Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Cinchonaceae*, comprising the tribes *Opercularidæ*, *Anthospermidæ*, *Spermacoidæ*, *Psychotridæ*, *Pæderidæ*, and *Gueltardidæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **COFFEEACEÆ**.

COFFEARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a(a³)²/ri²-a². 1. Of Rafinesque, a subfamily of the *Apariniae*, comprising the genera *Rubia*, *Peteria*, *Chiococca*, *Coffea*, *Canthium*, *Psychotria*, *Ronabea*, *Pæderia*, *Coprosma*, *Simira*, *Palcicuria*, *Ernodea*, *Pitoria*, *Sclerodendron*, *Taramea*, *Erythrodanum*, *Hippotes*, and *Serissa*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-a(a³)²/ri²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rubiaceae*, comprising the subdivisions *Spermacoeae*, *Coffeineae*, and *Cinchoneae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEE, n. Ko²f'e. Lat., *caffea* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *café* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kafe*, *Kaffee*. It., *caffè*. Sp., *café*. Ar., *bun* or *boon*. Malay, *kaeba*. Hind., *kahwa* (according to Lane, *kahwa* is the old Arabic for wine), *bun*, *kaffi*. Chin., *kiat-cha*. Egyptian, *elame*. The seed of *Coffea arabica*, also an infusion of the same. The seeds contain, on analysis, 34 per cent. of cellulose, 12 per cent. of water, 10 to 13 per cent. of fatty matter, 15.5 per cent. of glucose, 10 per cent. of legumin, 3.5 per cent. of chlorogenate of potassium and caffeine, a small per cent. of oil and mineral substances, and caffein and caffeic acids. An empyreumatic oil is developed in roasting the seeds. The action of c. is that of a cerebral stimulant; hence its use as an antidote in opium poisoning. It is given with benefit in nervous headache, spasmodic asthma, and whooping-cough. It is also used in diarrhoea and amenorrhoea. It is a good vehicle for administering quinine, the bitterness of which it disguises. It retards tissue waste. [A, 496 (a, 24); B, 5, 172, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Acorn c.** See under **ACORN**.—**Arabian c.** Fr., *café d'Arabie*. Ger., *arabische Kaffee*. The seed of the *Coffea arabica*; ordinary coffee. [B.]—**Arabian c.-tree.** The *Coffea arabica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**California c.-tree.** The *Rhamnus californica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. bean.** See **C.-bean tree**. The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. berry.** The seeds of the *Coffea arabica*. [L, 73.]—**C. blight.** A disease of the c.-plant caused by

the fungus *Hemileia vastatrix*. Its mycelium penetrates the tissue of the leaves and causes them to fall, and thus kills the tree. [B, 185 (a, 24); Balfour's "India" (a, 24).]—**C. black-bug.** The *Lecanium nigrum*. [Balfour's "India" (a, 24).]—**C.-borer.** The larva of the *Xylotrechus quadripes* of Chevrolat. It perforates and destroys the trunk of the trees. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. brown-bug.** The *Lecanium coffea* of Walker. [A, 496 (a, 24); B, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. climber.** The *Periploca mauritiana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. grounds.** Fr., *marc du café*. The residue of ground and roasted c. after an infusion has been made from it.—**C.-leaf rot.** The fungus *Pelticularia koleroya*. [Balfour's "India" (a, 24).]—**C.-rat.** The *Gotunda Elliottii* which kills the tree by gnawing off the young branches. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**C. saccharate.** A preparation, proposed by Pavesi, formed by percolating one part of roasted c. with warm water, and adding to the percolate two parts of refined sugar and evaporating to dryness. It is a brownish powder of agreeable taste. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Dec., 1882, p. 181 (B).]—**C. tablets.** A preparation made by grinding the roasted c. in a powerful mill which operates slowly to avoid an elevation of temperature and thereby a loss of the volatile matter, moistening the powder slightly, mixing it with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressing it into cakes which are then dried slowly and wrapped in tinfoil to prevent deterioration. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. xxiii (a, 21).]—**C.-tannic acid.** See **CAFFEOTANNIC ACID**.—**C.-tree.** The genus *Coffea*. [B.]—**C. white-bug.** The *Pseudococcus adonidum*, very destructive to the plant. [A, 496 (a, 24).]—**Date c.** A drink made from roasted date-stones and apricot-kernels by the poorer classes in Egypt and Arabia, and said to have a pleasant taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvii (a, 21).]—**Essence of c.** An essence made by heating the cheapest grades of molasses until it is thoroughly converted into caramel, crushing it in breakers and grinding it to powder. It contains all the impurities of the molasses and generally more or less charcoal. Its chief function seems to be to give c. a rich deep tint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 21).]—**Fumigating pastilles of c.** A preparation made of 4 parts each of fresh roasted and ground c. and of powdered tragacanth, 2 parts of powdered potassium chloride, and 3 parts of syrup. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Highland c. of Sierra Leone.** A variety said to be furnished by the *Coffea stenophylla*. [Daniells, cited by Hiern, l. c. (B).]—**Husked c.** See *Mocha c.*—**Java c.** Ger., *Java-Kaffee*, *ostindische Kaffee*. The commercial name given to the stock raised from the Arabian coffee-tree introduced into Java in 1690, and since cultivated there with such success that it furnishes 130,000,000 lbs. annually. It is considered one of the best varieties in the market. The seed is large and pale in color, and of fine aromatic odor when well and properly roasted. [B, 77, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kentucky c.-tree.** The *Gymnocladus canadensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Liberian c.** The product of the *Coffea liberica*. [Hiern, l. c. (B).]—**Mellitin c.** A compound of about equal proportions of c., chicory, and date-stones. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 21).]—**Mocha c.** Also written *Mokka* and *Mokha*, and in commerce called *husked c.* The c. raised in the mountainous regions of Yemen, Arabia, and called Mocha from the port of its main exportation, though little if any finds its way to a European or American market. The seeds are hard, round, half-transparent, and greenish-brown. The Mocha sold under that name is the product of India or of the West Indies. [A, 496 (a, 24); B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Negro c.** A spurious c. made from the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Peruvian c.** The *Coffea racemosa* (1st def.). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rio c.** Fr., *café du Brésil*. The commercial name for the c. raised in Brazil, which was introduced there from Cayenne about 1722. It is the product of the Arabian stock. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Swedish c.** The seeds of *Astragalus bettisia*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.-tree.** The *Faramea odoratissima*, the *Zuelania latifolius*, and the *Eugenia disticha*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COFFEEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²(fe²/e²-e(a²-e²)). Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Coffeaceae*, comprising the genera *Amaracarpus*, *Damnacanthus*, *Canthium*, *Plectroma*, *Psydrax*, *Marquisia*, *Nesclidia*, *Diplospora*, *Epilimnia*, *Siderodendron*, *Eumachia*, *Tertrea*, *Chiococca*, *Margaris*, *Saldinia*, *Scotosanthus*, *Chomelia*, *Baconia*, *Leora*, *Pavetta*, *Saprosma*, *Coussarea*, *Polyozus*, *Grumileta*, *Rutidea*, *Faramea*, *Strempelia*, *Coffea*, and *Kudgea*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEIC ACID, n. Ko²f-fe²i²k. See **CAFFEIC ACID**.

COFFEÏDIN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa-ed-en'. See **CAFFEÏDINE**.

COFFEÏN (Ger.), n. Ko²f-fa-en'. See **CAFFEÏNE**.—**Baldrian-saures C.** See **CAFFEÏNE valeræ**.—**C'hydrochlorat.** See **CAFFEÏNE hydrochloride**.—**C'sulfat.** See **CAFFEÏNE sulphate**.—**Essig-saures C.** See **CAFFEÏNE acetate**.—**Milchsäures C.** See **CAFFEÏNE lactate**.—**Salzsäures C.** See **CAFFEÏNE hydrochloride**.—**Schwefelsäures C.** See **CAFFEÏNE sulphate**.

COFFEINA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i(e)na³. See **CAFFEÏNE**.

COFFEINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i(e)ne(na²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Coffeaceae*, comprising the sections *Cephaelidæ*, *Psychotriæ*, and *Gueltardæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²f-fe²-i²n²e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Brongniart, a class of perigenous *Gametopetalæ*, comprising the family *Rubiaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Psychotriæ*, comprising the genera *Saprosma*, *Antirrhoea*, *Amaracarpus*, *Coffea*, *Hydnophytum*, and *Myrrecodia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COFFEÏNISURT (Ger.), adj. Ko²f-fa-en-ez-ert'. Treated with, or under the influence of, caffeine. ["Ctblrl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," 1885, p. 102 (B).]

COFFEÏNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²f-fe²-i(e)nu²m(nu²m). See **CAFFEÏNE**.—**C. citricum.** See **CAFFEÏNE citrate**.

COFFEOIDES (Lat.), adj. Ko²f-fe²-o(o²)-id(ed)ez(as). Resembling *Coffea*; a botanical species name. [B.]

COFFEOL, n. Ko²f'e-o²l. See **CAFFEOL**.

COFFEONE, n. Ko²f'e-on. See CATFEONE.
COFFEOTANNIC ACID, n. Ko²f'e-o-ta²n'i²k. See CAFFEO-TANNIC ACID.

COFFER, n. In the West Indies, the *Symplocos martinicensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COFFIN-BONE, n. Ko²f'i²n-bo³n. See under BONE.

COFFINISM, n. Ko²f'i²n-i²zm. A form of medical practice founded upon the dicta that "heat is life" and that "the want of heat is disease and death." It seems to resemble Thomsonianism. Lobelia and capsicum are said to be the only medicines employed. It takes its name from one Dr. Coffin. ["Louisville Med. News," July 22, 1882, p. 37.]

COFFINITE, n. Ko²f'i²n-it. An adherent or practitioner of Coffinism.

COFFO, n. A variety of banana. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COFFOL, n. The genus *Areca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COFFRE (Fr.), n. Ko²f'r. A popular term for the chest, also for the bodily constitution. [L, 41.]

COGGYRIA, n. The *Anthyllis barba Jovis*. [B, 114 (a, 24).]

COGNAC (Fr.), n. Kon'ya³k. Properly, brandy made in the C. district, France, from grapes grown there; as commonly used, and of the Ger. Ph., any grape brandy. [B, 5, 205.]

COGNASSIER (Fr.), n. Ko²n-ya³s-e-a. See COIGNASSIER.

COGNATE, adj. Ko²g'nat. Gr., *συγγενής*. Lat., *cognatus* (from *con*, together with, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *allié*. Ger., *verbunden*. Closely allied, of like origin. [A, 318.]

COGNASSIER (Fr.), n. Kon-ya³s-e-a. The genus *Cydonia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. commun.** The *Cydonia vulgaris* (*Pyrus cydonia*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Japon.** The *Cydonia* (*Pyrus*) *japonica*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. femelle.** The *Cydonia vulgaris*, var. *microcarpa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. mâle.** The *Cydonia vulgaris*, var. *maliformis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COGOLLOS (Sp.), n. Ko-gol'yo's. The bulb of the *Scilla maritima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COGUILLUQUU, n. In Chili, the *Lardizabala*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COGUL, n. In Chili, the *Dolichos funarius*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COGWOOD, n. Ko²g'wu⁴d. The *Ceanothus chloroxylon*. [B, 19, 232 (a, 24).]—**C. tree.** See *C.* and *Jamaica c.*—**Jamaica c.** The *Hernandia sonora*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COHABITATION, n. Ko-ha³b-i²t-a'shu³n. Gr., *συνωικησις*. Lat., *cohabitatio* (from *cohabitare*, to dwell together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenwohnen, Beischlaf*. It., *coabitazione*. Sp., *cohabitación*. The maintenance of sexual relations, lawful or unlawful, between a man and a woman.

COHERENS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-her'(ha³e²r)-e²nz(e²ns). See COHERENT.

COHESIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)-hez'(ha³e²s)-i²-o. Gen., *cohæ-sion'is*. See COHESION.

COHERENCE, n. Ko-her'e²ns. See COHESION.

COHERENT, adj. Ko-her'e²nt. Lat., *cohærens*. Fr., *cohérent*. Ger., *zusammenhängend*. 1. Adhering without absolute fusion, as in the anthers of the *Compositæ*. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).] 2. So connected as to be intelligible and to express ideas in a natural sequence (said of spoken words).

COHESION, n. Ko-hezh'u³n. Gr., *ὁμόστασις*. Lat., *coherentia*, *cohesio* (from *con*, together, and *hære*, to stick). Fr., *cohérence*, *cohésion*. Ger., *Cohäsion, Zusammenhang*. It., *coesione*. Sp., *cohesión*. 1. In chemistry, the union of similar bodies (solids, liquids, or gases) by the force of molecular attraction. It varies with the temperature and nature of the bodies, being strongest in solids, less in liquids, and least in gases; also the force (force of c.) which causes this union. 2. In botany, the union of similar organs, such as stamens, etc. In such cases it is also called coalescence; union of dissimilar organs, being called adnation. [B, 1, 2 (a, 24).]—**Attraction of c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. figure.** The shape assumed by a drop of oil or of a resinous liquid let fall upon the surface of water or other liquid. The c. f. varies with the kind of oil or as it may be modified by its adulteration with other ingredients, and has been used as a test not only of the identity but of the purity of any suspected oil. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Electric c. figure.** The specific figure produced by electrifying drops of various liquids placed on plates of glass. [a, 24.]—**Force of c.** See *C.* (1st def.).

COHIBENS (Lat.), **COHIBITING**, adj's. Ko(ko²)-hi²b-e²nz(e²ns), ko-hi²b'i²b-i²n'g. See INHIBITORY.

COHIBITION, n. Ko-hi²b-i²sh'u³n. Lat., *cohibitio*. See INHIBITION.

COHINE, n. The *Crecentia cujete*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COHNIACEÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-i²-a(a³)'se²-e-(a²-e²). A group of *Orchidaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cohnia* of Reichenbach. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COHOB [Paracelsus], n. See COHOBATION (2d def.).

COHOBATION, n. Ko-hob-a'shu³n. Lat., *cohobatio*. Fr., *c. Ger., c. mehrmalige Destillirung* (1st def.). It., *coobazione*. Sp., *cohobación*. 1. The repeated distillation of the same substance. [B, 5, 200 (a, 21) (a, 24).] 2. Obstinate continuance or recurrence in spite of proper medical treatment (said of diseases). [A, 325; L, 94.]

COHOBATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-hob(ho²b)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu³s). Subjected to repeated percolation or distillation. [L, 81; a, 24.]

COHOBIUM, n. See COHOBATION (2d def.).

COHOL (Ar.), n. Fr., *c.* See ALCOHOL.—**C. æther** [Reichenbach]. See MESSIRA.

COHOLHYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko²)-ho²l-hid(hu⁴d)-ro²l'i²t(u⁴t)-o²n. See COHOLYDROLYTON.

COHOLYLYTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko(ko²)-ho²l-o²l'i²t(u⁴t)-u³s(u⁴s). From *coh.*, alcohol, and *lye*, to dissolve. Fr., *coholylyte*. Ger., *weingeistlöstlich*. Soluble in alcohol. [L, 50.]

COHOLYDROLYTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko(ko²)-ho²l-id(u⁴d)-ro²l'i²t(u⁴t)-o²n. From *coh.*, alcohol, *lye*, water, and *lye*, to dissolve. Fr., *coholydolyte*. A substance soluble in alcohol and in water. [L, 50.]

COHOPH, n. See COHOBATION (2d def.).

COHORT, n. Ko'ho²rt. Lat., *cohors*. A subdivision of a class, comprising one or more orders. In Endlicher's classification there were only 13 cohorts, 7 of which—viz., *Polypetata*, *Gamopetata*, *Apetala*, *Conoidea*, *Spadiciflora*, *Floridea*, and *Glumifera*—belonged to the *Phanerogams*, and 6—viz., *Sporogamia*, *Thallogamia*, *Azogamia*, *Aérophyla*, *Hysterophyta*, and *Hydrophyta*—were comprised among the *Cryptogams*. [B, 34.] The term is now used in a much narrower sense, each of these divisions comprising a number of c's. See the names of the various classes for these c's. In some continental systems of classification the word *c.* is replaced by order, and the order of other systems is represented by the term family. [B, 35, 41, 43, 75.]

COHOSH, n. Ko-ho²sh'. The genera *Actæa* and *Leontice*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** The *Cimicifuga racemosa*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Blue c.** The *Caulophyllum* (*Leontice*) *thalictroides*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red c.** The *Actæa americana*, var. *rubra*. [a, 24.]—**White c.** The *Actæa americana*, var. *alba*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COHUNE, n. The *Attalea c.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. oil.** An oil obtained from the fruit of *Attalea c.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COHUSH, n. Ko-hu³sh'. See COHOSH.

COICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko(ko²)-i²s(i²k)'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Gramineæ-Panicæe*, consisting of the genus *Coix*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COICLINAT, n. In Wales, the *Archangelica officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COIFFE (Fr.), n. Kwa³f. See CAUL, *Pia MATER*, CALYPTRA, CAPUCHON, and PILEUS.—**C. caudale.** See CAPUCHON *caudal de l'ammios*.—**C. céphalique.** See CAPUCHON *céphalique*.—**C. de la racine.** See *Root-cap* and *Cap-cell*.—**C. du cerveau.** The pia mater. [I, 28.]—**C. du lobe olfactif** [Griatole]. The olfactory bulb. [I, 85.]

COIFFÉ (Fr.), adj. Kwa³-a. Born with a caul (said of infants). [L, 49.]

COIGNER (Fr.), **COIGNIER** (Fr.), n's. Kwa³n-ya, -ye-a. The genus *Cydonia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COIL, n. Koil. O. E., *coile*, *coyle*. Lat., *spira*, *circumvolutio*. Gr., *σείρα*. Fr., *circonvolution, circulaire, anse*. Ger., *Schlinge*. It., *gonitolo*. Sp., *vuelta, rollo*. A winding or spiral structure, anything wound (e. g., wire), a loop.—**C's of the cochlea.** The two turns and a half which the osseous and membranous spiral laminae make round the axis of the cochlea. [F.]—**Cold-water c.** Syn.: *ice-water c.*, *ice c.* A device by means of which cold may be applied to a part continuously by a coil of tubing (of rubber or flexible metal) laid on it, through which a stream of cold water is kept running. Various patterns have been devised by Leiter, of Vienna, and by W. M. Chamberlain, F. N. Otis, and A. B. Townsend, of New York.—**Hot-water c.** The same mechanism as the cold-water c., the water being used hot instead of cold.—**Induction c.** Properly, the secondary c. of an apparatus for the development of induced currents of electricity; as commonly used, the whole apparatus. See *Induced ELECTRICITY*.—**Ice c.**, **Ice-water c.** See *Cold-water c.*—**Primary c.** The inner c. of an induction apparatus, through which the battery current passes.—**Resistance c.** A c. or series of c's of doubled wire of known resistance; interposed in a galvanic circuit to diminish the strength of the current or to test the resistance offered by an object by comparison. [A, 376.]—**Ruhmkorff's c.** An induction apparatus in which the secondary c. is of very fine wire and of great length, in which the two ends of the primary c. are connected with the two coatings of a condenser, and in which a Foucault's contact-breaker is used for breaking the circuit. [A, 376.]—**Secondary c.** The outer c. of an induction apparatus.

COILANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²i²-a²n(a³n)'tha³. See GENTIANA.

COILIMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-i²-l(i'e)'ma³. Gen., *coilim'atos (-is)*. From *κοιλία*, the belly. An old term for sudden swelling of the belly from flatulence. [L, 84.]

COIN (Fr.), n. Kwa³n². 1. See CUNEUS. 2. In the horse, one of the four shorter incisor teeth. [A, 301.]—**C. interne du lobe occipital.** See CUNEUS and *Cuneate LOBULE*. [I, 28.]

COINDICANT, adj. Ko-i²n'di²k-a²nt. Lat., *coindicans* (from *con*, together, and *indicare*, to point out). Fr., *c.* Ger., *nebenan-zeigend*. Concurring to indicate (said of symptoms). [A, 385.]

COINDICATION, n. Ko-i²n-d'i²k-a'shu³n. Lat., *coindicatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Mitanzeige, Nebenanzeige*. A collateral or concurrent indication agreeing with the chief indication. [A, 322.] See INDICATION.

COINE, n. Koin. The quince. [A, 505.]

COING (Fr.), n. Kwa³n. The quince (the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Alcoolat de c.** See *Aqua CYDONIUM*.—**C. de la Chine.** The fruit of the *Diospyros amara*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Bengale.** See *ÆGLE marmelos* and *BAEL*.—**Conserve de c.** See *Conditum CYDONIUM*.—**Décoction de semences de c.** See *Decoctum CYDONIÆ*.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua CYDONIUM*.—**Gelée de c's.** See *Gelatina CYDONIUM*.—**Gelée de c's aromatisée.** See *Panis CYDONIUM COMPOSITUS*.—**Mueilage de c's** (ou de semence de c. desséché) [Fr. Cod.]. See

Mucilago CYDONII.—**Poire de c.** See *C.* [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**Semences de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Quince-seed. [B, 113.]—**Sirap de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. **Sirap de c'rus.** See *Syrupus cydoniorum.*—**Sirap de c's composé.** See *Syrupus cydoniorum compositus.*—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus e fructu cydonie, succus cydoniorum.* Juice of quinces; made by wiping off the down from quinces, reducing the fleshy part to a pulp, expressing it, allowing it to ferment slightly, and then filtering through paper. A preparation made in a similar manner was official in the Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798, Fr. Cod., 1837, Hess. Ph., 1806, Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773, and Würtemb. Ph., 1798. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

COINOSITE [Van Beneden], n. Koin'o-sit. From *κοινός*, common, and *στέρι*, to subsist. An animal parasite that has the power of detaching itself from its host at will. [L, 121.] Cf. OIKOSITE.

COIR, n. From *kambar* (Tamil), a rope, or *kaubar*, the Maldive word for a cord. [Balfour and Tennant.] The fibrous rind of the cocoa-nut. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24).]

COIRAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)¹r-a²s(a²s). See *CHERAS*.

COISE (Fr.), **COISE-SAINT-JEAN** (Fr.), n's. Ko-ez, ko-ez-a²n²-zha²n². A place in the department of Savoie, France, where there are cold springs containing sodium bicarbonate, ammonia, and iron in small quantities, and iodine, bromine, nitrogen, and hydrogen in moderate quantities. They are used in goitre. [L, 87.]

COÏT (Fr.), n. Ko-e. See *CORTUS.*—**C. fécondant.** A coitus that gives rise to impregnation.

COITAL, adj. Ko¹t-a²l. Fr., *coïtal*. Pertaining to coitus. [A, 335.]

COITE (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)¹ie/te(ta). Of Dioscorides, probably the *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COITION, n. Ko-i²sh'u²n. See *CORTUS*.

COITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko(ko²)¹it-u²s(u²s). Gen., c. From *coire*, to come together. Gr., *συνουσία, ὄψεια*. Fr., *coït, accouplement* (in the lower animals), *rapprochement sexuel*. Ger., *geschlechtliche Umarmung, Paarung, Begattung, Beischlaf*. It., Sp., *coito*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. Of Pliny, the sexual fertilization of palms and the grafting of plants. [B, 116 (a, 24).] 3. An old term for the incorporation of different drugs into a mass. [a, 24].—**C. difficilis.** See *DYSPAREUNIA.*—**C. humoris.** A gathering of humors. [L, 325.]—**C. nervorum optictorum.** See *OPTIC CHIASM*. [L, 3.]—**C. reservatus.** Onanism. [A. Valenta, "Memorabil." xxv, 11; cited in "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Oct. 19, 1885, p. 990.]—**C. sodomiticus.** See *SODOMOY*.

COIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko(ko²)¹ix. Gen., *co'icis*. Syn.: *Lithagrostis* [Gärtner]. A small Linnean genus of grasses, of the tribe *Maydeæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. lacrima.** Fr., *larme de Job, larmelle des Indes*. Ger., *Thränengras, Hlobs-ährenen*. Syn.: *Lithagrostis lacrima Jobi* [Gärtner]. Job's tears, grow-well-reed; a garden species. The fruits are very hard and are worn as beads, the superstitious attributing marvelous properties to them. They were formerly used in Europe for dropsy and pulmonary diseases, and are still so used in China and Cochinchina, and sometimes as food. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. lacrima gigantea** [Host.]. Fr., *c. lacryma gigantesque*. A variety of the *C. lacrima* of Linneus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ovata.** See *C. lacrima*.

COKA (Ger.), n. Ko'ka². See *Coca*.

COKE, n. Kok. Fr., *charbon désoufré* (ou *désulphuré*). Ger., *Kohls, abgeschwefelte Steinkohle*. It., *carbone estinto*. Sp., *coke*. A form of carbon, containing also various inorganic salts and a small quantity of hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen, produced by heating bituminous coal apart from the air. It burns, if it has been produced by a long-continued heat, at a much higher temperature than ordinary coal, and gives off much heat but very little smoke. [B, 3 (a, 24).]—**Blacksmith's c.** See *Soft c.*—**Engine c.** **Hard c.** C. prepared by a long-continued heating in covered ovens. It is harder and less combustible than soft c., but not considered as economical as coal. [B, 3, 77 (a, 24).]—**Soft c.** C. obtained by burning coal in heaps and arresting combustion by quenching with water when the proper stage is reached. [B, 3.]

COKUNE, n. In Honduras, the *Attalea cohune*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] See *COBUNE*.

COL (Fr.), n. Ko¹l. 1. See *NECK*. 2. In entomology, the part which separates the head from the neck; the head itself, when it is long and thin. 3. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]—**C. anatomical neck of the humerus.** See *Anatomical neck of the humerus.*—**C. chirurgical de l'humérus.** See *Surgical neck of the humerus.*—**C. de côte, C. de la côte.** The neck of a rib. [B, 7.]—**C. de la mâchoire.** See *NECK of the inferior maxilla.*—**C. de la matrice.** 1. The cervix uteri. 2. As formerly used, the vagina. [A, 44.]—**C. de la vessie.** See *NECK of the bladder.*—**C. de l'humérus.** See *NECK of the humerus.*—**C. de l'omoplate.** See *NECK of the scapula.*—**C. de l'os maxillaire inférieure.** See *NECK of the inferior maxilla.*—**C. de l'ovaire.** A name given by Cassini to the prolongation of the upper part of the ovary in the *Compositæ*, which is developed chiefly during the ripening of the fruit. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**C. de l'utérus.** See *C. de la matrice.*—**C. du dent.** The neck of a tooth. [L, 7.]—**C. du fémur.** See *NECK of the femur.*—**C. du grand os.** See *NECK of the os maximum.*—**C. du perone.** See *NECK of the fibula.*—**C. du radius.** See *NECK of the radius.*—**C. utérin.** See *C. de la matrice.*

COLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko'la². From *kola*, the native name of the *C. acuminata*. A genus of sterculiaceæ plants, of the tribe *Sterculiæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. acuminata** [R. Brown]. Ger., *zugespitztblättriger Stinkbaum*. Syn.: *Sterculia acuminata* [Beauv.], *Siphoniopsis* [Karsten]. The *gourou, ombérie, nangoue, kokorokou, bissy-bissy, coorooah, female kola* (or c.). A tree 30 to 60 feet high, indigenous to the west coast of Africa and naturalized or cultivated in South America, the East Indies, the Mauritius, and

other tropical countries on the sea-coast. The fruit (c., or *kola*, or *garu-nut*) is a brownish-yellow capsule, 2 or 3 inches in length and 1 or 2 inches thick, and containing from 1 to 15 white or red seeds. The latter contain 40 or 50 per cent. of starch resembling potato-starch in character, 2½ per cent. of caffeine, and a trace of theobromine, with nearly 3 per cent. of sugar and a small amount of tannin (which, according to some, is absent). These seeds are used in Africa and India as a masticatory, an aphrodisiac, a digestive tonic, a remedy in alcoholism, and a stimulant, enabling the user to make prolonged exertion without fatigue. They are also used to clarify water. They have recently been employed in atonic diarrhoea and in cardiac disease, and a paste (*kola paste*) made from them is said to furnish a cocoa and chocolate superior in quality and in nutritive value to that derived from the *Theobroma*, and to form a useful medicine in cardiac disease with granular kidney. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24); T. Christy, "New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 8, Apr., 1885 (B).]—**C.-nut.** Fr., *noix de c.* The seeds of the fruit of the *C. acuminata*. [B, 38, 185 (a, 24).]

COLA, n. In Australia, the *Panicum laevinodum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLA (Sp.), n. Ko'la². Glue. [B.]—**C. de Flanders** [Sp. Ph.]. Gelatin. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. de pescado** [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Isinglass. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. de zosra.** The *Acortia moschata*.

COLADIT-MANOORA, n. In the Ternate Islands, the *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLAH MAVUH (Tamil), n. The *Euchanania angustifolia* and *Buchanania latifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 21).]

COLAILLE, n. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus brachyypoda*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a²l(a²l)¹j²(g¹l²)-a². From *κόλον*, the colon, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *colalgie*. Pain in the colon, especially neuralgic pain in the left hypochondriac region, associated sometimes with constipation and other phenomena. [D, 72; L, 330.]

COLAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-a²-me²nt'u²m(u²m). See *COLATURE* (2d def.).

COLAPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-a²-fon'i²a². Of Dioscorides, the *Convolvulus scammonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLASPIDÉES (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a²s-ped-a. A tribe of the *Tetramera*. [L, 41.]

COLASSO [Hind.], n. The *Besleria longifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLASTERIÆ (Lat.), **COLASTRA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Kol(ko²)¹-a²s(a²s)-te(ta)'ri²-e(a²-e²), -a²s(a²s)'tra². An order of the *Asterida*. [L, 173, 228.]

COLATION, n. Ko-la'shu²n. Gr., *θήρα*. Lat., *colatio* (from *colare*, to strain). Fr., c. Ger., *Durchsiehen, Kolieren*. The process of straining or passing a liquid or semi-solid substance through a perforated vessel or a porous material. [a, 21.]

COLATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l(kol)-a²-to'ri²-u²m(u²m). 1. Literally, a strainer. 2. An infundibulum. 3. A term formerly applied to either the ethmoid or the sphenoid bone, on account of their being supposed to filter the humors derived from the brain. 4. An issue or ulcer by which morbid matters are discharged. [I, 3; L, 325, 349; L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Accidental colatoria, Artificial colatoria.** See *C.* (4th def.).—**C. encephali.** The pituitary body. [L, 7.]—**Colatoria lactea.** Vesiculo-vascular structures in the lining membrane of the uterus, described by Astruc. [L, 325.]

COLATORIUS (Lat.), adj. Kol-a²-to'ri²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *colatoire*. Straining, depurative (said anciently of the liver and the kidneys). [A, 301.]

COLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-a(a²)¹tu²m(tu²m). See *COLATURE* (2d def.).

COLATURE, n. Kol'a²t-u²r. Lat., *colatura*. Fr., c. Ger., *Durchsiehung* (1st def.), *Colatur, Kolatur*. It., *colatura*. Sp., *coladura*. 1. See *COLATION*. 2. A liquid or other substance purified by straining; that which has been subjected to straining. [B, 46, 92, 200 (a, 21).]

COLAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Kol-a²x'(a²u²x)-e(a). Gen., *colaux'es*. From *κόλον*, the colon, and *αὐξη*, augmentation. Dilatation of the colon. [L, 50.]

COLBERG (Ger.), n. Kol'be'rg. A place on the Baltic Sea, where there are saline baths. [A, 319.]

COLBERTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-bu²rt'i²a². Fr., *colbertie*. Of Salisbury, a genus of plants closely allied to *Dillenia*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. coromandeliana.** The *Dillenia pentagyna*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. obovata** [Blume]. A species of India, where the juice of the fruit is used as a wash to prevent the hair from falling out. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. scabella.** The *Dillenia scabella*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COLAGUAHUITL, n. According to Ray, a South American plant used as a remedy in paralysis and uterine disorders. [L, 104.]

COLCHESTER, n. Ko²l'che'st-u²r. A place in Essex, England, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 310.]

COLCHICACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-ki²(ch²l²)-ka(k²)³se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *colchicacées*. 1. Of De Candolle and Spach, a synonym of the *Melanthaceæ* of P. Browne. 2. Of Koch, an order of the *Endogenææ*, comprising *Bulbocodium, Colchicum, Veratrum*, and *Tofieldia*. 3. Of Gray, a family of endogenous phanerogams, comprising the genera *Tofieldia* and *Colchicum*. 4. Of Bartling, an order of the *Liliacææ*. 5. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamaulia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. *COLCHICÆÆ*.

COLCHICACEOUS, adj. Ko²l-ki²-ka'shu²s. Lat., *colchicæus*. Fr., *colchicacé*. Resembling the genus *Colchicum*; of or pertaining to the *Colchicacææ*. [B.]

COLCHICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2s(ch^2i^2k)^e2\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *colchicées*. 1. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Monoperigynæ*, comprising the genera *Nolina*, *Pleca*, *Colochortus*, *Helonias*, *Melanthium*, *Wurmbea*, *Funckia*, *Anguillaria*, *Veratrum*, *Peliosanthes*, *Merendera*, *Colchicum*, *Burchardia*, *Shelhamera*, and *Astelia*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Melantheæ*, comprising the genera *Hermodyctylus* and *Bulbocodium*. 3. Of Endlicher, a tribe (or sub-order) of the *Melantheæ*, comprising *Monocaryum*, *Bulbocodium*, *Colchicum*, and *Weldensea*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Engler, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising genera which have a coated corm, a short scape within hypogean sheaths, a long perianth-tube, introrse anthers, and a septical capsule. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

COLCHICEINE, n. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2s^e2\text{-}en$. Fr., *colchicine*. Ger., *Colchicin*. It., Sp., *colchicina*. A substance, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_6 + 2H_2O$ [Hertel], obtained by the decomposition of an aqueous solution of colchicine, and found in the acetic extract of colchicum, and forming inodorous white crystals, soluble in alcohol, in chloroform, and in hot water. Its medicinal properties are like those of colchicine. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COLCHICEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2s(ch^2i^2k)^e2\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. Fr., *colchicé*. Resembling *Colchicum*; belonging to the *Colchicææ*. [B.] See **COLCHICEÆ**.

COLCHICINE, n. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2s\text{-}en$. Lat., *colchicina*, *colchicinum* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *colchicia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Colchicin*. It., Sp., *colchicina*. The active principle of colchicum; an alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_6$ [Carter], occurring as a light-yellow amorphous substance having a faint odor and an intensely bitter taste, sparingly soluble in ether, readily soluble in alcohol and water, its aqueous solution undergoing spontaneous decomposition into resin and colchicine. It is present in the official fluid extract of colchicum. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COLCHICINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2(ch^2i^2)^2\text{-}si^2n^2e^2\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Of Dumortier, a family of plants corresponding to the *Colchicææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLCHICINUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2(ch^2i^2)^2\text{-}si(ke)^2nu^2m(nu^4m)$. See **COLCHICEÆ**.

COLCHICO (Sp.), n. Kol'che-ko. See **COLCHICUM**.—**C. amarillo**. The *Amaryllis lutea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de primavera**. The *Colchicum bulbocodioides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLCHICON (Lat.), n. n. See **COLCHICUM**.

COLCHICO-RESIN, n. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2\text{-}ko\text{-}re^2z^{12}n$. A brown amorphous substance, $C_8H_9N_2O_{15}$, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether, obtained by Hertel in extracting colchicine from the *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Beta-c.-r.** An insoluble compound, $C_8H_9NO_{10}$, formed when c.-r. is treated with mineral acids. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COLCHICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2l\text{-}ki^2(ch^2i^2)^2\text{-}ku^2m(ku^4m)$. Gr., $\kappa\omicron\lambda\chi\kappa\acute{o}\nu$. Fr., *colchique*. Ger., *Zeitlose*. It., *colchico*. Sp., *colchico*, *colquico* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A Linnaean genus of liliaceous plants belonging to the tribe *Colchicææ*. 2. Of the pharmacopœias, the *C. autumnale* (q. v.). [B.]—**Acetic extract of c.** See *Extractum colchici radici*.—**Acetum colchici** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Greek Ph., Russ. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed.], **Acetum colchici cum bulbis recentibus** [Fr. Cod.], Fr., *vinaiigre* [Fr. Cod.] (ou *acétolé*) de *colchique*, *vinaiigre colchitique*. Ger., *Zeitloessenig*. Sp., *vinagro de colquico* [Sp. Ph.]. Vinegar of c., a preparation made by macerating c.-root in dilute acetic acid in such proportions that one pint of the filtered product represents 2 Troy-ounces of c. [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by digesting 1 part of fresh c.-root with 12 parts of white vinegar [Sp. Ph.]; or by digesting for 8 days 10 parts of c.-root cut in slices with 2 parts of glacial acetic acid and 98 parts of white vinegar [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 85 parts of finely chopped c.-root for 3 days with 85 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.852 and adding dilute acetic acid until the percolate equals 1,000 parts [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of chopped c.-root with 6 parts of vinegar and 1 part of alcohol and filtering with expression [Greek Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of coarsely powdered c.-root for 8 days with 6 parts of dilute acetic acid, expressing, adding 1 part of alcohol of a sp. gr. of 0.879, and decanting [Netherl. Ph.]; or by macerating for 8 days (3 days [Russ. Ph.]) 1 part of well-bruised c.-seeds with 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of dilute acetic acid [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Preparations similar to that of the Fr. Cod. were formerly official in several of the older pharmacopœias. They have been used as a diuretic in dropsy and as a remedy in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. [B, 5, 81, 95, 113, 119 (a, 21).]—**Ammoniated spirit of c.** See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus*.—**Bulbus colchici** [Belg. Ph.], **Colchici cormus** [Br. Ph.], **Colchici radix** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**Colchici semen** [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], **Colchici semina** [Br. Ph.]. See *C. seed.*—**Colchici tuber** [Netherl. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**C. autumnale** [Linnaeus]. Gr., $\kappa\omicron\lambda\chi\kappa\acute{o}\nu$ [Dioscorides]. Fr., *colchique d'automne*, *tue-chien*, *chenaide*, *feilotte*. Ger., *Herbstzeitlose*. Common meadow saffron. A perennial bulbous plant the leaves of which appear in the spring, the flowers in the autumn. It is a native of the temperate parts of Europe and of northern Africa and is found growing in meadows. The corm (bulb, or root), seeds, and flowers are used medicinally. See *C. corm.*, *C. seeds*, and *C. flowers*. The plant is the c. of the pharmacopœias and is a diuretic and expectorant, but is chiefly used in gout and rheumatism, for which (especially the former) it is a valuable remedy. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bulbocodioides**. See *C. vernale*.—**C. corm.** Lat., *colchici radix* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *cormus* [Br. Ph.], seu *tuber* [Netherl. Ph.]), seu *bulbus* [Belg. Ph.] (seu *radix* [Pruss. Ph., 6th ed., Greek Ph.]) *colchici*. Fr., *colchique (bulbe)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitloosenkollen*. It., *bulbo di colchico*. Sp., *colquico (tuberculo)* [Sp. Ph.], *bulbo de colchico*. The corm of the *C. autumnale*. It contains a larger proportion of colchicine than the other parts of the plant, and is hence more active medicinally. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. communis**. See *C. autumnale*.—**C. flowers**. Lat., *flores colchici*. Fr., *fleur de col-*

chique, colchique (fleur) [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Zeitloosenblüten*. It., *fiori di colchico*. Sp., *flores de colchico*. The fragrant, very bitter blossoms of the *C. autumnale*. They have been recommended as a substitute for the corm. [B, 113, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. illyricum** [Miller]. Fr., *colchique d'Illyrie*. A species which with others is said to furnish hermodactyls. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. multiflorum** [Brottes]. A Portuguese species. The corm is said to be used medicinally. [B, 180.]—**C.-root** [U. S. Ph.]. See *C. corm.*—**C.-seed** [U. S. Ph.], **C.-seeds** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *colchici semen* [U. S. Ph., Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.] (seu *semina* [Br. Ph.]), *semen colchici* [Ger. Ph.], *C. (semina)* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. Fr., *semences de colchique, colchique (semences)* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *semi di colchico*. Sp., *colquico (semilla)* [Sp. Ph.]. The seeds of the *C. autumnale*. They contain but a small amount of colchicine, and hence are inferior medicinally to the bulb of the plant. [B, 5 (a, 24); B, 113.]—**C'tinctur** (Ger.). See *Tinctura colchici*.—**C. tu-**



THE COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE. [A, 327].

ber. See *C. corm.*—**C. variegatum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *colchique panaché*. Ger., *gefleckte Zeitlose*. A species of southern Europe and of Asia Minor, regarded as one of the sources of hermodactyls. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. vernale** [Hoffmann], **C. vernum** [Willdenow]. Fr., *colchique du printemps*. A variety of *C. autumnale* distinguished by blooming in spring. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C'wein** (Ger.). See *Vinum colchici*, *Vinum colchici radici*, and *Vinum colchici seminis*.—**Compound tincture of c.** See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus*.—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum colchici*.—**Extract of c.-root**. See *Extractum colchici radici*.—**Extractum colchici** [Br. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de bulbe* (1st def.) (ou *de semence* [Fr. Cod.]) *de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitloosen-Extrakt*. It., *estratto di colchico*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de colquico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extract of c.* 1. A preparation made by inspissating the juice of c. corm to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.]; or by digesting the corm with dilute alcohol, straining, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Sp. Ph., Belg. Ph. (1st ed.)]. 2. An extract made from c.-seeds by digesting with dilute alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a pilular consistence [Fr. Cod.] or the consistence of a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]. Similar preparations made by exhausting c. with alcohol or with water were official in the older pharmacopœias [B, 95 (a, 21)].—**Extractum colchici acetium** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. See *Extractum colchici radici*.—**Extractum colchici (bulbi)**. See *Extractum colchici* (1st def.).—**Extractum colchici radici** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de colchique acétique*. Ger., *Zeitloosen-Essigextrakt*. It., *estratto di colchico acetico*. Sp., *extracto acético de colquico*. Syn., *extractum colchici acetium* [U. S. Ph., 1870, Br. Ph.]. Acetic extract of c., extract of c.-root. A preparation made by macerating 100 parts of c. corm with 95 parts of acetic acid and a sufficiency of water, straining, and evaporating the percolate to a pilular consistence [U. S. Ph.]; or by adding 6 parts of acetic acid to 100 parts of c. corm, expressing the juice of the latter, and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Br. Ph.]. The preparation of the Lond. Ph. of 1837 was made with 4 parts of c. and 1 part of acetic acid. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Extractum colchici radici fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de bulbe de colchique*. Ger., *flüssiges Zeitloosenkollen-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of c.-root. A preparation made by digesting 100 grammes of c. corm with a mixture of alcohol and water (in the proportion of 2 parts of the former to 1 part of the latter), straining, reserving the first 85 c. c. of the percolate, evaporating the rest to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 100 c. c. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum colchici saccharatum**. Of Joyeux, a preparation made by mixing 1 part of the juice of c. (previously inspissated in vacuo) with 5 parts of sugar. It may be administered in doses of 1 drachm per diem. [Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 'x (a, 21).]—**Extractum colchici seminis fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de semence de colchique*. Ger., *flüssiges Zeitloosenamen-Extrakt*. Fluid extract of c.-seed. A preparation made from c.-seed by a process identical with that employed for the extractum colchici radici. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum colchici (seminum)**. See *Extractum colchici* (2d def.).—**Flores colchici**. See *C. flowers*.—**Fluid extract of c.-root**. See *Extractum colchici radici fluidum*.—**Fluid extract of c.-seeds**. See *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum*.—**Honey of c.**, **Mel colchici**. Fr., *miel de colchique*. Ger., *Zeitloosenhonig*. A preparation, official in the Fr. Cod. of 1837, made by boiling 1 part of c. corm in 18 parts of water, then digesting for 2 days, expressing, adding 9 parts of honey, clarifying, and boiling to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Oxymel colchici**, **Oxymel of c.** Fr., *oxymel colchitique, oximellite* (ou *acétomellé*) de *colchique*. A preparation, official in several of the older pharmacopœias of Europe, made by cooking 1 part of vinegar of c. and 2 parts of white honey to the consistence of a syrup. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Radix colchici**. See *C. corm.*—**Radix colchici albi**. The radix hermodactyli. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix colchici autumnalis**. See *C. corm.*—**Semen colchici** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph.], **Semen colchici autumnalis**, **Semen colchici communis**, **Semina colchici** [Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph.,

Swed. Ph.]. See *C. seed.*—**Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.** Ammoniated spirit of c., a preparation official in the Lond. Ph. 1824, made by digesting for 14 days 2 oz. of bruised c.-seeds in 1 pint of aromatic spirit of ammonia, and straining. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Syrup of c., Syrupus colchici, Syrupus colchici acetici, Syrupus colchici autumnalis** [Edinb. Ph. 1830]. Fr. *sirup de colchique.* A preparation made by dissolving 13 parts of white sugar in 8 parts of vinegar of c. [Edinb. Ph. 1830, U. S. Ph. 1820, Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B. 97, 119 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura colchici** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Anstr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. Fr. *teinture de colchique (semence)* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture antigoutteuse de Want, alcoolé de colchique*. Ger. *Zeilosenktinctur, C'tinctur.* It. *tintura di colchico.* Sp. *tinctura de colchico.* Syn.: *tinctura colchici seminum* [Br. Ph., Hung. Ph., 2d ed.] (see *seminum colchici* [Dubl. Ph., 1830, Gr. Ph.]). Tincture of c. (or of c.-seeds). A preparation made by macerating 15 parts of c.-seeds in 15 parts of dilute alcohol, straining, and adding dilute alcohol up to 100 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating 24 oz. (avoird.) of c.-seeds in sufficient proof-spirit to make 1 pint (imperial) [Br. Ph.]; or by digesting 1 part of c.-seeds in 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.912 [Fr. Cod.] (or in 10 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894 [Ger. Ph.]), and filtering. (Similar preparations in which 1 part of c.-seeds were treated with from 1½ to 9 parts of alcohol were formerly official. [B. 81, 97, 119 (a, 21).])—**Tinctura colchici autumnalis.** Fr. *teinture de bulbes de colchique.* Ger. *Zeilosenknoten-Tinctur.* Tincture of c.-bulb; a preparation made by digesting 2 parts of c. corm in 8 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod., 1837], or in 6 parts of proof-spirit [Sax. Ph., 1830], or in a mixture of 24 parts of alcohol of a sp. gr. of 0.930 and 40 parts of distilled water [U. S. Ph., 1820], and then filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).] Cf. *Alcoolature de bulbes de colchique.*—**Tinctura colchici composita.** Fr. *teinture de colchique composée.* See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.*—**Tinctura colchici seminis** (see *seminum colchici* [Br. Ph.]). **Tinctura seminis** (see *seminum colchici* [Dubl. Ph., 1830]). **Colchici.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Tinctura seminum colchici vinosa Williamsi.** Of Niemann, a preparation made by digesting for 8 days 1 part of c.-seeds in 12 parts of Spanish wine. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Tincture of c. bulb.** See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis.*—**Tincture of c. flowers.** Fr. *teinture des fleurs de colchique.* Of Bushnell, a preparation recommended in cases of acute rheumatism, made by macerating for 8 days 1 oz. of dried c. flowers in 1 pint of brandy and evaporating. [B. 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Alcoolature de fleurs de colchique.*—**Tincture of c.-root.** See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis.*—**Tincture of c.-seeds.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Tuber colchici.** See *C. corm.*—**Vinegar of c.** See *Acetum colchici.*—**Vinum colchici.** Fr. *vin (ou vinolé) de colchique.* Ger. *C'wein.* It. *vino di colchico.* Sp. *vino de colchico.* 1. Of the Br. Ph., see *Vinum colchici radialis.* 2. Of the Ger. Ph., see *Vinum colchici seminis.* 3. Of various of the older pharmacopœias, a preparation made of c. (part not specified) 1 part, and from 1 part to 16 parts of wine. [B. 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vinum colchici radialis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *vin de bulbe de colchique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *Zeilosenknotenwein.* Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Br. Ph.] (see *de colchico* [Fr. Cod.]). Wine of c.-root [U. S. Ph.] (or of c. [Br. Ph.]). A preparation made by macerating c. corm 12 troy-ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 4 oz. (avoird.) [Br. Ph.], or 1 part [Fr. Cod.], in sherry wine (or vin de Grenache [Fr. Cod.]), straining, and adding enough wine to make 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 1 pint (Imperial) [Br. Ph.], or 10 parts [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 81, 113 (a, 21).] Cf. *Vinum colchici* (3d def.).—**Vinum colchici seminis** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *vin de semence de colchique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *C'wein.* Syn.: *vinum colchici* [Ger. Ph.] (see *seminis colchici*). Wine of c.-seed. A preparation made by macerating c.-seed 4 troy-ounces [U. S. Ph.], or 1 part [Ger. Ph.], with 2 pints [U. S. Ph.], or 10 parts [Ger. Ph.], or 16½ parts [Fr. Cod.] of sherry wine (vin de Grenache [Fr. Cod.]), and filtering. Similar preparations in which 1 part of c.-seeds were treated with 5 to 16 parts of wine were official in several of the older pharmacopœias. [B. 81, 113, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vinum de colchico** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici radialis.*—**Vinum seminis colchici.** See *Vinum colchici seminis.*—**Wine of c.** The vinum colchici; of the Br. Ph., the vinum colchici radialis. [B.].—**Wine of c.-root.** See *Vinum colchici radialis.*—**Wine of c.-seed.** See *Vinum colchici seminis.*

COLCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l²ki²k(ch²ik²)-u²s(u²s). Poisonous (said by the ancients of poisonous plants generally, because of the use made of the *Colchicum* by Medea). [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COLCHIQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-shek. See **COLCHICUM**.—**Acétolé de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum colchici.*—**Acétomellé de c.** See *Oxymel colchici.*—**Alcoolature de bulbes de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of bruised colchicum corm in a closed vessel with 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol for 10 days, then expressing, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolature de fleurs de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation similar to the alcoolature de bulbes de c., but made with fresh colchicum flowers. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolé de c.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **COLCHICUM corm.**—**C. d'automne.** See **COLCHICUM autumnale.**—**C. du printemps.** The *Colchicum vernalum*. [B. 173.]—**C. panaché.** The *Colchicum variegatum*. [B. 173.]—**Extrait acétique de c.** See *Extractum colchici radialis.*—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** See *Extractum colchici.*—**Extrait alcoolique de semence de c.** See *Extractum colchici* (2d def.).—**Extrait aqueux de c.** An extract of colchicum, made by exhausting the latter with water. [B. 119.] See *Extractum colchici.*—**Extrait de bulbe de c.** See *Extractum colchici* (1st def.) and *Extractum colchici radialis.*—**Extrait de c. acétique.** See *Extractum colchici radialis.*—**Extrait de c. semence** [Fr. Cod.].—**Extrait de semence de c.** See *Extractum colchici* (2d def.).—**Extrait liquide de bulbe de c.** See *Extractum colchici radialis fluidum.*—**Extrait liquide de semence de c.** See *Extractum colchici seminis fluidum.*—**Fleurs de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **COLCHICUM flowers.**—**Mellé de bulbes de c.** See *Mel colchici.*—**Enolé de bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici radialis.*—**Enolé de c.** See *Vinum colchici.*—**Oxéolé de c.** See *Acetum*

COLCHICI.—**Oxymelle de c., Oxymel de bulbes de c.** See *Oxymel colchici.*—**Semence de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **COLCHICUM seed.**—**Sirap de c.** See *Syrupus colchici.*—**Teinture de bulbes de c.** See *Tinctura colchici autumnalis.*—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Teinture de c. composée.** See *Spiritus colchici ammoniatus.*—**Teinture de c. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Teinture de fleurs de c.** See *Tincture of colchicum flowers.*—**Teinture de graines de c., Teinture de semence de c.** See *Tinctura colchici.*—**Vinagre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Acetum colchici.*—**Vin de bulbe de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici radialis.*—**Vin de semence de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Vinum colchici seminis.*

COLCHITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l²ki²t(ch²ik²t)²ik²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *colchitique.* Of, pertaining to, or made from colchicum. [B.]

COLOTHAR (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l²ko²(ko²)-tha²r. Derived, perhaps, from the Arabic. Fr. c. [Fr. Cod.], *sesquioxide de fer (anhydre)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger. *C. Englischroth, Vitriolroth.* It. *colcoatar.* Sp. *colcoatar* [Sp. Ph.]. A term first employed by Paracelsus. Sesquioxide of iron formed by the calcination of ferrous sulphate. When strongly calcined, it is scarlet, and forms jeweler's rouge or polishing rouge; when less highly calcined, it is bluish and is used, under the name of crocus, for polishing metals. It has the same medicinal properties as the other iron compounds, but is not now used medicinally except as a hæmostatic. [B. 3; B. 5 (a, 24).]—**C. vitrioli.** See *C.*

COLD, n. Kold. Gr. *ψύος* (1st def.). Lat., *frigus* (1st def.). Fr., *froid* (1st def.), *rhume* (2d def.). Ger., *Kälte, Erkältung.* It., *freddura, raffreddura.* Sp., *resfriado.* 1. A state of comparatively low temperature. 2. A popular term for an acute transitory disorder (usually subfebrile) attributed to exposure to a low temperature; especially for an acute catarrh of any portion of the respiratory apparatus. A c. is popularly supposed to constitute the starting-point of most acute inflammations, particularly those of the respiratory organs.—**C. in the chest.** Fr., *rhume de poitrine.* A popular name for bronchial catarrh. [D.]—**C. in the eye.** Catarrhal conjunctivitis. [L. 45.]—**C. in the head.** Fr., *rhume de cerveau.* Coryza. [D.]—**C.-sore.** Fr., *bouton de fièvre.* See **HERPES labialis.**—**Rose c.** Fr., *coryza des roses.* See **HAY FEVER.**—**Saint-Kilda c., Strangers' c.** Terms applied in the Hebrides to a form of influenza which the inhabitants ascribe to the arrival of a ship (i. e., to the presence of strangers). A similar origin is alleged for the *murri-murri* of New Zealand. [R. A. Chudleigh, "Brit. Med. Jour.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 25, 1886, p. 363.]

COLDBATH WELLS, n. Kold'ba'th we'lz. A locality in Pentonville, London, England, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A. 316.]

COLD CREAM, n. Kold-krem'. Fr., c. c. [Fr. Cod.], *crème froide.* Ger. *C. C.* A name given to various white scented ointments, used chiefly as cosmetics and as an application to chapped hands, slight excoriations of the face, herpes labialis, etc. The c. c. of the Fr. Cod. is the unguentum aque roseæ; that of H. M. Wilder is the c. c. with borax. Other varieties of c. c. are made by melting together white wax, spermaceti, and olive-oil, adding precipitated chalk, and flavoring with chloroform and otto of roses; or by beating together almond-oil, rose-water, wax, and spermaceti. [B. 81, 113; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, xxix, xxx (a, 21).]—**C. c. with borax.** A preparation made by mixing a solution of white wax 1 oz. in almond-oil 4 oz. and a solution of borax 4 dr. in rose-water 2 oz., and adding 5 drops of oil of rose; or, according to Wilder, by melting together 16 parts of lard-oil and 4 parts of white wax, adding a solution of 1 part of borax in 8 parts of water, and perfuming. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 7 (c, a, 21).]—**C. c. with glycerin.** Of A. F. N. Neynaber, a preparation made by melting together 7 oz. of almond-oil, 2 oz. of spermaceti, and 1 oz. of white wax, adding a warm solution of 4 oz. of borax in 2 oz. of glycerin, and aromatizing with 4 drops each of oil of rose and oil of bitter almonds. For the oils, rose-water may be substituted. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 21).]—**Unalterable c. c.** A preparation made by mixing together 40 parts of quince mucilage, 1 part of almond-soap, 10 parts of stearic acid, and 2 parts of glycerin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 44 (a, 21).]

COLDENIA (Lat.), n. f. Kold-en(e)n²i²a². Fr., *coldénie.* Of Linnæus, a genus of boraginaceous herbs, belonging to the tribe *Ehreticæ.* [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. mixta.** A species said to furnish the *bois rose de la Martinique.* [B.]—**C. procumbens** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coldénie couchée.* Syn.: *herba Zeylanica* [Lamarck]. A species of India, where it is used in the form of a powder, mixed with fenugrec to promote supuration. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COLD WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, n. Kold whit su²l²f su²r spri²n²gz. A place in Rockbridge County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A. 363.]

COLE, n. Kol. The *Brassica napus* and several other species of *Brassica*, also the *Crambe maritima*. [A. 505; B. 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-flore.** See **CALIFLOWER.**—**C.-seed.** The *Brassica napus*. [A. 505.]—**C'-wort.** See the major list.—**Dog's c.** The *Mercurialis perennis*. [A. 505.]—**Red c.** The *Armoracia rusticana*. [A. 505.]—**Sea c.** The *Convolvulus soldanella* and the *Brassica oleracea*. [A. 505.]

COLEÆ [Bojer] (Lat.), **COLEANTHINÆ** [Link] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kol(ko²l²)e²-e(a²-e²), -e²-a²n(a²n)-thi(the)/ne(na²-e²). From *κολεός*, a sheath (on account of the investing bracts), and *άνθος*, a flower. A family of grasses, consisting of the single genus *Schmidtia*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

COLEBRILLA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-e²-bri²l²a². The Guinea-worm. [L. 83.]

COLECTOMY, n. Kol-e²kt²to-mi². Lat., *colectome, colectomia* (from *κόλον*, the colon, and *ἐκτέμνω*, to cut out). Fr., *colectomie*. Ger., *Colectomie*. Excision of a portion of the colon. [L. 50.]

COLEIN, n. Kol-e²-i²n. Lat., *coleina*, *colevinum* (from *κολεός*, a sheath). Fr., *coléine*. Ger., *Colein*. See CHITIN.

COLEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *coleit'idis*. From *κολεός*, a sheath. Inflammation of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLEMA [Reeve] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-ma(ma)³-se²(ke²)-a³. See PULMONATA.

COLEMEL, **COLEMELE** (Fr.), n's. Kol'me²l. The *Agaricus colubrinus* [Bulliard]. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COLENTERATEN (Ger.), n. pl. Ku²-e²nt-e²r-a²t'e²n. See CELENTERATA.

COLEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-sel(kal)(e)(a): in Eng., Kol'e²-o-sel. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *coléocèle*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenbruch*. It., c. Sp., *colecocelis*. See VAGINAL HERNIA.

COLEOCHETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-ket-(ch²a³-e²t)-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *χαίτη*, hair, because the filaments are hidden. Of Nägeli, a tribe of the *Conferveæ*, consisting of the genus *Coleochaete*. [B, 75; B, 170 (a, 24).] See COLEOCHETEÆ.

COLEOCHETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-ket-(ch²a³-e²t)-e²-e(a³-e²). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *χαίτη*, hair. An order of chlorospermaceous *Algae* of the class *Zooporeæ*, forming a section of the *Conferveæ*, distinguished by having their filaments concealed. [B, 104 (a, 24).]

COLEOCRUCIS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²k'ri²k-o²s. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *κρίκος*, a ring. Ger., *Mutterscheidenring*. An annular vaginal pessary. [A, 322.]

COLEODERMUS [Latreille] (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)/u²s(u²s). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *δέρμα*, skin. Fr., *coléoderme*. Ger., *scheidenhautig*. Having the general envelope applied directly upon the body (said of a pupa). [L, 41, 180.]

COLEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ko²l)-e²-e²d(o²-e²d)-e(a)³ma³. Gen., *coledem'atos* (-is). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *οἴδημα*, œdema. Œdema of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLEOFISSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-fi²s/se(sa³-e²). Of Wiggers, an order of the *Hepaticæ*, comprising the genera *Jungermannia*, *Conocephalum*, *Marchantia*, and *Anthoceros*. [B, 77, 170 (a, 24).]

COLEONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-ne(na)³ma³. Gen., *coleonem'atos* (-is). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *νήμα*, a filament. Fr., *coléonème*. A genus of rutaceous evergreen shrubs of the tribe *Diosmeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *gracile* [Eckl.], C. *juniperifolium* [Eckl.]. Two species growing at the Cape of Good Hope, said to be stimulant and stomachic and to be used as a diuretic like buchu. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLEOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-fo²r'i²d-e-(a³-e²). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *φορέιν*, to bear. A family of the *Heteroptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

COLEOPHYLL, n. Kol'e²-o-fi²l. Lat., *coleophyllum* (from *κολεός*, a sheath, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *coléophylle*. Ger., *Knospen-scheide*, *Scheidenblatt*. A membranous sheath protruding from the cotyledons and surrounding the base of the plumule. It is the first leaf which follows the cotyledons in endogens. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLEOPHYLLOUS, adj. Kol'e²-o-fi²l'u²s. Lat., *coleophyllus*. Fr., *coléophyllé*. 1. Having leaves inclosed in a sheath. 2. Furnished with a coleophyll. [a, 24.]

COLEOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²f'i²t(u²e²)-a³. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *φύρον*, a plant. Of Reichenbach (1837), a class of plants (corresponding to his *Acrostatae* of 1838), comprising the orders *Rhizo-Coleophyta*, *Caulo-Coleophyta*, and *Phyllo-Coleophyta*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLEOPODES [Latreille] (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a-o-pod. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *πούς*, a foot. A tribe of the *Macroura*. [L, 180.]

COLEOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p'te²r-a³. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *coléoptères*. Ger., *Käfer*, *Coleopteren*. It., *coleotteri*. Sp., *coleópteros*. Syn.: *Eleutherata* [Fabricius]. The beetles; an order of the *Insecta*, characterized by having hard, thick elytra covering the posterior membranous wings. [A, 385; L, 121.]—C. *tetramera*. See TETRAMERA.

COLEOPTERAL, adj. Kol'e²-o²p'te²r-a²l. See COLEOPTER-ous.

COLEOPTERAN, n. Kol'e²-o²p'te²r-a²n. A member of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 56.]

COLEOPTERATUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p'te²r-a(a³)-tu²s(tu²s). Fr., *coléoptéré*. Ger., *Käferartig*. It., *coleotereo*. Sp., *coleóptereo*. Resembling the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

COLEOPTEREN (Ger.), **COLEOPTÈRES** (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-a-o²p'te²r-e²n, -o²p'te²r. See COLEOPTERA.

COLEOPTERO-MACROPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p'te²r-o(o²)-ma³k(ma³k)-ro²p'te²r-a³. Fr., *coléoptéro-macrop-teres*. Of Schaffer, a class of *Coleoptera*, in which the elytra are more than half as long as the abdomen. [L, 41, 180.]

COLEOPTERO-MICROPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p'te²r-o(o²)-mi²k-ro²p'te²r-a³. Fr., *coléoptéro-microptères*. Of Schaffer, a class of the *Coleoptera*, in which the elytra are less than half as long as the abdomen. [L, 41, 180.]

COLEOPTEROUS, adj. Kol'e²-o²p'te²r-u²s. Gr., *κολεόπτερος*. Lat., *coleopterous*. Fr., *coléoptère*. Ger., *coleopterig*, *käferartig*. Having the wings covered with a sheath; belonging to the *Coleoptera*. [L, 56.]

COLEOPTILATUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p-ti²l-a(a³)/tu²s(tu²s). See COLEOPHYLLOUS.

COLEOPTILE, n. Kol'e²-o²p'ti²l. Lat., *coleoptila*, *coleoptilis*, *coleoptilon* (from *κολεός*, a sheath, and *πίλος*, a membranous wing). Fr., *coléoptile*. Ger., *Scheidenblatt*. See COLEOPHYLL.

COLEOPTILOUS, adj. Kol'e²-o²p'ti²l-u²s. Lat., *coleoptilatus*. Fr., *coléoptilé*. See COLEOPHYLLOUS.

COLEOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p-tos'i²s. Gen., *coleoptos'eos* (-is). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *coléoptose*. Prolapse of the vagina or of some organ through the vagina. [A, 322; L, 41, 155.]

COLEOPTRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²p-tri²-fo²rm'i²s. Fr., *coléoptroforme*. 1. Resembling the *Coleoptera*. 2. Having the wings marked transversely with a black band. [L, 41, 180.]

COLÉORHAMPHÆ (Fr.), adj. Kol-a-o-ra³mf. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *δάμφορ*, the beak. Having the upper mandible covered with a shield of horny matter; as a n., in the pl., c's, see COLEORRHAMPHI. [L, 41, 180.]

COLÉORHIZÆ (Fr.), n. Kol-a-o-rez. See COLEORRHIZA.

COLÉORHIZÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-a-o-rez-a. See COLEORRHIZATE.

COLEORRHAMPHI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²r-ra³m-(ra³m)'fi(fe). Fr., *coléorhamphes*. Of Viellot, a family of the *Cursores*. [L, 41, 180.]

COLEORRHECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²r-re²kt(rakt)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to or affected with coleorrhexis. [L, 50.]

COLEORRHÆXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²r-re²x(rax)'i²s. Gen., *coleorrhæx'eos* (-is). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *ρήξις*, a rupture. Fr., *coléorrhéxie*. Ger., *Scheidenzerreissung*. It., *colecorsis*. Sp., *colecorsia*. Rupture of the vagina. [L, 49.]

COLEORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²r-riz(rez)'a³. From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *ρίζα*, root. Fr., *coléorhize*. Ger., *Wurzelscheiden-scheide*. Sp., *colecorsia*. A sheath formed in monocotyledons around the base of the root by the rupture of the embryonal tissue when the primary root germinates. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123, 129 (a, 24).]

COLEORRHIZATE, adj. Kol'e²-o-riz'a²t. Lat., *coleorrhizatus*. Fr., *coléorhizé*. Furnished with a coleorrhiza. [a, 24.]

COLEOS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko²l)'e²-o²s. Gr., *κολεός*. See VAGINA.

COLEOSITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o²s-i(e)/ti²s. See COLEI-TIS.

COLEOSOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-sol'e²n(an). Gen., *coleosolen'os* (-is). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *σωλήν*, a canal. A sheathed tube, of J. Berres, a motor nerve. [A, 322.]

COLEOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol(ko²l)-e²-o(o²)-ste²g-no'i²s. Gen., *colestegnose'os* (-is). From *κολεός*, a sheath, and *στέγνωσις*, constriction. Fr., *coléostegnose*. Ger., *Verengerung der Mutterscheide*. An abnormal narrowing of the vagina. [L, 41.]

COLEPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-e²(af)'i²-u²m(u²m). See COLEPS.

COLEPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol'e²p(ap)-i(e)na³. Fr., *colépins*. A family of the *Infusoria*. [L, 41, 73.]

COLEPIUM (Lat.), **COLEPS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kol'e²p(ap)'i²-u²m(u²m), kol'e²p(s)aps. Gen., *colep'i'i*, -ep'os (-is). Gr., *κόληψ*. 1. The hollow of the knee (Ger., *Kniekehle*). 2. The colon. [A, 322.]

COLÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-a-rek. See CHOLERIC.

COLES (Lat.), n. m. Kol'ez(as). Gr., *καυλός*. 1. The stem of a plant. 2. The penis. [A, 322.]—C. *feminarum*, C. *feminis*. See CLITORIS.

COLES (Fr.), n. Kol. See KOLA.

COLESAT, **COLESEED**, n's. Kol'sa²t, -sed. The *Brassica napus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COLES-MALUCO (Sp.), n. Kol-as-ma³-uk'o. The *Cordia allitaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLESULE, n. Kol'e²s-u²l. Lat., *colesula*. Fr., *colésule*. Sp., *colésula*. The small membranous sac inclosing the sporangia in the *Hepaticæ*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 21).]

COLETTA-VEETLA (Malay), n. The *Barleria prionitis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COLETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-e²t. See FLEMISH GELATIN.

COLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko²l)'e²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κολεός*. 1. The vagina. 2. The testicle. 3. Of Loureiro, a genus of annual herbs, of the *Labiateæ*, tribe *Ocimoideæ*, closely related to *Plectranthus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *amboinicus* [Loureiro], C. *aromaticus* [Bentham]. Syn.: *Plectranthus amboinicus* [Sprengel] (see *aromaticus* [Roxburgh]). A native of the Moluccas and Cochinchina, employed in asthma, coughs, and epilepsy, and as a carminative. The leaves are eaten. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *barbatus*. Syn.: *Plectranthus barbatus* [Andr.]. A native of Egypt and Arabia, where it is used as a diuretic and to hasten menstruation. In Bombay it is commonly cultivated in the gardens for the roots, which are pickled. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *carnosus*. A species the leaves of which are used in India in colic, dyspepsia, cough, fever, asthma, etc., and locally for headache. [A, 479.]—C. *malabarius* [Bentham]. Syn.: *Plectranthus malabarius* [Roxburgh]. A species found in the East Indies and the Indian Archipelago, where the root is used for dysentery and stomach complaints. The leaves are aromatic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *scutellarioides* [Bentham]. Syn.: *Plectranthus scutellarioides* [R. Brown]. An Indian species having the same uses as C. *malabarius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COLEWORT, n. Kol'wv²rt. The *Brassica oleracea* and the *Brassica napus*. [A, 505; B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hare's c.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [A, 505.]—**Heart-leaved c.** The *Crambe cordifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rushy c.** The *Crambe juncea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea c.** The *Crambe maritima*, the *Convolvulus soldanella*, and the *Brassica oleracea*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Shrubby c.** The *Crambe fruticosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COLHER (Port.), **COLHERRINDE** (Ger.), n's. Kol'he^{2r}, -r¹nd-e². See **Cortex collier**.

COLIBELLE (Fr.), n. Kol-e-be¹. The *Cucubalus behen*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLIC, adj. Kol'ik Gr. κωλικός. Lat. colicus. Fr. colique. 1. Pertaining to the colon. 2. Anciently, affected with colic. [A, 322.]

COLIC, n. Ko²l'ik Gr. κωλική (f. of adj. κωλικός [ρός or διάθεσις understood]). Lat. colica. Fr. colique. Ger. Kolik. It., colico. Sp. cólico. Severe paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, especially that due to spasm or distension of the intestine.—**Accidental c.** Lat., *colica accidentalis*. See **Crapulent c.**—**Arthritic c.** Lat., *colica arthritica*. Fr., *colique goutteuse*. Ger., *Darmgicht*. C. due to gout. [L, 41.]—**Biliary c.**, **Bilious c.** Lat., *colica biliosa*. Fr., *colique bilieuse* (ou sèche). Ger., *Gallenkolik*. C. dependent on some morbid condition of the liver or on the passage of a gall-stone.—**Calculus c.** Lat., *colica calculosa*. Ger., *Steinkolik*. C. due to calculus (intestinal, hepatic, or renal).—**Cancerous c.** Of Gressot, the severe intestinal pain which accompanies cancer of the intestines. [D, 13.]—**Catarrhal c.** Lat., *colica catarrhalis* (seu *pituitosa*). C. attributed to an excess of intestinal mucus. [D, 12.]—**Cider c.** Lat., *colica damnoiensis*. Ger., *Ciderkolik*. C. from drinking cider impregnated with lead.—**C. of the Antilles.** A variety of endemic c. which resembles lead c. [D, 1.]—**C. of Poitou.** See **Lead c.**—**C. of prostitutes.** Lat., *colica scortorum*. Ger., *Hurenkolik*. Severe abdominal pain due to disease of the generative apparatus (especially salpingitis); so called from its being common in prostitutes. [A, 228.]—**C. of Surinam.** See **Lead c.**—**C. of the stomach.** Fr., *colique de l'estomac*. Ger., *Magenkolik*. Severe neuralgic pain in the stomach. [D, 10, 11, 13.]—**C-root.** The *Aletris farinosa* and the *Dioscorea villosa*, also, in some parts of the United States, the *Liatrix spicata*. [B, 5, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C-weed**, **C-wort.** See the major list.—**Convulsive c.** Lat., *colica convulsiva*. Fr., *colique convulsive*. Ger., *Krampfkolik*. See **Spasmodic c.**—**Copper c.** Lat., *colica æruginis*. Fr., *colique de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferkolik*. C. said to be due to chronic poisoning with copper, and to be common in workers in copper. Its connection with copper poisoning has been denied. [D, 5.]—**Crapulent c.**, **Crapulous c.** Lat., *colica crapulosa*. Fr., *colique d'indigestion*. C. caused by over-indulgence in alcohol.—**Cystic c.** Fr., *colique cystique*. Colicky pain in the urinary bladder. See **Hypogastric c.** [D.]—**Deuteropathic c.** Lat., *colica deuteropathica*. See **Symptomatic c.**—**Devonshire c.**, **Dry c.** See **Lead c.**—**Dynamic c.** C. of neurotic origin. [L, 44.]—**Endemic c.** Lead c. occurring as an endemic. [D.]—**Essential c.** See **Idiopathic c.**—**Fireman's c.** See **Lead c.**—**Flatulent c.** Lat., *colica flatulenta*. Fr., *colique flatulente* (ou *flatueuse*, ou *venteuse*). Ger., *Windkolik*, *Blähkolik*. C. caused by an accumulation of intestinal gases. [D, 11, 13.]—**Gall-stone c.** Ger., *Gallensteinkolik*. A paroxysm of severe abdominal pain caused by the passage of a gall-stone through the bile-ducts; often accompanied by vomiting and jaundice.—**Gouty c.** See **Arthritic c.**—**Hæmorrhoidal c.** Lat., *colica hæmorrhoidalis*. Fr., *colique hæmorrhoidale*. Intense pain in the lumbar region, especially near the anus and sacrum, which lasts from a few hours to several days, preceding a discharge from the hæmorrhoidal vessels. It usually abates after the discharge has occurred. [D, 13.]—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *colique hépatique* (ou *du foie*). See **Biliary c.**—**Herniary c.** Lat., *colica herniosa*. The paroxysms of pain which accompany hernia. [D, 12.]—**Hill c.** A pernicious fever, with intestinal lesions but without choleraic stools, accompanied with extreme intestinal pain and often quickly fatal. It prevails among the natives of the high lands of India. [Webb, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1883, l. p. 406.]—**Horn c.** See **PRIAPISM**.—**Hypochondriacal c.** Lat., *colica hypochondriaca*. See **Nervous c.**—**Hypogastric c.** Lat., *colica hypogastrica*. Colicky pain in the hypogastric region. [D.]—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *colique hystérique*. See **Nervous c.** [D.]—**Idiopathic c.** Lat., *colica idiopathica*. Fr., *colique essentielle*. Intestinal c. due to causes affecting the seat of pain primarily, as distinguished from symptomatic c.—**Inflammatory c.** Lat., *colica inflammatoria*. Fr., *colique inflammatoire*. Ger., *Entzündungskolik*. The severe pain which accompanies inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. [D, 13.]—**Lead c.** Lat., *colica saturnina*. Fr., *colique de plomb* (ou *sèche*). Ger., *Bleikolik*, *Malerkolik*. It., *colica saturnina*, *colica dei pittori*. Sp., *cólico de pintores*. Syn.: bellain of Derbyshire, Devonshire c., c. of Madrid, metallic rhachialgia, c. of Normandy, painters' c., c. of Poitou, saturnine c., vegetable c., vegetable rhachialgia. A form of intestinal neuralgia produced by chronic lead poisoning; usually accompanied by decided constipation. [D.]—**Madrid c.** See **Lead c.**—**Malarial c.** The bilious c. of malarial regions. It begins with a chill, and is accompanied by fever. [D, 47.]—**Meconial c.** Lat., *colica meconialis*. A form of c. peculiar to the newly born, in which the meconium is supposed to be the exciting cause. [D.]—**Menstrual c.** Lat., *colica menstrualis* (seu *catamenialis*). Fr., *colique menstruelle*. Colicky pain in the uterus during menstruation. [D, 13.]—**Metallic c.** Lat., *colica metallica*. Fr., *colique métallique*. C. due to metallic poisoning, especially with lead. [D, 31.]—**Metastatic c.** C. attributed to a metastasis of gout or rheumatism or to suppression of the hæmorrhoidal or menstrual flow. [D, 13.]—**Nephritic c.**, **Nephritic c.** Lat., *colica nephritica*. Fr., *colique néphrétique* (ou *perieuse*, ou *des reins*). See **Renal c.**—**Nervous c.** Lat., *colica nervosa*. Fr., *colique nerveuse*. Intestinal neuralgia, also any c. dependent on a disordered state of the nervous system. [A, 385; D, 11, 13.]—**Neuralgic c.** See **ENTERALGIA**.—**Normandy c.** See **Lead c.**—**Ovarian c.** Colicky pain in the region of the ovary, also c. dependent on reflected ovarian irritation. [D, 1.]—**Painters' c.** Lat., *colica pictorum* (seu *pictorum*). Fr., *colique des peintres*. Ger., *Malerkolik*. See **Lead c.**—**Pancreatic c.** Colicky pain in the region of the pancreas. [D, 1.]—**Plumbers' c.** See **Lead c.**—**Primary c.** See **Idiopathic c.**—**Renal c.** Lat., *colica renalis*.

Fr., *colique des reins* (ou *néphrétique*). Ger., *Nierenkolik*. The pain due to the presence of a calculus in the kidney or to its passage through the ureter; often accompanied by retraction of the testicle.—**Rheumatic c.** Lat., *colica rheumatica*. Fr., *colique rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Kolik*. C. of a rheumatic nature.—**Saburral c.** Lat., *colica saburralis*. Ger., *Schlemmerkolik*. C. due to indigestion. [D, 1, 12.]—**Sailors' c.** Fr., *colique des marins*. A form of gastro-enteralgia which has been observed among sailors. [D, 13.]—**Saturnine c.**, **Senegal c.** See **Lead c.**—**Spasmodic c.** Lat., *colica spasmodica*. Fr., *colique spasmodique*. Ger., *KrampfKolik*. 1. C. dependent on spasmodic contractions of the intestine. 2. See **Nervous c.**—**Spermatic c.** Lat., *colica spermatica*. Severe pain in the spermatic cord. [D, 12.]—**Splenic c.** Paroxysmal pain in the spleen, according to the followers of Cullen. [D, 1.]—**Stercoraceous c.**, **Stercoral c.** Lat., *colica stercoralis* (seu *stercoracea*, seu *fæcosa*, seu *stercorea*). Fr., *colique stercorale*. C. caused by retained fecal masses. [D, 1, 13.]—**Surinam c.** See **Lead c.**—**Sympathetic c.** Lat., *colica sympathica*. C. due to irritation reflected from other organs. [D, 1, 13.]—**Symphomatic c.** According to Cullen, c. that occurs as a symptom of such conditions as intermittent fevers, hysteria, pregnancy, gout, scurvy, hernia, compression or scirrhosis of the intestines, pancreatic or mesenteric disease, menstruation, a suppressed hæmorrhoidal flux, aneurysms of the aorta, or imperforate rectum in the newly born. [D, 13.]—**Uterine c.** Lat., *colica uterina*. Fr., *colique utérine*. Ger., *Uterinkolik*. Colicky pain attributed to spasmodic contractions of the uterus, as in certain forms of dysmenorrhœa and the after-pains of parturition; also the abdominal pain and shock sometimes observed after the injection of liquid into the uterus.—**Vegetable c.** Lat., *colica vegetabilis*. Fr., *colique végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzenkolik*. 1. That form of c. which is caused by accescent or unripe fruit. 2. Lead c. [D, 1.]—**Vermineous c.** See **Worm c.**—**West Indian c.** See **Lead c.**—**Wind c.** See **Flatulent c.**—**Worm c.** Lat., *colica vermicularis* (seu *verminosa*). Fr., *colique vermineuse*. Ger., *WurmKolik*. C. caused by worms in the intestinal canal. [D, 1, 13.]—**Zinc c.** Lat., *colica zincica*. Fr., *colique de zinc*. Ger., *ZinkKolik*. A form of c. attributed to chronic zinc poisoning. [L, 49.]

COLICA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. colicus (passio understood). Kol'ik-a³. See **COLIC**.—**C. ab adici ingestis.** See **Vegetable colic** (1st def.).—**C. ab enterolitho.** Colic caused by an intestinal concrement.—**C. accidentalis** [Cullen]. See **Crapulent colic**.—**C. acuta.** Enteritis. [L, 325.]—**C. æruginis.** See **Copper colic**.—**C. a fœcibus induratis.** See **Stercoral colic**.—**C. arthritica.** See **Arthritic colic**.—**C. a viscido meconio.** See **Meconial colic**.—**C. biliosa.** See **Bilious colic**.—**C. calculosa.** See **Calculus colic**.—**C. callosa** [Cullen]. Fr., *colique calleuse*. Syn.: *strictura* [Sauvages], *ileus a callosa coli*. 1. Colic caused by contraction of the colon. 2. See **Calculus colic**. [D, 13; L, 290.]—**C. catamenialis.** See **Menstrual colic**.—**C. catarrhalis.** See **Catarrhal colic**.—**C. cibaria.** Colic caused by indigestible food. [B.]—**C. cibaria comatosa** [Good]. Gastro-intestinal disturbance with coma or convulsions, due to the ingestion of some mineral or vegetable poison with the food. [L, 29.]—**C. cibaria efflorescens** [Good]. Acute painful indigestion with burning, prickling, or itching of the skin, due to eating shell-fish, etc. [L, 29.]—**C. consensuialis.** Ger., *consensuelle Kolik*. Intestinal neuralgia in hysterical patients. [L, 41, 80.]—**C. constipata.** See **C. stipata**.—**C. contracta** [Good]. Colic and the other manifestations of intestinal obstruction. [L, 29.]—**C. convulsiva.** See **Convulsive colic**.—**C. crapulenta**, **C. crapulosa.** See **Crapulous colic**.—**C. damnoiensis**, **C. Damnoiorum.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. deuteropathica.** See **Symptomatic colic**.—**C. e flatu.** See **Flatulent colic**.—**C. enterolithica.** See **C. ab enterolitho**.—**C. ex plumbo.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. fæcosa.** See **Stercoral colic**.—**C. febricosa.** See **Inflammatory colic**.—**C. figulorum.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. flatulenta.** See **Flatulent colic**.—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** See **Hæmorrhoidal colic**.—**C. hellinum.** See **Crapulous colic**.—**C. hepatica.** See **Hepatic colic**.—**C. herniosa.** See **Herniary colic**.—**C. hispaniensis.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. hypochondriaca.** See **Nervous colic**.—**C. hypogastrica.** See **Hypogastric colic**.—**C. hysterica.** See **Nervous colic**.—**C. idlopathica.** See **Idiopathic colic**.—**C. ileus.** See **ILEUS**.—**C. inflammatoria.** See **Inflammatory colic**.—**C. intertropica.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. japonica.** See **Crapulent colic**.—**C. lapponica** [Linneus]. A form of gastro-intestinal disturbance observed among Laplanders, attributed to the presence of *Gordius aquaticus* in the intestines. [L, 132.]—**C. madridensis.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. meconialis** [Cullen]. See **Meconial colic**.—**C. menstrualis.** See **Menstrual colic**.—**C. metallica.** See **Metallic colic**.—**C. metastatica.** See **Metastatic colic**.—**C. nephretica**, **C. nephritica.** See **Renal colic**.—**C. nervosa.** See **Nervous colic**.—**C. phlogistica.** Enteritis. [L, 325.]—**C. physconiosa.** Colic due to induration of the abdominal organs. [L, 50, 80.]—**C. pictaviensium**, **C. pictavorum**, **C. pictorum**, **C. pictorum.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. pituitosa.** See **Catarrhal colic**.—**C. plethorica.** Enteritis. [L, 325.]—**C. plumariorum.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. primitiva.** See **Idiopathic colic**.—**C. pulsatilis.** See **Inflammatory colic**.—**C. putruosa.** Colic due to putrescent matters in the intestines. [L, 80.]—**C. reflexa.** See **Sympathetic colic**.—**C. renalis.** See **Renal colic**.—**C. rhachialgia.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. rheumatica.** See **Rheumatic colic**.—**C. saburralis.** See **Saburral colic**.—**C. sanguinea.** Fr., *colique rouge sanguine*. Ger., *Blutkolik*. The severe pains which accompany intestinal hæmorrhages in some of the lower animals, notably in cattle. [D, 13.]—**C. saturnica**, **C. saturnina.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. scortorum.** See **COLIC of prostitutes**.—**C. secundaria.** See **Symptomatic colic**.—**C. sicca.** See **Lead colic**.—**C. spasmodica.** See **Spasmodic colic**.—**C. spermatica.** See **Spermatic colic**.—**C. stercoracea**, **C. stercoraria**, **C. stercorea** [Cullen]. See **Stercoral colic**.—**C. stipata.** Colic due to intestinal obstruction. [D, 14.]—**C. sympathica**, **C. sympathica.** See **Sympathetic colic**.—**C. symptomatica.** See **Symptomatic colic**.—**C. uterina.** See **Uterine colic**.—**C. vege-**

tabilis, C. vegetalis. See *Vegetable COLIC*.—**C. venenata.** Colic produced by an ingested poison. [D, 14].—**C. ventriculi.** See *GASTRALGIA*.—**C. vermicularis, C. verminosa.** See *Worm COLIC*.—**C. zincica.** See *Zinc COLIC*.

COLICAILLE (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ka³-el-y'. Slight colic. [L, 41.]

COLICAL, adj. Kol¹2k-a¹. See *COLIC* (adj.).

COLICE (Lat.), n. f. Kol¹2-se(ka). See *COLICA*.

COLICKY, adj. Kol¹2k-i². Fr., *coliqueux*. Ger., *kolikartig*. Resembling the pain of colic.

COLICODENDRON [Martius] (Lat.), n. n. Kol¹2k-o(o²)-de²n¹-dro²n. Fr., *colicodendre*. The genus *Quadrilla* of De Candolle; a section of *Capparis*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. yeo.** The *Capparis yeo*. [a, 24.]

COLICODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol¹2k-o(o²)-di²n(du⁶n)¹2-a³. From *κωλικός*, pertaining to the colon, and *δύσπη*, pain. Fr., *colico-dynie*. See *COLIC* (n.).

COLICOLIENALIS (Lat.), adj. Kol¹2k-o(o²)-li(de)-e²n(an)-a-(a³)i²s. From *κωλικός*, pertaining to the colon, and *lienalis*, pertaining to the spleen. Pertaining to the colon and the spleen. [L, 31.]

COLICOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol¹2k-o(o²)-plej(plag)¹2-a³. From *κωλικός*, pertaining to the colon, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *colicoplégié*. Intestinal paralysis from lead poisoning; lead colic. [A, 322.]

COLICUS (Lat.), adj. Kol¹2k-u³s(u⁴s). See *COLIC* (adj.).

COLIC-WEED, n. Kol¹2k-wed. The *Corydalis glauca*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Climbing c.-w.** The *Adlumia cirrhosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COLICWORT, n. Kol¹2k-wu³rt. The *Alchemilla arvensis*. [A, 505.]

COLIFORM, adj. Kol¹2fo²rm. From *colum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form. See *ETHMOID*.

COLIGNONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol¹-en-yon-i²-i(e)¹ne(na³-e²). Of Heimerl, a subtribe of the *Nyctaginaceæ*, tribe *Mirabileæ*, comprising *Colignonia* and *Phæoptilon*. [B, 245.]

COLIIDÆ [Sclater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-i(i²)i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Picareæ*. [L, 121.]

COLIKARTIG (Ger.), adj. Kol¹2'ek-a³rt-i²g. See *COLICKY*.

COLIMACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kol-i²ma(ma³)se²(ke²)-a³. Fr., *colimacés* [Lamarck]. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 41.]

COLIMAÇON (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ma³-so²n². 1. A snail. [L, 41.] 2. Of Paulet, an agaric turned upon itself like a snail-shell. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLIN (Fr.), n. Kol-a³n². The *Gadus carbonarius*. [L, 105.]

COLINI [Bonaparte] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol¹-i(e)¹ni(ne). A subfamily of the *Musophagidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 19 (L).]

COLINABA (Sp.), n. Kol-en-a³bo. The *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*. [a, 14.]

COLING, n. Kol¹2n²g. The *Pyrus malus*. [A, 505.]

COLINIANE (Hind.), n. The *Aniomum zerumbet*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÖLIOCELE (Ger.), n. Ku¹i²-o-tsal'e². See *COELOCELE*.

COLIOLE (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ol. See *COLEUS*.

COLIOMORPHÆ [Sundevall] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kol-i²-o(o²)-mo²rf(e)(a³-e²). A family or cohort of the *Laminiplantares*. [L, 121.]

COLIPHUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol¹(kol)-i²f¹i²-u³m(u⁴m). An old name for the dry diet of wrestlers, especially for bread made of unbolted flour. [A, 318; L, 94, 97.]

COLIQUE (Fr.), n. Kol-ek. See *COLIC* (n.).—**C. de Cayenne.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. de cuivre.** See *Copper COLIC*.—**C. de Devonshire.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. de miséréré, C. de miséricorde.** See *ILEUS*.—**C. de plomb, C. de Poitou.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. des barbouilleurs.** See *Metallic COLIC*.—**C. des pays chauds, C. des peintres.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. des reins.** See *Renal COLIC*.—**C. d'estomac.** See *GASTRALGIA*.—**C. de Surinam.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. de zinc.** See *Zinc COLIC*.—**C. d'indigestion.** See *Crapulous COLIC*.—**C. du foie.** See *Hepatic COLIC*.—**C. du Japon.** A variety of elephantiasis Arabum. [Rayer, "Vocabulaire."]—**C. endémique.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. goutteuse.** See *Arthritic COLIC*.—**C. néphrétique.** See *Renal COLIC*. [D, 65.]—**C. rouge sanguine.** See *COLICA sanguinea*.—**C. saturnine, C. sèche.** See *Lead COLIC*.—**C. venteuse.** See *Flatulent COLIC*.—**C. vermineuse.** See *Worm COLIC*.

COLIQUEUX (Fr.), adj. Kol-ek-u³s. See *COLICKY*.

COLIS (Lat.), n. m. Kol¹2s. See *COLES* and *CAULIS*.

COLITE (Fr.), n. Kol-et. See *COLITIS*.—**C. ulcéro-membraneuse.** A variety of colitis in which false membranes are voided. [L, 49.]

COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-i(e)¹tis. Gen., *colit'idis*. From *κωλον*, the colon (see also *-itis*). Fr., *colite*. Ger., *Grimmdarm-entzündung, Dickdarm-entzündung*. It., *colite*. Sp., *colitis*. Inflammation, especially of the mucous membrane, of the colon. [D, 25.]—**Follicular c.** Fr., *colite folliculeuse* (ou *muqueuse*, ou *ulcéreuse simple*). C. in which the follicles are noticeably involved; one of the forms of inflammatory diarrhoea. [D, 40.]

COLIX (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko¹)i²x. See *COLLIX*.

COLJE, n. In Tartary the *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLL, n. Kol. See *COLE*.

COLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko¹l²a³. Gr., *κόλλα*. Fr., *colle*. Ger., *Leim*. Glue; also a resin obtained from the *Carthina acaulis* and the *Chondrilla juncea*, and used as a glu: in inarquetry. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. animalis.** See *GLUE* and *GELATIN*.—**C. glutinum.** See *GLUTEN*.—**C. piscium** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *ICHTHYOCOLLA*.—**C. taurina.** Sp., *cola de Flandes* [Sp. Ph.]. See *GELATIN*.

COLLABENT, adj. Ko¹l²a³b-e²nt. Lat., *collabens* (from *collabi*, to collapse). Falling or closing together, collapsing, collapsed.

COLLADI (Hind.), n. The *Bigonia bigemina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLAGEN, n. Ko¹l²a³j-e²n. Lat., *collagenium* (from *κόλλα*, glue, and *γενᾶν*, to engender). Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *Collagen*. It., *collagene*. Sp., *colágeno*. Syn.: *ossein* [Farrish]. A substance yielding gelatin on boiling; it forms the organic portion of bones and the hyaline intracellular mass of the connective tissue, skin, sinews, etc. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

COLLAGEN (Ger.), adj. and n. Ko¹l²-la³-gan'. See *COLLAGEN* (Eng.) and *COLLAGENOUS*.

COLLAGENOUS, adj. Kol-a³j'e²n-u³s. Fr., *collagène*. Ger., *collagen*. Yielding gelatin on being boiled. [J, 26, 35.]

COLLAPSE, n. Ko¹l²a³ps'. Gr., *σύνπτωσις*. Lat., *collapsus* (from *collabi*, to fall to pieces). Fr., *affaissement*. Ger., *Collaps*. It., *collasso*. Sp., *colapso*. 1. A falling together of parts that are normally separate, as of the walls of a hollow structure. 2. The rapid occurrence of decided impairment of all the vital powers in consequence of sudden weakness of the heart's action, especially as the precursor of death from severe injuries or exhausting disease. [A, 319, 326.] Cf. *SHOCK*. 3. In botany, the falling or inclining of an organ. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**Parturient c.** See *VITULAR FEVER*.—**Pulmonary c.** See *ATELECTASIS pulmonum*.

COLLAPSED, adj. Ko¹l²a³ps'd'. In a state of collapse.

COLLAPSION, n. Ko¹l²a³ps'shu³n. See *COLLAPSE*.

COLLAPSLUFT (Ger.), n. Ko¹l²-la³ps'lufft. The air forced from the lungs by their collapse when the thorax is opened. [J, 52.]

COLLAPSUS (Lat.), adj. and n. Co¹l²-la³ps(la³ps)¹u³s(u⁴s). See *COLLAPSED* and *COLLAPSE*.

COLLAPTÉRIDES (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-la³p-tar-ed. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.]

COLLAR, n. Ko¹l²a³r. Lat., *collare, colhum*. Fr., *neud vital* [Lamarck] (1st def.), *coarcture* (1st def.), *collier* (3d def.). 1. The place of junction between the root and plumule of a plant. 2. The lengthened ostium of a lichen. 3. The annulus or ring upon the stipes of certain agarics. 4. In conchology, the margin of the mantle. 5. In ornithology, a ring of color around the neck. 6. The smut in wheat. [A, 505; L, 227, 343.]

COLLARD, n. Ko¹l²a³rd. A corruption of *colewort*. A name in the southern United States for a sort of cabbage with the leaves forming an open head. In the pl., greens, boiled cabbage. [B; a, 24.] Cf. *COLEWORT*.—**Polecat c.** See *DRACONTIUM fetidum*.

COLLAR DE BRUJA (Sp.), n. Kol-ya³r da bru'ha³. The *Anagyris fetida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLARE (Lat.), n. n. Ko¹l²-la(la³)re(r)a. Gen., *colla'ris*. 1. The ligule in grasses. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, the prothorax. [L, 81.]

COLLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko¹l²-la(la³)ri²s. See *COLLARIUS*.

COLLARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko¹l²-la(la³)ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *colloire*. Pertaining to the neck or provided with a collar-like band. [L, 41, 180.]

COLLARPOE, n. The *Achyranthes lanata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLATENNA, n. A certain alleged specific for the cure of wounds. [Paracelsus (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

COLLATERAL, adj. Ko¹l²a³t'e²r-a¹l. Lat., *collateralis*. Fr., *collatéral*. Ger., *seitlich*. It., *collaterale*. Sp., *colateral*. 1. Placed side by side; said of vegetable organs thus arranged, such as the two ovules of an ovary; or stipules; or of the ovaries of the *Conifereæ*, which are on the same horizontal line; also of vessels or nerves. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L.] 2. Subsidiary, auxiliary, confirmatory.

COLLATERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko¹l²-la³t(la³)-e²r-a(a³)i²s. See *ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS*.

COLLATICIUS, adj. Ko¹l²-a³t-i²sh'u³s. 1. See *COLLECTIVE*. 2. Aiding in digestion (said of organs and structures connected with the alimentary canal). [L, 29.]

COLLATITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko¹l²-la³t(la³)-i²sh'i²t¹u³m(u⁴m). An old name for a food made by bruising the flesh of a capon or pullet, mixing with mutton broth, and serving with verjuice or lemon-juice. [Blancard (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

COLLE (Fr.), n. Kol. See *GLUE*.—**C. à bouche.** A hard, soluble, gelatinous glue used for wafers, etc.; made by mixing melted gelatin with sugar, and adding volatile oil of lemon. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. à étiquettes.** A preparation made by mixing together 4 parts of corrosive sublimate, 24 of wheat flour, 12 each of absinthium tops and tansy, and 36 of water. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**C. clair.** The *Penax sarcocolla*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. de Chine.** See *CHINESE GELATIN*.—**C. de Flandre.** See *FLEMISH GELATIN*.—**C. de Flandre purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *GELATINA*.—**C. de Givet.** See *GLUE*.—**C. de Japon.** See *CHINESE GELATIN*.—**C. de lichens.** Gelatin extracted by boiling from different lichens. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. de Mayence.** See *MAYENCE GELATIN*.—**C. de Paris, C. de peau d'âne.** See *GLUE*.—**C. de poisson.** See *ICHTHYOCOLLA*.—**C. de poisson du Bengale.** See *CHINESE GELATIN*.—**C. des Lapons.** See *GLUTEN Laponum e perca*. [L, 105.]—**C. d'or.** See *ATRUCOLLA*.—**C. du Japon.** See *CHINESE GELATIN*.—**C. forte.** See *GLUE*.—**C. forte extraite des os.** Glue extracted from bones. [L, 41 (a, 21)].—**C. liquide.** See *Liquid GLUE*.—**C. marine.** See *Marine GLUE*.—**C. végétale.** See *GLUTEN*.—**Sparadrap de c. de poisson** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Emplastrum ICHTHYOCOLLÆ*.

COLLECTEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko¹-le²-k-tu⁵r. See COLLECTING; as a n., see COLLECTOR.

COLLECTIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko¹-le²-kt-i²p'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *collector*, a collector, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *collectifère*. Having collectors on the styles to assist in conveying the pollen to the ovary. [B (a, 24).]

COLLECTING, adj. Ko¹-e²kt'i²n²g. Lat., *colligens*. Fr., *collecteur*. Ger., *collectiv*. Serving to gather (a secretion, rays of light, electrical currents, etc.).

COLLECTION, n. Ko¹-e²k'shu³n. Gr., σύλλεξις, συλλογή, σύλλογος. Lat., *collectio* (from *colligere*, to collect). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Sammlung, Ansammlung*. A collecting, a gathering together, an accumulation (as of pus, serum, etc.).—C. of a precipitate. The obtaining of a precipitate free from any extraneous matter, for chemical analysis or testing. [B (a, 24).]

COLLECTIVE, adj. Ko¹-e²k'ti²v. See COLLECTING.

COLLECTOR, n. Ko¹-e²kt'o²r. Fr., *collecteur*. 1. See CURRENT-selector. 2. (Fr., *poil collecteur*) one of the hairs on the styles of the *Compositæ* and *Campanulaceæ*, sloping from below upward, which serve to collect the pollen. [B, 19, 104 (a, 21).]

COLLEJA (Sp.), n. Kol-ya'ha³. The genus *Silene*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]—C. de Valencia. The *Statice timonum* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEJON (Sp.), n. Kol-ya'hon. The genus *Erysimum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko¹-le²m(lam)-a(a³)se²(ke²-e)(a³-e²). Fr., *collémacées*. Of Fries, a family of lichens, consisting of the tribes *Lichenei, Collemei, and Pyrenidiei*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko¹-le²m(lam)-a(a³)se²(ke²-e)(e). Of Nylander, a family of lichens, corresponding to the *Phycolichens* of Massalongo and the *Byssaceæ* of Fries. [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMATIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko¹-le²m(lam)-a²t(a³t)-i²(e²-e²a³-e²). Of Gray, a tribe of plants, comprising *Placynthium, Enchylum, Scytinium, Malloium, Lathagrium, Leptogium, and Polychidium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLEMBOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko¹-le²m'bol(bo²)-a³. 1. An order of insects in which no metamorphoses occur. 2. Of Lubbock, a group of the *Thysanura*. [L, 121, 196.]

COLLEMÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko¹-lem(lam)'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Collema*, comprising *Synalissa, Omphalaria, Collema, Leptogium, and Obyrium*. 2. Of Körber, a family of gelatinous Lichens, embracing *Lempholemma, Collema, and Synchoblastus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLLEMEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko¹-lem(lam)'e²-i(e). Fr., *collèmes*. Of Nylander, a tribe of the *Collema*, corresponding nearly to the genus *Collema* of Acharius. It consists, according to Baillon, of *Lectophysma, Synalissa, Omphalaria, Schizoma, Aneina, Collema, Leptogium, Ramalodium, and Collempsis*, and, according to others, of *Paulia, Kichinella, Amphidium, and Hydrothryia* in addition. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kol-le²n²'ki²m(ch²u³m)-a³. Gen., *collenchymatos (-is)*. From κόλλα, glue, and ἔγχυμα, an infusion. Fr., *collenchyme*. Ger., *Collenchym*. The parenchyma, or cellular tissue, just beneath the outer layer of cells in the roots, stems, and other parts of many plants. The cells composing it are usually elongated and united into threads of great strength, as in the stems of many *Umbelliferae*. [B, 19, 229 (a, 24).]

COLLENCHYMATOUS, adj. Ko¹-e²n²-ki²m'a²t-u³s. Lat., *collenchymatosus*. Fr., *collenchymateux*. Ger., *collenchymatös*. Consisting of collenchyma.

COLLENCHYME (Fr.), n. Kol-a³n²-kem. 1. The gelatinous matrix of the mesoderm of certain sponges. 2. See COLLENCHYMA. [L, 12.]

COLLENCYTES, n. pl. Ko¹-e²n²-slts. From κόλλα, glue, ἐν, in, and κύτος, a cell. Irregularly branching stellate cells or connective-tissue corpuscles found in the mesoderm of certain sponges. [L, 12.]

COLLEODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko¹-le²-o(o²)-du⁵rm(de²rm)-a³. Gen., *colleodermatos (-is)*. From κόλλα, glue, and δέρμα, skin. Fr., *colleoderme*. The hyaline and hygrometric membrane of the *Diatomaceæ*. It surrounds the frustules, and often assumes the shape of a filament which serves as a foot to these *Algae*, and enables them to fix themselves on rocks and other objects. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLERETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-e²r-e²t. 1. The annulus of an agaric. 2. The involucre of the *Umbelliferae, Compositæ*, etc. 3. An accessory structure (the crown or disc) lying within the perianth of certain plants. [B.]

COLLESIIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko¹-le(la)'si²s. Gen., *collesios (-is)*. Gr., κόλλησις (from κόλλω, to glue). See AGGLUTINATION.

COLLET (Fr.), n. Kol-a. 1. See COLLUM. 2. See COLLIER (3d def.).—C. de Notre Dame. The *Piper peltatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. du bulbe. A slight constriction marking the junction of the spongy with the membranous portion of the urethra. [A, 885.]

COLLETÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol'ta. Provided with a collet. [A, 385.]

COLLETÉR (Lat.), n. m. Kol-let(lat)'u⁵r(ar). Gen., *colletérros (-is)*. Gr., κολλήτρις. Fr., *collétère*. One of the glandular hairs on the buds of certain trees which secrete a gummy matter, the *blastocolle*, that covers and protects the bud. [B, 77, 121, 129 (a, 24).]

COLLETÉRIAL, adj. Ko¹-e²t-e'ri²-a²l. Forming or secreting a glue-like substance (said of a gland which secretes the viscid matter which forms the coat of the ovisea). [L, 11.]

COLLETÉRIUM [Kirby] (Lat.), n. n. Ko¹-le²t(lat)-e(a)'ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *colletérium*. An organ in the females of insects, containing a whitish gluten for cementing together the ejected ova, or rendering them adhesive. [L, 41, 180.]

COLLETIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko¹-le'shi²(ti²)-a³. Fr., *colletie*. Of Commerson, a genus of tropical American shrubs of the *Rhamnææ*, tribe *Colletieæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—C. *cruciata*. A species used in Chili as a purgative. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *ferox*. A Chilean species, employed as a purgative. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *spinosa* [Lamarck]. A species indigenous to Brazil, containing a bitter principle, *colletitin*; used in tincture as a febrifuge under the name of *extracto alcohólico de quina*. [B, 2, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLETIC, n. Ko¹-e²t'i²k. Gr., κολλητικός. Lat., *colleticus*. Fr., *colletique*. See AGGLUTINANT (2d def.).

COLLETIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko¹-le²t-i(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Rhamnææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

COLLETIIN, **COLETTIN**, n's. Ko¹-e'ti²-i²n, -et'i²n. A bitter principle obtained from *Colletia spinosa*. It forms acicular crystals which are insoluble in cold water, but readily soluble in alcohol. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COLLETIS (Lat), n. f. Ko¹-let(lat)'i²s. An ancient name for the *Verbena officinalis*, because it was supposed to be capable of uniting fractured bones. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLÉOSTÉMONES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko¹-lat-o-stam-on. A tribe of the *Iridaceæ*, consisting of *Diplarrhena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLETS (Fr.), n. pl. Ko¹-la. *Fungi* furnished with an annulus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *solitaires*. Agarics growing singly with a cylindrical stipes. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *en famille*. Agarics growing in clusters at the foot of trees. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLIC, adj. Ko¹'i²k. See COLLINIC.

COLLICÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko¹-li²s(li²k)'i²-e(a³-e²). From *con*, together, and *licere*, to allure. An old term for the lacrymal ducts. [A, 322.]

COLLICUSUS (Lat.), **COLLICULARIS** (Lat.), **COLLICULOSUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko¹-li²k-os'u³m(u⁴s), -u²(u⁴)-a(a³)'ri²s, -os-u³(u⁴s). From *collis*, a hill. Fr., *colliculæur*. Ger., *hügelig*. Literally, hilly (said of the surface of a plant, e. g., the thallus of a lichen, when it is roughened with small bosses or prominences). [B, 123 (a, 24).]

COLLICULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko¹-li²k'u²(u⁴)-u³s(u⁴s). Dim. of *collis*, a hill. A little elevation. [I.]—*Colliculi anteriores*. The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]—C. *bulbi*, C. *bulbi intermedii* [Kobelt]. A layer of erectile tissue which surrounds the male urethra just as it enters the bulb. [L, 31, 142.]—C. *caudatus*. See NUCLEUS *caudatus*.—C. *caveæ posterioris ventriculorum lateraliu*. See HIPPOCAMPUS *minor*.—C. *cervicalis* [Barkow]. A longitudinal fold of mucous membrane extending posteriorly from the apex of the trigonum vesicæ. [L, 31.]—*Colliculi glandis*. The two prominences of the lower surface of the corona of the glans penis, between which the frenum is attached. [L, 175.]—*Colliculi inferiores*. The inferior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17; K.]—*Colliculi nervi ethmoidalis*. See CORPUS *striatum*.—*Colliculi nervorum optiocorum* [Haller]. The optic thalami. [I, 62; L, 349.]—C. *papillare*. See TUBERCULUM *papillare*.—C. *rotundus anterior*. The anterior division of the eminentia teres. [I, 6.]—*Colliculi posteriores*. The posterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]—C. *rotundus posterior*. The posterior division of the eminentia teres. [I, 6.]—C. *seminalis*. See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.—C. *striatus*. See CORPUS *striatum*.—*Colliculi superiores*. The anterior corpora quadrigemina. [I, 17.]

COLLIDINE, n. Ko¹'i²d-en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Collidin*. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₁N, derived from the oils distilled from organic matter, e. g., from coal tar, and also formed in other ways; a colorless liquid. [Marcus, *Soc. de biol.*, "Prog. méd." Apr. 8, 1882 (B); B, 4, 5 (a, 24).]—C. *aldehyde*. See COLLINIC *aldehyde*.—C. *hexahydride*. Isocitidine. [a, 24.] See CITRINE.—*Ethyl c.* A compound of the constitution C₁₆H₁₂N. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COLLIER (Fr.), n. Kol-e-a. A colored mark or a line of feathers, scales, or callosities in the form of a circle, observed on the neck of animals; of Merrem, the long feathers which fall down from the cheek or temple of birds upon the side of the neck. 2. In entomology, the prothorax. 3. Literally, a collar; a collar-like support for a part. 4. The annulus of *Fungi*. 5. In molluscs, that part of the helix which projects over the feet. [B, 1, 116 (a, 24); L, 41, 180.]—C. *anodin*. See *Anodyne* NECKLACE.—C. *de Morand*. A mixture of sal ammoniac and burned sponge, spread on cloth, which is tied around the neck in goitre. [L, 85 (a, 21).]—C. *des pédoncles*. Of Cruveilhier, each half of the pons Varolii, because it apparently encircles the corresponding crus cerebri. [I, 6.]—C. *filamenteux*. See CORTINA.—C. *inférieur*. See ANULUS *inferus*.

COLLIFEROUS, adj. Ko¹-i²t'e²r-u³s. Lat., *colliferus* (from *collum*, the neck, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *collifère*. Ger., *halstragend*. Furnished with a neck. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

COLLIFORMIS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Ko¹-li²-fo²rm'i²s. From *collum*, the neck, and *forma*, form. Fr., *colliforme*. Ger., *halsförmig*. Neck-like (said of the prothorax when it is short, straight, and not very apparent); in botany, having the shape of an annulus (said also of an organ contracted into the form of a neck). [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]

COLLIGAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ko¹-li²g-a(a³)me²n. Gen., *colligam'inis*. A ligament. [L, 325.]

COLLIGAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko¹-li²g-a²m(a³m)-e²nt'-u³m(u⁴m). 1. A ligament. [A, 325.] 2. The pellucid liquid in which the first rudiments of the embryo are formed. [Harvey (L, 325).]

COLLIGATEUR (Fr.), n. Kol-e-ga-t^ur. A device for bringing the edges of a wound together, consisting of strips of plaster or cloth attached one to each lip of and parallel with the wound, to be laced together like a corset. [L, 87.]

COLLIGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-lig-a(a³)/sh²i²(ti²)-o. Gen., *colligatio*'nis. From *colligare*, to bind together. See SYNDERMOSIS.

COLLIGATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-lig-a(a³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). From *colligare*, to bind together. Fr., *colligé*. Ger., *zusammengebunden*. 1. United (said of the toes of birds united at the base by a membrane which does not extend beyond the proximal phalanx). 2. Of Columella, thickly covered with plants (*solum herbis colligatum*). [B, 114 (a, 24); L, 41, 180.]

COLLI LONGUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l'li(le) lo²n²'gu³s-(gu⁴s). See *Loxgus colli*.

COLLIN, n. Ko²l'i²n. The soluble form of gelatin. [B, 8 (a, 24).]

COLLINOOD, n. Ko²l'i²n-hu⁴d. Probably the *Papaver rhæas*. [A, 505.]

COLLINIC, adj. Ko²l-i²n'ik. From κόλλα, glue. Pertaining to or derived from gelatin.—C. acid. A compound, C₃H₄O₂, found among the products of the oxidation of albuminoids and of gelatin. It has a sour, pungent taste, and is a strong acid, decomposing carbonates. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—C. aldehyde. A product of the oxidation of albuminoids and gelatin. It is probably of the formula C₆H₄O, isomeric with carbonic acid. It is a colorless, viscid oil, and smells like oil of cinnamon. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

COLLINIER (Fr.), n. Kol-en-e-a. Of Paulet, the *Agaricus coliaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLINITI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-li²n-i(e)'ti(te). Of Fries, a section of *Agaricinæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLINSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-i²nz-i(i²)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Scrophularinæ*, comprising *Collinsia* and *Schizanthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLINSIONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-i²n-son(so²n)/i²-a³. Fr., *collinsonie*. Ger., *Collinsonie*. Collinson's flower, horse-balm; a Linnean genus of North American perennial herbs, of the *Labiatæ*, tribe *Satureinæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *anisata* [Pursh]. A species growing in Georgia, Alabama, and Florida. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—C. *canadensis* [Linnæus]. C. *decussata* [Möschl]. Fr., *collinsonie du Canada, guérit-tout*. Ger., *canadische Collinsonie*. Canadian horse-mint, heal-all, horse-weed, ox-balm, stone-root, knot-root; a species growing from Canada to Kentucky and the Carolinas. It is a coarse herb, with flowers in a large compound raceme, with opposite branches and pedicels. The whole plant has an unpleasant odor and a warm pungent taste. The root has been found to furnish a resin, tannin, starch, mucilage, and wax, and the leaves a resin, tannin, wax, and a volatile oil. The plant is tonic, astringent, diaphoretic, and diuretic. A decoction of the root is used in catarrh of the bladder, gravel, dropsy, leucorrhœa, and snake-bites. The leaves are employed as a cataplasm. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *punctata*. A species from 2 to 6 feet high, growing in rich soils in South Carolina and Georgia. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—C. *scabra* [Persoon]. A species having the same value medicinally as the *C. canadensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *scabriscula* [Ait.]. A species growing in South Carolina and Florida. It has small acute leaves, scabrous on upper surface; flowers small; stamens 2. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—C. *verticillata* [Baldwin]. A species from 1 to 2 feet high found in Tennessee and southward to middle Georgia. The flowers are from 7 to 9 lines long and bloom in May and June. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—Herba *collinsoniæ*. The herb of *C. canadensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Radix *collinsoniæ*. The root of *C. canadensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COLLINSON'S FLOWER, n. Ko²l'i²n su²nz flu⁶u⁴-u⁶r. The *Collinsonia canadensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COLLINS'S FLOWER, n. Ko²l'i²nz-i²z flu⁶u⁴-u⁶r. The genus *Collinsia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Large-flowered C. f. The *Collinsia grandiflora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Many-colored C. f. The *Collinsia multicolor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Two-colored C. f. The *Collinsia bicolor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Various-leaved C. f. The *Collinsia heterophylla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COLLINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-lin(len)'u³s(u⁴s). From *collis*, a hill. Growing on low hills (said of plants). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COLLIOURE (Fr.), n. Ko²l-e-ur. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a sparkling chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COLLIQUAMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-li²k-wa³-me²nt'u³m-(u⁴m). In embryology, the debris, containing white granules, found in the cicatrícula of an ovule that has become detached from the ovary. [A, 4.]

COLLIQUATION, n. Ko²l-i²k-wa³'shu³n. Gr., *σύντηξις*. Lat., *colliquitio*. Fr., *fonte*. Ger., *Zusammenschmelzen, Schmelzung, Zerfließen, Zerschmelzung*. It., *colliquazione*. Sp., *collicuación*. The dissolution of the solids or humors of the body. [L, 290.]

COLLIQUATIVE, adj. Ko²l'i²k-wat-i²v. Lat., *colliquitivus* (from *colliquare*, to melt down). Fr., *colliquitif*. Ger., *colliquitiv, zerschmelzend*. It., *colliquitivo*. Sp., *collicuativo*. Having a tendency to consume the tissues by excessive transudation of serum (said of sweating, diarrhoea, etc.). [A, 326.]

COLLIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-ek. See **COLLINIC**.

COLLIQUESCENS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-li²-kwe²s'se²nz(kans). From *colliquescere*, to melt together. Ger., *flüssigwerdend*. 1. In botany, liquescent (said of vegetable matters, such as albumin, starch, etc., which are soluble in liquids). [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See **COLLIQUATIVE**.

COLLIQUIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-li²k-wi²-e(a³-e²). See **COLLICE**.

COLLIROSTRES [Duméril] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-li²-ro²st'rez-(re⁴s). From *collum*, the neck, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., c. A family of the *Hemiptera*, in which the base of the rostrum seems to grow from the neck. [L, 41, 180.]

COLLIS [Meynert] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l'li²s. Fr., *colline*. Ger., *Hügel*. Lit., a hillock; a tract of nerve-cells in the gray columns of the cord (probably the column of Clarke). [I, 31; K.]—C. des Chinois (Fr.). The *Dracæna terminalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLISALLA, n. In Peru, the *Catisaya*. [B, 5, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLISIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-li²(les)'i²-o. Gen., *collisio*'nis. From *collidere*, to dash together. Fr., *collision*. Ger., *Zusammenstoss*. A crushing, contusion. [A, 322.]

COLLI-SPINALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l'li(le)-spin-(spen)-a(a³)/li²s. See **SPINALIS colli**.

COLLI-SPLENIUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l'li(le)-splen-(splan)'i²-u³s(u⁴s). See **SPLENIUS colli**.

COLLISUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-li(le)'su³s(su⁴s). Fr., *contus*. Ger., *gequetscht*. Bruised, crushed (said of wounds). [A, 322.]

COLLITOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-li²st'(let)-o²s'por(po²r)-i(e). Fr., *collitosporés*. Fungi with the spores united into a single mass, but separating at maturity, as in the *Ustilagineæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLIX (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l'li²x. Gen., *collicos* (-is). Gr., κόλλιξ. A round and flat loaf of bread; of Hippocrates and others, a sort of pastille or troche of the same form. [B, 115, 300 (a, 21).]

COLLO (It.), n. Ko²l'o. The neck. [B.]—C. di cammello. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLOCALINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-lo(lo²)-ka²l'(ka³l)-i(e)-ni(e). A subfamily of the *Cypselidæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 19 (L).]

COLLOCATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-lo(lo²)-ka(k³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). From *collocare*, to arrange. Ger., *zusammengestellt*. Aggregated (said of the scales in the throat of the corolla of the *Symphytum*). [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

COLLOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-lo(lo²)-si²st'(ku⁶st)'i²s. Gen., *collocyst'eos* (-is). From κόλλα, glue, and κύστις, a bladder. See *Gelatin CAPSULE*.

COLLODES (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-lod'ez(as). Gr., κολλώδης (from κόλλα, glue, and εἶδος, resemblance). See **COLLOID**.

COLLODESMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l-lo(lo²)-de²z(de²s)'mu³s-(mu⁴s). From κόλλα, glue, and δέσμος, a bond. Fr., *colloidesme*. Ger., *Kleisterverband*. A gluten bandage. [A, 322.]

COLLODION (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-lod'i²-o²n. See **COLLODIUM**.—**Abortive c.** Fr., c. *abortif*. A solution of 3 parts of corrosive sublimate in 500 of c.; used to abort the pustules of small-pox. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Cantharidal c.** See **COLLODIUM cum cantharide**.—**Cantharidinated c.** A preparation made of 15 parts of pyroxylin, 200 parts of ether, 35 parts of alcohol, 5 parts of castor-oil, and 1 part of cantharidin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 21).] Cf. **COLLODIUM cum cantharide**.—**Caustic c.** See **COLLODIUM corrosivum**.—C. à la belladonna (Fr.). Of Sichel, belladonna c.; a preparation made by mixing the extract of purified belladonna juice with sufficient water to reduce it to a syrupy consistence. It is to be applied around the eye to dilate the pupil. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—C. à l'acide phénique (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM stypticum** and **COLLODIUM carbolicum**.—C. à l'iodoforme (Fr.). See **Iodoform c.**—C. anesthésique (Fr.). A sedative preparation containing 600 parts each of pentane and c., 1 part of aconitine, and 6 parts of veratrine. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—C. antiphélique (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM antephélicum**.—C. au bichlorure de mercure (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM corrosivum**.—C. au perchlorure de fer. See **COLLODIUM ferratum**.—C. au tannin (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—C. cantharidale (Fr.). C. cantharidé (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM cum cantharide**.—C. caustique (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM corrosivum**.—C. cotton. See **PYROXYLIN**.—C. érésoté (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM creosoticum**.—C. élastique [Fr. Cod.]. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—C. élastique iodé (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM iodatum elasticum**.—C. ferrugineux (Fr.). See **Ferruginous c.**—C. hémostatique (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—C. iodé (Fr.). See **Iodized c.**—C. iodoformé (Fr.). See **Iodoform c.**—C. mercuriale. C. mercuriel (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM corrosivum**.—C. morphiné (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM morphinatum**.—C. ordinaire (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM**.—C. phéniqué (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM carbolicum**.—C. riciné (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—C. saturnin (Fr.). C. saturninum. See **COLLODIUM plumbicum**.—C. simple (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM**.—C. sinapisé (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM epispasticum**.—C. styptique (Fr.). C. tannique (Fr.). C. tannatum. See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—C. tanno-benzoïque (Fr.). Styptic c. containing tannic and benzoic acids. [B, 46.] See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—C. tanno-phénico-benzoïque (Fr.). Pavesi's styptic c. [B, 46.] See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—C. térébinthiné (Fr.). See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—C. vésciant (Fr.). C. with cantharides. See **COLLODIUM cum cantharide**.—Compound salicylated c., Corn c. See **COLLODIUM salicylatum compositum**.—Croton-oil c. Lat., *collodium crotonatum*. A mixture of equal parts of flexible c. and croton-oil. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—Elastic c. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—Ferrated c. See **COLLODIUM ferratum**.—Ferruginous c. Fr., c. *ferrugineux*. An astringent preparation consisting of c. to which iron has been added. Aran's ferruginous c. contains equal parts of c. and of tincture of chloride of iron. Similar preparations are made with Bestuchef's tincture and Klaproth's tincture. [B, 5; B, 105 (a, 21).] Cf. **COLLODIUM ferratum**.—Flexible c. See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—Glycerized c. Lat., *collodium glycerinatum*. A very flexible variety of collodium flexile, made by adding 2 parts of glycerin to 100 of c. It is official in some of the pharmacopœias. [B, 5, 95.] See **COLLODIUM flexile**.—Hill's styptic c. See **COLLODIUM stypticum**.—Iodinized c., Iodized c. Fr., c. *iodé*. An irritating and stimulating c. made by mixing 1 part of solution of iodine with 25

parts of c.; of Fleming, a mixture of 10 or 20 grains of iodine with a fluidounce of c. [L. 61, 87 (a, 21)].—**Iodoform c.** Lat., *collodium iodoformi* (seu *jodoformiatum*). Fr., c. à l'*iodoforme*, c. *iodoformé*. An irritating and stimulating preparation made by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 20 parts of flexible c.; or by mixing 5 parts, each, of iodoform, balsam of Peru, powdered soap, and 85 parts of c.; or, according to Moleschott, by dissolving 1 part of iodoform in 15 parts of c. [B. 5, 46, 81 (a, 21)].—**Mercurial c.** See **COLLODIUM CORROSIVUM**.—**Oxynaphthoic c.** A c. containing $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of oxynaphthoic acid. [*Am. Jour. of Pharm.*, June, 1888 (a, 21)].—**Pavesi's styptic c.**, **Richardson's styptic c.** See **COLLODIUM STYPTICUM**.—**Ricinated c.** See **COLLODIUM FLEXILE**.—**Salicylic c.** See **COLLODIUM SALICYLATUM COMPOSITUM**.—**Silk c.** A preparation made by dissolving silk-fibre in a solution of zinc chloride and then separating the latter by dialysis, when the silk material is left behind in a soft colloid condition. [B. 5].—**Sinapic c.** See **COLLODIUM EPISPASTICUM**.—**Styptic c.** See **COLLODIUM STYPTICUM**.—**Terebinthinated c.** See **COLLODIUM FLEXILE**.—**Vesicating c.** See **COLLODIUM EPISPASTICUM**.

COLLODIONIZED, adj. Kolod'ion-izd. Treated with collodion (e. g., a c. plate for photographing). [B. 3.]

COLLODIUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Kolod'ion' (u⁴m). From κολλώδης, sticky, glue-like. Fr., *collodion* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., C., *Kollodium*, It., *collodione*, *collodion*. Sp., *solución etérea de piroxilina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: c. *medicinale* [Gr. Ph.]. A solution of 1 part of dinitrocellulose (pyroxylin, soluble gun-cotton) in 17.5 parts of ether, and 6.5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.820 [U. S. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 1 part of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Swiss Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Norweg. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Dan. Ph.] (or 0.829 [Netherl. Ph.]), or alcohol of a strength of 95 per cent. [Russ. Ph.]; 18 parts of ether and 12 parts of absolute alcohol [Roum. Ph.]; 21 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Ger. Ph.]; 26.46 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.735, and 10.06 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.838 [Brit. Ph.]; 28 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.758 and 3 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol [Sp. Ph.]; 28.68 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.74 and 2.53 parts of alcohol [Belg. Ph.]; 30 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.750 or 0.760 [Gr. Ph.]; 35 parts of ether and 5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832; 48 parts of ether and 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.80 [Fenn. Ph.]; 15 parts of ether of a specific gravity of 0.724 and 4 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol. The product is slightly inflammable, clear [U. S. Ph., Brit. Ph., Dan. Ph., Fenn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.], or almost clear [Swed. Ph.], generally somewhat opalescent [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.], semi-transparent [Hung. Ph.]; mucluginous [Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]; of a syrupy consistence [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]; of the consistence of a thick syrup [Swed. Ph.]; colorless [Aust. Ph., Brit. Ph., Dan. Ph.]; or light yellow [Ger. Ph.]; and must be free from acids. When applied to a surface, it speedily hardens from evaporation of the ether and forms an adhesive, contractile film, insoluble in water or in alcohol. It should be kept in carefully corked bottles, in a cool place [Aust. Ph., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., U. S. Ph.], protected from the light [Aust. Ph., U. S. Ph.] and fire [U. S. Ph.]. In 1847 it was first employed for surgical purposes by J. P. Maynard, of Boston. It is used for sealing wounds, for causing dressings to adhere firmly to the skin, for protecting surfaces from the air, as a vehicle for various medicaments to be applied locally, and for the compression of parts to which it is applied by means of its subsequent contraction. [B. 5, 95 (a, 21)].—**Aetherfreies C.** (Ger.). A thick solution of a modified form of gun-cotton in alcohol alone; longer in drying and less adhesive than ordinary collodion. [Bernatzik (A, 319)].—**Blasenziehendes C.** (Ger.), **Cantharidenhaltiges C.** (Ger.). See **C. cum cantharide**.—**Caustic c.** See **C. corrosivum**.—**C. antephelelicum.** Fr., *collodion antephelelique*. Of Hager, a preparation used as a remedy for tan and freckles; made by mixing 1 part of finely powdered zinc sulpho-carbolate with 45 parts of collodion, 5 parts of alcohol, and 1 part of oil of lemon, allowing any sediment to subside, and decanting. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xxiii (a, 21)].—**C. antisepticum.** Antiseptic collodion; made by soaking strips of linen or silk in a solution of 3 parts of powdered mastic, 1 part each of powdered narcotine and balsam of Peru, and 5 parts of chloroform, and then drying so as to form an adhesive plaster. [*Am. Journ. of Pharm.*, June, 1887 (a, 21)].—**C. cantharidale**, **C. cantharidatum** [Ger. Ph.]. See **C. cum cantharide**.—**C. carbolium.** Fr., *collodion phéniqué*. Carbolic collodion; a gelatinous preparation made by mixing together equal parts of carbolic acid and collodion; used as a remedy for toothache by inserting it into the cavities on bits of cotton. [L. 57 (a, 21)].—**C. causticum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **C. corrosivum**.—**C. chrysarobinatum.** Chrysarobin collodion; of Sesemann, a preparation made by mixing 3 parts of chrysarobin with 20 parts of collodion; used as a remedy for psoriasis. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. concentratum.** See **C. gelatinosum**.—**C. corrosivum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion caustique*. Ger., *kaustisches Collodium*. It., *collodio caustico*. Sp., *colodión caústico*. Syn.: c. *causticum* [Gr. Ph.], c. *escharoticum*. Caustic (or mercurial) collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of corrosive sublimate with 15 of c. flexile [Gr. Ph.]; or 1 part of corrosive sublimate with 8 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.879 and 8 of collodion [Netherl. Ph.]; of Debout and Devergie, a mixture of 40 to 60 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of V. Leclerc, a mixture of 30 parts of collodion and 1 part of corrosive sublimate; of Giovanni Fioco, a mixture of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 208 parts of flexible collodion; of Macke de Sauran, a mixture of 30 parts of flexible collodion and 4 of corrosive sublimate. [Bernatzik (L, 57); L. 65, 87, 88, 123 (a, 21)].—**C. creosotium.** Fr., *collodion créosoté*. Creasote collodion; a caustic preparation consisting of collodion containing creasote; according to H. Lecuyer, made by mixing 1 part of creasote with

3 parts of collodion and allowing the mixture to gelatinize. It is used for caries of the teeth. [L. 57, 87 (a, 21)].—**C. crotonatum.** See **Croton-oil collodion**.—**C. cum cantharide** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion cantharidé*. Ger., *blasenziehendes C.*, *Spanischfliegen C.* It., *colloidio cantaridato*. Sp., *colodión con cantarides*. Syn.: c. *cantharidate* [Netherl. Ph.], c. *cantharidatum* [Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Collodion with cantharides; a preparation made by exhausting 12 parts of cantharides in No. 60 powder with a sufficient quantity of commercial chloroform, recovering by distillation on a water-bath about 40 parts of the chloroform, evaporating the residue until it weighs 3 parts, dissolving this in 17 parts of flexible collodion, allowing to stand for 48 hours, pouring off from any sediment which may have been deposited [U. S. Ph.]; exhausting the cantharides by means of ether and alcohol, preserving a portion of the ethereal percolate, evaporating the remaining percolate, mixing the residue with the reserved portion, and adding the requisite quantity of pyroxylin, castor-oil, and Canada turpentine [U. S. Ph., 1870]; saturating 1 part of gun-cotton with 18 parts [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], 21 parts [Ger. Ph.], 22 parts [Norweg. Ph., Dan. Ph.], or 50 parts [Belg. Ph.] of ethereal extract of cantharides and 1 part of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Swiss Ph.], or 3 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol [Russ. Ph.], or 3 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.832 [Ger. Ph.], or 2 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.813 [Dan. Ph.]. The preparation should be clear [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.], greenish [Russ. Ph.], brownish-green [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.], or olive-green [Gr. Ph.], and of a syrupy consistence [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. It should be kept in well-corked bottles in a cool place, and, according to the U. S. Ph., away from the light and fire. Used as a vesicant. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)].—**C. duplex.** Collodion made by dissolving 1 part of gun-cotton in 12 parts of ether and 2 parts of alcohol. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. elasticum** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See **C. flexile**.—**C. epispasticum.** Syn.: c. *sinapinatum*. Epispastic collodion; of Techborn, a vesicating collodion made by mixing together 4 grains of volatile oil of mustard, 20 drops of glacial acetic acid, and 25 grains of collodion. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. escharoticum.** See **C. corrosivum**.—**C. ferratum.** Fr., *collodion au perchlore de fer*. A preparation recommended as a hæmostatic; made by mixing 1 part of ferric chloride and 6 parts of collodion. [*Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, xi (a, 21)].—**C. ferruginosum.** See **Ferruginous collodion** and **C. stypticum**.—**C. flexile** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion élastique* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *elastisches C.* It., *colloidio elastico*. Sp., *colodión elástico* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: c. *elasticum* [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Flexible collodion; made by the addition of some oily, fatty, or waxy ingredient, as by mixing 92 parts of collodion, 5 parts of Canada turpentine, and 3 parts of castor-oil [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing 6 fluidounces [imperial] of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and 1 fluidrachm [imperial] of castor-oil [Br. Ph.]; 280 parts of collodion, 7 parts of castor-oil, and 16 parts of Canada balsam [Hung. Ph.]; 1 part of castor-oil and 10 parts [Sp. Ph.] (15 parts [Fr. Cod.]), 16 parts [Netherl. Ph.], 49 parts [Ger. Ph.], 50 parts [Swiss Ph.], and 99 parts [Dan. Ph.] of collodion; 93 parts of collodion, 1 part of castor-oil, and 6 parts of boiled turpentine [Belg. Ph.]; 60 parts of collodion, 1 part of castor-oil, and 3 parts of turpentine [Gr. Ph.]; 1 part of glycerin and 50 parts [Russ. Ph.] (or 100 parts [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]) of collodion. According to the Sp. Ph. and Russ. Ph., this preparation should be mixed immediately before use. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)].—**C. gelatinosum.** Syn.: c. *concentratum*. Concentrated collodion; made of 1 part of pyroxylin and 2 parts of spirit of ether. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. glycerinatum.** See **Glycerized collodion**.—**C. hæmostaticum.** See **C. stypticum**.—**C. iodoformi.** See **Iodoform collodion**.—**C. jodatum elasticum.** Fr., *collodion élastique iodé*. Flexible iodized c.; of Aran and Fleming, a preparation made by mixing from 1 to 2 parts of iodine, 1 part each of castor-oil and Venetian turpentine, and 60 parts of c. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. jodoformiatum** (Ger.). See **Iodoform collodion**.—**C. lentescens.** See **Glycerized collodion**.—**C. medicinale** [Gr. Ph.]. See **C. mercuriale**.—**C. corrosivum**.—**C. mercuriale jodatum.** Iodized mercurial collodion; consisting of 2 parts of mercurial iodide, 3 parts of potassium iodide, 64 parts each of alcohol and ether, and soluble gun-cotton up to the point of saturation. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. morphinatum.** Fr., *collodion morphiné*. Morphined c.; a sedative preparation made by mixing 1 part of morphine hydrochloride with 30 parts of c. [Bernatzik (L, 57, 87 (a, 21))].—**C'pflaster** (Ger.). See **Emplastrum collodii**.—**C. phenylinum.** See **C. carbolium**.—**C. plumbicum.** Fr., *collodion saturnin*. Syn.: c. *saturninum*. Lead collodion, an astringent preparation made by dissolving 1 part of lead plaster with 1 part of alcohol and 4 parts of ether, straining, and adding 5 parts of c. duplex; used in cases of scalds and other irritations of the skin. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21))].—**C. ricinatum.** See **C. flexile**.—**C. salicylatum compositum.** Compound salicylated collodion, corn collodion, salicylic collodion; made by mixing 2 parts of extract of cannabis indica, dissolved in 10 of alcohol, with 11 of salicylic acid, dissolved in about 50 of flexible collodion, and adding sufficient flexible collodion to make 100 parts. [B. 5, "Nat. Formul." (a, 24)].—**C. saturninum.** See **C. plumbicum**.—**C. sinapinatum.** See **C. epispasticum**.—**C. stypticum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *collodion au tannin*, *collodion styptique*, *éther hémostatique*. Ger., *Tannin-Kollodium*. Syn.: *collodium hæmostaticum*. Styptic collodion, styptic colloid, xylstyptic ether; a preparation containing 20 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of stronger ether, and 55 parts of collodion [U. S. Ph.]; or 1 part of tannic acid dissolved in ether, and 8 parts of collodion [Gr. Ph.]; of Richardson, 2 parts of tannic acid, 5 parts of alcohol, 20 parts of glycerized collodion, and 2 parts of tincture of benzoin. Pavesi's styptic collodion is made of 100 parts of collodion, 10 of carbolic acid, 5 of tannin, and 3 of benzoic acid. Hill's preparation is made of 80 parts of c. and 4 each of tannic acid, benzoic acid, and balsam of

Peru. [B, 5, 46, 95, 108; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," viii (a, 21).]—**C. tannicum.** See *C. stypticum*.—**C. terebinthinatum.** See *C. flexile*.—**C. tiglii.** See *Croton-oil* COLLODION.—**C. vesicans.** See *C. cum cantharide*.—**C'wolle** (Ger.). See PYROXYLIN.—**Emplastrum colloidii.** Ger. *C'pfaster*. Colloidion plaster, made by spreading colloidion on cloth. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Elastisches C.** (Ger.). See *C. flexile*.—**Kautschisches C.** (Ger.). See *C. corosivum*.—**Spanischfliegen C.** See *C. cum cantharide*.

COLLOID, adj. and n. Ko²-oid. Gr., κολλώδης (from κόλλα, glue, and εἶδος, resemblance). Lat., *colloides* (adj.), *colloideus* (adj.), *colloideum* (n.). Fr., *colloïde*. Ger., *leimartig* (adj.), *Kolloid* (n.). It., *colloïde*. Sp., *colloïdo*. 1. (Adj.) glue-like (see *C. CANCER*). 2. (Adj.) of Oppolzer and Schraut, see AMYLOID. 3. (N.) a glue-like substance; in pathology, a liquid or jelly-like material, distinguished from albumin by its insolubility in acetic acid, from mucus by the extent of its coagulability with acetic acid, and from lardaceous substance by its failing to respond to the iodine color test. [A, 291.] 4. (N.) of Graham, any substance which diffuses slowly through a neighboring liquid. The c's are usually organic bodies of complex chemical constitution. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Acrylic c's.** Gelatinous bodies formed as by-products in the preparation of the bromacrylic acids. Empirical formula: C₃H₅O₂. They are apparently related to vegetable mucilage. [B, 2.]—**Anodyne c.** See AMYL. c.—**Carbolic c.** A c. prepared by dissolving 20 grains of carbolic acid in an ounce of styptic c.—**Iodized c.** A solution of 20 grains of iodine in 1 oz. of colloidum stypticum.—**Liquid c.** A c. which, although ordinarily of gelatinous consistence, becomes liquid by particular methods of preparation, the substances which assisted in this transformation being removed by dialysis. An example is liquid silicic acid. [B, 6.]—**Styptic c.** See COLLODUM STYPTICUM.—**Zinc c.** A solution of 20 grains of zinc sulphate in 1 oz. of colloidum stypticum. [E, 13.]

COLLOIDAL, adj. Ko²-oid-a². See COLLOID.

COLLOIDALITY, n. Ko²-oid-a²-i²-i². The state of being colloid. [L, 291.]

COLLOIDIN, n. Ko²-oid-i²n. Lat., *colloidium*. Fr., *colloïdine*. Ger., *C.* An albuminoid principle, C₁₆H₂₆N₂O₁₂, found in colloid tumors; soluble in water at 110° C., not coagulable by heat, precipitated by tannin and alkalies. [Villaret (a, 18).]

COLLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-lom-a². Gen., *collom'atos* (-is). From κόλλα, glue (see also -oma*). A cystic tumor with gelatinous contents. [E.]

COLLONEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-lo²n-e(a)'ma². Gen., *collonem'atos* (-is). From κόλλα, glue, and ἦμα, tissue. Fr., *collonème*. Ger., *Collonem* [J. Müller]. See MYXOMA.

COLLOPHORA [Martius] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²-lo²o'r-a². From κόλλα, glue, and φορέω, to bear. A genus of the order *Apocynaceae*, corresponding to the *Couma* of Aublet. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. uti-lis.** The *lorveira* of Brazil. Its sap furnishes caoutchouc. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

COLLOPHORE, n. Ko²-lo-for. A tube-like structure on the abdomen of certain insects, by means of which they attach themselves to smooth surfaces. [L, 196.]

COLLOTURINE, n. Kol-o-tu'r'en. Fr., c. Ger., *Colloturine*. An alkaloid obtained by Hesse, along with loturine and loturidine, from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*. [B, 270.]

COLLOXYLIN, n. Ko²-o'x'i²-i²n. Lat., *colloxylinum* (from κόλλα, glue, and ξύλον, made of cotton).

COLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-lu²m(lu²m). Fr., *col*, *collet*. Ger., *Hals*. It., *colla*. Sp., *cuello*. 1. The neck; the part of the body that connects the head and the trunk, also any constricted, neck-like part (see NECK and CERVIX). 2. In botany, the point of junction between the peduncle and radicle of a plant; any contracted portion of a plant; the lengthened osteolum of a lichen (see COL-LAR). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLUM-COVAY (Tamil), n. The *Bryonia epigæa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COLLUNARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-lu²n(lu²n)-a(a²)ri²-u²m(-u²m). A nasal douche. [B.]

COLLUNGIE PULLUM (Tamil). The *Citrus aurantium*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

COLLURIONES [Veillot et al.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²-lu²r(lu²r)-i²-on'ez(e²s). Fr., *collurions*. A family of the *Passeres*. [L, 180.]

COLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-li²(lu²)ri²-u²m(u²m). See COL-LYRIUM.

COLLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²-lu²(lu²)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *colluti-on'is*. From *colluere* (to rinse). A washing out, especially of the mouth. [L, 50.]

COLLYTOIRE (Fr.), n. Kol-u²-twa²r. See COLLYTORY.—**C. acidulé.** An acidulated collytory; made by mixing 2 parts of lemon-juice with 5 of white honey and 25 of water. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. aluné.** Aluminous collytory; made by mixing equal parts of pulverized alum and white honey. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. antio-dontalgique.** Antodontalgic collytory; made by digesting 600 parts of peltitory-root and 6 of opium in 75 of vinegar. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. antiseptique.** Antiseptic collytory. (1) A collytory made by mixing 1 part of chlorinated lime with 50 parts of gum-water and 10 parts of syrup of orange-peel; used for foetid ulcerations of the mouth. (2) Of Guersant, a collytory made by mixing 1 part each of sodium chloride and syrup of orange-peel with 3 parts of decoction of cinchona; used for mercurial stomatitis, gangrene of the mouth, etc. [L, 41, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. astringent.** See *Mel sodii boratis*. **COLLYTORIUM detergens et adstringens**, and **COLLYTORIUM adstringens**.—**C. boraté.** See *Mel sodii boratis*.—**C. calmant.** A sedative collytory containing 1 part of extract of opium, 600 parts of water, and 10 parts of white honey; used as a gargle in painful inflammations of the mouth, tongue, and throat.

[L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. contre le muguet.** Of Gulber, a collytory made by dissolving 1 part of powdered sodium borate in 20 parts of water. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. contre les aphthes.** Of Swediaur, a collytory made by mixing 1 part of powdered sodium borate with 4 parts of rose-water, 8 parts of honey of roses, and 4 parts of tincture of opium; to be applied with a brush. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. désinfectant.** Syn.: *eau contre la mauvaise haleine*. A collytory made by mixing 1 part each of chlorinated lime and water and 12 parts of honey [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. détérsif.** Deter-sive collytory; made by mixing 1 part of tincture of myrrh and 4 parts of honey ["Pharm. Milit.," Copenhagen, 1808]; 1 part of vine-gar with 4 parts of decoction of barley; 1 part of powdered sodium borate, 20 parts of honey of roses, 30 parts of syrup of mulberries, and 100 parts of decoction of blackberries, to be used as a remedy for aphthæ; 1 part of mixtura sulfurico-acida, to be applied lightly to scorbutic gums; 2 parts of nitric acid, 20 parts each of syrup of mulberries and honey of roses, and 300 parts of water. [B, 38, 46, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. détérsif boraté.** Borated detergent collytory; a solution of 2 parts of borax in 15 of syrup of mulberries. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. hydrochlorique.** A detergent collytory made by mix-ing 4 parts of white honey with 1 part of hydrochloric acid; ap-plied to the gums in mercurial ptyalism. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. odo-natigique.** Odontalgic collytory. 1. A collytory made by mixing 50 parts each of the tincture of *Splanthus oleraceus* and spirit of peppermint, 100 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and 2 parts of creasote. 2. Of Fox, a collytory made by macerating for 10 days 1 part each of the root of *Anthemis pyrethrum* and opium in 12 parts of vinegar, and filtering. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. opiacé.** An opiated collytory; made by mixing 1 part of tincture of opium and 25 parts of oxymel ["Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.," 1839; B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. tonique.** See *Eau gingivale de Vogt* and *Eau gingivale de Kopp*.

COLLYTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²-lu²(lu²)-tor'i²-u²m(u²m). See COLLYTORY.—**Alcaline c.** Fr., *collytoire alcalin*. A collytory made by triturating together 1 part of potassium carbonate and 20 parts of despumated honey. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. adstringens.** Fr., *collytoire astringent*. 1. See *Mel sodii boratis*. 2. See *C. detergens et adstringens*. 3. A collytory made by mixing 2 parts of hydrochloric acid and 25 parts of clarified honey [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839]; or 1 part of zinc sulphate, 48 parts of distilled water, and 8 parts of crude honey [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. aluminosum.** See *Eau gingivale de Vogt* and *Eau gingivale de Kopp*.—**C. detergens et adstringens.** Fr., *collytoire astringent*. Detergent and astringent collytory; a preparation official in the Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839, made by mixing 1 part of diluted sulphuric acid and 5 parts of clarified honey. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Saturine c.** Fr., *collytoire saturnin*. A collytory made by mixing thoroughly 1 part of solution of subacetate of lead and 20 parts of despumated honey. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

COLLYTORY, n. Kol'u²-to-ri². Lat., *collytorium* (from *col-luere*, to rinse). Fr., *collytoire* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mundwasser*. It., *collytorio*. Sp., *colutorio*. A mouth-wash. [A, 322.]

COLLUVIES (Lat.), **COLLUVIO** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²-lu²(lu²)vi²-(wi²)-ez(as),-o. Gen., *colluvie'*, -on'is. A flowing together of filth; a foul discharge. [A, 322; L, 81.]

COLLYBIARIUM (Fries) (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²-li²b(ul²b)-i²-a(a²)-ri²-i(e). A subsection of the *Omphalia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLLYBRAND, n. Ko²-li²-bra²nd. The *Ustilago carbo*. [A, 505.]

COLLYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²-li²m(lu²m)-u²s(u²s). See AETITE.

COLLYRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²-li(lu²)ra². Gen., *colly'ras*. Gr., *κολλύρα*. An old name for a cylindrical cake or bun. [A, 322, 387.]

COLLYRE (Fr.), n. Kol-er. See COLLYRIUM.—**C. abortif.** Abortive collyrium; of Thielmann, a collyrium made by mixing 1 part of corrosive sublimate, 3,600 parts of distilled water, and 80 parts of Sydenham's laudanum; used typically in small-pox. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. adouçissant** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A collyrium made of 2 parts of gum arabic, 3 of mucilage of the *Plantago psyllium* seeds, and a sufficient quantity of rose-water and plantain-water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. alumineux.** See *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa*.—**C. alumineux plombique.** See *Eau de la Duchesse de Lamballe*.—**C. ammoniacal.** See *C. sec ammoniacal*.—**C. anod-in.** See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*.—**C. antisicrofuleux.** 1. Of Bau-delocque, a preparation made by dissolving 150 parts of extract of soot in 1,877 parts of vinegar and adding 6 parts of extract of red roses; used in scrofulous ophthalmia. 2. Of Négrier, a mixture of 2,000 parts of decoction of walnut, and 1 part each of Rousseau's laudanum and extract of belladonna. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. anti-syphilitique.** See *Collyrium ex muriate HYDRARGYRI oxygenato*.—**C. astringent.** See *C. au sulfate de zinc*, *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa*, and *Collyrium adstringens zinci*.—**C. astringent camphré.** Camphorated astringent collyrium; made by dissolv-ing 3 parts of zinc sulphate in 2,000 parts of rose-water and adding a few drops of camphorated brandy. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. astringent opiacé.** Opiated astringent collyrium; made of 1 part of extract of opium, 2 parts of zinc sulphate, and 1,000 parts of rose-water; or 1 part of cadmium sulphate and 5 parts each of tincture of opium and distilled water; used as a remedy for opacities of the cornea and for chronic ophthalmia. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. astringent résolutif.** Astringent resolute collyrium; made of 1 part of zinc sulphate and 400 parts of infusion of elder. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. astringent vitriolié.** Vitriolized astringent collyrium; a preparation official in the Edinb. Ph., 1826, made by dissolving 16 grains of zinc sulphate in 8 ounces of water, and adding 16 drops of dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. azuré.** Of Scarpa, a collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of copper acetate and 12 parts of ammonium chloride in 1,250 parts of lime-water, and, after an interval of several hours, filtering. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. barytique.** A solution of barium chloride diluted and thickened

with quince mucilage; used as a remedy for scrofulous blepharitis. [L. 41 (a, 21).] Cf. *Resolutive COLLYRIUM*.—**C. boraté.** 1. Of Desmarres, a collyrium containing from 1 to 5 parts of sodium borate, 1,200 parts of distilled water, and 50 parts of distilled cherry-laurel water; to be used lukewarm in conjunctivitis. 2. Of Dauneroy, a mixture of 1 part of sodium borate, 10 parts of pure glycerin, 5 parts of distilled cherry-laurel water, and 85 parts of distilled water; used in chronic ophthalmia. 3. Of Foy, a mixture of 2 parts of borax and 4 parts of sugar dissolved in 125 parts of rose-water. 4. Of Sichel, a mixture of 1 part of borax and 8 parts of quince mucilage dissolved in 60 parts of cherry-laurel water. 5. Of Bridault (syn.: *eau de Provence, eau de l'épicier, eau de la Duchesse d'Angoulême*), a mixture of 1 gramme each of zinc sulphate, rock candy, and iris, 200 grammes of water, and 20 drops of alcohol. [L. 41, 77, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. calmant.** See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*.—**C. cathartique.** Cathartic collyrium; a preparation made by mixing 10 parts of silver nitrate with 480 of distilled water, and adding 30 of Sydenham's laudanum [Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836]. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. contre la conjonctivite.** Of Sichel, a collyrium containing 1 part of crystallized lead acetate and 200 parts of distilled water; used in simple or catarrhal conjunctivitis. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**C. contre la conjonctivite chronique.** Of Sichel, a collyrium containing 0.05 gramme of copper sulphate, 10 grammes of distilled water, and 6 drops of Sydenham's laudanum. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**C. contre les blépharites.** Of Sichel, a preparation made by mixing 0.05 gramme of corrosive sublimate with 30 grammes of distilled water, 4 grammes of quince mucilage, and 6 drops of liquid laudanum. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C. contre les taches de la cornée.** See *C. cuivrique*.—**C. contre les taies de la cornée.** Of Maitre-Jean, a preparation containing 2 parts of powdered caustic potash and 50 of walnut-oil; applied lightly with a brush to leucoma. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C. contre l'ophtalmie** [Fr. Cod.]. A collyrium made by dissolving 2 parts of atropine sulphate and 5 parts of pure crystallized zinc sulphate in 2,500 parts of rose-water. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**C. contre l'ophtalmie puriforme des nouveaux nés.** Of Réveillé-Parise, a collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of silver nitrate in 300 parts of distilled water. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**C. cuivrique.** A solution of 1 part of morphine sulphate, 5 parts of copper sulphate, and 10 parts of alum in 1,000 parts of water; used as a lotion in cases of opacities of the cornea. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. d'Ammon.** A collyrium containing zinc cyanide, gum arabic, black-cherry water, and laudanum. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Beer.** A collyrium containing solution of lead subacetate, rose-water, and spirits of rosemary. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Benedict.** A collyrium made from *Viola tricolor* and extract of opium. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Boerhaave.** See *C. sec de Boerhaave*.—**C. de Brun.** See *Brom's COLLYRIUM*.—**C. d'Erhard.** A solution of borax in elder-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Fernandez.** See *COLLYRIUM Fernandez*.—**C. de Fischer.** A solution of zinc sulphate and ammonium chloride in a mixture of saffron-water and camphorated alcohol. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Gimbernat.** See *COLLYRIUM Gimbernat*.—**C. de Graefe.** A solution of zinc sulphate containing a little laudanum in mucilaginous rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Henderson.** A preparation containing 1 part of strychnine, 40 parts of diluted acetic acid, and 300 parts of distilled water. [B. 92 (a, 21).]—**C. de Himly.** A solution of from 2 to 6 grains of potassium carbonate in 1 oz. of water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Hufeland.** A collyrium made by mixing 1 part of tincture of stramonium with 24 parts of water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Janin.** A collyrium containing 1 part of zinc sulphate, 480 parts of plain-water and 60 parts of quince mucilage. [L. 87 (a, 21).] Cf. *C. adoucissant*.—**C. de Junken.** A collyrium containing calomel, sugar, and opium. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Krimer.** A collyrium containing 1 part of hydrochloric acid, 4 parts of quince mucilage, and 240 parts of rose-water; it is used to dissolve small iron particles which have entered the eye, and must be washed away immediately. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. de Lanfranc.** See *Mixture cathartique*.—**C. de Neumann.** A collyrium made by macerating arnica flowers in vinegar and then saturating the macerate with ammonium carbonate; used for amaurosis. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. de Plenck.** A collyrium made by dissolving borax and sugar in rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Richter.** A collyrium made by beating a mixture of white of egg and rose-water into a froth. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Rust.** A collyrium made by mixing together vinegar of lead, elder-water, and tincture of opium. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Saint-Jerneron.** See *Decoctum rutæ zincatum*.—**C. de Scarpa.** A collyrium made by mixing together 180 grammes of distilled plain-water, 6 drops of solution of lead subacetate, 15 grammes of gum Arabic, and 9 drops of alcohol. [B. 92 (a, 21).]—**C. de Bénédicte.** See *COLLYRIUM of the Benedictines*.—**C. de Stark.** A collyrium made by dissolving lead acetate in rose-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Tenque.** A collyrium made by dissolving lead acetate and ammonium chloride in ro-e-water. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Turnermann.** A collyrium made by dissolving 3 parts of lead acetate in 48 parts of water and adding 2 parts of solution of caustic potash. [L. 32 (a, 21).]—**C. de Velpeau.** A collyrium made by dissolving 1 part of nitrate of silver in 16 parts of water; used for purulent ophthalmia. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. d'Yvel.** See *Decoctum rutæ zincatum*.—**C's gazeux.** Vaporous collyria. [a, 21.] See *COLLYRIUM*.—**C. gazeux de Fumari.** A gaseous collyrium containing 4 parts of distilled water, 1 part of sulphuric ether, and 1 part of ammonia-water. In cases of ophthalmic headache it is applied beneath the eye so that the vapors may act upon it. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. iodé.** Iodized collyrium; of Boinet, a collyrium containing 100 parts of tincture of iodine, 1 part of tannin, and 250 parts of distilled rose-water. [B. 92 (a, 21).]—**C. ioduré.** A solution of 1 part of iodine and 50 parts of potassium iodide in 1,000 parts of water. It is employed for opacities of the cornea, and has been used for dissolving particles of iron or steel which have entered the eye. [L. 41.]—**C's liquides.** Liquid collyria. [a, 21.] See *COLLYRIUM* and *Humid COLLYRIA*.—**C. mercuriel.** See *Collyrium ex muriate HYDRARGYRI oxygenato*.—**C. mercuriel de Conrad.** See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muratico*

corrosivo.—**C. mercuriel et calmant.** See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muratico corrosivo*.—**C's mous.** 1. A class of collyria consisting for the most part of ophthalmic ointments. 2. See *UNGUENTUM ophthalmicum*. [L. 41, 85 (a, 21).]—**C. narcotique.** Of Foy, a collyrium containing 1 part of extract of belladonna, 205 parts of extract of opium, and 6,250 parts of infusion of hyoscyamus. [B. 92 (a, 21).]—**C. opiacé.** A collyrium made by dissolving 4 parts of aqueous extract of opium in 1,920 parts of rose-water [Fr. Cod., 1837, Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839]; or by mixing 2 parts of the aqueous extract of opium, 10 parts of quince-seed, and 1,920 parts of rose-water [Ph. Nosoc. Civ. Strasbourg, 1850]. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. répercutif.** Of Gaubius, a collyrium containing 500 parts each of rose-water and plain-water and 3 of crystallized lead acetate; used in beginning inflammation of the eyelids. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**C. résolutif.** See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM, Resolutive COLLYRIUM*, and *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—**C. résolutif des hôpitaux.** **C. résolutif du formulaire des hôpitaux.** See *C. à l'acétate de PLOMB*.—**C. résolutif opiacé.** Opiated resolute collyrium, made by dissolving 1 part of lapis divinus in 2 parts of water, adding to the solution 2 parts of Sydenham's laudanum, and mixing well [Ferrara Ph., 1832]. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. rouge.** Red collyrium; of Franck, a collyrium made by digesting for 24 hours 1.25 gramme of potassium carbonate and 0.5 gramme of camphor in 60 grammes of distilled celandine-water, filtering, and adding 24 drops of tincture of aloes. [B. 92 (a, 21).]—**C. safrané.** See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*.—**C. saturni opiacé.** See *Opiate saturnine COLLYRIUM*.—**C's secs.** See *Dry COLLYRIA*. The *c. sec* of Dupuytren is made by mixing 1 part each of calomel and sugar; used as a remedy for opacities of the cornea. [L. 87 (a, 21).]—**C. sec aloétique de Boerhaave.** A collyrium made by mixing 3 parts each of aloes and calomel with 400 of powdered sugar. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. sec ammoniacal.** Lat., *collyrium ammoniacale, pulvis Leaysoni*. Syn.: *poudre ammoniacale aromatique, poudre de Leayson*. A collyrium (official in the Fr. Cod., 1837, and Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1839) made by mixing 1 part of ammonium chloride, 480 parts each of slaked lime, vegetable charcoal, and cinnamon, 18 parts of cloves, and 30 parts of Armenian bole, introducing the powder into a ground-glass-stoppered bottle, and pouring a few drops of water upon it; used by opening the bottle and moving it from side to side under the affected eye in cases of chronic ophthalmia. [B. 46, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. sec de Beer.** Syn.: *poudre ophthalmique de Beer*. A collyrium containing 1 part each of burnt alum, zinc sulphate, and borax, and 3 parts of sugar; employed as a remedy for opacities of the cornea. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. sec de Boerhaave.** Syn.: *poudre ophthalmique de Boerhaave*. A collyrium containing 16 parts of powdered tin, 1 part of iron sulphate, and 28 parts of sugar. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. sec de Dupuytren.** A collyrium containing 1 part each of tatty, calomel, and rock candy. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. sec de Graefe.** A collyrium containing 1 part each of red oxide of mercury and white agaric, and 15 parts of sugar. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. sec de Récamier.** A collyrium containing equal parts of white sugar and zinc oxide. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**C. sec de Velpeau.** See *C. sec au CALOMEL*.—**C. sédatif.** See *Anodyne COLLYRIUM*.—**C. stimulant.** A collyrium made by mixing together equal parts of solution of ammonium acetate and water. [Dutch Ph., 1855, Niemann's Notes; Pruss. Ph., 1823]. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. styptique.** See *AQUA ophthalmica aluminosa*.—**C. végétal-minéral.** A solution of sodium chloride in a decoction of oak-bark. [L. 41 (a, 21).]

COLLYRIUM (Lat.), n. n. Κολλύριον (coll'urion) or Κολλύριον (coll'urion). Gr., κολλύριον (dim. of κολλῶν, κολλῶν). Fr., *collyre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Augenwasser*. It., *colirio*. Sp., *colirio*. In ancient times, properly speaking, a preparation having a certain form, round, four fingers long, and gradually tapering toward the end like the tail of a rat; but, in general, any medicinal preparation, whether solid, liquid, or vaporous, to be applied to the eye or even to other parts (e. g., suppositories were called collyria ani). In modern times collyria are preparations to be applied to the eyes. Solid collyria are usually composed either of solid substances in the crystalline state or in the form of a stick, or of extremely fine powders. Liquid collyria have for base, distilled waters, infusions, or decoctions, to which are added salts or other substances according to the indication. Vaporous collyria are liquids in fine spray, or gaseous substances, for application to the eye. [B.; L. 76, 94 (a, 21).]—**Alexandri regis c. siccum.** King Alexander's dry medicine for the eyes; a preparation containing saffron, Celtic nard, and terra amplitis (a sort of bituminous coal). [Aetius, L. 94 [a, 21].]—**Aluminous c.** See *AQUA ophthalmica aluminosa*.—**Andrew c.** A c. containing gum, ceruse, antimony, and roasted and washed spuma argenti. [B. 45 (a, 21).]—**Anodyne c.** Fr., *collyre anodin*. A c. made by infusing 1 part of saffron in 200 parts of boiling water, expressing, and adding 1 part of tincture of opium [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosps., 1821]; by mixing 6 drops of Rousseau's laudanum with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gum arabic and 2 ounces of rose-water [Fr. Cod., 1818]; or by mixing 1 grain of aqueous extract of opium with 2 grains of camphor triturated with a drop of oil, adding a sufficient quantity of quince mucilage to make an emulsion, and then adding 2 ounces of rose-water and gradually enough more of the mucilage to make 1 oz. of that ingredient altogether [Lippic. Dispensat., 1792]. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Brown's c.** A c. made by boiling 1 drachm of powdered hepatic aloes in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of white wine, and adding 1 drachm of rose-water and 30 drops of tincture of saffron. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Cleonis c.** Syn.: *Cleonis gluten* [Orbasius]. A c. described by Celsus; made of equal parts of terra samia, myrrh, and grains of frankincense, mixed with the white of an egg. It was recommended for restraining fluxions. When used it should be spread upon linen cloths and applied to the temples and forehead. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—**C. adstringens.** See *AQUA ophthalmica aluminosa* and *C. adstringens zinci*.—**C. adstringens luteum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Saffron-yellow astringent c.; made by dissolving 25 parts of ammonium chloride and 50 of zinc sulphate in 4,000 of distilled water, adding 15 of camphor mixed with 800 of 70-per-cent. alcohol and 4 of saffron, digesting 24 hours with frequent agitation, and then fil-

tering. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. aluminosum*. See *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa*.—*C. ammoniacale*. See *COLLYRE sec ammoniacal*.—*C. ani*. A suppository. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*C. antiplilogisticum*. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—*C. antisiphiliticum*. See *C. ex muriate HYDRARGYRI oxygenato*.—*C. Asclepios*. A c. containing opium, sagapenum, opopanax, verdigris, gum, black pepper, washed calamine, and ceruse. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. cæruleum*. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.—*C. cæsarianum*. A c. containing atramentum sutoris, white pepper, opium, gum, washed calamine, and antimony. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. canopite*. A c. containing cinnamon, acacia, washed calamine, saffron, myrrh, opium, gum, white pepper, frankincense, and copper scale. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. chiacium*. An old c. containing various solid ingredients bruised in Chian or other wine. [B, 200.]—*C. cum sulfate zincico ex Sanchez*. See under *SULFAS*.—*C. excitans*, *C. exsicicans*. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.—*C. Fernandez*. Fr., *collyre de Fernandez*. Sp., *colirio de Fernandez* [Sp. Ph.]. Fernandez c.; a c. made by triturating together 1 part of precipitated camol, 2 parts each of powdered alum and powdered camphor, 24 parts of powdered gum arabic, adding a little water to make a thick paste, stirring in 8 parts of turpentine, and then, little by little, 384 parts of water, straining through linen with expression, and finally mixing with 2 parts of spirits of ether in a well-stoppered bottle. It should be shaken before being used. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. Gimbernat*. Sp., *colirio de Gimbernat* [Sp. Ph.]. A c. made by dissolving 1 part of caustic potash in 298 parts of distilled water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*C. Lanfranci*. See *MIXTURE cathérétique*.—*C. nihili*. See *Unguentum ZINCI oxidii*.—*C. of King Alexander*. See *Alexandri regis c. siccum*.—*C. of the Benedictines*. Fr., *collyre des Bénédictines*. A c. made by dissolving extract of soot in vinegar and adding a small quantity of extract of roses. It is a celebrated popular remedy for serofulous ophthalmia. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—*C. opiatum*. A solution of 1 part of extract of opium in 500 parts of rose-water. [A, 319.] Cf. *COLLYRE opiacé*.—*C. phynon*. A c. containing saffron, opium, washed copper scale, myrrh, and white pepper. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. plumbatum*. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—*C. pyxinum*. A c. containing rock-salt, ammoniacum thymiamatis, opium, ceruse, white pepper, Sicilian saffron, gum, and washed calamine. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. rhinion*. A c. containing myrrh, opium, juice of acacia, pepper, gum, lapis hematites, Phrygian stone, lycium, lapis scissilis, and copper scale. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. sapphiricum*. See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis*.—*C. siccum*. A dry c. [a, 21].—*C. siccum alexandrinum*. See *Alexandri regis c. siccum*.—*C. smillon*. See *C. canopite*.—*C. stierncronense*. See *Decoctum RUTÆ zincatum*.—*C. tephiron*. A c. containing starch, gum tragacanth, juice of acacia, gum, opium, washed ceruse, washed spuma argenti, and rain-water. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*C. zincicum*. See *Unguentum ZINCI oxidii*.—*Dry collyria*. Gr., *ξηροκόλλυρία*. A class of collyria for the eyes, composed of dry ingredients. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*Entire collyria*. Syn.: *formed collyria*. Collyria which are used in the same form in which they were made, instead of being reduced to powder or diluted. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*Enepidids c.* A c. containing castor, lycium, nard, opium, saffron, myrrh, aloes, copper scale, calamine, antimony, juice of acacia, and gum. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*Ferruginous c.* Of Niemann, a c. made by mixing from 2 to 5 parts of iron sulphate and 60 of white sugar. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Formed collyria*. See *Entire collyria*.—*Gimbernat's c.* See *C. Gimbernat*.—*Hermonis c.* A c. containing long pepper, white pepper, cinnamon, costum, atramentum sutoris, nard, cassia, castor, gall-nut, myrrh, saffron, frankincense, lycium, ceruse, opium, aloes, calamine, acacia, antimony, and gum. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*Hieracis c.* A c. containing myrrh, ammoniacum thymiamatis, and gerugo rose. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*Humid collyria*. Gr., *υγροκόλλυρία*. Collyria consisting of liquid or almost liquid substances. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—*Lanfranci's c.* See *MIXTURE cathérétique*.—*Nilei c.* A c. made of Indian nard, opium, gum, saffron, fresh rose-leaves, and rain-water or light wine. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*Opiate saturnine c.* Fr., *collyre saturnin opiacé*. A c. made by mixing 2 drops of vinegar of lead, 1 grain of extract of opium, and 1 oz. of rose-water [Ph. Nosocom. Mil. Wurceb., 1815]; or 1 scruple of vinegar of lead, 1 pint of water, and 1 oz. of tincture of opium. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Phialethis c.* A c. containing myrrh, opium, washed lead, Sarnian earth, gum tragacanth, stibium coctum, starch, washed animal charcoal, washed ceruse, and rain-water. [B, 45 (a, 21).]—*Resolutive c.* Fr., *collyre résolutif*. A solution of 1 part of barium chloride in 8 parts of cherry-laurel water, and a sufficiency of distilled water. Used to instill into the eye to remove corneal opacities. [Hamb. Cod., 1835 (B, 119).]—*Resolvent c.* A c. made by dissolving 1 part of lead acetate in 96 parts of water [Genev. Ph., 1780]; or by mixing 3 parts of lead acetate dissolved in water with 1 part of quince mucilage [Lipp. Disp., 1792]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Theodoti c.* A c. containing castor, Indian nard, lycium, opium, myrrh, saffron, washed ceruse, aloes, calamine, copper scale, gum, juice of acacia, and rain-water. [B, 45 (a, 21).]

COLMEIROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-mi(me²-i²)-ro(ro²)-i²d-(ed)¹e²e(a³-e²). Fr., *colméroidées*. Of Baillon, a division of the *Euphorbiaceæ* and a synonym in part of the *Lecurtingeæ*, and comprising the genera *Colmeiroa*, *Caletia*, *Micranthea*, *Pseudanthus*, and *Pierardia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLMELLE (Fr.), n. Kol-me²l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLMENIER, n. Ko²l-me²n-er'. A variety of *Dianthus barbatus*. [A, 505.]

COLOBANCALOPTENI [Ritzgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-o(o²)-ba²n²(ba²n²)-ka²(ka²)-o²p-ten(tan)¹i(e). Fr., *colobancaloptènes*. A family of the *Halycolymbes*. [L, 180.]

COLOBOM (Ger.), n. Kol-o-bom'. See *COLOBOMA*.—*Aderhautc'*. See *COLOBOMA chorioidea*.—*Augapfelc'*. See *COLOBOMA oculi*.—*Augenlide'*. See *COLOBOMA palpebræ*.—*Brückenc'*. See *Bridge COLOBOMA*.—*C. des Auges*. See *COLOBOMA oculi*.—*Lin-*

senc'. See *COLOBOMA lentis*.—*Regenbogenhautc'*. See *COLOBOMA iridis*.

COLOBOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-o(o²)-bom'a³. Gen., *colobom'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κολόβωμα* (from *κολοβών*, to mutilate). Fr., *colobome*. Ger., *Colobom*, *Kolobom*. It, Sp., c. 1. A mutilation or defect; particularly a congenital deficiency or fissure in some portion of the eye. See the subheadings. [B.] 2. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Eritrichium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*Bridge c.* Fr., *colobome à bride*. Ger., *Brückencolobom*. A form of c. of the iris in which the pupillary ends of the fissure-margins are connected with each other by a membrane or a narrow transverse band of fibres. [F.]—*C. bulbi*. Fr., *colobome de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel-colobom*. See *C. oculi*.—*C. chorioidea*, *C. chorioidis*. Fr., *colobome de la chorôide*. Ger., *Aderhautcolobom*. A defect of development in the chorioid, usually involving its entire thickness, and usually accompanied by a c. of the iris and ciliary body also, though it may exist alone. It may exist in any part of the chorioid, though it is usually in the line of the foetal fissure. [F.]—*C. incompletum*. See *Bridge c.*—*C. iridis*. Fr., *colobome de l'iris*. Ger., *Regenbogenhautcolobom*. A fissure in the iris, of varying size and shape, due to arrest of development. It may affect one or both eyes and is usually accompanied by a c. of the ciliary body and chorioid. The fissure is triangular or pyriform in shape, with the base toward the pupil and the apex toward the periphery, though it may not extend quite to the periphery. [F.]—*C. lentis*. Fr., *colobome du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsencolobom*. A congenital defect or notch in the margin of the lens, caused by a partial relaxation of the zonule of Zinn, sometimes met with in cases of congenital c. of the iris. It is a very rare anomaly. [F.]—*C. lentis et corporis vitrei*. A fissure of the lens and vitreous body, the result of arrest of closure of the foetal ocular fissure, which may extend more or less into the substance of the lens. It may be either unilocular or binocular, and may exist with or without c. of other tissues of the eye.—*C. nervi optici*. A fissure of the sheath of the optic nerve (very rarely of the nerve itself) due to imperfect development. [F.]—*C. oculi*. Fr., *colobome de l'œil*. Ger., *Colobom des Auges*. It, c. *dell'occhio*. Sp., *c. del ojo*. Properly speaking, a defect in all the coats of the eyeball, and including also the vitreous or lens, or optic disc, according to its location. It is a defect of development.—*C. of the chorioid*. See *C. chorioidea*.—*C. of the Iris*. See *C. iridis*.—*C. of the optic nerve*. See *C. nervi optici*.—*C. of the retina*. See *C. retinae*.—*C. palati*. See *Cleft PALATE*.—*C. palpebræ*, *C. palpebrarum*. Fr., *colobome des paupières*. Ger., *Augenlidcolobom*. A rare form of congenital defect in which there is a split or fissure of the eyelid, usually triangular in shape with the base at the ciliary margin and the apex upward or downward. The fissure may be of varying width or length, and may exist in either lid, though it is usually met with in the upper lid. It involves the entire thickness of the lid, and the edges are rounded off. [F.]—*C. retine*. A congenital fissure of the retina corresponding in situation to the foetal fissure of the eyeball; always associated with c. of the chorioid and very often with c. of the iris. [F.]—*C. superficiale*. See *Bridge c.*

COLOBOMATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-o(o²)-bom-a²t(a²)¹2k-u³s(u³s). Affected with coloboma; mutilated. [L, 50.]

COLOBOME (Fr.), n. Kol-o-bom. See *COLOBOMA*.—*C. à bride*. See *Bridge COLOBOMA*.

COLOBOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l-o(o²)-bo²p'te²r-u³s(u³s). From *κολοβών*, to shorten, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *coloboptère*. Ger., *flügelverstümmelt*. Having truncated wings. [L, 41, 180.]

COLOBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-o(o²)-bo²s'i²s. Gen., *colobos'eos (-is)*. Gr., *κολόβωσις*. Mutilation, curtailment. [A, 387.]

COLOCASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-o(o²)-ka(ka³)³/si²a³. Gr., *κολοκασία*. Fr., *colocasie*. Of Schott, a genus of the tribe *Colocasiæ*, order *Aroidæ*. The fruits are berries enveloped by the tube of the



COLOCASIA ANTIQUORUM, VAR. ESCULENTA. [A, 327.]

spathe, and consist of small oblong grains with a juicy epiderm. Some of the species are herbs with a tuberous root and have fragrant flowers. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*C. acris* [Schott]. A variety of *C. antiquorum*. [B, 216.]—*C. æthiopica* [Kunth]. The *Richardia*

africana. [B, 211 (a, 24)].—*C. antiquorum* [Schott]. Fr. *colocasie d'Inde*. Ger., *schildförmiger Arum*. The *κολοκασία* of Dioscorides, the *edder* and *kolcaas* of the Arabs, and the *kuchoo* of the Bengalese, cultivated in India and southern Europe. It has a great many varieties, among which are the β *euchlora*, the γ *Fontanesii*, the δ *illustris*, and the η *acris*, formerly regarded as distinct species. It is acaulescent, with peltate, oval, repand leaves, and a cylindrical spathe much longer than the spadix. The juice of the leaves is highly styptic. Some of the varieties are edible, the young leaves being cooked and eaten like spinach, and the tubers furnishing a sweet and nutritious starch which is used in place of arrow-root. The chief of these edible varieties is the var. ϵ *esculenta* (the *Arum esculentum* of Linnaeus, the *Caladium esculentum* of Ventenat, the *chou caraïbe* of the French, the *essbarer Aron* of the Germans, known also as bleeding heart or Egyptian ginger, in the South Sea Islands as *taro*, *kalo*, or *poë-plant*, and in Brazil as *tayo* or *tayoba*). It is cultivated in Oceania, the West Indies, and South America, and constitutes an important article of food. The var. ζ *nymphæifolia* (the *Caladium nymphæifolium* of Ventenat, the *Arum nymphæifolium* of Roxburgh, the *weti-ila* of Malabar) is also used as a food-stuff. It is cultivated in the East Indies and Bengal. The leaves are used as an application in paralysis, and in the West Indies a decoction of the plant is said to be employed in dropsies and in menstrual obstructions. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 88, 216].—*C. esculenta* [Schott], *C. euchlora* [C. Koch], *C. Fontanesii* [Schott]. Varieties of *C. antiquorum*. [B, 216].—*C. hederacea*, *sterilis*, *minor*, *folio coriata* [Plumier]. See *PHILODENDRON hederaceum* [Schott].—*C. indica*. 1. Of Kunth, a species including the *C. indica* of Engler and the *Alocasia indica*. 2. Of Engler, a species growing in Cochinchina and Java and cultivated in Bengal for its esculent stems and small pendulous tubers. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24); B, 216].—*C. macrorrhiza* [Schott], *C. mucronata* [Kunth]. The *Alocasia macrorrhiza*. [a, 24].—*C. nymphæifolia* [Kunth]. A variety of *C. antiquorum*. [B, 172 (a, 24); B, 216].—*C. prinipis* [C. Koch]. The *C. indica* [Engler]. [B, 216].

COLCASIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-ka^2s(ka^2s)-i(i^2)e^2e-(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *colcasinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Caladiæ*, comprising the genera *Remusatia*, *Colocasia*, *Caladium*, *Peltandra*, *Xanthosoma*, *Acontias*, *Syngonium*, and *Denhamia*. 2. Of Endlicher, the same subtribe, including the same genera, with the substitution of *Culcasia* for *Denhamia* and the addition of *Gonatanthus*. 3. Of Kunth, the same subtribe and genera as Endlicher's, excluding *Gonatanthus*. 4. Of Reichenbach, the same as Endlicher's, but with the substitution of *Phyllocasia* for *Acontias*. 5. Of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Aroidæ*, including *Ariopsis*, *Remusatia*, *Gonatanthus*, *Colocasia*, *Alocasia*, *Anubias*, *Peltandra*, *Caladium*, *Xanthosoma*, *Typhonodon*, *Chlorospatha*, *Hapaline*, *Scaphispatha*, and *Schizocasia*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24)]. 6. Of Engler, a tribe of the *Araceæ*, comprising the same genera as Benth and Hooker's, except *Ariopsis*, *Anubias*, *Peltandra*, and *Typhonodon*. [B, 216, 245].

COLCASINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-ka^2s(ka^2s)-i(i^2)e^2e-(na^2-e^2)$. Fr., *colcasinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Caladiæ*, comprising *Ariopsis*, *Colocasia*, and *Remusatia*. [B, 170 (a, 24)].

COLCASIODEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-ka^2s(ka^2s)-i^2-o(o^2)-i^2d(ed)^2e^2e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Engler, a suborder of the *Araceæ*. [B, 245].

COLOCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Kol-o(o^2)-se^2nt(ke^2nt)-e(a^2)s^2is$. Gen., *colocentes/eos* (-is). From *κωλον*, the colon, and *κέντησις*, a piercing. The operation of puncturing the colon. [L, 45].

COLOCHOLOSIS [Eisenmann] (Lat.), n. f. $Kol-o(o^2)-kol(ch^2o^2)-o^2s^2is$. Gen., *colocholos/eos* (-is). From *κωλον*, the colon, and *χολή*, bile. Fr., *colocholose*. Bilious dysentery. [L, 50].

COLOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. $Kol-o(o^2)-kli^2s(kle^2-es^2)-i^2s$. Gen., *colocleis/eos* (-is). From *κωλον*, the colon, and *κλεισις*, closure. Occlusion of the colon. [L, 50].

COLOCORINIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-kri^2n-i(e)^2da^2$. An order of the *Brachiata*. [L, 173].

COLOCYNTH, n. $Ko^2l-o-si^2nth$. Gr., *κολοκύνθη*; Lat., *colocynthis*. Fr., *colocynthe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Koloquinte*, *Koloquintenpfel*. It., *colloquintida*. Sp., *colocuintida*. Malay, *peycomutte*. Beng., *makal*. Syn.: *bitter apple*, *bitter cucumber*. The *Citrullus colocynthis*, an annual plant of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, a native of Turkey, but growing in various parts of Asia and Africa. It is cultivated in Spain. The stems are herbaceous, hairy, and trail on the ground or attach themselves to neighboring plants by their tendrils. The leaves are many-cleft, sinuated, obtuse, and hairy, green above and pale beneath. The flowers are yellow and axillary. The fruit is a globular pepo of the size of a small orange, yellow and smooth, and contains a white, spongy, medullary matter inclosing numerous ovate, compressed seeds. The seeds are bitter, but not active. The pulp alone (the *colocynthis pulpa* of the Br. Ph., the *colocynthis* of the U. S. Ph.) is employed medicinally. Its bitter principle is colocynthin, of which it contains 14 per cent., besides extractive, oil, resin, gum, pectin, etc. C. is a powerful drastic purgative and hydragogue. It is also thought to be diuretic. It enters largely into the composition of various pills and extracts, and, when modified by other ingredients, forms a very efficient and mild purgative. See *CITRULLUS colocynthis*.—**C. pulp** [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *colocynthis pulpa*. See **COLOCYNTHIS**.—**Compound extract of c.** See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum*.—**Compound pill of c.** See *Pilula COLOCYNTHIDIS composita*.—**Extract of c.** See *Extractum COLOCYNTHIDIS*.—**False c.** The *Cucumis trigonus* of Roxburgh. [B, 18, 172, 275 (a, 24)].—**Hill-c.** The *Citrullus Hardwickii* of Royle. [B, 18 (a, 24)].—**Himalayan c.** The *Citrullus (Cucumis) pseudo-colocynthis*. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—**Pill of c. and hyoseyamus.** See *Pilula COLOCYNTHIDIS et hyoscyami*.

COLOCYNTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)^2a^2$. Gen., *colocynth/es*. Gr., *κολοκύνθα*, *κολοκύνθη*, *κολοκύντη*. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 121].

COLOCYNTHEIN, n. $Ko^2l-o-si^2nth-e-i^2n$. According to Walz, a resin, $C_{44}H_{64}O_{13}$, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on colocynthin. [B, 5, 14 (a, 24)].

COLOCYNTHIDES [Gr. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *colocynthis* (q. v.). $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)^2d-edz(e^2s)$. See **COLOCYNTH** (2d def.).

COLOCYNTHIN, n. $Ko^2l-o-si^2nth^2n$. Lat., *colocynthinum*. Fr., *colocynthine*. Ger., *C.* The bitter principle, first obtained by Vauquelin from the pulp of the colocynth. It is, when pure, yellowish, brittle, and fusible by a heat below 100° C.; inflammable, more soluble in water than alcohol. Insoluble in ether and neutral to test-paper. Its formula is $C_{44}H_{64}O_{13}$. According to Walz, it is a glucoside, though this is denied by Henke. [B, 5 (a, 24)].

COLOCYNTHIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-o(o^2)-si^2nth(ku^2nth)^2is$. Gen., *colocynth^2idos* (-is). Gr., *κολοκύνθη*. In the U. S. Ph., the decorticated fruit of the *Citrullus colocynthis*; the *colocynthis pulpa* of the Br. Ph.; the *fructus colocynthis* of the Ger. Ph.; the *fruit de coloquinte* of the Fr. Cod.; the *colocynthis* of the Sp. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., and Netherl. Ph.; the *colocynthides* of the Gr. Ph. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24)].—**Colocynthis pulpa** [Br. Ph.]. See **C. Colocynthis preparata**.—**C. ægyptiaca**. Colocynth exported from Alexandria. [B, 270 (a, 24)].—**C. cypria**. Colocynth grown in southern Spain. [B, 270 (a, 24)].—**C. præparata** [Swiss Ph.]. See *Fructus colocynthis præparati*.—**C. syriaca**. Colocynth exported from Syria. [B, 270 (a, 24)].—**Essentia colocynthis**. See *Tinctura colocynthis*.—**Extractum colocynthis** [U. S. Ph., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de coloquinte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Koloquinten-Extrakt*. Sp., *extracto alcohólico de colocuintida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum colocynthidum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *extractum colocynthis alcoholicum*. Extract of colocynth, an extract made by macerating for 4 days, with occasional stirring, 100 parts of colocynth, dried and freed from the seeds, in 250 parts of diluted alcohol, straining through flannel, exhausting the residue through percolation with diluted alcohol until the tincture and expressed liquid, mixed together, weigh 500 parts, recovering from the mixture 300 parts of alcohol by distillation, evaporating the residue to dryness on a water-bath, and finally reducing the mass to powder [U. S. Ph.], and keeping in well-stoppered bottles [U. S. Ph., Finn. Ph.]; macerating for 3 days 1 part of dried, pulverized colocynth in 6 parts of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0.892, at a temperature not higher than 50°, expressing, then macerating for 24 hours with 2 parts of alcohol of the same specific gravity, again expressing, distilling off the alcohol on the water-bath, and evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.] or, with the addition of dextrin, to dryness [Roum. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth, first with 5 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 24 hours, then with 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol for 12 hours, expressing, and evaporating to a hard extract [Belg. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth for 3 days with 4 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.892, expressing when cold, filtering, macerating the residue for 2 days in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.892 and water, and evaporating the filtrate at a moderate temperature to the ordinary consistence of an extract [Dan. Ph.]; digesting for 1 day at a moderate temperature 1 part of colocynth in 6 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.89, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 2.5 parts each of alcohol, of the same specific gravity, and water, and drying the filtered extract in the usual manner [Finn. Ph.]; macerating for 10 days 1 part of colocynth, from which the seeds have not been separated, in 6 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, expressing and filtering, macerating the residue for 3 days in 2 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; macerating for 6 days 2 parts of colocynth fruit with the seed in 15 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.894, expressing, macerating the residue for 3 days in a mixture of 5 parts each of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.894 and water, and evaporating to dryness [Ger. Ph.]; digesting 1 part of colocynth for 2 days at a temperature of from 40 to 50 in 10 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.89, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 3 parts each of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0.892, and water, and evaporating to dryness [Swiss Ph.]; macerating for 3 days 1 part of colocynth in 5 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.914, expressing, filtering through paper, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of a thick extract [Sp. Ph.]; macerating 1 part of colocynth for 3 days in 6 parts of alcohol, of a specific gravity of 0.879, expressing, macerating the residue for 24 hours with a mixture of 4 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.879, and 4 parts of water, and evaporating the filtrate to dryness [Netherl. Ph.]; digesting 2 parts of colocynth for 3 days at a moderate temperature in 12 parts of 70-per-cent. alcohol, expressing, and repeating the process with a mixture of 5 parts each of 70-per-cent. alcohol and water of a specific gravity of 0.955, and evaporating to dryness. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21)].—**Extractum colocynthis alcoholicum**. See *Extractum colocynthis*.—**Extractum colocynthis aquosum**. Fr., *extrait aqueux de coloquinte*. Aqueous extract of colocynth, a preparation made by macerating 1 part of colocynth-pulp twice in 1 half, each time, of 7 parts of cold water, and evaporating the two liquors combined [Fr. Cod., 1837, Turin Ph., 1833], or boiling for 6 hours on a slow fire 1 pound of colocynth in 16 pints of water, filtering, and evaporating the decoction [Dub. Ph., 1830, Finn. Ph., 1819, London Ph., 1837]. [B, 119 (a, 21)].—**Extractum colocynthis compositum** [U. S. Ph., Brit. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de coloquinte composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes Koloquinten-Extrakt*. Sp., *extracto de colocuintida compuesto* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum colocynthidum compositum* [Swed. Ph.]. Compound extract of colocynth, an extract made by heating 50 parts of aloes on a water-bath until it is completely melted, adding 10 parts of alcohol, stirring thoroughly, straining through a fine sieve previously dipped into boiling water,

then adding 14 parts of soap dried and in coarse powder, 16 parts of extract of colocynth, and 14 parts of resin of scammony, heating the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 243° F. until it is perfectly homogeneous and a thread taken from the mass appears brittle when cool, withdrawing the heat, incorporating 6 parts of cardamom in No. 60 powder, allowing the product to cool, and finally reducing it to a fine powder [U. S. Ph.]; or by macerating for 4 days 6 ounces of colocynth-pulp in 1 gallon of proof spirit, expressing the tincture and distilling off the alcohol, adding 12 ounces of Socotrine aloes, 4 ounces of resin of scammony, and 3 ounces of hard soap in powder, evaporating on a water-bath until the extract is of a suitable consistence for forming pills, and adding 1 ounce of cardamom-seeds toward the end of the process [Brit. Ph.]; or made of 12 parts of extract of colocynth, 64 parts of powdered aloes, 32 parts of powdered scammony, and 4 parts of powdered cloves [Finn. Ph.]; or of 12 parts of extract of colocynth, 20 parts of extractum rhei spissatum (20 parts of extractum rhei siccum [Russ. Ph.]), 40 parts of powdered aloes, and 32 parts of resin of scammony [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; or of about 9 parts of colocynth-pulp, 60 parts of powdered aloes, 18 parts of resin of scammony, 12 parts of hard soap in powder, and 6 parts of powdered cardamom-seeds [Swed. Ph.]; or by macerating for 24 hours 24 parts of colocynth fruit with the seeds, 16 parts each of white agaric, black hellebore, and jalap, 3 parts each of cloves, Ceylon cinnamon, and mace, in 490 parts of 83-per-cent. alcohol, straining with expression, macerating the residue with 490 parts of 83-per-cent. alcohol, dissolving 32 parts of aloes and 16 parts of scammony in the extract, filtering, distilling off the alcohol on a water-bath, and evaporating the residue to a pilular consistence [Sp. Ph.]; or by boiling down 16 parts of colocynth-pulp and 192 parts of water to one half, expressing, evaporating on a water-bath to the consistence of honey, and stirring in, thoroughly, a mixture of 16 parts of powdered Socotrine aloes, 8 parts of powdered scammony, and 1 part of powdered cardamom [Swed. Ph., 1817]; or by macerating at a moderate temperature for 24 hours 6 parts of colocynth-pulp in 128 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.930, expressing, and adding 12 parts of powdered aloes and 4 parts of powdered scammony, evaporating to a proper consistence, finally adding 1 part of powdered cardamom, and mixing thoroughly [U. S. Ph., 1830, Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, Ferr. Ph., 1832, Geneva Ph., 1780, Hamb. Ph., 1835, Port. Ph., 1836, Palat. Dispensat., 1764], or 4 parts of cardamom [Lippiac. Dispensat., 1794, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting 6 parts of colocynth-pulp for 4 hours at a mild temperature in 128 parts of alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.930, and adding 12 parts of powdered aloes and 4 parts of scammony, evaporating to a proper consistence, adding 2 parts of extract of rhubarb, and mixing thoroughly [Hanov. Ph., 1833, Old. Ph., 1801]; or by mixing 10 parts of species hieræ picræ, 2 parts each of colocynth and scammony, 5 parts each of French lavender and Indian jalap, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of lavender or of wood betony to obtain a pilular consistence [Sard. Ph., 1773, Turin Ph., 1833]; or by digesting 48 parts each of hermodactyls, turpeth, senna-leaves, and cardamom-seeds in water, adding 3 parts of sodium chloride to the infusion, treating 8 parts of colocynth, 16 of the root of *Euphorbia resinifera*, 64 of aloes in troches, and 3 of mace with alcohol, mixing the two liquids, and evaporating by a gentle heat to the consistence of an extract [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; 8 parts each of Socotrine aloes and scammony, 4 parts of colocynth, 1 part each of potassium sulphate and oil of cloves, and a sufficient quantity of mucilage of gum arabic to form a pilular mass [U. S. Ph., 1820, Austr. Ph., 1792, Dutch Ph., 1805, Belg. Ph., 1823, Edinb. Ph., 1826, Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836]; 8 parts each of hepatic aloes and scammony, 4 parts of colocynth-pulp, 2 parts of Castile soap, 1 part each of potassium sulphate and oil of cloves, and a quantity of molasses sufficient to form a pilular mass [Dub. Ph., 1830]; 32 parts of Socotrine aloes, 13 parts of colocynth, 8 parts of scammony, and 20 parts each of jalap and magnesium sulphate [Sp. Ph., 1798]; 4 parts each of Socotrine aloes, diacrydium, sulphuratum, and trochisci Alhandali, 16 parts of extract of black hellebore, 3 parts of the essential oil of anise, and a sufficient quantity of the essence of anise to form a pilular mass [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]; mixing thoroughly 16 parts of purified aloes, 3 parts each of resin of scammony and jalap, 2 parts of extract of colocynth, and 4 parts of black hellebore [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; triturating in a mortar 2 parts each of extract of colocynth, extract of agaric, and extract of black hellebore, and adding 4 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 parts of scammony, and 1 part of magnesium sulphate, and forming into troches [Sp. Ph., 1798]; macerating for several days 10 parts of colocynth-pulp, 8 parts of scammony, 7 parts of agaric, 6 parts of dwarf-elder seeds, 5 parts of white jalap, and 320 parts of brandy, and adding an infusion containing 6 parts of rhubarb, 5 parts of hermodactyls, 4 parts of the root of black hellebore, 3 parts of senna-leaves, 24 parts of Socotrine aloes, and 192 parts of water, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue to the consistence of an extract [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—*Extractum colocynthidis*.—*Fructus colocynthidis* [Ger. Ph.]. See *C.—Fructus colocynthidis preparati* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de coloquinte* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *polvo de coloquintida* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *c. preparata* [Swiss Ph.], *colocynthides preparata* [Gr. Ph.]. Prepared colocynth fruit; made, according to the Sp. Ph. and the Fr. Cod., by removing the seeds, baking the fruit in an oven at a temperature of about 40° C., powdering it in a covered iron mortar, and passing it through a fine No. 100 [Fr. Cod.] sieve. The other pharmacopœias direct the pulp, chopped fine and freed from seeds (3 parts [Gr. Ph.], 4 parts [Russ. Ph.], or 5 parts [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]), to be worked into a homogeneous mass with 1 part of gum arabic and a sufficiency of water, the mass to be dried and reduced to a fine powder. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Fructus colocynthidis*. See *C.—Grana colocynthidum*. The seeds of colocynth. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Massa pilularum colocynthidum compositarum* [Norw. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*.—*Oleum colocynthidis*. Fr., *huile de coloquinte*.

Oil of colocynth, a preparation made by boiling away to dryness 1 part each of colocynth and black hellebore and 48 parts each of oil obtained by the infusion of absinthium and oil obtained by the infusion of rue, and straining with expression [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling away to dryness 6 parts of absinthium, 1 part each of black hellebore, colocynth, and santonica, and 42 parts of olive-oil, and adding to the colature 1½ part each of oil of petroleum and castor-oil [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Pilulæ aloes cum colocynthide*. See *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*.—*Pilulæ colocynthidis*, *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pilules de coloquinte composées* [Fr. Cod.], *pillules cochés mineures*. Ger., *Coloquinten-Pillen*. Sp., *pilloras de coloquintida compuestas* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *massa pilularum colocynthidum compositurum* [Norw. Ph.], *pilulæ colocynthidum compositæ* [Swed. Ph.]. Compound pills of colocynth, a preparation made by mixing 1 ounce of colocynth-pulp in powder, 2 ounces each of powdered Barbadoes aloes and powdered scammony, and ½ ounce of potassium sulphate, adding 2 fluidrachms of oil of cloves, and beating into a mass, with a sufficiency of distilled water [Br. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs 10 grammes each of Barbadoes aloes and scammony, 30 grammes of honey, and 0.05 gramme of oil of cloves, to be divided into 200 pills, which are then coated with silver. The Norwegian preparation contains 24 parts of aloes, 12 of colocynth, 24 of powdered scammony, 18 of glycerin, 4 of oil of cloves, and 18 of tallow. The Swedish consists of pills, each containing 1 centigramme of powdered cloves, 2 of resin of jalap, and 7 of compound extract of colocynth. The Finnish preparation is the same as the Swedish with the substitution of the (much stronger) simple extract of colocynth for the compound extract. The Spanish preparation consists of pills, each containing 7½ centigrammes of extract of colchicum, 7½ of compound extract of colocynth, and 4 milligrammes of extract of opium. [B, 81 (a, 21); B, 95.]—*Pilulæ colocynthidis et hyoscyami* [Br. Ph.]. Pills of colocynth, a preparation made by beating 2 parts of compound pill of colocynth and 1 part of extract of hyoscyamus into a uniform mass. It is used as a sedative and expectorant. Dose, 5 to 10 grains. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—*Pilulæ colocynthidis magnæ*. Of A. F. Sharp, large colocynth pills; made by mixing 60 parts of compound extract of colocynth, 12 parts of mercury protochloride, and 2 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate, and dividing the whole mass into 12 pills; or into 24 pills (of McKenzie, *pilulæ colocynthidis parvæ*). [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., vii, p. 233 (a, 21).]—*Pilulæ colocynthidis parvæ*. See *Pilulæ colocynthidis magnæ*.—*Pilulæ colocynthidum compositæ* [Swed. Ph.]. See *Pilulæ colocynthidis compositæ*.—*Pilulæ cum colocynthide compositæ* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum colocynthidis compositum*.—*Poma colocynthidis*. Colocynth.—*Pulpa colocynthidum* [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *C.—Pulvis colocynthidis* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Fructus colocynthidis preparati*.—*Semen colocynthidis*. The seeds of the *C.—Tinctura colocynthidis* [Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de colocynth, alcoolé de coloquinte*. Syn.: *essentia colocynthidis*. 1. A tincture made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of colocynth fruit with the seeds [Ger. Ph.] or without them in 5 [Belg. Ph., Hung. Ph.] or 10 [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] parts of dilute alcohol. 2. See *Tinctura colocynthidis composita*. [B, 95.]—*Tinctura colocynthidis anisata*. See *Tinctura Dahlbergii*.—*Tinctura colocynthidis composita* [Dan. Ph.]. Syn.: *tinctura colocynthidum composita* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *colocynthidis* [Netherl. Ph.]). A preparation made from 10 parts of colocynth fruit without the seed, 1 part of aniseed [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph.], or 1 part [Swed. Ph.] or 1.25 part [Netherl. Ph.] of seed of star-anise, and 100 parts or 140 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of strong alcohol. [B, 95.]—*Tinctura colocynthidum* [Hung. Ph., 2d ed.]. See *Tinctura colocynthidis* (1st def.).—*Tinctura colocynthidum composita* [Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Tinctura colocynthidis composita*.—*Trochisci colocynthidis*. See *TROCHISCHI alhandali*.

COLOCYNTHITIN, n. Ko²l-o-si²n²i²t²i²n. Of Walz, a white, tasteless, resinous substance obtained in crystals from colocynth. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COLODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol(ko²l)-o(o²)-da²k(da²k²)-ti²l(tu²l²)i(e). Fr., *colodactyles* [Ritgen]. A section of the *Reptilia*. [L, 180.]

COLODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Kol(ko²l)-o(o²)-da²k(da²k²)-ti²l(tu²l²)-u²s(u²s). From κολος, curtailed, and δακτυλος, a digit. Having incomplete feet. [L, 41.]

COLO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o²)-e²nt-e²r-i(e)-ti²s. Gen., *colo-enteritidis*. From κολων, the colon, and *έντερον*, an intestine. See *COLITIS*.

COLÆTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-e(o²e²)-shi²(ti²)a². Gr., *κολοίτια*. The *Colutæ aperta*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 105.]

COLOFANE (Fr.), **COLOFONE** (Fr.), n's. Kol-o-fa²n, -fon. Colophony. [B, 173 (a, 24).] See *RESINA*.

COLOGNE, n. Kol-on'. See *C.-WATER*.

COLOITIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-o²i²-shi²(ti²)a². See *COLÆTIA*.

COLOLITES, n. pl. Kol'ol-its. From κολων, the colon, and λίθος, a stone. Worm-like fossil bodies believed by Agassiz to be the petrified intestines (or their contents) of fishes. [L, 121.]

COLOM (Ger.), n. Ku²l-om'. See *CÆLOME*.

COLOMBA (Lat.), n. Kol-om'ba². See *CALUMBÆ*.—*Decoctum colom bæ compositum*. Fr., *décoction de colombo composée*. Compound decoction of calumbæ, of the U. S. Ph., 1820, a preparation made by boiling 12 parts each of calumbæ and quassia-wood, 6 of orange-peel, 2 of powdered rhubarb, 3 of potassium carbonate, and 960 of water down to 576 parts, straining, and adding 24 parts of tincture of lavender. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Infusum colom bæ*. See *Infusum CALUMBÆ*.—*Radix colom bæ*. See *Radix CALUMBÆ*.—*Tinctura colom bæ*. See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.

COLOMBAC, n. In Tonkin, a woody excrescence found at the foot of the *Aloezyton agallochum* and certain other *Cesalpinieae*. [A, 385.]

COLOMBAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-ba²r. See COLUMBARIUS.

COLOMBAJO (It.), n. Kol-om-ba²yo. A place in Tuscany, where there is a chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COLOMBATE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-ba²t. See TANTALATE.

COLOMBE (Fr.), n. Kol-om. 1. See CALUMBA. 2. The *Agaricus amethystinus* of Fries. [B, 105.]

COLOMBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-ba. Resembling a pigeon; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-be²t. The *Agaricus columbetta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLOMBIAN BARK, n. Kol-u²m²bi²a²n. The term formerly applied to all cinchona-barks coming from Colombian ports, but now confined to the barks yielded by the *Cinchona pitayensis* of Weddell, the *Cinchona lancifolia* (q. v.), and the *Cinchona cordifolia* of Mutis. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COLOMBIC ACID, n. Kol-o²m²bi²k. Fr., *acide colombique*. Ger., *Colombinsäure*. See CALUMBIC ACID.

COLOMBIDÉ (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-be²da. See COLOMBÉ; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'es*, see COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBIENS (Fr.), n. pl. Kol-om-be²a²n². See COLUMBIDÆ.

COLOMBIN, n. Kol-o²m²bi²n. Fr., *colombine*. Ger., *C*. See CALUMBIN.

COLOMBINE (Fr.), n. Kol-om-ben. The *Aquilegia alpina* of Hudson (*vulgaris* of Linnaeus). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. plumacea* (ou plumeeuse). The *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLOMBIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-bek. Colombic. [a, 24.]

COLOMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol-om²bi²-u²m²(u²m). Properly, *columbium*. See NIOLUM.

COLOMBO, n. Kol-om²bo. See CALUMBA.—*Alcoolé de c.* (Fr.). See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.—*American c.* (Fr., *c. d'Amérique, c. de Mariette*. Ger., *amerikanische C'wurzel*. The *Frasera Walteri* (seu *carolinensis*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. radix* [Gr. Ph.]. The root of *Jatropha palmata*. [B, 95.]—*Décoction de c.* (Fr.). See *Decoction de c.*—*Décoction de c. composée* (Fr.). See *Decoction calumbæ compositum*.—*Decoction c.* (Lat.). Fr., *décoction de c.* Decoction of calumba; a preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes, made by boiling 1 part of calumba and 20 parts of water down to 12 parts, and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Essentia c.* (Lat.). See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.—*Extractum c.* (Lat.) [Ger. Ph.]. See *Extractum CALUMBÆ*.—*Extrait aqueux de c.* (Fr.). Aqueous extract of calumba; a preparation made by exhausting 1 part of powdered calumba with 3 successive infusions in 8 parts of boiling water, and evaporating the reunited liquors. [Hess. Ph., 1827; Port. Ph., 1836; B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Extrait de c.* (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. *Extrait hydroalcoolique de c.* (Fr.). See *Extractum CALUMBÆ*.—*Hydrolé de c.* (Fr.). *Infusion de c.* (Fr.). *Infusum c.* (Lat.). See *Infusum CALUMBÆ*.—*Enlul de c.* (Fr.). See *Vin de c.*—*Poudre de c.* (Fr.) [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis chasmantheræ palmatæ*. Calumba powder; a preparation made by pounding calumba-root, drying it in an oven heated to about 40° C., then pulverizing and passing it through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—*Racine de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Calumba-root. [B.]—*Racine de c. de Mariette* (ou *d'Amérique*) (Fr.). The root of *Frasera Walteri*. [B.]—*Radix c.* (Lat.) [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. Calumba. [a, 24.]—*Radix c. americana* (Lat.). See *Racine de c. d'Amérique*.—*Teinture de c.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). *Tinctura c.* (Lat.). *Tincture of c.* See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.—*Vin de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum de chasmanthera palmata*. Wine of calumba; a preparation made by reducing calumba to coarse powder, macerating for 10 days, stirring from time to time, expressing, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

COLOMBRA, n. See CALUMBA.

COLOMNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-om-na²r. See COLUMNAR.

COLON (Lat.), n. n. Kol'o²n. Gr., κολων. Fr., *colon*. Ger., *C. Grimmdarm*. It., Sp., *c.* 1. That part of the large intestine which extends from the lower end of the cæcum to the rectum. It is divided into the ascending, the transverse, and the descending c., and the sigmoid flexure of the c. 2. A limb, a member (Lat., *membrum*). [L, 50, 87.]—*Ascending c.* Lat., *c. ascendens, c. dextrum*. Fr., *colon ascendant*. Ger., *aufsteigendes C., aufsteigender Grimmdarm*. It., Sp., *c. ascendente*. The first portion of the c., situated in the right lumbar and hypochondriac regions. It begins at the cæcum, ascends vertically to the under surface of the liver, then passes forward, and turns abruptly to the left, to form the hepatic flexure. [C.]—*C. cæcum*. See CÆCUM.—*C. descendens*. See *Descending c.*—*C. dextrum*. See *Ascending c.*—*C. schenkel* (Ger.). The upper half of the sigmoid flexure of the c. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1886, p. 347 (L).]—*C. sinistrum*. See *Descending c.*—*C. transversum*. See *Transverse c.*—*C. vena* (Ger.). See *VENÆ COLICÆ*.—*Descending c.* Lat., *c. descendens, c. sinistrum*. Fr., *c. descendant*. Ger., *absteigende C., absteigender Grimmdarm*. It., Sp., *c. descendente*. The last portion of the c. It continues from the left extremity of the transverse colon and descends almost perpendicularly to the sigmoid flexure. Its anterior surface and sides are covered by peritonæum; posteriorly it is attached to the diaphragm by connective tissue, and also to the quadratus lumborum muscle and the left kidney. [C.]—*Double c.* The first portion of the c. in solipeds. It begins at the cæcum, passes forward to the diaphragm, bends downward to the left, then passes to the pelvis and again returns to the diaphragm; it then turns to the right, and passes to the lower part of the cæcum, where it contracts suddenly at the beginning of the floating c. It is from 10 to 13 feet long. [L, 13.]—*Floating c.* That portion of the c. in solipeds which succeeds the double c.; it is about 10 feet long, is of smaller calibre than the double c., is

lodged in the left flank (in close proximity to the convolutions of the small intestines), and terminates in the rectum near the entrance to the pelvis. [L, 13.]—*Iliac c.* See *Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon*.—*Querc'* (Ger.). See *Transverse c.*—*Large c.* See *Double c.*—*Left lumbar c.* See *Descending c.*—*Right lumbar c.* See *Ascending c.*—*Small c.* See *Floating c.*—*Transverse c.* Lat., *c. transversum*. Fr., *colon transverse*. Ger., *queres C., Querc', Quergrimmdarm*. It., *c. trasverso*. Sp., *c. transverso*. Syn.: *arch of the c.* An arched part of the c. which passes across from the right hypochondrium through the upper part of the umbilical region to the left hypochondrium, and connects the ascending with the descending c. In the middle of its course it lies near the anterior abdominal wall, but the ends are deeply placed in the abdomen. It is covered by peritonæum. [C.]

COLON (Fr.), n. Kol-o²n². See COLON.—*C. droit*. See *Ascending COLON*.—*C. iliaque*. See *Sigmoid FLEXURE of the colon*.—*C. lombaire droit*. See *Ascending COLON*.—*C. lombaire gauche*. See *Descending COLON*.

COLONIAL, adj. Kol'o²n²(a²). Pertaining to a colony, living in colonies (said of the *Polyzoa*, etc.). [L, 121.]

COLONIC, adj. Kol-o²n²(e)². Relating to the colon. [L, 14.]

COLONIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kol-on-e, -e'. See COLONY.

COLONITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o²n²(e)²ti²s. See COLITIS.

COLONIZATION, n. Kol'o²n²-i²z-a²shu²n. Fr., *colonisation*. Ger., *Colonisation*. 1. A collection into a colony. 2. A plan of treating the insane in colonies, where they are kept occupied with agricultural or other work and cared for in families. [Morton, "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1882, p. 343; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 22, 1889, p. 686.]

COLONNE (Fr.), n. Kol-on. A column.—*C. antérieure de la moëlle allongée*. See *Anterior COLUMN of the medulla oblongata*.—*C. antérieure de la voûte* (ou *du triangle médullaire*). See *Anterior PILLAR of the fornix*.—*C. antéro-interne*. See *Anterior median COLUMN*.—*C. au niveau des valvules, C. blanche postérieure*. See *Posterior white COLUMN of the spinal cord*.—*C. cervicale*. The cervical portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1886, p. 7 (L).]—*C's charnus du cœur*. See *COLUMNÆ carneæ*.—*C. coccygienne*. The coccygeal portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—*C. de la lame médullaire*. A pillar of the fornix. [I, 18.]—*C. de la moëlle allongée*. One of the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 22.]—*C's de la moëlle épineière*. See *COLUMNS of the spinal cord*.—*C's de l'anus*. See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*.—*C. de substance blanche*. Of Vicq. d'Azyr, one of the superior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 18.]—*C. dorsale*. The dorsal portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—*C. dorso-lombaire*. The dorsal and lumbar portions of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1877, p. 579 (L).]—*C. dorso-lombo-sacrée*. That portion of the vertebral column extending from the seventh cervical vertebra to the tip of the coccyx. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1880, p. 613 (L).]—*C's du rectum*. See *COLUMNS of Morgagni*.—*C's du vagin*. See *COLUMNS of the vagina*.—*C. ganglionnaire*. See *Ganglionic COLUMN*.—*C. grêle*. The slender column of Clarke. ["Semaine méd.," Aug. 21, 1889, p. 314 (a, 18).]—*C. intermédiaire latérale*. See *Intermedio-lateral TRACT*.—*C. lombaire*. The lumbar portion of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—*C. postérieure de la voûte* (ou *du triangle médullaire*) [Vicq. d'Azyr]. See *Posterior PILLAR of the fornix*.—*C. sacrée*. The sacral portion of the vertebral column.—*Hintere C. der grauen Substanz* (Ger.). See *Posterior gray COLUMN*.—*Mediale motorische C. Lenhossek's*. See *Reticular PROCESS*.

COLONNETTE (Fr.), n. Kol-on-e²t. A small column or column-like process. [L, 14.]—*C. du trou optique*. The process of bone between the optic foramen and the sphenoidal fissure. ["Mem. de la soc. d'anthrop.," 1875, p. 46 (L).]

COLONOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o²n²-o²p'i²r(u²r)²a². See COLOPYRA.

COLONY, n. Kol'o²n²-i². Lat., *colonia* (from *colonus*, a farmer). Fr., *colonie*. Ger., *Colonie*. An assemblage of individuals (persons, micro-organisms, etc.), especially where they occur in a soil which is not their native habitat; in zoology, an aggregation of individuals into a mass. [A, 396; L.] Cf. COLONIE.—*C. treatment*. See COLONIZATION (2d def.).

COLOPHANE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fa²n. 1. The wood of *Colophonia mauritiana* (1st def.). 2. Colophony. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] See RESIN.—*C. bâtarde*. In the Mascarene isles, the *Bursera obtusifolia* or its resin. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COLOPHANHOLZ (Ger.), n. Kol-o-fa²n²ho²litz. See COLOPHANE (1st def.).

COLOPHANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kol-o-fa²n²-ek. Colophonic. [a, 24.]—*Acide c.* See COLOPHONIC ACID.

COLOPHANY, n. Kol'o²-fan-i². See COLOPHONY.

COLOPHENE, n. Kol'o²-fen. Lat., *colophenum*. Fr., *colophène*. Ger., *Colophen*. It., Sp., *colofene*. An empyreumatic, volatile oil, C₂₀H₁₂, obtained by distillation from colophony; it boils at 315° C., and is used in painting. [B, 5, 14 (a, 24).]

COLOPHILÈNE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fel-e²n. Ger., *Colophilen*. A fluid obtained by distilling colophene hydrochloride with barium. [L, 41.]

COLOPHOLIC, adj. Kol'o²-fo²li²k. Lat., *colopholicus*. Fr., *colopholique*. It., *colofolico*. Sp., *colofólico*. Pertaining to, containing, or derived from colophony. [L, 41; a, 24.]—*C. acid*. Lat., *actidum colopholicum*. Fr., *acide colopholique*. Ger., *Colopholsäure*. It., *acido colofolico*. Sp., *acido colofolico*. An acid obtained from turpentine; used in plasters, soaps, and cements. [B, 14 (a, 24).]

COLOPHON (Ger.), n. Kol-o-fon'. See COLOPHONY.

COLOPHONE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-fon. See **COLOPHONY**.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of resin; a preparation made by triturating resin and passing it through a No. 100 silk sieve; recommended for expelling gravel. [B, 113; L, 94 (a, 21).]

COLOPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-o(o²)-fon¹2-a³. Gr., κολοφώνια. 1. Of Commerson, the genus *Canarium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See **COLOPHONY**.—**C. mauritiana**. 1. The *Bursera paniculata* of Lamarck. 2. The *Canarium commune*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]

COLOPHONIC ACID, n. Ko²l-o-to²n¹2k. Fr., *acide colophonique*. Ger., *Colophonsäure*. See **COLOPHONIC ACID**.

COLOPHONIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-o(o²)-fon¹2-d-ez(e²s). A family of the *Araneidae*. [L, 121.]

COLOPHONIUM [Ger. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-o(o²)-fon¹2-u²m-(u²m). Colophony. [a, 24.] See **RESINA**.—**C. gallicum**. Ger., *französisches Geigenharz*. Resin obtained from *Pinus pinaster*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. succini**. See **Colophony of AMBER**.—**C. terbinthaceum**. See **Pine RESIN**.—**Resina colophonii**. Colophony; resin. [a, 24.]

COLOPHONONE, n. Kol-o²f²o²n-on. Fr., c. Ger., *Colophonon*. A product of the distillation of pine resin, C₂₇H₁₈O₂. [A, 385.]

COLOPHONY, n. Ko²l'o-fon-1². Gr., κολοφώνια. Lat., *colophonia, colophonium* [Ger. Ph.], *resina colophonii*. Fr., *colophone* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Colophon, Geigenharz, Kolophonium*. It., Sp., *colofonia*. The residue left after the distillation of oil of turpentine. [B.] Cf. **RESIN**.—**C. plaster**. Of Konigius, a preparation made by infusing 2 parts of red sanders for some time in alcohol and adding 12 parts each of c. and new wax, 4 parts each of gum elemi and gum tragacanth, 2 parts each of red myrrh, the best mastic and frankincense, 6 parts of nitre, 3 parts of bay oil, and 1 part of balsam of Peru. [L, 34 (a, 21).]—**Powder of c.** See **Poudre de COLOPHONE**.—**Tincture of c.** See **ATRUM polabile**.

COLOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o²)-pro²k(prok)²shi²(ti²)-a². From κολον, the colon, and πρῶκτός, the anus. Fr., *coloproctite*. Colostomy. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

COLOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o²p²i²r-a²(u²r)-a². From κολον, the colon, and πῦρ, fire, fever. Puerperal fever; of Eisenmann, a form of dysentery with white dejections. [L, 50.]

COLOQUINELLE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-ken-e²l. 1. The *Cucurbita aurantiformis*. 2. False colocyth; a name for several small varieties of *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLOQUINTE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr., Ger.), n. Kol-o-ka²n²t, -kwi²nt²-e². Ger., *C.* See **COLOCYTH**.—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See **Tinctura COLOCYTHIS**.—**Amer de c.** (Fr.). See **COLOCYTHIN**.—**C. laitée** (Fr.). The *Cucurbita pyriformis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. napfel** (Ger.). Colocyth. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. nbitter** (Ger.). See **COLOCYTHIN**.—**C. ngurke** (Ger.). The *Cucumis colocythidis*.—**C. nkugelchen** (Ger.). See **TROCHISCI abhandl.**—**C. nmark** (Ger.). See **Pulpa COLOCYTHIS**.—**C. nöl** (Ger.). See **Oleum COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**C. n pillen** (Ger.). See **Pilula COLOCYTHIDIS composita**.—**C. nsamen** (Ger.). See **Semen COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**C. ntinctur** (Ger.). See **Tinctura COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Décoction de c.** (Fr.). Decoction of colocyth. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Extrait alcoolique de c.** (Fr.). See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Extrait aqueux de c.** (Fr.). See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS aquosum**.—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Extrait de c. composé** (Fr.). See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS compositum**.—**Extrait de c. simple** (Fr.). See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Hulle de c.** (Fr.). See **Oleum COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Infusion de c.** (Fr.). Infusion of colocyth. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Pilules d'aloës et de c.** (Fr.). See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS compositum**.—**Pilules de c. composées** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Compound pills of colocyth. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See **Pilula COLOCYTHIDIS composita** and **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS compositum**.—**Pommade purgative de c.** (Fr.). Purgative pommade of colocyth; a preparation containing 1 part of colocyth and 8 parts of lard, to be applied on the abdomen and the inner surfaces of the thighs. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See **Fructus COLOCYTHIDIS preparati**.—**Pulpe de c.** (Fr.). See **Pulpa COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Teinture de c.** (Fr.). See **Tinctura COLOCYTHIDIS**.—**Teinture de c. anisée** (Fr.). See **Tinctura Dahlbergii**.—**Teinture de c. composée** (Fr.). Compound tincture of colocyth; of Fabre, a preparation made by digesting for a month 45 grammes of coarsely powdered colocyth, 4 grammes each of cloves and star-anise, 30 grammes of potassium acetate, and 60 centigrammes of saffron, in 600 grammes of alcohol. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Vin de c.** (Fr.). Colocyth wine; of Soubeiran, a preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 1 part of sliced colocyth in 3 parts of 56-per-cent. alcohol, adding 47 parts of generous white wine, and, after 8 days' maceration, straining with expression, and filtering; of Bouchardat, a preparation made by macerating for 4 days 1 part of colocyth in 30 parts of Malaga wine, and expressing. [L, 87, 209 (a, 21).]

COLOQUINTHE (Ger.), n. Kol-o-kwi²nt²e². See **COLOCYTH**.—**C. nbitter**. See **COLOCYTHIN**.—**C. nextract**. See **Extractum COLOCYTHIDIS**.

COLOR (Lat.), n. m. Kol(ko²)l'o²r. In Eng., ku²l'u²r. Gen., *coloris*. Color, tint, the complexion, also a coloring matter; in botany, any tint except green. [A, 318; B, 19].—**Accidental c's**. See **Complementary c's**.—**C. blindness**. See under **BLINDNESS**.—**C. hearing**. Fr., *audition colorée*. Ger., *Farben-Hören*. It., *uditio colorata*. Sp., *oído de colores*. The subjective perception of color produced in some patients by objective perception of sound. The phenomenon is a very rare one. It was first observed and reported by J. A. Nussbaumer, who endeavored to represent the subjective tint of the fundamental note as a mixture of single tints corresponding to the separate partial tones. Baratoux explains these peculiar phenomena by the supposition that the c.-centre may be aroused not only by stimuli transmitted from the retina, but by impressions received through the other senses. [F.]—**C. induction**. Fr., *induc-*

tion de couleur. Ger., *Farbeninduction*. It., *induzione di colore*. Sp., *inducción de c.* An optical process discovered by Brücke, and related to c.-contrast, of such a nature that when one part of the visual field has a colored impression, and the other a colorless impression, the latter becomes covered by the same c. as exists in the colored visual field. The latter is the induced c., and the former is the inducing c. [F.]—**C. of flowers and leaves**. The organic base or bases upon which the c. of a flower or the foliage of a plant depends. According to E. Filhol, xanthogen is present in white, xanthin and xanthene in yellow, crocoxanthin in saffron-colored, and cyanin (which is red in acid juices) in blue flowers. He believes the decolorization of medicinal flowers and leaves to be cotaneous with certain changes of their proximate principles. [F.]—**Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.**, x, p. 169; xi, p. 155 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).—**Cf. COLORATION et matières colorantes des plantes**.—**C. of wine**. A substance, C₂₀H₁₀O₁₀, called *œnolin*. [Glenard, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x, p. 169 (a, 21).]—**C.-sense**. Fr., *sens des couleurs*. Ger., *Farbensinn*. It., *senso di colore*. Sp., *sentido de c.* That sense by which we recognize not only abstract c., but also by which we distinguish the different c's and their shades from each other. It depends to a certain extent upon the degree of illumination used. [F.]—**C. virginum foedus** (seu pallidus). See **CHLOROSIS**.—**Complementary c's**. Fr., *couleurs complémentaires*. Ger., *Complementarfarben, komplementäre Farben, Ergänzungsfarben*. It., *colori complementari*. Sp., *colores complementarios*. Any two c's which, when combined together, produce white light; each of the two is then said to be complementary, "opposite," "harmonic," or "in contrast" to the other. [F.]—**Compound c. Ger.**, *zusammengesetzte Farbe*. A c. made up of a mixture of two or more primary c's. [B.]—**Confusion c's**. See under **CONFUSION**.—**Contrast c's**. Fr., *couleurs de contraste*. Ger., *Contrastfarben*. It., *colori in contrasto*. Sp., *colores en contraste*. See under **Complementary c's**.—**Exner's c.-figures**. Fr., *figures colorées d'Exner*. Ger., *Exner'sche Farbenfiguren*. It., *figure colorate di Exner*. Sp., *figuras de Exner*. Figures which are formed by homogeneous red, green, and blue light falling interruptedly upon the retina. The red figure is Medusa-shaped, with its centre in the macula; the green figure consists of a number of small black spots covering the green field; and the blue figure consists of dark-blue, large, sharply defined spots. [F.]—**Fœdus c.**, **Fœdus virginum c.** See **CHLOROSIS**.—**Harmonic c's**. See **Complementary c's**.—**Opposite c's**. See under **Complementary c's**.—**Pallidus c. virginicus**. See **CHLOROSIS**.—**Primary c's**. C's that can not be resolved into two or more other c's: Of Newton, red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet; of Wollaston, red, green, blue, and violet; of Brewster, red, yellow, and blue; of modern oculists, red, green, and violet. [B.]—**Simple c's**. Ger., *einfache Farben*. See **Primary c's**.—**Triplet c's**. A set of three fundamental c's that appear identical to the color-blind. [Grossmann, "Ophth. Rev.," Sept., 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 29, 1889, p. 727.]—**Twin c's**. A set of two fundamental c's that appear identical to the color-blind. [Grossmann, l. c.]

COLORADO (Sp.), n. Kol-o-a²do. Literally, red; dengue, because of its red rash. [G.]

COLORADO SPRINGS, n. Ko²l-o²r-a²do. A place 75 miles south of Denver, Colorado, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; a resort for phisical patients. [C. Wagner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 720.]

COLORATION, n. Ku²l-u²r-a²shu²n. Gr., χρώσις. Lat., *coloratio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Färbung*. Coloring; the pattern or mode of coloring (e. g., in birds); also the colors of a creature considered collectively. [L, 343.]—**C. et matières colorantes des plantes** (Fr.). The c. and coloring materials of plants. The color of petals and other parts of the flower and leaves of a plant is dependent either on the presence of corpuscles or of other matters dissolved in the cell-sap, the predominating color of flowers being white, then yellow, red, blue, violet, green, orange, brown, and black, in the succession given. [B, 121, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. **Color of flowers and leaves**.

COLORECTITE (Fr.), n. Kol-o-re²k-tet. See **COLORECTITIS**.—**C. septicémique** [Piorry]. Inflammation of the large intestine due to alteration of the blood by the absorption of septic material. [L, 41, 82.]

COLORECTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kol-o(o²)-re²k-ti²(te)²ti²s. Gen., *colorectitidis*. For deriv., see **COLON, RECTUM**, and *-itis**. Fr., *colorectite*. Inflammation of the colon and the rectum. [L, 41.]

COLORECTOSTOMY, n. Kol-o-re²k-to²s-to-mi². For deriv., see **COLON, RECTUM**, and **STOMA**. The surgical formation of a communication between the colon and the rectum. ["Med. News," Sept. 7, 1889, p. 272.]

COLORÉD, adj. Ku²l'u²rd. Lat., *coloratus*. Fr., *coloré*. Ger., *gefärbt*. Literally, having a color; having a color other than green (said of plants). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

COLORIFIC, adj. Ko²l-o²r-i²2k. Lat., *colorificus* (from *color*, color, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *colorifique*. Ger., *farbenmachend*. It., *colorifico*. Sp., *colorífico*. Making or producing colors (said of luminous light-rays). [L, 41, 180.]

COLORIMETER, n. Ko²l-o²r-i²m-e²2-u²r. Lat., *colorimetrum* (from *color*, color, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *colorimètre*. Ger., *C.*, *colorimeter*. Sp., *colorímetro*. An instrument for determining the intensity of coloration or the amount of coloring matter present in a substance. [B.]—**Duboseq's c.** An instrument for determining the amount of hæmoglobin in the blood by a comparison of its color with the tints of a graded series of crimson-glass plates. [B.]

COLORIMETRIC, adj. Ko²l-o²r-i²-me²2'ri²k. Ger., *kolorimetrisch*. Color-measuring (said of methods in which the amount of a colored substance [e. g., blood] present in a given fluid is determined by comparing its color with that of a solution of the same substance which is of a known strength). [L, 352.]

COLORINE, n. Ko²l'o²r-en. An alcoholic extract of madder. [B, 92; L, 41.]

COLORISATION (Fr.), n. Kol-or-ez-a³-se-o²n². See **COLORATION**.

COLOSÁURII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol(ko²l)-o(o²)-sa⁴r'(sa³u⁴r)-i²-i(e). Fr., *colosauriens*. See **COLODACTYLII**.

COLOSTHETIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l-o²s-the²t'i²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Raniflorae*. [L, 204.]

COLOSTOMY, n. Kol-o²s'tom-i². From *κόλον*, the colon, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *colostomie*. It., *colostomia*. Sp., *colostomia*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the large intestine to serve as an artificial anus. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]—**Colo-c'**. The operation of connecting two portions of the colon by an artificial opening. [W. Meyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 584.]—**Ileo-c'**. The operation of connecting the colon with the ileum by an artificial opening. [A, 484.]

COLOSTRA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-o²st'ra³. See **COLOSTRUM**.

COLOSTRATION, n. Ko²l-o²s-tra³shu²n. Lat., *colostratio* (from *colostrum* [q. v.]). Fr., c. Sp., *colostración*. A disease of newly-born infants, attributed to the effects of colostrum. [A, 385; L, 41, 43.]

COLOSTRIC, adj. Ko²l-o²st'ri²k. Lat., *colostricus*. Fr., *colostrique*. Pertaining to colostrum. [L, 107.]

COLOSTROCOCCA (Lat.), **COLOSTROCOCCULA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. Ko²l-o²st-ro(ro²)-ko²k'ka³-ku²l'(ku⁴l)-a³. For deriv., see **COLOSTRUM**, **COCCUM**, and **COCCULUM**. Fr., *colostrocoque*. Ger., *Kolostromkörnchen*. See **COLOSTRUM** **CORFUSCLES**.

COLOSTRUS, adj. Ko²l-o²st'ru³s. Having or containing colostrum. [L, 107.]

COLOSTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l-o²st'ru³m(ru⁴m). Gr., *πρωτόγαλα*. Fr., c. Ger., *c. erste Muttermilch*. It., Sp., *colostro*. 1. The first secretion of the mammary glands after delivery. It differs from ordinary milk in containing less casein, more albumin, and numerous large globules having a fatty and granular interior. 2. An emulsion made by dissolving turpentine with an egg-yolk. [L, 94 (a, 21), 325.]—**C. gravidarum**. The c. secreted before delivery. [L, 332.]—**C'körnchen** (Ger.), **C'körperchen** (Ger.), **C'kügelin** (Ger.). See **C-CORFUSCLES**—**C. puerperarum**. The c. secreted after delivery. [L, 322.]—**C'zellen** (Ger.). See **C-CORFUSCLES**.

COLOTOIDES (Lat.), adj. Kol-ot-o(o²)-i(e)'dez(das). Gr., *κολοτοειδής* (from *κόλιτος*, a lizard, and *είδος*, resemblance). Variegated like the skin of a lizard (said of feces). [L, 94, 102.]

COLOMOMY, n. Kol-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *colotomia* (from *κόλον*, the colon, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *colotomie*. It., *Colotomie*, *Grimmdarmschnitt*. It., *colotomia*. Sp., *colotomia*. The operation of making an artificial anus by opening into the colon and securing the intestinal wound to the external incision; according to L. H. Petit ("Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577), however, the term should be restricted to a temporary opening into the colon, as opposed to coloproctia.—**Abdominal c.** Lat., *laparo-colotomia*. Ger., *Bauchdarmschnitt*. C. by way of the anterior abdominal wall, as distinguished from lumbar c.—**Amussat's c.** 1. A name sometimes given to the operation in the right loin to reach the ascending colon, which was an extension by Amussat of the original suggestion by Callisen. 2. The operation through the left loin without cutting the peritoneum, often called Callisen's operation. [E.]—**Callisen's c.** The lumbar operation suggested by Callisen, subsequently perfected by Amussat. [E.]—**Inguinal c.** The operation of opening the colon or sigmoid flexure through an incision in the groin (usually on the left side). [E.]—**Lateral c.** C. in which the incision, being made into the side of the descending colon, does not implicate its peritoneal coat. [Albert (A, 319).]—**Littre's c.** (not *Littre's*). The opening of the colon or sigmoid flexure for the formation of an artificial anus. The idea of an artificial anus was first proposed by Littre in 1710, and the incision recommended was simply "au ventre" (in the abdomen), the design being to reach the sigmoid flexure. The operation which at present passes under his name is inguinal c. on the left side. [E.]—**Lumbar c.**, **Lumbo-c.** Fr., *colotomie lombaire*. Ger., *tumbalische Colotomie*. C. in the lumbar region. [L.]—**Sigmoid c.** See *Littre's c.*

COLOTSINT (Russ.), n. See **COLOCYNTH**.

COLOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Kol-o(o²)-ti(tu⁶)/fu³s(fu⁴s). Fr., c. Typhoid fever with dysentery. [A, 319.]

COLOUR, n. Ku²l'u⁴r. See **COLOR**.

COLOURBINE, n. Ko²l'ur-bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A, 505.]

COPALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-a²l(a²l)'ji²(gi²)-a². From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *copalgie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschmerz*. Pain in the vagina. [L, 43, 50.]

COPATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-a²t(a²t)-rez(ras)'i²a². From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *ἄρρασια*, imperforation. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschliessung*. Occlusion of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-e²k-ta(ta³)/zi²(si²)-a². From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *ἔκτασις*, distension. Fr., *colpectasie*. Excessive dilatation of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPEMPHRACTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l'p-e²m-fra²k(fra³k)'ti²k-u³s(u³s). Pertaining to or affected with colpempfraxis. [L, 50.]

COLPEMPHRACTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-e²m-fra²k(fra³k)'ti²s. Gen., *colpempfractis* (-is). From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *ἔμφορξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *colpempfraxie*. Obstruction of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPENHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l'p-e²n²ki²m(ch²u⁶m)-a². Gen., *colpenchymatos* (-is). From *κόπας*, a sinuous fold, and *ἔγχυμα*, an infusion. "Sinuous cellular tissue." [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COLPEURYNTER (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l'p-u⁴r-i²nt(u⁴nt)/u⁴r(ar); in Eng., ko²l'p'u⁴r-i²nt-u⁴r. Gen., *colpeurynter*'os (-is). From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *εὐρύνην*, to dilate. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. An instrument for distending the vagina. It consists of a rubber bag furnished with a tube and a stop-cock. Water is injected into the bag, previously introduced into the vagina.

COLPEURYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-u⁴r'i²s(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *colpeurynter*'eos (-eur'ynter). Ger., *Colpeuryse*. Distension of the vagina by means of the colpeurynter.—**Intra-uterine c.** An absurd term for distension of the cervix uteri by means of the colpeurynter. [Schauta (A, 319).]

COLPICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l'p'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). See **VAGINAL**.

COLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *colpitidis*. From *κόπας*, the vagina (see also *-itis*). Fr., *colpite*. Ger., *C. Colpitis*, *Scheidentzündung*. It., *colpite*. Sp., c. Inflammation of the vagina.—**C. emphysematosa**. See **COLO-HYPERPLASIA** *cystica*.—**C'kokken** (Ger.). Gonococci found in the vagina. [A, 306.]

COLOBLENNOEZEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)ble²n-no(-no²)-zem(zam)'i²-a². For deriv., see **COLPOS** and **BLENNOEZEMIA**. Vaginal blennorrhoea. [L, 50.]

COLPOPACE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o²k'a²s(a³k)-e(a). See **CACCOLPIA**.

COLPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)se(l)(kal)'e(a); in Eng., ko²l'p'o-sel. From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *κύηλη*, a tumor. Fr., *colpocele*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenbruch*. It., c. Sp., *colpoceto*. Vaginal hernia. [L, 41, 50, 81.]

COLPOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)klis'(kle²-es)'i²s. Gen., *colpocleisis*'eos (-is). From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *κλείσις*, a shutting up. Ger., *Scheidenschluss*. The operation of occluding the vagina.

COLPOCYSTARCHOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)-si²st-(ku²st)-(ku²st)-a³rk(a³rch)-o(o²)-si²st(su⁶r)'i²n²x. Gen., *colpocystarchosyringos* (-is). From *κόπας*, the vagina, *κύστις*, the bladder, *ἄρχος*, the rectum, and *σύνρυξ*, a passage. Ger., *Mutterscheiden-Harnblasen-Mastdarmfistel*. A fistula communicating with the vagina, the urinary bladder, and the rectum. [A, 322.]

COLPOCYSTIC, adj. Ko²l'k-o-si²st'i²k. Lat., *colpocysticus* (from *κόπας*, the vagina, and *κύστις*, the bladder). See **VESICO-VAGINAL**.

COLPOCYSTITIC, adj. Ko²l'p-o-si²st-i²t'i²k. Lat., *colpocystiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpocystitis. [L, 50.]

COLPOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-(i)'e(i)'ti²s. Gen., *colpocystitis*'idis. From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *κύστις*, the bladder (see also *-itis*). Ger., *Mutterscheidenblasenentzündung*. Inflammation of the vagina and bladder. [L, 50.]

COLPOCYSTOSYRINX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-o(o²)-si²st(su⁶r)'i²n²x. Gen., *colpocystosyrinx*'os (-is). From *κόπας*, the vagina, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *σύνρυξ*, a passage. See **VESICO-VAGINAL** **FISTULA**.

COLPOCYSTOTOMY, n. Ko²l'p-o-si²st-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *colpocystotomia* (from *κόπας*, the vagina, *κύστις*, the bladder, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *colpocystotomie*. Ger., *Colpocystotomie*. The operation of opening into the urinary bladder through the vagina. [E.]

COLPODA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'pod(po²d)-a³. Fr., *colpode*. A genus of the *Holotricha*. [L, 340.]—**C. cucullus** [Ehrenberg]. A species found in unhealthy wounds. [L, 340.]

COLPODEA [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l'pod(po²d)'e²-a². See **COLPODINA**.

COLPODESMORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)de²z-(de²s)-mo²r-ra(ra³)/ji²-a². From *κόπας*, the vagina, *δεσμός*, a fastening, and *ῥαφή*, a stitching. Fr., *colpodesmorrhaphie*. Ger., *Colpodesmorrhaphie*. See **COLPORRHAPHY**.

COLPODINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l'pod(po²d)-i'e)'na². A family of the *Infusoria*, order *Ciliata*. [L, 73.]

COLPEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²l'p-e²d(o²e²d)-em(am)'a². Gen., *colpedematos* (-is). From *κόπας*, the vagina, and *οἴδημα*, swelling. Edema of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPO-HYPERPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)-hip(hu⁶p)-u⁴r'e(r)-plaz(pla³s)'i²-a². For deriv., see **COLPOS** and **HYPERPLASIA**. Fr., *colpohyperplasie*. Hyperplasia of the vaginal mucous membrane.—**C-h. cystica** [Winckel]. Fr., *colpohyperplasie kystique*. A form of degeneration of the mucous membrane of the vagina described as met with in pregnant women, characterized by the formation of a multitude of small flattened cysts. The latter are supposed to be due to retention of mucus in cavities formed by the adhesion of adjacent crista, and their contents are finally made up in part of trimethylamine gas. [Winckel, "Arch. f. Gynäk.," ii, 1871, p. 383.]

COLPO-HYSTERECTOMY, n. Ko²l'p-o-hi²st-e²r-e²k'to-mi². See **VAGINAL** **HYSTERECTOMY**.

COLPO-HYSTEROTOMY, n. Ko²l'p-o-hi²st-e²r-o²t'o-mi². Ger., *Colpohysterotomie*. See **UTERINE** **TRACHELOTOMY**.

COLPOLEUCORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-o(o²)-lu²k-o²r-re(-ro²e²)-a². From *κόπας*, the vagina, *λευκός*, white, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Ger., *Mutterscheidenschleimfluss*. Vaginal leucorrhoea. [A, 322.]

COLPO-MYOMOTOMY, n. Ko²l'p-o-mi-o-mi²-o²t'o-mi². From *κόπας*, the vagina, *μύς*, a muscle (see **MYOMA**), and *τέμνω*, to cut. Ger., *Kolpo-Myomotomie*. The operation of cutting away a uterine myoma by way of the vagina.

COLPOON-TREE, n. Ko²l'pun'tre. The *Cassine colpoon*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COLPOPAROVARIOCYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l'p-po(po²)-pa²r(pa³r)-o(-va(wa³)/'ri²-o(o²)-si²st(ku²st)-o(o²)-tom(tom)'i².

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁶, urn; U⁶, like ü (German)

a³. From κώλος, the vagina, *parovarium* (q. v.), κύστις, a cyst, and τέμνειν, to cut. An operation for the removal of a parovarian cyst by way of the vagina. [a, 18.]

COLPOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-pa²th(pa²th)¹/i²-a³. From κώλος, the vagina, and πάθος, a disease. Fr., *colpopathie*. Any disease of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOPERINEOVULVORRHAPHIE (Fr.), n. Kol-po-pa-re-na-o-vu¹-vor-a³f-e. From κώλος, the vagina, περιρραφή, the perineum, *vulva* (q. v.), and ραφή, a stitching. Perineorrhaphy combined with the operation of narrowing the ostium vaginae by stitching the posterior portion of the labia majora together. ["Gaz. des hôp.," "Arch. de totol.," Dec., 1886, p. 1081.]

COLPOPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²lp-o(o²)-po²l¹/i²(u⁶)-pu³-pu³(s). From κώλος, the vagina, and πολύπους, a polypus. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp*. A polypus of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o²p-tos¹/i²s. Gen., *colpoptosis*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and πτώσις, a falling. Fr., *colpopose*. Ger., *Scheidenvorfall*. Prolapse of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOPTOTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²p-to²t¹/i²k. Lat., *colpoptoticus*. Pertaining to colpoptosis. [A, 322.]

COLPORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o²r-ra(ra³)/j¹(gi²)-a³. From κώλος, the vagina, and ρήγνυσθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *colporrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the vagina. [L, 41, 50, 81.]

COLPORRHAGIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²r-a³j¹/i²k. Lat., *colporrhagicus*. Fr., *colporrhagique*. Pertaining to colporrhagia. [L, 50.]

COLPORRHAPHY, n. Ko²lp-o²r-a³f-i². Lat., *colporrhaphia* (from κώλος, the vagina, and ραφή, a stitching). Fr., *colporrhaphie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidennath*, *Scheidennath*. Suture of the vagina, especially the operation of narrowing the vagina by stitching together the edges of a wound made by dissecting away a longitudinal strip of mucous membrane. [L, 81.]

COLPORRHECTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o²r-e²k¹/i²k. Lat., *colporrhecticus*. Pertaining to colporrhexis. [A, 322.]

COLPORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o²r-re²x(rax¹)/i²s. Gen., *colporrhexis*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and ρήξις, a rent. Ger., *Colporrhæxie*, *Scheidenriss*. Rupture of the vagina. [L, 81.]

COLPORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o²r-re¹(ro²-e²)-a³. From κώλος, the vagina, and ρεῖν, to flow. Vaginal leucorrhœa.

COLPOS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²lp/o²s. Gr., κώλος. 1. Literally, a fold or sinus. 2. The bosom. 3. The vagina. 4. The uterus. 5. Of Galen, a fistulous ulcer spreading under the skin. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 94, 104.]

COLPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-os¹/i²s. Gen., *colposis*-eos (-is). Gr., κώλωσις (from κώλωσις, to form into a bag). Fr., *colpose*. Ger., *Höhlenbildung*. The formation of a cavity. [A, 322.]

COLPOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²lp-o(o²)-spa²z(spa³s)/mu⁴-s(mu⁴s). From κώλος, the vagina, and σπασμός, a spasm. Ger., *Mutterscheidenkrampf*. Spasm of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOSTASTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o-spa²s/ti²k. Lat., *colpostasticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpospasmus. [L, 50.]

COLPOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-ste²g-nos¹/i²s. Gen., *colpostegnos*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and στέγνωσις, a making water-tight, a checking of natural evacuations. Fr., *colpostegnose*. Ger., *Vervachung der Mutterscheide*. Atresia of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOSTEGNOTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o-ste²g-no²t¹/i²k. Lat., *colpostegnoticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpostegnosis. [A, 322.]

COLPOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-ste²n-o(o²)-kor(ch²or¹)/i²-a³. From κώλος, the vagina, and στενοχωρία, narrowness. Fr., *colpostenochorie*. See COLPOSTENOSIS.

COLPOSTENOCHORIC, adj. Ko²lp-o-ste²n-o-kor¹/i²k. Lat., *colpostenochoricus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpostenochoria. [L, 50.]

COLPOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-ste²n-os¹/i²s. Gen., *colpostenos*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and στένωσις, a narrowing. Ger., *Verengung der Mutterscheide*. Constriction of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOSYNIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-si²n(su⁶n)-i²z-es(as¹)/i²s. Gen., *colposynizesis*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and συνίζησις, a falling together. Ger., *Zusammenfallen der Mutterscheide*. Narrowness of the vagina. [A, 322.]

COLPOSYNZESTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o-si²n-i²z-e²st¹/i²k. Lat., *colposynzesticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colposynzesis. [L, 50.]

COLPOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-thl¹i²p(thlep¹)/si²s. Gen., *colpothlipsis*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and θλίψις, a crushing. Laceration of or pressure on the vagina.

COLPOTHLIPIC, adj. Ko²lp-o-thl¹i²p¹/i²k. Lat., *colpothlipiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpothlipsis. [L, 50.]

COLPOTOMY, n. Ko²lp-o²t-o-mi². Lat., *colpotomia* (from κώλος, the vagina, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *colpotomie*. Ger., *Colpotomie*. See ELYTROTOMY and LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

COLPOXEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lp-o(o²)-ze²r(xar¹)-os¹/i²s. Gen., *colpoxeros*-eos (-is). From κώλος, the vagina, and ξήρωσις, a drying up. Abnormal dryness of the vagina. [L, 50.]

COLPOXEROTIC, adj. Ko²lp-o-ze²r-o²t¹/i²k. Lat., *colpoxeroticus*. Pertaining to or affected with colpoxerosis. [L, 50.]

COLPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²lp/u³s(u⁴s). See COLPOS.

COLQUICO (Sp.), n. Kol/ke-ko. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [L, 77.]

COLSA, n. Kol'za³. See COLZA.

COLTELLACCIO (It.), n. Kolt-e¹-la³t¹/che-o. The *Iris pseudacorus* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLT-HERB, n. Ko²lt'u³rb. The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 505.]

COLTON, n. Ko²l't'n. A place in the San Bernardino Valley, California, 1,000 feet above the sea-level; recommended as a resort for phthisical and rheumatic patients. [G. L. Hutchinson, "South Calif. Pract.," Feb., 1887, p. 41 (a, 17).]

COLT'S-FOOT, n. Ko²lts'fu²t. The *Asarum canadense* and the *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 81.]—Sweet c.-f. In America, the genus *Nardosma*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—Water c.-f. The *Niphar lutea*. [A, 505.]—West Indian c.-f. The genus *Pothomorpha*. [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]

COLT'S-TAIL, n. Ko²lts'tal. The *Erigeron canadense*. [a, 21.]

COLTZA, n. Kolt'za³. See COLZA.

COLUBER (Lat.), n. m. Ko²l(kol¹/u²(u⁴)-bu³r(be²r). Gen., *colubri*. Fr., *couleuvre*. Ger., *Natter*. A genus of the *Colubridæ*. [L, 121.]—C. *aspis* [Linnaeus]. See VIPERA berus.—C. *austriacus*. See CORONELLA austriaca.—C. *berus* [Blumenbach]. The *Vipera berus*. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 107.]—C. *boliquatera*, C. *chersona* [Linnaeus]. See VIPERA berus.—C. *ferrugineus*. See CORONELLA austriaca.—C. *ferruginosus* [Spartm.]. See VIPERA berus.—C. *gramineus*. See VIPERA.—C. *haje*. The *Vipera haje*. [L, 105.]—C. *Hannash*. See VIPERA berus.—C. *laevis*. See CORONELLA austriaca.—C. *melania*. See VIPERA berus.—C. *natrix*. See TRIPIDONOTUS natrix.—C. *niger*, C. *prester*. See VIPERA berus.—C. *redii*. See VIPERA berus.—C. *russellianus*, C. *syntha*. See VIPERA berus.—C. *thuringiacus*. See CORONELLA austriaca.—C. *vipera* Angliorum [Petiv.], C. *zerboa*. See VIPERA berus.

COLUBERINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-be²r-i(e¹)(n¹)(n¹)). Fr., *colubériens*. See COLUBRIDÆ.

COLUBRIDÆ (Lat.), **COLUBRIDES** (Lat.), n's n. f. pl. Ko²l-(ko²l)-u²(u⁴)/bri²d-e(a²-e²), -ez(e²s). Fr., *colubrides*. A family of the *Ophidiid colubridiformes*, which embraces the majority of venomous snakes. [L, 121.]

COLUBRIFORMIA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri²fo²rm¹/i²-a³. An order of the *Ophidia*. [L, 121.]

COLUBRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri²fo²rm¹/i²s. From *coluber* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Coluber*. [B.]

COLUBRINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri(bre¹)/na³. 1. Snakewood; a genus of American plants of the tribe *Rhamneæ*. 2. The *Arum dracunculus*. 3. The *Strychnos*, especially the *Strychnos c.* [B, 42, 121 (a, 24); L, 87, 105.]—C. *dracontia*. The *Arum dracunculus*. [a, 24.]—*Colubrina radix*. See *Radix colubrina*.—C. *fermentum* [Richard]. A Guiana species. A fermented drink is made from the bark. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *ferruginosa*. Fr., *bois de fer*. A species found in the Antilles, the wood of which is very hard. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *reclinata* [Brongniart]. A species yielding mabebe-bark; used in the West Indies as a stomachic. It is said to contain an alkaloid, *ceanothine*. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—C. *virginiana*. Sp., *c. de Virginia*. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *vulgaris*. The *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Radix colubrina*. The rhizome of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or of *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Radix colubrina vulgaris*. The root of *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COLUBRINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri(bre¹)/na³. 1. A group of the *Colubridæ*. 2. See COLUBRIDÆ. [L, 121.]

COLUBRINÆ [Batsch] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri(bre¹)(ne²-e²). A family of the *Nudæ*, comprising *Strychnos*, *Ignatia*, *Lasiostoma*, and *Theophrasta*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUBRINE, adj. Ko²l'u³-bri²n. Lat., *colubrinus*. Fr., *colubrin*. 1. Belonging to or resembling the *Colubridæ* or the *Colubrina*. 2. Efficacious against snake-bites. [L, 121, 180.]

COLUBRINE (Fr.), n. Kol-u⁶-bren. See BAYONIA (1st and 2d def's).

COLUBRINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri²n'e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalaminubia*, comprising *Strychnos* and *Theophrasta*. 2. Of Richards, a tribe of the *Rhamneæ*, comprising *Colubrina* and *Gouania*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUBRINI [Oppel and Ritgen] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri(bre¹)/ni(ne). Fr., *colubrins*. See COLUBRIDÆ.

COLUBRINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bri(bre¹)/nu³s(mu⁴s). See COLUBRINE.

COLUBROIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), **COLUBROIDES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ko²l(kol¹-u²(u⁴)-bro(bro²)-i²d(ed¹-e²-a³), -ez(e²s). A family of reptiles. [L, 180.]

COLUDDLYS (Welsh), n. The *Mentha pulegium* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kol'u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *coloir* (2d def.). Ger., *Seihtuch* (2d def.). 1. See COLON. 2. A strainer for liquids. 3. In the pl., *cola*, the secretory organs of the human body. 4. Of Salisbury, the placenta of plants. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 94, 102, 325.]

COLUMBA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)/ba³. It., c. 1. The ancient name of *Lithospermum officinale*. 2. *Columba*. [B, 5 (a, 24).] 3. A genus of the *Columbinae*. [L, 221.]—C. *chalcoptera*. Cf. CHALCOPTERUS.—C. *wood of Ceylon*. The *Coscinium fenestratum*. [L, 116.]—*Decoetium columbae*. See DECOETUM COLUMBO.—*Decoetum columbae compositum*. See DECOETUM COLUMBÆ compositum.—*Essentia columbae*. See TINCTURA COLUMBÆ.—*Extractum columbae*. See *Extractum calumbæ*.—*Infusum columbae*. See *Infusum calumbæ*.—*Radix columbae*. See CALUMBA.—*Tinctura columbae*. See TINCTURA COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²l-u³m(u⁴m)-ba(ba³)/se²(ke²-i(e)). A suborder of the *Rasores*. [L, 14.]

COLUMBACEOUS, adj. Ko²l-u³m-ba³/shu³s. Of the nature of the *Columbacci*. [L, 14.]

COLUMBÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'be(ba^3e^2)$. 1. Of Sclater, an order of the *Carinatae*. 2. See *COLUMBACEL* [L, 121, 147, 270.]

COLUMBARIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'ba(ba^3)'ri^2s$. An old name for the *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUMBARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'ba(ba^3)'ri^2-u^3s$ (u³s). From *columba*, a dove. Fr., *colombaire*. Pertaining to doves. [L, 180.]

COLUMBATE, n. Ko^2l-u^3m' bat. See *TANTALATE*.

COLUMBE (Fr.), n. Kol-u³mb. See *CALUMBA*.

COLUMBELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'be^2l-li(ie)'$ ne(na³e²). A subfamily of the *Mitridæ*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1877, p. 181 (L).]

COLUMBIAN SPRING, n. $Ko^2l-u^3m'bi^2-a^2n$. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York, containing iron. [A, 363.]

COLUMBIA SPRINGS, n. $Ko^2l-u^3m'bi^2-a^2$. A place in Columbia County, New York, where there is a spring containing calcium, potassium, sodium, and magnesium chlorides, iron sesquichloride, calcium sulphate, sodium phosphate and hyposulphate, and hydrogen sulphide. [A, 363.]

COLUMBIC ACID, n. $Ko^2l-u^3m'bi^2k$. Fr., *acide columbique*. See *CALUMBIC acid*.

COLUMBIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'bi^2d-e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *columbides*. Of Sclater, a family of the *Columbæ*. [L, 121.]

COLUMBINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'bi(ie)'na^3$. See *COLUMBINE*.

COLUMBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'bi(ie)'ne(na^3e^2)$. Fr., *columbinæes* (1st def.). 1. A tribe of the *Columbidæ*. 2. Of Nitzsch, a family of the *Carinatae*. [L, 41, 121.]

COLUMBINE, n. Ko^2l-u^3m' bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—Feathered c., Tufted c. The *Thalictrum aquilegifolium*. [A, 505.]—Wild c. See *AQUILEGIA canadensis*.

COLUMBINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'bi(ie)'nu^3s(nu^3s)$. Of or pertaining to a dove or pigeon (e. g., *Stercus columbinum*). [B]

COLUMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'bi^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Syn.: *niobium*. A name given by Hatchett to a metal discovered by him in columbite, in Massachusetts, and supposed till 1846 to be identical with tantalum, when its separate identity was proved by Rose, who gave it the name of *Niobium*. [B, 153 (a, 24).]

COLUMBO, n. Ko^2l-u^3m' bo. Lat., c. Fr., c. Ger., c. See *CALUMBA*.—American c. The *Fraseria Walteri*. [B.]—C. aus der Berberlei (Ger.). See C. (1st def.).—C. d'Afrique (Fr.), C'pflanze (Ger.). The *Jatrophia palmata*. [B.]—C'säure (Ger.). Calumbic acid. [a, 24.]—C'wurzel (Ger.). See *CALUMBA*.—C'wurzel extract (Ger.). See *Extractum CALUMBÆ*.—C'wurzel tinctur (Ger.). See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.—Marietta c. See *American CALUMBA*.—Poudre de c. (Fr.). See *Poudre de COLOMBO*.—Radix c. (Lat.). The root of *Cocculus palmatus*. [B, 180.]—Radix c. americana (Lat.), Radix c. barbara (Lat.), Radix c. spuria [Stoltzius] (Lat.). The root of *Fraseria Walteri*. [B, 180.]—Tinctura c. (Lat.). See *Tinctura CALUMBÆ*.—Vin de c. (Fr.). See *Vin de COLOMBO*.

COLUMBRA [Commerson] (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-u^3m(u^4m)'bra^3$. The *Jatrophia palmata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-u^2(u^4)'me^2l'a^3$. Dim. of *columna*, a column. Fr., *columelle*. Ger., *Columel, Säulchen*. 1. The genus *Pisonia*. 2. The genus *Malache*. 3. The genus *Cissus*. 4. The genus *Columellia*. 5. The filiform axis in the centre of the urns of mosses, to which the spores are attached; the sporangium. 6. The uvula. 7. The clitoris. 8. The epityergoid bone. 9. The pillar of the fornix. 10. In certain corals, a calcareous rod which occupies the axis of the visceral chamber. 11. The central axis of a univalve shell. 12. Of Breschet, the apical portion of the modiolus; of Arnold, its middle portion. 13. The bone or cartilage of the inner ear of *Sauripoda*, answering to the stapes of mammalia. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24); L, 31, 121, 147, 343.]—C. auris. An osseous and cartilaginous rod extending between the fenestra ovalis and the inner surface of the tympanic membrane. [L, 200.]—C. cochleæ. See *MODIOLUS*.—Epityergoid c. See C. (8th def.).—Essential c. A c. formed independently of the septa of a coral and usually unconnected with them. [L, 121.]—Parietal c. See *Septal c.*—Pseudo-c. A c. formed by the twisting together, etc., of the inner edges of the septa of a coral. [L, 121.]—Septal c. A c. formed (in corals) by the coalescence of the inner edges of the septa. [L, 121.]

COLUMELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Kol-u³-me²-a²r. See *COLUMELLAR*; as a n. in the pl., c'es, see *COLUMELLARIA*.

COLUMELLAR, adj. $Ko^2l-u^2-me^2l'a^3r$. Lat., *columellaris*. Fr., *columellaire*. Pertaining to or resembling a columella. [L, 14.]

COLUMELLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2l-u^2(u^4)'me^2l-la(la^3)'ri^2-a^3$. Fr., *columellaires*. A family of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 180.]

COLUMELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2l-u^2(u^4)'me^2l-la(la^3)'ta^3$. A family of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1841, p. 74 (L).]

COLUMELLATE, adj. $Ko^2l-u^2-me^2l'a^2t$. Lat., *columellatus*. Fr., *columellé*. Supplied with a columella. [a, 24.]

COLUMELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^2(u^4)'me^2l'e^2e(a^3e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Jasmineæ*, consisting of the genus *Columellia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kol-u²(u⁴)-me²l'e²-i(e). Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Cystosporeæ*, comprising the sections *Croteromyces* and *Ascoporei*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^2(u^4)'me^2l-li(li^2)'e^2e(a^3e^2)$. Of Don, a family comprising *Columellia* and *Menodor*; subsequently made an order of the *Corollifloræ*, comprising the same genera, together with *Bolivaria*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMELLIFORM, adj. $Ko^2l-u^2-me^2l'i^2-fo^2rm$. From *columella* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling a small column. [L, 121.]

COLUMN, n. $Ko^2l'u^3m$. Gr., κέων, στύλος. Lat., *columna*. Fr., *colonne*. Ger., *Säule* (1st and 2d def's), *Pfeiler* (3d def.). It., *colonna*. Sp., *columna*. 1. A pillar or any pillar-like structure. 2. Of Gray, the united mass of stamens (gynostegium) of the *Asclepiadaceæ*. The term is also applied to styles and to other parts of plants united in the form of a pillar or c. 3. A c.-like structure in animals (e. g., the body [between base and disc] of a sea anemone, or the jointed stem or peduncle of the stalked *Crimoids*). 4. Of Tait, a condensed structure around each of the three blood-vessels of the umbilical cord, firmer than the rest of Wharton's jelly. 5. See *DISSEPIMENT*. [A, 8; B, 1, 19, 125 (a, 24); L, 147.]—Anterior c's. Lat., *columnae anteriores*. Fr., *cordons antérieurs*. Ger., *Vorderstüben*. See *Anterior c's of the spinal cord*.—Anterior c's of the medulla oblongata. Lat., *columnae anteriores medullæ oblongatæ*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle allongée*. Ger., *Vorderstränge des verlängerten Marks*. See *Anterior PYRAMIDS of the medulla oblongata*.—Anterior c's of the spinal cord. Lat., *columnae anteriores medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes antérieures de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *vordere Rückenmarkstränge*. That part of the white substance of the spinal cord situated between the anterior median fissure and the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. Each of the two columns is a continuation of the mass of nerve-fibres that extend from the gray matter of the encephalon to the lower extremity of the cord, and assumes its name upon emerging from the medulla oblongata. It comprises the column of Türck, or direct pyramidal column, which lies next to the anterior median fissure, and the anterior fundamental fasciculi, or principal mass of the anterior column, which borders on the anterior nerve-roots. The functions of the anterior column are not yet certainly known, but are believed to be motor in nature, and to connect gray matter of the medulla with gray matter of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—Anterior c. of the vagina. Lat., *columna rugarum vaginæ anterior*. Fr., *colonne antérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs in the middle line upon the anterior surface of the vagina, from which the rugæ vaginæ pass out at right angles. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—Anterior gray c. See *Anterior gray CORNU*.—Anterior lateral c., Antero-lateral c. Lat., *columna lateralis anterior* (seu antero-lateralis). Fr., *ordon antéro-latérale* (ou antérieure laterale). Ger., *vorderer Seitenstrang, vorderer seitlicher Strang*. That portion or segment of the white matter of the spinal cord included between the anterior median fissure and the posterior nerve-roots. It is subdivided into the anterior and lateral columns. [I, 29, 151.]—Burdach's c. See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—Carneous c's. See *COLUMNÆ carneæ*.—Central c's. Of the medulla oblongata, the olive of the medulla oblongata. [Todd (a, 18).]—Clarke's c. Lat., *columna Clarkii*. Fr., *colonne de Clarke*. Ger., *Clarke'sche Säule, Dorsalkern, Stilling'scher Kern, Respirationskern*. It., *colonna di Clarke*. Sp., *columna de Clarke*. A column of nerve-cells situated at the inner angle of the base of the posterior gray cornu of the cord. It is mostly limited to the dorsal region, although traces of it are found in the cervical and lumbar regions. It is found also in the medulla oblongata, and forms the nucleus of the pneumogastric. —C's of Bertin. See *SEPTULA renum*.—C. of Burdach. See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—C. of Clarke. See *Clarke's c.*—C. of Goll. Lat., *columna Gollii*. Fr., *Jaisseau de la commissure postérieure* [Pierret]. Ger., *Goll'scher Strang, zarter Strang* [Burdach]. It., *cordone di Goll*. Sp., *cordón de Goll*. A small wedge-shaped tract of white matter in the spinal cord extending from the medulla oblongata to the lumbar region, in which it is very small, and hidden by the overfolding column of Burdach. It is limited mesially by the posterior median fissure of the cord, and externally by the column of Burdach. It may be the seat of ascending degeneration. Its functions are not yet definitely known. [a, 18; I, 15, 17.] Cf. *Cuneate Funiculus*.—C's of Morgagni. Lat., *columnae Morgagni*. The larger of the longitudinal cords in the lower end of the mucous membrane of the rectum. [C.]—C. of Rolando. A columnar eminence on the lateral periphery of the medulla oblongata, formed by a mass of the gelatinous substance seen on transverse section of the tubercle of Rolando. [H. Allen (a, 18).]—C. of the intermedio-lateral tract. Lat., *columna tractus intermedio-lateralis*. Fr., *colonne de la région intermedio-latérale*. A column of ganglion cells in the intermedio-lateral tract of the spinal cord which is most distinct in the dorsal region. A similar cell-group in the cervical region gives origin to the roots of the spinal accessory nerve. [I, 15.]—C's of the spinal cord. Lat., *columnae medullæ spinalis*. Fr., *colonnes de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rückenmarkstränge*. It., *colonne della midolla spinale*. Sp., *columnas de la médula espinal*. The separate segments of the spinal cord, into which it is divided by its natural fissures or grooves; they are generally described as six in number (i. e., an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral c. in each half of the cord being recognized). [I, 15.]—C's of the vagina. Lat., *columnae rugarum* (seu *cristarum*) *vaginæ*. Fr., *colonnes du vagin*. Ger., *Mutterscheide-Säulen* (oder *Rundeln*). See *Anterior c. of the vagina* and *Posterior c. of the vagina*.—C. of Türck. See *Antero-lateral c.*—Commissural c. A commissure of nerve-substance at the bottom of the horizontal fissure of the cerebellum which connects the anterior and posterior superior lobes. [I, 14.]—Crossed c. of Türck, Crossed pyramidal c. See *Postero-lateral c.*—Cuneiform c. See *Cuneate Funiculus*.—Direct cerebellar c. See *Direct cerebellar tract*.—Direct c. of Türck, Direct pyramidal c. See *Antero-median c.*—Dorsal c. of the myelon. See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—Enamel c's. See *Enamel PRISMS*.—External c. of the abdominal ring. See *External PILLAR of the abdominal ring*.—Fat c's [Warren]. Lat., *columnae adiposæ*. Syn.: *fat-canals*. Cylindrical masses of fat extending obliquely upward in certain situations from the cutaneous adipose tissue into the corium till they reach the base of the hair-follicle. [Warren. "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr. 19, 1877 (J, 42).]—Formative c. [Owen]. See *Commissural c.*—Gan-

glionic c. Lat., *columna ganglionica*. Fr., *colonne ganglionnaire*. Ger., *Ganglion-Säule*. A general term applied to the longitudinal columns (or tracts) of ganglion cells in the spinal cord. See *Clarke's c.* and *Vesicular c.* [1, 15.]—*Goll's c.* See *C. of Goll*.—*Hepatic c's.* Ger., *Leber-Balken* (oder *Zellenbalken*). Syn.: *hepatic cords*. Portions of the hepatic-cell network which are formed by the union of cells in rows. [J.]—*Internal c. of the abdominal ring*. See *INTERNAL PILLAR of the abdominal ring*.—*Lateral c. Fr.*, *cordon latéral de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Seitenstränge des Rückenmarks*. The longitudinal tract of white matter situated between the line of the anterior nerve-roots and that of the posterior nerve-roots on each side. It is subdivided into several tracts—viz., the anterior mixed region of the lateral column or external portion of the anterior root-zone, the crossed pyramidal tract, and the direct cerebellar tract. [a, 18.]—*Mammillary c's.* Lat., *columnæ mamillares*. Those of the columnæ carneæ of the heart which assume the shape of conical projections. [L, 14.]—*Muscle-c's.* 1. Of Kölliker (1867), the fibrils of a voluntary muscle. They are apparently composed of several ultimate fibrillæ. See *Muscular fibre*. 2. Striated muscular fibres in which the peripheral part is differentiated into striated muscular substance, while the central or axial part remains granular, often contains nuclei, and is not striated. This condition is not uncommon in adult invertebrates. In vertebrates it is found in developing muscle and in the fibres of Purkinje. [J, 30, 31, 35, 57; "Quart. Jour. of the Micr. Soc.," 1886.]—*Nuclear c.* A tract of gray matter situated in the medulla oblongata on the outer side of the hypoglossal nucleus. It is described by Schwabe as a prolongation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, and by Meynert as continuous with the intermedio-lateral tract. It contains the vago-accessory nucleus of Spitzka. [I, 1.]—*Olivary c.* See *Olivary body*.—*Posterior c. Lat.*, *columna posterior*. Fr., *cordon postérieur*. Ger., *Hintersäule*. See *Posterior white c.*—*Posterior c. of the vagina*. Lat., *columna rugarum posterior*. Fr., *colonne postérieure du vagin*. A ridge which runs up in the middle line upon the posterior surface of the vagina, and from which the rugæ vaginae pass out at right angles. [L, 7, 142, 332.]—*Posterior gray c.* See *Posterior gray cornu*.—*Posterior internal c.* See *C. of Goll*.—*Posterior median c.* See *FUNCULI graciles*.—*Posterior myelon c.* [Owen]. See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—*Posterior nuclear c. of the central gray substance* [Meynert]. Ger., *hinterer Kernstrang (Kernsäule) des centralen Graustoffs*. See *Posterior vesicular c.*—*Posterior vesicular c. Lat.*, *columna vesicularis posterior*. Fr., *colonne vésiculaire postérieure*. Ger., *hinterer vesicular Säule*. See *Clarke's c.*—*Posterior white c. Lat.*, *columna alba posterior*. Fr., *colonne blanche postérieure*. Ger., *hinterer weisser Strang*. It., *colonna bianca posteriore*. Sp., *columna blanca posterior*. A segment of white substance in the posterior portion of the cord, bounded internally by the posterior median fissure, externally by the posterior nerve-roots. This is further divided into the postero-internal and postero-external c's. [I, 15.]—*Postero-external c.* [Gowers]. *Postero-lateral c.* See *C. of Burdach*.—*Postero-median c.* See *C. of Goll*.—*Post-external c.* [Dana]. See *Cuneate FUNCULUS*.—*Post-median c.* [Dana]. See *FUNCULUS gracilis*.—*Post-pyramidal c.* See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—*Prepyramidal c.* [Owen]. See *Anterior PYRAMID*.—*Protovertebral c's.* The inner, thick, longitudinal columns, one on each side, formed from the inner layer of the mesoblast (q. v.) early in the development of the embryo, and which by transverse cleavage give rise to the protovertebral somites. [A, 23.]—*Restiform c.* See *Restiform body*.—*Slender c.* See *FUNCULUS gracilis*.—*Spinal c.* See *Vertebral c.*—*Swimming c.* See *HYDROSOME*.—*Türk's c.* See *Antero-lateral c.*—*Vertebral c. Lat.*, *columna vertebralis*. Fr., *colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Rückgrat*. It., *colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *columna vertebral*. The c. formed by the vertebrae joined together in their natural relations.—*Vesicular c. Lat.*, *columna vesicularis*. Fr., *colonne vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesiculär-Säule*. A mass of ganglion-cells at the inner edge of the posterior gray column of the cord, near the posterior commissure. It has a prismatic shape, is of soft consistence, and extends from the lower cervical to the upper dorsal region. [I, 6.]

COLUMNA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)/na^3$. See **COLUMN**.—**Columna adiposa**. See **Fat COLUMNS**.—**C. alba posterior**. See **Posterior white COLUMN**.—**C. anonyma** [Haller]. Ger., *Unterlage des Ammonshorns* [Burdach]. A tract of nerve-fibres beneath the hippocampus major. [I, 3.]—**C. anterior**. See **Anterior PILLAR of the fornix**. [I, 6.]—**C. anterior ligamenti coraco-humeralis**. A bundle of fibres of the coraco-humeral ligament which are inserted into the upper margin of the bicipital groove. [L, 332.]—**C. anterior medullæ oblongatæ**. See **Anterior COLUMN of the medulla oblongata**.—**C. antero-lateralis**. See **Antero-lateral COLUMN**.—**C. Bertini**. See **SEPTULA renum**.—**Columna carneæ**. Fr., *colonnes charnues* (1st def.). Ger., *Balkenmuskeln* (1st def.). It., *colonne carnosæ del cuore* (1st def.). 1. Rounded muscular columns which project from the inner surface of the ventricles of the heart. They are of three varieties, the first having a free extremity (musculi pectinati), the second attached at both ends, and the third (columnæ papillares) terminating in the chordæ tendinæe. In the right ventricle they are smaller, more numerous, and more thickly interlaced than in the left. 2. See **COLUMNS of Morgagni**.—**C. carneo-papillaris anterior** [Huber]. See **Anterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**C. carneo-papillaris posterior** [Huber]. See **Posterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**C. cerebrealis**. The anterior or cerebral tract of fibres in the spinal cord. [I, 6.]—**Columna cordis**. See **Columna carneæ**.—**Columna cristarum vaginae**. See **COLUMNS of the vagina**.—**C. dorsalis**. See **Vertebral COLUMN**.—**C. fornicis**. See **PILLAR of the fornix**.—**C. ganglionica**. See **Ganglionic COLUMN**.—**C. gemmæ**. See **AXIS gemmæ**.—**C. Gollii**. See **COLUMN of Goll**.—**C. lateralis anterior** (seu **antero-lateralis**). See **Antero-lateral COLUMN**.—**Columna mamillares**. See **Mammillary COLUMNS**.—**C. media (glandulæ thyroideæ)**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland. [L, 31.]—**C. medullæ spinalis**.

See **COLUMN of the spinal cord**.—**Columna Morgagni**. See **COLUMNS of Morgagni**.—**C. oris**. The uvula. [L, 94, 325.]—**C. ovalis**. See **ANNULUS ovalis**.—**Columna papillares**. See **Columna carneæ**.—**C. pilicarum**. See **C. rugarum**.—**C. posterior**. See **Posterior COLUMN**.—**C. posterior mediana**. See **Posterior median COLUMN**.—**C. posterior veri fornicis** [Viussens]. The posterior pillars of the fornix. [I, 3.]—**Columna recti**. See **COLUMNS of Morgagni**.—**Columna rugarum** [Weber]. 1. The papillæ foliatæ of the tongue. 2. See **COLUMNS of the vagina**. [L, 31.]—**C. rugarum anterior**. See **Anterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**C. rugarum anterior cervicis**. A longitudinal fold upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal of the uterus, from which transverse folds radiate laterally. [L, 7.]—**C. rugarum posterior**. See **Posterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**C. rugarum posterior cervicis**. A longitudinal elevation upon the posterior surface of the cervical canal, from which transverse folds radiate laterally. [L, 7.]—**Columna rugarum vaginae**. See **COLUMNS of the vagina**.—**Columna rugosæ**. The anterior and posterior columns of the vagina. [L, 13.]—**C. spinalis**. See **Vertebral COLUMN**.—**C. tractus intermedio-lateralis**. See **COLUMN of the intermedio-lateral tract**.—**C. vaginae** (seu **vaginalis**) **anterior**. See **Anterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**C. vaginae** (seu **vaginalis**) **posterior**. See **Posterior COLUMN of the vagina**.—**C. valvulæ Viussenii**. See **VALVE of Viussens**.—**C. vesicularis**. See **Vesicular COLUMN**.—**C. vesicularis** (seu **vesiculosa**) **posterior**. See **Clarke's COLUMN**.—**C. vertebralis**. See **Vertebral COLUMN**.

COLUMNANTHERÆ (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-na^2n-(na^2n)-ther(thar)'e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocolytodeæ*, comprising the orders *Pistiacæ*, *Asarinae*, and *Myriaticæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-na^2n(na^2n)-ther(thar)'u^3s(u^4s)$. From *columna*, a column, and *ἀνθήρα*, a blooming. Fr., *columnanthéré*. Having stamens united to form a column. [a, 24.]

COLUMNAR, adj. Ko^2-u^3m/na^2r . Lat., *columnaris*, *columnatus*. Fr., *colonnaire*. Ger., *säulenartig, säulenförmig*. Having the form of a column. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COLUMNARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-na^2r(na^2r)-i(i)^2e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Batsch, an order of the *Rosaceæ*, including the *Grünales*, *Malvaceæ*, *Festivæ*, *Sensitivæ*, and *Columniferæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNARIS (Lat.), **COLUMNATUS** (Lat.), adj's. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-nar(na^2r)'i^2s$, $-na(na^2)'tu^3s(u^4s)$. See **COLUMNAR**.

COLUMNÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)/ne^2-a^2$. Fr., *columnnée*. 1. Of Plumier, a genus of climbing shrubs of the *Gesneraceæ*, and natives of South America. 2. In part, the *Lennophila* of R. Brown, and the *Stemodia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. longifolia** [Linnæus]. The Malabar *bahel-tsjulli* (the *Achimenes sesamoides* of Vahl). An East Indian species. The bruised leaves are used as a poultice for ill-conditioned ulcers. [B, 93, 180 (a, 24).]

COLUMNÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)/ne^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *columnées*. Of Hanstein, a subtribe of the *Besteriæ*, comprising *Asteranthera*, *Pterygoloma*, *Pentadinia*, and *Columnæa*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)/ne^2-la^2$. See **COLUMELLA**.

COLUMNIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-ni^2f'e^2r-e(a^2-e^2)$. 1. Of Linnæus, 1764, an order comprising *Malva*, *Alcea*, *Althæa*, *Lavatera*, *Malope*, *Melochia*, *Sida*, *Napæa*, *Pentapetes*, *Bombax*, *Adansonia*, *Gossypium*, *Hibiscus*, *Urena*, *Triumfetta*, *Heliocarpus*, *Bixa*, *Corchorus*, *Waltheria*, *Turraea*, *Hermannia*, *Helicteres*, *Kleinövia*, *Ayenia*, *Theobroma*, *Grevia*, *Microcos*, *Muntingia*, *Camellia*, *Thea*, *Stewartia*, *Tilia*, and *Kiggelaria*; in 1792 he adopted the same genus, excluding *Alcea*, and in section 1 adding *Malachra*, *Palavia*, *Anoda*, and *Fuiza*. 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of *Incompleteæ*, comprising the alliances *Nepenthes* and *Aristolochiales*. 3. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the series *Aphanocyclææ*, of the class *Choripetalææ*, including the families (orders) *Malvaceæ*, *Tiliaceæ*, and *Buettneriaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFERI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-ni^2f'e^2r-i(e)$. Of Linnæus, a natural order, comprising *Camellia*, *Xylon*, *Gossypium*, *Urena*, *Hibiscus*, *Turnera*, *Malope*, *Lavatera*, *Althæa*, *Alcea*, *Malva*, *Melochia*, *Sida*, *Napæa*, *Waltheria*, *Mentzelia*, *Hermannia*, *Helicteres*, and *Stewartia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNIFEROUS, adj. $Ko^2-u^3m-ni^2f'e^2r-u^3s$. Lat., *columniferus* (from *columna*, a column, and *ferre*, to bear). Column-bearing (said of plants). [L, 97; a, 24.]

COLUMNIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)-ni^2-flor'e(a^2-e^2)$. From *columna*, a column, and *flor*, a flower. Of Fries, a class of *Thalamiflorææ*, including the *Tiliaceæ*, *Malvaceæ*, *Grünales*, *Hypericaceæ*, *Cistaceæ*, *Violariæ*, *Droseraceæ*, *Silenaceæ*, *Astaceæ*, and *Elatineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COLUMNULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2-u^3m(u^4m)/nu^2(nu^4)-la^2$. See **COLUMELLA**.

COLUMNESTRIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2-u^2(u^4)-ne^2st'ri^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. The *Aconitum napellus* of Linnæus. [L, 105.]

CO-LUO-MEO, n. In Cochinchina, the *Scabiosa cochinchinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLUPPA, n. In Malabar, the *Gomphrena sessilis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLURUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2-u^2(u^4)/ru^3s(ru^4s)$. Gr., κολουρος. Without a tail. [A, 318.]

COLUSINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2-u^2(u^4)-si(se)/na^2$. A section of the *Muricidæ*. [L, 282.]

COLUSTRA (Lat.), **COLUSTRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. $Ko^2-u^2st'(u^4st'/ra^2)-ru^3m(ru^4m)$. See **COLOSTRUM**.

COLUTEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-u^2t(u^4t)^e2-a^3$. Gr., *κολυτρία*. Fr., *colutée*, *baquenaudier*. Ger., *Blasenstrauch*. 1. A genus of leguminous plants indigenous to southern Europe, having papilionaceous flowers and bladder-like pods. 2. Of Theophrastus, a plant supposed to be the *Pyrus cretica*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. aperta** [Schmidt]. Fr., *baquenaudier de Levant*. Ger., *rother Blasenstrauch*. A species the leaves of which are purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. arborescens** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *baquenaudier en arbre*, *faux senné*. Ger., *gemeiner Blasenstrauch*. The common bladder-senna. The leaves are purgative, but weaker than senna, and are smoked in nasal catarrh; the grains are emetic, and a dye is obtained from the leaves. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. caule genistæ fungosa**. See *POLYGALA vera*.—**C. cruenta**. See *C. aperta*.—**C. hirsuta** [Roth]. See *C. arborescens*.—**C. humilis** [Scopoli]. See *C. aperta*.—**C. indica herbacea**. See *INDIGOFERA*.—**C. orientalis** [Lamarck]. **C. sanguinea** [Miller]. See *C. aperta*.—**C. scorpioides**. The *Coronilla emerus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. vesicularia**. Fr., *baquenaudier vesiculare*. 1. Of Thunberg, a species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, and used in ophthalmia. 2. Of the pharmacists, the *C. arborescens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Folia coluteæ**. The leaves of *C. arborescens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COLUTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-u^2t(ut)^e2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Papilionaceæ*, comprising *Clinanthus*, *Sutherlandia*, *Lessertia*, *Eremosparton*, *Swainsonia*, *Sphaerophysa*, and *Colutea*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

COLUVRINE (Fr.), n. Kol-u²-vren. See *COLUBRINE*.

COLYDIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-i^2(u^6)-di(di^2)^a2d(a^2d)-e(a^3-e^2)$. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 262, 267.]

COLYENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2l-i(u^6)-e^2n^2ki^2m(ch^2u^6m)-a^3$. See *COLLECHYMA*.

COLYMBADA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-i^2m(u^6m)^ba2d(ba^3d)-a^3$. The genus *Rhoponticum* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLYMBAS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-i^2m(u^6m)^ba2s(ba^3s)$. Gen., *colymbados (-is)*. Gr., *κόλυμβας*. A pickled olive, anciently used as an application in burns. [Dioscorides (A, 322).]

COLYMBETHRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-i^2m(u^6m)-be^2th(bath)^ra^3$. Gen., *colymbeth'ras*. Gr., *κόλυμβήθρα*. Ger., *grosse Badewanne*. A swimming-bath. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

COLYMBI (Lat.), **COLYMBIDÆ**, n. s. m. pl. and f. pl. $Ko^2l-i^2m(u^6m)^bi(be)$, $-bi^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *colymbides*, *colymbiens*. A family of the *Palmipedes*. [L, 180.]

COLYMBINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2l-i^2m(u^6m)-bi(be)^ne(na^3-e^2)$. A subfamily of the *Colymbidæ*. [L, 303.]

COLYMBOPLOTÈRES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^2l-i^2m(u^6m)-bo-(bo^2)-plot-e(a)^rez(re^3s)$. From *κόλυμβος*, a diver, and *πλωτήρ*, a sailor. Fr., *colymboplotères*. A family of the *Halipteri* that swim and dive. [L, 180.]

COLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l(kol)-is(u^6s)^i^2s$. Gen., *colys'eos (-is)*. Gr., *κόλυσις*. Ger., *Henmung* (1st def.). 1. Restraint. 2. Of Presl, a genus of polypodaceous ferns indigenous to Asia, characterized by the transverse direction of the apothecia, and distinguished from its allied genus *Sellignea* by the slenderness of its fronds. It derives its name from the broken or interrupted line of its apothecia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLYTEA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2l-i^2t(u^6t)^e2-a^3$. Gen., *colyt'eas*. Gr., *κόλυτεια*. According to Clusius, the genus *Siliquastrum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COLYTHRON (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2l-i^2th(u^6th)^ro^2n$. From *κόλυθρον*, a ripe fig. See *COLYTHRUM*.

COLYTHRUM [Schott.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2l-i^2th(u^6th)^ru^2m(ru^4m)$. Of Benthams and Hooker, a section of the genus *Esenbeckia* of Kunth. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. febrifugum**. The *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B.]

COLYTIC, adj. $Kol-i^2t^i^2k$. Gr., *κόλυτικός*. Lat., *colyticus*. Hindering, inhibiting; also caused by a mechanical impediment. [A, 322.]

COLZA, n. Kol'za³. Fr., *c. colzat*. Ger., *c. It. napone*. Sp., *colzal*. See *BRASSICA campestris oleifera*.—**C. oil**. Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl*. An oil obtained from the expressed seeds of *Brassica campestris oleifera* (and, according to some authorities, of *Brassica rapus*). It consists of a glyceride of brassic acid. [B, 5, 172, 173 (a, 24).]

COMA (Lat.), n. f. $Kom(ko^2m)^a^3$. Gr., *κόμη*. Fr., *chevelure* (1st def.), *feuillage* (2d def.). Ger., *Haupthaar* (1st def.), *Schöpfung* (1st def.), *Laub* (2d def.). 1. A tuft of hair, especially the hair of the head. 2. Foliage. [A, 322, 387.]—**C. aurea**. The *Chrysanthemum annuum* and the *Helichrysum stoechas*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 87.]—**C. cæsarea**. *Plica polonica*. [G, 16.]—**Coma floridae centauri**. The herb of *Erythraea centaureum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. minoralis**. The hair found on some seeds. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COMA (Lat.), n. n. Kom^a^3 . Gen., *com'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κόμα*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Koma*, *Schlafsucht*. It., Sp., *c.* A condition of insensibility from which the patient can be aroused but partially or not at all, occurring (a) without previous symptoms referred to imperfect health or chronic disease, and due chiefly to concussion or laceration of the brain, alcoholic intoxication, narcotic poisoning, sunstroke, encephalic hæmorrhage, cerebral embolism, or cerebral thrombosis; (b) in the course of some pathological condition already diagnosed (e. g., methepileptic c., c. in general paralysis, c. with meningitis, c. with tumor or abscess of the brain, uræmic c., diabetic c., c. with acute yellow atrophy of the liver, or c. with hyperpyrexia). [A, 25.]—**Alcoholic c.** C. occurring as a symptom of acute alcoholism; characterized by profound insensibility, complete muscular relaxation, loss of corneal and faucial reflexes, irresponsive pupils, engorgement of the veins of the face and neck, stertorous breathing, and a slow, feeble pulse. [A, 289, 446 (a, 25).]

—**Asphyxial c.** Unconsciousness produced by the paralyzing action on the brain and lungs of substances, such as narcotics, which have been absorbed into the circulation. [D, 25.]—**C. agrypnoides**. See *C. vigil*.—**C. des cancéreux** (Fr.). A form of c. sometimes observed in persons affected with cancer; caused, according to Klemperer, by some toxic substance in the blood, rendering it less alkaline and destroying its albumin. *B-oxymydic acid* has been found in the blood in such cases. [“Semaine méd.” Oct. 2, 1889, p. 372 (a, 18).]—**C. diaceticum**. See *Uræmic c.*—**C. of epilepsy**. See *Epileptic c.* and *EPILEPSY*.—**C. of uræmia**. See *Uræmic c.*—**C. somnolentum**. Fr., *c. somnolent*. 1. A light degree of coma. 2. The insensibility of those who are asleep. 3. A peculiar mental condition seen in many typhoid-fever patients. [D, 74; L, 41.] See also *C. vigil*.—**C. vigil**. 1. According to Chomel, an unrestful sleep, with frequent periods of waking, and a feeling on the part of the patient that he has not slept for a long time. 2. A condition of the gravest import into which a patient may lapse when suffering from diseases complicated by central nervous disturbances. The special characteristics are continued sleeplessness, general functional inactivity, and mental apathy. [A, 289, 364 (a, 25).]—**Diabetic c.** Fr., *c. diabétique*. A form of c. often observed toward the end of diabetes mellitus, generally of sudden occurrence or preceded by a brief stage of agitation with pain in the stomach. It usually terminates in death. It has been attributed to the presence of acetone in the blood. [Senator (a, 18).]—**Epileptic c.** The condition of unconsciousness which follows an epileptic seizure. [D, 25.]—**Hysterical c.** Fr., *c. hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Schlafsucht*. One of the rarer manifestations of hysteria. During the attack the patient lies motionless and exhibiting just as many of the symptoms of profound c. as may be within her knowledge or conveniently simulated. The face, however, is natural, the pupils are responsive, and the pulse is normal. There are no symptoms uncontrollable by the patient or indicative of a brain lesion or other serious affection. [a, 25.]—**Kussmaul's c.** A form of diabetic c. described by Kussmaul (“Dtseh. Arch. f. klin. Med.,” xiv, 1874), marked by dyspnoea, a peculiar odor of the breath, and a c. [R. Saundby, “Med. Times and Gaz.,” Jan. 31, 1885, p. 139.]—**Primary c.** See *C. (a)*.—**Secondary c.** See *C. (b)*.—**Uræmic c.** The c. which attends an attack of uræmia. It comes on more suddenly than that of fevers, less suddenly than that of apoplexy or narcotic poisoning. The sounds in the stertorous breathing are also peculiar in that they are uttered in a higher key than in apoplectic c. [D, 25.]

COMACAI, n. The *Ficus citrifolia* of Jussieu. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Also written *comacum*. Of Pliny, the *Myristica aromatica* of Lamarck (the *Myristica officinalis* of Hooker). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMAGENE (Lat.), n. f. $Kom(ko^2m)-a^2(a^3)-jen(gan)^e(a)$. See *COMMAGENE*.

COMAGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kom(ko^2m)-a^2(a^3)-jen(gan)^i^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. The *Costus speciosus* or some allied plant. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COMAGENUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kom(ko^2m)-a^2(a^3)-jen(gan)^u^3m(u^4m)$. See *COMMAGENUM*.

COMAKA (Carib), n. The *Bombax ceiba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMAL, adj. Kom^a^2l . From *κόμη*, the hair. Resembling a tuft of hair. [Cooke (a, 24).]

COMANDA-GUIRA, n. The *Cajanus bicolor*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMANDRA (Lat.), n. f. $Kom-a^2n(a^2n)^y^2dra^3$. From *κόμη*, hair, and *ἀνδρες*, stamens. Fr., *comandre*. Bastard toad-flax; a genus of the *Santalaceæ*, tribe *Osyrideæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. darbya** [De Candolle]. A species found in Georgia and North Carolina (the *Darbya umbellata* of Gray). [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. umbellata** [Nuttall]. A species common in rocky woods in America; it is a parasite on the roots of trees. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

COMANTES (Lat.), n. pl. $Ko^2m-a^2n(a^2n)^tez(te^3s)$. A family of acrocarpus mosses (*Vaginulati acrocarpi*) comprising *Pohlia* and *Webera*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMARET (Fr.), n. $Ko-ma^3r-a$. 1. See *COMARUM*. 2. The *Potentilla comarum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des marais**. See *C. (2d def.)*.

COMARIKA (Cingalese), n. *Aloes*. [B, 88.]

COMARON (Lat.), n. n. $Kom(ko^2m)^a^2(a^3r)-o^2n$. Gr., *κόμαρον*. The fruit of the *Arbutus unedo*. [A, 387; B, 115, 121 (a, 24).]

COMARUM [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. n. $Kom(ko^2m)^a^2(a^3r)-u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *κόμαρος*. Fr., *comaret*. Ger., *Siebenfingerkraut*. 1. A section of the genus *Potentilla*, from which it differs only in its fruit having a spongy receptacle, and in the color of its flowers. 2. The *Arbutus unedo*. [B, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. palustre** [Linnaeus]. The *Potentilla c.* [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COMARUS (Lat.), n. m. $Kom(ko^2m)^a^2(a^3r)-u^3s(u^4s)$. See *COMARUM*.

COMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Kom^a^2t(a^3t)-a^3$. The various forms of coma. [Sauvages (L).]

COMATE, adj. Kom^a^2t . Gr., *κομῆτος*. Lat., *comatus*. 1. Having long or thick hair. [A, 318.] 2. See *COMOSE*.

COMATÉ, n. See *COMATI*.

COMATEUX (Fr.), adj. $Kom-a^3tu^3$. See *COMATOSE*.

COMATI, n. In Malabar, the *Caturus spiciflorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMATODES (Lat.), adj. $Kom-a^3t(a^3t)-od^e(zas)$. Gr., *κοματώδης* (from *κόμα*, coma, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). See *COMATOSE*.

COMATOSE, adj. Kom^a^2t-os . Lat., *comatosus*. Fr., *comateux*. Ger., *schlafsuchtig*. It., Sp., *comatoso*. In a state of coma.

COMATOUS, adj. Kom^a^2t-us . Of, pertaining to, or resembling coma (e. g., a c. affection). [B, 117.]

COMATULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko²m)-a²t(a²t)-u²(u¹)-i²-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Articulata* (9th def.). [L, 353.]

COMATUS (Lat.), adj. Kom(ko²m)-at(a²t)/u²s(u⁴s). See **COMATE** and **COMOSE**.

COMB, n. Ko²m. A.-S. *comb*. Lat., *pecten* (1st def.), *cresta* (2d def.). Fr., *peigne* (1st def.), *crête* (2d def.). Ger., *Kamm*. It., *pettino* (1st def.), *cresta* (2d def.). Sp., *peine* (1st def.), *cresta* (2d def.). 1. An implement consisting of a row of thin teeth, usually of equal length and occupying the same plane, used for cleansing and arranging the hair and for cleansing the scalp. 2. A crest; in birds, an erect fleshy, longitudinal process or caruncle on the top of the head, as in the domestic cock. [L, 343.]—**C.-fern**. The genus *Schizæa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-like**. Lat., *pectinatus*. Fr., *pectiné*. Having the form of a comb.—**Gill c.** See **CRENDIDIUM**.—**Lady's-c.**, **Shepherd's-c.** See *Venus's c.*—**Vaccinating c.** A narrow comb-shaped scarificator. [E.]—*Venus's c.* The *Scandiac pecten Veneris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COMBA, n. In Africa, the *Solanum melongena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMBINAISON (Fr.), n. Kom-ben-e²z-o²n². See **COMBINATION**.

COMBILUM [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-bi²l²i²-u²m(u⁴m). The *Dioscorea aculeata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMBIMATE-VENOSE, adj. Ko²mb²/i²n-at-ven²os. Lat., *combinato-venosus*. Fr., *combinaté-veineux*. Ger., *verbunden-gedert*. Having lateral veins which unite before reaching the margin (said of leaves). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COMBINATION, n. Ko²m-bi²n-a²shun. Gr., *σύναισις*. Lat., *combinatio*. Fr., *combinaison*. Ger., *C.*, *Verbindung*. It., *combinazione*. Sp., *combinación*. 1. A joining or mixing of two or more things together, also the product of such junction or the state of being joined. 2. In chemistry, the act of union of two or more bodies to form a new body (e. g., the c. of oxygen with hydrogen to form water); the process which effects such a union; or the result of such a union (i. e., the new compound body). [B.]—**C'svermögen** (Ger.). See **QUANTIVALENCE**.

COMBINING, adj. Ko²m-bin²i²n²g. Pertaining to the act of combination.—**C. capacity**, **C. power**. Ger., *Verbindungskraft*. See **ATOMICITY** and **QUANTIVALENCE**.

COMBRETACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-bre²t(brat)-a(a²)²se²-(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *combretacees*. Ger., *Combretaceen*. 1. Of R. Brown, an order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising *Bucida*, *Terminalia*, *Concoa*, *Quisqualis*, *Combretum*, *Cacocia*, *Laguncularia*, *Getonia*, and *Conocarpus*. 2. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Calyculifloræ*, consisting of the tribes *Terminalieæ* and *Combretæ*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order corresponding to the *Gyrocarpeæ* of Endlicher, and including the suborders *Combretæ* and *Gyrocarpeæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMBRETÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Co²m-bret(brat)²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *combretées*. 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Combretaceæ*, comprising *Cacocia*, *Lumnitzera*, *Quisqualis*, *Ceratostachys*, *Bruguiera*, and *Bobua*. 2. Of Bartling, an order including the first four genera of De Candolle. 3. Of G. Don, an order consisting of Bartling's genera, and *Laguncularia*, *Guiera*, and *Chrysostachys*. 4. Of Spach, a tribe embracing all the genera of De Candolle. 5. Of Meisner, a tribe consisting of *Bobua*, *Ceratostachys*, *Cacocia*, and *Quisqualis*. 6. Of Reichenbach (1857), a subdivision of the *Citrææ*, comprising the sections *Terminalieæ*, the true *Combretæ* (embracing the genera of the *Combretaceæ* of Endlicher), and *Rhizophoreæ*. 7. Of Bentham and Hooker, a suborder of the *Combretaceæ*, including *Terminalia*, *Calycopteris*, *Conocarpus*, *Ramatoulla*, *Anogeissus*, *Guiera*, *Lumnitzera*, *Macropteranthes*, *Laguncularia*, *Combretum*, *Cacocia*, and *Quisqualis*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

COMBRETUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-bret(brat)²u²m(u⁴m). Ger., *Langfaden*. 1. Of Pliny, a kind of rush. 2. Of Linneus, the typical genus of the *Combretaceæ*, indigenous to the tropics in both hemispheres. [B, 42, 114 (a, 24).]—**C. alternifolium** [Persoon]. Fr., *c. à feuilles alternes*. A Guiana species yielding a tenacious gummy substance suitable for glue. [B, 173.]—**C. decandrum** [Jacquin]. See *C. alternifolium*.—**C. glutinosum** [Perrotet]. Fr., *c. glutineux*. A species found in Senegambia, where the ashes, containing much alkali, are used to fix the colors in dye-stuffs. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. spinosum** [Humboldt and Bonpland]. See *C. alternifolium*.

COMBURANT (Fr.), adj. Kom-bu²r-a²n². See **COMBURENS**.

COMBURÆ (Fr.), adj. Kom-bu²r-a. Burned. [L, 43.]

COMBURENS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-bu²r(bur)²e²nz(ans). Fr., *comburant*. Ger., *verbrennend*. Giving rise to combustion on entering into composition with another body. [A, 385.]

COMBUSTIBILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-bu²st(bust)²i²b²i²l²i²s. See **COMBUSTIBLE**.

COMBUSTIBILITY, n. Ko²m-bu²st-i²-bi²l²i²-i². Fr., *combustibilité*. Ger., *Verbrennlichkeit*. The quality of being combustible.

COMBUSTIBLE, adj. Ko²m-bu²st²i²-b²l². Lat., *combustibilis* (from *comburare*, to burn up). Fr., *c. Ger., verbrennbar, verbrennlich*. Capable of undergoing combustion by combining with another body which is called a "supporter of combustion." [B.]

COMBUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-bu²st(bust)²i²-o. Gen., *combustio*'nis. From *comburare*, to burn up. 1. Combustion. 2. A burn. See **AMBUSTIO**.

COMBUSTION, n. Ko²m-bu²st²yu²n. Lat., *combustio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Verbrennung*. Intense change attended with the development of heat and light and sometimes flame. [B.]—**C. interstittielle** (Fr.). **C. pulmonaire** (Fr.). **C. respiratoire** (Fr.). See **CALORIFICATION**.—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., *c. spontanée*. Ger., *Selbstverbrennung*. It., *combustione spontanea*. Sp., *combustión espontánea*. C. of a body without the direct application of heat or

chemical energy from without; produced by the gradual accumulation of heat within the substance until a temperature is reached when ignition takes place (popularly applied to the supposed c. of drunkards). A body prone to undergo spontaneous c. is called a *pyrophorus*. [B.]—**Supporter of c.** Fr., *soutien de c. Ger., Verbrennungsfaktor*. It., *favore de combustione*. Sp., *sosten de combustión*. A substance whose presence is requisite in order that another body may undergo c. The term was formerly used in opposition to combustible; but it is now allowed that the terms are correlative and interchangeable, and that two substances which are capable of combining with the phenomena of c. may be by turns each combustible and supporters of c. [B.]

COMBUSTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-bu²st(bust)²-u²(u¹)²ra². See **BURN** and **CALCINATION**.

COME (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko²m)²e(a). Gr., *κόμη*. Of Pliny, a composite plant with a strong tuft, such as *Tragopogon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMEDO (Lat.), n. m. Ko²m'e²d-o. Gen., *comedon*'is. Fr., *comédon, tanne*. Ger., *Mitesser*. It., *comedone*. Sp., *espinilla*. Literally, a glutton. A grub, worm, black head; is the condition produced by the retention, in a dilated sebaceous follicle, of a plug of hardened sebum, the outer extremity of which usually appears black from admixture of dirt. In the pl., *c'nes* (Ger., *Comedonen*), see **ACNE punctata**. [G.]—**C'nemmilbe** (Ger.). See **ACARUS folliculorum**.—**C'nenscheibe** (Ger.). See **VERRUCA follicularis**.—**Double c.** A body consisting of two c'nes connected together through a slightly curved canal (supposed to be due to absorption of tissue) leading from one follicle to another. [Ohmann-Dumesnil, "St. Louis Med. and Surg. Jour.," Jan., Feb., Mar., 1888; "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," June, 1888, p. 639.]

COMENAMIC, adj. Kom-e²n-a²m²i²k. Comenic and partaking of the nature of an amine. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide coménamique*. Ger., *Komenaminsäure*. A crystalline acid, C₈H₉(OH)-O(NH)-CO.OH=C₈H₉NO₂, isomeric with comenamamide, and usually combined with two molecules of water of crystallization. [B, 3.]

COMENAMIDE, n. Kom-e²n-a²m²-i²d(id). Ger., *Komenamid*. A crystalline derivative of comenic acid having the constitution C₈H₉(OH).O₂-CO.NH₂=C₈H₉NO₄. [B, 3.]

COMENATE, n. Kom'e²n-at. Fr., *coménate*. A salt of comenic acid. The normal c's have the structure R(C₈H₉O₈)_n, where R is a radicle of the quantivalence n. Basic c's are also formed in which a molecule of hydroxyl in the acid radicle is replaceable by a metallic oxide. [B, 3.]

COMENIC, adj. Kom-e²n²i²k. Fr., *coménique*. Related to meconic acid. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide coménique*. Ger., *Komeninsäure*. Syn.: *metacomenic acid*. An acid, C₈H₉O₈, derivable from meconic acid by the action of heat or of strong acids; it forms granular or laminar crystals which are difficultly soluble. [B, 3, 4 (a, 24).]

COMENSÄURE (Ger.), n. Kom-an²zoir-e². See **COMENIC acid**.

COMEPHOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko²m)-e²(a)-fo²r²i²d-e(a²-e²). From *κόμη*, the hair, and *φοειν*, to bear. A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. [L, 280.]

COMES (Lat.), n. m. and f. Kom(ko²m)²ez(e²s). Gen., *com'itis*. From *con*, with, and *meare*, to go. Ger., *Begleiter*. A companion; in anatomy, an accompanying structure.—**C. nervi ischiadic**. A branch of the sciatic artery that enters the great sciatic nerve, which it supplies. [L, 142.]—**C. nervi phrenici**. See *Superior phrenic artery*.—**C. obliqui superioris** [Albinus]. Syn.: *gracillimus orbitis, obliquus accessorius* [Bochdalek]. An anomalous accessory superior oblique muscle of the eye, resulting from the separation of the muscle into two parts. [A. Macalister, "Trans. of the Roy. Irish Acad.," 1875, p. 7 (L).]

COMESPERMA (Lat.), n. n. (treated by botanists as f.). Kom-(ko²m)-e²(a)-spu²rm(spe²rm)²a². Gen., *comespermatos* (-is). From *κόμη*, hair, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *comesperme*. A genus of the *Polygalææ*, the seeds of which have silky hairs. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. floribunda**. A Brazilian climbing species. Its roots are said to be employed against snake-bites. [a, 24.]

COMESTIBLE, adj. Ko²m-e²st²i²-b²l². Lat., *comestibilis*. Fr., *c. Ger., essbar*. It., *commestibile*. Sp., *c.* See **EDIBLE**.

COMETA (It.), n. Kom-at²a². The *Euphorbia characias*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMETEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-et(at)²e²-e(a²-e²). Of Meisner, a tribe of the *Paronychieæ*, comprising *Cometes* and *Pteranthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMETENPUPILLE (Ger.), n. Ko²m-at²e²n-pu²-pel²e². Lit., comet-pupil; a name originally employed by Helling to describe all forms of the pupil in coloboma of the iris. [F.]

COMETOCORA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-e²t(at)-o²k²-o²r-a². From *κομήτης*, a comet, and *κόρη*, the pupil. Fr., *cométocore*. See **COMETENPUPILLE**.

COMET-PLANT, n. Ko²m-e²t-pla²nt. The *Cometes alternifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COMETZ, n. Half a drop. [Ruland (L, 94 [a, 21].)]

COMFIT, n. Ku²m²f²it. Fr., *confit*. A hard, molded sweetmeat. [a, 24.] Cf. **CONFECTIO**.

COMFREY, n. Ku²m²f²re². Fr., *consoude*. Ger., *Beinwurz, Schwarzwurz*. It., *consolida*. Sp., *consuelida*. The *Symphytum officinale*, also formerly the *Beltis perennis*. [A, 505; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bohemian c.** The *Symphytum bohemicum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-consound**, **Common c.** The *Symphytum officinale*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Forage-c.** The *Symphytum asperinum*.—[B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Middle c.** The *Ajuga reptans*. [A, 505.]—**Prickly c.** The *Symphytum asperinum* (seu *peregrinum*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Saracen's c.** The *Senecio saracenicus*. [A, 505.]—**Spotted c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [A, 505.]—**Tuberous-**

rooted c. The *Symphytum tuberosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Wild American c. The *Cynoglossum virginicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COMIAYAN (Malay), n. See COMINYAN.

COMIDA DE VENADO (Sp.), n. Kom-ed^a da veⁿ-a³d'o. The *Stychnos brachiata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMIFEROUS [Agardh], adj. Kom-i²f^er-u³s. Lat., *comiferus* (from κόμη, hair, and ferre, to bear). Fr., *comifère*. Having a hairy tuft (said of buds). [L, 41.]

COMIN (Fr.), n. Kom-a²n². The *Ervum ervilia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COMINELLINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kom(ko²m)-i²n-e²l-li(le)ⁿa³. A section of the *Murecidae*. [L, 282.]

COMINHOS (Port.), n. Kom-en'yos. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

COMINIA (Lat.), n. f. Kon-i²n(en)ⁱ2-a³. Of Pliny, the *Olea europæa* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMINO (It., Sp.), n. Kom-en'o. The cumin (*Cuminum cyminum*) and its fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 77.]—C. dei campi (It.). The *Melampyrum arvense*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. de los prados (Sp.). The *Carum carvi*. [A, 447.]—C. de Marsella (Sp.). The *Secebi tortuosum*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]—C. rustico (Sp.). The *Thapsia osclepium* or the *Pentacarpa atropurpurea*. [A, 447.]—C. silvestre (It.). The *Lagocia cuminoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. tedesco (It.). Caraway. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMINYAN (Malay), n. The *Styrax benzoin* or its resin. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMISDI, n. An old name for gum arabic. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94.]

COMITATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-i²t-at(a³t)^e(a³-e²). A term anciently used for the various forms of intermittent fever. [D, 72.]

COMITIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-i²sh(i²t)-i²-a(a³)ⁱ2-s. Fr., *comitial*. Pertaining to the *comitia*; as a n. (*norbus* understood), epilepsy, because its occurrence in the *comitia* broke up the proceedings; also (*homo* understood), a person affected with epilepsy. [A, 3, 18.]

COMIZOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-i²z(ez)-o²fⁱ2t(u⁶t)-u³m-(u⁴m). From κομίζω, to carry, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *comizophyte*. Of Necker, a genus (order) of plants comprising *Mahernia*, *Hermannia*, *Melochia*, *Ayenia*, *Kleinovia*, *Ticorea*, *Connarus*, *Hugonia*, *Brownia*, *Melia*, *Winterania*, *Erythroxylon*, *Svietenia*, *Turæa*, *Gerberia*, *Trichilia*, *Abronia*, *Theobroma*, *Murraya*, *Guarea*, *Piccia*, *Aytonia*, *Geranium*, *Ramphocarpus*, *Ozalis*, *Ekebergia*, *Waltheria*, *Geunzia*, and *Samyda*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m'ma³. Gen., *com'matos* (-is). Gr., κόμμα (from κόπτειν, to cut). Fr., *virgule*. Ger., *Komma*. See C. BACILLUS.

COMMADU (Hind.), n. The *Menyanthes indica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMMAGENE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-ma³-jen(gan)^e(a). Gr., κομμαγενή (the name of a region in Syria). A certain plant growing in Commagena. [A, 318.]

COMMAGENUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-ma³-jen(gan)^eu³m(u⁴m). Gr., κομμαγενόν. Of Pliny, a certain Commagenian ointment made of goose-fat, cinnamon, cassia, white pepper, and commagene. [A, 318.]

COMMANDUCATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-ma³n(ma³n)-du²(du⁴)-ka(ka³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *commanducatio'nis*. See MASTICATION.

COMMANSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-ma³n(ina³n)^esu³m(su⁴m). See APOPHLEGMATISMUS.

COMMARIN DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Kom-ma³r-en' de² bra³th-el'. The *Capsicum baccatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMMELALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me²l-al(a³l)^ez(as). Fr., *commelées*. Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Hypogynæ*, consisting of the order *Commelineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMELIANA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-me²l-i²-a(a³)ⁿa³. See ALØE *Commelyni*.

COMMELINA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-me²l-i²-na³. Fr., *commeline*. See COMMELYNA.

COMMELINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me²l-in-a(a³)^{se}2(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *commelinacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a family of the *Glumaceæ*, comprising the divisions *Restionæ* (in 1837, the *Restiaceæ*), *Xyridæ*, and *Commelineæ*. 2. Of Bartling, an order of *Juncinæ*, embracing *Commelina*, *Actista*, *Campelia*, *Tradescantia*, *Cyanotes*, *Callisia*, *Aneilema*, *Patisota*, *Dichorisandra*, *Mayaca*, *Cartonema*, *Xiphidium*, *Rapatea*, *Hagenbachia*, *Pollia*, *Phylidrum*, and *Flagellaria*. 3. See COMMELYNACEÆ. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMELYNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me²l-in'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *commelées*. Ger., *Commelineen*. Of R. Brown, an order of *Mono-cotyledones*, embracing *Commelina*, *Aneilema*, and *Cartonema*; equivalent to the same order of Salisbury comprising *Zygomenes*, *Aphylax*, *Callisia*, and *Tradescantia*. 2. Of Reichenbach, an order consisting of *Commelina*, *Callisia*, *Tradescantia*, and *Campelia*. 3. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Coronariæ*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, the 2d tribe of the order *Commelinaceæ*, comprising *Commelina*, *Polyspatha*, *Aneilema*, and *Cochlostema*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMELYNEUS (Lat.), adj. Kom-me²l-in'e²-u³s(u⁴s). Resembling or belonging to the *Commelineæ*. [a, 24.]

COMMELYNA (Lat.), n. f. Kom-me²l-in'a³. From the brothers *Commelyn*, Dutch naturalists. A genus of commelyneaceous plants. [B, 19, 42, 245.]—C. angustifolia [Michaux]. A species found in the Southern United States and tropical America, having edible tubers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. axillaris [Linnaeus]. The *Tradescantia axillaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. communis. Fr., *commeline commune*. A North American species; used as an emollient. [B, 173

(a, 24).]—C. medica [Loureiro]. See ANEILEMMA *medica*.—C. polygama [Roth]. A species growing in the East Indies, Cochinchina, and Japan which furnishes a cooling aperient drink, and also a food. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. Rumphii [Kostel]. A species found in the Moluccas where it is used as "greens." It is a mild laxative, and is said, though very improbably, to promote menstruation and even to induce abortion. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. scapiflora. See ANEILEMMA *tuberosum*.—C. tuberosa [Kunth]. Sp., *yerba del pollo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species of which the juice, leaves, and stems are hæmostatic, used internally and externally. [J. M. Meisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1886, p. 168; L, 87.]—C. tuberosa [Linnaeus]. Fr., *commeline tubéreuse*. A native of Mexico; in China, the tubers are considered edible. [B, 170, 180 (a, 24).]—C. vulgaris [Redouté]. See C. *communis*.—C. zanonii [Linnaeus]. A South American species; used at Guadeloupe as an emollient. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COMMELYNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me²l-in-a(a³)^{se}2(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *commelynacées*. The spiderworts. 1. Of Endlicher (1837), an order of *Enantio blastæ*, comprising *Commelyna*, *Pollia*, *Callisia*, *Tradescantia*, *Cyanotis*, *Campelia*, *Dichorisandra*, *Cartonema*, *Forrestia* (with the addition in 1841 of *Murdannia*, *Lennantia*, and *Speronema*, and in 1843 of *Lampra*). 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of *Glumaceæ*, having the divisions *Restiaceæ*, *Xyridæ*, and *Commelyneæ*. 3. Of Lindley, an order of the alliance *Xyridales*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMELYNALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me²l-in-al(a³)^ez(as). See COMMELYNACEÆ.

COMMELYNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom-me²l-in'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *commelynées*. 1. Of Martius, a family of the *Enantioblastæ*. 2. Of Kunth (in his revision of families), a family consisting of *Dithyrocarpus*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a division of *Commelyneæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Phylidree*, *Pontederææ*, and the *Commelyneæ genuinæ* (including *Commelyna*, *Aneilema*, *Pollia*, *Callisia*, *Murdannia*, *Tradescantia*, *Tinanlia*, *Speronema*, *Cyanotis*, *Campelia*, *Dichorisandra*, *Cartonema*, and *Forrestia*). 4. Of Brongniart, a family of the *Juncinææ*, consisting of Reichenbach's genera. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. COMMELYNEÆ.

COMMENDATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-me²nd-a²t(a³t)-or-i²-i²-u³m(u⁴m). See BALSAMUM *commendatoris* and *Aqua vulneraria spirituosa*.

COMMENSALISM [Van Beneden], n. Ko²m-e²ns'a²l-i²zm. From *con*, together, and *mensa*, a table. Fr., *commensalisme*. The state in which two animals are associated together for mutual advantage. [L, 121.]

COMMENSALS [Van Beneden], n. pl. Ko²m-e²ns'a²l-z. Fr., *commensaux*. Animals living in a state of commensalism. [L, 121.]

COMMENSUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-me²ns'u³m(u⁴m). From *commetere*, to measure together. Anything symmetrical. [A, 318.]

COMMENSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-me²ns'u³s(u⁴s). Symmetrical. [A, 318.]

COMMERCUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-mu⁶r(me²r)ⁱ2(ki²)-u³m(u⁴m). See SYMPATHY.

COMMI (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m'mi(mi²). Gr., κόμμι. See GUM.

COMMIA [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m'mi²-a³. Fr., c. *commie*, *commier*. A genus corresponding to the *Ercecaria* of Bentham and Hooker, indigenous to tropical Asia and Africa. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—C. cochinchinensis [Loureiro]. Fr., c. *de Cochinchine*. A species (probably identical with *Ercecaria agallocha*) yielding a white gum-resin which is emetic and purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COMMINUTED, adj. Ko²m'i²n-u²t-e²d. Lat., *comminutus* (from *comminuere*, to crumble). Fr., *comminutif*. Ger., *comminutiv*, *zersplittert*, *zerschmettert*. It., *comminutivo*. Sp., *cominuto*, *cominutivo*. Broken into a number of pieces (said of a bone). See C. FRACTURE.

COMMINUTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mi²-u²(u³)^{shi}2(ti²)-o. Gen., *comminutio'nis*. See COMMINUTION.—C. ossis. A comminuted fracture. [L, 30.]

COMMINUTION, n. Ko²m-i²n-u²'shu³n. Lat., *comminutio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verminderung*, *Zerstückung*. The reduction of a solid body into small fragments; especially the fracture of a bone into several small pieces. [L, 94, 109, 135.]

COMMINUTIVE, adj. Ko²m'i²n-u²-t-iv. See COMMINUTED.

COMMIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mi²'fo²r-a³. From κόμμι, gum, and φορέω, to bear. Fr., *commiphore*. Ger., *Gummibaum*. It., *gommiifero*. Sp., *gomifero*. See BALSAMODENDRON.—C. madagascariensis [Jacquin]. Fr., *commiphore de Madagascar*. See BALSAMODENDRON *agallocha*.

COMMISSUR (Ger.), n. Ko²m-mes-sur'. See COMMISSURE.—C. der hintern oberen Lappen des kleinen Hirns. See PONS *Varolii*.—C. der Riechganglien [Schönclein]. C. der Säulchen. The anterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3, 16.]—C. der Schleife. See *Wernicke's* COMMISSURE.—C. der Sehnervenganglien. The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3.]—C. der Stiele des Septum pellucidum. Of Reichert, a lamina of white substance which is seen at the base of the brain, extending from the anterior cerebral commissure to the beginning of the corpus callosum. [I, 61.]—C. der Vierhügel. The posterior cerebral commissure. [I, 3.]—C. der vorderen Vierhügel. See *TRIGONUM inferius* *commissure posterioris*.—C. der Zwirbelstiele. Syn.: *lamina pedunculorum*. The superior lamina of the recessus pinealis, so called because it extends between the opposite peduncles of the pineal gland. [I, 17.]—C. des centralen Höhlengraus. See *Meynert's* COMMISSURE.—C. des grossen Hirns. See CORPUS *callosum*.—C. des kleinen Hirns [Meckel]. The pons *Varolii*. [Burdach (a, 18).]—C. des Riegels. The commissure of the obex; a tract of nerve-fibres connecting the opposite common nuclei of the vagus and spinal ac-

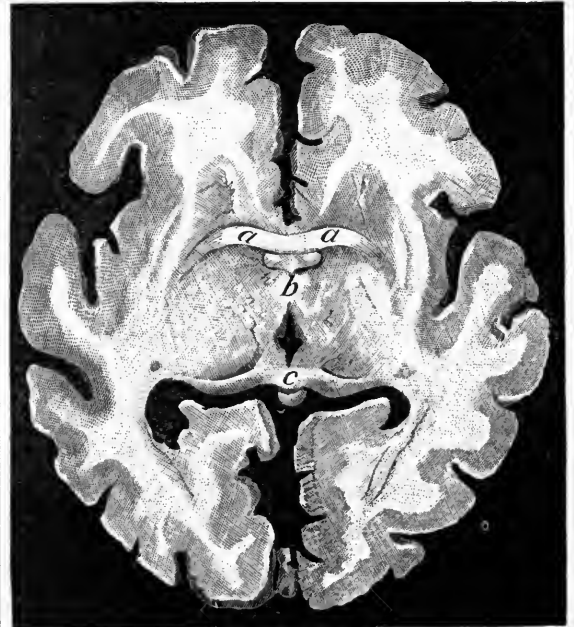
cessory nerves. [I, 11.]—C. des Rückenmarks. See *COMMISSURE of the spinal cord*.—C. im Riegel. See *C. des Riegels*.—Einfache Quere. See *Single commissure*.—Gekreuzte C. A small mass of gray matter which unites the opposite hypoglossal nuclei in the medulla. [I, 17.]—Graue Bodene. See *TRIGONUM intercrurale*.—Graue C. See *Gray commissure*.—Graue C. der Medulla spinalis. The gray commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 16.]—Graue Sehnerven- und Sehenkel-C. The pons Varolii. [I, 3.]—Grosse vordere Kreuzungsc' des cerebellums (oder des Wurms). The decussation of the fibres of the vermis in the median line. [Stilling (a, 18).]—Hintere C. The posterior commissure of the brain. [I, 17.]—Hintere graue C. See *COMMISSURA grisea posterior*.—Hintere Kreuzungsc'. A point in the posterior extremity of the horizontal branch of the arbor vitæ of the cerebellum at which fibres from the declive, the vermis superior posterior, and the vermis inferior posterior meet and decussate. [Stilling (a, 18).]—Hufeisenförmige C. [Schwalbe]. See *Wernkekinck's commissure*.—Kurze sichtbare C. See *Short exposed commissure*.—Lange verdeckte C. See *Long hidden commissure*.—Meynert'sche C. [Gudden]. A small lamina of gray matter which extends backward from the optic chiasm. [I, 17.]—Mittlere graue C. See *Middle gray commissure*.—Obere C. der Oliven [Carus]. An obscure term thought by Burdach to refer perhaps to the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I, 3.]—Ringc'. See *SUBSTANTIA gelatinosa centralis*.—Totale' des kleinen Hirns [Reil]. The vermis cerebelli. [Burdach (a, 18).]—Vordere C. The anterior cerebral commissure. [I, 17.]—Vordere Kreuzungsc' des Cerebellums. See *Grosse vordere Kreuzungsc' des Cerebellums*.—Vordere weisse C. See *Anterior white commissure*.—Weiche C. Lat., *commissura mollis (cerebri)*. The middle commissure of the brain. [I, 17.]—Weisse Bodene'. See *White basal commissure*.—Weisse C. See *Anterior cerebral commissure*.—Windungsc'. See *Association fibres*.—Zirbelc' [Bergmann]. The supra-commissura of Osborn and B. G. Wilder. [I.]

COMMISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mi²s-su²r(sur)'a². From *committre*, to join together. 1. See *COMMISSURE*. 2. Of Celsus, the articulation or joining together of bones. 3. See *CANTHUS (of the eye)*. [L, 349.]—C. alba. See *White commissure*.—C. alba anterior. The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—C. ansata. The outermost layer of the optic chiasm, consisting of fibres which descend from the lamina terminalis cinerea, pass superficially over the anterior and inferior surface of the chiasm, and continue their course backward to be lost in the tuber cinereum. [Henle (a, 18).]—C. ansulata. See *Ansulate commissure*.—C. anterior. The anterior white commissure of the spinal cord. [I, 6.]—C. anterior accessoria [Stilling]. See *Anterior gray cornu of the spinal cord*.—C. anterior alba [Krause]. See *C. alba anterior*.—C. anterior cerebri. See *Anterior commissure*.—C. anterior grisea. See *Anterior gray commissure*.—C. anterior labiorum pudendi. See *Anterior commissure of the vulva*.—C. arcuata anterior [Hannover]. The anterior fibræ arcuatae orbitales of the optic chiasm. [L, 31.]—C. arcuata posterior (seu postica) [Hannover]. The posterior fibræ arcuatae cerebrales of the optic chiasm. [L, 31.]—C. basalis. See *Meynert's commissure*.—C. baseos alba, C. basis septi lucidi. See *White basal commissure*.—C. brevis loborum posteriorum inferiorum cerebelli. See *VERMIS inferior posterior*.—C. cardinata [Fallopplius]. See *CARDINAMENTUM*.—C. cerebelli [Gall]. See *Pons Varolii*.—C. cerebelli ad cerebrum (seu cum cerebro). See *Superior peduncle of the cerebellum*.—C. cerebelli simplex. See *VERMIS superior posterior*.—C. cerebri anterior. The anterior white commissure of the brain. [a, 18.]—C. cerebri magna (seu maxima). See *CORPUS callosum*.—C. cerebri media (seu mollis). See *Middle commissure of the brain*.—C. cerebri posterior. See *Posterior cerebral commissure*.—C. chorioideæ [Chaussier]. See *Ciliary ligament*.—C. cinerea. See *Middle commissure of the brain and Gray commissure of the spinal cord*.—C. communis posterior. See *Posterior cerebral commissure*.—C. crassioris nervi acmula [Vieussens]. The middle part of the anterior cerebral commissure of the brain. [Burdach (a, 18).]—C. cruciata [Hannover]. That portion of the optic chiasm in which the fibres are seen to actually decussate. [I, 6.]—C. fornicis. See *Middle commissure of the brain*.—C. grisea. See *Gray commissure*.—C. grisea anterior. See *Anterior gray commissure*.—C. grisea posterior. See *Posterior gray commissure*.—C. habenarum [Wilder]. A band of nervous substance which unites the posterior ends of the habenæ. [I, 80.]—C. hemisphæriorum cerebelli. See *Pons Varolii*.—C. inferior. A distinct band of nerve-substance, described by Gudden, in the optic chiasm. Schwalbe denies its separate identity. [I, 77.]—C. interlobularis. See *Transverse commissure*.—C. interna. See *Internal canthus*.—C. labiorum. A point of junction of the lips (of the mouth, the vulva, or the cervix uteri). [L, 115.]—Commissuræ labiorum. See *C. labiorum dextra* and *C. labiorum sinistra*.—C. labiorum anterior. See *Anterior commissure of the vulva*.—C. labiorum dextra. The union of the upper and lower lips on the right side of the face. [L, 7.]—C. labiorum posterior. See *Posterior commissure of the vulva*.—C. labiorum sinistra. The union of the upper and lower lips upon the left side of the face. [L, 7.]—C. labiorum vulvæ anterior. See *Anterior commissure of the vulva*.—C. labiorum vulvæ posterior. See *Posterior commissure of the vulva*.—C. lemnisc. See *Wernkekinck's commissure*.—C. magna. Fr., *grande commissure*. Ger., *Vereinigungspunkt*. It., *commissura grande*. Sp., *comisura mayor*. See *CORPUS callosum*.—C. magna cerebelli. See *Superior peduncles of the cerebellum*.—C. magna cerebri. See *CORPUS callosum*.—C. maxima. See *C. magna*.—C. maxima cerebri. See *CORPUS callosum*.—C. media, C. mediana. See *Middle commissure*.—C. medullæ alba (seu anterior). See *White commissure of the spinal cord*.—C. mollis. See *Middle commissure of the brain*.—C. nasalis. See *ANGULUS oculi internus*.—C. nervæ. See *SYNDESMOSIS*.—C. obicis. See *COMMISSURE in the ober*.—C. oculi externus. See *ANGULUS oculi externus*.—C. oculi in-

ternus (seu major). See *ANGULUS oculi internus*.—C. oculi minor. See *C. oculi externus*.—C. oculi nasalis. See *C. oculi internus*.—C. oculi temporalis. See *C. oculi externus*.—C. osium carnea. See *SYSSARCOSIS*.—C. palpebrarum externa. See *ANGULUS oculi externus*.—C. palpebrarum interna. See *ANGULUS oculi internus*.—C. palpebrarum lateralis. See *ANGULUS oculi externus*.—C. palpebrarum medialis. See *ANGULUS oculi internus*.—C. parva posterior. See *Posterior cerebral commissure*.—C. pedunculorum conarii. The point of union of the two peduncles of the pineal gland. [Krause (a, 18).]—C. pedunculorum septi pellucidii. See *White basal commissure*.—C. posterior, C. posterior ventriculi tertii. See *Posterior cerebral commissure*.—C. prostate posterior. The middle lobe of the prostate. [Krause (a, 18).]—C. restiformis. See *Restiform commissure*.—C. serratilis. Union of bones by suture. [L, 349.]—C. simplex. See *VERMIS superior posterior*.—C. superior hemisphæriorum cerebelli. See *Monticulus cerebelli*.—C. tenuis cerebelli. See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.—C. tenuissima, C. thalamorum. See *Middle commissure*.—C. thalamorum. See *Posterior commissure*.—C. tractuum optico. See *Middle commissure*.—C. transversa anterior. A commissure uniting the optic lobes of certain fishes. [L, 14.]—C. transversa Halleri. See *Transverse commissure*.—C. transversa sulcata. See *ALA uvulæ*.—C. vernis tenuis. See *FOLIUM cacuminis*.

COMMISSURAL, adj. Ko²m-i²s-u²r'a². Lat., *commissuralis*. Pertaining to a commissure. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMMISSURE, n. Ko²m-i²s-u²r. Gr., *συναρμογή, συμβολή*. Lat., *commissura*. Fr. c. Ger., *Commissur, Fuge, Vereinigungspunkt, Verbindung, Berührungsfäche*. It., *commissura*. Sp., *comisura*. 1. The point of union between any two parts or organs of the body, such as the angles of the lips, eyes, etc. 2. A collection of transverse fibres connecting parts in the brain or spinal marrow [C.] 3. In botany, the line of junction of two bodies; the point at which the carpels cohere, as in the *Umbelliferae*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In ornithology, the line of closure of the two mandibles; the tract or trace of their apposed edges when the jaws are closed; the whole *rima oris*, the outline of the mouth, when such outline is made one in closure of the mouth. [L, 343.]—*Ansulate c.* Syn.: *commissura ansulata*. In certain fishes, fasciculi of white fibres, uniting the anterior crura of the brain.



a, a, the anterior commissure of the brain; b, the middle commissure; c, the posterior commissure. (Seen in horizontal section.)

[I, 14.]—Anterior cerebral c. Lat., *commissura anterior*. Fr., *commissure antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Commissur*. It., *commissura anteriore del cervello*. Sp., *comisura anterior del cerebro*. A bundle of white nerve-fibres at the anterior extremity of the third ventricle in front of the anterior pillars of the fornix. It connects the opposite corpora striata, passing through these bodies at a level below the lenticular nuclei, and then curves backward through the medullary substance of the hemisphere to the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It may be traced into the nucleus amygdalæ. [I, 15.]—Anterior c. of the vulva. Lat., *commissura labiorum anterior*. Fr., *commissure antérieure de la vulve*. Ger., *vordere Commissur der Schamlippen*. It., *commissura anteriore della vulva*. Sp., *comisura labial anterior*. The point of union of the labia majora below the mons Veneris. [L, 142, 332.]—Anterior gray c. Lat., *commissura grisea anterior*. Fr., *commissure grise antérieure*. Ger., *vordere graue Commissur*. It., *commissura grigia anteriore*. Sp., *comisura gris anterior*. Those nerve-fibres in the gray columns of the cord which cross to the opposite side in front of the central canal. They decussate in two directions, some

fibres passing into the opposite anterior, others into the posterior gray cornu. This c. is most distinctly marked in the upper cervical and lumbar regions. [I, 15].—**Anterior medullary c.** See *Anterior cerebral c.*



The anterior commissure of the brain, a, a. (Seen in vertical section.)

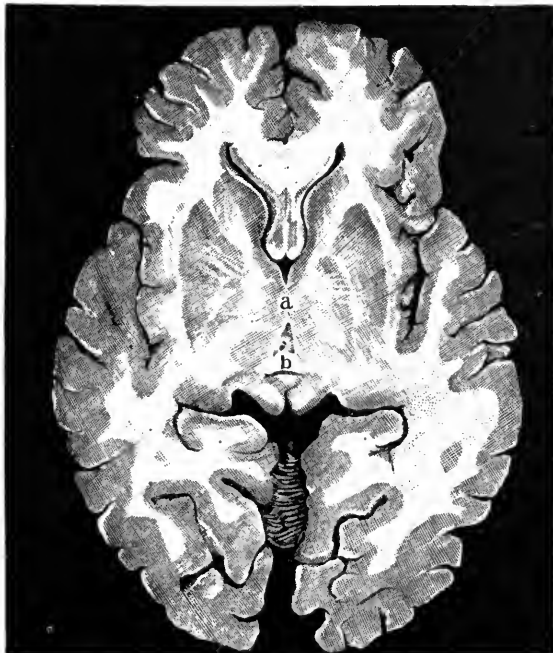
terior cerebral c.—**Anterior white c. of the brain.** Lat., *commissura anterior cerebri*. Fr., *c. blanche antérieure*. Ger., *weisse vordere Commissur*. An oval bundle of medullated fibres extending transversely from one cerebral hemisphere to the other, in front of the frontal extremity of the third ventricle, at the level of and near the rostrum of the corpus callosum. As it penetrates the hemisphere it bends downward and forward, passes under and behind the head of the corpus striatum, enters the insula, and spreads out to its termination in the medullary substance of the temporal lobe over the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle. [Krause (a, 18)].—**Anterior white c. of the spinal cord.** See *White c. of the spinal cord.*—**Canal c.** The sinus superior formed by the fusion of the anterior and posterior semicircular canals. [L, 294].—**Cerebro-cerebellar c.** See *Superior peduncle of the cerebellum.*—**C. blanche (Fr.).** See *White c.*—**C. blanche antérieure (Fr.).** See *Anterior white c.*—**C. blanche postérieure.** See *Posterior white c.*—**C. de la choroïde** [Chaussier] (Fr.). See *Ciliary ligament.*—**C. des couches optiques (Fr.).** See *Middle cerebral c.*—**C. du cervelet (Fr.).** See *C. of the cerebellum.*—**C. du pédoncule (Fr.).** The posterior cerebral c. [I, 35].—**C. en fer à cheval.** See *Wernkekinck's c.*—**C. grise (Fr.).** See *Middle c. of the brain.*—**C. grise du ventricule moyen (Fr.).** See *Gray c.*—**C. interlobulaire (Fr.).** See *Transverse c.*—**C. in the obex.**



a, the anterior commissure of the brain; b, the posterior commissure; c, the middle commissure. (Seen in median section.)

Lat., *commissura obicis*. Fr., *c. de l'ober*. Ger., *Commissur des Ober*. Of Meynert, a transverse tract of nerve-fibres in the obex, in which there is one of the accessory nuclei. [I, 31].—**C. moyenne.** See *Middle c. of the brain.*—**C. of the chorioid.** Fr., *c. de la choroïde*. Ger., *Aderhautcommissur*. It., *commissura della coroida*. Sp., *comisura de la coroida*. See *Ciliary ligament.*—**C. of the eyelids.** Fr., *c. des paupières*. Ger., *Commissur der Augenlider*. It., *commissura delle palpebre*. Sp., *comisura de los pá-*

pados. The external or internal angle of the eyelids.—**C. of the pineal stalk.** See *Peduncle of the pineal gland.*—**C. of the uvea.** Fr., *c. de l'uvéé*. Ger., *Commissur der Uvea*. It., *commissura dell'uvea*. Sp., *comisura de la uvea*. An obsolete term for the ciliary body. [F.].—**C's of the vulva.** Ger., *Commissure der Vulva*. See *Anterior c. of the vulva* and *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**C. postérieure (Fr.).** See *Posterior c.*—**C. postérieure du cerveau (Fr.).** See *Posterior c. of the brain.*—[I, 36].—**C. propre (Fr.).** The anterior c. of the spinal cord. [I, 35].—**Grande c. cérébrale (Fr.).** **Great c.** See *Corpus callosum.*—**Gray c.** See *Middle c.*—**Gudden's c.** Lat., *commissura inferior*. The posterior fibres of the optic chiasm and the adjoining optic tracts, inseparable by dissection. [Hoffmann (a, 18)].—**Hippocampal c.** Of Owen, the fornix cerebri. [I, 14].—**Horse-shoe c.** See *Wernkekinck's c.*—**Inferior c.** Lat., *commissura inferior*. Fr., *c. inférieure*. Ger., *untere Commissur*. It., *commissura inferiore*. Sp., *comisura inferior*. A bundle of nerve-fibres, described by Gudden, at the posterior region of the optic tract, which connect the opposite internal geniculate bodies. [I, 15].—**Inferior c. of the infundibulum.** See *Lamina cinerea.*—**Inferior c. of the vulva.** See *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**Long, hidden c.** Ger., *lange verdeckte Commissur*. A name given by Reil to those laminae of the inferior veriform process of the cerebellum which serve to connect the opposite slender portions of the postero-inferior lobes. [I, 47].—**Median c.** See *Corpus callosum.*—**Meynert's c.** Ger., *Meynert'sche Commissur*, *Commissur des centralen Höhlengraus*. A small c. of white fibres imbedded in the gray matter behind the optic chiasm, separated from the latter and from the optic tracts by a layer of gray substance, and passing backward to penetrate the ventral surface of the cerebral peduncles. [I, 17; K; Schwalbe (a, 18)].—**Middle c. of the brain, Middle gray c.** Lat., *commissura cerebri media*.



a, the middle commissure of the brain; b, the posterior commissure. (Seen in horizontal section.)

Fr., *c. molle*, *c. grise du cerveau*. Ger., *mittlere Commissur*. A flattened band, composed chiefly of gray substance, connecting the two optic thalami. [Krause (a, 18)].—**Optic c.** See *Optic chiasm.*—**Palpebral c's.** See *ANGULUS oculi externus* and *ANGULUS oculi internus.*—**Perineal c.** See *Posterior c. of the vulva.*—**Posterior (cerebral) c.** Lat., *commissura posterior*. Fr., *commissure postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Commissur*, *hinteres Querbändchen* [Sömmerring], *hinteres Verbindungsbündel des grossen Hirns* [Mayer], *Commissur der Sehnervenganglien* [Schönlein]. It., *commissura posteriore*. Sp., *comisura posterior*. Syn.: *posterior gray c.*, *nervus thalamo conjugans* [Ridley]. A small band of grayish-white nerve-matter which is situated in the posterior wall of the third ventricle. It connects the opposite thalami and passes through them to radiate into the hemispheres. It is continuous with the fibres of the fillet, and is also connected with the pineal gland. [I, 15].—**Posterior c. of the vulva.** Fr., *c. postérieure de la vulve* (ou *des grandes lèvres*), *c. du périnée*. The point of union of the labia majora at the perineum. [L, 142, 332.] Properly speaking, there is no such structure in the sense of a connecting band. See *FOURCHETTE.*—**Posterior gray c.** Lat., *commissura grisea posterior*. Ger., *hintere graue Commissur*. That portion of the gray c. of the spinal cord that is situated behind the central canal. [Henle (a, 18)].—**Posterior medullary c.** **Posterior white c.** See *Posterior cerebral c.*—**Prosencephalic c.** A transverse medullary band uniting the prosencephalic lobes of certain fishes. [L, 14].—**Restiform c.** Lat., *commissura restiformis*. A c. formed in certain fishes by the union of the corpora restiformis crossing the upper part of the fourth ventricle. [L, 14, 207].—**Sin-**

gle c. Ger., *einfache quere Commissur*. A name given by Reil to the laminae of the inferior vermis cerebelli which extend between the opposite posterior inferior lobes. [I, 47].—**Superior c. of the vulva.** See *Anterior c. of the vulva*.—**Terminal c.** A c. uniting the posterior extremities of the longitudinal nervous cords lying on each side of the body. [L, 121].—**Wernekinek's c.** Ger., *Wernekinek'sche Commissur, Commissur der Schleife*. The c. of the lemniscus; a tract of nerve-fibres extending from the rhaps of the tegmentum obliquely outward and forward. [Henle (K)].—**White basal c.** A band of white matter described by Henle as crossing the groove between the peduncles of the corpus callosum. [I, 1].—**White c. of the spinal cord, White myelonal c.** Lat., *commissura alba medullae spinalis*. Fr., *c. antérieure (ou blanche) de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *vordere (oder weisse) Commissur des Rückenmarks*. A thin band of medullated nerve-fibres extending the whole length of the spinal cord, lying at the bottom of the anterior median fissure and confounded behind with the gray c. [Gowers (A, 18)].

COMMODOU, n. The *Menyanthes indica*. [B, 88.]

COMMON, adj. Ko²m-u²n. Gr., *κοινός*. Lat., *communis*. Fr., *commun*. Ger., *gemein, gemeinschaftlich*. It., *comune*. Sp., *común*. Syn.: *primitive*. 1. In anatomy, pertaining to, connected with, or acting on, several different parts (e.g., a c. flexor or extensor of the fingers or toes); also, forming a trunk that divides into two or more branches. 2. In botany, said of a peduncle when it carries many leaves or secondary petioles; also of a spathe sheathing many florets, as in the *Narcissus*; also of a receptacle c. to many flowers, etc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

COMMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mos²i²s. Gen., *commos'eos* (-is). Gr., *κόμωσις* (from *κόμω*, gum [1st def.], or *κομῶν*, to adorn [2d def.]). Fr., *commose*. 1. Of Pliny, the mixture of wax and honey used by bees for gluing their cells together. [L, 121.] 2. The art of concealing natural defects, as by painting the face. [L, 94, 121.]

COMMOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mot²i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κομωτικός*. Cosmetic. [A, 322.]

COMMOTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mo²shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *commotio'nis*. From *commovere*, to set in motion. See *COMMISSURE*.—**C. retinae**. Fr., *ébranlement de la rétine*. Ger., *Netzhauteschütterung*. It., *commozione della retina*. Sp., *concusión de la retina*. Concussion or paralysis of the retina from sudden and severe blows upon the eye. It is characterized by sudden and complete blindness, but with few or no ophthalmoscopic evidences of any lesion. The sight often becomes perfectly restored. The loss of sight is probably due to some disturbance or derangement of the retinal elements. [F.]

COMMOTION, n. Ko²m-o²shu²n. Gr., *σεισις*. Lat., *commotio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Erschütterung*. It., *commozione*. Sp., *concusión*. See *CONCUSSION*.—**C. cérébrale** (Fr.). See *CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN*.—**C. de la moelle épinière** (Fr.). See *CONCUSSION OF THE SPINAL CORD*.—**C. de l'œil** (Fr.). See *COMMOTIO RETINAE*.—**C. du cerveau** (Fr.). See *CONCUSSION OF THE BRAIN*.

COMMUN (Fr.), adj. Ko²m-u²n². See *COMMON*.

COMMUNES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)/ez(as). Of Linnaeus, the fifth order of the *Methodus caryocina*, comprising the genera *Millieria*, *Tetragonotheca*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMMUNICABLE, adj. Ko²m-u²n²i²k-a²-b²l. Lat., *communicabilis*. Fr., *c.* Capable of being imparted from one individual to another (said of diseases).

COMMUNICANTS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)/i²k-a²nz(a²ns). Fr., *communicant*. Ger., *communicierend, mittheilend*. 1. Communicating, connecting. 2. Alternating (said of the paroxysms of certain fevers—see *FEBRIS* c.).—**COMMUNICANTES NONI**. Filaments from the second and third cervical nerves, which descend upon the outer side of the internal jugular vein, and with the descending noni form the ansa hypoglossi. [L, 31, 115, 332.]—**C. p. p. p.** See *PERONEAL COMMUNICATING NERVE*.—**C. poplitei**, *C. tibiae*, *C. tibialis*. See *COMMUNICATING TIBIAL NERVE*.—**C. Willisii**. See *POSTERIOR COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF THE BRAIN*.

COMMUNICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)-i²-ka(k²a²)-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *communicatio'nis*. See *COMMUNICATION*.—**C. receptaculorum**. See *CIRCULAR SINUS*. [I, 400].—**C. scalarum cochleae**. See *SCYPHUS VIUSSIENII*.

COMMUNICATION, n. Ko²m-u²n²-i²-ka(k²a²)-shu²n. Lat., *communicatio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Mittheilung, Uebertragung*. It., *comunicazione*. Sp., *comunicación*. 1. The commingling of two or more individuals. 2. The imparting of anything (e.g., a disease) from one individual to another. 3. A channel, path, or connection of any kind by which two or more parts are connected.—**VITELLO-INTESTINAL C.** See *VITELLO-INTESTINAL APERTURE*.

COMMUNIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)/i²-pez(pas). Fr., *communipède*. Ger., *gemeinfüssig*. In zoology, having feet presenting nothing unusual in their conformation. [L, 180.]

COMMUNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-mu²n(mun)/i²s. See *COMMON*.

COMMUTATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²m-mu²t(mut)-a(a²)-to²r; in Eng., *ko²m²u²t-a-to²r*. Gen., *commutato'ris*. From *commutare*, to change. Fr., *commutateur*. Ger., *Kommutator, Stromwechsler, Stromwender*. It., *commutatore*. Sp., *conmutador*. See *RHEOTROPE*.

COMOCLADIA (Lat.), n. f. Kom(ko²m)-o(o²)-klad(kla²d)/i²-a². Of P. Browne, a genus of the *Anacardiæ*, allied to *Rhus*. [B, 42 (a, 24)].—**C. angulosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de houx*. Syn.: *Ilex dodonæa* [Linnaeus]. A West Indian species. The sap stains the skin indelibly. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. brasiliastrum** [Poirét]. Ger., *funfsmänniger Bitterstrauch*. Syn.: *Brasiliastrum americanum*, var. *a. Picramnia pentandra*. A species having an astringent bark. The wood dyes browner than Brazil-wood. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. dentata** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. denté*. A West Indian species. The sap is very caustic. The fruit is edible. The

San Dominicans say it is dangerous to rest under the shade of this tree. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. hircifolia** [Swartz]. See *C. angulosa*.—**C. integrifolia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles entières, faux brésillet*. A South American species. The sap stains indelibly. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. tricuspidata** [Lamarck]. See *C. angulosa*.

COMODI, COMODY (Hind.), n's. The *Jussiaea repens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMMON, n. A palm of Guiana, referred to the genus *Bactris*. The fruit is eaten raw with salt. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 87 (a, 21).]

COMOPHOROUS, adj. Kom-o²ph²o²r-u²s. Lat., *comophorus* (from *κόμη*, hair, and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *comophore*. Ger., *haartragend*. Having hair or hair-like fibres. [A, 322.]

COMORICHA, n. In Illyria, the *Phillyrea angustifolia* [Linnaeus]. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMOSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kom(ko²m)-os'e(a²-e²). Of Linnaeus, an order of plants, comprising the genera *Spiræa filipendula*, and *Aruncus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COMOSE, adj. Kom'os. Lat., *comosus, comatus*. Fr., *chevelu*. Ger., *beschopft, schopfjg*. Furnished with a tuft of hair. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COMPACT, adj. Ko²m-pa²kt'. Lat., *compactus* (from *compingere*, to put together). Fr., *compacte*. Ger., *dicht, fest, gedrängt*. It., *compatto, denso*. Sp., *compacto*. 1. Of close and solid texture. 2. Of plants, having the inflorescence massed, with the flowers round the common axis pressed one upon the other; of seeds, pressed together. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).] 3. Of insects, having no incisure. [L, 41.]

COMPACTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-pa²kt(pa²kt)/e(a²-e²). Of Fries, the first division of *Fungi*, consisting of the genus *Russula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] See *COMPACT*.

COMPAGES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-pa(pa²)/jez(gas). Gen., *compa'gis*. From *compingere*, to join together. See *ARTICULATION*.—**C. ossium per lineam simplicem**. See *HARMONY*.

COMPAGINATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-pa²j(pa²)-i²n-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *compagnatio'nis*. See *COMMISSURE*.

COMPAGINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-pa²j(pa²)-i²n-at(a²t)/u²s(u²s). Folded together like the leaves of a book. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMPAGNON BLANC (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pa²n-yo²n bla²n². The *Lychnis dioica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COMPANS (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pa²n². A place in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, France, where there are mineral springs containing sulphur, calcium, and free hydrogen sulphide. [L, 49, 87.]

COMPARTMENT, n. Ko²m-pa²r't/me²nt. An inclosed space adjoining another included in the same general structure.—**MUSCULAR C.** Fr., *case musculaire*. Ger., *Muskelfach*. According to Krause ("Zitscher. f. rat. Med.," 1868, p. 265), the part of a striated muscular fibre situated between two adjacent basis membranes (membranes of Krause). Each c. includes one entire dark, transverse band, and half of each of the two light bands bordering it. [J, 32, 85.]

COMPAS (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pa². A compass, calipers.—**C. céphalométrique**. Calipers used in cephalometry. [L, 88].—**C. d'épaisseur de Baudelocque**. See *BAUDELLOCQUE'S CALIPERS*.—**C. d'épaisseur à trois branches de Broca**. External calipers; calipers for measuring the thickness or diameter of a body. [L, 150].—**C. de Weber**. An aesthesiometer in the form of a pair of compasses. [L, 49].—**C. glissière**. Calipers consisting of a graduated bar, having one end terminating in a point at right angles to the long axis of the bar, and a movable point on the bar. [L, 150.]

COMPASSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-pa²s(pa²s)/si²-o. Gen., *compassio'nis*. See *SYMPATHY*.

COMPASS-PLANT, n. Ku²m-pa²s-pla²nt. The *Silphium laciniatum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COMPATIBILITY, n. Ko²m-pa²t-i²-bi²t'i²-i². Fr., *compatibilité*. Ger., *Compatibilität, Tauglichkeit*. It., *compatibilità*. Sp., *compatibilidad*. The quality of being compatible.

COMPATIBLE, adj. Ko²m-pa²t-i²-b²l. Fr., *c. Ger., compatibel, verträglich, tauglich*. It., *compatibile*. Sp., *compatible*. Capable of being associated with another without disturbance; of a drug, capable of being mixed with another without impairing the efficacy of the latter or the eligibility of the product.

COMPEBA, n. See *CUBE*.

COMPENSATION, n. Ko²m-pe²ns-a²-shu²n. Lat., *compensatio*. Fr., *c.* Compensatory action. See *COMPENSATORY*.

COMPENSATORY, adj. Kom-pe²ns'a²t-o²r'i². Lat., *compensatorius* (from *compensare*, to make good again). Fr., *compensatoire, compensateur*. Ger., *compensatorisch*. It., *compensatorio*. Sp., *compensativo*. Making amends for a defect (said of a change [e.g., hypertrophy], which, although essentially pathological, serves the purpose of enabling an organ to perform its function to an extraordinary degree, in order to make up for impaired functional power in another organ or to overcome a mechanical impediment).

COMPEPER, n. Gr., *κομπεπερ*. See *CUBE*.

COMPERE-LORIOT (Fr.), n. Ko²m-pe²r-lor-i-e-o. 1. The common loriot. 2. See *HORDEOLUM*. [L, 41.]

COMPERNIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-pu²rn(pe²rn)/i²s. From *con*, together, and *perna*, the ham. Knock-kneed. [A, 318.]

COMPHAUSBAD (Ger.), n. Ko²mp/ha²-u²s-ba²d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

COMPIPER, n. See *CUBE*.

COMPLAIN, n. Ko²m-pla²nt'. From *complanere*, to bewail. See *DISEASE*.—**Bowel c.** See *DIARRHŒA*.—**Summer c.** Summer diarrhœa.

COMPLANATE, adj. Ko²m-pla²n²at. Lat., *complanatus* (from *complanare*, to flatten). Fr., *aplatie*. Flattened on both sides. [B, 104 (a, 24); L, 121.]

COMPLECTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-ple²k-ti(te)'vu²s(wu²s). From *complecti* (to encompass). Fr., *complexif*, *complexif*. Having the discs of the leaves covered in and folded over at their sides, and the summit imbricated (as in the lilac during prefoliation). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

COMPLÉMENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²m-pla²-ma²-n²a²r. Complementary; as a n., of Cuvier, the coronoid bone (1st def.) in lizards. [L, 14, 43.]

COMPLEMENTAL, COMPLEMENTARY, adj's. Ko²m-ple²-me²nt'a²l, -a-ri². Lat., *complementarius* (from *complere*, to complete). Fr., *complémentaire*. Ger., *ergänzend*. It., *complementale*. Sp., *complementario*. Filling up, supplying a deficiency, supplying the part of another. [L, 43.] See C. COLORS.

COMPLETE, adj. Ko²m-plet'. Lat., *completus*. Fr., *complet*. Ger., *vollständig*. It., *compiuto*, *completo*. Sp., *completo*. 1. Entire, full, perfect. 2. A term applied by De Blainville to heads of *Annelida* which consist of 5 segments. As used in entomology, when relating to metamorphosis. see HOLOMETABOLIC. 3. Of a flower, possessing a calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium; also, of debiscence, having the valves of the carpel open down to the base of the fruit. [B, 77, 104 (a, 24); L, 180.]

COMPLETIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-ple(pla)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *completion'is*. See PLETHORA.

COMPLEX, adj. and n. Ko²m-ple²x', ko²m'ple²x. Lat., *complexus*. Fr., *complexe*. Ger., c. It., *complesso*. Sp., *complejo*. Complicated; made up of several parts (in botany, said of united flowers, leaves, etc.); as a n., see COMPLEXUS (6th def.). [B, 121 (a, 42).]

COMPLEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²m-ple²x'i²-o. Gen., *complexion'is*. 1. Constitution or temperament [Paracelsus (L, 94)]. 2. See CORTON.

COMPLEXION, n. Ko²m-ple²x'yu²n. Gr., *συνπλοκή*. Lat., *complexio* (from *complecti*, to represent). Fr., c. Ger., *Verwicklung*. It., *complexione*. Sp., *complexión*. 1. As commonly used, the general appearance of the face, especially as to the tints of the skin, hair, and eyes. 2. The entire appearance of an individual in its relation to his health. [A, 301.] Cf. CONSTITUTION and TEMPERAMENT.

COMPLEXITY, n. Ko²m-ple²x'i-ti². Fr., *complexité*. The state of being complex.

COMPLEXUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Ko²m-ple²x'u²s(u²s). 1. (Adj.) complex. 2. (N.) [Fr., *dorso-trachelo-occipital*, *trachelo-occipital* (Chaussier), *dorso-trachelon-occipital*, *grand complex*; Ger., *durchflochtener Nackenmuskel*, *grosser durchflochtener Muskel*; It., *muscolo grande complesso*; Sp., *musculo complejo*; syn.: *semispinalis capitis*, *secundus movens caput* (Fallopianus)] a muscle which arises from the upper 6 or 7 dorsal and the last cervical vertebrae, and the articular processes and capsular ligaments of the 4th, 5th, and 6th cervical vertebrae, and is inserted between the superior and inferior curved lines of the occipital bone. The inner portion of the muscle is termed the biventer cervicis. [L, 142.] 3. (N.) the outer portion of the c. (2d def.). [L, 332.] 4. (N.) in ornithology, a certain cervical muscle. [L, 343.] 5. (N.) in botany, vegetable tissue. [B, 19 (a, 24).] 6. (N.) [Fr., *cortège symptomatique*, *syndrome*; Ger., *Symptomencomplex*], a particular collection of symptoms present in a given case of disease.—C. *cellulosus*. In botany, cellular tissue. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]—C. *major*. See C. (2d def.) and DORSO-OCIPITALIS.—C. *membranaceus*. A thin vegetable membrane, formerly regarded as the foundation of all other vegetable tissues. [B, 19.]—C. *minor*. Fr., *petit c.* Sp., *musculo complexo menor*. Syn.: *mastoides lateralis*. The trachelo-mastoid muscle. [L.]—C. of symptoms. See C. (6th def.).—C. *parvus*. See C. *tabularis*. Vegetable tissue in a tubular form; woody tissue. [B, 19.]—C. *utricularis*. Vegetable tissue that is angular. [B, 19.]—C. *vesicularis*. Vegetable tissue composed of spiral vessels or, according to some, of vessels of any sort with markings on the walls. [B, 19.] Cf. PROSENCHYMA.—Grand c. (Fr.). See C. (2d def.).—Great c. See DORSO-OCIPITALIS.—Petit c. (Fr.). See C. *minor*.

COMPLICALIS [E. Cones] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²m-pli²-ka(ka)²-li²s. See COMPLEXUS (2d def.).

COMPLICATE, adj. Ko²m-pli²k-at. Lat., *complicatus* (from *complicare*, to fold together). Fr., *compliqué*. Ger., *verwickelt*, *zusammengefaltet*. It., *complicato*. Sp., *complicado*. 1. In botany, folded upon itself. [B, 19 (a, 24).] 2. In entomology, slightly overlapping (said of the elytra). [Kirby (L, 180).]

COMPLICATION, n. Ko²m-pli²k-a'shu²n. Lat., *complicatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verwicklung*, *Gewebe*. It., *complicazione*. Sp., *complicación*. 1. Lit., a folding together, the state of being complex. 2. A disease, a symptom, or the like, co-existent with and modifying the essential disease without being necessarily connected with it. [D, 20.]

COMPONENT, n. Ko²m-pon'e²nt. Lat., *componens* (from *componere*, to put together). Ger., *Komponent*. 1. In mechanics, one of the primitive forces into which a single force can be resolved. [B.] 2. An ingredient.

COMPOSÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²m-poz-a. See COMPOUND.—C's *aromatiques*. See AROMATIC COMPOUNDS.

COMPOSEEN (Ger.), **COMPOSÉES** (Fr.). Ko²m-po-za'e²n, -za. See COMPOSITE.

COMPOSITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²m-po²(po²s)'i²t-a². 1. See BOTRYLLIDÆ. 2. A class of the *Caducichordata* including *Botryllidæ* and *Pyrosomidæ*. [L, 201.]

COMPOSITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²m-po²(po²s)'i²t-e(a²-e²). Fr., *composées*. Ger., *Composeen*. Syn.: *Synantheræe* [Reichenbach],

Asteraceæ [Lindley], *Cassiniaceæ* [Schultz]. 1. The asterworts; a very large family of herbaceous or shrubby plants with compound flowers; leaves alternate or opposite; flowers crowded, sessile, on the receptacle; calyx adherent; corolla tubular and 5-lobed; stamens 5; anthers cohering into a tube; ovary 1-celled with 1 erect ovule; style single with 2 stigmas at summit; fruit, dry, indehiscent, 1-seeded, and often crowned with a pappus. The family embraces more than 1,000 genera and 9,000 species diffused throughout the globe, but most numerous in tropical America. This family belongs to Lindley's campanal alliance, and forms a natural order of gamopetalous, calycifloral dicotyledons. By Vaillant it is regarded as a division of plants, comprising the classes *Cynarocephalæ*, *Corymbiferae*, and *Cichoraceæ*. By Gmelin made a class, comprising the orders *Semiflosculosæ*, *Capitatae* (*floribus nudis* and *floribus radiatis*). By Adanson made a family consisting of the sections *Lutuceæ*, *Echinopi*, *Xeranthema*, *Ambrosiæ*, *Tanacetæ*, *Cynsæ*, *Jacobææ*, *Calthææ*, and *Bidentæ*. By Linnaeus made the 49th order of plants, comprising the divisions *Capitatae*, *Semiflosculosæ*, *Discoideæ* (genera: *Corymbium*, *Helenium*, *Othona*, *Calendula*, *Arctotis*, and *Osteospermum*). By Bentham and Hooker regarded as an order of the cohort *Asterales*, characterized by a unicellular ovary with a single erect ovule; seed often exalbuminous; style of the fertile flowers 2-lobed; leaves varied; flowers surrounded by a common involucre, with the limb of the calyx often reduced to a pappus, or sometimes absent altogether. 2. Of Harz, a group of mosses comprising the genera *Stysarius* and *Stilbum*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] 3. See COMPOSITA.

COMPOSITE, adj. Ko²m-po²z'i²t. See COMPOSITA.

COMPOSITES, n. pl. Ko²m-po²z'i²tz. See COMPOSITE.

COMPOSITI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²m-po²(po²s)'i²t-i(e). 1. Of Linnaeus, see COMPOSITE (1st def.). [B, 170 (a, 24).] 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gastromyci*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COMPOSITIFLORÆ (Lat.), **COMPOSITIFLORES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. Ko²m-po²(po²s)-i²t-i²-flor'e(a²-e²), -ez(as). See COMPOSITE.

COMPOSITIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-po²(po²s)-i²t-i²-flor'u²s(u²s). From *compositus*, compound, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *compositiflore*. Having composite flowers.

COMPOSITION, n. Ko²m-poz-i²sh'u²n. Gr., *σύνθεσις*. Lat., *compositio* (from *componere*, to put together). Fr., c. Ger., *Vermengung*, *Vermischung*, *Zusammensetzung*. 1. The act of making up a finished product by the proper arrangement of its component parts, also the product itself. 2. The constitution of a compound substance, with reference to the elementary bodies and intermediate combinations that make it up and their relative quantities, arrangement, etc. 3. A compound.—**Structural c.** See **Structural FORMULA**.

COMPOSITUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²m-po²(po²s)'i²t-u²m(u²m). See COMPOUND (n.).

COMPOSITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²m-po²(po²s)'i²t-u²s(u²s). Fr., *composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzt*. It., *composto*. Sp., *compuesto*. United or combined (said of the organs of a plant, as of the inflorescence, buds, bulbs, etc., and of the flowers of the *Compositæ*, whence the family derives its name). [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

COMPOUND, adj. Ko²m-pu²u²nd. Lat., *compositus*. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzt*. It., *composto*. Sp., *compuesto*. 1. Made up of two or more parts or ingredients. 2. Consisting of more than one compartment (said of cysts). 3. See C. FRACTURE. 4. Of an inflorescence, consisting of agglomerations of florets surrounded by a c. involucre. [B.] See CAPITULUM.

COMPOUND, n. Ko²m-pu²u²nd. Lat., *compositum*. Fr., *composé*. Ger., *Verbindung*, *Zusammensetzung*. It., *composto*. Sp., *compuesto*. A mixture; in chemistry, a substance whose molecule is made up of two or more dissimilar molecules. [B, 77.]—**Addition c.** Ger., *Zusatzverbindung*, *Zusatzproduct*. A c. formed from two other bodies by their direct union.—**Aromatic c.** Fr., *composé aromatique*. Under AROMATIC.—**Binary c.** A chemical body composed of two elements, or of an element and a compound acting as an element. [B, 116 (a, 24).] See BINARY.—**Explosive c.** Fr., *composé explosif*, Ger., *zerplatzende Mischung*. It., *composto esplosivo*. Sp., *compuesto explosivo*. An expression used in chemistry to describe certain unstable, organic products which are rich in oxygen, and are readily decomposed. [K, 3.]—**Leucine c's.** C's obtained as products of the decomposition of albuminous bodies by putrefaction or by the action of alkalies and strong acids on proteids. [B, 4 (a, 24).] See LEUCINE.—**Quaternary c.** A chemical c. composed of four elements. [B.]—**Substitution c.** Ger., *Ersatzverbindung*. A c. formed by the replacement of one or more of the elements of a body by another body or other bodies. [B.]—**Ternary c.** A chemical c. composed of three elements. [B.]

COMPREHENSIO (Lat.), **COMPRESIO** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²m-pre(pre²)-he²ns'i²-o, -pre²ns'i²-o. Gen., *comprehension'is* (*-pression'is*). From *comprehendere*, to seize. An old term for catalysis. [A, 322.]

COMPRESS, n. Ko²m-pres. Gr., *σπληνιον*, *σπληνίσκος*. Lat., *compressa*. Fr., *compreste*. Ger., *Compreste*, *Bausch*. It., *compressa*. Sp., *compressa*, *cabezal*. A folded piece of lint, cloth, or other material, so arranged as to make pressure on a part. [E.]—**Cribriform c.** Fr., *compreste fenêtrée*. Ger., *durchlöcherter Compreste*. It., *compressa bucherellata*. Sp., *compressa perforada*. A c. pierced with a number of small openings. [E.]—**Doisneau's c.** A c. worn in the perinæum and supported around the waist; for making pressure on the seminal ducts. [E.]—**Fenestrated c.** See **Cribriform c.**—**Graduated c.** Fr., *compreste graduée*. Ger., *graduirt Compreste*. A c. made progressively narrower and thicker as it approaches the part to which it is to be applied, for the purpose of concentrating the pressure.—**Pole c.** A mechanical arrangement devised to supersede digital compression in the treat-

ment of aneurysm. One end of a pole of suitable length, being padded, is suspended by attaching the other end to the bed, the ceiling, or a special frame. The padded extremity is then pressed down with the required force upon the blood-vessel to be compressed. [A, 398 (a, 25).]—**Prismatic c.**, **Regular c.**, **Triangular c.** See *Graduated c.*

COMPRESSE (Fr.), n. **Ko²m-pre²s**. See **COMPRESS.**—**C. carrée.** A square compress. [A, 301].—**C. criblée.** A split compress.—**C. découpée.** A compress cut at the edges. [E.]—**C. en croix de Malte.** A square compress cut at the four corners. [E.]—**C. fendue.** A compress partly torn into three or four portions, used to retract the soft parts during amputation. [E.]—**C. fenêtrée.** See *Cribiform compress.*—**C. graduée.** See *Graduated compress.*—**C. longue.** A square compress folded in two. [E.]—**C. languette.** A long compress folded in two. [E.; L, 88.]

COMPRESSED, adj. **Ko²m-pre²sd.** Lat., *compressus*. Fr., *comprimé*. Ger., *zusammengedrückt*. Pressed into a small solid mass (said of pills, etc.); in botany, flattened; in conchology, having the space between the valves of the shell shallow. [B, 1 (a, 24); L, 180.]

COMPRESSEUR (Fr.), n. **Ko²n²-pre²s-u²r**. See **COMPRESSOR.**—**C. de la prostate.** See **COMPRESSOR prostatae.**—**C. du bulbe.** See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.**—**C. du nez.** See **Compressor naris.**—**C. ovarique.** A truss-like appliance for compressing the ovary. [Féré, "Arch. de neurol." May, 1882, p. 281.]

COMPRESSIBILITY, n. **Ko²m-pre²s-i²-bi²l²i²t-²i².** Fr., *compressibilité*. Ger., *Zusammendrückbarkeit*, *Compressibilität*. It., *compressibilità*. Sp., *compressibilidad*. The quality of being compressible. [L, 56.]

COMPRESSICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. **Ko²m-pre²s-si²-ka²d-²(ka²-u²d)-a(a²)/tu²s(tu²s).** From *compressus*, compressed, and *cauda*, the tail. Fr., *compressicaudé*. Ger., *mit zusammengedrücktem Schwanz*. Sp., *compressicaudate*. Having the tail compressed; as a n. in the m. pl. *Compressicaudati*, a subfamily of lacertians, having the tail compressed. [L, 41, 180.]

COMPRESSICAULIS (Lat.), adj. **Ko²m-pre²s-si²-ka²l²(ka²’/u²’).** ²s. From *compressus*, compressed, and *caulis*, a stalk. Fr., *compressicaule*. Ger., *mit zusammengedrücktem Stengel*. Sp., *compressicaulo*. Having stems flattened laterally (said of plants). [a, 21.]

COMPRESSICORNIS (Lat.), adj. **Ko²m-pre²s-si²-ko²rn²i²s.** From *compressus*, compressed, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *compressicorne*. Ger., *mit zusammengedrückten Hörnern*, *zusammendrückhornig*. Having the antennæ compressed. [L, 41.]

COMPRESSIO, n. **Ko²m-pre²sh²u²n.** Gr., *θάλψις*. Lat., *compressio* (from *comprimere*, to compress). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.*, *Zusammendrückung*, *Zusammenbiegung*, *Zusammenballen*. It., *compressione*. Sp., *compresión*. The act of compressing or the state of being compressed. [a, 25.]—**C. of the brain.** Lat., *compressio cerebri*. Fr., *c.*, *cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirndruck*. It., *compressione cerebrale*. Sp., *compresión cerebral*. That condition of the brain in which it is unduly pressed upon by any substance, such as a splinter of bone, a tumor, or a blood-clot; also the state of the individual produced by such pressure. In a case of sudden occurrence the symptoms include insensibility; a dusky, congested hue of the face; dilatation of the pupils, or of one pupil with contraction of the other, the pupils reacting but slowly to light; stertorous breathing; and paralysis varying according to the extent and situation of the brain lesion. [a, 25; J; L, 20.]—**Digital c.** Fr., *c. digitale*. Ger., *manuelle C.* Pressure with the fingers (e. g., to effect mechanical control and arrest of the blood circulation through an aneurysm). When this method is adopted pressure is maintained uninterruptedly by relays of assistants, with a view to securing the formation of fibrillated fibrin within the aneurysmal sac. [A, 393 (a, 25).]—**Mediate c.** Fr., *c. médiata*. Ger., *mittelbare C.* It., *compressione mediata*. Sp., *compresión mediata* (*6 indirecta*). The application of pressure to an artery through the overlying soft parts. [L, 20.]

COMPRESSIVE, adj. **Ko²m-pre²sh²i²v.** Lat., *compressivus*, *compressivus*. Fr., *compressif*. Ger., *compressiv*, *zusammendrückend*. Serving to make compression.

COMPRESSOR (Lat.), n. **Ko²m-pre²s’so²r.** Gen., *compressor’is*. Fr., *compresseur*. Ger., *Zusammendrucker*. It., *compressore*. Sp., *compresor*. 1. Anything that serves to compress. 2. A muscle that compresses certain parts. [L.]—**Arterial c.**, **Artery-c.** An instrument for making compression of an artery. Gross’s is a long straight forceps the blades of which do not quite come in contact at the middle, and are closed by a screw. [E.]—**C. bulbi.** See **CONTRACTOR cunni** and **C. bulbi proprius**.—**C. bulbi proprius.** 1. The deep transverse layer of the bulbo-cavernosus muscle, lying immediately over the bulb of the urethra. [L, 332.]—**C. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.**—**C. coccygis.** See **ISCHIO-COCYGIS**.—**C. hemisphærorum bulbi** [Kobelt]. See **C. bulbi proprius**.—**C. labii** [Klein]. **C. labii proprius.** *Lat., *musculus labii proprius*. Ger., *Saugemuskel der Lippe*. The sagittal fibres of the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. laryngis.** The muscles (regarded in their totality) which lie between the alæ of the thyroid cartilage and the cricoid cartilage, on account of their functions. [L, 142, 332.]—**C. lentis** [H. Müller], **C. lentis accommodatorius. Ger., *Müller’scher Ringmuskel*. The circular equatorial fibres of the ciliary muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. naris.** Fr., *maxillo-narinal*, *transverse du nez*, *triangulaire du nez*, *sus-maxillo-nasal*, *compresseur* (ou *transverse*, ou *transversal*) *du nez*. Ger., *Zusammendrucker der Nase*. A muscle which arises from the superior maxilla above the incisive fossa and passes upward to be attached to the cartilage of the nose, blending with its fellow of the opposite side. [L, 31.]—**C. narium major.** See **C. naris**.—**C. narium minor.** A small muscle attached to the alar cartilage and to the integument at the apex of the nose. [L, 332.]—**C. nasi.** 1. See **C. naris**. 2. Of M. J. Weber, the nasal origin of the levator anguli oris. [L, 31.]—**C. prostatae.** Fr., *com-***

presseur de la prostate, *prostatique supérieur*, *vésico-prostatique*. It., *compressore della prostata*. Sp., *compresor prostático*. A term applied by Albinus to the middle fibres and by Santorini to the anterior inferior fibres of the levator ani muscle. [L, 7, 332.]—**C. sacculi laryngis.** See **ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS inferior**.—**C. tubæ Eustachii.** See **LEVATOR veli palati**.—**C. urethrae.** See **CONTRACTOR urethrae**.—**C. venæ dorsalis.** Ger., *Aufheber des Penis* (oder *der Ruthe*). Houston’s muscle; a muscle arising from the ramus of the os pubis or from the symphysis pubis, which passes forward and unites with its fellow of the opposite side upon the upper surface of the tunica albuginea of the penis. By compressing the vein it retards the return of blood from the penis during erection. [Houston, "Dublin Hosp. Reports," 1830, p. 458 (L).]—**C. vesiculæ et ductus seminalis.** A muscular layer covering the vesiculæ seminales and the vas deferens. [L, 13.]—**Duct-c.** A dental instrument for compressing Stenson’s ducts during dental operations. [E.]

COMPRESSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. **Ko²m-pre²s-sor²i²-u²m(u²m).** An instrument or apparatus for producing compression. [A, 322.]—**Bügele’** (Ger.). An arterial compressor or tourniquet consisting of a hoop-like structure encircling the limb loosely, with a pad that can be screwed down upon the artery. [A, 319.]

COMPRESSUS (Lat.), adj. **Ko²m-pre²s’su²s(su²s).** See **COMPRESSED.**

COMPSOGNATHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. **Ko²m²ps-o²g-na(na²)/tha².** From *κομψέειν*, to adorn, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. 1. Of Marsh, a family or suborder of the *Therosauria*. 2. Of Lankester, an order of the *Dinosauria*. [L, 121.]

COMPTÉ-GOUTTES (Fr.), n. **Ko²n²t²-gut.** Ger., *Tropfenzähler*. It., *contagocce*. Sp., *cuenta-gotas*. A dropper; an instrument for dropping liquids in even measurement. [L, 41, 87.]

COMPTONIA (Lat.), n. n. **Ko²mp-ton²-i²-a².** Fr., *comptonie*. Ger., *Gagel*. The galeworts; of Banks, a genus of shrubs of the *Myricaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. asplenifolia.** Fr., *comptonie à feuilles d’aspénium*. Ger., *streifarnblättriger Gagel*. Fern-leaved gale, sweet-fern; a species common in dry woods from Canada to Maryland. The plant has an aromatic smell and contains tannin, benzoic acid, a volatile oil, and a substance resembling saponin. It is a tonic and astringent, and the decoction is a popular remedy for diarrhœa. [B, 5, 19, 34, 180 (a, 24).]

COMPUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. **Ko²m-pu²n²2k(pu²n²2k)/shi²(ti²)-o.** Gen., *compunctio’is*. From *compungere*, to puncture. See **PARACENTESIS**.

COMSAREN, n. In Norway, the *Prunella vulgaris* of Linneus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CO-MUC, n. In Cochlin-China, the *Eclipta erecta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. **Kon-a(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²).** Of Lindley, the *Coniferæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONAMARIN, n. **Kon-a²m-a²r²-i²n.** From *κόνιων* (see **CONIUM**), and *amarus*, bitter. A very bitter neutral resin obtained by J. Harley from the root of *Conium maculatum*; thought to have no medicinal virtue. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CONAMBAIA, n. In Brazil, the *Cecropia peltata*. [a, 24.]

CONAMI, n. At Cayenne, the genus *Euphyllanthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONANA, n. In Guiana, the genus *Anona*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONANAM, n. In Guiana, the *Elæis guineensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONANTHERA [Ruiz and Pavón] (Lat.), n. f. **Kon-a²n(a²n)-ther(thar²)/a².** From *conus*, a cone, and *άνθηρός* (see **ANTHER**). Fr., *conanthère*. The *Cuningia* of Don; a genus of the *Conantherææ* of Bentham and Hooker, order *Hæmodoracææ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. bifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *conanthère bifoliée*. A Chilean species. The root is eaten (cooked) by the natives. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. **Kon-a²n(a²n)-ther(thar²)/e²-e(a²-e²).** 1. Of Don, a tribe of the *Osphodeleæ*, comprising *Zephyra* and *Pasithea*. 2. Of Endlicher, a family of the *Anthericææ*, comprising *Zephyra*, *Cuningia*, *Conanthera*, *Pasithea*, and *Echeandia*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Anthericææ*, comprising the genera of Endlicher. 4. Of Meissner, an order of the *Liliacææ*, with Endlicher’s genera. 5. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Liliacææ* comprising the same genera as Endlicher, excluding *Echeandia*. 6. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hæmodoracææ* (of Pax, of the *Amaryllidacææ*), comprising *Conanthera*, *Cyanella*, *Zephyra*, *Tecophylææ*, and *Odontostomum*. [A, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CONAQUE, n. In the West Indies, tapioca obtained from the manioc. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONARIO-HYPHYSIAL [Owen], adj. **Kon-a²/ri²o-hi-po²fi²s²/i²-a²l.** Pertaining to the pineal gland and to the pituitary body. [L, 142.]

CONARIUM (Lat.), n. n. **Kon-a(a²)/ri²-u²m(u²m).** Gr., *κωνάριον* (dim. of *κωνος*, a cone). Fr., *conarion*. Ger., *Zirbeldrüse*. It., *conario*. Sp., *conarion*. A little cone; of Galen, the pineal gland. [A, 322.]

CONASSI, n. See **Conessi BARK**.

CONASTELLO (It.), **CONASTRELLO** (It.), n’s. **Kon-a²-te²l²o**, *-tre²l²o*. The *Ligustrum italicum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCAMERATIO (Lat.), n. f. **Ko²n-ka²m(ka²m)-e²r²-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o.** Gen., *concameratio’nis*. From *concamerare*, to arch over. Fr., *concamération*. Ger., *Wölbung*. A vault-like structure; in conchology, a compartment of a polythalamous shell. [a, 22; L, 109.]

CONCARNATIO (Lat.), n. f. **Ko²n-ka²rn-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o.** Gen., *concernatio’nis*. From *con*, together, and *caro*, flesh. See **SYSSARCOSIS**.

CONCARNEAU (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-ka²r-no. A marine station in the department of the Finistère, on a small island in the bay of La Forêt. [L. 30, 41.]

CONCASSATION, n. Ko²n-ka²s-a'shu²n. Fr., *concassement*. In pharmacy, the process of reducing a substance to coarse pieces in order to extract its properties. [B (a, 24).]

CONCATEANATE, adj. Ko²n-ka²t'e'n-at. See CATENULATE.

CONCATENATION, n. Ko²n-ka²e²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *concatenatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verkettung*. The arrangement of vegetable organs in a connected series. [B (a, 24).]

CONCATERVATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ka²t(ka²t)-u²r(e²r)-va-(wa²)/tu²s(tu²s). Crowded together. [A, 318.]

CONCAULESCENCE, n. Ko²n-ka²e²s'e²ns. From *con*, together, and *caulis*, a stem. Fusion of the stems of contiguous plants. [a, 24.]

CONCAUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ka²t/(ka²u²s)-a². From *con*, together, and *causa*, a cause. Gr., *συνα τιον*. Fr., *concaussa*. Ger., *mitwirkende Ursache*. It., Sp., *concausa*. A contributory cause. [A, 325.]

CONCAVATION, n. Ko²n-ka²v-a'shu²n. Lat., *concautio* (from *concauere*, to hollow out). Fr., c. Anterior gibbosity of the chest. [L, 41, 94.] Cf. ARCUATION.

CONCAVE, adj. Ko²n-kav'. Gr., *κοίλος*. Lat., *concauus*. Fr., c. Ger., *ausgehohlt, hohl, vertieft, konkav*. It., *concavo*. Sp., *cóncavo*. Hollowed out, having the centre more depressed than the edges. [B, 1, 71 (a, 24); L, 109.]

CONCAVIFOLIATE, adj. Ko²n-kav'-i²-fo²/i²-at. Lat., *concauifolius* (from *concauus*, concave, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *concauifolié*. Having concave leaves. [L, 109.]

CONCAVITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ka²v'(ka²)'vi²t(wi²t)-a²s(a²s). Gen., *concauital'is*. See CONCAVITY.—**C. cochlearis** (*cerebri*) [Soemmerring]. The infundibulum of the brain. [I, 3; K.]—**C. ossis petrosi** [Mundinus]. The cavity of the tympanum. [L, 349.]—**C. uteri** [Mundinus]. The cavity of the uterus. [L, 349.]

CONCAVITY, n. Ko²n-ka²v'i²t-i². Lat., *concauitas*. Fr., *concauidé*. Ger., *Concauität-Austiefung*. It., *concauidà*. Sp., *concauidad*. A hollow.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE, adj. Ko²n-kav'o-ko²n-kav'. Lat., *concauconcauus*. Fr., c-c. Ger., *auf beiden Seiten hohl*. It., *concavo-concavo*. Sp., *cóncavo-concavo*. See BICONCAVE.

CONCAVO-CONVEX, adj. Ko²n-kav'o-ko²n-ve²x'. Lat., *concauconvexus*. Fr., *concavo-convexe*. Ger., *auf einer Seite hohl*. It., *concavo-convesso*. Sp., *cóncavo-convexo*. Having one face concave and the opposite side convex. [A, 301.]

CONCENTRATED, adj. Ko²n-se²nt-rat-e²d. Lat., *concentratus*. Fr., *concentré*. Ger., *concentriert*. It., *concentrato*. Sp., *concentrado*. 1. Drawn to a single point or within narrow bounds, the opposite of diffuse. 2. Condensed, made strong in essential ingredients (said of solutions). [a, 24.]

CONCENTRATION, n. Ko²n-se²nt-ra'shu²n. Lat., *concentratio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Verstärkung, Verdichtung*. It., *concentrazione*. Sp., *concentración*. 1. The process of increasing the amount of a dissolved substance relatively to the liquid without adding more of the substance; effected by evaporation, by distillation, or by freezing out the water in the solution. 2. A gathering together of anything that is diffused. [B, 1, 3 (a, 24).]—**C. du pouls** (Fr.). A contracted state of the pulse. [L, 41, 109.]

CONCENTRATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-se²nt(ke²n't)-rat(rat')-o²r; in Eng., ko²n-se²nt-rat-o²r. Gen., *concentrator'is*. An apparatus for effecting concentration.—**Light-c.** A metallic chimney with a bull's-eye lens in one part through which the light passes. [E.]

CONCENTRIC, adj. Ko²n-se²nt'i²k. Lat., *concentricus*. Fr., *concentrique*. Ger., *concentrisch, concentrisch*. It., *concentrico*. Sp., *concentrico*. Having a common centre.

CONCEPTACLE, n. Ko²n-se²pt'a²-k-1. Lat., *conceptaculum*. Fr., c. Ger., *Behälter*. A receptacle; a term applied to a vegetable follicle by Desvoux, to the pericarp by Bungius and Medicus, and to the cell of the pericarp by Cæsalpinus; now generally confined to the small spherical sac on the surface of the fronds of *Thallophyta*, containing the antheridia and oogonia. They appear in large numbers and densely crowded on the ends of the forked branches or of their lateral shoots. They are not formed in the tissue, but are depressions on its surface, which are walled in by the surrounding tissue, and which pour forth their contents by a small opening (the ostiole). [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCEPTACULAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-se²pt-a²-k-u²l-a²r. Pertaining to a conceptacle. [a, 24.]

CONCEPTACULIFEROUS, adj. Ko²n-se²pt-a²-k-u²l-i²-f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *conceptaculiferus* (from *conceptaculum*, a conceptacle, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *conceptaculifère*. Furnished with conceptacles. [a, 14.]

CONCEPTACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-se²pt(ke²p)-a²-k'(ta²k')-u²l(u²l)-u²m(u²m). See CONCEPTACLE.—**Conceptacula seminaria**. See VESICULÆ SEMINARIES.

CONCEPTION, n. Ko²n-se²p'shu²n. Lat., *conceptio* (1st def.), *conceptus* (2d def.). Fr., c. [O. Fr., *concevement*]. Ger., *C. Empfängniss*. It., *concezione*. Sp., *concepción*. 1. The act of conceiving, of becoming pregnant. 2. The thing conceived, an ovum.—**C'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). The capability of conceiving.—**C'sfrel** (Ger.). Unimpregnated. [L, 332.]—**C'stermin** (Ger.). The completion of the act of c. [A, 108.]—**C'sunfähigkeit** (Ger.). Sterility in the female.—**False c.** Fr., *faux germe, fausse c.* Ger., *falsches Empfängniss*. It., *concezione falsa*. Sp., *concepción falsa*. Of Montgomery, a blighted ovum in which the liquor amnii has been absorbed, the foetus has disappeared, and nothing is left but the

remains of the umbilical cord. [A, 15.]—**Imperative c.** In psychiatry, a general term for a class of ideas which manifest themselves to the minds of lunatics, and which even to them may appear absurd or improper, but which can not be driven out, and may explode into the most violent action. [D, 36.]—**Intermediate c.** A term applied by J. Arthur ("Lancet," June 23, 1888, p. 1277) to what he supposed to be a case of c. occurring about five months after a previous c. and eight weeks before delivery.

CONCEPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-se²p(ke²p)/tu²s(tu²s). See CONCEPTION (2d def.).

CONCEVEIBA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-sa-va-e'ba². Fr., *concevéibe*. 1. Of Benthham and Hooker, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, of the tribe *Crotoneæ*, indigenous to Brazil and Africa. 2. The *Alchornea* of Aublet. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCEVEMENT (O. Fr.), n. Ko²n-se²-v'ma²n². See CONCEPTION.

CONCHA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-ka²(ch²a²). Gr., *κόγχη*. Fr., *conque*. Ger., *Muschel, Schale*. It., *conca*. Sp., *concha*. 1. A shell of a mollusc; a sea-shell; in the pl., *conchæ*, of Sachs, the thickened cell-wall of *Algae*. 2. A shellful; a liquid measure used by the Athenians, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3. Anything shaped like a shell (e. g., any shell-like cavity in the body, such as the hollow of the ear [see *C. auriculæ*]), the concavity made by the middle turbinated bone or that of the vulva. 4. An agaric shaped like a shell. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Aqua concharum**. Ger., *Austerschalenwasser*. Lime-water made from oyster-shell lime. [B, 48.]—**C. auriculæ**. Fr., *conque de l'oreille externe*. Ger., *Muschelhöhle*. The depression of the external ear between the anthelix, the tragus, and the antitragus. [L, 332.]—**C. auris**. 1. See *C. auriculæ*. 2. Of Brendel, see COCHLEA.—**C. auris externa** [Eustachius]. The external auditory canal and the cavity of the external ear. [L, 349.]—**C. auris interna** [Eustachius]. 1. The cavity of the tympanum. 2. See COCHLEA. [L, 349.]—**C. cerebri**. Ger., *Hirnrichter*. See INFUNDIBULUM.—**Conchæ citratæ**. An old official name for an impure calcium citrate prepared from oyster-shells. [B, 88, 119.]—**C. cranii**. See CALVARIA.—**C. cytheriaca**. See *Concha Veneris*.—**C. des Ohres** (Ger.). See *C. auriculæ*.—**C. encephali**. The pituitary body. [L, 7.]—**C. erythræa**. See *Concha Veneris*.—**C. ethmoidalis inferior**. See *Middle spongy bone*.—**C. ethmoidalis superior**. See *Superior spongy bone*.—**C. genu**. See PATELLA.—**C. inferior**. See *Inferior spongy bone*.—**C. interna**. See *Tympanic cavity*.—**C. labyrinthi**. See COCHLEA.—**C. magna**. Of Galen, the acetabulum. [L, 104.]—**Conchæ marinæ præparate**. Powdered sea-shells, consisting largely of calcium carbonate, and used in medicine as such.—**C. media**. See *Middle turbinated bone*.—**C. minor**. A liquid measure among the Athenians which contained $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. [L, 104.]—**C. morgagniana**. See *Superior turbinated bone*.—**C. muliebris**. See VULVA.—**Conchæ multivalves**. See TUBICOLA.—**C. narum inferior**. See *Inferior turbinated bone*.—**C. narum superior**. See *Superior turbinated bone*.—**C. oculi**. The orbit. [L, 349.]—**C. of the ear**. See *C. auriculæ*.—**Conchæ ostrearum**. Oyster-shells. [B, 119.]—**Conchæ plurivalves**. See TUBICOLA.—**C. porcellana**. See *Concha Veneris*.—**Conchæ præparata** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See *Testa præparata*. [B, 48, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. santoriniana**. An occasional osseous nodule lying above the superior turbinated bone. It is normal in many mammals; in man it is more often found in negroes. [L, 31, 332.]—**Conchæ sphenoidales**. See CORNUA SPHENOIDALIA.—**Conchæ sphenoidales anteriores**. See CORNUA SPHENOIDALIA ACCESSORIA.—**C. superior**. See *Superior turbinated bone*.—**Conchæ turbinatæ**. The turbinated bones. [L, 332.]—**C. venerea, C. Veneris**. A species of shell-fish used by the ancients as food, thought to be an aphrodisiac and diuretic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Concharum antifebrile**. Of the Bat. Ph., a preparation made by macerating mussel-shells in vinegar for 24 hours, adding a spoonful of carduus-water during the process of drying, and then reducing to a powder. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONCHÆ [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n²-ke(ch²a²-e²). Fr., *conques*. A family of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

CONCHELLA (Port.), n. Ko²n-she²l'a². The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCHES (Fr.), n. Ko²n²sh. A place near Evreux, France, where there are ferruginous mineral springs. [L, 49, 105.]

CONCHI (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-she. An old name for a variety of cinnamon. [a, 24.]

CONCHIAL, adj. Ko²n²-ki²-a²l. Pertaining to the concha of the ear. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1880, p. 7 (L).]

CONCHICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n²-k'(ko²n²ch²)-i²k'ol(o²l)-u²s-(u²s). From *concha*, a shell, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *conchicole*. Living in or upon a bivalve shell. [L, 41.]

CONCHIFER, n. Ko²n²-k'i²-f'e²r. Fr., *conchifère*. Sp., *conchifero*. An individual of the conchifera. [L, 56.]

CONCHIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n²-k'(ko²n²ch²)-i²f'e²r-a². Fr., *conchifères*. See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.—**C. lamellipedes**. See PHYLLOPODA.

CONCHIFERES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²n²-k-e-f'e²r. See CONCHIFERA.—**C. brachiopodes** [Lamarck]. See BRACHIOPODA.—**C. dinnyales lamellipedes**. See PHYLLOPODA.—**C. monomyaires**. See MONOMYARIA.

CONCHIFEROUS, adj. Ko²n²-k-i²-f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *conchiferus* (from *concha*, a shell, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *conchifère*. Ger., *schaltragend*. Provided with a shell, belonging to the *Conchifera*.

CONCHIFORM, adj. $Ko^2n^2k^i2fo^2rm$. Lat., *conchæformis*, *conchiformis* (from *concha*, a shell, and *forma*, form). Fr., *conchiforme*. Ger., *muschelförmig*. Shaped like a shell, or like one valve of a bivalve shell. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CONCHILLE (Fr.), n. $Ko^2n^2shel^y$. An old term for kermes of *Quercus coccifera* of Linnaeus. [B, 127, 173 (a, 24).]

CONCHINAMINE [Hesse], n. $Ko^2n^2k^i2n^2a^2m^2en$. Ger., *Conchinamin*. It., *conchinamina*. See QUINIDAMINE.

CONCHININE [Hesse], n. $Ko^2n^2k^i2n^2en$. Ger., *Conchinin*. See QUINIDINE.

CONCHOLIN, n. $Ko^2n^2k^i2o^2l^2i2n$. From *concha*, a shell. Fr., *conchiotine*. Ger., *C*. An organic substance found in the shells of molluscs, closely resembling keratin. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CONCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)(e)^2i^2s$. Gen., *conchitidis*. For deriv., see *CONCHA* and *-itis*.* Fr., *conchite*. Inflammation of the concha of the ear. [A, 250.]

CONCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. See HAKEA.—*C. corniculatum* [Hortul.], *C. cornutum* [Gärtner], *C. sphaéroideum* [Smith], *The Hakea gibbosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. teretifolium* [Gärtner]. *The Hakea clavata* of Labillardière. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONCHO-ANTHÉLICIEN (Fr.), **CONCHO-ANTHÉLIX** (Fr.), n's. $Ko^2n^2k-o-a^2n^2tal-e-se-a^2n^2$. ex. See ANTITRAGICUS.

CONCHOID, **CONCHOIDAL**, adj's. $Ko^2n^2k^2oid, ko^2n^2k^2oid^2a^2l$. Lat., *conchoides* (from *κόγχη*, a shell, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *conchoïde*. Ger., *muschelg.* Like a shell. [L, 41.]

CONCHOLOGY, n. $Ko^2n^2k-o^2l^2o^2j^2i^2$. Lat., *conchologia*, *conchylogia* (from *κόγχη*, a shell, or *κογχύλιον*, a small shell, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *conchologie*, *conchyliologie*. Ger., *Muschel-lehre*, *Conchyliologie*. It., *conchigliologia*. Sp., *conquiliologia*. The science of shells. [L, 56.]

CONCHOPHOROUS, adj. $Ko^2n^2k-o^2f^2o^2r-u^2s$. Lat., *conchophorus* (from *κόγχη*, a shell, and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *conchophore*. Having a bivalve shell. [L, 109.]

CONCHOSCOPE, n. $Ko^2n^2k^2o^2skop$. From *κόγχη* (see *CONCHA*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., c. Ger., *Conchoskop*. A tube with a metallic mirror at one end, for introduction through the middle nasal fossa, for inspecting the anterior and middle portions of the nasal cavity. [A, 326.]

CONCHOZOA [Oken] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2o^2zo^2a^2$. From *κόγχη* (see *CONCHA*), and *ζῷον*, an animal. *The Mollusca* together with the *Brachiopoda*. [L.]

CONCHOZOID, adj. $Ko^2n^2k^2o^2zo^2oid$. From *κόγχη* (see *CONCHA*), *ζῷον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling the *Conchozoa*. [L.]

CONCHULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2u^2(u^2l)^2a^2$. Gr., *κογχύλα*. A bivalve shell; also a small shell.—*Conchulæ oculorum*. The orbits. [L, 349.]

CONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. 1. See *CONCHA*. 2. See *CRANIUM*.—*C. oculi*. The orbit. [F.]

CONCHYLÈGE (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n^2k-e-le^2zh$. See CONCHYLIOPHOROUS.

CONCHYLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2i^2(u^2l)^2f^2e^2r-u^2s(u^2s)$. From *κογχύλιον*, a little shell, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *conchylifère*. See CONCHYLIOPHOROUS.

CONCHYLIN, n. $Ko^2n^2k^2i^2l^2i^2n$. See CONCHOLIN.

CONCHYLIODES (Lat.), **CONCHYLIODES** (Lat.), adj's. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2i^2(u^2l)^2od^2(e)^2zias, -o(o)^2d(e)^2zias$. Gr., *κογχύλιωδης*. Fr., *conchyliotide*. See CONCHOID.

CONCHYLIOLOGY, n. $Ko^2n^2k^2i^2l^2o^2l^2o^2j^2i^2$. See CONCHOLOGY.

CONCHYLIOPHOROUS, adj. $Ko^2n^2k^2i^2l^2o^2f^2o^2r-u^2s$. From *κογχύλιον*, a little shell, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *conchyliophore*. Surrounded with the débris of shells or with entire shells (said of molluscs). [L, 180.]

CONCHYLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n^2k(ko^2n^2ch^2)^2i^2(u^2l)^2u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *κογχύλιον* (dim. of *κογχύλα*, a bivalve shell). 1. The shell of a mollusc. 2. *The Strombus lentiginosus*. [B, 180; L, 121.]—*Conchyliæ fossilia*. *Fossil shells*; formerly considered lithontripctic. [L, 104.]

CONCHYOLIN, n. $Ko^2n^2k^2i^2o^2l^2i^2n$. See CONCHOLIN.

CONCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n^2si^2d(ki^2d)^2e^2n(an)^2shi^2(ti)^2a^2$. From *concidere*, to fall to the ground. See COLLAPSE.

CONCILIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n^2si^2l(ki^2l)^2i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. From *concalere*, to be hot. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. Of Pliny, the *Jastione*, so called because it was thought to be aphrodisiac. [A, 318; B, 114 (a, 24).]

CONCINERATION, n. $Ko^2n^2si^2n^2e^2r-a^2shu^2n$. See INCINERATION.

CONCINNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n^2si^2n(ki^2n)^2ne(na^2e^2)$. See CALYCANTHEÆ.

CONCISIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n^2si^2z(kes)^2i^2o$. Gen., *concision'is*. From *concidere*, to cut up. Ger., *Zerschneiden*. A cutting into pieces. [L, 81.]

CONCISUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n^2sis(kes)^2u^2s(u^2s)$. Ger., *zerschnitten*. Cut into pieces. [L, 81.]

CONCOAGULATE, adj. $Ko^2n^2ko-a^2g^2u^2l^2at$. Curdled, crystallized. [a, 24.]

CONCOAGULATION, n. $Ko^2n^2ko-a^2g^2u^2l^2a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *concoagulatio*. The coagulation, concretion, or crystallization of different salts together from a solution in the same menstruum. [a, 24.]

CONCOCTED, adj. $Ko^2n^2ko^2kt^2e^2d$. Digested, elaborated, perfected (formerly said of food and of the animal juices).

CONCOCTION, n. $Ko^2n^2ko^2k^2shu^2n$. Lat., *concoctio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Kochung*, *Verdauung*. 1. See COCTION. 2. An obsolete term for the resolution of a fever or other morbid process. [B, 117.]

CONCOLORATE, **CONCOLOROUS**, adj's. $Ko^2n^2ku^2r-u^2r-at-u^2s$. Lat., *concolor*, *concoloratus*. Fr., *concolore*. Ger., *gleichfarbig*. Of the same color or of uniform color. [B, 19, 114, 121 (a, 24); L, 81.]

CONCOMBRE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $Ko^2n^2ko^2mb^2r$. The genus *Cucumis*, especially the *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 81, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Cold-cream de c.** Cold cream of cucumber; made by melting together 500 parts each of oil of sweet almonds, balsamum viride, and cucumber-juice, 28 each of white wax and spermaceti, and 56 of spirit of cucumber. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. à cornichon.** The *Cucumis sativus minor*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à épine.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. amer.** The *Cucumis COLOCYNTHUS*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à angles aigus, C. à noyau.** The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. arada.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aux ânes.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. blanc de Bonneuil.** A species specially used by perfumers for making pomatum. [L, 41.]—**C. coloquinte.** See *CITRULLUS colocynthis*.—**C. commun.** The *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. commun massue d'Her-cules.** The *Cucumis sativus clava Herculis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. commun petit.** The *Cucumis sativus minor*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cultivé.** The *Cucumis sativus*.—**C. d'Amérique.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. d'âne.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Arabie.** The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Carême.** A variety of the gourd. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Égypte.** 1. The *Cucumis chato*. 2. A species of *Momordica*. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.]—**C. délicieux.** The *Cucumis deliciosus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de mer.** An echinoderm having a long body resembling a cucumber. [L, 109.]—**C. de Perse.** The *Cucumis dudaim*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Russie.** Syn.: *melon de Moscovie*. The *Cucurbita citrullus* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des prophètes.** The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. d'hiver.** 1. Probably the winter melon of Bokhara, a variety of the *Cucumis dudaim*. 2. The *Cucumis melo*, var. *maltensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Canada.** The *Sycios angulosa*. [L, 41.]—**C. marron.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. melon.** The *Cucumis melo* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. melon de Malte.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *maltensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. melon réticulé.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *reticulatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. melon sucré.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *saccharinus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. melon vert.** The *Cucumis melo*, var. *viridis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. métulifère.** The *Cucumis metuliferus*. [L, 41.]—**C. ordinaire.** See *Cucumis sativus*.—**C. papangale** (ou paponge). The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. purgatif.** The *Momordica elaterium*. [a, 22.]—**C. réticulé.** See *C. melon réticulé*.—**C. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. In Guiana, the *Melothria pendula*. 2. The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. (semence)** [Fr. Cod.]. The seed of *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 95.]—**C. serpent.** The *Cucumis flexuosus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Extrait de fruit de c.** See ELATERIUM.—**Lait de c.** A preparation containing 115 grammes of shelled sweet almonds, 0.56 centiliter of cucumber-juice, 226 grammes of 60-per-cent alcohol, and 7 grammes each of balsamum viride, wax, and Castile soap. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Pommade aux c's** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pomatium de succo cucumeris sativi*. 1. Cucumber pomade; made by melting together 500 parts of hog's lard and 300 parts of veal grease, adding 1 part of balsam of tolu, previously dissolved in a little alcohol, and then 5 parts of rose-water, decanting, adding 200 parts of cucumber-juice, stirring constantly for 4 hours, allowing the mixture to settle, adding 200 parts more of cucumber-juice, melting in a water-bath, allowing to settle, removing the scum, and pouring the pomade into pots. 2. Of Piesse and O'Revil, a preparation made by melting 6 parts of benzoin and 2 parts of spermaceti, stirring constantly till nearly cold, and adding slowly 1 part of essence of cucumber. [B, 38, 113 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de racine de c.** Powder of cucumber-root. According to Pliny, it was anciently thought to cure the itch, pruritus, and mumps, to reduce certain tumors, and to give scars a natural color; it was also used, boiled in vinegar, as a resolvent in oedema. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The juice of cucumbers, extracted by pressure and heated sufficiently to coagulate the albumin it contains. Extensively employed by perfumers. [L, 41.]—**Suc de feuille de c.** Juice of cucumber-leaf. It has been injected into the auditory canal to alleviate deafness. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Vinaigre de c.** Cucumber vinegar; made by macerating for 15 days 1 part of cucumber-juice and 2 parts of strong vinegar, and then filtering. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

CONCOMITANCE, n. $Ko^2n^2ko^2m^2it^2a^2ns$. Fr., c. The state of being concomitant. [A, 385.]

CONCOMITANT, adj. $Ko^2n^2ko^2m^2it^2a^2nt$. Lat., *concomitans* (from *concomitari*, to accompany). Fr., c. Ger., *concomitierend*, *begleitend*. It., Sp., *concomitante*. Accompanying, occurring at the same time (said of accessory symptoms). [A, 301.] See also *C. STRABISMUS*.

CONCON, n. An undetermined plant of New Guinea. Boiled in oil, it is employed by the natives against cutaneous parasites. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCREMATION, n. $Ko^2n^2kre^2m-a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *concrematio* (from *concremare*, to burn up). Calcination. [L, 104.]

CONCREMENT, n. $Ko^2n^2kre^2m^2e^2nt$. Lat., *concrementum* (from *concrecere*, to grow together). Fr., *concrétion*. Ger., *C*. A mass formed by concretion.—**C'bildung** (Ger.). See CONCRETION (1st def.).—**Gallene** (Ger.). A biliary calculus.—**Harne** (Ger.). A urinary calculus.—**Kalke** (Ger.). See *Chalky CALCULUS*.—**Steiniges C.** (Ger.). See *CALCULUS*.

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CONCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n^2-kre^2m(kram)-e^2nt^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. See **CONCREMENTUM**.—**Concrementa** *astaci*. See **ASTACOLITH**.—**C. articulo** *mobile*. A foreign body in a joint. [L, 135.]—**C. cancerorum**. See **ASTACOLITH**.

CONCRESCENCE, n. $Ko^2n-kre^2s'e^2ns$. Lat., *concrecentia*. Fr., c. See **CONCRETION** (1st def.).

CONCRESCIBLE, adj. $Ko^2n-kre^2s'i^2-b'l$. From *concrecere*, to grow together. Fr., c. Capable of hardening without coagulating, capable of forming a concrement. [A, 102, 301.]

CONCRETE, adj. $Ko^2n-kret'$. Lat., *concretus* (from *concrecere*, to grow together). Fr., *concret*. Ger., *verdickt*. It., Sp., *concreto*. In botany, united or consolidated into a mass (said of organs and also of the juices or sap of plants when solidified, as in the manna of the *Oryza*, etc.); in pharmacy, solidified (said of oils that thicken from oxidation or exposure to the air); in chemistry, solid in contradistinction to liquid. [B, 2, 5, 121 (a, 24).]

CONCRETIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-kre(kra)/shi^2(t)^2-o$. Gen., *concretionis*. See **CONCRETION**.—**C. alvina**. See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**.—**C. digitorum**. Fr., *concrétion des doigts*. Adherence of the fingers together. [L, 41, 135.]—**C. intestinalis**. See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**.—**C. linguae**. Tongue-tie. [E.]—**C. palpebrarum cum bulbo oculi**. See **SYMBLEPHARON**.—**C. pericardii**. Adhesions, more or less complete, between two layers of the pericardium, resulting from inflammatory processes in the pericardial layers. [Strümpell (a, 25).]

CONCRETION, n. $Ko^2n-kre'shu^2n$. Lat., *concretio*. Gr., *κρῆσις*. Fr., *concrétion*. Ger., *Verwachsung* (1st def.), *Concrement* (2d def.). It., *concrezione*. Sp., *concreción*. 1. A growing together of separate parts, also the formation of a concrement. 2. A concrement; in botany, mineral deposits in the tissue of plants, generally in the crystalline form. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 290.]—**Alvine c.** See **INTESTINAL CALCULUS**.—**Animal c's**. Deposits in the body destitute of organic structure, and found in the various secretions—salivary, urinary, biliary, etc.—and in different organs, such as the stomach, intestines, lacrymal ducts, nose, sebaceous glands, brain, heart, veins, lungs, etc. They generally have a base of animal matter (fibrin) with deposits of calcium carbonate and phosphate, and ammonio-magnesian phosphate and carbonate. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**Arthritic c.** See **ARTHRITIC CALCULUS**.—**Biliary c.** See **BILIARY CALCULUS**.—**Calcareous c.** See **CHALKY CALCULUS**.—**Cardiac c.** See **CARDIAC CALCULUS**.—**Cartilaginous c's of the corpora cavernosa**. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—**Cretaceous c.** See **CHALKY CALCULUS**.—**Fibrinous c.** See **CARDIAC CALCULUS**, **FIBRINOUS CALCULUS**, and **THROMBUS**.—**Fibro-plastic c's of the corpora cavernosa**. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—**Gouty c.** See **ARTHRITIC CALCULUS**.—**Osseous (or Plastic) c's of the corpora cavernosa**. Sclerosis of the corpora cavernosa. [G.]—**Polypoid c.** See **CARDIAC CALCULUS**.—**Tophaceous c.** See **ARTHRITIC CALCULUS**.

CONCUBITUS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n^2-ku^2b(ku^4b)^2t-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *concubere*, to lie together. Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Ger., *Zusammenliegen*, *Beischlaf*. It., *coito*. Sp., *coito*. Sexual intercourse.

CONCURRENZ (Ger.), n. $Ko^2n-kur-re^2ntz'$. The struggle of various micro-organisms for the possession of a given nutritive field. [A, 396.]

CONCURSUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n^2-ku^2rs(ku^4rs)^2u^3s(u^4s)$. From *concurrere*, to run together. Fr., *concours*. Ger., *Zusammentreffen*. It., *concorso*. Sp., *concurso*. See **ANASTOMOSIS** and **SYNDROME**.

CONCUSSION, n. $Ko^2n-ku^2sh^2u^3n$. Lat., *concussio* (from *concute*, to shake). Fr., *commotion*. Ger., *Erschütterung*. It., *commozione*. Sp., *convulsión*. A shaking, a shock, the condition caused by being shaken.—**C. of the brain**. Lat., *concussio (seu commotio) cerebri*. Fr., *commotion du cerveau*. Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung*. It., *commozione cerebrale*. Sp., *convulsión del cerebro*. A jarring of the brain substance without laceration of its tissue or with only microscopic laceration. It is characterized by partial or complete loss of consciousness with feebleness of the pulse, coldness of the extremities, pallor, and dilatation of the pupils, followed by vomiting, moaning, jactitation, and somnolence with warmth of the skin, a full, relaxed pulse, sometimes irregular, and contraction of the pupils; the whole usually ending in gradual recovery. [J. Hutchinson (A, 364).]—**C. of the spinal cord**. Fr., *commotion de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *Rückenmarkerschütterung*. A condition of the spinal cord produced by violent shock, such as may be caused by falling from a height, by a severe blow upon the back, or by a railway collision or similar accident. As complications, small extravasations of blood into the substance of the cord, or rupture of nerve tissue may exist, also hemorrhage from the spinal meninges and subacute spinal meningitis caused by the initial injury. Paraplegia does not usually supervene. Paresis of one or more limbs, nausea, vomiting, a quick intermittent or irregular pulse, choreic twitchings, and general prostration may severally or collectively occur. The temperature, lowered after the accident, will subsequently be found above the normal. Evidences of impaired digestion and assimilation are palpable. The effect upon the sphincters is variable. The degree and duration of general restlessness and nervous insomnia, as well as of the paralysis, depend upon the severity of the shock. [a, 25.]

CONCUSSOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n^2-ku^2s(ku^4s)^2so^2r$. Gen., *concuissoris*. An instrument or apparatus for administering regulated gentle blows upon a part (e. g., over paralyzed muscles). Such an apparatus, invented by L. Ewer, bears a general resemblance to the dental engine. ["Illustr. Mittheil. d. ärztl. Polytechn.", Apr., 1888, p. 80.]

CONCUITIENS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n^2-ku^2(ku^4)/shi^2(t)^2-e^2nz(ans)$. Shaking; as a n., a muscle that shakes a part.—**Caput c.** Of Douglas, the intertransversales colli muscles, regarded as one muscle. [L, 33.]

CONDAMINEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2n-da^2m(da^3m)-i^2n'e^2-a^3$. Fr., *condaminée*. Of De Candolle, a genus of rubiaceous trees, distinguished from the *Cinchonæ* by its fleshy corolla, the conical shape of the capsule, and the absence of wings upon the seeds. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. eorymbosa** [De Candolle]. A species growing in Peru and Colombia, the bitter and glutinous bark of which is used as a substitute for Peruvian bark and sometimes is mixed with the latter. It differs, however, in taste, and in having a white color on the inner side. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tinctoria** [De Candolle]. A South American tree furnishing a light-red bark which in internal structure much resembles cinchona-bark, and the rind of which is used on the Orinoco and elsewhere for dyeing red. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See **CINCHONÆ** *laccifera*.—**C. utilis** [Goudout]. The *Eleagia utilis* of Weddell. [B, 288.]—**C. vera**. A variety of *Cinchona c.* [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CONDAMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n da^2m(da^3m)-i^2n'e^2-e-(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *condaminées*. A tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, comprising *Euglandamineæ*, *Portulandiceæ*, and *Pinckneyæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDANG (Malay), n. The *Ficus bengalensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDANG-WARIE, n. In Java, the *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDE, n. A native name for the fruit of a Congo palm. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDENSABILITY, n. $Ko^2n-de^2ns-a^2-bi^2i^2t-i^2$. Fr., *condensabilité*. Ger., *Verdichtbarkeit*. It., *condensabilità*. Sp., *condensabilidad*. Capacity for undergoing condensation. [B.]

CONDENSABLE, adj. $Ko^2n-de^2ns-a^2-b'l$. Fr., c. Ger., *verdichtbar*. It., *condensabile*. Sp., c. Capable of undergoing condensation. [B.]

CONDENSANT (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n^2-da^2n^2-sa^2n^2$. Lat., *condensans*. Condensing (formerly said of remedies thought capable of condensing the humors). [L, 41.]

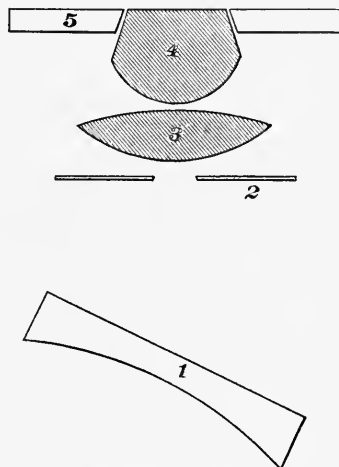
CONDENSATEUR (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n^2-da^2n^2-s-a^2t-u^6r$. See **CONDENSER**.

CONDENSATION, n. $Ko^2n-de^2ns-a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *condensatio* (from *condensere*, to thicken). Fr., c. Ger., *Verdichtung*, *C. It.*, *condensazione*. Sp., *condensación*. 1. The act or process of reducing to another and more compact form the bulk of a body without altering its mass. The term is often restricted in chemistry to the passage of gas or vapor into a liquid or a solid state. [B, 2 (a, 24).] 2. The successive direct union of the molecules of a chemical compound with themselves, once or several times, resulting in the formation of polymers. [A, 385.] 3. The formation of a pencil of parallel or convergent rays of light from divergent rays by means of a lens or mirror. 4. In pathology, the solidification of a spongy structure, like that of the lung (see **CARNIFICATION** and **HEPATIZATION**).

CONDENSATOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n-de^2ns-at(a^2t)^2o^2r$; in Eng., $Ko^2n-de^2ns-at-o^2r$. Gen., *condensatoris*. See **CONDENSER**.

CONDENSED, adj. Ko^2n-de^2nsd' . Fr., *condensé*. Ger., *zusammengedrängt*, *verdichtet*. It., *condensato*. Sp., *condensado*. In a state of condensation.

CONDENSER, n. $Ko^2n-de^2ns-u^6r$. Lat., *condensator*. Fr., *condensateur*. Ger., *Verdichter*. It., *condensatore*. Sp., *condensador*. An apparatus for effecting condensation of vapor, light, etc.; of Volta, an electrical accumulator. [L, 30, 41, 44.]—**Abbé's c.** A light-c. which consists of a substage mirror, a diaphragm, and a system of lenses so arranged that the whole apparatus may be raised and lowered in order to alter the focus. In the diagram, 1 represents the mirror. This has a plane and a convex surface. The latter is only to be used with low-power objectives; 2 represents the diaphragm, which is either of the "iris" form or so made that apertures of various sizes may be used; 3 and 4 are the lenses. These are so ground that when a small diaphragm is used, parallel rays will be brought to a focus at a short distance about the upper lens. When, however, no diaphragm is used, the rays are refracted so that the object is illuminated from all sides. All of the image which is produced by shadow is thus obliterated. Those parts, however, which are colored still show, for the color-image and the form-image are different. The most important use of the c. is this obliteration of the form-image, since it makes possible the discovery of stained objects which would otherwise be hidden by the structures about them. [a, 28.]—**Achromatic c.** An achromatic lens attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays from the mirror on the object under examination. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Bartlett's c.** A combination of a glass retort with a water-jacket, tube, or canister as a c. It is a Liebig's c. applied directly to the neck of a retort. [a, 24.]—**Borda y Barcel's c.** A c. consisting



of a light metallic box or cylinder 18 inches high by 7 in diameter, condensation being effected in the usual manner by supplying the outer vessel with a constant stream of cold water, which enters and escapes by suitable pipes. [a, 24].—**Bull's-eye c.** A plano-convex or a bi-convex lens attached to a microscope to aid, by concentrating the light, in illuminating an opaque object under examination. [a, 24].—**Electrical c.** An instrument for the accumulation or storing of electricity by its conduction from a non-insulated surface to an insulated one, as in the Leyden jar. If a circular brass plate, covered on its lower surface with copal varnish and insulated by a glass handle, is laid on another brass plate connected with a feeble battery, the upper plate, by induction, becomes an electrical c. and accumulates all the electricity the lower one receives. [B, 158 (a, 24)].—**Lieberkühn's c.** Also called a Lieberkühn. A concave mirror attached to a microscope to concentrate the rays upon an opaque object. [B, 7].—**Liebig's c.** An attachment to a retort by which the distillate is cooled and condensed before passing into the receiver. The glass tube through which the distillate passes is covered throughout its length by a larger tube, generally of metal, and a current of water is made to flow constantly in the space intervening between the two tubes. [B, 14 (a, 24)].—**Remington's c.** A c. furnished with 7 tubes of 1 inch diameter and 32 inches long, surrounded by a cylinder 5 inches in diameter and 24 inches long. A stout tube at the bottom is connected by rubber tubing with the hydrant, and a similar tube conveys the heated water into the sink. The ends of the condensing tubes are drawn together and tapered. An iron stand is adjusted by a V-support, and secures the apparatus at any required angle. [a, 24].—**Rice's c.** A c. that consists of a tolerably heavy copper vessel of about 10 gallons capacity, with a round bottom and closed top, having short inch-tubes projecting from both; one of the tubes supplying the cold water and the other carrying it off. [a, 24].—**Squibb's c.** A c. on the principle of Liebig's, but upright and having the vapor tube doubled in the form of a V, in order to economize space in the use of the apparatus. [B, 14 (a, 24)].

CONDENSING, adj. Ko²n-de²ns'i²n²g. Fr., *condensateur*, *condensant*. Ger., *verdichtend*. Causing condensation.

CONDER, n. Ar., *kovndour*. Incense. In Bengal, the resin obtained from the *Boswellia thurifera* of Roxburgh (which is supposed to be the olibanum or frankincense of the ancients), called by the natives *Koondooroo*, *Ghundurus*, or *Cundun*, of which probably c. is a corruption. [B, 172 (a, 24)].

CONDILLAC (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-del-ya²k. A place in the department of Drôme, France, where there are alkaline springs. [L, 88.]

CONDIMENT, n. Ko²nd'i²e-me²nt. Gr., ῥησυμα, ἀρτυμα. Lat., *condimentum* (from *condire*, to season). Fr., *c. assaisonnement*. Ger., *Würze*, *Gewürz*. It., Sp., *condimento*. A stimulating substance used to improve the flavor of food. C's proper usually contain no nutritive material. [K.]

CONDISI (It.), n. Kon-de'se. A corruption of Ar. *koundour*. Gr., στροφιόν. 1. The *Gypsophila struthium* of Dioscorides. 2. The *Veratrum album* of Linnaeus. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24)].

CONDIT (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-de. See **COMFIT**.

CONDITIPES (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-di²t'i²-pez(pas). From *conditus*, a store-house, and *pes*, a foot. Fr., *conditipède*. Capable of concealing the feet (said of the *Brachyura*). [L, 41, 180.]

CONDITORWAAREN (Ger.), n. pl. Ko²n-det-or/va²r-e²n. See **CONFECTIONERY**.

CONDITUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-di²(de)'tu²m(tu²m). From *condire*, to spice. 1. A medicinal preparation made into the form of an electuary. By the old writers the term was applied especially to preserved fruits and is still used in that sense (e. g., *cortex limonis conditus*, or candied lemon-peel). [B, 121 (a, 24)]. 2. (*Vinum* understood) of Pliny, wine flavored with honey and pepper. [A, 318.]—**C. ad vermes**. See **ELECTUARIUM ad vermes**.—**C. catechuicum**. Fr., *confection japonaise, électuaire de cachou composé*. A preparation containing 48 parts of catechu, 82 parts each of tormentilla-root, nutmeg, and incense, 1 part of opium, 24 parts of syrup of orange (Genev. Ph., 1780), 64 parts of catechu, 48 parts of kino, 16 parts each of nutmeg and cinnamon, 1 part of opium dissolved in wine, and 432 parts of syrup of roses thoroughly boiled. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CONDITURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-di²(det)-u²r(tu²)a². Ger., *Einmachen*, *Einbalsamieren*. A preserving, seasoning, flavoring. [a, 21].—**C. cadaverum**. The embalming of the dead. [a, 21.]

CONDITUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-di²(de)'tu²s(tu²s). Ger., *eingemacht*. Preserved, pickled, embalmed; made savory or fragrant; seasoned, spiced. [a, 21.] As a n. n., see **CONDITUM**.

CONDOM, n. Ku²n'du²m. A corruption of *Condon*, the name of the inventor. Lat., *posthocalyptron*. Fr., *c. baudruche, capote anglaise*. Ger., C. It., c. Sp., *condon*. A thin bag (formerly consisting of the prepared cæcum of the sheep, or made of gold-beaters' skin, now made of rubber) to be worn as a covering for the penis during coitus, to prevent impregnation or infection. [A, 301; E.]

CONDONDOUG (Malay), n. The *Spondias amara* of Lamarck. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDOR, n. The *Benincasa cerifera*.

CONDORI (Fr.), n. Ko²n-dor-e. The *Adenantha pavonina*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. glabre**. Syn.: *Crête de paon*. The *Adenantha pavonina* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**C. noire**. The *Adenantha falcata* of Linnaeus. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONDOUBLÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-dub-la. See **CONDUPLICATE**.

CONDRILLA (Lat.), **CONDRILLON** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Ko²n-dri²la², lo²n. Fr., *condrille, chondrille*. 1. The gum-resin of *Aractylis gummifera*. 2. Of Pliny, Spanish succory. 3. See **CHONDRILLA**. [B, 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDRIS [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n'dri²s. See **CHONDRIS**.

CONDUCTEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-du²k-tu²r. Conducting; as a n., see **CONDUCTOR** and **DIRECTOR**.—**C. sonore**. See **CONDUCTOR sonorus**.—**C's pistillaires**. Lat., *chordæ pistillares, styliscæ* [Linn]. Fr., *raisseaux c. de l'aura seminalis* [Mirbel]. Hollow filaments connecting the stigma to the ovule, through which it was at one time erroneously supposed that an *aura seminalis* was conducted for the fertilization of the ovum. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CONDUCTIBILITY, n. Ko²n-du²k-ti²-bi²'ti²-i². Fr., *conductibilité*. Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. It., *conductibilità*. Sp., *conductibilidad*. Properly, capability of being conducted; as commonly used, conducting power (for which a better word is *conductivity*).—**Centrifugal c.** The property of conveying centrifugal impressions from the nervous centres to the periphery. [L, 13].—**Centripetal c.** The property of conveying centripetal impressions from the periphery to the nervous centres. [L, 13.]

CONDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-du²k(duk)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *conductio's* (from *conducere*, to conduct). 1. See **CONDUCTION**. 2. A convulsion. [C. Aurelianus (L, 132).]

CONDUCTION, n. Ko²n-du²k'shu²n. Gr., συναγωγή. Lat., *conductio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Leitung*. It., *conduzione*. Sp., *conducción*. The property or process of giving passage to anything (especially heat, sound, and electricity).—**Aerial c.**, **Air c.** Fr., *c. aérienne*. Ger., *Luftleitung*. C., as of sound to the ear through air.—**Bone c.** Fr., *c. des os du crâne*. Ger., *Knochenteitung*. It., *conduzione delle ossa craniche*. Sp., *conducción de los huesos del cráneo*. The c. of sound to the ear through the bones of the skull. [F, 1].—**Double c.** Ger., *doppelte Leitung*. The transmission of an impulse in two directions (both to and from the nerve-centre) when a stimulus is applied to the middle portion of a pure sensory or motor nerve. [Landois (K).]

CONDUCTIVITY, n. Ko²n-du²k-ti²v'i²t-i². Ger., *Leitungsfähigkeit*. Conducting power. Cf. **CONDUCTIBILITY**.—**Coefficient of c. of electricity**. A number expressing the electrical c. of a body, estimated in a manner similar to that of the coefficient of c. of heat. [B.]—**Coefficient of c. of heat**. A number expressing the absolute or relative quantity of heat which passes in a unit of time through a plate of that substance of unit thickness and unit area whose surfaces are maintained in constant temperatures differing from one another by one degree. This applies equally to the c. of electricity. [B, 2, 77 (a, 24)].—**Specific c.** Ger., *spezifische Leitungsfähigkeit*. The relative capacity which some special substance exhibits for the transmission of heat, electricity, or nerve force. [a, 24.]

CONDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-du²k(duk)'tu²r. Gen., *conductor's*. Gr., ἀγωγός. Fr., *conducteur*. Ger., *Führer, Leiter, Konduktor*. It., *conduttore*. Sp., c. 1. Any medium of conduction. 2. A lithotomy staff. [A, 322].—**C. sonorus** [Bergmann]. Fr., *conducteur sonore*. Ger., *unbeständige Trigeminus-Wurzel*. A term for certain nerve-fibers in the floor of the fourth ventricle which interlace with the stricæ acusticæ (medullary stricæ). [I, 39].—**Paladino's sound-c.** Fr., *phonifère*. Ger., *Schallleiter*. It., Sp., *fonifero*. An instrument consisting of a straight, flexible, or firm rod, one half to two thirds of a metre long, to one end of which is fixed a thin, small, circular band of metal, while the other end bears a small, slightly concave metal plate. The metal arc is placed on the larynx of the party speaking, and the small metal plate on the teeth or ear of the deaf person, so that speech is immediately transmitted by the rod to the bones of the head, and thence to the labyrinth. [F, 32].—**Pin-c.** An instrument for guiding a long, slender pin through thick, tough tissues. Buck's pin-c. resembles a shoemaker's awl in general shape, but is channeled for a short distance from the point. It is carried through the course that the pin is designed to take, the point of the pin is engaged in its channeled portion, the pin-c. is then withdrawn, and the pin goes along with it.—**Prime c.** That part of a frictional electrical machine which receives, and by its insulation retains, the electricity developed. It is generally a metallic cylinder, but often of other and various forms. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CONDUIT, n. Ko²nd'wi²(t²); in Fr., ko²n²dwe. Fr., c. See **CANAL**.—**C's adipeux** (Fr.). See **Fat CANALS**.—**C's aqueux** (Fr.). See **LYMPHATICS**.—**C. auditif externe** (Fr.). See **External auditory canal**.—**C. auditif interne** (Fr.). See **Internal auditory canal**.—**C. auriculaire** (Fr.). See **External auditory canal**.—**C. biliaire** (Fr.), **C. cholédoque** (Fr.). See **Bile duct**.—**C. cystique** (Fr.). See **Cystic duct**.—**C. de Bartholin**. See **Bartholin's duct**.—**C. de Botal** (Fr.). The foramen ovale of the heart. [L, 340].—**C. déferent** (Fr.). See **Vas deferens**.—**C. déferent borgne** (Fr.). See **Vas aberrans**.—**C. de la pudeur** (Fr.). See **VAGINA**.—**C's dentaires** (Fr.). See **Dental canals**.—**C. de Pecquet** (Fr.). See **Thoracic duct**.—**C. de Rivinus** (Fr.). See **Duct of Rivini**.—**C. de Stenon** (Fr.). See **Stenson's duct**.—**C. d'Eustache** (Fr.). See **Eustachian tube**.—**C. de Wharton** (Fr.). See **Wharton's duct**.—**C. de Wirsung** (Fr.). See **Pancreatic duct**.—**C's éjaculateurs** (Fr.). See **Ejaculatory ducts**.—**C. excréteurs** (Fr.). See **Excretory duct**.—**C. galactophores** (Fr.). See **Galactophorous ducts**.—**C. gutturale de l'oreille** (Fr.). See **Eustachian tube**.—**C. infra-orbitaire** (Fr.). See **Infra-orbital canal**.—**C's intertriculaires** (Fr.). Of Giron, the vegetable organs or cells forming, as he asserted, a continuous network of vessels, by means of which liquids were carried throughout a plant for its nourishment. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C's lacrymaux** (Fr.). See **Lacrymal ducts**.—**C. lymphatique** (Fr.). See **Lymphatic canal**.—**C. médullaires** (Fr.). See **Haversian canals**.—**C. naso-palatin** (Fr.). See **Nasopalatine canal**.—**C's nourriciers des os** (Fr.). See **Haversian canals**.—**C. pancréatique** (Fr.). See **Pancreatic ducts**.—**C. pancréatique accessoire** (ou supplémentaire) (Fr.). See **Petit C. pancréatique**.—**C. parotiden** (Fr.). See **Stenson's duct**.—**C. pterygoïdien** (Fr.). See **Pterygoid canal**.—**C. pterygo-palatin** (Fr.). See **Pterygo-palatine canal**.—**C's séminifères** (Fr.). See **Seminiferous tubules**.—**C. sous-orbitaire** (Fr.). See **Infra-orbital canal**.—**C. spermatique** (Fr.). See **Vas deferens**.—**C. sub-**

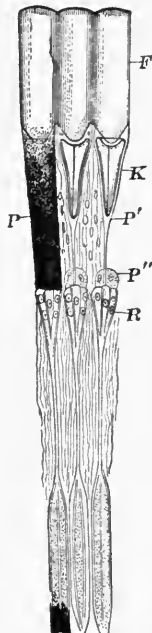
CONDYLOPUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-di²l(du¹)'o(o²)-pu^s(pus). Fr., *condylope*. Ger., *knopffüssig*. It., *condilopeo*. Sp., *condilopeo*. Having articulated feet. [L, 180.]

CONDYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-di²l(du¹)-os'is. Gen., *condylos'is* (-is). Gr., *κονδύλωσις*. Properly, the formation of condylo-mata; as commonly used, a condylo-ma. [A, 322; G, 16.]

CONDYLOTOMY, n. Ko²n-di²l-o²'o-mi². From *κόνδυλος* (see CONDYLE), and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *condylotomie*. An osteotomy of one or both of the condyles of the femur. See *Annandale's*, *Ogston's*, and *Reeves's* OSTEOTOMY.

CONDYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n'di²l(du¹)-u^s(u'is). See CONDYLE. — **Acusserer C. des Oberarmbeins** (Ger.). See *External CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **Acusserer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See *External CONDYLE of the femur*. — **C. des Unterkiefers** (Ger.). See *CONDYLE of the inferior maxilla*. — **Condylus digitorum manus**. 1. The knuckles of the fingers. 2. The digital phalanges. [L, 325.] — **C. extensorius** (humeri). See *External CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **C. externus femoris**. See *External CONDYLE of the femur*. — **C. externus humeri** (seu ossis humeri). See *External CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **C. externus tibiae**. See *External TUBEROSITY of the tibia*. — **C. fibularis femoris**. See *External CONDYLE of the femur*. — **C. flexorius** (humeri), **C. internus humeri** (seu ossis humeri). See *Internal CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **Innerer C. des Oberarmbeins** (Ger.). See *Internal CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **Innerer C. des Oberschenkelbeins** (Ger.). See *Internal CONDYLE of the femur*. — **C. internus tibiae**. See *Internal TUBEROSITY of the tibia*. — **C. lateralis femoris**. See *External CONDYLE of the femur*. — **C. medialis humeri**. See *External CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **C. medialis femoris**. See *Internal CONDYLE of the femur*. — **C. medialis humeri**. See *Internal CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **Condylus occipitalis**. See *Occipital CONDYLES*. — **C. (ossis) maxillæ inferioris**. See *CONDYLE of the inferior maxilla*. — **C. ossis metacarpi**. The distal extremity of a metacarpal bone. [L, 31, 115.] — **C. radialis humeri**. See *External CONDYLE of the humerus*. — **C. scapulae**. The head of the scapula; the process of the scapula which bears the glenoid cavity. [L, 31.] — **C. uniaris humeri**. See *Internal CONDYLE of the humerus*.

CONE, n. Kon. Gr., *κῶνος*. Lat., *conus*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Zapfen*. It., Sp., *cono*. 1. A pyramid with a circular base. [A, 301.] 2. An aggregated fruit composed of a conical or oval mass of imbricated scales, as in the pine and in gymnosperms generally. 3. The syncarpium of the *Magnolia* tribe; it is a mass of confluent, closed pericarps on a lengthened torus. [B, 34 (a, 24).] — **C. body**. Ger., *Zapfenkörper*, *Zapfennengglied*. The inner segment of a retinal c. [L, 332.] — **C. fibres**. Ger., *Zapfenfasern*. The prolongations outward (toward the sclerotic) of the retinal c's. They enlarge to form the c. granules, and terminate, in pyramidal bases, upon the surface of the outer molecular layer of the retina, from the edges of which are given off fine processes. [L, 31, 318, 332.] — **C. flower**. See the major list. — **C. granules**. Ger., *Zapfenkörner*. Nucleated enlargements of the c. fibres situated between the membrana externa limitans and the intergranular layer of the retina. Sometimes they are closely connected with the base of the cones, and are never at any great distance from them. By many they are regarded as being bipolar nerve cells. [L, 31, 318, 332.] — **C. head**. The genus *Strobilanthes*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] — **C. of attraction**. Fr., *cône d'attraction*. An elevation of the outer layers of the vitelline membrane at the place where the spermatozooids are to enter it. — **C's of the retina**. See *Retinal c's*. — **C. rod** [H. Müller], **C. style**. Ger., *Zapfenstäbchen*, *Zapfenaussenglied*. The outer segment of a retinal c. [L, 332.] — **Crystalline c's**. Fr., *cônes cristallines*. In compound eyes, transparent c's which lie between the corneal lenses and the retinulae, one for each lens. [L, 201.] — **Doyere's c.**, **Nerve c.** See *Nerve-EMINENCE*. — **Endostylic c.** An endostylic process of the endostyle found in the stolon of certain ascidians. [L, 353.] — **Fibrous c.** [Mayo]. See *CORONA radiata*. — **Olfactory c's**. Conical projections on the antennæ of crustaceans, regarded as having olfactory functions. [L, 353.] — **Oral c.** In the *Hydrozoa*, the conical enlargement at the oral pole, in the centre of which is the mouth. [L, 121.] — **Primitive c's**. Ger., *Primitivkegel*. The c.-like appearances formed by the collecting tubules arising from single principal tubes in the medulla of the kidney, extending to the surface of the cortex in the same medullary radius, and there dividing into numerous uriniferous tubules. [J, 35.] — **Retinal c's**. Lat., *coni retinae*. Fr., *cônes retiniens*. Ger., *Netzhautzapfen*. Bulbous bodies in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. They are divided into two segments, an inner (the c. body), and an outer (the c. rod), which is usually shorter. The inner is bottle-shaped, consists internally of homogeneous or finely granular matter, externally of fine fibrils, is simply refracting, is stained by carmin, and is continuous with a c. fibre. The outer segment is finely tapering, doubly refracting, is uncolored by carmin, but deeply stained by osmic acid, and is believed to be made up of superimposed discs.

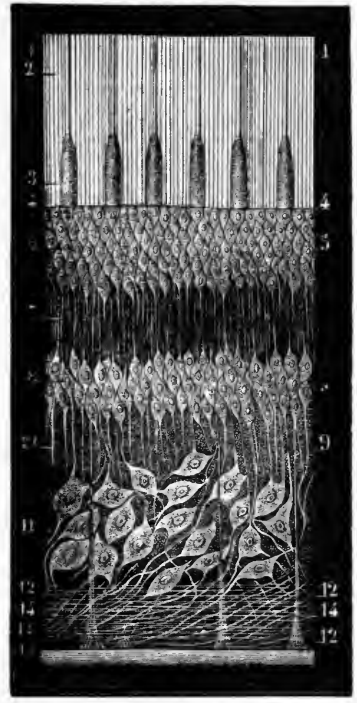


CRYSTALLINE CONES. [FROM MILLS, AFTER GRENHACHER.]

Three facets with retinulae from the compound eye of the cockchafer. The pigment has been dissolved away from two of the facets. F, corneal facet; K, crystalline cone; P, pigment-sheath; P', chief pigment-cell; P'', pigment-cells of the second order; R, retinulae.

bodies in the layer of rods and cones of the retina. They are divided into two segments, an inner (the c. body), and an outer (the c. rod), which is usually shorter. The inner is bottle-shaped, consists internally of homogeneous or finely granular matter, externally of fine fibrils, is simply refracting, is stained by carmin, and is continuous with a c. fibre. The outer segment is finely tapering, doubly refracting, is uncolored by carmin, but deeply stained by osmic acid, and is believed to be made up of superimposed discs.

By some they are regarded as being the peripheric process of the c. granules (bipolar ganglion cells), and as being more largely concerned in the perception of color than the rods. In animals of nocturnal habits they are much diminished in number, or are absent. They are usually fewer in number than the rods, except at the macula lutea, where they exceed the rods in number. They are perpendicular to the retina except at the macula, where they are somewhat oblique. [L, 31, 318, 332.] — **Olfactory c's**. See *Olfactory c's*. — **Steinheil's c.** Fr., *cône de Steinheil*. Ger., *Steinheil'sche Kegel*. It., *cono di Steinheil*. Sp., *cono de Steinheil*. A small cone of solid glass, the base of which is convex and the opposite surface concave. It is about an inch in length and acts like a Galilean telescope; occasionally used in very high degrees of myopia. [F.] — **Twin c's**. Ger., *Doppelzapfen*. In comparative anatomy, retinal c's which are united by their lateral surfaces, the rods and fibres being separate. [L, 318, 332.]



THE RODS AND CONES OF THE RETINA. [FROM MILLS, AFTER H. MÜLLER.]

1, layer of rods and cones; 2, rods; 3, cones; 4, 5, 6, external granule layer; 7, internal granule layer; 8, 10, finely granular gray layer; 11, layer of nerve-cells; 12, 14, fibres of the optic nerve; 13, membrana limitans.

CONE (Fr.), n. Kon. See **CONE**. — **C. d'attraction**. See **CONE of attraction**. — **C's de la rétine**. See **Retinal CONES**. — **C. d'exsudation** [Fol]. A conical projection from the surface of the vitelline membrane constituted by the altered tail of a spermatozoid after its head has penetrated to the vitellus. [A, 15.] — **C. d'or**, **C. doré** [Paulet]. A variety of mushroom. [B, 121 (a, 24).] — **C. fibreux**. A thick, c-shaped bundle of fibres from the corium penetrating the subcutaneous fat in the acute angle formed by a fat column of Warren. [J, 42.] — **C's rétinien**. See **Retinal CONES**. — **C's séminifères du testicules**. See **CONI vasculosi**.

CONEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kon'e-a. Fr., *cones* [Menke]. A family of the *Clinobranchia*. [L, 180.]

CONEPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. Kon-e²k-flō(flo²)-ji²s(gi²)'ko²n. From *κῶνος*, a cone, and *ἐκφλογίζεν*, to set on fire. Ger., *kegelförmige Blätter*. Varicella with conical lesions. [A, 322.]

CONE-FLOWER, n. Kon'flu^s-u⁴-o^r. The *Rudbeckia*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] — **California c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia californica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Cut-leaved c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia laciniata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Drummond's c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia Drummondii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Glowing c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia fulgida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Hairy c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia hirta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Large c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia maxima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Newman's c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia neumaniana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Purple c.-f.** 1. The *Rudbeckia purpurea*. 2. The *Echinacea purpurea* of Münch. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).] — **Shining c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia nitida*. — **Showy c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia speciosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Three-lobed c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia triloba*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Virginian c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia virginiana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] — **Yellow c.-f.** The *Rudbeckia laciniata*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CONEILLER (Fr.), n. Kon-e²l-ya. See **CORNILLIER**.

CONEINE, n. Kon-e'en. Fr., *conéine*. See **CONIINE**.

CONEION (Lat.), n. n. Kon-i'(e²'i²)-o²n. Gr., *κῶνειον*. Of Hippocrates, the *Conium maculatum* or its juice. [A, 311 (a, 17); B, 88; L, 104.]

CONEMON, n. The cucumber of Japan. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Kon-e²n²ki²m(ch²u²m)-a³. Gen., *conenchym'atos* (-is). From *κῶνος*, a cone, and *ἐγχυμα*, something poured in. Fr., *conenchyme*. The conical-celled epidermic tissue of vegetable hairs. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

CONEPITOS (Sp.), n. Kon-a-pe'tos. The *Antirrhinum hirsutum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONESSI, n. Kon-e²s'si². See **WRIGHTIA antidysenterica**. — **C.-bark**, **C. cortex**. See **Cortex CONESSII**.

CONESSINE, n. Kon-e²s'sen. Ger., *Conessin*. An alkaloid found in the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. Its exact chemical composition is not determined; Watts gives it as C₂₆H₄₂N₂O, Stenhouse as C₂₅H₄₂N₂O, Warnecke as C₁₁H₁₈N, and Polstorff and Schirmer as C₁₂H₂₀N. The latter describe it as a light, white powder, melting at 121.5° C., sparingly soluble in water, freely so in

alcohol, ether, chloroform, and benzene. Its medicinal properties have not been satisfactorily investigated. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1886, p. 613; B, 5 (a, 24).]

CONESSIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-e²s¹si²-u²m(u²m). See *WRIGHTIA antidysenterica* and *Cortex conessii*.—**Cortex conessii**. Ger., *Conessrinde*. The bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. [B, 5, 172, 180 (a, 24).]

CONEXIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-e²x¹i²-o. Gen., *conexionis*. See **CONNEXIO**.

CONFANON, n. An old name for *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONFECT, n. Ko²n-fe²kt. Ger., C. See **CONFECTIO**.—C. against worms. See **CONFECTIO ad vermes**.

CONFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fe²kshi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *confectionis*. See **CONFECTIO**.—**Cardiaca** c. See **C. aromatica**.—**C. ad vermes**. Confect against worms; made by mixing together 730 parts of worm-seed, 480 of meal of lupins, 240 each of white dittany and dittany of Crete, 30 each of prepared burnt hartshorn and true scordium, 16 of saffron, and a sufficient quantity of white sugar to form a confection. [B, 89 (a, 21).]—**C. anacardii**, **C. anacardina**. Confection of anacardium containing 12 parts each of emblecan, belleric, myrobalans, long pepper, and white pepper, 8 drachms each of ginger and honey of acardium, 5 parts each of castor, storax, and cloves, 3 drachms each of chamomile flowers, bay-berries, and cyperus, 20 parts of sugar, and a sufficient quantity of honey. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. anodyna nostra**. A preparation made by mixing 288 parts of opium dissolved in juice of lemons and inspissated to the thickness of honey, 48 parts each of salt of tartar, salt of pearl, bezoar mineral, and cloves, 1 part each of musk and ambergris, 24 parts of oil of cinnamon, and 336 parts each of juice of alkerkes, meligulous extract of juniper-berries, and virgin honey; to be kept into an air-tight tin or silver box. [L, 89 (a, 21).]—**C. Archigeni**, **C. Archigenis**. Confection of Archigenes: made by mixing 4 parts each of castor, long pepper and black pepper, styrax, spikenard, costus, galbanum, and opium, and one part of saffron with a sufficient quantity of syrup of ringwort to form a confection. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. aromatica**, **C. cardiaca**, **C. cordialis**. Fr., *confection (ou électuaire) aromatique*. Ger., *aromatische Latwerge*. Aromatic confection; made by rubbing together 4 oz. (av.) of aromatic powder and 4 oz. (av.) (or a sufficient quantity) of clarified honey until a uniform mass is obtained [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or 1 part of powdered cinnamon and ginger, and 2 parts of syrup of orange-peel [U. S. Ph., 1820, Ed. Ph., 1826]; or 2 parts of powdered cinnamon and cardamom, 3 parts of conserve of orange-peel, and a sufficient quantity of syrup of orange-peel [Port. Ph., 1836]; or 4 parts each of cinnamon and nutmeg, 2 parts of cloves, 1 part of lesser cardamom, 4 parts of saffron, 32 parts of chalk, 48 parts of sugar, and 24 parts of water. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. Damocrates**. See **MITHRIDATE** and **CONFECTIO of Damocrates**.—**C. de Rebecha**. See **TROCHISCI bechici abt.**—**C. diacodion**. See *Syrupus PAPAVERIS*.—**C. diaprunum**. See *Confectio PRUNORUM laxativa*.—**C. Fraecastorii**. See *CONDITUM catechucium*.—**C. Hamech** (major). Hamech's c.; made by bruising 16 parts of the rind of yellow myrobalans, 12 parts each of chebulan, black myrobalans, violets, pulp of colocynth, and polypody of the oak, 4 parts each of wormwood and thyme, and 3 parts each of the seeds of anise and fennel, and red roses, macerating them together for 1 day in 576 parts of whey, boiling down to one half, straining with expression, adding 48 parts each of the juices of fumitory and pulps of prunes and raisins, and 96 parts each of white sugar and clarified honey, boiling to the consistence of honey, and sprinkling in at the end 16 parts each of powdered troches of agaric and powdered senna-leaves, 12 parts of rhubarb, 8 parts of ephedrium, 6 parts of diargyrium, 4 parts of cinnamon, 2 parts of ginger, and 1 part each of the seeds of fumitory, anise, and spike-nard, and mixing into a confection. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. hyacinthina**. See *Électuaire de SAFRAN composé*.—**C. japonica**. See *CONDITUM catechucium*.—**C. laxative**. See *C. ANISI laxativa*.—**C. opiate**. See **C. OPII**.—**C. passulata**. See **C. SENNE**.—**C. passulata cathartica**. Fr., *confection de raisins purgative*. Cathartic confection of raisins; a preparation made by mixing together thoroughly 4 parts of confection of senna and 1 part of powdered jalap. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. paulina**. See **C. Archigenis**.—**C. raleighana**. See **C. aromatica**.—**C. sapientum**. See **C. anacardina**.

CONFECTIO, n. Ko²n-fe²k'shu²n. Lat., *confectio* (from *con*, together, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *c.*, *confit*, *confiture*, *condit*, *dragée*. Ger., *Confect*, *Zuckermandel*, *Zuckererbse*. It., *confetto*, *confezione*, *saccaruro*. Sp., *confección*. A preparation of soft, solid consistence, composed of one or more medicinal substances, made up with some saccharine excipient, sugar, honey, or syrup. See also **CONSERVE** and **ELECTUARY**. [a, 21].—**Aromatic c.** See **CONFECTIO aromatica**.—**C. absorbante et aromatique** (Fr.). See *Électuaire de SAFRAN composé*.—**C. aromatique** (Fr.). See **CONFECTIO aromatica**.—**C. Hamech**. See **CONFECTIO Hamech**.—**C. japonica** (Fr.). See *CONDITUM catechucium*.—**C. of Archigenes**. See **CONFECTIO Archigenis**.—**C. of Damocrates**. More properly written *c. of Damocrates*. An ingredient of Warburg's tincture, closely resembling a preparation known as the *c. of Mithridates*. It contains over forty ingredients, including a very small proportion of opium (1 to 240) and a number of aromatic preparations. ["Drug, Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," Feb., 1882, p. 17].—**C. of Hamech**. See **CONFECTIO Hamech**.—**C. of saunders**. See *Confectio de SANTALIS*.—**C. opiacée**. See *Confectio OPII*.—**C. universelle** (Fr.). See *Électuaire de REUBARBE composé*.—**Cordial c.** See **CONFECTIO aromatica**.—**Kermesine c.** See **CONFECTIO ALKERMES**.—**Laxative c.** See *Confectio ANISI laxativa*.—**Simple c.** Of T. Haffenden, a c. composed of the pulps of tamarinds or prunes, with sugar, glycerin, etc., serving as a base for the extemporaneous preparation of c's from various medicinal substances. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 21).]—**Sir Walter Raleigh's**

c. See **CONFECTIO aromatica**.—**Vermifuge c.** See *Confectio seminis CINÆ*.

CONFECTIONARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Kon-fe²k-shi²(ti²)-o²n-a-(a²)ri²-u²s(u²s). An old term for an apothecary.

CONFECTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-fe²k'tu²m(tu²m). See **CONFECTIO**, **CONSERVE**, and **ELECTUARY**.—**C. mithridaticum**. See **MITHRIDATE**.

CONFÉDÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-fa-da-ra. United together. [L, 41, 180.]

CONFÉE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-fa. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFERRUMINATE, adj. Ko²n-fe²r-u²m'i²n-at. Lat., *conferruminatus* (from *conferruminare*, to glue together). Fr., *conferruminé*. United into one common mass (said of cotyledons). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFERTIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)-i²-flor'u²s-(u²s). From *confertus*, crowded together, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *confertiflore*. Ger., *dichtblumig*. Having flowers glomerated or pressed close together. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFERTIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)-i²-fol(fol²)-i²-u²s(u²s). From *confertus*, crowded together, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *confertifolié*. Ger., *dichtblättrig*. Having the leaves pressed close together. L, 41.]

CONFERTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)'u²s(u²s). Fr., *serré*. Ger., *zusammengedrängt, dichtstehend*. It., *compresso*. Sp., *comprimido*. Packed or pressed close together; of a cutaneous eruption, closely clustered. [A, 326; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)'va²(wa²). From *confervere*, to grow together. Fr., *conferve*. Ger., *Süsswasseralgen*, *Wasserfaden*. It., *conferva*. Sp., *c.* 1. Of Pliny, an aquatic plant, so called because of its supposed power to make fractured bones unite, and called for the same reason, by Apuleius, *consolida*. 2. The representative genus of the *Confervaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. ægagropila** [Linnæus]. Ger., *Vernmoos*. Moor-balls; a Mediterranean species found in Corsican moss; formerly employed in powder as an anthelmintic and alterative and as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. albida** [Forskål]. A species used in Iceland as a condiment. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. brevissima** [Ehrhart]. See **C. ægagropila**.—**C. bulbosa** [Chantrans]. Fr., *conferve bulbeuse*. A marine species which furnishes a fibre like that of cotton and used in like manner. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. catenata** [Linnæus]. A Mediterranean species found along with **C. ægagropila**.—**C. coccinea** [Hudson]. Ger., *scharlachrothe Haaralge*. A species growing in the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean. It is an anthelmintic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. corallina** [Loureiro]. A Chinese species; its infusion is made into a conserve with sugar. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. diaphana** [Lyngbie]. The *Ceramium diaphanum* of Roth. A species found in the Mediterranean and other seas. [B, 180 (a, 21).]—**C. dichotoma**. See *Fucus helminthocortos*.—**C. flocculosa** [Roth]. A species growing in rivers; used as an anthelmintic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. funiformis** [Roth]. See *CHANTRANSIA rivularis*.—**C. helminthocorton**, **C. helminthocortos**. Fr., *mousse de Corse*. Ger., *Wurmfurche*. A species of which a decoction is used in Europe as an anthelmintic, and which is one of the marine plants sold there as Corsican moss. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. linum** [Miller]. A species found in most seas, included under the name Corsican moss. [B, 180.]—**C. lutescens** [De Candolle]. See **C. bulbosa**.—**C. mollis** [Draparnaud]. Fr., *millefeuille marine*. A species used in Kamchatka as a cosmetic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. palustris** [Chantrans]. See *CHANTRANSIA rivularis*.—**C. pectinalis** [Müll]. See **C. flocculosa**.—**C. prolifera** [Roth]. A Mediterranean species found along with **C. ægagropila**.—**C. rivularis**, **C. rivularis** [Linnæus]. See *CHANTRANSIA rivularis*.—**C. rupestris**. See *HELMINTHOCORTON*.—**C. sericea** [Gilbert]. See *CHANTRANSIA rivularis*.—**C. striatula** [Jürgens]. Fr., *diatoma raide*. A species found on river-banks; it is an anthelmintic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONFERVACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)-va(wa²)se²-(ke²)-a². Of Schulz, a section of the *Confervaceæ*. [B, 170.]

CONFERVACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)-va(wa²)se²-(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *confervacées*. Ger., *Konfervaceen*, *Wasserfäden*. A family (order) of chlorophylleous plants (*Algae*) belonging, according to some, to the *Edogoniaceæ* (grand division *Oosporeæ*); according to others, to the *Zoosporeæ* (grand division *Zygosporeæ*). They are green or yellowish filamentous masses found in both salt and fresh water. As limited by Reichenbach (1828), it comprised the divisions *Echinellæ*, *Fragilarinæ*, *Oscillatorinæ*, and *Ulvacæ*; in 1837 he confined the divisions to the *Oscillatorinæ*, *Confervacæ*, and *Zigmeneæ*, and in 1841 he adopted the divisions *Leptomitæ*, *Oscillariæ*, *Lymbycæ*, *Cadmeæ*, and *Diatomeæ*. According to Kützing, it comprised *Gloeotila*, *Edogonium*, *Chaetomorpha*, *Hormotrichum*, *Rhizodinium*, *Cladophora*, *Crenacantha*, *Bulbochæte*, *Periplagmatium*, *Gongosira*, *Herposetion*, *Phyllactidium*, *Coleochæte*, *Plinia*, *Fischeria*, *Chroolepus*, *Bulbotricha*, *Chantransia*, *Chlorotylum*, and *Campsopogon*. [B, 49, 75, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CONFERVACEOUS, adj. Ko²n-fu²r-fe²r'va²shu²s. Lat., *confervaceus*. Fr., *confervacé*. Resembling a conferva, belonging to the *Confervaceæ*.

CONFERVÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fu²r(fe²r)'ve(wa²-e²). Fr., *confervées*. 1. Of Stackhouse, the 5th order of *Cryptogams*. 2. By Lehman, the first section of the *Algae*, comprising *Vaucheria*, *Arthrodia*, *Spirogyra*, *Conferva*, *Oscillatoria*, *Batrachospermum*, *Thorea*, *Draparnaldia*, *Chantransia*, *Lemanea*, *Diatoma*, and *Ceramium*. 3. By Link regarded as a family of *Algae* comprising *Bacillaria*, *Annulina*, *Conferva*, *Lysigonium*, *Globulina*, *Conjugata*, *Spirogyra*, *Oscillatoria*, *Hydrolinum*, *Ectosperma*, *Edogonium*, *Hydrodictyon*, *Enteromorpha*, *Batrachospermum*, *Charospermum*, *Rivularia*, *Agarum*, *Ceramium*, and *Mertensia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CONFERVEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fu³r(fe²r)/ve²(we²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *conferves*. See CONFERVEÆ and CONFERVEÆ.

CONFERVICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu³r(fe²r)-vi²k(wi²k)/ol-(o²l)-u³s(e²a³-e²). From *conferva* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *confervicole*. Living or growing among *Conferveæ*. [L, 41.]

CONFERVIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fu³r(fe²r)/vi²d-(wi²d)-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Conferveæ* comprising *Myxomela*, *Conferva*, *Hormiscia*, *Nodularia*, *Aphanizomenon*, *Tiresius*, *Draparnaldia*, *Leptomitus*, *Achlya*, and *Hygrocrocis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CONFERVIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu³r(fe²r)-vi²(wi²)-fo²rm'i²s. From *Conferva* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling the *Conferveæ*. [L, 41.]

CONFERVINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fu³r-vi(we)/ne(na³-e²). 1. Of Sprengel (1827), a family of *Algae*, including *Cladostephus*, *Ectocarpus*, *Polysiphonia*, *Champia*, *Griffithia*, *Ceramium*, *Bulbochete*, *Conferva*, *Zygnema*, *Hydrodictyon*, and *Nodularia*; in 1831 he excluded *Nodularia* and added *Sphaecularia*, *Dasia*, and *Chronolepus*. 2. Of Kützing (1845), a division of *Tiloblastea* (previously termed by him *Dermastophyceæ*) including the families *Hormidiaceæ*, *Ulothricaceæ*, *Confervaceæ*, *Zygnemaceæ*, *Hydrodictyceæ*, *Protonemæ*, *Chytridiales*, *Draparnaldiales*, *Ectocarpaceæ*, and *Sphaeculariaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CONFERVOID, adj. Ko²n-fu³r'void. From *conferva* (q. v.), and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *confervoïde*. Resembling a *conferva*; having filaments like the *Conferva*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFEROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fu³r(fe²r)-vo(wo²)-i²d(ed)'e²a³-e²). Of Agardh and succeeding authors, an order of *Algae*; by some made co-extensive with the *Conferveæ* (q. v.), by others regarded as a division of the latter. S. H. Vines, who adopts the former view, makes the C. the 5th or 6th of the 2d subclass (*Chlorophyceæ*) of *Algae*, and defines them as septate multicellular plants, with uninucleate or multinucleate cells, and a filamentous body, branched or unbranched, sometimes differentiated into root and stem, in which case it is attached by the root, or by a flat, or by a cellular tube. The sexual process is either isogamous, the gametes then being non-ciliated and fixed (*Conjugate*) or free-swimming and ciliated (*Ulothricaceæ*, *Cladophoreæ*, *Chaetophoreæ*, and *Ulva-ceæ*); or it is oogamous, the sexual organs then being either undifferentiated (in the *Sphaeropleæ*), or differentiated (in the *Edogoniæ* and *Coleochæteæ*). [B, 77, 170 (a, 24).]

CONFERVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-fu³r(fe²r)/vu³s(wu⁴s). An old term for strophulus. [L, 81.]

CONFREY, n. Ko²n-fe²r-i². See COMFREY.

CONFIGURATION, n. Ko²n-fi²g-u²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *configuratio* (from *configurare*, to give form to). Fr., c. Ger., *C. Gestaltung*, *Bildung*. It., *configurazione*. Sp., *configuración*. The general form of an object, also, in phrenology, the faculty of appreciating form. [A, 301.]

CONFINEMENT, n. Ko²n-fin'me²nt. Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.), *détention* (2d def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). It., Sp., *parto* (1st def.). 1. Detention in one's house on account of sickness, especially that of women on account of childbirth; hence, childbirth itself (see PARTURITION). 2. The forcible detention of one or more individuals under surveillance to prevent the spread of infectious disease. [A, 301.]

CONFINES [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-fin(fen)/ez(as). An order of the *Calicanthi*, comprising the formations *Sedifloræ* and *Rasifloræ*. [B, 170.]

CONFINIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fin(fen)'i²s. Closely allied (said of species). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFIRMANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu³rm(fi²rm)'a²nz(a³ns). From *confirmare*, to strengthen. Tonic. [L, 104].—**MEDICAMENTA CONFIRMANTIA**. Tonic medicines. [L, 104.]

CONFIRMED, adj. Ko²n-fu³rm'd'. Lat., *confirmatus*. Fr., *confirmé*. Ger., *confirmirt*. It., *confirmato*. Sp., *confirmado*. Settled, well developed, not to be thrown off (said of diseases and vices). [A, 301.]

CONFIT (Fr.), n. Ko²n-fe. See COMPIT.

CONFITILLA (Sp.), n. Kon-fe-tel'ya³. In Cuba, the *Parthenium hysterophorus*.

CONFITURE (Fr.), n. Ko²n-fe-tu²r. See CONFECTION.—**C. de Damas**. See CONSERVE de Damas.

CONFUENCE, n. Ko²n-fu²-e²ns. Lat., *confluentia*, *confluens* (from *confluere*, to flow together). Fr., *confluent*. Ger., *Verschmelzung*. It., *confuenza*. Sp., *confuencia*. The point of meeting of two or more canals. [A, 301].—**C. of the sinuses**. Lat., *confluens sinuum*. See TORCULAR *Herophili*.

CONFUENS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu²(fu⁴)-e²nz(ans). Fr., c. 1. See CONFLUENT; as a n., see CONFUENCE. 2. As a n., a venous branch or sinus uniting two or more veins. [L].—**C. condyloides anterior** [Trolard]. A branch of the inferior petrosal sinus which receives one or more branches of a venous plexus surrounding the hypoglossal nerve in the anterior condylar canal. [L, 31].—**C. sinuum**. See TORCULAR *Herophili*.—**C. sinuum anterior**. See *Cavernous sinus*.—**C. sinuum posterior**. See TORCULAR *Herophili*.—**C. sphenoparietalis**. See *Cavernous sinus*.

CONFUENT, adj. Ko²n-fu²-e²nt. Lat., *confluens*. Fr., c. Ger., *zusammenfließend*. It., Sp., *confluente*. 1. Running or run together, grown together, coalesced (said of two bones which cohere or blend together, but were originally separate; or of cells of an anther so joined as to appear one; or of the nervules of a leaf when they are simple and tend to become single at the summit of the leaf; or of leaves that become united at the base; or of the lesions of small-pox, and the like, when they run together in patches, etc.). [B, 1 (a, 24).] 2. As a n., see CONFLUENS (2d def.).—**C's du liquide céphalo-rachidien** [Magendie] (Fr.). See SINUS *subarachnoida-*

lis.—**C's lacunaires** [Ranvier] (Fr.). Cleft-like appearances in bone; thought to be bone-corpuscles or lacunæ either completely or partly atrophied. [J, 31.]

CONFLUENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fu²(fu⁴)-e²ns/shi²(ti²)-a³. 1. Of Paracelsus, the concordance between a disease and its remedy. [L, 94, 104.] 2. See CONFUENCE.

CONFLUX, n. Ko²n-fu²x. Gr., *ῥῆξις*. Lat., *confluxio*, *confluxus*. Fr., *confluez*. Ger., *Zusammenfluss*. See CONFUENCE.—**Posterior c. of Magendie**. See SINUS *subarachnoidalis*.

CONFOCAL, adj. Ko²n'fo-ka²l. From *con*, together, and *focus* (q. v.). Having the same focus (said of two or more lenses). [a, 24.]

CONFEDERATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fe²d(fo²-e²d)-e²r-a(a³)-shi²(ti²)o. From *confederare*, to league together. See CONFUENCE.

CONFORM, adj. Ko²n'fo²rm'. Lat., *conformis* (from *con*, together, and *forma*, form). Fr., *conforme*. Ger., *übereinstimmend*. It., Sp., *conforme*. Alike in shape (said of a seed molded in the form of the fruit, or of an embryo shaped like the seed). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFORMATEUR (Fr.), n. Ko²n'fo²rm-a²-tu²r. An apparatus for recording the outline of a solid.—**C. à clavettes**. An instrument occasionally used in craniometry, similar to that used by haters to obtain the horizontal circumference of the head. It differs from Harting's cephalograph in that the tracing is reduced from the natural size of the curve. [L, 150.]

CONFORMATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fo²rm-a(a³)-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *conformation'is*. See CONFIGURATION.—**C. pupillæ artificialis**. See COREMORPHOSIS.

CONFORMATION, n. Ko²n-fo²rm-a'shu²n. Lat., *conformatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Bildung*. It., *conformazione*. Sp., *conformación*. See CONFIGURATION.

CONFORMED, adj. Ko²n-fo²rm'd'. See CONFORM.

CONFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fo²rm'i²s. See CONFORM.

CONFORTANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fo²rt'a²nz(a³ns). From *confortare*, to strengthen. Fr., *confortant*. Tonic. [L, 109.]

CONFORTATIVE, adj. Ko²n-fo²rt'a²-i²v. Lat., *confortativus*. Fr., *confortatif*, *confortant*. Ger., *herzstärkend*. It., Sp., *confortativo*. Tonic. [L, 94.]

CONFRICTION, n. Ko²n-fri²k a'shu²n. Lat., *confriatio* (from *confriare*, to rub together). Fr., c. Ger., *Aneinanderreiben*. It., *confriazione*. Sp., *confriación*. The rubbing or chafing of two or more things together, as of the nates, causing intertrigo; tribadism, masturbation; in pharmacy, reduction to powder by attrition, the squeezing of juice from fruit, and the expression of juice through a filter. [A, 301.]

CONFRICTRIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fri²k-a²(a³)/ri²x. Gen., *confriat'ricis*. A woman who practices tribadism. [A, 325.]

CONFRONTATION, n. Ko²n-front'a²-shu²n. The expedient of confronting a patient with the person from whom his disease was contracted, so as to determine the nature of the latter's disease and thus aid in the diagnosis. [L, 313.]

CONFUSI, n. In Japan, the *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONFUSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-fu²z(fus)/i²-o. Gen., *confusion'is*. From *con*, together, and *fundere*, to pour. See CONFUSION, CRISIS, and SYNCHYSIS.

CONFUSION, n. Ko²n-fu²zh'u²n. Lat., *confusio*. Fr., c. A blending, disordering, confounding.—**C. colors**. Fr., *images de c. Ger., Blendungsbilder*. It., *immagini di confusione*. Sp., *imágenes de confusión*. 1. Changes in the color of retinal impressions or after-images, such as are produced by looking at the sun or at a bright flame of light. [F.] 2. Certain compound colors used in examinations for color-blindness; they are usually gray, buff, etc., which more or less resemble the primary color to be matched, and, if selected by the patient in matching the sample, they indicate color-blindness. [B.]

CONFUSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-fu²z(fus)/u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *confus*. Irregular (said of fevers). [A, 325.]

CONGANA, n. In Peru, the *Vaccinium corymbodendron*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGE (Chin.), n. A variety of tea with narrow leaves. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n(ko²n²)/je²(ge²)-a³. Fr., *congéa*. Of Roxburgh, a genus of the *Symphoremæ*, order *Verbenaceæ*, indigenous to Burmah and the Malay Peninsula. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. villosa** [Roxb.]. A variety of c. found in the Tenasserim provinces. The leaves are used medicinally. [a, 22.]

CONGEE, n. Ko²n-je'. A decoction of rice. [P. S. Mootoo-swamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

CONGÉLABLE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-zhal-a³-b¹l. Capable of congelation. [A, 385.]

CONGELANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n(ko²n²)/je²(ge²l)-a²nz(a³ns). Causing congelation.

CONGELATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-je²(ge²l)-a²t(a³)/i²k-u³s(u⁴s). A person affected with ecstasy. [A, 322, 325.]

CONGELATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-je²(ge²l)-a(a³)-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *congelation'is*. From *congelare*, to freeze. Fr., *congelation*. Ger., *Erstarrung*, *Erfrierung*, *Gefrieren*. It., *congelazione*, *congelamento*. Sp., *congelación*, *congelamiento*. 1. Catalepsy. [B, 117.] 2. A freezing, congelation. 3. Frost-bite; the effects produced upon the tissues of the body by freezing, or by exposure to extreme cold. Cf. DERMATITIS *congelationis* and PERnio.—**C. bullosa**. Frost-bite with the formation of blebs. [A, 326].—**C. erythematosa**. Frost-bite to the extent of producing bluish redness with swelling

and fœtid serous exudation. [A, 326.]—**C. escharotica.** Frost-bite with gangrene. [A, 326.]

CONGELATION, n. Ko²n-je¹a'shu³n. Gr., *σύνησις*. Lat., *congelatio* (from *congelare*, to congeal). Fr., *congélation*. Ger., *Gefrieren*. It., *congelazione*. Sp., *congelamiento, congelación*. 1. Freezing, the solidification of a liquid in consequence of a reduction of temperature; as sometimes used, coagulation. 2. Frost-bite, the effects of intense cold on living animal tissues (induration, pallor, and loss of sensibility, followed by hyperæmia and, if the exposure is prolonged or the part improperly treated, by vesication, ulceration, or gangrene). C. of the *first degree* is followed by simple hyperæmia of the skin; that of the *second degree* by more decided cutaneous lesions, such as vesication and superficial ulceration; that of the *third degree* by deep-seated gangrene. 3. The effects of intense cold on the organism at large, characterized mainly by irresistible drowsiness and repugnance to exertion, followed by sleep and death. [A, 301; L, 87.] 4. Of the ancients, the stupor of certain diseases, such as catalepsy. [A, 325.]

CONGELATIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-je¹l(ge¹)-a²t(a²t)-i(e)'vu³s-(wu⁴)³. See CONGELANS.

CONGELATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-je¹(ge¹)-a'a³'tu³s(tu⁴s). Fr., *congelé*. Ger., *gefroren*. It., *congelato*. Sp., *congelado*. 1. Frozen. [L, 43.] 2. See CONGELATICUS.

CONGENER (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-je²n(ge²n)-u³r(e²r). Gen., *con-generie*. From *con*, together with, and *genus*, kind. Fr., *con-génère*. Ger., *congenerisch, verwandt, gleichartig*. It., *congenere*. Sp., *congénero*. Congeneric (*q. v.*); as a n., anything of like origin or nature with another or belonging to the same or an allied genus. [L.]

CONGENERIC, adj. Ko²n-je²n-e²r'i²k. Gr., *συγγενής, ὁμογενής*. Lat., *congener*. Fr., *congénère*. 1. Belonging to the same genus. 2. Of the same nature or having the same functions. [L, 41, 121.]

CONGÉNIAL (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-zhan-e-a³l. See CONGENITAL.

CONGENITAL, adj. Ko²n-je²n'i²t-a³l. Lat., *congenitus* (from *con*, together with, and *genitus*, engendered). Fr., *congénital*. Ger., *angeboren, mitgeboren*. It., *congenito*. Sp., *congénito*. Syn.: *conmate*. Existing at the time of birth.

CONGERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-je²(ge²r)'i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Phaneromycteres*. [L, 281.]

CONGERIES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-je²(ge²r)'i²-ez(as). Gen., *con-gerie'i*. From *congerere*, to accumulate. Gr., *συνφόρημα*. Fr., *amas*. Ger., *Gemengsel*. It., *ammasso*. Sp., *congerie*. A collection, a mass. [L, 56, 102.]

CONGESTED, adj. Ko²n-je²st'e²d. Lat., *congestus*. Fr., *con-gestionné*. 1. In a state of congestion. 2. In botany, of the pre-foliation, having the discs of leaves irregularly crowded on each other. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24)]

CONGESTIBLE, adj. Ko²n-je²st'i²-b'l. Fr., *c.* Susceptible of congestion. [A, 301.]

CONGESTION, n. Ko²n-je²st'yu³n. Gr., *συνφόρησις*. Lat., *congestio* (from *congerere*, to accumulate). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C., An-draung, Ansammlung*. It., *congestione*. Sp., *congestión*. 1. An abnormal accumulation of blood in a part; hyperæmia (to be distinguished from inflammation, fluxion, and engorgement [*q. v.*]). 2. A like accumulation of any of the juices. 3. The wandering of pus to a part remote from the seat of its formation (Fr., *abcès par c.*). [A, 301.]—**Active c.** Fr., *c. active* (ou *de force*). A state of hyperæmia in which too much blood is propelled into the affected part. It often constitutes the first manifestation of inflammation. [L.]—**Asthenic c.** Fr., *c. asthénique*. See *Passive c.*—**Atonic c.** Ger., *atonische C.* C. due to weakness of the muscular fibres of the blood-vessels independently of nervous influence. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Cerebral c.** C. of the brain; described as occurring under three forms—the light, the severe, and the apoplectic. The light form is gradual in onset. There is dull headache, with alternate lancinating pains, tinnitus aurium, flashes of light before the eyes, uneasy sleep, bad dreams, vertigo, muscular fatigue, disordered sensations, deranged stomach, nausea, and irritable heart. The severe may develop out of the light form, or it may come on without prodromes. The symptoms of this form are those of the light form exaggerated in intensity. If not relieved, the patient may pass from a state of exalted activity to one of depression or coma. In children, convulsions are not infrequent. The third, or apoplectic form, is of sudden onset, simulating apoplexy closely. The reflexes are not in abeyance. In venous or passive cerebral c. there are headache, swelling of the eyelids, fullness of the superficial veins, singing in the ears, and impairment of the hearing. The vision is obscured and the mind confused. [a, 25.]—**Collateral c.** Ger., *collaterale C.* An increase of the amount of blood flowing through the vessels directly connected with a vessel that is obstructed. [Samuel (A, 319).] Cf. *Collateral circulation*.—**C. asthénique, C. de faiblesse** (Fr.). See *Passive c.*—**C. de force**. See *Active c.*—**C. par accommodation** (Fr.). See *Active c.*—**C. par paralysie** (Fr.). See *Neuro-paralytic c.*—**C. par rétention** (Fr.). **C. passive** (Fr.). See *Passive c.*—**C. sabscess** (Ger.). See *Congestive abscess*.—**C. sthénique**. See *Active c.*—**C's utérines**. Mme. Lachapelle's term for a form of secondary puerperal hæmorrhage supposed by her to depend upon a special "molinen hæmorrhagium." [A, 96.]—**Entzündliche C.** (Ger.). See *Inflammatory c.*—**Fluxionary c.** Fr., *c. fluxionnaire*. Ger., *fluxionäre C.* C. due to increased force of the general circulation. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Functional c.** Ger., *functionelle C.* C. of an organ in consequence of its functional activity (*e. g.*, of the retina when the eye is in use). [Samuel (A, 319).]—**General venous c.** Fr., *c. veineuse générale*. Overloading of the veins of the systemic circulation, as in certain forms of valvular disease of the heart. [D, 1.]—**Hepatic c.** C. of the liver; an increase in the amount of blood in the liver. The condition may be active, such as is induced by excesses in eating or malarial disease and in typhus or typhoid fever. *Passive*

hepatic c. may arise in the course of any disorder disturbing the systemic circulation. [If the venous stasis persists, atrophy of the organ will ensue. (Strümpell (a, 25).)]—**Hypostatic c.** Fr., *c. hypostatique*. Ger., *hypostatische C.* Gravitation of blood to the lower parts of the body or of certain organs, as in the dead body and in persons with an enfeebled heart. [D, 25.]—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., *c. idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische C.* C. occurring by itself, not as an expression of some other morbid condition. [L, 135.]—**Inflammatory c.** Fr., *c. inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche C.* The c. of inflammation. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Mechanical c.** Fr., *c. mécanique*. Ger., *mechanische C.* Passive c. due to any mechanical cause, such as an impediment to the venous circulation.—**Nervous c.** Fr., *c. nerveuse*. Ger., *nervöse C.* C. due to nervous influence. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Neural c.** C. of a nerve; a morbid condition prone to follow exposure of nerves to intense cold; due, according to S. W. Mitchell, to paralysis. According to W. A. Hammond, it is probably present in many cases of neuralgia. [D, 34.]—**Neuro-paralytic c.** Fr., *c. neuro-paralytique*. C. due to paralysis of the motor nerves of the capillaries. [Rev. des sci. méd., Apr., 1889, p. 583 (a, 18).]—**Passive c.** Fr., *c. passive stagnation sanguine*. A general term for all forms of c. that do not depend on an increase in the amount of blood sent to the part by the heart.—**Plethoric c.** Ger., *plethorische C.* See *PLETHORA*.—**Pulmonary c.** C. of the lungs; active pulmonary c. is associated with dilated capillaries, an increased supply of blood to the part, and an accelerated current. In passive pulmonary c. the blood current is slow. [a, 25.]—**Renal c.** C. of the kidneys. In active renal c. the symptoms are pain, frequent and urgent desire to micturate, hæmaturia, and renal casts. The urine is voided in small quantities only. The symptoms of passive renal c. are usually masked for a considerable time by those of the exciting cause. The urine decreases in quantity, and is acid in reaction and dark in color. It contains albumin and casts, and the specific gravity is increased. [Bartholow, Strümpell (a, 25).]—**Spinal c.** An acute or chronic condition appertaining to the spinal cord, in which the characteristic symptoms are pain of an aching variety, and palsy. The pain is usually in the lumbar and sacral regions; the palsy is incomplete, being preceded by numbness, extending from below upward, and being rarely combined with paralysis of the sphincters. According to Da Costa, the trouble is often traceable to disturbance in the circulation or to alteration in the composition of the blood. [D, 25, 34.]—**Splenic c.** C. of the spleen. It is to be distinguished from the structural enlargement to which its continuance gives rise. [a, 25.]—**Systemic c.** C., or overloading of the systemic circulation.—**Venous c.** Fr., *c. veineuse*. Engorgement of the veins from any cause which interferes with the freedom of the circulation. [D, 1.] See also *Passive hyperæmia*.—**Wachsthumsc.** (Ger.). C. due to increased growth of a part, as of an organ when its fellow has been incapacitated. [Samuel (A, 319).]

CONGESTIONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-zhe²st-e-o³n-na. Congested. [L, 41.]

CONGESTIVE, adj. Ko²n-je²st'i²v. Lat., *congestivus*. Fr., *congestif, congestionnel*. Ger., *congestiv*. It., *congestivo, congestionale*. Sp., *congestivo*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or due to, congestion. [D.] See *CONGESTED*.

CONGESTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-je²st(ge²st)'u³s(u⁴s). See *CONGESTED*.

CONGHAS, n. In Ceylon, the *Melicocca trijuga* of Jacquin. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CONGLIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ji²(gi²)-a(a³)li²s. Holding a gallon. [A, 318.]

CONGIARIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ji²(gi²)-a(a³)ri²-u³m(u⁴m). A vessel holding a gallon. [L, 30 (a, 21).]

CONGIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ji²(gi²)-a(a³)ri²-u³s(u⁴s). See *CONGLIALIS*.

CONGIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n'ji²(gi²)-u³s(u⁴s). A gallon. [L, 30.]

CONGLACIATION, n. Ko²n-gla-si²-a'shu³n. Lat., *conglaciatio*. See *CONGELATION*.

CONGLOBATE, adj. Ko²n-glob'at. Lat., *conglobatus* (from *conglobare*, to collect into a ball). Fr., *conglobé*. Ger., *conglobirt, geballt, zusammengeballt*. It., *conglobato*. Sp., *conglobado*. 1. Collected into a ball (said of flowers and leaves, also of the lymphatic glands). [B, 1 (a, 24); J; L, 14.]

CONGLOBATION, n. Ko²n-glob-a'shu³n. Lat., *conglobatio*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Zusammenballung*. It., *conglobazione*. Sp., *congl-obación*. The state of being or process of becoming conglobate.

CONGLOMERATE, adj. Ko²n-glo²m'e²r-at. Lat., *conglom-eratus* (from *conglomerare*, to heap up). Fr., *congloméré*. Ger., *zusammengehäuft*. It., *conglomerato*. Sp., *conglomerado*. In anatomy, composed of lobes or lobules contained in a single investment; in botany, united into a mass or cluster. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CONGLOMERATION, n. Kon-glo²m'e²r-a'shu³n. Lat., *conglomeratio*. Fr., *conglomération*. Ger., *Zusammenhäufung*. It., *conglomerazione*. Sp., *conglomeración*. The state of being or process of becoming conglomerate.

CONGLUTIN, n. Ko²n-glu²t'i²n. The alkali albuminate obtained from almonds, the kernels of stone-fruit, and lupins. It is prepared like legumin, from which it differs only in elementary composition. It is, like the other substances, obtained from the casein of plants, precipitated by dilute acids and rennet, which precipitate dissolves readily in basic potassic phosphate. [B, 4, 229 (a, 24).]

CONGLUTINANT, adj. Ko²n-glu²t'i²n-a²nt. Lat., *conglutinans*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenklebend*. It., Sp., *conglutinante*. Joining, causing adhesion. [L, 41, 49.]

CONGLUTINATE, adj. Ko²n-glu²t'i²n-at. Lat., *conglutinatus*. Fr., *conglutiné*. Glued together, not organically united. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONGLUTINATION, n. $Ko^2n-glu^2t^2n-a'shu^2n$. Gr., *συγκόλλησις*. Lat., *conglutinatio*. Fr., c. The union of two contiguous bodies by the interposition of a third, as of two fingers each deprived of its integuments, or of the pleurae to the lungs by effused matter. [L, 97.] See AGGLUTINATION.

CONGO, n. In China, a commercial term for a certain quality (not species in the botanical sense) of black tea. [B, 77 (a, 24); L, 56.]

CONGO-MAHOE, n. In Jamaica, the negro name of the *Hibiscus clypeatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGON, n. See CONGO.

CONGONA, n. In Peru, the *Peperomia inaequalifolia* [Ruiz and Pavón] and the *Piper trifolium*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGONHA (Port.), n. $Ko^2n-go^2n'ya^2$. In Brazil, the *Ilex paraguayensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGONITA, **CONGONO**, n's. See CONGONA.

CONGOPAPIER (Ger.), n. Kon^2go-pa^2per . See CONGO PAPER.

CONGO-ROOT, n. $Ko^2n^2go-ru^2t$. See *PSORALEA eglandulosa*.

CONGOROTH (Ger.), n. $Kon^2go-rot$. See CONGO REP.

CONGO-THEE (Ger.), n. Kon^2go-ta . Congo tea, a variety of black tea. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See CONGO.

CONGOU-ELEVIN (Tamil), n. The *Cochlospermum gossypium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGOURDE (Fr.), n. Ko^2n^2gurd . The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONGOURDELLE (Fr.), n. $Ko^2n^2gurd-e^2l$. The *Cucurbita pyriformis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONGOXA (Port.), n. $Ko^2n-go'sha^2$. The *Vinca major*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGREGATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n^2gre^2g-a(a^2)'te(ta^2-e^2)$. Fr., *congrégatés*. Of Batsch, a group of rubiaceous plants, comprising *Mitchellia*, *Canephora*, *Cephaelis*, *Callicocca*, *Morinda*, *Opecularia*, and *Nauclea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONGRÈS (Fr.), n. $Ko^2n^2gre^2s$. Sexual intercourse; formerly the ocular test (Fr., *épreuve de c.*; Ger., *Eheprobe*) ordered by the French courts in divorce cases, etc., of the capability or incapability of coition, in the presence of physicians and matrons. The practice was abolished in 1667. [L, 41, 43.]

CONGRESS, n. $Ko^2n^2gre^2s$. Lat., *congressus* (from *congrēdi*, to come together). Fr., *congrès*. Ger., *Kongress*. An assembling. —Sexual c. Fr., *congrès sexuel*. Coition. [L.]

CONGRESS SPRING, n. $Ko^2n^2gre^2s\ spri^2ng$. See SARATOGA SPRINGS.

CONGRESS SPRINGS, n. A place in Santa Clara County, California, where there are springs containing sodium, iron and calcium carbonates, sodium chloride and sulphate, silica, alumina, and traces of magnesia. [A, 363.]

CONGRESSUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n^2gre^2s'su^2s(su^2s)$. See CONGRESS.—C. *interruptus*. Onanism.

CONGROADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2n^2gro(gro^2)ga^2d(ga^2d)$. (e)'na². A group of the *Ophidiidae*. [L, 207, 280.]

CONGUIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n^2gu^2(gu^2)is$. See CALCAR AVIS.

CONHAMETRA (Port.), n. $Kon-ya^2ma^2tra^2$. The mallow. —C. *brava*. The *Malva alcea* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONHYDRINE, n. Ko^2n-hld^2ren . Fr., c. Ger., *Conydrin*. It., Sp., *conidrina*. A natural alkaloid, found in the *Conium maculatum*. It is crystallizable, fusible below 100° C., and volatilizes at a higher heat; partially soluble in water, and freely soluble in ether and alcohol. The formula given by Wertheim is $C_8H_{17}NO$. [B, 5 (a, 24); "Ann. di chim. medico-farm. e di farmacol.," June, 1885, p. 356.]

CONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kon(ko^2n)^2i^2a^2$. Gen., *con'ias*. Gr., *κονία*. 1. Lime. 2. Lime impregnated with fir. 3. Of Ventenat, a genus of *Algæ* separated by him from the *Byssus*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONIA (Lat.), n. f. $Kon-i(e)^2a^2$. See CONTINE.

CONIANDRÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kon-i^2a^2n(a^2n)^2dre^2e(a^2e)^2e^2$. Fr., *coniandrées*. 1. Of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbitaceæ* comprising the genera *Coniandra* and *Cyrtoneima*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Cucurbitaceæ genuinæ*, comprising the same genera. 3. Of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising the same genera. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CONIASE (Fr.), n. $Kon-e-a^2z$. See CONIASIS.—C. *biltaire*. Biliary lithiasis. [Merle, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd.," 2^{me} sér., xiv, No. 26, p. 885.]

CONIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $Kon(ko^2n)^2i^2a(a^2)'si^2s$. Gen., *conias'eos* (-is). Gr., *κονιασις* (from *κονία*, mortar). Fr., *coniase*. Incrustation.

CONIAC ACID, n. $Kon-i^2k$. See CONIAC ACID.

CONICAL, adj. $Ko^2n'i^2k-a^2l$. Lat., *conicus*. Fr., *conique*. Ger., *konisch*, *kegelförmig*. It., *conico*. Sp., *cónico*. Having the form of a cone. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CONIAC ACID, n. $Kon-i^2s'i^2k$. See CONIAC ACID.

CONICINE, n. $Kon-i^2sen$. Lat., *conicina*. Fr., c. See CONINE. —*Collyre de c.* (Fr.), C. *collyrium*. Of Mauthner, a preparation containing from 1 to 3 drops of c., 25 grammes of distilled water, and 8 grammes of quince muciage, used in cases of scrofulous ophthalmia. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]—*Liniment de c.* (Fr.), C. *liniment*. Of Mauthner, a preparation containing 1 drop of c. and 4 grammes of sweet-almond oil. It is applied with a brush to the eyelids in cases of spasmodic contraction of the eyelids of scrofu-

lous children. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]—*Mixture de c.* (Fr.), C. *mixture*. Of Fronmüller, a preparation containing 3 drops of c., 1 gramme of alcohol, and 20 grammes of distilled water. Used in whooping-cough. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]—*Solution de c. pour injection* (Fr.). Solution of c. for injection; a preparation containing 1 part of tincture of quince-seed and 9 parts of lime-water. [Gobley (L, 87 [a, 21]).]

CONICITY, n. $Kon-i^2s'i^2t^2i^2$. Fr., *conicité*. The state of being conical.

CONICO-CYLINDRICAL, adj. $Ko^2n'i^2k-o-si^2l-i^2n'dri^2ka^2l$. Conical and cylindrical at the same time. [L, 41.]

CONICO-INCURVIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n(kon)^2i^2k-o(o^2)-Pn-ku^2r(ku^2r)-vi^2(wi^2)-ro^2st^2ri^2s$. Fr., *conico-incurvirostre*. Having the beak hooked and conical. [L, 41, 180.]

CONICO-PROTENSIROSTRIS [Shäffer] (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n(kon)^2i^2k-o(o^2)-prot-e^2ns-i^2-ro^2st^2ri^2s$. Fr., *conico-protensirostre*. Having a long conical beak. [L, 41, 180.]

CONICO-SUBULATE, adj. $Ko^2n'i^2k-o-su^2b'u^2l-a^2t$. Conical (at the base) and awl-shaped (toward the point). [a, 22.]

CONICO-SUBULIROSTRIS [Shäffer] (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n(kon)^2i^2k-o(o^2)-su^2b(su^2b)-u^2l(u^2l)-i^2-ro^2st^2ri^2s$. Having a conical and subulate beak. [L, 41, 180.]

CONICO-TENUIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n(kon)^2i^2k-o(o^2)-te^2n-u^2i^2-ro^2st^2ri^2s$. Fr., *conico-tenuirostre*. Having a slender conical beak. [L, 41.]

CONICOXÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kon-i^2k-o^2x'e(a^2e-a^2e^2)$. A division of the *Heteromera*. [L, 121.]

CONICUS (Lat.), adj. $Kon-i^2k-u^2s(u^2s)$. See CONICAL.

CONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kon-i^2d-e(a^2e-e^2)$. Ger., *Kegelschnecken*. A family of the *Tænioglossa*. [L, 121, 147.]

CONIDE (Fr.), n. Kon-ed. See CONIDIUM.

CONIDIACÉS (Fr.), n. pl. $Kon-ed-e-a^2sa$. A division of *Fungi* made by Bertillon, corresponding in part to the *Coniomycetes* of Nees and Fries; characterized by being without a distinct perithecium, the spores lying directly on the mycelium. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIDIENSTRÄGER (Ger.), n. $Kon-ed'i^2e^2n-trag-e^2r$. See CONIDIOPHORE.

CONIDIOPHORE, n. $Ko^2n-i^2d'i^2o-for$. From *κονίδιον*, a particle of dust, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., c. Ger., *Conidiophor*, *Conidienträger*. A column bearing the spores or conidia in the *Conidiomycetes* and in the plasmodium formed by certain of the *Protozoa* and *Mycetozoa*. [B, 77; L, 121.]

CONIDIOPHOROUS (Lat.), adj. $Kon-i^2d-i^2-o^2f^2o^2r-u^2s$. Fr., *conidiophore*. Having or bearing conidia. [B, 93.]

CONIDIS, n. In Sicily, the *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Kon(ko^2n)^2id'i^2-u^2m(u^2m)$. Gr., *κονίδιον* (dim. of *κόνις*, dust). Fr., *conide*, *conide*. Ger., C., *Konidie*. A small rounded, dust-like spore constituting the reproductive organ in certain *Fungi*, especially the *Conidiomycetes*; also the gonidium of lichens. [B.]

CONIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kon-i^2f'e^2r-e(a^2e-a^2e^2)$. From *conus*, a cone, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *conifères*, *bois à aiguilles*. Ger., *zapfentragende Bäume*, *Zapfenbäume*, *Nadelholzer*. It., *coniferos*. Sp., *coníferos*. Syn.: *Strobilaceæ* [Reichenbach]. A large family of gymnosperms, characterized by a much-branched stem, numerous small unbranched leaves, and cone-like staminal flowers. They comprise 32 genera and 300 species, and are to be found dispersed throughout the temperate and northern regions of the globe. Richard regards it as a family divided into 3 orders: 1st division, the *Taxineæ*, having their female flowers distinct, and comprising the genera *Podocarpus*, *Dacrydium*, *Taxus*, *Satisbournia*, *Phytocladus*, and *Ephedra*; 2d division, *Cupressineæ*, having female flowers erect, comprising the genera *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Cupressus*, and *Taxodium*; 3d division, *Abietineæ*, with fruit constituting a cone, formed of imbricated scales, at the axils of which are found the female flowers—this division comprises the genera *Pinus*, *Larix*, *Cedrus*, *Abies*, *Cunninghamia*, *Agathis*, and *Araucaria*. Bentham and Hooker regard it as an order comprising the tribes *Cupressineæ*, *Taxodiaceæ*, *Taxaceæ*, *Podocarpeæ*, *Araucariaceæ*, and *Abietineæ*. Vines regards it as an order with 2 divisions: 1st, *Pinoideæ*, with capillary flowers in cones, and comprising the families *Abietineæ*, *Araucariaceæ*, *Cupressineæ*, and *Taxodiaceæ*; and the 2d division, *Taxoideæ*, with flowers not cones, and comprising the families *Taxineæ* and *Podocarpeæ*. [B, 19, 42, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Kon-e-fe^2r$. See CONIFEROUS.

CONIFERIN, n. $Kon-i^2f'e^2r-i^2n$. Fr., *coniférine*. Ger., C. A glucoside, $C_{19}H_{32}O_8$, obtained from the cambium of coniferous woods. It crystallizes in stellate prisms and melts at 185° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONIFERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kon-i^2f'e^2r-i(e)^2ne(na^2e-e^2)$. A class of gymnosperms, consisting of the single order *Coniferæ*. [B, 245.]

CONIFERITES, n. pl. $Kon-i^2f'e^2r-it^2z$. An order of fossil plants, comprising *Pinites*, *Steinhauera*, *Cunninghamites*, *Dammarites*, *Araucarites*, and *Taxodites*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIFEROUS, adj. $Kon-i^2f'e^2r-u^2s$. Lat., *coniferus*. Fr., *conifère*. Ger., *zapfentragend*. It., *conifero*. Sp., *conifero*. Having or bearing cones. [L, 43.]

CONIFERYL ALCOHOL, n. $Kon-i^2f'e^2r-i^2l$. An alcohol obtained from an aqueous solution of coniferin by emulsion, and having the formula $C_{19}H_{32}O_8$. It melts at 74° C. It is an ethyl derivative of vanillin. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. $Kon-i^2f'lor'u^2s(u^2s)$. From *conus*, a cone, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *coniflore*. Ger., *kegelblümig*. Sp., *conifloro*. Having flowers disposed in cones. [L, 41.]

CONIFORM, adj. Kon-ⁱ²-fo²rm. Lat., *coniformis* (from *conus*, a cone, and *forma*, form). Fr., It., Sp., *coniforme*. Ger., *kegel-förmig*. Cone-shaped. [L, 41.]

CONIGENUS (Lat.), adj. Kon-ⁱ²j(i)g²e²n-u³s(u⁴s). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *γενναίω*, to engender. Fr., *conigène*. Growing on cones (e. g., the *Agaricus*). [L, 41.]

CONIIC ACID, n. Kon-ⁱ2k. Fr., *acide conicique*. Ger., *Conicinsäure*. It., *acido conico*. Sp., *ácido conico*. An acid existing in conium along with coniine; said by Peschier to be an independent acid, but considered by others to be malic acid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CONIIN (Ger.), n. Kon-ⁱ²-en¹. See CONIINE.—**Aethylc**. See **ETHYLCONIINE**.—**Bromwasserstoffsaures C**. Coniine hydrobromide. [B.]—**C**'artig. Resembling coniine. [B.]

CONIINE, n. Kon-ⁱen. Lat., *coniina*, *coniina* [Swed. Ph.], *continum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.], *coniina*. Fr., c., *conine*, *cicutine*, *conicine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Conin*. It., *conicina*, *cicutina*, *coniina*. Sp., *cicutina* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *conine*, *cicutine*, *conicine*. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₇N = C₈H₁₆(NH), homologous with piperidine, obtained from *Conium maculatum*; a colorless oily liquid of a penetrating odor and acid taste, readily soluble in alcohol, ether, oils, and almost insoluble in water. It has a decidedly alkaline reaction, and its salts are crystallizable. It is a powerful poison, and is but little used except in a dilute form, as a collyrium in serofulous ophthalmia. It has been used as a local anodyne in ovarian pain. Ladenburg (1886) has made c. synthetically from allylpyridine and identified it with normal propylpiperidine. [H. Schulz (A, 319); A. Meadows, "Brit. Gynaec. Jour.," Apr., 1885; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885; B, 4, 5, 95, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrobromate**, **C. hydrobromide**. Lat., *conicinae hydrobromas*, *continum hydrobromatum* (seu *hydrobromicum*), *bromhydras cicutinus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate de cicutine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *bromwasserstoffsaures Conin*. It., *bromidrato di coniina*. Sp., *bromohidrato de conicina*. Syn.: *bromhydrate of c.*, *hydrobromide of c.* A salt of the constitution C₈H₁₇NHBr, forming rhomboidal crystals soluble in 2 parts of water and the same quantity of alcohol. Its solutions are dextrorotatory. It has been used as a substitute for curare in convulsive cases. [H. Schulz and E. Peiper, "Arch. i. exp. Path. u. Pharm.," x, p. 147; "Centb. f. klin. Med.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 263 (B).]—**C. hydrochlorate**, **C. hydrochloride**. A crystallizable salt [Wertheim] having the composition C₈H₁₇NH₂Cl. It is preferable to the uncombined alkaloid for medical use. [B, 4, 5 (a, 24); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 284.]—**Ethylc**. Ger., *Aethylconiin*. An ethyl substitution compound of c.; a volatile, almost colorless oil. [H. Schulz (A, 319); B, 2 (a, 24).]—**Methylc**. A methyl substitution compound of c., C₈H₁₄CH₃N. [H. Schulz (A, 319).]—**Parac**. Ger., *Paraconiin*. An isomer of c., obtained by Schiff from butyric aldehyde. [H. Schulz (A, 319).]

CONILA (Lat.), n. f. Kon-ⁱ2n-(e)l¹a³. Gr., *κονίλη*. Syn.: *conula*, *conyla*. An ancient name used by Apuleius for different species of the *Labiatae* (*Origanum*, *Satureira*, etc.). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIMA, n. Gum hyawa, obtained from the *Icica heptaphylla* of Guiana. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONINE, n. Kon'en. See CONIINE.

CONIOPARPEÆ [Arndt] (Lat.), **CONIOPARPI** [Fries] (Lat.), n. f. pl. and m. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-ka²rp²e²-ea²-e², -i(e). From *κωνος*, dust, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *coniocarpées*. Ger., *Staubfruchtstflechten* [Meyer]. An order of lichens corresponding to the first series *Epiconioidæ* [Nylander] of the family *Lichenacei*, and characterized by having apothecia with the spores usually naked and pulverent on the surface of the fructification. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOPARPICÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-ka²rp²i²-se(ka²-e²). 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a family of the *Blastosporææ*, comprising *Coniocarpon*, *Trachylium*, *Arthronaria*, *Incillaria*, and *Nevia*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1841), a family of the *Craterosporææ*, including the genera *Spiloma*, *Lecanactis*, and *Coniocarpon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOPARPON [De Candolle] (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-ka²rp²o²n. The *Arthonia cinnabarina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. myriadæ** [Fée]. Ger., *vielfruchtige Tellerflechte*. The *Lecidea myriadea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CONIOPYBÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-si²b(ku²h)¹-e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the family *Caliaceæ*, comprising the single genus *Coniocybe*. [B, 170.]

CONIOCYMATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-sim(ku²m)-a(a³)¹shi²(ti²)-i(e). Fr., *coniocymatiées*. Of Walther, an order of lichens corresponding to the *Epiconioidæ* of Nylander. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOCYST, n. Kon-ⁱ²-o-si²st. Lat., *coniocystis* (from *κωνος*, dust, and *κύστις*, a bladder). Fr., *coniocyste*. Of Agardh, the closed sporangium containing the spores in ferns. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIODÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-od'e(a³-e²). Fr., *coniodés*. The *Coniomyces*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIODES (Lat.), adj. Kon(ko²n)-i²-od'ez(as). From *κωνος*, dust, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Containing lime, resembling lye (said of the urine). [L, 116.]

CONIOGASTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-ga²st-(ga²st)-e(a)¹rez(re²s). Of Corda, a family of hyphomycetous *Fungi*. [B, 170.]

CONIOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-mi(mu²)¹-set(kat)¹ez(e²s). From *κωνος*, dust, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *coniomyces*, *coniomyces*. Ger., *Staubpilze*. Sp., *coniomyces*. Of Fries, an order or class of *Fungi*, distinguished by the predominance of the spores over the receptacle. It forms the chief subdivision of the *Pucciniæ*, which includes the *Ustilagineæ* and *Uredineæ*. [B, 19, 75, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CONION (Lat.), n. n. Kon-ⁱ(e)l¹o²n. Of Dioscorides, probably the *Conium maculatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-ⁱ²(e)-o²nt¹i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]

CONIOPAGÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-ⁱ²(e)-o²p/a²(a³)-je(ga³-e²). Ger., *Koniopagen*. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Orchidææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-for(fo²r)'-e². From *κωνος*, dust, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Of Nylander, a series of lichens, called by him subsequently *Epiconioidæ*, which are distinguished by having apothecia with naked spores. It embraces the tribes *Calioidææ* and *Særophoreææ*. [B, 170.]

CONIOPSERÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o²ps-e²(a³-e²)-re(ra³-e²). Of Reichenbach, an order of lichens, comprising the *Leprariaceæ*, *Variolariaceæ*, and *Arthoniaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOPSIDAL, adj. Kon-ⁱ²-o²p'si²d-a²l. Ground for the purpose of correcting all spherical aberration (said of lenses). [F.]

CONIOPSIDEI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o²ps-i²d'e²-i(e). Fr., *coniopsides*. Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Clinosporææ*, comprising the *Uredineæ*, *Ustilaginei*, and *Phragmidei*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOPTERYGIÐÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o²p-te²r-i²j(u²g²/i²d-e(a³-e²)). A group of the *Megaloptera*. [L, 121.]

CONIOPYCNIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-pi²k(pu²k)¹ni²s. Fr., *coniopycnide* [Nylander]. Ger., *Coniopycnidis*. A conceptacle in which the spores are detached from the base by transverse segmentation. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIORCHIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o²r-ki²d-(ch²i²d)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subtribe of orchids, including the *Neottieæ*, *Arethuseæ*, and *Vanillinææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-ⁱ(e)-o(o²)-se²l-i(e)/nu²m-(nu²m). From *κωνειον*, hemlock, and *εἰλαιον*, parsley. Fr., *coniocélin*. Of Fischer, a genus of *Umbelliferae* nearly allied to the *Ligusticum* of Linnæus. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. canadense** [Torrey and Gray]. Hemlock parsley, found in woods from Maine to Wisconsin; used sometimes in dysentery. [B, 5, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-ⁱ²-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)¹i²-u²m-(u²m). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *σπορά*, a seed. Fr., *coniospore*. It., *coniosporo*. Sp., *conioporo*. 1. Of Link, a genus of *Fungi* epiphytic on maritime pines. 2. Of Nylander, the conoidal fructification of *Fungi* as it appears in the sphaecium of ergot. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOTHALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-tha²l-(tha²l)¹a²m(a³m)/e²-e(a³-e²). From *κωνος*, dust, and *θάλαμος*, a bed. Fr., *coniothalamées*. Of Lindley, a division of lichens, comprising the *Pulveraridææ* and *Calycidææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOTHALAMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-tha²l-(tha²l)¹a²m(a³m)-i(e). Fr., *coniothalames*. Of Fries, an order of lichens having naked reproductive corpuscles, without a distinct receptacle, and comprising the series *Leprariææ* and *Variolariææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CONIOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-the(tha)¹ka². From *κωνος*, dust, and *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *coniothèque*. One of the cells of an anther. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CONIOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko²n)-i²-o(o²)-the(tha)¹si²-(ki²)-u²m(u²m). Of Corda, a genus of brown-spored *Fungi*, enveloped in a mucilaginous substance and forming dark spots on the branches of many trees. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. stilesianum**. A fungus obtained by cultivating a microbe found by Stiles in the blood of cattle dead of Texas fever and named after the discoverer. [a, 24.]

CONIROSTRAL, **CONIROSTRATE**, adj's. Kon-ⁱ²-ro²st'-ra²l, -rat. From *conus*, a cone, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *conirostral*. Ger., *Kegelschnabelig*. Sp., *conirostro*. Having a conical bill, like a sparrow's. [L, 343.]

CONIROSTRES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-ⁱ²-ro²st'/rez(ras). Of Sclater and Sundevall, a family or cohort of the *Laminipiantares*. Of Cuvier, De Blainville, et al., a section or suborder of the *Insectores*, or a family of the *Cantores*, comprising those which have a thick, stout, or conical beak. [L, 14, 87, 121, 147.]

CONIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko²n)¹i²s. Gen., *con'ios* (-eos, -is). Gr., *κωνίς*. An old term for dust, especially that of lime or plaster, also for ashes. [A, 387; L, 94, 104.]

CONIS (Lat.), n. f. Kon(ko²n)¹i²s. Gen., *con'idis* (-is). Gr., *κωνίς*, a nit. [A, 387.] See CONIOSPORIUM. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONISTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon(ko²n)-i²st-e(a)¹ri²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *κονιστήριον*. See APODYTEIUM.

CONITES, n. pl. Kon-ⁱts. Fossil pine-cones found in anthracite and peat. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 30, 41.]

CONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kon-ⁱ(e)u²m(u²m). Gr., *κωνειον*, *κωνιον*. Fr., c., *ciguë*. Ger., *Schierling*, It., *cicuta*. Sp., *cicuta*. 1. Poison hemlock; a genus of the *Umbelliferae*. 2. Of U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., the full-grown fruit of *C. maculatum* gathered while yet green, and carefully dried. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).]—**Abstract of c.**, **Abstractum conii**. Fr., *abstrait de ciguë*. Ger., *Schierlingabstrakt*. A preparation made by exhausting 200 parts of c.-fruit, in No. 40 powder, with 6 parts of diluted hydrochloric acid, and a sufficient quantity each of finely powdered sugar of milk, recently dried, and alcohol, the finished abstract weighing 100 parts. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Alcoholic extract of c.** See *Extractum conii alcoholicum*.—**Cataplasma conii**. Fr., *cataplasme de ciguë*. Ger., *Schierlingumschlag*. It., *cataplasma di cicuta*. Sp., *cataplasma de cicuta*. Hemlock poultice, made by adding 10 fl. oz. of boiling water to 1 oz. (av.) of the leaves of *C. maculatum* in powder, mixed with 3 oz. (av.) of linseed meal. Extract of c. may be substituted for the leaves. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Ceratum conii**. Syn.: *ceratum cicutæ*. A cerate made of 2 parts of spermaceti, 8 of white

wax, and 12 of hemlock ointment. [L. 120 (a, 21).]—**Conii extractum alcoholicum**. Alcoholic extract of c.; made by exhausting 12 parts of powdered c.-leaves with 18 fl. oz. of alcohol, and sufficient diluted alcohol to obtain 18 fl. oz. of percolate, allowing to evaporate to 3 fl. oz., continuing the percolation with diluted alcohol to exhaustion, evaporating on a water-bath at a temperature of not more than 160° F., until reduced to a syrupy consistence, reducing the temperature to 120° F., adding the alcoholic solution, and evaporating to the proper consistence. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., viii (a, 21).]—**Conii folia** [Br. Ph.]. The leaves of *C. maculatum*. [B. 5.]—**Conii fructus** [Br. Ph.], **Conii semen**. See C. (2d def.).—**C. arracacia** [Hooker]. See **ARRACACIA esculenta**.—**C.-fruit**. Lat. c. [U. S. Ph.], **conii fructus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr. **fruit de ciguë officinale**. Ger., **Schierlingsfrüchte**. It., **frutti di cicuta**. Sp., **frutos de cicuta**. See C. (2d def.).—**C.-leaves**. Lat., **conii folia** [Br. Ph.], **herba conii** (Ger. Ph.). Fr., **feuilles de ciguë officinale** [Fr. Cod.]. It., **foglie di cicuta**. Sp., **hojas de cicuta**. The leaves of *C. maculatum*. [B.]—**C. maculé** (Fr.), **C. maculatum** [Linnaeus]. Lat., **cicuta major**. Fr., **ciguë officinale, grande ciguë, ciguë d'Athènes**. Ger., **gefleckter Schierling, Tollkornbel Vogeltoed**. It., **cicuta maggiore**. Spotted hemlock, hemlock, humlock, humly, kekx, kekx, kelkx, St. Bennet's herb, herb bennet, bennet, bad man's oatmeal, bunk, cambuck, caxes, heck-how, kous, keish, kewse, wodewhistle; a well-known species about 4 feet high, with a spotted purplish stem and small white flowers. This plant was formerly in high repute as a resolvent and anodyne, but most of its preparations are now thought to be inert, and its employment is considered most appropriate in affections characterized by exalted motor activity. [A. 286; B. 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. moschatum** [Humboldt and Kunth]. Fr., **c. musqué**. See **ARRACACIA moschata**.—**C. Roeyeni** [Linnaeus]. Fr., **caucalier à grandes fleurs**. The *Caucalis daucoide*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**Emplastrum conii** [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., **emplâtre de ciguë** [Fr. Cod.], **sparadrapp de ciguë** [Fr. Cod.]. It., **empiastro di cicuta**. Sp., **emplastro de cicuta** [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: **emplastrum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]; **emplastrum conii maculati** [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; **emplastrum cum conio maculato** [Fr. Cod.]. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **Emplâtre de ciguë**. 2. Hemlock plaster; made by mixing 10 parts of finely powdered c.-leaves with 25 of melted hog's lard, 50 of yellow wax, and 5 of turpentine [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]; 32 each of finely powdered c.-leaves and yellow wax, and 16 parts each of colophony and olive-oil [Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph.]; 24 of finely powdered c.-leaves, 48 of yellow wax, and 12 each of olive-oil and turpentine [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; 30 each of finely powdered c.-leaves and yellow wax, 9 of colophony, 15 of olive-oil, and 6 of Venetian turpentine [Swiss Ph.]; 28 each of finely powdered c.-leaves, yellow wax, and litharge plaster, and 14 of olive-oil [Netherl. Ph.]; 25 of finely powdered c.-leaves, 7½ of yellow wax, 2½ of colophony, 50 of litharge plaster, and 5 of olive-oil [Russ. Ph.]; 5 of thickened extract of c. (from the fresh leaves), 32 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, and 2 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]; 4 of thickened extract of c. (from the dried leaves), 6 of yellow wax, 24 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of yellow rosin [Finn. Ph.]; 4 of thickened extract of c. (from the dried leaves), 5 of yellow wax, 25 of litharge plaster, and 1 part of yellow rosin [Swed. Ph.]; straining, allowing to cool to 60°-70° F. [Dan. Ph.], and drying carefully [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]; by heating 66 parts of recently expressed juice of *C. maculatum* to a state of coagulation, straining through linen, preserving the residue, evaporating the colature to the consistence of a soft extract, then melting 12 parts of yellow wax, 26 of rosin, and 3 of olive-oil, straining, adding them to the extract and the residue, evaporating the whole to dryness, adding 8 parts of pulverized ammoniac, cooling, and making into rolls [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii ammoniacatum** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)]. Ammoniated hemlock plaster, made by melting together on a gentle fire 2 parts of pulverized ammoniac and 2 of vinegar of squill, mixing with 9 parts of emplastrum conii, and making into rolls. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii cum plumbo iodato**. Sp., **emplastro de cicuta con yoduro plumbico** [Sp. Ph.]. Hemlock plaster with lead iodide; made by warming 8 parts of hemlock plaster on a gentle fire, mixing them with 1 part of lead iodide, and making into rolls. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii saponatum**. Sp., **emplastro de cicuta jabonoso** [Sp. Ph.]. Saponaceous hemlock plaster; made by melting together on a gentle fire equal parts of emplastrum conii, emplastrum hydrargyri, emplastrum plumbi gummatum, and emplastrum saponatum, and making into rolls. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum conii theriacale**. Sp., **emplastro de cicuta teriacal** [Sp. Ph.]. Theriacal hemlock plaster; made by melting 24 parts each of emplastrum conii and emplastrum plumbi gummatum, and carefully mixing with 1 part of flowers of sulphur, 3 of powdered camphor, and 16 of *pulvis theriacalis*. At the time of using, the plaster should be spread upon fine sheep-skin, and its surface covered with a mixture of 3 parts of antimony and potassium tartrate, 2 parts of powdered camphor, and 1 part of powdered sulphur. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum cum conio maculato** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Emplâtre de ciguë**.—**Emplastrum cum extracto conii maculati** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Emplâtre d'extract de ciguë**.—**Extractum conii alcoholicum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., **extrait de ciguë (semences)** [Fr. Cod.], **extrait alcoolique de semence (fruit) de ciguë**. Ger., **spirituöses Schierlingsfruchtextrakt**. Alcoholic extract of c., or alcoholic extract of hemlock-fruit; made by macerating 100 parts of c. (2d def.) in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol for 48 hours, adding diluted alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained or until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 90 parts of the percolate, adding 3 of hydrochloric acid to the remainder, evaporating it, at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, mixing this with the reserved portion, evaporating at or below the above-mentioned temperature to a pilular consistence, weighing the extract, and incorporating with it while still warm 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii aquosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii (foliorum)**.—**Extractum conii cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii siccum**.

—**Extractum conii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., **extrait liquide de semence (fruit) de ciguë**. Ger., **flüssiges Schierlingsfruchtextrakt**. The **extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fluid extract of c., fluid extract of hemlock-fruit, fluid extract of c.-seed; a preparation made by macerating for 48 hours 23 oz. (av.) of c., in No. 40 powder, with diluted alcohol, allowing the percolation to proceed gradually, adding diluted alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 2¼ fl. oz. of the percolate, and, having added ½ oz. (av.) to the remainder, evaporating it, at a temperature not exceeding 122° F., to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding diluted alcohol until 24 fl. oz. are obtained. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii (foliorum)** [Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., **extrait de ciguë (feuilles)** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., **extracto de cicuta, extracto alcohólico de cicuta** [Sp. Ph.]. The **extractum cicutæ** [Belg. Ph.]; **extractum conii aquosum (et spirituosum)** [Netherl. Ph.]; **extractum conii maculati** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Extract of hemlock; a preparation made by extracting the leaves or herb of *C. maculatum*, gathered, according to the Belg. Ph., Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph., and Netherl. Ph., during inflorescence, in the fresh condition [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Brit. Ph., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Rom. Ph.], or dried [Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], with the aid of alcohol or without [Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Gr. Ph., Sp. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], and evaporating to the consistence of a soft extract [Fr. Cod.], to a pilular consistence [Br. Ph.], with dextrin [Hung. Ph.], or according to the other pharmacopœias, to a thick consistence. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii (fructus)**. See **Extractum conii alcoholicum**.—**Extractum conii fructus fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See **Extractum conii fluidum**.—**Extractum conii maculati** [Austr. Ph., Gr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii (foliorum)**, and also of the Hung. Ph., **Extractum conii siccum**.—**Extractum conii pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii siccum**.—**Extractum conii siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. The **extractum conii cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]; **extractum conii maculati** [Hung. Ph.]; **extractum conii pulveratum** [Finn. Ph.]. Dry extract of hemlock; a preparation made by exhausting c. (2d def.) with water or alcohol, and adding dextrin [Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.], sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], licorice [Swed. Ph.], or sugar of milk and licorice [Finn. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Extractum conii spirituosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. See **Extractum conii (foliorum)**.—**Fluid extract of c.**, **Fluid extract of c.-seed**. See **Extractum conii fluidum**.—**Herba conii** [Ger. Ph.]. The herb of *C. maculatum*. [a, 24].—**Herba conii aquatici**. The herb of *Cicuta virosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba conii maculati**. The herb of *C. maculatum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Infusum conii oleosum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Fr., **huile de ciguë** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., **aceite de cicuta** [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by infusing 1 part of c.-leaves in 2 parts [Fr. Cod., Sp. Ph.] or 24 parts [Netherl. Ph.] of olive-oil. [B. 95.]—**Juice of c.** See **Succus conii**.—**Oleum conii, Oleum conii maculati**. See **Infusum conii oleosum**.—**Pilula conii composita** [Br. Ph.]. Compound pill of hemlock; a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of extract of c. and 1 part of ipecacuanha, and adding a sufficient quantity of treacle to form a pilular mass. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Pulpa conii, Pulpa e folio conii maculati** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Pulpe de ciguë**.—**Succus conii** [Br. Ph.]. The juice of *C. maculatum*; made by bruising fresh c.-leaves, expressing the juice, adding 1 part of alcohol to every 3 parts of juice, setting aside the liquid for 7 days, and filtering. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura conii** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Tinctura conii fructus**. Fr., **teinture de ciguë**. Ger., **Schierlingstinctur**. Tincture of c.; made by macerating for 24 hours 150 parts of c. (2d def.), in No. 30 powder, in 45 parts of diluted alcohol previously mixed with 4 parts of hydrochloric acid, adding diluted alcohol gradually, and allowing the percolation to proceed until 1,000 parts of the tincture are obtained. [B. 81 (a, 21).]

CONIVALVE (Fr.), adj. Kon-e-va³lv. Sp., **conivalvo**. Having a conical shell; as a n., in the m. pl., c's, a group of *Gasteropoda*, comprising those having the shell in the form of a flattened cone. [L. 41, 49.]

CONJÉE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-zha. See **CONGEE**.
CONJOINED, CONJOINT, adj's. Ko²n-join'd', -joint'. Fr., **conjoint** (1st and 3d def's), **concomitant** (2d def.). 1. Combined. 2. Concomitant (said of diseases). 3. In natural history, aggregated. [L. 41.]

CONJUNCTIVITE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-zho²n²k-te-ve't. See **CONJUNCTIVITIS**.—**C. blennorrhagique**. Gonorrhœal conjunctivitis. [L. 41.]—**C. morbillieuse**. The conjunctivitis of measles. [L. 88.]—**C. variolense**. The conjunctivitis of small-pox. [L. 88.]

CONJONCTORION [Erhart] (Lat.), n. n. Co²n-jōn²o²n²k(yō²n²k)-to²ri²o²n. The operculum of mosses. [a, 24.]

CONJUGAISON (Fr.), n. Ko²n-zhu²-ge²-zō²n². See **CONJUGATION**.

CONJUGAL, adj. Ko²n²-ju²-ga². Lat., **conjugalis** (from *conjug*, a spouse). Fr., c. Pertaining to married life; in pathology, affecting both husband and wife or conveyed from the one to the other (see *C. diabetes*).

CONJUGALA (Lat.), n. f. Kon-ju²(yu²)-ga(ga²)/la². The *Myrtus communis*. [B. 88.]

CONJUGATA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-ju²(yu²)-ga(ga²)/ta². See **CONJUGATE**.—**C. des Beckenausgangs**. The distance between the apex of the coccyx and the lower edge of the symphysis pubis. [L. 31, 332.]—**C. des Beckeneingangs** (Ger.). The distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the upper edge of the pubic symphysis. [L. 31.]—**C. Intescens** [Vaucher]. The *Conferva cegagropila*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**C'-neigung** (Ger.). The angle which a diameter of the pelvis forms with the horizon or the sagittal axis of the pelvis. [L. 332.]—**C. superior**. See **Anatomical CONJUGATE**.—**C. vera inferior**. The distance between the posterior or upper border of the symphysis pubis and the second or third sacral vertebra. [L. 332.]

CONJUGATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-ju²(yu⁴)-ga(ga³)te(ta²-e²). Fr., *conjuguées*. A tribe of *Algae*, by some referred to the *Conferveae*, by others separated from the latter, from which they are distinguished by the peculiar formation of their endochrome and the mode of development of their zygospores. According to Vines, they are a subdivision of the isogamous *Conferveoidae*, and comprise the *Desmidiaceae*, *Mesocarpiceae*, and *Zygnemaceae*. [B, 19, 77.]

CONJUGATE, adj. Ko²n-ju²-gat. Lat., *conjugatus* (from *conjugare*, to yoke together). Fr., *conjugué*. 1. In chemistry, consisting of two or more acids united to form an acid (see C. ACID). 2. In botany, paired; having the leaflets disposed in a single pair on the opposite sides. [A, 301.] 3. As a n., of Röderer, the antero-posterior diameter of the brim of the pelvis, the plane of the brim being considered as an ellipse. [A, 24.]—**Anatomical c.** Lat., *conjugata*, *conjugata anatomica*. Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *anatomique*). Ger., *gerader Durchmesser*. It., *conjugata vera*. The antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**Diagonal c.** Fr., *Diagonal-conjugata*. The distance between the ilio-pectineal eminence of one side and the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of the other; in obstetrics, the distance between the promontory of the sacrum and the ligamentum arcuatum of the pubic arch. [L, 332.]—**External c.** Lat., *conjugata externa*. Fr., *conjugué externe*, *diamètre de Baudelocque*. Baudelocque's diameter; the distance between the posterior surface of the upper part of the sacrum and the anterior surface of the symphysis pubis, with the overlying soft parts, as measured with Baudelocque's calipers.—**Normal c.** Fr., *conjugué normal*. Ger., *Normalconjugata*. According to H. Meyer, the distance between the upper border of the symphysis pubis and the middle of the third sacral vertebra, on the theory that the latter is the least variable point of the sacrum. [A, 24.]—**Obstetrical c.** Fr., *conjugué obstétrical* (ou *vrai*), *diamètre antéro-postérieur minimum* (ou *utile*) *du détroit supérieur*, *diamètre sacro-sus-pubien* (ou *sacro-pubien*, ou *droit*), *petit diamètre*. Ger., *gerader Durchmesser des Beckens*. Syn.: *true c.* 1. That diameter of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to that point in the symphysis pubis at which, passing from above downward, it attains its greatest thickness; in other words, the shortest distance between the promontory and the symphysis. [A, 22.]

CONJUGATIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-ju²(yu⁴)-ga²t(ga³)-t(i²-e²-a²-e²). An old division of fresh-water *Algae*, now assigned to the *Zygnemaceae*. The species it comprises belong to the group *Synsporeae* established by Decaisne. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONJUGATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ju²(yu⁴)-ga(ga³)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *conjugationis*. Of Galen, a cranial nerve. [L, 349.]—**C. prima**. See *Optic NERVE*.—**C. quinta**. Of Galen, the auditory nerve and the communicans faciei regarded as one. [L, 349.]—**C. secunda**. Of Galen, the third cranial nerve. [L, 349.]—**C. septima** [Galen]. See *Hypoglossal NERVE*.—**C. sexta** [Galen]. See *Pneumogastric NERVE*.—**C. tertia**. Of Galen, the sixth cranial nerve and filaments of the second and third branches of the fifth cranial nerve. [L, 349.]

CONJUGATION, n. Ko²n-ju²-ga²sho²n. Gr., *συνζωγία*. Lat., *conjugatio*. Fr., *conjugaison*. Ger., C. It., *conjugazione*. Sp., *conjugación*. In biology, the union of two or more individuals into one; in botany, the union of certain cryptogamic zygospores for purposes of reproduction. [B, 27, 77 (a, 24).]—**Multiple c.** The coalescence of a number (more than two) of similar cells. [L, 121.]

CONJUGATO-PALMATE, adj. Ko²n-ju²-ga²'to-pa²'mat. Divided into two palmate arms (said of leaves). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONJUGATO-PINNATE, adj. Ko²n-ju²-ga²'to-pi²'nat. Lat., *conjugatopinnatus*. Fr., *conjugué-penné*. Ger., *verbundengefiedert*. Divided into two pinnate branches (said of leaves). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONJUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ju²(yu⁴)'ji²(gi²)-u²m(u⁴m). See *CONJUGATION* and *CORTION*.

CONJUGO-PINNATE, adj. Ko²n-ju²-go-pi²'nat. See *CONJUGATO-PINNATE*.

CONJUNCTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ju²n²k(yu⁴n²k)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *conjunctionis*. From *conjungere*, to join together. Fr., *conjonction*. Ger., *Verbindung*. It., *congiungimento*. Sp., *conjunction*. See *ARTICULATION*.—**C. vasorum** [Bartholini]. See *ANASTOMOSES*.

CONJUNCTIVA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *conjunctivus* (*tunica* understood). Ko²n-ju²n²k(yu⁴n²k)-ti²(te)'va²(wa²). Fr., *conjunctive*. Ger., *Bindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva*. Sp., *conjuntiva*. The thin mucous membrane covering the inner surface of the eyelids and a portion of the sclera. [L.] Cf. *C. bulbi* and *C. palpebrarum*.—**C. adnata (oculi)**. See *Bulbar c.*—**C. arida** [Mackenzie]. Xerosis of the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Bulbar c.**, **C. bulbi**. Fr., *conjunctive du globe oculaire*. Ger., *Bindehaut des Augapfels*. It., *conjuntiva del bulbo dell'occhio*. Sp., *conjuntiva de la nina del ojo*. The mucous membrane covering the anterior third of the eyeball, from the fold of transission or retrotarsal fold to the corneal margin. It is loosely connected with the sclerotic, is much thinner than the conjunctiva covering the retrotarsal fold, and loses its papillary structure. The epithelium of the ocular conjunctiva is continuous with the anterior corneal epithelium. [F.; L, 115.]—**C. corneae**. Fr., *conjunctive corneene*. The layer of epithelial cells covering the anterior surface of the cornea. [L, 7.]—**C. palpebræ**, **C. palpebrarum**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. sclerae**, **C. scleroticae**. See *Bulbar c.*—**C. tarsi**. Fr., *conjunctive tarsale*. Ger., *Tarsalbindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva del tarso*. Sp., *conjuntiva del tarso*. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. testiculi**. The internal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L, 7.]—**Cuticular c.** Fr., *conjunctive cuticulaire*. Ger., *häufige Bindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva cuticularis*. Sp., *conjuntiva cuticular*. Xerosis of the c. [F.]—**Granular c.**, **conjunctive granulosa** (ou *granuleuse*). Ger., *körnige Bindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva granulosa*. Sp., *conjuntiva granulosa*. See *TRACHOMA* and *Granular CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—**Ocular c.** See *Bulbar c.*—

Palpebral c., **Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjunctive palpébrale* (ou *des paupières*). Ger., *Augenlidbindehaut*. It., *conjuntiva palpebrale* (ou *delle palpebre*). Sp., *conjuntiva palpebral* (ou *de los párpados*). The mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids, which at the ciliary margin passes insensibly into the cutis of the eyelids. It extends as a lining membrane into the ducts of the Meibomian glands, the lacrymal canaliculi and sac. It is of varying thickness, highly vascular and closely attached to the tarsus of the lid, and contains various glandular structures known as Krause's and also papillæ, most marked in the upper lid. [L, 115.]

CONJUNCTIVAL, adj. Ko²n-ju²n²k-ti²'va². Lat., *conjunctivalis*. Fr., *conjunctival*. Pertaining to the conjunctiva.

CONJUNCTIVE, adj. Ko²n-ju²n²k-ti²'v. Lat., *conjunctivus*. Fr., *conjunctif*. Ger., *conjunctiv*. See *CONNECTIVE*.

CONJUNCTIVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ju²n²k(yu⁴n²k)-ti²-vi-(we)'tis. Gen., *conjunctivitis*. For deriv., see *CONJUNCTIVA* and *-ITIS*. Fr., *conjunctivite*. Ger., *Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite*. Sp., *conjuntivitis*. Inflammation of the conjunctival mucous membrane. [F.] The obsolete word *syndesmitis* was better formed.—**Aphthous c.** Lat., *c. aphthosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite aphthuse*. Ger., *aphthöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *Pustular OPHTHALMIA*.—**Atropine c.** A reddened, thickened, and granular condition of the conjunctiva, produced by the local instillation of atropine. It occurs sometimes after long-continued use, especially in old people; but some persons have an idiosyncrasy against atropine, and in these it can not be used without occasioning the above symptoms. [F.]—**Autumnal c.** Fr., *conjunctivite automnale*. Ger., *herbstliche Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjunctivite autunnale*. Sp., *conjuntivitis otoñal* (ou *autumnal*). An aggravated type of catarrhal c. coming during the middle or latter part of August. All the symptoms of a catarrhal c. are exceedingly pronounced. As a rule, there is more or less nasal catarrh associated with it. [F.]—**Blepharo-c.** See *Palpebral c.*—**Bleorrhagic c.**, **Bleorrhoeal c.** Lat., *c. bleorrhagica* (seu *bleorrhoeica*). Fr., *conjunctivite bleorrhagique*. Ger., *bleorrhagische Bindehautentzündung*. See *Purulent c.*—**Catarrhal c.** Lat., *c. catarrhalis*. Fr., *conjunctivite catarrhale*. Ger., *Bindehautkatarrh*, *Bindehautcatarrh*. It., *conjuntivite catarrale*. Sp., *conjunctivitis catarral*. A catarrhal or simple c., with a more or less free discharge of mucus or muco-pus, redness and swelling of the palpebral and occasionally of the ocular conjunctiva, some swelling of the lids, and a burning, smarting pain. [F.]—**C. aegyptiaca**. Fr., *conjunctivite égyptienne*. A purulent c.; so called because of its prevalence in Egypt and northern Africa. [F.]—**C. aphthosa**. See *Pustular OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. bleorrhagica**. See *Purulent c.*—**C. bleorrhoeica neonatorum**. See *OPHTHALMIA neonatorum*.—**C. bulbi**. See *Ocular c.*—**C. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. crouposa**. See *Croupous c.*—**C. diphtheritica**. See *Diphtheritic c.*—**C. erysipelatos. See *Erysipelatous c.*—**C. exanthematica**. See *Eranthematous c.*—**C. follicularis**. See *Follicular c.*—**C. gonorrhoeica**. See *Gonorrhoeal c.*—**C. granulosa**. See *Granular c.*—**C. gummatosa**, **C. gummosa**. See *Gummatous c.*—**C. hypertrophica**. See *Hypertrophic c.*—**C. jequiritica**. See *Jequiritic OPHTHALMIA*.—**C. lymphatica**. See *Lymphatic c.*—**C. membranacea**, **C. membranosa**. See *Croupous c.*—**C. palpebrarum**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. phlyctenulosa**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire*. Ger., *phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuare* (ou *fittenoide*). Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular* (ou *flictenoide*). A c. characterized by the appearance of one or more bladder-like, vesicular elevations in the conjunctiva, usually near the corneal margin, though they may occur at any point on the ocular conjunctiva, the conjunctiva in this neighborhood being injected and infiltrated from the corneal margin as far as the cul-de-sac. There is usually some catarrhal c. present in these cases, with the usual symptoms of injection and a mucous discharge. [F.]—**C. phlyctenulosa maligna**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire maligne*. Ger., *bösartige phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuare maligna*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular maligna*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are distinctly larger than in the simple form of the disease, and involve the cornea from the start. All the subjective and objective symptoms are more marked, and there is an abundant secretion of muco-pus, and even of flocculent membrane. The vesicles are really pustules. [F.]—**C. phlyctenulosa miliaris**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire miliare*. Ger., *miliare phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuare miliare*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular miliar*. A form of c. in which the vesicles are multiple and very small, like little sandy prominences, extending all round the corneal margin, and even upon the cornea itself. The subjective sensations are the same as in the simple form, though they may be marked, and there may be more or less blepharospasm. [F.]—**C. phlyctenulosa pustulosa**. See *C. phlyctenulosa maligna*.—**C. phlyctenulosa simplex**. Fr., *conjunctivite phlycténulaire simple*. Ger., *einfache phlyctenuläre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite fittenuare semplice*. Sp., *conjuntivitis flictenular simple*. A form of c. characterized by the presence of several small vesicles on or near the corneal margin, generally below the horizontal diameter. The swelling and infiltration of the conjunctiva is moderate; but there are usually considerable lacrymation and photophobia, and some little mucous secretion. [F.]—**C. purulosa**, **C. purulosa catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. puro-mucosa contagiosa** (seu *aegyptiaca*), **C. purulenta**. See *Purulent c.*—**C. pustulosa**. See *C. phlyctenulosa maligna*.—**C. scrofulosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. simplex**. See *Catarrhal c.*—**C. strumosa**. See *Scrofulous c.*—**C. suppurativa**. See *Purulent c.*—**C. tarsalis**. See *Palpebral c.*—**C. trachomatosa**. See *Granular c.*—**C. variolosa**. Ger., *Blatteraugentzündung*. A form of c. occurring in connection with variola.—**Croupous c.** Lat., *c. crouposa*. Fr., *conjunctivite croupouse*. Ger., *croupöse Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjuntivite gropposa*. Sp., *conjuntivitis***

membranosa. That variety of c. which is characterized by the formation of a more or less extensive membrane upon the surface of the conjunctiva of the lids. The intensity of the inflammatory process varies. In some cases the membrane is very thin and gelatinous, and comes away in threads, while in others it is dense, thick, and yellowish-white, and comes away in large pieces, or entire. When removed, it leaves a bleeding surface beneath. Here the conjunctival inflammation is probably of the same nature as the purulent form of c., but the exudation is of a higher organization. [F.]—**Diphtheritic c.** Lat., *c. diphtheritica*. Fr., *conjunctivite diphthérique*. Ger., *diphtheritische Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjunctivite difteritica*. Sp., *conjuntivitis difteritica*. A disease characterized by a rapid and very marked swelling of the lids, due to a more or less extensive infiltration, not only of the conjunctiva, but also of the other tissues of the lids (sometimes even including the integument) by an inflammatory product of marked coagulability. This infiltration is into the tissue of the conjunctiva; there is no exudation upon its surface. It is very dense and often drives all the blood out of the lids, thus interfering with the nutrition of the parts. The conjunctiva is frequently changed into a necrotic mass, and cast off as a slough. There is a slight exudation from the surface of the conjunctiva of a thin ichorous fluid, but in the second stage of the disease it assumes a puriform character. The great danger is sloughing of the cornea from extension of the disease to the ocular conjunctiva and interference with its blood-supply. The local heat of the parts is very pronounced. The disease is rapid in its progress. The ocular conjunctiva becomes densely infiltrated, and surrounds the cornea like a hard, unyielding wall. After the disease has lasted from 5 to 8 days, the hard, board-like condition of the lids diminishes, the conjunctiva becomes loose, red, and bleeding, and appears like a granulating surface; and the ocular conjunctiva takes on the same change. The lids can now be everted and the secretion becomes purulent. In the third or cicatricial stage the depth and extent of the disease depend upon the amount of destruction by necrosis following the infiltration. [F.]—**Ecematous c.** C. with lesions resembling those of eczema or due to an extension of eczema to the eye. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Erysipelatous c.** Ger., *Augeurose*. The inflammation of the palpebral and sometimes of the ocular conjunctiva which accompanies erysipelas of the face. [F.]—**Exanthematous c.** Lat., *c. exanthematica*. C. occurring in the course of an exanthematous fever or accompanied by an eruption about the eye (e. g., zoster or eczema). [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Follicular c.** Lat., *c. follicularis*. Fr., *conjunctivite folliculaire*. Ger., *folliculäre Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjunctivite follicolare*. Sp., *conjuntivitis follicular*. A form of c. in which the ordinary inflammatory catarrhal changes are accompanied by the development of round, pale-red, hemispherical structures; which project above the level of this membrane, and subsequently disappear without leaving a trace behind. [F.; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 11, 1888, p. 163.]—**Glandular c.** Syn.: *Adenologaditis*. A term originally employed to designate inflammation of the lining membrane of the Meibomian ducts in the eyelids; and since erroneously applied to any glandular inflammation of the lids. [F.]—**Gonorrhœal c.** Lat., *c. gonorrhœica*. Fr., *conjunctivite gonorrhéique*. Ger., *gonorrhœische Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjunctivite gonorrhœica*. Sp., *conjuntivite gonorréica*. A purulent c. presumably of a specific character and due to contact of the purulent discharge from a specific urethritis. [F.]—**Granular c.** Lat., *c. granulosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite granuleuse*. Ger., *granulöse Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjunctivite granulata*. Sp., *conjuntivitis granulada*. 1. An acute c. characterized by hyperæmia, serous infiltration, swelling of the papillary portion, increased secretion, and the development of round, grayish-red, prominent structures, especially in the region of the retrorsal fold and neighboring part of the palpebral conjunctiva. These undergo definite changes, and frequently lead to secondary changes in the cornea and deeper parts of the lids. 2. A chronic c. of the eyelids in which the inflammatory symptoms are relatively much less pronounced in proportion to the development of the granulations than in the acute form. The secretion and swelling are less, and the vicinity of the granulations presents a velvet-like appearance. The symptoms and appearances are always more marked in the upper lid than in the lower. [F.] See also *Trachoma*.—**Gummatous c.** Lat., *c. gummatosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite gommeuse*, *gomme de la conjunctive*. Ger., *gummöse Bindehautentzündung*, *Gummigeschwulst der Bindehaut*. It., *conjunctiva gummosa*. Sp., *goma de la conjuntiva*. A localized c. of plastic type, occasioned by the development of a gummy tumor in the conjunctiva or subconjunctival tissue. These gummy deposits usually occur in the course of the external rectus muscle or between the latter and the superior rectus. [F.]—**Hypertrophic c.** Lat., *c. hypertrophica*. Chronic catarrhal c. with hypertrophy of the conjunctival papillæ. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Lacrymal c.** A term employed by Galezowski to designate those cases of catarrhal c. which are either caused or prolonged by the retention of the tears in the cul-de-sac and on the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Lymphatic c.** Syn.: *c. lymphatica*. A form of c. considered by some authors identical with phlyctenular c.; by Herz, as a herpes ciliaris very often caused by reflex irritation of pediculi capitis through the branches of the fifth nerve supplying the conjunctiva. [F.]—**Membranous c.** See *Croupous c.*—**Ocular c.** Lat., *c. bulbi*. C. confined to the ocular conjunctiva. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Palpebral c.** Lat., *c. palpebrarum*. Fr., *conjunctivite palpébrale*. C. confined to the palpebral conjunctiva. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Phlyctenular c.** See *C. phlyctenulosa*.—**Purulent c.** Lat., *c. purulenta*. Fr., *conjunctivite purulente* (ou *suppurative*). Ger., *eitriche Bindehautentzündung*. It., *conjunctivite purulenta*. Sp., *conjuntivitis purulenta*. An acute inflammation of the conjunctiva, which begins either in the retrorsal fold or palpebral portion, and is characterized by great swelling, redness, and infiltration of the tissues of the lid, great œdema of the conjunctiva, both ocular and palpebral, great heat and pain, some rise of the general temperature, and a profuse purulent discharge. The complications are ulcer,

slough, or abscess of the cornea, prolapse of the iris, and sometimes purulent panophthalmitis. It is markedly contagious by contact with the secretion. [F.]—**Pustular c.** Lat., *c. pustulosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite pustuleuse*. Ger., *pustulöse Bindehautentzündung*. See *C. phlyctenulosa maligna*.—**Scrofulous c.** Lat., *c. scrofulosa*. Fr., *conjunctivite scrofuléuse*. Ger., *scrophulöse Bindehautentzündung*. A form of chronic c. attributed to scrofula; characterized by phlyctenulæ, by miliary nodules in the region of the cornea, or by serpiginous ulceration of the cornea. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**Simple c.** Lat., *c. simplex*. Fr., *conjunctivite simple*. Ger., *einfache Bindehautentzündung*. See *Catarrhal c.*—**Spontaneous blennorrhagic c.**, **Strumous c.** See *Scrofulous c.*—**Suppurative c.** See *Purulent c.*—**Tarsal c.** Lat., *c. tarsalis*. See *Palpebral c.*—**Trachomatous c.** See *Granular c.*

CONJUNCTIVUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ju³n²k(yu⁴n²k-ti²(te)²/vu³s-wu³s). Fr., *conjunctif*. Ger., *verbindend*. See **CONNECTIVE**.

CONJUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ju³n²k(yu⁴n²k)tu³s(tu³s). See **CONJOINED**.

CONNA (Malay). The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNACONATI (Carib), n. The *Phyllanthus niruri*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNANA PILI. In Mexico, the *Passiflora normalis*. [B, 88.]

CONNARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-na²r(na³r)-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *connaracées*. 1. Of R. Brown, a family of calycifloral dicotyledons, indigenous to the tropics in both hemispheres, and comprising *Connarus*, *Cnestis*, and *Rourea*. They are trees or shrubs, sometimes climbing, with pinnate leaves, small flowers, with 5 petals, and 10 stamens. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, the order is made to comprise the tribes *Connaracæ* and *Cnestideæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 21).]

CONNAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-na(na³)re²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *connarées* or *connarètes*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Terrébinthacææ* corresponding to the *Connaracææ*. 2. Of others, a tribe of the *Connaracææ* comprising *Connarus*, *Agelæia*, *Rourea*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CONNARUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n'na²r(na³r)-u³s(u³s). Gr., *κόναρος*. Fr., *connaret*. Ger., *Baumbohne*. 1. A genus of the *Connaracææ* and type of the *Connaracææ*, indigenous to Asia, America, and the Pacific isles. The fruit is a kind of pod, with one seed. 2. The *Omphotobium* of Gärtner. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. africanus** [Cavannes]. Fr., *c. d'Afrique*. Guinea zebra-wood. The natives employ a decoction of the bark as a vulnerary. [B, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. asiaticus**. Of Linnæus, an ornamental species indigenous to the East Indies. [L, 30.]—**C. d'Afrique** (Fr.). See *C. africanus*.—**C. pinnatus** [Lamarck]. The *Omphalobium pinnatum*.—**C. santaloides**. Of Linnæus, an ornamental shrub indigenous to the East Indies. [L, 30.]

CONNATE, adj. Kon-at. Lat., *connatus* (from *con*, together with, and *nasci*, to be born). Fr., *conné*, *connéé*. Ger., *mitgebohren*, *angeboren*. It., *connato*. Sp., *connato*, *congénito*. 1. Congenital. 2. In botany, congenitally adherent (said of vegetable organs such as the principal peduncle of *Helwingia japonica*, which is united to the leaf at its axil; said also of two opposite leaves united at their base). The French use *soudé* for the union of the organs originally separate, and *conné* for those always joined. 3. Born or produced together, originally united. 4. In anatomy, ossifying from the same centre. [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24); L, 343.]

CONNATION, n. Ko²n-na'shu³n. Early and complete coalescence. [L, 343.]

CONNATISQUAMUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-na(na³)ti²-skwam-(skwa³m)²/u³s(u³s). From *con*, together, *nasci*, to be born, and *squama*, a scale. Fr., *connatisquame*. Having jointed scales (said of the cinanthé of the *Synanthèreæ*). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CONNAUBARIL, n. In Guadeloupe, the *Brunfelsia americana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-na. See **CONNATE**.

CONNECTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ne²k-ti²k'u²(u⁴)-u³m-(u³m). Fr., *connecticule*. The mass of cells which form the annulus or ring around the spore-case in ferns. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CONNECTION, n. Ko²n-e²k'shu³n. Gr., *συναφή*. Lat., *connexio* (from *connectere*, to connect). Fr., *c.* Ger., *C.* A joining together, also the state of being connected.—**Sexual c.** See **CORTION**.

CONNECTIVAL, adj. Ko²n-e²k-ti²va²l. Of or belonging to a connective. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONNECTIVE, adj. Ko²n-e²k'ti²va. Lat., *connectivus*. Fr., *conjunctif*, *connectif*, *unissant*. Ger., *binde* (used in composition), *verbindend*. It., *connettivo*, *congiuntivo*, *unitivo*. Sp., *conectivo*. Pertaining to a tissue which unites, supports, or binds together (see *C. TISSUE*); as a n., in botany, the tissue or filament which unites the anther-lobes; a vessel or nerve which connects two others. [B, 77 (a, 24); J.]

CONNECTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-ne²k-ti²(te)²/vu³m(wu³m). Ger., *Mittelband*, *Bindegewebe*. A connective tissue or substance. [a, 24.] See **CONNECTIVE**.

CONNEMON, n. In Japan, the fruit of *Cucumis conomon*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CONSERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-nu³r(ne²r)-va(wa³)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *conservationis*. From *con*, together, and *nervus*, a tendon, ligament, or nerve. A binding together by nervous, tendinous, or ligamentous structures, especially the latter. See **SYNDESMOSIS**.

CONNEXÉ (Fr.), adj. Kon-ne²x-a. See **CONNATE**.

CONNEXIF (Fr.), adj. Kon-ne²x-ef. Connective.

CONNEXION, n. Ko²n-ne²x'yu³n. See **CONNECTION**.

CONNEXIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²p-ne²x-l(e)/vu³m(wu⁴m). See **CONNECTIVE**.

CONNIKONNI, n. In Malabar, the *Abrus precatorius* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-ni(ne)/na³. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONNIVENS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-ni(ne)/ve²nz(wans). From *connivere*, to wink, to be drawn together. Fr., *convenir*. Ger., *übergefaltet, kreisfältig*. It., Sp., *convivente*. 1. Folding on each other. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In anatomy, arranged in circular folds (see **VALVULÆ conniventes**). [A, 301.]

CONNUBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-nu²(nu)/bi²-u³m(u⁴m). Lit., marriage; a joining.—C. **metallicum**. See **ALLOY**.

CONOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Kon-o(o³)-ka³rp/u³s(u⁴s). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *conocarpe* (adj. and n.). Ger., *kegelfruchtig* (adj.). Sp., *conocarpo* (adj.). 1. (Adj.) cone-fruited (said of carpels arranged in the form of a cone). 2. (N.) of Adanson, a genus of the *Protaceæ*, corresponding to the *Leucadendron* of R. Brown and *Protea* of Linnaeus, and comprising trees and shrubs indigenous to South Africa. 3. (N.) of Gärtner, a genus of the *Combretaceæ*, comprising but one species, indigenous to the shores of tropical America, and western Africa. It extends as far as Florida. 4. (N.) the *Laguncularia*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **erectur**. The *button-tree*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—C. **procumbens** [Linnaeus]. A Brazilian tree the fruit of which is called white mangle. [B, 173.]

CONOCEPHALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a³)-le²-e(a³-e²). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *conocephalées*. A tribe of the *Urticaceæ*, comprising *Cecropia*, *Myrianthus*, *Musanga*, *Coussapoa*, *Conocephalus*, and *Pourouma*. They are shrubs or trees with unisexual flowers having from 4 to 5 anthers upright from the beginning (upright in the flower bud). [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CONOCEPHALIC, adj. Kon-o-se²f-a¹/i²k. Having a skull somewhat cone-shaped. [L, 14.]

CONOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²-l(a¹)/i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Dermoptera saltatoria*. [L, 263.]

CONOCEPHALOIDEÆ [Engler] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²(a¹)-o(o³)-i²d(ed²/e²-e(a³-e^{2Moraceæ, corresponding to the *Conocephalæ* of Benthams and Hooker. [B, 245.]}

CONOHORIA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Kon-o(o³)-hor/i²-a³. Fr., *conohorie*. A genus of *Violariæ*, of the tribe *Alsodieæ*, indigenous to tropical and subtropical America. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **cuspa** [Kunth]. A tree of Cumaná the bark of which is used as a febrifuge under the name of cascarrilla, or fever-bark of New Andalusia; the leaves also are used for the same purpose. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. **lobolobo** [Aublet]. A species indigenous to the Antilles; a decoction of the leaves is very mucilaginous. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CONOHORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o³)-hor-i(i²)/e²-e(a³-e²). 1. A group of true *Alsodieæ*, comprising *Conohoria*, *Rinorea*, and *Tachibota*. 2. See **ALSODINEÆ**. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONOID, adj. Kon/oid. From *κωνος*, a cone, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Cone-shaped. [L.]

CONOPHROLIS [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. f. Kon-o²f/o²-l-i²s. Cancer-root, squaw-root; a genus of the *Orobanchaceæ*. There are but 2 species indigenous to North America, and found in the United States from Canada to Louisiana. The roots are said to be astringent and tonic. [B, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CONOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o²p/i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Muscaria*. [L, 353.]

CONOPTERIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o²p-te²r/i²d-ez(e²s). The *Equisetaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONOPUS (Lat.), adj. Kon/o(o²)-pu³s(pus). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *conope*. Ger., *kegelfüssig*. Having a conical foot or stipes. [L, 180.]

CONORO-ANTEGRI, n. The genus *Rinorea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONOSPERMEÆ [Endlicher, Reichenbach, Benthams and Hooker] (Lat.), **CONOSPERMIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kon-o(o²)-spu⁶rm(spe²rm)/e²-e(a³-e²), -i²d-e(a³-e²). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *σπερμα*, a seed. Fr., *conospermées*. A tribe of the *Protaceæ*, comprising *Synaphæa* and *Conospermum*, and, according to some, *Stirlingia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CONOSPORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o²s/por(po²r)-e(a³-e²). The *Equisetaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONOSTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o²)-stil(stu⁶l)/e²-e(a³-e²). From *κωνος*, a cone, and *στυλος*, a column. Fr., *conostylées*. Of Lindley and others, a tribe of *Hæmodoracæ*, sometimes classed as a distinct family, comprising, according to Benthams and Hooker, *Tribonanthes*, *Conostylis*, *Biancoa*, *Antigonanthos*, *Macropodium*, *Lophiola*, and *Aletris*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CONOSTYLIDÆ [Pax] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kon-o(o²)-stil(stu⁶l)-i²d-e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, comprising the genera of the *Conostyleæ* of Benthams and Hooker, with the omission of *Aletris* and the addition of *Lanaria* and *Phlebocarya*. [B, 245.]

CONQUL (Fr.), n. Ko³n²k. See **CONCHA**.

CONRADIEÆ [G. Don] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-ra³d-i(i²)/e²-e(a³-e²). The *Gesneracæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONRADSKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ko²n/ra³ds-kra³-u⁴t. The *Androsema officinalis*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CONSANESCENT, adj. Ko²n-sa²n²-e²s/e²nt. Lat., *consanescens* (from *consanescere*, to grow sound). In process of healing. [A, 517.]

CONSANGUINEOUS, adj. Ko²n-sa²n²-gwi²n²-e²u³s. Lat., *consanguineus* (from *con*, together, and *sanguis*, blood). Fr., *consanguin*. Related by consanguinity. [A, 301.]

CONSANGUINITY, n. Ko²n-sa²n²-gwi²n²/i²-ti². Gr., *συγγινεία*. Lat., *consanguinitas*. Fr., *consanguinité*. Ger., *Blutsverwandschaft*. It., *consanguinità*. Sp., *consanguinidad*. Blood relationship, relationship by descent as opposed to that by marriage; in cattle, in-breeding. [A, 301.]

CONSCIENT (Fr.), adj. Ko³n²-se-a³n². Conscious. [L, 41.]

CONSCIENCE (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-se-a³n²s. See **CONSCIOUSNESS**.

CONSCIENCEOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko³n²-se-a³n²-se-oseu-e²a. Consciousness considered as a faculty or function of the brain. [A, 385.]

CONSCIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-si²(ski²)-en(an)/shi²(ti²)-a³. Consciousness. [L, 49.]

CONSCIOUS, adj. Ko²n/shu³s. Lat., *consciuis*. Fr., *conscient*, *sensible*. Ger., *bewusst*. It., *conscio*. Sp., *conciente*. In a state of consciousness.

CONSCIOUSNESS, n. Gr., *συνείδησις*. Lat., *conscientia*. Fr., *conscience*. Ger., *Bewusstsein*. The state of being able to take cognizance of impressions (from within the organism or from the surroundings) capable of giving rise to bodily, intellectual, or emotional sensations.—**Double c.** Fr., *conscience double*, the state of a person (a somnambulist, a hypnotic, or the like) who leads two alternating courses of life, one during his ordinary condition, and the other when in a state of somnambulism, etc., having no remembrance of the real or supposed events of the one, while in the other. [A, 301.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *conscience musculaire*. See **Muscular SENSE**.

CONSECUTIVE, adj. Ko²n-se²k/u²-i²v. Lat., *consecutivo* (from *consequi*, to occur in sequence). Fr., *consécutif*. Ger., *nachfolgend*. It., Sp., *consecutivo*. 1. Following each other in uninterrupted sequence. 2. Occurring as a sequel or consequence. 3. In organic chemistry, a term applied to trisubstituted compounds of benzene, (C₆H₃), in which all three of the replacing radicles are attached to adjacent carbon atoms. Such compounds have the structural formula C₆(H,R',R'',R',H,H). [B, 4.]

CONSENECENCE, **CONSENECENCY**, n's. Ko²n-se²n²-e²s/e²ns, -e²ns-i². From *consensere*, to grow old. Progress toward senility. [A, 318.]

CONSENSUAL, adj. Ko²n-se²ns/u²-a²l. From *consensus* (q. v.). Fr., *consensual*. Ger., *consensuell*. It., *consensale*, *consenziente*. Sp., *consensual*, *consenziente*. 1. Caused by sensation, and not through an intermediate discriminating will or feeling. [Carpenter (D).] 2. Related, sympathetic (said of symptoms).

CONSENSUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-se²ns/u²s(u⁴s). From *con*, together, and *sensire*, to feel. Fr., *συμπάθεια*, *συμφωνία*, *ὁμολογία*. Fr., *consentement*. See **SYMPATHY** and **SYNERGY**.—C. **oculorum**. An obsolete term for the intimate association between the two eyes, as in vision, in the action of the various ocular muscles and in various diseases. [F.]

CONSEQUENT, adj. Ko²n/se²-kwe²nt. Gr., *συμβεβηκός*. Lat., *consequens*. Fr., *consequent*. Occurring as a sequel or result.

CONCERTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n-su⁴rt(se²rt)/a³. From *conserere*, to join together. A class of the *Caducichordata*. [L, 201.]

CONSERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-su⁴r(se²rv)/va³(wa³). See **CONSERVE**.—C. **helminthochorton**. Ger., *Wurm-Conserve*. See **ELECTUARIUM ad vermes**.—C. **pectoralis**. See **OPILATA pectoralis**.—C. **prophylactica Barbetti**. Preservative conserve of Barbet; made by mixing and beating into a mass 12 parts of bruised fresh lemon-peel, 3 parts each of conserves of white roses, of red roses, and of borage flowers, and 2 parts of preserved orange-peel. [B, 89 (a, 21).]

CONSERVATEUR (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-se²rv-a³-tu⁴r. See **CONSERVATIVE**.

CONSERVATION, n. Ko²n-zu⁴rv-a³shu²n. Gr., *φύλαξις*. Lat., *conservatio* (from *conservare*, to preserve). Fr., c. Ger., *Erhaltung*. It., *conservazione*. Sp., *conservación*. The preserving of anything against loss or deterioration.—C. of **energy**. Fr., c. *d'énergie*. Ger., *Kraftserhaltung*. A principle universal in its application, by virtue of which any form of energy, whether occurring in organized or in unorganized bodies, never suffers loss but is transmuted into some other form of energy of equivalent power. An example of the c. is found in the development of heat by the arrest of a moving body by the discharge of nervous energy, as in the process of thinking. [B.]

CONSERVATIVE, adj. Ko²n-zu⁴rv-a³-t²-i²v. Gr., *φυλακτικός*. Lat., *conservans*. Fr., *conservateur*. In pharmacy, preservative; in surgery, aiming at the preservation of injured parts as far as possible, together with the interests of the patient, rather than at brilliancy in procedures.

CONSERVE, n. Ko²n-zu⁴rv. Lat., *conserva*. Fr., c., *electuaire simple*, *saccharolé mou*. Ger., c. *Latwerge*, *Kräuterzucker*. It., Sp., *conserva*. A preparation formerly made by covering fresh drugs with a layer of sugar, and afterward by beating fresh vegetable substances with sufficient sugar into a uniform mass. [B, 81 (a, 21).] See **CONFECTION**.—**Apfelsinenschalen-C.** (Ger.). See **CONFECTION AURANTII corticis**.—**Chinese c's**. Preparations made by dipping vegetable substances used in Chinese medicine, such as ginger, galanga, zedoary, Japanese may-flowers, young bamboo stems, sugar-cane, sweet and bitter oranges, etc., several times in boiling water, and drying them upon trays. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 21).]—**C. de Damas** (Fr.). Syn.: *confiture de Damas*, *marmelade de viande*. Damas's c.; made by mixing together 60 parts of fillet of beef, 1 part of common salt, and 15 parts of fruit-jelly or marmelade. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. ténifuge** (Fr.). Of Stanislas Martin, a preparation made by rubbing together 60 parts of shelled pumpkin-seeds and 20 of sugar; used for the ex-

pulsion of tape-worm. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Preservative c. of Barbet.** See *CONSERVA prophylactica Barbetti*.—**Spagyric c. Fr.**, *c. spagyrique*. A preparation made by pulverizing 8 parts of salt of wormwood, 4 parts each of salt of balm and salt of nettle, 10 parts of potassium sulphate, adding 1 part of sulphurous acid, and when the effervescence has ceased, stirring in 48 parts each of red roses and c. of clove-pink. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Wurm-C.** (Ger.). See *ELECTUARIUM ad vermes*.

CONSERVES (Fr.), n. pl. Ko²n²-se²rv. Eye-glasses. [A, 385.]
CONSIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-si²-de²ns(dan)/shi²(ti²)-a². See *APOCATASTASIS*.

CONSILIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-si²-l(i)e/go. Gen., *consiliig'inis*. 1. An old name for the *Helleborus viridis*. 2. A section of the genus *Adonis*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

CONSIRE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-ser. See *CONSYRE*.

CONSISTENCE, n. Ko²n²-si²st'e²ns. Gr., *συστασις*. Lat., *consistentia* (from *consistere*, to be firm). Fr., *consistance*. Ger., *Consistenz, Festigkeit*. It., *consistenza*. Sp., *consistencia*. Thickness, solidity; also the degree of solidity of a body; the degree of closeness of aggregation of the particles which compose a substance. [B.]

CONSOLATION (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-sol-a²-se-o²n². The *Clematis vitalba*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONSOLE (Fr.), n. Ko²n² sol. In Champagne, the *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONSOLIDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-so²l'i²d-a². Fr., *consoude*. 1. Of Lindley, a section of the genus *Delphinium* containing annual species with only one carpel. 2. An ancient name for the *Symphytum officinale*, because it was thought to have the power to consolidate fractured bones. [B, 114, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. aquatica**, *C. aquatica*. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 180.]—**C. aurea**, *C. aurea cordi*. The *Helianthemum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cervina**. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 180.]—**C. indica**, *C. indica*. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 180.]—**C. major**. Fr., *grande consoude*. Ger., *Schnarzwurz, Beinwell*. It., *c. maggiore*. Sp., *consueldo mayor*. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. media**, *C. media*. Fr., *consoude moyenne*. See *AGJGA reptans*, *AGJGA pyramidalis*, and *CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. minima**, *C. minor*. Fr., *petite consoude*. See *PRUNELLA vulgaris*.—**C. petraea**, *The Pyrola rotundifolia*. [B, 180.]—**C. regalii**, Fr., *consoude royale*. See *DELPHINIUM c.*—**C. rubra**, *The Tormentilla erecta*. [B, 180.]—**C. saracenicæ**. 1. The *Solidago virgaurea*. 2. The *Senecio saracenicus*. [B, 180.]—**Decoctum consolidæ**. Fr., *decoction de grande consoude*. Decoction of great comfrey, made by boiling 1 part of *radix consolidæ* in 32 parts of water down to one half [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's notes], 25 parts of dried *radix consolidæ* in sufficient quantity of water, and adding 8 parts of licorice. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Decoctum radialis consolidæ**. See *Decoctum consolidæ*.—**Flores consolidæ**. The flowers of *Symphytum officinale* (q. v.). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba consolidæ**. The herb of *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Syrupus consolidæ**. See *Sirope de consoude*.

CONSOLIDANT, adj. Ko²n²-so²l'i²d-a²nt. Lat., *consolidans* (from *consolidare*, to consolidate). Fr., c. Ger., *befestigend, vereinigend*. Consolidating, promoting cicatrization. [A, 322.]

CONSOLIDATED, adj. Ko²n²-so²l'i²d-at-e²d. Lat., *consolidatus*. Fr., *consolidé, confluent*. Ger., *befestigt, vereintigt*. 1. Made solid or without interstices; of two or more things, joined into one. 2. In botany, having a relatively large bulk in proportion to the surface. [B, 1, 116 (a, 24).]

CONSOLIDATION, n. Ko²n²-so²l'i²d-a²shu²n. Gr., *δολολήρωσις*. Lat., *consolidatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Befestigung, Verdichtung, Vereinigung*. It., *consolidazione*. Sp., *consolidación*. The act of making or becoming solid; especially (a) the process of solidification of the lungs by engorgement and by exudation into the alveoli (Cf. *HEPATIZATION*); (b) the union, solidification, and cicatrization of wounds; (c) the union and ossification of fractures. [B; D; L, 41.]—**Non-granular c.** The form of pulmonary c. which is found in typhoid fever, measles, scarlet fever, and small-pox; dependent for its origin and development on a specific cause. [D, 1.]

CONSOLIDATIVUS (Lat.), **CONSOLIDATURUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko²n²-so²l'i²d-at(a²b²)-i(e)²vu²s(wu²s), -u²(u²)ru²s(ru²s). See *CONSOLIDANT*.

CONSUMMÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-so²m-a. Lat., *consummatum*. Ger., *Kraftbrühe*. It., *consumato*. Sp., *consumado*. A broth so strong as to gelatinize when cold; a clear soup. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONSUMPTION (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-so²m-se-o²n². See *CONSUMPTION*.—**C. rachitique**. Rachitic consumption; an exaggerated degree of rachitis in which firm organization of the elements which compose the rachitic bones has not taken place. The bones are very porous and cartilaginous in consistence. [D, 74.]

CONSONANCE, n. Ko²n²-son-a²ns. Lat., *consonantia*. Fr., c. The state of being consonant, also the production of consonant sounds.

CONSONANT, CONSONATING, adj's. Ko²n²-son-a²nt, -at-i²ng. Lat., *consonans* (from *consonare*, to sound in unison). Fr., c. Ger., *consonierend*. It., Sp., *consonante*. Sounding in unison with another sound caused by vibrations of air within an inclosed space, and strengthened thereby (said of pulmonary sounds heard on auscultation). [A, 325.]

CONSORTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n²-so²r'shi²(ti²)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *κοινωνία*. A community of habitat among plants or animals. [A, 385.]

CONSOUD, n. Ko²n²-su²-u²d. See *CONSOUD*.
CONSOUDE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-sud. The genus *Symphytum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] Cf. *CONSOLIDA* (2d def.).—**Conserve de c.** See

CONSERVA SYMPHYTI.—**C. hérisséé**. The *Symphytum echinatum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. moyenne**. The *Agjga reptans* and *Agjga pyramidalis*. [B, 19, 173.]—**C. officinale**. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. officinale de Bohême**. The *Symphytum album bohemicum* (*Symphytum bohemicum*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. officinale ouverte**. The *Symphytum album patens* (*Symphytum patens*). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. royale**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]—**Décoction de grande c.** See *Decoctum CONSOLIDÆ*.—**Grande c.** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**Mucilage de grande c.** See *Mucilago CONSOLIDÆ majoris*.—**Petite c.** The *Prunella vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Sirope de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus consolide*. Sp., *jarabe de sanjito* [Sp. Ph.]. Syrup of consolida; made by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of sliced dried root of the *Symphytum officinale* in 6 parts of cold distilled water, straining without expression, adding 30 parts of syrup of sugar, boiling down to 1.26 degrees on the densimetre, and straining. [B, 113 (a, 21).] The Spanish preparation is almost identical with the French. [B, 95.]—**Sirope de grande c.** See *Syrupus SYMPHYTI*.—**Tisane de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Tisane of consolida; made by infusing for 2 hours 1 part of sliced root of the *Symphytum officinale* in 50 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CONSOUD, n. Ko²n²-su²-u²nd. The *Symphytum (Consolida)*. [L, 77.] Cf. *CONSOLIDA*.—**Conmfrey c.** The *Symphytum officinale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**King's c.** The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Less c.** The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505.]—**Middle c.** The *Agjga reptans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Saracen's c.** The *Senecio saracenicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CONSPECIFIC, adj. Ko²n²-spe²s-i²ff'i²ck. From *con*, together, and *species* (q. v.). Belonging to the same species. [L, 56.]

CONSPERSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-spu²rz(spe²rsy)²-o. Gen., *conspersion'is*. See *CATAPASMA*.

CONSPICILLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²n²-spi²-si²(ki²l)²/la². From *conspicillum*, a place to look from, a watching. An obsolete term for spectacles. [F.]

CONSPIRATION, n. Ko²n²-spi²r-a'shu²n. Gr., *ἐμπνοια, ἀμόνοια*. Lat., *conspiratio* (from *conspirare*, to blow together). See *SYMPATHY*.

CONSTANCY, n. Ko²n²-sta²ns-i². Gr., *βεβαιότης*. Lat., *constantia* (from *constare*, to stand together). Fr., *constance*. Ger., *Constanz*. It., *costanza*. Sp., *constancia*. 1. In electrophysics, absence of interruption or of variation in intensity. 2. Of microorganisms, unchangeableness under cultivation. [A, 396; B.]

CONSTANT, adj. Ko²n²-sta²nt. Gr., *βέβαιος*. Lat., *constans*. Fr., c. In electro-physics, uninterrupted; not accompanied by marked variations of intensity. [B.]

CONSTANT, n. Ko²n²-sta²nt. In physics, a value which is not subject to variation and which therefore serves as a unit of measurement. [B.]

CONSTANTINE (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-sta²nt-en. One of the springs at Vals (q. v.).

CONSTANZ (Ger.), n. Ko²n²-sta²ntz. See *CONSTANCY*.—**C. der Arten**. See *CONSTANCY* (2d def.).

CONSTELLATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n²-ste²l-la(la²)²/tu²m(tu²m). An old name for an ointment of earth-worms, used as a vulnerary and for toothache. [A, 325.]

CONSTERNATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n²-stu²rn(ste²rn)-a(a²)²-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *consternation'is*. From *consternare*, to overwhelm. Gr., *ἐκπληξις* (1st def.). 1. Stupor. [A, 325.] 2. The night terrors of children. [L, 132.]

CONSTIPATED, adj. Ko²n²-sti²p-at-e²d. Lat., *constipatus*. Fr., *constipé, échauffé*. Ger., *verstopft*. It., *costipato*. Sp., *constipado*. Subject to or affected with constipation. [B.]

CONSTIPATION, n. Ko²n²-sti²p-a'shu²n. Gr., *σπύσις*. Lat., *constipatio* (from *constipare*, to pack together). Fr., c. Ger., *Verstopfung, Hartleibigkeit, Darmverstopfung*. It., *costipazione*. Sp., *constipación*. Syn.: *costiveness*. A condition in which there is a suspension or insufficiency of evacuations from the bowels. [D, 5.]—**C. par induration des selles** (Fr.). C. due to either a diminution of the intestinal secretions or to their resorption. [L, 87.]—**C. par spasme musculaire** (Fr.). C. due to tonic contractions of the muscular coat of the intestines. [L, 87.]

CONSTITUENT, adj. Ko²n²-sti²t-u²e²nt. Lat., *constituens* (from *constituere*, to set in order). Fr., *constituant*. Ger., *constituierend, ausmachend, festsetzend*. It., *costituente*. Sp., *constituente*. 1. Entering into the composition of a compound; as a n., an ingredient. 2. Giving consistence to a compound. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CONSTITUTION, n. Ko²n²-sti²-tu²'shu²n. Gr., *κατάστασις*. Lat., *constitutio*. Fr., c. Ger., *C. Körperbeschaffenheit*. It., *costituzione*. Sp., *constitución*. 1. The structure of a substance; its make-up with reference to both the arrangement and nature of its component parts. 2. A kind of physiological basis or predisposition, presenting itself as something constant in the same individual, characterized by the mode of reaction of nerves and muscles and also by the composition of the blood and the state of nutrition, as well as by the powers of resistance to external and internal influences. [D, 3.]—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *c. apoplectique*. A c. commonly supposed to be fraught with a tendency to apoplexy; characterized by a short neck, habitual redness of the face, and an overcharged head. [A, 301.]—**Atmospheric c.** Fr., *c. atmosphérique*. The state of the atmosphere with regard to its influence on health. [A, 301.]—**Bilious c.** Fr., *tempérament bilieux*. A variety of irritable c. in which a dark or yellow skin and a dark iris are prominent characteristics. [D, 3.]—**Catarhal c.** A variety of irritable c. in which there is tendency to catarrhal inflammations of all sorts. [D, 3.]—**C. climatique** (Fr.). The sum of the characteristics of a

given climate with reference to their influence on health. [A, 301.] —**C. der Luft** (Ger.). See *Atmospheric c.—C'sformel* (Ger.). See *Constitutional FORMULA.—Epidemic c.* Fr. *c. épidémique*. Ger. *epidemische C.* The *genius epidemicus*, a condition of the atmosphere that has been supposed to favor the epidemic prevalence of certain diseases.—**Indolent c.** Fr. *tempérament indolent*. A c. characterized by slow development and slow movements of the body. Slight effort produces fatigue. Subdivisions of this are the venous, lymphatic, asthenic, and cretinoid c's. [D, 3.]—**Irritable c.** Fr. *tempérament irritable*. A c. characterized by small muscular development, pale skin, and a lively intellect and temperament. It is most common in women and children. Individuals with cerebral or spinal irritability belong to this class. [D, 3.]—**Medical c.** Fr. *c. médicale*. The atmospheric c. as concerned in the prevalence of certain diseases. [A, 301.] See *Epidemic c.—Plethoric c.* A c. characterized by a large build, with abundant muscular substance and red cheeks, lips, and mucous membranes. [D, 3.]—**Scrofulous c.** A c. vitiated by or affected with scrofula. [D.]

CONSTITUTIONAL, adj. Ko²n-sti²-tu²-shu²n-a²l. Fr., *constitutionnel*. Ger., *constitutionell*, *constitutionsmässig*. It., *costituzionale*. Sp., *constitucional*. 1. Pertaining to the constitution (said of conditions which affect the entire system). 2. Congenital. 3. Due to some peculiarity of the constitution. 4. Expressive of the order of arrangement of the atoms contained in a molecule (see C. FORMULA). [B; D, 1; L, 41.]

CONTRACTED, adj. Ko²n-stri²kt'e²d. Lat., *contractus*. Fr., *resserré, rétréci*. Ger., *zusammengeknürt*. It., *costretto*. Sp., *contraído*. Affected with constriction.

CONSTRICTEUR (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-strek-tu²r. Ger., *Schlingenschnürer* (2d def.). 1. See **CONSTRUCTOR**. 2. A small wire écreaseur. [A, 326.] See **SERRE-NEUD.—C. antérieur de la vulve**. See **Anterior CONSTRUCTOR of the vulva.—C. de la bouche**. See **CONSTRUCTOR oris.—C. de l'anus**. See **SPHINCTER ani externus.—C. de la vessie**. See **DETRUSOR urinæ.—C. de la vulve**. See **CONSTRUCTOR cunni.—C. de l'isthme de l'urètre**. See **CONSTRUCTOR isthmi urethræ.—C. de l'œsophage**. See **CONSTRUCTOR œsophagei.—C. de l'urètre**. See **CONSTRUCTOR urethræ.—C. du vagin**. See **CONSTRUCTOR cunni.—C. inférieur du pharynx**. See **Inferior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx.—C. laryngien**. See **CONSTRUCTOR of the larynx.—C. median du pharynx**. See **Middle CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx.—C. moyen du pharynx**. See **Middle CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx.—C. postérieur de la vulve**. See **Posterior CONSTRUCTOR of the vulva**. [L, 13.]—**C. supérieur du pharynx**. See **Superior CONSTRUCTOR of the pharynx**.

CONTRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-stri²kt'shi²(ti)²-o. Gen., *contractio*'is. From *constringere*, to constrict. See **CONSTRUCTION.—C. uteri inflammatoria** (seu *inflammatoria spastica*, seu *spastico-inflammatoria*). Tetanic contraction of the uterus accompanied with inflammatory phenomena. [A, 20.]

CONSTRICITION, n. Ko²n-stri²kt'shu²n. Gr., *σνίψις*. Lat., *constrictio* (1st def.), *constrictum* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Adstricition*, *Zusammenziehung*. It., *costrizione*, *costringimento*. Sp., *constricción*. 1. A drawing together, puckering, narrowing. 2. A narrowed part, a stricture.—**Annular c's**, **C's of Ranvier**. See **NOBES of Kamvier**.

CONSTRICTEPEDES [Hogg] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-stri²kt-ti²p'e²d-ez(as). From *constrictus*, constricted, and *pes*, the foot. A subclass of birds. [L, 121.]

CONSTRICITIVE, adj. Ko²n-stri²kt'iv. Lat., *constrictivus*. Fr., *constrictif*. Ger., *zusammenziehend*. It., *costritivo*. Sp., *constrictivo*. Pertaining to or exerting constriction; as a n., an astringent, a styptic. [a, 21.]

CONSTRUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-stri²kt'or. Gen., *constrictor*'is. Fr., *constricteur*. Ger., *Zusammenzieher*, *Zusammenschnürer*. It., *costruttore*. Sp., *c.* Anything that exercises constriction, especially a constricting muscle. See also **SPHINCTER** and **SERRE-NEUD.—Anterior c. of the vulva**. Fr., *constricteur antérieure de la vulve*. Ger., *Schliessmuskel des Scheidenvorhofs*, *Scheidenschnürer*. In the solipeds, the muscular fibres which surround the entrance of the vaginal canal. [L, 13.]—**C. alæ nasi**. Of Cowper, the depressor alæ nasi and the compressor nasi regarded as one muscle. [L, 3.] See **DEPRESSOR alæ nasi** and **COMPRESSOR narium.—C. ani**. See **SPHINCTER ani externus.—C. cunni**. Fr., *constricteur de la vulve* (ou *du vagin*), *annulo-syndesmo-clitoridien*, *l'autre muscle du clitoris* [Winslow]. Ger., *Schliesser der weiblichen Scham*, *Scheidenschnürer*. Syn.: *sphincter vaginæ* [Cowper], *c. cunni superficialis*, *bulbo-cavernosus*, *compressor bulbi* [Robert], *musculus clitoridis inferior latus et planus* [Riolan]. A sphincter muscle which arises from the central part of the perineum, usually receiving fibres from the external sphincter ani and superficial transverse perineal muscles, and, after surrounding the orifice of the vagina, is inserted into the lower surfaces of the corpora cavernosa of the clitoris and into the mucous membrane between the clitoris and the urethral orifice. Its two halves are regarded as the homologues of the bulbocavernosus in man. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**C. cunni profundus**. The transversus perineæ profundus in women. [L, 332.]—**C. cunni superficialis** [Luschka]. **C. der Vagine** (Ger.). See **C. cunni.—C. faucium inferior**, **C. inferiori pharyngis**. See **Inferior c. of the pharynx.—C. isthmi faucium**. See **GLOSSOPALATINUS.—C. isthmi faucium posterior**, **C. isthmi faucium superior**. That portion of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the uvula. [L, 31.]—**C. isthmi urethræ** (seu *urethralis*). See **C. urethræ.—C. labiorum**. See **ORBICULARIS oris.—C. naris**, **C. narium**, **C. nasi**. See **COMPRESSOR naris.—C. œsophagei** [Spigelius]. See **Inferior c. of the pharynx.—C. of the larynx**. Fr., *constricteur laryngien*. Ger., *Kehlkopfschnürer*. It., *costruttore della laringe*. Sp., *c. de la laringe*. The crico-arytænoid and the thyreo-arytænoid muscles. [L.]—**C's of the pharynx**. Fr., *constricteurs du pharynx*. See **Superior**, **Middle**, and **Inferior c's of the pharynx.—C. oris**. Fr., *constric-*

teur de la bouche. See **ORBICULARIS oris.—C. palpebrarum**. An obsolete term for the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle. [F.]—**C. pharyngis inferior**. See **Inferior c. of the pharynx.—C. pharyngis medius**. See **Middle c. of the pharynx.—C. pharyngis superior**. See **Superior c. of the pharynx.—C. prolabii inferiori** [Merkel]. The lowermost portion of the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. prolabii superior** [Merkel]. The uppermost portion of the orbicularis oris muscle. [L, 31.]—**C. pudendi**. See **C. cunni.—C. radicis penis**. See **BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—C. urethræ**. Fr., *constricteur de l'urètre*. Ger., *Zusammenschnürer der Harnröhre*. 1. Muscular fibres attached on each side to the rami of the ischia and pubes, and the adjoining fascia, which inclose the membranous part of the urethra in a sphincter. In the female it is nearly divided into halves by the vagina, the uppermost fibres passing over the urethra and the lowermost being blended with the walls of the vagina. [L, 31, 142.] 2. See **TRANSVERSUS perineæ profundus.—C. urethræ et vaginæ**. See **C. cunni profundus.—C. urethræ membranaceæ** [Lesshaft]. 1. A portion of the c. urethræ muscle arising from the connective tissue of and walls of the vessels of the plexus pubicus impar which Lesshaft regarded as being identical with Guthrie's muscle. [L, 31.] 2. See **C. urethræ.—C. vaginæ**. Fr., *constricteur du vagin*. See **C. cunni.—C. vesicæ urinariæ**. Fr., *constricteur de la vessie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschnürer*. See **DETRUSOR urinæ.—C. vestibuli**, **C. vestibuli vaginæ**. See **C. cunni profundus.—C. vulvæ**. See **C. cunni**.—**First middle c.** See **HYO-PHARYNGEUS.—Inferior c. of the pharynx**. Lat., *c. pharyngis inferior*. Fr., *constricteur inférieure du pharynx*. Ger., *unterer Schlundkopfschnürer*. The most superficial of the c's of the pharynx, which has its origin in three slips. The lowest (the crico-pharyngeus) arises from the outer surface of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage, the middle (the thyreo-pharyngeus) from the posterior part and occasionally from the outer surface of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage, and the uppermost (the syndesmo-pharyngeus) from the superior cornu of the thyroid cartilage. These unite and curve backward and inward to unite in the posterior median line of the pharynx with their fellows of the opposite side. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Middle c. of the pharynx**. Lat., *c. pharyngis medius*. Fr., *constricteur median du pharynx*. Ger., *mittlerer Schlundkopfschnürer*. A muscle of deglutition the lower portion of which is covered by the inferior c. and covering above a portion of the superior c. It arises by two slips, the lowermost of which (the cerato-pharyngeus) springs from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone, and the uppermost (the chondro-pharyngeus) from the lesser cornu. It radiates downward, horizontally, and upward, and unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the posterior median line of the pharynx. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Posterior c. of the vulva**. Fr., *constricteur postérieur de la vulve*. Ger., *hinterer Schamschnürer*. The analogue of the c. vaginæ of women, found in the lower animals.—**Second middle c.** See **THYREO-PHARYNGEUS.—Speir's artery c.** An instrument for the closure of arteries without the use of ligatures or other foreign bodies to be left in the wound. It consists of a flattened metal tube, six inches long, with a sliding steel tongue running its entire length and having a screw arrangement at the upper end by which the tongue may be protruded from or retracted within the sheath. The lower end of the tongue is hook-shaped to fit around the artery to be constricted. [E.]—**Superior c. of the pharynx**. Lat., *c. pharyngis superior*. Fr., *constricteur pharyngis supérieure*. Ger., *oberer Schlundkopfschnürer*. The uppermost and most deeply seated of the c. muscles of the pharynx, which is covered in a large part by the middle c. It arises from the side of the tongue in connection with the fibres of the genio-hyoglossus (the glosso-pharyngeus), from the posterior extremity of the mylo-hyoid ridge of the inferior maxilla (the mylo-pharyngeus), from the bucco-pharyngeal fascia (the bucco-pharyngeus), and from the hamular process and the lower third of the posterior edge of the internal pterygoid plate (the pterygo-pharyngeus). Its fibres curve backward to unite with its fellow of the opposite side and with the cephalo-pharyngeal fascia. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CONSTRICTORES [Oppel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-stri²kt'or'e²(e)s. Fr., *constrictores*. A family of the Ophidiæ. [L, 121.]

CONSTRICTORII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²n-stri²kt'or'ia²(e). Diseases attended with constriction. [L, 104.]

CONSTRINGENT, adj. Ko²n-stri²n'je²nt. Lat., *constringens*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *zusammenziehend*. Causing constriction; as a n., an astringent.

CONSTUPRATION, n. Ko²n-stu²-pra'shu²n. Lat., *constupratio* (from *constuprare*, to ravish). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Nothzucht*. It., *stupro*. Sp., *estupro*. Rape.

CONSUETUDO (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-su²(su²)-e²(a)-tu²(tu)'do. Gen., *consuetudinis*. From *consuescere*, to become accustomed. Gr., *ἔθος*, *ἔθωπος*. Ger., *Gewohnheit*. Habit. [L, 94.]

CONSULTANT, n. Ko²n-su²lt'a²nt. Fr., *c.* A practitioner called in consultation. [A, 301.]

CONSULTATION, n. Ko²n-su²lt'a'shu²n. Gr., *συμβούλευσις*. Lat., *consultatio* (from *consultare*, to deliberate together). Fr., *c.* Ger., *Berathung*. It., *consulto*. Sp., *consulta*. 1. The act of consulting; a meeting of two or more practitioners to examine into the features of a case of disease or injury, and to settle upon the course of treatment to be pursued. 2. Of French writers, also the conclusions reached at such a meeting. [L, 41.]

CONSUMMATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²n-su²m(su²m)-ma(ma²)-tu²m(tu²m). See **CONSUMMÉ**.

CONSUMMATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-su²m(su²m)-ma(ma²)-tu²s-tu²s. From *consummare*, to complete. Fr., *consummé*. Ger., *vollendet*. Settled, confirmed (in the sense of incurable). [A, 322.]

CONSUMPTION, n. Ko²n-su²mp'shu²n. Gr., *σνίψις*. Lat., *consumptio* (from *consumere*, to waste away, to consume). Fr., *consumption*. Ger., *Schwindsucht*, *Abzehrung*, *Auszehrung*. It.,

consunzione. Sp., *consunción, tisis*. 1. A using up (as of food or of a stock of supplies), also the amount used up in a given time. 2. A wasting away of the body, especially as the result of pulmonary tuberculosis, also that disease itself. [D, 3.]—**Acute pulmonary c.** See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Apostematous c.** [Duncan]. A variety of pulmonary c. characterized by severe cough, circumscribed pain, and a sudden and copious expectoration of purulent matter. [L, 83.]—**Black c.** See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**Bronchial c.** See *Bronchial PHTHISIS*.—**Catarrhal c.** See *Catarrhal PHTHISIS*.—**C. of the bowels.** Intestinal tuberculosis. [B.]—**C. of the lungs.** Pulmonary phthisis. [B.]—**C. of the spinal cord.** Lat., *tabes dorsalis*. See *Locomotor ATAXIA*.—**Febrile c.** See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Galloping c.** Fr., *phthisis galopante* (ou *aiguë*). Ger., *galoppierende Schwindsucht*. See *Acute miliary TUBERCULOSIS*.—**Laryngeal c.** See *Laryngeal PHTHISIS*.—**Miner's c.** Fr., *phthisie des mineurs*. See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).—**Nervous c.** A disease described by Morton, in which there are failure of digestion, exhaustion, pallor, and extreme marasmus, without any evidences of pulmonary disorder. It occurred especially in drinkers and those who had been living in the South Pacific (Leeward) Islands. [B, 117.]—**Potter's c.** Pulmonary phthisis among potters, produced by the constant inhalation of clay-dust. [D.]—**Pulmonary c.** See *Pulmonary PHTHISIS*.—**Senile pulmonary c.** See *Senile PHTHISIS*.—**Tubercular c.** See *TUBERCULOSIS*.

CONSUMPTIVE, adj. Ko²ⁿ-su²mp²ti²v. Lat., *consumptivus*. Fr., *consomptif, phthisique*. Ger., *schwindsüchtig*. It., *tisico*. Sp., *tisico, ético*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with consumption, especially pulmonary consumption; as a n., an individual having that disease.

CONSYRE (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-n²-ser. See *CONSOLIDA* and *SYMPHYTUM officinale*.

CONTABESCENCE, n. Ko²ⁿ-ta²b-e²s-e²ns. Lat., *contabescencia* (from *contabescere*, to waste away). Fr., c. Emaciation, marasmus. [A, 325.]

CONTABESCENT, adj. Ko²ⁿ-ta²b-e²s-e²nt. Lat., *contabescens*. Fr., c. Wasting, consumptive. [L, 41.]

CONTACT, n. Ko²ⁿ-ta²kt. Gr., *ψαῖστος*. Lat., *contactus* (from *con*, together, and *tangere*, to touch). Fr., c. Ger., *Berührung, C. It., contattio*. Sp., *contacto*. The state in which two or more bodies touch each other; a close association between two or more individuals.—**C. action.** See *CATALYSIS*.—**C. substance.** See *CATALYST*.—**Direct c., Immediate c.** Fr., c. *immédiat*. The c. of objects or individuals with each other without the intervention of another object or individual. [A, 301.]—**Indirect c., Mediate c.** Fr., c. *mediat*. The c. of a person with another or with anything by the intervention of some one or something. [L, 41.] C. by means of an interposed substance; in pathology, see *MEDIATE CONTAGION*.—**Optical c.** A c. between two transparent surfaces (as when two varieties of glass are united to form a single lens), so that there is no change in the direction of rays of light passing through the two media; also the c. of pigments with glass, so that there is no reflection from the painted side. [L.]

CONTACTILE, CONTACTUAL, ADJ'S. Ko²ⁿ-ta²kt'i²l, -u²-a²l. See *TACTILE*.

CONTACTUOUS, adj. Ko²ⁿ-ta²kt'u²-u²s. Contagious. ["Pop. Sci. Monthl.," Feb., 1880, p. 461 (B).]

CONTACTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²ⁿ-ta²kt(ta²kt')tu²s(tu²s). Gen., c. See *CONTACT*.—**C. lateralis nervorum opticozum.** See *OPTIC CHIASM*.

CONTAGE (Fr.), n. f. Ko²ⁿ-ta²zh. See *CONTAGION*.

CONTAGES (Lat.), n. f. Ko²ⁿ-ta(ta²)'jez(gas). Gen., *contag'is*. From *contingere*, to touch. See *CONTACT* and *CONTAGION*.

CONTAGIÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-ta²-zhe-a. A person to whom a contagion has been communicated. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²ⁿ-ta²-zhe-fe²r. From *contages*, contagion, and *ferre*, to bear. Carrying contagious virus; acting as the vehicle of contagion. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIO-MIASMATIC, adj. Ko²ⁿ-ta²'ji²-o-mi-a²-z-ma²t'i²kt. Contagious and miasmatic. [D, 3.]

CONTAGION, n. Ko²ⁿ-taj'y²u²n. Lat., *contages, contagio, contagium* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contage, c. Ger., Ansteckung* (1st def.), *Ansteckungsstoff* (2d def.). It., *contagione*. Sp., *contagio*. 1. The communication of disease from one individual to another by means of direct or mediate contact or, as used by some writers (in the sense of infection), by effluvia, etc. 2. The material cause or virus of a contagious disease. [A, 301, 322.]—**C. miasmaticque** (Fr.). C. propagated by a miasm. [L, 41.]—**C. morte** (Fr.). See *MEDIATE c.*—**C. nerveuse** (Fr.). **C. névrosique** (Fr.). The occurrence or causation in neurotic persons of symptoms like those manifested by other persons with whom they are associated; neurotic mimicry. [A, 385; L, 41.]—**C. parasitaire** (Fr.). C. by means of a living organism. [L, 41.]—**C. purulente** (Fr.). C. by contact with pus (as in gonorrhoea). [L, 41.]—**C. virulente** (Fr.). C. by the means of a virus. [L, 41.]—**C. vive** (Fr.). See *IMMEDIATE c.* and *CONTAGIUM VIVUM*.—**Direct c.** Contact of the living body with any specific morbid material capable of development within or upon that body, and by which disease, similar to that of which the *materies morbi* formed a part, is reproduced. [a, 25.]—**Immediate c.** Fr., c. *immédiat, c. vive*. Ger., *unmittelbare Ansteckung*. It., *contagione immediata*. Sp., *contagio directo*. C. due to actual contact with an affected person. [L, 41.]—**Mediate c.** Fr., c. *mediat, c. morte*. Ger., *mittelbare Ansteckung*. It., *contagione mediata*. Sp., *contagio indirecto*. The acquisition of a contagious disease from an intermediary person rather than directly from one affected with it. [J.]

CONTAGIONÉD, adj. Ko²ⁿ-taj'y²u²nd. Fr., *contagié, contagionné*. Infected by contagion. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIONIST, n. Ko²ⁿ-taj'y²u²n-i²st. Fr., *contagionniste, contagionnaire*. A believer in the contagious origin of a given disease. [A, 108.]

CONTAGIONISME (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-ta²-zhe-on-nezm. The doctrine which recognizes certain diseases as contagious. [L, 41.]

CONTAGIOSI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²ⁿ-ta(ta²)-ji²(gi²)-os'i(e). Contagious diseases. [L, 97.]

CONTAGIOSITY, n. Ko²ⁿ-taj-i²-o²s'i²t-i². Fr., *contagiosité*. Ger., *Ansteckbarkeit, Contagiosität*. The property of being contagious, also the degree of contagiousness of a given disease. [A, 301; L, 41.]

CONTAGIOUS, adj. Ko²ⁿ-taj'y²u²s. Lat., *contagiosus*. Fr., *contagieux*. Ger., *ansteckend, contagiös*. It., Sp., *contagioso*. Susceptible of communication by contagion. [A, 301.]

CONTAGIOUSNESS, n. Ko²ⁿ-taj'y²u²s-ne²s. Fr., *contagiosité*. Ger., *Contagiosität, Ansteckungsfähigkeit*. It., *contagiosità*. Sp., *contagiosidad*. The quality of being contagious.

CONTAGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²ⁿ-ta(ta²)'ji²(gi²)-u²m(u²m). Fr., *contage c.* Ger., *C., Ansteckungsstoff*. It., Sp., *contagio*. A virus or material having contagious properties. [D, 1.]—**C. animatum**. See *C. vivum*.—**C. febrile**. See *C. halituosum*.—**C. fixum**. A non-volatile medium of contagion. [D, 3.]—**C. halituosum**. A contagious exhalation from a patient, especially the breath. [D, 3.]—**C. pellis**. An obsolete name for scabies. [G.]—**C. per contactum**. See *DIRECT CONTAGION*.—**C. vivum**. Any living organism, animal or vegetable, that is the essential cause of a contagious disease.—**Nervous c.** A hypothetical medium of the spread of certain diseases of the nervous system. [Remak, "Med. Central-Ztg.," 1864, No. 87 (D).]

CONTAMINATION, n. Ko²ⁿ-ta²m-i²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *contaminatio* (from *contaminare*, to pollute, corrupt), *contamen*. Fr., c. Ger., *C.* The state of being corrupted by some extrinsic influence.

CONTAMINATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²ⁿ-ta²m(ta²m)-i²n-a(a²)'tu²s-(tu²s). Fr., *contaminé* (1st def.), *taché* (2d def.). Ger., *gefleckt* (2d def.). 1. Contaminated. 2. As a species name, spotted. [L, 180.]

CONTÉMELE (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-t'e²me²l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [L, 105.]

CONTEMPLABILIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²ⁿ-te²mp-la²b(la²b)'i²l-i²s. From *contemplare*, to watch closely. Requiring special watchfulness (said anciently of certain supposed critical days of a disease). [A, 325.]

CONTENANT (Fr.), adj. Ko²ⁿ-t'na²n². 1. Containing, retentive. 2. Continent. [L, 41.]

CONTENBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. Ko²ⁿ-te²nt'blat-te²r. The *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CONTENTIF (Fr.), adj. Ko²ⁿ-ta²n²-tef. See *RETENTIVE*.

CONTENTION (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-ta²n²-se-o²n². Lat., *contentio*. See *RETENTION*.

CONTENU (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-t'nu². The contents of anything.—**C. cellulaire**. See *CELL-contents*.

CONTERRINOUS, adj. Ko²ⁿ-tu²rm'i²n-u²s. Without an interval between. [L.]

CONTEXTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²ⁿ-te²xt'u²s(u²s). Gen., c. From *contexere*, to weave, to construct. A tissue.—**C. cellululosus**. Cellular tissue. [L, 180.]

CONTEXTURE (Fr.), n. Ko²ⁿ-te²xt-u²r. See *TEXTURE*.

CONTIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²ⁿ-shi²(ti²)-a². Of Pliny, a variety of the olive. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTIGUITÄT (Ger.), n. Ko²ⁿ-ti²-gu-e-tat'. See *CONTIGUITY*.—**C'sveränderung**. See *ECTOPIA*.

CONTIGUITY, n. Ko²ⁿ-ti²-gu²'i²t-i². Fr., *contiguïté*. Ger., *Contiguität*. The state of being contiguous; of a limb, a joint as opposed to the continuity of the bones.

CONTIGUOUS, adj. Ko²ⁿ-ti²-gu²-u²s. Gr., *συναφής*. Lat., *contiguus* (from *contingere*, to touch). Fr., *contigu*. Ger., *contigiös*. It., Sp., *contiguo*. Literally, touching; in contact or nearly in contact, adjacent, neighboring. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CONTINENCE, CONTINENCY, n's. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n-e²ns, -e²ns-i². Lat., *continentia* (from *continens*, temperate). Fr., c. Ger., *Enthaltſamkeit*. It., *continenza*. Sp., *continencia*. Self-restraint, especially abstinence from sexual indulgence.

CONTINUA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *continuus*. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n(u²)-a². See *CONTINUED FEVER*.

CONTINUED, adj. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n(u²)-d. Lat., *continuus* (from *continere*, to hang together). Fr., *continu*. Ger., *beständig, fortlaufend, ununterbrochen, anhaltend*. It., *continuo*. Sp., *continuo*. Uninterrupted; of a fever, without intermissions; of a morbid cause, existing throughout the continuance of a disease; of a stem, peduncle, or fruit, not jointed. [B, 121 (a, 24); L.]

CONTINUIRLICH (Ger.), adj. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n-u²-er-li²ch². See *CONTINUED*.

CONTINUITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n(u²)-i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., *continuitat'is*. 1. See *CONTINUITY*. 2. A connected series, a continuation.—**C. nervorum opticozum**. See *OPTIC CHIASM*.

CONTINUITÄT (Ger.), n. Ko²ⁿ-tin-u²-i²t-at'. See *CONTINUITY*.—**C'sstörung**. See *SOLUTION OF CONTINUITY*.

CONTINUITY, n. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n-u²'i²t-i². Lat., *continuitas*. Fr., *continuité*. Ger., *Continuität, Zusammenhang*. It., *continuità*. Sp., *continuidad*. The state of being continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

CONTINUOUS, adj. Ko²ⁿ-ti²n(u²)-u²s. See *CONTINUED*.

CONTONDANT (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-to²n²d-a²n². Contusing. [L, 41, 109.]

CONTORSILE, adj. Ko²n-to²r²i²l. From *contorque*, to turn, to twist. Capable of torsion (said of leaves, etc.). [a, 24.]

CONTORSIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-to²r²sh²i²(si²)-o. See **CONTORTION**.

CONTORTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-to²r²t(e)a²-e². From *contortus*, twisted. Fr., *contortées*. A group of plants comprising the *Gentianaceae*, *Apocynaceae*, *Asclepiadaceae*, *Oleaceae*, etc., characterized by a gamopetalous corolla which in profoliation is twisted or turned on itself. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTORTED, adj. Ko²n-to²r²t'e²d. Lat., *contortus*. Fr., *contourné*. Ger., *gedreht*. Twisted. See **C. ÆSTIVATION**.

CONTORTI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²n-to²r²t'i(e). See **CONTORTÆ**.

CONTORTION, n. Ko²n-to²r²shu²n. Lat., *contortio* (from *contorque*, to twist). Fr., *contorsion*. Ger., *Verdrehung*, *Verknüpfung*. A twisting or writhing of the body or of a part; also an old name for a sprain, ileus, lateral curvature of the spine, and wry-neck. [L, 94.]

CONTORTIPLICATE, adj. Ko²n-to²r²t-i²p²li²-kat. Lat., *contortiplicatus* (from *contortus*, twisted, and *plicatus*, folded). Twisted and folded on itself. [L, 81.]

CONTORTIVE, adj. Ko²n-to²r²t'i²v. Twisted. [B, 77.]

CONTORTO-CONVOLUTIF (Fr.), adj. Ko²n-to²r²t-o-ko²n²-vol-u²-tef. From *contortus*, twisted, and *convolutus*, convoluted. Twisted and convoluted. [L, 41.] See **Corrugated ÆSTIVATION**.

CONTORTUPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-to²r²t-u²(u²)-pli²-kat-(ka²t)/u²s(u²s). See **CONTORTIPLICATE**.

CONTORTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-to²r²t/u²s(u²s). See **CONTORTED**.

CONTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-turn-a. Contorted, twisted; of limbs, deformed; of a shell, spirally shaped. [L, 41.]

CONTRA-APERTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra²-a²p(u²a²p)-u²r-(e²r)-tu²r(tu²r)/a². From *contra*, opposite to, and *aperire*, to open. Fr., *contre-ouverture*. Ger., *Gegenöffnung*. It., *contrapertura*. Sp., *contra-abertura*. A counter-opening. [L, 81.]

CONTRACAPITANA, n. At Carthage, the *Aristolochia anguicida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTRA-COLEVRA, n. In South America, the *Ægrophila salutaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTRACTED, adj. Ko²n-tra²kt'e²d. Lat., *contractus* (from *contrahere*, to draw together). Fr., *contracté*. Ger., *zusammengezogen*. It., *contratto*. Sp., *contraído*. Drawn together upon itself, narrowed, shortened; lessened in size; of a muscle, in a state of active contraction. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTRACTILE, adj. Ko²n-tra²kt'i²l. Lat., *contractilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *contractil*, *zusammenziehbar*. It., *contractile*. Sp., *contractil*. Capable of contracting; tender to contract. [L, 56, 109.]

CONTRACTILITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra²kt-i²l-ti²-a²s(a²s). Gen., *contractilitat'is*. See **CONTRACTILITY**.

CONTRACTILITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²n-tra²kt-tel-e-ta. Contractility. [K.]—**C. animale** [Bichat]. See **Voluntary CONTRACTILITY**.—**C. organique** [Bichat]. See **Involuntary CONTRACTILITY**.

CONTRACTILITY, n. Ko²n-tra²kt-i²l-ti². Lat., *contractilitas*. Fr., *contractilité*. Ger., *Contractilität*, *Contractionsvermögen*, *Zusammenziehbarkeit*. It., *contractilità*. Sp., *contractilidad*. Capacity for or tendency to contraction; especially capacity for responding to stimulation by movements. [K; L, 135.]—**Amoeboid c.** See **Cellular c.**—**Animal c.** See **Voluntary c.**—**Cellular c.** Fr., *contractilité cellulaire*. The c. of masses of protoplasm. [L, 44 (a, 14).]—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *contractilité ciliaire*. Protoplasmic movement originating in the substance of the ciliary cells, and without influence from the nerve-centres; divided by Valentin into imbatifform, undulatory, oscillatory, and uncinat. [L, 41, 44.]—**Electrical c.** Fr., *contractilité électrique*. The c. of a muscle on electrical stimulation.—**Faradaic c.** Fr., *contractilité faradique*. The c. of a muscle on stimulation with a faradaic current.—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *contractilité galvanique*. The c. of a muscle on galvanic stimulation.—**Involuntary c.** Fr., *c. organique* [Bichat]. Capacity for movements (such as those in smooth or unstriated muscular fibre) which are not dependent upon or governed by the will. [K.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *contractilité musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre Contractilität*. The contractile power of a muscle.—**Organic c.** Fr., *contractilité organique* [Bichat]. See **Involuntary c.**—**Organic insensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique insensible* [Bichat]. The contractility of the smooth muscle-fibres of glands, ducts, and capillaries; manifested by contractions so limited in extent as to escape notice, except on minute observation. [K; L, 41.]—**Organic sensible c.** Fr., *contractilité organique sensible* [Bichat]. See **Involuntary CONTRACTILITY**.—**Voluntary c.** C. (such as that in striped muscular fibre) which depends upon or is governed by the will of the individual. [K.]

CONTRACTION, n. Ko²n-tra²kt'shu²n. Gr., *συστολή* (from *συστέλλεσθαι*, to contract). Lat., *contractio* (from *contrahere*, to contract), *systole*. Fr., c. Ger., *Zusammenziehung*, *Zuckung*, *C.*, *Contraction*, *Verengung* (constriction), *Verkürzung* (shortening). It., *contrazione*, *ristrettezza* (narrowing). Sp., *contracción*. 1. The act of contracting. 2. The state of being contracted. 3. In physiology, the sum of the phenomena which accompany a single muscular movement. [K.]—**Anodal-closure c.** See **ANODAL-CLOSURE c.**—**Anodal-opening c.** See **ANODAL-OPENING c.**—**Breaking c.** Ger., *Öffnungszuckung*. The contraction which takes place in a muscle, through which a galvanic current is passing, at the moment of breaking the circuit. [B, 12.]—**Cathodal-closure c.** See **Cathodal-closure CLOSURE**.—**Cathodal-duration c.** A contraction occurring at the cathode and persisting during the entire time of closure of the circuit. The same as cathodal-closure teta-

nus. [B, 21.]—**Cathodal-opening c.** See **Cathodal-opening CLOSURE**.—**Cicatricial c.** Fr., *rétraction cicatricielle*. The gradual c. of a scar.—**C. en sablier**, **C. en verre** (Fr.). See **Hour-glass c.**—**C. musculaire dynamique** (Fr.). Muscular c. accompanied by well-marked calorific phenomena. [K, 31.] Cf. *C. musculaire statique*.—**C. musculaire statique** [Béclard] (Fr.). Muscular c. unaccompanied by external phenomena, such as the development of heat. [K, 31.]—**C's mittel** (Ger.). An astringent.—**C's ring** (Ger.). See **C. RING**.—**Dupuytren's (finger) c.** A contracture of the palmar fascia, producing permanent flexion of the fingers. [Keen, "Phila. Med. Times," March 11, 1882; "Med. News," April 8, 1882.]—**Fibrillar c's**, **Fibrillary c's**, Fr., *c's fibrillaires*. Ger., *fibrilläre Zuckungen*. Phenomena sometimes observed in muscles after section of the main trunks of their motor nerves (especially the facial). They consist of alternate c's of the separate bundles of fibres. The cause is probably intrinsic in the muscles, rather than central. It may be due to disease. [Landois (K); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 19, 1888, p. 533.]—**Front-tap c.** A modification of the ankle-clonus described by Gowers. It is a reflex extension movement of the foot elicited by tapping the muscles on the front of the leg. [Landois (K).]—**Hour-glass c.** Fr., *c. en sablier*, *c. en verre de montre*. Ger., *stundenglasförmige* (oder *sanduhrförmige*) *C.*, *partieller Uteruskampf* (Fr.), *Nachgeburtzeit*, *spastischer Stricture des Uterus*. A form of irregular c. of the uterus in which it is constricted in its meridional zone so as to resemble an hour-glass.—**Idio-muscular c.** Fr., *c. idio-musculaire*. Ger., *idio-muskuläre Kontraktion*. 1. A localized c. observed in a fatigued muscle when struck violently with a percussion-hammer; described by Schiff. [Landois (K).] 2. See **MYO-EDEMA**.—**Idiopathic c. with rigidity**. See **CONTRACTURE**.—**Independent (or Inherent) c's of the uterus** [Bedford]. The ante-partum c's of the uterus commonly termed "painless." [A, 95.]—**Initial c.** Ger., *anfängliche Zuckung*. 1. The first c. observed in a muscle on the application of a series of rapid induction shocks, before the occurrence of tetanus. 2. A c. occurring in a rheoscopic limb when its nerve is applied to a muscle tetanized with strychnine. [Landois (K); K, 19.]—**Irregular c. of the uterus**. Fr., *rétraction spasmodique, stricture* (ou *étranglement de l'utérus*). Ger., *partieller Uteruskampf, spastische Stricture der Gebärmutter*. It., *contrazioni spasmodiche dell' utero*. Sp., *contracción espasmódica de la matriz*. C. of certain zones of the uterus of a spasmodic sort, so as to impede the expulsion of its contents or the introduction of the hand into its cavity. Cf. *Hour-glass c.*—**Making c.** Ger., *Schliessungszuckung*. The c. which takes place in a muscle, through which the galvanic current is passing, at the moment of making the circuit. [B, 12.]—**Muscular c.** Fr., *c. musculaire*. Ger., *muskuläre C.*, *Muskeln c.* C. due to muscular action; the c. of a muscle when it is called into action.—**Over-maximal c.** Ger., *übermaximale Zuckung*. A further c. (exceeding the previous maximum) which takes place when the strength of a stimulus applied to a muscle is gradually increased until a maximum of c. is obtained, and then, after a short interval, is increased still further; first observed by Fick. [Landois (K).]—**Paradoxic c.** Fr., *c. paradoxale*. Ger., *paradoxische Zuckung*. 1. A c. of the muscles supplied by both branches of a large nerve (like the sciatic in the frog) observed when an electrical current is applied to one of its two primary divisions. [Landois (K).] 2. Of Westphal, the c. of a muscle when its points of origin and insertion are suddenly approximated (i. e., when the muscle is suddenly relaxed); usually associated with paresis of the lower extremities. [D, 35.]—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *rétrécissement du bassin* (ou *pelvien*), *angustie pelvienne*. Ger., *Beckenverengung*. It., *contrazione della pelvi*. Sp., *contracción de la pelvis*. Syn.: *confinement of the pelvis*. Narrowing of the pelvis in any of its diameters.—**Peristaltic c.** Fr., *c. péristaltique*. Ger., *péristaltische fortschreitende C.* The undulatory c. of the muscular coat of the intestines by which their contents are propelled downward.—**Permanent c.** See **CONTRACTURE**.—**Perverted uterine c.** Fr., *c. utérine pervertie*. A general term for irregular and spastic uterine c. [A, 15.]—**Pulsatile c's**. Fr., *c's pulsatiles*. Ger., *pulsirende Zusammenziehungen*. Certain c's of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscles which are synchronous with the pulse. [K, 16.]—**Residual c.** [Hermann]. Ger., *residuale* (oder *bleibende*) *Zuckung*. See **Elastic after-VIBRATION**.—**Rhythmical c.** A c. (such as that of the heart) which recurs at regular intervals. [K.]—**Sanduhrförmige C.** (Ger.). See **Hour-glass c.**—**Secondary c.** Ger., *secondäre Zuckung*. A muscular c. corresponding to the cardiac systole observed when the nerve of a muscle-nerve preparation is laid upon a living heart; described by Matteucci in 1842. [Landois (K).]—**Spastic c.** Fr., *c. spastique*. Ger., *spastische C.* Convulsive muscular c. without intervals of relaxation, as in tetanus.—**Stundenglasförmige C.** (Ger.). See **Hour-glass c.**—**Tetanic c.** Lat., *contractio tetanica*. Fr., *c. tétanique*. Ger., *starrkrampfartige Zuckung*. It., *contrazione tetanica*. Sp., *contracción tetánica*. Firm and prolonged muscular c. such as occurs in tetanus or when rapidly repeated induction shocks are passed through a muscle. [K; D.]—**Unipolar induced c.** Ger., *unipolar induzirte Zuckung*. A c. such as is produced in a frog's muscle (not entirely insulated) when a single electrode is applied to it, the other end of the circuit being connected with the ground. [Landois (K).]—**Vermicular c.** See **Peristaltic c.**

CONTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²n-tra²kt(trä²k)/to²r. Gen., *contractor'is*. A muscle the action of which is to render a part tense; a tensor.—**C. chordæ** [Oehl]. A bundle of muscular fibres extending between the left auriculo-ventricular valve and the wall of the ventricle, lying in certain of the chordæ tendineæ. [A, 262; L, 31.]

CONTRACTUR (Ger.), n. Ko²n-tra²kt-tur'. See **CONTRACTURE**.—**Biegsame C.** See **CONTRACTURE SOUPLE**.—**Idiopathische C.** See **Neuropathic CONTRACTURE** and **TETANY**.—**Secondäre C.** See **Paralytic CONTRACTURE**.

CONTRACTURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra²kt(trä²k)-tu²r(tur)/a². See **CONTRACTURE**.—**C. ab acrimonia irritante**. Contracture re-

sulting from some irritating cause. [L, 102.]—C. **ab antagonists paralyticis**. See *Paralytic Contracture*.—C. **ab inflammatione**. Contracture arising from inflammation. [L, 102.]—C. **articularis**. Permanent rigid contraction of muscles near joints. [L; L, 290.]—C. **artuum**. Ger. *Zusammenziehung der Glieder*. See *Contracture* (1st def.).—C. **a spasmo**. Tonic spasm; cramp depending on spasm. [L, 102.]—C. **phimosi**. Phimosi. [L, 290.]—C. **Pottii**. Pott's disease. [L, 135.]—C. **superficialis**. See *Pharpha cutaneum*.

CONTRACTURA, n. Lat., *contractura*. Fr., c. Ger., *Contractur*. It., *contrattura*. Sp., *contractura*. 1. Permanent contraction of a soft structure, especially a muscle, with rigidity. 2. In physiology, the condition of permanent contraction assumed by a muscle after prolonged and excessive stimulation. 3. In orthopedic surgery, a muscle spasmodically contracted. [D, 35; K, 16.]

Active myopathic c. Fr., c. *myopathique active*. A form of myopathic c. due to long-continued or excessive use of the affected muscles, to myositis, the effect of cold, etc. [L, 87.]—C. **par apprehension** [Dally] (Fr.). A voluntary c. of the muscles about a diseased part when manipulation is attempted and is painful. [L, 87.]—C. **par distension des antagonistes** (Fr.). A term suggested by Eilenmeyer to replace *paradoxical contraction*. In his account, however, only hysterical subjects are referred to, while in Westphal's no such discrimination is made [C. Féré, "Prog. méd.," Jan. 26, 1884, p. 69 (D)].—C. **pelvienne** (Fr.). An intermittent lameness of horses, supposed to be due to some affection of the muscles, etc., of the legs. [L, 87.]—C. **reflexe ascendante par traumatisme articulaire** [Duchenne] (Fr.). A form of c. due to an injury of articulations (especially those of the hand), in which the muscles moving the affected joint are the ones affected. [L, 87.]—C. **rhumatismale des nourrices** (Fr.). Tetany in nursing women. [D, 72.]—C. **souple** (Fr.). Ger., *biegsame Contractur*. Of M. Regnaud, a peculiar stiffness of the joints in hemiplegics, the position or that of flexion, which yields readily to manual correction to an effort of the patient's will, but is gradually reproduced. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—C. **sympptomatique** (Fr.). See *Neuropathic c.*—Essential c. Fr., c. *essentielle*. Tetanus. [L, 49, 88.]—**Hysterical c.** Fr., c. *hystérique*. Ger., *hysterische Contractur*. Neuropathic c. due to hysteria. It usually affects the lower extremity, comes on suddenly, and after awhile disappears as suddenly as it came. [D, 47.]—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., c. *idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische Contractur*. See *Neuropathic c.* and **Tetany**.—**Latent c.** [Brissaud]. A condition sometimes occurring in connection with focal lesions of the brain (after tonic contraction has begun to relax and the movements of the affected parts are becoming normal), characterized by a temporary recurrence of rigidity when any special effort to control the movements is made. [D, 35.]—**Myopathic c.** Fr., c. *myopathique, c. protopathique*. Ger., *myopathische Contractur*. C. due to primary changes in the muscular substance itself. [D, 35.] See *Active myopathic c.* and *Passive myopathic c.*—**Nervous c.** **Neuropathic c.** Fr., c. *nerveuse* (ou *sympptomatique, ou neuropathique*). Ger., *neuropathische Contractur*. C. due to derangement of the central or peripheral nervous system. [L, 20, 87.]—**Paralytic c.** Fr., c. *paralytique*. Ger., *paralytische* (oder *secundaire*) *Contractur*. A permanent c. which takes place in the antagonists of paralyzed muscles. [D, 35.]—**Passive myopathic c.** Fr., c. *myopathique passive*. A form of myopathic c. due to defective nutrition of the affected muscles. [L, 87.]—**Primary c.** Lat., *contractura primaria*. Fr., c. *primarie*. Ger., *primäre Contractur*. A c. directly due to abnormal innervation, associated with a certain amount of paralysis, and characterized by persistent rigidity and shortening in the affected muscles, which, however, relax, usually, during sleep. [D, 35.]—**Protopathic c.** Fr., c. *protopathique*. See *Myopathic c.*—**Reflex c.** Fr., c. *reflexe*. Ger., *Reflexe*. A neuropathic c. due to reflex irritation (e. g., of the sphincter ani from fissure of the anus). [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**Saturnine c.** Fr., c. *saturnine*. Ger., *saturnine Contractur*. Paralytic c. in consequence of chronic lead-poisoning. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**Secondary c.** Fr., c. *secundaire Contractur*. See *Paralytic c.*—**Spastic c.** Fr., c. *spastique*. Ger., *spastische Contractur*. A neuropathic c. not due to paralysis, but to enduring spasm. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**Symptomatic c.** Fr., c. *sympptomatique*. See *Neuropathic c.*—**Thomsenian c.** The c. that takes place in Thomsen's disease. [C. H. Hughes, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 17, 1886, p. 70.]

CONTRACTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-tra²k(tr²k)/tu²s(tu²s). See **CONTRACTED**.

CONTRACULEBRA DEL PERÚ (Sp.), n. Kon-tra³-kul-ab²ra³ de²l Pa-ru'. The *Hæmadictyon annulare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTRAEXTENSION, n. See **COUNTER-EXTENSION**.

CONTRAFISSURA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-fi²s-su²r(sur)²a³. From *contra*, opposite to, and *fissura*, to cleave. Fr., *contre-fente, contre-fissure*. Ger., *Contrafissur, Gegenspalt*. It., *controfessura, controfatura*. Sp., *contra-grieta*. A fissure of the cranium produced at a point opposite to or distant from the point at which a blow is received. [K; L, 94.] See **CONTRE-COUP**.

CONTRAHENS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-tra³-he²nz(hans). From *contrahere*, to draw together. Fr., *contractif*. Ger., *zusammenziehend*. Contracting; as a n., a constricting or puckering muscle, also an astringent.—C. **communis buccarum labiorumque**. See **BUCGINATO-LABIAL**.

CONTRAHERVA (Port.), n. Kon-tra³-ye²r²va³. The *Dorstenia contrayerva*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

CONTRA-INCISIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-i²n-si²z(kes)²i²o. From *contra*, opposite to, and *incisio* (see **INCISION**). A counter-opening. [L.]

CONTRA-INDICANT, adj. Ko²n-tra³-i²n-di²k-a²nt. Fr., *contre-indiquant*. Ger., *widerrathend, gegenanzeigend*. It., *controindicante*. Sp., *contra-indicante*. Having the force of a contra-indication.

CONTRA-INDICATION, n. Ko²n'tra³-i²n-di²-ka²'shu²n. Lat., *contra-indicatio* (from *contra*, against, opposite to, and *indicare*, to point to). Fr., *contre-indication*. Ger., *Gegenanzeige*. It., *controindicazione*. Sp., *contra-indicación*. A symptom or sign indicating that a particular method of treating a disease or the use of a particular remedy is not to be followed.

CONTRAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n'tra²r. See **CONTRARY**.

CONTRA-IRRITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-i²r-ri²-ta(ta³)²-shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *contra-irritation'is*. See **COUNTER-IRRITATION**.

CONTRAJERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-ye²r²va³(wa³). The *Dorstenia c.* [a, 24.]—C. **virginiana**. The *Aristolochia serpentaria*. [a, 24.]

CONTRAJERVENWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ko²n-tra³-ye²rf'e²n-vurtz-e²l. The *Dorstenia vitella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CONTRALUNARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-lu²n(dun)-a(a³)²ri²s. From *contra*, against, and *luna*, the moon. A woman who conceives while menstruating. [L, 94.]

CONTRARY, adj. Ko²n'tra-ri². Gr., *ἐναντίος*. Lat., *contrarius*. Fr., *contraire*. Ger., *conträr, entgegengesetzt*. 1. Opposite, reversed; of the sexual appetite, perverted in the sense that the individual is attracted to others of the same sex (see *Conträre SEXUALEMPFINDUNG*). 2. In chemistry, see **SINISTRASUS**.

CONTRAST, n. Ko²n'tra²st. Fr., *contraste*. Ger., *C. Contrast, Gegensatz*. A comparison of two or more things for the purpose of showing their difference, also the degree of difference so detected.—**Color-c.**, **C. of colors**. Fr., *contraste des couleurs*. Ger., *C. der Farben*. A modification of the visual impression that takes place when two or more objects of different color are viewed simultaneously or in quick succession, attributed to the fact that the action of the portion of the visual apparatus that takes cognizance of a particular color calls into action also an adjacent portion, producing the impression of another color, or produces in itself a state of fatigue that leads to the impression of the complementary color. [Chevreul (A, 301).]—**Mixed c.** Fr., *contraste mixte*. That form of c. of colors in which the retina, having received the impression of a certain color for a length of time, conveys the sense of the complementary color, or, on being directed to a new color, receives the mingled impression of that color and of the color complementary to the first. [Chevreul (A, 385).]—**Simultaneous c.** Fr., *contraste simultané*. Ger., *Simultan-C.* A form of c. of colors in which, when two contiguous colors are looked at the same time, the impressions of the two colors are blended. [Chevreul (A, 385).]—**Successive c.** Fr., *contraste successif*. Ger., *successiver C.* That form of c. of colors in which, when one or more colors have been looked at for a length of time, the retina preserves for the time being the impression of the complementary color or colors. [Chevreul (A, 385).]

CONTRASTIMULANT, adj. Ko²n-tra³-sti²m'u²l-a²nt. Lat., *contrastimulans*. Fr., *contre-stimulant*. Ger., *contrastimulirend*. It., *contro-stimulante*. Sp., *contra-estimulante*. Sedative, also counteracting the effect of an excess of stimulus; as a n., an agent so acting. [A, 301.]—**Direct c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant directe*. Of Rasori, a sedative drug, such as antimony, mercury, purgatives, etc. [A, 301.]—**Indirect c.** Fr., *contre-stimulant indirecte*. Such a sedative agent as abstinence from food, bleeding, the action of cold, etc. [A, 301.]

CONTRASTIMULATION, n. Ko²n-tra³-sti²m'u²l-a²'shu²n. Fr., *contre-stimulation*. Ger., *Contrastimulation, Gegenreizung*. It., *contrastimolazione*. Sp., *contra-estimulación*. The action of a contrastimulant; also the employment of such an agency.

CONTRASTIMULISM, n. Ko²n-tra³-sti²m'u²l-i²zm. Lat., *contrastimulismus*. Fr., *contre-stimulisme*. Ger., *Contrastimulismus*. It., *contrastimulismo*. Sp., *contra-estimulismo*. Of Rasori, a system of medicine founded on the theory that the health of the body results from a balance between two forces—stimulus and contrastimulus—and that disease is due to a defective or excessive energy of one of them, and is to be treated by the use of stimulants or contrastimulants. [A, 301.]

CONTRASTIMULIST, n. Ko²n-tra³-sti²m'u²l-i²st. Fr., *contre-stimuliste*. Ger., *Contrastimulist*. It., *contrastimolista*. Sp., *contra-estimulista*. A believer in contrastimulism. [L, 41.]

CONTRASTIMULUS (Lat.), n. m. Fr., c. Ger., *Gegenreiz*. It., *contrastimolo*. Sp., *contra-estimulo*. A hypothetical natural force operating within the body in conjunction with another termed *stimulus*, the two, when exactly balanced, maintaining a state of health. [A, 301.]

CONTRAYERBA (Sp.), n. Kon-tra³-ye²r²ba³. The *Dorstenia contrayerva*. [a, 24.]—C. **blanca**. The *Cladonia vermicularis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **de Bejuco**. The *Aristolochia fragrantissima*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]—C. **de Julimes**. The root of *Asclepias c.* [A, 447.]—C. **du Mexique** (Fr.). The *Psoralea pentaphylla*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 21).]—C. **du Pérou** (Fr.). See **C. germanica** (Lat.). The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*. [B, 88.]—C. **virginiana** (Lat.). See **ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria**.

CONTRAYERVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-tra³-ye²r²va³. Fr., *contraïerve*. Ger., *Kontrayerven, Bezoarwurzel*. It., *contrayerva*. Sp., *contrahierba*. 1. The *Dorstenia c.* 2. In the West Indies, the genus *Aristolochia*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**Bejuco c.** The *Aristolochia fragrantissima*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]—**Brazilian c.** The root of *Dorstenia brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **alba**. See *C. Germanorum*.—C. **balls**. See *Pulsis contrayervæ compositus*.—C. **blanc** (Fr.). The *Psoralea pentaphylla*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. **brasiliensis**. The *Dorstenia brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **d'Amérique** (Fr.). The *Psoralea esculenta*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. **du Pérou** (Fr.). See **C.** (1st def.).—C. **germanica**, **C. Germanorum**. 1. The *Aconitum anthora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. The *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*. [B, 88.]—C. **mexicana**. The *Dorstenia drachena*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **nova**. The *Psoralea pentaphylla*.

[a, 24].—**C. peruviana**. The *Dorstenia tubicina* of Ruiz and Pavón. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**C. stone**. See *Trochisci de c.*—**C. vera**. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. virginiana**. See *ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria*.—**Lisbon c.** See *C.* (1st def.).—**Mexican c.** The *Psoralea pentaphylla*. [a, 24].—**Pulvis contrayervae compositus**. *C.* balls; a preparation made by mixing 5 parts of powdered *c.* with 6 parts of compound powder of crabs' claws. [L, 102 (a, 21)].—**Rhizoma contrayervae**. Sp., *contrayerba* (*rizoma*) [Sp. Ph.]. The rhizome of *Dorstenia brasiliensis*. [B, 95].—**Trochisci de c.** *C.* stone; an old preparation made by mixing into balls or troches 2 parts each of *c.*, Oriental pearls, red coral, and prepared white ambergris, and 2 parts of prepared crabs' eyes, with jelly of vipers. [B, 89 (a, 21)].

CONTRE-CŒUR (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-ku^6r$. In cattle, a deposit of fat behind the scapulo-humeral articulation. [Goubaux (A, 385).]

CONTRE-COUP (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-ku$. Ger., *Gegenstoss*, *Gegenschlag*. It., *contraccolpo*. Sp., *contra-golpe*. Lit., a counter-stroke; the transmitted commotion manifested at a certain point in the body when a blow is received at a distant or opposite point, also a lesion (such as fracture of the skull) resulting therefrom. [A, 301.]

CONTRACTATION, n. $Ko^2n-tre^2k-ta'shun$. Lat., *contractatio* (from *contractare*, to handle). See MANIPULATION and PALPATION.

CONTRE-EXTENSION (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-e^2x-ta^3n^2-se-o^3n$. See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

CONTREFAÏT (Fr.), adj. $Ko^3n-t'r-fe^2$. Affected with scoliosis. [A, 385.]

CONTRE-FENTE (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-fa^3n^2t$. See CONTRAFISSURA.

CONTRE-FEU (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-fu^5$. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONTRE-FLEURÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko^3n-t'r-flu^2r-a$. Having alternate and opposite flowers. [L, 41.]

CONTRE-FLUXION (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-flu^2x-e-o^3n^2$. See DERRIVATION.

CONTRE-FRACTURE (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-fra^3k-tu^6r$. A fracture by *contre-coup*. [A, 301.]

CONTRE-GREFFE (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-gre^2f$. A graft upon a graft. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTRA-INDICATION (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-a^2n^2-de-ka-se-o^3n^2$. See CONTRA-INDICATION.

CONTRE-OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-uv-e^2rt-u^6r$. See COUNTER-OPENING.

CONTRE-PESTE (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-pe^2st$. The *Tussilago petasites*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CONTRE-POISON (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-t'r-pwa^2-zo^3n^2$. A counterpoison. See ANTIDOTE.—**C. p. externe**. See ALEXETERIUM.—**C. p. par excellence**. See Chemical ANTIDOTE.

CONTRE-STIMULANT (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULATION** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULISME** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULISTE** (Fr.), **CONTRE-STIMULUS** (Fr.), n's. $Ko^3n-t'r-sta^2m-u^1-a^3n^2$, $-a^3-se-on^2$, $-esim^1$, $-est$, $-u^6s$. See CONTRA-STIMULANT, CONTRA-STIMULATION, CONTRA-STIMULISM, CONTRA-STIMULIST, and CONTRA-STIMULUS.

CONTRÉVILLE (Fr.), n. $Ko^3n-tre^2x-a-vel$. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there are mineral springs. The water of the Pavilion Spring, the "typical and most important," contains in 1,000 parts, according to Debray—

Free carbon dioxide	..... 0.080	Silicon sulphate	..... 0.013
Calcium bicarbonate	..... 0.402	Potassium chloride	..... 0.006
Magnesium	..... 0.035	Sodium	..... 0.004
Iron	..... 0.007	Calcium fluoride	..... traces.
Lithium	..... 0.004	Arsenic	..... traces.
Calcium sulphate	..... 1.165		
Sodium	..... 0.236		2.384
Magnesium	..... 0.030		

[F. R. Cruise, "Lancet," June, 20, 1885, p. 1121.]

CONTRITION, n. $Ko^2n-tri^2sh'u^3n$. Lat., *contritio* (from *conterere*, to grind). Fr., c. Ger., *Zerreibung*. See COMMINATION.

CONTRITURATION, n. $Ko^3n-tri^2t-u^2-ra'shu^3n$. See TRITURATION.

CONTRITUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n-tri(tre)^2u^3s(tu^4s)$. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *zerrieben*. Bruised, reduced to a coarse powder. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CONTROLEXPERIMENT (Ger.), n. $Ko^2n-trol^2e^2x-pe^2r-i^2-me^2nt'$. An experiment made to test the correctness of another, particularly one made at the same time as another and with all the conditions alike except one, in order to test the effect of the expected condition. [B.]

CONTROLTHIER (Ger.), n. $Ko^2n-trol^2ter$. An animal used in a control-experiment.

CONTSJOR, n. Malay, *tsjonkor*. The *Kempferia galanga* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTUBERNIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n-tu^2(tu^4)-bu^2rn(be^2rn)^2u^3m(u^4m)$. From *con*, together, and *taberna*, a tent. Lit., the common inhabitation of several persons; of Linnaeus, a species. [L, 121.]

CONTUNDING, adj. $Ko^2n-tu^2nd^2n^2g$. Lat., *contundens* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., *contondant*, *contusif*. Ger., *zerquetschend*. It., Sp., *contundente*. Contusing; producing a contusion. [L, 41.]

CONTURBATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-tu^2rb(tu^4rb)-a(a^3)^2shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *conturbationis*. From *conturbare*, to disturb, disorder, confuse. The night terrors of children. [L, 132.]

CONTURNIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-tu^2rn(tu^4n)^2ix$. Of Cæsalpinus, the *Plantago major* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONTUS (Fr.), adj. Ko^2n-tu^2 . Contused. See also *Contritrus*.

CONTUSED, adj. Ko^2n-tu^2zd' . Lat., *contusus*. Fr., *contus*. Ger., *gequetscht*. It., Sp., *contuso*. Bruised. [K.]

CONTUSIF (Fr.), adj. Ko^2n-tu^2z-ef . See CONTUNDING.

CONTUSIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-tu^2z(tus)^2i^2o$. Gen., *contusio*'is. See CONTUSION.—**C. cerebri**. Fr., *contusion cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnquetschung*. A more or less circumscribed bruising of the brain, with effusion of blood, resulting from a blow. [A, 385].—**C. concussiva**. A contusion without extravasation of fluid. [L, 290].—**C. sanguinea**. A contusion with ecchymosis. [L, 290].—**C. serosa**. A contusion accompanied by serous effusion. [L, 290].—**Thlasma c.** See CONTUSION.

CONTUSION, n. $Ko^2n-tu^2z(yu^3n)$. Gr., *θλασις* (from *θλάνω*, to bruise [1st def.], *θλάω* (2d def.)). Lat., *contusio* (from *contundere*, to bruise). Fr., c., *neurtrissure*. Ger., *Quetschung*, *Zusammenstossen*, *Zusammentreffen*. It., *contusione*. Sp., *contusión*. 1. The act of contusing. 2. An injury caused by a blow from a blunt instrument; a bruise. 3. The state of being contused. 4. In pharmacy, a beating into coarse pieces. [K; L, 56; a, 24].—**Cerebral c.** See *Contusio cerebri*.—**C. au deuxième degré** (Fr.). A c. with ecchymosis and elevation of the skin by effused blood. [L, 49].—**C. au premier degré** (Fr.). A c. causing simple discoloration of the skin. [L, 49].—**C. au quatrième degré** (Fr.). A c. followed rapidly by gangrene and severe constitutional symptoms. [L, 49].—**C. au troisième degré** (Fr.). A c. involving considerable disorganization of tissues, followed after a time by necrosis. [L, 49].—**C. de l'encéphale** (Fr.). See *Contusio cerebri*.—**C. interstitielle** (Fr.). A c. affecting tissues not exposed to the air or forming the limiting membrane of any cavity of the body. It may occur in the limbs and in the middle layers of portions of the wall of the visceral cavities, as the cranium, the wall of the thorax, abdomen, or pelvis. [a, 18.]

CONTUSIONNÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n-tu^2z-e-o^3n-a$. Bruised. [L, 41.]

CONTUSOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2n-tu^2z(tus)^2o^2r$. Gen., *contusor*'is. An ancient instrument for crushing the fetal head. See MISDACH. [A. R. Simpson, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178].—**C. capitis**. See CEPHALOTHLASTES.

CONTUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n-tu^2z(tus)-or^2i^2u^3m(u^4m)$. See CRUSHER.

CONTUSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *contusus* (*vulnus* understood). $Ko^2n-tu^2s(tus)^2u^3m(u^4m)$. A contused wound.

CONTUSURA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-tu^2s(tus)-u^2r(ur)^2a^3$. See CONTUSION.

CONTUSUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n-tu^2s(tus)^2u^3s(u^4s)$. See CONTUSION.

CONULARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n(kon)-u^2l(u^4l)-a^2r(a^3r)-i^2d^2e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *conulaires*. 1. A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L, 30, 41, 121.]

CONUS (Lat.), n. m. $Kon^2u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κωνος*. Fr., *cône*. Ger., *Kegel*, *Zapfen*, *C.* It., *cono*. 1. A cone or a cone-shaped body. 2. A posterior staphyloma, so called, crescentic in shape and seen on one or the other side of the optic disc, usually the temporal. It is a thinning or atrophy of the chorioid stroma, including the pigment, which allows the white sclera to become visible. [F.] 3. The modiolus of the ear. 4. The pineal gland. [I, 6; L, 57, 249].—**Aderhaut**' (Ger.). See *C.* and *STAPHYLOMA posticum Scarpa*.—**C. arteriosus**. The conical prolongation upward of the right ventricle of the heart, from which the pulmonary artery arises. [L, 7, 341].—**C. cochleæ**. See MODIOLUS.—**C. cordis**. The ventricular portion of the heart. [L, 31].—**C. corporis striati** [Willis]. The anterior rounded extremity of the corpus striatum. [I, 3].—**C. fusorius**. An old name for a conical vessel for melting chemicals. [A, 325].—**Coni humuli** (seu lupuli). The strobiles of hops. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Coni Malpighii**. See PYRAMIDS of *Malpighi*.—**C. medullaris**. See *C. terminalis*.—**Coni odorati** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Clous fumants*.—**Coni pini**. The strobiles of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Coni retina**. See *Retinal cones*.—**C. terminalis** (*medullæ spinalis*). Ger., *Markzapfen*, *Endzapfen*. The lower pointed extremity of the spinal cord. [I, 6].—**Coni tubulosi** (*Malpighii*, seu *renum*). See PYRAMIDS of *Malpighi*.—**Coni vasculosi** (*Halleri*, seu *testiculii*). A series of small conical masses composed of the convolutions of the efferent tubules of the testicle. They form a part of the globus major of the epididymis, and their tubules open into a common duct, forming the origin of the vas deferens. [L, 31, 142.]

CONUSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n(kon)-u^2s(u^4s)^2i^2d^2e(a^3e^2)$. A family of the *Torifera*. [L, 282.]

CONVALESCENCE, n. $Ko^2n-va^2l-e^2s^2e^2ns$. Gr., *ὕψις*, *ἀνάψις*. Lat., *convalescentia* (from *convalescere*, to become strong). Fr., c. Ger., *Genesung*. It., *convalescenza*. Sp., *convalecencia*. The recovery of strength after an illness; the state of the body when recovering from a disease or injury or from the weakness, etc., incident to parturition. [D.].—**Furciferal c.** Fr., *suites de couches physiologiques*. The return of the uterus, vagina, etc., to their normal state after parturition, together with the re-establishment of the general strength, with or without the development of lactation. [A, 78.]

CONVALESCENT, adj. $Ko^2n-va^2l-e^2s^2e^2nt$. Gr., *ὕψις*. Lat., *convalescens*. Fr., c. Ger., c., *genesend*. It., *convalescente*. Sp., *convaleciente*. In a state of convalescence.

CONVALLAIRE (Fr.), n. $Ko^2n-va^2l-a^2r$. See CONVALLARIA.

CONVALLALARINE (Fr.), n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^1\text{-}a^1\text{-}a^1\text{-}en$. A principle extracted by water from *Convallaria maialis*; said to be more active than convallarin. [L., 87; "Prog. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 528.]

CONVALLAMARETIN, CONVALLAMARHETIN, n's. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^2r\text{-}et^{12}n$. From *convallaria* (q. v.), and $\beta\gamma rrv$, resin. Fr., *convallamarétine*. A product, $C_{20}H_{32}O_8$, obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on convallarin. [B., 14 (a, 24).]

CONVALLAMARIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^2m\text{-}a^2r\text{-}i^2n$. From *convallaria* (q. v.), and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *convallamarine*. Ger., *C*. A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, found by Walz in *Convallaria maialis*; white powder, soluble in water, in ethyl alcohol, and in methyl alcohol, but insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in amyl alcohol. In small doses, it is an active emetic. It acts on the heart, through the vagi nerves, slowing its action, and increasing the blood pressure; used in cardiac dropsy; its effects are not so cumulative as those of digitalis. [B., 5 (a, 24); Tanret, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Aug. 30, 1882, p. 179.]

CONVALLARETIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^2r\text{-}et^{12}n$. See CONVALLARHETIN.

CONVALLARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}la(la^3)rj^2\text{-}a^3$. Fr., *convallaire*, *muguet*. Ger., *Maiblume*. 1. May lily, lily of the valley; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Liliaceae*, tribe *Convallarieae*, with a subglobose, campanulate perianth, of 6 lobes; stamens 6; ovary 2 (rarely 3)-celled; berry blue, 2-celled, and from 2- to 10-seeded; leaves radical; and scape bearing an umbel. 2. The genus *Streptopus*. 3. The genus *Dichorisandra*. [B., 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Conserve of c.** See *Conserva florum LILI convallium*.—**C. angulosa** [Lamarck]. The *Polygonatum vulgare*. [B., 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bifolia** [Linnaeus]. The *Maianthemum bifolium*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. canaliculata**. The *Polygonatum canaliculatum*. [a, 24].]—**C. japonica** [Linnaeus]. The *Ophiopogon japonicus*. [B., 88, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. maialis**, *C. maialis* [Fr. Cod.], *C. majalis*, *C. Mappi*. Fr., *muguet*, *muguet de mai*. Ger., *Mäililie*, *Maienglöcken*. It., *mughetto*. Sp., *lirio de los valles*. The lily of the valley. The flowers and root have been used as a sternutatory, diuretic, and antispasmodic, and contain convallarin and convallamarin. A fluid extract of the flowers and one of the root are official. [B., 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); Froitzki and Bogoyavlenski, "Vratch," 1880; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882; "Prog. méd.," July 8, 1882, p. 528 (a, 24).]—**C. multiflora**. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*. [B., 173, 180 (a, 24); J. W. Hamer, "Columbus Med. Jour.," Dec., 1885; "Therap. Gaz.," 1886, p. 57 (a, 24).]—**C. polygonatum**. The *Polygonatum vulgare*. [B., 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pubescens**. See *Polygonatum pubescens*.—**C. verticillata** [Linnaeus]. The *Polygonatum verticillatum*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**Extract of c.** *Extractum convallariæ*. A preparation made with water from the flowers and scapes of *C. maialis*, mixed with one third of their weight of the roots and leaves collected in August. [B., 81 (a, 21).]—**Extractum convallariæ florum fluidum** ["Nat. Form.,"]. Fluid extract of c. flowers; a preparation made from the dried flowers of *C. maialis*, in No. 40 powder, and diluted alcohol; a purgative. [B., 5 (a, 24).]—**Extractum convallariæ maialis (aqua paratum)** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de MUGUET (aqueux)*.—**Extractum convallariæ radice fluidum** ["Nat. Form.,"]. Fluid extract of c.-root; a preparation made from the rhizome of the *C. maialis* of Linnaeus, by process A. of the "Nat. Form.," with No. 60 powder, and alcohol (3 parts) and water (2 parts) as a menstruum. Its action is the same as that of *extractum convallariæ florum fluidum*. [B., 5 (a, 24).]—**Fluid extract of c. flowers**. See *Extractum convallariæ florum fluidum*.—**Fluid extract of c.-root**. See *Extractum convallariæ radice fluidum*.—**Flores convallariæ odorate**. The herb of *C. maialis*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**Flores convallariæ maialis**. The flowers of *C. maialis*. [a, 24.]



CONVALLARIA MAIALIS. [A., 327.]

CONVALLARICEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}la(la^3)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}a^3$. Fr., *convallariacées*. A suborder of the *Liliaceae*, comprising *Convallaria*, *Polygonatum*, *Maianthemum*, *Smilacina*, *Dianella*, and *Streptopus*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

CONVALLARIÆ [Reichenbach] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}la(la^3)\text{-}ri^2\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. A subdivision of the *Smilacineæ*. [B., 170.]

CONVALLARIÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^2r\text{-}e\text{-}a$. Resembling the *Convallaria*; as a n. in the f. pl., *c'es*, a section of the order *Asparagineæ*, family *Liliaceæ*. [L., 41.]

CONVALLARIÉÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}la^2(la^3)\text{-}ri^2(e^2\text{-}e^3\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *convallariées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Liliaceae*, comprising *Convallaria*, *Theropogon*, *Spearantha*, and *Reineckea*. 2. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Smilacaceae*, comprising *Drymophila*, *Streptopus*, *Polygonatum*, *Convallaria*,

Smilacina, *Smilax*, *Ripogonum*, *Luzuriaga*, *Callixene*, *Ruscus*, and *Prosartes*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Smilacineæ*, comprising the same genera as Endlicher's, and in addition *Danadia* and the divisions *Herreriæ*, *Eriospermeæ*, *Roxburghiæ*, and *Philesiææ*. [B., 42, 170, (a, 24).]

CONVALLARIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^2r\text{-}i^2n$. A glucoside, $C_{23}H_{44}O_{12}$, obtained from *Convallaria maialis*; it occurs in colorless prisms, of acrid taste, scarcely soluble in water, but readily so in alcohol and in ammonia, and insoluble in ether. It is a purgative, though great discrepancy exists as to its therapeutic effects, owing, it is supposed, to the impurity of the drug. [B., 5, 14 (a, 24).]

CONVALLARINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}a^2r\text{-}i^2n$ (en/e(a^3\text{-}e^2)). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ*, comprising *Convallaria* and *Streptopus*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CONVALLARHETIN, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}a^2r\text{-}et^{12}n$. From *convallaria* (q. v.), and $\beta\gamma rrv$, resin. Fr., *convallarrhétine*. A poisonous substance, $C_{28}H_{42}O_{10}$, resulting, in conjunction with sugar, from the action of acids on convallarin. [A., 385; B., 5, 14 (a, 24).]

CONVALLIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}li^2\text{-}a^3$. See CONVALLARIA.—**Flores convallieæ**. The flowers of *Convallaria maialis*. [B., 180 (a, 24).]

CONVALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1(wa^1)\text{-}li^2\text{-}u^3m(u^4m)$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the genus *Convallaria* of Adanson. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

CONVAL LILY, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}va^1\text{-}li^2\text{-}i^2$. The *Convallaria maialis*. [A., 505.]

CONVELLENS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2(we^2)\text{-}le^2nz(lans)$. See CONVULSIVE.

CONVENTIO (Lat.), **CONVENTUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2n(we^2n)\text{-}shi^2(ti^2)\text{-}o\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Gen., *conventionis*, *ventus*. From *convenire*, to come together. See *CORTUS*.

CONVERGENCE, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^3rj^2e^2ns$. Lat., *convergentia*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Zusammenlaufen*, *Näherung*. It., *convergenza*. Sp., *convergencia*. The state of being convergent; also the power of converging or bringing together (said especially of the eyes). [B.]

CONVERGENT, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^3rj^2e^2nt$. Lat., *convergens* (from *con*, together, and *vergere*, to incline). Fr., *c*, *convergent*, *convergente*. Ger., *convergierend*, *zusammenlaufend*. It., Sp., *convergente*. Inclining toward each other, coming together at a common point; in botany, nearly synonymous with *convivent*. [B., 121 (a, 24).] See also *C. STRABISMUS*.

CONVERGENTI-NERVOSE, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^3rj^2e^2nt\text{-}i^2\text{-}nu^3rv'$. Lat., *convergentinervis* (from *convergens*, convergent, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *converginervé*. Having veins which diverge from the midrib and converge toward the margin (said of leaves). [B., 19 (a, 24).]

CONVERGINÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2r\text{-}zhen\text{-}a$. See CONVERGENT.

CONVERGINERVED, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^3rj^2i^2\text{-}nu^3rvd$. Lat., *converginervius*. Fr., *converginervé*. See CONVERGENTI-NERVOSE.

CONVERGING, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^3rj^2i^2ng$. See CONVERGENT.

CONVERSION, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}vu^3r\text{-}zhu^3n$. Lat., *conversio* (from *convertere*, to transform, change over). Fr., *c*. Ger., *Wechsel*, *C*. It., *conversione*. Sp., *conversión*. A changing (of form or material features).

CONVEX, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x'$. Lat., *convexus*. Fr., *convexe*. Ger., *c*, *gewölbt*. It., *convesso*. Sp., *convexo*. Having a curved surface the centre of which is more elevated than the borders. [L., 81.]

CONVEXIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}e\text{-}ro^3s\text{-}tr$. $-ve^2\text{-}xe\text{-}ro^3s\text{-}tr$. From *convexus*, convex, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a convex beak. [L., 41.]

CONVEXITY, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}i^2t\text{-}i^2$. Lat., *convexitas*. Fr., *convexité*. Ger., *Wölbung*, *Convexität*. It., *convessità*. Sp., *convexidad*. A convex surface (as of the cerebral hemispheres). [I., 23.]

CONVEXO-CONCAVE, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}o\text{-}ko^2n\text{-}kav'$. Lat., *convexoconvexus*. Ger., *hohlgewölbt*, *convex-concav*. It., *convesso-concavo*. Sp., *convexo-concavo*. See *CONCAVO-CONVEX*.

CONVEXO-CONVEX, adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x\text{-}o\text{-}ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x'$. Lat., *convexoconvexus*. Fr., *convexo-convexe*. Ger., *doppelt-convex*, *doppelt gewölbt*. It., *convesso-convesso*. Sp., *bi-convexo-convexo doble*. See *BICONVEX*.

CONVEXULUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x(we^2x)\text{-}u^2(lu^4)\text{-}u^3s(u^4s)$. Dim. of *convexus*. Fr., *convexule*. Very slightly convex. [L., 180.]

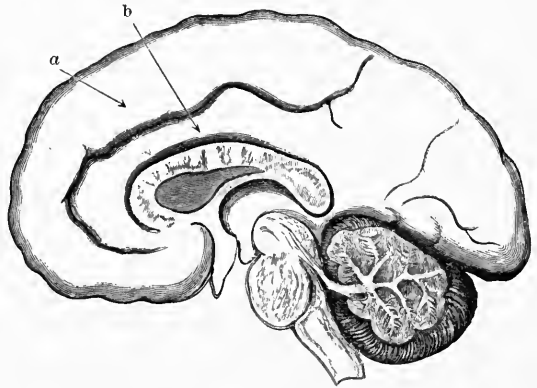
CONVOLUTE, CONVOLUTED, adj's. $Ko^2n\text{-}vol\text{-}u^2v\text{-}u^2e^2d$. Lat., *convolutus* (from *convolvere*, to roll together). Fr., *convoluté*, *convolutif*. Ger., *aufgerollt*, *tutenförmig*. It., *rotolato*, *rotolato*, *envuelto*. Rolled upon itself (said of leaves, such as those of the apricot [see *C. ASTIVATION*]); in entomology, infolding completely (said of wings enveloping the body and giving it a cylindrical appearance). [B., 19, 77 (a, 24); L.]

CONVOLUTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n\text{-}ve^2x(we^2x)\text{-}u^2(tu^4)\text{-}i^2d\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Syn.: *Acela*. A family of the *Rhabdocela*. [L., 353.]

CONVOLUTION, n. $Ko^2n\text{-}vol\text{-}u^2\text{-}shu^2n$. Lat., *convolutio* (from *convolvere*, to wind together), *gyrus* (from *gyros*, a ring). Fr., *convolution*, *pli*, *gyre* (3d def.). Ger., *Windung*. It., *convoluzione*. Sp., *convolución*, *circunvolución*. 1. The process of winding spirally or irregularly. 2. A coil of intestine, also a raised portion of similar appearance on the surface of the brain. 3. A depression on the inner surface of the skull, corresponding to a cerebral c. 4. The phase or condition of a nucleus in indirect or caryocentric division in which the nuclear fibrils become sharply defined, twisted, and convoluted, so as to give somewhat the appearance of an irregularly wound ball of twine. [J., 32; L., 31.]—**Angular c.** Lat., *gyrus angu-*

laris, *gyrus parietalis secundus*. Fr., *pli courbe* [Gratiolet], *circunvolución angular*. It., *circunvoluzione angolare*. Sp., *circunvolución angular*. A gyrus, sometimes extremely complex, which forms the posterior portion of the inferior parietal lobe. It is continuous in front with the supramarginal c., and descends behind the parallel fissure to unite with the middle temporo-sphenoidal c. It is connected with the occipital lobe by annectant gyri. [I, 1.]—**Annectant c's.** Lat., *gyri annectantes*. Fr., *plis de passage*. Ger., *Uebergangsbrücken*. *Uebergangswindungen*. It., *pieghe de passaggio*. Sp., *pliegues de pasaje*. The four gyri which connect the c's on the upper surface of the occipital lobe with the parietal and temporo-sphenoidal lobes. [I, 15.]—**Anterior central c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Anterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis anterior*. Fr., *pli orbitaire antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Orbitalwindung*. It., *circunvoluzione orbitale anteriore*. Sp., *circunvolución orbital anterior*. A c. which lies in front of the orbital sulcus, and is continuous with the middle frontal c. [I, 15.]—**Antero-temporal c.** See *First temporal c.*—**Ascending frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus precentralis* (seu *centralis anterior*). Fr., *circunvolución prérolandique*, *premier pli ascendant*, *pli frontal ascendant*, *circunvolución frontale ascendente*. Ger., *vordere Centralwindung*. It., *circunvoluzione parietale anteriore* (o *frontale ascendente*), *processo enteroides verticale di mezzo (anteriore)*. Sp., *circunvolución parietal anterior* (o *frontal ascendente*). Syn.: *transverse c.*, *anterior central c.*, *antero-parietal gyrus*. A gyrus forming the anterior boundary of the fissure of Rolando, with which it is parallel. It extends from a point just behind the bifurcation of the Sylvian fissure to the edge of the great longitudinal fissure. It is generally continuous with the ascending parietal c., both above and below. [I, 1.]—**Ascending parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus centralis posterior*. Fr., *deuxième pli ascendant*, *circunvolución parietale ascendente* (ou *postrolandique*, ou *transverse médio-parietale*). Ger., *hintere Centralwindung*. It., *processo enteroides verticale di mezzo (posterior)*, *circunvoluzione parietale posteriore lunga*. Sp., *circunvolución parietal posterior*. Syn.: *postero-parietal gyrus*, *posterior central c.* A c. which runs parallel with the ascending frontal c., from which it is separated by the fissure of Rolando, except at its superior and inferior extremities, where the two are generally united. It is continuous above with the superior parietal gyrus. [I, 1.]—**Bridging c's.** See *Annectant c's.*—**Broca's c.** Fr., *circunvolución de Broca*. Ger., *Broca'sche Windung*. It., *circunvolución cerebral de Broca*. Sp., *circunvolución cerebral de Broca*. A term sometimes applied to the operculum, but more properly by Ferrier to the inferior (or third) frontal c. [I.]—**Callosal c.** **Calloso-marginal c.** See *Gyrus fornicatus*.—**Cerebral c's.** Fr.,

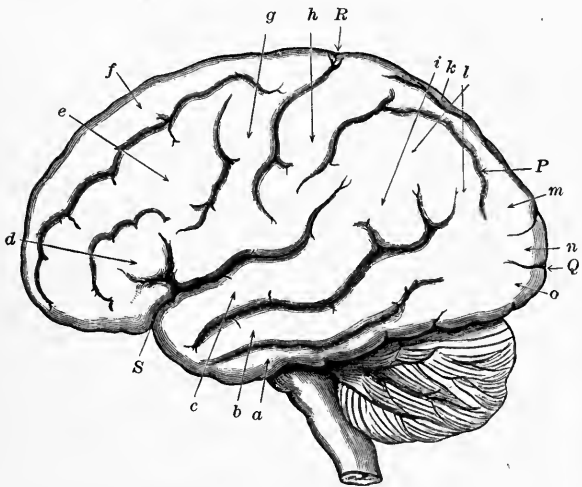
cerebral hemisphere of the dog. This author numbered them from below upward, calling the lowest the *first c.*, but Ferrier reverses this order, calling the highest the first, because they have their homologues in the human and the simian brain. [Ferrier (a, 18).]—**External olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius externus*. Fr., *circunvolución olfactive externe*. Ger., *äussere Riechwindung*. It., *circunvoluzione olfattoria esterna*. Sp., *circunvolución olfatoria externa*. The small projection forming the outer boundary of the



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE MEDIAN SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the first frontal convolution; b, the gyrus fornicatus.

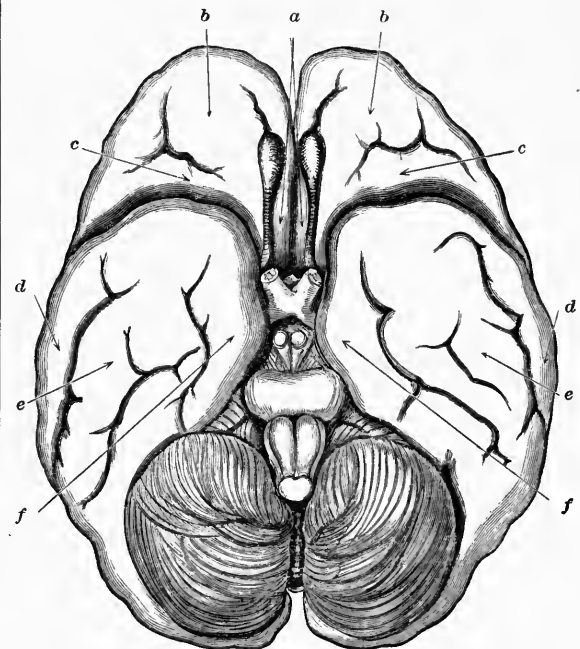
olfactory groove. [I, 31.]—**External orbital c.** Fr., *circunvolución orbitaire externe*. See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Fifth occipital c.** Fr., *cinquième circunvolución occipitale*. In the gorilla's brain, a gyrus which corresponds to the *gyrus linguialis* (q. v.). [a, 18].—**First annectant c.** A c. which skirts the extremity of the parieto-occipital fissure, connecting the superior parietal lobe and superior occipital c.; by Ecker, Huxley, Turner, and others, it is described as a portion of the superior occipital gyrus, the possibility of Gratiolet's division being denied by Ecker. [I, 1.] See *Superior occipital c.*—**First frontal c.** See *Superior frontal c.*—**First occipital c.** See *Superior occipital c.*—**First temporal c.** **First temporo-sphenoidal c.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Fornicate c.** See *Gyrus fornicatus*.—**Fourth occipital c.** Fr.,



THE CEREBRAL CONVOLUTIONS (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the third or inferior temporal convolution; b, the middle temporal convolution; c, the first or superior temporal convolution; d, the third frontal convolution; e, the second or middle frontal convolution; f, the first or superior frontal convolution; g, the ascending frontal or anterior central convolution; h, the ascending parietal or posterior central convolution; i, the supra-marginal convolution; k, the superior parietal convolution; l, the angular convolution, or gyrus; m, n, c, the first, second, and third occipital convolutions; P, the parietal fissure; Q, the transverse occipital fissure; R, the fissure of Rolando; S, the fissure of Sylvius.

circunvoluciones cerebrales. Ger., *Hirnwindungen*. The c's of the cerebrum.—**C. d'ourlet** (Fr.). See *GYRUS FORNICATUS*.—**C. lingualis**. See *LINGUAL LOBULE*.—**C. of the corpus callosum**. See *GYRUS FORNICATUS*.—**C. of the operculum**. Lat., *gyrus operculi*. Fr., *circunvolución de l'opercule*. Ger., *Klappdeckelwindung*. It., *circunvoluzione del opercolo*. Sp., *circunvolución del operculo*. **c. de la tapa**. See *GYRI BREVES*.—**C. of the Sylvian fissure**. It., *circunvoluzione della scissura di Silvio*. Sp., *circunvolución de la grieta de Silvio*. The complex c. that bounds the fissure of Sylvius. It is broken up into numerous secondary c's. [I, 47.]—**Dentate c.** Lat., *gyrus dentatus*, *fascia dentata Tarini*. Fr., *corps godronné*. It., *convoluzione cristata*. A small notched gyrus, rudimentary in man, which is situated in the dentate fissure below the tenia hippocampi. It terminates in the notch of the uncinata gyrus. [I, 15.]—**Entorbital c.** A c. on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe of the orang-outang, lying parallel with and just exterior to the olfactory lobe. [a, 18.]—**External c's.** Fr., *convolutions externes*. A term applied by Leuret to the four c's on the convexity of each



THE CONVOLUTIONS ON THE INFERIOR SURFACE OF THE BRAIN (SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC).

a, the first frontal convolution; b, the second frontal convolution; c, the third frontal convolution; d, the second or middle temporal convolution; e, the third or inferior temporal convolution; f, the gyrus hippocampi.

quatrième circunvolución occipitale [Broca]. In the brain of the gorilla, the gyrus corresponding to the *gyrus fusiformis* (q. v.). [a, 18].—**Hippocampal c.** Lat., *gyrus hippocampi*. Fr., *circunvolución* (ou *lobule*) *de l'hippocampe*. Ger., *innere obere Schläfenwindung*. It., *circunvoluzione dell'ippocampo*. See *Uncinate*

GYRUS.—Inferior frontal c. Lat., *gyrus frontalis tertius* (seu inferior). Fr., *pli frontal, circonvolution inférieure, troisième circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *dritte Stirnwindungsgruppe, dritte (oder untere) Stirnwindung, unterer Gyrus frontalis*. It., *circonvoluzione frontale inferiore*. Sp., *circonvolución frontal inferior (ó terza frontale)*. The lower and outer part of the frontal lobe. It is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c.; anteriorly it curves around the anterior extremity of the lobe, and appears on its under surface as the posterior orbital gyrus; it is of importance (on the left side) as forming an essential part of Broca's "speech-centre." [1, 1.]—**Inferior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis inferior*. Fr., *pli occipital inférieure*. Ger., *dritte untere Hinterlappenwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione occipitale inferiore*. Sp., *circonvolución occipital inferior*. A small c. which lies between the middle and inferior occipital fissures. It is directly continuous anteriorly with the middle temporo-sphenoidal c., and is connected with the inferior by a bridging gyrus. [1, 29.]—**Inferior temporal (or temporo-sphenoidal) c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis (lateralis) inferior*. Fr., *circonvolution tempore inférieure, pli temporal inférieur*. Ger., *dritte (oder untere) Schläfenwindung*. It., *terza circonvoluzione sfenotemporale, circonvoluzione tempore inferiore*. Sp., *circonvolución temporal inferior*. The lowest of the three temporo-sphenoidal c's, connected posteriorly with the third occipital c. [1, 23.]—**Infra-marginal c.** Lat., *gyrus inframarginalis*. Fr., *circonvolution tempore supérieure, pli temporal supérieur*. Ger., *erste Schläfenwindung*. The superior temporo-sphenoidal c., so called because it forms the lower edge of the posterior limb of the Sylvian fissure. [1, 1.] See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Insular c.** Lat., *circonvolutio* (seu *gyrus insulae*). Fr., *circonvolution de l'insula*. Ger., *Inselwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione dell'insula*. Sp., *circonvolución de la isla*. One of a group of small c's which form the island of Reil, and are concealed by the operculum. They are separated from the lenticular nucleus by a thin layer of white matter (the claustrum). [1, 23.]—**Internal c.** See *GYRUS FORNICATUS*.—**Internal olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius internus*. Fr., *pli (ou circonvolution) olfactif interne*. Ger., *innere Riechwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione olfattoria interna*. Sp., *circonvolución olfatoria interna*. The ridge along the inner side of the olfactory groove. [1, 31.]—**Internal orbital c.** The gyrus next outside of the gyrus rectus. [a, 18.]—**Internal temporo-occipital c.** Fr., *circonvolution occipitale latérale*. See *GYRUS FUSIFORMIS*.—**Intestinal c's.** Fr., *anses des intestins*. Ger., *Darmwindungen*. The coils of the intestines.—**Lateral occipito-temporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipito-temporalis lateralis*. Fr., *quatrième circonvolution tempore*. Ger., *Spindelwindung, unterer äusserer Hinterhauptwindungszug*. It., *processo fondamentale posteriore*. Sp., *circonvolución temporal posterior*. A term for the fusiform lobules (*q. v.*), so called because they connect the occipital and temporal lobes. [1, 23.]—**Marginal c.** Lat., *gyrus marginalis*. Fr., *face interne de la première circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *Gyrus frontalis superior, mediale Fläche*. It., *cintura periferica, circonvoluzione marginale*. Sp., *circonvolución marginal*. A c. which begins in front of the locus perforatus anterior, and bounds the longitudinal fissure on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere, being separated below from the gyrus fornicatus by the callosa-marginal fissure, which, together with the upper end of the fissure of Rolando, also separates it posteriorly from the quadrate lobule. [1, 1.]—**Middle frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis medius*. Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale, pli (étage) frontal moyen*. Ger., *mittlere Stirnwindung*. It., *circonvolution frontale media*. A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., and extends forward over the anterior end of the hemisphere to its orbital surface, where it is continuous with its middle orbital c. It is more or less separated from the superior frontal c. by short irregular sulci. [1, 15.]—**Middle occipital c.** Fr., *deuxième circonvolution occipitale*. Ger., *zweite Hinterhauptwindung*. A c. situated between the first and third occipital c's. It is limited superiorly by the sulcus occipitalis transversus, inferiorly by the sulcus occipitalis longitudinalis inferior, and internally by the median longitudinal fissure. Externally or anteriorly it runs into the angular gyrus. [Ferrier (a, 18).]—**Middle occipito-temporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipito-temporalis medialis, lobulus linguialis*. Fr., *cinquième circonvolution tempore*. Ger., *Zungenwindung, Zungenläppchen*. It., *circonvoluzione lingueforme*. Sp., *circonvolución lingual*. See *Lingual LOBULE*.—**Middle orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire moyenne*. The longitudinal gyrus next external to the internal orbital c. [a, 18.]—**Middle temporo-occipital c.** Fr., *circonvolution tempore-occipitale moyenne*. See *GYRUS LINGUALIS*.—**Middle temporo-sphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis medius*. Fr., *deuxième circonvolution tempore*. Ger., *zweite Schläfenwindung*. It., *seconda circonvoluzione tempore (o temporo-sfenoidale)*. Sp., *circonvolución temporal media*. A small gyrus, continuous with the middle occipital or angular gyrus. It occupies the middle of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe, and has a general horizontal direction. [1, 29.]—**Occipito-temporal c.** Lat., *gyrus occipito-temporalis*. Fr., *pli occipito-temporal*. Ger., *Hinterhauptwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione occipito tempore*. Sp., *circonvolución occipito-temporal*. Two small c's on the lower surface of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. The collateral fissure extends between them. The name is sometimes given to the fusiform lobule alone. [1, 15.] See *Fusiform*, and *Lingual LOBULE*.—**Olfactory c.** Lat., *gyrus olfactorius*. Fr., *circonvolution olfactive*. Ger., *Riechwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione olfattoria*. Sp., *circonvolución olfatoria*. See *OLFACTORY LOBE*.—**Orbital c's.** Lat., *gyri orbitales*. Fr., *circonvolutions orbitaires*. Ger., *Orbitalwindungen*. It., *circonvoluzioni orbitali*. Sp., *circonvoluciones orbitales*. The small gyri on the orbital surface of the frontal lobe. [1, 1.]—**Parietal c's.** See *Ascending parietal c.* and *Superior parietal c.*—**Posterior central c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Posterior orbital c.** Lat., *gyrus orbitalis posterior*. Fr., *pli orbitaire postérieur*. Ger., *hintere Orbitalwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione orbitale posteriore*. Sp., *circonvolución orbital posterior*. A small c. situated on the posterior and outer side of the orbital

sulcus, and continuous with the inferior frontal c. [1, 15.]—**Posterior parietal c.** See *Ascending parietal c.*—**Precentral c.** See *Ascending frontal c.*—**Sagittal c.** Fr., *circonvolution sagittale [Broca]*. In the brain of *Edentata*, the longitudinal gyrus lying next to the great interhemispheric fissure, being the most internal of the longitudinal c's. [a, 18.]—**Secondary c.** 1. As opposed to "primitive" c., an elevation of the superficial portion of the cerebral cortex. 2. Of Owen (after Foville), one of the smaller gyri which may be identified in the principal c's. [1, 14, 15.]—**Second (or middle) frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis secundus* (seu medius). Fr., *deuxième circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *zweite (oder mittlere) Stirnwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione frontale media*. Sp., *circonvolución frontal media*. A c. which is continuous posteriorly with the ascending frontal c., runs forward along the medial surface of the lobe, and, curving around its anterior extremity, becomes continuous with the middle orbital gyrus on the inferior surface. It lies between the superior and inferior frontal c's, from which it is separated by fissures. [1, 1.]—**Second occipital c.** See *Middle occipital c.*—**Superior c.** See *Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.*—**Superior frontal c.** Lat., *gyrus frontalis superior*. Fr., *étage frontal supérieur, première circonvolution frontale*. Ger., *erste (oder obere) Stirnwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione frontale superiore*. Sp., *circonvolución frontal superior*. A c. which bounds the great longitudinal fissure, arising posteriorly from the upper end of the ascending frontal c., and turning around the anterior extremity of the frontal lobe to appear on its under surface as the internal orbital c. The mesial surface of this superior frontal c. is described as a separate gyrus (the marginal). [1, 15.]—**Superior occipital c.** Lat., *gyrus occipitalis superior*. Fr., *pli (ou circonvolution) occipital supérieur*. It., *circonvoluzione occipitale superiore*. Sp., *circonvolución occipital superior*. The upper of the three c's on the superior surface of the occipital lobe. It is connected by an annectant gyrus with the superior parietal lobule. [1, 15.]—**Superior occipito-temporal c.** See *Fusiform LOBULE*.—**Superior parietal c.** Lat., *gyrus parietalis superior*. Fr., *première circonvolution pariétale*. Ger., *obere Scheitelwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione parietale superiore*. Sp., *circonvolución parietal superior*. The portion of the parietal lobe which is limited anteriorly by the upper part of the fissure of Rolando, posteriorly by the external parieto-occipital fissure, and inferiorly by the intraparietal sulcus. It is generally continuous with the ascending frontal c. [1, 15.]—**Superior temporo-sphenoidal c.** Lat., *gyrus temporalis superior* (seu primus). Fr., *pli temporal supérieur, première circonvolution tempore-sfenoidale*. Ger., *erste obere Schläfenwindung*. It., *prima circonvoluzione tempore (o temporo-sfenoidale)*. Sp., *circonvolución temporal superior*. The upper of the three c's forming the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. It lies just below and is parallel with the Sylvian fissure. [1, 4.]—**Supplementary c.** See *Secondary c.*—**Supra-marginal c.** Lat., *lobulus supramarginalis* (seu tuberis). Fr., *pli (ou lobule du pli) marginal supérieur, circonvolution supramarginale*. Ger., *dritte Scheitellappenwindung, unterer Zug aus der hintern Centralwindung, Scheitelhöckerläppchen, erste (oder vordere) Scheitelbogenwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione sopra-marginale*. Sp., *circonvolución supra-marginal*. The anterior portion of the inferior parietal lobule, situated behind the inferior extremity of the intraparietal fissure (sulcus), below which it joins the ascending parietal c. It curves around the upper end of the posterior (ascending) limb of the Sylvian fissure to be continuous below with the superior temporo-sphenoidal and ascending parietal fissures. [1, 15.]—**Supra-orbital c.** [Leuret]. Lat., *gyrus supraorbitalis*. Fr., *pli supraorbitaire, circonvolution supra-orbitaire*. Ger., *Supraorbitalwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione supra-orbitale*. Sp., *circonvolución supra-orbital*. See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Supra-Sylvian c.** The third external c. of the dog. [Ferrier (a, 18).]—**Sylvian c.** [Owen]. Fr., *circonvolution sylvienne*. That portion of the brain of marsupials which surrounds the Sylvian fissure. [1, 14.]—**Third frontal c.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Third occipital c.** See *Inferior occipital c.*—**Transitive c's.** Fr., *plis de passage*. C's that form communications between the different lobes of the brain. [1, 149 (a, 18).]—**Transverse medio-parietal c.** Leuret's name for the ascending parietal c. [a, 18.]—**Transverse orbital c.** Fr., *circonvolution orbitaire transverse*. The gyrus occupying the posterior portion of the inferior surface of the frontal lobe, at the anterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius. Its general direction is transverse. ["Rev. d'anthropol." 1876, p. 33 (a, 18).]—**Troisième c. frontale.** See *Inferior frontal c.*—**Uncinate c.** Lat., *gyrus uncinatus*. Fr., *cinquième circonvolution tempore*. Ger., *Hakenwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione unciforme*. A c. extending from near the posterior extremity of the occipital lobe to the apex of the temporo-sphenoidal; so called from its peculiar hooked anterior end. [1, 15.]—**Upper parietal c.** See *Superior parietal c.*—**Vaulted c.** Lat., *sibiculum cornu Ammonis*. Fr., *circonvolution arquée*. Ger., *Bogenwindung*. It., *circonvoluzione del corno di ammono*. Sp., *circonvolución arqueada*. See *GYRUS FORNICATUS*.

CONVOLUTUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²n-vol(wo²)-u²t(ut)/u²s(u²s). See **CONVOLUTE**.

CONVOLVULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-vo²(wo²)-vu²l-(wu²l)-a(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *convolvulacées*. Ger., *Convolvulaceen*. It., *convolvulacee*. Sp., *convolvuláceas*. 1. Bind-weeds; of Ventenat and succeeding authors, an order of gametophalous dicotyledons, included in Lindley's solanale alliance. They are chiefly twining herbs, sometimes shrubby, with milky juice, and include many valuable medicinal plants; divided into the tribes *Convolvulæ*, *Dichondrææ*, *Nolanææ*, *Cresceræ*, and *Cuscutææ*. They are most abundant in tropical climes. 2. Of Endlicher, a family (order) of the class *Tubifloræ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULACEOUS, adj. Ko²n-vo²lv-u²l-a'shu²s. Lat., *convolvulaceus*. Fr., *convolvulacé, convolvulé*. Resembling *Convolvulus*, belonging to the *Convolvulaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CONVOLVULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²n-vo²l(wo²l)-vu²l(wu²l)-e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *convolvulées*. 1. Of Necker, St.-Hilaire, and others,

an order of plants corresponding to the *Convolvulaceae*. 2. Of Endlicher and others, a suborder or tribe of the *Convolvulaceae*. [B, 170.]

CONVOLVULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}(wo^{2l})vu^{2l}(wu^{4l})-(e)$. 1. Of B. Jussieu (1759), an order of plants, comprising *Convolvulus*, *Ipomoea*, *Evolvulus*, *Polemoniium*, *Phlox*, *Diapensia*, *Löwelia*, and *Prinea-e. g.*, genera since distributed among the *Convolvulaceae* and *Polemoniaceae*. In a later classification the order was restricted so as to resemble the *Convolvulaceae*. 2. Of Gray, a section of the *Convolvulaceae*, including *Calyptegia* and *Convolvulus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULIC ACID, n. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}v^{2l}u^{2l}i^{2k}$. Fr., *acide convolvulique*. Ger., *Convolvulinsäure*. It., *acido convolvulinico*. An acid, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$ (or $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$), obtained by boiling convolvulin with baryta-water, precipitating with sulphuric acid, and evaporating. It melts at a little above $100^{\circ}C$. [B, 5, 41, 141 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULICOLUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}(wo^{2l})-vu^{2l}(wu^{4l})-i^{2k}o^{(2l)}u^{2s}(u^{4s})$. Fr., *convolvulicole*, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *convolvulicole*. Living and growing upon the *Convolvulus*. [L, 109, 180.]

CONVOLVULIFOLIÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}v^{2l}u^{2l}e-fol-e-a$. From *convolvulus* (q. v.), and *folium*, a leaf. Having convolvulaceous leaves. [a, 24.]

CONVOLVULIFORM, adj. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}v^{2l}u^{2l}i^{2k}fo^{2l}rm$. From *convolvulus* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Convolvulus*. [A, 385.]

CONVOLVULIN, n. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}v^{2l}u^{2l}i^{2n}$. Fr., *convolvuline*. Ger., C. It., *convolvulina*. Sp., *convolvulina*. One of the active principles, a glucoside, $C_{31}H_{50}O_{16}$, obtained from the root of *Ipomoea jalapa*. It is an amorphous, colorless, and tasteless substance, fusing at $150^{\circ}C$, slightly soluble in water, freely so in alcohol and in dilute acid, and insoluble in ether. It is a powerful purgative. [B, 4, 5 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}(wo^{2l})-vu^{2l}(wu^{4l})-i(e)u^{2n}(a^{2e})$. Fr., *convolvulinées*. Of Miquel, a tribe of the *Convolvulaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULINÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}(wo^{2l})-vu^{2l}(wu^{4l})-i^{2n}e^{2e}(a^{2e})$. Of Brongniart, a class of the *Gamopelatae*, comprising the families *Polemoniaceae*, *Nolaneeae*, and *Convolvulaceae*. [B, 170.]

CONVOLVULINOL, n. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}v^{2l}u^{2l}i^{2n}o^{2l}$. Fr., c. Ger., C. The oily, crystallizing product, $2C_{29}H_{52}O_2H_2O$ (or $C_{58}H_{102}O_2$), obtained by treating convolvulin with aqueous solutions of the alkalies; soluble with difficulty in water, dissolving in alkalies, with the production of a salt of convolvulinic acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULINOLIC ACID, n. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}v^{2l}u^{2l}i^{2n}o^{2l}i^{2k}$. Fr., *acide convolvulinolique*. Ger., *Convolvulinolsäure*. A product, $C_{12}H_{22}O_4$ (or $C_{12}H_{20}O_4$), obtained by treating convolvulin with solutions of alkalies. It is soluble with difficulty in water, precipitates in crystalline masses, and melts at 40° to $50^{\circ}C$. [B, 4, 14 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULOIDES (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}(wo^{2l})-vu^{2l}(wu^{4l})-o^{(2l)}i(e)dez(das)$. From *convolvulus* (q. v.), and *eidos*, resemblance. Of Münch, the genus *Pharbitis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONVOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^{2n}no^{2l}(wo^{2l})vu^{2l}(wu^{4l})u^{2s}$ -(u^s). From *convolvere*, to roll up. Fr., c., *liseron*. Ger., *Winde* (1st def.), *Zusammenwindung* (2d def.). It., *convolvolo*. Sp., *convólulo*. 1. Bind-weed; a genus of the *Convolvulaceae*; they are erect twining shrubs indigenous to the temperate and subtropical regions of the globe; many of the species are medicinally valuable. [B, 34, 42 (a, 24).] 2. *Volvulus*. [A, 322.]—C. *acetosifolius* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea carnososa*. [B, 212.]—C. *africanus* [Nicholson]. The *Ipomoea cathartica* of Poirlet. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *althaeoides* [Linnaeus]. A species found in southern Europe, having a bitter and acid herb, which is used as a purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *americanus*. The *Ipomoea jalapa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *anceps* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B, 212.]—C. *arenarius* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea carnososa*. [B, 212.]—C. *argyreus* [De Candolle]. Fr., *liseron à feuilles de Guimare*. See C. *althaeoides*.—C. *arvensis* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *petit liseron*, *bedille*. Ger., *Ackerwinde*, *Kornwinde*. Small bind-weed; a species having purgative properties, formerly official. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *batatas* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea batatas*. [B, 173 (a, 24), 212.]—C. *batatas candida*. Fr., *liseron blanche*. An esculent variety of C. *batatas* found in the Indies. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *batatas lutea*. Fr., *liseron jaune*. An esculent variety of C. *batatas*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *batatas rubra*. Fr., *liseron rouge*. An esculent variety of C. *batatas*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *batifla* [Kunth]. A South American species resembling in properties and uses the *Ipomoea batatas*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *bifidus* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea bifida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *biobatus* [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomoea pes-caprae*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *blandus* [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomoea cymosa*. [B, 212.]—C. *brasilienis* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea maritima*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *bryoniaefolius*. A species closely related to the C. *althaeoides*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *cantabrica*. Cantabrian (or lavender-leaved) bind-weed; a species considered antihelmintic and actively cathartic. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *carnosus* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea carnososa*. [B, 212.]—C. *chryso-orrhizus* [Solander]. Fr., *patata douce de Taïti*. An edible species employed like the *Ipomoea batatas*, and cultivated in the Sandwich Islands. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *enorum*. Shrubby bind-weed; a species having silvery-haired foliage and white flowers, and growing in southern Europe. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—C. *colubrinus*. The *Pareira brava*. [L, 104.]—C. *copticus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron de la thebaïde*. A species a decoction of which is used as a lotion for headaches. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *cyamosus* [Lamarck]. The *Ipomoea cymosa*. [B, 212.]—C. *digitata* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B, 212.]—C. *discolor* [Kunth]. A South American species an infusion of the leaves of which is used in gonorrhoea. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. C. *turpethum*.—C. *dissectus*. A

species that contains hydrocyanic acid, and is one of the plants furnishing the liqueur nouyau. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *edulis* [Thunberg]. C. *esculentus* [Salisbury]. The *Ipomoea batatas*. [B, 212.]—C. *farinosus* [Linnaeus]. A species found in southern Europe and the East, regarded as one of the plants called *σκαραμωρία* by Dioscorides. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *flexuosus*. See C. *althaeoides*.—C. *horridus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron effilé*, *liseron à balais*. A high shrub with abundant blossoms indigenous to the Canary Islands; it produces rosewood (lignum rhodium), and by distillation an oil (oil of rhodium) used in perfumery. The plant, powdered, is used as a sternutatory. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *foetidus*. A plant growing in India and the Moluccas and cultivated in Europe. Its leaves, when pressed, give out a foetid odor. [a, 24.]—C. *formosus* [Gmelin]. Fr., *liseron remarquable*. A species indigenous to Brazil but growing in Europe and India. The leaves are used in cataplasms in cutaneous diseases, and the root is purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *frutescens*. The *Ipomoea operculata*. [a, 24.]—C. *gemellus* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea gemella*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *guajanensis* [Aublet]. A Guiana species which furnishes an odoriferous wood. [L, 30.]—C. *grandiflorus* [Römer and Schultes]. Fr., *liseron à grandes fleurs*. The *Ipomoea grandiflora*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *hastatus*. See under CALI-VALLI.—C. *indicus* [Morison]. The *Ipomoea batatas*. [B, 212.]—C. *insignis* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B, 212.]—C. *italicus*. A species closely related to C. *althaeoides*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *jalapa* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liane à médecine*, *jalap*. Ger., *Jalappa*, *purgirende Trichterwinde*. It., *jalappa*. Sp., *jalapa*. The *Ipomoea purga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *linariae folio*. See C. *cantabrica*.—C. *lineatus*. Pigmy bind-weed; an ornamental species with narrow leaves and flesh-colored flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *littoralis* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea carnososa*. [B, 212.]—C. *macrocarpus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron à long fruit*. A West Indian species; the root is purgative and feulent. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *macrorrhizus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liane à minquet*. Ger., *grosswurzelige Trichterwinde*. The *Ipomoea macrorrhiza*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *major* (albus). See C. *sepium*.—C. *malabaricus* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea malabarica*.—C. *mammosus* [Loureiro]. A Cochinchina species used like C. *chrysoorrhizus*.—C. *marinus*. See C. *soldanella*.—C. *maritimus* [Lamarck]. See *Ipomoea pes-caprae*.—C. *mauritanicus*. Blue rock bind-weed; an ornamental species with oval foliage and violet-colored flowers. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—C. *mechoacanha* [Linnaeus]. C. *mechoacanna* [Vittmann]. Fr., *fleur de quatre heures*, *jalap blanc*, *bryone d'Amérique*, Ger., *weisse Jalappenwinde*. It., *giulappa*. *Mechoacan*. Sp., *jalapa de Mechoacan*. A Mexican species thought to be the *Ipomoea macrorrhiza* of Michaux. It has little or no purgative property, but has been used in dropsy, asthma, and rheumatism. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *medius*. The *Ipomoea filiculis*. [a, 24.]—C. *megalorrhizus*. See C. *panduratus*.—C. *minimus spicae folis*. See C. *cantabrica*.—C. *minor*. See C. *arvensis*.—C. *nil* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *étoile du matin*. The *Pharbitis nil*. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *officinalis* [Pelletan]. The *Ipomoea purga*.—C. *operculatus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *liseron à opercules*. The *Ipomoea operculata*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *orizabensis*. Male jalap, light jalap, orizaba-root; a species grown near Orizaba, Mexico, where it is called *purgo macho*. It is a feeble purgative (as compared with true jalap), and contains a resin, called by Meyer *jalopin*, whose composition is homologous to that of convallarin, and which resembles scammony chemically and therapeutically. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—C. *palmatus* [Miller]. Fr., *liseron des teinturiers*. A species found in the West Indies, the flowers of which are used as a vulnerary and antiphthalmic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *panduratus* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *rhubarbe sauvage*, *liseron sinué*. Ger., *geigenförmige Trichterwinde*. The *Ipomoea pandurata*. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *paniculatus* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B, 212.]—C. *papirus* [Rutiz and Pavon]. Fr., *liseron papirus*. A species found in Peru, an infusion of the root of which is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *peltatus* [Forster]. A species found in the Moluccas and Society Islands; used in pneumonia, in inflammation of the lungs, as a demulcent in coughs, and as an application to corneal opacities. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *pennatus* [Desrousseaux]. The *Ipomoea quamocit*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *pentagonus* [Roxburgh]. The *Ipomoea cymosa*. [B, 212.]—C. *pentaphyllus* [Linnaeus]. See C. *palmatus*.—C. *perennis*. The *Humulus lupulus*. [a, 24.]—C. *pes caprae* [Linnaeus]. See *Ipomoea pes caprae* and BINTAMBARIA *zeilanensis* (in Supplement).—C. *platensis* [Sprengel]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B, 212.]—C. *prostratus* [Schmidt]. See C. *arvensis*.—C. *purpureus*. The *Campanula indica* of Bauhin. [B, 1.]—C. *quinquefolius* [Linnaeus]. See C. *palmatus*.—C. *repens* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea repens*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *reptans*. Fr., *liseron couché*. A species found in the East Indies; the leaves are eaten as a salad. [B, 173 (a, 24).] Cf. CANCUNG.—C. *Rheedii* [Wallich]. A species found in the East Indies; used as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *roseus* [Kunth]. The *Ipomoea digitata*. [B, 212.]—C. *sagittifolius* [Sibthorp]. See C. *Sibthorpii*.—C. *scammonia* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *scammonée*. Ger., *Scammonium*, *Purgirwurz*. It., *scammo-*



CONVOLVULUS SCAMMONIA.
[A, 327.]

nea. Sp., *escamonea*. A species indigenous to Syria and certain islands of the Grecian Archipelago, furnishing Aleppo scammony and Smyrna scammony. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *scoparius* [Linnaeus fil.]. Ger., *Besenwinde*. A species found in the Canary Islands, said to furnish the lignum rhodium, although by some the latter is attributed to *C. floridus*. [B, 180.]—C. *sepium* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *grand tisonon*. Ger., *Zauwinde*. Great (or hedge) bind-weed, German scammony; a species found in Europe, Asia, and North America. The root is a powerful purgative; the plant was formerly official as *herba convolvuli majoris*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *Sibthorpii* [Römer and Schultes]. A species of the Grecian Archipelago thought to be one of the plants called *σκασμωβία* by Dioscorides. [B, 180.]—C. *soldanella* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *chou marine*. Ger., *Meerkohlwinde*. Sea bind-weed; a species found on the coast of the Mediterranean and of the Black Sea. The herb (*herba soldanella* [seu *brassica marina*]) was official, being used in scurvy and dropsy, and was the *κράμβη θαλασσία* of Dioscorides. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. CALYSTEGIA. —C. *speciosus* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea speciosa*. [B, 180.]—C. *spice foliis*. See *C. cantabrica*.—C. *stoloniferus* [Cyr]. The *Ipomoea carnosia*. [B, 212.]—C. *syriacus*. See *C. scammonia*.—C. *tricolor*. Fr., *liseron à trois couleurs, belle-de-jour*. A dwarf Mediterranean species with large violet-blue flowers, with a white and yellow centre, cultivated as an ornamental plant. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *tridentatus* [Linnaeus]. The *Ipomoea tridentata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *triqueter* [Vahl]. The *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B, 212.] See *C. turpethum*.—C. *Tuguriorum*. See *C. sepium*.—C. *turpethum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *turbith végétal*. Ger., *Turpith-Trichterwinde*. The *Ipomoea turpethum*. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *umbellatus* [Wallich]. The *Ipomoea cyrosa*. [B, 212.]—C. *Polygonum c.* See POLYGONUM c.—Sea-c. See SOLDANELLA.—Trellis c. The *Ipomoea tuberosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Wild c. The *C. arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CONVULSED, adj. Ko²n-vu¹lsd². Lat., *convulsus*. Fr., *convulsé*. Ger., *verzerrt*. It., Sp., *convulso*. In a state of convulsion.

CONVULSIBILITY, n. Ko²n-vu¹ls-i²-b²p²i²t². Lat., *convulsibilitas*. Fr., *convulsibilité*. Ger., *Convulsibilität*. Muskularunruhe. It., *convulsibilità*. Sp., *convulsibilidad*. A disposition to convulsions. [L, 43.]

CONVULSIBLE (Fr., Sp.), adj. Ko²n²-vu¹ls-e-b¹l, -vuls-e'bla. Ger., *convulsibel*. It., *convulsibile*. Subject or disposed to convulsions; as a n., a person having such a tendency. [L, 41, 43.]

CONVULSION (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-vu¹ls(wu⁴ls)²i²o. Gen., *convulsionis*. From *convellere*, to convulse. See CONVULSION.—C. **ab ustilagine**. A convulsive form of ergotism. [L, 132.]—C. **a nervi punctura**. See TETANUS.—C. **canina**. See *Risus sardonicus*.—C. **cerealis**. See RHAPHANIA.—C. **flatulenta**. Muscular spasm due to flatulence. [A, 325.]—C. **indica**. See TETANUS.—C. **rhaphania**. See RHAPHANIA.—C. **soloniensis**. See *C. ab ustilagine*.

CONVULSION, n. Ko²n-vu¹ls²yu¹n. Gr., *σπασμός*. Lat., *convulsio*. Fr., c. Ger., c., *Krampf, Zuckung*. It., *convulsione*. Sp., *convulsión*. 1. A paroxysm of involuntary and more or less violent muscular contractions, especially of the voluntary muscles in general, as distinguished from *spasm*, which is more commonly applied to such contractions of the muscles of a particular portion of the body. 2. A contracture or tonic spasm, as contrasted with convulsive movements, or clonic spasms. [A, 319; B, 117.]—**Allgemeine C.** (Ger.). See *General c.*—**Asphyxial c.** A c. due to asphyxia [D, 35] and such as occurs in the course of diseases of the respiratory organs. [D, 35.]—**Cataleptic c.** Fr., c. *cataleptique*. Ger., *cataleptische C.* The disordered action of the muscles observed in catalepsy. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Choreatic c.**, **Choreic c.** Fr., c. *choréique*. Ger., *choreatische C.* A spasm due to chorea. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Clonic c.** Fr., c. *clonique*. Ger., *clonische C.* A c. in which more or less pronounced contraction of the muscles affected alternates with more or less complete relaxation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**C. de la station** (Fr.). See *Static c.*—**C's de l'enfance** (Fr.), **C's des enfants** (Fr.). See *Infantile c's.*—**C's imminentes** (Fr.), **C's internes** (Fr.). See *Internal c's.*—**C. laryngée** (Fr.). A convulsive action of the muscular apparatus of the larynx. [D, 72.]—**C's sourdes** (Fr.). See *Internal c's.*—**Croup-like c.** Spasm of the glottis. [D, 40.]—**Eclamptic c's.** Fr., c's *éclamiques*. Ger., *eclamptische C'en*. General c's, with more or less impairment of consciousness, that recur at intervals, and then never appear again, or recur at long and irregular periods (e. g., the ordinary c's of infants and those of pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women). [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Epileptic c.** Fr., c. *épileptique*. Ger., *epileptische C.* The c. that characterizes a paroxysm of epilepsy.—**Epileptiform c.**, **Epileptoid c.** Fr., c. *épileptóide*. A c. resembling an epileptic c. [D, 36.]—**Essential c.** See *Spontaneous c.*—**Febrile c.** A c. which sometimes marks the onset of an acute febrile disease, especially lobar pneumonia, the eruptive fevers, and intermittent fever. [D, 35.]—**General c.** Fr., c. *générale*. Ger., *allgemeiner Krampf*. A c. affecting all or most of the voluntary muscles. [D, 35.]—**Hydrophobic c.** Fr., c. *hydrophobique*. Ger., *hydrophobische C.* A c. due to hydrophobia.—**Hysterical c.** Fr., c. *hystérique*. A c. due to hysteria, resembling that of epilepsy, but usually without unconsciousness. [L, 20.]—**Hystero-epileptic c.** Fr., c. *hystéro-épileptique*. Ger., *hystero-epileptische C.* 1. A c. that begins as an hysterical c. and becomes epileptoid. 2. An epileptic c. in an hysterical person. [R. Arndt (A, 319).] See *Hystero-EPILEPSY*.—**Idiopathic c.** Fr., c. *idiopathique*. Ger., *idiopathische C.* See *Spontaneous c.*—**Infantile c's.** Fr., c's *de l'enfance* (ou *des enfants*). Ger., *Kinderkrämpfe*. Eclamptic c's occurring in infancy.—**Internal c's.** **Inward c's.** Fr., c's *internes* (ou *sourdes*, ou *imminentes*). Ger., *innere C'en*. 1. Popular terms for slight convulsive movements limited to a portion of the body, without unconsciousness, but with the intellectual faculties suspended momentarily, and with the organic functions intact. At first the respiration is usually hastened and occasionally irregular, but it soon becomes suspended

or imperceptible, with pallor of the face, a violaceous color of the lips, and fixity of the eyes. The whole attack lasts but a few seconds. [A, 301.] 2. Of some authors, c's chiefly affecting the muscles of respiration. [D, 40.]—**Mimetic c.**, **Mimic c.** See *Convulsive tic*.—**Local c.**, **Oertlicher C.** (Ger.). See *SPASM*.—**Oscillating c.**, **Oscillatory c.** Ger., *oscillirender* (oder *oscillatorischer*) *Krampf*. A c. in which the individual fibre-bundles of a muscle are affected, not simultaneously, but in succession. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Puerperal c's.** Fr., c's *puerpérales*. Ger., *Kindbettkrämpfe*. It., *convulsioni puerperali*. Sp., *convulsiones de parto*. Eclamptic c's occurring in pregnant, parturient, or lying-in women.—**Reflex c.** Fr., c. *réflexe*. Ger., *reflectorische C.* A c. due to some recognizable peripheral irritation. [R. Arndt (A, 319); D, 35.]—**Respiratory c's.** C's depending on discharging lesions in the lowest of the three levels or grades of motor centres recognized by Hughlings Jackson (i. e., those centres which represent the least complex muscular movements, are first to be evolved, and lowest in position, being situated in the anterior cornua of the spinal cord, the medulla oblongata, and pons Varolii, and including the centres that regulate nutrition, respiration, and vaso-motor action). The term includes laryngismus stridulus, spasmodic asthma, the paroxysms of whooping-cough, etc. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," June 18, 1887, p. 1326 (a, 17).]—**Salaam c's.** Lat., *eclampsia nutans*. Fr., *tic de salaam, salutation convulsive*. A disease of the mixed cranial nerves, of the bilateral clonic variety, and mostly confined to children between the periods of first dentition and puberty. It occurs in paroxysms, lasting from a few seconds to several minutes, and of varying frequency (e. g., once in several days or several times in an hour), which are characterized by a bowing of the body and head many times during an attack, with more or less bewilderment at the time, and, possibly, facial spasm, blepharospasm, strabismus, or convulsive action of one or another of the extremities. [D, 35.]—**Spontaneous c.** Fr., c. *spontanée*. Ger., *spontane C.* A c. that is not called forth by any recognizable exciting cause, but depends wholly on an abnormality of the central nervous system. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Static c.** Fr., c. *statique* (ou *de la station*). Ger., *statische C.* A paroxysm characterized by uncontrollable turning around, walking forward or backward, running in a circle, etc. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Suffocative c.** Laryngismus stridulus. [Elsberg, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 20, 1884, p. 685 (D).]—**Sympathetic c's.** Fr., c's *sympathétiques*. Ger., *sympathische C'en*. C's in which the cause lies in the influence of a disease of some part or organ upon the brain or spinal cord. [D, 40.]—**Symptomatic c's.** Fr., c's *symptomatiques*. Ger., *symptomatische C'en*. C's due to irritation or inflammation of a given part of the cerebro-spinal axis. [D, 40.]—**Tetanic c.** Fr., c. *tétanique*. Ger., *tetanische C.* The tonic (occasionally clonic) muscular spasm of tetanus. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Tetanioid c.** Fr., c. *tétanoïde*. Ger., *tetanoïde C.* See *TETANY*.—**Tonic c.** Fr., c. *tonique*. Ger., *tonische Krampf*. A c. in which the period of relaxation is so brief as to be unobservable, except by the use of some special device like the myograph, so that the contraction seems to be continuous, as in tetanus. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Toxic c.** Fr., c. *toxique*. Ger., *toxische C.* A c. caused by the action of any poisonous agent upon the nervous system. [D, 35.]—**Uremic c.** Fr., c. *urémique*. Ger., *urämische C.* A c. due to uremia.

CONVULSIONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-vu¹ls-e-o²n-na²r. Subject to convulsions as the result of emotional excitement. [A, 301.] Cf. *Epidemic CHOREA*.

CONVULSIONNANT (Fr.), adj. Ko²n²-vu¹ls-e-o²n-na²n². See CONVULSIONNAIRE.

CONVULSIONNÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²n²-vu¹ls-e-o²n-na. One who has or has had convulsions. [L, 41.]

CONVULSIVANT, adj. Ko²n-vu¹ls²v-a²nt. Lat., *convulsivans*. Fr., c. Causing convulsions. [A, 301.]

CONVULSIVE, adj. Ko²n-vu¹ls²v. Gr., *σπασμώδης*. Lat., *convulsivus*. Fr., *convulsif*. Ger., *convulsivisch, krampfhaft*. It., Sp., *convulsivo*. Pertaining to, resembling, or accompanied by convulsions.

CONYDRINE, n. Ko²n-id¹ren. See CONHYDRINE.

CONYLENE, n. Ko²n-il'en. Fr., *conylène*. Ger., *Conylen*. It., *conilene*. A substance of the composition C₈H₁₀, obtained by treating azoconydrine with phosphoric pentoxide. It boils at 126° C. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—C. **dibromide**. A compound, C₈H₁₀Br₂, of c. and bromine. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CONYRINE, n. Ko²n-i¹ren. Ger., *Conyrin*. It., *conirina*. A base of the pyridic series, obtained by distillation of conine with zinc powder. It is a colorless liquid with bluish fluorescence, having an odor like that of pyridine or picoline, and boiling at 166° to 168° C. Its composition is that of conine, less 6 atoms of hydrogen, or C₈H₁₁N = C₈H₁₇N - H₆, and its molecular structure is probably that of orthopropylpyridine. [A, W. Hoffmann, "Comptes rendus," 1883, xcviij, 1235, in "Annal. di chim. medico-farmacol. e di farmacol.," Jan., 1885, p. 83 (a, 24).]

CONYZA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²n-i(u⁶)za³. Gen., *conyzes*. Gr., *κόνυζα, κόνυζα*. Fr., *conyze*. Ger., *Diarrivarz*. Syn., *flœabene, gnabane*. 1. Of Lessing, a genus of asteroid *Compositæ*, characterized by a naked receptacle, 3-cleft florets, and rough pappus. The species are dispersed widely through the tropical regions, and some few in the subtropics and temperate zones. 2. Of Baillon, a section of the genus *Erigeron*, comprising the genera *Pluchea*, *Laggera*, and *Bhunea*. 3. Of Aiton, the genus *Cyanopsis*. 4. Of Burmann, a synonym of *Conothea*. 5. Of Don, a synonym of *Lappa*. 6. Of Wallich, the genus *Monopsis*. [B, 42, 131 (a, 24).]—C. **æthiopica** [Plukenet]. The *Chrysocoma coma aurea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **alata** [Baumgarten]. The *Inula bifrons* of Linnaeus. [B, 214.]—C. **ambigua** [De Candolle]. The *Erigeron linifolius*. [B, 215.]—C. **amblicaulis** [Michaux]. The *Pluchea bifrons*. [B, 215.]—C. **angustifolia** [Lamarck]. Fr., *conyze à feuilles de saule*. 1. Of Lamarck, a species of the Isle of Bourbon, often employed as a vulnerary. 2. Of Nuttall, a variety of the *Pluchea bifrons*. [B,

173 (a, 24); B, 215.]—*C. anthelmintica* [Linnaeus]. The *Vernonia anthelmintica*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. arborescens* [Linnaeus]. The *Vernonia arborescens* of Swartz. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. articulata* [Lamarck]. See *Baccharis articulata*. [B, 215.]—*C. balsamifera* [Linnaeus]. The *Blumea balsamifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—*C. bifoliata* [Walton]. The *Sericocarpus tortifolius*. [B, 215.]—*C. bifrons* [Pursh]. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species of *C.* (1st def.). 2. Of Pursh the *Pluchea bifrons*. 3. Of Gouan, the *Isula bifrons*. [B, 180, 214, 215.]—*C. cerulea*. An old name for the *Erigeron acris* of Linnaeus. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. camphorata* [Pursh, Muhlenberg]. The *Pluchea camphorata*. [B, 215.]—*C. candida* [Linnaeus]. A species of southern Europe, employed in bowel complaints, jaundice, and verminous diseases of children. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. canescens* [Ecklon]. The *Printzia aromatica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. carolinensis* [Jacquin]. The *Pluchea odorata*. [B, 215.]—*C. chinensis*. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *Senecio amboinicus* of Rumphius. 2. Of Lamarck the *Vernonia chinensis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cinerascens* [Wallich]. The *Vernonia cinerea*, var. *undulata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cinerea*. Of Linnaeus, the *Vernonia cinerea*; of Wallich, the var. *reticulata* of that genus. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. coma aurea*. The *Chrysocoma coma aurea*. [a, 24.]—*C. cuneifolia* [Lamarck]. The *Baccharis cuneifolia* (*magellanica*). [B, 214, 265.]—*C. Dioscoridis* [Rauwolf]. Syn.: *Baccharis Dioscoridis* [Linnaeus]. An Egyptian and Chinese species supposed to be the *κονίζα μεγάλη* of Dioscorides. In China the leaves are employed as a stimulant. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. fennina* Theophrasti. The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B, 114 (a, 24).]—*C. genistelloides* [Lamarck]. See *Baccharis genistelloides*.—*C. glutinosa* [Lamarck]. The *Erigeron glutinosus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. halimifolia* [Desfontaines]. See *Baccharis halimifolia*.—*C. indica* [Blume]. The *Pluchea indica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. ivafolia* [Desfontaines]. The *Baccharis ivafolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lobata* [Linnaeus]. The *Neurolepis lobata*. [B, 42.]—*C. magellanica* [Lamarck]. See *Baccharis magellanica*.—*C. major*. The *Isula viscosa*. [B, 180.]—*C. marilandica* [Cassini, De Candolle]. *C. marylandica* [Michaux]. The *Pluchea camphorata*. [B, 215.]—*C. mas*, *C. mas* Theophrasti. The *Isula viscosa*. [B, 114 (a, 24).]—*C. media*. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 180.]—*C. minima* [Dod.]. The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B, 180, 214.]—*C. minor*. The *Erigeron acris*. [B, 180.]—*C. mollis* [Willdenow]. The *Vernonia cinerea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. odorata* [Linnaeus]. The *Pluchea odorata*. [B, 173.]—*C. patula* [Aiton]. The *Vernonia chinensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pulicaria*. The *Pulicaria vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pycnostachya* [Michaux]. The *Pterocaulon pycnostachyum*. [B, 215.]—*C. retusa* [Lamarck]. Fr., *conyze émoussée, bois sale, saliette*. A species of the Isle of France, the leaves of which, in vinegar, are used as a salad. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. salicifolia* [Lamarck]. See *C. angustifolia* (1st def.). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. sericea* [Linnaeus]. The *Chrysocoma sericea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. sinuata* [Elliott]. The *Erigeron linifolius*. [B, 215.]—*C. squarrosa* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *conyze vulgaire, herbe aux mouches* (ou aux puces, ou aux punaises), *œil de chien*. Ger., *gemeine Dürnwurz, gelbe Minze*. Syn.: *Isula squarrosa* [Bernhardt], *Isula c.* [De Candolle]. Plowinan's spikenard, a native of France, the plant being official at one time as *herba conyze vulgaris*, and thought efficacious as a carminative, emmenagogue, and sudorific. It is also used to drive away fleas. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. tricuneata* [Willdenow]. See *Baccharis conferta*.—*C. uliginosa* [Persoon]. The *Pluchea bifrons*. [B, 215.]—*C. undulata* [Poiret]. A species perhaps identical with the *Francevria crispa* and to be referred to *Pulicaria*. [B, 42.]—*C. verbascifolia* [Willdenow]. See *C. candida*.—*C. vulgaris*. See *C. squarrosa*.

CONYSE [Adanson] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n-i(u^6)ze^2(a^2e^2)$. A section of the *Compositæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONYZE (Fr.), n. f. *Ko-nez*. See *CONYZA*.—*C. à feuilles de saule*. The *Conyza salicifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. des prés*. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. émoussée*. The *Conyza retusa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. lobée*. The *Conyza (Neurolepis) lobata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. moyenne*. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. odorante*. The *Conyza (Pluchea) odorata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. rude*, *C. vulgaire*. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

CONYZEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2n-i^2(u^6)ze^2(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *conyzées, conyzées*. Of Lessing, a division of the *Baccharideæ*, comprising the genera *Centipeda*, *Sphaeranthus*, *Grangea*, *Picardia*, *Ceruana*, *Cyathocline*, *Læstadia*, *Lænnecia*, *Conyza*, and *Phagnalon*. De Candolle and Endlicher include under the *C.* the subdivisions *Sphaeranthæ*, *Grangeinæ*, and *Euconyzæ*. Schultze makes it a subtribe of the *Asteroidæ*, comprising the divisions *Micropezæ*, *Deneckieæ*, and *Euconyzæ*. In Bentham and Hooker's classification it is a subtribe of composite plants of the tribe *Asteroidæ* distinguished by the discoid heads, the filiform and short corollæ of the female flowers, and the pappus of capillary bristles. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—*C. legitima*. Of Schultze, a division of *Euconyzæ*, comprising the genera *Conyza*, *Laggera*, *Tessaria*, *Monenteles*, *Monarhenus*, *Schizogyne*, *Asteridea*, and *Karthemia*. [B, 17 (a, 24).]

CONYZELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-i^2(u^6)ze^2(a^2)la^2$. The genus *Erigeron*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONYZOIDES [Gesner] (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2n-i^2(u^6)ze^2(a^2)(e)^2(das)$. 1. The *Erigeron acris*. 2. A section of the genus *Carpesium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CONZAMBAC, n. The *Pancreatium maritimum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCH-GRASS, n. *Kuch'gra's*. See *COUCH-GRASS*.

COOKIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^6k'i^2(a^3)$. 1. Of Gmelin, the genus *Pimelea* [Banks]. 2. Of Sonnerat, a section (according to Oliver) of *Clausena*. Some of the species are referred to *Alucida*. [B, 42, 88, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. punctata*. Fr., *c. ponctuée*. See *AULACIA punctata*.—*C. falcata*. See *AULACIA falcata*.

COOLET-MANEES, n. In Sumatra, an inferior quality of cinnamon produced there. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COOLSTOCK, n. $Kul'sto^2k$. The *Brassica oleracea* and *Brassica napus*. [A, 505.]

COOL-TANKARD, n. $Kul'ta^2n^2ka^2rd$. The *Borago officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COOL-WEED, n. $Kul'wed$. The *Urtica pumila*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COOL-WORT, n. $Kul'wu^6rt$. The *Tiarella cordifolia*. [L, 56.]

COOMADY (Tamil). The *Gmelina arborea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COONDA, **COONDI**, n's. The *Carapa guianensis*. [B, 2, 121 (a, 24).]—**Coondi-oil**. Fr., *huile de cooinda*. The oil of the seeds of *Carapa guianensis*. [B, 2, 121 (a, 24).]

COONDUMUNNIE (Tamil), n. The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COONIT, n. In Sumatra, the *Curcuma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COOPERARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko(ko^2)-o^2p-e^2r-a(a^3)ri^2-u^3s(u^4)s$. See ANJUVANT.

COOPER'S WELL, n. $Kup'u^6srz we^2l$. A place in Hinds County, Mississippi, where there is a saline chalybeate spring. [A, 363, 512.]

COOPERTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko(ko^2)-o^2p-u^6r(e^2r)-to^2ri^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. From *coopere*, to cover over. The thyreoid cartilage. [L, 94.]

COOPTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ko(ko^2)-o^2p-fa(ta^3)shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *cooptationis*. From *cooptare*, to select. An old term for a certain process of distillation. [A, 325.]

CO-ORDINATE, **CO-ORDINATED**, adj's. $Ko-o^2rd'i^2n-at$, *-at-e^2d*. Lat., *coordinatus*. Fr., *coordonné*. In or brought into a state of co-ordination.

CO-ORDINATION, n. $Ko-o^2rd-i^2n-a'shu^3n$. Gr., *σύνταξις*. Lat., *coordinatio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Zusammenordnung*. It., *coordinazione*. Sp., *coordinación*. Harmonious action, as of two or more voluntary muscles in the performance of a movement in obedience to the will. [Gad (A, 319).]

CO-ORDINATOR, n. $Ko-o^2rd'i^2n-at-o^2r$. A portion of the central nervous system presiding over co-ordination.—**Oculo-nuchal c.-o.** Of Spitzka, the posterior longitudinal fasciculus below the floor of the fourth ventricle. [“Med. Rec.,” Oct. 25, 1884, p. 449.]

COORINJA (Tamil), n. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COORONO, n. In New Wales, the *Araucaria Cunninghamii* and the *Frenella verrucosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COORO-VAYROO (Telooogo), n. The *Andropogon muricatum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COORUVINGIE (Tamil), n. The *Maba buxifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—*C. vayr*. See *C.*

COOROOAH, n. The *Cola acuminata*. [T. Christy, “New. Comm. Pl. and Drugs.,” Apr., 1885, No. 8, p. 1 (B).]

COOSLIP, **COOSTROPPLE**, n's. $Kus'i^2p$, *-tro^2p'l*. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505.]

COOSTRUM, n. An old name for the middle part of the diaphragm. [Ruland (A, 325).]

COOSUMBA (Tamil), n. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COOTHERA-POODOOKOO (Tamil), n. The *Sterculia foetida*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COOTI-VELLA (Tamil), n. The *Feronia elephantum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COOTI-VELAM (Tamil), n. A variety of the *Feronia elephantum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COPAHENE, n. $Kop'a^3hen$. Fr., *copahène*. The crystallizable basis, $C_{20}H_{27}Cl$, of an artificial camphor formed by passing a current of hydrogen chloride through rectified essence of copaiba. [A, 301.]

COPAHIER (Fr.), n. $Ko-pa^3-e-a$. See *COPAIFERA*.

COPAHIN, n. $Ko'pa^3-hi^2n$. Fr., *copahine*. It., *copaene*. Sp., *copaína*. A resinous principle extracted from the copaiba balsam. [L, 41.]

COPAHIVIQUE (Fr.), adj. $Ko-pa^3-e-vek$. See *COPAIVIC ACID*.

COPAHU [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. $Ko-pa^3-u^6$. *Copaiba*. [B, 113.]—**Alcoolé de baume de c.** See *Tinctura COPAIVÆ balsami*.—**Baume de c.** Balsam of copaiba. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Camphe de c.** See *COPAIBA camphor*.—**C^obalsam** (Ger.). Balsam of copaiba. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cuit**. Boiled copaiba; a preparation made by boiling copaiba-water. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. de Saint-Domingue**. The *Croton origanifolium*. [L, 87.]—**C. gélatiniforme**. Gelatinous copaiba; of Van de Walle, a preparation made by heating together on a slow fire for 10 minutes 100 parts of balsam of copaiba, 50 parts each of white sugar and honey, and 10 parts of distilled water, allowing to cool, coloring with aniline red, and flavoring with 1 part of essence of peppermint. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. magistral**, **C. officinal**. See *Balsamum COPAIVÆ solidifacuum*.—**C. solidifié**. See *MASSA COPAIVÆ*.—**C. solidifié par la chaux**. Copaiba hardened by heating it with recently slaked lime. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**C. solidifié par la magnésie**. See *Balsamum COPAIVÆ solidifacuum*.—**Eau distillée de c.** Distilled copaiba-water; of Langbeert, a preparation consisting of a weak solution of copaiba in distilled water; used as a remedy for urethral blennorrhagia. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Électuaire de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *opiatum c. compositum*. Syn.: *opiat de c. composé*. Compound electuary of copaiba, made by mixing together 100 parts of balsam of copaiba, 150 parts of pulverized catechu, and flavoring with 3 parts of volatile oil of peppermint. [B,

113 (a, 21).—**Émulsion de baume de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Emulsion of balsam of copaiba, made by dissolving 2 parts of balsam of copaiba in 10 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, adding 10 parts of tincture of Panama wood, and, gradually, 78 parts of warm distilled water. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Essence de c.**—**Huile volatile de c.** See *Oil of COPAIBA*.—**Hydrolat de c.** See *Eau distillée de c.*—**Lavement au c.**—**Lavement de c.** See *Enema of balsam of COPAIBA*.—**Masse pilulaire de c.** See *Massa COPAIBÆ*.—**Oléo-résine de c.** See *COPAIBA*.—**Opiat de c. composé** [Fr. Cod.].—**Opiatum c. compositum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Electuaire de c. composé*.—**Pilules de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Massa COPAIBÆ*.—**Pilules de c. et de cubèbe.** Cubeb and copaiba pills; of Niemeyer, a preparation made by mixing 8 grammes of copaiba and 16 grammes of pulverized cubeb with a sufficient quantity of white wax and dividing the mass into 20 pills. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Pilules de c. magnésiées.** See *Massa COPAIBÆ* and *Pilule COPAIBÆ cum magnesia*.—**Potion au baume de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *potio balsamica*. Syn.: *potion de Chopart*. See *Mixtura balsami COPAIBÆ*.—**Sirup de baume de c.** See *Syrupus copaiivicus*.—**Teinture alcaline de baume de c.** See *Essentia balsami COPAIBÆ kalica*.—**Teinture de baume de c.** See *Tinctura COPAIBÆ balsami*.—**Térébinthe de c.** See *COPAIBA*.—**Vin de c. composé.** Compound wine of copaiba; made by triturating 10 parts of powdered gum arabic, incorporating gradually 15 parts of copaiba, and adding 80 parts of white wine. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

COPAHUIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ko-pa³-u⁶-ek. See *COPAIVIC ACID*.

COPAHUVENE, n. Ko-pa³-hu²-ven. Fr., *copahuvène*. See *COPAHENE*.

COPAHUVIC ACID, n. Ko-pa³-hu²-vi²k. Fr., *acide copahuvique*. See *COPAIVIC ACID*.

COPAHYVA, n. In Brazil, the *Copaifera officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPAIBA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pa³-e⁶-ba³. Lat., c. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *balsamum copaiiva* [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.] (see *copaivæ* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Hung. Ph.]), *copaivæ balsamum* [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *baume de copahu* (ou *capivi*). Ger., *Copaivabalsam*, *Kopaiva*. It., *copaibe*, *balsamo di copaiiba*. Sp., *bálsamo de copaiba*. Syn.: *balsam of c.*, *balsam of c.* The oleoresin of various species of *Copaifera*, especially that of *Copaifera officinalis*, *Copaifera guianensis*, *Copaifera coriacea*, and *Copaifera Langsdorffii*. It is obtained by making incisions in the trees, a single tree yielding 84 pints. As it flows from the tree it is clear, colorless, and thin, but soon becomes thicker and darker. Brazil furnishes the largest quantity. It is a light yellow, clear liquid, of an agreeable odor, having a specific gravity of from 0.920 to 1.000, and has a bitter, irritating taste. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and the fixed and volatile oils, and makes an emulsion with the alkalies, on which it acts as an acid. Mixed with magnesia and set aside, it solidifies. Its essential constituents are volatile oil and resin. It has been in use as a stimulant of the mucous membranes for more than a century, and employed with benefit in gonorrhœa in the subacute stage, gleet, leucorrhœa, and chronic catarrhal affections of the bowels and lungs. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]—**Alkaline tincture of balsam of c.** See *Essentia balsami COPAIBÆ kalica*.—**Alcoholic tincture of c.** See *Tinctura COPAIBÆ balsami*.—**Balsam of c.**, **Balsamum de c.** See *C.*—**Brazilian c.** The c. derived from many species of *Copaifera*; natives of Brazil are entitled to this name, but, according to Hayne, the Brazilian species from which most of the c. of commerce is derived is the *Copaifera multijuga*, growing in the province of Para. Others think it applies solely to the *Copaifera officinalis* (the *Copaifera Jacquinii* of Desfontaines). [B, 5, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. camphor.** Fr., *camphre de copahu*. A product of the action of hydrochloric acid on oil of c.; a crystallizable body, C₁₂H₉Cl. [A, 301.]—**Copaiba injectio.** C. injection; containing 4 parts of balsam of c. and 1 part each of gum arabic and lime-water; used as an astringent injection in gleet, gonorrhœa, and leucorrhœa. [L, 104 (a, 21).]—**Enema of balsam of c.** Fr., *lavement au copahu*. Ger., *Copaivabalsam-Klystier*. An enema made of 25 grammes of c.-balsam, the yolk of 1 egg, 0.05 gramme of extract of opium, and 150 grammes of water. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Hard balsam of c.** See *Massa copaibæ*.—**Massa copaibæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Mass of c.** Fr., *pilules de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *masse pilulaire de copahu*. Ger., *Copaiba-Pillenmasse*. Sp., *píldoras de c.* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *pilule copaibæ* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. A preparation made by mixing 94 parts of c. with 6 parts of recently prepared magnesia, allowing to concrete into a pilular mass, and dividing into 100 pills of nearly 5 grains each [U. S. Ph.]; 5 parts of magnesia usta and 60 parts each of c. and althea-root [Sp. Ph.]. The pilules de copahu of the French Codex contain 3.86 grains of c.; those of the U. S. Ph., 1870, contain 4.8 grains of c. Cf. *Pilule COPAIBÆ cum magnesia*. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—**Mixtura resinæ copaibæ.** See *Emulsio balsami COPAIBÆ*.—**Mixtura vinosa de c.** [Sp. Ph.]. See *Mixtura balsami COPAIBÆ vinosa*.—**Oil of c.**, **Oleum copaibæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Lat., *oleum balsami copaiivæ*. Fr., *essence de copahu*, *huile volatile de copahu*. Ger., *Copaibaöl*. It., *olio di copaiivæ*. Sp., *aceite de c.* A substance, C₂₀H₃₂, which constitutes one third to one half of c. It is colorless, with the odor and taste of c., neutral, boils at 470° C. It is soluble in ether and alcohol, and has a specific gravity of about 0.800. It is used for the same purposes as c. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Píldoras de c.** [Sp. Ph.], **Pilule copaibæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. See *Massa copaibæ*.—**Powdery form of c.** Of P. Charles, a preparation made by melting together 150 parts of resin of c., 200 parts of c., adding 100 parts of calcined magnesia, and working the whole into a homogeneous mass, which, when hard, may be powdered. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxx (a, 21).]—**Red c.** A spurious c. introduced into the market some years since. It was like balsam of Tolu. Its source was unknown. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Resina copaibæ** [U. S. Ph.], **Resin of c.** Ger., *Copaivaharz*. The residue left after distilling off the volatile oil of c. It is of a yellowish color, brittle, has a weak odor and taste of c., and

an acid reaction. It is a diuretic, and has been used in bladder affections. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Solidified c.** Fr., *copahu solidifié*. See *Massa copaibæ*.—**Syrup of balsam of c.**, **Syrup of c.** See *Syrupus copaiivicus*.—**West Indian c.** The *Copaifera officinalis* (q. v.).

COPAÏBA (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e⁶-ba³. See *COPAIBA*.—**C⁶l.** See *Oil of COPAIBA*.

COPAÏER (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³-e⁶-a. See *COPAIFERA*.

COPAIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pa³-i²f²e²r-a³. Fr., *copaifère*, *copahier*, *copaier*. Ger., *Copaivabaum*. Of Linneus, a genus of the Leguminosæ, and tribe *Cynometrææ*, characterized by a short, tubal calyx, divided into 4 imbricate or subvalved segments; no petals; 8 to 10 stamens; anthers longitudinally dehiscent; 2 ovules; pod 2-valved; 1 seed; fleshy cotyledons; leaves pinnate; flowers small, white, in spikes. [B, 5, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Beyrichii** [Hayne]. Ger., *Beyrich's Copaivabaum*. A tall species of Brazil and one of the sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bijuga** [Hayne]. Ger., *zweihaariger Copaivabaum*. The species which Hayne identifies with the plant seen and described by Marcegr and Piso, 1648, in Brazil, and one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cordifolia** [A. St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *copayer à feuilles en cœur*. Ger., *herzblättriger Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. coriacea** [Martius]. Ger., *lederblättriger Copaivabaum*. A species found in the province of Bahia, with coriaceous leaves 6 inches long and a stem 1 to 2 feet in diameter. It is a source of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**Copaifera officinalis resinæ.** See *COPAIBA*.—**C. glabra** [Vogel]. According to Bentham, a variety of the *C. Langsdorffii* of Desfontaines (q. v.). [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**C. grandifolia**. A variety of the *C. Langsdorffii*. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis** [Desfontaines], **C. guianensis**. Ger., *guiana'scher Copaivabaum*. A Guiana species, 30 to 40 feet high, with leaves 6 to 8 inches long. It is one of the chief sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Jacquinii** [Desfontaines]. Fr., *bois de sang*, *copayer*. Ger., *Jacquin's Copaivabaum*. Syn.: *C. officinalis* [Jacquin]. A species growing in the province of Carthage and in the West Indies. It was thought at one time to be identical with the species described by Marcegr and Piso, but this is now denied. Though formerly official in the U. S. Ph., it is not now thought to furnish much copaiba to commerce. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Jussieui** [Hayne]. Ger., *Jussieu's Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species, thought to be one of the sources of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Langsdorffii** [Desfontaines]. Ger., *Langsdorff's Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species, one of the chief sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. laxa** [Hayne]. Ger., *schlaffer Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species, one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Martii**. Fr., *copayer de Martius*. Ger., *Martius'sche Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species of the province of Para. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. multijuga**. Ger., *vielpaariger Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species; according to Hayne, the chief source of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. nitida** [Martius]. Ger., *glänzendes Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species, growing in the province of Minas-Geraes, one of the sources of the copaiba coming from Rio Janeiro. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. oblongifolia** [A. St.-Hilaire and Hayne]. Fr., *copayer à feuilles oblongues*. Ger., *länglichblättriger Copaivabaum*. A species growing in the province of Minas-Geraes, Brazil, furnishing some of the copaiba of commerce. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. officinalis** [Jacquin]. See *C. Jacquinii*.—**C. Sellowii** [A. St.-Hilaire and Hayne]. Fr., *copayer de Sellow*. Ger., *Sellow's Copaivabaum*. A species growing in the province of Bahia, Brazil, one of the sources of copaiba. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. trapezifolia** [Hayne]. Ger., *trapezblättriger Copaivabaum*. A Brazilian species, with trapezoid leaves. [B, 180 (a, 24).]



COPAIFERA OFFICINALIS. [A, 327.]

COPAIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko-pa³-i²f²e²r²e²-a³-e². Fr., *copaiférées*. Of Baillon, a tribe of the Leguminosæ, of the suborder *Cesalpiniææ*, characterized by small flowers with an undeveloped receptacle; sepals free and imbricate or valvate; petals none, or rarely 1 to 5 and imbricate. The genera are *Copaifera*, *Detarium*, *Hardwickia*, *Prioria*, *Cynometra*, *Pterogyne*, *Sindora*, and *Cryptosepium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPAIVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pa³-e⁶-va³. See *COPAIBA* and *COPAIFERA*.—**Acidum copaiivæ resinosum**. See *Resin of COPAIBA*.—**Alkaline tincture of balsam of c.** See *Essentia balsami COPAIBÆ kalica*.—**Balsam of c.**, **Balsamum de c.**, **Balsamum c.** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Balsamum copaiivæ** [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.). See *COPAIBA*.—**Balsamum copaiivæ ceratum**. See *Massa pilularum balsami COPAIBÆ*.—**Balsamum copaiivæ solidificatum** [Belg. Ph.]. Solidified balsam of copaiba; made by mixing 2 parts of magnesium hydrate with 23 of copaiba. After a time it becomes

hard. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**Capsulae eum balsamo c.** [Dan. Ph.]. Copaha capsules; made by filling round or egg-shaped gelatin capsules with balsam of copaha, 75 centigrammes to each capsule, sealing the capsules with gelatin, and drying them. [a, 21.]—**Capsulae eum balsamo c. et extracto cubebae** [Dan. Ph.]. Capsules of copaha balsam and extract of cubeb; made by mixing 1 part of alcoholic extract of cubeb with 9 parts of balsam of copaha, filling gelatin capsules with 75 centigrammes each of this mixture, and sealing them with gelatin. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**C'baum** (Ger.). See **COPAIBA**.—**C'balsamöl** (Ger.). See **Oil of COPAIBA**.—**C'baum** (Ger.). The genus *Copaifera*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Copaiva balsanum** (Ger. Ph.). See **COPAIBA**.—**C'harz** (Ger. Ph.). See **Resin of COPAIBA**.—**C. officinalis**. See **COPAIBA**.—**C'öl** (Ger.). See **Oil of COPAIBA**.—**C. Pille-nmasse** (Ger.). See **Massa copaiba**.—**C.-red.** The coloring matter formed in the urine after the ingestion of copaha. It gives a specific absorption spectrum, acts as a reducing agent, responding to Trommer's test, and rotates the plane of polarization to the left. [H. Quincke, "Arch. f. exp. Pathol. u. Pharmacol." xvii, p. 273 (B).]—**C.-tree**. The *Copaifera officinalis*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Emulsio balsami copaivae**. Syn.: *guttia ad blennorrhoeam, haustus ad blennorrhoeam, haustus terebinthinatus, potus ad blennorrhoeam, mistura resinae copaivae*. Anti-gonorrhoeic potion; a preparation containing 1 ounce of copaha, the yolks of 2 eggs, 8 ounces of wine, and 2 ounces of simple syrup [Sp. Ph., 1798]; from 30 to 40 drops of copaha and 1 ounce of water [Ph. Syph., 1799]; 1 drachm of copaha, a sufficient quantity of gum arabic, and 5 ounces of chamomille-water. [Niemann; B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Essentia balsami copaivae kalica**. Fr., *teinture alcaline de baume de copahu*. Alkaline tincture of balsam of copaha; a preparation official in the Brunsw. Ph., 1777, made by digesting 8 parts of balsam of copaha, 1 part of potassium carbonate, and 32 parts of alcohol. It is an excitant, nervine, and diuretic. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Essentia copaivae balsami**. See *Tinctura copaivae balsami*.—**Massa pilularum balsami copaivae**. Fr., *pilules de copahu magnesiées*. Syn.: *balsamum copaivae ceratum*.—**Mixtura balsami copaivae** [Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion au baume de copahu* [Fr. Cod.], *potion de Chopart*. Sp., *mistura balsámica de Chopart* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *mistura Chopartii* [Swiss Ph.]. A mixture of balsam of copaha, 30 parts (or 32 parts [Russ. Ph.]), syrup of balsam of tolu, 30 parts [Swiss Ph., Fr. Cod.] (or syrup of maiden-hair, 30 parts [Sp. Ph.], or syrup of orange-flowers, 32 parts [Russ. Ph.]), water of peppermint, 60 parts [Fr. Cod., Swiss Ph.] (or of *Mentha crispata*, 30 parts, and orange-flower water, 32 parts [Russ. Ph.]), and spirit of nitrous ether, 4 parts [Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.] (or 3 parts [Fr. Cod.], or 2½ parts [Sp. Ph.]). [B. 95, 113.]—**Mixtura balsami copaivae vinoso**. Sp., *mistura vinoso de copaha, mistura balsámica de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by rubbing the yolks of 2 eggs with 15 grammes of balsam of copaha, and gradually adding 250 grammes of white wine and 60 grammes of simple syrup. [B. 95.]—**Oleum balsami copaivae**, **Oleum copaivae æthereum**. See **Oil of COPAIBA**.—**Pilula balsami copaivae cum cubebis**. See *Pilulae copaivae cum cubebis*.—**Pilulae balsami copaivae cum magnesia**. See *Massa copaiba*.—**Pilulae copaivae cum cubebis** [Belg. Ph.]. Pills made of 14 parts of yellow wax, 28 of balsam of copaha, and 58 of powdered cubeb. [B. 95.]—**Pilulae copaivae cum magnesia** [Belg. Ph.]. A preparation corresponding to the *massa copaivae* of the U. S. Ph., made of equal parts of the balsamum copaivae solidifactum and powdered licorice-root. [B. 95.]—**Resina copaivae**. See **Resin of COPAIBA**.—**Tinctura copaivae balsami**. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de baume de copahu*. Syn.: *essentia copaivae balsami*. Alcoholic tincture of copaha; a preparation made by digesting for 6 days, with occasional agitation, 1 part of copaha in 4 parts of alcohol (26 degrees), decanting, and straining after sufficient repose. It is an excitant, nervine, and diuretic. Dose, 30 to 60 drops. [B. 97 (a, 21).]

COPAIVA (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-e'fa³. See **COPAIBA**.—**C'säure**. See **COPALIC ACID**.

COPAIVBALSAM (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-ef'ba¹-za³m. See **COPAIBA**.

COPALIC ACID. Lat., *acidum copalibicum*. Fr., *acide copalibique, acide copahivique*. Ger., *Copivasäure*. It., *acido copalibico*. Sp., *ácido copalibico*. Also written *copaibic acid*. An acid, C₂₀H₃₀O₂, occurring in transparent prisms, readily soluble in alcohol, obtained from the alcoholic solution of the resin of copaha. It can be obtained also direct from the balsam by a strong aqueous solution of ammonium carbonate. It forms crystallizable salts with alkalis. [B. 4, 5 (a, 24).]

COPAIVÖL (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-ef'u¹. See **Oil of COPAIBA**.

COPAIVSÄURE (Ger.), n. Ko-pa³-ef'zoir-e². See **COPALIC ACID**.

COPAL, n. Kop'a²l. Lat., *gummi copalivum*. Fr., *c. copale*. Ger., *C. Kopal*. It., *Sp.*, *c. Mex.*, *copalli*. Native African, *sandarusa, sandarusi*. Syn.: *copale*. A resinous substance brought from the East Indies, South America, and the eastern and western coasts of Africa. It is the concrete juice of different trees—viz., the *Vateria indica* [Linnaeus] (=the *Elaeocarpus copalliferus* [Retzius]), different species of *Hymenaea*, the *Trachylobium mozambicense*, the *Guibourtia copallifera*, and others. It presents a variety of appearances, according to the source of supply, but is generally in roundish, irregular pieces, colorless or slightly yellowish, more or less transparent, very hard, with a shining conchoidal fracture, of a specific gravity of 1.045 to 1.139, soluble in alcohol, and partially so in ether and oil of turpentine. Some 5 different resins have been obtained from it: (1) A soft resin, C₄₀H₆₄O₄ (the kind generally used in varnishes), fusible on a water-bath, and soluble in 72-per-cent. alcohol and in oil of turpentine; (2) a resin, soft, fusible below 100° C., soluble in alcohol, ether, and in oil of turpentine, and isomeric with 1; (3) a resin, C₄₀H₆₂O₃, white, not readily fusible, soluble in alcohol and ether; (4) a resin, white, still less fusible, soluble in alcohol and solution of potassa, and insoluble in ether; (5) a

resin, C₄₀H₆₅O₃, insoluble in all menstrua. Violette however, states that even those copals insoluble in alcohol and other menstrua become soluble by heating in closed vessels to from 350° to 400° C. Aniline oil has also been found a good solvent of c. [B. 5, 14 (a, 24).]—**American c.** Fr., *c. d'Amérique*. A resin extracted from the bark of *Rhus copallina*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Bombay c.** The commercial name of the c. coming from East Africa through Bombay [B. 77 (a, 24)].—**Brazilian c.** Fr., *gomme anime du Brésil*. Ger., *brasilianischer Kopal*. C. obtained from the *Hymenaea martiana* (the *Trachylobium martianum*), *Hymenaea courbaril*, *Hymenaea stilbocarpa*, and other Brazilian species. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Calcutta c.** The commercial name of the coarser kind of c. from Zanzibar that comes through the port of Calcutta. [L. 41.]—**C. d'Algarrobo** (Fr.). Fr., *gomme (ou résine) anime d'Amérique courbaril*. Ger., *westindischer Kopal*. The resin of *Hymenaea courbaril*. It is employed in the West Indies as a vulnerary and in catarrhal affections by fumigation. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. demi-dur** (Fr.). See **East India ANIME**.—**C. de Nubie** (Fr.). A commercial name for a dark resin resembling c., but which is a product probably of a *Shorea*, and is a dammar, not a true c. [B. 38 (a, 24).]—**C. de penca** (Sp.). See **C. de Santo de Guatemala** (Sp.).—**C. dur** (Fr.). See **East India ANIME**.—**C. resin**. See **C. C' sumach** (Ger.). The *Rhus copallina*. [L. 80.]—**C. tendre** (Fr.). See **East India ANIME**.—**C. tendre du Brésil** (Fr.). See **South American ANIME**.—**C. tencr**. The resin of the *Canarium bengalense*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**C. varnish**. A varnish made by boiling together the requisite proportions of c. resin and oil under pressure in a closed vessel, and subsequently adding turpentine, or by dissolving the resin and turpentine at a high heat, and then adding the oil. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**East African c.** Syn.: *Zanzibar c.* C. obtained from (1) *Hymenaea mozambicensis* (*Trachylobium mozambicense*) and (2) from *Trachylobium hormemannianum*. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**False c.** See **AMERICAN c.**—**Fossil c.** Fr., *c. fossile* (ou *résine de Highgate* (2d def.)). 1. The c. obtained from the earth on the east and west coasts of Africa. [B. 77 (a, 24).] 2. A resinous fossil found in blue clay near Highgate, London. It is called also copallite. [B. 88 (a, 24).]—**Gomme c. dure** (Fr.). See **Oriental c.**—**Huile de c.** (Fr.). See **Oil of c.**—**Indian c.** Piney varnish. A species of resin furnished by the *Vateria malabarica* of Blume, or white dammar-tree; an excellent varnish, resembling c. It is very hard, has a shining vitreous fracture and the appearance of amber, and is often confounded with the c. of the *Vateria indica* [Linnaeus]. Like c., it is but slightly soluble in alcohol, but can be readily dissolved by the addition of camphor to the alcohol, and it is directly soluble in turpentine and oils, without preliminary destructive fusion, as in the case of c. [B. 172 (a, 24).]—**Jackass c.** A corruption by the Zanzibar traders of the word *chakazi*, the native word for raw c. (q. v.). [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Madagascar c.** C. produced by the *Hymenaea verrucosa* (*Trachylobium verrucosum*). [B. 5, 19 (a, 24).]—**Mexican c.** C. obtained from some unidentified species of *Hymenaea*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile de c.* An oil obtained on distillation of c., having the composition C₁₀H₁₆, boiling at 160° to 165° C., and having a specific gravity of 0.865. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**Oriental c.** Fr., *gomme c. dure*. Ger., *orientalischer Kopal*. Syn.: *East Indian dammar*. A c. obtained from the *Vateria indica* of Linnaeus (the *Elaeocarpus copallifera* [Koenig], and not to be confounded with the *Vateria indica* of Roxburgh). [B. 5, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Raw c.**, **Recent c.** C. obtained direct from the trees, or found at their roots or near the surface of the ground, and considered inferior. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Resina c.** See **C.**—**Ripe c.** The fossil c. found imbedded in the earth along the coast of Zanzibar, and considered the best. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Sierra Leone c.** Ger., *afrikanischer Kopal*. A variety, according to Daniell, obtained from the *Guibourtia copallifera* [Bennet], a large tree in the mountainous regions of western Africa, to the coast of which the c. is washed down by the rains. Others, as Welwitsch, assert that this variety is furnished by the *Adansonia digitata*. In a fossil state, it is dug up from the earth, where it has been buried by the rains. Its surface is covered with a whitish earthy crust. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**West African c.** See **Sierra Leone c.**—**West Indian c.** Brazilian c. obtained from the *Hymenaea martiana* and other varieties. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**Zanzibar c.** See **East African c.**

COPALCHE, n. See **COPALCHI**.—**C.-bark**. In Brazil, the bark of *Strychnos pseudo-china*; in Mexico, the bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. plant**. See **Croton pseudo-china** and **STRYCHNOS pseudo-china**.—**C'rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.** See **C.-bark**.

COPALCHI (Sp.), n. Ko-pa³l'che. In Mexico, the *Coutarea latifolia*. [B. 121 (a, 24).] See also **COPALCHE**.—**Brazilian c.-bark plant**. The *Strychnos pseudo-china*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-bark**. Lat., *cortex c.* Fr., *écorce de c.* Ger., *C'rinde*, *C'china*. The bark of the *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).] See **COPALCHE-bark**.—**C'china** (Ger.), **C'rinde** (Ger.), **Cortex c.**, **Écorce de c.** (Fr.). See **COPALCHE-bark**.—**Mexican c.-bark plant**. The *Croton pseudo-china*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COPALCHIN, n. Fr., *copalchine*. A bitter principle found in copalchi-bark. [A. 385.]

COPALCOCOTE DE MEXICO (Sp.), n. Ko-pa³l-ko-ko'ta. The *Cyrtocarpa procera*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPALE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³l. See **COPAL**.

COPALÉSIE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa²-la-ze. See **COPALCHI**.

COPALINE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa²-len. See **COPALLIN**.

COPALKE, n. See **COPALCHI**.

COPALLIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Kop-a²l(a³l)-l'p'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). Producing copal (a botanical species name). [B. 7.]

COPALLIN, n. Ko-pa²l²m. Fr., *copaline*. Ger., *flüssiger Ambra*. The resin of the *Liquidambar styraciflua* (sweet gum of the southern United States). It sometimes occurs as a thick golden-brown fluid, and contains cinnamic acid and styracine. It is soluble

in alcohol and has been used in the United States for the preparation of chewing-gum. [B, 5, 121, 141 (a, 24).]

COPALLINUS (Lat.), adj. Kop-a²(a³)-li(le)/nu³s(nu⁴s). Containing or resembling copal (a botanical species name). [B, 7.]

COPALLI-QUAHUITL, n. The *Rhus copallinum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPALM, n. Ko-pa³m. Fr., *copalme*, *copalme d'Amérique*. See LIQUIDAMBAR (2d def.).

COPALON, n. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPALTIC, n. A gum obtained from the bark of *Calliandra portoricensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPALXOCOTL, n. The *Sapindus saponaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPATAZA, n. At Santa-Fé, a variety of cinnamon. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPATTE (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³t. In Champagne, the *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPAYBA, n. Ko-pa³-e-ba³. See COPAIBA.

COPAYER (Fr.), n. Ko-pa³-e-a. 1. The genus *Copaifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] 2. The *Copaifera officinalis* [Jacquin]. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—C. à feuilles en cœur. See *COPAIFERA cordifolia*.—C. à feuilles oblongues. See *COPAIFERA oblongifolia*.

COPEAU (Fr.), n. Ko-po. In Champagne, the genus *Lappa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPECELLO (Sp.), n. Ko-pa-the²/yo. In Colombia, the genus *Clusia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPEI (Carib), n. The *Coccoloba uvifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPEL, n. A tree indigenous to Central America. The juice is said to have been used by the ancient Aztecs in embalming. The chewed leaves are used in Mexico as an antiseptic. [L, 41.]

COPELATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-pe²l-(a³)'ta³. See APPENDICULARIA. [L, 146.]

COPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pe²l'la³. 1. See CUPEL. 2. A certain cleansing paste used by the old chemists. [A, 325.]

COPEPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-p³-e-p'od-a³. Fr., *copépodes*. Ger., *ruderfüssige Krebse*. Of Latreille and Haeckel, a legion or a family of the Crustacea; a legion or group of the *Entomostraca*; an order of the *Lophyropoda*. [L, 49, 121, 146, 147, 228, 321.]

COPERCHIOLA (It.), n. Ko-pe³r-ki²-o'la³. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPERNICIA [Martius] (Lat.), n. f. Ko-pu³rn(pe²rn)-i²s(i²k)'-i²a³. Fr., *copernicie*. Ger., *Wachspalme*. A genus of palms of the *Corypheæ*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—C. *cerifera* [Martius]. The Brazilian carnauba- or wax-palm; the young leaves contain on both sides a yellow substance, known under the name of carnauba wax, and used as a substitute for stearin. The upper part of the young stems yields a kind of sago, and the fruit is eaten by the Indians. The leaves are used for fodder, thatching, etc. The wax has been used to make candles, but it can not be bleached and looks like beeswax. [B, 5, 19 (a, 24).]

COPERTOIVOLE, n. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPETE (Sp.), n. Ko-pa'ta. Copaiba. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPEY (Sp.), n. Ko-pa'e. The *Clusia rosea*. [a, 24.]—C. de Cuba. The *Clusia rosea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPEYCILLO DE CUBA (Sp.), n. Ko-pa-e-thel'yo da ku'ba³. The *Clusia alba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPHER (Heb.), n. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPIHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko-fom'a³. Gen., *cophom'atos (-is)*. See COPHOSIS.

COPHOMANTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko-fo-ma²n(ma³n)-ti(te)'-na³. A family of the *Opisthoglossa*. [L, 204.]

COPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko-fos'i²s. Gen., *cophos'eos (-is)*. Gr., *κωφωσις* (from *κωφός*, deaf). Fr., *surdité*, *cophose*. Ger., *Taubheit*, *Schwerhörigkeit*. Diminution or loss of hearing; deafness. [F.]—C. *ab angina tubis obstructis* [Boerhaave], C. *ab aphthis*, C. *catarrho*. See C. *a tuba*.—C. *a meatu*. Deafness due to obstruction of the external auditory meatus by cerumen, foreign bodies, swelling of adjoining parts etc. [L, 132.]—C. *a mucu tubam replente*, C. *a polyo tubæ* [Valsalva], C. *a tuba* [Haller], C. *a tumore palati tubas obstruente* [Tulpius]. Deafness due to obstruction of the Eustachian tube. [L, 132.]—C. *a tympano*. Deafness having its origin in affections of, or accidents to, the tympanic membrane. [L, 132.]—C. *critica*, C. *febrisque*. C. occurring at the crisis of disease, said to be a sign of recovery. [L, 132.]

COPHOTES (Lat.), n. f. Ko'fo²-ez(as). Gen., *cophotet'os (-is)*. Gr., *κωφότης*. See COPHOSIS.

COPI COTTA, n. In Ceylon, coffee. [B, 88.]

COPIDOPTENUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²p-i²d-o²p-ten(tan)'u³s(u⁴s). From *κορίς*, a sword, and *πτερός*, winged. Fr., *copidoptène*. Ger., *Schwertfögelig*. Having sword-shaped wings; as a n., in the m. pl., *Copidopteni*, of Ritgen, an order of birds having sword-shaped wings. [L, 180.]

COPIGUE, n. In Chili, the *Lapageria rosea*. [B, 19.]

COPIBA, n. In Brazil, the genus *Copaifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPIOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop(ko²p)-i²-o²p-i²a³. From the Gr., *κόπος*, a straining, and *ᾠψ*, the eye. Fr., *copiopie*. Ger., *Copiopie*. See ASTHENOPIA.

COPISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kop(ko²p)-i²sk'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *κόπισκος*. Fr., *copisque*. A kind of frankincense mentioned by Dioscorides. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COPOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Kop(ko²p)-o²ps'i²-a³. From *κόπος*, fatigue, and *ὄψις*, sight. A weariness or fatigue of the sight or power of acute vision. It was originally used to denote a fatigued or worn-out retina, and was often confounded with amblyopia. [F.]

COPOS (Lat.), n. m. Kop(ko²p)'o²s. Gr., *κόπος*. Fr., *copose*. Weariness, lassitude, resulting from disease; of some authors, severe cramp-like pain in the calves of the legs. [A, 322, 325; L, 41, 94.]

COPPAROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-pa²r(pa³r)-os'a. Copperas; green vitriol. [L, 94.]

COPPER, n. Ko²p'u³r. For deriv., see CUPRUM. Gr., *χαλκός*. Lat., *cuprum* [Br. Ph.] (*cæs cyprium*). Fr., *cuiivre*. Ger., *Kupfer*. It., *rame*. Sp., *cobre*. A metallic element known from very early times. It occurs widely diffused in nature, both uncombined and compounded in the form of various minerals. It usually occurs under the form of an amorphous, very tenacious, malleable, and ductile substance, of peculiar reddish color and metallic lustre. It may also be obtained in the form of octahedral crystals. It melts at 1,090° C. Sp. gr. 8.92 to 8.95. It is an excellent conductor of heat and electricity. In compounds it acts usually as a bivalent radicle (see CUPRIC), sometimes apparently as a univalent radicle (see CUPROUS), though the cuprous compounds may be supposed to be formed by the addition of copper to the cupric compounds, and the metal still to remain bivalent. Atomic weight, 63.7; symbol, Cu. [B, 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**Acid sulphate of deutoxide of c.** See *C. sulphate*.—**Aluminated c.** See *CUPRUM aluminatum*.—**Ammoniacal c., Ammoniated c.** See *C. ammoniosulphate*.—**Ammoniated c. chloride.** See *C. and ammonium chloride*.—**Ammoniated c. sulphate.** See *C. ammoniosulphate*.—**Antimonial c. glance.** A thioantimonite of c., Cu₂(SbS₂)₂. [B.]—**Barilla c.** Ger., *Barillakupfer*. Sp., *cobre de barrillas*. Native c. obtained from Peru and Chili. [B, 49.]—**Basic c. acetate.** See *C. subacetate*.—**Basic c. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate basique de cuiivre*. Ger., *basisch kohlen-saures Kupferoxyd*. A compound of normal c. carbonate (not known as existing by itself), with an oxide or hydroxide of c. See *C. carbonate*. [B.]—**Basic c. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure basique de cuiivre*. Ger., *basisches Kupferchlorür*. It., *cloruro di rame basico*. Sp., *cloruro básico de cobre*. See *C. oxychloride*.—**Basic c. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate basique de cuiivre*. Ger., *basisches schwefel-saures Kupferoxyd*. It., *sulfato di rame basico*. Sp., *sulfato básico de cobre*. A compound of c. sulphate with an oxide or hydrate of c.; several basic sulphates, varying in composition, are known. [B, 3.]—**Bean c.** See under BEAN. —**Black c. oxide.** Ger., *Kupferschwärze*. See *C. monoxide*.—**Compound ointment of subacetate of c.** See *Unguentum MALORUM insanorum*.—**Compound solution of sulphate of c.** See *Solutio sulphatis CUPRI composita*.—**C. acetate.** Lat., *cupri acetat* [U. S. Ph.], *cuprum aceticum*. Fr., *acétate de cuiivre*. Ger., *essigsäures Kupfer* (oder *Kupferoxyd*), *Kupferacetat*. It., *acetato di rame*. Sp., *acetato de cobre*. A compound of c. and acetic acid. Normal cupric acetate, the cupri acetat of the U. S. Ph., Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂ + H₂O, forms efflorescent green prismatic crystals of a disagreeable metallic taste, moderately soluble in water, soluble with difficulty in alcohol. It is employed medicinally like c. sulphide, but is not used internally. [B, 5.] See also *C. subacetate*.—**C. acetoarsenite.** A green substance, 3Cu.(AsO₂)₂.Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂, used as a pigment under the name of Schwefelfurt green or imperial green, and often employed for tinting wall-paper. [B, 2.]—**C. acetylhyd.** Fr., *acétylure de cuiivre*. Ger., *Kupferacetylid*. A compound, C₂Cu₂ + H₂O, of acetylene and c., forming a dark-red, amorphous powder exploding on percussion or heating. It has been found in copper gas-pipes. [B, 3.]—**C. adipate.** Fr., *adipate de cuiivre*. Ger., *adipinsäures Kupfer*. A compound of c. and adipic acid, Cu(C₂H₃O₂)₂. [B, 2.]—**C. albuminate.** Fr., *albuminate de cuiivre*. Ger., *Kupferalbuminat*. A compound of egg-albumin and copper; according to Harnack ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," v. p. 198], there are two such compounds, one containing 1.35 per cent. of the metal and having the composition C₂₄H₃₂N₁₂O₁₆S₂Cu, the other containing twice as much of the metal and having the composition C₂₄H₃₂N₁₂O₁₆S₂Cu₂. [a, 24.]—**C. amalgam.** Fr., *amalgame cuiivrique*, *mastic métallique*, *amalgame de cuiivre*. Ger., *Kupfer-amalgam*. It., *amalgama di rame*. Sp., *amalgama de cobre*. An alloy of c. with mercury; when containing 2 or 3 parts of mercury to 1 part of c., the amalgam becomes soft and plastic on heating to 100° C. and on cooling gradually changes into a hard substance of crystalline texture. [B, 3.]—**C. ammoniochloride.** See *C. and ammonium chloride*.—**C. ammoniosulphate.** Lat., *cuprum sulfuricum ammoniatum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas cuproammonicus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate de cuiivre ammoniacal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kupferammoniumsulfhid.* It., *sulfato di rame ammoniacale*. Sp., *sulfato de cobre anioniacal*. Ammoniated c. sulphate, ammoniated copper; a compound of c. sulphate with ammonia. It varies in composition according to the mode of its preparation; as usually prepared, by evaporation of a solution of c. sulphate in ammonia-water [Fr. Cod.], it forms efflorescent blue crystals, CuSO₄.4NH₃ + H₂O. A similar compound was directed by the U. S. Ph. of 1870 to be made by rubbing together c. sulphate and ammonium carbonate. When heated to 150° C., this substance is converted into a green powder, CuSO₄ + 2NH₃, and on further heating to 200°, forms the substance CuSO₄ - NH₃. A blue powder having the composition CuSO₄ - 5NH₃ is formed by heating anhydrous c. sulphate with dry ammonia gas. [B, 3.]—**C. ammoniosulphite.** See *C. and ammonium sulphite*.—**C. ammoniuret.** See *C. ammoniosulphate*.—**C. and ammonium chloride.** C. ammoniochloride; a compound of cupric chloride with ammonia. Several such compounds are known, one forming a blue powder of the constitution CuCl₂ + 6NH₃; another, a blue crystalline substance, CuCl₂ + 4NH₃ + H₂O; and a third, a green powder of the composition CuCl₂ + 6NH₃. [B, 3.]—**C. and ammonium sulphate.** See *C. ammoniosulphate*.—**C. and ammonium sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite de cuiivre et d'ammonium*. Ger., *schweflig-säurer Kupferammoniak*. It., *solfito di rame e d'ammonio*. Sp., *sulfito de cobre y de amonio*. C. ammoniosulphite; a

compound of cuprous sulphite with sulphite of ammonium. Two such compounds are known, having respectively the constitution $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot (\text{Cu}_2\text{SO}_3)$ and $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_3 \cdot 2(\text{CuSO}_3)$. Both form crystalline scales. [B. 3.]—**C. and potassium cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de cuivre et potassium*. Ger., *Kaliumkupfercyanür*. It., *cianuro di rame e potasio*. Sp., *cianuro potásico de cobre*. A compound of c. and potassium and cyanogen, formed by the action of cuprous cyanide on aqueous potassic cyanide. Two such compounds, both crystalline, colorless bodies, are known: potassium cuprocyanide, $\text{K}_2\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_6\text{N}_4$, and potassium cupricyanide, $\text{K}_6\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_6\text{N}_8$. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. and potassium ferrocyanide.** Ger., *Ferrocyan-kupferkalium*. A dark, reddish-brown powder, $\text{K}_2\text{CuFe}(\text{C}_6\text{N}_6)_2$, insoluble in water. [B.]—**C. and sodium tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de cuivre et de sodium*. Ger., *weinsaures Kupfernatron*, *Natriumkupfertartrat*. It., *tartrato di rame e di sodio*. Sp., *tartrato de cobre y de sodio*. A basic tartrate, occurring in Fehling's solution, having the composition $\text{CH}_2 = (\text{O.Cu}) \langle \text{CO}_2\text{ONa} \rangle \text{CO}_2\text{ONa}$. [B. 4.]—**C. and uranium arsenate.** Cuprouranic arsenate; a green salt of the composition $(\text{U}_2\text{O}_7)_2\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 2.]—**C. antimoniate.** Fr., *antimoniato de cuivre*. Ger., *antimonsaures Kupfer*. It., *antimoniato di rame*. Sp., *antimoniato de cobre*. A substance having the composition $\text{Cu}(\text{SbO}_3)_2$. [B. 2.]—**C. arsenate.** Lat., *cuprum arsenicum* (seu *arsenicum*). Fr., *arséniate de cuivre*. Ger., *arsensaures Kupferoxyd*. It., *arseniato di rame*. Sp., *arseniato de cobre*. A compound of c. and arsenic acid; the normal orthoarsenate of c., cupric arsenate, is a blue amorphous substance, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{AsO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. In addition, several basic arsenates of c. are known, some occurring native as minerals. [B. 3.]—**C. arsenide.** Fr., *arséniure de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferarsenid*. It., *arseniuro di rame*. Sp., *arseniuro de cobre*. A compound of c. with arsenic. Various arsenides of c. are known, many occurring native. [B. 3 (a, 24).]—**C. arsenite.** Fr., *arsénite de cuivre*. Ger., *arsenisaures Kupfer*. It., *arsenito di rame*. Sp., *arsenito de cobre*. A light-green, insoluble powder (Scheele's green), CuHAsO_3 , prepared by treating a cupric salt with an alkaline arsenite. [B. 2, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. ashes.** See under **ASH**.—**C. bichromate.** See **C. dichromate**.—**C. blue.** Ger., *Kupferblau*. Azurite. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bromide.** Fr., *bromure de cuivre*. Ger., *Bromkupfer*. It., *bromuro di rame*. Sp., *bromuro de cobre*. A compound of c. and bromine. Two such compounds are known: 1. Cuprous bromide (Ger., *Kupferbromür*), a brownish crystalline substance, Cu_2Br_2 . 2. Cupric bromide (Ger., *Kupferbromid*), forming dark-colored, deliquescent crystals of metallic lustre, and possessing the composition CuBr_2 . [B. 3.]—**C. carbonate.** Fr., *carbonate de cuivre*. Ger., *kohlensaures Kupferoxyd*. It., *carbonato di rame*. Sp., *carbonato de cobre*. A compound of c. and carbonic acid. Basic carbonates of c. are known, occurring in nature as the minerals malachite ($\text{CuCO}_3 - \text{Cu}_2\text{OH}_2$) and azurite ($2\text{CuCO}_3 \cdot \text{Cu}_2\text{OH}_2$). Compounds of the same or similar composition may also be prepared artificially. One of these artificial basic carbonates, identical in composition with malachite, has been used in medicine in the Sardinian States under the title of *carbonato di rame*. [B. 3, 10, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. chloride.** Fr., *chlorure de cuivre*. Ger., *Chlorkupfer*. It., *cloruro di rame*. Sp., *cloruro de cobre*. A compound of c. and chlorine. Several such compounds are described: 1. Cuprous chloride (Ger., *Kupferchlorür*), a white crystalline, fusible substance, but little soluble in water, and prone to oxidation. It has the composition Cu_2Cl_2 . 2. Cupric chloride (Ger., *Kupferchlorid*), forming green crystals, $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which, when heated, parts readily with water of crystallization and becomes a yellowish-brown powder of the composition CuCl_2 . 3. Basic chlorides of c. See **C. oxychloride** and **C. ammoniochloride**. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. croconate.** Ger., *krokonsaures Kupfer*. A crystalline body which appears deep blue by reflected light, dark orange by transmitted light, and bright yellow when reduced to powder. Formula, $\text{C}_6\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_8 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.]—**C. cyanide.** Fr., *cyanure de cuivre*. Ger., *Cyankupfer*. It., *cianuro di rame*. Sp., *cianuro de cobre*. A compound of c. and cyanogen. The known c. cyanides are cupric cyanide, $\text{Cu}_2(\text{CN})_2 \cdot \text{Cu} + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which occurs in greenish crystals, and cuprous cyanide (Ger., *Kupfercyanür*), $\text{Cu}_2\text{CN}_2 = \text{CN} - \text{Cu} - \text{CN}$, a white powder insoluble in water. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. dichromate.** Fr., *dichromate de cuivre*. Ger., *doppelchromsaures Kupfer*. It., *bichromate di rame*. Sp., *bichromato de cobre*. A substance, $\text{CuCr}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming dark-brown deliquescent crystals. [B. 3.]—**C. dioxide.** Fr., *dioxyde de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferdioxyd*. It., *diossido di rame*. Sp., *dióxido de cobre*. C. peroxide, cupric peroxide; a yellowish-brown substance, $\text{CuO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$, formed by the action of hydrogen dioxide on cupric hydroxide. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. dipropargyl.** **C. dipropinyl.** A yellow powder, $\text{Cu}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, explosive and inflammable, burning with a shower of sparks. [B. 3 (a, 24).]—**C. ferricyanide.** Fr., *ferricyanure de cuivre*. Ger., *Ferridcyan-kupfer*. It., *ferricianuro di rame*. Sp., *ferricianuro de cobre*. Cupric ferricyanide; a yellow powder, $\text{Cu}_4\text{Fe}_2(\text{C}_6\text{N}_6)_4$, insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. fluoride.** Fr., *fluorure de cuivre*. Ger., *Fluorkupfer*. It., *fluoruro di rame*. Sp., *fluoruro de cobre*. A compound of c. and fluorine. Two c. fluorides are known: Cuprous fluoride (Ger., *Kupferfluorür*), a red powder, Cu_2F_2 , and cupric fluoride (Ger., *Kupferfluorid*), a blue crystalline substance, $\text{CuF}_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 3.]—**C. formate.** Fr., *formiate de cuivre*. Ger., *ameisensaures Kupfer*. It., *formiato di rame*. Sp., *formiato de cobre*. A body occurring as large blue, transparent crystals, soluble in water, and having the constitution $\text{Cu}(\text{O.CHO})_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. fulminate.** Fr., *fulminato de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferfulminat*. It., *fulminato di rame*. Sp., *fulminato de cobre*. Cupric fulminate, $\text{C.Cu}(\text{NO}_2)\text{CN} = \text{CuC}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$, formed by the action of copper on a hot saturated solution of mercuric fulminate. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. glance.** Native cuprous sulphide. [B. 158.]—**C. hemioxide.** Fr., *protoxyde (ou oxyde) de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferoxydul*. It., *ossidulo di rame*. Sp., *oxidulo de cobre*. C. suboxide, cuprous oxide, red oxide of c., Cu_2O , occurring native as the minerals chalcotrichite and

cuprite, often in transparent and ruby-red crystals, and obtained in the same state artificially. [B. 3, 158; Dana (a, 24).]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferhydrat*. It., *idrato di rame*. Sp., *hidrato de cobre*. See **C. hydroxide**.—**C. hydride.** Fr., *hydrure de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferhydrür*. It., *idruro di rame*. Sp., *hidruro de cobre*. A yellowish or dark-red substance, Cu_2H_2 . [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrocarbonate.** Fr., *hydrocarbonate de cuivre*. Ger., *kohlensaures Kupferhydrat*. It., *idrocarbonato di rame*. Sp., *hidrocarbonato de cobre*. Basic c. carbonate. [a, 24.] See **C. carbonate**.—**C. hydroxide.** Fr., *hydroxyde de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferhydroxyd*. It., *idrossido di rame*. Sp., *hidróxido de cobre*. A compound of c. and hydroxyl. Two such compounds are known: 1. Cuprous hydroxide, a bright-yellow substance, $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}_3(\text{OH})_2$. 2. Cupric hydroxide, a light-blue substance, $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$. Both dissolve readily in an aqueous solution of ammonia. [B. 3 (a, 24).]—**C. iodide.** Fr., *iodure de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferjodür*. It., *ioduro di rame*. Sp., *ioduro de cobre*. Cuprous iodide; a white crystalline powder, CuI_2 . [B. 3.]—**C. methyloamidovalerianate.** A substance, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_2\text{O}_2)_2 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming blue, prismatic crystals. [A. Menozzi and C. Belloni, "Ann. di chim. e di farmacol." Aug., 1886, p. 108 (B).]—**C. monoxide.** Fr., *monoxyde de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferoxyd*. It., *monossido di rame*. Sp., *monóxido de cobre*. Cupric oxide, black oxide of c.; a substance, CuO , occurring native as melaconite, and obtainable artificially in the form of an amorphous, black, hygroscopic powder, which may by heating be converted into the crystalline state. It has been used as an external application for the removal of chronic indurations of the glands. [B. 3, 5, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. nitrate.** Fr., *azotate de cuivre*. Ger., *salpetersaures Kupferoxyd*. It., *nitrato di rame*. Sp., *nitrato de cobre*. Cupric nitrate; a substance, $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming blue, deliquescent, prismatic crystals, readily soluble in water, and possessing caustic properties. There is also an insoluble basic nitrate, of a greenish color. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. nitride.** Fr., *azoture de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupfernitür*. A dark-green substance, Cu_3N_2 . [B. 3 (a, 24).]—**C. nitroacetoneitrile.** See **C. fulminate**.—**C. orthoarsenate.** See **C. arsenate**.—**C. orthophosphate.** See **C. phosphate**.—**C. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferoxyd*, *Kupferoxydul*. It., *ossido di rame*. Sp., *óxido de cobre*. A compound of oxygen and c. [a, 24.] See **C. tetrantoxide**, **C. hemioxide**, **C. monoxide**, and **C. dioxide**.—**C. oxycetate.** See **C. subacetate**.—**C. oxychloride.** Fr., *oxychlorure de cuivre*. Ger., *basisches Kupferchlorid*, *braunschweiger Grün*. It., *ossicloruro di rame*. Sp., *oxiclouro de cobre*. Basic cupric chloride; a compound of cupric oxide and cupric chloride. Several such compounds are known; among them are a blue substance, $(\text{CuO})_2\text{CuCl}_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and a green compound, $(\text{CuO})_3\text{CuCl}_2$, which occurs in the commercial Brunswick green. [B. 3.]—**C. pentasulphide.** A dark-brownish substance, Cu_5S_5 , formed by mixing solutions of c. sulphate and potassium pentasulphide. [B. 16.]—**C. peroxide.** Fr., *peroxyde de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferperoxyd*. It., *perossido di rame*. Sp., *peróxido de cobre*. See **C. dioxide**.—**C. phosphate.** Fr., *phosphate de cuivre*. Ger., *phosphorsaures Kupfer* (oder *Kupferoxyd*). It., *fosfato di rame*. Sp., *fosfato de cobre*. A compound of c. and phosphoric acid. The normal orthophosphate of c. is a blue, crystalline substance, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Several basic orthophosphates of c. are known, some occurring native as minerals, while others may be prepared artificially. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. phosphide.** Fr., *phosphure de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupferphosphür*. It., *fosfuro di rame*. Sp., *fosfuro de cobre*. A compound of c. and phosphorus. The c. phosphides are: 1. Cuprous phosphide (Ger., *Kupferphosphür*), Cu_3P_2 , a brittle substance varying in color from black or gray to a silvery white, depending upon the temperature at which it is formed. 2. Cupric phosphide (Ger., *Kupferphosphid*), Cu_2P_2 , a black powder, or a dark-green mass of metallic appearance. [B. 3.]—**C. pyrothioarsenate.** C. sulpharsenate; a dark-brown substance, $\text{Cu}_2\text{As}_2\text{S}_7$. [B. 2.]—**C. pyrites.** A double sulphide of c. and iron, found native. [B. 8.]—**C. quadrantoxide.** See **C. tetranoxide**.—**C. salicylate.** Fr., *salicylate de cuivre*. Ger., *salicylsaures Kupferoxyd*. It., *salicitato di rame*. Sp., *salicitato de cobre*. Normal c. salicylate, $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_2)_2 + 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. It forms bluish-green acicular crystals, and, on heating, is converted into the dibasic c. salicylate. [B.]—**C. silicate.** Fr., *silicate de cuivre*. Ger., *kieselsaures Kupfer*. It., *silicato di rame*. Sp., *silicato de cobre*. A compound of c. and silicic acid. C. silicates of different composition are known, forming various minerals. [B. 3; Dana (a, 24).]—**C. subacetate.** Lat., *cupri subacetis*. Fr., *sous-acétate de cuivre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *essigsäures Kupferoxydul*. It., *sottocacetato di rame*. Sp., *sub-acetato de cobre*. Basic c. acetate; a compound of c. and acetic acid with c. oxide or hydroxide. As commonly used, verdigris; a mixture of the basic c. acetates in varying proportions, formerly official as *cupric subacetate* or *ærugo*. It is employed medicinally like c. sulphate. [B. 3, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. suboxide.** Fr., *sous-oxyle de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupfersuboxyd*. It., *sottossido di rame*. Sp., *sub-óxido de cobre*. See **C. hemioxide**.—**C. sulphantimonate.** See **C. thioantimonate**.—**C. sulpharsenate.** See **C. pyrothioarsenate**.—**C. sulpharsenite.** See **C. thioarsenite**.—**C. sulphate.** Lat., *cupri sulphas* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. *cuprum sulphuricum* [Ger. Ph.], *sulfas cupricus* [Fr. Cod.], *cuprum vitriolatum*. Fr., *sulfate de cuivre*. Ger., *schwefelsaures Kupfer*, *Kupfersulfat*. It., *solfato di rame*. Sp., *sulfato de cobre*. Blue vitriol, blue stone, cupric sulphate; a substance, $\text{CuSO}_4 + 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, forming transparent, azure-blue triclinic crystals, of a disagreeable metallic taste; moderately soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol. When heated to 100°C . it loses 4 molecules of water of crystallization and forms a bluish-white powder, and, when heated to from 220° to 248°C ., it loses all its water of crystallization and forms a very hygroscopic, white mass (anhydrous sulphate of c., dried sulphate of c.). The latter substance may also be obtained in the crystalline form by treating c. with concentrated sulphuric acid in the absence of atmospheric moisture. C. sulphate is irritant or somewhat escharotic, and, in dilute solution, stimulant and astringent. It is used internally in chronic dysentery and diarrhoea

for its influence upon the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, and is also given as an emetic in narcotic poisoning or to remove false membrane or foreign bodies from the larynx and oesophagus. Only small doses should be given internally, as it is an active poison. Externally it is used in ophthalmic inflammation, and is applied as an escharotic for destroying warts, etc., and to promote the cicatrization of ulcers. It is also used as an injection in gonorrhœa and leucorrhœa. [B. 3, 5, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure de cuivre*. Ger., *Schwefelkupfer*. It., *solfuro di rame*. Sp., *sulfuro de cobre*. Cuprous sulphide; a compound of c. and sulphur. There are known: 1. *Cuprous sulphide* (Ger., *Kupfersulfür*). Cu_2S , a substance occurring in nature under the form of tabular or prismatic crystals of metallic lustre, and obtainable artificially as octahedral crystals. 2. *Cupric sulphide* (Ger., *Kupfersulfid*), a substance, CuS , found native as *indigo copper*, or *covellin*, in soft, bluish-black hexagonal plates and spheroidal masses. 3. *C. pentasulphide* (q. v.). [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphite.** Fr., *sulfite de cuivre*. Ger., *schwefligsaures Kupfer*. It., *solfito di rame*. Sp., *sulfito de cobre*. A compound of c. and sulphurous acid. There are known: 1. *Cuprous sulphite*, a body forming red, prismatic crystals of the composition $Cu_2SO_3 + H_2O$. 2. *Cupric cupro-sulphite*, of the constitution $CuSO_3 \cdot Cu_2SO_3 + 2H_2O$. [B. 3.] See also *C. and ammonium sulphite*.—**C. sulphocacodylate.** See *C. thiocacodylate*.—**C. sulphocyanate.** See *C. thiocyanate*.—**C. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate de cuivre*. Ger., *Kupfertartrat, weinsaures Kupfer*. It., *tartrato di rame*. Sp., *tartrato de cobre*. A crystalline body having the composition $C_2H_4(OH)_2 \cdot \frac{CO_3O}{CO_3O} \cdot Cu = C_4H_4O_6Cu$. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. tetrantoxide.** C. quadrantoxide; an olive-green substance, Cu_4O , oxidizing quickly when exposed to the air. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. thioantimoniate.** Fr., *thioantimoniato* (ou *sulfantimoniato*) de cuivre. Ger., *thioantimoniat* (ou *sulfarsenit*) de rame. Sp., *thioantimoniato* (o *sulfantimoniato*) de cobre. C. sulphantimonate; a compound having the formula $Cu_3(SbS_4)_2$. [B. 2.]—**C. thioarsenite.** Fr., *thioarsenite* (ou *sulfarsenite*) de cuivre. Ger., *thioarsensaures Kupfer, schwefelarsensaures Kupfer, Kupferthioarsenit*. It., *tiarsenito* (o *sulfarsenito*) di rame. Sp., *thioarsenito* (o *sulfarsenito*) de cobre. C. sulpharsenite; a compound of c. and thioarsenous acid. *Normal c. thioarsenite* is a light-brown, flaky substance, $Cu_3(AsS_3)_2$. Other c. thioarsenites of more complex structure are known. [B. 2, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. thiocacodylate.** Cuprous thiocacodylate; a bright-yellow powder of loose texture, insoluble in water, alcohol, or ether, $2As(CH_3)_2 \cdot Cu_2S_4$. [B. 2.]—**C. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Schwefelcyan-kupfer, thioarsensaures Kupfer*. C. sulphocyanate; a compound, $Cu(SCN)_2$, insoluble in water. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—**C. vanadate.** Fr., *vanadate de cuivre*. Ger., *vanadinsaures Kupfer*. A compound of c. and vanadium pentoxide. Several such compounds are known. The *orthovanadate*, $Cu_3(VO_4)_2 + H_2O$, constitutes the mineral volborthite. [B. 3, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. vitriol.** Lat., *vitriolum cupri*. Fr., *couperose bleu*. Ger., *Kupfervitriol*. It., *vitriolo di rame*. Sp., *vitriolo azul*. See *C. sulphate*.—**Dibasic c. salicylate.** Ger., *überbasisch-salicylsaures Kupferorbid*. A light yellowish-green powder, $Cu_2C_7H_5O_3 + 4H_2O$, almost insoluble in water, produced by heating the normal c. salicylate or treating it with ether. [B.]—**Indigo c.** See *C. sulphide*.—**Liniment of subacetate of c.** Fr., *liniment cuivreux, fléolé d'acétate de cuivre*. A liniment made by triturating 3 or 4 grains of c. subacetate with 1 oz. of olive-oil. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Ointment of subacetate of c.** See *Unguentum æruginis*.—**Ointment of sulphate of c.** Of Augustin, a preparation used as a remedy for syphilitic ulcers; made by mixing 1 part of c. sulphate with 16 parts of lard. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Oxymel of subacetate of c.** See *Linimentum æruginis*.—**Pills of subcarbonate of c. and of ammonia.** A preparation official in the Ferr. Ph., 1825; made by mixing 2 grains of solid carbonate of c. and ammonium and 1 scruple of licorice with a sufficient quantity of syrup, and dividing into 8 pills; used in certain fevers. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Pills of sub sulphate of c. and of ammonia.** See *Pilule ammoniacetici cupri*.—**Purple c.** See ERUBESCITE.—**Rademacher's tincture of c. acetate.** See *Tincture of c. acetate*.—**Red c. oxide.** Fr., *oxyde rouge de cuivre*. Ger., *rothes Kupferoxydul*. It., *ossido rosso di rame*. Sp., *óxido rojo de cobre*. Cuprous oxide. [a, 24.] See *C. hemioxide*.—**Sesquibasic c. acetate.** See under *C. acetate*.—**Solution of acetate of c.** A solution of c. subacetate, in fine powder, in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of acetic acid and a sufficiency of distilled water. The acid is dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of the water, and the c. subacetate is digested in the mixture at a temperature not exceeding 100° C., with repeated stirring, the heat being continued until a dry residue is obtained. This is digested in 4 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, with the addition of enough more of the water to make up the solution to 5 fl. oz. It is then filtered. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**Solution of c. ammonio-sulphate.** A solution of crystals of c. sulphate in distilled water, with ammonia added till the precipitate first formed is nearly dissolved. The solution is then filtered, and distilled water added. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**Solution of sub sulphate of c. and of ammonia.** See *Liquor cupri ammoniaci*.—**Tincture of c.** A preparation official in the Dutch Ph., 1805. Niemann's Notes; made by fusing 1 part of c. sulphate with 2 parts of ammonium chloride over a very slow fire, stirring the mass with an iron rod till it has acquired a blackish hue, pulverizing it on becoming cool, and pouring upon it a sufficient quantity of spirit of ammonia. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**Tincture of c. acetate.** See *Tinctura cupri aceticæ Rademacheri*.—**Tincture of sulphate of c.** See *Tinctura cupri sulphurici*.

COPPERAS, n. $Ko_2p'u^4r-a^2s$. Lat., *cupri rosa*. Fr., *couperose*. Ger., *Kuperose*. It., *cupparosa*. Sp., *caparrosa*. A term

formerly synonymous with vitriol, now restricted to green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [B. 81; L. 77.] See IRON sulphate.—**Blue c.** See COPPER sulphate.—**Green c.** See C.—**White c.** See ZINC sulphate.

COPPERNOSE, n. $Ko_2p'u^4r-noz$. See ROSACEA.

COPPERY, adj. $Ko_2p'u^4r-i^2$. Lat., *cupreus*. Fr., *cuivreux*. Ger., *kupferig*. Brownish-red with a metallic lustre. [B. 19.]

COPRA, n. The kernels of the cocoa-nut broken into small pieces and dried in the sun. From them the oil of cocoa is obtained by pressure. [B. 77, 121 (a, 24).]

COPRACRASIA (Lat.), **COPRACRATIA** (Lat.), n's f. $Ko_2p-ra^2k(ra^2k)ra^2z(ra^2s)^i2-a^3$, -rash(ra^2t) $i(e)^a^3$. From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *ἀκρασία* or *ἀκραια*, want of control. Fr., *coprocrasie*, *coprocratie*. Ger., *unwillkürlicher Kothabgang*. Involuntary defecation. [A. 322.]

COPRACRATUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko_2p-ra^2k(ra^2k)ra^2t(ra^2t)-u^2s$ (u^4s). From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *ἀκρατής*, powerless. Unable to restrain the evacuation of the bowels. [A. 322.]

COPREMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko_2p-rem'(ra^2e^2m)-i^2-a^3$. From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of R. Barnes, a condition of the system attributed to the prolonged retention of fæces and the absorption of some of their constituents, including bile, into the blood; characterized by loss of appetite, sometimes vomiting, and an earthy, dirty, yellow tinge of the skin. [A. 204.]

COPRAGOGUE, adj. $Ko_2p'ra^2-go^2g$. Gr., *κοπραγωγός* (from *κόπρος*, fæces, and *ἄγω*, to lead). Lat., *copragogus*. Fr., c. Ger., *kothentleerend*. Producing the discharge of fæcal matter; as a n. (Gr., *κοπραγωγόν*; Lat., *copragogum*; Fr., c.; Ger., *kothentleerende Mittel*), a cathartic. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

COPRAH, n. See COPRA.

COPRANON (Lat.), n. n. $Ko_2p'ra^2n(ra^2n)-o^2n$. Gr., *κόπρανον*. Fæces. [Hippocrates (A. 387).]

COPRECRITICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko_2p-re^2k-kr'i^2t'i^2k-u^2s(u^4s)$. From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *ἐκκριτικός*, excretive. See COPRAGOGUE.

COPREMESIA (Lat.), **COPREMESIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Ko_2p-re^2m-ez(e^2s)^i2-a^3$, -re $m'e^2s-i^2s$. Gen., *copremesiae*, -emes'eos (-em'esis). From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *ἐμεσις* or *ἔμεσις*, vomiting. Fr., *coprémèse*. Ger., *Kothbrechen*. Stercoraceous vomiting. [A. 322.]

COPREPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko_2p-re^2p-i^2s-ke^2s(ch^2e^2s)-i^2s$. Gen., *coprepisches'eos* (*pisch'esis*). From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *ἐπίσχεσις*, obstruction. Fr., *coprèpischèse*. Ger., *Zurückhaltung des Kothes*. See COPROSTASIS.

COPRICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko_2p'ri^2k-u^2s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κοπρικός*. Fæcal. [A. 322.]

COPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko_2p'ri^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *coprides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L. 292.]

COPRIEMETOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko_2p-ri^2-e^2m'e^2t-o^2s$. From *κόπριον* (= *κόπρος*), fæces, and *ἔμετος*, vomiting. See COPREMESIS.

COPRIN (Fr.), adj. and n. *Kop-ra^2n^2*. See COPRINUS.

COPRINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko_2p-ri^2(re)nu^2s(un^4s)$. From *κόπρος*, fæces. Fr., *coprin*. 1. Pertaining to fæces or to dung-hills. 2. As a n., of Persoon, a tribe (of Fries, a genus) of small dark-spored *Fungi*. They are numerous on dung-heaps or richly manured soils, developing and decaying in a few hours. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. atramentarius** (Fries). Fr., *agaric deliquescens*. An edible species yielding a dark juice which has been used as ink (*encre de Chine*). [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bolbitus**. A species having salmon-colored spores. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**C. comatus**. A species sometimes eaten when young and considered delicate and wholesome. [B. 19, 71, 105, 149 (a, 24).]—**C. coronatus** (Fl. Dan.). A species edible before the opening of the volva. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fimetarius**, **C. plicatus** [Persoon]. See *C. atramentarius*.

COPRIOLA (It.), **COPRIOLE** (It.), n's. *Kop-re-o-la^3*, -la. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COPRIPENTOLE (It.), n. *Ko-pre-pe^2n-to-la^3*. The genus *Nymphæa*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COPRIVOROUS, adj. $Ko_2p-ri^2v-or-u^2s$. Lat., *coprivorus* (from *κόπρος*, fæces, and *vorare*, to devour). See COPROPHAGOUS.

COPROBIOUS, adj. $Ko_2p-rob'i^2-u^2s$. Lat., *coprobious* (from *κόπρος*, fæces, and *βίος*, the mode of life). Fr., *coprobie*. Living upon manure. [L. 41.]

COPROCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko_2p-ro(ro^2)-kr'i^2t'i^2k-u^2s(u^4s)$. See COPRECRITICUS.

COPRODÆUM. $Ko_2p-ro(ro^2)-de'(da^3e^2)-u^2n(u^4m)$. Of the embryo, the innermost cloacal chamber. [Gadow, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," March 25, 1886 (L.).]

COPRODOCHEUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko_2p-ro(ro^2)-do^2k(do^2ch^2)-e(a)^u^2m(u^4m)$. Gr., *κοπροδοχείον*. Fr., *coprodochéon*. Ger., *Nacht-eimer, Stechbecken, Kloake, Mistgrube*. A receptacle for fæces. [A. 322.]

COPROEMESIS (Lat.), **COPROEMETUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Ko_2p-ro(ro^2)-e^2m'e^2s-i^2s$, -e $t^2-u^2s(u^4s)$. See COPREMESIS.

COPROLALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko_2p-ro(ro^2)-la^3(la^3)li^2a^3$. From *κόπρος*, filth, and *λαλία*, talkativeness. Fr., *coprolalie*, *coprolalie*. Ger., *Coprolalie, Kothreden*. Indecency of speech as a manifestation of disease. [De la Tourette, "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

COPROLITES [W. Buckland], n. pl. $Ko_2p-ro-lits$. From *κόπρος*, fæces, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fossil bodies of varying shapes, the petrified excreta of animals. [B. 77 (a, 24); L. 14, 121.]

COPROLITH, n. $Ko_2p-ro-li^2th$. Lat., *coprolithus* (from *κόπρος*, fæces, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *coprolithe*. Ger., *Kothstein*. A faecal or other intestinal concrement. [A. 322.]

COPROPHAGOUS, adj. $Ko_2p-ro^2f-a^2g-u^2s$. Lat., *coprophagus*. Fr., *coprophage*. Ger., *kothfressend* (1st def.), *kothessend* (2d

def.). 1. Living normally upon faecal matter (said of certain animals). [L, 182.] 2. Addicted to morbid coprophagy. [A, 301.]

COPROPHAGY, n. Ko²p-ro²f'a²i². Lat., *coprophagia* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Fr., *coprophagie*. Ger., *Coprophagie*, *Kothessen*. The eating of faeces (a manifestation of some forms of insanity and of hysteria). [A, 301.]

COPROPHILOUS, adj. Ko²p-ro²f'i²l-u²s. Lat., *coprophilus* (from *κόπρος*, faeces, and *φιλεῖν*, to love). Fr., *coprophile*. Growing or living upon excrement. [L, 41.]

COPROPHORESIS (Lat.), **COPROPHORIA** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²p-ro(ro²)-for(fo²r)-es(as)²i²s, -for(fo²r)²i²a². From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *φορεῖν*, to bring. Fr., *coprophorie*. Ger., *Aussteerung des Koths*. Purgation by the bowels. [A, 322.]

COPROPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²p-ro²f'o²r-u²s(u²s). Causing coprophoresis. [A, 322.]

COPROPLANESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-ro(ro²)-pla²n(pla²n)-e-(a)²si²s. Gen., *coproplaneseos* (-is). From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *πλάνησις*, a leading astray. Fr., *coproplanèse*. Ger., *Verirrung* (oder *Austragung*) *des Kothes*. Escape of the intestinal contents by an unnatural channel, such as a fistula. [A, 322.]

COPROPOIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-ro(ro²)-poi-e(a)²si²s. Gen., *copropoieseos* (-is). From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ποιεῖν*, to make. Fr., *copropoiese*. Ger., *Kothbereitung*. The physiological process of the formation of faeces. [A, 322.]

COPROPOITICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²p-ro(ro²)-poi-e²(at)²i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to copropoiesis. [A, 322.]

COPORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-ro²r-re'(ro²e²)a². From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *ρεῖν*, to flow. Fr., *coporrhée*. Ger., *C. It.*, *Sp.*, *coporrea*. Diarrhoea. [L, 41.]

COPORRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²p-ro²r(ro²)²i²k-u²s(u²s). Diarrhoeal. [A, 322.]

COPROS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²p-ro²s. Gr., *κόπρος* [Hippocrates]. Ger., *Koth*. Faeces. [A, 325.]

COPROSCLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²p-ro(ro²)-skle²r(sklar)-o'-ma². Gen., *coproscleromatos* (-is). Fr., *coprosclérome*. Ger., *Kothverhärtung*. A hardened faecal mass. [A, 322.]

COPROSCLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-ro(ro²)-skle²r(sklar)-o'-si²s. Gen., *coproscleroses* (-is). From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *σκληρῶν*, to harden. Fr., *coprosclérose*. Ger., *Kothverhärtung*. Induration of the faeces. [A, 322.]

COPROSE, n. Ko²p-ro²s. The *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]

COPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-ro²si²s. Gen., *copros'es* (-is). See COPROPOIESIS and DEFECATION.

COPROSMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²p-ro²z(ro²s)²me²e(a)²e². From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *σμερῆ*, an odor. Fr., *coprosmées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Anthrospermææ*, consisting of the genus *Coprosma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COPROSTASIA (Lat.), **COPROSTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Ko²p-ro²z-ta(ta²)²z(i²si²)²a², -ro²z(ta²s)(ta²s)²i²s. From *κόπρος*, faeces, and *στάσις*, a standing still. Fr., *coprostase*, *coprostasie*. Ger., *Coprostase*, *Kothstauung*. An accumulation of hardened faecal matter in the intestines. [A, 319.]

COPROSTATICUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²p-ro²s-ta²t(ta²t)²i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to coprostasis. [A, 322.]

COPROTIC, adj. Ko²p-ro²t²i²k. Gr., *κοπρωτικός*. Lat., *coproticus*. Fr., *coprotique*. Ger., *zum Koth gehörig*, *kothentheuerend*. Pertaining to faeces or to laxative medicines. [A, 322; L, 41, 104 (a, 21).]

COPRUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²p-ru²s(ru²s). See COPROS.

COPTAION (Lat.), **COPTRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Ko²p-ta(ta²)²ri²o²n, -u²si²m(u²m). Gr., *κοπτήριον* (dim. of *κοπτήρ*, a cake). An old name for a small copton (*q. v.*), used as a remedy for cough. [A, 325.]

COPE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p-te(ta). Gen., *cop'tes*. Gr., *κοπή*. See COPTON.

COPTIDE (Fr.), n. Kop-ted. See COPTIS.

COPTINE, n. Ko²p'ten. Lat., *coptina*, *coptinum*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Coptin*. An alkaloid found in *Coptis trifolia*, differing from berberine in its colorless crystals and in forming with iodohydrargrate of potassium a crystalline instead of a flocculent precipitate. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

COPTIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p'ti²s. Fr., *coptide*. Gold thread; of Salisbury, a genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*, made by Baillon a section of *Helleborus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. anemonæfolia*. A species the rhizome of which is used in Japan as a stomachic tonic. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. teeta* [Wallich]. Mishmi bitter; a species indigenous to the mountainous regions near Assam, much used by the natives and Chinese and recommended by Twining as a stomachic tonic. Its properties are analogous to those of *C. trifolia*. It contains 8½ per cent. of berberine. [B, 5 (a, 24); G. Bufalini, "Gazz. d. ospit.," 1885, No. 64; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Jan. 2, 1886, p. 5.]—*C. trifolia* [Salisbury]. Fr., *hellébore à trois feuilles*. Three-leaved gold-thread; a species indigenous to the northern regions of North America. The root was official in the U. S. Ph., 1870. It resembles quassia in its properties as a simple bitter, and has been used in aphthæ as a detergent. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COPTON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²p'to²n. Gr., *κοπτήν*, *κοπή*. An old name for a medicinal preparation in the form of a cake, like a poultice, to be applied externally. [A, 322, 325.]

COPULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²p(kop)²u²(u²)²la². From *copulare*, to bind together. Fr., *copule*. Ger., *Bund*. 1. Any bond of union; a ligament; a commissure; an articulation. 2. A body which

combines with an acid to form a conjugated acid. [A, 385.]—*C. alba cerebri*. The anterior commissure of the brain. [I, 3.]—*C. carnalis*. Carnal intercourse.—*C. cartilaginea*. See SYNCHONDRISIS.—*C. lingualis*. The basibranchial bones taken collectively. [L, 207.]—*C. magna cerebri*. The corpus callosum.—*C. nervorum opticorum*. See *Optic chiasm*.

COPULATED, adj. Ko²p'u²l-at-e²d. Fr., *copulé*. See CONJUGATE.

COPULATION, n. Ko²p-u²l-a'shu²n. Gr., *συνουσία*. Lat., *copulatio*, *coitus*. Fr., *accomplément*, *c. Ger.*, *Begattung*, *Begattungssact*, *Beischlaf*. It., *congiungimento*, *accoppiamento*, *coito*. Sp., *copula*, *coito*. 1. Sexual intercourse. 2. In botany, conjugation (applying in *Fungi* to the fusion of two reproductive spores; in such case called *gametes*). This mode applies to all *Zygosporææ*. The process of c., or conjugation of gametes, is that some of them come to rest and withdraw their cilia, while others remain actively motile; one of the motile gametes coalesces with one at rest to form a zygospore; the one cell is passive and is considered the female, the other active, the male productive cell. [B, 77 (a, 24).] 3. See CONJUGATION.—**Reciprocal c.** The c. of hermaphroditic ascidians with each other. [L, 121.]

COPULATIVE, adj. Ko²p'u²l-at-i²v. Lat., *copulativus*, *copulativus*. Fr., *copulatif*. 1. Pertaining to copulation. 2. Serving to connect or couple. [a, 24.]

COPYPSIA. Ko²p-i²(u²)²o²p²i²a². The same as copypsia. The latter is the more correct etymologically; both are obsolete. [F.]

COQ (Fr.), n. Ko²k. The *Balsamita major*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. ponceau*. The *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUAR, n. A double variety of the *Rosa gallica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUARDEAU (Fr.), n. Ko-ka²r-do. The *Cheiranthus cheiri* and the *Cheiranthus fenestralis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUASSE (Fr.), n. Ko-ka²s'. In Champagne, the *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUE (Fr.), n. Kok. 1. A shell (as of an egg). [A, 301.] 2. The genus *Cocculus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. superfielle*. The cortex cerebri. [I, 26.]—*C. de Pologne*. A kind of kermes dye or pigment obtained from the root of *Hieracium pilosella*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. d'Inde aromatique*. The *Pimenta communis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. du Levant* [Fr. Cod.]. The fruit of the *Anamirta cocculus*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. oculaire*. The membranes of the eye (sclerotica, choroid, retina, etc.) considered as a whole. [B.]

COQUEULE (Fr.), n. Kok'ku²l. The *Anamirta cocculus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUEIRO (Port.), n. Ko-ka'e-ro. In Brazil, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUELICOC (Fr.), n. Kok'le-kok. An old name for the *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUELICOT (Fr.), n. Kok'le-ko. The petals of *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*Conserve de c.* See *Conserva RHEGADOS*.—*Sirap de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus RHEGADOS*.—*Tisane de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of *Papaver rhæas* in 200 parts of boiling distilled water and straining. [B, 113 (a, 24).]

COQUELOURDE (Fr.), n. Kok'lurd. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. [A, 301.]

COQUELUCHE (Fr.), n. Kok'lu²sh. Whooping-cough. [A, 301.]

COQUELUCHEUX (Fr.), adj. Kok'lu²shu². Affected with whooping-cough. [L, 41.]

COQUELUCHIOLE (Fr.), n. Kok'lu²she-ol. The genus *Cornucopia*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUELUCHON (Fr.), n. Kok'lu²sho²n². The *Aconitum napellus* or its leaves. [B, 5, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUEMELLE (Fr.), n. Kok'mel. The *AGARICUS procerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. des prés*. See *C.*

COQUEMOLLIER (Fr.), n. Kok'mo-le-a. The *Theophrasta americana*. [A, 385.]

COQUEMANDIER (Fr.), n. Kok'ma²n²-de-a. The *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUER, n. The *Rosa gallica* of Linnæus. [B, 88.]

COQUERELLE (Fr.), n. Kok're²l. 1. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. 2. The *Physalis alkekengi*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUERET (Fr.), n. Kok'ra. See COQUERELLE (2d def.).—*C. blanc*. The *Anemone nemorosa*. [a, 24.]—*C. comestible*. The *Physalis peruviana*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*C. des Barbades*. The *Physalis barbadensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. flexueux*. The *Physalis flexuosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. jaune*. See *ANEMONE ranunculoides*.—*C. pubescent*. The *Physalis pubescens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. somnifera*. The *Physalis somnifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUESIGRU (Fr.), n. Kok'se-gru². The *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUETON (Fr.), n. Kok'to²n². An old name for the genus *Narcissus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUETTA-BARK, n. Ko-ke²t'a². See *Fibrous Carthagenæ BARK*.

COQUETTE (Fr.), n. Ko-ke²t. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COQUIL, n. In Chili, the fruit of *Lardizabala biternata*. [a, 14.]

COQUILLA (Sp.), n. Ko-ke²ya². See *ATTALEA funifera*.

COQUILLE (Fr.), n. Ko-kel-y'. 1. The shell of a mollusc or of an egg. [A, 301.] 2. A popular name for the *Valerianella olitoria*. 3. The *Polyporus frondosus*. [B, 88, 105, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C's d'huitres**. Oyster-shells. [B, 119.]—**C. d'œuf**. An egg-shell.—**C. du chêne**. See *AGARICUS dryinus*.—**C. du nez**. The spongy bones of the nose. [L, 41.]—**C. noire du hêtre**. See *AGARICUS ulmarius*.

COQUILLER (Fr.), adj. Ko-kel-ya. Pertaining to, containing, or forming a shell. [A, 385.]

COQUILLO (Sp.), n. Ko-kel'yo. See **COQUITO**.

COQUINKO, n. The *Lodoicea Sechellarum*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUIOLE (Fr.), n. Ko-ke-ol. The *Avena fatua* and the *Festuca ovina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COQUITO (Sp.), n. Ko-ke'to. In Chili, the *Jubæa spectabilis*. [B, 19, 88, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. baboso**. The *Acrocomia mexicana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de aceite** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Alphonsia oleifera*. [A, 447.]

COR (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r. Gen., *cord'is*. Gr., κῆρ (1st def.), καρδία (1st def.), ῥύος (2d def.). Fr., *cœur* (1st def.), c. (3d def.). Ger., *Herz* (1st def.), *Leichdorn* (2d def.), *Hühnerauge* (3d def.). It., *cuore* (1st def.), *callo* (2d def.). Sp., *corazón* (1st def.), *callo* (2d def.). 1. The heart. 2. Of the alchemists, gold and fire. [Ruland (A, 325).] 3. A corn (see **CLAVUS**). [G.]—**C. adiposum**. Ger., *Fettherz*, *Herzenfettung*. 1. Fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of the heart. 2. An excessive increase of the subpericardial fat. [A, 326.]—**C. aorticum**, **C. arteriosum**. The left auricle and ventricle of the heart. [L, 115.]—**C. bovinum**. Fr., *cœur de bœuf*. Lit., bullock's heart: an extremely hypertrophied state of the heart, especially of the left ventricle. [D, 1.]—**C. des pieds**. See **C.** (2d def.).—**C. dextrum**. The right auricle and ventricle of the heart. [L, 115.]—**C. hirsutum**, **C. hispidum**. A heart showing post-mortem a filamentous appearance of a lymph exudate on the surface of the pericardium. [O. Rosenbach (A, 319).]—**C. membranaceum**. The articular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. mobile**. A movable heart—one that changes its position notably when the individual changes his posture. [A. Pick, "Wien. klin. Woch.," Sept. 26, 1889, p. 747.]—**C. musculosum**. The ventricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. pulmonale**. See **C. dextrum**.—**C. seminis**. An old name for the embryo. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. sinistrum**. See **C. aorticum**.—**C. taurinum**. See **C. bovinum**.—**C. tomentosum**. See **C. hirsutum**.—**C. venosum**. See **C. dextrum**.—**C. villosum**. See **C. hirsutum**.

CORA-CALUNGA, n. In Malabar, the *Cyperus rotundus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORACAN (Fr.), n. Ko-ra²-ka²n². The *Cynosurus (Eleusine) coracanus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORACIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-a²s(a²k)-i(i²y'a²d(a²d)-e(a²e²). Fr., *coraciades*. A family of the *Volitores*. [L, 14.]

CORACIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-a²s(a²k)-i(i²y'a²d(a²d)-e(a²e²). A family of the *Fissirostres diurnæ*. [L, 303.]

CORACINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-a²s(a²k)-i(i²e)ne(na²e²). A subfamily of the *Coraciadæ*. [L, 303.]

CORACINE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-a²s(a²k)-i(i²e)ne(na). Gr., κοράκινη (σφραγίς understood). A certain pastille mentioned by Galen. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CORACINUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²s(a²k)-i(i²e)nu²s(nu²s). Gr., κοράκινος (from κόραξ, the raven). Raven-black. [B, 19, 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CORACO-ACROMIAL, adj. Ko²r'a²k-o-a²k-rom'i²a². Lat., *coraco-acromialis*. Fr., c.-a. Pertaining to or connected with the coracoid process and the acromion. [L, 41.]

CORACOBOTANE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-hot'a²n(a²n)-e(a). Gen., *coracobot'anes*. From κόραξ, the raven, and βότανη, a plant. Alexandrian laurel. [L, 94, 104.]

CORACOBRACHIACUS (Lat.), **CORACOBRACHIÆUS** (Lat.), adj's. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-brak(bra²ch²)-i(i²y'ak(a²ch²)-u²s(u²s), -i²e(a²e²)-u²s(u²s). See **CORACO-BRACHIAL**.

CORACO-BRACHIAL, adj. Ko²r'a²k-o-brak'i²a². Lat., *coraco-brachialis*. Fr., c.-b. Pertaining to the coracoid process and to the humerus. [L, 41.]—**Court c.-b.** (Fr.). A supplementary coraco-brachialis muscle, arising from the coracoid process and inserted, at the level of the neck of the humerus, into the terminal tendon of the subscapularis; found by I. Testus in a Bushman. ["Union Méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.]—**Petit c.-b. surnuméraire** (Fr.). See **CORACOBRACHIALIS accessorius**.

CORACOBRACHIALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-brak(bra²ch²)-i²a²/lis. See **CORACO-BRACHIAL**; as a n. (Fr., *coraco-brachialis*, *coraco-huméral*; Ger., *Rabenmuskel*, *Rabenschmabeloberarmmuskel*, *Rabenarmmuskel*, *Hakenarmmuskel*; It., *muscolo coraco-brachiale*; the *coracoideus* or *coraco-brachialis* of Riolan, the *perforatus Casserii* of Winslow, the *levator humeri internus* of Arnold), a muscle arising from the apex of the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the middle of the inner side of the shaft of the humerus. It raises the arm and draws it forward and inward. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**C. accessorius**. Fr., *petit coraco-brachialis surnuméraire*. An anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process of the scapula and inserted into the lesser tuberosity of the humerus or into the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. brevis**. See **C. superior** and **C. accessorius**.—**C. longus**. That portion of the c. muscle which is inserted into the ligamentum intermusculare mediale, or a band extending from the common tendon of origin to the internal condyle of the humerus. [L, 215.] Cf. **Internal brachial ligament**. [L, 332.]—**C. medius**. See **C. minor**.—**C. minor**. See **C. accessorius**.—**C. proprius**. See **C. secundus** [Gruber]. See **C. accessorius**.—**C. superior**. Syn.: *rotator humeri*. That portion of the

c. muscle which is inserted into the humerus near the lesser tuberosity. [L, 142, 215.]

CORACOCAPSULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-ka²p(kap)-su²i(su²i)-a(a²)ri²s. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the capsular ligament of the shoulder joint; as a n., of Wood, an anomalous muscle arising from the coracoid process and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint; also, of Macalister (the *deltoides profundus*, *depressor tendinis subscapularis* [Gruber], or *tensor capsulae*), an anomalous muscle arising from the humerus, below the lesser tuberosity, and inserted into the capsule of the shoulder joint. [L, 31, 341.]

CORACOCERVICALIS [Krause] (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-su²r(ke²r)-vi²(we)-ka(ka²)li²s. From κόραξ (see **CORAX**), and *cervix*, the neck. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the cervical region; as a n., an anomalous muscle (the *musculus Krausii*), arising from the coracoid process and passing upward and forward to be lost in the cervical fascia. [L, 31, 341.]

CORACO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Ko²r-a²k-o-klav'i²k'u²i-a²r. For deriv., see **CORAX** and **CLAVICULA**. Lat., *coraco-clavicularis*. Fr., *coraco-claviculaire*. It., *coraco-claviculare*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the clavicle. [L, 31.]

CORACOCCLAVICULARIS [Koster] (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-klav'i²k(u²)-vi²(w'iv'k)-u²(u²i)-a(a²)ri²s. See **CORACO-CLAVICULAR**; as a n., an anomalous muscle (the *omoclavicularis*) arising from the clavicle and inserted into the coracoid process or the upper margin of the scapula. [L, 332.]—**C. anticus**. An anomalous muscle arising from the clavicle and the capsular ligament of the sterno-clavicular articulation and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. posticus**. See **C. singularis** [Gruber]. See **C. anticus**.

CORACOCOSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-ko²st-a(a²)li²s. From κόραξ (see **CORAX**), and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ribs. [L, 31.]

CORACO-CUBITAL, adj. Ko²r'a²k-o-ku²'b'i²t-a². From κόραξ (see **CORAX**), and κύβινον, the forearm. Lat., *coracocubitalis*. Fr., c.-c. It., *coraco-cubitale*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the forearm; as a n., see **CORACORADIALIS**. [Gérard (L, 13).]

CORACODES (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-od'ez(as). See **CORACOID**.

CORACO-EPICORACOID, adj. Ko²r'a²k-o-e²p-i²ko²r'a²k-oid. Relating to or connected with the coracoid and epicoracoid bones. [L, 7.]

CORACOGLENOIDALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-glen(glan)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-a(a²)li²s. From κόραξ (see **CORAX**), and γλήνη, a glenoid cavity. Fr., *coraco-glenoïdien*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the region of the glenoid cavity. [L, 31.]

CORACOGLENERADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r'a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-glen(glan)''o(o²)-ra²(ra²)-di²-a(a²)li²s. See **BICEPS flexor cubiti**.

CORACOGNATHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o²g-na(na²)-thæ(thæ²e²). From κόραξ, a raven, and γνάθος, the jaw. A section of the *Oscines*, having the palate bones broad and flattened, with elongated outer angles developed into a vertical plate. [a, 22.]

CORACO-HUMERAL, adj. Ko²r-a²k-o-hu²m'e²r-a². From κόραξ (see **CORAX**), and *humerus* (q. v.). Lat., *coracohumeralis*. Fr., *coraco-huméral*. It., *coraco-omerale*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the humerus; as a n., see **CORACOBRACHIALIS**. [A, 301.]

CORACO-HYOID, adj. Ko²r-a²k-o-hi²oid. Lat., *coracohyoideus*. Fr., *coraco-hyoïdien*. It., *coraco-ioideo*. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omohyoid muscle. [L, 31.]

CORACOID, adj. Ko²r'a²k-oid. Gr., κορακοειδής, κορακώδης. Lat., *coracoideus*. Fr., *coracoïde*, *coracoïdien*. Ger., *rabenschmabelartig*. It., *coracoïde*. Sp., *coracoïde*. Shaped like the beak of a crow, also pertaining to the c. process of the scapula; as a n., see **C. BONE**.

CORACOMORPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-mo²rf'e(a²e²). From κόραξ, the raven, and μορφή, shape. A group of the *Ægithognathæ*. [L, 121.]

CORACOPECTORALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-pe²ct-to²r-a(a²)lis. From κόραξ (see **CORAX**), and *pectus*, the breast. See **PECTORALIS minor**.

CORACORADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-ra²(ra²)-di²-a(a²)li²s. For deriv., see **CORAX** and **RADIUS**. Fr., *coraco-radial*. It., *coraco-radiale*. The short head of the biceps flexor cubiti, also the entire muscle. [L, 31, 332.]

CORACO-SCAPULAR, adj. Ko²r-a²k-o-ska²p'u²i-a²r. Pertaining to the coracoid bone or the coracoid process of the scapula and to some other part of the scapula. [L, 153.]

CORACOSTEON [Parker] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o²st'e²on. A centre of ossification in the sternum of certain *Carinatae*, close to the point of union with the coracoid bone. [L, 221.]

CORACO-ULNARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-a²k(a²k)-o(o²)-u²l(nul)-na(na²)ri²s. Pertaining to the coracoid process of the scapula and to the ulna; as a n., the portion of the biceps flexor cubiti that is inserted into the fascia of the forearm near the ulna. [L, 332.]

CORAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-a(a²)go. Gen., *corag'inis*. 1. See **BORAGO**. 2. The *Eleusine coracana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORAIL (Fr.), n. Ko-ra²-ely. See **CORAL**.—**C. de mer**. The *Salicornia frutescens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de montagne**. The *Bacomyces rangiferina*.—**C. des jardins**. The *Capsicum annuum*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. petit**. The *Mespilus pyracantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. terrestre**. The *Bacomyces rangiferina*. [B, 88, 173 (a,

24).—**Sel de c.** See *Sal* CORALLIORUM.—**Sirup de c.** See *Syrupus* CORALLIORUM.—**Teinture de c.** See *Tinctura* CORALLIORUM.

CORAI-PILON, n. On the Comorandel coast, the *Eleusine caracana* and the *Schaenus coloratus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORAI-PON, n. On the Comorandel coast, an undetermined species of *Cyperus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORAL, n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l$. Gr., *κοράλλιον*, *κόραλλος*. Lat., *corallium*. Fr., *corail*. Ger., *Koralle*. It., *corallo*. Sp., c. A calcareous substance deposited in enormous masses beneath the sea by the *Coralligena*. It consists mainly of calcium carbonate. C. has been official in various European formularies, and was used in powder as a form of the administration of carbonate of calcium, or in different preparations, such as troches, syrups, etc. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

—**Black c.** A variety formerly employed as an antacid. [a, 22].—**C. bead-plant.** The *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. bear-tree.** In the West Indies, the *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 282].

—**C. berry.** The *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

—**C. creeper.** The *Kennedyia prostrata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. de Chile.** The *Luzuriaga luxurians*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. pea-tree.** The *Adenanthera pavonina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

—**C. plant.** Fr., *plante corail*. The *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. root.** The *Corallorhiza odontorrhiza* and the *Dentaria bulbifera*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

—**C. teeth.** The *Corallorhiza odontorrhiza*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. tree.** See the major list.—**C. wort.** The *Dentaria bulbifera*. [A, 505.]—**Red c.** Lat., *corallium rubrum*, *corail rubra*, *corailia rubra preparata* [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *corail rouge* [Fr. Cod.].

Ger., *rothe Koralle*, *Edelkoralle*. It., *corallo rosso*. Sp., *c. rojo* [Sp. Ph.]. The *Corallium rubrum* of Lamarck (the *Isis nobilis* of Linnaeus). It has the form of a small shrub from one to two feet high, with a stem sometimes two inches thick, fixed to the rock by an expansion of the base, divided above into branches, and covered with a pulpy membrane which is properly the living part. Its color is due to iron oxide. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]

—**White c.** Lat., *corallium album*. Fr., *corail blanc*. Ger., *weisse Koralle*. It., *corallo bianco*. Sp., *c. blanco*. See *MADREFORA oculata*.

CORALE (Sp.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^3l^2as$. In Colombia, the *Picramnia corallodendron*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLA (Sp.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^3l^2el^2ya^2$. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [A, 447.]

CORALLINA (Sp.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^3l^2en^2a^3$. The genus *Corallina*.—**C. blanca** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Corallina officinalis*. [A, 447.]—**C. de Córcega.** See *HELMINTHOCHORTON*.

CORALINE (Fr.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^2l^2en$. See *PÆONIN*.

CORALITO (Sp.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^3l^2e^2to$. In Colombia, the *Picramnia longissima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C.'s communes.** In Spain, the *Lachenaia pendula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C.'s de Cuba.** The genus *Condori*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2i^2u^2m(u^2m)$. See *CORAL*.

CORALLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2a^3$. Ger., *Korallen*. A class of the *Cnidaria*. [L, 228.]

CORALLACEOUS, adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2a^2shu^2s$. See *CORALLOID*.

CORALLARCHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2a^2rk(la^2rch)^2a^3$. From *κόραλλον*, coral, and *ἀρχή*, a beginning. Ger., *Urkorallen*. A hypothetical order of corals which Haeckel assumes to have been the ancestors of all fossil and living corals. [L.]

CORALLARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2la(la^2)^2r^2a^3$. See *ADENANTHERA*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLATUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2la(la^2)^2tu^2m(u^2m)$. 1. See *CORALLINUM*. 2. A certain diaphoretic described by Paracelsus. [A, 325.]

CORALLÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ko\text{-}ra^2l^2a$. Containing coral. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

CORALLENMOOS (Ger.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^3l^2e^2n\text{-}mos$. The *Corallina officinalis*. [L, 43.]

CORALLET, n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2e^2t$. The coral belonging to one persona of a compound polyp. [a, 22.]

CORALLENAMIGE (Ger.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^3l^2e^2n\text{-}za^3m^2ig$. See *CORALLINUS*.

CORALLA [De Blainville] (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2i^2a^3$. Fr., *corail* (sing.), *coraux* (pl.). Ger., *Koralle* (sing.), *Korallen* (pl.). See *CORAL* and *GORGONIDE*.—**C. alba.** See *White CORAL*.—**C. rubra.** *C. rubra preparata*. See *Red CORAL*.

CORALLIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2h^2ya^2d\text{-}(a^2d)\text{-}e^2a^3e^2$. A family of the *Zoophytaria* (1840) or of the *Lithophyta* (1859). [L, 244.]

CORALLIARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2a^2(a^2)^2r^2a^3$. Fr., *coralliaires*. See *CORALLIGENA*.

CORALLIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2d\text{-}e^2a^3e^2$. 1. See *CORALLIADÆ*. 2. Of Verrill, a family of the *Gorgonacea*. [L, 244, 245.]

CORALLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2d\text{-}e^2a^3e^2$. Of Griesbach, a division of *Algae*, comprising *Fassia* and *Corallina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLIFEROUS, adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2i^2f^2e^2r^2u^2s$. Lat., *coralliferus* (from *corallium*, coral, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corallifère*. Sp., *coralifero*. Containing or producing coral. [L, 41, 56.]

CORALLIFORM, adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2i^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *coralliformis* (from *corallium*, coral, and *forma*, form). Fr., *coralliforme*. Sp., *coralliforme*. Resembling coral in appearance. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CORALLIGENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2j^2li^2g\text{-}e^2n\text{-}a^3$. From *κόραλλον*, coral, and *γεννάν*, to produce. Fr., *coralligènes*. A group of the *Actinozoa*, embracing those which secrete hard skeletal structures. [L, 11.]

CORALLIGENOUS, adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2i^2j^2e^2n\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *coralligenus*, *coralligenous*. Fr., *coralligène*. Sp., *coralligeno*. 1. Producing coral. [A, 385.] 2. Living on or consisting of coral. [A, 322.]

CORALLIN, n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2i^2n$. Fr., *coralline*. Ger., *Korallin*. See *PÆONIN*.—**Yellow c.** See *AURIN*.—**Red c.** A red coloring matter derived from coal-tar; first prepared by Persoz by the action of ammonia on yellow c. or aurin, under heat and pressure. [a, 22.]

CORALLINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2e\text{-}na^3$. Fr., *coralline* (sing.), *corallines* (pl.). Ger., *Korallenmoos* (sing.), *Koralline* (pl.). Sp., *coralina*. 1. A genus of rose-spored *Algae*, order *Florideae*, characterized by calcareous fronds, purple when fresh, creamy-white when old; formerly official as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See *CORALLIDÆ*.—**C. alba.** Ger., *weisse Koralline*. The *C. officinalis* and the *Oculina virginica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bifida** [Jussieu], *C. corsicana* [Jussieu], *C. melitochorton*. Fr., *coralline de mousse Corse*. Ger., *corsikanisches Moos*. It., *musco di Corsica*. Sp., *musgo de Córcega* [Sp. Ph.], *coralina*. A Mediterranean species, official in Europe. It forms one of the marine plants constituting *Corsican moss*. It is used in decoction as a vermifuge, and is also considered febrifuge. [B, 5, 121, 178, 180 (a, 24).] See *HELMINTHOCHORTON*.—**C. officinalis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *coralline officinale* (ou *blanche*). Ger., *Korallenmoos*. Sea coralline; a species found at the bottom of the Mediterranean and the North Sea, formerly official. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rubens.** The *Jania rubens*. [B, 88.]—**C. rubra.** See *C. bifida*.

CORALLINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2n\text{-}a^2(a^3)^2se^2$. (ke²)e²a³e². Fr., *corallinacees*. Of Harvey, an order of *Desmidiaceae*, comprising the *Corallineæ* and *Nullisporæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLINE, adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2i^2n$. Lat., *corallinus*. Fr., *corallin*, *coralliné*. Pertaining to or resembling coral. [L, 41.]

CORALLINE (Fr.), n. $Ko\text{-}ra^2l^2en$. See *PÆONIN* and *CORALLINA*.—**C. blanche.** See *CORALLINA officinalis*.—**C. de Corse.** See *CORALLINA bifida*.—**C. de pâques.** The *Stereocaulon paschale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. noire.** The *Gorgonia antipathes*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rouge.** See *CORALLINA rubens*.

CORALLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2n^2e^2a^3e^2$. Fr., *corallinées*. Ger., *Rindenkorallen*. 1. Of Lamouroux, a family of *Fungi*, comprising *Acetabularia*, *Nesaea*, *Galaxaura*, *Amphiroa*, *Jania*, *Corollina*, *Gymnopolia*, *Halymeda*, and *Udatea*. 2. An order of the *Florideae*, of the class *Rhodophyceae*, of red-spored *Algae*. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLINOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2n^2o^2i^2e^2$. Of Hoffmann, a family of lichens, comprising *Sphaerophoron*, *Stereocaulan*, and *Cornicularia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORALLINUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *corallinus* (*arcantum* understood). $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2e\text{-}nu^2m(nu^2m)$. Of Paracelsus, red oxide of mercury. [A, 325.]—**C. album** Libavii. See *MERCURY chloride*.

CORALLINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2e\text{-}nu^2s(nu^2s)$. Ger., *Korallensamig*. Coralline: of plants, having seeds like coral (a botanical species name). [B, 7.]

CORALLIPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2fo^2ra^3$. From *κόραλλον*, coral, and *φορέω*, to bear. See *MADREPORIDÆ*.

CORALLOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Ko\text{-}ra^2l^2le\text{-}o^3p\text{-}te^2r$. From *κόραλλον*, coral, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Having red wings. [A, 385.]

CORALLITE, n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2i^2t$. The calcareous skeleton of a single coral animal. [L, 121.]

CORALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2li^2u^2m(u^2m)$. A genus of the *Gorgonidae*.—**C. album.** See *MADREFORA oculata*.—**C. nigrum.** The *Gorgonia antipathes*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. nobile.** *C. rubrum*. Red coral. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sal corallium.** Calcium acetate prepared by the action of vinegar on coral. [B, 119.]—**Syrupus corallii rubri.** *Syrupus coralliorum*. Fr., *sirup de corail* (ou *d'acétate de chaux*). A syrup made by digesting red coral with berry-juice, or with vinegar, and adding sugar [Brunsv. Ph., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Sard. Ph., 1773]. The Sp. Ph. (1798) ordered a syrup with sugar and a decoction of dried poppy-heads and kermes berries, with the addition of a solution of red coral in pomegranate-juice. [B, 119.]—**Tinctura coralliorum.** Fr., *teinture de corail*. A preparation made by dissolving 2 parts of calcium acetate (sal coralliorum) in 6 of aqua cinamonii cydoniata and adding 3 parts of alcohol and 1 part of tincture of amber [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by dissolving 1 part of coral in vinegar and adding 3 parts of brandy [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by boiling coral with an acidulated preparation of honey and dissolving in alcohol [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B, 119.]

CORALLOID, adj. $Ko^2r^2a^2l^2oid$. Lat., *coralloides* (from *κόραλλον*, coral, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *coralloïde*. Ger., *Korallenförmig*. It., *coralliforme*. Sp., *coraloïde*. Having the form of coral. [L, 41.]

CORALLORRHIZA [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2lo^2r\text{-}ri^2(re)^2za^3$. From *κόραλλον*, coral, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *corallorrhize*. A genus of orchids, comprising a small number of brown or yellowish terrestrial parasites. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. multiflora.** *C. odontorrhiza*. Coral-root; a species growing throughout the United States, east of the Mississippi. It is attached to the roots of trees, has a strong, peculiar odor and an astringent taste, and is considered a diaphoretic but not a general stimulant. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORALLORRHIZIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2lo^2r\text{-}ri^2(re)^2za^3$. Of Lindley, a section of the *Malaceæ*, comprising *Corallorrhiza*, *Aplectrum*, and *Aphyllorchis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CORALLUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2r^2a^2l(a^2l)^2lu^2m(u^2m)$. Coral; the horny or calcareous substance secreted by the *Coralligena*. [L, 121.]—**Compound c.** A mass of coral consisting of a number of corallites united to form one mass. [L, 121.]—**Sclerobasic c.** The c. secreted by the ecederon, or by the cenosarc of a corallite, and wholly external to the animal itself. It is regarded as a true exoskeleton. [L, 121, 147.]—**Sclerodermic c.** The c. secreted by the

endon of a corallite, that is within the animal and endoskeletal. [L, 121, 147.]

CORALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r-a²l(a²l)²/lu²s(lu⁴s). See CORAL.

CORAL-TREE, n. Ko²r²a²l-tre. The genus *Erythrina*.—East Indian c.-t. The *Erythrina indica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—West Indian c.-t. The *Erythrina corallodendron*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORAWA, n. In Guiana, an undetermined species of *Bromelia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORAX (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko²r/a²x(a²x). Gen., cor'acos (-is). Gr., κόραξ. Fr., corbeau. Ger., Rabe, Kolkrabe. It., corvo. Sp., cuerva. 1. The raven (*Corvus c.*). 2. See *ÆGLOPS*. 3. A certain ancient pastille used for gangrene. [A, 325; B, 88.]

CORAZONCILLO (Sp.), n. Kor-a²-tho²n-thel'yo. The *Convolvulus discolor*, the *Hypericum humifusum*, and the *Hypericum perforatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORBATUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r-b-a(a²)²/tu²m(tu⁴m). An old name for copper. [L, 94 (a, 24).]

CORBEAU (Fr.), n. Kor-bo. See CORAX.

CORBEILLE (Fr.), n. Kor-be²-y'. 1. The receptacle of certain *Hepaticæ*, as in the *Basia* and *Marchantia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. See CORBICULUM.—C. d'argent. The *Arabis alpina* of Linnaeus and the *Iberis sempervirens* (seu *sempervirens*). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. d'or. The *Alyssum saxatile*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORBENEDIKT (Ger.), n. Ko²r²'be²n-e²-di²kt. The *Centaurea benedicta*. [L, 105.]

CORBICULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-bi²k-u²(u⁴l)-a(a²)²/tu²s(tu⁴s). From *corbicula*, a little basket. Fr., corbiculé. 1. Basket-shaped. 2. Provided with a corbiculum. [L, 41.]

CORBICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r-bi²k-u²(u⁴l)-u²m(u⁴m). Fr., corbeille. The concave external surface of the posterior limbs of the working bees in which honey and pollen are collected. [L, 180.]

CORBIER (Fr.), n. Kor-be-a. The *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORBULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rb-u²(u⁴l)-a². Dim. of *corbis*, a basket. In certain *Hydrophora*, a receptacle containing several gonangia. [L, 11.]

CORBULÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rb-u²(u⁴l)-e(a²)²-a². Fr., corbulæ. A family of the *Lamellibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

CORCAT, n. In Wales, the *Lichen tartaræus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCELET, n. Ko²rs'le²t. See CORSELET.

CORCHORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r²'ko²r(ch²o²r)-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the order *Tiliaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Corchorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCHORE (Fr.), n. Kor-kor. See CORCHORUS.

CORCHORON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r²'ko²r(ch²o²r)-o²n. The *Anagallis arvensis*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCHORUS [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r²'ko²r(ch²o²r)-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., κόρχορος. Fr., corchore. A genus of the *Tiliaceæ*, indigenous to Australia and the tropics of both hemispheres. [B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—C. acutangularis. A species used in Bombay like *C. decemangularis*. [A, 479.]—C. æstivus [Forskål]. Fr., corchore tricolore. A species indigenous to Arabia; employed in Senegambia as an emollient. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. antichorus [Rauschel]. An edible species indigenous to Arabia. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. capsularis [Linnaeus]. Fr., corchore capsulaire. Gunny-bag plant, jute plant; a species indigenous to the East Indies; cultivated for the sake of its fibres, for making bags, rope, cordage, etc. [B, 19, 121, 172 (a, 24).]—C. decemangularis [Roxburgh]. Hind., singin jan-ascha. Beng., blun-gee pat. Jew's-mallow; a species cultivated in India and in the neighborhood of Aleppo by the Jews as a salad. The leaves and shoots are eaten by the natives. It is cultivated in Bengal for its fibres, which are employed for making a coarse cloth, known as gunny, as well as for paper, etc. The wild variety is called *gun pat*. The fibre is long and fine and forms a good substitute for flax. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—C. depressus. A species



CORCHORUS CAPSULARIS. [A, 327.]

the young leaves and shoots of which are eaten like lettuce and spinach. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. fascicularis. A species the herb of which is sometimes substituted for that of *C. humilis* in the Bombay bazaars. [A, 479.]—C. humilis. The *bahu phati* of Bombay; a small prostrate weed; mucilaginous and somewhat astringent; said to be also restorative, demulcent, emollient, and diuretic; given in infusion and decoction as an aphrodisiac and in

gonorrhœa, seminal debility, and urinary diseases. [A, 479.]—C. japonicus [Linnaeus]. Fr., corchore du Japon. A species indigenous to Japan. The stalks yield a very fine fibre out of which Chinese grass-cloth is manufactured. The flowers, pulverized and sweetened, are used in Japan as an astringent in hæmorrhages. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. mompoxinensis [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. A species found near Mompox, on the Magdalena River. It has a straight siliquose capsule, oblong-lanceolate leaves, and smooth branches. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—C. olitorius [Linnaeus], C. quinquelocularis [Mönch]. See *C. decemangularis*.—C. siliquosus. Fr., corchore à siliques. Broom-weed; a species indigenous to South America and the West Indies; used by the natives for brooms, and by the inhabitants of Panama as a tea. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—C. trilocularis [Linnaeus]. See *C. æstivus*.

CORCLE, n. Ko²r²'k'l. Fr., c. See CORCULUM.

CORCOITA (Basque), n. The gourd. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCOPAL, n. According to Bauhin, in the East Indies, the *Artocarpus integrifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rk²'u²(u⁴l)-u²m(u⁴m). Dim. of *cor*, the heart. Fr., corcule. Ger., Herzchen. Keimchen, Keim. It., germe. Sp., ovario, brote germén. Lit., a little heart; in botany, the embryo, also the small axis of growth in such dicotyledonous embryos as the walnut. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. germinis [Linnaeus]. See *Germinal* SPOR.

CORD, n. Ko²rd. Gr., χορδή (lit., an intestine; hence, catgut). Lat., chorda, funis. Fr., corde, cordon, lien. Ger., Strang, Saite, Schnur. It., corda. Sp., cuerda. 1. A string-like structure; in common parlance, a tendon. 2. In botany, see Funiculus and Chorda pistillaris.—Axis c. Ger., Axenstrang, Axenpelt [Remak]. See *Primitive* STREAK.—Bioplassou c. Of Heitzmann, a coarse net-work formed by branching cells, especially the reticulum of the umbilical cord. [J, 26.]—Contractile c. Of Sars, the gymnoculus of a polyzoan. [L, 121.]—C's of Müller. See *Müllerian* ducts.—Dorsal c. Fr., corde dorsale. See *NORCHORD*.—Elastic c. Elastic fibre; of Boll, a single elastic fibre which was supposed to be developed from a plate-like cell. [J, 42.]—False vocal c's. See *Superior* vocal BANDS.—Follicular c's. See *Lymphoid* c's and *Lymph* TUBES.—Genital c. Ger., Genitalstrang. Thiersch's term for a cord-like structure in the embryo, formed by the fusion of the two Wolffian ducts and their incorporation with the two Müllerian ducts. [A, 5.]—Great gangliated c. A nervous c., consisting of a series of ganglia united by short c's. There is one on each side of the spinal column reaching from the base of the skull to the coccyx. They are connected above with nerves which enter the brain, and terminate below in a loop on the sacrum. [C; L, 142.]—Gubernacular c. A fibrous structure that forms a part of the gubernaculum testis, being attached inferiorly to the lower part of the scrotum, and surrounding the processus vaginalis above. [A, 5.]—Hepatic c's. See *Hepatic* COLUMNS.—Intervascular-tissue c. [Billroth]. The cord-like processes of the parenchyma of the spleen, between the plexus of the splenic veins. [L, 31.]—Ligamentous c. of Weitbrecht. Fr., corde ligamenteuse de Weitbrecht. The orbicular ligament of the elbow. [A, 301.]—Lumbo-sacral c. A trunk formed by the anterior branch of the fifth lumbar nerve and a portion of the fourth lumbar nerve, which gives origin to the greater part of the superior lumbar nerve. [C; L, 142.]—Lymphatic c. A cord-like swelling of a lymphatic vessel running from an infected part, as from the seat of an initial syphilitic lesion. [E. B. Bronson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 24, 1888, p. 309.] Cf. *BUBONULUS*.—Lymphoid c's. Fr., cordons folliculaires. Ger., Markstränge, Markschläuche, Follicularstränge, Lymphröhren. The anastomosing, cord-like masses of the proper glandular substance, pulp or parenchyma of lymphatic glands. [J, 30.] See *Lymph* TUBES.—Medullary c. See *Medullary* TUBE.—Pistillary c. See *CHORDA* pistillaris.—Sonorous c's. Fr., cordes sonores. The membranous semicircular canals of the internal ear. [A, 301.]—Spermatic c. Lat., funiculus spermaticus. Fr., cordon spermaticque. Ger., Samenstrang. It., cordone spermatica. Sp., cordón espermático. A cord-like structure made up of the vas deferens, the spermatic artery and veins, lymphatics, nerves, and connective tissue. It begins at the internal abdominal ring, passes through the inguinal canal, and terminates in the scrotum, at the back part of the testicle, by the distribution of its component parts to the different structures of the testicle and scrotum. [L, 142, 172.]—Spinal c. Lat., medulla spinalis. Fr., moelle épinière. Ger., Rückenmark. It., corda spinale. Sp., cuerda espinal. The myelon, or portion of the cerebro-spinal axis below the medulla oblongata. It is about 40 ctm. (18 in.) long, and is contained within the vertebral canal, being limited above by the foramen magnum and below by the body of the first lumbar vertebra. It terminates below in the filum terminale. [K.]—Testicular c. See *Spermatic* c.—True vocal c's. Fr., vraies cordes vocales. See *Inferior* vocal BANDS.—Tympanic c. See *CHORDA* tympani.—Umbilical c. Lat., funis umbilicalis, funiculus umbilicalis. Fr., cordon ombilical. Ger., Nabelstrang, Nabelschnur. It., funicolo, cordone ombelicale. Sp., cordón umbilical. 1. The navel-string; a thick, flexible c. connecting the foetus, at the umbilicus, with the placenta; consisting of the umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, and a tough, gelatinous mass (the gelatin of Wharton) serving to support and bind the vessels together. 2. In botany, the delicate filament connecting the placenta with the chalaza of the seed. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—Vertebral c's. See *Protovertebral* COLUMNS.—Vocal c's. See *Vocal* BANDS.

CORDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd'a². See CHORDA.

CORDAITACEÆ (Lat.). n. f. pl. Ko²rd-a²-i²t-a(a²)²/se²(ke²-e)(a²-e²). Of Engler, the single order of the *Cordaitaceæ*, comprising only fossil genera. [B, 245.]

CORDAITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-a²-i²t'e²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., cordaïtes. Of Grand'Eury, a group of fossil plants allied to the *Coniferae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDAITINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-a³-i²t-i(e)'ne(na³-e²). A class of gymnosperms intermediate in botanical characters between the *Cycadinae* and the *Coniferinae*, consisting of the order *Cordaitaceae*. [B, 245.]

CORDATE, adj. Ko²rd'at. Lat., *cordatus* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *cordiforme*. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped leaves, etc., having a notched base, with the sides of the notch convex, as in the heart of a playing card. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDATO-HASTATE, adj. Ko²rd-at''o-ha³st'at. Lat., *cordatohastatus*. Cordate and hastate. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDATO-OVATE, adj. Ko²rd-at''o-o'vat. Of a form between cordate and ovate. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDATO-SAGITTATE, adj. Ko²rd-at''o-sa²j'i²t-at. Of a form between cordate and sagittate. [B, 19.]

CORDE (Fr.), n. Kord. See **CORDE**, **CHORDA**, and **CHORDEE**.—**C. à violon**. The genus *Periploca* and the *Cuscuta americana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. collique transverse**. F. Glénard's term for a variety of the epigastric pulsation of nervous dyspepsia, characterized by a transverse cord-like extension of the impulse, due to its communication to the overlying transverse colon. ["Lyon méd.," April 5, 1885, p. 492.]—**C. condylo-coronoïdienne**. The distance in a straight line from the external extremity of the condyle to the summit of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L, 143.]—**C's contournées**. The chordulae contortae. [L, 7.]—**C. de farcin**. Of the veterinarians, a cord-like engorgement of the subcutaneous lymphatics. [A, 301.]—**C's de Ferrein**. See **VOCAL BANDS**.—**C's de lait**. A popular expression for a cord-like distension of the milk-ducts.—**C. de Weitbrecht**. See **LIGAMENTOUS CORD** of *Weitbrecht*.—**C. d'Hippocrate**. See **TENDO ACHILLIS**.—**C. dorsale**. See **NOTOCHORD**.—**C. du ligament cervical**. In quadrupeds, an upward prolongation of the cervical ligament, attached to the occipital protuberance. [A, 301.]—**C. du tambour**. **C. du tympan**. See **CHORDA TYMPANI**.—**C. frontale**. The distance in a straight line between the frontal point and the bregma. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 410 (L).]—**C. gonio-symphysienne**. The distance in a straight line between the gonion and the symphyseal joint. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 537 (L).]—**C. musculaire**. A cord-like prominence of a muscle or a part of a muscle, due to a special morbid excitability of its fibres. [Hardy, "Union méd.," Jan. 10, 1885, p. 61.]—**C. vocales**. See **VOCAL BANDS**.—**C's vocales inférieures**. See **INFERIOR VOCAL BANDS**.—**C's vocales supérieures**. See **SUPERIOR VOCAL BANDS**.

CORDÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-da. 1. Cord-like; of the veterinarians, showing a transverse cord-like prominence formed by one of the abdominal muscles (a sign of abdominal pain or the result of emaciation). 2. Complicated with chordee (said of gonorrhœa). 3. (Improperly) heart-shaped. [A, 301.]

CORDÉAC (Fr.), n. Kor-da-a²k. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [A, 385.]

CORDEAU (Fr.), n. Kor-do. See **ACUS** (4th def.) and **AMUSSIS**.

CORDELÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-de²-la. See **FUNICULOSUS**.

CORDELÈRE (Fr.), n. Kord-e²-e-e²r. The *Amarantus caudatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORD-GRASS, n. Ko²rd'gr'a³s. The *Spartina stricta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORDIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd'i²-a². Of Linnæus, a genus of trees and shrubs of the *Boraginæe*, tribe *Cordiæe*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. abyssinica**. An Abyssinian species, employed like *C. myxa*. [B, 19.]—**C. africana**. See *C. myxa*.—**C. angustifolia** [West]. Fr., *monjoli de Curaçao*. A West Indian variety. The fruit is acid and edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. beurreria** [Linnaeus]. The *Ehretia beurreria* of R. Brown. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. Boissieri** [De Candolle]. A Mexican species, now known to furnish the so-called anacahuite wood, formerly much used in decoction, in phthisis. According to Buchner, the wood contains considerable calcium oxalate, but no organic proximate principle. [B, 5, 121, 195.] Cf. **ANACAHUITE**.—**C. calococca** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à coques, bois à chique*. A species indigenous to Jamaica. The fruit is used as a pectoral, and the natives employ it and the root and leaves, boiled in palm-oil, for cutaneous diseases. The fruit is considered by them an aphrodisiac, and they obtain a glue from the bark. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cordana** [Linnaeus]. A species indigenous to Peru. The leaves and bark are used like garlic. [L, 30.]—**C. chinensis** [Lamarck]. A Chinese species. The acid and astringent fruit is used in urinary diseases. [B, 180.]—**C. crenata**. A species indigenous to Egypt and Abyssinia. It is the *κοκκυμυλέα* of Theophrastus. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. domestica** [Roth]. See *C. myxa*.—**C. ehretifolides** [Lamarck]. See *C. calococca*.—**C. globosa**. The gont-tea of the West Indies. The leaves are used in baths for dropsy and skin diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis**. A species indigenous to Guiana; used as an application to tumors and painful limbs. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. juglandifolia**. See *C. sebstenæ*.—**C. latifolia** [Roxburgh]. Beng., *buo buhovari*. The broad-leaved sipistan; an East Indian species. The young fruits are pickled and eaten. The fruit is pectoral and astringent. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. Loureiri** [Römer and Schultes]. Fr., *monjoli de Chine*. A species indigenous to China; employed as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. mixa** [Linnaeus]. See *C. myxa*.—**C. myxa** [Linnaeus]. **C. obliqua** [Willdenow]. **C. officinalis** [Lamarck]. Fr., *sebstia domestica*. Ger., *schwarze Cordie, schwarzer Brustbeerbaum*. The *æspéria* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides; a species indigenous to the East Indies, but cultivated in Arabia and Egypt. The fruit, a fleshy berry about 1 inch long and shaped like a plum, was once official in Europe as *fructus sebstenæ* and *jubæbe nigra*, and was used in pectoral complaints. The powdered seeds, mixed with oil, are used by the natives in ringworm; the bark is considered a mild tonic in Java. [B, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. pellita** [Willdenow]. Fr., *herbe à chiques*. The *Tournefortia hirsutissima*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—

C. retusa [Vahl]. The *Ehretia burxifolia*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rotundifolia** [Rutzel and Pavón]. Fr., *c. à feuilles rondes*. A Peruvian species. A decoction of the leaves is employed in ophthalmia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. sebstenia** [Linnaeus]. **C. speciosa** [Willdenow]. Fr., *bois de chik, bois de rapé, bois de roses, sebestier*. A species indigenous to the West Indies. The fruit, called *sebesten*, is used in Egypt as a laxative. It is also made into a confection. The tree furnishes a glue. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tetrandra** [Linnaeus]. A species indigenous to Peru. The fruit is edible. [L, 30.]

CORDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cordiacées*. A group of plants, united to the *Boraginæe* by Adanson and A. L. Jussieu, but made by R. Brown and many others a distinct order. De Candolle makes it a division of the *Boraginæe*, and subdivides it into three groups—*Cordiæe*, *Heliotropiæe*, and *Tournefortiæe*. It corresponds to the *Cordiæe* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIAL, adj. Ko²rd'ya²l. Lat., *cordialis* (from *cor*, the heart). Fr., *c. Ger., herzkärkend*. It., *cordiale*. Sp., *c.* Acting as a stimulant or tonic to the heart and the stomach; warming; exhilarating; as a n., a preparation so acting. [A, 301.]—**Brodium's c.**, **Brodium's nervous c.** Of Paris, a preparation containing the tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamom, and cinchona, compound spirit of lavender, and wine of iron. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. lozeuges**. See **TABELLÆ CARDIACÆ**.—**C. spirit**. See **SPIRITUS CARDIACUS**.—**C. syrup**. See **SYRUPUS CARDIACUS**.—**C. troches**. See **TROCHISCI ALEXITERII NOSTRI**.—**C. water**. See **AQUA CARDIACA**.—**Curaçao c.** 1. Of Moore, a preparation made by mixing 1 part of tincture of fresh orange-peel, 2 parts of alcohol, and 3 parts of syrup. 2. Of Von Valta, a preparation made by macerating 15 parts each of bitter (curaçao) orange-peel, freed from pulp and cut, in 190 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol, straining, adding 10 parts of milk and 80 of water, filtering, and mixing with 50 parts of syrup. 3. Of R. F. Fairthorne, a substitute for imported curaçao, made by dissolving 10 drops of fresh oil of orange-peel, 6 drops of fresh oil of lemon-peel, and 1 drop each of oil of cloves, oil of anise-seed, and oil of Ceylon cinnamon, in 5 fl. oz. and 2 fl. drachms of alcohol, adding 1 fl. drachm of extract of fresh orange-peel and 7 fl. oz. of syrup, agitating for 10 or 15 minutes, adding 2 fl. drachms of orange-flower water or water, and 2 drachms of powdered magnesium carbonate, and, after allowing it to stand for an hour, filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, xxix, xxx (a, 21).]—**Godfrey's c.** 1. A preparation made by dissolving 3½ Troy oz. of potassium carbonate in 26 pints of water, adding 16 pints of sugar-house molasses, heating the mixture over a gentle fire until it simmers, removing the scum, adding ¼ pint of tincture of opium, 2 pints of alcohol, and 4 fl. drachms of oil of sassafras, previously mixed together. 2. Of J. B. Moore, a preparation made by mixing 6 fl. oz. of brandy with 22 fl. oz. of boiling water in a half-gallon bottle, rubbing ¼ drachm each of oil of sassafras and oil of peppermint with 3 drachms of magnesium carbonate, triturating the mixture with 8 fl. oz. of the hot menstruum, then transferring to the bottle containing the remainder, and occasionally shaking the whole vigorously until cool; filtering with sufficient water to make 28 fl. oz. of filtrate, dissolving in this 1 Troy oz. of sodium bicarbonate, and adding 1 pint of New Orleans molasses and ¼ fl. oz. of deodorized tincture of opium, mixing well, and, if necessary, straining through muslin. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 21).]—**Sir Walter Raleigh's c.** See **CONFECTIO AROMATICA**.—**Solid c.** **epithem**. See **EPITHEMA CORDIALE SOLIDUM**.

CORDIALI (It.), n. Ko²rd-i²-a³l'e. The *LINARIA communis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDICEPS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rd'i²-se²ps(ke²ps). Gen., *cordicipitis*. From *cor*, the heart, and *caput*, the head. Of Lamarck, a genus of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*, which Tulasne has added to the *Hypocrea* and *Torribia*. The species grows upon dead leaves and branches, ergoted grains, and the pupæ and larvæ of insects. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. alutacea**. A species of a pale tan-color that grows upon pine leaves. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. militaris**. An English species of a brilliant scarlet color. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. purpurea**. Of Fries, an organism shown by Tulasne to be merely the final stage of development of the ergot-of-rye fungus. [a, 22.]—**C. sinensis**. A species sold by the Chinese as a medicine. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kor-de, kord'i²-e². See **CORDIA**.—**Schwarze C.** (Ger.). The *Cordia myxa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORDIÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cordiées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of *Boraginæe*. It comprises *Cordia*, *Patagonula*, *Saccellium*, and *Auremma*. 2. Of De Candolle, a group of *Cordiæe*, comprising *Gynaion*, *Varronia*, *Cordia*, and *Saccellium*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIELLE (Fr.), n. Kord-e-e²l. The *Leoneorus cordiaca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIERIÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rd-i²-e²(e²)'re²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cordières*. Of Richard, a tribe of rubiaceous plants, comprising *Cordia*, *Myrmecodia*, and *Tricatylia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDIFOLIATE, adj. Ko²rd-i²-fol'i²-at. Lat., *cordifolius* (from *cor*, the heart, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *cordifolié*. Ger., *herzblättrig*. Having heart-shaped leaves. [L, 81.]

CORDIFORM, adj. Ko²rd'i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cordiformis* (from *cor*, the heart, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cordiforme*. Ger., *herzförmig*. Heart-shaped.

CORDINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rd-i²n-e(a)'ma³. Gen., *cordinematos* (-is). Gr., *κορδινημα*. See **SCORDINEMA**.

CORDELEAFS, n. Ko²rd'lefs. Lindley's name for certain *Restiaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORDMI. In Macassar, the *Cassytha corniculata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOBAN, n. In Cuba, the *Miconia clanothina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOBANCILLO (Sp.), Kord-o-baⁿ-thel'yo. In Cuba, the *Rondeletia febrifuga*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kōrd-ol-(o²)i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *cord*, the heart, and *dolere*, to be in pain. Fr., *cordolie*. See **CARDIALGIA**.

CORDON (Fr.), n. Kōrd-ō²m². 1. See **CORD**. 2. In floriculture, the organs in double anemones representing the petal. 3. A girdle. 4. See **AVANT-LAIT**. 5. See **ENTRE-FESSES**. [A, 491; B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. adamantin**. See **GUBERNACULUM dentis**.—**C. cunéiforme**. See **Cuneate Funiculus**.—**C. de cardinal**. The *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Goll**. See **COLUMN of Goll**.—**C. de l'ombilic**. See **Umbilical cord**.—**C. externe de la silique**. The external tract of nerve-fibres forming the capsule of the olivary body. [I, 39.] See **SILVIA olivæ**.—**C's folliculaires**. See **Lymphoid cords**.—**C. grêles**. See **Funiculus gracilis**.—**C. iliaque gauche**. F. Glénard's term for the sigmoid flexure of the colon when it is in a condition admitting of its course being traced by palpation. ["*Lyon méd.*," Apr. 5, 1885, p. 492.]—**C. intermédiaire**. The lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**C. interne de la silique**. The internal bundle of nerve-fibres in the capsule of the olivary body. [I, 39.]—**C. latéral**. The lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**C. latéral de la moelle épinière**. See **Lateral column**.—**C's médullaires**. The medullary columns of the spinal cord. [I, 35.]—**C's nerveux**. Nerve-trunks; the larger divisions of a nerve. [A, 301.]—**C. nucléaire**. Balbiani's name for the nuclear fibrils. [I.]—**C. olivaire**. See **Olivary fasciculus**.—**C. ombilical**. See **Umbilical cord**.—**C. pistillaire**. See **CHORDA pistillaris**.—**C. pyramidaux**. The pyramids of the spinal cord. [I, 39.]—**C. sanitaire**. A line of policemen, soldiers, or civilians posted around an infected district to prevent egress or ingress. [L, 88.]—**C. spermatique**. See **Spermatie cord**.—**C. suspenseur**. The cellular cord which supports the vegetable embryo in the ovule. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. sus-pubien**. See **Round ligament of the uterus**.—**C. testiculaire**. See **Spermatie cord**.—**Gros c.** A commercial term for fish-gut occurring in heart-shaped pieces. [A, 301.]—**Peit c.** A commercial term for fish-gut occurring in lyre-shaped pieces. [A, 301.]—**Sautaire c.** See **C. sanitaire**.

CORDONCILLO (Sp.), n. Kord-on-thel'yo. In Jalisco, matico. [A, 447.]

CORDONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kord-on-a. Marked with cord-like processes or ridges. [L, 180.]

CORDUBA (Sp.), n. Kord'u-ba³. The *Asparagus acutifolius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORDULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kōrd-u²(u⁴)i(e)na³. A subfamily of the *Libellulidae*. [L, 121.]

CORDYCEPS (Lat.), n. f. Kōrd'rd²(u⁴)-se²ps(ke²ps). See **CORCICEPS**.

CORDYLE (Lat.), n. f. Kōrd'rd²(u⁴)i(e)a. Gen., *cord'yles*. Gr., κορδύλη. 1. A club, or anything with a head like a club. 2. An old form of bandage for the head. 3. A furuncle. [A, 322.]

CORDYLEA (Lat.), n. f. Kōrd'rd²(u⁴)i(e)a³. From κορδύλος, the newt. Fr., *cordylée*. The excrement of a lizard (Fr., *stellion du Levant*), anciently reputed to be a remedy for cutaneous eruptions, and also used as a cosmetic. [L, 41, 105 (a, 21).]

CORDYLINA (Lat.), n. f. Kōrd'rd²(u⁴)i(e)na. The club-palm; of Commerson, a genus of palm-like liliaceous plants, closely allied to *Dracæna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fragrans**. The *Dracæna fragrans*. [B, 19, 245 (a, 24).]—**C. reflexa**. The *Dracæna reflexa*. [B, 19, 245 (a, 24).]

CORDYLOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kōrd'rd²(u⁴)i(e)o(o²)i²d(ed'y²-e²a³). Fr., *cordyloïdes*. A family of the *Reptilia*. [L, 180.]

CORE, n. Kor. From *cor*, the heart. Lat., *ventriculus* (seu *nucleus*) *furunculi* (1st def.), Fr., *bourbillon* (1st and 2d def.), *massue centrale* (3d def.). Ger., *Eiter-Pfropf* (1st def.), *Arenkämpfer* (3d def.), *Innenkolben* (3d def.). It., *torso centrale* (1st def.), Sp., *centro de pus* (1st def.). 1. A whitish, filamentous, tenacious body formed at the centre of a furuncle; regarded by most writers as necrosed connective tissue, but by some as a product of plastic exudation. 2. A disorder of sheep. 3. The axile body or corpuscle; the central part of a terminal corpuscle. It consists of a connective-tissue framework which contains the termination of one or more medullated nerve-fibres, and several cells or cell-like bodies, considered to be either of connective tissue or of epithelial or ganglionic character. The whole is surrounded by a capsule derived from the sheath of the nerve or nerves terminating in it. [B, 77; J, 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J); L, 56.] 4. See **CORIS**. 5. A bar of soft iron sliding within the coil of an induction machine.—**Claw c's**. The osseous structures supporting the claws of many mammals. [L, 14].—**Horn c's**. The bony processes, usually arising from the frontal bones, which extend into and support the horns of the *Cavicornia*. [L, 14.]

CORE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(kōr²)e(a). Gen., *cor'es*. Gr., κόρη. The pupil of the eye (originally, the eyeball). [A, 325, 387.]

COREA (Port.), n. Kor'a-a³. The *Coris monspeliensis*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CORECLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²k-lī'(le²-e')-si³s. Gen., *corecleis'eos* (-is). See **COROCLEISIS**.

CORE CORE, n. In Chili, the *Geranium columbinum*. [B, 88.]

CORECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²k'ta²(ta³)-i²s. Gen., *corectas'eos* (-e²tasis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *έκτασις*, dilatation. Dilatation of the pupil. [A, 322.]

CORECTENIA (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²k-ten(te²n')i²-a³. Gen., *corecteni'e* (-e²a³). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *έκτενία* (= *έκτενεία*), extension.

Enlargement of the pupil by prolapse of the iris through a wound in the cornea. [F.]

CORECTODIALYSIS (Lat.), **CORECTOMIA** (Lat.), **CORECTOMODIALYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kōr'e²k-to(to²)-di(di²)-a²(a²)i²s(u⁶s)-i²s, -tom(to²m)i²-a³, -tom(to²m)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²(a²)i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *corectodialys'eos* (-al'ysis), *corectom'ia*, -*tomodialys'eos* (-al'ysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, liberation, or *τέμναις*, to cut. See **IRIDECTOMY** and **IRIDODIALYSIS**.

CORECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²k-tom(to²m)i²-a³. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *έκτεμναις*, to cut out. See **IRIDECTOMY**.

CORECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²k-top(to²p')i²-a³. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *έκτροπις*, displaced. Fr., *corectopie*. Ger., *Corectopie*. *Pupillenversetzung*. It., *distogamento della pupilla*, c. Sp., *dislocación de la pupila*. Displacement of the pupil; a condition in which the pupil is not in the centre of the iris. [F.]

COREDIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²-e²(a)-di(di²)-a²(a²)i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *coredialys'eos* (-al'ysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, liberation. See **IRIDODIALYSIS**.

COREDIASTASIS (Lat.), **COREDIASTOLE** (Lat.), n's f. Kōr'e²-e²(a)-di(di²)-a²st(a²st')a²s(a³s)-i²s, -o²-e(a). Gen., *corediastas'eos* (-ast'asis, -ast'oles). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάστασις* or *διαστολή*, dilatation. Fr., *corediastase*, *corediastole*. Dilatation of the pupil. [L, 32.]

COREI [Schiodt] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kor(kōr²)e²i(e). A family of the *Trochalopoda*. [L, 196.]

COREIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kōr'e²(e²)i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *coréidées*, *coréides*. A family of the *Gymnocerata*, or of the *Nodicornia*, or a group or subfamily of the *Corisacæ*. [L, 121, 196, 292.]

CORELLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kōr'e²-e²-lī'(le)'ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Asciadiacæ*. [L, 121.]

CORELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²-e²(al)i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *corelys'eos* (-el'ysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *λύειν*, to loosen. Fr., *corélysie*. The operation of detaching the pupillary or sphincter margin of the iris from any adhesions which it may have contracted to the cornea or to the capsule of the lens. [F.]

COREMA (Lat.), n. n. Kōr'e²-e(a)'ma³. Gen., *corem'a'ios* (-is). Gr., κόρημα. 1. Refuse, filth, anything purged away. 2. Of Paulus Ægineta, a general term for medicinal applications for cleansing and softening the skin. [A, 325.]

COREMEGINE [Runge] n. Kōr'e²m'e²j-en. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *μέγας*, large. Fr., *corémégine*. Atropine. [A, 301; L, 49.]

COREMETAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²(a)-met-a³-mo²rf-os'i²s. Gen., *coremetamorphos'eos* (-is). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil. [F.]

COREMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kōr'e²m-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corémiacées*. Of Payer, a family of arthropodaceous *Fungi*, having their receptacle formed by a union of many filaments. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREMIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kōr'e²m-i²(i²)e²-i(e). A tribe of the *Hormiscineæ*, comprising *Coremium* and *Stysanus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kōr'e²m'i²-u²m(u⁴m). 1. A stalk consisting of a collection of hyphæ. [A, 396.] 2. Of Link, a genus of the *Mucedines* in which the receptacular filaments are gathered in a cylindrical shape, and at their summits spread out in the form of a bouquet. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREMORPHOMA (Lat.), **COREMORPHOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kōr'e²(a)-mo²rf-om'a³, -os'i²s. See **COROMORPHOMA** and **COROMORPHOSIS**.

CORENBLOEM, n. In Belgium, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORENC (Fr.), n. Kor-a³n²k. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a cold sulphurous and saline effervescent spring. [A, 385.]

CORENCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(kōr²)e²n²(an²)-klis'(kle²-es')-is. Gen., *corencleis'eos* (-cleis'is). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *έγκλεισις*, inclusion. See **IRIDENCLEISIS**.

COREOMETER, n. Kor-e²o²m'e²t-n²r. Fr., *coréomètre*. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the diameter of the pupil; several varieties of instruments for this purpose have been proposed by Obers, Follin, Lawrence, Coccins, Galezowski, Obernier, Fick, Hondin, Badal, Mulder and Kreuchel, Dojter, and Landolt. One of the earliest and simplest is the instrument of Lawrence, which consists of a horizontal scale divided into quarters of a line. This scale carries two vertical indices, one of which is stationary while the other can be moved along the scale by means of a screw. [F.]

COREONCION (Lat.), **COREONCIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kor(kōr²)e²(a)-o²n²(on²)si²(ki²)-o²n², -u³m(u⁴m). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *όγκος*, a hook. Fr., *coreoncion*. 1. A hook-like instrument, devised by Langenbeck, for drawing out a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, so as to form an artificial pupil. 2. A forceps with double hooks, invented by the elder von Graefe. [F.]

COREOPE (Fr.), n. Kor-a-op. See **COREOPSIS**.

COREOPSISIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kōr'e²-e²-o²ps-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *coréopsidées*. Of Cassini, a subtribe of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Guizotia*, *Synedrella*, *Trichospira*, *Heterospermum*, *Glossocardia*, *Microlecania*, *Coreocarpus*, *Dahlia*, *Hidalgo*, *Thelesperma*, *Cosmos*, *Bidens*, *Narcalina*, *Glossogyne*, *Isostigma*, and *Chrysanthellum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COREOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kōr'e²-e²-o²ps'i²s. Gen., *coreopsis'eos* (-is). From *κόρη*, a bug, and *όψις*, appearance. Fr., *coréope*, co-

reopsis, coriope. Ger., *Wanzengesicht*. Tickseed; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Compositae*, tribe *Helianthoideae*. [B, 34, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. alternifolia* [Linnaeus]. See *ACTINOMERIS squarrosa*.—*C. atkinsoniana*. An ornamental species now referred to *Calliopsis*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*C. bidens* [Linnaeus]. See *BIDENS cernua*.—*C. Drummondii* [Torrey and Gray]. A species found in Texas. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—*C. georgina nuda*. The *Dahlia pinnata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. georgina pruinosa* [Cassini]. The *Dahlia bidentifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. trichosperma* [Michaux]. Tickweed (or tickseed-) sunflower; a species growing in the United States. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—*C. verticillata* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *coréopsis verticille*. A species found in the Middle and Western United States; the leaves furnish a red dye. [B, 19, 34, 173 (a, 24).]

COREPALINOIXIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-e²(a)-pa²(pa²)-i²n-a²n(a²n)-o²(a²)-i²x²i²s. Gen., *corepalinoix'eos* (-is). From *κόρη*, the pupil, *πάλω*, again, and *ἀνοίξις*, an opening. An obsolete term for the re-opening or re-establishment of the natural pupil. [F.]

COREPARELCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-e²(a)-pa²(pa²r)-e²i²si²s(ku²s)-i²s. See *COROPARELCYSIS*.

COREPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-e²t(e²f)/ti²s(thi²s)-i²s. Gen., *corephthis'eos* (-eph'this'is). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *φθίσις*, a shrinking. Fr., *coréphthisie*. Habitual contraction of the pupil. [A, 301.]

COREPLASTY, n. Kor'e²-pla²st-i². Lat., *coreplastica, coreplastice* (from *κόρη*, the pupil, and *πλαστικός* [τέχνη] understood), plastic art). Fr., *coréplastie*. The formation of an artificial pupil; cernomorphosis. [F.]

CORESTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)-e²(a)-ste²n-o²-ma². Gen., *corestenon'atos* (-is). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *στένωμα*, a narrow place. A narrowing or partial closure of the pupil. [F.]—*C. congenitum* [von Ammon]. Congenital c.; a peculiar deformity of the pupil caused by proliferations or outgrowths from the sphincter margin of the iris, which sometimes touch each other and thus form several pupils. [F.]

CORÈTE (Fr.), n. Kor-e²t. The genus *Corchorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. méloche*, *C. potagère*. The *Corchorus olitorius*. [A, 301; B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORETODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-et(at)-o²(o²)-di²(di²)-a²i²-(a²i²)i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *coretodialys'eos* (-al'ysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. See *IRIDODIALYSIS*.

CORETODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-e²t(at)-o²(o²)-mo²(mo²)-di²(di²)-a²i²-(a²i²)i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *coretodialys'eos* (-al'ysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, *τέμνειν*, to cut, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. Fr., *corétomédialyse*. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

CORETOMY, n. Ko²r-e²t'o-mi². From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *corétomie*. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

CORETONECTOMY, n. Ko²r-e²t-o-ne²k'to-mi². From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

CORETOTOMY, n. Ko²r-e²t'o²t'o-mi². From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

COREVIA (Ar.), n. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORGNUOLE (Fr.), n. Korn-yul. A kind of gall growing on the plum-tree. [B, 88; L, 109.]

CORIAEA (Fr.), adj. Ko-re-a². See *CORIACEOUS*.

CORIACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a(a²)/se²(ke²)-a². Fr., *coriacés*. 1. A subsection of the *Cyclorrhapha*. 2. A family of the *Zoantharia*. [L, 41, 121.]

CORIACEOUS, adj. Kor-i²a'shu²s. Lat., *coriaceus* (from *corium*, leather). Fr., *coriace, coriacé*. Ger., *lederartig*. It., *coriaceo*. Sp., *coriaceo*. Leathery. [B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]

CORIAIRE (Fr.), n. Ko-re-ar. See *CORIARIA*.

CORIAL, adj. Kor-i²a². Lat., *corialis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Coriaria*. [a, 24].—*C. alliance*. Lat., *nizus corialis*. See *CORIALES*.

CORIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a(a²)/lez(las). Of Lindley, the *Coriariæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORIAMYRTIN, n. Kor-i²a²-mu²rt'i²n. Fr., *coriamyrtine*. The peculiar principle, C₃₀H₅₂O₁₀, of the fruit of *Coriaria myrtifolia*, discovered by Riban. It forms white, hitter crystals, without odor, slightly soluble in water, but freely so in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in benzene. It is a violent poison, resembling picrotoxin in action. [A, 319; B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORIANDE, n. Kor-i²a²-ndu²r. Fr., *coriandre*. Ger., *C*. The genus *Coriandrum*; also the fruit of the *Coriandrum sativum*.—Common c. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*C*-fruit, *C*-seed. Lat., *coriandri fructus* [Br. Ph.], *coriandrum* [U. S. Ph.], *fructus coriandri* [Ger. Ph.], Ger., *C'samen*. The fruit of *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 5, 81 (a, 24).]—Essential oil of c. See *Oil of c.*—Gemeiner C. (Ger.). The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Oil of c. Lat., *oleum coriandri* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile (ou essence) de coriandre*. Ger., *C'öl*. Sp., *esencia de culantro* [Sp. Ph.]. A volatile oil, isomeric with borneol, obtained by distillation, with water, from bruised c-seeds. It has the odor and taste of c., a neutral reaction, and the medicinal properties of the fruit. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—Römischer C. (Ger.), Schwarzer C. (Ger.). The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORIANDE (Fr.), n. Ko-re-a²-ndr'. See *CORIANDE* and *CORIANDRUM*.—Alcoolat de c. Spirit of coriander: made by macerating 1 part of coriander-seeds for 2 days in 8 parts of alcohol, and evaporating on a water-bath. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—*C*. commune. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 301.]—Essence (ou Huile volatile) de c. Oil of coriander. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORIANDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a²-nd(a²nd')ri²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *coriandréés*. 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Um-*

belliferae-Cœlospermeæ, including *Bifora*, *Astoma*, *Atrema*, and *Coriandrum*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising (in 1827) *Coriandrum* and *Biforis*; in 1828 he made them a subdivision of the true *Umbelliferae*, including the same genera as before and adding *Excoacantha*; in 1837 including *Lagoecia*, *Coriandrum*, *Atrema*, *Astomea*, and *Bifora*; and in 1841 comprising *Coriandrum*, *Biforis*, *Cymbocarpum*, *Astomea*, *Apiastrum*, and *Atrema*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CORIANDRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a²-nd(a²nd')ri²d-e(a²-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORIANDRINÆ [Diétr.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a²-nd(a²nd)-rin'e²e(a²-e²). The *Coriandrea* of De Candolle. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CORIANDRUM [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)-i²a²-nd(a²nd)/ru²m(ru²m). Gr., *κοριάνδρον, κοριάνων, κοριάνων*. Fr., *coriandre*. Ger., *Coriander*. 1. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Caucalineeæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the fruit of *C. sativum*. [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).]—*Ætheroleum coriandri*. See *Oleum coriandri ætherum*.—*Coriandri fructus* [Br. Ph.]. See *CORIANDE*-fruit.—*C. cicuta* [Crantz]. The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cynapium* [Crantz]. The *Æthusa cynapium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. latifolium* [Crantz]. The *Sium latifolium*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. maculatum* [Roth]. The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. majus*. See *C. sativum*.—*C. sativum*. Fr., *coriandre cultivée*. Ger., *gemeiner Coriander* (oder *Koriander*). An annual species widely cultivated for the sake of its fruit, coriander, which becomes fragrant when dried (though all parts of the fresh plant are very fetid when bruised), has the ordinary medicinal virtues of the aromatics, and is used to disguise the taste of other medicines, or to correct their gripping qualities. The aromatic taste and odor depend on a volatile oil (see *Oil of CORIANDE*). [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. testiculatum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *petite coriandre*. A species having the same uses as *C. sativum*, though little employed. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. vulgare*. See *C. sativum*.—*Fructus coriandri* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See *CORIANDE*-fruit.—*Oleum coriandri* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *Oleum coriandri ætherum*. See *Oil of CORIANDE*.—*Semen coriandri* (majoris). See *CORIANDE*-fruit.—*Semen coriandri nigri* (seu romani). The seed of *Nigella sativa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Semen coriandri sativi* (seu vulgaris). See *CORIANDE*-fruit.

CORIANNON (Lat.), **CORIANON** (Lat.), n's n. Kor(ko²r)-i²a²-n(a²n)/no²n. -o²n. Gr., *κοριάνων, κοριάνων*. Ancient names of *Coriandrum sativum* and its fruit. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-i²a(a²)/ri²a². Fr., *redoul*. Ger., *Gerberstrach*. The only genus of the *Coriariæ*. [B, 19, 42, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. angustissima*. A New Zealand species, thought by some to be identical with *C. ruscifolia*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. myrtifolia* [Linnaeus]. Ar., *arouze, er rouiza*. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de myrte, corroyère, herbe aux tanneurs, redon, redoux, sumac des teinturiers*. Ger., *myrtenblättriger Gerberstrach, Myrtensumach*. A shrub, 2 to 3 feet high, with erect, opposite, myrtle-like leaves, which have been used to adulterate senna. The leaves are used for dyeing black. The berries and the young shoots, which contain coriamyrtin, are poisonous, causing violent cramps in the stomach, soon followed by vomiting, frothing at the mouth, loss of sight, coldness of the skin, clammy perspiration, convulsive movements, pulselessness, and loss of sensibility. [C. Rivière, "Jour. de méd. et pharm. d'Algérie"; "Nouv. rem." Aug. 24, 1888, p. 307; B, 19, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—*C. nepalensis*. A more spreading species than *C. myrtifolia*, indigenous to Nepal, where its fruit is said to be eaten. [B, 19, 185 (a, 24).]—*C. nescifolia*. See *C. ruscifolia*.—*C. phyllifolia* [Humboldt and Bonpland]. See *C. thymifolia*.—*C. ruscifolia* [Linnaeus]. *C. sarmentosa* [Forster]. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de fragon*. Toot-plant, tu-tu; a species growing in New Zealand, containing toot-poison, which is thought to be the same narcotic principle as coriamyrtin. The ripe berries are said to be refreshing, if the seeds are rejected. [B, 5, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. thymifolia* [Willdenow]. Fr., *redoul à feuilles de thym*. Ink-plant; a species growing in New Zealand and South America; thought by some to be a variety of *C. ruscifolia*. The juice of its fruit is at first of a reddish color, but soon turns black. [B, 5, 173, 185 (a, 24).]

CORARIACEÆ (Lat.), **CORARIÆÆ** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a(a²)/ri²a²-a(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *corariacées, corariées*. An order of plants consisting of the genus *Coriaria*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CORARINE, n. Kor-i²-ar'en. Fr., c. An alkaloid extracted from *Coriaria myrtifolia*. [L, 41, 49, 87.]

CORARIINÆÆ [Chat.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²a²-r(a²r)-i²n'e²e(a²-e²). Fr., *corariinées*. A group of plants comprising the *Coriariææ* and *Linnanthææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORIDE (Fr.), n. Ko-red. See *CORIS*.

CORIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²d-i(i²)/e²e(a²-e²). Fr., *coridiées*. Of Reichenbach, a tribe of the *Primulacææ*, consisting of the genus *Coris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORIDINE, n. Ko²r-i²d-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Coridin*. A liquid, C₁₂H₁₄N, metameric with aniline and its homologues, and derived from the distillation of bones and other animal matter. It boils at about 211° C. [B, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).]

CORIGEEN, n. Ko²r-i²-gen'. See *CARRAGEEN*.

CORITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-i²-ie(i²)/ti²s. Gen., *corit'idis*. From *coritis*, the skin (see also *-itis**). See *DERMATITIS*.

CORINALDIEÆ [Trevisan] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²-n-a²i²(a²)/di²(di²)/e²e(a²-e²). A subtribe of the *Algae* (*Spheroceceæ*), consisting of the genus *Corinaldia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORINDE (Fr.), n. Ko-ra²-nd. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 19.]

CORINTH, n. Ko²r¹i²nth. Lat., *uvæ corinthiacæ* (from *Corinth*, whence they are exported). Fr., *corinthe, passarelle*. Ger., *Corinthe, Korinthe*. It., *pasa di Corinto*. Sp., *pasa de Corinto*. The black currant; and the dried fruit of *Vitis vinifera corinthiaca*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORION (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)¹i²-o²n. Gr., *χόριον* (1st def.), *κόριον* (2d def.). Fr., c. (1st def.). 1. See **CORIUM** and **CHORION**. 2. The coriaceous part of the upper wings of the *Tetramera*. 3. An ancient name for coriander. 4. Of Apuleius, the *Ranunculus sceleratus*. 5. Of Link, the genus *Bifora*. 6. Of Mitchell, the genus *Arenaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41, 44, 95.]

CORIS (Lat.), n. m. and f. Kor(ko²r)¹i²s. Gen., *cor'eos* (-is). Gr., *κόρις*. 1. The *Acanthia lectularia*. [A, 325.] 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Primulaceæ*, tribe *Coridææ*. [B, 42, (a, 24).]—**C. cretica**, C. lutea. The *Hypericum saxatile*. [L, 97.]—**C. monspeliensis** [Linnaeus]. Fr., c. de Montpellier. Ger., *Erdfieker*. A species growing in the Mediterranean region; it has a bitter taste and aromatic odor, and has been recommended as a vulnerary. By the Arabs the whole plant is regarded as a specific in syphilis. It is probably the *σάμφυτον πετραίου* of Dioscorides. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CORISANTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)¹i²s-a²n(a²n)-the-(tha)¹ri²-a³. Fr., *corisanthérie*. Of Jussieu, a class of monopetalous dicotyledons comprising the *Dipsacææ*, *Rubiaceææ*, and *Lonicæææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORISEN (Fr.), n. Kor-e-a³n². A Korean variety of ginseng, thought by some botanists to be an *Aralia*. [A, 301.]

CORISLÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)¹i²s¹e(a²e²). From *κόρις*, a bug. A family of the *Hemiptera*. [L, 196.]

CORISPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r¹i²-spurm(spe²rm)¹e²-e(a²e²). From *κόρις*, a bug, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *corispermées*. 1. Of Link, a tribe of the *Salsolaceæ*, comprising *Agriophyllum*, *Corispermum*, *Anthochlamys*, and *Vallinia*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, comprising *Corispermum*, *Anthochlamys*, and *Agriophyllum*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)¹i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *χόριον, δέρμα*. Fr., *derme, muco-derme* (2d def.), *chorion muqueux* (2d def.). Ger., *Lederhaut* (1st def.), *eigentliche Cutis* (1st def.). It., *corion*. Sp., *corión*. 1. The dense felt-like membranous layer of the skin, covered on the ectal or free surface by the epidermis or cuticle, and on the ental or attached surface insensibly merging into the areolar subcutaneous tissue. It is composed of a dense network of white fibrous tissue with a slight admixture of elastic tissue. The meshes of the network are wide next the subcutaneous tissue, but become very close next the epidermis, from which it is said to be separated by a basement membrane; here also the c. is raised into blunt projections (formed by cutaneous follicles deflected upward) which constitute the papillæ upon which the epidermis is molded. Besides the proper fibrous tissue of the c., there are present in it blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, nerves and their endings, sweat-glands and sebaceous glands, the roots of the hairs and their arrector pili muscles, connective-tissue corpuscles and lymph-cells, muscular fibre-cells, and, in many animals, striated muscular fibres. 2. The connective-tissue framework or membrane, comparable with the c. of the skin, upon which rests the epithelium of mucous membrane. It contains considerable adenoid tissue, and is bounded next the epithelium, in most situations, by a basement membrane, and next the submucosa, by a thin layer of muscular fibre-cells (*muscularis mucosæ*). [J, 26, 30, 32, 35, 42; L, 115.] 3. The *Poria* of Pursh. 4. Of Pliny, the rind, bark, or shell of fruits, plants, or nuts. [a, 17; B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. phlogisticum**, **C. pleuriticum**. See **BUFFY COAT**.—**C. polygigerum**. See **POLYPARIUM**.

CORIVE (Fr.), n. Ko-rev. A variety of chestnut. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORIXÆ [Schüdtte] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)¹i²x'e(a²e²). A family of the *Hemiptera heteropoda*. [L, 196.]

CORIXIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)¹i²x'i²d'e(a²e²). A family of the *Hemiptera heteropoda*. [L, 121.]

CORIXITES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)¹i²x-i(e)¹tez(te²s). A group of the *Notonectidæ*, order *Hemiptera*. [L, 109.]

CORIZIOLA (It.), n. Kor-etz-i²ol'a³. In the Levant, the *Convolvulus scammonia* of Linnaeus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORK, n. Ko²rk. Gr., *φέλλος*. Lat., *suber* (1st def.). Fr., *liège* (1st def.). Ger., *Kork* (1st def.). It., *sughero* (1st def.). Sp., *corecho* (1st def.). 1. A variety of tissue found in the hypodermal zone of many trees, formed of several layers of more or less cuboidal hollow cells with liquefied walls, and destitute of intercellular spaces and of cell-contents other than air. The term c. is commonly applied to this tissue only when its cell-walls are thin, elastic, and compressible, as in the inner bark of the *Quercus suber*, the latter, and, according to some authorities, also the *Quercus occidentalis*, furnishing the c. of commerce. 2. A stopper made from c. (1st def.). 3. In Scotland, the *Lecanora tartarea*. 4. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 19, 75, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Acid of c.** Ger., *Korksäure*. See **SUBERIC ACID**.—**Common c.-tree**. The *Quercus suber*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-bind**. The *Convolvulus arvensis* and the *Polygonum convolvulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-bottle**. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. cambium**. The inner, active and growing layers of tissue of the superficial parts of plants, known as *c. meristem*, c., and *phellogen*; also the outer layer of the dead bark, to which the name c. is ordinarily applied. [B, 229 (a, 24).]—**C. CAMBIUM**.—**C.-leaves**. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. periderm**. The continuous layers of c. considered collectively; of Mohl, though in distinction from soft cork. [B, 229 (a, 24).]—**C.-powder**. See **SUBERIN**.—**C.-tree**. The *Quercus suber*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]—**C.-wood**. See the major list.—**East Indian c.-tree**. 1. The *Adansonia digitata*. 2. The *Bignonia suberosa* (*Millingtonia hortensis*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.-tree**. See

East Indian c.-tree (2d def.).—**C.-oak**. See **QUERCUS suber**.—**Mountain c.** Elastic asbestos. See **ASBESTOS**.—**New Zealand c.-tree**. The *Eutelea arborescens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Siberian c.-tree**. The *Phellodendron amurense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORKALET, n. Ko²rk'a²l-e²t. In the Shetland Islands, the *Lecanora tartarea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORKBOON (Flemish), n. The *Quercus suber*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORKIN, n. Ko²rk'i²n. The *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 505.]

CORK-WOOD, n. Ko²rk'wu²d. 1. In the West Indies, the *Anona palustris*, the *Ochroma lagopus*, and the flower stem of *Agave americana*. 2. In New South Wales, the *Duboisia nyopoides*. 3. The *Hibiscus tiliaceus*. [B, 121, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**Marsh c.-w.** The *Anona palustris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian c.-w.** The *Ochroma lagopus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CORM, n. Ko²rm. Gr., *κορμός*. Lat., *cormus*. Fr., *corne* (2d def.). Ger., *Stiel* (2d def.). 1. Of Haeckel, a stock or colony. 2. A fleshy, underground, bulb-like stem. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CORMAILLOT (Fr.), n. Kor-ma³-el-yo. The *Murex erinaceus*. [L, 49.]

CORMAU (Fr.), n. Kor-mo. A kind of olive. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CORMÉ (Fr.), n. Kor-ma. A beverage made in Bretagne from the fruit of *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

CORMELLE, **CORMELE**, n's. Korm-aly', -e²l. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [A, 505.]

CORMELLE (Fr.), n. Kor-me²l. The *Agaricus procerus* (the *Agaricus colubrinus*). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORMENS, n. A place in Illyria, where there is a spring containing calcium chloride, silica, and nitrogen. [A, 985.]

CORMES (Fr.), n. Korm. The fruit of *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORMIER (Fr.), n. Kor-me-a. 1. The *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See **CORMUS**.

CORMODES (Lat.), **CORMOIDES** (Lat.), adj. Ko²rm-od'e²(as), -o(2)-id(ed)'e²(as). From *κορμός*, See **CORMUS**, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cormoïde*. Ger., *wurzelstockähnlich*. Resembling a cormus. [L.]

CORMOGEN, n. Ko²rm'o-je²n. A plant of the *Cormophyta*. [a, 24.]

CORMOGENY, n. Ko²rm-o-j'e²n-i². From *κορμός*, a trunk, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Ger., *Cormogenie*. The ontogeny of races or of social aggregates composed of persons (e. g., families and states). [L, 146.]

CORMOID, adj. Ko²rm'oïd. See **CORMODES**.

CORMOPHYLOGENY, n. Ko²rm-o-fi²o²j'e²n-i². From *κορμός*, a stem, *φύλον*, a race, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. The phylogeny of groups or social unities composed of individuals, such as families, communities, and states. [a, 17.]

CORMOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rm-o²f'i²o²t'e²(u²t)-a³. From *κορμός*, a trunk, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., *cormophytes*. Of Endlicher, the cormophytes, one of his two grand divisions of the vegetable kingdom, embracing all plants having a stem (i. e., all phanerogams and acotyledons). The c. were subdivided into 3 groups, *Acrobrya*, *Amphibrya*, and *Acramphibrya*. By Sachs the c. are regarded as a subkingdom of the vegetable kingdom, embracing the series *Bryophyta*, *Pteridophyta*, and *Phanerogamæ*. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CORMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rm-os²s(u²s). Fr., *cormose*. Ger., *stieltragend*. Provided with a corm. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CORMOTRIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. Korm-o(o²)-tri²d'i²(u²)-mu²s-(mu²s). From *κορμός*, a trunk, and *τρῖδυμος*, triple. Ger., *Rumpf-drilling*. A monster with three bodies. [A, 322.]

CORMOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rm-o(o²)-zo'o²a³. From *κορμός*, a trunk, and *ζῶον*, an animal. A term suggested as preferable to *Corporozoa* (q. v.). [A, 316.]

CORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²rm'u²s(u²s). Gr., *κορμός*. Fr., *cormier* (3d def.). 1. See **CORME**. 2. Of Willdenow, an aerial stem. 3. A genus of plants generally referred to the genus *Pyrus*. The species bear fruit called corms. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORN, n. Ko²rn. Lat., *frumentum* (1st def.). Fr., *blé, céréales* (1st def.). Ger., *Getreide* (1st def.), *Korn* (1st def.). It., *grano* (1st def.), *cereali* (pl. — 1st def.). Sp., *grano* (1st def.). 1. A general term for the cereal or grain-producing grasses, particularly (in the United States) maize (Fr., *maïs*). [B, 121.] 2. See **CLAVUS**. 3. In composition (as in *c.-lily*, *c.-mint*, etc.), used adjectively to indicate that a plant grows wild in the fields.—**Amel c.** The *Triticum amyteum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** Fr., *blé noir*. Syn.: *black wheat*. The genus *Metanopyrum*. [L, 73.]—**Broom-c.** The *Sorghum dora*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Chinese c.** The *Setaria italica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-flag**, **C.-flower**. See the major list.—**C.-salad**. See the major list.—**C.-silk**. The long, silky stigmata of maize (*Zea mays*); official in the Fr. Cod. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-smut**. The *Ustilago maidis*; official in the U. S. Ph. as *ustilago*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Devil's c.** The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505.]—**Gero c.** The *Panicum spicata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Goose-c.** 1. The *Juncus squarrosus*. 2. The *Bromus mollis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Guinea c.** The *Sorghum vulgare*; in the West Indies, several grain-bearing species of *Panicum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.** See **MAIZE** and **ZEAMAZ**.—**Kafir c.** The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Marsh-c.** The *Potentilla asneria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oil of c.** See **MAIZE OIL**.—**Pharaoh's c.** The *Triticum compositum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**St. Peter's c.** The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Squirrel-c.** The *Dicentra canadensis*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CORNA, n. The fruit of *Cornus mascula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORNACCIA (It.), n. Korn-a³t'che-a³. The *Valeriana rubra* (*Centranthus ruber*). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr. *cornacées*. An order of polypetalous, calycifloral dicotyledons of Lindley's umbellal alliance, allied to the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Alangium*, *Marlea*, *Katipia*, *Corania*, *Cornus*, *Mastipia*, *Aucuba*, *Garrya*, *Greselinia*, *Curtiphora*, *Kyssa*, and *Torriceitia*; according to Baillon, it comprises *Cornus*, *Corokia*, *Koliphora*, *Helwingia*, *Aucuba*, *Greselinia*, *Torriceitia*, and *Garrya*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNACEOUS, adj. Ko²rn-a'shu³s. Lat., *cornaceus*. Fr., *cornacé*. Like, or relating to, the genus *Cornus*. [a, 24.]

CORNACCHINE, adj. Korn/a³k-i²n. Lat., *cornacchinus*. Fr., c. Invented by Marco Cornacchino, an Italian physician (see *PULVIS cornacchinus*).

CORNAGE (Fr.), n. Korn-a³zh. Noisy, wheezy breathing in horses. [A, 301.]

CORNAL, adj. Ko²rn/a²l. Lat., *cornalis*. Of or pertaining to the genus *Cornus*. [a, 24].—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nixus cornalis*. See **CORNALES**.

CORNALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Korn-al(a³)'ez(as). Of Lindley, an alliance comprising the *Hamamelidæ*, *Corneæ*, and *Loranthæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNALIAN BODIES, n. pl. Korn-a³l'i²a²n. See **CORPUSCLES of Cornalia**.

CORNALINE (Fr.), n. Korn-a²len. See **CORNELIAN**.

CORNAPUZ (Sp.), n. Korn-a-puth². The *Ligustrum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNARD (Fr.), adj. Kor-na^r. 1. See **CORNEUR**. 2. As a n., the genus *Martynia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNE (Fr.), n. Korn. See **HORN** and **CORNU**.—**C. artificielle**. See *Mastic à la GUTTA-PERCHA*.—**C. d'abondance**. 1. The *Merrulius coronopus*. 2. Of Paulët an agaric. 3. The *Cenomyces coccofera*, var. *cornucopioides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Ammon**. See **HIPPOCAMPUS major**.—**C. de Belier**. The *Aloe arborescens*. [L, 67.]—**C. de bœuf**. See **CORNU BOVIS**.—**C. de cerf**. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., see **CORNU CERVI**. 2. A popular name for the *Plantago coronopus*, the *Coronopus vulgaris*, the *Cenomyces cervicornis*, and the genera *Sisymbrium*, *Salvia*, *Hypoxylon*, *Hydnum*, *Clavaria*, and *Sphaeria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de cerf calciné**. See **CORNU CERVI ustum**.—**C. de cerf d'eau**. The *Senebiera coronopus* and the *Coronopus depressus*. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**C. de cerf préparé par le feu**. See **CORNU CERVI ustum**.—**C. de cerf râpé**. See **CORNU CERVI raspatum**.—**C. de chamois**. See **CORNU CERVI**.—**C. d'élan**. See **CORNU ULCS**.—**C. de la peau**. See **CORNU CUTANEOUM**.—**Cs de l'hyoïde**. See **Great CORNUA of the hyoid bone**.—**Cs de narval**. Conical teeth in the upper jaw of a cetacean. [L, 109.]—**C. de rhinocéros**. See **CORNU RHINOCEROTIS**.—**C. frontale**. Syn.: *cavité ancréotide*. The anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 36.]—**C. grise antérieure**. See **ANTERIOR GRAY CORNU**.—**Cs mineures de l'hyoïde**. See **Lesser CORNUA of the hyoid bone**.—**C. occipitale**. The posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I, 64.]—**C. tergale**. The posterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**C. ventrale**. The anterior cornu of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**Cortex c.** Of Goebel, the bark of a bush growing in the provinces of Para, Bahia, Porto Seguro, etc., very similar to *china alba*; used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Esprit de c. de cerf**. See *Spiritus CORNU CERVI*.—**Esprit de c. de cerf purifié**. See *Spiritus CORNU CERVI depusatus*.—**Esprit de c. de cerf succiné**. See *Liquor AMMONII succinici*.—**Gélée de c. de cerf** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *gelatina de cornu cervi*. Hartshorn jelly; made by washing 250 grammes of grated hartshorn with tepid water, boiling it down to 1,000 grammes with 2,000 grammes of distilled water, straining with expression, adding 125 grammes of white sugar and the juice of 1 lemon, clarifying with the white of an egg beaten up with a little water, and concentrating until the liquor has acquired a consistence such as to enable it to gelatinize when cold; then adding the rind of a lemon and passing through a sieve. It should be kept in a cool place. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Liquor de c. de cerf**. See *Spiritus CORNU CERVI* and *Liquor AMMONII acetatis*.—**Liquor de c. de cerf succinée blanche**. See *Liquor CORNU CERVI succinatus albus*.—**Sel de c. de cerf**. See **AMMONIUM CARBONICUM pyroloosum**.—**Sel de c. de cerf purifié**. See *Sal CORNU CERVI depuratum*.

CORNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kor-na. See **CORNEOUS**.

CORNEA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn/e²-a³. Fr., *cornée* (1st def.). Ger., *Hornhaut* (1st def.). It., c. Sp., *córnea*. (F. of adj. *corneus* [*tu-nica* understood]). 1. The anterior transparent segment of the outer coat of the eye, uniting with the sclera at the limbus, or sclero-corneal margin. It consists of five layers: a. The epithelial layer, consisting of three layers of cells, the anterior flattened, the middle toothed, and the posterior cylindrical. b. The anterior basal membrane, or Bowman's membrane, a homogeneous layer. c. The parenchyma, or substantia propria, with the lymphatic spaces and the corneal corpuscles. d. The posterior basal membrane, or membrane of Demours or of Descemet. e. A single layer of endothelial cells, the endothelium of the anterior chamber. [F.] 2. Of the older authors, the sclera. [L, 31, 115.] 3. The tænia semicircularis. [I, 17; K.] 4. Of Stackhouse, the genus *Laurencia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 5. As a n. pl., an order of the *Polypozæ*. [L, 303.]—**Conical c.** Fr., *cornée conique*, *keratocone*. Ger., *Keratoconus*. Syn.: *keratoconus*, *staphyloma pellucidum*. An abnormal curvature of the c., in which it becomes the segment of a sphere of smaller diameter. It is an atrophic disease of the middle layer, or parenchyma, of the c., by virtue of which the c. yields to the intra-ocular pressure and protrudes. There are usually no inflammatory symptoms and but little pain. There is failure of vision with asthenopic symptoms. [F.]—**C. cacuminata**. Staphyloma of the cornea. [F.]—**C. consumata**. Atrophy of the c. [F.]—**C. globosa**. See **KERATO-**

GLOBUS, HYDROPTHALMOS, and BUPHTHALMOS.—**C. lucida**. See **C.** (1st def.).—**C. opaca**. See **SECLERA**.—**C. pellucida**. See **C.** (1st def.).—**C. semicircularis**. See **TÆNIA semicircularis**.—**C. tabe-facta**. Atrophy of the c. [F.]—**C. transparentis**. See **C.** (1st def.).—**Sugar-loaf c.** See **Conical c.**

CORNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cornées*. Ger., *Corneen*. The *Cornacæ*; of some authors, a section of the *Cornacæ*, comprising *Cornus*, etc. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CORNEAL, adj. Ko²rn'e²-a²l. Lat., *cornealis*. Fr., *cornéal*, *cornéen*. Ger., *die Hornhaut betreffend*. Pertaining to the cornea.

CORNEÉE (Fr.), n. Korn-a. See **CORNEA**.

CORNEËN (Fr.), adj. Korn-a-a²n². See **CORNEAL**.

CORNEËS (Fr.), n. pl. Korn-a. See **CORNEÆ**.

CORNEILLA (Fr.), n. Korn-e²l-ya³. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

CORNEILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-e²l-y'. The *Lysimachia vulgaris* (the *Lysimachia thyriflora*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNEÏN (Ger.), n. Korn-a-en'. Lat., *corneinum*. See **CORNIN** and **KERATIN**.

CORNEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn-e²-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *corneit'idis*. Fr., *corneïte*. See **KERATITIS**.

CORNEJO (Sp.), n. Korn-a'ho. The genus *Cornus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNEL, n. Ko²rn'e²l. The genus *Cornus*. [a, 24].—**Alternate-leaved c.** The *Cornus alternifolia*. [a, 24].—**American red-rod c.** The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 24].—**Conservé of c.-berries**. See *Conserva CORNORUM*.—**C.-tree**. The *Cornus mascula*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf-c.** The *Cornus succisa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-flowered c.** The *Cornus florida*. [a, 24].—**Male c.** The *Cornus mas*. [a, 21].—**Panicle c.** The *Cornus paniculata*. [a, 24].—**Round-leaved c.** The *Cornus circinata*. [a, 24].—**White c.** The *Cornus paniculata*. [a, 24].—**Wild c.** The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] In America, the *Cornus florida*. [a, 24.]

CORNELIAN, n. Ko²rn-el'ya²n. See **CARNELIAN**.

CORNELIUSBAD (Ger.), n. Ko²rn-al'i²-u⁴s-ba³d. One of the bathing establishments at Aachen.

CORNELIUSQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ko²rn-al'i²-u⁴s-kwe²le². One of the springs at Aachen.

CORNELLA-LA-RIVIÈRE (Fr.), n. Korn-al-ya³-la³-re-ve-c²r. See **CORNELLE**.

CORNEAL (Lat.), n. m. Ko²rn-el(al)'u³s(u⁴s). See **CARNELIAN**.

CORNEOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn-e²-o(o²)-ble²f'a²r-(a²)r-o²n. From *cornea* (q. v.) and *βλεφαρον*, the eyelid. Adhesion of the eyelid to the cornea. [A, 326.]

CORNEO-CALCAREOUS, adj. Ko²rn'e²-o-ka²-ka'²re²-u³s. From *cornu*, horn, and *calx*, lime. Fr., *corneo-calcaire*. Containing horny and calcareous matter. [L, 121.]

CORNEOLE, n. Ko²rn'e²-ol. See **CORNEULE**.

CORNEOLE (Fr.), n. Kor-na-o²l. The *Geuista tinctoria*. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CORNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²rn-e(e²)o(o²)-lu³s(lu⁴s). See **CARNELIAN**.

CORNEOUS, adj. Ko²rn'e²-u³s. Lat., *corneus*. Fr., *corné*. Ger., *hornartig*, *hörnern*. It., *corneo*. Sp., *corneo*. Having the aspect or consistence of horn. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNESTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn-e²st'a³. A retort. [Morley (A, 325).]

CORNET, n. Ko²rn-e²t'; in Fr., *korn-a*. Fr., c. 1. See **CONCHA**. 2. A bony lamina. 3. A trumpet-shaped organ in a plant. 4. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.]—**C. acoustique** (Fr.). A small silver or golden tube, with a funnel-like expansion, often found in use among those partially deaf. Useful only in cases of collapse of the meatus auditorius. [A, 301; F.] Cf. **ABRAHAM**.—**C. blanc** (Fr.). The *Lactarius controversus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Bertin** (Fr.). See **C. sphenoidal**.—**C. de Morgagni** (Fr.). See **Superior turbinated BONE**.—**Cs des fosses nasales** (Fr.). The turbinated bones. [L, 88.]—**C. inférieur** (Fr.). See **Inferior turbinated BONE**.—**C. médical** (Fr.). See **STETHOSCOPE**.—**C. moyen** (Fr.). See **Middle turbinated BONE**.—**C. sous-ethmoïdal** (Fr.). See **Inferior turbinated BONE**.—**C. sphénoïdal** (Fr.). The anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone, at the entrance to the sphenoidal cells. [A, 301.]—**C. supérieur** (Fr.). See **Superior turbinated BONE**.

CORNETO, n. In Colombia, the *Deckeria* c. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNETTE (Fr.), n. Korn-e²t. The *Aquilegia vulgaris* and the *Melampyrum arvense*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNEULE, n. Ko²rn'e²-u²l. Dim. of *cornea*. One of the facets of the cornea of a compound eye of an insect. [L, 296.]

CORNEUR (Fr.), adj. Korn-u³r. Affected with *cornage*. [L, 41.]

CORN-FLAG, n. Ko²rn'fla²g. The genus *Iris* and the *Gladiolus segetum*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**African c.-f.** The *Antholyza (Gladiolus) aethiopia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**European c.-f.** The *Gladiolus segetum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORN-FLOWER, n. Ko²rn'flu²-u⁴r. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Blue c.-f.** The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden c.-f.** The *Chrysanthemum segetum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red c.-f.** The *Lychnis githago* and the *Papaver rhæas*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow c.-f.** See *Golden c.-f.*

CORNICABRA (Sp.), n. Korn-e-ka³'bra³. The *Pistacia terebinthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIC ACID, n. Ko²rn¹i²k. Fr., *acide cornique*. See CORNIN.

CORNICHE (Fr.), n. Kor-nesh. 1. The *Trapa natans*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. Of Boulimme, the edge of the fornix cerebri. [L, 3; K.]

CORNICHON (Fr.), n. Kor-ne-shon². The *Cucumis sativus*, especially when pickled in vinegar (the ordinary pickled cucumber). [A, 385; L, 87.]—**C. de câprier**. The *Capparis aegyptiaca*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de cerf**. See CORNU CERVI.—**C. vert.** The young preserved fruits of *Cucumis sativus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Eau de c's de cerf**. See *Aqua e typhis cervi*.

CORNICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹ol(o²l)-u²s(u⁴s). From *cornus* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *cornicole*. Growing on a plant of the genus *Cornus* (e. g., the *Sphaerota cornicola*). [L, 41.]

CORNICULA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²(u⁴l)-a³. Dim. of *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *cornicule*. 1. (Sing.) an ancient name for a small tube of horn for making suction. [Scultetus (A, 325).] 2. (Pl.) see CORNICULUM.

CORNICULAR, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²l-a³r. Lat., *cornicularis*. Fr., *corniculaire*. See ANCONOID.

CORNICULARIÆ [Nyl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²(u⁴l)-a³r(a³r)-i(i²)-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corniculariées*. A tribe of the *Phylloideæ*, comprising *Platysma* and *Cornicularia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNICULARII (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²(u⁴l)-a(a³)-ri²-i(e). A family of discoid lichens, comprising *Cornicularia*, *Roccella*, *Ramatina*, and *Physcia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNICULATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²(u⁴l)-a(a³)-te-(ta³-e²). Fr., *corniculatées*. Ger., *Gehornfrüchtige*, *Hornfrüchtige*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a group of polypetalous dicotyledons, comprising the *Crassulacæ* and, in great part, the *Saxifragacæ*. 2. Of Endlicher, a class of the same grand division, comprising the *Crassulacæ*, *Saxifragacæ*, and *Ribesiacæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 30.]

CORNICULATE, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²l-at. Lat., *corniculatus*, *corniculiferus*, *cornutus*. Fr., *corniculé*, *corniculifère*. Ger., *hornförmig*, *gehörnt*. It., *cornicolato*. Sp., *corniculado*. Having horns or processes resembling small horns; in botany, having horn-shaped organs (e. g., petals). [A, 301; L.]

CORNICULIFEROUS, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²l-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *corniculiferus* from *corniculum*, a little horn, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *corniculifère*. Having horn-shaped processes (said of the throat of the corolla, as in the *Consolida tuberosa*). [B, 121; L, 41 (a, 14).]

CORNICULO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²l-(u⁴l)-o(o²)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u²n²)/je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s). Relating to or connected with the cornicula laryngis and the pharynx. [L, 31.]

CORNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn¹-i²k¹u²(u⁴l)-u²m(u⁴m). Dim. of *cornu*, a horn. 1. A little horn or horn-shaped body. 2. A cupping instrument shaped like a horn. [E.]—**Cornicula interna ossis hyoidæ**. See *Cornicula of the hyoid bone*.—**Cornicula laryngis**. The Santorinian cartilages; two small conical cartilages which articulate with the tops of the arytenoid cartilages of the larynx; composed of yellow fibro-cartilage. [C.] See cut under **ARYTENOID CARTILAGES**.—**Cornicula of the hyoid bone**. The small cornua of the hyoid bone; the cerato-hyals. [C.]—**Cornicula santoriniana**. See *Cornicula laryngis*.

CORNIER (Fr.), n. Korn-e-a. The *Cornus mas*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à grandes fleurs**. See CORNUS FLORIDA.

CORNIFIC, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²f'i²k. From *cornu*, a horn, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *cornifique*. Forming or producing horn or horns.

CORNIFICATION, n. Ko²rn¹-i²-fi²-ka'shu²n. Fr., *cornu*, a horn, and *facere*, to make. Fr. c. Ger., *Verhornung*. It., *cornificazione*. Sp., *cornificación*. Conversion into a horn-like substance; the process of becoming horny. [D, 3; L, 121.]

CORNIFIED, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²-fid. Converted into a horn-like substance. [L, 121.]

CORNIFLE (Fr.), n. Kor-ne-fl'. The genus *Ceratophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIFORM, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²-fo²rm. From *cornu*, a horn, and *forma*, form. Lat., *corniformis*. Fr., *corniforme*. Ger., *hornförmig*. It., Sp., *corniforme*. Horn-shaped.

CORNIGEROUS, adj. Ko²rn¹-i²j'e²r-u²s. Gr., *κερατοφόρος*. Lat., *corniger*, *cornigerus* (from *cornu*, a horn, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *cornigère*. Ger., *gehörnt*. It., *cornigero*. Sp., *cornigero*. Horn-bearing (said of plants having horn-shaped appendages). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNINE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-en. See CORNIN.

CORNILLE (Fr.), **CORNILLET** (Fr.), n's. Korn-el-y', -el-ya². 1. In Champagne, the *Centaurea cyanus*. 2. The cornel-tree. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CORNILLET (Fr.), n. Korn-el-ya. The *Cucubalus behen*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNILLON (Fr.), n. Kor-nel-yon². See *Horn CORES*.

CORNIN, n. Ko²rn¹i²n. Fr., *cornine*, *corniine*. Ger., *Cornein*. It., *cornicina*. Sp., *cornina*. Cornic acid; a bitter principle obtained from the bark of *Cornus florida*, occurring in silky needles, soluble in water and in alcohol, little soluble in ether, and colored dark by alkalis. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORNINE, n. Ko²rn¹en. An alkaline bitter principle found by Carpenter in *Cornus florida*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii, p. 158 (a, 21).]

CORNIOLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn¹-i(i²)-ol(o²l)-a³. Fr., *corniole*. 1. Of Gray, the genus *Collibia*. 2. Of Adanson, the *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Radix cornioleæ**. Ger., *Nurtoakwurzel*. The root of a Syrian species of *Asphodelus*; sometimes used as a substitute for saleg. [Vogl (A, 319).]

CORNIOLE (Fr.), n. Korn-e-ol. The *Trapa natans*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORNIOLO (It.), **CORNIOLO** (It.), n's. Korn-e-ol'eo, -olo. The *Cornus mas* of Linnæus. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

CORNIOT (Fr.), n. Korn-e-o. In Champagne, the *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNIPLUME, n. Ko²rn¹-i²-plu²m. From *cornu*, a horn, and *pluma*, a plume. In ornithology, a tuft of feathers on the head, erected like a horn. [L, 343.]

CORNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn¹-i²x. Gen., *corni'cis*. Gr., *κορώνη*. 1. The carrion-crow, the dung of which was formerly used medicinally. [L, 94.] 2. An old term for a sharp, prominent, beak-like bony process. [Galen, Hippocrates (A, 325).] 3. The fornix cerebri. [A, 301.]

CORNOUILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-u-el-y'. The fruit of *Cornus mas*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNOUILLE (Fr.), n. Korn-u-el-ya. The genus *Cornus*, especially *Cornus mas*. [B, 119, 173 (a, 24); L, 105.]—**C. à feuilles arrondies**. The *Cornus circinata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à grandes fleurs**. The *Cornus florida*. [L, 87.]—**C. mâle**. The *Cornus mas*. [L, 87.]—**C. sauvage**. The *Cornus mas*. [a, 22.]—**C. soyeux**. The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 24.]—**Decoction de c. à grandes fleurs**. See *Decoction CORNI FLORIDÆ*.—**Huile de c.** An oil obtained from the pulp of the berries of *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Conserve de c.** See *Conserva CORNORUM*.

CORNOVA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn¹-o'va²(wa²). An undetermined tropical tree. The bark (Lat., *cortex cornovæ*; Ger., *Crinde*) is used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 30 (a, 21).]

CORN-SALAD, n. Ko²rn¹-sa²l-a²d. The *Valerianella oltioria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Italian c.-s.** The *Valerianella eriocarpa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Keeled c.-s.** The *Valerianella carinata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Narrow-fruited c.-s.** The *Valerianella dentata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sharp-fruited c.-s.** The *Valerianella auriculata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORNTREON, n. The *Cornus mas*. [B, 88.]

CORNU (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn¹u²(u⁴l). Indecl. in the sing.; nom. and acc. pl., *corn'ua*; gen. pl., *corn'uum*; dat. and abl. pl., *corni'bus*. Gr., *κέρας*. Fr., *corne*. Ger., *Horn*. It., *corno*. Sp., *cuerno*. 1. A horn. 2. A horn-shaped process or appendage; of the Arabian physicians, the zygomatic process of the temporal bone. 3. A horn-shaped extension of a cavity (e. g., those of the lateral ventricle of the brain and those of the cavity of the uterus). 4. The genus *Glaucium*. 5. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 343, 349.]—**Alcis c.** See *C. alcis*.—**Anterior gray c.** Fr., *corne (grise) antérieure*. The anterior projection of the mass of gray matter seen on each half of the spinal cord upon transverse section. This projection, found throughout the whole extent of the cord, forms a continuous structure, called the anterior gray column. As seen in section the anterior c. is larger than the posterior c., and is largest of all in the cervical and lumbar enlargements of the cord. It is composed of a spongy formation or fine felt network of nerve-fibrillæ, with some cementing neuroglia, and receives many fibres from the anterior roots of the spinal nerves. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Cervi c.** See *C. cervi*.—**C. acetabuli arterius** (seu *antium*). The anterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum. [L, 332.]—**C. acetabuli majus**. See *C. acetabuli posterius*.—**C. acetabuli minus**. See *C. acetabuli arterius*.—**C. acetabuli posterius**. The posterior curved end of the superficies lunata of the acetabulum. [L, 341.]—**C. acoustium**. See CORNET.—**C. alcis**. Fr., *corne d'élan*. 1. See ALCES c. 2. An ancient name for the *Acrostichum alciorne*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Ammonis**. Fr., *corne d'Ammon*. Ger., *Ammonshorn*. See HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR.—**C. anterior cerebri** (seu *ventriculi lateralis*). The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**C. arietis**. See HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR.—**C. breve cartilaginis thyreoideæ**. See *Superior c. of the thyroïd cartilage*.—**C. cartilaginis thyreoideæ brevis**. See *Superior c. of the thyroïd cartilage*.—**C. cartilaginis thyreoideæ inferius**. See *Inferior c. of the thyroïd cartilage*.—**C. cartilaginis thyreoideæ superius**. See *Superior c. of the thyroïd cartilage*.—**C. cerebri inferius** (seu *laterale*). The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**C. cervi**. See the major list.—**C. cervinum**. The *Plantago coronopus*. [a, 24.]—**C. clavatum** (Willdenow). The erect apex of the c. of the staminal column in the *Asclepiadacæ*. [B.]—**Cornua coccygea**. The cornua of the coccyx. [L.]—**C. combustum**. See CORNU CERVI USTUM.—**C. cutaneum**. Fr., *corne de la peau*, *production cornée*. Ger., *Hauthorn*, *Hornauswuchs*. It., *cornia cutanea*. A cutaneous horn, horny excrescence, horny tumor; a morbid corneous excrescence of the epidermis resembling a horn. [G.] Cf. ICHTHYIASIS.—**C. descendens**. The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**C. elaphi**. See CORNU CERVI.—**C. glandulæ thyreoideæ medium**. The middle lobe of the thyroïd gland. [L.]—**C. humanum**. See *C. cutaneum*.—**Cornua inferiora glandulæ thymi**. The lower pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland. [L, 332.]—**C. inferius cartilaginis thyreoideæ**. See *Inferior c. of the thyroïd cartilage*.—**C. inferius cerebri**. See *C. cerebri inferius*. [K.]—**C. inferius fasciæ latæ** (seu *processus falciiformis*). The lower curved margin of the saphenous opening of the fascia lata. [L, 332.]—**C. inferius ventriculi lateralis**. See *C. inferius cerebri*.—**C. internum ventriculi lateralis**. The anterior c. of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [a, 18.]—**C. laterale**. That part of the lateral ventricle of the brain which extends forward and downward into the medullary portion of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. [a, 18.]—**Cornua lateralia ossis hyoidæ**. The greater cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Cornua lateralia thyreoideæ**. The lateral lobes of the thyroïd body. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cornua limacium**. See CANALICULI LACRIMALES.—**C. longum** (seu *majus*) *cartilaginis thyreoideæ*. The superior c. of the thyroïd cartilage.—**Cornua maxillæ inferioris**. The rami of the inferior maxilla.

[L. 332].—**C. medium**. The descending horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**C. medium glandulae thyroideae**. The middle lobe of the thyroid gland. [L. 294].—**Cornua medullae spinalis**. See *Anterior gray c.* and *Posterior c. of the spinal cord*.—**Cornua minor ossis hyoidae**. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**C. minus cartilaginis thyroideae**. The inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage. [L.]—**C. monocerotis**. Unicorn's horn; formerly esteemed as a sudorific, alexipharmac, and cordial. [Paulus Ammannus; L. 94 (a. 21)].—**C. occipitale**. Fr. *corne occipitale*. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**Cornua of the coccyx**. Fr. *cornes du coccyx*. Ger., *Steißbeinhörner*. Two small processes which project upward from the posterior surface of the first segment of the coccyx to connect with the cornua of the sacrum. [L. 31, 332].—**Cornua of the uterus**. Lat., *cornua uteri*. Fr., *cornes de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterhörner*. 1. The lateral funnel-shaped prolongations of the upper portion of the cavity of the uterus into which the Fallopian tubes open. 2. The oviducts. [L. 31, 172].—**Cornua ossis frontis**. The zygomatic processes of the frontal bone. [L. 349].—**Cornua ossis hyoidae inferiora (seu majora)**. The greater cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Cornua ossis hyoidae minor (seu superiora)**. The lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. [L.]—**Cornua posteriora medullae spinalis**. The posterior cornua of the spinal cord. [a. 18].—**C. posterius (seu posticum) ventriculi lateralis**. Fr., *corne postérieure du ventricule latéral*. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]—**C. rhinoceros, C. rhinocerotis**. Fr., *corne de rhinocéros*. The horn of the rhinoceros; formerly used in epilepsy. [B. 180 (a. 24)].—**C. rupicaprae**. See **CORNU CERVI**.—**Cornua sacralia**. See **Sacral cornua**.—**C. sphenoidale**. See **C. descendens**.—**Cornua sphenoidalia accessoria**. Occasional processes upon the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. [L. 332].—**Cornua superiora glandulae thymi**. The upper pointed extremities of the lateral lobes of the thymus gland. [L. 332].—**C. superius cartilaginis thyroideae**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**C. superius processus falciformis**. The curved portion of the fascia lata which forms the upper margin of the saphenous opening. [L. 172, 332].—**C. unicornium**. See **C. monocerotis**.—**C. ustum**. See **CORNU CERVI ustum**.—**Cornua uteri**. See **Cornua of the uterus**.—**C. ventriculi lateralis anterior (seu anticum)**. See **C. anterior cerebri**.—**C. ventriculi lateralis descendens (seu laterale)**. See **C. descendens**.—**C. ventriculi lateralis posterior (seu posticum)**. The posterior horn of the lateral ventricle of the brain.—**Elaphi c.** See **CORNU CERVI**.—**Ethmoidal c.** See **Middle turbinated bone**.—**Great cornua of the hyoid bone**. Lat., *cornua ossis hyoidae majora*. Fr., *cornes de l'os hyoïde*. Ger., *grosse Zungenbeinhörner*. The lower pair of processes which project backward from the sides of the body of the hyoid bone. During early life they are united by synchondrosis with the body of the bone, but in later life they fuse with it. In most vertebrates they exist as separate bones. [L. 7, 31, 142]. Cf. **Thyreohyal bones**.—**Great c. of the thyroid cartilage**. See *Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage*.—**Inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage**. Lat., *c. cartilaginis thyroideae*. Fr., *corne inférieure du cartilage thyroïde*. Ger., *unteres Schildhorn*. A short, blunt process which extends downward and somewhat forward (one on each side) from the lower end of the posterior margin of the thyroid cartilage. On the inner surface near the lip it presents a smooth surface for articulation with the cricoid cartilage. [L. 7, 31, 142].—**Lateral cornua of the hyoid bone**. See **Great cornua of the hyoid bone**.—**Lesser cornua of the hyoid bone**. Lat., *cornua ossis hyoidae minor*. Fr., *cornes mineures de l'os hyoïde*. Ger., *kleine Zungenbeinhörner*. Two short conical pieces which project upward and back from the points at which the great cornua unite with the body of the hyoid bone. They are often incompletely ossified, and are united with the body of the hyoid bone by a synovial articulation which rarely ankyloses. [L. 7, 31, 142]. See **Cerato-hyal bones**.—**Middle c.** See **Middle turbinated bone**.—**Posterior c. of the lateral ventricle**. See **Posterior horn of the lateral ventricle**.—**Posterior c. of the medulla oblongata**. Ger., *Hinterhorn der Oblongata*. A mass of gray matter in the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the posterior gray c. of the spinal cord. [L. 31; K.]—**Posterior c. of the spinal cord**. Lat., *c. posterius*. Fr., *corne (grise) postérieure*. The posterior projection of the mass of gray matter in each half of the spinal cord as seen upon transverse section. The totality of this projection is properly called the posterior gray column. It is longer and narrower than the anterior gray c. and receives some of the fibres from the posterior roots of the spinal nerves, while others of these fibres pass parallel to the c. between it and the posterior root zone. A gray gelatinous substance forms a sort of cap on this c. and is called the *caput cornu posterioris*. Isolated ganglion cells, medium and small in size, lie in the posterior horn, and a few small cells are found in the gelatinous substance. [Gowers (a. 18)].—**Posterior spinal cornua**. See **Posterior c. of the spinal cord**.—**Sacral cornua**. Lat., *cornua sacralia*. Fr., *cornes sacrées (ou du sacrum)*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinhörner*. Two blunt, somewhat conical processes upon the lower end of the posterior surface of the sacrum, one on each side of the median line, which articulate with the cornua of the coccyx. [L. 31, 172].—**Smaller c. of the thyroid cartilage**. See **Inferior c. of the thyroid cartilage**.—**Sphenoidal cornua**. Lat., *cornua sphenoidalia*. Fr., *cornes sphénoïdales*. Ger., *Wespenbeinhörner*. Syn.: *bones of Berlin*. Triangular-shaped bones situated (one on each side) at the inferior anterior portion of the body of the sphenoid bone. Their inner concave surfaces assist in forming the sphenoidal sinuses, while the outer convex surface articulates with the ethmoidal and palate bones. They usually unite at puberty with the sphenoid bone, but occasionally remain separate through life. [L. 31, 142].—**Styloid cornua of the hyoid bone**. See **Lesser cornua of the hyoid bone**.—**Superior c. of the thyroid cartilage**. Lat., *c. cartilaginis thyroideae superior*. Fr., *corne supérieure du cartilage thyroïde*. Ger., *oberes Schildhorn*. A blunt, slender process which extends upward and slightly backward (one on each side) from the upper end of the posterior

margin of the thyroid cartilage. It is connected with the tip of the greater c. of the hyoid bone of the same side by the lateral thyreo-hyoid ligament. [L. 7, 31, 142].—**Thyroid cornua**. See **Great cornua of the hyoid bone** and **Superior and Inferior cornua of the thyroid cartilage**.

CORNU (Fr.), adj. Korn-u⁶. Lat., *cornutus*. Horn-shaped (said of ergoted grain); projecting like a horn (said of the hip-bone in horses that are malformed or much emaciated). [A. 301.]

CORNUATE, adj. Ko²rn'u²-at. See **CORNICULATE**, **CORNIFORM**, and **CORNIGEROUS**.

CORNU CABRA, n. A plant found in the Argentine Republic. Its charcoal is used to remove spots from the skin. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a. 21).]

CORNU CERVI [Belg. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn'u²(u)su⁴(r)(ke²ry- vi)(we). Gr., *ελαφρόκερας*. Fr., *corne de cerf* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *cuerno (6 asta) del ciervo* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *cervi cornu* [Gr. Ph.]. Hartshorn; the horn of the stag [Belg. Ph.]; made into a jelly [Gr. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs that only the extremities of the horn be used. [B. 95 (a. 21)].—**C. c. calcinatum**. See **C. c. ustum**.—**C. c. preparatum** [Netherl. Ph.]. Prepared hartshorn; made by digesting 2 parts of c. c. raspatum and 1 part of crude hydrochloric acid, of sp. gr. 1.165 to 1.170, in a sufficient quantity of water, until all the calcium phosphate is eliminated, then washing repeatedly with cold water, and drying at a gentle heat. [B. 95 (a. 21)].—**C. c. raspatum** [Netherl. Ph.]. **C. c. rasum**, **C. c. tornatum**. Ger., *geraspelte Hirschhorn*. Rased hartshorn; a preparation containing about 25 per cent. of gelatinous substance soluble in water, about 60 per cent. of salts of calcium soluble in hydrochloric acid, and about 60 per cent. of calcium phosphate. When thoroughly boiled in water, it yields an inodorous and tasteless jelly. [B. 95 (a. 21)].—**C. c. ustum**. Sp., *cuerno de ciervo calcinado* [Sp. Ph.]. Burnt hartshorn; made of calcined hartshorn, freed from impurities, pulverized, sifted, dried, and formed into troches. [B. 95 (a. 21)].—**C. c. ustum album**. Ger., *weissgebranntes Hirschhorn*. Crude calcium phosphate prepared by calcining hartshorn. [B. 270 (a. 24)].—**C. c. ustum nigrum**. The residue of charcoal and phosphate of calcium (i. e., bone ash) obtained in the preparation of c. c. ustum. [B. 270 (a. 24)].—**C. c. ustum preparatum**. See **C. c. ustum**.—**Decoction c. c.** A decoction of hartshorn made by boiling 1 part of burnt hartshorn in 12 parts of distilled water until 8 parts result, and straining; used as a drink in fevers attended with diarrhoea. [L. 104].—**Decoction c. c. compositum** [Belg. Ph., Gr. Ph.]. Compound decoction of hartshorn; made by dissolving 3 parts of sugar, 2 parts of gum arabic [Gr. Ph.] in a percolate obtained from 4 parts each of rasped hartshorn and white bread crumbs, and 150 parts, or a sufficient quantity, of water (192 parts [Gr. Ph.]); used instead of *decoction album Sydenhami*. [B. 95 (a. 21)].—**Decoction c. c. gummosum**. See **APŌZÈME blanc**.—**Emulsion c. c. ussti**. See **APŌZÈME blanc**.—**Gelatina de c. c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Gelée de corne de cerf**.—**Liquor c. c.** Liquid hartshorn; the artificial form was ordered in many old pharmacopœias; made by mixing ammoniacal salts with empyreumatic oils. [L. 85].—**Liquor c. c. alcalinus**. See **Spiritus c. c.**—**Liquor c. c. succinatus**. See **Liquor AMMONII succinici**.—**Liquor c. c. succinatus albus**. Fr., *liqueur de corne de cerf succinée blanche*. Of the Würtemberg. Ph., 1798, a preparation made of 1 part each of the spiritus c. cervi and succinic acid, and 8 parts of black-cherry water. [B. 97, 119].—**Liquor c. c. succinici**. See **Liquor AMMONII succinici**.—**Liquor c. c. terebinthinatus**. See **Liquor AMMONII acetatis**.—**Liquor volatilis c. c.** See **Spiritus c. c.**—**Mistura c. c.** See **APŌZÈME blanc**.—**Mistura c. c. ussti** [Lond. Ph., 1824]. See **APŌZÈME blanc**.—**Oleum c. c.** Oil of hartshorn. See **Dippel's animal oil**.—**Rasura c. c.** See **C. c. raspatum**.—**Sal c. c. deparatum**. Fr., *sel de corne de cerf purifié*. Purified salts of hartshorn, a preparation differing slightly from ammonium carbonate in that it contains a small amount of empyreumatic oil; made by distilling on a slow fire 1 part of vegetable charcoal and 8 parts of hartshorn. [Dutch Ph., 1805. Belg. Ph., 1833]. and in various proportions, according to other old pharmacopœias, both with and without the addition of chalk. [B. 119 (a. 21)].—**Sal c. c. succinatum**. See **AMMONIUM succinate**.—**Sal c. c. volatile**. See **AMMONIUM carbonicum pyrooleosum**.—**Salsilago c. c. succinata**. See **Liquor AMMONII succinici**.—**Spiritus c. c.** Fr., *esprit (ou liqueur) de corne de cerf, esprit d'ivoire (ou de vipères, ou de lombrics, ou de soie), carbonate d'ammoniaque liquide huileux (ou pyrohuileux liquide)*. Ger., *Hirschhorngeist*. It., *carbonato d'ammoniaque empyreumatico liquido, spirito volatile di corno de cervo*. One of the products of the distillation of animal matters for the purpose of obtaining ammonia. It is a watery fluid containing an empyreumatic oil and ammonium carbonates and acetates. This preparation is also made by dissolving the ammonium carbonicum pyrooleosum in distilled water, and is official in the Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., and Russ. Ph. [L. 68, 85 (a. 21)].—**Spiritus c. c. deparatus**. Fr., *esprit de corne de cerf purifié*. A preparation made by distilling spirits of hartshorn with charcoal. [B. 119 (a. 21)].—**Spiritus c. c. succinatus**. See **Liquor AMMONII succinici**.

CORNUE (Fr.), n. Korn-u⁶. A retort. [A. 301].—**C. tubulée**. See **Tubulated RETORT**.

CORNUELLE (Fr.), n. Korn-u⁶-e²l. The *Trapa natans*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CORNUET (Fr.), n. Korn-u⁶-a. The *Bidens tripartita*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CORNULARIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rn-u²(u⁴)-a²(a³r)-i(i)γ-a²d(ad)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cornularies* [Milne-Edwards]. A subfamily of the *Alcyonidæ*; of Verrill, a family of the *Alcyonacea*. [L. 244.]

CORNUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn'u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *cornouille*. The cornelian cherry, the fruit of *Cornus mas*; formerly used in medicine. [B. 119 (a. 21); B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]

CORNUMUSA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn-u²(u⁴)-mu²(mu)²za³(sa³). An old name for a retort. [Morley (A. 325).]

CORNUPES (Lat.), adj. Ko²rn²u²(u⁴)-pez(pas). From *cornu*, horn, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cornupède*. Ger., *hornfüssig*. Having the feet provided with hoofs. [L, 41.]

CORNUS (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn²u²s(u⁴s). From *cornu*, horn, from its horn-like wood. Gr., *κρᾶνεια*. Fr., *cornouiller* (1st def.), *écorce de cornouiller à grandes fleurs* (3d def.). Ger., *Hornstrauch* (1st def.), *grossblüthige Cornebrinde* (3d def.). 1. The cornel-tree; of Linnæus, the typical genus of the *Cornaceæ*. 2. Of Catesby, the genus *Bumelia*. 3. Of the U. S. Ph., the root-bark of *C. florida*, formerly also of *C. coccinea* and *C. sericea*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 77, 121 (a, 24).]—**Blue-berried c.** See *C. sericea*.—**C. alba**. See *C. sericea*.—**C. alternifolia** [Linnaeus]. Alternate-leaved cornel; a small tree of the northern and western United States and of Canada. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. amomum** [Miller]. **C. cœrulea** [Lamarck]. See *C. sericea*.—**C. canadensis**. Fr., *cornouiller du Canada*. The low cornel (or dog-wood), pudding-berries; a species found in the United States having the same properties as *C. sericea*. [B, 34, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. chilensis** [Molina]. The *Aristotelia macqui*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. coccinea** [L'Héritier]. A North American species with verrucous branches and orbicular or broadly oval leaves, white, and tomentous beneath; formerly recognized in the U. S. secondary list. Its uses are similar to those of *C. florida*. The bark, when dried, affords a powder resembling that of ipecacuanha. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. cyanocarpus** [Mönnch]. **C. femina**, **C. ferruginea**. See *C. sericea*.—**C. florida** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cornouiller à grandes fleurs*, *bois de chien*. Ger., *schönblühender Hornstrauch*, *virginische Hundsbere*. The flowering dogwood; a North American species growing in the forests from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and cultivated in Europe as an ornament. The root-bark (c. of the U. S. Ph.) is used as a stomachic and febrifuge and as a substitute for Peruvian bark. It is bitter, astringent, and aromatic. It contains gum, mucilage, gallic acid, resin, tannin, and *cornine*. The young branches, stripped of their bark, are used for whitening the teeth. [B, 5, 19, 77, 173, 180, 280 (a, 24).]—**C. herbacea**. See *C. sericea*.—**C. lanuginosa** [Michaux]. See *C. sericea*.—**C. mas**, **C. mascula** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cornouiller mâle*, *ouronnier*, *canéule*, *cornes*, *cornouiller des bois*. Ger., *gelber Hornstrauch*, *Kornelbaum*, *Kornelkirsche*, *rother Hartriegel*. The cornelian cherry; a species from 15 to 20 feet high, growing in central and southern Europe and through northern Asia to Japan. The pulpy fruits (*fructus corni*), when unripe, contain much tannin, and when ripe are edible, and were formerly used in inflammatory diseases. They are made into marmalades and comfits, which are astringent.—**C. mas odorata**. The *Sassafras officinalis*. [a, 22].—**C. officinalis**. A Japanese species, the fruit of which is used for antiseptic beverages in certain forms of fever. The Japanese name is *San-si-u*. [J. Matsumura (a, 22).]—**C. paniculata** [L'Héritier]. Fr., *cornouiller paniculé*. Panicked or white cornel; a species growing in the Northern and Western United States and in Canada. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. rubiginosa**. See *C. sericea*.—**C. rugosa** [Lamarck]. See *C. coccinea*.—**C. sanguinea** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cornouiller sanguin bois pûne*, *cornouiller femelle*, *puine noire*, *sanguinelle*, *savignon*, *verge sanguine*. Ger., *gemeiner Hartriegel*. The hound's-tree, dogberry; a species reaching a height of 8 or 9 feet, common in the thickets and uncultivated fields in Great Britain. The fruits are of a dark purple, and contain a large percentage of oil, which is used in Italy in soups and elsewhere in lamps and in the manufacture of soap. [B, 19, 77, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. sericea** [L'Héritier]. Fr., *cornouiller à fruit bleu*. Swamp dogwood; a North American species with round, blue fruit. It has similar uses to those of *C. florida*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. suecica**. Dwarf cornel, dwarf honeysuckle; a dwarf species, native of Britain, northern Europe, Asia, and America. The little red berries are eaten by the Esquimaux and in the Scotch Highlands, where they are reputed to be tonic. [A, 305; B, 19, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. tomentulosa** [Michaux]. **C. verrucosa**. See *C. coccinea*.—**Decoction c. floridæ** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Decoction of dogwood; made by boiling the bruised root-bark of *C. florida* in water. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Extractum c. floridæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **Extractum c. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cornouiller à grandes fleurs*. Ger., *flüssiger Kornelrindenextrakt*. Fluid extract of dogwood; made by exhausting the powdered root-bark of *C. florida* with a mixture of glycerin and alcohol. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Fructus corni**. See CORNUM.

CORNUTIBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rn²u²(u⁴)-stib²b²-i²-u²m(u⁴m). From *cornu*, a horn, and *stibium*, antimony. An old name for a cruet of horn for holding antimony. [A, 325.]

CORNUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rn²u²(ut)²a². See RETORT.

CORNUTE, adj. Ko²rn²u²t. See CORNUTUS.

CORNUTINE, n. Ko²rn²u²t(en). Fr., c. Ger., *Cornutin*. A poisonous alkaloid obtained by extracting a fluid from large quantities of ergot of rye with 3-per-cent. hydrochloric acid, straining, nearly neutralizing the percolate with sodium carbonate, evaporating, and extracting with alcohol, distilling off the last, alkalizing the residue with a solution of sodium carbonate, extracting with acetic acid, washing, and precipitating the c. from the acetic acid by shaking it with water containing citric acid. ["Ctblrl. f. Gynak.," May 15, 1886, No. 20, p. 309 (a, 21).]

CORNUTUS (Lat.), adj. Fr., *cornute*. Ger., *hörntragend*. In the form of a horn, or furnished with appendages resembling horns. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

CORNWEED, n. Ko²rn²wed. The *Biserrula pelecinus*. [B, 19.]

COROA, n. See CORNOVA.

COROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-klis(kle²-es²)-i²s. Gen., *corocleisis* (-is). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *κλείσις*, a closing. Fr., *coréclise*. Ger., *Pupillenverschluss*. Closure or obliteration of the pupil by a membrane or an inflammatory exudate. [F.]

COROCRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)-o²k-ru²m(ru⁴m). See FERMENT.

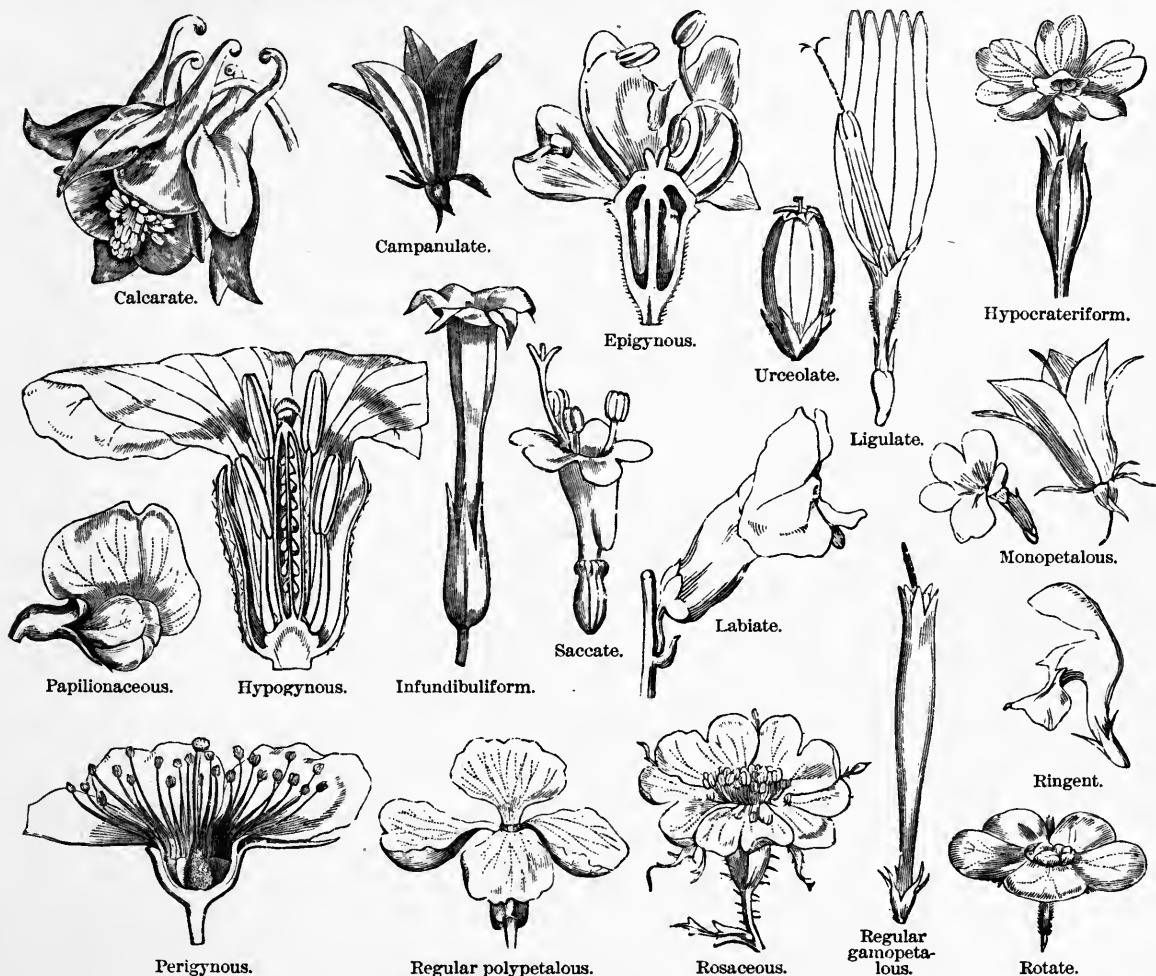
CORODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²(a²l)²i²s-(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *corodialysis* (-al²ysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάλυσις*, a loosening. See INFUNDIBULYSIS.

CORODIASTASIS (Lat.), **CORODIASTOLE** (Lat.), n's f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-di(di²)-a²st(a²st)²/a²st(a²s)-i²s, -o(o²l)-e(a). Gen., *corodiastasis* (-ast²/asis), -ast²/oles. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *διάστασις* or *διαστολή*, separation. Dilatation of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROLLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-o²l²a²s. Dim. of *corona*, a crown. Gr., *στεφάνη*. Fr., *corolle*. Ger., *Blumenkrone*, *Korolle*. The inner floral envelope forming the whorl of petals, often colored, between the calyx and the stamens. [B, 19, 77 (a, 24).]—**Abnormal c.** Fr., *corolle anormale*. Ger., *regelwidrige Korolle*. Any irregular, dialypetalous c., not papilionaceous. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Actinomorphic c.** A c. in which the parts are radially disposed, i. e., one which is divided into symmetrical halves by vertical planes passed through its centre in any direction. [B, 245.]—**Alsinaceous c.** Fr., *corolle alsinée*. A c. in which the claw is less narrow than in the caryophylleous c. and there are distinct spaces between the petals. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Anisostemonous c.** Fr., *corolle anisostémonée*. A c. in which the petals are not equal to the stamens in number. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Apopetalous c.** See *Choripetalous c.*—**Appendiculate c.** Lat., c. *appendiculatus*. Fr., *corolle appendiculée*. Ger., *anhängselige Korolle*. A c. which has scales or other outgrowths on its petals. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Bilabiate c.** Lat., c. *bilabiata*. Fr., *corolle bilabée*. Ger., *zweilippige Korolle*. A c. divided into two segments or lips, each of which represents usually several united petals. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Caducous c.** Lat., c. *caduca*. Fr., c. *caduque*. Ger., *hinfallige Korolle*. A c. which falls with its expansion. [B, 1, 77 (a, 24).]—**Calcarate c.** Lat., c. *calcarata*. Fr., *corolle éperonnée*. Ger., *gesperrte Korolle*. Syn.: *spurred c.* A c. in which one or more of the petals are prolonged in the form of a spur. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Campanulate c.** Lat., c. *campanulata*. Fr., *corolle campanulée*. Ger., *glockige Korolle*. A bell-shaped c. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Caryophyllaceous c.** Lat., c. *caryophyllacea*. Fr., *corolle caryophyllée*. Ger., *nelkenartige Korolle*. A c. in which there are five petals with long, narrow, tapering claws. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Choripetalous c.** Syn.: *dialypetalous c.*, *eulechterpetalous c.*, *apopetalous c.* A c. having separate and distinct petals. [B.]—**Clavate c.** Lat., c. *clavata*. Fr., *corolle en massue*, *corolle clavé*. A c. which is larger and with its petals thicker at the base than at the summit. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Cruciform c.** Lat., c. *cruciformis*. Fr., *corolle cruciforme*. Ger., *kreuzförmige Korolle*. A c. having four petals, often unguiculate, placed opposite in the form of a cross. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]—**Dialypetalous c.** Fr., *corolle dialypétale*. See *Choripetalous c.*—**Digitaliform c.** A slightly irregular c., longer than a campanulate c., as in *Digitalis*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Eleutheropetalous c.** See *Choripetalous c.*—**Epigynous c.** Lat., c. *epigyna*. Fr., *corolle épigyne*. Ger., *epigynische Korolle*. Syn.: *superior c.* A c. springing from the upper part of the ovary or from above it. [A, 301; B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Funnel-shaped c.** See *Infundibuliform c.*—**Gamopetalous c.** Lat., c. *gamopétala*. Fr., *corolle gamopétale*. Ger., *verbundenblüthrige Korolle*. A c. consisting of several united petals; commonly but incorrectly called monopetalous c. [B, 75.]—**Hypocroteriform c.** Lat., c. *hypocroteriformis*. Fr., *corolle hypocroteriforme*. Ger., *tellerförmige Korolle*. Syn.: *salver-shaped c.* A c. in which there is a straight tube surmounted by a flat spreading limb. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Hypogynous c.** Lat., c. *hypogyna*. Fr., *corolle hypogyne*. Ger., *unterweibige Korolle*. Syn.: *inferior c.* A c. springing from the base of the ovary or from below it. [A, 301; B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Imbricate c.** Lat., c. *imbricata*. Fr., *corolle imbriquée*. Ger., *schindelige* (oder *hypogynische*) *Korolle*. A c. in which the edge of each petal overlaps the adjoining one. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Inferior c.** Fr., *corolle infère*. See *Hypogynous c.*—**Infundibuliform c.** Lat., c. *infundibuliformis*. Fr., *corolle infundibuliforme*. Ger., *trichterförmige Korolle*. Syn.: *funnel-shaped c.* A c. having the tube like an inverted cone, and the limb more expanded at the apex. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Irregular c.** Lat., c. *irregularis*. Fr., *corolle irrégulière*. Ger., *unregelmässige Korolle*. A c. in which the petals are unequal as regards their development, number, size, or position. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Isostemonous c.** Fr., *corolle isostémonée*. A c. in which the petals are equal in number to the stamens. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Labiate c.** Lat., c. *labiata*. Fr., *corolle labiée*. Ger., *lippige Korolle*. Syn.: *lipped c.* See *Bilabiate c.* [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Ligulate c.** Lat., c. *ligulata*. Fr., *corolle ligulée*. Ger., *zungenförmige* (oder *geschweifte*) *Korolle*. Syn.: *strap-shaped c.* A tubular c. split in such a manner as to form a strap-like process on one side. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Liliaceous c.** A c. or, more strictly, a perianth composed of 6 segments regularly disposed to form a funnel-shaped tube. [B, 34.]—**Lipped c.** See *Bilabiate c.*—**Marcescent c.** Lat., c. *marcescens*. Fr., *corolle marcescente*. Ger., *welkende Korolle*. A c. which remains in a withered form after the ripening of the fruit. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Mask-like c.** Fr., *corolle en masque*. See *Personate c.*—**Monopetalous c.** Fr., *corolle monopétale*. Ger., *verbundene Korolle*. Syn.: *gamopetalous c.*, *sympetalous c.* 1. As commonly used, see *Gamopetalous c.* 2. More correctly, a c. consisting of a single petal, a unipetalous c. [Gray (B, 75).]—**Orchidaceous c.** Lat., c. *orchidæa*. Fr., *corolle orchidée*. Ger., *orchidartige Korolle*. A c. in which the floral leaves are epigynous, and the calyx and c. are in whorls of 3 pieces each, and one of the petals, called the lip, is decidedly different from the rest. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Papilionaceous c.** Fr., *corolle papilionacée*. Ger., *schmetterlingsartige Korolle*. That form of irregular polypetalous c. in which there are five petals—one posterior, placed next to the axis; two lateral, called wings; and two anterior, covered in part or whole by the wings and often united slightly by their lower margins, so as to form a single petal, a unipetalous c. [Gray (B, 75).]—**Perigynous c.** Fr., *corolle pérygme*. Ger., *umweibige Korolle*. A c. with the petals adnate to the throat of the calyx—i. e., around the pistil instead of at its base. [B, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Personate c.** Lat., c. *personata*. Fr., *corolle personée*. Ger., *verlarvte* (oder *entstellte*) *Ko-*

rolle. Syn.: *mask-like c.* A labiate c. in which the lower lip is pressed back against the upper one, so as to give the appearance of a mask. [B. 19, 77 (a, 24).]—**Polypetalous c.** Fr., *corolle poly-pétale*. Ger., *vielblättrige Korolle*. Syn.: *dialypetalous c.*, *leu-*

ends and expanded at the middle. [B. 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Wheel-shaped c.** See *Rotate c.*—**Zygomorphous c.** A c. which can be divided into two symmetrical halves by one vertical plane and no more. [B. 245.]



VARIOUS FORMS OF COROLLA. (AFTER YOUMANS.)

theropetalous c., *apopetalous c.*, *choripetalous c.* 1. As commonly used, see *Choripetalous c.* 2. More properly, a c. composed of a considerable but unspecified number of petals. [Gray (B. 75).]—**Regular c.** Lat., *c. regularis*. Fr., *corolle régulière*. Ger., *regelmässige Korolle*. A c. in which the petals are equal in size, position, and development. [B. 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Regular gamopetalous c.** Fr., *corolle gamopétale régulière*. A c. that is both regular and gamopetalous. [a, 24.]—**Regular polypetalous c.** A c. that is both regular and polypetalous. [a, 24.]—**Reversed c.** Lat., *c. resupinata*. Fr., *corolle renversée*. A labiate c. in which the upper lip seems to take the place of the lower one. [B. 1 (a, 24).]—**Ringent c.** Lat., *C. ringens*. Fr., *corolle ringente (ou en queue)*. Ger., *rachtige Korolle*. A labiate c. in which the upper lip is much arched and the lips are separated by a wide opening. [B. 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Rosaceous c.** Fr., *corolle rosacée*. Ger., *rosenartige Korolle*. A c. in which there are five spreading petals with short claws, and arranged as in the single rose and *Potentilla*. [B. 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Rotate c.** Lat., *c. rotata*. Fr., *corolle rotacée (ou en roue)*. Ger., *radförmige Korolle*. Syn.: *wheel-shaped c.* A c. in which the tube is very short and the limb flat and spreading. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Saccate c.** Lat., *c. saccata*. Fr., *corolle gibbeuse*. Ger., *sackförmige Korolle*. A c. that is gibbous or sack-like at the base. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Salver-shaped c.** See *Hypocrateriform c.*—**Spurred c.** See *Calcarate c.*—**Superior c.** Fr., *corolle supérieure*. See *Epigynous c.*—**Sympetalous c.** See *Gamopetalous c.*—**Strap-shaped c.** Fr., *bandförmige Korolle*. See *Ligulate c.*—**Tubular c.** Lat., *c. tubulata*. Fr., *corolle tubulée*. Ger., *röhrlige Korolle*. A c. in which the free limb is short and not at all spreading, retaining a cylindrical shape to its mouth. [B. 1 (a, 24).]—**Tubular urceolate c.** Fr., *corolle tubulose urcéolée*. A c. in which the claws are united into an urn-shaped tube. [B. 77 (a, 24).]—**Unipetalous c.** Fr., *corolle unipétale*. Ger., *einblättrige Korolle*. See *Monopetalous c.* (2d def.).—**Urceolate c.** Lat., *c. urceolata*. Fr., *c. urcéolée*. Ger., *krugige Korolle*. Syn.: *urn-shaped c.* A c. in which there is scarcely any limb, and the tube is narrow at both

COROLLACEOUS, adj. Ko²r-o¹-a'shu's. Lat., *corollaceus*. Fr., *corollacé*. Ger., *blumenartig*. Having the appearance of a corolla. [B. 121 (a, 24).] Cf. PETALOID.

COROLLÆFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-o¹-le(la³-e²)-flor'e-(a³-e²). From *corolla* (q. v.), and *flor*, a flower. Of G. Don., the *Corollifloræ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COROLLAIRE (Fr.), adj. and n. Ko²r-ol-a²r. See COROLLARY and COROLLINE.

COROLLAR, adj. Ko²r-o¹-a²r. See COROLLINE.

COROLLARY, n. Ko²r-o¹-a-ri². Lat., *corollarium*. Fr., *corollaire*. Ger., *Korollarium*. In botany, a tendril formed by a depending segment of the corolla. [A. 301.]

COROLLATE, adj. Ko²r-o¹-at. Lat., *corollatus*. Fr., *corollé*, *corollifère*. Ger., *mit Korolle versehen*. Furnished with a corolla. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

COROLLE (Fr.), n. Kor-ol. See COROLLA.—**C. en entonnoir**. See *Infundibuliform COROLLA*.—**C. en gueule**. See *Ringent COROLLA*.—**C. en masque**. See *Mask-like COROLLA*.—**C. en roue**. See *Rotate COROLLA*.—**C. éperonnée**. See *Calcarate COROLLA*.—**C. gibbeuse**. See *Saccate COROLLA*.

COROLLET, n. Ko²r-o¹-e²t. See COROLLULA.

COROLLIC, adj. Ko²r-o¹-i²k. Fr., *corollique*. United with the corolla (said of stamens). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

COROLLIFEROUS, adj. Ko²r-o¹-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *corollifer* (from *corolla*, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corollifère*. Ger., *eine Blumenkrone (oder Korolle) tragend*. Producing or bearing a corolla. [B. 215.]

COROLLIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-o¹-li²-flor'e(a³-e²). 1. Of De Candolle, one of the four subclasses into which he divides the angiosperms. They have a gamopetalous, hypogynous corolla and epipetalous stamens, and comprise the *Ericaceæ*, *Labiataæ*, etc. 2.

Of Fries, the first series of *Dicotyledoneae*, comprising the classes *Seminaiflorae*, *Annuliflorae*, and *Tubiflorae*. [B, 34, 170 (a, 24).]

COROLLIFLORAL, COROLLIFLOROUS, adj's. Ko²r-o²-l²-flor²-a², -u²s. Fr., *corolliflore*. Having the petals united and springing from beneath the ovary. [De Candolle (A, 301).]

COROLLIFORM, adj. Ko²r-o²-l²-fo²rm. Lat., *corolliformus*. Fr., *corolliforme*. Ger., *blumenkronenförmig*. Having the form or appearance of a corolla. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COROLLINE, adj. Ko²r-o²-l²-in. Lat., *corollinus*. Fr., *corollin*. Ger., *korollenartig*. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a corolla. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COROLLOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-o²-l²-lo²(lo²)-i²d(ed)²-e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *corolloïde*. See **COROLLIFORM**.

COROLLULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-o²-l²-u²(lu²)-a². Fr., *corollule*. Ger., *Blumenkrönchen*. The corolla of a floret of a compound flower. [A, 322.]

COROMEGINE, n. Kor-o²m'e²-j-en. Lat., *coromegina*, *coromeginum* (from κόρη, the pupil, and μέγας, large). Ger., *Koromegin*. Runge's name for atropine, on account of its dilating the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMEIOSIS (Lat.), **COROMIOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kor-(ko²r)-o²(o²)-mi²(me²-i²)-os²i²s, -mi²(me²-os²)-i²s. Gen., *coromeios/eos* (-is), *mios/eos* (-is). From κόρη, the pupil, and μειώσις, diminution. Contraction of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)-o²(o²)-mo²rf-om²-a². Gen., *coromorphomatos* (-is). From κόρη, the pupil, and μόρφωμα, a form. Fr., *coromorphome*. Ger., *Koromorphom*. An artificial pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o²(o²)-mo²rf-os²-i²s. Gen., *coromorphosios* (-is). From κόρη, the pupil, and μόρφωσις, a forming. Fr., *coromorphose*. Ger., *Koromorphose*, *künstliche Pupillenbildung*. The operation of making an artificial pupil. [A, 322.]

COROMYDRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o²(o²)-mi²d(mu²d)-ri²-a²(a²)/si²s. See **MYDRIASIS**.

COROMYDRIATIC, adj. Kor-o²-mi²d-r²-a²t²/i²k. See **MYDRIATIC**.

CORONA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-on²-a². Gr., στεφάνη. Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Kranz*, *Krone*. A crown or any crown-like structure, the uppermost part; in botany, a cup-like structure between the corolla and the stamens; in zoology, the region of the head having the vertex as the highest point, a process of the frontal bone supporting the antler in the deer, the down surrounding the beak in birds of prey, also the corneal margin of the sclerotic; of a tooth, its free portion; in obstetrics, the rim of the os uteri externum stretched around the child's head during parturition. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24); L, 180, 231, 343, 349.]—**C. ciliaris**. Ger., *Faltenkranz*, *Strahlenkranz*. The ciliary processes taken collectively. [L, 332.]—**C. conjunctivæ**. That portion of the conjunctiva that surrounds the cornea. [L, 349.]—**C. cordis**. The articular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. de frailes** (Sp.). The *Globularia alypum* of Linnæus. [B, 88.]—**C. dentis**. Fr., *couronne de dent*. Ger., *Zahnkrone*. The crown of a tooth. [L, 115.]—**C. de rey** (Sp.). The *Melilotus officinalis*. [A, 447.]—**C. gaudis**. Fr., *couronne du gland*. Ger., *Eichelkrone*. The rounded projecting border of the glans penis. [C.]—**C. imperialis**. The *Fritillaria imperialis*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. inferior**. The coronoid process of the ulna. [L, 349.]—**Coronæ palpebrarum** [from the Lat., *corona*, a circle or crown, and *palpebra*, the eyelid]. See under **TARSUS**.—**C. radians**, **C. radiata**. Fr., *couronne rayonnante*. Ger., *Strahlenkranz*, *Stabkranz*, *Stammstrahlung*. Syn.: *radiatio caudicea* [Burdach] (2d def.). 1. See **C. ciliaris**. 2. Of Reil, the fibrous crown, radiating crown; the radiating fibres of the cerebral peduncle. [I, 15; K.]—**C. real** (Sp.). The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 88.]—**C. regalis**. The genus *Eucomis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Corona regia**. The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 200.]—**C. seminis**. The pappus of a seed. [L, 97.]—**C. solis**. Fr., *couronne de soleil*. Ger., *Sonnenblume*. The genus *Helianthus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. solis frutescens**, etc. The *Borrchia arborescens*. [B, 59.]—**C. staminea**. A c. made up of transformed stamens. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. superior**. See **OLECRANON**.—**C. terræ**, **C. terrestris**. Fr., *couronne de terre*. The *Glechoma hederaceum*. [B, 88, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. trepani**. Ger., *Trepankrone*. The crown (the cutting portion) of a trephine. [A, 322.]—**Coronæ tubulorum** [J. Müller]. The crypts of Lieberkühn, which are arranged like a crown around the lymph follicles projecting into the intestine. [J; L, 13.]—**C. uteræ**. See **OLECRANON**.—**Coronæ vaginales**. Ger., *Scheidenkränzchen*. Flat, circular wads of cotton or other material for applying medicaments within the vagina. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. venerea**, **C. veneris**. Fr., *couronne de Venus*, *chapelet*. Ger., *Venusblüthen*. The crown of Venus; a papule, pustule, or other syphilitic occurring upon the forehead in the form of a crown. [G.]

CORONAD [Barclay], adv. Ko²r-on²-a²d. Toward the coronal aspect. [L, 141.]

CORONAL, adj. Ko²r-on²-a²l. Lat., *coronalis*. Fr., c. Ger., *kronenartig*, *kranznählich*. Pertaining to or occupying the place of a crown; pertaining to the crown of the head. [C.]

CORONALE (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *coronalis* (os understood). The frontal bone. [Bartholin (A, 325).]

CORONALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on²-a²(a²)/lez(le²s). An order of the *Liliaceae*, comprising the *Bubiflorae*, *Liria*, *Leucioaceae*, and *Tubiflorae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r-on²-a²(a²)/me²n. Gen., *coronaminis*. See **CORONA** and **CORONET**.

CORONANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-on²-a²n²(a²n²s). See **CORONATE**.

CORONARIA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *coronarius*. Ko²r-on²-a²(a²)-ri²-a². 1. A coronary artery or vein. 2. The genus *Eudianthe*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on²-a²(a²)/ri²-e²(a²-e²). Of Linnæus, an order comprising originally the *Liliaceae*, to which he added subsequently the *Bromeliaceae*, *Amaryllidaceae*, *Melanthaceae*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on²-a²r(a²r)-i²(i²)/e²-e²(a²-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones*, comprising the orders *Roxburghiaceae*, *Liliaceae*, *Pintederiaceae*, *Phylodraceae*, *Xyridaceae*, *Mayaceae*, *Commelinaceae*, and *Ripitaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CORONARITE (Fr.), n. Kor-on²-a²r et. Inflammation of the coronary arteries of the heart. [Hachard, Weber, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de thérap.," Feb. 16, 1888, p. 110.]

CORONARIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-on²-a²(a²)/ri²-u²s(u²s). See **CORONAL** and **CORONARY**. As a n., a nerve ramifying in the shape of a crown.—**C. stomachicus**. Fr., *coronaire stomacnique*. The ramification of the eighth pair of nerves near the cardiac orifice of the stomach. [L, 97.]

CORONARY, adj. Ko²r-on²-a²-ri². Lat., *coronarius*, *coronalis*. Fr., *coronaire*. Ger., *kranzförmig*, *kronenartig*. Crown-shaped, relating to the coronet; crowning, pertaining to the arteries of the heart.

CORONATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on²-a²(a²)/te²(ta²-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of *amaryllidaceous* plants of the tribe *Amaryllideae*, comprising *Cryptostephanus*, *Narcissus*, and *Tapeinanthus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CORONATE, adj. Ko²r-on²-at. Lat., *coronatus* (1st def.), *coronans* (2d def.). Ger., *gekront*, *bekront* (1st def.), *kronend* (2d def.). 1. Furnished with a coronet or corona. 2. Situated at the top or apex crowning (as a gland at the apex of the filament may crown a stamen). [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 343.]

CORONATION, n. Ko²r-on²-a²/shu²n. A corruption of *carnation*. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORONATRICES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on²-a²t(a²t)/ri²-sez(ke²s). Of Linnæus, an order in the *Methodus calycina*, comprising *Linnæa*, *Corymbium*, *Aristolochia*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONCION (Lat.), n. n. See **IRIDONCION**.

CORONDE, n. In Ceylon, cinnamon. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-o²-ne(na). Gen., *coron'es*. Gr., *κορώνη*. 1. See **CORNIX**. 2. The coronoid process of the inferior maxilla. [L, 332.]

CORONELLA [Laurenti] (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-on²-e²-l²-a². Fr., *coronelle*, *couleuvre d'Europe*. Ger., *Glatte*. A genus of serpents of the *Coronellina*. [L, 347.]—**C. austriaca** [Laurenti], **C. levis** [Lacepède]. A variety found in the warmer parts of Europe; formerly used in the treatment of epilepsy. [L, 34, 49, 121.]

CORONELLE (Fr.), n. Ko²r-on²-e²l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORONELLIDÆ (Lat.), **CORONELLINA** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and n. pl. Ko²r-on²-e²l²-id²-æ(a²-æ²), -e²l²-li²(le²)/na². A group of the *Colubridæ*. [L, 121.]

CORONET, n. Ko²r-on²-e²t. From *corona*, a crown. Ger., *Krone des Hufes*. A small crown; in the solipeds, the portion of the hoof that adjoins the hairy skin; in botany, a corona. [L.]

CORONIFORM, adj. Ko²r-on²-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *coroniformis*. Fr., *coroniforme*. [L, 41.] Ger., *Kronenförmig*. Having the form of a crown. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

CORONILLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-on²-i²-l²-a². Fr., *coronille*. Ger., *Kronwicke*. It., Sp., c. The crown-vetch, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Hedysaræe*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. coronata** [De Candolle]. The least crown-vetch; a species used in Spain instead of the *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. emerus** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coronille émerus*, *séné bâtarde*. Ger., *Skorpionsskronwicke*, *Skorpionsspeltschen*, *falsche Senne*. Scorpion-senna (so called because the pod somewhat resembles the scorpion's tail); a species grown in gardens in southern Europe. The leaves (*folia coluteæ scopioides*) were formerly used as a purgative. [B, 19, 173, 180, 270, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. grandiflora** [Willdenow]. The *Agati grandiflora*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. legitima** [Gärtner]. Fr., *coronille à gousse plates*, *fève lupine*. A species the pods of which are purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. minima** [Linnæus]. See *C. coronata*.—**C. picta** [Willdenow]. The *Sesbania picta*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. scopioides** [Koch]. Syn.: *Ornithopus scopioides* [Linnæus]. An annual species found in southern France. The seeds contain a glucoside, *coronillin*, and are used in France to adulterate barley. The plant and its glucoside have recently been recommended as a diuretic and cardiac tonic. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," June 7, 1889, p. 368; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 19, 1889, p. 434; B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. securidaca**. See *C. legitima*.—**C. sesbania** [Willdenow]. The *Sesbania ægyptiaca*. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. varia** [Linnæus]. Fr., *coronille*, *bigarrée*, *faucille*, *piéd de grolle*. Ger., *bunte Felt-schen*, *Schaftinse*. Sp., *astrárgalo*. Syn.: *Astragalus glaucoides* [Gmelin]. The rosy-flowered crown-vetch. The juice is diuretic and in large doses poisonous. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CORONILLA (Sp.), n. Kor-on²-el²/ya². The genus *C.* and the *Centaurea cyanus*. [L, 87.]

CORONILLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on²-i²l²(e²l²-æ²). Of Anderson, a section of the *Leguminosae*, comprising *Aldina*, *Hedysarum*, *Gajati*, *Hippocrepis*, *Coronilla*, *Ornithopodium*, *Alhagi*, and *Scorpioides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONILLE (Fr.), n. Ko²r-on²-el²-y. See **CORONILLA** (Lat.).—**C. à gousse plates**. The *Coronilla legitima*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bigarrée**. The *Coronilla varia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. naine**. The *Coronilla minima*. [B, 38.]

CORONILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-on-i²l'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *coronilles*. 1. Of Sprengel, a subseries (of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe) of *Papilionaceae*, series or tribe *Hedysareae*, comprising *Coronilla*, *Ornithopus*, *Hammatolobium*, *Scorpiurus*, and *Hippocrepis*. 2. Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Leguminosae*. [B, 1, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONILLIN, n. Ko²r-on-i²l'i²n. Fr., *coronilline*. Ger., C. A glucoside found in the seeds of *Coronilla scorpioides* (g. v.). ["Semaine méd.," Apr. 24, 1889, p. 135 (a, 18).]

CORONILLO (Sp.), n. Kor-on-el'yo. In Venezuela, the *Bellucia Aubletii*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORONO-BASILAR, adj. Ko²r'-'on-o-ba²s'i²l-a²r. Relating to the base and the crown of the head. [L, 141.]

CORONOID, adj. Ko²r'-'on-oid. Gr., *κορωνοειδής*, *κορωνωδής* (from *κορώνη*, a crown, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *coronoides*, *coronoides*. Fr., *coronoïde*, *coronoïdien*. Ger., *krantzförmig*, *kronenähnlich*. It., *sp.*, *coronoide*. Crown-like, crown-shaped. [A, 322.]

CORONOIDITE (Fr.), n. Kor-on-o-ed-et. Osteitis of the coronoid process of the ulna. [Poncet, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1885, p. 840.]

CORONOPE (Fr.), n. Kor-on-op. See *CORONOPUS*.—C. *commun*. The *Coronopus depressus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORONOPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²r-on-o(o²)-pod(po²d)'i²-u²m-(u²m). From *κορώνη*, a crown, and *πόδιον*, a little foot. The *Plantago coronopus*. [a, 24.]

CORONOPUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r-on-o'p-u²s(us). Gen., *coronopodos* (-is). Gr., *κορωνόπος* (from *κορώνη*, the crown, and *πους*, the foot). Fr., *coronope*. 1. The *Plantago* c. 2. Of Gärtner, the genus *Senebiera* of Poiret. 3. The *Cochelearia* c. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *depressus*. The *Senebiera* c. of De Candolle. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *didyma* [Smith]. The *Senebiera didyma* of Persoon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. *hortensis*. See C. (1st and 3d def's).—C. *recta* (seu *repens*) Ruellii, C. *silvestris*, C. *ulgaris*. The *Senebiera* c. [B, 200.]—Herba *coronopi*. The herb of *Plantago* c. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORONULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-o²n(on)'u²l(u²l)-a². Dim. of *corona*, a crown. Fr., *coronule*. Ger., *Krönchen*. 1. The coronet of a seed. 2. A small calyx-like body crowning the nucule of *Chara*. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COROPARELCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-pa²r(pa²r)-e²l'si²s(ku²s)-i²s. Gen., *coroparelcysios* (-el'cysis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *παράλυσος*, a drawing aside. Fr., *coroparelyse*. Ger., *Pupillenverziehung*. Of K. Himly, the operation of displacing the pupil by drawing a portion of the iris out through an incision in the cornea and causing it to adhere. [F.]

COROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o²t(o²f)'ti²s(thi²s)-i²s. Gen., *corophtisios* (-ophtisis). From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *φθίσις* (see *PTHISIS*). Fr., *corophtisie*. Ger., *Schwinden der Pupille*. A wasting disease of the eye characterized by diminution of the size of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko²r)'o²s. Gr., *κόρος*. Satiety, also loathing of food due to satiety. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

COROSOL (Fr.). **COROSSOL** (Fr.), n's. Kor-o-sol. The genus *Anona*, also the *Assiminea triloba*. [B, 173, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *des forêts*. The *Anona silvatica*. [L, 41.]—C. *des marais*. The fruit of *Anona palustris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *du Pérou*. The fruit of *Anona cherimolia*. [L, 41.]—C. *écailléux*. The *Anona squamosa*. [B, 41.]—C. *hérissé*. The *Anona muricata*. [L, 41.]—C. *plana*. C. *ponctué*. The *Anona punctata*. [B, 38.]—C. *réticulé*. Syn.: *cœur de bœuf*. The fruit of *Anona reticulata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *sauvage*. The *Anona reticulata*. [B, 173.]—Grand c. The *Anona muricata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—Petit c. The *Anona reticulata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COROSSOLIER (Fr.), n. Kor-o-sol-e-a. See *COROSSOL*.

COROSYSTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-si²st(su²s't)'o(o²)-e(a). Gen., *corosystoles*. From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *συστολή*, contraction. Fr., c. Ger., *Verengerung der Pupille*. Contraction of the pupil. [A, 322.]

COROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o(o²)-tom(to²m)'i²-a². From *κόρη*, the pupil, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See *IRIDOTOMY*.

COROTOMODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-o²t-o(o²)-mo(mo²)-di(di²)-a²l(a²l)'i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *corotomodialisios* (-al'ysis). See *IRIDOTOMODIALYSIS*.

COROUKAI, n. In Coromandel, the *Eleusine coracana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COROYÈRE (Fr.), n. Kor-wa²-ye²r. The *Rhus coriaria* and the *Coriaria myrtifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COROZO (Sp., Port.), n. Kor-o'th'o, -zo. 1. The fruit of some species of *Attalea*. 2. In Brazil, the fruit of *Phytalephas macrocarpa*. 3. In Venezuela, the *Elæis butyracea*. [Doroteo De Armas, "Ensayo méd. de Caracas," "Lyon méd.," Nov. 15, 1885, p. 354; B, 77 (a, 24).]—C. *de vino*. In Venezuela, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*. [B, 19.]

CORPOO (Malay), n. The *Convolvulus reptans*. [B, 88.]

CORPORA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *corpus* (g. v.). Ko²rp-o²r-a².

CORPORALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rp-o²r-a(a²)'li²s. Having a large body. [L, 34.]

CORPORATION, n. Ko²rp-o²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *corporatio*. Fr., c. See *INCORPORATION*.

CORPOREAL, adj. Ko²rp-o²-re-a²l. Lat., *corporeus*. Pertaining to the body as distinguished from the mind, or to the body of a bone, an organ, etc., as distinguished from its other parts.

CORPORIFICATION, n. Ko²rp-o²r-i²-fi²-ka'shu²n. From *corpus*, a body, and *facere*, to make. Of the old chemists, the process of condensing a liquid into a solid. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

CORPOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rp-o(o²)-zo'a². From *corpus*, a body, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *corpozoaires*. Animals provided with nutritive organs and a nervous system essentially the same as those of man. [A, 322; L, 41, 180.]

CORPUS (Fr.), n. Kor. See *BODY*.—C. *adénoïde*. See *Adenoid BODY*.—C. *adipeux*. See *CORPUS adiposum*.—C. *amyacés*. See *Amylaceous CORPUSCLES*.—C. *anguleux*. Angular bodies found by R. Brown in the *Azolla*. They have been thought to be spores, but their nature is doubtful. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. *bigéminés*. See *CORPORA quadrigemina*.—C. *blancs de Malpighi*. See *Spleen CORPUSCLES*.—C. *bordant* [Longet], C. *bordé* (ou *frangé*). See *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—C. *calieux*. 1. See *CORPUS callosum*. 2. The small, hard body found at the base of the umbilicus in leguminous plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—C. *cannelé*. See *CORPUS striatum*.—C. *caverneux*. See *CORPORA cavernosa*.—C. *caverneux de la verge*. See *CORPORA cavernosa penis*.—C. *cellulaire*. See *CELL-body*.—C. *cédré*. See *TUBER cinereum*.—C. *clignotant*. See *MEMBRANA nictitans*.—C. *conique*. See *EPOOPHORON*.—C. *conoïde*. See *CONARIUM*.—C. *cribleux*. See *CORPUS papillare*.—C. *crystalin*. See *Crystalline LENS*.—C. *clillaire*. See *Ciliary BODY*.—C. *de Bojanus*. See *ORAOAN of Bojanus*.—C. *de Highmore*. See *ALBUNGEEA testis*.—C. *de la matrice*. See *CORPUS uteri*.—C. *de la voûte*. See *CORPUS fornicis*.—C. *de l'enclume*. See *CORPUS incudis*.—C. *de l'hippocampe*. See *HIPPOCAMPUS major*.—C. *de l'os hyoïde*. 1. See *CORPUS ossis hyoïdei*. 2. The basi-hyal bones in birds, saurians, and mammals. [Cuvier (L, 14).] 3. The urohyal bone. [Agassiz (L, 271).]—C. *de Malpighi*. See *RETE mucosum* and *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.—C. *denté*, C. *dentelé*. See *CORPUS dentatum*.—C. *de Rosenmüller*. See *EPOOPHORON*.—C. *de Stilling*. The nucleus olivaris superior. [a, 18.]—C. *de Wolff*. See *MESONEPHROS*.—C. *d'Highmore*. See *ALBUNGEEA testis*.—C. *d'Oken*. See *MESONEPHROS*.—C. *de l'olive cérébelleuse*. See *CORPUS dentatum cerebelli*.—C. *du cervelet antérieur*. The anterior or inferior aspect of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.]—C. *du cervelet latéral*. A hemisphere of the cerebellum. [I, 35; K.]—C. *du cervelet médian* (ou *moyen*). See *CORPUS dentatum cerebelli*.—C. *étranger*. See *Foreign BODY*.—C. *étranger organique des articulations* [Cruveilhier]. See *Floating CARTILAGE*.—C. *festonné*. See *CORPUS dentatum*.—C. *fibreux*. A fibrous tumor.—C. *fibreux enkysté*. An encysted fibroma. See *Embryoplastic ODONTOMA*.—C. *fibro-plastiques*. Connective-tissue cells. [A, 385.]—C. *flagellé*. Syn.: *hématozoaire de Laveran*. A parasite found in great numbers in the blood, where its presence, according to Laveran, is characteristic of malarial poisoning; a spherical body with undulating flagella, with which it whips the red blood-corpuscles aside. ["Semaine méd.," Nov. 23, 1888, p. 451 (a, 18).]—C. *flottant des articulations*. See *Floating CARTILAGE*.—C. *folliculaire vaginal*. The vulvo-vaginal gland. [A, 385.]—C. *frangé*. See *CORPUS fimbriatum*.—C. *fusiformes*. See *C. fibro-plastiques*.—C. *généiculé externe*, C. *généiculé antérieur* (ou *externe*). See *External geniculata BODY*.—C. *généiculé interne*. See *Internal geniculata BODY*.—C. *gianduleux*. 1. Of Buffon, a mature Graafian vesicle. [A, 18.] 2. A corpus luteum. 3. A Malpighian corpuscle. [L.]—C. *godronné*. See *Pes hippocampi*.—C. *graisseux*. See *CORPUS adiposum*.—C. *granuleux*. See *CORPORA granulosa*.—C. *granuleux de Malpighi*. See *Malpighian CORPUSCLES*.—C. *hyaloïde*. See *CORPUS vitreum*.—C. *innommé*, C. *innommé de Giraldès*. See *PARADIDYMIS*.—C. *jaune*. See *CORPUS luteum*.—C. *ligneux*. See *CORPUS ligneum*.—C. *mamillaires*. See *CORPORA albican-tia*.—C. *mobile articulaire*. See *Floating CARTILAGE*.—C. *muqueux*. See *RETE mucosum*.—C. *myriforme*. See *MORULA*.—C. *myrtiformes*. See *CARUNCULE myrtiformes*.—C. *needhamiens*. The tubuli seminiferi in the embryo. [A, 4.]—C. *noirâtre*, C. *noir de Soemmerring*. See *LOCUS niger*.—C. *nucloéolaire*. See *NUCLEOLUS*.—C. *olivaire*. See *Olivary BODY*.—C. *olivaire inférieur*. See *Inferior olivary BODY*.—C. *olivaire supérieur*. See *Superior olivary BODY*.—C. *optique*, C. *opto-strié*. See *CORPUS striatum*.—C. *osseux enkysté* [Cruveilhier]. Ger., *eingekapseltes Knochenkörper*. An ivory exostosis of the frontal or orbital region. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—C. *pampini-forme*. See *MESONEPHROS*.—C. *papillaire*. See *CORPUS papillare*.—C. *phacoïde*. See *Crystalline LENS*.—C. *pinéal*. See *Pineal GLAND*.—C. *pituitaire*. See *HYPOPHYSIS cerebri*.—C. *psalioïde*. See *LYRA*.—C. *pyramidal postérieur*. See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—C. *pyramidaux*. See *PYRAMID*.—C. *pyramidaux antérieurs*. See *Anterior PYRAMIDS*.—C. *restiforme*. See *Restiform BODY*.—C. *réticulaire*. See *CORPUS papillare*.—C. *réti-culé*. 1. See *CORPUS papillare*. 2. Of Velpeau, the watery or gelatinous material found between the chorion and the amnion; the liquor chorii of Blumenbach. [A, 43, 45.]—C. *rhomboidal*. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—C. *rhomboidal des éminences olivaires*. See *CORPUS dentatum* (2d def.).—C. *rhomboidal de Vieussens* (ou *du cervelet*). The nucleus dentatus cerebelli. [a, 18.]—C. *rhomboïde*. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—C. *riziformes*. See *CORPORA oryzoidea*.—C. *rouge*. A highly vascularized gland-like body found, one or more, in the swimming bladder of certain fishes. [L, 158.]—C. *simple*. An element. [B.]—C. *spongieux*. See *CORPUS spongiosum*.—C. *spongieux de la verge*. See *CORPUS spongiosum urethrae*.—C. *strié*. See *CORPUS striatum*.—C. *strié externe*. See *EXTERNAL NUCLEUS*.—C. *strié extraventriculaire*. See *EXTRAVENTRICULAR NUCLEUS*.—C. *strié inférieur*. Of Gratiolet, a small projection on the corpus striatum. It forms the inferior termination of the tænia semicircularis.—C. *strié interne* (ou *intraventriculaire*). See *INTERNAL NUCLEUS*.—C. *strié supérieur*. See *Caudate NUCLEUS*.—C. *thyroïde*. See *Thyroid GLAND*.—C. *trapézoïde*. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—C. *vermiformes*. Of Trevi-san, collections of vessels twisted, moniliform, or in a chaplet. [B (a, 24).]—C. *vitré*. See *CORPUS vitreum*.

CORPSE, n. Ko²rps. Lat., *cadaver*. Fr., *corps, cadavre*. Ger., *Leichnam*. It., *cadavere, corpo morto*. Sp., *cadaver, cuerpo muerto*. The dead body of a human being.—**C.-plant**. The *Monotropa uniflora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CORPULENCE, n. Ko²rp'u²e²ns. Gr., *πυρρὸς, εὐσπλαγία*. Lat., *corpulentia*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Fleischigkeit, Wohlbeleibtheit*. *Corpulenz*. It., *corpulenza*. Sp., *corpulencia*. The state of the body in which the subcutaneous fat is excessive.—**Anæmic c.** C. due to anæmia. [I, 20.]

CORPULENCY, n. Ko²rp'u²e²ns-i². See **CORPULENCE**.

CORPULENT, adj. Ko²rp'u²e²nt. Lat., *corpulentus, obesus, crassus*. Fr., *c.*, *pimelotique*. Ger., *fleischig*. It., Sp., *corpulento*. Affected with corpulence. [D.]

CORPUS (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rp'u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *corp'oris*. Gr., *σῶμα, πᾶς*. Fr., *corps*. Ger., *Körper*. It., *corpo*. Sp., *cuerpo*. See **Body**.—**C. adeniforme**, **C. adenodes**, **C. adenoides**. See **Adenoid body**.—**C. adiposum**. Fr., *corps adipeux*. A mass of fat or of fat-like material. 1. In certain larvae, a mass on each side of the body which breaks up during metamorphosis, setting free fat globules that assist in the formation of the tissues of the pupa and imago; in the larvae of certain *Diptera*, a fatty body from which ova are developed. 2. In many *Arthropoda*, a mass of cells, usually milk-white, within the body cavity. 3. A mass of fat in the peritoneum surrounding the intestine in lizards. [L, 11, 196, 200, 231.]—**C. adventitium**. See **Foreign body**.—**C. albicans**. 1. The c. luteum of the ovary after it has lost its yellow color and most of its vessels and is composed largely of connective tissue. Its general appearance is that of a white cicatrix. [J, 42; "Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw.," 1879, p. 175 (J); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 506 (J).] 2. In the pl., *corpora albicantia*, two small masses situated in front of the anterior perforated space, connected with the anterior pillars of the fornix and with each other. [I, 3; K.]—**C. album subrotundum Viuessenii**. The anterior tubercle of the optic thalamus. [I, 96, 159; K.]—**C. album**. See **Foreign body**.—**C. amphiæmionium** [Berzelius], **C. amphigenium** [Berzelius]. See **AMPHIGEN** (2d def.).—**Corpora amylacea**. See **AMYLAÇOUS CORPUSCLES**.—**C. annulare**. See **Pons Varolii**.—**Corpora Arantii**. The small fibro-cartilaginous thickenings at the middle of the free edges of the mitral and semilunar valves of the heart; named after Aranzi, an Italian anatomist. [L, 31, 142.]—**Corpora bigemina**. (See *antica*). The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 27; K.]—**Corpora bigemina posteriora** (seu *postica*). The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 27; K.]—**C. callosum**. Fr., *corps calleux*. Ger., *Balken*. It., *corpo calloso*. Sp., *cuerpo calloso*. The great commissure of the brain; a mass of white substance which connects the cerebral hemispheres. It lies at the bottom of the longitudinal fissure, and has a length of about 4 inches. Its form is arched, the convexity of the curve being upward. Anteriorly it bends downward (at the genu) and backward to the base of the brain, and terminates in two diverging masses (peduncles) which run across the anterior perforated space to terminate near the Sylvian fissure. Posteriorly it ends in a rounded projection called the splenium. In structure it presents a fibrous character, its upper surface showing numerous transverse bundles of nerve-fibres. The lower surface is continuous posteriorly with the fornix, but it is separated from the latter anteriorly by the septum lucidum. It is essentially commissural in its office, its fibres entering all three of the principal cerebral lobes. [K.]—**C. cameratum**. The fornix cerebri. [I, 3; K.]—**C. candidans**, **C. candidum**. See **C. albicans** (2d def.).—**C. caudatum**. See **C. striatum**.—**Corpora cavernosa** (2d def.).—**C. cavernæ**. Ger., *Schwellkörper*. See **Corpora cavernosa clitoridis** and **Corpora cavernosa penis**.—**Corpora cavernosa clitoridis**. Two cylindrical bodies of cavernous tissue which arise from the rami of the ischium and os pubis, and unite by their inner surfaces to form the clitoris. [L, 31, 142.]—**Corpora cavernosa penis**. Fr., *corps cavernæux de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthenschwellkörper*. Two cylindrical erectile bodies, placed side by side and closely blended in their anterior three quarters, constituting the greater portion of the penis. They are surmounted by the glans in front, and diverge behind to form the crura of the penis. [C.]—**Corpora cavernosa urethræ** (seu *vestibuli*). See **CLUBI VESTIBULI VAGINÆ**.—**C. cavernosum**. Fr., *corps cavernæux*. Ger., *Schwellkörper, cavernöses Körper*. Any one of the corpora cavernosa, also any collection of cavernous tissue. [L.]—**C. cavernosum canalis urogenitalis**. See **C. cavernosum urethræ**.—**C. cavernosum glandis proprium** (seu *superficiale* [C. Mayer]). The anterior expansion of the c. spongiosum urethræ forming the glans penis. [L, 31, 142.]—**C. cavernosum inferius** (seu *urethræ*). In the male, the c. spongiosum of the urethra; in the female, one of the bulbi vestibuli vaginæ. [L, 115.]—**C. cavernosum vaginæ**. The cavernous tissue found in the vagina, most distinct at the lower part. [L, 31, 332.]—**Corpora chalcædonica**. See **PSAMMOMA**.—**C. ciliare**. See **Ciliary body**.—**C. ciliare cerebelli**. See **C. dentatum cerebelli**.—**C. ciliare chorioideæ**. That portion of the chorioid anterior to the ora serrata. [L, 7, 175.]—**C. ciliare hyaloideæ**. Fr., *corps ciliaire de la membrane hyaloïde*. That portion of the vitreous membrane between the ora serrata and the crystalline lens. [L, 7, 175.]—**C. ciliare medullæ oblongatæ** (seu *olivæ*). See **C. dentatum** (2d def.).—**C. ciliare retinæ**. Fr., *corps ciliaire de la rétine*. That portion of the retina between the ora serrata and the iris. [L, 7, 175.]—**C. cinereum**. Fr., *corps cendré*. See **LAMINA CINEREA**.—**C. cinereum medullæ oblongatæ**. The nuclei of gray matter of the medulla oblongata, now known as the nucleus gracilis and the nucleus cuneatus. [a, 18.]—**C. clavicularæ**. That portion of the clavicle between the parts bearing the surface for articulation with the sternum and clavicle. [L, 115, 175.]—**C. clitoridis**. The body of the clitoris, formed by the union of its crura. [L, 31.]—**C. colliculi striati**. Fr., *tête du corps strié*. Ger., *Kopf* (oder *Körper*) *der Streifenhügel*. The anterior thickened extremity of the c. striatum; the caput corporis striati. [a, 18.]—**C. communis cerebri**. See **FORNIX CEREBR.**—

C. conicum Rosenmülleri. See **EPOPHORON**.—**C. coniforme**, **C. conoides**. See **PINEAL GLAND**.—**C. cordis**. The ventricular portion of the heart. [L, 31.]—**C. coronæ radiatæ**. The middle portion or body of the corona radiata. [a, 17.]—**C. corporis callosi**. Ger., *Balkenstamm, Balkenkörper*. Syn.: *truncus* (seu *pars media*) *corporis callosi*. The body of the c. callosum as distinguished from its prolongations into the hemispheres. [I, 17; K; L, 43.]—**C. cribriforme**. See **RETE MUCOSUM**.—**C. crystallinum**, **C. crystallinoides**. See **CRYSTALLINE LENS**.—**C. dentatum**. 1. See **C. dentatum cerebelli**. 2. A dentate lamina of gray matter found in the olivary bodies.—**C. dentatum cerebelli**, **C. denticulatum**. Fr., *corps denté* (ou *dentelé*). Ger., *Markkern*. A thin convoluted or indented lamina of gray matter situated in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, surrounded by a thin layer of gray substance. It is situated at the confluence of the third pedunculi of the cerebellum at the level of the lateral angles of the fourth ventricle. The gray lamella forming the periphery of the nucleus is open at its inner, anterior, and inferior extremity, allowing voluminous fasciculi of nerve-fibres to pass from its interior to the pedunculus cerebelli ad corpora quadrigemina. [Henle, Sappey (a, 18); I, 23; K.]—**C. dentatum olive**. A gelatinous, transparent plate of gray matter, containing small round and angular cells, and transversed by nerve-fibres, found in the olivary body of the medulla oblongata. Upon transverse section it shows a nearly ovoid and irregularly dentated contour. [Henle (a, 18).]—**C. discoides**. See **CRYSTALLINE LENS**.—**C. epididymidis**. That portion of the epididymis between the tail and the head. [L, 115.]—**C. epistrophei**. The body of the axis (8th def.). [L, 332.]—**C. epitheliale**. In the *Cephalopoda*, the thickened anterior edge of the chorioid coat of the eye, continuous with the lens. [a, 17.]—**C. erectilia**. Erectile tissues, especially those of the penis. [L, 30.]—**C. experimenti**. See **CRUSTA**.—**C. externum**, **C. extraneum**. See **Foreign body**.—**C. femoris**. Fr., *corps du fémur*. That portion of the femur extending between the neck and the tuberosities. [L, 175.]—**Corpora fibrospongiosa penis**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**C. fibrosum**. Fr., *corps fibreux*. A fibrous tumor.—**C. fimbriatum**. A long curvilinear triangle of white nervous substance found in the cornu descendens of the lateral ventricle. Its base, directed upward and inward, is continuous with the posterior pillar of the fornix; its summit, pointed downward and forward, terminates at the level of the uncus. Its posterior convex border is continuous with the white substance of the cornu ammonis; its inner concave border is in relation with the optic thalamus. [Sappey (a, 18).]—**C. fimbriatum cornu Ammonis**. See **C. fimbriatum**.—**C. fimbriatum olive**. See **C. dentatum olive**.—**C. fimbriatum Sylvii**. See **C. fimbriatum**.—**C. geniculatum cerebri**. See **C. geniculatum internum** and **C. geniculatum externum**.—**C. fornicis**. Fr., *corps de la voûte*. The body of the fornix cerebri as distinguished from the pillars. [K.]—**C. geniculatum externum** (seu *Inferius*). See **External geniculatum body**.—**C. geniculatum internum** (seu *laterale*, seu *mediale*, seu *superius*). See **Internal geniculatum body**.—**C. glandiforme**. See **FROSTATE**.—**Corpora glandiformia dura matris**. See **PACHIONIAN BODIES**.—**C. glandis clitoridis**. See **C. clitoridis**.—**C. glandulare**. See **HYPOPHYSIS CEREBR.**—**Corpora glandulosa**. See **Seminal vesicles**.—**C. glandulosum**. Of Vesalius, the prostate; of De Graaf, a c. luteum. [A, 43; L.]—**C. glandulosum mulierum**. The elevation which marks the meatus urinarius in the female. [L, 31.]—**C. globosum** [Ruysch]. The pons Varolii. [I, 3; K.]—**Corpora granulosa**. Fr., *corps granuleux*. Granular leucocytes. See **Colostrum corpuscles**. [A, 385.]—**C. Highmorei**, **C. Highmoreanum**. Fr., *corps d'Highmore*. Ger., *Hodenkern*. The incomplete vertical septum formed by a prolongation of the albuginea testis into the substance of the testicle, which gives off fibrous cords dividing the organ into lobules. [Quain (B).]—**C. hyalinum**, **C. hyaloideum**. See **C. vitreum**.—**C. incudis**. Fr., *corps de l'incus*. The upper and larger portion of the incus, articulating with the malleus. [L, 7.]—**C. innominatum of Giralde's**, **C. innominatum testis**. See **PARADIDYMS**.—**Corpora labosa**. The Malpighian corpuscles of the kidney. [L, 97.]—**Corpora lateralia penis**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L.]—**C. lenticulatum**. See **Lenticular nucleus**.—**C. ligneum**. Fr., *corps ligneux*. The woody solid structure of a plant. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. luteum** [Malpighi]. Fr., *corps jaune, ovariule* [Robin], *ovariule, metoaron* [Raciborski]. Ger., *gelber Körper*. It., *corpo giallo* (o *luteo*). Sp., *cuerpo amarillo*. Syn.: *c. glandulosum* [De Graaf]. The solid yellow body formed in the ovary during the retrograde metamorphosis, or histolysis, of a Graafian follicle after the extrusion of the ovum. It is composed of the somewhat wrinkled wall of the follicle and of the structures formed within the follicular cavity to take the place of the extruded ovum. These latter consist of a limited amount of blood derived from the capillaries broken at the rupture of the follicle, a fibrous stroma formed by proliferation of the cells of the membrana granulosa, and the surrounding ovarian stroma. It possesses an abundance of capillaries, and when first formed is considerably larger than the Graafian follicle, this enlargement being especially marked if pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum; it finally atrophies, however, and gives place to the ordinary ovarian stroma. The time required for the development and disappearance of a c. luteum is said to be about ten months when pregnancy follows the extrusion of the ovum, and in other cases about two months. [J, 14, 30, 32, 35, 42.]—**C. luteum falsum**, **C. luteum of menstruation**. A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has not become fecundated. It shows retrogressive changes within a few days, shrinks, and at last disappears. [A, 5, 17.]—**C. luteum of pregnancy**. A c. luteum formed in a Graafian vesicle that has discharged an ovule which has become fecundated. It undergoes a development that lasts during most of the period of gestation. [A, 5, 17.]—**C. luteum spurium**. See **C. luteum of menstruation**.—**C. luteum verum**. See **C. luteum of pregnancy**.—**C. Luysii**. See **Median centre of Luys**.—**Corpora malpighiana**. See **Malpighian corpuscles**.—**C. mamillare**. See **C. albi-**

cans (2d def.).—**C. mammaria**. Ger., *Milchdrüsenkörper*. The glandular portion of the mamma. [L, 332].—**C. mandibularis**. The portion of the inferior maxilla anterior to the rami. [L, 175].—**C. mediastinum**. See *C. Highmori*.—**C. medullare cerebelli**. See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. medullare hemisphaerici**. See *CENTRUM ovale*.—**C. medullare vermis**. The medullary central portion of the vermiciform process of the cerebellum. [L, 16; K].—**C. menstruale**. See *C. luteum of menstruation*.—**C. mixtum**. See *C. dentatum*.—**Corpora Morgagnii**. See *HYDATIDS of Morgagni*.—**C. mucosum**. See *RETE mucosum*.—**Corpora nervosopungiosa (seu nervosa) penis**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L].—**C. nervosum cutis**. See *C. papillare* (1st def.).—**Corpora nigra**. "Soot-balls"; in the solipeds, black, spongy, pediculated portions of the uvea that occasionally pass through the pupil into the anterior chamber of the eye. [L, 13].—**C. nigricans, C. nigrum**. The c. luteum of the ovary when in the course of its retrograde metamorphosis it becomes pigmented by the blood contained in its vessels, which have been cut off from the surrounding circulation. It is a c. albicans containing dark pigment. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw.," 1879, p. 175; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 507 (J)].—**C. okense**. See *MESONEPHROS*.—**C. olivæ**. See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. olivæ denticulatum (seu fimbriatum)**. See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. olivæ inferius**. See *Inferior Olivary BODY*.—**C. olivæ rhomboideum**. See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. olivare**. See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. olivare posterius**. See *Restiform BODY*.—**C. olivarium**. See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. opto-striatum**. The optic thalamus and the c. striatum considered together as one body. [a, 18].—**Corpora oryzoidea**. Fr., *corps riziformes*. Ger., *Reiskörper*. 1. Grain-like bodies (offshoots from the synovial membrane or masses of coagulated albumin) resembling grains of rice, found free or attached in the sheaths of tendons, in synovial bursae, and in the articular cavities. 2. Of the older authors, similar bodies expectorated in cases of pulmonary phthisis. [A, 338].—**C. ossis hyoidei**. Fr., *corps de l'oshyoïde*. Ger., *Zungenbeinkörper*. 1. The body of the hyoid bone, its central piece. It is somewhat quadrilateral, convex on its anterior surface, and concave posteriorly. Its lateral surface is divided into four fossae, which serve for muscular insertions, by a transverse and vertical ridge. The lateral surfaces consist of two facets for articulation with the greater cornua. [L, 30, 31, 142]. 2. See *BASILYAL BONE*.—**C. ossis ilii**. The inferior and thicker portion of the ilium, which forms the upper part of the acetabulum. [L, 115, 332].—**C. ossis ischii**. The upper, triangular portion of the ischium, a portion of which forms the posterior inferior portion of the acetabulum, and which bears on the posterior surface the tuber ischii. [L, 332].—**C. ossis metacarpi**. The shaft of a metacarpal bone. [L, 175].—**C. ossis occipitis** [Hallmann]. 1. The basilar portion of the occipital bone. 2. See *Basi-occipital BONE*. [L, 332].—**C. ossis pubis**. The lateral and posterior portion of the os pubis, which forms the anterior inferior portion of the acetabulum, and from which springs the horizontal ramus. [L, 175, 332].—**C. ossis sphenoidale**. See *C. sphenoidale*.—**C. ovale**. See *Olivary BODY*.—**Corpora Pacchioni**. See *Pacchionian BODIES*.—**C. pampiniforme** [Wrisberg]. See *PAROPHORON*.—**C. pancreatis**. That portion of the pancreas which is situated between its head and its pointed extremity. [L, 7].—**C. pantadenoides** [Van Diemerbroeck]. See *PANCREAS*.—**C. papillare**. Fr., *corps papillaire*. Ger., *Papillarkörper*. 1. The papillary layer of the skin. 2. Of Malpighi, the derma. [G; L].—**C. papillare Morgagni**. See *C. papillare* (1st def.).—**C. partis sphenoidalis ossis sphenoccipitalis** [Soemmerring]. See *Basi-sphenoid BONE*.—**C. penis**. Fr., *corps de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthenkörper*. That portion of the penis that is situated between the coalescence of the crura and the glans. [L, 115].—**C. placoides**. See *Crystalline LENS*.—**Corpora pinguia**. Round tough masses of mucus found in the discharges of dysentery. [L, 20].—**C. pituitare, C. pituitarium**. See *Pituitary BODY*.—**C. pro balsamo**. The base of a balsam for external use. [L, 30 (a, 2)].—**C. pro balsamo sulphuris**. The base of a sulphur balsam. [L, 30 (a, 2)].—**C. psaloides, C. psaloides**. Fr., *corps psalloïde*. Ger., *psalterförmiger Körper*. See *LYRA*.—**C. pyramidale**. See *PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale anticum**. See *Anterior PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale posticum**. See *Posterior PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale quadrigeminum**. The nucleus of the corpora quadrigemina. [L, 3; K].—**C. pyramidale restiforme**. See *Restiform BODY*.—**C. pyramidale rhomboideum cerebelli**. See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. pyramidale rhomboideum olivæ**. See *C. dentatum* (2d def.).—**C. pyramidale serratum cerebelli**. See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. pyramidale speculare** [Columbus]. The septum lucidum. [L, 3; K].—**C. pyramidale striatum**. See *C. striatum*.—**C. pyramidale superius**. See *Anterior PYRAMID*.—**C. pyramidale teres**. See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. pyramidale trapezoidum**. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**C. pyramidale turbinatum**. See *Pineal GLAND*.—**Corpora pyramidalia (testis)**. See *CONI vasculosi*.—**Corpora quadrigemina**. Fr., *tubercules quadrigemeaux* (ou *bijumeaux*). Ger., *Vierhögel*. A small portion of the encephalon, derived from the mesencephalon of the embryo, measuring about 12 mm. in antero-posterior diameter and 15 mm. in width, lying upon the posterior aspect of the caudex cerebri (*q. v.*), behind the third ventricle, beneath the splenium of the corpus callosum, anterior to the vermis superior, and above the upper extremity of the aquæductus Sylvii. A shallow crucial sulcus divides the mass into four rounded eminences, the larger two of which are situated side by side anterior to and above the lower and smaller pair. From each of the anterior eminences extends a tractus of white substance (*brachium anterius corporis quadrigemini*) to the c. geniculatum externum of the corresponding side. From each of the posterior eminences extends a somewhat similar tractus (*brachium posterius corporis quadrigemini*) to the c. geniculatum internum. The structure of the eminentiæ anteriores is as follows: 1st, an outer layer of white substance (*stratum zonale*); 2d, beneath this a layer of gray matter (*stratum cinereum*); 3d, a layer of gray matter mixed with fibres from the optic nerve (*stratum opticum*); 4th, a deep-lying layer of which the fibres participate in

the formation of the lemniscus. Beneath this layer is the central gray substance surrounding the aquæductus Sylvii. [Hoffman-Schwalbe, Hartmann (a, 18)].—**C. rubrum**. That portion of the radius between the neck and the interior articular surface. [L, 175].—**C. restiforme**. See *Restiform BODY*.—**C. reticulare**. Fr., *corps réticulaire*. See *RETE mucosum*.—**Corpora retiformia** [De Graaf]. See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ*.—**C. rhomboidale**. See *C. dentatum*.—**C. rhomboideum**. Fr., *corps rhomboidal*. 1. See *C. dentatum*. 2. Of Meynert. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**C. rhomboideum cerebelli**. See *C. dentatum cerebelli*.—**C. rhomboideum olivæ**. See *C. fimbriatum (seu dentatum) olivæ*.—**C. rubrum**. The c. luteum of the ovary when in the course of its disappearance it becomes reddened by the blood contained in its vessels, which have been cut off from the circulation. It is a c. albicans containing red pigment. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Entw.," 1879, p. 17; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 507 (J)].—**Corpora santoriniana**. See *CORNICULA laryngis*.—**C. semi-ovale**. See *Olivary BODY*.—**C. serratum**. See *C. dentatum*.—**Corpora sesamoidea**. Fr., *corps sésamoïdes*. See *Corpora Arantii*.—**C. speculare**. See *SEPTUM lucidum*.—**C. sphenoidale**. Fr., *corps du sphénoïde*. Ger., *Keilbeinkörper*. The body of the sphenoid bone; the central quadrilateral portion from which spring the alæ and pterygoid processes. Its posterior surface is united to the basilar portion of the occipital bone during early life by cartilage which ossifies in adult life. The superior surface is marked by a deep depression, the sella turcica, in front of which lies the olivary eminence, and terminates in front in the ethmoidal spine; the anterior surface is divided into two nearly equal portions by the sphenoidal crest and articulates with the ethmoidal, frontal, and superior turbinate bones; the inferior surface presents the rostrum and the vaginal process. The interior is hollowed into two cavities, the sphenoidal sinuses. In the lower vertebrates this is represented by the basi-sphenoidal and pre-sphenoidal bones. [L, 31, 142, 172].—**Corpora spongiosa**. See *Corpora cavernosa*.—**Corpora spongiosa muliebria**. See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ*.—**C. spongiosum**. Fr., *corps spongieux de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthenschwammkörper*. A spongy structure similar to the corpora cavernosa penis, but with the septa and areolæ smaller and more regular, in which the penile portion of the urethra of the male is imbedded. It is lodged in the groove beneath the junction of the corpora cavernosa, terminating in the bulb of the urethra behind and in the glans penis anteriorly. [C].—**Corpora spongiosum urethræ muliebria**. See *BULBI vestibuli*.—**C. spongiosum urethræ virilis, C. spongiosavascularis** [Jarjavay]. See *C. spongiosum inferius penis*.—**C. sterni**. See *MESOSTERNUM*.—**Corpora striata posteriora**. The thalami optici. [a, 18].—**Corpora striata posteriora e superna**. See *C. striata posteriora*.—**C. striatum**. Fr., *corps strié*. Ger., *Streifenhögel*. It., *corpo striato*. Sp., *cuerpo estriado*. A large pyramidal projection on the floor of the lateral ventricle of the brain, which consists of an intraventricular and an extraventricular portion of gray matter, separated by bundles of white fibres (the internal capsule). Externally it is in close relation with the island of Reil. [L, 6; K].—**C. striatum externum**. Rolando's name for the nucleus lentiformis. [a, 18].—**C. subthalamicum**. See *Subthalamic NUCLEUS*.—**C. suprarenale**. See *Suprarenal CAPSULE*.—**Corpora tendinea penis**. The corpora cavernosa of the penis. [L, 7].—**C. teres**. See *EMINENTIA teres*.—**C. thymianum, C. thymicum**. The thymus gland. [L, 31].—**C. thyreoideum**. The thyreoid gland. [L, 7].—**C. tibiae**. The shaft of the tibia. [L, 175].—**C. trapezoides**. See *TRAPEZIUM*.—**C. trigonum Lieutaudii**. A tubercle formed by the anterior angle of the vertical trigonum. [L, 7, 115, 175, 332].—**C. triticeum**. See *CARTILAGO triticea*.—**C. turbinatum**. See *Pineal GLAND*.—**C. uteri**. Fr., *corps de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmutterkörper*. The body of the uterus; that portion lying between the points of union of the Falloppian tubes and the upper end of the cervical canal. [L, 142, 332].—**C. varicosum**. See *SPERMATIC PLEXUS*.—**C. varicosum testis**. See *EPIORCHISMUS*.—**C. ventriculi**. The middle portion of the stomach, between the antrum pylori and the fundus. [L, 332].—**C. vertebrae**. See *Pre-sphenoid BONE* (1st def.).—**C. vertebrae frontalis** [Oken]. See *Pre-sphenoid BONE*.—**C. vertebrae nasalis** [Oken]. See *VOMER*.—**C. vertebrae occipitalis** [Oken]. See *Basi-occipital BONE*.—**C. vertebrae parietalis**. See *Basi-sphenoid BONE*.—**C. vertebrae prima** [Spix]. See *Basi-occipital BONE*.—**C. vertebrae secunda**. See *Basi-sphenoid BONE*.—**C. vertebrae tertia**. See *Pre-sphenoid BONE*.—**C. vesicæ**. Fr., *corps de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenkörper*. That portion of the urinary bladder which lies between the base and the fundus. [L, 332].—**Corpora vestibuli**. See *BULBI vestibuli vaginæ*.—**C. vitreum**. Fr., *corps vitré* (ou *hyaloïde*). Ger., *Glaskörper*. It., *corpo vitreo*. Sp., *cuerpo vitreo*. One of the transparent media, or so-called humors, of the eye lying between the lens, the suspensory ligament, and the retina. It is a flattened spheroid, with a depression in front, called the lenticular fossa. It is inclosed in a vitreous membrane, called the hyaloid, which is folded into the depressions of the ciliary body. The vitreous humor is transparent and gelatinous, and its middle portion is said to be arranged in concentric layers, while its outer parts are divided into sectors. A canal runs through its centre from the optic nerve to the lens, which contains the remains of the hyaline artery of the foetal life. [F].—**C. Wolffianum**. See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Corpora wrisbergiana**. See *Cuneiform CARTILAGES*.—**False c. luteum**. See *C. luteum of menstruation*.—**True c. luteum**. See *C. luteum of pregnancy*.

CORPUSCLE, n. Κορπύσιον. Lat., *corpuseculum* (dim. of *corpus*, a body). Fr., *corpuscule*. Ger., *Körpchen*. It., *corpuscolo*. Sp., *corpúsculo*. A general term for (a) a cell (e. g., a connective-tissue c.), (b) some minute particle which is not equivalent to a cell (e. g., a milk-c.), (c) a part composed of many cells or even complex structures (e. g., the Malpighian and taetle c's). [J].—**Accessory c.** Fr., *corpuscule accessoire*. Ger., *Nebenkerne*. *Nebenkörper*. *Nebenkörperchen*. *Belegungskörper*. It., *corpúscolo secondario*. Sp., *corpúsculo accesorio*. 1. A kind of secondary nucleus found in the most diverse cells of the body, but more especially

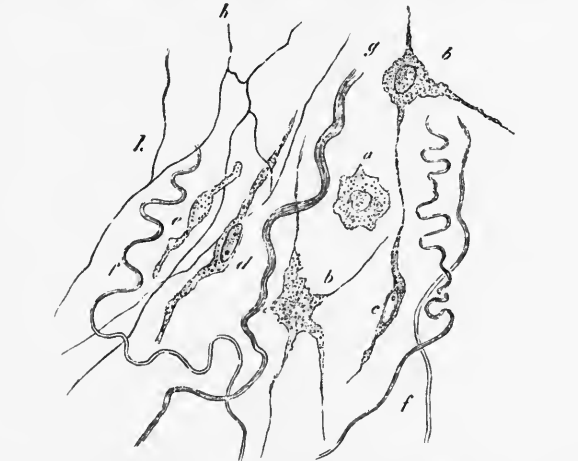
in the male reproductive cells, where it was discovered by V. St. George in 1867. Later researches have shown that it is derived from the nucleus by a kind of budding, and that in cell division it again fuses with the nucleus. [¹ Arch. f. mikr. Anat., 1886 (J.) 2. An obsolete term for a nerve-cell. [L.]—**Amniotic c's.** Small outgrowths, sessile or pedunculated, springing from the amnion investing the umbilical cord, somewhat smaller than mustard-seeds, and of a yellowish-brown or olive tint; observed in certain mammals. [A, 11.]—**Amylaceous c's, Amyloid c's.** Lat., *corpuscula* (seu *corpora*) *amylacea*. Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *corps*) *amylacés* (ou *amyloldes*). Ger., *amylöide* (oder *starkemehlartige*) *Körperchen*, *Amyloidkörper*, *Amylonkörnchen*. Syn.: *animal starch*. 1. Small round or oval bodies, concentrically striated, found normally in the central nervous system and some other parts; so called by Virchow, who supposed them to be starch-like in character. In 1859 Schmidt and Bertholet showed them to be proteid; their origin and function are unknown. [J; K.] 2. Similar bodies, reacting like starch with iodine, found especially in the nervous system, in chronic wasting diseases, but not as a product of lardaceous degeneration. [K.]—**Antheridian c.** Fr., *corpuscule des antheridiés*. See ANTHEROZOID.—**Areal c's.** See *Extrusion GLOBULE*.—**Articular nerve c's.** Ger., *Gelenknervenkörperchen*. A modification of the tactile c's in the synovial articulations of the human fingers. They consist of rounded oval bodies, containing long and elliptical nuclei and a finely granulated matrix, into which from one to four double-contoured nerve-fibres enter, which divide dichotomously and are decidedly convoluted. [L, 332, 351.]—**Assimilation c's.** C's or cells which have the power of converting food into such a state that it is ready and proper for assimilation by the organism. [¹ Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc., 1888, p. 970 (L).]—**Axile c., Axis c.** Ger., *Achsenkörper*. Of Kölliker, the central part or core of a tactile c. [J, 24.]—**Bizzozero's c.** Fr., *corpuscule de Bizzozero*. Ger., *Blutplättchen*. A variety of c. differing from the ordinary red and white c's, discovered by Bizzozero in the blood; regarded by Norris as identical with his c. (see *Transparent c's of Norris*), by others regarded as a variety of hæmatoblast. See HÆMATOBLAST.—**Black c.** Fr., *corpuscule noir*. See OSTEOPLAST.—**Blood-c.** Lat., *corpuseulum sanguinis*. Fr., *globule du sang*. Ger., *Blutkörperchen*. See the major list.—**Bone-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules osseux*. Ger., *Knochenkörperchen*. 1. The lacunæ of bone with their prolongations, the canaliculi (used in this sense before the true protoplasmic bone-cells occupying the lacunæ had been demonstrated). [J, 46, 128.] 2. See *Bone-CELL* (1st def.) and *Calcigerous CELL* (2d def.).—**Branched connective-tissue c's.** See *Fixed connective-tissue c's*.—**Brilliant c's.** The spores of *Schizomyces*, on account of their refraction of light under the microscope. [A, 385.]—**Calcareous c's.** See *Calcigerous CELLS* (2d def.).—**Cartilage-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules du cartilage*. Ger., *Knorpelkörperchen*. 1. See *Cartilage-CELL*. 2. According to Littré, masses of granular matter separating the nucleus of a cartilage-cell from the capsule; said to be most common in temporary cartilage. [J, 33.]—**Cement c's.** The bone-c's found in the cement of the teeth. [J, 26.]—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *corpuscule céphalique*. A c. formed near the nucleus of the spermatozoid, afterward developed into the head of the spermatozoid. [A, 385.]—**Chlorophyll c's.** Proteid c's impregnated superficially with chlorophyll, found in certain Protozoa; thought by Brandt to be parasitic *Algae*. [¹ Stzgsb. d. Gesellsch. Naturf., etc., No. 9, 1881 (a, 24); B, 77, 291 (a, 24); L, 121.]—**Chyle-c's.** See *Lymph-c's*.—**Colloid c's.** See *Amylaceous c's*.—**Colored blood-c's.** See *Red BLOOD-CORPUSCLES*.—**Colorless blood-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules incolores du sang*. Ger., *farblose Blutzellen*. See *White BLOOD-CORPUSCLES*.—**Colostrum-c's.** Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *globules*) *du colostrum*, *corps granuleux* [Donné]. Ger., *Kolostrumkörperchen*, *Erstlingsmilchkörperchen*. Bodies having amoeboid movements and containing fat-globules, found in colostrum; thought to be white blood-c's by some and epithelia from the mammary gland by others. [Raub-er, "Stzgsb. d. Naturf. Gesellsch. zu Leipzig," 1879, p. 30 (J); J, 35; L, 351.]—**Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge.** A pus-cell that is enlarged and loaded with fat molecules. They are most plentiful in tissues rich in fatty matter, like the brain and the spinal cord. [E, 25.]—**Concentric c. of Hassall.** A body (either simple or composed of an epitheloid envelope and a central mass of one or more granular cells) having the appearance of concentric striation,



AMYLACEOUS CORPUSCLES FROM THE BRAIN. (AFTER FREY.)

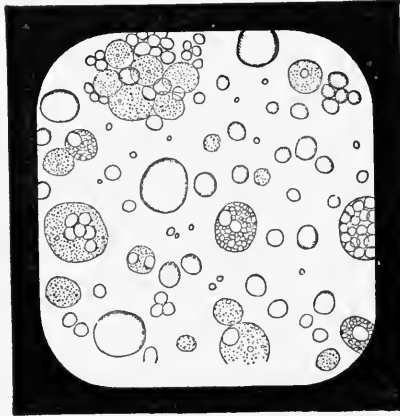
found in the medullary part of the thymus (most abundantly as it approaches complete development), varying in size from that of a red blood-c. to several times that size. It has been thought to be related to the amylaceous c's of the brain. [J, 36, 30, 35; L, 318, 350.]—**Connective-tissue c's.** Fr., *cellules connectives*. Ger., *Bindegewebskörperchen*, *Bindesubstanzelemente*. It., *cellule di tessuto connettivo*. Sp., *cellulas del tejido conectivo*. Syn.: *connective-tissue cells* (or *elements*, or *plastids*), *connective cells*. The protoplasmic bodies or cells found in the various kinds of connective tissue. There are many varieties of one fundamental form which are named from their situation, such as tendon c's or corneal

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CONNECTIVE-TISSUE CORPUSCLES. (AFTER FREY.)
a, a pale contracted cell with a dark lump in the interior; b, ramified corpuscles; c, a similar corpuscle with vesicular nucleus; d and e, motionless, coarsely granular cells; f, fibrillæ; g, bundles of connective-tissue; h, elastic fibrous net-work.

c's; or from their form, such as stellate or branched connective-tissue c's; or from their contents, such as pigmented connective-tissue c's or simply pigment cells; while one form is named, from its amoeboid movements, the wandering connective-tissue c., or simply the wandering cell. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 42; Waldeyer, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xi, p. 176 (J).]—**Corneal c's.** Fr., *corpuscules de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautkörperchen*. A variety of connective-tissue c's found in the fibrous groundwork of the cornea. They contain an oval nucleus, and are provided with numerous branching processes which anastomose freely with those of the c's of the same and adjacent planes. [L, 351.]—**C's of Cornalia.** Syn.: *Nosema bombycis* [Nägeli], *Panhistophyllum ovatum* [Lebert], *Microsporidium bombycis* [Balbiani], *Micrococcus ovatus*. Ovoid bodies found in the blood, tissues, eggs, etc., of the silk-worm; considered to be the cause of the disease termed pebrine. They are regarded by some as being *Schizomyces* and by others as a species of ferment. [L, 121.]—**C's of Donnè.** See *Colostrum c's*.—**C's of Eichhorst.** See *Eichhorst's c's*.—**C. of Gluge.** See *Compound inflammatory c. of Gluge*.—**C's of Grandry** [Krause]. Fr., *corpuscules tactiles du bec du canard*. Ger., *Grandry'sche Körperchen*, *Zellenendkolben*, *Zwillingstastzellen*, *Tastkugeln*. Syn.: *touch-c's* [Merkel], *tactile c's* [Merkel]. A form of nerve-ending found in the beak and tongue of duck-like birds, consisting of a nucleated sheath or capsule containing either a single large cell (the *einfache Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause) or a row of two or more cells (the *zusammengesetzte Grandry'sche Körperchen* of Krause), the capsule being penetrated by a single medullated nerve-fibre, which loses its myelin and terminates either in the cells or in the intercellular substance. [Grandry, "Jour. de l'Anat.," 1869, p. 393 (J); "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 82 (J); J, 30, 31, 32; "Rev. des sci. méd.," July, 1886, p. 63 (L); L, 332.]—**C. of Hassall.** See *Concentric c. of Hassall*.—**C's of Herbst.** Nerve-endings described by Herbst ("Göttinger Nachrichten," 1848), which are similar to the Pacinian c's, but are smaller, with the layers much thinner and more closely packed. The axis-cylinder is bordered by a row of cells in the core of the c. [J, 31, 32.]—**C. of Keber.** See *Keber's c's*.—**C's of Krause.** See *Pacinian c's*.—**C's of Langerhans.** See *Cells of Langerhans*.—**C's of Leydig.** Ger., *Leydig'sche Körperchen*. Small ellipsoidal terminal c's containing a fine, pale nerve-fibre and several cells placed vertically or transversely, the nuclei of which alone are visible. They are found in the skin of various Amphibia. [L, 332.]—**C's of Lottorfer.** See *Lottorfer's c's*.—**C's of Malpighi.** See *Malpighian c's*.—**C's of Meissner.** See *Tactile c's*.—**C's of Norris.** See *Transparent c's of Norris*.—**C's of Pacchioni.** See *Pacchionian bodies*.—**C's of Paclui.** See *Pacinian c's*.—**C's of Purkinje.** See *Cells of Purkinje* and *Bone-c's*.—**C's of Reissner.** The epithelial cells covering the membrane of Reissner. [a, 17.]—**C's of Toynebee.** See *Corneal c's*.—**C's of Vater.** See *Pacinian c's*.—**C's of Virchow.** See *Corneal c's*.—**C's of Wagner.** See *Tactile c's*.—**C. of Weber.** See *UTERUS masculinus*.—**C. of Zimmermann.** See *HÆMATOBLAST*.—**Cortex c.** See *Cortical CELL*.—**Cytoid c.** [Henle]. See *LEUCOCYTE*.—**Davaine's c.** Ger., *Davaine'sche Körperchen*. A bacillus found in the Malpighian layer of the epidermis in cases of carbuncle. [W. Zuelzer (A, 319).]—**Directive c.** See *EXTRUSION GLOBULE*.—**Eichhorst's c's.** Small spherical bodies (a variety of microcytes), 3 to 3.5 mm. in diameter, found in the blood of



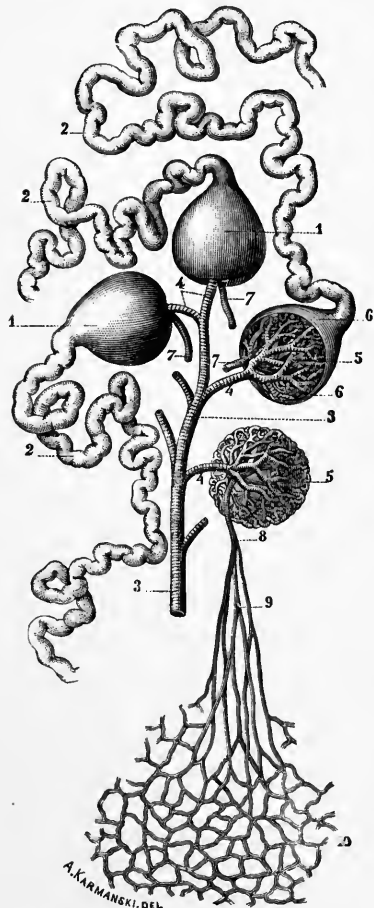
COLOSTRUM CORPUSCLES. (AFTER PEYER.)

cell that is enlarged and loaded with fat molecules. They are most plentiful in tissues rich in fatty matter, like the brain and the spinal cord. [E, 25.]—**Concentric c. of Hassall.** A body (either simple or composed of an epitheloid envelope and a central mass of one or more granular cells) having the appearance of concentric striation,

persons suffering from pernicious anæmia. They are of a deep red color, non-nucleated, and homogeneous, and do not form rouleaux. [L, 352.]—**Elementary c.** [Zimmermann]. See HÆMATOBLAST.—**Embryonal c.** See *Antipodal CELL*.—**End c's.** See **TERMINAL c's** and **END-BULB**.—**Epithelial c.** See **Epithelial CELL**.—**Exudation c's.** The blood-c's which in inflammation pass through the walls of the blood-vessels. They were formerly regarded as being a special product. [L.]—**Falciform c's** [A. Schneider]. Fr., *corpuscules falciformes*. Sickle-shaped bodies produced from the spores of certain *Gregarina*. [L, 121, 321.]—**Fecundating c., Fertilizing c.** See **POLLEN** and **SPERMATOZOID**.—**Fixed connective-tissue c's.** Fr., *cellules fixes* (ou *fibro-plastiques*, ou *plates*), *corpuscules fibro-plastiques* (ou *a queue*). Ger., *fixe Bindegewebszellen*, *spindelförmige Bindegewebskörperchen*. Cells in the various forms

of connective tissue which are supposed to be stationary. In areolar tissue, the cornea, and some other structures, they are branched, and by the anastomosis of their processes form a network. [J, 30, 31, 32, 35.]—**Ganglion c., Ganglionic c.** Fr., *corpuscule ganglionique* (ou *ganglionnaire*). Ger., *Ganglionkörperchen*. See **Nerve-CELL** and **Pyramidal nerve-CELL**.—**Gastric c's.** The epithelial cells of the stomach. [J.]—**Genital c.** (or **end-c.**, or **nerve-c.**). See **END-BULB**.—**Genital c's of Krause.** See **END-BULB**.—**Germ c.** See **Germ-CELL**.—**Giant c.** See **Giant-CELL**.—**Giant blood-c.** See **MEGALOCYTE**.—**Glandiform c's.** The small lobules of conglomerate glands. [a, 17.]—**Grandry's c's.** See **C's of Grandry**.—**Granular c's.** 1. See **CORPUS GRANULOSUM**. 2. Granular leucocytes. [A, 385.] 3. Of Donné, see **Colostrum c's**.—**Hæmatoblast.** See **HÆMATOBLAST**.—**Hassall's c.** See **Concentric c. of Hassall**.—**Herbst's c's.** See **C's of Herbst**.—**Hyaline c.** See **ECSTRUSION GLOBULE**.—**Inflammatory c's.** See **EXUDATION c's**.—**Invisible c's of Norris.** See **Transparent c's of Norris**.—**Keber's c.** A peculiar lens-shaped body found in the young ova of the fresh-water mussel. [J, 1.]—**Key-Retzlius c.** Of Krause, terminal c's found in the beak of the duck, goose, and swan by Key and Retzius. They are intermediate in structure between Pacinian c's and Herbst's c's, and are smaller than either. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Krause's c's.** Bodies analogous in structure to the **Pacinian c's**, but found in mucous membranes. [a, 18.]—**Lostorfer's c's.** Ger., *Lostorfer'sche Syphilitiskörperchen*. Minute round or oval, highly refracting bodies found in the blood of syphilitic persons by Lostorfer, of Vienna, in 1871. A small drop of the blood was placed on a glass slide covered, and kept for several days in a moist chamber. The c's made their appearance in from two to five days. Although they were regarded by Lostorfer as peculiar to syphilitic blood, Wedl, Biesiadecki, and Köbner have shown that they appear in the blood of non-syphilitic persons also, and that they are probably products of disintegration, especially of the white blood-c's. [G, 91.]—**Lymphatic c's, Lymph-c's, Lymphoid c's.** Fr., *cellules* (ou *éléments*, ou *globules*) *lymphatiques*, *globules de la lymphé*. Ger., *Lymphkörperchen*, *Lymphzellen*, *Chyluskörperchen*. It., *corpuscules linfatici* (o *della linfa*). Sp., *corpúsculos de la linfa*. Syn.: *lymph-cells* (or *globules*), *chyle-c's*, *leucocytes*. The nucleated amoeboid cells found in lymph and chyle. They are poured into the blood with the lymph, and are then called white blood-c's. They vary greatly in diameter, especially in mammals, in which they range from 5 μ to

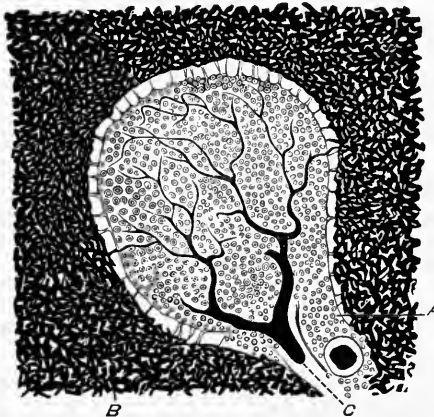
20 μ. The smaller ones show only very slight amoeboid movement or none at all, and are often described as free nuclei on account of the small size of the cell-body. Some of these c's are coarsely granular, and hence are called granular cells. [J, 24, 30, 31, 32, 35, 45.] Cf. **Wandering CELL**.—**Malpighian c's.** Lat., *corpuscula Malpighii* (seu *malpighiana*), *acini* (seu *glandulæ interiores*) *renales* (1st def.). Fr., *corpuscules* (ou *grains*, ou *granules*) *de Malpighi*, *corps glanduleux*. Ger., *Malpighi'sche Körperchen*, *Milzkörperchen* (3d def.), *Milzbläschen* (3d def.), *Rindenkörperchen* (3d def.). It., *corpúscoli di Malpighi*. Sp., *corpúsculos de Malpighi*. Syn.: **Malpighian**



MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES OF THE KIDNEY. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPÉY.)

1, 1, Malpighian bodies surrounded by capsules; 2, 2, 2, convoluted tubes connected with Malpighian bodies; 3, artery branching to go to Malpighian bodies; 4, 4, 4, branches of artery; 5, 5, Malpighian bodies from which a portion of capsules has been removed; 6, 6, vessels passing out of Malpighian bodies; 7, 7, 7, vessel, branches of which (9) pass to capillary plexus (10).

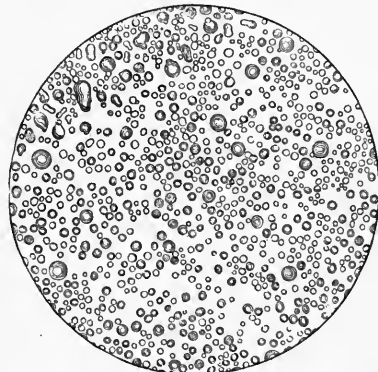
in structure between Pacinian c's and Herbst's c's, and are smaller than either. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J).]—**Krause's c's.** Bodies analogous in structure to the **Pacinian c's**, but found in mucous membranes. [a, 18.]—**Lostorfer's c's.** Ger., *Lostorfer'sche Syphilitiskörperchen*. Minute round or oval, highly refracting bodies found in the blood of syphilitic persons by Lostorfer, of Vienna, in 1871. A small drop of the blood was placed on a glass slide covered, and kept for several days in a moist chamber. The c's made their appearance in from two to five days. Although they were regarded by Lostorfer as peculiar to syphilitic blood, Wedl, Biesiadecki, and Köbner have shown that they appear in the blood of non-syphilitic persons also, and that they are probably products of disintegration, especially of the white blood-c's. [G, 91.]—**Lymphatic c's, Lymph-c's, Lymphoid c's.** Fr., *cellules* (ou *éléments*, ou *globules*) *lymphatiques*, *globules de la lymphé*. Ger., *Lymphkörperchen*, *Lymphzellen*, *Chyluskörperchen*. It., *corpuscules linfatici* (o *della linfa*). Sp., *corpúsculos de la linfa*. Syn.: *lymph-cells* (or *globules*), *chyle-c's*, *leucocytes*. The nucleated amoeboid cells found in lymph and chyle. They are poured into the blood with the lymph, and are then called white blood-c's. They vary greatly in diameter, especially in mammals, in which they range from 5 μ to



MALPIGHIAN CORPUSCLES OF THE SPLEEN. (FROM FLINT, AFTER CADIAT.)

A, artery around which corpuscle is placed; B, meshes of spleen-pulp, injected; C, artery of corpuscle ramifying in lymphatic tissue. The clear space around corpuscle represents lymphatic sinus.

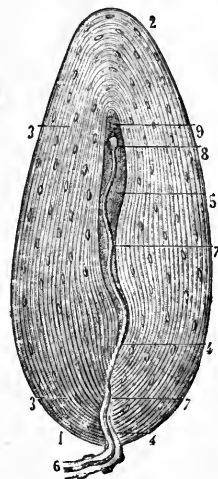
bodies (or *follicles*, or *glomeruli* [1st and 2d def's]), *glandules of Malpighi*, *spleen-c's* (3d def.). 1. The globular, caecal dilatations forming the origin of the urinary tubules. Each consists of a Bowman's capsule inclosing a glomerulus or tuft of capillary blood-vessels. 2. The glomeruli or Malpighian tufts of blood-vessels contained in a Bowman's capsule. 3. The globular masses of lymphoid tissue developed in the adventitia of the arteries of the spleen. [J, 24, 30, 32, 42.]—**Marginal c's.** See **Marginal BODIES**.—**Medullary c's.** See **Marrow CELLS** and **ODONTOBLAST**.—**Meissner's c's.** See **Tactile c's**.—**Miescher's c.** See **SYNCHYTRIUM miescherinum**.—**Migratory c's.** See **Lymph-c's** and **Wandering c's**.—**Milk c's.** Fr., *corpuscules laiteux* (ou *du lait*). Ger., *Milchkügelchen*. Globules of fat having an average diameter of from 0.0023 to 0.0090 mm., found in milk. They are said to have an albuminoid envelope (the albumin membrane of Ascherson). [L, 350, 351.]—**Mobile c.** See **ANTHEROZOID**.—**Molluscum c's.** Ger., *Molluscunkörperchen*. Certain egg-shaped bodies found in the contents of the tumors of molluscum



HUMAN MILK CORPUSCLES. (FROM FLINT, AFTER FUNKE.)

contagiosum, probably produced by degenerative changes in the epidermic cells.—**Mucous c's, Mucus c's.** Fr., *corpuscules miqueux*, *cellules* (ou *globules*) *de mucus*. Ger., *Schleimkörperchen*. 1. Round, granular bodies found in mucus, showing amoeboid movements and apparently identical with white blood-c's. Cf. **Salivary c's**. 2. Young cells forming the deepest layer of an epithelium, finally becoming epithelia. [J, 27, 30; K.]—**Muscle c's.** Fr., *noyaux musculaires*. Ger., *Muskelkerne*, *Muskelkörper*, *Muskelkörperchen*. Syn.: *muscle-nuclei*. Small nucleiform or cell-like masses belonging to striated muscular fibres. In mammals they are situated on the surface of the muscular fibres, next to the sarcolemma, but in the lower vertebrates and in the invertebrates part of them are upon and part within the substance of the muscular fibre. They appear like nuclei and are sometimes surrounded by more or less granular protoplasm, which shades off gradually into the substance of the fibre. It is supposed to represent the cell-body, which originally, with others, gave rise to the muscular substance, and presides over the nutrition and growth of the fibres. [J, 30, 32; "Arch. f. Anat.," 1861, p. 1 (J).]—**Nerve c's.** Fr., *corpuscules nerveux*. Ger., *Nervenkörperchen*, *Neurilenkerne* (3d def.). 1. Of Dutrochet, the minute pores in the walls of the cells of vegetable tissue, supposed by him to be the seat of the elements of a true nervous system in plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).] 2. See **Nerve-CELL**. 3. Of

Klein, the cell-like bodies or nuclei belonging to the inner surface of the neurilemma or primitive sheath in both medullated and non-medullated nerve-fibres. In the non-medullated fibres they have no very definite arrangement, but in the medullated there is a single nerve-c. to each segment—*i. e.*, between every two nodes of Ranvier. According to Adamkiewicz, there are, in addition to the nuclei or c's belonging to the neurilemma or peripheral medullated nerves, special fusiform c's imbedded in the myelin. They appear semilunar on transverse section and stain orange with safranin. They are about one fifth as numerous as the nuclei of the neurilemma. Hermann suggests that they are nuclei of the neurilemma with a remnant of a cell-body. [Adamkiewicz, "Stzgsb. d. k. k. Akad. d. Wissensch. zu Wien," xci (J); Hermann, "Biol. Ctrbl.," 1886 (J); J. 32.]—**Neuroglia c.** See **Neuroglia-CELL**.—**Norris's c's.** See **Transparent c's of Norris**.—**Nuclear c.** Of Schwann, a nucleolus. [J. 36.]—**Osseous c's.** See **Bone-c's**.—**Pachionian c's.** See **Pachionian BODIES**.—**Pacinian c's.** Lat., *papillæ nervæ*. Fr., *corpuscules de Pacini*. Ger., *Pacini'sche* (oder *Vater'sche*, oder *Vater-Pacini'sche*) *Körperchen*. A form of nerve-ending discovered by Vater (1741), and named after him by Kölliker and Henle (1844). Each c. consists of a centrally situated blind termination of a medullated nerve-fibre surrounded by an ovoid mass consisting of several concentrically arranged layers with a central, nearly homogeneous core next to the nerve-fibre. The concentric layers forming the principal mass of the c. are supposed to be derived from the perineurium of the nerve-fibre and are surrounded by a layer of endothelial cells. The nerve-fibre enters the c. at one pole, very soon loses its myelin, and then extends as a naked axis-cylinder nearly to the opposite pole, where it enlarges into one or more club-shaped terminal masses. The c's are from 1 to 2 mm. or less in diameter, and have a wide distribution in the body of mammals, being especially abundant in the skin of the hands and feet of man and in the mesentery of the cat. [J. 30, 31, 35, 42.]—**Palpation c's.** See **TACTILE c's**.—**Pavement c.** See **Endothelial CELL**.—**Perivisceral c's.** Corpuscular bodies found in certain *Nematodea*, external to the alimentary canal; believed to be nutritive in function. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1874, p. 123 (L).]



A PACINIAN CORPUSCLE.
(FROM FLINT, AFTER
SAPPEY.)

1, base of the corpuscle; 2, apex; 3, 3, 3, substance of the corpuscle, in layers; 4, 4, nerve penetrating the corpuscle; 5, cavity of the corpuscle; 6, nerve; 7, nerve, which has lost its medullary substance and sheath; 8, termination of the nerve; 9, granular substance continuous with the nerve.

tissue c's. See **Fixed connective-tissue c's**.—**Red blood-c's.** See **Red BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**Salivary c's.** Fr., *globules de la salive*. Ger., *Speichelkörperchen*. Syn.: *salivary globules*. Bodies generally considered normal in saliva and presenting the appearance of white blood-c's. They show internal movements said by some to be Brownian and due to movements of the contained granules; by others, to be caused by contraction of the intracellular reticulum. They are also said to have amoeboid movement. [Stricker, "Nature," 1881, p. 203 (J); J. 26.]—**Savian c's.** Capsules (thought to be terminal developments of the fifth nerve) containing a granular substance on which lies a nerve twig; found in the torpedo near the mouth and over the surface of the electric organ. [L. 14.]—**Sensual c.** Ger., *Wollustkörperchen*. See **END-BULB**.—**Small colored blood-c.** See **MICROCYTE**.—**Spleen-c's.**, **Splenic c's.** See **Malpighian c's** (3d def.).—**Starch-c's.** See **Amylaceous c's** and **Starch-GRANULES**.—**Tactile c's.** Lat., *corpuscula tactus*. Fr., *corpuscules du tact* (ou *de Meissner*, ou *de Wagner*). Ger., *Tastkörperchen*, *Meissner'sche* (oder *Wagner'sche*) *Tastkörperchen*. It., *corpuscoli tattili*. Sp., *corpúsculos del tacto*. 1. Of Wagner and Meissner, the bodies found by them in the nerve papilla of the skin. They are elongated ellipsoids, consisting of a nucleated envelope and a more or less distinct, transversely striated central part or core, containing one or more numerous cell-like bodies and one or more medullated nerve-fibres which commonly lose their myelin on entering the c., divide into several branches, and, after winding in a tortuous manner in and around the core, terminate in pyriform or globular enlargements. [J. 30, 31; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 98 (J).] 2. Of Grandy, see **C's of Grandy**.—**Taste-c's.** See **Taste-BUDS**.—**Tendon-c.** See **Tendon-CORPUSCLE**.—**Terminal c.** Fr., *corpuscule terminal*. Ger., *Terminalkörperchen*. A general term used by Krause for all the forms of special bodies or c's in which ordinary sensory medullated nerves terminate. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1831, p. 53 (J).]—**Terminal genital c's.** See **END-BULBS**.—**Thymus c's.** The lymphoid cells in the meshes of the adenoid tissue of the thymus. [J. 30.]—**Touch c's.** See **Tactile c's** and **C's of Grandy**.—**Toynbee's c.** See **CORNEAL c.**—**Transparent c's of Norris.** 1. Hæmatoblasts. [J. 2.] Colorless, transparent bodies found in the blood, of the same size and shape as the red blood-c's, and occasionally of a reddish hue; generally regarded as red blood-c's that have lost their hæmoglobin. [L. 352.]—**Tröltzsch's c's.** Spindle-shaped c's of connective tissue situated between the fibres of the two layers of the membrana tympani. Their delicate processes anastomose with

each other, and are said to be connected with the epithelial cells of the lining membrane of the drum cavity. [F.]—**Tubercle c.** Fr., *corpuscule tuberculeux*. Of Lebert, a body from 6 to 12 mm. in diameter, composed of irregular, angular elements, which swell under the action of acetic acid, and show a few fatty granules in their interior, but no nuclei. [D. 24.]—**Typhic c's.** The nucleated epithelial cells of the glands of Peyer which, in typhoid fever, have undergone degeneration, have assumed a polyhedral shape with rounded angles, and have become finely granulated. [a. 17.]—**Vater-Pacinian c's.**, **Vater's c's.** See **Pacinian c's**.—**Vibratile c's.** See **C's of Cornalia**.—**Virchow's c.** See **CORNEAL c.**—**Vitelline c's.** See **VITELLINE GRANULES**.—**Wagner's c's.** See **Tactile c's**.—**Weber's c.** See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**White blood-c's.** See **WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**White granulated c's.** The small spheroidal granules, insoluble in ether, contained in chyle. [a. 17.]—**Yolk c's.** See **VITELLINE GRANULES**.

CORPUSCULAR, adj. Ko²rp-u³sk'u²l-a³r. Lat., *corpuscularis*. Fr., *corpusculaire*. Ger., c. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of corpuscles. [K.] 2. Pertaining to atoms (see **Atomic THEORY**). [A, 325.]

CORPUSCULATED, adj. Ko²rp-u³sk'u²l-at-e²d. Containing or provided with corpuscles. [L, 147.]

CORPUSCULE (Fr.), n. Kor-pu³s-ku¹l. See **CORPUSCLE**.—**C's à queue.** See **Fixed connective-tissue CORPUSCLES**.—**C's blancs du sang.** See **WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**C's calcaires.** See **Calcigerous CELLS**.—**C's claviformes.** See **END-BULBS**.—**C's d'Arantius.** See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**C's de Bizzozero.** See **HEMATOBLAST**.—**C. de Krause.** See **Krause's CORPUSCLE**.—**C's de la corne.** See **CORNEAL CORPUSCLES**.—**C's de Meissner.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**C's de Pacinioni.** See **Pachionian BODIES**.—**C's de rebut.** The extrusion globules of the ovum.—**C. des anthéridies.** See **ANTHEROZOID**.—**Corpuscules des os.** See **BONE-CORPUSCLES**.—**C's de Vater.** See **Pacinian CORPUSCLES**.—**C's de Wagner.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**C's du lait.** See **Milk-CORPUSCLES**.—**C. du pus.** See **Pus-CELL**.—**C's du tact.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**C's du tissu connectif.** See **Connective-tissue CORPUSCLES**.—**C's du vit à soie.** See **CORPUSCLES of Cornalia**.—**C. fécondant.** See **POLLEN** and **SPERMATOZOID**.—**C's fibroplastiques.** See **Fixed connective-tissue CORPUSCLES**.—**C. ganglionique.** **C. ganglionaire.** See **Nerve-CELL** and **Pyramidal nerve-CELL**.—**C's gangréneux.** Irregularly round, square, or triangular bodies found in gangrenous tissues; regarded as deformed anatomical elements infiltrated with some special coloring matter. [L. 88.]—**C. germe.** See **Germ-CELL**.—**C. granuleux.** See **CORPUS GRANULOSUM**.—**C. hyalin.** See **Extrusion GLOBULE**.—**C's incolores du sang.** See **WHITE BLOOD-CORPUSCLES**.—**C's laitoux.** See **Milk-CORPUSCLES**.—**C's mobiles des algues.** See **ANTHEROZOID**.—**C. noir.** See **OSTEOPLAST**.—**C's orbiculaires diaphanes** [Dujardin]. See **Perivisceral CORPUSCLES**.—**C's osseux.** See **BONE-CORPUSCLES**.—**C. ramifié.** See **OSTEOBLAST**.—**C. spermatique.** See **SPERMATOZOID**.—**C's tactiles du bec du canard.** See **CORPUSCLES of Grandy**.—**C's vitellins.** See **VITELLINE GRANULES**.

CORPUSCULEUX (Fr.), adj. Kor-pu³s-ku¹l-u³. Affected with white debris (*maladie corpusculaire*). [L.]

CORPUSCULUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²rp-u³sk'u²sk'u²l'u²(u¹)-u³m. Dim. of *corpus* (q. v.). 1. See **CORPUSCLE**. 2. In botany, an oosphere in the ovule of the gymnosperms, with the rosette of smaller surrounding cells; the spore-case of certain *Fungi*; the central cell in the archegonium of the *Coniferae*. [B. 19, 121, 229, 297 (a, 24).]—**Corpuscula amylacea.** See **AMYLACEOUS CORPUSCLES**.—**Corpuscula Arantii.** See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**C. articulare mobile.** A floating cartilage in a joint, sometimes with a bony nucleus. (Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. phys. u. f. klin. Med.," cx. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 2, 1888, p. 611.)—**Corpuscula chalciphora.** See **Calcigerous CELLS**.—**C. concium Rosenmülleri.** See **EPOPHORON**.—**Corpuscula glandulara mentientia** [Ruysh]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L. 949.]—**Corpuscula lactis.** See **MILK-CORPUSCLES**.—**Corpuscula lœnis.** See **Malpighian CORPUSCLES** (3d def.).—**Corpuscula malpighiana** (seu *Malpighii*). See **Malpighian CORPUSCLES**.—**Corpuscula Malpighii lœnis.** See **Malpighian CORPUSCLES** (3d def.).—**Corpuscula Meissneri.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**Corpuscula Morgagni.** See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**C. nervorum terminale** (*bulboideum*). See **NERVE-BULB**.—**Corpuscula nervorum terminalia Vateri.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**Corpuscula nervosa centralia.** The nerve-corpuscles of the central nervous system. [L. 7.]—**Corpuscula nervosa peripherica.** The nerve-corpuscles of the peripheral nervous system (in ganglia). [L. 7.]—**Corpuscula oryzoidea.** See **CORPORA oryzoidea**.—**Corpuscula ossea** (seu *ossium*). See **BONE-CORPUSCLES**.—**Corpuscula ovata** [Monro]. The glomeruli of the kidney. [L. 349.]—**Corpuscula quatuor eminentia.** See **CORPORA quadrigenima**.—**Corpuscula renium.** See **Malpighian CORPUSCLES** (1st def.).—**Corpuscula sanguinis.** See **Red BLOOD-CORPUSCLE** and **White BLOOD-CORPUSCLE**.—**Corpuscula laryngis** (seu *Santorini*). See **CORNICULA laryngis**.—**C. seminis.** See **SPERMATOZOID**.—**Corpuscula sesamoida.** See **CORPORA Arantii**.—**Corpuscula splenis.** See **Malpighian CORPUSCLES** (3d def.).—**Corpuscula tactus.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**C. triticeum.** See **CARTILAGO triticea**.—**Corpuscula Vateri.** See **Tactile CORPUSCLES**.—**C. weberianum.** See **UTERUS masculinus**.—**Corpuscula Wisbergii.** See **Cuneiform CARTILAGES**.

CORR, n. Ko²r. The *Lathyrus macrorrhizus*. [A, 505.]

CORRADIAL, adj. Ko²r-ra²di²a²l. Radiating together (said of rays which meet in a focus). [a, 22.]

CORRADIATION, n. Ko²r-ra²di²a²shu³n. The act of uniting like radii, in a centre or point. [a, 22.]

CORRAGEEN, n. Ko²r-a³gea'. See **CARRAGEEN**.

CORRAGO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-ra(ra)³/go. Gen., *corrag'inis*. Of Apuleius, the *Borago officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORRAJA (Sp.), n. Kor-ra³/ha³. The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 88.]

CORRE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r're(ra). See CORRHE.

CORREA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r're²-a³. Fr., *corrée*. Of Smith, a genus of Australian bushes or shrubs of the *Rutaceae*, tribe *Boroniaceae*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. alba** [Ventenat], **C. cotinifolia** [Salisbury]. Fr., *corrée blanche*. A species growing in New Holland, where the leaves are used like tea. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. speciosa**. A species found in Australia; used as a substitute for tea. [a, 22.]—**C. virens**. See *C. speciosa*.

CORREANADI, n. The *Genista tinctoria*. [L, 105.]

CORRECTIF (Fr.), adj. Kor-re²k'tef. See CORRIGENT.

CORRECTION, n. Ko²r-e²k'shu³n. Gr., *διόρθωσις*. Lat., *correctio* (from *corrigeo*, to correct). Fr., *c. Ger., Korrektion, Milderung* (2d def.). It., *correzione*. Sp., *corrección*. 1. The correcting of an abnormality, as of a muscular or refractive defect in the eye, the position of the fragments of a broken bone, etc. 2. The mitigation or suppression of the disagreeable action of a drug. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CORRECTIVE, adj. Ko²r-e²k'ti²v. See CORRIGENT.

CORRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r-re²k'to²r. Gen., *corrector'is*. A corrector. [L, 94.]—**C. Starkeyi**. See SAPO *starkeyanus*.

CORRECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-re²k'tor'i²-u³s(u'³s). See CORRIGENT.

CORREGUELA (Sp.), n. Kor-re²g-wa³la³. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORRELATION, n. Ko²r-e²l-a'shu³n. From *con*, together, and *referre*, to bring back. Fr., *corrélation*. Ger., *c.* The reciprocal relation between two or more objects or forces. [A, 301.]

CORRELATIVE, adj. Ko²r-e²l'a²t-i²v. Fr., *correlatif*. Pertaining to or manifesting correlation; as a n., a structure, etc., of like origin or purpose with another. [B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

CORRHE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r're(ra). Gen., *cor'rhēs*. Gr., *κόρη*. The temporal region. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CORRIGENT, adj. Ko²r'i²-je²nt. Lat., *corrigen's*. Fr., *correctif*. Ger., *correctiv, mildemd.* It., *correctivo*. Sp., *correctivo*. Correcting, modifying favorably; in therapeutics, so modifying a drug as to deprive it of severe or unpleasant action; as a n., a substance having that effect. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CORRIGIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-ri²(reg)'i²-a³. Gr., *ἰμάς*. A thong; an old name for a tendon or a ligament. [Galen (A, 325).]

CORRIGIOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-ri²(reg)-l(i²)'o²(o²)³-a³. Fr., *corrigiole*. Ger., *Vogelkünderich*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Illecebraceae*, tribe *Paromychiaceae*. 2. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. capensis**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. littoralis**. Fr., *corrigiole des sables, courroiette*. A species used as a diuretic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CORRIGIOLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-ri²(reg)-i²-o²(o²)-la-(la³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corrigiolacées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Portulacaceae*, comprising *Corrigiola* and *Telephium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORRIGIOLATUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-ri²(reg)-i²-o²(o²)-la-(la³)'tu³s(tu³s). Fr., *corrigiolé*. Having a band, like a garter, above the knee. [L, 41, 180.]

CORRIGIOLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-ri²(reg)-i²-o²(o²)-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corrigiolées*. Of Fenzl, a subtribe of the *Illecebræe*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORRIPIANT (Fr.), adj. Kor-ep-e-a³n². Gripping. [L, 41.]

CORROBAL (Sp.), n. Kor-ro-ba³l'. See CURARE and CORROVAL.

CORROBORANT, adj. Ko²r-o²b'o²r-a²nt. Lat., *corroborans* (from *corroborare*, to strengthen). Fr., *c. Ger., stärkend.* See Tonic.

CORROBORATION, n. Ko²r-o²b'o²r-a'shu³n. Gr., *ῥόσσις*. Lat., *corroboratio*. A strengthening, fortifying; the action of a tonic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CORROBORATIVE, adj. Ko²r-o²b'o²r-a²t-i²v. Lat., *corroborativus*. Fr., *corroboratif*. See Tonic.

CORRODENT, adj. Ko²r-o²d'e²nt. Lat., *corrodens* (from *corrodere*, to gnaw). Fr., *corrodant*. Ger., *ätzend.* See CORROSIVE.

CORRODENTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²r-rod-e²n(an)'shi²(ti²)-a³. 1. Corrosive substances. [L, 94.] 2. Of Burmeister, a suborder of the *Neuroptera*. [L, 250.]

CORRODING, adj. Ko²r-od'i²n²g. See CORROSIVE.

CORROMPU (Fr.), adj. Kor-o²n²-pu³. Decomposed, corrupted.

CORROSION, n. Ko²r-o'zhu³n. Gr., *ἀβάρωσις*. Lat., *corrosio*. Fr., *c. Ger., C., Aufressung, Aufressen.* It., *corrosione*. Sp., *corrosión*. The act or process of corroding, of eating away, of disorganizing a part; also the state of being corroded.—**C'sanatomie** (Ger.). See *C. ANATOMY*.

CORROSIVE, adj. Ko²r-os'i²v. Lat., *corrodens, corrosivus*. Fr., *corrosif*. Ger., *corrosiv, ätzend, zernagend.* It., Sp., *corrosivo*. Having the property of causing corrosion, acting upon organic or inorganic substances in such a manner as to destroy them to a greater or lesser depth.—**C. sublimatē**. See MERCURY *bichloride*.

CORROSIVENESS, n. Ko²r-os'i²v-ne³s. Fr., *corrosiveté*. The property of being corrosive.

CORROSOL (Fr.), n. Kor-o-sol. See COROSSOL.

CORROSOLLIER (Fr.), n. Kor-os-ol-e-a. See COROSSOLLIER.

CORROVAL, n. A variety of curare. It occurs in dark-brown lumps having the appearance of a vegetable extract and of an intensely bitter and persistent taste. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORROVALINE, n. Kor-o'va²l-en. Lat., *corrovalina, corrovalia*. A poisonous alkaloid obtained from corroval. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORROWAL, n. See CORROVAL.

CORROYÈRE (Fr.), n. Kor-wa³-yar. See CORIARIA.

CORRUDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-ru²(ru)³/da³. Fr., *corrude*. The *Asparagus acutifolius*, also a section of the genus *Asparagus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORRUGANT, adj. Ko²r'u²-ga²nt. Fr., *corrugateur*. Ger., *runzelnd.* Causing corrugation.

CORRUGATED, adj. Ko²r'u²-gat-e²d. Lat., *corrugatus*. Fr., *plissé*. Ger., *gerunzelt*. Having more or less parallel wrinkles.

CORRUGATEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Kor-ru³-ga³-tu³r. See CORRUGANT and CORRUGATOR.

CORRUGATION, n. Ko²r-u²-ga'shu³n. Gr., *πίκνωσις*. Lat., *corrugatio* (from *corrugare*, to wrinkle). Fr., *c. froncement*. Ger., *C., Runzelung*. It., *corrugazione*. Sp., *corrugación*. The act of wrinkling, also the state of being wrinkled. [K; L.]

CORRUGATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r-ru²(ru)³-ga(ga³)'to²r; in Eng., *ko²r'u²-ga-to²r*. Gen., *corrugator'is*. Fr., *corrugateur*. Ger., *Runzler*. It., *corrugatore*. Sp., *corrugador, fruncidor*. An agent, especially a muscle, that causes wrinkling of a part.—**C. Coiterii**. An old name for the *c. supercillii*. [F.]—**C. cutis ani** [Ellis]. Syn.: *sustentator tunicæ mucosæ* [Kohlräusch]. 1. A thin stratum of muscular fibres between the mucous membrane of the rectum and internal sphincter ani. [I., 142.] 2. See *DILATOR ani internus*.—**C. glabellæ**. See *C. supercillii*.—**C. labii inferioris** [Santorini]. Fr., *muscle triangulaire interne* [Cruveilhier]. Syn.: *protrusor labii inferioris*. A band of the depressor anguli oris which extends outward from the angle of the mouth to be inserted into the integument, serving to pucker the lower lip. [L, 31.]—**C. supercillii**. Fr., *sourcilier*. Ger., *Augenbraunenrunzler*. Syn.: *c. Coiterii* [Douglas], *musculus frontalis verus* [Douglas], *musculus supercillii, superciliaris*. A small, narrow, pyramidal muscle, placed at the inner extremity of the eyebrow, beneath the occipito-frontalis and orbicularis palpebrarum muscles. It arises from the inner extremity of the superciliary ridge; its fibres pass upward and outward to be inserted into the lower surface of the orbicularis opposite the middle of the orbital arch. Its action is to corrugate the brow. [F.]

CORRUGENT, adj. Ko²r'u²-je²nt. See CORRUGANT.

CORRUPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-ru³(ru³)'p'p'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *corruption'is*. From *corrumpere*, to corrupt. 1. Corruption. 2. An old term for abortion. [A, 44.]

CORRUPTION, n. Ko²r-ru³'shu³n. Gr., *φθορά*. Lat., *corruptio*. Fr., *c. Ger., Verderbniss* (1st def.). 1. The act or process of corrupting, of tainting, of spoiling; also the state of being corrupted. 2. A popular term for pus. [L.]

CORRUSCANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-ru³sk(ru³)'a²nz(a³ns). Shining. [L, 31.]

CORSA, CORSE (Lat.), n's f. Ko²r'sa³, -e(a). Gr., *κόρη*. See CORRHE.

CORSELET, n. Ko²r's'e²t. Fr., *c.* In the *Arthropoda*, the thorax. [A, 385.]

CORSET, n. Ko²r's'e²t. Lat., *tunica thoracis*. Fr., *c. Ger., Schnürleib, Corsett*. It., *giustacuore*. Sp., *corsé*. 1. A firm, close-fitting, laced article of dress worn chiefly by women, generally stiffened with strips of steel or whalebone. When properly fitted, it relieves the strain on the muscles of the trunk in the erect posture, supports the breasts, and prevents the weight of the skirts from falling directly on the hips; when laced too tight, it impedes the movements of the chest and abdomen and exerts injurious pressure on the abdominal and pelvic organs. 2. In surgery, a firm, close investment for the chest or abdomen, made of some plastic material; used chiefly for the correction of spinal deformities and in the treatment of fractures and dislocations of the clavicle or the ribs.

CORSIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-si(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Burmanniaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CORSINIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-si²-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of Corda, an order of the *Stromatopteridaceæ* (subsequently a tribe of the *Pletopteridaceæ*), comprising *Corsinia* and *Rupinia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CORSINIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r-si²-i²(i²)'e²-e(a³-e²). A division of the *Homatophyllæ* (or a section of the *Riccicæ*), comprising *Corsinia* and *Oxymitra*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CORSIONNAIRE (Fr.), **CORSIONNAIRE** (Fr.), n's. Kor-se-on-a²r. The *Scorzonera hispanica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CORSLET, n. Ko²r's'e²t. See CORSELET.

CORTEGADA (Sp.), n. Kor-ta-ga³'da³. A place in Spain, where there are hot effervescent chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [A, 385.]

CORTEPINITANNIC ACID, n. Ko²rt'e²-pin-i²-ta²n'i²qk. Fr., *acide cortépinitanique*. Ger., *Cortépinitanäsäure*. An organic acid, C₁₆H₁₀O₁₀, found, together with pinitannic acid, in the bark of the fig-tree. [A, 385 (a, 24).]

CORTEX (Lat.), n. m. and f. Ko²rt'e²x. Gen., *cort'icis*. Gr., *φλοιός*. Fr., *écorce*. Ger., *Rinde*. It., *corteccia*. Sp., *corteza*. Bark, also any investing structure (the rind of a fruit, the peridium of certain fungi, the outer portion of the substance of the brain, the kidney, etc.). [B.]—**Cerebral c.** Lat., *c. cerebri*. Fr., *écorce du cerveau*. Ger., *Hirnrinde*. It., *cortice* (o *corteccia*). Cerebelle. Sp., *corteza del cerebro*. The external portion of the cerebral hemi-

spheres, consisting of alternate layers of gray and white substance arranged in a convoluted manner. Meynert recognizes five separate layers, each of which possesses more or less distinct microscopical peculiarities. These layers differ in thickness at different points, the component cells being most distinct over the motor areas. In addition to the various pyramidal and multipolar nerve-cells of the c., it is traversed in all directions by fibres which radiate from the central white substance. [K.]—*C. adstringens brasiliensis*. Ger., *Brasilienrinde, zusammenziehende brasilianische Rinde*. A variety of barbatimão; a bark introduced into Europe in 1819 by a merchant named Schimmelbusch, who said that it came from a tall tree on some islands in the South Sea. It is without odor, and has an astringent, slightly bitter taste. It has been used as a remedy for leucorrhœa, hemorrhage, etc. Martius supposed that it came from the *Acacia jurema*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. adstringens brasiliensis falsus*. A spurious bark sold for *C. adstringens brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. adstringens spurius*. Ger., *falsche Gerbstoffrinde*. A bark believed by Martius to be barbatimão, derived from the *Inga cochliocarpus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. adstringens verus*. See *C. adstringens brasiliensis*.—*C. ad totum ovi ambitus*. See *DECIDUA*.—*C. amarus*. The bark of *Croton pseudo-china*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. amarus surinamensis*. The bark of *Quassia amara*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. amari*. See *C. caramata*.—*C. antidysentericus*. See *Conessi-BARK*.—*C. antifibrilis*, *C. antiqurtius*. Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. aromatica*. The bark of *Canella alba*. [a, 24.]—*C. atacamcz*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*C. barbatimão*. See *BARBATIMÃO*.—*C. beberu*, *C. bibiru*. See *NECTANDRÆ cortex*.—*C. benedictus*. The bark of the *Guaiacum officinale*. [B, 180.]—*C. brasiliens*. The bark of *Inga cochliocarpus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. caramata*. A bark of British Guiana, of unknown origin. According to some authorities, it is similar in its medicinal properties to *c. juribali*, and is given along with the latter. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cardinalis de Luco*. See *CINCHONA*.—*C. caribæa*. See *CARIBÆAN-BARK*.—*C. caryophyllata*, *C. caryophyllatus*, *C. caryophylloides*. See *Clove-BARK* (1st def.).—*C. cerebri*. See *Cerebral c.*—*C. chabarro*. Alcornoco-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. codagaphala*. The bark of the trunk, and especially of the root, of *Wrightia antidysenterica*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. colher*. Ger., *Coherrinde*. The bark of a Brazilian species of *Acacia*, introduced into Europe in 1830 by Schimmelbusch, and sometimes used in pharmacy. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. corne*. Of Göbel, the bark of a bush growing in the provinces of Bahia, Para, Porto Seguro, etc., very similar to *Cinchona alba*; used as a stomachic and in fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. cornova*, *C. corova*. An East Indian bark, of unknown botanical origin, containing an aromatic bitter principle and a peculiar resin; said to be used in stomachic weakness and obstinate fevers. [B, 180.]—*C. cullilaban*, *C. cullilawan*, *C. cullit-lawang*. The bark of *Cinnamomum cullilawan*. [B.]—*Corticis curassavensis*. Bitter-orange peel. See under *ORANGE*. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. curilabi*. See *Juribati-BARK*.—*C. de Carthago durus*. See *Hard Carthago-BARK*.—*C. de Carthago*. The enamel of the teeth. [L.]—*C. encacia*, *C. encaciae*. Ger., *Encaciarinde*. Sp., *casca de encacia*. A Brazilian bark, of unknown botanical origin, employed as an emetic and as a remedy for snake-bites. [B, 180.]—*C. febrifugus*. Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. febrifugus brasiliensis*. A general title for the barks of several species of *Remyia*. [A, 490 (a, 24).]—*C. febrilis*. Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. flavus*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-BARK*.—*C. foetidus*. See *ANASSERA*.—*C. fuscus verus*. Loxa-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. garou*. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. gemma*. See *Jurema-BARK*.—*C. gnidius*. The bark of *Daphne gnidium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. imbiribi*. A bark very similar in its properties to the *cortex adstringens brasiliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. jamaicensis*. The bark of *Exostema caribæum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See also *ACHRAS sapota*.—*C. jurema*, *C. juremæ brasiliensis*. See *Jurema-BARK*.—*C. juribali*. See *Juribati-BARK*.—*C. ligni mahogany*. Mahogany-bark, of which that taken from the branches is of a whitish gray on the outside and of a brownish red on the inside, while that from the trunk is of a brownish gray. It is inodorous and has a very astringent and slightly bitter taste. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*C. magellanicus*. See *C. Winteri*.—*C. malabathri*. The bark of *Cinnamomum albitorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. malambo*. See *Malambo-BARK*.—*C. Massol*, *C. Massory*, *C. mazol*. See *Massoy-BARK*.—*C. medullaris corporis candicans*. The outer medullary layer of the corpora albicantia. [a, 18.]—*C. melambo*. See *Melambo-BARK*.—*C. monspeliacus*. The bark of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. mudar*. See *Cortex CALOTROPIDIS*.—*C. officinalis*. See *Cortex COSTI*.—*C. of the brain*. See *Cerebral c.*—*C. oninius*. See *Massoy-BARK*.—*C. osseus* [Tenon]. Fr., *cortical osseus*. See *CEMENT* (2d def.).—*C. ovi*. See *DECIDUA reflexa*.—*C. pallidus*. See *Pale CINCHONA-BARK*.—*C. paratodo*, *C. paratodo*. See *Paratodo-BARK*.—*C. patrum*. Peruvian bark. [a, 24.]—*C. peruanus* [Lond. Ph., 1677], *C. peruviana*, *C. peruvianus*, *C. peruvianus febrifugus*. Cinchona-bark. [B, 18, 90, 119, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus flavus*. See *Yellow CINCHONA-BARK*.—*C. peruvianus griseus*. Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180, 200, 270 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus officinalis*. Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus ruber*. See *Red CINCHONA-BARK*.—*C. peruvianus spurius*. Cascarilla-bark. [B, 180, 200, 270 (a, 24).]—*C. peruvianus verus*. Cinchona-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. piaci*. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] See also *Brazilian ANGUSTURA-BARK*.—*C. pichurim*. Ger., *Pichurimirinde*. The bark of *Nectandra pichury minor*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pitago*, *C. pitoya*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*C. poegeræba*, *C. poegeræba*. See *Poegeræba-BARK*.—*C. poegeræba*. An American bark, the origin of which is unknown. It is used as an astringent in dysentery. [a, 22.]—*C. profuvius*. See *C. antidysentericus*.—*C. quercinus*. The bark of *Quercus robur*, *Quercus sessiliflora*, and several other oaks. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. regius convolutus*. The convoluted or tubular form of yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 95.]—*C. regius planus*. The flat form of yellow cinchona-bark. [B, 95.]—*C. renis*. The c. of the kidney. [L, 31.]—*C. ruber*. See *Red*

CINCHONA-bark.—*C. saponarius*. The bark of *Mimosa (Inga) saponaria*. [L, 105.]—*C. sindoc*, *C. sintoc*, *C. sintok*. See *Sintoc-BARK*.—*C. sipopira*. See *Sipopira-BARK*.—*C. striatus*. See *C. dentum*.—*C. syndox*. See *Sintoc-BARK*.—*C. tecamez*. See *CINCHONA bicolor*.—*C. unguentarius*. Salve-bark; of Schöpf, the bark of *Ulmus fulva*. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—*C. virginialis*. See *C. INOXE*.—*C. winteranus*. See *C. Winteri*.—*C. winteranus spurius*. Fr., *fausse écorce de Winter*. Ger., *falsche Winterrinde*. The bark of *Canella alba*, also of *Cinnamodendron corticosum*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. winteranus verus*, *C. Winteri*. Fr., *écorce de Winter*. Ger., *Wintersrinde, Winterszimmet*. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*.—*Decoction corticis peruviani* [Belg. Ph.]. Decoction of Peruvian bark; made by macerating and boiling [Belg. Ph.], or simply boiling [Sp. Ph., Finn. Ph.], 1 part of powdered *c. chinæ fuscus* in water or distilled water [Finn. Ph.] enough to make 8 [Finn. Ph.], 10 [Belg. Ph.], or 48 [Sp. Ph.] parts of product. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*Decoction corticis peruviani febrifugum* [Belg. Ph.]. Febrifuge decoction of Peruvian bark. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of powdered calisaya-bark in 15 of dilute sulphuric acid and 700 of water down to 300, straining, and adding 4 of crystallized sodium carbonate and 30 of sugar. [B, 94 (a, 21).]—*Decoction corticis peruviani flavi* [Belg. Ph.]. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ flavæ*.—*Decoction corticis peruviani rubri*. See *Decoction CINCHONÆ*.—*Essentia corticis peruviani*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—*Essentia corticium winteranorum*. See *Tinctura corticium winteranorum*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani*. See *Extractum CHINÆ fuscæ*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani alcoholicum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani aquosum* (seu gummosum). See *Extractum CHINÆ aquosum*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani resinosum*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum*. Fr., *extrait vineux de quinquina, extrait anolique de quinquina*. Syn.: *extractum chinæ vinosum*. Vinous extract of Peruvian bark, official in the Hess. Ph., 1827, and Sard. Ph., 1773, made of 1 part of cinchona and 8 parts [Hess. Ph., 1827] or 5 or 6 parts [Sard. Ph., 1773] of white wine. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Extractum corticis peruviani vinosum* [Hess. Ph., 1827, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *extrait vineux (ou anolique) de quinquina*. Syn.: *extractum chinæ vinosum*. Vinous extract of Peruvian bark; made with 1 part of cinchona-bark and 8 [Hess. Ph.] or 6 [Sard. Ph.] parts of white wine. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*Gray c.* Fr., *écorce grise*. See *Cerebral c.*—*Infusum corticis peruviani*. See *Infusum CINCHONÆ*.—*Least c.* See *Secondary c.*—*Primary c.* The portion of bark between the epidermis and the secondary bark. [a, 22.]—*Renal c.* See *C. renis*.—*Resina corticis peruviani*. See *Extractum CINCHONÆ*.—*Secondary c.* The inner layer of the bark of exogenous plants; the portion contiguous to the cambium layer. [a, 22.]—*Syrupus corticis peruviani*. See *Sirup de quinquina au vin*.—*Syrupus corticis peruviani aquosus*. See *Syrupus CHINÆ aquosus*.—*Tinctura corticis peruviani*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ*.—*Tinctura corticis peruviani composita*. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—*Tinctura corticium winteranorum* [Brunsv. Ph., 1777]. Syn.: *essentia corticium winteranorum*. Tincture of Winter's bark; made by digesting for 4 days 2 parts of pulverized Winter's bark in 9 of rectified spirit, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—*Vinum corticis peruviani*. See *Vin de QUINQUINA*.

CORTEZÓN (Sp.), n. Kor-ta-thon'. The bark of *Cinchona lanceolata*. [B, 88.]

CORTICAL, adj. Ko²rt²i²k-a²l. Lat., *corticalis*. Fr., c. Pertaining to a cortex. [B, 121.]—*C. osseus* (Fr.). See *CEMENT* (2d def.).

CORTICALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt²-i²-ka(ka)²i²a². A family of the *Polypi*. [Cuvier [L, 180].]

CORTICALITÉ (Fr.), n. Ko²r²-te-ka²i²-e-ta. The cortex cerebri. [a, 18.]

CORTICATA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt²-i²-ka(ka)²ta². A grade of the *Protozoa* in which the outer layer of the protoplasm is condensed. [L, 121, 176.]

CORTICATE, adj. Ko²rt²i²-kat. Lat., *corticatus*. Fr., *cortiqué*. Ger., *berindel*. Provided with a cortex. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTICEUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rt²-i²s(i²k)²e²-u²s(u²s). See *CORTICAL*.

CORTICICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²rt²-i²-si²k(ki²k)²ol(o²l)-u²s(u²s). From *cortex*, bark, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *corticicole*. Ger., *rindbewohnend*. Living on barks. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CORTICIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²rt²-i²s(i²k)²i²d-e(a²e²). A family of the *Microsclerophora*. [L, 121.]

CORTICIFERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt²-i²-si²f(ki²f)²e²r-a². Fr., *corticifères*. Of Schweiger, a family of the *Zoophyta* of Latreille, a tribe of the *Alveolaria*; of Eichwald, a class of the *Phytozoaria*. [L, 180.]

CORTICIFEROUS, adj. Kort²-i²-si²f²e²r-u²s. Lat., *corticiferus* (from *cortex*, bark, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *corticifère*. Covered with bark or a bark-like structure. [L, 41.]

CORTICIFORM, adj. Ko²rt²-i²-fo²r-m. Lat., *corticiformis* (from *cortex*, bark, and *forma*, form). Fr., *corticiforme*. Ger., *rindenförmig*. Bark-like. [L, 41.]

CORTICIN, n. Ko²rt²i²s-i²u². Lat., *corticinum*. Fr., *corticine*. A variety of tannin found in woody barks. [Braconnot (A, 301).]

CORTICINIC ACID, n. Ko²rt²-i²-si²n²i²k. Fr., *acide corticinique*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, obtained from cork. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORTICOGENOUS, adj. Ko²rt²-i²-ko²j²e²n-u²s. From *cortex*, bark, and *γεννᾶν*, to produce. Having the capacity or function of forming bark (said of vegetable cells). [a, 24.]

CORTICOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt²-i²k(o²o²)²-la². Fr., *corticoles*. Of Savi, a tribe of the *Passeres*; of Lamarck, a family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

CORTICOLOUS, adj. Ko²rt-i²k²ol-u³s. See **CORTICICOLUS**.

CORTICO-OPTIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kor-te-ko-o³p-tek. Pertaining to the cerebral cortex and to the optic tract. [A, 385.]

CORTICOSA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko²rt-i²-kos/a³. See **CORTICIFERA**.

CORTICOSE, CORTICOUS, adj's. Ko²rt/i²-kos, -ku³s. Lat., *corticosis*. Fr., *cortiqueux*. Ger., *rindig*. Resembling, consisting of, or abounding in bark. [L, 56.]

CORTINA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²rt-i(e)/na³. Fr., *cortine*. Ger., *Manschette, Vorhang*. Syn.: *annulus filamentosus*. The filamentous ring of certain fungi, adhering to the border of the cap. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTINARIUS, adj. Ko²rt-i²n-a³/ri²-u³s. See **CORTINATE**.

CORTINARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²rt-i²n(en)-a(a³)/ri²-u³s(u⁴s). From *cortina* (q. v.). Of Fries, a subgenus of *Agaricus*, now regarded as a distinct genus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Chestnut-c.**, *C. castaneus* [Fries]. An edible species. [a, 24.]—**C. cinereoviolaceus**. An edible species with a fleshy pileus, a clavate, bulbous stipe, and cinnamon-colored lamellae. [a, 24.]—**C. cinnamomeus** [Fries]. An American and European edible species found in the woods of northern Europe. [a, 24.]—**C. emodensis** [Bulliard]. An edible species growing in northern India. [a, 24.]—**C. sanguineus**. A species with a fleshy pileus and a dark blood-red veil. [a, 24.]—**C. violaceus** [Fries]. The violet-mushroom; a large edible species found in Europe and the United States. [a, 24.]

CORTINATE, adj. Ko²rt/i²n-at. Lat., *cortinatus*. 1. Cobweb-like. 2. Provided with a cortina. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTIQUE (Fr.), **CORTIQUEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Kor-te-ka, -ku³. See **CORTICOSE**.

CORTOMI, n. The *Cassitha corniculata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTON, n. The *Scorzonera hispanica*. [B, 88.]

CORTUSA (Lat.), n. f. Kort-us/a³. Fr., *cortuse*. A genus of the *Primulaceae*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Mattholii** [Linnaeus]. A species found in central Europe and northern Asia; formerly in repute as an antispasmodic and pectoral. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CORTUSAL, adj. Ko²rt-u³s/a³. Lat., *cortusalis*. Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Cortusa*. [a, 24.]—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nixus cortusalis*. See **CORTUSALES**.

CORTUSALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kort-us-a(a³)/lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of perigenous exogens, comprising the orders *Hydrophyllaceae*, *Plumbaginaceae*, *Plantaginaceae*, *Primulaceae*, and *Myrsinaceae*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTUSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kort-us-e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Primuleæ*, comprising *Cyclamen*, *Dodecatheon*, *Cortusa*, and *Soldanella*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORTUSUM (Lat.), n. n. Kort-us³m(u³m). The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CORU, n. An Oriental apocynous tree, referred to *Tabernaemontana* and *Nerium antidysentericum*. The juice of the root-bark is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [A, 385; B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORUDA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²r-u³(u³)/da³. The *Cesparagus acutifolius*. [B, 180.]

CORUSCANS (Lat.), adj. Ko²r-u³sk(u³sk³a³nz(a³nz). Ger., *fimmern*. Glittering. [L, 81.]

CORUSCATION, n. Ko²r-u³sk-a³shu³n. Gr., *ἀσπραγή*. Lat., *coruscatio* (from *coruscare*, to glitter). A flashing of light, also the subjective sensation of flashes of light. [A, 318; L, 57.]

CORUTTHI (Tamil), n. The *Trichosanthes palmata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CORVIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²r³/vi²d(wi²d)-e(a³-e²). From *corvus*, the raven. Fr., *corvidés*. A family of the *Coleomorphæ*. [L, 270.]

CORVINA (Lat.), **CORVINÆ** (Lat.), **CORVINI**, n's n. pl. and f. pl. Ko²r-vi(wi²)/na³, -ne(na³-e²). Fr., *corvins*. A subfamily or tribe of the *Corvidæ*. [L, 180, 221, 270.]

CORVISARTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor-ve-sa³rt³/i²-a³. See **INULA**.

CORVUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r³/vu³s(wu³s). A genus of the *Corvidæ*. [L.]—**C. corax** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *corbeau*. The raven; its eggs were formerly used in dysentery, its brain in epilepsy, its head for somnolency, etc. [L, 105.]—**C. corone** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *corneille*. A variety from which fortifying and cephalic soups were made. [L, 105.]—**C. pica** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *pie*. Ger., *Elster, Atzel*. A species the flesh of which was formerly recommended as an aphrodisiac and in nervous diseases. [L, 105.]

CORYBANTISM, n. Ko²ri²-ba³nt³/i²zm. Gr., *κορυβαντισμός, κορυβαντισμός* (from *κορυβας*, a priest of Cybele or Rhea). Lat., *corybantismus, corybantismus*. Fr., *corybantisme*. An old term for wild delirium with fantastic visions, in which there is no sleep, or only sleep with the eyes open. [A, 322.]

CORYCIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)-si²d(ked)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a section of the *Orchideæ*, comprising *Pterygodium*, *Corycium*, *Disperis*, *Ceratandra*, and *Arnottia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYCIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)-si(ki²)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Benth and Hooker and Patten, a subtribe of the *Ophrydeæ*, of the order *Orchideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24); B, 245.]

CORYCOMACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)-ko(ko²)-ma²k(ma³ch²)/i²-a³. Gr., *κορυκομαχία*. 1. See **CORYCUS**. 2. Exercise with the corycus. [A, 325.]

CORYCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko²r)/kor³/i²k(u³k)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *κόρυκος, κόρυκος*. In the gymnastics of the ancients, a small ball or sac made of leather and stuffed with beans or sand. It was suspended by a string at about the height of the navel of the person

using it. It was impelled forward with the hand, and either caught or allowed to strike the body on its return. [A, 301, 325; L, 97.]

CORYDALEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)-a(a³)/le²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corydalees*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of *Papaveraceæ*, tribe *Fumariaceæ*. 2. Of Jussieu, a division of the *Fumariaceæ*, comprising *Dicentra*, *Dactylicapnos*, *Adlumia*, *Cysticapnos*, and *Corydalis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CORYDALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)/a²(a³)-ez(e²s). Fr., *corydalées*. Of Linnæus, an order comprising the *Fumariæ*, *Berberidæ*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYDALIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)-a²(a³)-i²d²-e(a³-e²). Of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Fumariæ*, comprising *Phacocapnos*, *Corydalis*, *Discocapnos*, *Sarcocapnos*, *Cysticapnos*, *Fumaria*, and *Platycapnos*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYDALINE, n. Ko²r-i²d/a²-en. Lat., *corydalina*. Fr., c. Ger., *Corydalin*. It, Sp., *coridalina*. An alkaloid, C₁₆H₁₉HO₄, obtained from *Corydalis formosa* and *Corydalis tuberosa*. It occurs in slender four-sided crystals, which are inodorous and tasteless. They are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether and in chloroform, and capable of forming salts with acids. The c. of the "eclectics" is not the alkaloid, though it may contain it. They obtain it by precipitating the tincture of the root. It is supposed to be tonic, alterative, and diuretic. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CORYDALINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)-a²(a³)-i²n²-e²-e(a³-e²). Of Spach, a division of the *Fumariæ*, comprising the *Corydaleæ* of Reichenbach, with the addition of *Calocapnos*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYDALION (Lat.), n. n. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)-a(a³)/i²-o²n. Gr., *κορυδαλίς*. Of Dioscorides, some species of *Corydalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYDALIS (Lat.), n. m. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)/a²(a³)-i²s. From *κορυδαλίς*, the crested lark. Fr., *coridale*. Ger., *Helmkraut, Lerchensporn*. 1. Of Dill, the genus *Cystocapnos* of Boerhaave. 2. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Fumariæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Climbing c.** The genus *Adlumia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. aurea** [Willdenow]. Golden c.; indigenous to the United States. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. bulbosa**. Of Persoon, see *C. cava*. Of De Candolle, see *C. solida*.—**C. capnoides** [Persoon]. A species indigenous to southern Europe, where it is used as an emmenagogue and an alterative. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cava** [Schweiger and Körte]. Ger., *hohlwurzeliger Lerchensporn, Zwiebeletrauch*. Hollowwort, hollowwort; indigenous to Europe. The root (*radix aristolochiæ cavae*) was at one time official. It contains *corydaline*, and is used in menstrual disorders, as a tonic in malarious fevers, and as a vermifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. claviculata** [De Candolle]. Climbing fumitory, hen's foot; a species indigenous to southern and western Europe, probably the *isopyron* of Dioscorides. [A, 505; B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. digitata** [Persoon]. See *C. solida*.—**C. fabacea** [Persoon]. A small, hardy plant, indigenous to central Europe. The bulbous roots are said to be gathered with those of *C. solida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. formosa** [Pursh]. Turkey-corn, turkey-pea; indigenous to the middle and western United States. The root contains *corydaline* and is supposed to be tonic, diuretic, and alterative. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. glauca** [Pursh]. A smooth, delicate plant covered with glaucous bloom. It is indigenous to America and is found in mountainous regions from Canada to North Carolina. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. lutea** [De Candolle]. Fr., *fumeterre-jaune*. Pin-cushion, lady's pin-cushion, mother-of-thousands; a species indigenous to Europe. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. racemosa**. A species the leaves and stems of which are used as a prophylactic against poisons. [L, 75.]—**C. sempervirens** [Persoon]. See *C. glauca*.—**C. solida** [Smith]. Fr., *crête de coq*. Ger., *dichtwurzeliger Lerchensporn*. Bird-in-a-bush, bird-on-a-thorn; a species much like *C. cava*, but smaller and having solid, round, small bulbous roots. They are used like those of *C. cava*. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tuberosa** [De Candolle]. See *C. cava*.

CORYDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²d(u³d)/i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corydiens*. A family of the *Blattarie* or of the *Nuditarsæ*. [L, 266.]

CORYLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Mirbel, an order comprising the *Castaneæ* and *Coryleæ*. 2. An order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, belonging to Lindley's quernal alliance, corresponding to the *Cupuliferæ* of Benth and Hooker. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]

CORYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *corylees*. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Castaneæ*, comprising *Corylus* and *Carpinus*; by Benth and Hooker made a tribe of the *Cupuliferæ* (or of the *Betulaceæ* [Prant]), comprising *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Ostrya*, and *Ostryopsis*. [B, 42, 245; B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYLIDÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)-i²d²-e²-e(a³-e²). See **CORYLEÆ**. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)/i(e)/nu³s(nu⁴s). Of or pertaining to an oak. [B, 117.]

CORYLOPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kor(ko²r)-i²(u³)-o²f²i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 267.]

CORYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²r/i²(u³)-u³s(u⁴s). Written also *Corulus*. Gr., *κόρυλος*. Fr., *noisetier*. Ger., *Haselstaude*. A Linnaean genus of the *Cupuliferæ*, tribe *Coryleæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. americana**. A species growing in thickets and borders of fields in the United States. The nuts, distinguished by the large, bell-shaped involucre in which each is enveloped, are of fine flavor, though inferior to the European hazel-nut, or filbert. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. avellana** [Linnaeus]. A species indigenous to Asia, cultivated extensively in Italy, Spain, and England, and furnishing filberts. The nuts yield an oil (*huile de noisette*) which is used as a table oil. The bark is tonic and febrifuge and affords a yellow dye. The branches are sometimes used as diving rods. [B, 34, 77, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. avellana columna** [Linnaeus]. See *C. columna*.—**C. avell-**

lana glomerata [Aiton]. Fr. *noisetier aggloméré*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. avellana grandis** [Aiton]. Fr. *grand noisetier*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. avellana rostrata** [Aiton]. See *C. rostrata*.—**C. avellana rubra** [Aiton]. Fr. *noisetier rouge*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. avellana striata** [Willdenow]. Fr. *noisetier strié*. A variety of *C. avellana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. colurna** [Linnaeus]. A species found in Turkey, and cultivated in England. The nut yields a fine oil. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cornuta**. Fr. *noisetier cornu*. See *C. americana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. grandis**. See *C. avellana grandis*.—**C. heterophylla**. A variety of *C. avellana* found in England. The nut is thickly clothed with hairs. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. purpurea**. A variety of *C. avellana* indigenous to England. The leaves and the pellicle of the kernel are purple as well as the husk of the nut. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. rostrata** [Aiton]. Beaked hazel, a dwarfed species indigenous to the United States, growing in hilly regions. The nut has a scaly covering of hairs like the spiculae of *Mucuna pruriens*, and it has been used for the same purposes. The nuts are like those of *C. americana*. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. tubulosa** [Willdenow]. A species including both the white hazel-nut and the red hazel-nut or filbert. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Nuces coryli**. Hazel-nuts.

CORYMB, n. Ko^2r^i2mb . Gr. *κόρυμβος*. Lat. *corymbus*. Fr. *corymbe*. Ger. *Doldentraube*, *Schirmtraube*. A flower-cluster in which the axis is somewhat shortened and the pedicels of the lower flowers are so lengthened as to form a flat-topped cluster. [B, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Branching c.**, **Compound c.** Fr. *corymbe composé*. A c. in which each branch makes a separate c. [B, 19, 37 (a, 24).]—**Simple c.** A c. in which the primary axis divides into secondary axes ending in single flowers. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CORYMBÉ (Fr.), **CORYMBEAUX** (Fr.), adj's. $Ko-ra^2n^2-ba$, -bu's. See **CORYMBOSE**.

CORYMBETHRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ -beth(bath)'ra's. Gen. *corymbeth'ras*. Gr. *κόρυμβήθρα*. An ancient name for a corymbose ivy. [A, 387.]

CORYMBIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ 'bi'a-a's. Gr. *κόρυμβια*. Ivy. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CORYMBIATE, adj. Ko^2r^i2m 'bi'a-at. See **CORYMBOSE**.

CORYMBIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ 'bi'æ-(a's-e'æ). 1. A group of the *Compositæ*, comprising the genus *Corymbium*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Neottieæ*, order *Orchideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIFERA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ -bi'f'e'r-a's. The *Achillea microphylla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ -bi'f'e'r-æ-(a's-e'æ). Fr. *corymbifères*. 1. Of Vaillant, a group of the *Compositæ*, comprising in part the *Flosculosæ* and *Radiææ* of Tournefort. 2. Of Jussieu, a division of the *Compositæ*. 3. Of Richard, a tribe of the *Distigmaticeæ*. They are now generally considered a suborder of the *Compositæ*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBIFEROUS, adj. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ -bi'f'e'r-u's. See **CORYMBOPHOROUS**.

CORYMBIFLORAL, adj. Ko^2r^i2m -bi'f'lor'a'l. From *corymbus*, a corymb, and *flos*, a flower. See **CORYMBOPHOROUS**.

CORYMBIFORM, adj. Ko^2r^i2m 'bi'f'o'r'm. See **CORYMBOID**.

CORYMBIPHOROUS, adj. Ko^2r^i2m -bi'f'o'r-u's. See **CORYMBOPHOROUS**.

CORYMBITES (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ -bi'(be)'tez(tas). Gen. *corymbit'idos (-is)*. Gr. *κόρυμβίτης*. Of Pliny, the *Euphorbia characias*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYMBOID, adj. Ko^2r^i2m -bo'id. Lat. *corymboides*, *corymboides*, *corymboides* (from *κόρυμβος*, a corymb, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr. *corymboide*. Ger. *doldentraubenähnlich*. Resembling a corymb. [L, 81.]

CORYMBOPHOROUS, adj. Ko^2r^i2m -bo'f'o'r-u's. From *κόρυμβος*, a corymb, and *φορέω*, to bear. Bearing corymbs. [a, 24.]

CORYMBOSE, adj. Ko^2r^i2m -bos. Lat. *corymbosus*. Fr. *corymbé*, *corymbeux*. Ger. *doldentraubig*. Provided with corymbs, arranged in the form of a corymb. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CORYMBULOSE, CORYMBULOUS, adj's. Ko^2r^i2m 'bul-ous. Lat. *corymbulos*. Fr. *corymbuleux*. Provided with or arranged like little corymbs. [L, 56.]

CORYMBUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2r^i2m(u^6m)$ 'bu's(bu's). See **CORYMB**.

CORYNÆDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -ed'(a's'e'd)-æ-(a's-e'æ). See **CORYNIDÆ**.

CORYNANDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -a'n^2(a'n^2)'dre'æ-(a's-e'æ). Fr. *corynandrées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Cleomeæ*, comprising *Corynandra* and *Isomeria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNE (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -e(a). Gen. *corynes*. Gr. *κόρυνη*. Fr. c. 1. A club. 2. A shoot. 3. A knot of a tree, from which shoots spring. 4. A bud. 5. A flower-stalk. 6. The penis. 7. The tip of the elbow, also any similar part. [A, 322, 387.] 8. A genus of the *Medusæ*. [A, 385.] 9. Of Nees, a genus of *Fungi* found on dead branches and fallen trunks of trees. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -e(a)-a(a's)'se'æ-(ke'æ)-e(a's-e'æ). Fr. *corynéacées*. Of Corda, a family of the *Hymenomyces*, comprising *Coryneum*, *Podisoma*, *Solenosporium*, and *Exosporium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNEACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -e(a)-a(a's)'se'æ-(ke'æ)-i(e). Of Fries, an order of the *Gymnomyces*, comprising *Gymnosporanium*, *Podisoma*, *Bactridium*, *Coryneum*, *Phragmotrichum*, *Conoplea*, *Exosporium*, *Epiclinium*, *Blennoria*, and *Rhopalidium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -i(e)'da's. An order of the *Hydroida*. [L, 147.]

CORYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -i(e)'de'(da's-e'æ). Fr. *corynés*. A family of the *Tubularina*, also of the *Gymnoblastea anthomedusæ*. [L, 193, 303.]

CORYNIDIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -i'd'i'a-a's. Processes sunk into the margin of the germinating leaf of ferns, and containing spiral threads. [B, 19.]

CORYNIFORM, adj. Ko^2r^i2n 'i'f'o'r'm. Resembling the *Corynida*. [B, 100.]

CORYNOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -o(o')-ka's'rp'u's-(u's). From *κόρυνη*, a club, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. laevigatus** [Forster]. A species indigenous to New Zealand, where the aborigines call the tree *karaka* and *kopi*. The fruit is highly poisonous when raw, but is rendered edible by soaking in salt water, steaming, and burning in the earth for some days, though even then it is not always harmless. [B, 19, 42, 180, 185 (a, 24).]

CORYNOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -o(o')-spu'rm(spe'rm)'e'æ-(a's-e'æ). Of Agardh, a division of the *Floridææ*, comprising the orders *Wrangeliææ*, *Spongiocarpeæ*, *Lomentariææ*, *Chondriææ*, and *Rhodomeææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYNOSTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2n(u^6n)$ -o'st'i'l'i(u'6l)'i's. A genus of the *Violaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. dandrum**. A species with white flowers. The root is used like ipecacuanha. [L, 30.]

CORYPHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -fa's. From *κόρυφή*, the crown of the head. Fr. *coryphe*. Ger. *Schirmpalme*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Coryphææ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cerifera**. Fr. *coryphe porte-cire*. Ger. *Wachsschirmpalme*. The *Copernicia cerifera*. A Brazilian species. The leaf-buds furnish carnauba wax. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 291 (a, 24).]—**C. dulcis** [Kunth, Humboldt, and Bonpland]. A species indigenous to South America, having an edible fruit. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. gebanga** [Blume]. Ger. *Gebangpalme*. A species indigenous to Java. The root is used as a remedy for diarrhoea. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. lieula** [Lamarck]. The *Licula spinosa*. [B, 173.]—**C. palmetto** [Walter]. The *Sabal palmetto*. [B, 1—C. pumos [Kunth]. An American species. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. rotundifolia**, **C. saribus**. The *Livistona rotundifolia*. [B, 245.]—**C. taliera** [Roxburgh]. A species indigenous to Bengal. The pith furnishes a variety of sago. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. umbraulifera** [Linnaeus]. Fr. *coryphe à ombrelle*, *palmier talipot*, *talipot de Ceylan*. The talipot, or fanpalm; indigenous to Ceylon and Malabar. The juice of the spathe is used as an emetic and abortifacient. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. utan** [Lamarck]. See *C. taliera*.

CORYPHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -fa(fa's)'se'æ-(ke'æ)-e(a's-e'æ). Fr. *coryphacées*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Palmeææ*, comprising the *Coryphineææ* of Martius, except the genus *Phenix*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYPHÆI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -fe'(fa's'e'æ)-i(e). Of Holmskiöld, a division of *Fungi*, comprising *Clavaria* and *Ramaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYPHE (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -fe(fa). Gen. *coryphes*. Gr. *κόρυφή*. An old term for the vertex, for the part of the hair, for the nape of the neck, for the base (or, according to some, the apex) of the heart, and for the acme of a disease. [A, 322, 325.]

CORYPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -fe'æ-(a's-e'æ). Fr. *coryphées*. 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Palmeææ*. 2. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Palmeaceæ*, including the subtribes *Sabalidææ* and *Phenicidææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Palmeææ*, comprising *Corypha*, *Sabal*, *Washingtonia*, *Nannorrhops*, *Teysmannia*, *Chamærops*, *Rhapidophyllum*, *Acanthorhiza*, *Trithrinax*, *Brahea*, *Serenoa*, *Colpotherinax*, *Erythraea*, *Copernicia*, *Pritchardia*, *Licuala*, *Livistona*, *Trachycarpus*, *Rhapis*, *Thrinax*, and *Hemitrinax*, comprising 100 species.

CORYPHINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -fu'r'æ'æ-(a's-e'æ). Fr. *coryphinées*. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a tribe of palms, comprising *Corypha*, *Licuala*, *Pericycla*, *Livistona*, *Copernicia*, *Brahea*, *Sabal*, *Trithrinax*, *Chamærops*, *Rhapis*, and *Thrinax*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYPHOPHYTE, n. Ko^2r^i2 'f'o'f-it. Lat. *coryphophytum* (from *κόρυφή*, the head, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr. c. Ger. *Höchst-pflanze*. Of Necker, a plant having the stamens few and inserted at the summit of the calyx. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ -s. Gen. *corythos (-is)*. Gr. *κόρυς*. The crown of the head. [A, 322, 387.]

CORYTHOPHYTE, n. Ko^2r^i2 'th'o'f-it. Lat. *corythophytum* (from *κόρυς*, a helmet, and *φυτόν*, a plant). Fr. c. Ger. *Helmpflanze*. Of Necker, a plant having the corolla monopetalous and helmet-shaped. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CORYZA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2r^i2(u^6)$ 'za's. Gr. *κόρυζα*. Fr. c. *rhinite*, *rhume de cerveau*. Ger. *Schnupfen*. Catarrh of the nasal passages. [D, I.]—**C. blennorrhœica**. Purulent c., including that of a supposed gonorrhœal origin. [A, 326.]—**C. caseosa**. Fr. c. *caséen*. A variety due to the presence in the nasal fossæ of a caseous matter resembling that found in cysts; believed by some to be due to the necrosis of polypi. It is characterized by obstruction of the fossæ, deformity of the nose, redness of the integument and occasionally perforation, and symptoms of marked constitutional disturbance. ["Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Oct. 25, 1889, p. 699 (L).]—**C. conenneux** (Fr.). Diphtheritic c.—**C. des foies** (Fr.). **C. idiosyncrasique** (Fr.). See *HAY FEVER*.—**C. des roses** (Fr.). See *ROSE COLD*.—**C. maligna**. An old term for the "snuffles," or nasal catarrh, of new-born infants. [A, 66.] See *OZÆNA*.—**C. morbillueux** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with measles. [D, 72.]—**C. neonatorum**. Fr. c. *des nouveau-nés*. Ger. *Schnupfen der Neugeborenen*. The nasal catarrh of new-born infants; attributed by some authors to infection from the mother's vagina. [A, 326.]—

C. pultacé (Fr.). See *Pultaceous* ANGINA.—**C. scarlatineux** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with scarlatina. [D, 72.]—**C. serofuleux**. The c. which is associated with scrofula. [D, 72.]—**C. syphilitica**. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the nasal mucous membrane, due to syphilis. It is usually observed in infants suffering with inherited syphilis, and is commonly known as "snuffles." [L, 57.]—**C. ulcerosa**. Fr., *c. ulcèreux*. See OZENA.—**C. varioleux** (Fr.). The c. which is associated with variola. [D, 72.]—**C. vasomotoria periodica**. Hay fever. [J. N. Mackenzie, "Med. Record," July 19, 1884.]—**C. virulenta**. See OZENA.—**Idiosyncratic c.** See *HAY FEVER*.—**Periodic c.** Hay fever. [J. N. Mackenzie, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 20, 1887, p. 199.]—**Uteri c. et rheuma**. An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 42.]—**Vaso-motor c.** Hay fever. [J. O. Roe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 3, 1887, p. 255.]

COS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2s(kos)$. Gen., *cot'is*. See ACONE (1st def.).
COSA-COSAMACHO, n. In Peru, the *Pavonia spinifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSALON, n. The *Salvia officinalis*. [B, 88.]

COSBARET (Ar.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [L, 77.]

COSCINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2s-si^2n(ki^2n)-(i^2)^2-e^2(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *coscinées*. A tribe of the *Menispermaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cosciniium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2s-si^2n(ki^2n)^2-i^2-u^2m(u^4m)$. 1. Of Colebrook, a genus of the *Menispermaceæ*, tribe *Tinosporeæ*. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the genus *Stemonitis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fenestratum** [Colebrook]. A species found in Malabar and Ceylon. Its woody stems contain *berberine*, and have been used as a substitute for calumba. [E. J. Waring, "Indian Med. Gaz.," June, 1885, p. 260; B, 5, 19, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

COSCINODISCÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2s-si^2n(ki^2n)-o(o)^2-di^2s-e(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Kützing, a family of the *Diatomaceæ*, comprising *Coscinodiscus*, *Actinocyclus*, and *Actinopychus*. Of H. L. Smith, a family comprising *Cyclotella*, *Actinocyclus*, *Stephanodiscus*, *Arachnoidiscus*, and *Coscinodiscus*. [B, 75; B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCINODONTEÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2s-si^2n(ki^2n)-o(o)^2-do^2n^2-te^2(a^3-e^2)$. Of Rabenhorst, a subtribe of the *Orthotrichoidææ*, comprising *Coscinodon* and *Ptychomitrium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCINOS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2s'si^2n(ki^2n)-o^2s$. Gr., *κόσκινωρ*. A sieve. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

COSCOJA (Sp.), n. *Kos-ko'ha*. The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSCULIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Ko^2s-ku^2(ku^4)^2-li^2-a^2$. The grains of kermes. [L, 94.]

COSMESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2z(ko^2s)-me(ma)^2-si^2s$. Gen., *cosmes'ios (-is)*. Gr., *κόσμησις* (from *κοσμεῖν*, to adorn). Fr., *cosmétique*. Ger., *Schmückung*. It., *cosmetico*. Sp., *cosmético*. That department of medicine of which the province is to preserve or improve natural beauty. [L, 94.]

COSMETIC, adj. $Ko^2z-me^2(i^2)k$. Gr., *κοσμητικός*. Lat., *cosmeticus*. Fr., *cosmétique*. Ger., *kosmetisch*. Pertaining to enhancing the beauty of the person (said of medicinal preparations and of surgical operations); as a n. (Ger., *Schönheitsmittel*), a powder, lotion, or the like, used for that purpose.

COSMETICE (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2z(ko^2s)-me^2(mat)^2-se(ka)$. See, in the pl., *COSMESIS*.

COSMIBUENA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2s-mi^2-bwa^2-na^2$. A genus of rubiaceous plants, separated from the genus *Cinchona*, and allied to or identified with the *Cascarilla*. [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. æuminata**. Fr., *quinquina à aiguillons*. A species found in Peru; at one time thought to be a source of cinchona-bark, but now referred to *Cascarilla*. [B, 42, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. hexandra**. A tree belonging to the *Rubiaceæ*, the bark of which was formerly known in the market as *China nova brasiliensis* (seu *nova Rio Janeiro*). It contains no quinine, but is said to contain cinchonine. [a, 22.]—**C. obtusifolia** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *quinquina à feuilles obtuses*. A species indigenous to the Peruvian Andes. It has been supposed to be the tree furnishing white cinchona-bark. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COSMIC, adj. Ko^2z-mi^2k . Gr., *κοσμικός*. Lat., *cosmicus*. Fr., *cosmique*. Ger., *kosmisch*, *weltlich*. 1. Pertaining to the material world or to the universe. 2. Worldly, world-wide (said of certain diseases, to express their wide distribution). [A, 322.]

COSMOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2z(ko^2s)-mo^2g-nos^2i^2s$. Gen., *cosmognos'eos (-is)*. From *κόσμος*, the world, and *γνώσις*, knowledge. The instinct that enables animals to recognize the proper time and direction of migration. [Girou de Buzareingues (A, 301).]

COSMOLIN, n. $Ko^2z-mo-len$. See VASELIN and PETROLATUM.

COSMOPOLITE, adj. $Ko^2z-mo^2p'o-lit$. From *κόσμος*, the world, and *πολίτης*, a citizen. Thriving in all climates (said of plants). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSMOS, n. $Ko^2z'mo^2s$. Gr., *κόσμος*. Lat., *cosmus*. 1. The universe, the world. 2. Of Hippocrates, a regular order of succession, as of the critical days of a disease. [A, 325.]

COSSA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2s'sa^2$. See COXA.

COSSÉ (Fr.), n. Ko^2s . A pod. [A, 301.]

COSSÉS (Lat.), **COSSI** (Lat.), n. s. m. pl. $Ko^2s'sez(sas)$, *-si(se)*. Ger., *Bremsenlarven*. An old veterinary term for the larvæ of a species of (*Estrus*). [A, 322.]

COSSIN, n. $Ko^2s'i^2n$. See KOUSSIN.

COSSIGNIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Kos-en-ye^2-e^2(a^3-e^2)$. Of Blume, a tribe of the *Sapindaceæ*, comprising *Harpullia*, *Otonychiium*, *Blancroa*, and *Kæbreuteria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSSIR, n. In the Moluccas, the *Urtica interrupta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSSIS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2s'si^2s$. See COSSÉS.

COSSUM [Paracelsus], n. A form of severe ulceration about the nares. [A, 325.]

COSSUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2s'su^2s(su^4s)$. Fr., *cosse*. 1. A genus of the *Cossidæ*, the larvæ of which live under the bark of trees. [L, 353.] 2. A classical term for an intestinal worm found in horses. [L.] Cf. *CURCULIO palmorum*.—**C. ligniperda**. A variety of the larva of which was eaten by the Romans. [L.]

COSSYPHENES (Lat.), **COSSYPHIDÆ** (Lat.), **COSSYPHINIA** (Lat.), **COSSYPHORES** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl., f. pl., n. pl., and f. pl. $Ko^2s-si^2f(su^4f)-e^2n-ez(e^2s)$, $-i^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$, $-si^2f(su^4f)-i^2n-i^2a^3$, $-si^2f(su^4f)-o^2r-ez(e^2s)$. Fr., *cosyphènes*, *cosyphins*. A tribe or family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 180.]

COST, n. Ko^2st . The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COSTA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2st'a^2$. 1. A rib; in botany, any vein of a leaf, especially the median vein, or midrib. 2. Of Velloze, the genus *Ticorea*. 3. Of Ctesalpinus, the genus *Oppanax*. 4. Of Camerarius, the *Hypochaeris radicata*. 5. The anterior border of an insect's wing. 6. In corals, a vertical ridge on the surface of the corallum. 7. A ridge on the surface of a shell. [B, 1, 19, 42, 121, 123 (a, 24); L, 121, 196.]—**Costæ abdominales** (seu *asternales*). See *FALSE RIBS*.—**C. bovis**. The *Bupleurum falcatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Costæ branchiostegæ**. See *Branchiostegal RAYS*.—**C. capituli fixa** [Oken]. Ger., *verwachsende Kopfrippe*. Syn.: os secundum *hyoideo-faciale* [Spix]. The palate bone, regarded as the pleuropophysis of the nasal vertebra. [L, 14.] Cf. *Nasal VERTEBRA*.—**C. herba panonica**. The *Hieracium alpinum*. [L, 104.]—**Costæ fluctuantes**. See *Floating RIBS*.—**Costæ illegitimæ**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**Costæ legitime**. The true ribs. [A, 325.]—**C. media**. The midrib of a leaf; the central vein running from base to apex, as in the leaf of the elm and many others. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**Costæ mendosæ**, **Costæ nothæ**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**C. occipitalis**, **C. prima**. See *SACRUM CAPITIS*.—**Costæ primariæ**. The veins of a leaf given off laterally from the central vein or midrib. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**C. sartoria**. Whalebone. [A, 325.]—**C. scapulae**, **C. scapularis**. Fr., *côte scapulaire*. The axillary border of the scapula. [L, 49, 304.]—**Costæ secundariæ**. The veins of a leaf given off directly by the primary veins. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**Costæ sphenoidales** [Bojanus]. The entopterygoid and pterygoid bones. [L, 14.]—**Costæ spuria**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**Costæ sternales** (seu *veræ*). See *TRUE RIBS*.—**C. vertebræ**. See *SACRUM CAPITIS*.—**C. vulgaris**. The *Achyrophorus maculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Flores costæ**. The flowers of *Achyrophorus maculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba costæ**. The herb of *Achyrophorus maculatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COSTAL, adj. $Ko^2st'a^2l$. Lat., *costalis*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *zur Rippe gehörig*. It., *costale*. Sp., *c.* Pertaining to a rib, also to a costa in any of its meanings. [B, 116, 123 (a, 24).]

COSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2st-a^2(a^3)^2-li^2-gi^2-a^3$. From *costa*, a rib, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *costalgie*. Ger., *Costalgie*. It., Sp., *c.* Intercostal neuralgia. [A, 301.]

COSTALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2st-a^2(a^3)^2-li^2s$. See *COSTAL*; as a n., a muscle attached to the ribs. [L, 81.]—**C. dorsii** [Luschka]. See *ILIOCOSTALIS dorsii*.

COSTARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2st-a^2(a^3)^2-ri^2-u^2s(u^4s)$. See *COSTAL*.

COSTATÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2st-a^2(a^3)^2-te^2(a^3-e^2)$. The necklike-shaped ridges, composed of siliceous granules, on the valves of certain *Diatomaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COSTATE, adj. $Ko^2st'at$. Lat., *costatus*. Fr., *côté, côteux, costé*. Ger., *gerippt* (1st def.), *rippig* (1st def.), *gerief* (1st def.), *gerieft* (2d def.). 1. Ribbed; furnished with one or more costa or ribs. 2. Provided with jugs. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

COSTATO-VEBOSE, adj. $Ko^2st-at'o-ven'os$. Lat., *costatovenosus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vena*, a vein). Fr., *côte-veineux*. Ger., *rippig-gedert*. In botany, having thick parallel veins that divide into smaller veins. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

COSTÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ko^2st'e^2(a^3-e^2)$. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amomeæ*. 2. Of A. Richard, a section of Meissner, a tribe of the *Zingiberaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Costus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COSTEBELLE (Fr.), n. $Ko^2st'be^2l$. A climatic resort near Hyères, France. [A, 319.]

COSTELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2st-e^2(a^3)^2-la^2$. A small rib or rib-like process. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1859, p. 488 (L).]

COSTELLARIS (Lat.), **COSTELLATE**, adj's. $Ko^2st-e^2-la^2-la^2-ri^2s$, $ko^2st'e^2-la^2-at$. See *COSTULATE*.

COSTEN, adj. Pertaining to the ribs or the costal portion of the body. [L, 141.]

COSTICERVICALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2st'i^2-su^2r-(ke^2r)-vi^2(we)-ka(ka^3)^2-li^2s$. See *CERVICALIS ascendens*.

COSTICOSTALIS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2st'i^2-ko^2st-a^2(a^3)^2-li^2s$. See *MUSCULUS accessorius ad sacro-lumbalem*.

COSTIFEROUS, adj. $Ko^2st-i^2e^2r-u^2s$. Lat., *costiferus* (from *costa*, a rib, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *costifère*. Ger., *rippeitragend*. See *COSTATE*.

COSTIFORM, adj. $Ko^2st-i^2fo^2rm$. From *costa*, a rib, and *forma*, form. Fr., *costiforme*. Rib-shaped. [A, 301.]

COSTIGEROUS, adj. $Ko^2st-i^2j'e^2r-u^2s$. From *costa*, a rib, and *gerere*, to bear. See *COSTATE*.

COSTIPES (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2st'i^2-pe^2z(pas)$. From *costa*, the side, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *costipède*. Having the limbs so attached as to give perfect balance to the body (said of birds). [L, 109, 180.]

COSTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2st-i^2-ro^2st'i^2r$. From *costa*, the side, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *costirostre*. Having the sides of the beak projecting. [L, 41.]

COSTISPINALES [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Ko²st-i²-spin-(spen)-(a³)lez(las). From *costa*, a rib, and *spina*, the spine. See *LEVATORIS costarum*.

COSTIVE, adj. Ko²st'i²v. Affected with costiveness. [D.]

COSTIVENESS, n. Ko²st'i²v-ne²s. Constipation (restricted by some writers to a moderate degree of constipation, the dejections being natural in frequency but deficient in quantity and the act of defecation labored). [D, 5.]

COSTMARY, n. Ko²st'ma-ri². See *COST*.

COSTO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Ko²st-o-a²b-do²m'i²n-a²l. Lat., *costo-abdominalis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *abdomen*, the belly). Fr., *c.-a.* Pertaining to the ribs and to the abdomen. [A, 885.]

COSTO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-a²b(a²b)-do²m-i²n-a(a³)li²s. See *COSTO-ABDOMINAL*; as a n., see *OBLIQUUS externus abdominis*.—**C.-a. internus** [Leyh]. See *LUMBO-ABDOMINALIS*.

COSTO-APICAL, adj. Ko²st'o-a²p'i²k-a²l. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *APEX*. In entomology, situated at the apex of the costa. [L, 196.]

COSTO-ARTICULARIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-a²r-ti²k-u²-u²(u⁴)-la(la³)ri²s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *ARTICULUM*. Pertaining to a rib and to the sterno-clavicular articulation. [L, 332.] Cf. *LINEA c.-a.*

COSTO-BASI-SCAPULAIRE (Fr.), n. Kost-o-ba²-ze-ska²p-u²-la²r. See *SERRATUS magnus*.

COSTO-CENTRAL, adj. Ko²st'o-se²nt'ra²l. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *CENTRUM*. Pertaining to a rib and to the body (*centrum*) of a vertebra. See *C.-c. ARTICULATION*.

COSTO-CHONDRAL, adj. Ko²st-o-ko²n'dra²l. From *costa*, a rib, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Relating to or connected with the ribs and the costal cartilages. [L.]

COSTO-CLAVICULAR, adj. Ko²st'o-klav²-i²k'u²-a²r. Lat., *costoclavicularis*. Fr., *costo-claviculaire*. Pertaining to a rib or to the ribs and to the clavicle. [L, 41.]

COSTO-COLIC, adj. Ko²st'o-ko²l'i²k. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *COLON*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the colon. [C.]

COSTO-CORACOID, adj. Ko²st'o-ko²r'a²k-oid. Lat., *costo-coracoideus*. Fr., *costo-coracoïdien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the coracoid process of the scapula; as a n., see *PECTORALIS minor*. [L.]

COSTODELTOIDEUS [Calori], Ko²st'o(o²)-de²lt-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-e²-u²s(u⁴s). For deriv., see *COSTA* and *DELTOID*. An occasional head of the deltoid muscle which arises from the edge of the scapula between the infraspinatus and teres minor, or between the teres major and the teres minor. [L, 31, 332.]

COSTO-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²st-o(o²)-e²p-i²-tro²k(tro²ch²)-le²-a(a³)ri²s. An anomalous muscle which arises from the anterior aspect of the thorax, below the pectoralis muscles, and is inserted by means of a tendon into the internal condyle of the humerus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1877, p. 413 (L).]

COSTOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²st'o(o²)-fa²s(fa²s)-si²(ki²)-a(a³)li²s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *FASCIA*. A broad muscular band arising from the first rib and its cartilage, externally to the sterno-thyroid muscle, and inserted into the upper half of the cervical fascia. [J. Wood, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1864, p. 300 (L).]

COSTO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st-o(o²)-hu²(hu)-me²r-a(a³)li²s. From *costa*, a rib, and *humerus* (*q. v.*). Relating to or connected with the ribs and the humerus. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1830, p. 29 (L).]

COSTOHYOIDEUS [Santorini] (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-hi(hu²)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-e²-u²s(u⁴s). For deriv., see *COSTA* and *HYOID*. Fr., *costo-hyoïde*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the hyoid bone; as a n., the omohyoid muscle. [L, 31.]

COSTOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²st-o(o²)-i²d(ed)-e²-e(a³-e²). From *κόστος* (see *COSTUS*), and *είδος*, resemblance. 1. Of Ledebour, a division of the *Scitamineæ*, comprising *Zerumbet*, *Costus*, and *Jacounga*. 2. Of Dichtartre, a tribe of the *Zingiberaceæ*, comprising the same genera. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

COSTO-INFERIOR, adj. Ko²st'o-i²n-fe²r-i²o²-r. Pertaining to the lower ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the lower ribs preponderate). [J.]

COSTOLUMBALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-lu²m(lu⁴m)-ba(ba³)li²s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *LUMBUS*. Pertaining to the costal and to the lumbar regions. [L, 332.]

COSTOMATE, **COSTOMATL** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n's. The *Physalis costomat*. [A, 447.]

COSTOPERICARDIACUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-pe²r-i²-ka²rd-i²(i²)a²k(a²k)-u²s(u⁴s). For deriv., see *COSTA* and *PERICARDIUM*. Fr., *costo-pericardique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pericardium. [L, 31.]

COSTOPLEURALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-plu²r-a(a³)li²s. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *PLEURA*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pleura. [L, 332.]

COSTOPLEUROVERTEBRALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-plu²r-o(o²)-vu²rt(w²rt)-e²b-ra(ra³)li²s. For deriv., see *COSTA*, *PLEURA*, and *VERTEBRA*. Pertaining to the ribs, to the pleura, and to the vertebra. [L, 332.]

COSTO-PUBIC, adj. Ko²st'o-pu²b'i²k. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *PUBES*. Fr., *costo-pubien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the pubic bone; as a n., the rectus abdominis muscle. [L, 41.]

COSTO-PULMONARY, adj. Ko²st'o-pu²l'mon-a-ri². From *costa*, a rib, and *pulmo*, a lung. Pertaining to the ribs and to the lungs. [L, 294.]

COSTO-SCAPULAR, adj. Ko²st'o-ska²p'u²l-a²r. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *SCAPULA*. Fr., *costo-scapulaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the scapula; as a n., the serratus magnus muscle. [L, 41.]

COSTO-STERNAL, adj. Ko²st'o-stu²rn'a²l. Lat., *costosternalis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *sternum*, the breast-bone). Fr., *c.-s.* Pertaining to a rib or the ribs and to the sternum. [L, 41.]

COSTOSTERNALIS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st'o(o²)-stu²rn(ste²rn)-a(a³)li²s. See *COSTO-STERNAL*; as a n. (the *lateralis sterni* of Percival, the *transversus costarum*, the *rectus sternalis* [see *thoracicus*]; Fr., *costo-sternal*; Ger., *Quermuskel der Rippen*), a muscle of the solipeds arising from the sternum and the fourth costal cartilage and inserted into the outer aspect of the fourth rib. [L, 13.]

COSTO-SUBCOSTAL, adj. Ko²st'o-su²b-ko²st'a²l. In entomology, pertaining to the costal and subcostal regions of the wings. [L, 196.]

COSTO-SUPERIOR, adj. Ko²st'o-su²pe²ri²o²-r. Pertaining to the upper ribs (said of a form of respiration in which the movements of the upper part of the chest are prominent). [J.]

COSTOSUS (Lat.), adj. Ko²st-os'u²s(u⁴s). See *COSTATE*.

COSTO-THORACIC, adj. Ko²st'o-thor-a²s'i²k. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *THORAX*. Fr., *costo-thoracique*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the thorax. [L, 41.]

COSTOTOME, n. Ko²st'o-tom. From *costa*, a rib, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *c.* A heavy cutting forceps for dividing the ribs in post-mortem examinations. [E.] Cf. *CHONDROTOME*.

COSTO-TRACHELIAN, adj. Ko²st'o-tra²k-el'i²a²n. Lat., *costo-trachelius* (from *costa*, a rib, and *τραχήλος*, the neck). Fr., *costo-trachélien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae; as a n., a scalenus muscle. [L, 7, 13, 41.]

COSTO-TRANSVERSE, adj. Ko²st'o-tra²ns-vu²rs'. Lat., *costotransversalis*, *costotransversarius*. Fr., *costotransversaire*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the transverse processes of the vertebrae; as a n., see *SCALENUS lateralis*. [L, 31.]

COSTO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Ko²st'o-vu²rt'e²b-ra²l. Lat., *costovertebralis* (from *costa*, a rib, and *vertebra* [*q. v.*]). Fr., *c.-vertebral*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the vertebrae. [L, 31.]

COSTO-XIPHOID, adj. Ko²st'o-xi²foïd. For deriv., see *COSTA* and *XIPHOID*. Lat., *costoxiphoides*. Fr., *costoxiphoidien*. Pertaining to the ribs and to the xiphoid cartilage. [L, 41.]

COSTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²st'u²l(u⁴)-a². Dim. of *costa*, a rib. Fr., *costule*. A small rib or rib-like process. [L, 41.]

COSTULAR, **COSTULATE**, **COSTULOSE**, adj's. Ko²st'u²l-a²r, -at, -os. Lat., *costularis*, *costulatus*, *costulosus*. Fr., *costulé*, *côtulé*. Provided with costulae. [L, 41, 180.]

COSTULATION, n. Ko²st'u²l-a²shu²n. The state or condition of being costulate. [L.]

COSTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ko²st'u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κόστος*. See *COSMUS*.

COSTUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko²st'u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κόστος*. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Kostwurz*. 1. An ancient name for several aromatic plants; also for the root of *Haploaxis c.*, of *C. speciosus*, and of other species of *C.* 2. Of Persoon, the genus *Alpinia*. 3. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Scitamineæ*, tribe *Zingiberæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**Arabian c.** See *C. arabicus*.—**Cortex costi**, **Cortex costi arabici**. The bark of *Canella alba* and other aromatic barks. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. acris**. Fr., *c. acre*. The *Drimys Winteri* and its barks. [B, 88, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. amarus**. Fr., *c. amer*. 1. The *Canella alba*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).] 2. A variety of cinchona-bark. [A, 885.]—**C. arabicus**. Fr., *c. arabique*. Ger., *arabische Kostwurz*. 1. An ancient name for *Amomum Anisum*, and some other aromatic plants. [A, 322.] 2. Of Aublet, the *C. spicatus*. 3. Of Linnæus, the *C. speciosus*. 4. Of Roscoe, the *C. glabratus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. corticosus**. See *C. dulcis*.—**C. d'Arabie** (Fr.). See *C. arabicus*.—**C. des jardins** (Fr.). See *C. hortensis*.—**C. dulcis**. Fr., *c. doux*. The bark of *Canella alba*. [B, 121, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. élégant** (Fr.). See *C. speciosus*.—**C. glabratus** [Swartz]. Ger., *lahle Kostwurz*. An East Indian species very like *C. speciosus*, but with longer leaves. The root is used like that of *C. speciosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hortensis**, **C. hortorum**. Fr., *c. des jardins*. The *Chrysanthemum balsamita*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hortorum minor**. The *Achillea ageratum*. [a, 24.]—**C. indicus**. Fr., *c. indien*. See *C.* (1st def.).—**C. niger**. A species of *Cinara*. [L, 94.]—**C. nostralis**. See *C. vulgaris*.—**C. speciosus** [Smith]. Fr., *c. élégant*. Ger., *prachtige Kostwurz*. A species formerly supposed to be the *C.* (1st def.) of the ancients. The root is considered stomachic, tonic, and diuretic. In India a conserve is made from it. [B, 18, 19, 121, 172, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. spicatus**. Fr., *caoune du Congo* (ou de riviere, ou d'Inde). Syn.: *Amomum petiolatum* [Lamarck], *Alpinia spicata* [Jacquin], *C. arabicus* [Aublet]. A species the root of which is stimulant, diuretic, diaphoretic, and emmenagogue. A decoction of the root and stems has been used in gonorrhœa. [B, 46, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. syriacus**. Fr., *c. syriaque*. According to Sprengel, the root of *Zingiber zerumbet*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris**. The *Hypochaeris maculata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. zerumbet** [Persoon]. The *Globba nutans*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.** See *C. indicus*.—**Radix costi**. Ger., *Kostwurz*. The root of *C. speciosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Susses C'bl** (Ger.). Oil of *Canella alba*.—**Sweet c.** See *C. dulcis*.—**Syrian c.** See *C. syriacus*.

COSTWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ko²st'vurts-e²l. See *Radix costi*.

COT, n. Ko²t. A. S., *cote*. 1. A narrow bed. 2. The finger of a glove.—**Fever c.**, **Kibbee's c.** A. C. devised by G. W. Kibbee for treating fever patients with applications of cold water. It consists of a strong elastic cotton netting suspended on the frame of the c., beneath which there is an "apron" of rubber cloth for catching the water and conveying it into a bucket. The patient is cov-

ered with a sheet, and the water is applied by affusion. [T. G. Thomas, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug., 1878, p. 113.]

COTA (Lat.), n. f. *Kot(ko²)a²*. 1. Of J. Gay, a genus of the *Compositae*, proposed for *Anthemis c.* and *Anthemis tinctorium*. 2. Of Dioscorides, see *COTULA*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]

COTARNIC ACID, n. *Ko-ta²rn¹ik*. Fr., *acide cotarnique*. Ger., *Cotarnaminsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_{11}H_{12}O_6$, formed by the action of dilute nitric acid on cotarnine. [B. 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).]

COTARINE, n. *Ko-ta²rn¹en*. A word formed by metathesis from *narotine*. Lat., *cotarina*, *cotarinum*. Fr., *c. Ger., Cotarinin*. A monobasic alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{12}NO_5$, formed by the oxidation of *narotine*. [B. 4, 5, 158, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. hydrochloride**. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffcotarinin*. A compound of cotarine and hydrochloric acid, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_5 \cdot ClH + 2H_2O$, forming long, silky crystals. [B. 158, 270 (a, 24).]

COTARONIUM [Paracelsus], n. A hypothetical liquor affirmed to be a universal solvent. [A, 325.]

CÔTE (Fr.), n. Kot. 1. A rib. 2. In cattle, a collection of fat over the posterior ribs. [A, 301.]—**C's abdominales**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**C's antérieures**. See *TRUE RIBS*.—**C's sternales**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**C's cervicales**. See *Cervical ribs*.—**C's de la poitrine** [G. St.-Hilaire]. The hypobranchial and ceratobranchial bones. [L, 14.]—**C. de melon**. A boss-like lateral projection due to deviation and approximation of the ribs, together with the scapula, in cases of scoliosis. [De St.-Germain, "Union méd.," Apr. 6, 15, 22, 1882.]—**C's flottantes**. See *Floating ribs*.—**C's postérieures**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**C's sternales**. See *TRUE RIBS*; of G. St.-Hilaire. See *Branchiostegal bones*.—**C's vertébro-sternales**. See *TRUE RIBS*.—**Fausses c's**. See *FALSE RIBS*.—**Vraies c's**. See *TRUE RIBS*.

CÔTE-DE-LOUP (Fr.), n. *Kot-d'lū*. In Champagne, the *Colchicum autumnale* and the *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COTENBLÄTTER (Ger.), n. pl. *Ko-te²nt/lat-te²r*. The leaves of *Prunus lauro-cerasus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COTETE (Fr.), n. *Ko-te²t*. The genus *Cynosurus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CÔTEUX (Fr.), adj. *Kot-u⁵*. See *COSTATE*.

COTHURNATUS (Lat.), adj. *Koth(ko²th)-u⁵rn(u⁴rn)-a(a³)-tu⁵s(tu⁴s)*. From *cothurnus*, a buskin. Fr., *cothurné*. In entomology, having the last two pairs of feet black. [L, 41, 180.]

COTIER (Fr.), adj. *Ko-te-a*. See *LITORALIS*.

COTIGNAC (Fr.), n. *Ko-ten-ya²k*. A jelly made of quinces and must; used as an astringent and nutrient. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

COTINGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kot(ko²t)-i²n(i²n²)j²id(gj²d)-e(a²-e²)*. Of Garrad and Forbes, a family of the *Heteromeri*. [L, 121.]

COTINOS (Lat.), **COTINUS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. *Ko²t(i²n-o²s)-u⁵s(u⁴s)*. Gr., *κότινος*. Of Theophrastus, the wild olive-tree (*Elæagnus angustifolia*); of Pliny, the *Rhus cotinus*. [B, 114, 115, 121 (a, 24).]

COTIS (Lat.), n. f. *Kot(ko²t)i²s*. Gr., *κότις*. Of Hippocrates, the occiput and the region of the nucha. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

COTO-BARK, n. *Ko'to-ba²rk*. Lat., *cortex coto*. Ger., *Cotoringe*. A bark obtained from the interior of Bolivia, believed at first to be from a *Cinchona*, though its origin is now in dispute. It has a cinnamon-brown color, a pungent, aromatic odor, and a sharp, peppery taste. It contains oil, resin, starch, gum, sugar, and other substances, but its active principle seems to be a glucoside, *cotoin*. It has been used with benefit in diarrhœa, though it must be employed cautiously when there is a tendency to acute inflammation, as the bark is very irritating. The powder rubbed on the skin produces heat and redness. It is said to be used in South America in rheumatism. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24); Lascar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882 (a, 24).]

COTOIN, n. *Ko'to-i²n*. Fr., *cotoïne*. Ger., *C*. A crystalline substance, $C_{22}H_{32}O_8$, found in coto-bark; sparingly soluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol. It has been used in diarrhœa, and is said to lessen the excretion of indican. [Albertoni, "Ann. univers. di med.," v, p. 261 (a, 24); B, 5, 270 (a, 24).] See also *PARACOTOIN*, *OXYCOTOIN*, *LEUCOCOTOIN*, and *HYDROCOTOIN*.

COTON (Fr.), n. *Ko-ton²*. 1. In botany, see *TOMENTUM*. 2. See *COTTON* and *GOSYPIUM*. 3. A popular term for *FAVUS*. [G, 7.]—**C. azotique**. See *PYROXYLIN*.—**C. bamba**. A species of *Gossypium*, probably a variety of *C. barbadense*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cardé**. Carded cotton. [A, 301.]—**C. de la Chine**. The down obtained by bruising the *Artemisia vulgaris*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. fulminant**. See *PYROXYLIN*.—**C. hydrophile**. See *ABSORBENT COTTON*.—**C. iodé** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Iodized cotton*.—**C. poudre**. See *PYROXYLIN*.—**C. purifié**. See *ABSORBENT COTTON*.—**Huile de c.** Cotton-seed oil. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—**Poudre-c.** See *PYROXYLIN*.

COTONARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko²-o²n-a(a³)/ri²a²*. The *Diotis candidissima*. [B, 88.]

COTONEA (Lat.), n. f. *Ko²t-on²e²a²*. The *Origanum vulgare*, also the fruit of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24); L, 87, 105.]—**Semen cotoneæ**. The seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COTONEASTER (Lat.), n. m. *Ko²t-on²e²a²st(a³st)¹u⁵r(ar)*. Gen., *cotoneasteros (-is)*. Fr., *cotoneastre*. A genus of small trees and trailing shrubs of the order *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Pomecæ*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**Black-fruited c.**, Common c. See *C. vulgaris*.—**C. microphylla** [Wallich]. A trailing Himalayan species the fruits of which are said to contain hydrocyanic acid. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. nummularia** [Fischer and Meyer]. An Asiatic species; a tall, stout shrub which yields a sort of manna or sweetmeat (see *SHIRKISH*), exported in quantity from Afghanistan to Russia and India. [B, 5, 18, 270, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. pyracantha** [Spach]. Gr., *δένδρακθα*. Fr., *buisson ardent*. Ger., *Feuerdorn*, *Feuerstrauch*. A shrub of southern Europe and Asia Minor, the scarlet berries of

which are used in obstinate diarrhœa and menorrhœgia. [B, 180, 245.]—**C. rotundifolia**. An East Indian species, said to contain hydrocyanic acid. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris** [Lindley]. Syn.: *Mespilus c.* [Linneus]. Common c.; a species cultivated in Europe. The fruit was formerly used in diarrhœa. According to Wicke, the seeds contain amygdalin. [B, 5, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moneywort-leaved c.** See *C. nummularia*.—**Small-leaved c.** See *C. microphylla*.

COTONETIN, n. *Ko-to-ne²ti²n*. Of O. Hesse, dicotoin. [a, 22.]

COTONEUS (Lat.), **COTONIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. *Ko²t-on²e²-u⁵s(u⁴s), -i²-a²*. See *CYDONIA*.

COTONNEUX (Fr.), adj. *Ko-ton-u⁵*. See *TOMENTOSE* and *FLOCCULENT*.

COTONNIER (Fr.), n. *Ko-ton-ne-a*. See *GOSYPIUM*.—**C. à feuilles de vigne**. The *Gossypium vitifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à petites fleurs**. The *Gossypium micranthum*. [L, 41.]—**C. arboreste**. The *Gossypium arboreum*. [L, 41.]—**C. de fléau**. The *Bombax gossypium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Égypte**. See *GOSYPIUM vitifolium*.—**C. de la Barbade**. The *Gossypium barbadense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de l'Inde**. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 141.]—**C. de Mahot**. The *Ketmia tiliaeca*. [L, 41.]—**C. de Malte**. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Mapou**. The *Bombax ceiba*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des Barbades**. The *Gossypium barbadense*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des Indes**. The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des nonnes**. The *Gossypium religiosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Péron**. The *Gossypium peruvianum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. herbacé**. The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [L, 41.]—**C. hérissé**. The *Gossypium hirsutum*. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.]—**C. mapou**. The *Bombax ceiba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. pierre**. The *Gossypium lapideum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ponctué**. The *Gossypium punctatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. religieux**. The *Gossypium religiosum*. [L, 41.]—**C. siffleur**. A common name for several species of *Ketmia*. [L, 41.]—**C. tacheté**. The *Gossypium punctatum*. [L, 41.]—**C. stot**. The *Bombax gossypium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. velu**. The *Gossypium hirsutum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Écorce de la racine de c.** Cotton-root bark. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Extrait liquide d'écorce de c.** See *Extractum gossypii radices fluidum*.—**Huile de semence de c.** See *COTTON-SEED OIL*.

COTONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. *Ko-ton-ne-ar*. A popular name for different species of *Filago* and *Gnaphalium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COTORINDE (Ger.), n. *Ko'to-ri²nd-e²*. See *COTO-BARK*.

COTSJOPORI, n. The *Gardenia florida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COTTA AVERARI, n. The *Psoralea tetragonoloba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COTTABISMUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ko²t-ta³-bi²z(bi²s)¹mu³s(mu⁴s)*. Gr., *κότταβισμός*. Lit., playing at *κότταβος* (an ancient game consisting in attempts to throw wine or the like from a cup into a distant vessel without spilling it); of Paulus Ægineta, either this game as an exercise, or abluion, affusion, etc., with water as a remedy for cachectic conditions, or, according to some, vomiting. [A, 325.]

COTTABUS (Lat.), n. m. *Ko²t-ta³-bu³s(bu⁴s)*. See *COTTABISMUS*.

COTTAM, n. On the coast of Malabar, the *Ocimum petiolare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COTTAMILIE (Tamil), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COTTA-TENGA (Malay), n. The dry nuts of *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COTTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Ko²t-ti²d-e(a²-e²)*. A family of the *Acanthopterygii cotoscembriiformes*. [L, 207, 292.]

COTTIMBERY, n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 88.]

COTTINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Ko²t-ti(te)na²*. A group of the *Triglidæ*. [L, 280.]

COTTON, n. *Ko²t²u*. Gr., *επιον από βύλον*. Ar., *cotin*. Heb., *zemer*. Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *xyllum* [Fr. Cod.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *lanugo* (seu *lana*, seu *pili*) *gossypii*. Fr., *coton* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Baumwolle*. It., *cotone*. Sp., *algodón*. The hairs of the seed of *Gossypium barbadense* and other species of *Gossypium* deprived of impurities. It consists of fine, soft, white filaments, without odor or taste, insoluble in water, in alcohol, or in ether, soluble in strong alkaline solutions, and decomposed by the concentrated mineral acids. Chemically, it is identical with lignin, and, besides its chief constituent, cellulose, contains wax, a fatty acid, coloring matter, pectic acid, and an albuminoid substance. Official c. is prepared by boiling raw c. in a diluted alkaline solution, the soap which is formed through the union of the alkali with the fatty matter being dissolved out by repeated washings. C. impregnated with almost any of the fixed oils will, if allowed to stand, take fire spontaneously. C., besides its use for fabricating cloth, is employed as a filtering medium, and is said to purify air which passes through it by straining out the microscopic organisms that induce fermentation. It is applied as a dressing for scalds, burns, wounds, etc., to absorb effused liquids, and to protect the affected parts from the air. It is also recommended as an external application in erysipelas and rheumatism. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Absorbent c.** Lat., *gossypium* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *gossypium depuratum* [Ger. Ph.], *gossypium purificatum*. Fr., *coton hydrophile*, *coton purifié*. Ger., *gereinigte Baumwolle*. It., *cotone assorbente*. Sp., *algodón absorbente*. C. from which oil and all impurities have been removed; according to F. L. Slocum, made by boiling carded c. for half an hour with a 5-per-cent. solution of soda or caustic potassa, washing thoroughly, expressing, boiling again for 15 or 20 minutes in a 5-per-cent. solution of alkali, washing well with water, acidulated water, and water, expressing, and drying quickly. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Benzole c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in a solution of

50 or 100 grammes of benzoic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor-oil and resin in 4 litres of alcohol, and then drying. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Chlorinated c.** Of Pavesi, c. moistened with glycerin and subjected to the action of chlorine vapor. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Chloro-carbolated c.** C. saturated with equal parts of chloral hydrate and phenol. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C.-blue.** See *Soluble blue*.—**C.-bush.** See the major list.—**C.-grass.** See the major list.—**C.-holder.** Fr., *porte-coton*. Ger., *Baumwollehalter*, *Baumwollestab*. It., *portocotone*. Sp., *portalgodón*. An instrument for carrying a film or wad of c.; either a probe-like rod (sometimes flattened and roughened at the end) around which a thin layer of c. is wound, or a forceps closing by means of a ring sliding on a long, slender shank, for grasping a wad of c.—**C.-lint.** Lint made from c. instead of linen. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C'ól** (Ger.). See *COTTON-SEED OIL*.—**C.-plant.** See *Gossypium*.—**C. root-bark.** Lat., *gossypii radices cortex* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce de raíz de algodónero*. Ger., *Baumwollenwurzelrinde*. Sp., *corteza de raíz de algodónero*. The bark of the root of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*. It is described as occurring in thin flexible bands or quilled pieces, of a brownish-yellow color on the outer surface (which is roughened with ridges or meshes) and on the inner surface whitish and of a silky lustre. It is without odor, and has a slightly acid, faintly astringent taste. It contains a peculiar acid resin, soluble, when pure, in water, and believed to be the active principle of the bark. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-rose.** The genus *Filago*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**C.-rush.** See *COTTON-GRASS*.—**C.-sedge.** See the major list.—**C.-seed.** See the major list.—**C.-shrub.** See *Gossypium*.—**C.-thistle.** The *Onopordon acanthium*. [A, 505.]—**C.-tree.** The *Populus deltoides*, the *Populus heterophylla*, and the *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-weed.** See the major list.—**C.-wood.** See the major list.—**C.-wool.** See *C.-Dead c.* Unripe c. fibre, which can not be dyed. [B, 3.]—**Disinfecting c.** Of Fresenius, a preparation consisting of pyroxylon saturated with potassium permanganate. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xix (a, 21).]—**Fluid extract of c.-root.** See *Extractum gossypii radices fluidum*.—**French c.** The *Gossypium hirsutum* and the *Calotropis procera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gun-c.** See *PYROXYLON*.—**Hæmostatic c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with Monsel's solution, or with a mixture of ferric chloride and alum, or with a solution of iron sesquichloride; applied in the same manner as lint, covered with a compress. [B, 81; Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xix (a, 21).]—**Indian c.** The *Gossypium indicum*. [B, 5, 172 (a, 24).]—**Iodized c.** Iodized c. Lat., *rylum iodatum* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *coton iodé* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Jodbaumwolle*. It., *cotone iodato*. Sp., *algodón yodado*. C. prepared by placing 25 grammes of dry carded c., in whose meshes 2 grammes of finely powdered iodine have been evenly spread, into a jar of the capacity of a litre, and, after the expulsion of a portion of the air by heating, subjecting the whole to a temperature of nearly 100° C. for about two hours. The c. fiber takes up the iodine and becomes tinged of a brownish color. [B.] For the French preparation see *CORON iodé*.—**Iodoform c.** A preparation made by immersing 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of ethereal solution of iodoform and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor-oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Marine c.** See *ADENOS*.—**Nankeen c.** The *Gossypium religiosum*. [B, 282.]—**Natal c.** A textile material obtained from the pods of a species of *Ipomea*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Petty c.** The genus *Gnaphalium* and certain allied plants. [A, 505.]—**Picric c.** Fr., *coton picrique*. Ger., *Pikrinbaumwolle*. It., *cotone picrico*. Sp., *algodón picrico*. C. prepared by immersing in a solution of picric acid, in ether or alcohol, and drying. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Purified c.** See *Absorbent c.*—**Sallyciated c.** Sallyclic c. Fr., *coton sallycique*. Ger., *Sallycibaumwolle*. It., *coton sallycico*. Sp., *algodón sallycico*. Of Bruns, a preparation made by impregnating 1 kilogramme of clean absorbent c. in 50 or 100 grammes of sallyclic acid and 10 or 20 grammes each of castor-oil and resin dissolved in 4 litres of alcohol, and drying. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Sublimated c.** Absorbent c. impregnated with a solution of mercuric chloride in alcohol, distilled water, glycerin, and fuchsin. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.** The genus *Eriophorum*. [A, 505.]

COTTONARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²t-t²o²n-a(a³)r²a³. An ancient name for the *Santolna maritima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COTTON-BUSH, n. Ko²t'n'bu³sh. The genus *Kochia*.—**Australian c.-b.** The *Kochia villosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTONER, n. Ko²t'n'u³r. The *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTON-GRASS, n. Ko²t'n'gra³s. The genus *Eriophorum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hare's-tail c.-g.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tassel c.-g.** The *Eriophorum polystachyon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTON-PLANT, n. Ko²t'n'pla³nt. The genus *Gossypium* and some other allied plants.—**American c.-p.** The *Gossypium herbaceum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bahia c.-p.** A variety of the *Gossypium barbadense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Barbadoes c.-p.** The *Gossypium barbadense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cape c.-p.** The *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand c.-p.** The *Plagiathus betulina* (seu *urticina*), and the genus *Celmisia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silk c.-p.** The genera *Bombax*, *Calotropis*, *Eriodendron*, and some other cottony plants. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tree c.-p.** The *Gossypium arboreum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.-p.** The genus *Eriophorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild Australian c.-p.** The *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild Natal c.-p.** The *Ipomea Gerrardi*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTON-ROSE, n. Ko²t'n'roz. The genus *Filago*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pigmy c.-r.** The *Filago pygmaea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTON-RUSH, n. Ko²t'n'ru³sh. See *COTTON-GRASS*.

COTTON-SEEDGE, n. Ko²t'n'se³g. The genus *Eriophorum*.—**Common c.-s.** The *Eriophorum polystachyum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sheathed c.-s.** The *Eriophorum vaginatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTON-SEED, n. Ko²t'n'sed. Lat., *semen gossypii*. Fr., *semence de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollsaamen*. It., *seme di cotone*. Sp., *semilla de algodón*. The seed of different species of *Gossypium*. [a, 24.]—**C.-s. blue.** An amorphous substance (according to Kuhlmann, C₁₇H₂₄O₄) producing a bluish coloration by the oxidation of the soap formed when crude c.-s. oil is boiled with an alkaline solution; readily destroyed by oxidizing agents, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-s. oil.** Lat., *oleum gossypii seminis* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile de semence de cotonnier*. Ger., *Baumwollsaamenöl*, *Cottonöl*. It., *olio di seme di cotone*. Sp., *aceite de semillas de algodón*. The fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *Gossypium herbaceum* and other species of *Gossypium*; used in the preparation of woolen cloth and morocco leather, for oiling machinery, and for adulterating olive-oil. Medicinally, the purified oil is used chiefly in making certain liniments. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

COTTON-WEED, n. Ko²t'n'wed. The *Diots maritima* and the genus *Gnaphalium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purple mountain c.-w.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTONWOOD, n. Ko²t'n'wu³d. Various species of *Populus* and *Salix*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Populus monitifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Californian c.** The *Populus Fremontii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Missouri c.** The *Populus angulata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COTTONY, adj. Ko²t'o²n-i². Like cotton; covered with cotton or a substance resembling it; tomentose. [B.]

COTULA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²t'u²(u⁴)-la³. Fr., *cotule*. 1. A Linnean genus of composites of the *Anthemideæ*. 2. In the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Anthemis (Maruta)* c. [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. alba** [Linneus]. The *Eclipta adpressa* [Mönch] (*E. erecta* [Linneus]). [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. aurea** [Linneus]. See *ANACYCLUS aureus*.—**C. foetida**. The *Maruta* c. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. maderaspatana** [Willdenow]. The *Grangea maderaspatana*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. spilanthis** [Linneus]. The *Spilanthes urens*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COTULEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko²t-u²(u⁴)e²-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemæ*, including *Soliva*, *Hippia*, *Cryptogyne*, *Monochlæna*, *Eriocarpus*, *Leptinella*, *Cenia*, and *Cotula*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Chrysanthemæ*, comprising *Hippia*, *Leptinella*, *Cenia*, and *Cotula*. 3. Of Lessing, a division of the *Artemisicæ*, comprising *Omalanthus*, *Lapeyrosia*, *Cotula*, *Strongylosperma*, and *Cenia*. 4. Of De Candolle, a division of the *Anthemideæ*, embracing *Peyrousea*, *Ochtolamys*, *Cotula*, *Strongylosperma*, *Cenia*, and *Omalotes*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COTURNIX (Lat.), n. f. Ko²t-u²(u⁴)r²n²i²cis. Gr., *χερνίον*, *ὄρνις*, *ὄρνις*. The quail (*Tetrao* c.). [L, 94, 105.]—**C. dactylosoman** [Meyer]. See *C.*

COTYLA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²t'yl²(u⁴)-a³. See *COTYLE*.

COTYLE (Lat.), n. f. Ko²t'yl²(u⁴)-e(a). Gen., *cotyles*. Gr., *κοτύλη*. Fr., c. Ger., *Gelenkhöhle* (2d def.). It., *cotilo*, *cavità cotiloidea*. Sp., *cotila*. 1. A cup; an ancient measure of about half a pint. 2. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.). 3. In the *Cephalopoda*, a cup-like organ attached to the arm. 4. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Cotyledon*. [A, 301, 325; B, 121, 200 (a, 21, 24); L, 343.]

COTYLÉAL [G. St.-Hilaire] (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la-a²l. The quadrato-jugal bone (1st def.) in the crocodile. [L, 14.]

COTYLEDON (Lat.), n. f. Ko²t'yl²(u⁴)-e(a)(do²n)(don). Gen., *cotyledonos* (-is). Gr., *κοτύλων*. Fr., *cotylédon*. Ger., *C. Kottyledon*, *Keimlappen* (2d def.), *Keimblatt* (2d def.), *Samenlinnen* (2d def.), *Nabelkraut* (3d def.). It., *cotiledone*. Sp., *cotiledón*. 1. Any one of the separate parts into which the placenta is divided, either by grooves on its maternal surface or by intervening spaces of smooth chorion; so called because, in certain animals, each c. is surrounded by a cup-like rim or fold including a corresponding mass projecting from the uterine wall. 2. One of the seed-lobes in the embryo of a flowering plant; one of the primary leaves developed by the embryo. According as the plant embryo has one c. (*i. e.*, is primarily alternately leaved) or has two c's (*i. e.*, is primarily opposite-leaved), the plant falls into the grand division *Monocotyledones* or *Dicotyledones*. 3. Of Linneus, a genus of shrubs and trees of the *Crossulacææ*, indigenous to western and southern Europe, Africa, eastern Asia, the Himalayas, and Mexico. The genus is divided by many authors into the subgenera *Umbilicus*, *Pistorinia*, and *Echeveria*. [A, 17; B, 19, 42, 123 (a, 24).]—**Acenubent c's.** C's lying with their edges against the radicle. [a, 22.]—**C. aquatica.** The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. laciniata** [Linneus]. The *Kalanchoe laciniata*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. lusitanica** [Lamarck], *C. lutea* [Hudson]. Fr., *cotylédon corymbifère*. Ger., *aufrechtes Nabelkraut*. A species indigenous to southern Europe, reported to be the *κοτύλων τριπύ* of Dioscorides. It has the same properties as *C. umbilicus*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. marina.** An old name for the *Tubularia acetabulum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C's of the decidua** [Montgomery]. The cupped, bag-like elevations of the uterine surface of the decidua. [A, 43.]—**C. orbiculata.** A species of *C.* (3d def.) with thick and succulent leaves tinged at the edge with purple. The fresh juice has been used in epilepsy. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. pinnata** [Lamarck]. The *Bryophyllum calycinum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pinnatifida** [Linneus]. *C. umbilicus* Venetia [Blackwood]. Fr., *nombrius de Venus*, *grand cotylédon*, *herbe à l'hirondelle*, *cotylet*, *cotylifer*. Ger., *hängendes Nabelkraut*. Venus's navelwort, common navelwort; the *κοτύλων* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. Salter is said to have used the expressed juice successfully in the treatment of epilepsy, but it is now thought to be only a gentle tonic to the nervous system. The plant was formerly used as a diuretic and as an application to contusions. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); C. L. Dana, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 24, 1886, p. 453.]—**Epigeous c's.** C's growing close upon the surface of the earth, as in the bean. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]—**Fœtal c's.** Syn.: *fœtal caruncles*. The c's of the fœtal portion of the placenta.—

Folia cotyledonis. The leaves of *C. umbilicus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba cotyledonis.** The herb of *C. umbilicus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hypogæous c's.** C's growing under the earth. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]—**Incumbent c's.** C's with the back of one of them lying against the other. [a, 22].—**Maternal c's.** See *Uterine c's.*—**Placental c's.** Fr., *cotylédons placentaires*. Ger., *Cotyledonen der Placenta*. The c's of the placenta. See *C.* (1st def.).—**Uterine c's.** Fr., *cotylédons utérins*. Tubercular pediculated projections of the uterine mucous membrane in the horned ruminants, to which the placental c's are adherent. [A, 385.]

COTYLÉDON (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la-doⁿ². See *COTYLEDON*.—**C. corymbifère.** See *COTYLEDON lusitanica*.—**Grand c.** See *COTYLEDON umbilicus*.

COTYLEDONAL, adj. Ko^t-i^l-e^d'on-a^l. Having the form of a cotyledon. [B, 116 (a, 24).]

COTYLEDONARY, adj. Ko^t-i^l-e^d'on-a-ri². Lat., *cotyledonarius, cotyledonarius*. Fr., *cotylédonaire*. Ger., *zum Samenlappen (oder Keimblatte) gehörig*. Of or belonging to a cotyledon; arranged in cotyledons (often used in the sense of polycotyledonary). [B, 1, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**C. body.** Lat., *corpus cotyledonare*. Fr., *corps cotylédonaire*. Ger., *Samenlappenkörper*. The body made by the union, in certain plants, of cotyledons. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

COTYLÉDONÉ (Fr.), adj. Ko-te-la-do-na. See *COTYLEDONOUS*.

COTYLEDONÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ko^t-i^l(u^l)-e^d'on-(oⁿ)'e²-e-(a²-e²). Fr., *cotylédonées*. 1. Of De Candolle, a division of plants comprising the classes *Ecogenæ* (see *Dicotyledonæe*) and *Endogenæ* (see *Monocotyledonæe*). 2. Of Reichenbach, a subsection (tribe) of the *Sedeæ genuinæ*, comprising the *Umbilicæe* of Endlicher, with the genus *Echeveria* excepted. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

COTYLEDONOUS, adj. Ko^t-i^l-e^d'on-u^s. Lat., *cotyledoneus*. Fr., *cotylédoné*. Provided with cotyledons.

COTYLÉPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^t-i^l(u^l)-e²'o^r-u^s(u^s). Fr., *cotyléphore*. See *COTYLÉPHORUS*.

COTYLET (Fr.), n. Ko-te-la. See *COTYLEDON umbilicus*.

COTYLIDE (Fr.), adj. Ko-te-led. See *COTYLOID*; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, see *COTYLIDÆA*.

COTYLIDÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ko^t-i^l(u^l)-i²'d'e²-a³. Fr., *cotylidés*. A class of worms, comprising the orders *Peripata* (*Polypodia*), *Hirudinæ* (*Bdellidæe*), *Trematoda*, and *Cestoda*. [Van Beneden (A, 301).]

COTYLIER (Fr.), n. Ko-te-le-a. See *COTYLEDON umbilicus*.

COTYLIFORM, adj. Ko^t-i^l'i²-fo²'rm. See *COTYLOID*.

COTYLIGEROUS, adj. Ko^t-i^l'i²'e²'r-u^s. See *COTYLÉPHORUS*.

COTYLIOLÉ (Fr.), n. Ko-te-le-ol. See *HYDROCOTYLE*.

COTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. Ko^t'i^l(u^l)-i²s. Gen., *cotyl'idōs* (-is). Gr., *κότυλις*. See *ACETABULUM* (3d def.).

COTYLOID, adj. Ko^t'i^l-oid. Gr., *κοτυλώδης* (from *κότυλη*, a cup, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cotyloides, cotyloideus*. Fr., *cotyloïde, cotyloïdien*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-like; pertaining to the acetabulum (3d def.). [A, 301.]

COTYLÉPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Ko^t-i^l(u^l)-o²'o²'r-u^s(u^s). From *κότυλη*, a cup, and *φέρειν*, to bear. Fr., *cotyléphore*. Ger., *nährtragend*. Provided with cotyledons having the placenta cotyledonous. [A, 385.]

COTYLOPUBIC, adj. Ko^t-i^l-o-pu^b'i²k. Related to or connected with the os pubis and the acetabulum. [L, 133.] Cf. *C. ARCH*.

COTYLOSACRAL, adj. Ko^t-i^l-o-sa[']kra²l. Relating to or connected with the sacrum and the acetabulum. [L, 14.] Cf. *C. ARCH*.

COTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Ko^t'i^l(u^l)-u^s(u^s). Gr., *κότυλος*. See *COTYLE*.

COTZ (Ar.), n. The *Brayera anthelmintica*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COU (Fr.), n. Ku. The neck. [C.]—**C. de chameau.** The *Narcissus poeticus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de cigogne.** The *Erodium cicutarium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de pendu.** In Provence, a variety of fig. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de-pied.** The instep. [A, 301.]—**Gros c.** Goitre. [A, 301.]

COUAC, n. Ku-a³k'. Fr., *covaque*. Meal made from the dried and roasted root of *Jatropha manihot*. [B, 88 (a, 24); L, 41 (a, 21).]

COUAIE (Fr.), n. Ku-a. The *Qualea cœrulea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUAMELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-a³-me²l. *Agaricus procerus*. [L, 105.]

COUAQUE (Fr.), n. Ku-a²k. See *COUAC*.

COUARD (Fr.), n. Ku-a²r. In cattle, a collection of fat on either side of the anus, or of the anus and vulva in the female. [Goubaux (A, 301).]

COUBARIL (Fr.), n. Ku-ba³-rel. The *Hymenœa c.* [B, 88.]

COUCARELO (Prov. Fr.), n. Ku-ka³-ra-lo. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCH, n. Ku⁵'u⁴ch. 1. A bed-like article of furniture on which to lie at full length. 2. A layer (as of barley ready for maling). [A, 302.] 3. A popular name for *Triticum repens* and certain other creeping grasses. [A, 505.]—**Black c.** The *Alopecurus agrestis*. [A, 505.]—**C. grass.** See the major list.—**Onion-c.** The *Avena elatior*. [A, 505.]

COUCHAGE (Fr.), n. Kush-a²zh. In botany, the dipping of branches into the ground, giving rise to the formation of adventitious roots. [A, 385.]

COUCHE (Fr.), n. Kush. 1. A layer. 2. Parturition and the lying-in period. [A, 301.]—**C. à batonnets de la rétine.** The

layer of rods and cones in the retina. [L, 158.]—**C. adamantine.** The enamel of the teeth. [A, 301.]—**C. adipeuse.** The subcutaneous layer of fat. [A, 301.]—**C's adventives.** Of De Blainville and others, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.]—**C. basilaire de substance grise.** The gray matter of the spinal cord. [a, 18.]—**C. blanche superficielle.** The sixth layer of the cerebral cortex, according to Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**C. celluleuse.** The membrana cellulosa of the ovum.—**C. cornée, C. cornéenne.** The horny layer of the epidermis. [G.]—**C. corticale.** See *Cortex cerebri* and *Cortical stratum*.—**C. coussé.** See *Penicellaria spicata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cuticulaire.** See *EPIDERMIS*.—**C. de Henle.** See *Henle's LAYER*.—**C. de Huxley.** See *Huxley's LAYER*.—**C. de Malpighi.** See *RETE MUCOSUM*.—**C. de petites cellules à noyaux arrondis.** The seventh layer of nerve-cells in the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**C. des cellules nerveuses de la rétine.** The layer of ganglion-cells of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. des fibres arciformes.** See *Arciform FIBRES*.—**C. des fibres du nerf optique.** The layer of nerve-fibres of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. du noyau d'enroulement.** The anterior perforated space (*lamina perforata anterior*). [a, 18.]—**C. élastique externe de la cornée.** The hyaline basement membrane of the cornea. [A, 385.]—**C. endothéliale.** See *Cellular COAT*.—**C. enveloppante de Fol.** The vitelline membrane.—**C. épidermique.** See *EPIDERMIS*.—**C's ethmoïdales.** See *CORPUS STRIATUM*.—**C. externe de la tunique interne.** See *Internal elastic COAT*.—**C. ganglionnaire de la rétine.** The layer of ganglion-cells of the retina. [L, 158.]—**C. granulée externe.** The external granular layer of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. granulée (ou granuleuse) interne.** The internal granular layer of the retina. [L, 88.]—**C. grise.** The fifth layer of the cortex cerebri, according to Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**C. herbacée.** The green layer of the bark of phanerogams. [A, 385.]—**C. intime de la tunique interne.** See *Cellular COAT*.—**C. ligneuse.** See *Ligneous STRATUM*.—**C. limitante, C. membraneuse, C. membraniforme.** See *CELL-membrane*.—**C's olfactives.** See *CORPUS STRIATUM*.—**C. optique.** The optic thalamus. [I, 41; K.]—**C. papillaire.** The papillary layer of the derma. [J.]—**C. parélectronomique.** Of Béraud and Robin, any layer of tissue which, overlying a muscle is made the subject of experiment, conveys an electrical current of a contrary direction to that of the muscle itself, thereby more or less masking the latter. [A, 301.]—**C. plate.** Ger., *kahle Schicht*. The fourth layer of pyramidal nerve-cells in the cortex cerebri, as described by Meynert. [L, 28; K.]—**C. polygère.** See *POLYPARIUM*.—**C. profonde.** The deep layer, or internal zone, of the optic thalamus. [I, 28; K.]—**C. prolifère.** The discus proligerus of the ovum.—**C. rouge jaunâtre.** The third layer of the cortex cerebri, according to Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**C. sensitive.** Of Huguenin, the posterior columns of the spinal cord; so called because they cover the motor portion of the pyramids. [I, 28; K.]—**C. subéreuse.** The subepidermic layer of bark in dicotyledonous plants. See *CORK*. [A, 385.]—**C. superficielle.** The superficial layer of the optic thalamus. [I, 28; K.]—**Deuxième c.** The second layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]—**Fausse c.** Abortion.—**Quatrième c.** The fourth layer of nerve-cells in the cerebral cortex. [I, 28; K.]—**Quatrième c. de la substance innominée.** See *C. superficielle*.—**Quatrième c. de type général.** The fourth layer of the cortex cerebri, considered in regard to the common features which it presents at all points in the hemisphere. [I, 28; K.]—**Retour des c's.** The first menstruation that takes place after delivery. [L, 49.]—**Seconde c. blanche.** The fourth layer of the cortex cerebri, as described by Kölliker. [I, 42; K.]—**Troisième c.** The third layer of the cortex cerebri. [I, 28; K.]

COUCHÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-sha. Spread over the ground without being fixed to it by roots (said of stems and branches). [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCHECOUCHE (Fr.), **COUCHECOUSSE** (Fr.), n's. Ku-sh²/kush, -kus. See *CORSECOUCHE*.

COUCHÉE (Fr.), n. Ku-sha. Of Desgranges, a generic term for anteversion and retroversion of the uterus. [A, 59.]

COUCHER (Fr.), n. Ku-sha. See *DECUBITUS*.

COUCHERS (Fr.), n. Ku-sha. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COUCHES (Fr.), n. pl. Kush. See *COUCHE* (2d def.).

COUCH-GRASS, n. Ku⁵'u⁴ch-gra³s. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**White c.-g.** See *C.-g.*

COUCHILLE (Fr.), n. Ku-shel-y. The *Quercus coccifera*. [L, 105.]

COUCHING, n. Ku⁵'u⁴ch-i²n²g. Fr., *abaissement de la cataracte*. Ger., *Staarstechen*. It., *abbassamento della cataratta*. Sp., *abatimiento de la catarata*. See under *RECLINATION*.

COUCHONS (Fr.), n. Ku-shon². A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a feebly chalybeate effervescent spring. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

COUCHWHEAT, n. Ku⁵'u⁴ch-hwet. The *Triticum repens*. [A, 505.]

COUCHWORT, n. Ku⁵'u⁴ch-wu⁵rt. The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 505.]

COUCINEA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-si²n(ki²n)/e²-a³. See *CACOUCA*.

COUCIPHORA (Theophrastus) (Lat.), n. f. Ku-si²(ki²)-o²'r²-o²r-a³. The *Cucifera thebaica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCOU (Fr.), n. Ku-ku. 1. The cuckoo. 2. The *Primula officinalis*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bleu.** The *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Pain de c.** The *Primula elatior* and the *Oxalis acetosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUCOUMÈLE (Fr.), **COUCOUMELLE** (Fr.), n's. Ku-kumal. In Languedoc, various species of *Agaricus*. [B, 105, 121, 173

(a, 24).]—**C. blanche**, **C. fine**. The *Agaricus ovoideus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. grise**. The *Agaricus vaginatus* of Bulliard. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. jaune**. The *Agaricus caesareus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCOURDETTE (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-de²t. See COUGOURDETTE.
COUCOURELO, n. Ku-kur-a-lo. In Provence, a variety of fig. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCOUREN-MASSON (Fr.), n. Ku-ku-a²n²-ma³s-o²n². The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

COUCOROUT (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-u. The *Fevillea cordifolia*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

COUCOURZELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-kur-ze²l. A variety of the *Cucurbita pepo*. [A, 385.]

COUCU (Fr.), n. Ku-ku. In Languedoc, the *Muscari comosum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUCUDO (Fr.), n. Ku-ku⁶-do. In Languedoc, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* and the *Primula officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUDE (Fr.), n. Kud. The elbow. [A, 301.]—**C. du bulbe**. That point on the posterior surface of the medulla oblongata at which the posterior columns diverge. [L, 35; K.]

COUDÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-da. See GENICULATE.

COUDE-PIED (Fr.), n. Ku-d²pe-a. See *Cou-de-pied*.

COUDES (Fr.), n. Kud. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold, alkaline spring. [L, 49.]

COUDIOU (Fr.), n. Ku-de-u. In southern France, the *Cuculus canorus*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

COUDONNIER (Fr.), n. Ku-do²n-ne-a. See COUDOUNIER.

COUDOUNIER (Fr.), n. Ku-du-ne-a. The *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUDRE (Fr.), n. Kud'r. The genus *Corylus*.—**C. mancienne**, **C. mansiane**. The *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUDRIER (Fr.), n. Kud-re-a. The genus *Corylus*, especially the *Corylus avellana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Levant**. The *Corylus cornuta*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

COUENNE (Fr.), n. Ku-e²n. 1. See NÆVUS. 2. A clot, or that portion of a clot, which contains no red blood-corpuscles. [L, 49.]—**C. diphtéroïde**. A false membrane resembling a diphteric membrane. [Balzer, "Sem. méd.," July 31, 1889, p. 258 (a, 18).]—**C. inflammatoire**, **C. pleurétique**. See *Buffy coat*.

COUENNEUX (Fr.), adj. Ku-e²n-nu⁶. Filmy, membranous; of the angina, attended with the formation of false membrane. [L, 41, 43, 49.]

COUEPI (Carib.), n. The *Couepia guianensis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COUEPIA [Aublet] (Lat.), n. f. Ku-e²p/i²a². A genus of the *Rosaceae*, tribe *Chrysoalaneæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] Cf. ΑΙΣΙΟΑ.—**C. chrysocalex**. A species growing on the banks of the Amazon. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis**. Syn.: *aciosa amara*. A Guiana species. The kernels of the fruit furnish a cooking oil. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COUGH, n. Ko²f. Gr., βήξ. Lat., *tussis*. Fr., *toux*. Ger., *Husten*. It., *tosse*. Sp., *tos*. A violent expulsion of air from the lungs through the mouth, either voluntary, for the purpose of expelling some substance from the air-passages, or involuntary, as the result of an irritating sensation in the air-passages. It usually produces a harsh, hoarse sound. [D, 20, 25.]—**Barking c.** Ger., *Bellhusten*. A c. resembling in sound the barking of a dog.—**Bronchial c.** Fr., *toux bronchique*. A c. due to bronchial irritation.—**Chin c.** See *Whooping-c.*—**Croupy c.** The hoarse, resounding c. that attends croup and other affections in which the opening of the larynx is narrowed.—**Dry c.** Fr., *toux sèche*. C. without expectoration. [D.]—**Ear c.** Fr., *toux d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrenhusten*. It., *tosse d'orechio*. Sp., *tos de la oreja*. A name applied by Fox, of Scarborough, England, to a peculiar reflex c. excited by irritation of the external auditory canal on one or both sides. The nerve of the ear concerned in the production of this c. is a branch of the auriculo-temporal branch of the fifth cranial nerve, and the reflected sensation takes place between this nerve and the laryngeal nerves in the floor of the fourth ventricle. [F, 33.]—**Hacking c.** A dry c. in which the individual efforts recur frequently and are feeble.—**Hooping-c.** See PERTUSSIS.—**Humid c.** See *Mucous c.*—**Hysterical c.** Nervous c. due to hysteria.—**Laryngeal c.** C. due to direct or reflex laryngeal irritation. [D, 35.]—**Mucous c.** Fr., *toux muqueuse*, *toux grasse*. Ger., *schleimiger Husten*. It., *tosse mucosa*. Sp., *tos mucosa*. C. with abundant mucous expectoration.—**Nervous c.** Fr., *toux nerveuse*. Ger., *nerwöser Husten*. A c. that is symptomatic of a neurosis (e. g., whooping-c.) or dependent on reflex nervous irritation.—**Reflex c.** Fr., *toux réflexe*. C. due to irritation elsewhere than in the respiratory tract.—**Spasmodic c.** Fr., *toux spasmodique*. C. that occurs in paroxysms (e. g., whooping-c.). [D, 35.]—**Stomach c.** A reflex c. due to some disturbance of the stomach. [B, 107.]—**Tooth c.** A reflex c. due to the irritation of dentition in children. [D, 40.]—**Trigeminal c.** Of Schadewald, a form of incessant coughing, sneezing, and snuffling, attributed to a pathological reflex action of the trigeminal nerve from nasal, pharyngeal, or auricular irritation. [Wille, "Jahrb. d. in.-u. ausl. Med.," 1885, No. 7; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 6, 1886, p. 171.]—**Uterine c.** A reflex c. due to uterine disease or irritation. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 492.]—**Vagus c.** C. attributed to irritation of the vagus nerve, but said to have its origin in the auriculo-temporal. [Wille, l. c.]—**Whooping-c.** See PERTUSSIS.—**Winter c.** A c. that comes on every winter and subsides with the advent of warm weather; usually due to chronic bronchitis. [H. Dobell.]

COUGH-WORT, n. Ko²f/wu²rt. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COUGOURDETTE (Fr.), n. Ku-gur-de²t. The *Cucurbita ovifera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COUGOURLIE (Fr.), n. Ku-gur-le. In Languedoc, the *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. saouvajhé**. In Languedoc, the *Bryonia dioica*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

COUGUÉRECOU (Fr.), n. Ku-gar'ku. In Guiana, the *Xylopia frutescens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUI (Fr.), **COUIS** (Fr.), n's. Ku-e. The *Crescentia cujete* and its fruit. [A, 301; B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUL, n. Ku²u⁴l. The *Brassica oleracea*. [A, 505.]

COULA (Lat.), n. f. Kul'a². Of Baillon, a genus of tropical African plants of the *Olacineæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. edulis** [Baillon]. A species with an edible fruit tasting like the nut of *Corylus avellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COULANT (Fr.), n. Kul-a²n². A runner, such as that of the strawberry. [a, 24.]

COULEMELLE (Fr.), n. Kul'me²l. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 105, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. d'eau**. The *Agaricus clypeolaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COULEMOTTE (Fr.), n. Kul'mo²t. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COULEN, n. Kul'e²n. The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [B, 88.]

COULEQUIN (Fr.), n. Kul'ka²n². The genus *Cecropia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ambaiba**. The *Cecropia ambaiba*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. en bouclier**. The *Cecropia peltata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COULEUR (Fr.), n. Kul-u²r. See COLOR.—**C. de chair**. The *Hydnium coralloides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Pâles c's**. See CHLOROSIS.

COULEVRE (Fr.), n. Kul-u²vr'. See COLUBER.—**C. à collier**. The *Coluber natrix*. [A, 385.]—**C. lisse**. See CORONELLA *lævis*.

COULEVRÉE (Fr.), n. Ku-lu²v-ra. 1. The *Bryonia alba*. 2. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. noire**. The *Tamus communis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COULEVRIN (Fr.), adj. Ku-lu²v-ra²n². Resembling the *Coronella*. [L, 41.]

COULEVRINE (Fr.), n. Ku-lu²v-ren. See COULEVRÉE.

COULISSE (Fr.), n. Kul-es. A groove lined with synovial membrane, through which a tendon plays. [A, 301.]

COULOBRINIÉ (Fr.), n. Ku-lo-bre-ne-a. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]

COULOIR (Fr.), n. Kul-wa²r. See EMOCTORY.—**C's accidentels**, **C's artificiels**. An obsolete term applied to ulcers, abscesses, etc., on account of the belief that they afforded the means of escape of foul humors, etc. [L, 41.]

COULOMB, n. Ku-lo²m. From the name of a French electrician. The unit of electrical quantity; the quantity of electricity produced by an electro-motive force of 1 volt acting for 1 second against 1 ohm of resistance—i. e., the quantity of electricity developed by a current of 1 ampère. In static electricity, the same unit measured by the charge developed in a Leyden jar of the capacity of 1 farad by 1 volt of electro-motive force. [B.]—**C'meter**. A galvanometer for the measurement of electrical quantity. [B.]

COULOMBA, n. The *Morus alba*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COULOUBRIGNÉ (Fr.), n. Ku-lu-bren-ya. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COULTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Ko²lt-e(e²)ri²a². See CÆSALPINIA.

COULURE (Fr.), n. Kul-u²r. In botany, abortion. [A, 301.]

COUMA (Lat.), n. f. Kum'a². Fr., *coumier*. Of Aublet, a genus of South American apocynaceous trees of the *Carissacæ*. The species all bear berries of an agreeable taste. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis**. Fr., *coumier de la Guiane*. Of Aublet, a species indigenous to Guiana, where the sweet, fleshy fruit is eaten. The bark yields a resin, which is used as a perfume and sometimes as a substitute for pitch and tar. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COUMARATE, n. Ku'ma²r-at. A salt of coumaric acid. [a, 24.]

COUMARIC ACID, n. Ku'ma²r'i²ak. Fr., *acide coumarique*. Ger., *Cumarinsäure*. It., *acido cumarico*. Sp., *ácido cumárico*. An acid, C₉H₆O₃ = C₆H₄(OH)C₃H₂CO₂H, forming one of the constituents of melilot. It forms colorless, shining, prismatic crystals, which are readily soluble in hot water and in alcohol, and melts at 195° C. [B, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).] See also PARACOUMARIC ACID.

COUMARIN, n. Ku'ma²r-i²n. Fr., *coumarine*. Ger., *C. It.*, Sp., *cumarina*. The anhydride, C₉H₆O₂, of coumaric acid. It is the fragrant principle of several plants, especially of tonka-beans, in which it often occurs in fine crystals. It may be extracted with alcohol, and crystallizes in colorless prisms, soluble with difficulty in cold water, more soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It melts at 67° C. [B, 4, 5, 158 (a, 24).]

COUMARINIC ACID, n. Ku'ma²r-i²n'i²ak. See COUMARIC ACID.

COUMAROU, n. In Brazil, the *Coumarouma odorata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUMAROUNA (Lat.), n. f. Ku'ma²r-u'na². See *Dipteryx*.—**C. odorata** [Aublet]. The *Dipteryx odorata*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COUMARYL, n. Ku'ma²r-i²l. Fr., *coumaryle*. The hypothetical radicle of coumarin. [A, 301.]

COUMÈNE (Fr.), n. Ku-man. The *Lycopus europæus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUMIER (Fr.), n. Ku-me-a. See COUMA.—**C. de la Guiane**. See COUMA *guianensis*.—**C'harz** (Ger.). The resin of *Icica guianensis* and *Icica heptaphylla*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COUMMAIRE (Fr.), n. Kum-mar. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUMON, n. In Gulana, the fruit of a species of palm. An agreeable beverage is made from it. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUDOU-MANI, n. In India, the *Abrus precatorius*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

COUNTERACTION, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-a²k'shu³n. From *contra*, against, and *agere*, to act. Fr., *contre-action*. Ger., *Gegenwirkung*. Action (as of a drug) that opposes the action of another.

COUNTERBANE, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-ban. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTER-EXTENSION, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-e²x-te²n'shu³n. From *contra*, against, and *extendere*, to extend. Fr., *contre-extension*. Ger., *Gegendehnung*, *Gegenstreckung*. It., *controestensione*. Sp., *contra-extension*. The process or means of holding one part of a structure fixed while traction is exerted on the opposite part; usually such fixation of the proximal fragment of a broken bone.

COUNTER-FISSURE, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-fi²s-u²r. See CONTRAFISSURA.

COUNTER-INDICATION, n. Ku⁵-u⁴n-tu⁵r-i²n-di²-ka'shu³n. See CONTRA-INDICATION.

COUNTER-IRRITANT, adj. Ku⁵-u⁴n-tu⁵r-i²r-i²t-a²nt. Lat., *contra-irritans*. Fr., *contre-irritatif*. Ger., *entgegenreizend*. Producing counter-irritation.

COUNTER-IRRITATION, n. Ku⁵-u⁴n-tu⁵r-i²r-i²t-a'shu³n. Lat., *contra-irritatio*. Fr., *contre-irritation*. Ger., *Gegenreizung*. Irritation of a part for the purpose of diminishing morbid action in another part; derivation by irritation.

COUNTER-OPENING, n. Ku⁵-u⁴n-tu⁵r-op'e²n-i²n²g. Lat., *contra-incisio*. Fr., *contre-ouverture*. Ger., *Gegenöffnung*. An opening made into an abscess or other pathological collection of liquid, in addition to the original opening, and usually remote from it, for the purpose of facilitating the prompt and thorough escape of the liquid.

COUNTERPARTS, n. Ku⁵-u⁴n-tu⁵r-pa²rts. An old term for the individual parts of the obstetrical forceps, including each blade and its handle. [A, 29.]

COUNTER-POISON, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-poiz'n. See ANTIDOTE.

COUNTER-PRESSURE, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-pre²s-u²r. Fr., *contre-pression*. Ger., *Gegendruck*. It., *contro-pressione*. Sp., *contra-presión*. Pressure against pressure from the opposite direction.

COUNTER-STROKE, n. Ku⁵/u⁴n-tu⁵r-strok. See CONTRE-COUP.

COUP (Fr.), n. Ku. A blow, a stroke, a shock, a seizure. [A, 301.]—**Contre-c.** See CONTRE-COUP and *C. de fouet* (2d def.).—**C. de barre.** Yellow fever. [D.]—**C. de chaleur.** Sunstroke; especially, in horses, that form in which sudden congestion of the lungs, the intestine, or the brain takes place. [A, 301.]—**C. de feu.** A gunshot wound. [F.]—**C. de fouet.** 1. Rupture of a muscle in the calf of the leg. 2. The dyspnoea of horses attributed to asthma, pulmonary emphysema, or heart disease. [A, 301.]—**C. de sang.** A stroke of apoplexy; also, according to some authors, a transitory determination of blood to the head. [A, 301.]—**C. de soleil.** See INSOLATION.—**C. de soleil électrique.** A morbid condition observed in workmen in arc electric soldering, and attributed to the action of the intense light; characterized by smarting in the eyes, with temporary loss of sight, followed by epiphora, hyperæmia of the conjunctiva, headache, and sleeplessness, and cutaneous painful spots, with subsequent desquamation. [Desfontaines, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Jan. 6, 1888, p. 11.]—**C. de vent.** A depression of vitality, or other physiological disturbance produced by some sudden change in the atmospheric humidity or temperature by a rising wind, or by undue stagnation, etc. ["Lancet," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 36 (a, 17).]—**C. en arrière.** Deterioration due to in-breeding. [A, 301.]

COUPAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-pa²zh. Dilution, especially with water. [A, 385.]

COUPE (Fr.), n. Kup. 1. A section, a cut surface. [A, 301.] 2. A cup or goblet. [a, 14.]—**C. du chasseur.** See SARRACENIA purpurea.—**C. indienne.** See SARRACENIA purpurea.

COUPÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-pa. Diluted with water. [A, 301.]

COUPEAU (Fr.), n. Kup-o. See COPEAU. [L, 41.]—**C. blanc.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUPE-BRIDE (Fr.), n. Kup-bred. See CIONOTOMUS (2d def.).

COUPELLATION (Fr.), n. Ku-pe²l-a²-se-on². See CUPELLATION.

COUPE-QUEUE (Fr.), n. Kup-ku². A pair of heavy shears with a groove in one blade to receive the other; used for cutting off horses' tails. [A, 301.]

COUPEROSE (Fr.), n. Kup-roz. See COPPERAS and ROSACEA.—**C. blanche.** Commercial zinc sulphate. [B, 88.]—**C. bleue.** See COPPER sulphate.—**C. d'Allemagne.** C. d'Angleterre, C. de Beauvais, C. verte. Ferrrous sulphate. [B, 88.]

COUPLE, n. Ku²p'l. Fr., c. A pair; especially in physics the pair of elements composing a galvanic cell. [B.]—**C.-rhythm.** See under RHYTHM.—**Thermo-electric c.** A c. in which the application of heat gives rise to an electrical current. A simple form is made by soldering a bar of bismuth to one of antimony. On heating the c. at the point of junction of the two metals, a current is generated that passes from the bismuth to the antimony. In certain forms of thermo-electric c. the direction of the current varies with the temperature. [A, 284; a, 27.]—**Voltaic c.** A c. consisting of the two elements of a galvanic battery or of two contiguous discs of a voltaic pile.

COUPLER, n. Ku²p'l'u⁵r. 1. A device for fastening a bow of wire to a tooth in rectifying irregularities of the dental arch; consisting of a flat bar with two perforations for the ends of the wire and two small clamps. [A, 483.] 2. In electro-physics, an apparatus for joining together different parts of an electrical apparatus. [B.]

COUPURE (Fr.), n. Ku-pu²r. From *couper*, to cut. An incised wound or cut; an incision. [A, 385.]

COURACAY, n. Of Hancock, a resin brought from Guiana, similar to that of *Teica guianensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COURADI, n. In Malabar, the *Grewia orientalis*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COURAGE (Fr.), n. Ku-ra²zh. An old name for *Borago officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COURALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kur-al(a²)i²-u²m(u⁴m). See CORAL.

COURANT (Fr.), adj. Ku-ra²n². See DECURRENT; as a n., see CURRENT.—**C. musculaire.** An electric current which develops from the longitudinal surface of a muscle, regarded as positive, toward the transverse surface, considered as negative. [C. Bernard (K).]—**C. musculo-cutané.** An electric current which C. Bernard demonstrated in the muscles of a frog and in the skin immediately over them. The longitudinal surface of the muscles is positive, while that of the skin is negative. [K.]—**C. propre.** Of C. Bernard, a natural nerve-current which is propagated from the terminal filaments in a reverse direction toward the spinal cord. [K.]

COURAP, n. Kur-a²p'. Written also *courap* and *kurap*. A term derived from the East Indies, where it is said to denote a severe form of cutaneous inflammation, attended with great irritation of the surface, and affecting especially the groins, breast, face, and armpits. [G, 70.]

COURBAIL (Fr.), n. Kur-ba²-rel. 1. Of Plumier and others, the genus *Hymenocæa*. 2. In Cayenne, the *Hymenocæa c.* [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. resin.** See under RESIN.

COURBARIN, n. Kurb-a²r-i²n. See *Courbaril* RESIN.

COURBATURE (Fr.), n. Kur-ba²-tu⁵r. 1. Lassitude, with pains in the limbs. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May, 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).] 2. See EPHEMERAL FEVER.—**Vieille c.** Pulmonary phthisis in the horse. [A, 301.]

COURBE (Fr.), n. Kurb. 1. A curve. 2. Of the veterinarians, an oblong exostosis at the lower end of the tibia. [A, 301.]—**C. antérieure du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the surface of the skull, between the anterior border of the external auditory meatus and a similar point on the opposite side, the line passing just above the superciliary ridges. [L, 150.]—**C. antéro-postérieure du crâne.** 1. Of Parchappe, the curve of the surface of the skull, between the external occipital protuberance and the nasal boss of the frontal bone. 2. Of Van der Hoeven, the curve between the posterior border of the foramen magnum and the nasal bones. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1872, p. 124.]—**C. bigoniaque.** The curve between the two gonia, measured over the prominence of the chin. [L, 143.]—**C. cérébrale totale.** The curve of the skull between the root of the nose and theinion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. cérébelleuse.** The curve between theinion and the opisthion. [L.]—**C. de température.** See TEMPERATURE CURVE.—**C. du corps calleux.** The genu of the corpus callosum. [L, 35; K.]—**C. du vertex.** See *C. sus-auriculaire*.—**C. frontale cérébrale.** The curve of the vertex of the skull between the ophryon and the bregma. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. fronto-sous-occipitale.** The curve over the vertex of the skull between the root of the nose and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. horizontale antérieure.** See *C. pré-auriculaire*.—**C. horizontale postérieure.** See *C. postauriculaire*.—**C. horizontale totale.** The greatest circumference of the skull in a plane passing through the supra-orbital line and the most remote point of the occiput. [L, 143.]—**C. infiofrontale.** The curve of the outer surface of the vertex of the skull between the root of the nose and theinion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. intermastoidienne** [Morton]. The curve over the vertex of the skull between the tips of the mastoid processes of the temporal bones. [L, 150.]—**C. latérale du crâne.** See *C. transverse du crâne*.—**C. lombaire.** The lumbar curvature of the spinal column. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 8 (L).]—**C. naso-opisthique.** See *C. fronto-sous-occipitale*.—**C. occipitale cérébelleuse.** The curve of the vertex between theinion and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. occipitale supérieure.** The curve of the vertex between the lambda and theinion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. occipitale totale.** The curve of the skull between the lambda and the opisthion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 519 (L).]—**C. occipito-frontale** [Morton], **C. opisthio-frontale.** The curve of the vertex between the naso-frontal suture and the opisthion. [L, 150.]—**C. pariétale.** The curve of the vertex between the bregma and the lambda. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. postauriculaire.** That portion of the *C. horizontale totale* posterior to the biauricular line. [L, 143.]—**C. postérieure du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the surface of the skull between the posterior borders of the external auditory meatuses, the line passing over the external occipital protuberances. [L, 150.]—**C. pré-auriculaire.** That portion of the *C. horizontale totale* anterior to the biauricular line. [L, 143.]—**C. sagittale.** See *C. pariétale*.—**C. sous-auriculaire.** The curve of the base of the skull between the two extremities of the biauricular line at the external ears. [L, 143.]—**C. sous-cérébrale.** The curve of the vertex between the root of the nose and the ophryon. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1882, p. 579 (L).]—**C. sous-occipitale.** See *C. cérébelleuse*.—**C. sus-auriculaire.** The curve of the upper surface of the skull between the ends of the biauricular line at the external ears. [L, 143.]—**C. sus-iniaque.** The curve of the vertex between the lambda and theinion. [L, 143.]—

C. transversale totale. The c. sus-auriculaire, together with the c. sous-auriculaire. [L, 143.]—**C. transverse du crâne** [Parchappe]. The curve of the upper surface of the skull between the upper border of the external auditory meatuses. [L, 150.]

COURBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kur-ba. Curved or bowed. [a, 24.]

COURBURE (Fr.), n. Kur-bu^{re}. See CURVATURE.—**C. aortique.** See ARCH of the aorta.—**C. d'enroulement.** A simple curve without any torsion of the axis. [L, 49.]—**C. de torsion.** See *C. spiroïde*.—**C. iliaque du colon.** The iliac flexure of the colon. [L, 7.]—**C. sacro-coecyenne.** The curve formed by the sacrum and the coecum. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 7 (L).]—**C. spiroïde.** That form of curvature produced by the twisting of a body upon its axis. [L, 49.]—**Grande c. de l'estomac.** The greater curvature of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Petite c. de l'estomac.** The lesser curvature of the stomach. [L, 7.]

COURCELLES (Fr.), n. Kur-se²¹. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A, 385.]

COURDÉ, n. See COURONDI.

COUREJHOLO, n. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. [B, 88.]

COUREURS (Fr.), n. pl. Kur-u^{re}. See CURSORES.

COURGE (Fr.), n. Kurzh. 1. The *Solanum dulcamara*. 2. The genus *Cucurbita*. [L, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fleur blanche.** The *Cucurbita leucantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à fleur longue.** The *Cucurbita leucantha*, var. *longa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bou-teille.** The *Cucurbita leucantha lagenaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. couverte de cire.** The *Cucurbita cerifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Barberie.** The *Cucurbita polymorpha verrucosa*. [a, 24.]—**C. de Saint-Jean.** The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. de Siam.** The *Cucurbita melanosperma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. mélo-pépon.** The *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. musquée.** The *Cucurbita moschata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pépon.** The *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. potiron** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Cucurbita maxima*. [B, 95.]—**C. trompette.** The *Cucurbita longa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COURGERON (Fr.), n. Kur-zh^{ron}2. A variety of the *Cucurbita pepo*. [A, 385.]

COURGNÉ (Fr.), n. Kurn-ya. See CORNOILLER.

COURI, n. In India, catechu. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COURIDA, n. In Guiana, the *Avicennia nitida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COURTIS (Lat.), n. f. Kur-i(e)^{ti}s. Of Dioscorides, the *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COURMANCIENNE (Fr.), n. Kur-ma²n²-se-e²n. The genus *Viburnum*.—**C. sauvage.** In Champagne, the *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COURMAYEUR (Fr.), n. Kur-ma³-yu^{re}. A place in the valley of the Aosta, Italy, where there are several gaseous alkaline and chalybeate springs. [L, 49.]

COURMI (Lat.), n. n. Kur'mi(me). Gr., κοῦρμι. An ancient kind of beer made from barley or wheat. [A, 387.]

COURMOTTE (Fr.), n. Kur-mo^t. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COURNANOÛ (Fr.), n. Kur-ne-a²n-u. The *Phalangium bicol* or its root. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COURONDI, n. In Malabar, a tree, of which the leaves yield an astringent juice that is employed with whey as a remedy in diarrhoea and dysentery. [L, 94, 105 (a, 21).]

COURONNANT (Fr.), adj. Kur-o²n-na²n². See CORONANS.

COURONNE (Fr.), n. Ku-ro²n. 1. See CROWN and CORONA. 2. The air-space of an egg. 3. Of a horse's foot, the part that corresponds to the second phalanx of the toes in man. [A, 301.]—**C. à bâtonnets.** In caryocinesis, a barrel-shaped figure in the axis of the spindle figure formed by the chromatic fibrils which have, as is usually the case, not undergone a previous longitudinal splitting. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 201 (L).]—**C. ciliaire.** See CANAL godronné.—**C. d'Ariadne.** Of Rumphius, an apocynaceous plant, the generic position of which is undetermined. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de l'éventail pédonculaire.** See CORONA radiata.—**C. de moine.** The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Reil.** See CORONA radiata.—**C. de Saint-Jean.** The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des blés.** The *Lycinus githago*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. des frères.** The *Carduus eriophorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de soleil.** The *Helianthus annuus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de terre.** The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de trépan.** The crown of a trephine. [L.]—**C. de Vénus.** See CORONA Veneris.—**C. du dent.** The crown of a tooth. [L, 88.]—**C. du gland.** See CORONA glandis.—**C. du soleil.** See *C. de soleil*.—**C. équatorial.** [Carnoy.]—**C. Equatorial PLATE.**—**C. impériale.** The *Cucurbita clypeata* and the *Fritillaria imperialis*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. polaire** [Carnoy.]. See Polar disc.—**C. rayonnante.** See CORONA radiata.—**C. royale.** The *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COURONNÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku-ro²n-na. See CORONATUS.

COURONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Ku-ro²n-na²n². See CROWNING.

COUROS (Lat.), n. m. Kur-o²s. Gr., κοῦρος. The human foetus at term. [Hippocrates (L, 104)]

COUROUALY, COUROUGLY, n's. In Malabar, the *Canna indica*. [B, 88, 121.]

COUROU-MOELLI (Malay), n. The *Flacourtia sepiaria*. [B, 88, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

COUROUPITA (Lat.), n. f. Kur-u-pe^{ta}3. Fr., *couroupite*. Of Aublet, a genus of tropical American trees of the *Myrtaceae*, tribe *Lecythideae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. guianensis** [Aublet.]. Fr., *couroupite de la Guiane*. Ger., *Kanonkugelbaum*. The cannon-ball tree of Guiana. The fruit called cannon-balls is large and

woody, and contains numerous seeds imbedded in the pulp, called *Amandes d'Andos*. In Cayenne the fruit is known as the wild apricot, and furnishes a refreshing beverage, used in fevers; a decoction prepared from it is employed as a clyster in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COURPIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kur-pe-ar. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a cold alkaline and saline spring, slightly chalybeate. [L, 49, 87.]

COURRIÈRES (Fr.), n. Kur-re-ar. See DURTAL.

COURROLETTE (Fr.), n. Kur-rwa⁴-ye²t. The *Corrigiola littoralis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COURS (Fr.), n. Kur. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is an effervescent chalybeate spring. [A, 385.]

COURS DE VENTRE (Fr.), n. Kur-d'va²n²tr¹. Diarrhoea. [L, 41.]

COURSES, n. pl. Kors'e²z. The menstrual flow. [a, 25.]

COURSELLES-SUR-MER (Fr.), n. Kur-su²l¹-y¹su²-mar. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France. [L, 41, 49, 87.]

COURSION (Fr.), **COURSON** (Fr.), n's. Kur-se-on², -son². A new bud produced by the trunk or the stem of a plant. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

COURTE-HALEINE (Fr.), n. Kurt-a²-lan. A popular name for asthma. [L, 109.]

COURTINE (Fr.), n. Kur-ten. The *Plantago coronopus*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

COURT-JOINTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kur-zhwa⁴n²-ta. Having the legs unnaturally short. [L, 41.]

COURTOMER (Fr.), n. Kur-to-mar. A place in the department of the Orne, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49, 87.]

COURT-PLASTER, n. Kort'pla²s-tu²r. 1. See under PLASTER. 2. The *Seriacum anglicum*. [L, 77.]

COURTSHIP-AND-MATRIMONY, n. Kort'shi²p-a²nd-ma²t²ri²-mo-ni². The *Spiraea ulmaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COURY, n. See COURI.

COUSAMBI, n. On the island of Timor, the *Croton sebiferum*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COUSCOU (Fr.), n. Kus-ku. 1. The *Holcus spicatus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. In the French West Indies, the grain of millet and sorghum, and also the hulled grain of corn, boiled into a pap or paste. [a, 14.] Cf. COUSCOUS.

COUSCOUILLE (Fr.), n. Kus-ku-el-y¹. In the Pyrenees, the *Ligusticum peloponense*, or its shoots. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21).]

COUSCOUS, n. A paste eaten by the Arabs and the natives of Africa, made of millet-flour, boiled, either with fat or with flesh or the bark of *Adansonia digitata*. [L, 104.]

COUSIN (Fr.), n. Ku-za²n². See CULE and TRIUMFETTA.—**C. ordinaire.** The common mosquito (*Culex pipiens*). [L.]—**Grand c.** The *Triumfetta lappula*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Petit c.** The *Triumfetta heterophylla*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUSINET (Fr.), n. Ku-ze-na. The cranberry and the whortleberry. [L, 41.]

COUSINS (Fr.), n. pl. Ku-za²n². See CULICIDÆ.

COUSLOP, n. Ku²u⁴-slo²p. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505.]

COUSSARÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kus-sa(sa²)re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *coussarées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rubiaceae*, comprising *Coussarea*, *Furamea*, and *Homalocladus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

COUSSECOUCHE (Fr.), n. Kus-kush. 1. In the West Indies, a root like the turnip, apparently allied to cassava-root. 2. The *Holcus spicatus*. [B, 38, 173 (a, 24); L, 14.]

COUSSEMETH (Hebr.), n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COUSSIN (Fr.), n. Ku-sa²n². A small cushion or pad used to prevent the undue pressure of surgical appliances, etc. [L, 41.]

COUSSINET (Fr.), n. Kus-se-na. See PAD, COUSSIN, and PULVINS.—**C. des marais.** The *Vaccinium oxycoccos*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. oculaire.** A mass of fat behind the eye in the solipedes. [L, 41.]—**C. plantaire.** See PLANTAR CUSHION.

COUSSO, n. Kus'o. Fr., c. See BRAYERA (2d def.).—**Apozema** de c. [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *apozème de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Infusum BRAYERÆ*.—**C. rouge** (Fr.). Red c.; c. in which the female flowers constitute the bulk of the drug. [B, 5, 121 (a, 24).]—**Extrait liquide de c.** (Fr.). See *Extractum BRAYERÆ fluidum*.—**Fleurs de c.** (Fr.). See BRAYERA (2d def.).—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis brayeræ anthelminticæ* [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of brayera; made by pulverizing moderately fine the flowers of brayera previously dried in an oven at 40° C. and then passed through a No. 1 hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

COUTA LAMPA (Turk.), n. See GAMBOGE.

COUTABEA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-ta²r'e²-a²3. Fr., *coutarée*. Of Aublet, a genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Cinchonæae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. campanilla** [De Candolle]. A species growing in the neighborhood of Caracas, with smaller flowers and fruit than those of *C. speciosa*. It is the *Campanilla* of the natives. [B, 214.]—**C. latifolia**. A tree growing in Central America, the bark of which is called *copalchi de guadalajara*. [a, 22.]—**C. speciosa**. Fr., *coutarée superbe*. A species growing in Guiana, the bark of which, known as *quinquina de Cumana* (ou de Rio Janeiro, ou de Carthagène, ou de Brésil), is tonic, and is sometimes used as a substitute for cinchona. It is nauseating and mildly purgative. It is some-

times sold in commerce for *china Cartagena* and as an adulterant of *Cortex astringens*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); L, 30 (a, 21).]

COUTEAU (Fr.), n. Ku-to. See KNIFE.—**C. à deux tranchants**. A double-edged knife. [a, 18].—**Couteaux à embryotomie**. See EMBRYOTOME.—**C. coudé**. An angular knife.—**C. de Cheselden**. See *Lithotomy KNIFE*.—**C. de feu**. A knife-shaped cautery-iron. [E.]—**C. désarticulateur** [Larrey]. A short double-edged knife used for disarticulating. [A, 301].—**C. droit**. See *Amputating KNIFE*.—**C. en serpente**. A knife resembling a pruning-knife; used by Desault for opening the maxillary antrum. [A, 301].—**C. interosseux**. See *Double-edged KNIFE*.

COUT-FIT, n. Ku³u⁴-fi². The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 505.]

COUËLA, n. In Languedoc, the *Iris germanica* and the *Iris pseudo-acorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUËLASSA, n. In Languedoc, the *Gladiolus segetum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUËMELLE (Fr.), n. Ku-t'me². The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COUTHUC, n. See CAOUTCHOU.

COUTILLE (Fr.), n. Ku-tel-y. The *Festuca aurea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTI-PELA (Tamil), n. The *Ficus tomentosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTON (Fr.), n. Ku-ton². 1. The *Arbor vinifera* of Bauhin, a Canadian tree resembling the walnut; on being tapped, it yields a viscid sap of agreeable taste. 2. In the pl., c's, the so-called "pin-feathers" of birds (*i. e.*, the feathers which have just pierced the skin). [B, 88; L, 41, 94, 104, 105 (a, 21).]

COUTOUBEA (Lat.), n. f. Ku-tu³'be²-a³. Fr., *coutoubée*. Of Aublet, a genus of plants of the *Gentianeae*, tribe *Chironieae*. [A, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. alba** [Lamarck]. See *C. spicata*.—**C. purpurea** [Lamarck]. **C. ramosa** [Aublet]. Fr., *coutoubée pourpre*. A species found in Guiana, Cayenne, and the province of Bahia, in Brazil, having medicinal properties similar to those of *C. spicata*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. spicata** [Aublet]. Fr., *coutoubée*. A species indigenous to Guiana, where it is considered tonic, febrifuge, and anthelmintic. It is also used as an emmenagogue. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

COUTOUBEË (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku-tu³'be²-e(a³-e²). Of Don, a subtribe of the *Gentianaceae*, comprising *Coutoubea*, *Adenema*, *Schubleria*, *Helia*, and *Eudodia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTOUBOU, n. In Guiana, the genus *Conami*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUTOU-KASSAR-MOUTTI (Tamil), n. The *Indigofera paucifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COUÏRE (Fr.), n. Ku-tu³r. A popular term for a prominent or deformed scar. [A, 301.]

COUÏRIER [Cruveilhier] (Fr.), n. See SARTORIUS.

COUÏGE (Fr.), n. Ku-va³zh. 1. See INCUBATION. 2. The care and rearing of prematurely born infants by artificial means (in a *couveuse*, etc.). [a, 18.]

COUÏVAISON (Fr.), n. Ku-va³-zon². See INCUBATION.

COUÏVE (Fr.), n. Kuv. The *Pivus cembra*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

COUÏVERCLE (Fr.), n. Ku-ve²rkl¹. 1. A cover or lid. 2. The operculum of a mollusc. [L, 41, 180.]

COUÏVERT (Fr.), adj. Ku-ve²r. Covered (said of a fruit when the calyx covers it without adhering to it). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

COUÏVERTURE (Fr.), n. Ku-ve²r-tu³r. See TECTRIX.

COUÏVEUSE (Fr.), n. Ku-vu³z. 1. The "glass mother" incubator or "mechanical nurse"; a device for maintaining the temperature of new-born infants, consisting of a double-walled wooden box, with the space between the walls filled with sawdust or some other poor conductor, with a chamber or reservoir beneath for holding warm water, the latter being fed by a lamp-boiler or filled in any other way. ["Lancet," Aug. 11, 1883, p. 241; A. Auvard, "Bull. gen. de thérap.," Jan. 30, 1884, p. 63; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 8, 1883, p. 279.] 2. See *POLYPORUS frondosus*.—**C. infantile**. See C. (1st def.).

COUÏVE-CHEF (Fr.), n. Kuvr¹'she²f. A bandage for the head. [A, 301].—**C.-c. quadrangulaire**. See *Grand c.-c.*—**C.-c. triangulaire**. See *Petit c.-c.*—**Grand c.-c.** A four-tailed bandage for the head. [A, 301].—**Petit c.-c.** A triangular bandage for the head. [A, 301.]

COUÏVE-OBJET (Fr.), n. Kuvr¹'o³b-zha. See COVER-GLASS.

COUÏVE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. Kuvr¹'o-re²l-y¹. An envelope of rubber for covering the ears in certain diseases. [L, 41.]

COUÏVEUR (Fr.), n. Kuv-ru³r. See TRANSVERSUS PEDIS.

COUÏROSE (Fr.), n. Kuv-roz. See *AGARICUS ostreatus*.

COUX (Fr.), n. Ku. The *Cuculus canorus*. [B, 88.]

COUZAN (Fr.), n. Ku-za³n². A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there are alkaline and feebly chalybeate springs. [A, 385.]

COVALAM (Malay), **COVALUM** (Tamil), n's. The *Ægle marmelos*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COVAY (Tamil), **COVEL** (Malay), n's. The *Coccinia indica*. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]

COVELLIA [Gaspar.] (Lat.), n. f. Ko-ve²l'i²-a³. A genus, now made a section, of *Ficus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. glomerata** [Miquel]. The *Ficus glomerata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. oppositifolia** [Gaspar]. The *Ficus oppositifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

COVEN-TREE, n. Ko've²n-tre. The *Viburnum lantana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COVENTRY-BELLS, n. Ku³v'e²n-tri²-be²l'. The *Campanula medium*, the *Campanula trachelium*, and the *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COVENTRY-RAPES, n. Ku³v'e²n-tri²-rapz'. The *Campanula medium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COVER, n. Ku³v'u³r. See OPERCULUM.—**C.-glass**. See under GLASS.

COVER KEYS, n. Ku³v'u³r-kez. See CULVERKEYS.

COVER-SHAME, n. Ku³v'u³r-sham. The *Juniperus sabina*, from its being used criminally to produce abortion. [A, 505.]

COVERT, n. Ku³v'u³r. See TECTRIX.—**Greater c's**. See TECTRICES *majores*.—**Lesser c's**. See TECTRICES *minores*.—**Median c's**. See TECTRICES *versæ*.—**Tail-c's**. See TECTRICES *caudæ*.—**Under-c's**. See TECTRICES *inferiores*.—**Upper c's**. See TECTRICES *superiores*.—**Wing-c's**. See TECTRICES *alæ*.

COVEY, n. Ku³v'e². The *Erodium moschatum*. [A, 505].—Sweet c. See C.

COVEY-KEYS, n. Ku³v'e²-kez. See CULVERKEYS.

COWAGE, n. Ku³v'u⁴-aj. See COWITCH.

COWANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku³-u⁴-a²n'i²-a³. Fr., *covanie*. Of Don, a genus of astringent rosaceous shrubs of the *Potentilleae*. [A, 385; B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. mexicana**, **C. plicata**. A shrub about two feet high, with yellow flowers and alternate, small, narrow leaves, covered with a white, fine down on the lower surface. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. stansburyana**. Fr., *donsenel*. A variety found growing abundantly in the United States in the neighborhood of Salt Lake; much used as a styptic. [L, 49 (a, 21).]

COWBANE, n. Ku³u⁴-ban. The *Cicuta virosa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Archemora rigida*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Spotted c.** The *Cicuta maculata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-BASIL, n. Ku³u⁴-ba²s-2l. See under BASIL.

COW-BEAN, n. Ku³u⁴-ben. The *Cicuta virosa*. [L, 77.]

COW-BELL, n. Ku³u⁴-be²l. The *Silene inflata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-BERRY, n. Ku³u⁴-be²r-i². The *Vaccinium vitis idæa*, and in Scotland the *Comarum palustre*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-CAKES, n. Ku³u⁴-kazk. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

COW-CHERVIL, n. Ku³u⁴-chu³r-vi²l. See ANTHRISCUS *silvestris*.

COW-CLOGWEED, n. Ku³u⁴-klo²g-wed. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

COW-CLOOS, n. Ku³u⁴-klus. The *Trefolium pratense*. [A, 505.]

COW-CLOVER, n. Ku³u⁴-klo-vu³r. See under CLOVER.

COW-CRACKER, n. Ku³u⁴-kra²k-u³r. The *Silene inflata*. [L, 73.]

COW-CRESS, n. Ku³u⁴-kre²s. The *Lepidium campestre*, the *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, and the *Veronica beccabunga*. [A, 505.]

COWDEEHARZ (Ger.), n. See KAURI gum.

COWDI, n. The *Dammara australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COW-FAT, n. Ku³u⁴-fa²t. 1. See COW-BASIL. 2. The *Centranthus ruber*. [A, 505.]

COWFLOP, n. Ku³u⁴-flo²p. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505.]

COW-FOOT, n. Ku³u⁴-fu⁴t. The *Senecio jacobæa*. [L, 73.]

COW-GRASS, n. Ku³u⁴-gra³s. The *Trifolium medium*, the *Trifolium pratense*, and the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 505; B, 121 (a, 24).]

COWHAGE, n. Ku³u⁴-aj. See COWITCH.

COW-HEAVE, n. Ku³u⁴-hev. The *Tussilago farfara*. [L, 73.]

COW-HERB, n. Ku³u⁴-u³rb. See COW-BASIL.

COWITCH, n. Ku³u⁴-i²ch. The hairs of the pods of *Mucuna pruriens* and *Mucuna urens*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Bidens pilosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Twining c.** In the West Indies, the *Troglodytes volubilis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-KEEKS, **COW-KEEP**, n's. Ku³u⁴-kekz, -kep. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505; L, 73.]

COW-LEAF, n. Ku³u⁴-lef. In New Zealand, the genus *Meliclytus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COWLED, adj. Ku³u⁴-ld. Lat., *cucullatus*. Fr., *capuchonné*. Ger., *kappenförmig*. Shaped like or provided with a cowl or hood. [B, 116 (a, 24).]

COWMACK, n. Ku³u⁴-ma²k. Probably the *Lychmis vespertina*. [A, 505.]

COW-MUMBLE, n. Ku³u⁴-mu³m-b'l. The *Anthriscus silvestris*, the *Heracleum sphondylium*, and the hedge *Umbelliferae* in general. [A, 505.]

COWPAPS, n. Ku³u⁴-pa²pz. The *Silene inflata*. [A, 505.]

COW-PARSLEY, n. Ku³u⁴-pa³rs-le². The *Heracleum panaces* and the *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-PARSNIP, n. Ku³u⁴-pa³rs-ni²p. The genus *Heracleum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.-p.** The *Heracleum lanatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blunt-lobed c.-p.** The *Heracleum emiens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.-p.** The *Heracleum latifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.-p.** The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Downy c.-p.** The *Heracleum pubescens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fig-leaved c.-p.** The *Heracleum panaces*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Giant c.-p.** The *Heracleum giganteum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Persian c.-p.** The *Heracleum persicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—

Rough-leaved c.-p. The *Heracleum elegans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellowish c.-p.** The *Heracleum flavescens* (seu *austriacum*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-PEA, n. Ku^5u^4pe . The *Trifolium medium*. [a, 24.]

COWPERIAN, adj. $Ku^5u^4pe^{ri}a^2n$. Described by Cowper.
COW-PLANT, n. $Ku^5u^4pla^2nt$. In Ceylon, the *Gynemna lactiferum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-POCK, n. $Ku^5u^4po^2k$. See Cow-pox.

COW-POISON, n. $Ku^5u^4poiz^n$. In California, the *Delphinium trollifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-POX, n. $Ku^5u^4po^2x$. Lat., *vaccinia, variolae vaccinae* [Jenner]. Fr., *cowpox, vaccine*. Ger., *Kuhpocken*. It., *vaccina*. Sp., *vaccina*. A specific contagious disease of bovine animals (chiefly milk-cows), communicable to man and to various animals by inoculation, but not by effluvia; characterized by lesions resembling those of small-pox, usually on the udder in cows, with swelling and tenderness of the parts about the teats, due to injury in milking, accompanied by slight fever. It is thought by some to be a disease *sui generis*, by others to be a modified form of horse-pox, and by others to be a modified form of small-pox. The liquid contents of the pocks (lymph, vaccine) are used in the practice of vaccination, and the disease is now propagated purposely in calves for furnishing supplies of that material. Cf. VACCINIA and VACCINE.—**Casual c.-p.** C.-p. occurring as the result of contagion from an accidental or unknown source.—**Natural c.-p.**, **Spontaneous c.-p.** C.-p. that is not the result of artificial inoculation.—**Spurious c.-p.** Fr., *faux cowpox*. Any affection of the udder in cows resembling c.-p. [A, 301.]

COWQUAKE, COW-QUAKERS, n's. Ku^5u^4kwak , *kwak-u^2r*. The *Briza media* and the *Spergula arvensis*. [A, 505; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COWRAP, n. $Ku^5u^4ra^2p'$. See COURAP.

COW-RATTLE, n. $Ku^5u^4ra^2vl$. The *Lychnis vespertina* and the *Silene inflata*. [A, 505.]

COWRI GUM, n. $Ku^5u^4ri^2$. See KAURI GUM.

COWRIE PINE, n. $Ku^5u^4ri^2pin'$. The *Dammara australis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

COWS-AND-CALVES, n. $Ku^5u^4a^2ndka^2vz'$. The flowers of *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505.]

COWSLAP, COWSLEK, n's. $Ku^5u^4sla^2p$, *slé^2k*. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505.]

COW'S-LICK, n. $Ku^5u^4li^2k$. The *Bryonia dioica*. [A, 505.]

COWSLIP, n. $Ku^5u^4sli^2p$. The genus *Primula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Dodecatheon meadia*. [L, 73.]—**Bedlam c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blue c.** The *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bugloss c.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis* and *Pulmonaria angustifolia*. [A, 505.]—**California c.** The *Primula suffruticosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cape c.** The genus *Lachenalia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common American c.** The *Dodecatheon meadia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.** The *Primula veris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Conserve of c.** See *Conserve PRIMULE veris*.—**C's of Bedlam, C. of Jerusalem.** The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [A, 505.]—**Deep-rose-colored American c.** The *Dodecatheon meadia*, var. *splendens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Entire-leaved American c.** The *Dodecatheon integrifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**French c.** The *Primula auricula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Giant American c.** The *Dodecatheon jeffreyanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Great c.** The *Primula elatior*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jerusalem c.** Larger c. The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain c.** The *Primula auricula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Our Lady's c.** The *Gagea lutea*. [L, 73.]—**Oxymel of c.** See *Oxymel PRIMULE veris*.—**Paige c.** See *Bedlam c.*—**Primrose c.** The *Primula veris*. [L, 73.]—**Pyrenean c.** The *Primula intricata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sikkim c.** The *Primula sikkimensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Syrup of c.** See *Syrupus PRIMULE veris*.—**Vinegar of c.** See *Acetum PRIMULE veris*.—**Virginian c.** The *Mertensia (Pulmonaria) virginica*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COWSLOP, COW'S MOUTH, n's. $Ku^5u^4slo^2p$, *u^4zmu^5u^4th*. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505; L, 73.]

COW'S PARSLEY, n. $Ku^5u^4pa^2rsle^2$. See COW-PARSLEY.

COW-STRIPLING, COW-STROPPL, n's. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505.]

COW'S WEATHER-WIND, COW'S WITHY-WIND, n's. $Ku^5u^4we^2th^2u^5rwind$, *wi^2th^2wind*. The *Stachys sylvatica*. [A, 505.]

COW'S-WORT, n. $Ku^5u^4wu^5rt$. The *Pedicularis palustris*. [A, 505.]

COWTHWORT, n. $Ku^5u^4thwu^5rt$. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [A, 505.]

COW-TREE, n. Ku^5u^4tre . The *Galactodendron utile* and the *Tabernaemontana utilis*. The name has been applied also to several species of figs, and, according to Desvieux, to the *Cusia galactodendron*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Pará c.-t.** The *Mimusops elata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rio Negro c.-t.** A species of *Calliphora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-VETCH, n. $Ku^5u^4ve^2ch$. The *Vicia cracca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-WEED, n. Ku^5u^4wed . The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

COW-WHEAT, n. Ku^4hwet . The genus *Melampyrum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.-w.** The *Melampyrum pratense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Crested c.-w.** The *Melampyrum cristatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Eye-bright c.-w.** See the major list.—**Purple c.-w.**

The *Melampyrum arvense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small-flowered c.-w.** The *Melampyrum silvaticum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.-w., Yellow c.-w.** See *Common c.-w.*

COW-WORT, n. $Ku^5u^4wu^5rt$. The *Geum urbanum*. [A, 505.]

COXA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x^a^3$. Gr., *ἰσχίον* (1st def.). Fr., *hanche* (1st def.). Ger., *Hüfte* (1st def.), *Hüftgelenk* (1st def.). 1. The hip, the hip joint; in entomology, the basal joint of the leg. [B, 100; L, 121.] 2. Of Phly, the coccyx. [A, 318.] 3. Of Berengar, the optic thalamus. [I, 3; K.]—**Coxæ ranarum.** The edible portion of the frog (the upper part of the hind legs of *Rana temporaria* and *Rana esculenta*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]

COXÆLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2x-e^2(a^2e^2)-u^2(u^4)vi^2(wi^2)-u^5m(u^4m)$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *lavare*, to wash. See *Sitz-BATH*.

COXAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ko^2x-a^2g(a^2g)ma^3$. Gen., *coxag/matos (-is)*. From *coxa*, the hip, and *agma*, a fragment. Fr., *coxagme*. Ger., *Hüftbruch*. Fracture of the hip. [L, 150.]

COXAGMOCATOCHEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2x-a^2g(a^2g)-mo(mo^3)-ka^2t(ka^3t)ok(o^2ch^2)-u^2s$. Gen., *coxagmocatoch/eos (-is)*. From *coxa*, the hip, *agma*, a fragment, and *κατοχός*, a bolt. Ger., *Festhalter für Hüftbrüche*. A certain apparatus for securing coaptation in cases of fracture of the hip. [E. Antonelli (A, 322).]

COXAGRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x^a^2g(a^2g)-ra^3$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *agra*, a seizure. Fr., *coxagre*. Ger., *Hüftgicht*. Gout in the hip. [L, 41.]

COXAL, adj. $Ko^2x^a^2l$. Lat., *coxarius*. Fr., c. Pertaining to the hip. [L, 41, 150.]

COXALGIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-a^2l(a^2l)ji^2(gi^2)-a^3$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *coxalgie*. Ger., *Hüftweh*. It., c. Sp., *coxalgia*. 1. Pain in the region of the hip, especially sciatica. 2. As often used by French writers, hip-joint disease. [A, 301.]—**C. cotyloidea.** Fr., *coxalgie cotyloïdienne*. Ger., *Hüftenpfannenschmerz*. See *Coxitis cotyloidea*.—**C. senilis.** See *Senile COXITIS*.

COXALGIC, adj. $Ko^2x-a^2lji^2k$. Lat., *coxalgicus*. Fr., *coxal-gique*. Resembling or pertaining to coxalgia. [L, 41.]

COXANKYLOMETER, n. $Ko^2x-a^2n^2-ki^2o^2m'e^2t-u^5r$. From *coxa*, the hip, *ἀγκύλωσις*, ankylosis, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *C*. An apparatus for measuring the extent to which the mobility of the coxo-femoral articulation is impaired in cases of hip-joint disease. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]

COXARIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2x-a(a^3)ri^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. See COXAL.

COXARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-a^2rth-ri(re)ti^2s$. Gen., *coxarthritidos (-is)*. For deriv., see COXA and ARTHRITIS. Fr., *coxarthrite*. Ger., *Hüftgicht*. Inflammation (especially gouty inflammation) of the hip joint. [E.]

COXARTHROCAECIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-a^2rth-ro^2k(a^2s)(a^2k)-e(a)$. From *coxa*, the hip, *άρθρον*, a joint, and *κακός*, evil. Fungous inflammation of the hip joint. [A, 322.]

COXCOMB, n. $Ko^2x^2ko^3m$. A name for several plants, including the *Celastium cristata*. [L, 56.]

COXENDICUS (Lat.), adj. $Ko^2x-e^2ndi^2k-u^3s(u^4s)$. See COXAL.

COXENDIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-e^2ndi^2x$. Gen., *coxendicis*. See COXA (1st and 2d def's).

COXITIC, adj. $Ko^2x-i^2ti^2k$. Lat., *coxiticus*. Pertaining to coxitis. [A, 322.]

COXITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-i(e)ti^2s$. Gen., *coxitidos (-is)*. From *coxa*, the hip (see also *-itis*). Fr., *coxite*. Ger., *Hüftgelenkentzündung*. It., *coxite*. Sp., c. Inflammation of the hip joint. [E.]—**C. cotyloidea.** Fr., *coxite cotyloïdienne*. Ger., *Hüftenpfannnenentzündung*. It., *coxite cotiloidea*. Sp., c. *cotyloidea*. C. affecting chiefly the acetabulum.—**Senile c.** Lat., *c. senilis, malum coxae senile*. A rheumatoid affection of the hip joint occurring in old persons; characterized by pain in the hip, muscular spasm, wasting, stiffness, and disability, without a tendency to suppuration. [H. L. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 15, 1888, p. 658.] Cf. ARTHRITIS deformans.

COXOCAECIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-o^2k(a^2s)(a^2k)-e(a)$. See COXARTHROCAECIA.

COXOCATOCHEUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ko^2x-o(o^3)-ka^2t(ka^3t)ok(o^2ch^2)-u^2s$. See COXAGMOCATOCHEUS.

COXOCERITE, n. $Ko^2x-o^2s^2erit$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *κέρας*, a horn. The basal segment of an antenna. [L, 11.]

COXODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ko^2x-o(o^2)-di^2n(du^5n)di^2a^3$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *δύσπη*, pain. Fr., *coxodynie*. See COXALGIA.

COXO-EPIMERAL, adj. $Ko^2x-o-e^2p-i^2m'e^2r-a^2l$. In relation or connected with the coxopodite and the epimeron. [L, 11.]

COXO-FEMORAL, adj. $Ko^2x-o-fe^2m(o^2r)-a^2l$. For deriv., see COXA and FEMUR. Lat., *coxofemoralis*. Fr., *coxofémoral*. In relation or connected with the ilium and the femur. [L, 41, 88.]

COXOGNATHITE, n. $Ko^2x-o^2g-na^3/thit$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. The basal segment of a maxilliped. [L, 158.]

COXOPODITE, n. $Ko^2x-o^2p(o^2d)-it$. From *coxa*, the hip, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., c. The basal segment of the appendages of crustaceans. [L, 11.]

COYAVIER (Fr.), n. Kwa^3ya^3ve-a . The *Psidium pyrifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

COYNER'S SPRINGS, n. $Koin'u^5r$. A place in Botetourt County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363.]

COYOLLI, n. In Mexico, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

COYOTZIN, n. In Mexico, the *Canna indica*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

COZBARA EL BIR (Ar.), n. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [L. 77.]

COZOLMECATL (Mex.), n. The root of *Smilax pseudochina*. [A. 417.]

CRAB, n. *Kra²b*. Gr. *ἀστράκος* (1st def.). Lat., *cancer* (1st def.). Fr., *crabe* (1st def.), *écrevisse* (1st def.). Ger., *Krebs* (1st def.), *C.* (3d def.). It., *granchio* (1st def.). Sp., *cangrejo* (1st def.). 1. The genus *Astacus*, especially the *Astacus fluviatilis*. 2. The *Pyrus malus*. 3. A corruption of *carap* (q. v.). [B. 19, 121 (a, 24), 1.] 4. A vulgar term for the *Pediculus pubis*.—**C-apple**. See the major list.—**C'baum** (Ger.). See *C-tree*.—**C-cherry**. The *Prunus avium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**C's-claw**. The *Polygonum persicaria* and the *Stratiotes aloides*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Crabs' claws**. See *Chela* CANCROCORUM (under CANCER).—**Crabs' eyes**. See *ASTACOLITH*.—**C-grass**. The *Salicornia herbacea* and the *Polygonum aviculare*. [A. 305.]—**C-louse**. See *C.* (4th def.).—**C-oil**. See *CARAP*.—**C-oil-tree**. The *Carapa guianensis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**C-stone**. The *Pyrus malus*. [A. 305.]—**C-stone**. C's stones. See *ASTACOLITH*.—**C-tree**. Ger., *C'baum*. 1. The crab-apple tree. 2. The *Carapa guianensis*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C-weed**. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [A. 505.]—**C'wood**. Fr., *bois de crabe*. In Guiana, the *Carapa guianensis*; in the West Indies, the *Schefferia frutescens*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Minshull c.** The *Mespilus germanica*. [A. 505.]—**Queensland c.** The *Petalostigma quadrilocularis*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Siberian c.** The *Pyrus baccata* and *Pyrus prunifolia*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRAB-APPLE, n. *Kra²b'a²p'l*. The *Pyrus malus*, var. *acerba*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Chinese c-a**. The *Pyrus spectabilis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Gariand c-a**. The *Pyrus coronaria*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Minshull c-a**. The *Mespilus germanica*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Oregon c-a**. The *Pyrus rivularis*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Profuse-flowering Chinese c-a**. The *Pyrus malus*, var. *floribunda*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Scarlet-flowering c-a**. The *Pyrus baccata*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Siberian c-a**. The *Pyrus baccata* and *Pyrus prunifolia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Sweet-scented c-a**. The *Pyrus coronaria*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRABBE (Ger.), n. *Kra²b'be²*. See PHAGEDENISMUS *tropicus*.

CRABBY ORE, n. *Kra²b'i²or*. The *Fucus serratus*. [A. 505.]

CRABE (Fr.), n. *Kra²b*. See *CRAB* (1st def.).—**Bois de c.** See *CRAB-wood*.—**C. tourteau**. The *Cancer pagurus*. [L. 105 (a, 21).]

CRAB-ORCHARD SPRINGS, n. *Kra²b-o²rch'a²rd spr'i²n²gz²*. A place in Lincoln County, Kentucky, where there are springs (Foley's and Sowler's) containing various sulphates and carbonates. The waters resemble Epsom salts in their action, but are considered much less irritant. [A. 363, 512.]

CRAB-ORCHARD SALT, n. A mild saline purgative obtained by evaporating the waters of Crab-Orchard Springs. It contains chiefly magnesium sodium and potassium sulphates, also some iron and lithium. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

CRABOSSE (Fr.), n. *Kra²b-o²s*. In Champagne, the genus *Batrachium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRABRO (Lat.), n. m. *Kra²b'(kra²b)'ro*. Gen., *crabron'is*. Gr., *σφῆξ*. Fr., *crabron*. The hornet; the comb was formerly used as a purgative for horses. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

CRABRONIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra²b'(kra²b)-ro²n'²i²d-e(a²-e²)*. The sand-wasps, a family of the *Hymenoptera*. The *Crabroninae* are a subfamily of the *C.*, including *Crabro*. [L. 196.]

CRACHAT (Fr.), n. *Kra²sh-a²*. See SPUTUM.—**C. de lune**, *C. de mal*. The *Nostoc commune*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. perlé**. Of Louis, the pellets of mucus expectorated during or immediately after an attack of asthma. [D. 72.]—**C's rouillés**. Rust-colored sputa. [a. 18.]—**C's roulants**. Transparent mucous sputa, more or less aerated, of thick, tenacious consistence, which roll about in the vessel when it is turned to one side. [L. 88, x, p. 18 (a, 18).]—**C's spumeux**. Frothy sputa. [L. 88.]

CRACHEMENT (Fr.), n. *Kra²sh-ma²n²*. The act of spitting or expectorating. [A. 301.]

CRACHES, n. *Kra²ch'e²z*. The *Stellaria media*. [A. 505.]

CRACHOTEMENT (Fr.), n. *Kra²sh-o²t-ma²n²*. From *crachoter*, to spit often. The frequent spitting of saliva. [A. 301.]

CRACIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Kra²s(kra²k)'i²d-e(a²-e²)*. Fr., *cracides*. A family of the *Gallinacei*. [L. 121, 147.]

CRACKBERRY, n. *Kra²k'be²r-i²*. See *CRACKBERRY*.

CRACKERS, n. *Kra²k'u²r²z*. The *Silene inflata*. [A. 505.]

CRACKLING, n. *Kra²k'i²n²g*. See CREPITATION and CREPITUS.

CRACK-WILLOW, n. *Kra²k'wi²o*. The *Salix fragilis*. [A. 505.]

CRACRA, n. In the Alps, the fruit of the *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B. 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CRADÉ (Lat.), n. f. *Kra(kra²)'de(da)*. Gr., *κράδη*. Of Hippocrates, the branch of a fig-tree. [L. 94 (a, 21).]

CRADEAU (Fr.), n. *Kra²d-o*. The *Clupea sprattus*. [L. 105 (a, 21).]

CRADIA (Lat.), n. f. *Kra(kra²)'di²a²*. A corruption of *cardia* (q. v.). [F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

CRADLE, n. *Krad'l*. Lat., *arculus*. Fr., *arceau*, *archet*. Ger., *Beinlade*, *Schutzbogen*. It., *archetto*. Sp., *arguilla*. A frame to be placed over an injured part to prevent the contact of the bedclothes. [E.]

CRADLE-CAP, n. *Krad'l'ka²p*. A popular term for a layer of dried sebum mixed with dirt that collects on the scalp in children, either from neglect or from a superstitious prejudice against its removal.

CRÆPALE (Lat.), n. f. *Kre²p'(kra²e²p)-a²(a²l)-e(a)*. Gen., *cræp'ales*. Gr., *κραιπάλη*. The headache, etc., that result from excessive eating or indulgence in alcoholic drink. [A. 325.]

CRÆPALIA [Schradler] (Lat.), n. f. *Kre²p'(kra²e²p)-a²(a²)'li²-a²*. The genus *Lolium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÆFFAS (Ar.), n. The *Cladanthus arabicus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÆTE (Fr.), n. *Kra*. See CHALK.—**C. ammoniacale**. See AMMONIUM *carbonate*.—**C. barotique**. See BARIUM *carbonate*.—**C. de Briançon** [Fr. Cod.]. See FRENCH CHALK.—**C. de plomb**. Lead carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. de potasse**. See POTASSIUM *carbonate*.—**C. de soude**. Sodium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. lavée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CRÆTA præparata*.—**C. magnésienne**. Magnesium carbonate. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**C. pesante**. Barium carbonate. [B. 119.]—**C. précipitée**. See *CRÆTA præcipitata*.—**C. préparée**. See *CRÆTA præparata*.—**C. rouge**. See *Réd* CHALK.—**Pastilles de c. lavée**. See *Trochisci CRÆTÆ*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *CRÆTA præparata*.—**Poudre de c. aromatique**. See *Pulvis CRÆTÆ aromaticus*.—**Poudre de c. composée**. See *Pulvis CRÆTÆ compositus*.—**Poudre de c. opiacée**. See *Pulvis CRÆTÆ aromaticus cum opio*.—**Poudre dentifrice de c. camphrée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulvis dentifricum cum creta et camphora*. Camphorated-chalk tooth-powder; made by rasping 1 part of camphor, passing it through a brass-wire sieve, mixing it with 9 parts of precipitated chalk, and re-passing through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**Tablettes de c. lavée**. See *Trochisci CRÆTÆ*.

CRÆIER (Fr.), n. *Kra-ya*. The *Pyrus malus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÆIN, n. *Kran*. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [A. 505.]

CRÆKEBERRY, n. *Krak'be²r-i²*. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [B. 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Corena alba*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRÆKE-FEET, n. *Krak'fet*. The *Orchis mascula* and the *Scilla nutans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRÆKE-NEEDLE, n. *Krak'ned'l*. The *Scandix pecten*. [A. 505.]

CRÆM (Fr.), n. *Kra²n²*. See CRAN.

CRÆMA (Lat.), n. n. *Kra(kra²)'ma²*. Gen., *cræm'atos (-is)*. Gr., *κράμα* (from *κεραυνία*, to mix). A mixture, especially of wine and water. [A. 325.]

CRÆMADIS (Fr.), n. *Kra²ma²-de*. A disease peculiar to sheep in the mountains of Auvergne. [L. 41.]

CRÆMAILLE (Fr.), n. *Kra²ma²-el-y'*. In Champagne, the genus *Lenna*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRÆMBE (Lat.), n. f. *Kra²m(kra²m)'be(ba)*. Gen., *cræmb'es*. Gr., *κράμβη*. Fr., *crâmbé*. 1. Of Pliny, a sort of cabbage. 2. Of Adanson, the genus *Rapistrum*. 3. A Linnaean genus of cruciferous plants of the *Cakileae*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**C. hispanica**. Of De Candolle, the genus *Rapistrum*. [L. 41.]—**C. laciniata**. Fr., *crâmbé laciné*. The Tatar Kenyer or Tartarian bread of the Hungarians. The Cossacks eat the young stalks. [B. 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. maritima** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *crâmbé maritime*, *chow marin* (ou de mer). Ger., *gemeiner Meer Kohl*, *Seekohl*. Sea-kale; a hardy perennial plant found along the coasts of Europe. It is cultivated in many places for the sake of its young stalks, which, when blanched, form a wholesome food. [B. 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. orientalis**. See *C. laciniata*.—**C. pinnatifida**, *C. tatarica*. See *C. laciniata*.

CRÆMBEION (Lat.), n. n. *Kra²m(kra²m)-bi'(be²e'-e')-o²n*. Gr., *κραιβειον*. Of Hippocrates, a decoction of cabbage or, according to some, of hemlock. [B. 115 (a, 24).]

CRÆMBERRY, n. *Kram'be²r-i²*. See CRANBERRY.

CRÆMBION (Lat.), n. n. *Kra²m(kra²m)-bi'(be²o')-o²n*. See CRÆMBEION.

CRÆMBLING-ROCKET, n. *Kramb'l'i²n²g-ro²k'e²t*. The *Reseda lutea* and the *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRÆMBRION (Fr.), n. *Kra²n²-bre-o²n²*. The *Conium maculatum*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRÆMERIA [Murray] (Lat.), n. f. *Kra²m-a'ri²a²*. See KRAMERIA.

CRÆMOISI (Fr.), adj. *Kra²mwa²-ze*. See CHERMESINE. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

CRAMP, n. *Kra²mp*. Lat., *spasmus*, *crampus* [Van Helmont]. Fr., *crampe*. Ger., *Krampf*. It., *crampo*. Sp., *calambre*. 1. A spasmodic and painful contraction of a muscle or muscles. 2. A sudden sharp pain. [D. 20, 35.]—**Auctioneers' c.** One of the professional neuroses, analogous to writers' c.; occurring in auctioneers, and affecting chiefly the orbicularis oris muscle, particularly the left part; it is excited, as in the other varieties, by direct exercise of the affected muscle, and occurs independently of other nervous derangements. [P. Zenner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]—**Cigarette-makers' c.**, **Cigar-makers' c.** Fr., *crampe des cigarriers*. Ger., *Cigarrenmacherkrampf*. Tonic c. of the flexors of all the fingers of both hands, accompanied by numbness of the tips and by tearing pains in the fingers, arms, and shoulders. [A. 319 (a, 18).]—**Coachmen's c.** Fr., *crampe des cochers*. Ger., *Kutscherkrampf*. Retraction of the palmar fascia met with among coachmen. [a. 18.]—**C-bark**. The bark of *Viburnum opulus*. [B. 81.]—**C-bone**. The patella of a sheep; so called because formerly employed as a charm for c. [L. 56.]—**C. of the jaw**. A spasmodic contraction of the anterior belly of the digastric muscle, coming on generally after gaping and preventing the closure of the jaw. It is possible that a slightly depressed state of the jaw may occasionally be produced by a temporary arrest of the tendon of the digastric muscle in the pulley by which it is looped to the hyoid bone. [D. H. Agnew (E).]—**C-stone**. A stone carried about the person as a preventive of c. [L. 73.]—**Dancers' c.** Fr., *crampe des danseuses*. Ger., *Tänzerinnenkrampf*. A tonic, painful contraction of the muscles under control of the tibial nerve, and

brought into play when the whole weight of the body is thrown on to the tip of the great toe, as in ballet dancers. ["Lancet," Aug. 21, 1886 (a, 18).]—**Glass-blowers' c.** Fr. *crampe des souffleurs de verre*. Ger., *Glasblaserkrampf*. A deformity (Fr. *main en crochet*, *main fermée*) consisting in a permanent and pronounced flexion of the fingers, especially of the third and fourth, leaving the thumb unaffected. It affects the majority of glass-blowers, is painless, and is due to the continuous application of the hand to the tubes with which the melted glass is worked. ["Lancet," April 21, 1883, p. 787 (a, 18).]—**Hammermen's c.** Fr. *crampe des forgeurs*. Ger., *Schmiedekrampf*. A spasmodic, often painless, affection of the muscles of the whole arm. The muscles of the upper arm and shoulder are more involved than those of the forearm. ["Lancet," Aug. 21, 1888, p. 333 (a, 18).]—**Knitters' c.** Fr. *crampe des tricoteuses*. Ger., *Strickerinnenkrampf*. Contraction of the extensors of the fingers and numbness of the tips. The thumb is often flexed into the palm of the hand. [Benedikt (a, 18).]—**Milkmaids' c.** Fr. *crampe des laitiers*. Ger., *Milcherkrampf*. C. of the flexor and extensor muscles of the forearm controlling the opening and shutting of the fingers used to grasp the teats of the cow. It is probably produced by overwork, and is sometimes accompanied by degenerative inflammation of the nerves going to the muscles affected. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 54 (a, 18).]—**Musicians' c.** Fr. *crampe de musiciens*. Ger., *Musikerkrampf*. C. occurring in the overworked muscles of players of musical instruments. [a, 18.] Cf. *Violinist's c.*—**Nailsmiths' c.** See *Hammermen's c.*—**Pianists' c.** Fr. *crampe des pianistes*. Ger., *Clavierspielerkrampf*. Spasms or c., and often paralysis, in the groups of muscles used in playing the piano causing inability to use the fingers. [a, 18.]—**Saltatory c.** See *Saltatory spasm*.—**Sawyers' c.** Spasmodic, irregular movements of the upper extremity holding the saw, causing abnormal elevation of the shoulder, scapular movement, adduction of the elbow, rotation outward of the forearm, flexion of the wrist, and swaying to and fro of the body. [a, 18.]—**Seamstresses' c.** **Shoemakers' c.** **Tailors' c.** Fr. *crampe de tailleurs*. Ger., *Schneiderkrampf*, *Nähekrampf*. A spastic form of c. observed principally in the flexors of the fingers and in the muscles of the thumb. [a, 18.]—**Telegraphers' c.** Fr. *crampe des employés du télégraphe*. Ger., *Telegraphistenkrampf*. A c. affecting the fingers of telegraph operators using Morse's instrument. It is said that Hugué's instrument may be used by patient's having c. [Grasset, p. 889 (a, 18).]—**Violinists' c.** Fr. *crampe des violonistes*. Ger., *Violinspielerkrampf*. A c. usually felt in the muscles that are used in holding the bow or violin. It is very painful and usually comes in the left shoulder. [A, 319 (a, 18).]—**Watchmakers' c.** C. in which the patient is unable to hold the lens in the socket of the eye. In some cases the fingers of both hands are flexed in their metacarpophalangeal articulations, while their other joints are in extension and the thumbs flexed into the palm of the hand. [Poore, "Lancet," Aug. 21, 1886, p. 333 (a, 18).]—**Writers' c.** Fr. *crampe des écrivains*. Ger., *Schreiberkrampf*. It., *crampo degli scrivani* (o *scrittori*). Sp., *calambre de escribientes*. Syn.: *scriver's palsy*. An affection observed among writers; characterized by pain or difficulty in writing. In the *spastic form* there are tonic or clonic spasms of the muscles of the hand; in the *tremulous form* the hand and forearm or the entire upper limb are tremulous, rendering the writing illegible; in the *paralytic form* fatigue and weakness are felt in the extensors or the flexors. [Benedikt (D, 35).]

CRAMPE (Fr.), n. Kra³mp. See CRAMP.—**C. de poitrine**. See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**C. des écrivains. See *Writers' CRAMP*.—**C. des joueurs de flûte**. Ger., *Flötenspielerkrampf*. A c. affecting the muscles of the forearm concerned in playing the flute. The c. may affect both the flexors and the extensors of the fingers of each hand. ["Sem. méd.," Feb. 13, 1889, p. 52 (a, 18).]—**C. du cœur**. See ANGINA PECTORIS.—**C. vaso-motrice**. A spasm or c. of the arterioles and capillaries of a part, causing ischæmia. [a, 18.]**

CRAMPON (Fr.), n. Kra²n²-po²n². An organ in certain plants for grasping. It differs from a true root in affording the plant no nourishment, and from a cirrhus in not being spiral. [B, 121.]

CRAMPONNANT (Fr.), adj. Kra²n²-po²n²-na²n². Grasping like a crampton; clinging. [a, 24.]

CRAMPUS (Lat.), n. m. Kra²mp(kra²mp)/u³s(u⁴s). See CRAMP. [L, 81.]

CRAMPY, adj. Kra²mp². Cramp-like, affected with cramps.

CRAN (Fr.), n. Kra²n². The *Cochlearia rusticana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de Bretagne**. **C. des Anglais**. The *Cochlearia armorica*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

CRANBERRY, n. Kra²n²-be²r-²i². Fr., *airelle*, *myrtille*. Ger., *Mosbeere*. The fruit of plants of the section *Oxycoccus* of the genus *Vaccinium*, especially of the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Vaccinium macrocarpum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Australian c.** The *Astroloma humifusum* and the *Lissanthe sapida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bush-c.** The berry of *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Common c.** In England, the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*; in America, the *Vaccinium macrocarpum*; in Scotland, the *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-tree**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**High c.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-fruited c.** See *American c.*—**Syrup of c.** Fr., *sirap de canneberge des marais*. A syrup made by heating 1 part of c.-juice with 2 parts of white sugar. [Swed. Ph., 1817 (B, 119).]—**Tasmanian c.** The *Astroloma humifusum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Upland c.** The berry of *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CRANCHIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²n²k(kra²n²ch²)-i(i²)²a²d-(a²d)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cranchiades*. A family of the *Oligopsidae*. [L, 121.]

CRANDANG, n. In Java, the lemon-tree. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRANE, n. Kran. See CRAIN.

CRÂNE (Fr.), n. Kra²n. 1. The skull. [L.] 2. Of Paulet, a *Fungus*, probably the *Lycoperdon giganteum* of Fries. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. en tourelle**. See *HYPSICRANIUM*.

CRANEIA (Lat.), **CRANEIA** (Lat.), n's f. Kra²n(kra²n)/e²a²-a²-i(i²e²)²-a². Gr., *κράνεια*, *κράνεία*, *κράνεια*. Of Hippocrates and Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula*. [B, 115, 121 (a, 24).]

CRANEBERRY, n. Kran/be²r-²i². See CRANBERRY.

CRANESBILL, n. Kranz/bi². The genus *Geranium*, especially the *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 5, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Anemone-leaved c.** The *Geranium anemonifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bleedy c.** Ger. *Blutkraut*. The *Geranium sanguineum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Carolina c.** The *Geranium carolinianum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-root**. The root of *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 81.]—**Crested c.** The *Geranium cristatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Crow-foot c.** The *Geranium pratense*. [A, 505.]—**Dwarf c.** The *Geranium subcaulescens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Gray c.** The *Geranium cinereum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hill-c.** The *Geranium collinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Iberian c.** The *Geranium ibericum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large rosy-purple c.** The *Geranium armenum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Long-rooted c.** The *Geranium macrorrhizum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pinkish c.** The *Geranium sanguineum*, var. *lancastræense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spotted c.** The *Geranium maculatum*. [A, 327.]—**Striped c.** The *Geranium striatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tuberous-rooted c.** The *Geranium tuberosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Walney c.** The *Geranium sanguineum*, var. *lancastræense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White-flowered c.** The *Geranium silvaticum album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild American c.** The *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRANONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²n²(kra²n²)-go²n²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

CRANIA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *cranium* (q. v.).

CRANIACROMIAL [E. Coues], adj. Kran-²i²a²k-rom²/i²a²-l. For deriv., see CRANIUM and ACROMIUM. Pertaining to the shoulder and the cranium. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

CRANIADA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra²n(kra²n)-i(i²)²a²d(a²d)-a². An order of the *Ecardines*. [L, 173.]

CRANIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²n(kra²n)-i(i²)²a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Sarcicobrachia*. [L, 234.]

CRANIEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra²n)-i²-e²m(a²-e²m)-a²t-om²-a². See CEPHALEMATOMA.

CRANIAL, adj. Kran²-i²a²-l. Lat., *cranialis*, *cranianus*. Fr., *cranien*. Ger., *schädelig*. It., Sp., *craniano*. Pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIATE, adj. Lat., *craniatius*. Provided with a cranium. The *Craniota* are a branch of the *Vertebrata* (in the widest sense of the word) equivalent to the *Vertebrata* of Cuvier. [E. R. Lankester (L, 121).]

CRANICHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran(kra²n)-i²k(i²ch²)/i²d-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Lindley, a division of the *Neottieæ*, comprising *Ponthieva*, *Pterichis*, *Cryptostylis*, *Zosterostylis*, *Gomphichis*, *Stenoptera*, *Altensteinia*, *Cranichis*, *Tripleura*, *Chlorosa*, *Rophostemon*, *Prescottia*, *Acraea*, *Galeoglossum*, and *Ocampoa*. 2. Of Endlicher and Meissner, a division of the *Neottieæ*, comprising the same genera. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRANIEN (Fr.), adj. Kra²n-e-a²n². See CRANIAL.

CRANIIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran(kra²n)-i(i²)²d-e(a²-e²). See CRANIADÆ.

CRANIO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Kran-²i²-o-a²b-do²m²/i²n-a²-l. Lat., *cranio-abdominalis*. Fr., *c.-a.* Pertaining to the cranium and to the abdomen (said of temperaments in which the cerebral abdominal influences predominate). [L, 41.]

CRANIO-BASILYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra²n)-i²-o(o²)-ba²s-(ba²s)-i²/i²s(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *cranio-basilys' eos*. See BASILYSIS.

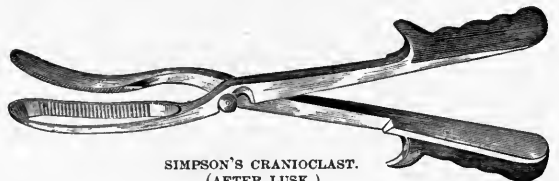
CRANIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra²n)-i²-o(o²)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., *kran²i²-o-sel*. From *κρανιον*, the skull, and *κέλη*, a tumor. See ENCEPHALOCÉLE.

CRANIO-CEREBRAL, adj. Kran-²i²-o-se²r'e²-bra²-l. For deriv., see CRANIUM and CEREBRUM. Fr., *cranio-cérébral*. Pertaining to both the cranium and the cerebrum (said of the art of finding the points on the cranium which correspond to certain regions of the brain lying directly beneath). [a, 18.] ["Arch. of Med.," viii, 1882, p. 260 (a, 18); "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 27, 1888, p. 791 (a, 18).]

CRANIO-CERVICAL, adj. Kran-²i²-o-su²r'vi²-ka²-l. Pertaining to the cranium and to the neck. [L.]

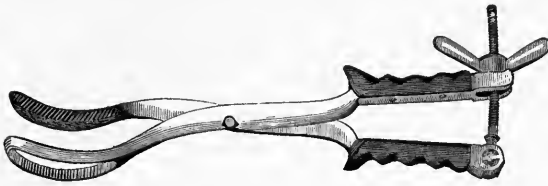
CRANIOCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra²n)-i²-o²k(la²s)(la²s)-i²s. Gen., *cranioclas' eos* (-oc'las'is). From *κρανιον*, the skull, and *κλάσις*, a breaking. Fr., *cranioclasie*. Ger., *Cranioklasie*. The operation of breaking up the fetal skull by means of a cranioclast.

CRANIOCLAST, n. Kran²-i²-o-ka²-st. Fr., *cranioclaste*. Ger., *Cranioklast*. 1. Of J. Y. Simpson, an instrument for crushing and extracting the fetal head after perforation; a heavy forceps one



SIMPSON'S CRANIOCLAST.
(AFTER LUSK.)

blade of which (fenestrated) is inserted inside the skull. 2. Of Braun, an instrument similar to Simpson's in general appearance,



BRUN'S CRANIOCLAST. (AFTER LUSK.)

but having a pelvic curve and designed to be used only as a tractor; hence not properly a c. [A, 22.]

CRANIO-DIACLAST, n. Kran-i²-o-di²-a³-klast. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *διακλάω*, to break into pieces. Syn.: *diaclast*. A screw-like instrument, invented by Harlow, for breaking up the base of the skull in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 30.]

CRANIODIDYMY (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-di²d²-i²(u³)-inu³s(mu³s). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *διδύμος*, double. Fr., *craniodidyme*. 1. See CEPHALOPAGUS. 2. A two-headed monster. [A, 322.]

CRANIO-FACIAL, adj. Kran-i²-o-fa³/si²-a²l. Lat., *cranio-facialis*. Fr., c-f. Pertaining to the cranium and to the face. [L, 41.]

CRANIOGNOMY, n. Kran-i²-o²g²/no-mi². From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *γνώω*, to discern. See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRANIOGRAPH, n. Kran-i²-o-gra³f. Fr., *craniographe*. An apparatus for recording the outlines of the cranium.

CRANIOGRAPHY, n. Kran-i²-o²g²/ra²f-i². Lat., *craniographia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *γράφω*, to delineate). Fr., *craniographie*. Ger., *Craniographie*. See CEPHALOGRAPHY.

CRANIOHEMATONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-he²m(ha³-e²m)-a²t(a³t)-o²n²/ku³s(ku³s). From *κράνιον*, the skull, *αἷμα*, blood, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. See CEPHALEMATOMA.

CRANIOIDE (Fr.), adj. Kra³n-e-o-ed. See CRANIOLARIS.

CRANIOLABIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o²l²/a²b(a³b)-i²s. Gen., *craniolab'idos* (-is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *λαβίς*, a pair of tongs. See OBSTETRICAL FORCEPS.

CRANIOLARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-la(la³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *craniolaire*. Of Linnæus, a genus of tropical pedaliads, of the tribe *Martyniæe*. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. annua** [Linnæus]. Fr., *craniolaire spathacée*. Syn.: *Martynia* c. [Swartz], *Martynia spathacea* [Lamarck]. A species with leaves somewhat heart-shaped, five-lobed, and toothed. The root is used as a bitter tonic, and a bitter and refreshing beer is made from it. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

CRANIOLARIS (Lat.), adj. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-la(la³)/ri²s. Fr., *craniolaire*. Ger., *schädelhörig*. Skull-shaped. [L, 180.]

CRANIO-LINGUAL, adj. Kran-i²-o-li²n²/gwa²l. From *cranium* (q. v.), and *lingua*, the tongue. Relating to or connected with the cranium and the tongue or the lingual region. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1874, p. 481 (L).]

CRANIOLOGICAL, adj. Kran-i²-o-lo²j²/i²k-a²l. Fr., *craniologique*. Ger., *schädelhebetreffend*. Pertaining to craniology. [L, 41, 73.]

CRANIOLOGY, n. Kran-i²-o²l²/i²j². Lat., *craniologia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *craniologie*. Ger., *Schädellehre*. See CEPHALOLOGY.

CRANIOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-ma²l-(ma³l)-a(a³)/si²(ki²)-a³. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μαλακία*, softness. See CRANIOTABES.

CRANIOMANCY, n. Kran-i²-o-ma²n-si². Lat., *cranioman-teia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μαντεία*, prophecy). Fr., *craniomancie*. Ger., *Craniomanzie*. 1. Divination by means of a skull. [A, 322.] 2. The pretended art of ascertaining an individual's mental and moral qualities by an examination of his head. [A, 301.]

CRANIOMANDIBULAR, adj. Kran-i²-o-ma²n-di²b²/u²-la³r. From *cranium* (q. v.), and *mandibula*, the jaw. Relating to or connected with the cranium and the inferior maxilla. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1880, p. 807 (L).]

CRANIOMETER, n. Kran-i²-o²m²/e²t-u³r. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *craniomètre*. Ger., *C*. See CEPHALOMETER.

CRANIOMETRY, n. Kran-i²-o²m²/e²t-ri². Lat., *craniometria*. Fr., *craniométrie*. Ger., *Schädelmessung*, *Schädelmesskunst*, *Craniometrie*. It., *craniometria*. Sp., *craniometria*. The science of ascertaining the various measurements of the skull. Cf. CEPHALOMETRY.

CRANION (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra³n)/i²-o²n. Gr., *κράνιον*. Fr., c. Of Theophrastus, the *Cornu mascula*, also one of his four divisions of *Fungi*; of other old writers, the truffle and certain lycoperdons. [a, 14; B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRANIOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o²p²/a²g(a³g)-u³s-(u³s). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πίγνυθαι*, to be joined. Fr., *craniopage*. See CEPHALOPAGUS.

CRANIOPATHY, n. Kran-i²-o²p²/a²th-i². From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πάθος*, suffering. See CEPHALOPATHIA.

CRANIO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-fa³r(fa³)/ri²-n(u³n)/je²ge²-u³s(u³s). Pertaining to the cranium and to the pharynx. [L, 31.]

CRANIOPHORE, n. Kran-i²-o-for. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *craniophore*. An apparatus for holding a skull in certain precise attitudes for the purpose of studying or figuring its conformation. Topinard's c. consists of a block, or pedestal, upon which the skull is placed; a square, one arm of which is graduated; and a triangular piece, the perpendicular of which is also graduated. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Aug. 6, 1887, p. 161; L.]

CRANIOPLASTY, n. Kran-i²-o-pla²st-i². Lat., *cranioplastice* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *πλάσσειν*, to model). The plastic surgery of the cranium. [E.]

CRANIOSCEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-se²p(ske²p)-si²s. Gen., *cranioscops'eos* (-is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκέψις*, inspection. See CRANIOSCOPY.

CRANIOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o²s²/ki²s(chi²si²)-i²s. Gen., *cranioschis'eos* (-os'chisis). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σχίσις*, fissure. A congenital fissure of the skull, exposing the brain, a condition analogous to spina bifida. [A, 326.]

CRANIOSCLEROSIS [Malpighi] (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-skle²r(sklar)-o²si²s. Gen., *craniosclos'eos* (-is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκληρόων*, to harden. Fr., *cranioclérose*. Ger., *Cranioclérose*. Syn.: *leontiasis ossea* [Virchow]. A rare disease characterized by hypertrophy and ivory-like induration of the bones of the skull and face, somewhat analogous to elephantiasis of the soft parts. [F. Busch (A, 319).]

CRANIOSCOPY, n. Kran-i²-o²s²/kop-i². From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *σκοπέω*, to examine. Fr., *cranioscopie*. Ger., *Cranioscopie*. *Schädeluntersuchung*. The scientific examination of skulls. [A, 319.]

CRANIOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-spu²rm(spe²rm)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *craniospérmées*. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Borraginæe* consisting of *Plagiobothrys*, *Cotsmannia*, *Craniospermum*, *Macromeria*, and *Meninghinia*; subsequently made a subtribe of the *Borraginæe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRANIO-SPINAL, adj. Kran-i²-o-spin²/a²l. See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CRANIOSTEGNOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-ste²g-no²/ma². Gen., *craniostegnom'atos* (-is). Fr., *craniostégnome*. Ger., *Schädelverengerung*. A constricted state of the cranium. [A, 322.]

CRANIOSTEGNOSIS (Lat.), **CRANIOSTENOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-ste²g-no²/si²s, -ste²n-o²/si²s. Gen., *craniostegnos'eos* (-is), -stenos'eos (-is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *στενωσις* or *στένωσις*, contraction. Contraction of the skull. [A, 322.]

CRANIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o²st²-o²si²s. Gen., *craniostos'eos* (-is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *ὄστέον*, a bone. Premature ossification of the cranial sutures. [A, 326.]

CRANIOSTYLE, n. Kran-i²-o-stil. From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *στυλος*, a column. Fr., c. The cartilage of the nasal septum. [Albrecht (A, 385).]

CRANIOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o²ta³. Fr., *craniotes*. Ger., *Schädelthiere*. Syn.: *Pachycardia*. A group of *Vertebrata*, including those that have skulls. [L, 146.]

CRANIOTABES (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-ta(ta³v)/bez-(bas). Gen., *craniolab'is*. From *cranium*, the skull, and *tabes*, wasting. Fr., c. Ger., *Schädelverwischung*, *Schädelwund*. A rachitic condition of the skull, chiefly of the occipital bone, characterized by thinning in patches, or even holes, due to failure of ossification consequent upon the pressure of the pillow, etc. [A, 326; D, 3; L, 87.]

CRANIO-THORACIC, adj. Kran-i²-o-thor-a²s/i²k. For deriv., see CRANIUM and THORAX. Fr., *cranio-thoracique*. Pertaining to the skull and to the thorax; of temperaments showing a predominance of cerebral and thoracic influences. [A, 301.]

CRANIOTOME, n. Kran-i²-o-tom. Lat., *craniotomus* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., c. Ger., *Craniotom*. Any cutting instrument used in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 301.] Cf. CRANIOTOMUS (2d def.).

CRANIOTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o²t²/o²m-u³s(u³s). 1. See CRANIOTOME. 2. Of Hübenthal, a certain trephine devised by him. [A, 322.]

CRANIOTOMY, n. Kran-i²-o²t²/o²mi². Lat., *craniotomia* (from *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *craniotomie*. Ger., *Craniotomie*. It., *craniotomia*. Sp., *craneotomia*. The operation of opening the foetal head and breaking up the brain to facilitate parturition by diminishing the bulk of the head so that the base of the skull may follow the course of a contracted pelvic canal unimpeded by the vault of the skull, which becomes collapsed.

CRANIOTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-tra²k-(tra³k)/to²r; in Eng., *kran-i²-o-tra²k-to²r*. Gen., *craniotractor'is*. From *cranium*, the skull, and *trahere*, to draw upon. A name proposed by F. F. Mundé for any form of cranioclast which, like Braun's, is used chiefly as a tractor.

CRANIOTRIPSOTOME, n. Kran-i²-o-tri²ps²/o²-tom. From *κράνιον*, the skull, *τρίβω*, to crush, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., c. Ger., *Craniotripsotom*. An instrument devised by Cassagny for the same purpose as that of the cranioclast from which it differs in having one of its blades terminating in a trephine perforator. [A, 326.]

CRANIOTRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra³n)-i²-o(o³)-tri²p-(tru³p)-e(a³)/si²s. Gen., *craniotryp'es'eos* (-is). From *κράνιον*, the skull, and *τρύπω*, to perforate. See TREPHING.

CRANIO-VERTEBRAL, adj. Kran-i²-o-vu³rt²/e²b-ra²l. See CEPHALORRHACHIDIAN.

CRANIO-VISCERAL, adj. Kran²-o-vi²s²e²r-a²l. Pertaining to the cranial and visceral regions. [L, 234.]

CRANIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kra²-nek. See CRANIAL.

CRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kran(kra²n)-(i)e²ti²s. Gen., *cranit'idos (-is)*. Inflammation of a cranial bone.

CRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra²n)/i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *κράνιον*. Fr., *crâne*. Ger., *C. Schädel*. It., *cranio*. Sp., *cráneo*. The skull; the bony part of the head, which protects the brain. [C; L; —] **Cartilaginous c.** See CHONDROCRANIUM. — **C. humanum**. Fr., *crâne humain*. Ger., *menschlicher Schädel*. It., *cranio umano*. Sp., *cráneo humano*. The human skull, formerly considered medicinal. [B, 119.] — **Membranous c.** Ger., *häutige Schädel*. The embryonic c. while it is in a membranous condition, ossification not having taken place.

CRANNA-BERRY, n. Kra²n²a²-be²r-i². See CRANBERRY.

CRANOLOGY, n. Kra²n²-o²l'o²-ji². Fr., *cranologie*. See CRANOLOGY.

CRANON (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra²n)/o²n. 1. See CRANIUM. 2. Of Theophrastus, the *Cornus mascula*. [B, 115 (a, 24).]

CRANQUILLIER (Fr.), n. Kra²n²-kel-e-a. The *Lonicera periclymenum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRANS (Fr.), n. pl. Kra²n². Curved transverse ridges on the hard palate of solipeds, where bleeding is often practiced. [L, 41.]

CRANSAC (Fr.), n. Kra²n²-za²k. A place in the department of Aveyron, France, where there are springs containing various sulphates and chlorides. [A, 319.]

CRANSON (Fr.), n. Kra²n²-so²n². The genus *Cochlearia*, especially the *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. a feuilles de pastel**. The *Cochlearia glastifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. de Bretagne**. The *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. de Danemark**. The *Cochlearia danica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. de Groënland**. The *Cochlearia groenlandica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. officinal**. The *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. rustique**. The *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

CRANTER (Lat.), n. m. Kra²n(kra²n)/tu²r(atar). Gen., *cranter'os (-is)*. Gr., *κράντηρ*. A wisdom tooth. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CRANUM (Lat.), n. n. Kran(kra²n)/u²m(u²m). Gr., *κράνιον*. See CRANIUM.

CRANZ (Ger.), n. Kra²ntz. 1. See CORONA. 2. A place in Prussia, where there are weak saline springs. [A, 319.]

CRAP, n. Kra²p. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*, the *Lolium perenne*, and the seed-pod of *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CRAPAUD (Fr.), n. Kra²p-o. 1. The *Bufo vulgaris*. 2. Of the veterinarians, aphthæ. [A, 301.] — **C. du mouton**. See PRÉTIEN.—C's secs. See BUFONES *exsiccati*. — **Huile de c.** An old preparation made by digesting the *Bufo vulgaris* in a mixture of 7 parts of olive-oil and 1 part of white wine, with a gentle heat. [A, 301.]

CRAPAUDINE (Fr.), n. Kra²p-o-den. 1. The genus *Sideritis*. 2. The *Stachys recta*. 3. An ulcer on the coronet of a horse. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 56.] — **C. des champs**. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. des montagnes**. The *Sideritis montana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] — **C. du mouton**. See PRÉTIEN.—**C. humorale**. See C. (3d def.).

CRAPULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra²p(kra²p)/u²(u²)²a. See CRÆPALE.

CRAPULENCE, n. Kra²p-u²-e²ns. Lat., *crapula*. Fr., *crapule*. Ger., *Rausch*. It., *c. crapulosità*. Sp., *crápula*. 1. See CRÆPALE. 2. Of Pliny, washed resin. [A, 325.]

CRAPULOUS, adj. Kra²p-u²-u²s. Lat., *crapulosus*. Fr., *crapuleux*. Ger., *berauscht*, *crapulos*. It., *Sp. crapuloso*. 1. Caused by excessive indulgence in alcohol. 2. Given to drunkenness. [A, 322.]

CRAQUELIN (Fr.), n. Kra²k²-la²n². The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CRAQUEMENT (Fr.), n. Kra²k-e-ma²n². A crackling sound heard on auscultation, especially in phthisis. [A, 301.]

CRASE (Fr., Ger.), n. Kra²z, kra²z'e². See CRASIS.

CRASEOLOGY, n. Kra²-e²-o²-ji². Lat., *craseologia* (from *κράσις* [see CRASIS], and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *craséologie*. Ger., *Mischunglehre*. The science or study of the various crases of the body (see CRASIS). [A, 322.]

CRASH, n. Kra²sh. 1. Coarse linen cloth, sometimes used for bandages. 2. See CRESS.

CRASIOGRAPHY, CRASIOLOGY, n's. Kra²-i²-o²-g²-ra²-t²-i², -o²l'o²-ji². See CRASEOLOGY.

CRASIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kra²z-ek. Pertaining to a crasis. [A, 325.]

CRASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra(kra²)/si²s. Gen., *cras'eos (-is)*. Gr., *κράσις* (from *κράν*, to mix). Fr., *crase*. Ger., *Mischung, Krasis, Kruse*. It., *crasi, mesuglio*. Sp., *crasia, mezcla*. Of the old writers, a certain constitution of the blood supposed to be peculiar to the individual, also a temperament. [A, 327; B, 117.] — **Dropsical c.** Fr., *crase hydropique*. Ger., *Wassersucht-Krasis*. It., *crasi idropica*. Sp., *crasia hidrópica*. A predisposition to dropsy. [D, 21.] — **Parasitic c.** Fr., *crase parasitaire* [Bazin]. A peculiarity of the constitution that is assumed to favor the lodgment of parasites. [A, 301.]

CRASPEDECPHLOGIOIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra²s(kra²s)/pe²d-e²k-flo(flo)-ji²-i²(ge²)-o²i²s. From *κράσπεδος*, a fringe, and *ἐκφλόγσις*, a setting on fire. Fr., *c. Ger., gefranzte Variolöide*. Syn.: *variolis fimbriata*. A form of modified small-pox in which the lesions have a fringe-like arrangement. [A, 322.]

CRASPEDE/E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-pe²d-i²(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²). Of Lessing, a division of the *Gnaphaliceæ*, consisting of *Siloterus, Hirnelia, Gnephosis, Crassolepis, Eriosphæra, Calocephalus, Leucophyta*, and *Craspedia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASPEDODES (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)-pe²d-o²-ed'(as). From *κράσπεδος*, a fringe, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. See FIMBRIATED.

CRASPEDON (Lat.), n. n. Kra²s(kra²s)/pe²d-o²n. Gr., *κράσπεδον*. See FIMBRIA and CRASPEDUM.

CRASPEDOSPERME/E (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-pe²d-o²(o²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)/e²-e(a²-e²). From *κράσπεδος*, a fringe, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *craspédospérmees*. Of De Candolle, a subtribe of the *Carisseeæ*, consisting of *Craspedospermum* and *Plectaneia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASPEDOTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-pe²d-o²ta². See HYDROMEDUSÆ.

CRASPEDUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra²s(kra²s)/pe²d-u²m(u²m). Gr., *κράσπεδον*. 1. Of Loureiro, the genus *Elæocarpus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A puckered cord on the free edge of the mesenteries of certain corals (including the *Actinidæ*), richly furnished with thread cells. [L, 121, 147.] — **C. tectorum** [Loureiro]. The *Elæocarpus tectorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CRASS, adj. Kra²s. Lat., *crassus*. Fr., *épais*. Ger., *dick*. Thick, fleshy (said of the leaves of cotyledons). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

CRASSA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *crassus* (*membrana* understood). Kra²s(kra²s)/sa². 1. Of Osiander, the decidua reflexa. [A, 45.] 2. See SCLERA.

CRASSAL, adj. Kra²s-a²l. Lat., *crassalis*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Crassula*. [B.] — **C. alliance**. See CRASSALES.

CRASSALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-sal(sa²)/ez(as). Of Lindley, an alliance of *Apocarpææ*, consisting of the *Crassulaceæ* and the *Galacineæ*.

CRASSAMEN (Lat.), **CRASSAMENTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kra²s(kra²s)-sa(sa²)/me²n, -sa(sa²)/me²nt'u²m(u²m). Gen., *crassam'inis, crassamenti*. From *crassus*, to make thick. The thick, clotted portion of a coagulated liquid, especially blood. [A, 301.] — **C. sanguinis**. Ger., *Blutkuchen*. The thick portion of coagulated blood.

CRASSATELLACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-sa²(sa²)-te²l-la(la²)/se²(ke²)-a². Fr., *crassatellacés, crassatellidés*. A family of the *Mollusca*. [L, 41, 303.]

CRASSE (Fr.), n. Kra²s. See CALX Jovis.

CRASSENA [Paracelsus], n. A pretended putrefactive and corrosive saline substance causing ulcers and various tumors. [A, 325.]

CRASSICAUDUS (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)-si²-ka²d'(ka²)/u²d(u²s). From *crassus*, thick, and *cauda*, the tail. Fr., *crassicaude*. Ger., *dickschwanzig*. Having a thick tail. [L, 41.]

CRASSICAULE (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-e-kol. From *crassus*, thick, and *caulis*, a stem. Having a thick, fleshy stem. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSICEPS (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)/si²-se²-ps(ke²ps). Gen., *crassic'ip'itis*. From *crassus*, thick, and *caput*, the head. Having a large head. [L, 41.]

CRASSICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-e-ko²l. From *crassus*, thick, and *collum*, the neck. Having a thick neck. [L, 41.]

CRASSICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)-si²-ko²rn'i²s. From *crassus*, thick, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *crassicorne*. Ger., *dickhörnig*. 1. Having thick horns or antennæ; as a n. in the m. pl., *Crassicornes*, a tribe of taxicorous *Coleoptera*. [L, 41.] 2. In botany, provided with thick, horn-like processes. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSICOSTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-se-ko²st-a. From *crassus*, thick, and *costa*, a rib. Having broad rib-like processes on the shells (said of molluscs). [L, 41.]

CRASSIDENTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-se-da²n²-ta. From *crassus*, thick, and *dens*, a tooth. Having large, thick teeth. [L, 41.]

CRASSIJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-se-zhu²-ga. See CRASSICOSTÉ.

CRASSILABRIS (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)-si²-la(la²)/bri²s. From *crassus*, thick, and *labrum*, a lip. Fr., *crassilabre*. Ger., *dicklippig*. Having thick lips. [L, 341.]

CRASSILAMELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-si²-la²m-(la²m)-e²l'(le(la²-e²)). From *crassus*, thick, and *lamella*, a layer. Fr., *crassilamelles*. Of Roze, a division of agarics of the *Sarcopodææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSILINGUES (Lat.), **CRASSILINGUIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and n. pl. Kra²s(kra²s)-si²-li²n²(gwez(gwas), -gwi²-a²). From *crassus*, thick, and *lingua*, the tongue. Fr., *crassilingues*. A suborder of the *Lacertilia*, or a family of the *Sauria*, characterized by a thick tongue. [L, 41, 173.]

CRASSIOBÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-se-lo-ba. From *crassus*, thick, and *lobos*, a lobe. Having thick lobes. [L, 41.]

CRASSINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)-si²-nu²r(ne²r)/vi²s-(wi²s). From *crassus*, thick, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *crassinervé*. Ger., *dicknervig*. In botany, having thick veins. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRASSIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-se-pe²d. See CRASSIPES.

CRASSIPENNE (Fr.), adj. Kra²s-se-pe²n. From *crassus*, thick, and *penna*, a wing. Having thick wings. [L, 41.]

CRASSIPES (Lat.), adj. Kra²s(kra²s)/si²-pez(pas). From *crassus*, thick, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *crassipède*. Ger., *dickfüssig*. Having thick feet. [a, 24.]

CRASSIPETALOUS, adj. Kra²s-i²-pe²t'a²-u²s. Lat., *crassipetalus* (from *crassus*, thick, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *crassipétale*. Having thick petals. [a, 24.]

CRASSIROSTRE (Fr.), adj. Kra³s-se-ro³st'r. From *crassus*, thick, and *rostrum*, the beak. Ger., *dickschnabelig*. Having a thick beak. [L, 41.]

CRASSISQUAMME (Fr.), adj. Kra³s-se-skwa³m. From *crassus*, thick, and *squama*, a scale. Provided with thick scales. [L, 41.]

CRASSISULCE (Fr.), adj. Kra³s-e-su³ls. From *crassus*, thick, and *sulcus*, a groove. Marked with broad furrows (said of shells). [L, 41.]

CRASSITAS (Lat.), **CRASSITIES** (Lat.), **CRASSITUDO** (Lat.). Kra³s(kra³s)/si²t-a³s(a³s), kra³s(kra³s)-si²sh(si²t)/i²-ez(as), -si²-tu²(tu)/do. Gen., *crassitatis*, -siti²e'i, -ud/inis. Gr., παχύτης. Grossness, corpulence, the state of being voluminous. [A, 325.]

CRASSIVENIUS (Lat.), adj. Kra³s(kra³s)-si²-ven(wan)/i²-u³s-us. From *crassus*, thick, and *vena*, a vein. Having thick veins. [Pliny (A, 318).]

CRASSOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Kra³s(kra³s)-so(so³)-se²f-(ke²f)a²(a³l)-u³s(u³s). From *crassus*, thick, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *crassocephale*. Having a thick head. [L, 41.]

CRASSULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra³s(kra³s)/su²(su⁴)-la³. Fr., *crassule*. Ger., *Dickblatt*. 1. Thick leaf; a Linnæan genus of the *Crassulaceæ*. 2. Of the pharmacists, see *C. major*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 173, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arborescens** [Willdenow]. A species growing in Africa. The juice is employed as a caustic to destroy corns. [B, 104 (a, 24).]—**C. coccinea**. A species said to have narcotic properties, cases of poisoning having been reported from the mere smelling of the flowers. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. major**. The *Sedum maritimum*, *Sedum telephium*, and *Sedum fabria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. minor**. The *Sedum majus*. [L, 104.]—**C. pinnata**. Fr., *crassule à feuilles ailées*. A species indigenous to China. It yields a black dye. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. tetragona**. Fr., *crassule tétragone*. A South African species. The Japanese use it, boiled with milk, as an astringent in diarrhoea. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CRASSULACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra³s(kra³s)-su²(su⁴)-la(la³)-se²(ke²f)a²(a³-e²). Fr., *crassulacées*. Ger., *Crassulaceen*. Syn.: *Sempervivæ* [Jussieu], *Succulentæ* [Venteat]. The house-leeks or stone-crop family, an order of polyptalous calycifloral dicotyledons, comprising in some classifications the subdivisions *Crassulææ* and *Diamorphaeæ*, and separated from the *Saxifragaceæ* by the nature of the stem, which is generally free of liber and medullary rays and abounds in parenchymatous tissue. There are several hundred species, distributed among the genera *Sedum*, *Bryophyllum*, *Crassula*, etc. They are succulent herbs or shrubs, a few of which are of medicinal value as astringents. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSULACEOUS, adj. Kra³s-u²-a'shu³s. Lat., *crassulaceus*. Fr., *crassulé*, *crassulé*. Resembling or belonging to the genus *Crassula*; or of pertaining to the *Crassulaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CRASSULARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra³s(kra³s)-su²(su⁴)-la(la³)-ri²(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Corniculatæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Sedeæ*, *Penthorææ*, and *Cephaloteæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSULIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra³s(kra³s)-su²(su⁴)-le²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *crassulées*. 1. Of St.-Hilaire, a family of plants related to the genus *Penthorum*, comprising *Tillæa*, *Crassula*, *Cotyledon*, *Rhodiola*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Septs*. 2. Of Mirbel, a family of polyptalous dicotyledons equivalent to the *Crassulaceæ* of De Candolle. 3. Of Jussieu, a family of the *Peripetalææ*, consisting of *Tillæa*, *Crassula*, *Bryophyllum*, *Sedum*, *Sempervivum*, and *Septs*. 4. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Crassulaceæ*, comprising *Tillæa*, *Bulliardia*, *Basystemon*, *Septs*, *Crassula*, *Globulea*, *Curtogyne*, *Grammanthes*, *Rochlea*, *Kalanche*, *Bryophyllum*, *Cotyledon*, *Pistorinia*, *Umbilicus*, *Echeveria*, and *Sedum*. 5. Of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Crassulaceæ*. 6. Of Don, a division including the genera of De Candolle and, in addition, *Purgosia* and *Kalosanthes*. 7. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Crassulaceæ*, distinguished by distinct carpels forming a circle of flowers, and consisting of *Tillæa*, *Bryophyllum*, *Sedum*, *Echeveria*, and *Sempervivum*. [B, 34, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra³s(kra³s)-su²(su⁴)-li²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *crassulinées*. Of Brongniart, a class of dialypetalous, perigynous *Dicotyledones*, including the families *Crassulaceæ*, *Elatinææ*, and *Datisceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRASSUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *crassus* (*intestinum* understood). Kra³s(kra³s)/su²m(su⁴m). See COLON (1st def.).

CRASSUS (Lat.), adj. Kra³s(kra³s)/su²s(su⁴s). Gr., παχύς. Fr., *crasse*. Ger., *dick*. Corpulent; of anatomical structures, thick; of the pulse, full, turgid; of drugs, thick, not readily absorbed and conveyed into delicate parts. [A, 325.]

CRATÆA [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n. f. Kra²t(kra²)-e'(a³e²)-a³. From κραταίος, strong. The genus *Philomedion*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRATÆGIN, n. Kra²t-e'ji²n. Fr., *cratægine*. A crystallizable substance obtained by Leroy from the bark of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [A, 301.]

CRATÆGON (Lat.), n. m. Kra²t(kra²)-e'(a³e²)-gon. Gen., *cratægono* (-is). Gr., κραταίγον. 1. Of Theophrastus, some species of *Cratægus*. 2. According to Baillon, the kermes of *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRATÆGONON (Lat.), **CRATÆGONUM** [Dioscorides] (Lat.), n's n. Kra²t(kra²)-e'g'(a³e²g)-o²n-o²n, u³m(u⁴m). According to Lobel, the genus *Melampyrum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. CRATÆGONON.

CRATÆGUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra²t(kra²)-e'(a³e²)-gu³m(gu⁴m). See CRATÆGON.

CRATÆGUS (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). Kra²t(kra²)-e'(a³e²)-gu³s(gu⁴s). Gr., κραταίγος, κραταίγος. Fr., *c. aubépine*, *alésier*, *azerolier*. Ger., *Weissdorn*. It., *ampelro. cratægino*. Sp., *espino blanco*. A Linnæan genus of rosaceous plants of the *Pomeæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. æstivalis** [Torrey

and Gray]. The *Mespilus æstivalis*. [B.]—**C. amelanchier**. See **AMELANCHIER vulgaris**.—**C. aria**. See **PYRUS aria**.—**C. aronia**. The *Mespilus aronia*. [B.]—**C. azarolus**. The *Mespilus azarolus*. [B.]—**C. bibas** [Loureiro]. **C. bybas**. The *Eriobotrya (Mespilus) japonica*.—**C. coccinea** [Linnaeus]. The *Mespilus coccinea*. [B.]—**C. crus galli** [Linnaeus]. The *Mespilus crus galli*. [B.]—**C. dentata** [Thunberg]. See **PYRUS intermedia**.—**C. fennica** [Linnaeus]. The *Pyrus hybrida*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. germanica**. The *Mespilus germanica*. [L, 87.]—**C. latifolia** [Lamarck]. See **PYRUS intermedia**.—**C. lucida** [Wagenheim]. The *Mespilus crus galli*. [B.]—**C. mespilus**. See **MESPILUS germanica**.—**C. mexicana** [Moçino and Sessé]. Sp., *tejocote* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Mespilus mexicana*. [B.]—**C. monogyna** [Jacquin]. **C. oxyacantha** [Linnaeus]. The *Mespilus oxyacantha*. [B.]—**C. parvifolia**. A species abundant in Virginia. A refreshing syrup is made from the fruit. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. pinnatifida et cuneata**. A species the fruit of which, fresh, dried, or made into jelly, is used in preparing a stomachic drink. [L, 75.]—**C. pyracantha** [Persoon]. The *Cotoneaster pyracantha*.—**C. racemosa** [Lamarck]. The *Amelanchier canadensis*. [B.]—**C. terminalis** [Linnaeus]. See **PYRUS terminalis**.

CRATÆOGONON (Lat.), **CRATÆOGONUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kra²t(kra²)-e(a³e²)-o²g'o²n-o²n, u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κραταίγονον. Of Pliny, the *Polygonum persicaria*. [A, 318.] Cf. CRATÆGONUM.

CRATÆVA (Lat.), n. f. Kra²t(kra²)-e'(a³e²)-va³(wa³). Fr., *cratévier*. A Linnæan genus of the *Capparidææ*, tribe *Capparidææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. balanghas** [Koenig]. The *Feronia elephantum*. [B, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**C. gynandra**. See **C. tapia**.—**C. inermis** [Linnaeus]. See **C. nurvala**.—**C. marmelos** [Linnaeus]. See **ÆOLE marmelos**.—**C. nurvala** [Ham.]. Syn.: *C. inermis* [Linnaeus]. A species found in Malabar and the Society Islands. The fruits are acid, but edible. The leaves are aromatic and slightly bitter, and are considered stomachic and diuretic. The root is considered alterative, and the juice of the bark is given in convulsions; and, boiled in oil, is used as an external application in rheumatism. [B, 19, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. religiosa**. See **ÆGLE marmelos**.—**C. tapia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *tapier*. A species growing in the West Indies, the fruit of which is known as the garlic pear on account of its odor. The root is used for blisters. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CRATCHES, n. Kra²ch'e²z. See **SCRATCHES**.

CRATÉGINE (Fr.), n. Kra²t-a-zhen. See **CRATÆGIN**.

CRATER (Lat.), n. m. Kra(kra²)/tu³r(tar). Gen., *crater'os* (-is). Gr., κρατήρ. Fr., *cratère*. Ger., *Becher*. A large cup; according to Ruland, a vessel that is large below and small at the mouth. [A, 325.]—**Exhalant c.** See **EXHALANT APERTURE**.

CRATERA (Lat.), n. f. Kra²t(kra²)-e(a³)ra³. See **CRATER**. 2. In botany, a cup-shaped receptacle. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRATERAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Kra²t(kra²)-u³r(e²r)-a³k'(a³u³ch²)-e²n(an). Gen., *craterauchen'os* (-is). Gr., κραταρχήν (from κρατρός, powerful, and ἀρχή, the neck). A robust, thick-necked person. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

CRATÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra²-te²r. See **CRATER**.—**C. de la membrane vitelline**. A limited crater-like bulging of the inner layer of the vitelline membrane where the spermatozooids are to pass through it, at a point corresponding to the *cône d'attraction*. [A, 15.]

CRATERELLA [Persoon] (Lat.), **CRATERELLUS** [Fries] (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r-e²l'a³, -lu³s(lu⁴s). Fr., *cratèrèlle*. A genus of the *Telephora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cornucopioides** [Persoon]. An edible species found in abundance in the woods in autumn. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRATERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r-i²a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of Corda, a section of the *Physarci*, consisting of the genus *Stegasma*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATERIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r-i²d'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, comprising *Craterium* and *Pyridium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATERIFLORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r(ar)-i²-flor'e(a³e²). From *cratera* (q. v.), and *flor*, a flower. 1. Of Reichenbach, a series of the *Rotifloræ*, comprising the families *Plantagineæ*, *Primuleæ*, and *Ericææ*. 2. A formation of the *Rotifloræ*, comprising the families *Lysimachiaceæ*, *Primulaceæ*, and *Ericaceæ*. 3. A formation of the *Limbiifloræ*, comprising the families *Plumbagineæ*, *Primulaceæ*, and *Ericaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATERIFORM, adj. Kra²t-e²r-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *crateriformis* (from *cratera*, a cup, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cratériforme*. Ger., *becherförmig*. See **CRATEROID**.

CRATERION (Lat.), **CRATERIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kre²t(kra²)-e(a³)ri²-o²n, u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κρατήριον (dim. of κρατήρ). A small cup. [A, 325.]

CRATEROID, adj. Kra²t-e²r-oid. Lat., *crateroideus* (from *cratēr*, a cup, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cratéroïde*. Ger., *becherähnlich*, *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped.

CRATEROIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r(ar)-o(o²)-i²d-(ed²)-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Hypophorææ*, comprising *Calicium* and *Coniocybe*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEROMYCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r(ar)-o(o²)-mi(mu³)se²(ke²)-i(e). From *cratēr*, a cup, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Of Léveillé, a section of the *Columellei*, consisting of *Crateromyces*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEROMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-e²r(ar)-o(o²)-mi(mu³)-set(kat/ez)e²s. Of Corda, a section of the *Mucaroidææ*, comprising *Calysosporium*, *Heniscypha*, *Crateromyces*, and *Didymocraete*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEROPODES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra²t(kra²)-er(ar)-o²p'o²d-ez(as). A group of the *Timeliinæ*. [L, 320.]

CRATEROPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-e^{2r}(ar)-o^{2p}-sor(e)^{a2}. Of Reichenbach, a suborder of the *Hyphopsores*, comprising the families *Coniocybeae*, *Calyceae*, and *Sphaerophoreae*; subsequently, of the same author, a suborder of the *Fodetopsores*, consisting of the families *Calyceae*, *Coniocarpiceae*, and *Sphaerophoreae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATEVA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-e(a)¹/va³(wa³). See CRATEVA.

CRATÉVIER (Fr.), n. Kra^{3t}-a-ve-a. See CRATEVA.

CRATICULA (Lat.), n. f. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-i^{2k}(ek)/u²(u⁴)-la³. Dim. of *crates*, a network. 1. The grate of a furnace. [A, 325.] 2. See OMENTUM.

CRATICULATUS (Lat.), adj. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-i^{2k}(ek)-u²(u⁴)-la-(la³/tu³s(tu⁴s)). See COSTULARIS.

CRATOOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-o(o³)-o^{2f}/i^{2t}(u⁴t)-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *cratoöphyte*. Of Necker, a genus (group) of plants, comprising the natural species (genera) *Kämpferia*, *Curcuma*, *Thalia*, *Costus*, *Alpinia*, *Amorimum*, *Canna*, *Maranta*, *Psycdraranta*, *Qualea*, *Myrosma*, *Renealmia*, *Tillandsia*, *Heliconia*, *Musa*, *Bromelia*, and *Pseudomelia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRATOXYLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-o^{2x}-i^{2l}(u⁴l)/e²-e(a)³. Fr., *cratoxylées*. Of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Hypericineae*, comprising *Eliea* and *Cratoxylon*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CRATOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Kra^{2t}(kra^{3t})-o^{2x}/i^{2l}(u⁴l)-o²ⁿ. From *κράτος*, strength, and *ξύλον*, wood. Of Blume, a genus of the *Hypericineae*, tribe *Cratoxylæe*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. Hornschuchii**. A Java species said to be diuretic and astringent. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAUMBU (Tamil), n. The *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAUROPHYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Kra⁴(kra³-u)-ro(ro³)-fi²(fu¹l)/lo²ⁿ. From *κράυρος*, brittle, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. The *Cucubalus otilis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAUROS (Lat.), adj. Kra⁴(kra³-u)-ro^{2s}. Gr., *κράυρος*. Friable, brittle, dry. [L, 94.]

CRAUROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kra⁴-ro^{2s}i^{2s}. See KRAUROSIS.

CRAVATE (Fr.), n. Kra³-va^{3t}. A triangular piece of muslin or the like, used as a bandage, the middle being applied first and the extremities brought around the part. [A, 301.]—**C. carpo-cervicale**. A sling for suspending the wrist to the neck; made of two loops joined like the links of a chain, one for the neck and the other for the wrist. [a, 18.]—**C. carpo-olecraniene**. A surgical bandage consisting of one piece, used to keep the hand forcibly extended or forcibly flexed upon the wrist. One end is wrapped around the wrist and the hand, then the latter is flexed or extended as the case may be, while the other end is fastened around the lower extremity of the arm just above the olecranon. [a, 18.]—**C. de Suisse**. The longitudinal bundles of muscular fibres that run parallel to the lesser curvature of the stomach on its anterior and posterior surfaces. [L, 49.]—**C's œsophagiennes**. Certain fleshy bands disposed in the form of cravats around the cardiac orifice of the stomach in the horse. [A, 301.]

CRAVEGGIA (It.), n. Kra³-va³/ji²-a³. A place in Piedmont, where there is a hot spring containing sodium sulphate. [A, 385.]

CRAVEIRO (Port.), n. Kra³-va-e-ro. A clove. [A, 301.]—**C. da India**. See **C. da terra**. The buds of *Calyptanthus aromatica* and the young fruits of *Eugenia pseudo-caryophyllus*. [A, 301.]

CRAVICHON (Fr.), n. Kra³-ve-sho²ⁿ. The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 83, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRAVINHA (Port.), n. Kra³-ven/ya³. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAVITTA, n. The *Boletus œreus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAVO (Port.), n. Kra³-vo. See CRAVEIRO.—**C. de maranhão**. The *Persea caryophyllacea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. do defunto**. The genus *Tagetes*, especially the *Tagetes patula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAW, n. Kra⁴. Fr., *cabot*. Ger., *Kropf*. It., *gozzo*. Sp., *buche*. 1. The crop of a fowl. [L, 56.] 2. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505.]—**Yellow c**. See **C**. (2d def.).

CRAWBERRY, n. Kra⁴/be^{2r}-i². The *Empetrum nigrum* and the *Vaccinium oxycoccus*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-CRAW, n. Kra⁴/kra⁴. A parasitic skin disease occurring among the natives of the western coast of Africa. [Nielly, "Union méd.," No. 49, 1882; "Progr. méd.," No. 15, 1882.]

CRAW-CROOKS, **CRAW-CROOPS**, n's. Kra⁴/kru⁴ks, -krups. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-CROFOOT, n. Kra⁴/kro-fu⁴t. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-DULSE, n. Kra⁴/du³ls. The *Rhodymenia ciliata*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-FEET, n. Kra⁴/fet. The *Scilla nutans* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-FISH, n. Kra⁴/fi²sh. See *ASTACUS fluviatilis*.—**C. eye**. The *Lichen parellies*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAWFOOT, n. Kra⁴/fu⁴t. The *Ranunculus acris* and the *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505.]—**Bulbous c**. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [L, 105.]

CRAWFURDIA (Lat.), n. f. Kra⁴-fu⁵rd/i²-a³. A genus of gentianaceous plants of the tribe *Sweetieae*, indigenous to Nepal. The species have the bitter, tonic qualities of the gentians. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAWFURDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kra⁴-fu⁵rd-i(i²)/e²-e(a)³-e². Of Regl, a tribe of the *Gentianaceae*, equivalent to *Crawfurdia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRAWLEY, n. Kra⁴/e². The *Corallorrhiza odontorrhiza*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRAWNBERRY, n. Kra⁴/n²be^{2r}-i². See CRANBERRY.

CRAWNEBS, n. Kra⁴/n²e²bz. The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-PEAS, n. Kra⁴/pez. The *Lathyrus pratensis*. [A, 505.]

CRAWPS, n. Kra⁴/ps. The *Rhaphanus raphanistrum*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-TAES, n. Kra⁴/taz. The *Ranunculus acris*, the *Ranunculus repens*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505.]

CRAW-TEES, n. Kra⁴/tez. The *Scilla nutans* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]

CRAVEUX (Fr.), adj. Kra-yu⁶. Chalky; containing or made from chalk. [A, 301.]

CRAFFERY, n. Kra⁴/fe^{2r}-i². The *Pulmonaria officinalis*. [A, 505.]

CRAFFISH, n. Kra⁴/fi²sh. 1. The *Astacus fluviatilis*. Its ashes were formerly esteemed a cure for rabies. [B, 117.] 2. The *Doronicum pardalianches*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRAYON, n. Kra-yo²ⁿ. Fr., c. A stick containing substances for external application. There are five preparations official under this title in the Fr. Cod., containing nitrate of silver and nitrate of potassium, sulphate of copper, tannic acid, and iodoform.—**C. caustique** (Fr.). A stick of caustic (e. g., of silver nitrate).—**C. dermatographique** (Fr.). Of Pyrlas, a preparation made by melting together 5 parts of rosin, 4 of stearin, and 2 of wax, and stirring in a sufficient quantity of lamp-black; used for marking on the skin. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

CRAZEY, n. Kra⁴/zi². See CRAZY (n.).—**Creeping c**. The *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505.]

CRAZINESS, n. Kra⁴/zi²-ne^{2s}. The state of being crazy.

CRAZOLARYNGISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kra⁴(kra³)/zo(zo³)-la^{2r}-(la³r)-i²ⁿ(u⁴n²)-ji²z(gi²s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). From *κράζειν*, to crow, and *λάρυγξ*, the larynx (see also *ismus*). Fr., *crazolaryngisme*. Of M. Good, laryngismus stridulus. [A, 322.]

CRAZY, n. Kra⁴/zi². The *Ranunculus acris* and some other species of *Ranunculus*; also the *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505.]

CRAZY, adj. Kra⁴/zi². Fr., *fou*. Broken in mind. See INSANE.

CRAZY-WEEDS, n. Kra⁴/zi²-wedz. See *Loco plants*.

CREA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kre²)/a³. See OCREA.

CREAKING, n. Krek⁴/i²n²g. See STRIDOR.

CREAM, n. Krem. Lat., *flor lactis*, *cremor*. Fr., *crème*. Ger., *Rahm*. It., Sp., *crema*. 1. The thick, unctuous, yellowish-white layer formed on the surface of milk that is allowed to stand for some hours, consisting chiefly of the corpuscular elements of the milk. It should constitute from 14 to 16 per cent. of the milk. It is a palatable and highly nutritious article of food, and is used externally for irritated states of the skin. 2. Any alimentary or medicinal substance resembling c. [A, 385.]—**Cold c**. See the major list.—**C. fruit**. The fruit of *RouPELLIA grata*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. nuts**. The fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*. [B, 5.]—**C. of tartar**. Lat., *cremor tartari*. Fr., *crème de tartre*. Ger., *Weinsteinrahm*. Potassium bitartrate. [B, 81.]—**C.-of-tartar fruit**. The fruit of *Adansonia Gregorii*. [B, 81.]—**C.-of-tartar tree**. The *Adansonia Gregorii*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-of-tartar whey**. A drink made by adding about 2 drachms of potassium bitartrate to a pint of milk. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**C. syrups**. A variety of syrups given with carbonic-acid water, to which they impart an agreeable flavor; made by dissolving without heat 14 pounds of powdered sugar in a gallon of fresh cream. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Pectoral c**. See *CRÈME pectorale de Pierquin*.

CREAM-CUPS, n. Krem⁴/ku³ps. The *Platystemon californicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CREAMOMETER, n. See CREMOMETER.

CREAS (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre²)/a³s(a³s). Gen., *cre'atos* (-is). Gr., *κρέας*. Flesh. [A, 322.]

CREASHAK, n. Kre⁴/a³sh-a²k. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CREASOL, n. Kre⁴/a³s-o^{2l}. Fr., *créosol*. Ger., *Kreosol*. A phenol obtained from wood-tar creasote, C₆H₃(CH₃)(OH)OCH₃ = C₆H₁₀O₂. [B, 4, 5 (a, 24).]

CREASOTE, n. Kre⁴/a³s-ot. Lat., *creasotum*. [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (from *κρέας*, flesh, and *σῶζεν*, to preserve), *kreosotum* [Ger. Ph., Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swiss Ph., Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Greek Ph.]. Fr., *créosote du goudron de bois*. Ger., *Kreosot*. It., *creosoto*. Sp., *creosota* [Sp. Ph.]. A substance obtained by the distillation of wood-tar, consisting chiefly of a mixture of cresol, oxycresol, methylcresol, and phlorone. It is a highly refractive, oily liquid, having, when freshly prepared, a yellowish tinge which changes to red or brown on exposure to the light. It has a peculiar, sharp, empyreumatic odor and a burning taste, and produces a white stain on coming into contact with the skin. It has a sp. gr. of from 1.035 to 1.085, boils at nearly 200° C., and is inflammable. It is soluble in 80 parts of cold water and readily soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has marked antiseptic properties. It is used in medicine for its local action as a paralyzant of nerve tissue. Given in small doses, it acts as a sedative, but in overdoses it is a violent poison, producing nausea, headache, convulsions, and coma. It has been administered with advantage in cases of obstinate vomiting, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, lenteric diarrhoea, and typhoid fever, and is of special value in gastric diseases attended with fermentation. Externally it is applied as a stimulant styptic and in the treatment of decayed teeth. It has been found useful in skin diseases of a scaly nature and in the treatment of foul ulcers or inflamed tissues that give

rise to foetid discharges in leucorrhœa, diphtheritic sore throat, etc. It has recently been recommended in the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. [B, 5, 95 (a, 24); a, 27.]—**Coal-tar c.** Fr., *crésote du goudron de houille*. Ger., *Steinkohlentheerkrésot*. 1. That portion of the heavy oil of coal-tar which distills between 165° and 200° C. It resembles c. in appearance, and is often substituted for it. It differs from c. in containing carboic acid. It also contains cresol, xylol, and other substances of the aromatic group. 2. An improper name for carboic acid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C.-bush.** The *Larrea mexicana*. [B, 81 (a, 24).]—**C. capsules with balsam of tolu.** Of Reuss, capsules containing each 5 centigrammes of c. with balsam of tolu. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxviii (a, 21).]—**C. mixture.** See *Mistura CREASOTI*.—**C.-plant, C.-shrub.** The *Larrea mexicana*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-water** [U. S. Ph.]. See *Aqua CREASOTI*.—**Inhalation of c.** [Br. Ph.]. See *Vapor CREASOTI*.—**Mineral c.** See *Coal-tar c.*—**Ointment of c.** See *Unguentum CREASOTI*.—**Vegetable c.** Fr., *crésote végétale*. See *C.—Wine of c.* See *Vinum CREASOTI*.—**Wood-c., Wood-tar c.** See *C.*

CREASOTUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre²)-a²s-(a²s)-ot(u³)m(u³)m. See *CREASOTE*.—**Aqua creasoti** [U. S. Ph.]. Ger., *Creasotwasser*. Creasote-water; a solution of 1 part of creasote in 100 parts of distilled water. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C. chloroformatum.** Chloroform creasote; a mixture of 1 part of creasote and 2 parts each of chloroform and alcohol. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” x (a, 21).]—**C. solum, loco aque Binelii.** See *Aqua creasoti*.—**Mistura creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Syn.: *mistura Kreasoti*. Creasote mixture; consisting of 16 minims each of creasote and glacial acetic acid, dissolved in 15 fl. oz. of water, to which 1 fl. oz. of syrup and ½ fl. dr. of spirit of juniper are added. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Sapo creasoti.** Ger., *Creasotseife*. Soap containing from ⅓ to ⅕ its weight of creasote; used as an antiseptic. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Spiritus creasoti.** A mixture of 1 part of creasote and 3 parts of alcohol. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**Unguentum creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *pommade crésotée*. Ger., *Kreasotsalbe*. Ointment of creasote, made by mixing 1 part of creasote with 12 parts of simple ointment. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Vapor creasoti** [Br. Ph.]. Inhalation of creasote; a mixture of 12 minims of creasote and 8 fl. oz. of boiling water, placed in a suitable vessel so as to admit of the inhalation of the vapor rising from the mixture. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Vinum creasoti.** Wine of creasote; a mixture of 1 part of creasote, 9 parts of alcohol, 20 of syrup, and 70 of Malaga wine. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

CREAT (Hind.), n. The *Andrographis paniculata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CREATINE, n. Kre²a²t-en. Lat., *creatina* (from κρέας, flesh). Fr., *créatine*. Ger., *Kreatin, Fleischstoff*. It, Sp., *creatina*. An alkaloid, C(NH)(NH₂)(NCH₃) = CH₂CO.OH = C₄H₇N₃O₂, occurring as brilliant, colorless prismatic crystals in the muscular tissue of all vertebrate animals. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CRÉATINÉMIE (Fr.), n. Kra a²t-en-a-me. From κρέας (see *CREATINE*), and αἷμα, blood. A morbid condition imputed to an excess of creatine in the blood. [a, 27.]

CREATININE, n. Kre-a²t²n-en. Lat., *creatinina*. Fr., *créatinine*. Ger., *Kreatinin*. It, Sp., *creatinina*. An alkaloid, C₇H₇N₃O = C(NH₂)(N.CH₃).CH₂CO, occurring under the form of colorless rhombic crystals, freely soluble in water and in alcohol. It is a normal constituent of the urine, which contains it in the proportion of from 5 to 10 parts in 10,000. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]—**Zinc and c. chloride.** A double chloride of zinc and c., forming acicular crystals, (C₄H₇N₃O)₂ZnCl₂. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CREATOPHAGOUS, adj. Kre-a²t-o²f²a²g-u³s. Lat., *creatophagus* (from κρέας, flesh, and φάγειν, to eat). Fr., *créatophage*. Ger., *fleischfressend*. See *CARNIVOROUS*.

CREATOZOMA (Lat.), **CREAZOMA** (Lat.), n's f. Kre(kre²)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-zo²-ma³, -a²z(a²z)-o²-ma³. From κρέας, flesh, and ζωμός, broth. Fr., *créatozome, bouillon*. Ger., *Fleischbrühe*. It., *brodo grasso*. Sp., *caldó de carne*. Meat broth. [A, 322.]

CREAZOTON (Lat.), n. n. Kre(kre²)-a²z(a²z)-o²-to²n. See *CREASOTE*.

CREBO-BIU, n. In Provence, the *Gnaphalium stoechas*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREBO-CHIN, n. In Provence, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREBRICOSTATE, adj. Kre²b-ri²-ko²st/at. Lat., *crebricostatus* (from *creber*, close together, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *crébricosté*. Marked with closely set ribs or ridges. [L, 41, 56.]

CREBRISULCATE, adj. Kre²b-ri²-su²lk/at. Lat., *crebrisulcus* (from *creber*, close together, and *sulcus*, a furrow). Fr., *crébrisulcé*. Marked with closely set transverse furrows. [L, 41, 56.]

CRECCHIA (It.), n. Kre²k'ki²-a². The *Erica vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÈCHE (Fr.), n. Kre²sh. An institution for the hygienic care of infants during the day, when their parents are at work away from home. [A, 385.]

CRÈCHES (Fr.), n. Kre²sh. A place in the department of Saône-et-Loire, France, where there is a cold, feebly chalybeate spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

CRECONILLE (Fr.), n. Kre²-ko²n-el-y². The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CREDNERIAEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²d-ne²r-i²-a(a²)/se²-(ke²)-e(a²)-e². Of Schimper, a family of fossil plants comprising *Credneria* and *Ettingshausenia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREDO (Fr.), n. Kra-do. A place in the department of the Gironde, France, where there is a cold, feebly chalybeate spring. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

CREEPER, n. Krep²u²r. Fr., *plante rampante*. Ger., *Kriecher*. 1. A plant that has a creeping stem or branch, also such a stem or branch. 2. The *Tecoma radicans*. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).] 3. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [A, 505.]—**Cayenne red c.** The *Tradescantia virginiana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**China c.** The *Ipomoea quamoclit*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Clove-scented c.** The *Lettsomia bonariensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Elephant c.** The *Argyrea speciosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Goat's-foot c.** The *Ipomoea pes capræ*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Suberial c.** A c. that is above ground but prostrate and rooting at every joint. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Subterranean c.** An underground c., one that extends its stem beneath the soil in all directions horizontally, sending up from the terminal buds erect stems into the air. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian blue c.** The *Cornespermia volubile*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Trumpet c.** The *Tecoma radicans*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Virginia c.** The *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Virginian cut-leaved c.** The *Ampelopsis dissecta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West-coast c.** The *Pergularia odoratissima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CREEPING, adj. Krep²i²n²g. Lat., *serpens*. Fr., *rampant*. Ger., *kriechend*. 1. In botany, extending along the surface of the ground. 2. See *SERPIGNOUS*. 3. Giving the impression as of an insect crawling over the body (said of a sensation).

CREEPING-JACK, n. Krep²i²n²g-ja²k. The *Sedum acre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CREEPING JENNY, n. Krep²i²n²g-je²n-j². The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden c.** The *Lysimachia nummularia aurea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CREEPING SAILOR, n. Krep²i²n²g-sal-o²r. The *Saxifraga sarmentosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CREES, CREESES, n's. Kres, kres'e²z. English provincial names for certain species of *Ranunculus*. [A, 505.]—**Butter creeses, Yellow crees.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *Ranunculus acris*, and *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505.]

CREIN (Fr.), n. Kra²n². The *Pinus pumilio*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREISSOUN (Fr.), n. Kre²s-sun². The genus *Cardamine*.—**C. de prat.** The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. sauvage.** The *Cardamine hirsuta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREISSOUNETO, n. In Provence, the *Cardamine pratensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉMAILLÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra-ma³-el-yar. 1. A ratchet (see *FORCEPS* a c.). 2. The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CREMASIS (Lat.), **CREMASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kre²m'-a²s(a²s)-i²s, kre²m-a²s(a²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., κρέμασις, κρεμάσιμος. Suspension. [A, 325.]

CRÉMASON (Fr.), n. Kra-ma³-zon². Acidity of the stomach. [L, 41.]

CREMASTER (Lat.), n. m. Kre²m-a²st(a²st)/u²r(ar). Gen., *cremaster'os (-is)*. Gr., κρεμαστήρ (from κρεμᾶν, to suspend). Fr., *cremaster*. Ger., *Hodennmuskel*. The suspensory muscle of the testicle; a series of loops of muscular fibres running from Poupert's ligament and the pubic bone to be inserted into the fascia gubernaculum of the testicle. In the human fetus it constitutes the *gubernaculum testis* (q. v.); in animals in which the testicle is situated within the abdomen, except at the period of rut, it serves to extrude the organ at that time and to return it to the abdominal cavity afterward; in animals in which the testicle is permanently lodged in the abdomen it is wanting. In man its action (that of drawing the testicle up toward the inguinal canal) is feeble and only partially under the control of the will. [A, 301; C.]—**C. externus.** See *C.—C. internus*. A layer of unstripped muscular tissue lying between the visceral and parietal portions of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle. [L, 142, 322.]

CREMASTERIC, adj. Kre²m-a²st-e²r-i²k. Lat., *cremastericus*. Pertaining to the cremaster. [C.]

CREMASTES (Lat.), n. m. Kre²m-a²st(a²st)/ez(as). Gr., κρεμαστής. See *CREMASTER*.

CREMASTRA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²m-a²st(a²st)/ra³. Gr., κρεμάστρα, κρεμάστρα. Fr., *crémastre*. Ger., *Hängebett*. 1. A hanging vessel, also a hanging bed (a hammock). [A, 322.] 2. Of Lindley, a genus of terrestrial orchids of the tribe *Vandææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 3. Of chrysalides, a hook near the anus by means of which a chrysalis is sometimes suspended. [L, 180.]

CREMATION, n. Kre²m-a²shu²n. Gr., καύσις. Lat., *crematio* (from *cremare*, to burn). Fr., *crémation*. Ger., *Verbrennung*. It., *cremazione*. Sp., *cremación*. Incineration, a reduction to ashes by means of combustion; as usually employed, the process of disposing of the dead by subjection to intense heat in a chamber over a furnace devised for the purpose. The term is sometimes employed to denote the incineration of offal and garbage.

CREMATORY, n. Kre²m'a²t-o-r². Lat., *crematorium*. Fr., *appareil crématore*. Ger., *Crematorium*. It., Sp., *crematorio*. An establishment for the performance of cremation.

CRÈME (Fr.), n. Kre²m. See CREAM.—**C. céleste**. See COLD CREAM.—**C. cosmétique**. See CERATUM COSMETICUM.—**C. du Liban**. See POMMADE DU LIBAN.—**C. froide**. See COLD CREAM.—**C. médicinale**. The general name for a mixture of milk, sugar, and yolks of eggs, to which different drugs may be added. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. pectorale**. A pectoral mixture of a creamy appearance, especially a mixture of almond-paste, syrup of *Capillus Veneris*, and syrup of balsam of Peru. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**C. pectorale de Cottéreau**. A mixture of 60 parts of cacao-butter, 15 each of pistachio-nuts and sweet almonds, 8 of bitter almonds, 30 each of syrup of violets and syrup of henbane, and 4 of sugar of vanilla; used as a remedy in bronchitis. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Hue**. A mixture of 3 equal parts of cacao-butter, sugar, syrup of violets and syrup of snails. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Jeannet**. A mixture of 90 parts of cacao-butter, 50 of oil of sweet almonds, 30 of oil of poppy, and 15 of orange-flower water. [L, 41, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Pierquin**. A mixture of equal parts of white sugar, syrup of Tolu, and syrup of *Capillus Veneris*. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. pectorale de Tronchin**. A mixture of 60 parts of cacao-butter, 15 of powdered sugar, and 30 each of syrup of balsam of Tolu and syrup of *Capillus Veneris*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**C. pour le teint**. A cosmetic mixture of 1 part each of white wax and spermaceti, 15 parts of oil of sweet almonds, and 12 parts of rose-water. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. Simon**. A cosmetic made with oxide of zinc and powdered talc. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CRÉMÉNT (Fr.), n. Kra-ma²n². From *crementum*, increase. That part of the food which is absorbed, as distinguished from the portion that passes away by the bowels. [A, 301.]

CREMER, n. An old name for a certain sickness said to be often endemic in Hungary, attributed to excessive eating or drinking and cured readily by means of any cordial water. [A, 325.]

CRÉMEUX (Fr.), adj. Kra-mu². Creamy. [A, 301.]

CREMILLON (Fr.), n. In Champagne, the genus *Lemna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREMICUS (Lat.), adj. Kre²m(kram)/ni²k-u³s(u⁴s). From *κρημικός* (see CREMNOS). Pertaining to the labia pudendi. [A, 322.]

CREMNOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kre²m(kram)-no(no²)-sel(kal)^e(a); in Eng., kre²m'no-sel. From *κρημνός* (see CREMNOS), and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cremnocele*. Ger., *Schaamlefenbruch*. Hernia of the labium. [A, 322.]

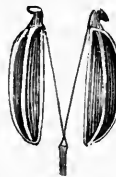
CREMNOCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre²m(kram)-no²n²-ko³si²s. Gen., *cremnocosis* (-is). Fr., *cremnocose*. The formation or existence of a cremnocos. [A, 322.]

CREMNOCOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kre²m(kram)-no²n²-ku³s(ku⁴s). From *κρημνός* (see CREMNOS), and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Fr., c. Ger., *Schaamlippengeschwulst*. A tumor of the labium majus pudendi. [L, 41.]

CREMNOS (Lat.), **CREMNUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kre²m(kram)²-no²s(-nu⁴s). Gr., *κρημνός*. Any overhanging part; hence, of Hippocrates, a labium pudendi, also the prominent lip of an ulcer. [A, 322.]

CREMOCARP, n. Kre²m'o-ka²rp. Lat., *cremocarpium*, *cremocarpion* [Mirbel] (from *κρεμᾶν*, to suspend, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *cremocarbe*. Ger., *Hängefrucht*. A hanging fruit, as in the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of two achænia, united by a commissure to a process of the axis (carpophore), from which they are suspended when ripe. [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CREMOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²m-o(o²)-lob(lō²b)^e2-e(a²-e²). From *κρεμᾶν*, to suspend, and *λοβός*, a lobe. 1. Of *R. Brown*, a tribe of the *Cruciferae*, consisting of *Brownobus* and *Menonvillea*. 2. Of *Endlicher*, a family of the *Cruciferae*, consisting of *Brown's* genera, to which were afterwards added *Hexaptera* and *Decaptera*. 3. Of *Reichenbach*, a subsection of the *Thlaspidææ*, comprising the same genera as *Brown's*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]



A CREMOCARP.
(AFTER YOU-
MANS.)

CREMOMETER, n. Kre²m-o²m²-e²t-u⁵r. From *cremor*, cream, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *crémomètre*. Ger., *Rahmmesser*. An instrument for determining the richness of milk by measuring the percentage of its cream; a tube graduated from above downward, in which milk enough to fill it to zero is allowed to stand until the cream has ceased to rise, when the thickness of the layer is read off. [A, 301.]

CREMOR (Lat.), n. m. Krem(kre²m)²-o²r. Gen., *cremoris*. Cream, also any creamy juice or other liquid. [A, 318].—**C. crassus**. Thick pap. [A, 318].—**C. frigidus**. See COLD CREAM.—**C. lactis**. Cream of milk. [L, 115].—**C. pisanæ**. Gr., *χυλός, πρισάνης*. The thick portion separated from barley-water. [A, 325].—**C. tartari**. See POTASSIUM BITARTRATE and *C. TARTARI*.—**C. urinae**. A film or pellicle, which occasionally forms on the surface of urine, especially after it has undergone alkaline fermentation. [K.]

CREMOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²m-o(o²)-spu³rm² (spe²rm)^e2-e(a²-e²). From *κρεμᾶν*, to suspend, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *cremospermes*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, distinguished by pendulous ovules, comprising the tribes *Stygoideæ*, *Gomphogyneæ*, *Gynostemneæ*, *Zanoniceæ*, and *Fevilleæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CREMOSPERMOUS, adj. Kre²m-o-spu³rm²-u³s. Lat., *cremospermus*. Fr., *cremosperme*. Characterized by pendulous ovules, belonging to the *Cremspermeæ*. [a, 24.]

CRENA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)/na³. 1. A cleft, notch, or indentation. [L.] 2. A rounded and flattened tooth-like projection. [B,

119].—**C. clunium**. The cleft between the nates. [E. Gurlt (A, 319).]—**C. cordis**. See *SULCUS LONGITUDINALIS*.

CRENATE, n. Kre²n'at. Fr., *crénate*. A salt of crenic acid. [A, 301.]

CRENATE, adj. Kre²n'at. Lat., *crenatus* (from *crena*, a notch). Fr., *créné*. Ger., *gekerbt, kerbig*. Notched; in botany, having a series of small rounded projections along the margin (said of leaves, petals, etc.). [B, 1, 123, 231 (a, 24).]

CRÉNATÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-na²-t. Containing salts of crenic acid. [A, 301.]

CRENATED, adj. Kre²n'at-e²d. See CRENATE (adj.).

CRENATION, n. Kre²n-a²/shu³n. Fr., *crénation*. Ger., *Zack-enform*. It., *merlatura*. Sp., *dentación*. The state of being crenate, also the assumption of a crenate shape.

CRENATO-DENTATE, adj. Kre²n-at/'o-de²nt'at. Lat., *crenato-dentatus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *dens*, a tooth). Notched at the edge into crenels. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRENATO-SERRATE, adj. Kre²n-at/'o-se²r'at. Lat., *crenato-serratus* (from *crena*, a notch, and *serra*, a saw-tooth). Having convex serratures (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRENATURE, n. Kre²n'a²-u²r. Lat., *crenatura*. See CRENA.

CRENCORO (It.), n. Kre²n-ko²ro. The *Cneorum tricoccum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉNÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-na. See CRENATE (adj.).

CRENEL, n. Kre²n'e²l. See CRENA.

CRENELLATE, **CRENELLED**, adj's. Kre²n'e²l-at, -e²ld. Fr., *crénélé*. See CRENULATE.

CRENELURE, n. Kre²n'e²l-u²r. Fr., *crénélure*. An indentation, also a tooth-like process (as of the cranial bones). [A, 301.]

CRENEUSE (Fr.), n. Kre²n-u²z. The *Leonurus cardiaca*. [L, 105.]

CRENIC ACID [Berzelius], n. Kre²n'i²k. Lat., *acidum crenicum* (from *κρήνη*, a spring). Fr., *acide crénique*. Ger., *Quellsäure*. An organic acid, C₁₂O₆ (according to Mulder), found in vegetable mould and in ochreous deposits in ferruginous waters. It is a pale yellow, transparent, hard, uncrystallizable substance. It forms neutral and acid salts with alkalis. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CRENICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Kre²n(kran)-i²-ko²l'i²s. From *crena*, a cleft, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *crénecolle*. Ger., *kerbhalsig*. Having the neck or body indented. [L, 41.]

CRENIFEROUS, adj. Kre²n-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *creniferus* (from *crena*, a cleft, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *crénifère*. Ger., *kerbttragend*. See CRENATE.

CRENIHET, n. In Provence, the *Silene inflata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉNILABRE (Fr.), adj. Kran-e-la²b'r. From *crena*, a notch, and *labrum*, a lip. Having notched lips. [A, 385.]

CRENIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kre²n(kran)-i²-ro²st'ri²s. From *crena*, a notch, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *crénirostre*. Ger., *kerbschnabelig*. Having a notched beak, as in the *Crenirostres* (a family of the *Passeres*). [L, 41.]

CRENO-CRENNO (It.), n. Kran-o-kran'no. The *Raphanus silvestris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRENORHIX [Cohn] (Lat.), n. f. Kre²n(kran)-o(o²)-thri²x. Gen., *crenorhichos* (-is). From *κρήνη*, a spring, and *ῥοή*, a hair. A genus of *Schizomyces* in which the filaments are simple but articulated, and are enclosed in a gelatinous or mucilaginous envelope. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**C. kühniana** [Rabenhorst]. *C. polyspora* [Cohn]. A species which sometimes contaminates drinking-water by reason of its filaments becoming charged with a precipitate of sesquioxide of iron, after which they putrefy and give the water a very disagreeable taste. [Giard, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Aug. 11, 1882, p. 529; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1873, p. 163 (B).]

CRENUCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre²n(kran)-u²(u²)-ki(ch²e)²na³. A subfamily or group of the *Characinae*. [L, 207, 280.]

CRENULATE, **CRENULATED**, adj's. Kre²n'u²l-at, -e²d. Lat., *crenulatus*. Fr., *crénulé*. Ger., *feingekerbt*. Finely crenate. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

CRENULATION, n. Kre²n-u²-la²/shu³n. The condition of being crenate or crenulated. [L.]

CRENULURE, n. Kre²n'u²l-u²r. See CRENULATE.

CREOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre(kra)-o(o²)-se²r(ke²r)²i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

CREOCHITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre(kra)-o(o²)-ki²(ch²i²t)²e²-e² (a²-e²). Fr., *créochitées*. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Melastomaceæ miconales*, consisting of the genus *Creochiton*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREOGRAPHY, n. Kre-o²g'ra²f-i². From *κρέας*, flesh, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Fr., *créographie*. See HISTOLOGY.

CREOLIN, n. Kre'ol-i²n. Lat., *creolinum*. Fr., *créoline*. Ger., *C*. A blackish-brown, syrupy liquid produced by the dry distillation of coal, consisting mainly of coal-tar, certain sapouifiable fatty acids and resins, and soda. It forms a milky emulsion with water, from which it is apt to be deposited on surfaces with which it is brought in contact. This emulsion is used as an antiseptic. [J. Neundorfer, "Pharm. Post," "Ann. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1888, p. 273; L. A. Stimson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 2, 1889, p. 184.]

CRÉON (Fr.), n. Kra-o²n². The *Pinus pumilio*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CREOPHAGA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre(kre²)-o²f(a²g(a²g)-a²). Fr., *créophages*. 1. An order of the *Zoophaga*. [L, 228.] 2. See CARABIDÆ.

CREOPHAGOUS, adj. Kre-o²f²ag-u²s. Lat., *creophagus* (from *κρέας*, flesh, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Fr., *créophage*. Ger., *fleischfressend*. See CARNIVOROUS.

CREOSOL, n. Kre'o-so²l. See CREASOL.

CREOSOT (Ger.), n. Kra-o-zot'. See CREASOTE.—**C. und carbolsaures-Klystier**. Creasote-and-carbolic-acid enema; a mixture of 1 part of carbolic acid and 2,000 parts of decoction of flaxseed. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21)).]

CREOSOTE, n. Kre'o-so²t. See CREASOTE.

CREOSOTE (Fr.), n. Kra-o-zot'. See CREASOTE.—**Alcoolat de c.** Spirit of creasote; a mixture of 15 parts of alcohol and 1 part of creasote. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. du goudron de hêtre**. C. obtained from the tar of beech-wood. [a, 18.]—**C. du goudron de houille**. See *Coal-tar* CREASOTE.—**C. officinale**. Ordinary creasote. [B.]—**C. solidifiée**. Solidified creasote; of S. Martin, a mixture of 15 parts of creasote and 10 of collodion. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. végétale**. See CREASOTE.—**Eau de c.** See *Aqua* CREASOTI.—**Mixture de c.** See *Mistura* CREASOTI.—**Pilules de c.** Creasote pills; of Pitschaff, a preparation made by mixing 3 drops of creasote, 0.20 gramme of extract of conium and a sufficient quantity of magnesia and mucilage, and dividing into 9 pills. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Potion de c.** Creasote potion; of Laveran, a preparation containing 3 drops of creasote, 2 drops of essence of lemon, 30 grammes of orange-flower syrup, and 90 grammes of water. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Solution alcoolique de c.** Alcoholic solution of creasote; of Dujardin-Beaumetz, a preparation consisting of 6 grammes of creasote, 250 grammes of alcohol, and sufficient sweet wine to make 1 litre. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Solution huileuse de c.** Oily solution of creasote; of Bouchard and Gimbert, a preparation containing 75 parts of cod-liver oil and 1 part of creasote. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

CRÉOSOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kra-o-zo-ta. Containing creasote.

CRÉOSOTE-PAYS (Fr.), n. Kra-o-zot-pae. The *Spilanthes uliginosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREOSOTON (Lat.), n. m. Kre(kre²)-o(o³)-soz'o²n(on). Gen., *creosotoni* (-is). From *κρέας*, flesh, and *σώζειν*, to preserve. See CREASOTE.

CREOZOMA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kre²)-o(o³)-zo'ma². See CREATOZOMA.

CREPALIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²p-a(a³)/li²-a². See LOLIUM.

CREPANELLA (It.), n. Kra-pa²n-e²l/a². The *Plumbago europaea*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CREPATERRA (It.), n. Kra-pa²-te²r'a². The *Silene behen*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREPATION, n. Kre²p-a'shu²n. Gr., *λακίς, λάκισμα*. Lat., *crepatio, crepatura* (from *crepare*, to crack). The cracking or bursting of a seed in boiling. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CREPATURA (Lat.), n. Kre²p-a²t(a²)/u²(u²)/ra². 1. See CREPATION. 2. Of Paracelsus, an intestinal hernia. [A, 325; L, 84, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. intestini**. See CREPITUS *ventris*.

CREPEDIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²p-e(a)/li²-a². See LOLIUM.

CREPIDARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²p(krap)-i²d-a(a³)/ri²-a². The genus *Pedicularis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. myrtifolia** [Haworth]. The *Pedicularis tithymaloidea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CRÉPIDE (Fr.), n. Kra-ped. See CREPIS. [L, 41.]

CRÉPIDÆ (Lat.), n. p. pl. Kre²p-i²d'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *crépides, crépides*. 1. Of Cassini, a division of the *Lactuceæ*, comprising *Lampasna*, *Rhagadiolus*, *Kölpima*, *Zacantha*, *Nemanchenes*, *Gatyona*, *Hostia*, *Barkhausia*, *Catonina*, *Crepis*, *Intybellia*, *Pterotheca*, *Iceris*, *Taraxacum*, *Helmintha*, *Picris*, and *Medicusia*; subsequently comprising the subdivisions *Lampasneæ*, *Cercæ* (consisting of *Chondrilla*, *Willenmetia*, *Zacantha*, *Nemanchenes*, *Gatyona*, *Anisoderis*, *Barkhausia*, *Paleyia*, *Catonina*, *Crepis*, *Brachyderea*, *Phæcasium*, *Intybellia*, *Deloderium*, *Pterotheca*, *Iceris*, *Taraxacum*, and *Omalocline*) and *Pterideæ*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*, order *Compositæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CRÉPIDIAL, adj. Kre²p-i²d'i²-a²l. Shaped like the sole of a shoe. [L, 121.]

CRÉPIDO (Lat.), n. f. Kre²p(krap)-i(e)/do. Gen., *crepidinis*. From *κρηπίς*, a sandal. See AMBE (2d def.).—**Crepidines palpebrarum**. An obsolete term for the tarsal cartilages. [F.]

CRÉPIDOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Kre²p(krap)-i²d(ed)-o²p'o²d-u²s(u²s). From *κρηπίς*, a sandal, and *πόδις*, the foot. Fr., *crepidopode*. Ger., *sohlefüssig*. Having a sandal-shaped foot; as a n., in the n. pl., *Crepidopoda*, a family of the *Gasteropoda*. [A, 385; L, 41.]

CRÉPIDULATE, adj. Kre²p-i²d'u²l-at. Lat., *crepidulatus* (from *crepido*, a sandal). Fr., *crépîdulé*. Ger., *pantfootelchenförmig*. Slipper-shaped, sandal-shaped. [L, 41.]

CRÉPIDULINA (Lat.), n. pl. Kre²p(krap)-i²d-u²(u²)/i(e)/na². Fr., *crepidulines*. A subfamily of the *Calyptreæ*. [L, 282.]

CRÉPINE (Fr.), n. Kra-pen. A crystallizable substance found in the various plants of the *Crépideæ*. [A, 385.]

CRÉPINETTE (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ne²t. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRÉPINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ne-ar. The *Berberis cretica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉPINUM [Paracelsus], n. Tartar. [L, 84.]

CRÉPIS (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)/pi²s. Gen., *crepid'os* (-is). From *κρηπίς*, a sandal. Fr., *crépide*. Ger., *Pippau*. Hawk's-beard; a Linnean genus of the *Cichoriaceæ*. [A, 505; B, 121.]—**C. echioides** [Allione]. The *Helmintha* (*Picris*) *echioides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. globulosa** [Tollard]. Fr., *crépide globuleuse*. A species the young leaves of which are eaten in France as a salad. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—

C. lacera [Tenore]. A poisonous species found in southern Europe. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. montana** [Bernhardi]. The *Hieracium sabaudum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. placera** [Tenore]. A species found in Sicily and southern Italy. According to Tenore, it is dangerous, but that point is not sufficiently well established. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. sibirica**. A species found in northern Asia. The Bashkirs eat the milky stems, which they call *chakæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. umbellata** [Bernhardi]. The *Hieracium umbellatum*. [B, 173.]

CRÉPITACULUM (Lat.), n. n. Kre²p-i²t-a²k(a²k)-u²(u²)/u²m(lu²m). From *crepitare*, to crackle. Fr., *crépîtacle*. Lit., a rattle; a sort of fruit that cracks open with a noise. [L, 41.]

CRÉPITANT, CRÉPITATING, adj's. Kre²p'i²t-a²nt, -at-i²n²g. Lat., *crepitans*. Fr., *crépîtant*. Ger., *crépîtend, knisternud*. Crackling. Cf. SUBCREPITANT.

CRÉPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kre²p-i²t-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *crepitation'is*. See CREPITATION.—**C. dentium**. Fr., *claquement de dents*. Ger., *Zähneklappen*. Chattering of the teeth, as in a child. [Gabler (a, 18).]—**C. indux**. A crepitant râle heard at the beginning of hepatization in pneumonia. [L, 20 (a, 18).]—**C. redux**. Fr., *crépitation* (ou *râle*) *de retour*. A crepitant râle occurring during the decline of pneumonia in the portions of lung previously solidified. It is louder and more lasting than the crepitant râles at the beginning of hepatization. [L, 20 (a, 18).]

CRÉPITATION, n. Kre²p-i²t-a'shu²n. Lat., *crepitiatio, crepitus*. Fr., *crépitation*. Ger., *Knistern*. It., *crepitatione*. Sp., *crepitation*. 1. A fine crackling sound, such as is heard when salt is thrown into a fire, when a lock of hair is rolled between the fingers near the ear, when pressure is made on a dry sponge, or on auscultation of the chest in the early stage of pneumonia. [A, 326.] 2. See CREPITUS.—**Dry c.** A dry crackling rhonchus. [D.]—**Humid c.** A moist crackling rhonchus. [D.]

CRÉPITATION (Fr.), n. Kra-pe-ta²-se-o²n². See CREPITATION.—**C. de retour**. See CREPITATIO *redux*.

CRÉPITOUS, adj. Kre²p'i²t-u²s. See CREPITANT.

CRÉPITUS (Lat.), n. m. Kre²p'i²t-u²s(u²s). Gen., c. Fr., *crépitation*. Ger., *C*. 1. A sudden and very pronounced crepitation. 2. An audible discharge of flatus. 3. The snapping noise made by pulling upon a joint. 4. The sound produced or the sensation felt by the examiner on manipulating a joint into which an effusion has taken place. 5. The grating sound or sensation produced by rubbing the fragments of a broken bone together. [A, 301; E.]—**Albuminous c.** See *C*. (4th def.).—**Bony c.** See *C*. (5th def.).—**C. lupi**. The genus *Lycopodon*, especially the *Lycopodon bovista*. [A, 325; B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. redux**. See CREPITATIO *redux*.—**C. ventris**. Gr., *ροπή*. An audible escape of flatus from the anus. [A, 325.]—**False c., Joint c.** See *C*. (4th def.).—**SHKEN c.** Fr., *bruit parcheminé*. The rushing sensation imparted to the hand in manipulating hypertrophied fringes of the synovial membrane in hydrarthrosis, and is so called from its resemblance to the sensation produced by rubbing between the fingers two surfaces of silk ribbon. [Barwell (a, 28).]

CRÉPOIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²p(krap)-o(o³)-i²d(ed)/e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *crépoidées*. A tribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*, comprising *Chondrilla*, *Willenmetia*, *Taraxacum*, *Picridium*, *Zacantha*, *Pterotheca*, *Crepis*, *Soyeria*, *Hieracium*, and *Andryala*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRÉPOLE (Fr.), n. Kra-po²l. The genus *Crepis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÉPON (Fr.), n. Kra-po²n². An implement for applying rouge to the face. [A, 505.]

CRÉPU (Fr.), adj. Kra-pu². See CRISPUS.

CRÉPUSCULAR, adj. Kre²p-u²sk'u²l-a²r. Lat., *crepuscularis* (from *crepusculum*, twilight). Fr., *crépusculaire, crépusculin*. Most active at dawn or at the approach of evening (said of animals). [L, 41, 147.]

CRÉPUSCULARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kre²p-u²s(u²s)/ku²(ku²)-la(a³)/ri²-a². A family or tribe of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 73.]

CRÉQUIER (Fr.), n. Kra-ke-a. The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Kre²s(kras)-se²n(ke²n)/shi²(ti²)-a². From *rescere*, to grow. Fr., *rescentie, calabassier*. Ger., *Kürbisbaum*. A Linnean genus of the *Bignoniaceæ*, tribe *Crescentieæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. alata** [Bonpland]. A species indigenous to Mexico, and cultivated in the Philippine and Ladron Islands. A decoction of the leaves is used in hæmoptysis. The Mexicans use the pulp of the fruit in chest diseases. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. cucurbitina** [Linnaeus and Swartz]. Fr., *calabassier à large feuille, arbre à couis*. The *calabazo de playa* of Panama; a species common on the coasts of Central America and the West Indies, and cultivated in Japan. It is used like *C. cuje*. Its fruit is said to be poisonous. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cuje**. Fr., *calabassier à longues feuilles*. Ger., *grossfrüchtiger Kürbisbaum*. A West Indian and South American tree. The pulp of the fruit is used in the West Indies for pectoral complaints, dropsy, and diarrhoea. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. edulis** [Desvieux]. Fr., *calabassier comestible*. A West Indian species, used like *C. cuje*. The pulp of the fruit is eaten cooked. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. latifolia** [Lamarck and Miller]. See *C. cucurbitina*. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Bignoniaceæ*. 2. Of Gardner, an order intermediate between the *Bignoniaceæ* and the *Cyrtandraceæ*. 3. Of Lindley, an order of the *Bignoniales*, comprising the genera of the *Crescentieæ*. 4. Of Endlicher and Seemann, a family comprising the tribes *Tanacææ* and *Crescentieæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRESCENTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre²s(kras)-se²n(ke²n)-shi²(ti²)-a²a³/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *rescentiacées*.

CRESCENTIADS, n. pl. Kre²s-se²n'ti²-a²dz. See CRESCENTIACEÆ.

CRESCENTIC, adj. Kre^{2s}e²ⁿt^{12k}. Fr., *crecencique*. 1. Crescent-shaped. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crescentia*. —**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cressenticque*. A crystalline acid obtained by Peckolt, of Brazil, from the fruit of *Crescentia cujete*. [¹ Pharm. Rundsch., Aug., 1884; "² Nouv. rem., June 15, 1885, p. 142 (B).]

CRESCENTINE, *E* (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2s}(kras)-se²ⁿ-ti¹²ⁿ-e²-e²(a²e²). Fr., *crescencientes*. A tribe of the *Bignoniaceae*, comprising, according to Don, *Crescentia*, *Tanacium*, and *Tripinnaria*, or, according to Bentham and Hooker, *Phyllarthron*, *Schlegelia*, *Crescentia*, and *Kiegelia*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRESCENTINE, *E* (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2s}(kras)-se²ⁿ(ke²ⁿ)-ti¹²ⁿ-e²(a²e²). 1. Of Baillon, a tribe of the *Bignoniaceae*, comprising the subtribes *Tanaciceae* and *Crescenticeae*. 2. Of Meissner, a suborder of the same family. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESCENTI-PINNATISECT, adj. Kre^{2s}e²ⁿt¹²-pi¹²ⁿ-a²t¹²-i²-se^{2kt}. Lat., *crescenti-pinnatisectus* (from *crescere*, to grow, *pinnatus*, feathered, and *sectus*, cut). Having pinnated leaves, of which the lobes gradually grow larger toward the end. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESCIONE (It.), n. Kre^{2s}-chi²-o²-na. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*, the *Veronica beccabunga*, and the *Stium nodiflorum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESCITIVUS (Lat.), adj. Kre^{2s}(kras)-si^{2t}(ki^{2t})-(e)²-vu^{2s}(wu^{2s}). From *crescere*, to grow. Vegetative, nutritive, tending to increase. [A, 325.]

CRESERA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2s}(kra)-se^{2r}-a². Gen., *ereseras*. Gr., κρησέρα. A sieve. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CRÉSINAU (Fr.), n. Kre^{2s}-e-no. In Provence, the *Silene inflata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRE SOL, n. Kre^{2s}-o²l. Fr., *crésol*. Ger., *Kresol*. A substitution compound, C₆H₄(OH)(CH₃), of benzene. It has three isomeric varieties: 1. *Orthocresol*, a white solid, melting at 31° C., and boiling between 185° and 186° C. 2. *Metacresol*, a colorless liquid with the odor of phenol, boiling between 195° C. and 200° C. 3. *Paracresol*, a white crystalline substance, which melts at 36° C. and boils at 198° C. It is sparingly soluble in water. These are in turn isomeric with benzyl alcohol. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CRE SOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Kre^{2s}-o²l-su^{2l}f-o²n^{12k}. Fr., *acide crésolsulphonique*. Ger., *Kresolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₆H₃(CH₃)(OH).SO₂.OH, formed from cresol by the substitution of the molecule SO₂.OH for hydrogen. Various isomeric forms are known: 1. *Orthocresolsulphonic acid*, C₆(OH,CH₃,H,SO₂,OH, H,H), derived from orthocresol. 2. *Metacresolsulphonic acid*, derived from metacresol. 3. *Paracresolsulphonic acid*, derived from paracresol, and presenting two varieties having respectively the compositions C₆(OH,SO₂,OH,H,CH₃,H,H.) and C₆(OH,H,SO₂,OH, CH₃,H,H.). [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CRE SOTIC ACID, CRE SOTINIC ACID, n's. Kre^{2s}-o²t^{12k}-o²-i²-p¹²ⁿ-i²k. Fr., *acide crésotique*. Ger., *Kresotinsäure*. An aromatic hydroxy-acid of the constitution C₆H(OH)(CH₃)CO.OH. Three isomeric compounds of this constitution may be prepared by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydride on the three modifications of cresol: *a-c.*, from paracresol, melting at from 147° to 150° C.; *b-c.*, from orthocresol, melting at 164° C.; and *γ-c.*, from metacresol, melting at 174° C. They all form acicular crystals. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CRE SOXACETIC ACID, n. Kre^{2s}-o²x-a²-s-et^{12k}. Fr., *acide crésoxacétique*. According to Heintz, an acid, CH₁₀O₃, formed by the action of chloroacetic acid on sodium cresylate. [B.]

CRE SPIGNIA (It.), n. Kre^{2s}-pen²-i²-a². The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRE SPILLA (Sp.), n. Kre^{2s}-pel²-ya². The genus *Morchella*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRE SPINO (It.), n. Kre^{2s}-pe²-no. The *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRE SPOLINA (It.), n. Kre^{2s}-po²-le²-na². The *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESS, n. Kre^{2s}. A.-S., *creesse*. Fr., *cresson*. Ger., *Kresse*. It., *crecione*. Sp., *mastuerzo*. A popular name for many pungent, acid plants, especially of the genera *Lepidium*, *Nasturtium*, and *Thlaspi*; in the West Indies, the *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 282 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Barbarea praecox*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American water-c.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Amphibious c.** See *Great water-c.*—**Australia c.** A variety of the *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Bank-c.** See *American c.*—**Bastard c.** The genus *Thlaspi*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Belle-Isle c.** See *American c.*—**Bitter c.** The *Cardamine amara* and other species of *Cardamine*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.** The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Brown c.** The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 505.]—**Carl's c.** **Churl's c.** Apparently the *Lepidium campestre*. [A, 505.]—**Common c.** See *Garden-c.*—**Cow-c.** The *Lepidium campestre*, the *Helosciadium nodiflorum*, and the *Veronica beccabunga*. [A, 505.]—**Creeping water-c.** The *Nasturtium silvestre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C-seeds.** The seeds of *Lepidium sativum*. [A, 479.]—**Dock-c.** The *Lapsana communis*. [A, 505.]—**Early winter c.** The *Barbarea praecox*. [B, 19.]—**French c.** The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [A, 505.]—**Garden-c.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden c.** A variety of *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Great water-c.** The *Nasturtium amphibium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hairy bitter c.** The *Cardamine hirsuta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hoary c.** The *Lepidium draba*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.** The *Tropaeolum majus*; in the pl., *Indian c.* is the order *Tropaeolaceae*. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**Lake-c.** The *Nasturtium lacustre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lamb's c.** The *Cardamine hirsuta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Land-c.** The *Barbarea praecox* and the *Cardamine hirsuta*. [A, 505.]—**Marsh water-c.** The *Nasturtium palustre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Meadow-c.** The *Car-*

damine pratensis. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain water-c.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mouse-ear c.** The *Arabis thaliana*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved c.** The *Lepidium ruderalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Lepidium oleraceum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Normandy c.** The *Barbarea praecox*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oil of c.** An oil, C₆H₁₀S, obtained by distillation from the herb and seed of *Lepidium sativum* and other species; yellow, heavier than water, of an alliaceous odor, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 2, 14 (a, 24).]—**Pará c.** Fr., *cresson de Para* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Parakresse*. It., *crescione di Para*. Sp., *mastuerzo de Pará*. The *Spilanthes oleracea*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Penny-c.** The *Thlaspi arvense*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pepper-c.** The *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Peter's c.** An old name for the *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rock-c.** 1. The genus *Arabis*. 2. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sciatica-c.** The *Iberis amara*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Showy bastard-c.** The *Thlaspi latifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spanish c.** The *Lepidium cardamines*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spring c.** The *Cardamine rhomboidea*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Succory dock-c.** See *Dock-c.*—**Sun c.** The *Heliophila pectinata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swine's c.** The *Coronopus Kuehlii*, the *Lapsana communis*, and the *Senecio jacobaea*. [A, 505.]—**Thale-c.** The *Arabis thaliana*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tooth-c.** The genus *Dentaria*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Tower-c.** The *Arabis turrita*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Town-c.** See *Garden-c.*—**Violet-flowered c.** The *Ionopodium acule*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wall-c.** A popular name for various species of *Arabis*, especially the *Arabis thaliana*. [A, 505; B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Wart-c.** The *Senecio coronopus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Water-c.** Fr., *cresson de fontaine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Brunnkresse*. It., *crescione di riviera*. Sp., *berro*. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Thlaspi arvense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Winter-c.** The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CRESSA (Lat.), n. f. Kre^{2s}-sa². A genus of the *Convolvulaceae*, division *Cresseae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cretica.** The *Kharadi* of India. A decoction of the fresh herb is used as a tonic and expectorant. [A, 479.]

CRESSABOUS (Fr.), n. Kre^{2s}-sa²-bu. In Auvergne, the *Cucubalus behen*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESESE, *E* (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kre^{2s}-se²e²(a²e²). A division of the *Convolvulaceae*, consisting of the genus *Cressa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRESSON (Fr.), n. Kre^{2s}-so²n². See *CRESS*.—**Alcoolat de c. ordinaire.** A preparation made by distilling 25 parts of liquor from 45 parts of the fresh leaves of *Lepidium sativum* and 30 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolat de c. de Para.** A preparation made by distilling 25 parts of liquor from 45 parts of fresh leaves of *Spilanthes oleracea* and 30 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol. [B, 92 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolature de c. de Para** [Fr. Cod.]. Fluid extract of *Para-cress* made by bruising 1 part of the fresh leaves of *Spilanthes oleracea*, macerating them for 10 days in 1 part of 90-per-cent. alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Conservé de c.** See *Conserva NASTURTIUM*.—**C. alénois.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à siliques nombrues.** The *Sisymbrium polycerasium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. amer.** The *Cardamine amara*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. amphibie.** The *Sisymbrium amphibium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cultivé.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [A, 301.]—**C. d'eau.** The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de cheval.** **C. de chien.** The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de fontaine.** The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 301.]—**C. de jardin.** The *Lepidium sativum*. [L, 87.]—**C. de l'île de France.** The *Spilanthes acemella*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de Para** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Spilanthes oleracea*. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. de rivière.** The *Nasturtium silvestre*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de rocher.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. des prés.** The genus *Cardamine*. [A, 301.]—**C. des ruines.** The *Lepidium ruderalis*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. de ruisseau.** The *Nasturtium officinale*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de savane commun.** The *Lepidium gramineum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des Indes.** The *Sisymbrium indicum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des jardins.** The *Barbarea praecox* and the *Lepidium sativum*. [B, 12 (a, 24).]—**C. des murs.** The *Antirrhinum cymbatarium*. [B, 88.]—**C. des prés.** The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. des savanes.** In the Antilles, two *Cruciferae* allied to the genus *Iberis*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. de terre.** The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. d'Inde.** See *Grand c. d'Inde* and *Petit c. d'Inde*.—**C. doré.** The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Brésil.** The *Spilanthes fusca* and the *Spilanthes oleracea*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du désert.** The *Lunaria parriflora* and the *Rhaphanus lyratu*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. du Mexique.** The *Tropaeolum majus*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. géant.** See *C. des prés.*—**C. irio.** The *Sisymbrium irio*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. ordinaire.** The *Lepidium sativum*.—**C. sauvage.** The *Senecio coronopus*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. sophie.** The *Sisymbrium sophia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. veiu.** The *Sisymbrium hispidum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. vivace.** The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Grand c. d'Inde** (ou du Pérou). The *Tropaeolum majus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Petit c. aquatique.** The *Cardamine pratensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Petit c. d'Inde.** The *Tropaeolum minus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Sirope de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Syrup of cress; made by dissolving on the water-bath 9 parts of white sugar in 5 of the clarified juice of *Nasturtium officinale* and passing through a sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Suc de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *succus nasturtii*. A preparation made by bruising the fresh leaves of *Nasturtium officinale*, expressing the juice, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Suc de c. de fontaine.** See *Suc de c.*

CRESSONÉE (Fr.), n. Kre^{2s}-so²-na. The *Veronica beccabunga*. [B, 81.]

CRESSONETTE (Fr.), **CRESSONNETTE** (Fr.), n's. Kre^{2s}-o²n²-e²t. The *Barbarea praecox*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CRESSON SPRINGS, n. Kre^{2s}-o²n². A place in Cambria County, Pennsylvania, in the Alleghenies, 3,000 feet above the level

of the sea, where there are springs (including the "Iron," the "Alum," and the "Magnesia") containing iron. The climate is invigorating. [A, 363, 512.]

CRESS-ROCKET, n. Kre^{2s}/ro²k-e^{2t}. The *Vella annua* and the *Vella pseudo-cytisus*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

CRESSWORT, n. Kre^{2s}/wu²rt. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [B, 88.]

CREST, n. Kre^{2st}. Gr. *ἀκρῶς*. Lat., *crista*. Fr., *crête*. Ger., *Kamm*. It., Sp., *cresta*. The comb of a cock; in ornithology, a collection of long feathers on the head; in general, any ridge-like structure.—**Anterior lacrymal c.** Lat., *crista lacrimalis anterior*. Fr., *crête lacrimale antérieure*. The inner sharp edge of the lacrymal groove of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]—**Auditive c.** See **CRISTA AUDITIVA**.—**Canine c.** Fr., *crête canine*. An elevation upon the superior maxilla over the situation of the root of the canine tooth. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1876, p. 515 (L).]—**Chemical c.** A ridge upon the posterior aspect of the tibia of certain birds. [L, 200.]—**C. of the clitoris.** See **CRISTA CLITORIDIS**.—**C. of the ethmoid bone.** See **CRISTA GALLI**.—**C. of the illum.** Lat., *crista illi* (seu ossis illi). Fr., *crête illiaque* (ou de l'os illiaque). Ger., *Darmbeinkamm*. It., *cresta dell'ileo*. Sp., *cresta iliaca*. The thickened upper border of the illum.—**C. of the pubes, C. of the pubic bone.** Lat., *crista ossis pubis*. Fr., *crête pubienne*. Ger., *Schaambeinkamm*. A rough ridge upon the upper border of the pubic bone. [C, 3; L.]—**C. of the sacrum.** Lat., *crista sacralis*. Fr., *crête sacrée*. Ger., *Kreuzbeinhüste*. A longitudinal c., situated in the median line, on the posterior surface of the sacrum, consisting of a series of eminences representing the spinous processes of the vertebrae.—**C. of the tibia.** Lat., *crista tibiae*. Fr., *crête de la tibia*. Ger., *Schienbeinkamm*. The sharp anterior border of the tibia.—**C. of the urethra.** See **CAPUT GALLINAGINIS**.—**Dental c., Gingival c.** Lat., *crista gingivalis, cartilago dentalis*. Fr., *crête gingivale, cartilage dentaire*. Syn.: *dental cartilage*. A whitish-gray, hard, sharp projection formed by the gingival mucous membrane of the edentulous fetus along the line subsequently to be occupied by the teeth; composed of vascular fibrous tissue. [A, 301.]—**Ethmoidal c.** Lat., *crista ethmoidalis*. Fr., *crête éthmoïdale*. 1. A transverse ridge upon the inner surface of the nasal process of the superior maxilla against which the anterior portion of the lateral mass of the ethmoid bone fits. 2. See **Superior turbinate crest**.—**External occipital c.** Lat., *crista occipitalis externa*. Fr., *crête occipitale externe*. A ridge which extends in the middle line between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the external occipital protuberance of the occipital bone. [L, 332.]—**Frontal c.** Lat., *crista frontalis*. Fr., *crête frontale*. A ridge upon the cerebral surface of the frontal bone which extends between the foramen cæcum and the anterior end of the groove of the longitudinal sinus. [L, 142, 332.]—**Iliac c.** See **C. of the illum.**—**Incisior c.** Lat., *crista incisiva* (Henle). Fr., *crête incisive*. The prolongation forward of the nasal c. which terminates in the anterior nasal spine, and having the cartilage of the septum of the nose resting upon it. [L, 142.]—**Inferior turbinate c.** A horizontal ridge on the nasal surface of the superior maxilla for articulation with the inferior turbinal bone. [L, 31, 142.]—**Infra-temporal c.** Fr., *crête sous temporale*. A ridge on the external surface of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone which separates the part of the bone which forms a portion of the temporal fossa, and that which aids in forming the zygomatic fossa. [L, 31, 142.]—**Internal occipital c.** Lat., *crista occipitalis interna*. Fr., *crête occipitale interne*. A ridge on the internal surface of the occipital bone, extending between the posterior margin of the foramen magnum and the internal occipital protuberance. [L, 31, 142.]—**Lambdoid c.** Fr., *crête lambdaïde*. In dogs, an elevation upon the posterior surface of the skull which is made up by the union in the middle line of two ridges, each of which runs downward and outward, on each side at the line of junction of the parietal and supra-occipital bones, to the squamosal bone, upon which it is continued to the upper edge of the external auditory meatus, forming the posterior edge of the temporal fossa. [L, 153.]—**Nasal c.** Lat., *crista nasalis*. 1. A c. on the palatal process of the superior maxilla, which receives the lower border of the vomer. 2. The vertical prolongation backward of the internal surface of the nasal bone which forms a portion of the nasal septum. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332.]—**Neural c.** In the embryo, a series of cellular swellings continuous with the medullary plates close to the place of inflection of the epiblast into the involution that forms the primary brain and spinal cord. The posterior roots of the spinal nerves and most of the cranial nerves are formed from them. [A, 5.]—**Occipital c.** See **Lambdoid c.**—**Olfactory c's** (Verrill). Longitudinal ridges upon the neck of the *Oligopoda*, believed to be olfactory in function. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci." (L).]—**Orbital c.** Lat., *crista orbitalis*. The lower rounded margin of the orbital surface of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**Posterior lacrymal c.** Lat., *crista lacrimalis posterior*. Fr., *crête lacrymale postérieure*. The vertical ridge upon the outer surface of the lacrymal bone which divides it into two unequal parts, and assists in forming the inner side of the canal for the nasal duct. [L, 142, 332.]—**Sagittal c.** In dogs, a ridge upon the posterior and upper surface of the skull, which runs forward in the median line, and divides near the fronto-parietal suture into two less marked ridges which curve out to the superior posterior angle of the orbit. [L, 153.]—**Sphenoidal c.** A thin projecting edge of bone in the middle line of the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. [C.]—**Spheno-maxillary c.** An arched ridge formed partly by the anterior surface of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone and partly by the pterygoid process which forms the edge of the spheno-maxillary fissure. [L, 31.]—**Sublingual c.** A ridge in the floor of the mouth of solipeds at the top of which the ducts of the sublingual gland open. [L, 13.]—**Superior turbinate c.** Lat., *crista turbinalis superior*. A ridge upon the internal surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone which articulates with the middle turbinate bone. [L, 142, 332.]—**Temporal c.** Lat., *crista temporalis*. Fr., *crête temporale*. Ger., *Schlafenbeinkamm*. Syn.:

linea frontalis. A c. on the frontal bone which springs from the external angular process and passes backward to be continuous with the temporal line of the parietal bone, and separates the temporal and frontal portions of the bone. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Urethral c.** See **CAPUT GALLINAGINIS**.—**Zygomatic c.** Lat., *crista zygomatica*. The anterior edge of the ala magna of the sphenoid bone, which articulates with the malar bone and separates the orbital and temporal surfaces. [L, 31, 142, 332.]

CRESTED, adj. Kre^{2st}/e^{2d}. Having a crest (in botany, said chiefly of anthers having an elevated, irregular or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet). [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

CREST-MARINE, n. Kre^{2st}-ma²r-en'. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRESYL, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}. Fr., *crésyle*. Ger., *Kresyl*. The radicle of cresol, methyl-phenyl, C₆(CH₃)H₄ = C₇H₇. [B.]—**C. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate de crésyle*. See **CRESYL ALCOHOL**.

CRESYL ALCOHOL, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}-a^{2l}/ko-ho^{2l}. A monatomic alcohol of the C_nH_{2n}-60 series (phenols), isomeric with benzyl alcohol and formed from phenylalcohol by substituting a molecule of methyl for an atom of the hydrogen of the phenyl. Formula: C₆H₅(OH)CH₃. [B, 2.]

CRESYLATE, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}-at. Fr., *crésylate*. Ger., *Kresylat*. A compound of cresol with a metallic radicle. The c's are homologous with the carbonates, and have the general constitution (C₆H₄(CH₃)O)_nR, where R is a radicle of the combining power n. [a, 24.]

CRESYLCHLORACETAMIDE, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}-klor-a²s-e^{2t}-a^{2m}-i^{2d}(id). Of Tommasi, tolylchloracetamide. [B, 2.]

CRESYLIC, adj. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}/i^{2k}. Fr., *crésylique*. Containing cresyl. [B.]—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cresylicum*. Fr., *acide crésylique*. Ger., *Kresylsäure*. Cresol; so called because, like phenol, it forms metallic derivatives called cresylates, by replacement of the hydrogen in its molecule of hydroxyl. [B.]—**C. alcohol, C. phenol.** See **CRESYL ALCOHOL**.

CRESYLLOL, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}-o^{2l}. Fr., *crésylol*. See **CRESOL**.

CRESYLSALICYLIC ACID, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}-sa^{2l}-i^{2l}-i^{2k}. Fr., *acide crésylsalicylique*. Of J. Williams, an acid that accompanies salicylic acid when prepared by Kolbe's process, and that is found in the mother-liquor. [a, 27.]

CRESYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. Kre^{2s}/i^{2l}-su^{2l}/i^{2l}-u^{2r}-u^{2s}. Fr., *acide crésylsulfureux*. An acid, C₇H₈O₃ = CH₃-C₆H₄-SO₃H, formed by heating toluene and sulphuric acid for two days on a water-bath. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

CRETA (Lat.), n. f. Kre(kra)'ta³. Gr., γῆ κρητική (Cretan earth, from κρήνη, the island of Crete, whence the ancients derived their chief supply). Fr., *crète*. Ger., *Kreide*. It., c. Sp., c. *greda*. Chalk. [a, 24.]—**Ceratum cretæ acetatis.** See **KIRKLAND'S (NEUTRAL) CERATE**.—**C. alba.** White chalk. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. amoniacal** (Sp.). Ammonium sesquicarbonate. [A, 447.]—**C. argentaria.** Chalk containing mica. [A, 325.]—**C. barotica.** See **BARIUM CARBONATE**.—**C. blanca** (Sp.). White chalk. [A, 447.]—**C. branzonica, C. brigantina.** See **FRENCH CHALK**.—**C. cimolia.** Fullers' earth. [L, 97.]—**C. farinacea.** See **MINERAL AGARIC**.—**C. fullonica.** Fullers' earth. [L, 97.]—**C. gallica.** See **FRENCH CHALK**.—**C. hispanica.** Venetian or Spanish chalk; a variety of talc used in the arts. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. lævigata.** See **C. præparata**.—**C. medicinal artificial** (Sp.). See **C. præparata**.—**C. præcipitata.** Precipitated chalk; calcium carbonate obtained by precipitation. [B.]—**C. præparata** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *crète préparée*. Ger., *präparirte Kreide*. It., *c. preparata*. Sp., *c. preparada, liza purificada, blanco de España*. Prepared chalk; chalk freed from its impurities by elutriation. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C. rubra.** See **RED CHALK**.—**C. selinusia.** See **TERRA SELINUSIA**.—**C. umbria.** Yellow ochre; anciently employed in medicine. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Creteæ unguentum compositum.** See **KIRKLAND'S (NEUTRAL) CERATE**.—**C. veneta.** See **C. hispanica**.—**C. viridis.** Malachite. [A, 492 (a, 21).]—**C. vulgaris.** Common chalk. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**Decoctum c.** Syn.: *decoctum cretaceum*. Decoction of chalk; of Baco, a preparation made by boiling down to 1 quart $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of powdered chalk in 3 pints of water, pouring off the clear, milky liquor, and adding to it a sufficient quantity of syrup. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Mistura cretæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Mistura de c.** [Sp. Ph.] (Sp.), **Mixtura cretæ.** Fr., *miixture de crète*. Ger., *Kreidemixtur*. It., *mistura di c.* Chalk mixture; made, according to the U. S. Ph., by rubbing up 1 pound of compound chalk-powder with 2 parts each of water and cinnamon-water. The British preparation is made by triturating $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (av.) each of prepared chalk and gum arabic with $\frac{7}{8}$ fl. oz. of cinnamon-water, and adding $\frac{1}{4}$ fl. oz. of syrup. This mixture is much employed in diarrhœa with acidity. Laudanum and kino are often added to increase its astringency. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Pulvis cretæ aromaticus** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de crète aromatique*. Ger., *gewürztes Kreidepulver*. It., *polvere di c. aromatica*. Aromatic powder of chalk, consisting of 8 parts of powdered cinnamon-bark, 6 each of powdered nutmeg and powdered saffron, 3 of powdered cloves, 2 of powdered cinnamon-seeds, 50 of sugar, and 22 of prepared chalk, intimately mixed and reduced to a fine powder. [B, 81.]—**Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de crète opiacée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Opium*. It., *polvere di c. aromatica con oppio*. Aromatic powder of chalk and opium, consisting of pulvis cretæ aromaticus and opium; used in diarrhœa. [B, 81.]—**Pulvis cretæ compositus** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *poudre de crète composée*. Ger., *Kreidepulver mit Gummi*. Compound powder of chalk; made by mixing 30 parts of prepared chalk, 20 of acacia in fine powder, and 50 of finely powdered sugar. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Pulvis dentifricium cum c. et camphora** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Poudre dentifrice de CRAIE camphrée**.—**Pulvis e. c. compositus.** See **Pulvis cretæ compositus**.—**Pulvis e. c. compositus cum opio.** See **Pulvis cretæ aromaticus cum opio**.—**Trochisci cretæ**

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, hull; U⁴, full; U⁶, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

[U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *tablettes* (ou *pastilles*) de craie lavée. Ger., *Kreiepastillen*. Troches of chalk, each containing 4 grains of prepared chalk, 1 grain of gum arabic, 6 grains of sugar, and 1 grain of nutmeg. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

CRETACEOUS, adj. Kre-ta'shu's. Lat., *cretaceus*. Fr., *cretacé*. Ger., *kreidig*, *kreideweiss* (1st def.), *kreideartig* (2d def.). 1. Chalky white. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).] 2. Resembling, containing, or made from chalk.—**C. acid.** Lat., *acidum cretaceum*. Carbon dioxide. [B, 87.]

CRÈTE (Fr.), n. Kra. See CRISTA and CREST.—**C. acoustique.** See CRISTA *acustica*.—**C. auditive.** See CRISTA *auditiva*.—**C. de coq.** 1. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*, the *Celosia cristata*, the *Panicum crus galli*, the *Heliotropium cordifolium*, the *Corydalis bulbosa*, and certain other plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A cutaneous excrescence attached by one edge and projecting like a ridge. [A, 385.]—**C. de l'éthmoïde.** See CRISTA *galli*.—**C. de l'os des lies.** See CREST of the *lium*.—**C. dentaire.** See *Gingival crest*.—**C. de paon.** A name for various plants, chiefly the *Coscalpinia bonducella*, the *Coscalpinia sappan*, and the *Adenantha pavonina*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C's du clitoris.** See CRISTÆ *clitoridis*.—**C. du péroné.** The anterior border of the fibula. [L, 7.]—**C. épierânienne.** A longitudinal crest upon the upper surface of the dog's skull, extending between the occipital and frontal regions. [L, 158.]—**C. iliaque.** See CREST of the *lium*.—**C. marine.** The *Crithrum maritimum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. occipitale profonde.** See *Internal occipital crest*.—**C. occipitale superficielle.** See *External occipital crest*.—**C. pariétale.** See *C. épierânienne*.—**C. sourcilère.** See *Superciliary ridge*.—**C. sous-temporale.** See *Infratemporal crest*.—**C. urétrale.** See CAPUT *gallinaginis*.

CRETIFACTION, n. Kre't-e-fa'k'shu'n. From *creta*, chalk, and *facere*, to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRÉTELLE (Fr.), n. Kre-tè'l. The genus *Cynosurus*. [a, 24.]—**C. à crête.** The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. à balais.** The *Cynosurus dominicensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. commune.** *C. des prés.* The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. dure.** The *Cynosurus durus*. [L, 41.]—**C. hérissée.** The *Cynosurus echinatus*. [L, 41.]—**C. hupée.** The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CRETHMON (Lat.), **CRETHMOS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Kre'th-(krath)/mo'n, -mo's. Gr., *κρήμων*, *κρήμος*. Of Pliny, the *Crithrum maritimum*. [B, 114 (a, 24).]

CRETIFICATION, n. Kre't-i-fi'k-a'shu'n. From *creta*, chalk, and *facere*, to make. See CALCIFICATION.

CRETIN, n. Kret'i'n. Lat., *cretinus*. Fr., *crétin*. Ger., *Kretin*, *Kreidling*. It., Sp., *cretino*. A person affected with cretinism.

CRÉTINAGE (Fr.), n. Kra-te-na'zh. See CRETINISM.

CRETINIC, adj. Kret'i'n-i'k. Fr., *crétinique*. Pertaining to cretins or to cretinism. [D, 36.]

CRÉTINIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kra-te-ne-fo'rm. See CRETINOID.

CRETINISM, n. Kre'ti'n-izm. Lat., *cretinismus*, *cretismus* (probably from *creta*, chalk, on account of the chalky complexion). Fr., *cretinisme*. Ger., *Kretinismus*. It., Sp., *cretinismo*. A condition of deformity of the entire body, but especially of the head (with premature cranial synostosis), together with imperfect development. The disease is endemic in the valleys of certain mountainous districts, particularly those of the Pyrenees, the Alps, and the Himalayas, and, to a certain extent, in those of Syria and China. It is accompanied by feebleness of the mental faculties and special senses, and is often associated with goitre. [A, 326.]—**Complete c.** That form of the disease which is characterized by idiocy, deaf-mutism, deficient general sensibility, absence of reproductive power, and incurability. [D, 1.]—**Incomplete c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are capable of development, the head is moderately well formed and erect, and the special senses and the reproductive power are preserved. [D, 1.]—**Semi-c.** That form of c. in which the mental faculties are limited to the impressions of the senses and to the bodily wants. General sensibility is imperfect, the head is badly formed and drooping, the speech is rudimentary, and the reproductive powers are feeble or absent. [D, 1.]—**Sporadic c.** A cretinoid condition observed in a person born of parents who are not cretins, and who has not lived in a district where c. prevails. According to L. E. Holt, the thyroid gland is never enlarged. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 414.]

CRETINOID, adj. Kret'i'n-oid. From *cretin* (q. v.), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *crétinoïde*. Ger., *Kreidlingähnlich*. Resembling a cretin. Cf. MYXEDEMA.

CRETINISMUS (Lat.), **CRETISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Kre't-(krat)-i'n-i'z(mu's)/mu's(mu's), kre't-(krat)-i'z(i'z)/mu's(mu's). See CRETINISM.

CRETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Kret'(krat)-o(o's)-ma(ma')ni'a'a. An old word of doubtful etymology and meaning, thought to have denoted satyriasis. [A, 322.]

CRETOSE, adj. Kre'tos. Lat., *cretosus*. See CRETACEOUS.

CRETUS (Lat.), adj. Kre(kra)/tu's(tu's). Cribrate. [A, 325.]

CREUSET (Fr.), n. Kru's-za. 1. A crucible. 2. Of Paulet, a mushroom growing in caves. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CREUX (Fr.), adj. Kru'e. Hollow; as a n., a superficial cavity. [A, 301; L, 109.]—**C. médullaire.** Of Grew, the medullary canal of plants. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**C. tubulaires.** Of Grew, the cavities filled with air that are formed in the interior of plants by the rupture of cellular tissue. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CRÉVASSE (Fr.), n. Kre't-va's. 1. In botany, a crevice or longitudinal slit or crack. [a, 24.] 2. In pathology, a superficial fissure; in horses, the scratches. [A, 301.]

CRÉVASSÉ (Fr.), adj. Kre't-va's-a. Fissured. See RIMOSE.

CRÈVE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. Kre't-v-she-a'n. The *Solanum nigrum* and the *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CREWEL, n. Kru'e'l. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505.]

CREWELS, n. Kru'e'lz. From Fr., *écrouelles*. A Scotch term for scrofula. [G.]

CREX, n. Kre'tx. The *Prunus insititia*. [A, 505.]

CREYAT, n. The *Andrographis (Justicia) paniculata*. [B, 18, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CREYT, n. Kret. Probably the *Polypodium vulgare*. [A, 505.]

CRÏ (Fr.), n. Kre. See CRY.—**C. cérébral.** See *Hydrocephalic cry*.—**C. de détresse.** Parrot's name for a sharp, frequent, sonorous cry uttered by infants suffering from athrepsia. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**C. de la caïlle.** A sound resembling the notes of the quail; a rare form of pathological cardiac sound, in which there are three bruits, the first one being followed by a considerable interval, and the two others manifested in quick succession. [D, 40.]—**C. de l'étain.** The slight crackling sound like that made by sheet-iron when it is folded. [A, 385.]—**C. hystérique.** A sharp cry, alone or repeated, uttered at the beginning of a convulsive attack of hysteria, and sometimes continued during the whole convulsion. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**C. méningitique.** See *Hydrocephalic cry*.

CRIDADILLAS DE TIERRA (Sp.), n. Kre-a'-del'ya's da te-e'r'ra'. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 88.]

CRÏANT (Fr.), adj. Kre-a'n. Creaking.

CRÏARD (Fr.), adj. Kre-a'r. 1. Crying out often. 2. Having a noisy, disagreeable cry (said of birds). 3. Sharp, rasping (said of the voice). [L, 42 (a, 18).]

CRÏBBAGE (Fr.), n. Kreb-la'zh. See CRÏBRATION.

CRÏBELLATED, adj. Kri'b'e'l-at-e'd. See CRÏBRATE.

CRÏBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b-e'l/lu'm(lu'm). Dim. of *cribrum*. Fr., c. A small sieve; in entomology, a prominence pierced with holes situated at the bottom of the spinning organ in female spiders. [A, 355.]

CRÏBLE (Fr.), n. Kreb'l. A sieve. [a, 21.]

CRÏBLÉ (Fr.), **CRÏBLEUX** (Fr.), adj's. Kreb-la, -lu'. See CRÏBRATE.

CRÏBLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b/lu'm(lu'm). See CRÏBRUM.

CRÏBRARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a)-ri-a(a')se'd-(ke')-e(a'-e'). 1. Of Corda, a family of the *Myxomycetes* (subsequently of the *Dermatogasteres*), including *Dictydium*, *Cribraria*, and *Arcyria*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 2. A family of the *Peritricha*. [L, 121.]

CRÏBRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a)-ri-e(e'a'-e'). Of Ehrenberg, a group of *Fungi*, comprising *Cribraria*, *Craterium*, *Stemonitis*, *Arcyria*, *Trichia*, and *Dictydium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÏBRARIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a)-ri-d'e(e'a'-e'). Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromyxomycetes*, including *Cribraria* and *Didymium*. [B, 126, 170 (a, 24).]

CRÏBRARIET (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri'b-ra(r'a)-ri-(ri')e'-i(e). Fr., *cribrariés*. Of Lévêillé, a group of the *Coniogastræ*, comprising *Dictydium* and *Cribraria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRÏBRATE, adj. Kri'b'rat. Lat., *cribratus*, *cribrosus*, *cretus*. Fr., *criblé*, *cribleux*. Ger., *siebartig*, *durchlöchert*. Perforated like a sieve. [B, 19, 116, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

CRÏBRATION, n. Kri'b-ra'shu'n. Gr., *κοσκινισμός*. Lat., *cribratio*. Fr., c. Ger., *Sieben*. It., *cribrazione*. Sp., *cribadura*. The act of sifting or the condition of being cribrate. [L, 77.]

CRÏBRATORIUM (Lat.), n. Kri'b-ra(r'a)-to'-ri-u'm(u'm). A sieve. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CRÏBRATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'b-ra(r'a)/tu's(tu's). See CRÏBRATE.

CRÏBELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b-re'l/lu'm(lu'm). See CRÏBELLUM.

CRÏBETHMOID, n. Kri'b-re'th'moid. The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

CRÏBREUX (Fr.), adj. Kreb-ru'. See CRÏBRATE.

CRÏBRIFORM, adj. Kri'b'ri'-fo'rm. Lat., *cribriformis* (from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cribriforme*. Ger., *siebformig*. It., Sp., *cribriforme*. Sieve-like. [B, 116, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

CRÏBROSA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *cribrosus* (*membrana* understood). Kri'b-ro'sa'. The decidua vera. [A, 45.]

CRÏBROSE, adj. Kri'b'ros. Lat., *cribrosus*. See CRÏBRATE.

CRÏBROSUM (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *cribrosus* (os understood). Kri'b-ros'u'm(u'm). The ethmoid bone. [L, 94.]

CRÏBROSUS (Lat.), adj. Kri'b-ros-u's(u's). See CRÏBRATE.

CRÏBRUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri'b'ru'm(ru'm). Fr., *crible*. Ger., *Sieb*. It., *crivello*, *setaccio*. Sp., *criba*, *cedazo*. A sieve. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**CrÏbra orbitalia** [Welcker]. Fr., *porosites orbitaires*. Ger., *Orbitalporositäten*. Porosities often found on the inferior surface of the orbital plate of the frontal bone, immediately behind the edge of the orbit; when well developed, they communicate with lacunæ in the substance of the bone, or they may be simple cul-de-sacs. ["Rev. d'anthrop.," 1888, p. 233 (L).]—**C. benedictinum**. A sieve-like septum supposed by the ancients to separate two assumed cavities of the kidney, by which the serous blood contained in the upper cavity was deprived of impurities. [A, 323 (a, 22).]

CRÏCARYTÆNODES (Lat.), **CRÏCARYTENOIDES** (Lat.), **CRÏCARYTÆNOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kri'tk-a'a'(a'r)-i'a'(u't)-

en(a²-e²n)-od'(ez/as), -o(o²)-id(ed)'ez/as, i²d(ed)-e²-u²s(u⁴s). Preferable forms of the word *crico-arytænoideus* (q. v.). [A, 322.]

CRICÉAL (Fr.), adj. Kre-sa-a¹l. Annular. See Os c.

CRICK, n. Kri²k. A popular term for a sudden muscular pain felt on moving a part, generally the neck or the lower part of the back.

CRICKSEY, n. Kri²k'se². The fruit of *Prunus insillita*. [A, 505.]

CRICO-ARYTÆNOID, adj. Kri²'ko-a²r-i²-ten'oid. Lat., *crico-arytænoideus*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the arytænoïd cartilages. [L.]

CRICO-ARYTÆNOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-a²r-(a²r)-i²(u²)-ten(ta²-e²n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *crico-arytænoïde*. Crico-arytænoïd; as a n., a muscle having relations to the cricoid and the arytænoïd cartilages.—C.-a. **anticus**, C.-a. **anterior**, C.-a. **lateralis**. Fr., *crico-arytænoïdien latéral*. Ger., *seitlicher Ringgiesskannemuskul*. A muscle arising from the upper border of the side of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytænoïd cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it closes the glottis by rotating the arytænoïd cartilages inward. Cruveilhier regarded it as a dilator of the glottis. [H. Meyer (A, 262).]—C. **posticus**. Fr., *crico-arytænoïdien postérieur*. Ger., *hinterer Ringgiesskannemuskul*. A muscle arising from the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the external angle of the base of the arytænoïd cartilage. With its fellow of the opposite side, it separates the vocal bands. [L.]

CRICOCORNICULATUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-ko²rn-i²k-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a²)²'tu²s(u⁴s). From *κρικός*, a ring, and *cornu*, a horn. Of Tourtoun, an anomalous flat muscular band situated beneath the crico-arytænoïd muscles, extending from the upper surface of the cricoid cartilage to the corniculum laryngis. [L, 31.]

CRICOCORNICULO-PHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-ko²rn-i²k-u²l(u⁴l)-a(a²)²'lo(lo²)-fa²r(fa²r)-i²n(u²n²)'je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s). Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage, the cartilages of Santorini, and the pharynx. [*'Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1869, p. 436 (L).]

CRICO-CRÉTI-ARYTÆNOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Kre-ko-kra-te-a²r-e-ta-no-ed-e-a²n². See CRICO-ARYTÆNOÏDEUS *posticus*.

CRICODES (Lat.), adj. Kri²'k-od'(ez/as). See CRICOID.

CRICO-EPIGLOTTICUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-e²p-i²-glo²(g'lot)'ti²k-u²s(u⁴s). Relating to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the epiglottis; as a n., the thyreo-epiglottic muscle when it arises from the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CRICO-HYOÏD, adj. Kri²'ko-hi'oid. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and the hyoid bone.

CRICO-HYOÏDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-hi(hu²)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u⁴s). See CRICO-HYOÏD; as a n., of Zagorsky, an anomalous muscle extending from the hyoid bone to the cricoid cartilage. [L, 31.]

CRICOID, **CRICOIDEAN**, adj's. Kri²'koid, kri-ko-i²d'e²-a²n. Gr., *κρικοειδής* (from *κρικός*, a ring, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cricoides*, *cricoides*, *cricoides*. Fr., *cricoidé*, *cricoidien*. Ger., *ringförmig*. Ring-shaped. See C. **CARTILAGE**.

CRICO-LATÉRO-ARYTÆNOÏDIEN (Fr.), n. Kre-ko-la²-ta-ro-a²-re-ta-no-e-de-a²n². See CRICO-ARYTÆNOÏDEUS *lateralis*.

CRICO-MEMBRANOSUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-me²m-bra²n(bra²n)-os'u²s(u⁴s). See CRICO-EPIGLOTTICUS.

CRICO-ŒSOPHAGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-e(o²-e²)-so²f-a(a²)²'je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s). Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the œsophagus; as a n., a muscle in relation with those parts. [L, 31.]—C. **anterior**. Syn.: *levator œsophagi*. A bundle of longitudinal muscular fibres upon the upper and anterior surface of the œsophagus, united by the posterior aspect of the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—C. **œsophagei laterales**. Bundles of the longitudinal muscular fibres of the œsophagus which unite with the crico-pharyngeus or thyreo-pharyngeus muscle. [L, 332.]—C. **medius**. See C. **anterior**.

CRICOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-fa²r-(fa²r)-i²n(u²n²)'je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *crico-pharyngien*. Ger., *Ringknorpelschlundmuskul*. That portion of the inferior constrictor of the pharynx that arises from the cricoid cartilage. [Douglas (L).]

CRICOS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ko²s. Gr., *κρικός*. See **CIRCULUS**.

CRICO-SANTORINIANUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-sa²n-to-re-ne-a(a²)²'nu²s(nu⁴s). Pertaining to or connected with the cricoid cartilage and the cartilages of Santorini. [L, 332.]

CRICOSTOMATOUS, adj. Kri²'k-ostom'a²t-u²s. Lat., *cricostomus* (from *κρικός*, a ring, and *στόμα*, an aperture). Fr., *cricostome*. Ger., *ringmundig*. Having a round mouth (said of certain molluscs). [L, 41.]

CRICO-THYREO-ARYTÆNOÏDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-thi(thu²)-re(ra)'o(o²)-a²r-i²(u²)-ten(ta²-e²n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or connected with the cricoid, thyreoid, and arytænoïd cartilages. [L, 332.]

CRICO-THYREOID, **CRICO-THYREOIDEAN**, adj's. Kri²'ko-thi'r-e-oid, -thi'r-e²-o-i²d'e²-a²n. Lat., *cricothyreoides*, *cricothyreoides*, *cricothyreoides*. Fr., *cricothyroïde*. Pertaining to the cricoid and to the thyreoid cartilages. [C.]

CRICOTHYREOÏDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-thi(thu²)-re(ra)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)'e²-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *cricothyroïdien*. Ger., *Ringknorpelschildknorpelmuskul*. A muscle arising from the side and front of the cricoid cartilage and inserted into the lower and inner border of the thyreoid cartilage. See **THYREOTRACHEALIS profundus**.—C. **lateralis**. An anomalous muscle extending be-

tween the lateral surface of the cricoid cartilage and that of the ala of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]—C. **posticus**. An anomalous muscle extending between the lower posterior lateral angle of the cricoid cartilage and the inferior cornu of the thyreoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CRICOTHYREOPHARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-thi(thu²)-re(ra)-o(o²)-fa²r-(fa²r)-i²n(u²n²)'je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *crico-thyreopharyngien*. Pertaining to the cricoid and thyreoid cartilages and to the pharynx.

CRICOTOMY, n. Kri-ko²t'o-mi². From *κρικός*, a ring, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *cricotomie*. Ger., *Cricotomie*. The operation of making an opening into the larynx by dividing the cricoid cartilage. [A, 319.]

CRICO-TRACHEAL, adj. Kri²'ko-tra²k-e'a²l. Lat., *cricotrachealis*, *cricotracheleus*. Fr., *cricotrachéal*. Pertaining to the cricoid cartilage and to the trachea. [L, 31.]

CRICO-TRACHEALIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ko(ko²)-tra-(tra²)-ke(ch²)-a(a²)²'li²s. An anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the upper rings of the trachea and the cricoid cartilage. [L, 332.]

CRICO-TRACHEOTOMY, n. Kri-ko-tra²-ke-o²t'o-mi². Fr., *cricotrachéotomie*. Tracheotomy combined with cricotomy. [P. Geffrier, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Aug., 1886, p. 371.]

CRIDONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri²-do'nez(nas). See **CRINONES**.

CRIMNODES (Lat.), adj. Kri²m-nod'(ez/as). Gr., *κρῖμνός* (from *κρῖνον*, bran, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *furfuracé*. Ger., *kletartig*, *kletenartig*. Branny; of urine, depositing a bran-like sediment. [A, 322.]

CRIMNON (Lat.), n. n. Kri²m'no²n. Gr., *κρῖνον*. 1. Barley, spelt, or wheat coarsely ground. 2. Bran. [B, 115 (a, 24).]

CRIMSON-BERRY-PLANT, n. Kri²m'z'n-be²r-i²-pla²nt. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CRIN (Fr.), n. Kra²n². Lat., *crinis*. Horse-hair: in botany, a pilus as stiff as horse-hair. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—C. **de cheval**. 1. The *Alectoria jubata*. 2. Horse-hair from the mane or tail. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **de Florence**. See *Silk-worm* cut.—C. **végétal**. The *Tillandsia usneoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRINAL, adj. Kri²'na²l. Lat., *crinalis*. Pertaining to or consisting of hair.

CRINALE (Lat.), n. n. of adj. *crinalis* (*instrumentum* understood). Kri²(kren)-a(a²)²'le(a). Fr., *crinal*. An old instrument, figured by Scultetus, used for making compression in cases of lacrymal fistula; so called because it had a little pad stuffed with hair at the end. [A, 301, 325.]

CRINANTHEMON (Lat.), **CRINANTHEMUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kri²n-a²n(a²n)'the²m-o²n, -u²sm(u⁴m). Gr., *κρινάνθεμον*. Fr., *crinanthème*. Of the ancients, a lily, probably the *Lilium martagon*. [B, 88, 115, 121 (a, 24).]

CRINASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²n-a²s(a²s)'tra². An order of the *Discogastrea*. [L, 173.]

CRINATE, **CRINATED**, adj's. Kri²n'at, -at-e²d. See **CRINITE**.

CRINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²n-a(a²)²'tu²m(tu⁴m). From *κρῖνον*, a lily. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain fumigation prepared from some liliaceous plant. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CRINÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²n'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Kunth, a division of the *Amaryllidæ*, comprising *Griffinia*, *Lycoris*, *Crinum*, and *Hylæne*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRINCORNIS (Lat.), adj. Kri²n-i²ko²rn'i²s. From *crinis*, hair, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *crincorne*. Ger., *haarhornig*. Having hairy antennæ. [L, 41.]

CRINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Kra²n-e-e²r. 1. In the horse, etc., the mane. [A, 385.] 2. See *ALECTORIA jubata*.

CRINIFEROUS, adj. Kri²n-i²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *criniferus* (from *crinis*, hair, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *crinifère*. Ger., *mähnentragend*. Covered with coarse hair. [L, 41.]

CRINIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²n-i²flor'u²s(u⁴s). From *crinis*, hair, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *criniflore*. Ger., *haarblüutig*. Having filiform petals. [L, 41.]

CRINIFORM, adj. Kri²n-i²f'o²rm. Lat., *criniformis* (from *crinis*, hair, and *forma*, form). Fr., *criniforme*. Ger., *pferdehaarähnlich*. Resembling horse-hair. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CRINIGEROUS, adj. Kri²n-i²g'e²r-u²s. Lat., *criniger* (from *crinis*, hair, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *crinigère*. Ger., *haartragend*. Bearing hair. hairy. [L, 41.]

CRININUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²n-i²(e)'nu²s(nu⁴s). Gr., *κρῖννος* (from *κρῖνον*, a lily). Liliaceous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Crinineæ*, of Pax, a subtribe of the *Amaryllidæ*. [A, 322; B, 245.]

CRINIPAROUS, adj. Kri²n-i²p'a²r-u²s. From *crinis*, hair, and *parere*, to bring forth. Hair-producing. [L, 73.]

CRINIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'ni²s. Hair, particularly the hair of the head. [A, 318.]

CRINITARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²n-i²t-a(a²)²'ri²-a². Fr., *crinitaire*. See **ASTER**.

CRINITE, adj. Kri²n'it. Gr., *κεκρῖνούμενος*. Lat., *crinitus*. Ger., *bemähnt*, *gemähnt*. Bearded with long hairs. [B, 19, 116, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CRINO (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kri²)²'no. Gen., *crinonis*. From *crinis*, hair. Fr., *crinon*. 1. A term applied to various nematoid worms that infest the skin of animals. 2. A comedo. [G.]—**Crinones adutorum**. Comedones. [G, 11.]—**Crinones infantum**. Fr., *clavelée causée par les crinons*. An anomalous disease of infants, described by the older writers as consisting in a growth of

black coarse hairs (*setæ*) on the back, arms, and legs, shortly after birth, which by some have been taken for little worms. The disease was attended with restlessness, loss of appetite, and emaciation. After a time the hairs fell out. [G, 11, 17.]

CRINOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²n-o²k(o²ch²)²/ro(ro²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., κρινοχρόος (from κρινον, a lily, and χροός, a surface). Ger., lilienweiss. Lily-white. [A, 322.]

CRINOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²n-od'e²-a². See CRINOIDA.

CRINOID, adj. Kri²n'o'id. Lat., *crinodes* (from κρινον, a lily, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *crinoïde*. Ger., *lilienartig*. Liliaceous; as a n., one of the *Crinoidea*. [a, 24.]

CRINOIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²n-o(o²)-i(e)da². A class of the *Colobrachia*. [L, 146.]

CRINOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²n-o(o²)-i²d(ed)²e²-a². 1. An order of the *Echinodermata*. [L, 121, 147.] 2. An order of the *Hypostoma*, or a class of the *Tentaculata*. [L, 303.]

CRINOLE (Fr.), n. Kre-no²l. See CRINUM.

CRINOMYRON (Lat.), n. n. Kri²n-o²m'i²r(u²r)²-o²n. Gr., κρινόμυρον (from κρινον, a lily, and μύρον, ointment). Fr., *crinomyre*. An ancient ointment made from some liliaceous plant and various aromatics. [Gerræus (A, 325).]

CRINON (Lat.), n. n. Kri(kri²)²no²n. Gr., κρινον. Of Pliny, a lily. [B, 114 (a, 24).]

CRINON (Fr.), n. Kre-no²n². See CRINO.

CRINONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. of *crino* (q. v.). Kri²n-on'ez(as).

CRINOSE, adj. Kri²n'os. Lat., *crinosus*. Hairy. [L, 56.]

CRINOSES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²n-os'ez(e²s). See DIACRISES.

CRINOSITY, n. Kri²-o²s'i²t-i². Hairiness. [L, 56.]

CRINULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²n'u²(u²1)-e(a²-e²). Dim. of *crinis*, hair. Fr., *crinules*. Ger., *Haarchen*. A bundle of hygrometric threads contained in the ovary of the *Marchantia* after fecundation. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri(kri²)²n'u²m(u²4)m). From κρινον, a lily. Fr., c. Ger., *Hakenlilie*. A genus of the tribe *Amaryllidaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. asiaticum**, **C. bracteatum**, **C. deflexum**. Fr., c. *d'Asie*. An Asiatic species. It is sudorific and emetic, and is used for wounds made by poisoned arrows, the bites of poisonous animals, etc. The leaves, bruised and mixed with castor-oil, are used in whitlow and like local inflammations. In upper India the juice of the leaves is given in earache. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. latifolium**. A species found in the East Indies, where the bulbs are employed as an emollient and soothing application in abscesses, hæmorrhoidal tumors, etc. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. toxicarium**. A variety of *C. asiaticum*. The leaves are said to be equal to the best ipecacuanha as an emetic. [B, 178, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. zeylanicum**. The *Amaryllis zeylanica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CRIOCERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri(kri²)²-o(o²)-se²r(ke²r)²i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *criocerides*. A family of the *Eupoda* and of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 121, 203.]

CRIOGENES (Lat.), adj. Kri(kri²)²-o²j(o²g)²e²n-ez(as). Gr., κριογενής. A word applied by Paulus Ægineta to certain troches for cleansing foul ulcers. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CRIOMYXUS (Lat.), adj. Kri(kre²-o(o²)-mi²x(mu²x)²u²s(u²s). Gr., κριομύξος (from κριός, a ram, and μύξα, mucus). Fr., *criomyxe*. Lit., having a flow of mucus from the nose, like a ram; fig., stupid. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CRIPPLE, n. Kri²p'pl. Fr., *estropié*. Ger., *Krüppel*. It., *storpio*. Sp., *tullido*, *baldaado*. An individual who is wholly or partially disabled as to some natural movement or function by disease, injury, or malformation.

CRIPPLED, adj. Kri²p'pl'd. Rendered a cripple, seriously impeded in function (said of the organism as a whole or of individual parts).

CRISE (Fr.), n. Krez. See CRISIS.—**C. clitoridienne**. A rare premonitory symptom of tabes dorsalis in women. It consists of a sudden onset of voluptuous sensations comparable to those produced by coitus. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**C. complete**. See *Crisis perfecta*.—**C. hématique** [Hayem]. See *Hæmatic crisis*.—**C. imparfaite**, **C. incomplète**. See *Crisis imperfecta*.—**C. métastatique**. See *Crisis imperfecta*.—**C. parfaite**. See *Crisis perfecta*.—**C. viscéralgique**. See *Visceral crisis*.

CRISSETINA (It.), n. Kre-se²t-te'na². The *Rubia cruciata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. silvatica**. The *Geranium rotundifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRISADÆ (Lat.), **CRISIDÆ** (Lat.), **CRISIEÆ** (Lat.), **CRISIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Kri²s-i(i²)²a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²). Kri²s-i²d-e(a²-e²). Kri²s-i(i²)²e²-e(a²-e²). -i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Cyclosmata*. [L, 353.]

CRISIMOS (Lat.), **CRISIMUS** (Lat.), adj's. Kri²s'i²-mo²s, -mu²s(mu²s). Critical. [A, 325.]

CRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri(kri²)²s'i²s. Gen., *crisis* (-is). Gr., κρίσις. Fr., *crise*. Ger., *Krisis*. It., *crisi*. Sp., c. 1. Any decisive occurrence in the course of a disease or of physiological life (such as the supposed turning-point of a fever, the advent of puberty or of the menopause, etc.), whether of salutary or of unfavorable import. 2. A paroxysm, especially a sudden accession of a certain set of symptoms in the course of a chronic disease, particularly of the nervous system. In this sense the word has been used chiefly by French writers. [A, 319; D, 35; L, 81.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *crise cardiaque*. A c. (2d def.) manifested by cardiac distress or disordered action of the heart.—**C. imperfecta**. Fr., *crise imparfaite*. Of the ancients, a c. marked by metastasis of a disease to a less important part. [A, 325.]—**C. perfecta**. Fr., *crise parfaite*. Of the ancients, a complete c., one attended with an evacuation of peccant matter. [A, 325.]—**Enteralgic c.** Fr., *crise entéralgique*. Spas-

modic pain in the lower part of the abdomen, of a particularly sudden and violent nature, occurring in tabes dorsalis. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Fulgurant c.**, **Fulguric c.** A c. (2d def.) coming on with extreme suddenness.—**Gastralgic c.**, **Gastric c.** Fr., *crise gastrique*. A paroxysm of gastric pain, very severe, occurring especially as one of the symptoms of the preataxic stage of locomotor ataxia. [B.]—**Hæmatic c.**, **Hæmic c.** Fr., *crise hématique* [Hayem]. An extraordinary and sudden increase of the blood-plates at the time of the c. of a fever. [L, 353; "Med. Record," Mar. 11, 1882.]—**Hepatic c.** Fr., *crise hépatique* (ou *biliaire*). A paroxysm of hepatic colic. [Cyr (a, 18).]—**Laryngeal c.** A sudden paroxysm of laryngeal spasm or of other laryngeal symptoms coming on in the preataxic stage of locomotor ataxia. [B.]—**Nephralgic c.**, **Nephritic c.** Fr., *crise néphrétique*. A paroxysm of pain having the character of an attack of renal colic, occurring in tabes dorsalis. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Pure c.** A condition seen in febricula, in which, after the maximum of temperature has existed for a few hours, defervescence follows rapidly. [D, 1.]—**Rectal c.** A paroxysm of rectal pain, occurring in locomotor ataxia. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Tabetic c.** Fr., *crise tabétique*. A c. (2d def.) occurring in the course of tabes dorsalis. [D, 35.]—**Urethral c.** A paroxysm of pain felt along the course of the urethra or at the meatus urinarius, occurring in tabes dorsalis. [Gowers (a, 18).]—**Visceral c.** Fr., *crise viscérale*. Violent spasmodic pain referable to the region of some viscus, occurring in locomotor ataxia. [L, 87 (a, 18).]

CRISOCOLA (Sp.), n. Kre-so'ko-la². Borax. [A, 447.]

CRISP, **CRISPATE**, adj's. Kri²sp, kri²sp'at. Gr., οἶσλος. Lat., *crispus*, *crispatus* (from *crispare*, to curl, to wave). Fr., *crispé*, *crépu*. Ger., *kraus*, *gekrauselt*. In natural history, curled or wavy at the border. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

CRISPATION, n. Kri²sp-a'shun. Lat., *crispitudo*, *crispatura* (from *crispare*, to throw into tremulous motion). Fr., c. Ger., *Krause*, *Zusammenziehung*. 1. A very feeble involuntary muscular quivering. [A, 301.] 2. See CRIPATURA.

CRISPATIVE, adj. Kri²sp'a²t-i²v. Lat., *crispativus*. Fr., *crispatif*. See CRISPATE.

CRISPATURA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²sp-a(pa²)-tu²(tu²)²ra². Gr., οὐλοσπίσις. Fr., *crispature*. Ger., *Krause*, *Zusammenziehung*. A curling or puckering, also a contracture. [A, 326; B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. tendinum**. Palmar contracture. [A, 326.]

CRISPED, adj. Kri²sp'd. See CRISPATE.

CRISPELLA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²sp-e²l'a². An old name for an alimentary or medicinal remedy for hæmorrhoids. [A, 325.]

CRISPIFLOROUS, adj. Kri²sp-i²-flor'u²s. Lat., *crispiflorus* (from *crispus* [see CRISP], and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *crispiflore*. Ger., *krausblümig*. Having curled petals. [L, 41.]

CRISPIFOLIOUS, adj. Kri²sp-i²-fol'i²u²s. Lat., *crispifolius* (from *crispus* [see CRISP], and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *crispifolié*. Ger., *krausblättrig*. Having curled leaves. [L, 41.]

CRISPISULCANT, adj. Kri²sp-i²-su²lk'a²nt. Lat., *crispisulcans* (from *crispus* [see CRISPATE], and *sulcare*, to furrow). Having wavy furrows. [A, 318.]

CRISPITUDO (Lat.), n. f. Kri²sp-i²-tu²(tu²)²do. Gen., *crispitudinis*. See CRISPATION.

CRISPULA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²sp'u²(u²)²-la². The genus *Matricaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRISPUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²sp'u²s(u²s). See CRISP.

CRISSAL, adj. Kri²s'al. Pertaining to the *Criassum*. [L, 221.]

CRISSAN, n. In Java, the *Schenus paniculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRISSANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Kri²s-sa²n(sa²n)-u²r-i²z-(u²s)ma². Gen., *crissaneyrismatos* (-is). From κρισός (= κρισός), varicose, and ἀνεύρυσμα (see ANEURYSM). Fr., *crissanéurysme*. Ger., *Arterienvarix*. A varicose aneurysm. [A, 322.]

CRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ma²n². The action of grating the teeth. [L, 41.]

CRISSUM (Lat.), n. n. Kres'su²m(su²m). Properly, a bundle of tail coverts behind the vent in birds; as commonly used, the circumcantal plumage. [L, 221, 343.]

CRISTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s'ta². See CREST.—**C. acustica**. 1. In ascidians, a hollow prominence consisting of columnar cells, lying upon the ventral side of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and having at its summit a spherical otolith. [L, 201.] 2. An elevation on the inner side of the ampulla of each semicircular canal of the ear, covered with ciliated auditory cells connected with the auditory nerve. [F, 32.]—**C. alæ magnæ**. See *Infratemporal crest*.—**C. basilaris**. See *Pharyngeal spine*.—**C. buccinatoria**. See *C. mandibulæ*.—**C. capituli**. A horizontal ridge on the head of a rib, which divides its articular surface into two portions, one for one vertebra, and the other for another. [L, 31.]—**Cristæ clitoridis**. The bony ridges to which the crura of the clitoris are attached. [L, 332.]—**C. colli inferior**. A ridge on the lower surface of the neck of a rib, which extends a short distance upon its body. [L, 31.]—**C. colli superior**. A ridge on the upper surface of the neck of a rib. [L, 31.]—**C. costæ**. See *C. colli inferior* and *C. colli superior*.—**C. cribrosa**. The ethmoidal spine of the sphenoid bone. [L, 332.]—**C. ethmoidalis**. See *Ethmoidal crest*.—**C. ethmoidalis ossis maxillaris superioris**. See *Ethmoidal crest* (1st def.).—**C. ethmoidalis ossis palatini**. See *Superior turbinate crest*.—**C. femoris**. See *LINEA aspera*.—**C. fenestræ rotundæ**. The sharp margin of the fenestra rotunda. [L, 31, 332.]—**C. fibulæ**. The anterior border of the fibula. [L, 115, 332.]—**C. fornicis**. An elevation, described by B. G. Wilder, "on the caudal surface of the fornx, . . . between the portæ and opposite the cephalic convexity of the medicomissura." [I, 80; K.]—**C. frontalis**. See *Frontal crest*. [L, 115.]—**C. frontalis externa**. See *Temporal crest*.—**C. frontalis interna**. See *Frontal crest*.—**C. galli**. Fr., *crête*

de coq. Ger., *Hahnenkamm*. 1. A thick process on the vertical plate of the ethmoid bone, which projects upward in the median line into the anterior fossa of the skull. Its anterior margin assists in forming the foramen cæcum of the frontal bone, and to the posterior margin is attached the falx cerebri. [L. 31, 142.] 2. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*. 3. The genus *Cesalpinia*. 4. The genus *Erythrina*. 5. The genus *Alectorolophus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—*C. gallinacea*. In Apulia, the *Verbena officinalis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—*C. gingivalis*. See *Gingival crest*.—*C. glutæorum*. See *Intertrochanteric line*.—*C. heliæis*. Fr., *crête de l'hélix*. Ger., *Kamm der Helix*. The region of the cartilage of the auricle, above the orifice of the external auditory canal, where the helix begins. [F.]—*C. iii*. See *CREST of the ilium*.—*C. ilio pectinea*. See *Iliopectineal line*.—*C. incisiva*. See *Incisor crest*.—*C. infratemporalis*. See *Infratemporal crest*.—*C. interossea*. A ridge on the inner aspect of the ulna, radius, tibia, or fibula, to which the interosseous membrane is attached. [L. 332.]—*C. intertrochanterica*. See *Posterior intertrochanteric line*.—*C. lacrimalis*. See *Posterior lacrymal crest*.—*C. lacrimalis anterior*. See *Anterior lacrymal crest*.—*C. lacrimalis ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Anterior lacrymal crest*.—*C. lacrimalis posterior*. See *Posterior lacrymal crest*.—*C. longitudinalis anterior (ossis palatini)*. The anterior edge of the sulcus pterygopalatinus. [L. 31.]—*C. mandibulæ*. A ridge in the groove on the anterior aspect of the coronoid process of the inferior maxilla, serving for the origin of fibres of the buccinator muscle. [L. 31.]—*C. mastoidea*. An elevation upon the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, between the digastric fossa and the furrow for the occipital artery. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1876, p. 735 (L).]—*C. mediana*. A vertical ridge in the middle line of the posterior surface of the cricoid cartilage. [L. 332.]—*C. mentalis externa (mandibulæ)*. See *Mental prominence*.—*C. muscularis ossis occipitis*. A ridge on each side of the occipital bone, which passes out from the pharyngeal spine toward the occipital condyle. [L. 332.]—*C. nasalis (ossis maxillaris superioris)*. See *Nasal crest (1st def.)*.—*C. obturatoria*. See *SPINE of the pubic bone*.—*C. occipitalis externa*. See *External occipital crest*.—*C. occipitalis interna*. See *Internal occipital crest*.—*C. orbitalis*. See *Orbital crest*.—*C. ossis iii*. See *CREST of the ilium*.—*C. ossis lacrimalis*. See *Posterior lacrymal crest*.—*C. ossis maxillaris superioris ethmoidalis*. See *Ethmoidal crest (1st def.)*.—*C. ossis nasalis*. See *Nasal crest*.—*Cristæ penis*. Rough ridges upon the outer surface of the descending rami of the os pubis, to which the crura of the penis are attached. [L. 332.]—*C. ossis pubis*. See *CREST of the pubic bone*.—*C. petrosa*. A ridge on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, between the anterior surface of the styloid process and the petro-mastoid fissure. [L. 31.]—*C. pharyngea*. See *Pharyngeal spine*.—*C. pubis*. See *CREST of the pubic bone*.—*C. pyramidalis*. See *C. vestibuli*.—*C. radii*. The *c. interossea* of the radius. [L. 115.]—*C. sacralis*. See *CREST of the sacrum*.—*C. sagittalis*. See *LINEA semicircularis inferior*.—*C. semicircularis*. See *Temporal crest*.—*C. semilunaris*. The anterior portion of the *c. fenestræ rotundæ*. [L. 7.]—*C. semi-infundibuli anterior*. A ridge upon the internal surface of the inferior maxilla which forms the anterior margin of the semi-infundibulum inframaxillare. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 348 (L).]—*C. semi-infundibuli posterior*. A ridge forming the posterior margin of the semi-infundibulum inframaxillare. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 348 (L).]—*C. sphenoidalis*. See *Sphenoidal crest*.—*C. sphenomaxillaris*. See *Sphenomaxillary crest*.—*C. spiralis*. See *LAMINA spiralis*.—*C. stapedis*. A small ridge upon the inferior surface of the stapes, running in its longest diameter, and dividing it into two nearly equal parts. [L. 7.]—*C. sterni*. In the *Carinata*, a projecting keel-like process of the sternum, to which the wing muscles are attached. [L. 294.]—*C. sulci mylohyoidei anterior*. The anterior elevated margin of the mylohyoid groove. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 356 (L).]—*C. sulci mylohyoidei posterior*. The posterior elevated edge of the mylohyoid groove. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1873, p. 356 (L).]—*Cristæ superciliare*. See *Superciliary ridges*.—*C. tibiæ*. See *CREST of the tibia*.—*C. transversa*. See *Ethmoidal crest (1st def.)*.—*C. transversa ossis maxillaris superioris*. See *Ethmoidal crest (1st def.)*.—*C. tubæ Eustachii*. A longitudinal ridge sometimes found on the lower surface of the osseous portion of the Eustachian tube. [L. 332.]—*C. turbinalis*. See *Superior turbinate crest* and *Inferior turbinate crest*.—*C. turbinalis inferior (ossis maxillæ)*. See *Ethmoidal crest (1st def.)*.—*C. turbinalis medialis*. *C. turbinalis ossis maxillaris superioris*. *C. turbinalis ossis palatini*. *C. turbinalis superior*. See *Superior turbinate crest*.—*C. ulnæ*. The *c. interossea* of the ulna. [L. 115, 332.]—*C. urethræ*, *C. urethralis*. See *CAPUT gallinaginis*.—*Cristæ vaginæ*. The rugæ of the vagina. [L. 332.]—*Crista vestibuli*. Fr., *crête du vestibule*. Ger., *Vorhofskamm*. A nearly vertical bony ridge on the inferior and median walls of the vestibule of the ear, which separates the recessus hemisphæricus from the recessus hemipilepticus. [F.]—*C. zygomatica*. See *Zygomatic crest*.—*C. zygomatico-orbitalis*. A term sometimes applied to the zygomatic and orbital crests regarded as a continuous crest. [L. 31, 332.]

CRISTACEUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s-ta²(ta³)se(k²)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *cristacé*. Crested (said of a family of the *Mollusca cephalopoda*). [L. 109.]

CRISTAIRE (Fr.), n. Kri²st-a²r. See *CRISTARIA*.

CRISTAL (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³l. See *CRYSTAL*, and for other French words in *crist*, not here given, see the corresponding English words in *cryst*.—*Cristaux de lune*. Crystallized silver nitrate. [B. 93.]—*Cristaux de soude*. Crystals of sodium carbonate. [B. 88 (a, 24).]—*Cristaux de tartre*. Crystals of potassium bitartrate. [B. 88 (a, 24).]—*Cristaux de Vénus*. See *COPPER acetate*.—*Cristaux d'hématine*. See *HÆMATOIDIN*.—*Cristaux d'hiverne*. Crystals of oxalic acid. [a. 27.]—*C. minéral*. See *Sel de PRUNELLE*.

CRISTALDRE, n. Kri²s-ta²l'dr. An old name for the *Erythraea centaureum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CRISTALELIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²s-ta²(ta³)le²l'id-e-(a³-e²). A family of the *Cornea*. [L.]

CRISTALLIN (Fr.), adj. Kri²s-ta³l-la²n². See *CRYSTALLINE*; as a n., the crystalline lens. [A. 250.]

CRISTALLINE (Fr.), n. 1. A popular term for herpetic vesicles on the genitals or about the anus. 2. Aniline. [A. 301.] 3. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRISTALLINÉINE (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³l-lena-en. Aniline red. [L. 87.]

CRISTALLINIEN (Fr.), adj. Kri²s-ta³l-e-ne-a³n². Pertaining to the crystalline lens. [A. 250.]

CRISTALLISANT (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³l-ez-a³n². A crystallizable body. [a. 24.]

CRISTALLISOIRE (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³l-ez-wa³r. A vessel for the crystallization of substance in solution. [L. 41.]

CRISTALLOÏDE (Fr.), adj. and n. Kri²s-ta³l-o-ed. As an adj., see *CRYSTALLOID*; as a n., the capsule of the crystalline lens. [A. 385.]

CRISTALLOÏDITE (Fr.), n. Kri²s-ta³l-o-ed-et. An inflammation supposed to occur in the crystalline lens. [L. 41.]

CRISTALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²s-ta²(ta³l)'lu³s(lu⁴s). A little crystal.—*Cristalli Veneris*. See *COPPER acetate*.

CRISTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s-ta²(ta³)ri²-a³. Fr., *cristarie, cristaire*. 1. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Mabucea*. 2. Of Sonnerat, the genus *Poivre*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—*C. betonicaefolia* [Persoon]. Fr., *cristaire à feuilles de bêtoune*. A Chilian species of *C.* (1st def.), used as a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CRISTATE, adj. Kri²s'tat. Lat., *cristatus*. Fr., *cristé, crété*. Crested. [B. 19.]

CRISTATO-BARBATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s-ta(ta³)'to(t³)-ba³r-ba(ba³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). Crested and bearded. [L. 108.]

CRISTATO-RUGOSE, adj. Kri²s-ta'to-ru²'gos. Having sharply defined wrinkles. [B. 19 (a, 24).]

CRISTATUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²s-ta²(ta³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). Fr., *crété, cristé*. Crested. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRISTE-MARINE (Fr.), n. Kri²st-ma³r-en. The *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 19, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]

CRISTIFORME (Fr.), adj. Kri²s-ti²-fo³rm. From *crista*, a crest, and *forma*, form. Having the form of a crest. [L. 41.]

CRISTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *crista*. Kri²st'u²(u⁴)-la³. A little crest. [A. 312.]

CRITH, n. Kri²th. From κριθή, barley, a barleycorn. Ger., *Krieth*. The unit of weight for gases. It is the weight, in vacuum, of 1 litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and with a tension of 76 centimetres (the normal height of the barometer). It equals 0.896 gramme. [B. 6 (a, 24).]

CRITHAMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²th'a²m(a³m)-u³m(u⁴m). See *CRITHMUM*.

CRITHE (Lat.), n. f. Kri²th(kri²th)(e)a. Gen., *crith'es*. Gr., κριθή. Fr., c. Ger., *Gerstenkorn*. 1. Barley. [A. 325.] 2. An obsolete name for a styte. [F.] See *HORDEOLUM*.

CRITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²th-i²-a(a³)si²s. Gen., *crithiæ eos (-is)*. Gr., κριθιασις (from κριθή, barley). Fr., *crithiase*. Ger., *Rehe, Rehrkrankheit*. The foundering of horses (from its being attributed to their eating barley to excess). [A. 322.]

CRITHICUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²th'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to barley or to a styte. [A. 322.]

CRITHIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²th-i²d'i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., κριθιδιον (dim. of κριθή). A little styte. [A. 322.]

CRITHMIC, adj. Kri²th'mi²k. Fr., *crithmique*. Derived from a plant of the genus *Crithmum*. [B.]—*C. acid*. Fr., *acide crithmique*. An acid obtained by the oxidation of the volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 93.]—*C. aldehyde*. An oily liquid of an acrid, burning taste, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, obtained, along with *c. acid*, by the action of nitric acid on volatile oil of *Crithmum maritimum*. [B. 93.]

CRITHMUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²th'mu³m(mu⁴m). Gr., κριθμῶν, κριθμων. Fr., *christe-marine, perce-pierre*. Ger., *Bacille*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seselineæ*. [B. 42, 173, 180 (a, 21, a, 24).]—*Crithmi oleum*. A limpid, colorless, volatile oil derived from *C. maritimum*. It has an acrid, aromatic taste and a sp. gr. of 0.98, and on oxidation furnishes crithmic acid and crithmic aldehyde. [B. 93.]—*C. marinum*, *C. maritimum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *criste-marine, bacille, passe-pierre*. Ger., *See-Bacillenkraut, Meerdill, Meerfenchel*. Syn.: *Cackrys maritima* [Sprengel]. The samphire, sea-fennel, Peter's cress (in Brazil the *caaponga*); growing along the coasts of the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. The whole plant is aromatic and diuretic, and was formerly used for diseases of the kidneys and verminous affections. The leaves are pickled and used as a condiment. [B. 19, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

CRITHMUS [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. m. Kri²th(kreth)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., κριθμων, κριθμων. The *Sesuvium portulacastrum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

CRITHSOÏNE (Fr.), n. Kri²th-so-en. A white, inodorous, crystalline substance prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on tincture of *Crithmum maritimum*. [L. 49 (a, 27).]

CRITICAL, adj. Kri²ti²-ka²l. Gr., κριτικός. Lat., *criticus*. Fr., *critique*. Ger., *kritisch, entscheidend*. It., *critico*. Sp., *critico*. Of or pertaining to a crisis or to a time at which a crisis occurs or is to be expected. [B. 117; D.]

CRITICON (Lat.), n. n. Kri²t²i²k-o²n. Of Paulus Ægineta, a certain topical application for removing spots from the skin. [A, 325.]

CRITIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kri²-tek. See CRITICAL.

CRANBERRY, n. Kron²be²r-i². See CRANBERRY.

CROC (Fr.), n. Kro²k. In the French colonies, different thorny plants, such as those of the genera *Pitonia*, *Zizyphus*, *Solanum*, etc.; in central France, different species of *Vicia*, especially *Vicia cracca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de chien**. The *Solanum paniculatum*, the *Zizyphus sativa*, and some other thorny plants. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CROCATUS (Lat.), adj. Krok(kro²k)-a(a²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). See CROCEUS.

CROCE (Lat.), n. f. Kros(kro²k)/e(a). Gen., *croc'es*. Gr., *κρόκη*. Of Hippocrates, a thread. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CROCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kros(kro²k)/e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Ritgen, a tribe of the *Spathaceæ*, comprising *Leucujum*, *Peliosanthus*, *Amaryllis*, *Crimum*, *Strumaria*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Eustephia*, *Haemantus*, *Hypoxis*, *Curculigo*, *Sisyrinchium*, *Galaxia*, *Terraria*, *Witnesia*, *Aristea*, *Crocus*, *Ixia*, *Sparaxis*, and *Trichonema*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Sisyrinchieæ*, order *Irideæ*, comprising *Crocus*, *Syringodea*, *Galaxia*, and *Romulea*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CROCEIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Kros(kro²k)-e²-i²-pe²n'ni²s. From *crocus*, yellow, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *crocéipenne*. Ger., *safranflügelig*. Having yellow wings. [L, 41.]

CROCEIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. Kros(kro²k)-e²-i²-ve²n'(we²n')-tri²s. From *crocus*, yellow, and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *crocéiventre*. Ger., *safranbauchig*. Having a yellow belly. [L, 41.]

CROCEOUS, adj. Kro²'se-ni²s. Gr., *κροκόεις*. Lat., *crocceus*, *crocceoides*, *crocceus*. Fr., *safrané*. Ger., *safranfarbig*, *safran-gelb*. Saffron-colored; in pharmacy, containing saffron. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CROCETIN, n. Kro²'se²t-i²n. Fr., *crocétine*. A clear red powder, C₂₁H₁₄O₆, obtained by the decomposition of crocin by lime or baryta-water. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CROCHET (Fr.), n. (a little hook). Kro²'sha. 1. The hook-like termination of the handles of the French obstetrical forceps. 2. See CROCHET. 3. See ROSTRUM. 4. In botany, see RETINACULUM. 5. One of the poisonous fangs of vipers. 6. The mandibles of the *Aptera*. 7. In the horse, a conical tooth situated in the interdental space, exceptional and rudimentary in the female and popularly supposed to denote sterility. 8. In surgery, see TENACULUM. 9. One of the hooks of the tape-worm. [A, 301; L, 41 (a, 18).]—**C. à décollation**. A decapitating hook. [L, 88.]—**C. à gaine**. A sheathed decapitating hook.—**C's algus**. Those c's in which the hook terminates in a sharp point intended to penetrate the tissue. [L, 88.]—**C. aigu droit**. A straight c. with a sharp point. [L, 88.]—**C's à venins**. See POISON FANGS.—**C. de l'aile interne de l'apophyse ptérygoïde**. See HAMULAR PROCESS.—**C. des grands hippocampes**. The hooked extremity of the hippocampus in a jagor. [I, 18; K.]—**C. d'Hyernaux**. A jointed cutting crotchet, which has been likened to a great steel finger, each joint being capable of being brought into forced flexion by means of metallic "tendons." [Hyernaux, "Bull. de l'acad. de méd. de Belgique," 3e sér., ix, 4; A, 54.]—**C's écarteurs**. Tenacula which terminate in a curve, and are intended to press and retain the tissues on one side (e. g., a retractor used in surgery). [L, 88.]—**C. mousse**. A blunt hook.—**C. pterygoïdien**. See HAMULAR PROCESS.

CROCHU (Fr.), adj. Kro²'shu⁶. See UNCINATE.

CROCHIC ACID, n. Kros²'ik. Lat., *acidum crocicum*. Fr., *acide crocique*. Ger., *Krokonsäure*, *Safransäure*. See CROCONIC ACID.

CROCIDISMUS (Lat.), **CROCIDIXIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Kros(kro²k)-i²-di²p²(di²s)/mu²s(mu²s). -di²x'i²s. Gen., *crocidis/mi-dix/eos* (-is). Gr., *κροκιδισμός* (from *κροκιδίσειν*, to pick at). See CARPHOLOGY.

CROCIN, n. Kro²'si²n. Fr., *crocine*. Ger., *C. It.*, *crocina*. The coloring matter obtained from *Crocus sativus*, *Gardenia grandifolia*, and *Fabiana imbricata*. It has, according to Kayser, the formula C₄₄H₇₀O₂₈, and, when pure, is a yellow powder, easily soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, and changed by the action of sulphuric acid to a deep blue, which turns violet, then cherry-red, and finally brown. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CROCINEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kros(kro²k)-i²n'e²-e(a²-e²). A tribe of the *Irideæ*, consisting of the genus *Crocus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROCINUM (Lat.), n. n. Kros(kro²k)/i²n-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κρόκινον*. Fr., *crocino*. Of Celsus, a certain ointment containing saffron. [B, 45, 114 (a, 24); L, 81, 94.]

CROCIPES (Lat.), adj. Kros(kro²k)/i²-pez(pas). From *crocus* (n. v.), and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *crocipède*. Ger., *safranfarbfüssig*. Having saffron-colored feet. [L, 41.]

CROCICUE (Fr.), adj. Kro²'sek. See CROCHIC ACID.

CROCITATIO (Lat.), **CROCITUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Kros(kro²k)-i²t(a²)/shi²(i²)-o, kro-si(ke)/tu²s(tu⁴s). Gen., *crocitatio/nis*. From *crocitate* and *crocire*, to croak like a raven. A croaking sound. [A, 312, 316.]

CROCKELTY-BUI, n. Kro²k'e²l-ti²-bu⁶r. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]

CROCODES (Lat.), adj. Krok(kro²k)-od'ez(as). Gr., *κροκόδης* (from *κρόκος*, saffron, and *είδος*, resemblance). Saffron-like, containing saffron (said of certain troches mentioned by Paulus Ægineta). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CROCODILE, n. Kro²k'o-dil. Gr., *κροκόδειλος*. 1. An animal of the genus *Crocodilus*. 2. The stems of *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 505.]

CROCODILI [Wagler] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro²-ko²-di(de)/li(ie). An order of the *Reptilia*. [L, 121.]

CROCODILIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro²-ko²-di²(del)/i²-a². Fr., *crocodyliens*. An order of the *Reptilia* [Leuckart], or of the *Pleurospendylia* [Huxley], or of the *Archosauria* [Cope], or of the *Monimostylica* [Stannius]. [L, 121.]

CROCODILIAN, adj. Kro²k-o-di²/i²-a²n. Belonging to the *Crocodilia* or resembling the crocodile. [L, 121.]

CROCODILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²k-o(o²)-di²(del)/i²-d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Emydosauri*. [L, 260.]

CROCODILINI [Oppel] (Lat), n. m. pl. Kro²k-o(o²)-di²(del)-i(e)/ni(ne). A family of the *Saurii*. [L, 121.]

CROCODILION (Lat.), **CROCODILUM** (Lat.), n's n. Kro²k-o(o²)-di²(del)/i²-o²n, -u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κροκόδειλιον*. 1. Of Dioscorides, a certain plant, so named from the rough skin of its stalk. It was said to be odorous and to induce nasal hæmorrhages. According to Adanson, it was the *Echinops ritro*; according to Linnæus, the *Centaurea crocodilium*. 2. Of Cassini, a section of the genus *Centaurea*. [B, 114, 121 (a, 24).]

CROCODILOIDEA [Fitzinger] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro²k-o(o²)-di²(del)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-a². From *κροκόδειλος*, the crocodile, and *είδος*, resemblance. A family of the *Loricata*. [L, 121.]

CROCODILUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²k-o(o²)-di(de)/lu²s(lu⁴s). 1. A genus of the *Crocodilia*, including the crocodiles. [L, 2.] The genus *Scincus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. terrestris** [Gesner]. The *Scincus officinatis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CROCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Kro²k-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-u²s(u⁴s). See CROCEOUS.

CROCOMAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Krok(kro²k)-o(o²)-ma²g(ma²g)/ma²g. Gen., *crocomagmatos* (-is). Gr., *κροκόμαγμα*. Fr., *crocomagme*. Of Dioscorides, the residuum from which saffron oil has been expressed, also a mass containing unguentum crocinum, spices, and sometimes myrrh; of Celsus, a sort of cake containing saffron. [A, 311 (a, 17); B, 114, 115 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]

CROCONATE, n. Kro²'kon-at. Ger., *krokonsaures Salz*. A salt of croconic acid. [a, 24.]

CROCONIC, adj. Kro²-ko²n'i²k. Fr., *croconique*. Saffron-colored. [B.]—**C. acid**. Lat., *acidum croconicum*. Fr., *acide croconique*. Ger., *Krokonsäure*. A dibasic, crystalline acid, C₆H₂O₆, of a yellow color and a bitter taste. [B, 3.]

CROCOXANTHIN, n. Kro²-ko-za²n'thi²n. From *κρόκος* (see CROCUS) and *ξανθός*, yellow. A yellow coloring matter occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus*. [L, 73.]

CROCUM (Lat.), n. n. Krok(kro²k)/y²m(u⁴m). An old name for the genus *Crocus*, also for anything yellow (e. g., yolk of egg). [A, 322.]—**C. sarracenicum**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 211.]

CROCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²(kro²k)/y²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κρόκος*. Fr., *safran*. Ger., *Safran*. It., *croco*. Sp., *croco*, *azafrán* [Sp. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A Linnæan genus of dwarf herbs of the *Irideæ*, tribe *Sisyrinchieæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., saffron or the stigmata of *C. sativus*. 3. Any metal calcined to a red or deep-yellow color. 4. Of Galen, the yolk of an egg. [A, 325; B, 5, 42, 116 (a, 24).]—**Adriatic c.** The *C. hadriaticus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Antimonial c.** See C. ANTIMONIUM.—**Autumn c.** The *Colchicum autumnale* and the *C. autumnalis*. [B, 5, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bottle-flowered c.** The *C. lagenaeformis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**British c.** See *C. anglicus*.—**Bysantine c.** The *C. byzanticus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cape c.** The genus *Gethyllis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chilian c.** The *Tecophyllea cyanocrocea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cloth-of-gold c.** The *C. reticulatus* (see SUSIANUS). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common yellow c.** The *C. luteus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cream-colored c.** The *C. lacteus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. anglicus**. Ger., *englischer Safran*. English saffron, formerly in high repute in America, but now little used. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. antimoniatus Stahlii**. A compound of ferric oxide and antimony. [B, 88.]—**C. antimoni (lotus)**. See under ANTIMONIUM.—**C. auri**. See under AURUM.—**C. austriacus**. Ger., *österreichischer Safran*. Austrian saffron; the finest kind of c. [B, 180.]—**C. autumnalis**. See *C. sativus*.—**C. communis anglicus**. See *C. anglicus*.—**C. de Gatinois**. See *C. gallicus*.—**C. ferri**. See under FERRUM.—**C. ferri antimoniatus Stahlii**. See *C. antimoniatus Stahlii*.—**C. gallicus**. Ger., *französischer Safran*. French saffron, next in quality to Austrian saffron. The best kind comes from the country of Gatinois. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. germanicus**. See *CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*.—**C. hispanicus**. Ger., *spanischer Safran*. Saffron from Spain and the island of Majorca. It is much adulterated. Oil is added to increase its weight and to darken it. The flowers of *Carthamus tinctorius*, *Calendula officinalis*, and *Punica granatum* are fraudulently mixed with the genuine stigmata. The fibre of dried beef is also used to adulterate it. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hortensis**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. indicus**. The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. italicus**. Ger., *italienischer Safran*. Saffron from Naples and the island of Sicily. It has a clear, bright color. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. liliorum albumum**. The anthers of *Lilium candidum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Martis**. Burnt green vitriol. [L, 105.]—**C. Martis aperiens**. See C. ANTIMONIUM.—**C. Martis astringens**. Native red oxide of iron. [B, 88 (a, 27).]—**C. Martis Lemeryi**. Magnetic oxide of iron. [B, 119 (a, 27).]—**C. Martis rore majali paratus**. Fr., *safran de Mars préparé ala rosée*. Subcarbonate of iron. [B, 97 (a, 27).]—**C. Martis sulphuratus** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Brunsv. Disp., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. *C. Martis vitriolatus*. "Saffron of Mars by sulphur"; made by calcining 4 parts of iron filings and 12 of sulphur in an earthen pan, stirring frequently, and when the metal is converted into a red powder, washing and drying. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. metal-lorum**. Fr., *safran des métaux*. Ger., *Metallsafran*. It., *saffera-*

no dei metalli. Sp., *azafrán metálico*. See *C. ANTIMONII*.—*C. minimum*. A species of *C.* (1st def.) found in Greece and Thessaly. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—*C. of antimony*. See *C. ANTIMONII*.—*C. officinalis*. See *C. sativus*.—*C. of Mars*. See *C. Martis*.—*C. orientalis*. Ger., *orientalischer Safran*. Saffron closely resembling that of *C. sativus*. It comes from Persia, Natio- lia, Egypt, and the Grecian Archipelago, and is said to be the finest in quality and most costly. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. pratensis*. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. saracenicus*. See *CARTHAMUS tinctorius*.—*C. sativus*. Fr., *safran cultivé*. Ger., *dichter (oder wahrer) Safran*. A species of *C.* (1st def.) supposed to be indigenous to Greece and Asia Minor, where it has long been in cultivation. It has a fleshy, bulb-like corm, and a large purplish flower with three orange-red, convoluted stigmata protruding beyond the perianth. These stigmata, the saffron of com- merce, are the official part of the plant and were formerly considered highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic, and are still used in Europe as a stimulant and emmenagogue, but in Great Britain and the United States they are used only as a coloring agent. [B. 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. SAFFRON.—*C. silvestris*. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*C. solis*. An old name for oxide of gold. [a, 27.]—*C. spurilus*. See *CARTHAMUS*.—*C. Veneris*. An old name for cuprous oxide. [a, 27.]—*C. vernus* [Linnaeus]. The spring c., a species of *C.* (1st def.) having the stigmata included within the flower, which varies in color, being generally purple. [B. 34 (a, 24).]—*C. versicolor*. A garden species flowering in the spring. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—*Dwarf c.* The *C. pusillus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Electuarium croci compositum*. See *Electuarium de safran composé*.—*Essentia croci*. See *Tinctura croci*.—*Ex- tractum croci alcoholicum*. Fr., *extraît alcoolique de safran*. Alcoholic extract of saffron; made by digesting 2 parts of cut flowers of saffron in 3 of alcohol and 9 of water, expressing, evaporating the alcohol, and reducing the residue to the consistence of an extract [Hannov. Ph., 1819]; by exhausting the saffron with al- cohol, filtering, mixing the several tinctures, distilling off the al- cohol, and evaporating the remainder [Brunsv. Ph., 1777]; or by digest- ing any quantity of cut saffron at a moderate heat, decanting the liquor and renewing the alcohol until it comes off colorless, mixing the tinctures, distilling off two thirds on a water-bath, and evap- orating the residue to the consistence of honey [Ferr. Ph., 1825, Herbigpolit. Ph., 1796]. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—*Extractum croci aque- um*. Fr., *extraît aqueux (ou hydrolique) de safran*. Aqueous extract of saffron; made by macerating 1 part of cut saffron for 3 days in 16 parts of water, boiling for 1 short time, and strain- ing without expression, evaporating slowly to the consistence of syrup, and inspissating on the water-bath till it may be kneaded between the fingers [Fr. Cod., 1818]; by digesting 1 part of cut saffron for 2 days in 4 parts of spring water, decanting the infusion, renewing the water until it comes off colorless, mixing the liquors, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract [Palat. Dispensat., Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by distilling about 1 part of liquid from 24 parts of saffron, pouring upon the residue 96 parts of water, digesting for 12 hours, and decanting, renewing the water till it comes off colorless, straining the mixed infusions, evaporating to the consistence of a thick extract, and, when this is slightly warm, adding to it the distilled liquor [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—*Flores croci*. See *C.* (2d def.).—*Frog-c.* The *Colchicum autumnale*. [A, 505.]—*Garden c.* The *Carthamus hortensis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*Indian c.* The genus *Pleione*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Meadow-c.*, *Michael- mas c.* The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Oléum croci*. Fr., *huile (ou éléole) de safran*. Oil of saffron; made by digesting for 8 days 2 parts of saffron, 3 each of calamus-root and lesser cardamoms, 12 of white sugar, and 36 of olive-oil, boiling, and straining with expression [Sp. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting at a moderate heat 8 parts of saffron, 2 of myrrh, and 9 of cardamoms, in 144 of olive-oil, and expressing [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—*Pigma-c.* The *C. minimum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Pisana de croco sativo* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tisane de safran*.—*Pulvis croci officinalis* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Poudre de safran*.—*Purple c.* The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Saffron c.* The *C. sativus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Spiritus croci* [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *esprit (ou alcoolat) de safran*. Spirit of saffron; made by digesting for several days 2 parts of saffron in 24 of alcohol and 6 of spring-water, and distilling off slowly 20 parts. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—*Spring-c.* The *C. vernus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Stigmata croci*. See *C.* (2d def.).—*Syrupus croci* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *sirop de safran* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Safransyrup*. Syrup of saffron; made by macerating saffron in wine, and mixing the filtered infusion with sugar. It contains about 2 or 25 cent. of saffron. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—*Syrupus croci aqueus*. Fr., *sirop d'infusion (ou d'hydrolé, ou aqueux) de safran*. Aqueous syrup of saffron; made by infusing for 3 days 6 parts of saffron in 80 of boiling water, straining with expression, and dissolving in the colature 128 parts of sugar [Sard. Ph., 1773; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or with 1 oz. of saffron, 1 pint of water, and 24 pounds of sugar [Lond. Ph., 1815]. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—*Syrupus de croco* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus croci*.—*Tinctura croci*. Fr., *teinture (ou alcoolé) de safran*. Ger., *Safrantinktur*. Tincture of saffron; made by macerating in a per- colator, and pouring on diluted alcohol gradually until 100 parts of tincture are obtained [U. S. Ph.], or by macerating 1 oz. of saffron in 1 pint of alcohol [Br. Ph.], or 1 part of saffron in 10 parts of al- cohol [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph.], expressing, and filtering. Similar prepara- tions were official in many of the older pharmacopœias. [B. 81, 97 (a, 21).]—*Tinctura ex croco metallorum* [Bicker]. An acetous solution of *c. antimonii* inspissated to the consistence of honey. [B. 59 (a, 21).]

CROCYSIDISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²s(kro²k)-i²d(u⁶d)-i²z(i²s)^y-mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., κροκυσιδισμός (from κροκυσίειν, to pick at). Fr., *crocydisme*. See *CARPHOLOGY*.

CROCYSIDOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Kro²s(kro²k)-i²d(u⁶d)-o(a²)-ka²r-si²n(ki²n)-o²ma². Gen., *crocydocarcinomatos(-is)*. From

κροκός, woolen nap, and καρκίνωμα (see *CARCINOMA*). Fr., *crocydo- carcinome*. Ger., *Faserkrebs*. Fibrous cancer. [A, 322.]

CROFT, n. Kro²ft. A place in the county of York, England, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57.]

CROISÉ (Fr.), adj. Krwa²-za. Crossed, marked or disposed in crosses. [L, 41.] See *DECUSSATE*.

CROISEMENT (Fr.), n. Krwa²-ma³-n². See *CROSSING*.

CROISETTE (Fr.), n. Krwa²-ze²t. The *Gentiana cruciata*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. noire*. The *Galium mollugo*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. velue*. The *Galium cruciatum*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*Grosse c.* The *Galium mollugo*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

CROISIC (Fr.), n. Krwa²-zek. A sea-bathing resort in the de- partment of the Loire-Inférieure, France. [A, 319.]

CROISIER (Fr.), n. Krwa²-ze-a. The *Malus silvestris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROISSANCE (Fr.), n. Krwa²-sa³n²s. Growth. [A, 301.]

CROSSANT (Fr.), n. Krwa²-sa³n². 1. A crescent. 2. A tumor observed on the sole of the foot in foundered horses, resulting from a bony displacement. [A, 301.]

CROIX (Fr.), n. Krwa². A cross. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. de Cala- trava*. The *Amaryllis formosissima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. de chevalier*. The *Tribulus albus* and the *Lychnis chalcédonica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. de fer*. An iron brace in the form of a T, proposed by Heister for the treatment of fracture of the clavicle. It was applied to the back, the upright piece resting in a pocket in a belt, and the cross-piece being bound to the shoulders in such a way as to pull them backward. [A, 301; L, 44.]—*C. de Jérusa- lem*. The *Lychnis chalcédonica*. [B. 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. de Lorraine*. The *Cactus spinosissimus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. de Malte*. 1. The *Lychnis chalcédonica* and the *Tribulus albus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] 2. A compress in the form of a Maltese cross. [A, 301.]—*C. de mer*. The oyster. [L, 41.]—*C. de Saint-André*. 1. The *Galium cruciatum* and the *Valantia cruciata*. 2. See *CUR- ASTOS*. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.]—*C. de Saint-Jacques*. The *Ama- ryllis (Sprekelia) formosissima*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CROLETTE (Fr.), n. Kro-le²t. The *Briza media* and the *Draba verna*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CROMANTY, n. In the West Indies, the *Ratonia apetala*. [B, 282.]

CROMER, n. Krom't⁶r. A sea-bathing resort on the eastern coast of England. [a, 21.]

CROMMYON (Lat.), n. n. Kro²m'mi²(mu⁶)-o²n. Gr., κρόμμυον. Of Dioscorides, the onion. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROMMYOXYREGMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²m-mi²(mu⁶)-o²x-i²-u⁶-re²g'mi²-a³. Gen., *crommyoxyregmias*. Gr., κρομμυοξυρημία (from κρόμμυον, the onion, and ὄξυρημία, an acid eructation). Of Aristophanes, the belching up of acid gas having the odor of onions. [A, 325.]

CROMPIRE (Fr.), n. Kro²n²-per. 1. The *Helianthus tuberosus*. 2. In Alsace, the potato. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CROMYON (Lat.), n. n. Kro²m'i²(u⁶)-o²n. See *CROMMYON*.

CRONARTIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro²n-a²r-ti(i²)^ye²-i(e). Of Tulasne, a division of the *Uredineæ*, consisting of the genus *Cronartium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRONE, CRONE-BERRY, n's. Kron, kron'be²r-i². See *CRANBERRY*.

CRONESANKE, n. Kron'sa²nk. The *Polygonum persicaria*. [A, 505.]

CRONY, n. Kro'ni². A potato. [A, 505.]

CROP, n. Kro²p. 1. See *INGLUVIES*. 2. The *Polygonum fago- pyrum* and the *Tolium perenne*. [A, 505.]—*C. weed*. The *Cen- taurea nigra*. [A, 505.]

CROPIOT, n. A South American fruit with black, rough, acid seeds, which are smoked to cure headache. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROQUENOT (Fr.), n. Kro²k'no. In Champagne, the *Rubia (Galium) aparine*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROSS, n. Kro²s. Gr., σταυρός, σκόλοψ. Lat., *crux*. Fr., *croix*. Ger., *Kreuz*. Any structure formed of parts that cross each other.—*C. flower*. The *Polygala vulgaris*. [A, 505.]—*C. of Jerusalem*. The *Lychnis chalcédonica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. of the aorta*. The arch of the aorta. [D, 90.]—*C. spine*. The *Stauracanthus aphyl- lus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. vine*. The *Bignonia capreolata*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—*C. wood*. The *Jacquinia ruscifolia*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—*C'wort*. Any cruciferous plant, also the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, the *Galium cruciatum*, and the genus *Crucianella*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—*False c.* A dilatation of the œsophagus, in certain birds, which serves as a reservoir for food, and is distinguished from the ingluvies (true cross) by the absence of glands secreting a fluid which effects chemical changes in the food. [L, 221, 234.]—*Plantar c.* See *Plantar ARCH*.—*True c.* See *INGLUVIES*.

CROSSARCHINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kro²s-sa²r-ki(ch²e)^yna². A tribe of the *Rhinogalidae*. [L, 277.]

CROSS-ARMED, adj. Kro²s'a²rmd. See *DECUSSATE*.

CROSS-BIRTH, n. Kro²s'bn²rth. Parturition with the fœtus presenting by any other part than the head, especially by the shoulder or the trunk.

CROSS-BREED, n. Kro²s'bred. The offspring of parents of different breeds. [L, 56.]

CROSSE (Fr.), n. Kro²s. An arch.—*C. de l'aorte*. The arch of the aorta.

CROSSED, adj. Kro²sd. Lat., *cruciatus*. Fr., *croisé*. Ger., *gekrenzt*. Passing from one lateral half of the body to the other (said of structures); occurring in the lateral half opposite to the one in which the causative lesion is situated (said of paralysis, etc.).

CROSS-EYE, n. Kro²s¹i. See STRABISMUS.

CROSS-EYED, adj. Kro²s¹id. Affected with strabismus.

CROSSING, n. Fr. *croisement*, *mélissage*. Ger. *Kreuzung*. It., *incrocchiamento*. Sp., *cruzamiento*. The production of a cross-breed by the union of a male and female of different breeds. [A, 301; L, 31.]

CROSSOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Kro²s-so²f¹o²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *κροσός*, fringe, and *φορέιν*, to bear. Fr., *crossophore*. Provided with fringe-like appendages (a species name). [L, 16, 18.]

CROSSOPTERINE, n. Kro²s-o²p¹te²r-en. An amorphous white alkaloid isolated by Hesse from the bark of *Crossopteryx febrifuga*; soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in ammonia. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CROSSOPTERYX (Lat.), n. f. Kro²s-so²p¹te²r-i²x(u⁴x). Gen., *crossopteryx* (-is). From *κροσός*, fringe, and *πτερυξ*, a wing. Fr., *c.* A genus of rubiaceous plants of the *Cinchoneae*, indigenous to tropical Africa. Allied terms are: *Crossopterygiæ* (an order) and *Crossopterygiæ* (a tribe) of the *Ganoidei*. [B, 42 (a, 24); L, 66, 353.]—*C. febrifuga*, *C. kotschyana*. A tree growing in tropical Africa possessing febrifuge properties. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

CROTAONIC ACID, n. Kro²-a²k-o²n¹i²k. Fr., *acide crotonique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₈H₆O₄ = C₃H₄(CO.OH)₂ derived from a chlorine derivative of crotonic acid and isomeric with itaconic acid. [B, 3 (a, 24).]

CROTAL, n. Kro²t¹a²l. See CROTTELE.

CROTALIRE (Fr.), n. Kro²t-a²l-a²r. See CROTALARIA.—*C. anguleuse*. See CROTALARIA *verrucosa*.—*C. d'Égypte*. See CROTALARIA *macilentia*.—*C. émousée*. See CROTALARIA *retusa*.—*C. jonciforme*. See CROTALARIA *juncea*.—*C. sagittée*. See CROTALARIA *sagittalis*.

CROTALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-a(a³)ri²-a². From *κρόταλον*, a rattle, from the rattling of the loose seeds in the horny pod. Fr., *crotalaire*. Ger., *Klapperschote*. The rattle pod; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous herbs or shrubs of the *Genistaceae*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. alba*. The *Baptisia alba*. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—*C. angulosa*. Fr., *crotalaire anguleuse*. See *C. verrucosa*.—*C. Benghalensis*. See *C. juncea*.—*C. burhia*. A small shrub grow-



CROTALARIA JUNCEA. [A, 327.]

ing in arid, sandy places in Sindh. The whole plant is covered with silky hairs. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*C. caerulea*. See *C. verrucosa*.—*C. elliptica*. The *Neurocarpum ellipticum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. espadilla*. A species indigenous to Venezuela, where it is used in decoction as a sudorific in fevers. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*C. fenestrata*. See *C. juncea*.—*C. flexuosa*. See *C. verrucosa*.—*C. gentia*. A species indigenous to India; probably the *C. burhia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. juncea*. Fr., *crotalaire jonciforme*. The sun-hemp plant of India; a species from 4 to 8 feet high, extensively cultivated in India, especially in Mysore and the Deccan. The seeds are used by the Indian women, in the form of a powder mixed with oil, to make their hair grow. The medicinal virtues of the plant are similar to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. laburnifolia*. A species found in the East Indies, having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. macilentia*. Fr., *crotalaire d'Égypte*. A species used as a food for camels at Sennaar. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. ovalis*. A hairy, perennial species found in sandy woods from North Carolina to Florida and Alabama. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—*C. Purshii*. A perennial species growing in the Southern United States in damp, shady places. [B, 34, 42 (a, 24).]—*C. quinquefolia*. A species found in the East Indies, used like *C. verrucosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. retusa*. Fr., *crotalaire émousée*. Beng., *bil-jhunjhan*. A species having similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. It is indigenous to India, but is naturalized in the West Indies, where it is eaten as a vegetable. [B, 19, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. sagittalis*. Fr., *crotalaire sagittée*. An annual species found in woods and sandy fields in the United States and the West Indies. It has similar properties to those of *C. verrucosa*. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. sericea*. A variety of *C. juncea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. tenuifolia*. See *C. juncea*.—*C. verrucosa*. Hind., *bunsun*.

A species found in the East and West Indies. The bitter leaves are used as an emetic in gastric and bilious fevers, and also externally and in infusion internally in skin eruptions. The root is employed in colic. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CROTALARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-a²r(a³r)-i(i²)-e²e(a³-e²). Fr., *crotalariées*. 1. Of Lindley, a division of the *Genistaceae*, comprising *Lupinus*, *Crotalaria*, and *Prototropis*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Genistaceae* of the *Leguminosae*, comprising *Borbonia*, *Rafania*, *Euchlora*, *Pleiospora*, *Lotononis*, *Listia*, *Rothia*, *Lebeckia*, *Aspalathus*, and *Buchenroedera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CROTALÉ (Fr.), n. Kro²-ta³l. See CROTALUS.—*C. à losange*. See CROTALUS *adamanteus*.—*C. de la Guiane*. See CROTALUS *durissus*.—*C. millet*. See CROTALUS *miliaris*.

CROTALIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *crotaloides*, *crotalidées*, *crotalides*. The American rattlesnakes; a family of the *Viperina*. [L, 147.]

CROTALIN, n. Kro²t-a²l-i²n. Fr., *crotaline*. Ger., *C*. The venom of the rattlesnake. [A, 319.]

CROTALINA (Lat.), **CROTALINÆ** (Lat.), n's. n. pl. and f. pl. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-i(e)²na², -ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Crotalidæ*. [L, 73.]

CROTALINI [Oppel] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-i(e)²ni(n)e. A family of the *Ophidiæ*, including the rattlesnakes. [L, 121.]

CROTALISTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-i²st¹ri²-a². From *κρόταλον*, a rattle. Lit., a female castanet-player. See CICONIA.

CROTALOÏDES (Fr.), n. pl. Kro²-ta³l-o²-éd. See CROTALIDÆ.

CROTALOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-o²p¹o²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *κρόταλον*, a rattle, and *φορέιν*, to bear. See CROTALUS.

CROTALUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²t-a²l(a³l)-u²s(u⁴s). From *κρόταλον*, a rattle. Fr., *crotale*, *serpent à sonnettes*. Ger., *Klapperschlange*. It., *crotalo*. Sp., *cascabel*. The rattlesnake; a genus of the *Crotalidæ*, all the species of which are venomous. [L, 121.]—*C. adamanteus*. Fr., *crotale à losange*. The water-rattlesnake, a variety found on the southern Atlantic coast of the United States. [L, 86.]—*C. cascabella*. A Brazilian species. [L, 325.]—*C. durissus*. Fr., *crotale de la Guiane*, *crotale durisse*. Ger., *weisse Klapperschlange*. A South American variety. [L, 121.]—*C. horridus*. The true North American rattlesnake. [L, 147.]—*C. miliaris*. Fr., *crotale millet*. Ger., *Frieselschlange*. A small variety found in the Southern and Western United States. [L, 121.]—*C. rhombifer*. See *C. adamanteus*.—*C. uropophus*. See *C. horridus*.

CROTAPHITES (Lat.), adj. Kro²t-a²f(a³f)-i(e)²tez(tas). Gr., *κροταφίτης*. Fr., *crotaphite*. Pertaining to the temple; as a n., in the m. (*μῦς* understood), the temporal muscle; as a n. in the f., *crotaphitis* (*πληγή* understood), a blow on the temple. [A, 311, 322.]

CROTAPHITIC, adj. Kro²t-a²-f²it²k. Lat., *crotaphites*. Fr., *crotaphal*, *crotaphique*. See TEMPORAL.

CROTAPHITICO-BUCCINATORIUS (Lat.), adj. Kro²t-a²-f²it²(fet)¹i²k-o(o³)-bu²k(bu⁴k)-s²p²n(ki²n)-a²t(a³t)-o²ri²-u²s(u⁴s). For deriv., see CROTAPHITES and BUCCINATOR. Relating to the temporal and to the buccinator regions or muscles. [L, 31.]

CROTAPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Kro²t-a²f(a³f)-i²-u²m(u⁴m). From *κροτάφιον*. temporal. A throbbing in the head, especially in the temporal region. [A, 322.]

CROTAPHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Kro²t-a²f(a³f)-o(o³)-se²(ke²f)/a²l(a³l)-u²s(u⁴s). From *κροτάφος*, the temple, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A monster observed in animals of the bovine race, resembling to a certain extent, a sphenoccephalus (*q. v.*), yet differing from it in important points, among which are the existence of two distinct ears, the anterior medial fusion of the temporal bones, and certain modifications of the sphenoid. [L, 87 (a, 18).]

CROTAPHOGANGLION (Lat.), n. n. Kro²t-a²f(a³f)-o(o³)-ga²n²(ga²n²)/gl²i²-o²n. From *κροτάφος*, the temple, and *γάγγλιον* (see GANGLION). The otic ganglion. [A, 322.]

CROTAPHOS (Lat.), **CROTAPHUS** (Lat.), n's. m. Kro²t-a²f(a³f)-o²s, -u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κροτάφος*. 1. The temple or the temporal bone. [A, 325.] 2. Of Cælius Aurelianus, pain in the temple. [A, 312.]

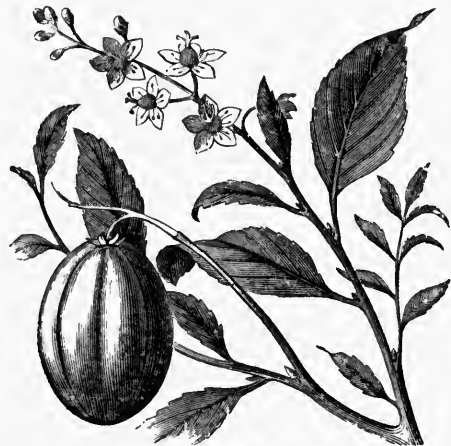
CROTAPHYTE, n. Kro²t-a²f-it. In birds, the temporal fossa. [L, 343.]

CROTCHET, n. Kro²ch²e²t. Lat., *uncinus attractorius* [Philumenus, quoted by Aetius]. Fr., *crochet aigu*. Ger., *spitzer Haken*. It., *uncino acuto*. Sp., *gancho agudo*. An obstetrical instrument consisting of a long shank of steel terminating in a short, sharp hook to be engaged in the interior of the foetal skull, after perforation, for extracting the head.—**Body c.** A heavy guarded c. used for extracting the body of the foetus after the removal of the head. [A, 29.]—**Guarded c.** A c. to which a movable blunt guard is attached at the shank, capable of being closed over the sharp extremity and preventing the latter from injuring the maternal structures in case the instrument slips.

CROTON (Lat.), n. m. (as used by some botanical writers, n.). Kro²(kro²)t¹o²n(on). Gen., *croton* (-is). Gr., *κρότων*, *κρότων*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *C. Krotton*, *Wunderbaum* (2d def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, containing, according to Bailon, the sections *Andrichnia*, *Angelandra*, *Anisophyllum*, *Argyrodendron*, *Astræa*, *Astræopsis*, *Astrogome*, *Barhamia*, *Brachystachys*, *Brunsvia*, *Calyptriopetalum*, *Cascarilla*, *Cinogasum*, *Cleodora*, *Codonocalyx*, *Crotonanthus*, *Cyclostigma*, *Decarinium*, *Drepadenium*, *Eleuteria*, *Engelmannia*, *Eutropia*, *Furcaria*, *Geiseleira*, *Gynamblosis*, *Hendrecandra*, *Heptallion*, *Klotzschiphytum*, *Lasiogyne*, *Leucadenia*, *Medea*, *Micranthis*, *Microcroton*, *Monguia*, *Myriogomphus*, *Ocalia*, *Patanostigma*, *Petalostigma*, *Phlinophytum*, *Podocalyx*, *Podostachys*, *Ricinocarpus*, *Ricinoides*, *Stolidan-*

thus, *Tigilium*, *Timandra*, and *Tridesmis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 322, 387; B, 121 (a, 24); L, 97.] 3. A variety of sputum containing purulent masses. [Hippocrates (A, 322).] 4. The dog-louse. [A, 387.] 5. See *CROTONA*.—**Alcohol cum crotono cascarilla**. See *Tinctura CASCARILLE*.—**Capsule cum oleo crotonis** [Dan. Ph.]. Gelatin capsules each containing 60 grammes of a mixture of 1 part of c.-oil and 39 parts of castor-oil. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Cortex crotonis**. *Cascarilla*; the bark of *C. eleuteria*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. adenaster** [Jimenez]. Sp., *ni-coso* [Mex. Ph.]. A species employed as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**C. adipatus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. griseseur*. Ger., *fettglänzender Krotan*. A species found on the Amazon, which furnishes a balsam used as incense. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. aencens** (Fr.). See *C. thurifer*.—**C. a feuilles de châtaigner** (Fr.). See *C. castaneifolius*.—**C. à feuilles de tilleul** (Fr.). See *C. tiliaefolius*.—**C. à feuilles d'hibiscus** (Fr.). See *C. hibiscifolius*.—**C. antisiphiliticus** [Martius]. Fr., *c. antisiphilitique*. A Brazilian species. The leaves are employed in decoction against syphilis, and used externally in poultices. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. argenteus** [Forskål]. See *C. tinctorum*.—**C. argyranthemum** [Michaux]. An American species indigenous to Georgia and Florida. The leaves are aromatic and pungent; the root is slightly aromatic and pleasantly bitter. An infusion of the plant is a reputed remedy for colic, diarrhoea, sore mouth, sore throat, etc., and its fresh juice is used as a vulnerary. [B, 34 (a, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 597 (a, 17).]—**C. aromaticus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. aromatique*. A small tree found in the East Indies, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The exudation from the twigs (caused by the puncture of insects) is one of the varieties of gum lac, and is also used as a vulnerary. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. balsamifer** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. balsamique*, *bois du petit baume*. Seaside balsam; a species found in the West Indies, where it is used as a vulnerary and to aromatize liqueurs, especially the *eau de Mantes*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. benzoe**, **C. benzoin** [Linnaeus]. The *Terminalia argusifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bracteiferus** [Roxburgh]. The *Codiaeum silvestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. camaza** [Perrotet]. A species indigenous to the Philippines; its fruit is astringent, and its seeds are purgative in small and poisonous in large doses. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. campestris** [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *c. des champs*. A species indigenous to Brazil. The root is purgative and is employed in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cascarilla** [Bennett]. Fr., *c. cascarille*, *fausse canelle*, *faux quinquina*, *quinquina gris aromatique*. Ger., *falscher Kaskarillkrotan*. A species found in the West Indies. Though formerly a source of the cascarilla of commerce, it yields none now. Its bark is an aromatic bitter. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cascarilloides** [Vahl]. A species indigenous to Hayti. Its bark was formerly known to commerce as cascarilla. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. castaneifolius** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. à feuilles de châtaigner*. A species indigenous to tropical America furnishing lac. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. chamaedryfolius** [Lamarck]. A species indigenous to Colombia and the Antilles; used as a vulnerary and resolvent. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. chloral**. See *BUTYLCHLORAL*.—**C. coccinus** [Vahl]. A species found in Malabar and Ceylon; used in snake-bites. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. coriaceus** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. coriacé*. A species indigenous to tropical America; its bark yields a balsamic resin employed as an incense. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. corylifolius** [Lamarck]. A West Indian shrub, used as an aromatic tonic and carminative and as a vulnerary. [B, 180.]—**C. des champs** (Fr.). See *C. campestris*.—**C. des teinturiers** (Fr.). See *C. tinctorum*.—**C. digitatus**. The *Manihot digitata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. dioicus** [Cavanilles]. Sp., *yerva del zorillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The root and the seeds are drastic, and the fixed oil of the latter has been recommended as a substitute for croton-oil. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**C. discolor** [Reichenbach]. The *C. pseudo-china*. [a, 24.]—**C. draco** [Schlechtendahl]. A Mexican species. The sap resembles dragon's blood. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. draconoides** [Müll.]. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depuratory properties. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C. eleuteria**. Fr., *bois de musc*. Ger., *wahrer Kaskarille-Krotan*, *wohriehender Krotan*. 1. The *C. Sloanei*. 2. Of Bennett, the *Chuytia eleuteria*, which furnishes the true cascarilla-bark (cortex cascarille) of commerce; a small tree indigenous to the West Indies, chiefly the Bahamas. [B, 5, 18, 88, 95, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See *CASCARILLA*.—**C. faux-quina** (Fr.). See *C. pseudo-china*.—**C. flavens**. Fr., *petit baume*. Yellow balsam; a species employed at Martinique as a vulnerary and to aromatize liqueurs. It is also used in baths and fomentations. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. fragrans** [Kunth]. A species found along the Magdalena River, Colombia; its flowers furnish a perfume. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. fulvus** [Martius]. A species the root of which is used in Brazil as a purgative in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. glabellus**. A species indigenous to Mexico and the West Indies. It furnishes an inferior cascarilla, which is official in the pharmacopœias of Austria, Belgium, Finland, Spain, and the Netherlands. [a, 24.]—**C. gossypifolius** [Vahl]. A plant which yields a concrete juice comparable to dragon's blood. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C. gratissimus** [Bruch]. A species indigenous to the Cape of Good Hope, used as a perfume. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hastatum** [Linnaeus]. The *Tragia cannabina*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hibiscifolius** [Kunth]. Fr., *c. à feuilles d'hibiscus*. A species growing in New Granada; it yields a kind of dragon's blood. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. humilis** [Linnaeus]. A species indigenous to Jamaica and Hayti. The leaves are aromatic, and are used in baths and fomentations. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Crotonis oleum** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Croton-oil*.—**C. jamaigota** [Hamilton]. See *C. tigilium*.—**C. lacciferus**. See *ALBERTITES lacciferus*.—**C. lanceolatus** [Cavanilles]. A Chilian species furnishing a blue dye-stuff. [B, 180.]—**C. lanuginosus**. The *Tournefortia plicata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. linearis**. A species indigenous to the Antilles, often confounded with *C. cascarilla*. An infusion of the leaves is used in Jamaica in colic and to aromatize baths. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. lobatum** [Forskål]. An East Indian species. The oil of the seeds is used as an embrocation in

rheumatism, and the leaves are applied to boils and abscesses. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. lucidus**. A West Indian species. The bark is often substituted for that of *C. eleuteria*. It has not the bitter taste nor the aromatic properties of true cascarilla-bark. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. macrostachys** [A. Richard]. A species used in Abyssinia as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. malambo** [Karsten]. A small tree indigenous to the coast of Venezuela and Colombia, yielding an aromatic bark, called in Colombia *canella del páramo* (cortex malambo), which has been used satisfactorily as a substitute for Peruvian bark. [B, 5, (a, 24).] See *Malambo-BARK*.—**C. micans** [Swartz]. A species found in the West Indies; used as an aromatic embrocation. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. moluccanum**. See *ALBERTITES moluccana*.—**C. montanus**. The *Echinus philippinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. nitens** [Swartz]. A species found in the West Indies; its bark resembles that of cascarilla in taste. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. niveum**, **C. niveus** [Jacquin]. A South American species of which the aromatic juice is used as a vulnerary. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. obliquifolium**. The *Tournefortia tinctoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. oblongifolium**. A species the root-bark of which is used in India, in infusion and decoction, as a cholagogue, purgative, and resolvent, and externally as an application to sprains, bruises, and rheumatic swellings. [A, 479; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 193.]—**C.-oil**. Lat., *oleum tigilii* [U. S. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (see *crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swedish Ph., Russ. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph. 1st ed.], see *crotonis tigilii* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *crotonis oleum* [Gr. Ph.]), *oleum crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.], *oleum crotonis tigilii*, *oleum a semine crotonis* [Fr. Cod.], Fr., *huile dectigilium* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Crotonöl*, *Krotonöl*. It, *olio di crotoniglio*. Sp., *acete de croton tiglio*. A pale or yellowish-brown viscid fixed oil expressed from the seeds of *C. tigilium*, of faint odor and hot and acrid taste, with a sp. gr. of from 0.940 to 0.955, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. It contains tiglic acid, isomeric with angelic acid, but differing in its melting point. It is a powerful drastic purgative, and is chiefly used in coma and in obstinate constipation. Applied externally, it acts as an irritant, causing a pustular eruption. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**C.-oil Liniment**. See *Linimentum crotonis*.—**C. originifolius** [Lamarck]. A West Indian species. The sap is used like copaliba balsam, also as a vulnerary, and from the twigs and leaves a beverage is distilled. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pavana** [Hamilton]. A species indigenous to Ava and Camrup. The seeds probably furnish some of the c.-oil of commerce, and the wood is said to be purgative and diaphoretic. [B, 5, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pellicus** [Kunth]. See *C. fulvus*.—**C. perdiceps**, **C. perdiceps** [St.-Hilaire]. Fr., *c. pied de perdrix*. An herbaceous Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used for wounds, snake-bites, etc., as a diuretic, and in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. philippinensis**. The *Echinus philippinensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. pictum**. The *Codiaeum chrisotricton*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. plicatus**. The *Chrozophora plicata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. polyandrus** [Roxburgh]. The *BALIOSPERMUM polyandrum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. pseudo-china** [Schlechtendahl]. Fr., *c. faux-quina*. Ger., *Kopalchi-Krotan*. A species indigenous to Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. It furnishes one of the varieties of copalchi-bark, the *quina blanca* of the Mexicans. [B, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See *Copalchi-BARK*.—**C. Rottleri**. The *Tournefortia plicata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. salutaris** [Cas.]. A plant of which the juice possesses sudorific qualities. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**C'samen** (Ger.). The seeds of *C. tigilium*.—**C. sanguiferus**, **C. sanguifluus** [Kunth and Humboldt]. Sp., *iziquahuill*, *árbol de sangre* [Sp. Ph.]. A species found in Mexico and Colombia. Its sap furnishes a variety of dragon's blood; the juice and branches are astringent. [B, 180 (a, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72 (a, 17).]—**C'saure** (Ger.). See *CROTONIC ACID*.—**C. sebiferus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *arbre à suif*. Ger., *chinesischer Talgbaum*. The *Stillingia sebifera*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C.-seeds**. See *Semen crotonis tigilii*.—**C. Sloanei** [Bennett]. Jamaica cascarilla; a species shown by Bennett to have been confounded with *C. eleuteria* by Schwartz and Linnaeus, now recognized as distinct. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**C. solanifolius** [Geisel]. The



CROTON TIGILIUM. [A, 327.]

Baliospermum montanum. [B, 214.]—**C. squamosus**. See *C. micans*.—**C. suberosus** [Kunth and Humboldt]. Fr., *c. subereuz*. A Mexican species, supposed to be the source of one variety of copal-

chi-bark. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See *Copalchi-BARK*.—*C. thurifer*, *C. thuriferus* [Kunth]. Fr., *c. a. encens*. A South American species which furnishes a balsamic resin used as incense. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. tiglium*. The *c.-tree*, and the source of *c.-seeds*, from which *c.-oil* is expressed. [a, 22.]—*C. tiliifolius* [Lamarck]. Fr., *c. a. feuilles de tilleul*. A variety of *C. aromaticus*. The sap is used in Ceylon as a vulnerary. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*C. tinctorius*. The *Chrozophora pictata*.—*C. tinctorum* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *maurèle, tournesole, herbe de clytie, c. des teinturiers*. Ger., *färbende Kreuzphore, Tournesolpflanze*. The *Chrozophora tinctoria*. [B.]—*C. tricuspidatum*. The *C. lanceolatus*. [B. 180.]—*C. urens*. The *Tragia cannabina*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. urucurana* [A. Brogniart]. A plant the juice of which possesses sudorific and depurative properties. [L. 49 (a, 21).]—*C. variegatus* [Linnaeus]. The *Codæum chrysostrictum*. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. villosum*. An Arabian shrub employed like the *C. lobatum*. [B. 180.]—*Huile de c. (Fr.)*. See *C.-oil*.—*Lavement de tabac et de c. (Fr.)*. See under *TABAC*.—*Linimentum crotonis* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *liniment crotoné*. Ger., *Krotonöl-Liniment*. A liniment of 1 part of *c.-oil* and 7 parts each of oil of cajuput and rectified spirit. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—*Oleum crotonis* [Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. *Oleum crotonis tiglii* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph.]. *Oleum e semine crotonis* [Fr. Cod.]. See *C.-oil*.—*Semen crotonis tiglii* [Belg. Ph.]. *Semina crotonis* [Russ. Ph.]. The seeds of *C. tiglium*. [B. 95.]—*Tinctura crotonis cascarillæ* (see *euleuteriæ* [Ed. Ph., 1836]). See *Tinctura CASCARILLÆ*.

CROTONA (Lat.), n. f. Kro't-on'a³. Gr., κρότων. Fr., *Crotone*. An ancient Greek city, now Crotone, on the coast of Italy, where there was a medical school. [A. 301.]

CROTONAL, n. Kro't-on'a². Ger., C. A bivalent radicle consisting of crotonic aldehyde deprived of its oxygen, C₄H₄=CH₂.CH=CH.CH₂. [B. 9, 158 (a, 24).]—*C. dichloride*. Ger., *C. dichlorür*. An oily liquid, C₄H₄Cl₂=CH₂-CH=CH.CHCl₂, boiling at 125° to 127° C. [B. 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CROTONATE, n. Kro't-on'a¹. Fr., e. Ger., *krotonsaures Salz*. A salt of crotonic acid. [L. 41.]

CROTONE (Lat.), n. Kro't-on'e(a). Gen., *croton'es*. Fr., κροτωνή. Fr., c. 1. A fungus parasitic on trees. 2. A fungous outgrowth. [A. 322, 325; L. 41.]

CROTONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro't-on'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *crotonées*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, embracing the subtribes *Jatropeæ*, *Eucrotoneæ*, *Chrozophoreæ*, *Adrianeæ*, *Acalyphæ*, *Gelonieæ*, *Plunketieæ*, and *Hippomaneæ*. 2. Of Blume, a section of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising *Trigostemon*, *Ryparosa*, *Croton*, *Baliospermum*, *Erythrocarpus*, *Codicium*, *Rottlera*, *Adisca*, *Trewia*, *Cleidione*, *Chilosia*, *Conceveibum*, *Erythrochilus*, *Janipha*, *Jatropha*, *Elæocoeca*, *Aleurtris*, *Ostodes*, *Elatropermum*, *Spathistemon*, *Ricinus*, *Mappa*, *Pachystemon*, *Omalanthus*, *Acalypha*, *Tragia*, *Cnesmosa*, and *Ercecaria*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising the *Micrantheæ*, *Argythamineæ*, and *Crozophoreæ*. 4. Of Baillon, a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising *Croton*, *Julocroton*, *Crotonopsis*, and *Eremocarpus*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CROTONIC, adj. Kro't-on'i²ik. Fr., *crotonique*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Croton*; also derived from a plant of that genus. [a, 24.]—*C. acid*. Fr., *acide crotonique*. Ger., *Crotonsäure*. It., *acido crotonico*. Sp., *acido crotonico*. A monobasic acid, C₄H₄O₂, of which three isomeric varieties are known: (a) *α-c. acid* (or simply *c. acid*), CH₂.CH=CHCO.OH, which occurs in tabular or acicular crystals, melting at 73° C.; (b) *β-c. acid* (isocrotonic or quarternylic acid), CH₂=CH-CH₂.CO.OH, a liquid boiling at 172° C.; and (c) methacrylic acid, a liquid (see METHACRYLIC ACID). [B. 4, 270 (a, 24).]—*C. aldehyde*. Fr., *aldéhyde crotonique*. Ger., *Crotonaldehyd*. An aldehyde, C₄H₄O=CH₂.CH.CH₂.CHO (or, according to Kekulé, CH₂=CH-CH₂.CHO), obtained from acetic aldehyde by long boiling at 100° C. with a concentrated solution of potassic acetate or with zinc chloride and a little water; it is a colorless, pungent liquid, boiling at 104° to 105° C., somewhat soluble in water. [B. 2, 4 (a, 24).]

CROTONINE, n. Kro't-on'i²n. Lat., *crotonina*. Fr., e. Ger., *Crotonin*. A supposed alkaloid obtained by Brandes from croton-seeds, subsequently found to be a magnesian soap with an alkaline reaction. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

CROTONINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro't-on'i²n²-i²n²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *crotoninées*. Of Brogniart, a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ*, comprising the families *Antidesmeæ*, *Forestiereæ*, and *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CROTONODES (Lat.), adj. Kro't-on'od'ez(as). Gr., κροτωνώδης (from κρότων, the genus *Croton*, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *krotonähnlich*. Resembling the genus *Croton*. [A. 322.]

CROTONOL, n. Kro't-on'ol. Fr., e. According to Schlippe, the vesicating principle of croton-oil, C₈H₁₄O₂; not found by other chemists. [B. 5 (a, 24).]

CROTONELEIC ACID, n. Kro't-on'ol-e'i²ik. Fr., *acide crotonoléique*. Ger., *Crotonölensäure*. An acid existing in croton-oil, both free and in combination as a glyceride. According to Kobert, it is the vesicant and purgative principle of the oil. It is freely soluble in alcohol. [“Am. Jour. of Pharm.,” July, 1887, p. 342; B. 5 (a, 24).]

CROTONYLENE, n. Kro't-on'i²l-en. Fr., *crotonylène*. Ger., *Crotonylen*. A colorless liquid, C₄H₄=CH₂.CH=C=CH₂, occurring in the gaseous state in coal-gas; it boils at 20° C. [B. 4, 5 (a, 24).]—“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxi, p. 213.]—*C. dibromide*. Ger., *Crotonylen dibromür*. A liquid, C₄H₄Br₂=CH₂-CH=CBr-CH₂Br, which boils at 150° C. [B. 4 (a, 24).]—*C. tetra-*

bromide. Ger., *Crotonylen tetra bromür*. A crystalline solid, C₄H₄Br₄=CH₂-CHBr-CBr₂-CH₂Br. [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CROTOPHAGINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro't-o²-f-a²j(a²g)-(e²)ne-(na²-e²). Fr., *crotophagines*. Ger., *Madenfresser*. A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. [L. 221.]

CROTTLE, n. Kro't²l. The *Parmelia omphalodes* and various other lichens. [B. 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—*Black c's*. The *Parmelia saxatilis*. [A. 505.]—*Hazel c's*. The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Light c's*. The *Leonora pallescens*. [A. 505.]—*Stone-c's*. The *Parmelia saxatilis*. [A. 505.]

CROUP, n. Krup. Lat., *angina laryngea* (see *trachealis*). Fr., c. Ger., *C. häufige Bräune*. It., c. Sp., *crup*. 1. A term (said to be of Scottish origin) formerly applied to an acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx or the larynx and trachea, characterized by the formation of a fibrinous exudation on the surface of the membrane which encroaches on the calibre of the larynx or trachea, and thus gives rise to a hoarse, ringing cough and sonorous, labored, and seriously or even fatally obstructed breathing. It occurs mostly in young children, and is distinguished from spasmodic and oedematous obstruction of the larynx by its gradual onset, by the fact that both inspiration and expiration are impeded, and by the continuance of the obstruction by day as well as by night. Those who use the word in this sense regard the disease as of rare occurrence, as purely a local inflammation, not specific and not infectious. 2. As now more and more accepted, a diseased state having the same symptoms, but constituting a laryngeal or laryngeal and tracheal manifestation of diphtheria; therefore characterized by an exudation into the substance of the mucous membrane instead of on its surface, giving rise to swelling and necrosis of the superjacent portion. 3. A popular term for any acute laryngeal affection accompanied by obstructed breathing or a hoarse, ringing cough, especially catarrh of the larynx, with oedema or spasm, or both.—*Absteigender C. (Ger.)*. See *Descending c.*—*Ascendant c.*, *Ascending c.* Ger., *aufsteigender C.* C. beginning in the bronchi or the trachea, and ascending to the larynx [B. Fraenkel (A. 319)].—*Bronchial c.* See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—*Catarrhal c.* See *C. (3d def.)*.—*Cerebral c.*, *Cerebral spasmodic c.* Of Clarke and other English writers, a form of *c.* which was supposed to be due to cerebral disorder. Vogel says that autopsies did not reveal any brain lesion, and he considers the trouble as identical with spasm of the glottis. [D. 29.]—*Chronic c.* See *Croupous BRONCHITIS*.—*C'athmen* (Ger.). *Croupy breathing*.—*C. d'emblée* (Fr.). A form of *c.* in which there is laryngeal obstruction from the first. [D. 72.]—*C'husten* (Ger.). A croupy cough.—*C.-kettle*. A kettle provided with an alcohol lamp for boiling water, and with a long spout for carrying the steam to the patient's mouth. [E.]—*C.-membrane*. The plastic deposit or exudation which occurs in *c.* [D.]—*C. membranous* (Fr.). See *C. (1st and 2d def's)*.—*Descendant c.*, *Descending c.* Ger., *absteigender C.* C. beginning in the throat and descending to the trachea and bronchi. [B. Fraenkel (A. 319)].—*Diphtheritic c.*, *Endemic c.*, *Epidemic c.* See *C. (2d def.)*.—*False c.* See *C. (3d def.)*.—*Fibrinonecrotisirender c.* [B. Fraenkel] (Ger.). See *C. (2d def.)*.—*Fibrinous c.* See *C. (1st def.)*.—*Idiopathic c.* See *C. (1st def.)*.—*Laryngeal c.* C. confined to the larynx. [L. 20.]—*Membranous c.* See *C. (1st and 2d def's)*.—*Muco-purulent c.* C. in which the exudation is muco-purulent. [D.]—*Palpebral c.* See *Diphtheritic CONJUNCTIVITIS*.—*Pharyngeal c.* C. of the pharynx. [a, 25.]—*Primary c.* See *C. (1st def.)*.—*Pseudo-c.* See *C. (3d def.)*.—*Pseudo-membranous c.* See *C. (1st and 2d def's)*.—*Secondary c.* Ger., *secundärer C.* Laryngeal stenosis in consequence of some other disease, of an extension of a morbid process from the parts above the glottis to the larynx, or as a manifestation of some general or other laryngeal disease. [B. Fraenkel (A. 319)].—*Spasmodic c.* See *C. (3d def.)*.—*Spurious c.* See *C. (3d def.)*.—*Symptomatic c.* See *Secondary c.*—*True c.* Fr., *vrai c.* See *C. (1st and 2d def's)*.—*Uterine c.* See *CROUPOUS ENDOMETRITIS*.

CROUPAL, adj. Krup'a²l. Fr., c. See *CROUPOUS*.

CROUPANS, n. Krup'a²nz. The fruit of *Empetrum nigrum*. [A. 505.]

CROUPE (Fr.), n. Krup. See *CROUPION*.

CROUPEUX (Fr.), adj. Kru-pu²s. See *CROUPOUS*.

CROUPIEN (Fr.), adj. Krup-e-a²n². Pertaining to the rump (of the horse). [A. 301.]

CROUPION (Fr.), n. Krup-e-o²n². 1. The sacrococcygeal region. 2. The base of the tail in mammals. [A. 44, 301; L. 41.]

CROUPOUS, adj. Krup'u²s. Lat., *cruposus*. Fr., *croupeux*. Ger., *croupös*. Characterized by fibrinous exudation like that of croup (1st def.); pertaining to or resembling croup.

CROUPY, adj. Krup'i². Hoarse, croup-like (said of a cough and of the respiration); affected with or prone to attacks of croup (3d def.).

CROÛTE (Fr.), n. Krut. See *CRUST*.—*C. adamantine*. The dental enamel. [A. 301.]—*C. couenneuse*. See *C. buffy COAT*.—*C. dartreuse*. An eczematous crust.—*C. de lait*. See *CRUSTA lactea*.—*C. de la tête des enfans nouveau nés*. See *PORRIGO larvalis*.—*C. radulaire*. See *CEMENT* (2d def.).—*C. teigneuse*. Cutaneous incrustation due to tinea.—*C. varioleuse*. A small-pox scab.

CROÛTÉ (Fr.), adj. Kru-ta. Incrusted.

CROÛTEUX (Fr.), adj. Kru-tu²s. See *CRUSTACEOUS*.

CROW, n. Kro. See *CORVUS*.

CROW-BELLS, n. Kro'be²iz. The *Scilla nutans*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*Yellow c.-b.* The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-BERRY, n. Kro'be²r-i². The *Empetrum nigrum*, the *Vaccinium myrtillus*, and the *Vaccinium vitis idæa*. [A. 505; B.

121 (a, 24).—**Broom c.-b.** The *Empetrum Conradii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Portugal c.-b.** The *Corema lusitanicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-BILL, n. Kro'bi'l. See CROWE-PIL.

CROW-BROOM, n. Kro'bru'm. The genus *Corema*. [B, 127 (a, 24).]

CROW-CORN, n. Kro'ko'rn. The *Aletris farinosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-CRANES, n. Kro'kranz. The *Caltha palustris*. [A, 505.]

CROW-CUP, n. Kro'ku'p. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A, 505.]

CROWFIG, n. Kro'fi'g. The seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 19.]

CROWE-PIL, n. Kro'pi'l. The *Erodium moschatum*. [A, 505.]

CROWEET, n. Kro'fet. The *Ranunculus repens*, the *Luzula campestris*, and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]

CROW-FLOWER, n. Kro'flu's-u'4'r. The *Ranunculus acris*, the *Ranunculus bulbosus*, the *Ranunculus repens*, the *Caltha palustris*, the *Lychnis flos cuculi*, the *Geranium silvaticum*, and the *Silene anglica*. [A, 555; B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROWFOOT, n. Kro'fu't. The genus *Ranunculus*, also the *Orchis mascula*, the *Orchis maculata*, the *Scilla nutans*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505; B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Alpine white c.** The *Ranunculus alpestris*. [A, 511; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Geranium maculatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Anemone-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus anemonoides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blistered-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus bullatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bulbous c., Bulbous-rooted c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Celery-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus scleratus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Corn-c., Corn-field c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cortusa-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus cortusefolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Crane's-bill c.** The *Geranium pratense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Creeping c.** The *Ranunculus repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. family.** The *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 19.]

—**Floating white c.** The *Ranunculus aquaticus*. [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**Glacier-c.** The *Ranunculus glacialis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hairy c.** The *Ranunculus hirsutus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ivy-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus hederaceus*. [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**Kidney-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus thora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large double-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus speciosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Madeira c.** The *Ranunculus megaphyllus* (*grandifolius*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Meadow-c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [B, A, 511 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Ranunculus Lyalli*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**One-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus uniflorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Parnassia-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus parnassifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Plane-tree-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus platanifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Ranunculus bullatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Profuse-flowering c.** The *Ranunculus floribundus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pyrenean c.** The *Ranunculus pyrenæus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rape-c.** The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505.]—**Red c.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus*, var. *sanguineus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rue-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus ruteifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-side c.** The *Ranunculus cymbalaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small-flowered c.** The *Ranunculus parviflorus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Snake-tongue-c.** The *Ranunculus ophioglossifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spear-c.** The *Ranunculus lingua* and the *Ranunculus flammula*. [A, 505.]—**Tall c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**Thousand-leaved c.** The *Ranunculus millefoliatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tripoli c.** See *Red c.*

—**Tuberous c.** The *Adoxa moschatellina*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Turkey c.** The *Ranunculus asiaticus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Upright c.** The *Ranunculus acris*. [A, 511; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Urchin-c.** The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505.]—**Water-c.** The *Ranunculus aquaticus*. [A, 511; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wind-flower c.** The *Ranunculus anemonoides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wood-c.** The *Ranunculus auricomus*. [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow-tinted alpine c.** The *Ranunculus alpinus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow water-c.** The *Ranunculus multifidus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROWFOOTS, n. pl. Kro'fu'tz. The *Ranunculaceæ*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CROW-GARLIC, n. Kro'ga'r'li'k. The *Allium vineale*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CROWING, adj. Kro'i'n'g. Resembling the sound of the domestic cock.

CROW-LEEK, n. Kro'lek. The *Scilla nutans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROWLING, n. Kro'l'i'n'g. The *Erica cinerea*. [A, 505.]

CROWN, n. Kro'u'n. Lat., *corona*, *pileus* (3d def.). Fr., *couronne*. Ger., *Krone*. 1. See CORONA. 2. A term formerly applied by midwives to the os uteri, because it crowned the child's head during the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 68.] 3. Of a bird, the top of the head, especially the vertex. [L, 353.]—**Ciliary c.** Fr., *couronne ciliaire*. The ciliary zone. [L.]—**C.-beard.** The *Verbesina sinuata* and the *Verbesina virginica*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxix, p. 443 (a, 21).]—**C. imperial.** See the major list.—**C. of a tooth.** Fr., *couronne de la dent*. Ger., *Zahnkrone*. That part of the tooth which projects above the gum. [C.]—**C. of a trephine.** Fr., *couronne du trépan*. Ger., *Trepankrone*. The cutting portion of the instrument as distinguished from its shank and handle.—**C. of the glands.** See CORONA glandis.—**C. of thorns.** The *Medicago echinus*. [B, 19.]

CROWNATION, n. Kro'u'n-a'shu'n. The *Dianthus caryophyllus*. [A, 505.]

CROWN IMPERIAL, n. Kro'u'n-i'm-pe'ri'a'l. The *Fritillaria imperialis*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Greater c. i.** The *Corona imperialis major*. [L, 94.]

CROWNED, adj. Kro'u'nd. See CORONATE.

CROW-NEEDLE, n. Kro'ned'l. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505.]

CROWNING, n. Kro'u'n-i'n'g. Lat., *coronatio*. Fr., *couronnement*. Ger., *Krönung*. The retraction of the cervix uteri over the presenting part of the fœtus during the expulsive stage of labor. [A, 180.]

CROWN-PALM, n. Kro'u'n-pa'm. In the West Indies, the *Maximiliana caribœa*. [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]

CROWN-WORTS, n. Kro'u'n-wu'ts. The *Maleshebiaceæ*. [L, 73.]

CROW-ONIONS, n. Kro'u'n-yu'nz. The *Allium vineale*. [A, 505.]

CROW-PARSNIP, n. Kro'pa'rs-ni'p. The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [A, 505.]

CROW-PEAS, n. Kro'pez. The *Empetrum nigrum*. [A, 505.]

CROWPECKS, n. Kro'pe'ks. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505.]

CROW-PIGHTLE, n. Kro'pit'l. Certain species of *Ranunculus*. [A, 505.]

CROW'S-CLAWS, n. Kroz'kla'z. The *Ranunculus arvensis* and the *Ranunculus repens*. [A, 505.]

CROW'S-FOOT, n. Kroz'fu't. The *Lotus corniculatus* and the *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505.] Cf. CROW-FOOT.—**Yellow c.-f.** The *Anthyllis vulneraria*. [A, 505.]

CROW-SILK, n. Kro'si'lk. In England, an aquatic plant of the *Conferva*, having very fine filaments. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CROW'S-NEST, n. Kroz'ne'st. The *Daucus carota*, the *Pastinaca sativa*, the *Neottia nidus avis*, and the *Monotropa hypopitys*. [A, 505.]

CROW-SOP, CROWSOP, n's. Kro'so'p, -sop. The *Saponaria officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-TOE, n. Kro'to. 1. The genus *Ranunculus*. 2. An old name for the flowers of the hyacinth. [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24).]

CROW-TOES, n. Kro'toz. The *Lutis corniculatus* and the *Scilla nutans*. [A, 505.]

CROZOPHORA (Lat.), n. Kroz(kro'z)-o'f'o'r-a's. See CHROZOPHORA.

CROZOPHOREÆ [Necker] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kroz(kro'z)-o(o)-fo(r)(fo's)r'e'2-e(a's)-e'2. More correctly written *Chrozophoreæ* [Necker]. 1. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Crotoneæ*, comprising *Griselinia*, *Mozinna*, *Aleurites*, *Anda*, *Ditaxis*, *Crozophora*, *Croton*, *Crotonopsis*, *Caperonia*, *Codiaeum*, *Ricinocarpus*, *Jatropha*, *Elæococca*, and *Garcia*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Crotoneæ*. 3. Of Müller, a subtribe of the *Acalyphææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRU (Fr.), adj. Kro'z. See CRUDE.

CRUCHE INDIENNE (Fr.), n. Kro'sh a'n'2-de-a'n. The *Sarcocolla purpurea*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

CRUCIAL, adj. Kro'z'sha'l. Lat., *crucialis*, *cruciatus* (from *crux*, a cross). Fr., *c. croisé*. Ger., *kreuzförmig*. It., *crociato*. Sp., *cruzado*. 1. Resembling a cross. 2. Conclusive (e. g., a c. test). [C; L, 343.]—**C. alliance.** Lat., *nixus crucialis*. See CRUCIALES.

CRUCIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)'li'ez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Parietales*, comprising the *Cruciferae*, *Capparidæ*, and *Resedacæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIALIS (Lat.), adj. and n. f. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)'li'ez. 1. (Adj.) See CRUCIAL. 2. (N.) The *Rubia cruciata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. gallii species.** The *Cruciata vulgaris*. [L, 97.]

CRUCIATA (Lat.), n. f. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)-ta's. 1. Of Gaudichaud, a section of the genus *Gentiana*. 2. Of Tournefort, a section of the genus *Galium*. 3. Of the pharmacists, the *Galium c.* [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris.** The *Galium c.* [B.]—**Herba cruciata.** The herb of *Galium c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CRUCIATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)'te(ta's)-e'2. 1. Of Haller, the *Cruciferae* of Jussieu. 2. Of Batsch, a class of plants consisting of the orders *Calycanthemæ*, *Cheiranthemæ*, and *Capnanthemæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIATE, adj. Kro'z'shi'2-at. Lat., *cruciatus*. Fr., *en croix*. Ger., *gekreuzt*. Cross-shaped (not to be confounded with *decussate*). [B, 119, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

CRUCIATO-COMPLICATUS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)'to(to's)-ko'2-m-pli'2-ka(ka's)'tu's(tu's). From *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, and *complicare*, to fold together. Fr., *cruciato-compliqué*. Crossed and at the same time folded (said of wings such as those of the *Pentatoma*). [L, 180.]

CRUCIATO-INCUMBENS (Lat.), adj. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)'to(to's)-i'2-nu'2-m(ku'4m)'be'2nz(bans). From *cruciatus*, cross-shaped, and *incumbere*, to lie upon. Fr., *cruciato-incumbant*. Crossed and covering the abdomen (said of wings such as those of the bee). [L, 180.]

CRUCIATUS (Lat.), adj. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-a(a's)'tu's(tu's). 1. See CRUCIAL and CRUCIATE. 2. Intense (said of pain). [A, 325.]

CRUCIBLE, n. Kro'z'si'2-b'l. Lat., *crucibulum*. Fr., *creuset*. Ger., *Schmelztiegel*. It., *crogiuolo*, *affinatojo*. Sp., *crisol*. A metallic or earthen vessel used for fusing or incinerating bodies.

CRUCIFER, n. Kro'z'si'2-fu'r. From *crux*, a cross, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *crucifère*. A plant of the order *Cruciferae*. [L, 88.]

CRUCIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kro'z's(kru'k)-i'2-f'e'r'e'2-e(a's)-e'2. Fr., *crucifères*. Ger., *Kreuzblumenpflanzen*, *Kreuzblüther*. It., *crocifere*, *crucifere*. The crucifers; an order of plants distinguished among thalamifloral dicotyledons by 4 deciduous sepals; 4 hypogynous petals with long claws and spreading limb; 6 stamens, the

2 outer shorter than the interior ones; ovary 2-carpeled, 2-celled by a false partition; the fruit a siliqua or silicula; 2 sessile stigmas, and the absence of albumen. The order has been variously subdivided as follows: 1. In Jussieu's classification it includes *Rhaphanus*, *Sinapis*, *Brassica*, *Tewrites*, *Arabis*, *Hesperis*, *Heliophila*, *Cheiranthus*, *Erysimum*, *Sisymbrium*, *Cardamine*, *Dentaria*, *Ricotta*, *Lunaria*, *Biscutella*, *Clypeota*, *Alyssum*, *Subularia*, *Draba*, *Cochlearia*, *Ibens*, *Thlaspi*, and *Lepidium*. 2. Adanson makes the *C.* a family including the sections *Erucae*, *Lunariæ*, *Thlaspi*, and *Rhaphani*. 3. Baillon divides them into seven series, the first six, *Cheiranthæ*, *Rhaphanæ*, *Cakileæ*, *Isatidæ*, *Lunariæ*, and *Thlaspidæ*, being hypogynous, and the seventh, *Subulariæ*, perigynous. 4. Wood arranges them into the *Siliquosæ*, *Siliculosæ*, and *Lomentacæ*. 5. Bentham and Hooker include in the *C.* the following tribes: *Arabideæ*, *Alyssineæ*, *Sisymbriæ*, *Camelineæ*, *Brassicæ*, *Lepidideæ*, *Thlaspidæ*, *Isatidæ*, *Cakilineæ*, and *Rhaphanææ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 171, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru²s(kru⁴k)-i²f-e²r'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Dumortier, the *Crucifereæ* of Jussieu. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFERENÖLE (Ger.), n. pl. Kruz²-ef'e²r-e²n-u³-l-e². Of Schrader, a generic term applied to oils obtained from various species of the *Crucifereæ*, such as *Sinapis*, *Tigra*, *Brassica*, *Rhaphanus sativus*, *Rhaphanus raphanistrum*, *Myagrum sativum*, *Thlaspi*, *Lepidium sativum*, and *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFERINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru²s(kru⁴k)-i²f-e²r-i²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cruciférinées*. Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous *Dialypetalæ*, consisting of the families *Resedaceæ*, *Capparidææ*, and *Crucifereæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFEROSUS, adj. Kru²s-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *cruciferus*. Fr., *crucifère*. Ger., *kreuztragend*. It., *crocifero*. Sp., *crucifero*. Belonging to or resembling the *Crucifereæ*. [a, 24.]

CRUCIFLOKÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru²s(kru⁴k)-i²-flor'e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a formation of the *Thylacocarpiacæ*, consisting of the families *Tetradynamæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, and *Capparidææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIFORM, adj. Kru²s-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *cruciformis* (from *crux*, a cross, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cruciforme*. Ger., *kreuzförmig*. It., *crocifermo*. Sp., *cruciforme*. See **CRUCIATE**.

CRUCIFORMES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru²s(kru⁴k)-i²-fo²rm'ez(as). 1. Of Linnaeus, a class of cruciferous plants, consisting of *Clypeota*, *Myagrum*, etc. 2. Of Smelovosky, a family of plants consisting of the divisions *Siliculosæ* and *Siliquosæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUCIGEROSUS, adj. Kru²-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *crucigerus* (from *crux*, a cross, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *crucigère*. Ger., *kreuztragend*. Bearing a cross; marked with the figure of a cross. [L, 56.]

CRUCIROSTRATE, adj. Kru²-si²-ro²st'rat. Lat., *crucirostris* (from *crux*, a cross, and *rostrum*, a beak). Fr., *crucirostre*. Ger., *kreuzschnabelig*. Having the mandibles of the beak crossed. [L, 41.]

CRUCKSHANKSIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru⁴-sha²n²k-si²(s)²-e²(a³-e²). Fr., *cruckshanksiées*. Of Baillon, a tribe of the *Rubiaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cruckshanksia*, to which Bentham and Hooker have added *Oreopodus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Kru²(kru⁴)ku³(ku⁴s). See **CROCUS**.

CRUDE, adj. Kru²d. Lat., *crudus*. Fr., *cru*. Ger., *roh*. It., *Sp.*, *crudo*. In an unfinished state, raw, unripe, undigested (said of the contents of the intestines in dyspepsia); of water, hard; or of the urine, containing blood. [A, 318, § 22; L, 43.]

CRUDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Kru²d(krud)ⁱ2t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *cruditas*. 1. See **CRUDITY**. 2. **INDIESTION**. [A, 318].—**C.** *morborum*. **C. *morbosa*. Ger., *krankhafte Crudität*. An old term for the peccant matter of disease, especially when it was supposed to resist elimination by crisis. [A, 322.]**

CRUDITY, n. Kru²d(i²t)-i². Gr., *ῥωσότης*. Lat., *cruditas*. Fr., *crudité*. Ger., *Crudität*, *Rohheit*. It., *crudità*. Sp., *crudeza*. The state of being raw, unripe, undigested, or ill elaborated; also any substance in such a state. [A, 325].—**Acid c.** An old term for acid dyspepsia. [B, 117.]

CRUDIVOROUS, adj. Kru²d-i²v-or-u³s. Gr., *ῥωσόφαγος*. Lat., *crudivorus* (from *crudus*, raw, and *vorare*, to eat). Fr., *crudivore*. Subsisting entirely upon raw food (said of certain savage tribes). [L, 42.]

CRUDUS (Lat.), adj. Kru²d(krud)ⁱ2v-or-u³s(u³s). See **CRUDE**.

CRUEL, n. Kru²e². See **CREWEL**.

CRUENTATE, adj. Kru²e²nt'at. Fr., *cruenté*. Rendered bloody. [A, 385.]

CRUENTATION, n. Kru²e²nt-a'shu²n. Lat., *cruentatio*. Fr., *c.* An oozing or flowing of blood from a corpse; due to putrefaction of the blood in the veins, giving rise to gases that exert pressure within them. [A, 301.]

CRUENTIN, n. Kru²e²nt'i²n. Fr., *cruentine*. Ger., *C.* Of Thudichum, a substance produced by the action of sulphuric acid on hæmoglobin. [A, 301.]

CRUENTOUS, adj. Kru²e²nt'u³s. See **CRUENTUS**.

CRUENTURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kru²(kru⁴)e²nt-u³r(ur)-e(a³)si²s. Gen., *cruentures eos (-is)*. From *cruentus*, bloody, and *οἶπος*, urine. See **HÆMATURIA**.

CRUENTUS (Lat.), adj. Kru²(kru⁴)e²nt'u³s(u³s). Gr., *αἰμαρώδης*. Fr., *sanglant*. Ger., *blutig*. It., *sanguinante*. Sp., *cruento*, *sangriento*. 1. Bloody. 2. Used in abstracting blood (see **CUCURBITULA cruenta**). [A, 325.]

CRUMB, n. Kru²m. Gr., *ψῆξ*. Lat., *mica*. Fr., *miette*. A small fragment, especially of bread. See **MICA panis**.

CRUMEN (Lat.), n. n. Kru²(kru⁴)me²n(man). Gen., *crum'inis*. Fr., *crumène*. 1. See **LACRYMAL SINUS**. 2. The *Lycopus europæus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUMENA (Lat.), n. f. Kru²(kru⁴)me²(ma)'na³. Gr., *βαλάντιον*, *μασόντιον*. Fr., *crumène*. Ger., *Beutel*. A sac. [A, 322].—**C.** *nuptialis*. The scrotum. [A, 322].—**C.** *urinaria*. The urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CRUMENIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Kru²(kru⁴)-men(man)-i²f'e²r-u³s(u³s). From *crumena*, a sac, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cruménifère*. Having a pouch or a pouch-shaped organ. [L, 41.]

CRUMENOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. Kru²(kru⁴)-me²n(man)-o²f-tha²(tha³)/mu³(mu⁴s). From *crumena*, a sac, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *cruménophtalme*. Ger., *beutelaugig*. Having the eyes surrounded by a sac. [L, 41.]

CRUMMOCK, n. Kru²m'o²k. The *Sium sisarum*. [A, 505.]

CRUMPLED, adj. Kru²m'p'ld. Folded transversely. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CRUNION (Lat.), n. n. Kru²n(krun)ⁱ2-o²n. Gr., *κρουνίον* (from *κρουνός*, a fountain). Of Aetius, a certain compound that caused abundant diuresis. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CRUOR (Lat.), n. m. Kru²(kru⁴)o²r. Ger., *cruor'is*. Blood, especially venous, or extravasated, or coagulated blood. [A, 525; L, 175.]

CRUORIC, adj. Kru²-o²r'i²k. Fr., *cruorique*. Pertaining to cruor. [A, 301.]

CRUORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru²(kru⁴)-o²r-i(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Squamariææ*, comprising *Actinococcus*, *Petroclis*, *Cruoria*, and *Contarinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUORIN, n. Kru²-o²r-i²n. Fr., *cruorine*. Ger., *C.* See **HÆMOGLOBIN**.

CRUPINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru²(kru⁴)-pi²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *crupinées*. A tribe of the *Cynurocephalææ*, comprising *Crupina* and *Serratula*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRUPPER, n. Kru²p'p'r. See **CRUPE**.

CRURA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *crurus* (q. v.). Kru²(kru⁴)ra³.

CRURÆUS (Lat.), n. m. Kru²(kru⁴)-re²(ra³)e²-u³s(u³s). Fr., *muscle crural*. Ger., *tiefer Unterschenkelstrecker*. It., *moscolo crurale*. Sp., *músculo crural*. A muscle of the thigh, lying behind the rectus femoris. It arises from the upper two thirds of the anterior surface of the femur and from the anterior intertrochanteric line, and unites with the common tendon of the quadriceps extensor cruris. [L, 31, 142, 332.] Cf. *Quadriceps extensor cruris* and *Vastus medius*.

CRURAL, adj. Kru²ra². Lat., *cruralis*. Fr., Ger., *c.* It., *crurale*. Sp., *c.* Pertaining to the lower limb.

CRURALIS (Lat.), adj. Kru²(kru⁴)-ra²(ra³)li²s. Crural; as a n., see **CRURÆUS**.

CRURO-GÉNTAL (Fr.), adj. Kru²-ro-zha-ne-ta². Pertaining to the thighs and to the genitals. [L, 41.]

CRURO-INGUINAL, adj. Kru²-ro-i²n-gwi²-n-a². From *crurus*, the lower limb, and *inguen*, the groin. Fr., *c.-i.* Pertaining to the thigh and to the groin. [L, 88.]

CRUS (Lat.), n. n. Kru²s(krus). Gen., *cru'ris*. Gr., *σκέλος* (1st def.), *κνήμη* (2d def.). Fr., *jambe*. Ger., *Schenkel* (1st def.), *Unterschenkel* (2d def.). It., *gamba*. Sp., *pierna*. 1. The lower limb. 2. That part of the lower limb that extends from the knee to the ankle. 3. Any leg-like structure. [A, 322; B, 121 (a, 24); L, 343].—**Anterior c. of the stapes**. The anterior and straighter of the two processes which connect the neck of the stapes with the base. [L, 31, 142, 332].—**Crura ad medullam oblongatam**. See **MIDDLE PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**Crura ascendentes cerebelli**. See **SUPERIOR PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**C. ampullare** (canalis semicircularis). Fr., *extrémité ampullaire*. The enlarged or ampullary extremity of each semicircular canal of the internal ear, in contradistinction to *c. simplex*. [A, 18].—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris anterioris**. See *C. superioris annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris inferius**. See *C. inferioris annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris inferius inferius**. See *C. superioris annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris posterioris**. See *C. inferioris annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis anterioris superioris**. See *C. superioris annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**C. annuli inguinalis externi medium**. See *Triangular ligament*.—**C. annuli obturatorii tendineum**. See *C. tendineum annuli obturatorii*.—**C. anterioris**. See **ANTERIOR PILLARS OF THE FORNIX**.—**C. anterioris annuli inguinalis anterioris**. See *C. superioris annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—**Crura anteriora fornicis**. See **ANTERIOR PILLARS OF THE FORNIX**.—**C. anterioris helicis**. See **CRISTA HELICIS**.—**C. anterioris medullæ oblongatæ**. Of Winslow, the *c. cerebri*. [Burdach (a, 18)].—**Crura antheilicis**. See *Crura bifurcata*.—**C. antheilicis inferius**. The lower one of the crura bifurcata. [L].—**C. antheilicis superioris**. The upper one of the crura bifurcata. [L].—**C. arcus vertebralis**. The lamina of a vertebra. [Hartmann (a, 18)].—**C. barbadiæum**. See *Barbadoes leg.*—**Crura bifurcata**. Two ridges on the inner surface of the external ear, meeting at the anthelex. [L, 31].—**C. breve incedis**. See *C. incedis breve*.—**C. canalis semicircularis ampullare**. See *C. ampullare*.—**C. canalis semicircularis simplex**. Fr., *extrémité simple* (ou *non ampullaire*). The straight, unexpanded extremity of each semicircular canal. [A, 18].—**Crura cerebelli**. See **SUPERIOR, MIDDLE, AND INFERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Crura cerebelli ad cerebrum** (seu *ad corpora quadrigemina*, seu *ad eminentiam quadrigeminas*). See **SUPERIOR CEREBELLAR PEDUNCLES**.—**Crura cerebelli ad pontem** (seu *lateralia*). See **MIDDLE PEDUNCLES OF THE CEREBELLUM**.—**Crura cerebelli anteriora** (seu *ascendentia*).

See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli descendia*. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli encephali*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli inferiora*. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli magna* (seu *media*). See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli medullæ oblongatæ*. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli posteriora* (seu *postica*). See *Middle cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebelli superiora*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura e cerebello ad medullam*. See *Inferior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*Crura cerebri* (seu *cerebri ad pontem*, seu *cerebri magna*). Fr., *péduncules du cerveau*. Ger., *Hirnschenkel*. Two thick bundles of white substance which extend from the upper border of the pons Varolii, diverging to enter the cerebral hemispheres. Between them is situated the posterior perforated space. In structure each c. is composed of superficial and deep bundles of fibres, separated from each other by a mass of gray matter, called the *locus niger*. The superficial layers are distinguished as the *crusta*, and are a prolongation of the anterior pyramids; the deep layers are prolonged from the olivary fasciculi and the lateral and posterior columns of the medulla oblongata. One bundle is known as the tegmentum. [L. 15; K.]—*Crura clitoridis*. Fr., *racines du clitoris*. Ger., *Kitzlerschenkel*. The deep-seated roots of the clitoris, one on each side, attached to the borders of the ascending rami of the ischia and the descending rami of the ossa pubis. They unite anteriorly to form the body of the organ.—*Crura corporum cavernosorum penis*. See *Crura penis*.—*C. curvilineum*. See *Posterior c. of the stapes*.—*Crura diaphragmatica* (seu *diaphragmatica externa*). See *External PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—*Crura diaphragmatica* (seu *diaphragmatica interna*). See *Internal PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—*Crura diaphragmatica* (seu *diaphragmatica media*). See *Middle PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—*C. externum annuli inguinalis anterioris* (seu *canalis inguinalis*). See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—*Crura fornicis anteriora*. See *Anterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—*Crura fornicis posteriora*. See *Posterior PILLARS of the fornix*.—*C. glandis*. The inferior fold of the nymphæ, which passes beneath the clitoris, becomes attached to the glands, and forms the frenum. [a. 18.]—*Crura helicis*. See *Crura bifurcata*.—*C. incudis brevis*. The processus brevis of the incus. [L. 332.]—*C. incudis descendens* (seu *inferius*, seu *longum*). The processus longus of the incus. [L. 332.]—*C. incudis posterior* (seu *transversum*). The processus transversus of the incus. [L. 7, 332.]—*C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*. The internal pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L. 332.]—*C. inferius ligamenti cruciati epistrophæ*. A short bundle of fibres which passes down from the middle of the posterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas and is inserted into the body of the axis. [L. 31, 332.] Cf. *LIGAMENTUM occipitale posterius medium*.—*C. internum annuli inguinalis anterioris* (seu *canalis inguinalis*). See *C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—*C. longum incudis*. See *C. incudis longum*.—*C. medium*. See *Middle PEDUNCLE of the cerebellum*.—*Crura medullæ oblongatæ ad corpora quadrigemina*. Of Rœhmann, the corpora olivaria of Henle, the funicular olivaris (or ovalis) or lateral tract of the medulla oblongata; of Krause, the eminentiæ teretes. [L. 175 (a. 18).]—*Crura medullæ spinalis*. The anterior and posterior cornua of the spinal cord. [a. 18.]—*Crura medullæ spinalis anteriora*. The anterior horns of the spinal cord. [a. 18.]—*Crura medullæ spinalis posteriora*. The posterior horns of the spinal cord. [a. 18.]—*C. nymphæ externum*. The uppermost part of the two branches into which each of the labia minora divides. It unites with its fellow of the opposite side in the prepuce of the clitoris. [L. 7.]—*C. nymphæ internum*. The lower of the two branches into which each of the labia minora divides. It unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the frænum of the clitoris. [L. 7.]—*Crura of the clitoris*. See *Crura clitoridis*.—*Crura of the diaphragm*. See *PILLARS of the diaphragm*.—*Crura of the fornix*. See *PILLARS of the fornix*.—*Crura penis*. Fr., *racines de la verge*. Ger., *Ruthenschenkel*, *Peniswurzel*. Two backward prolongations of the corpora cavernosa penis. They diverge at the symphysis pubis, and are attached to the rami of the os pubis and the ischium. [L. 115.]—*Crura posteriora*. The posterior pillars of the fornix cerebri. [a. 18.]—*C. posterior annuli inguinalis anterioris*. See *C. inferius annuli inguinalis anterioris*.—*Crura pyramidis*. The lateral parts of the pyramid of the cerebellum. [a. 18.]—*C. rectilineum*. See *Anterior c. of the stapes*.—*C. simplex canaliculi semicircularis*. See *C. canalis semicircularis simplex*.—*Crura stapedis*. See *Anterior and Posterior c. of the stapes*.—*C. stapedis anterior*. See *Anterior c. of the stapes*.—*C. stapedis curvilineum*. See *Posterior c. of the stapes*.—*C. stapedis rectilineum*. See *Anterior c. of the stapes*.—*Crura superiora cerebelli*. See *Superior cerebellar PEDUNCLES*.—*C. superius annuli inguinalis anterioris*. The external pillar of the external abdominal ring. [L. 332.]—*C. superius ligamenti cruciati*. A bundle of fibres (one on each side) which passes up from the upper margin of the transverse ligament of the atlas, beneath the middle odontoid ligament, to the apex of the odontoid process of the axis. [L. 332.]—*C. superius ligamenti cruciati epistrophæ*. A bundle of fibres which passes upward from the middle of the posterior surface of the transverse ligament of the atlas, and is inserted into the basilar process of the occipital bone. [L. 31, 332.] Cf. *LIGAMENTUM occipitale posterius medium*.—*C. tendineum annuli obturatorii*. The fibrous margin of the obturator canal. [L. 332.]—*C. transversum*. The transverse ligament of the atlas. [a. 18.]—*C. transversum ligamenti cruciati*. See *Transverse LIGAMENT of the atlas* (1st def.).—*Crura uteri*. The round ligaments of the uterus. [L. 7.]—*Crura ventriculi* [Günther]. The cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [I. 3; K.]—*Posterior c. of the stapes*. Lat., *c. curvilineum*. The posterior and most curved of the two processes of the stapes which unite the neck with the base. [L. 31, 142, 332.]

CRUSHER, n. Kru'sh'u^{sr}. Gr., *πυρρίπ*, *πυρρίπιον*. Lat., *instrumentum contusorium*. Fr., *écraseur*. Ger., *Zerquetscher*. It., *sciacciatore*. Sp., *magullador*. See *ÉCRASEUR* and *LITHO-TRITE*.

CRUSOCREATININE, n. Kru's-o-kre-a^{2t}/i²ⁿ-en. Fr., *crusocreatinine*. Ger., *Crusokreatin*. An alkaloid, C₂H₂N₂O, discovered by Gautier in the animal body. It forms orange-yellow crystals, and has been classed among the leucomaines. [B. 270 (a. 24); E. D. Ferguson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 4, 1888, p. 113.]

CRUST, n. Kru'st. Lat., *crusta*. Fr., *croûte* (O. Fr., *croute*). Ger., *Kruste*, *Borke*. It., *crosta*. Sp., *costra*. An outer coating, especially one formed by desiccation; ordinarily, a scab, a dry accumulation on the surface of the skin or a mucous membrane or that of a sore, consisting of the products of desquamation, secretion, or exudation, singly or combined. [G.]—**French c.** Syphilis. [G. 16.]—**Lamellated c.** Lat., *crusta lamellosa*. Fr., *croûte lamelleuse*. Ger., *Schuppengerind*. A c. that is formed in layers one above another.—**Milk-c.**, **Milky c.** See **CRUSTA lactea**.—**C. of the peduncle**. Lat., *pes pedunculi*. Fr., *étege inférieure du pédoncule cérébral*. Ger., *Hirnschenkelfuss*. The anterior or ventral portion of the crus cerebri. It is separated from the posterior or dorsal portion by the locus niger, and consists of white nerve-fibres which have been divided into five groups, according to their probable function and destination. [a. 18.]

CRUSTA (Lat.), n. f. Kru'st(kru'st)^a. 1. See **CRUST**. 2. The external cover or shell in the *Mollusca*, *Crustacea*, and certain of the *Insecta*. 3. Of Nylander, the crustaceous thallus of a lichen. [B. 121 (a. 24); L. 116.]—**C. adamantina**. The dental enamel. [L.]—**C. carnosa** [Bartholin]. Fr., *croûte charnue*. The muscular layer of the stomach and intestines. [L. 116.]—**C. cruris cerebri**. The c. of the cerebral peduncle. [a. 18.]—**C. fibrosa**. See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**C. genu equini**. Syn.: *hippogonyloepileps*. The crust found upon the knees of horses in the disease known as "knee scab," "horse crust." It was recommended by J. S. Mettauer in the treatment of epilepsy and other nervous diseases. [L. 50, 325.]—**C. inflammatoria**. See **BUFFY COAT**.—**C. lactea**. Fr., *croûte laiteuse* (ou *de lait*), *gourme*. Ger., *Milchborke*, *Milchschorf*. It., *crosta lactea*. Sp., *costra de leche*. Milk-crust; an eczematous or seborrhœal eruption on the face or scalp, or both, in infants, in which incrustation is a predominant feature. [A. 326; G.]—**C. lamellosa**. See **Lamellated crust**.—**C. ollæ** [Rumphius]. Fr., *crusta olle*. A name for different Indian plants, among others a *Gratiola* and an *Oldenlandia*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]—**C. osteoides** (radicis), **C. petrosa** [Blake]. See **CEMENT** (2d def.).—**C. phlogistica**, **C. pleuritica**. See **BUFFY COAT**.—**C. pruriginosa**. See **GUTTA rosea**.—**C. serpiginosa**. Ger., *Flechtengrind*. A serpigino crust disease of the skin in children, described by Schönlein, the true nature of which is not clearly apparent. According to Schönlein, it often proved fatal. [G. 10.]—**C. ulceris**. A scab formed on an ulcer. [L. 135.]—**C. vermicularis**. Fr., *croûte vermiculaire*. Of Graaf, the mucous coat of the stomach or of the intestines. [L. 325.]—**C. villosa**. The gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. [Willis (A. 325).]—**C. villosa ventriculi**. The mucous coat of the stomach. [L. 50, 325.]

CRUSTACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kru'st(kru'st)-a(a³)se²(ke²)-a³. Fr., *crustacés*. Ger., *Crustaceen*, *Krebs*, *Krustenthier*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a class of *Aptera*. [L. 43.] 2. Of Cuvier and Owen, a class of the *Articulata* (of Lankester, of the *Acerata*), animals characterized by "a chitinous or subcalcareous exoskeleton," the division of the body into a variable number of somites—usually 21—some or all of which are provided with a pair of articulated appendages, and, as a rule, a respiratory apparatus adapted to an aquatic life. The sexes are distinct except in the *Cirripedia*, but the young usually undergo a metamorphosis after leaving the ovum. They are generally divided into the subclasses *Entomostraca* and *Malacostraca*. [L. 11, 121, 147, 168.]

CRUSTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kru'st(kru'st)-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e-(a²-e²). Of Agardh, an order of lichens, divided into the series *Leproseæ*, *Rimatæ*, *Pyrenulatæ*, *Calicioideæ*, and *Scutellatæ*. [B. 121 (a. 24).]

CRUSTACEAN, adj. Kru's-ta'se-a²ⁿ. Pertaining to the *Crustacea*, as a n., an individual of the *Crustacea*. [L. 121.]—**Suctorian c's**. Those of the *Copepoda* which are parasitic. [L. 11.]

CRUSTACEOUS, adj. Kru'st-a'sh'n^s. Lat., *crustaceus*. Fr., *crustacé*. Ger., *Krustig*. It., *crustaceo*. Sp., *crustaceo*. 1. Belonging to the *Crustacea*. 2. Scabby. 3. Firm, indurated, and fragile (said of plants, and of fruits, nuts, teguments, etc.). [B. 19, 121 (a. 24).]

CRUSTAOLLE (Fr.), n. Kru's-ta³-ol. See **CRUSTA ollæ**.

CRUSTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kru'st(kru'st)-a(a³)ta³. See **CRUSTACEA**.

CRUSTATE, **CRUSTATED**, adj's. Kru'st-at-, at-e²-d. Lat., *crustatus*. Ger., *bekrustet*. Provided with a crust. [A. 322.]

CRUSTATION, n. Kru'st-a'shuⁿ. See **INCRUSTATION**.

CRUSTODÉ (Fr.), adj. Kru's-to-da. Surrounded by a crust. [L. 41.]

CRUSTODEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kru's(kru's)-to-de²-a³. Fr., *crustodés* [Bory]. An order of the *Microscopica*. [L. 180.]

CRUSTODERMATUS (Lat.), adj. Kru'st(kru'st)-to-de²-a³-m-(de²m)-a(a³)tu^s(tu^s). From *crusta*, a crust, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *crustoderme*. Ger., *Krusthäutig*. Having a hard, crusty skin; as a n., in the m. pl., *Crustodermati*, a tribe of the *Branchiostegi*. [L. 41.]

CRUSTOLLE (Fr.), n. Kru's-tol. The *Ruellia tuberosa*. [B. 121, 173 (a. 24).]

CRUSTOSE, adj. Kru'st-os. Lat., *crustosus*. Fr., *croûteux*. Ger., *rindenartig*. Crusted; characterized by or attended with the formation of crusts. [G.]

CRUSTULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *crusta*. Krust(krust)u^l(u^l)-a³. Gr., κλακίδιον (1st def.). 1. A small, thin crust. [A, 322.] 2. An old name for an effusion of blood beneath the conjunctiva. [A, 323.]

CRUSTULIFORM, adj. Krust-u^l/i²-fo²rm. Lat., *crustuliformis* (from *crustula* [g. v.] and *forma*, form). Fr., *crustuliforme*. Cake-shaped. [L, 41.]

CRUSTUMINATUM (Lat.), n. n. Krust(krust)-u^m(um)-i²n-a(a³)tu^m(tu^m). Gr., κρουστομινάτων. Of Aetius, a certain potion prepared from Crustumian pearls; so called from Crustumia, a town of the Sabines. [A, 318, 325.]

CRUTCH, n. Kru^{ch}. Gr., βακρίς. Lat., *baculus*. Fr., *bequille*. Ger., *Krücke*. It., *gruccia*. Sp., *muleta*. 1. A staff long enough to reach from the axilla to the ground, having a crescentic cross-piece at the upper end for supporting the weight of the body in walking. 2. Any instrument having a crescentic cross-piece at the end, used for guiding thread, the fillet, etc.—**ISCHIADIC c.** An instrument resembling a c. (1st def.), taking its bearing in the ischiadic region, and being secured to the lower limb. [A. B. Judson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 721.]—**Wheel-c.** A go-cart.

CRUX (Lat.), n. f. Kru^x(kru^x). Gen., *crucis*. Gr., σταυρός. A cross.—**C. cervi**. Syn.: *ossiculum de corde cervi*. An old name for a cross-shaped ossicle found in the heart of the deer, formerly thought to be remedial in heart diseases. [A, 325.]

CRUXT, n. Kru^xt. A so-called "porcupine-man"; a person affected with a spinous form of congenital ichthyosis. ["Lancet," Nov. 16, 1889, p. 1088.]

CRUZADINHA (Port.), n. Kru-za²-den'ya³. The *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix c.** The root of *Chiococca anguifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CRUZEIRO (Port.), n. Kru-za-e'ro. An undetermined Brazilian plant. The bark is said to be more bitter than quinine. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRUZETA (Sp.), n. Kru-th²a'ta². At Martinique, the *Musænda spinosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRY, n. Kri. Gr., βοή. Lat., *clamor*. Fr., *cri*. Ger., *Schrei*. It., *grido*. Sp., *grito*. 1. The characteristic sound produced in crying (g. v.). [J.] 2. Any vocal sound other than that of articulate speech or of laughing, coughing, etc., especially a sudden, shriek-like sound.—**Epileptic c.** Fr., *cri épileptique*. Ger., *epileptischer Schrei*. A sharp, sudden cry, "shrill and terrifying to man and beast," uttered by epileptics at the beginning of an attack of epilepsy gravior. It is believed to be involuntary, occurring as it does when the patient is partially or wholly unconscious, and is caused by the spasmodic action of expiratory and laryngeal muscles. [V. Ziemssen's "Cyclop." (Eng. trans.), xiv, p. 226 (a, 18).]—**Hydrocephalic c.** Fr., *cri hydrocéphalique*, *cri hydrocéphalique*, *cri méningitique*, *cri cérébral*. Ger., *hydrocephalischer Schrei*. A single violent cry, resembling that uttered by a person surprised by a great danger [Trousseau]; heard in cerebral diseases of children especially, such as tuberculous meningitis and acute hydrocephalus. It occurs during sleep or coma often at periods of five, ten, or fifteen minutes, sometimes every hour, during several days. As the disease progresses, the cries become less frequent, although they have been observed at the ultimate period of the disease. [a, 18.]

CRYÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri(kru^o)-e^s(a³-e^s)-thez(thas)-i²-a³. From *κρύος*, cold, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Fr., *cryæsthesie*. Abnormal sensibility to cold, either spontaneous or produced by contact with cold objects. [Dieulafoy, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," June 25, 1886, p. 426 (a, 18).]

CRYEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri(kru^o)-e^r-o'si²s. Gen., *cryerosios* (-is). From *κρυερός*, chilling. Fr., *cryérose*. The sensation felt on touching a cold object, especially a reptile. [L, 41.]

CRYING, n. Kri²n²g. Fr., *cri*. Ger., *Weinen*. A peculiar manifestation (chiefly vocal) of some emotion, commonly grief, or of hysteria. It is usually accompanied by the shedding of tears and a modification of the respiratory rhythm, due to a reflex stimulus from the cerebral hemispheres to the respiratory centre. The inspirations are usually deep and long, and the expirations considerably shorter, sometimes intermittent, as in laughing. In crying, there is often produced a characteristic intermittent sound; it is also often accompanied by sobbing. [J.]

CRYMOTES (Lat.), adj. Kri²m(kru^m)-od'ez(as). Gr., κρυμώδης (from *κρυμός*, frost, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *crymote*. Ger., *eiskalt*. Icy cold; as a n. f. (*febris* understood), algid fever (Lat., *febris algida*; Fr., *fièvre algide*; Ger., *Eisfieber*). Of Aetius, a form of fever with pulmonary inflammation and coldness of the surface. [A, 322, 325; L, 325.]

CRYMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²m(kru^m)-o(o²)-di²n(duⁿ)/i²-a³. From *κρυμός*, coldness, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *crymodynie*. Ger., *kalter Gliederfluss*. Syn.: *rheumatismus chronicus frigidus*. An old term variously interpreted as having meant rheumatoid pain with coldness of the affected parts, the same resulting from exposure to cold, or any form of chronic (non-febrile) rheumatism. [Baunès (A, 301); A, 322; L, 41, 44, 325.]

CRYMOPHILE (Fr.), adj. Kre-mo-fel. From *κρυμός*, icy cold, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Suited to cold climates (said of birds). [L, 109.]

CRYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²m(kru^m)-os'ez(e^s). From *κρυμός*, icy cold. Diseases attributed to the action of cold. [L, 41, 325.]

CRYOHYDRATE, n. Kri-o-hid'rat. From *κρύος*, frost, and *ὑδρα*, water. A crystalline body formed by the union of a salt (ordinarily anhydrous) with a definite proportion of water of combination, under the influence of a very low temperature. [B, 6.]

CRYOLITE, n. Kri^o-lit. From *κρύος*, frost, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fluoride of aluminum and sodium, occurring native in snow-white

masses. It fuses easily in the flame of a candle. [Dana (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, p. 209.]

CRYOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Kre-o-me²r. From *κρύος*, cold, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for ascertaining the intensity of cold. [L, 42.] Cf. THERMOMETER.

CRYOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri(kru^o)-o²f'o²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *κρύος*, cold, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *cryophore*. Ger., *Kryophor*. An instrument invented by Wollaston for the purpose of freezing liquids by reason of the heat absorbed in their own evaporation. It consists of two glass bulbs connected by a curved glass tube. The liquid is introduced into one bulb, partially filling it, the air is driven out, and the tube hermetically sealed. The vapor given off by the liquid is condensed in the second bulb by means of a freezing mixture, into which this latter is plunged. The evaporation is so rapid that the freezing-point of the liquid is quickly attained. [a, 27.]

CRYOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri(kru^o)-o²p-so're(ra³-e²). Of Rabenhorst, an order of lichens consisting of the *Verrucariaceæ*, *Graphidæ*, and *Limboriæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYSOS (Lat.), n. n. Kri(kru^o)o²s. Gen., *cryeos* (-is). Gr., *κρύος*. Coldness; hardness, as if from freezing. [A, 325.]

CRYPHEACEÆ (Lat.), **CRYPHEÆÆ** [Schimper] (Lat.), n^s f. pl. Kri²f(kru^f-e(a²-e²)-a(a²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²), e(a²-e²)-e-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *cryphéacées*, *cryphées*. Of Hampe, a family (of Rabenhorst, a subdivision of the *Clonocarp* of Spruce, a tribe of the *Plurocarpi*), consisting of the genus *Cryphaea*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²f(kru^f/a²(a²))-u³m(u⁴m). From *κεφάλαιον*, a bonnet. Ger., *netzformiger Mogen* (3d def.). 1. A network (see RETICULUM). 2. The second (reticular) stomach of the *Ruminantia*. [A, 322.]

CRYPHIMA (Lat.), **CRYPHINA** (Lat.), n^s f. Kri²f(kru^f/i²m-a²)-i²n-a². Gr., κρύφιμα, κρύφίνα (from *κρύφιος*, secret). Of Hippocrates, a certain occult mental sense. [A, 325.]

CRYPHTHELMINTHES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri²f(kru^f)-the²mi²nth'ez(e²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ἐλμινς*, a worm. Fr., c. Ger., *Krypthelminthen*. The entoparasitic *Infusoria*. [A, 322; L, 81.]

CRYPHTHORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²f(kru^f)-tho²r-i²z(i²z)²mu²s(mu⁴s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ἄρχειν*, to establish. Fr., *méthode cryphthoristique*. Ger., *kryphthorische Methode*. Syn.: *methodus cryphthoristica*. Of Ampère, H. Pidoux, and others, the system of inferring unseen natural processes from actual observation of analogous visible processes. [A, 322.]

CRYPsANTHA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²ps(kru^{ps})-a²n(a²n)/tha². The *Hedwigia ciliata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPsORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²ps(kru^{ps})-o²rk(o²rch²)²is. See **CRYPsORCHIS**, and for other words in *Cryps*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Crypt*.

CRYPT, n. Kri²pt. Gr., κρύπτω (from *κρυπτός*, hidden). Lat., *crypta*. Fr., *crypte*. Ger., *Krypte*. It., *critta*. Sp., *cripta*. A small cavity, either entirely closed or opening on a free surface.—**C's of Lieberkühn**. Lat., *cryptæ mucosæ* (see *Lieberkühnianæ*). Fr., *glandes de Lieberkühn*. Ger., *Lieberkühnsche Drüsen* (oder *Krypten*). It., *glandole di Lieberkühn*. Sp., *cripta de Lieberkühn*. The minute, caecal glandular tubes of the mucosa of the small and large intestine. They are lined with columnar cells like those covering the villi and general surface of the intestine; they extend to the muscularis mucosæ and open singly, or two or three together, into the lumen of the intestine. [J, 30, 35].—**C's of the tongue**. Ger., *Balgdrüsen der Zungenwurzel*. Small depressions in the mucous membrane of the tongue whose walls are studded with spherical projections each of which contains a vascular loop and is provided with lymph follicles. [L, 332].—**Multilocular c's**. 1. Of Sharpey, simple glands with pouched or loculated walls. 2. The lobules of an acinous or racemose gland. [J, 30, 129, 155].—**Sebaceous c's**. See **SEBACEOUS GLANDS**.—**Synovial c's**. See **SEBACEOUS GLANDS**.—**Synovial c's**. Small follicle-like extensions of the synovial membranes which occasionally perforate the capsule of the joints, and sometimes become shut off from the main sac. [L, 34.]

CRYPTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²p(kru^p)/ta². 1. See **CRYPT**. 2. One of the small, round excrescences (glomeruli) terminating the minute branches of the arteries in the cortical portion of the kidney. 3. One of the round receptacles (sunken cysts) with which the leaves of many plants are studded. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. gonorrhœæ**. Of J. H. Salisbury, a cryptogam considered by him to be the essential element in the virus of gonorrhœa.—**Cryptæ Iridis**. Small crypts on the anterior surface of the iris, near the pupillary margin. [L, 332].—**Cryptæ Littrii**. See **PREPUTIAL GLANDS**.—**Cryptæ minimæ** (see *mucosæ*). See **CRYPTS OF LIEBERKÜHN**.—**Cryptæ odoriferae** (see *preputiales*). See **PREPUTIAL GLANDS**.—**Cryptæ sebaceæ**. See **SEBACEOUS GLANDS**.—**C. syphilitica**. 1. A crater-shaped depression formed by the development of a syphilitic follicular ulcer on a mucous surface, as of the tonsils. [a, 25.] 2. Of Salisbury, a cryptogam regarded by him as the cause of syphilis. [B, 30.]—**Cryptæ tysonianæ**. See **PREPUTIAL GLANDS**.

CRYPTANDROUS, adj. Kri²pt-a²nd'ru²s. Lat., *cryptandrus* (from *κρυπτός*, to conceal, and *ἀνήρ*, a male). Fr., *cryptandre*. Having no distinct male organs of generation (said of animals and plants). [L, 41.]

CRYPTANGEIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru^{pt})-a²n(a²n²)-ji²(ge²-e²)-e²-e(a²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *αγγείον*, a vessel. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cyperaceæ*, comprising *Lagenocarpus*, *Cryptangium*, *Fintelmannia*, *Cephalocarpus*, *Pteroscleria*, *Calyptrocarya*, *Becquerelia*, and *Hoppia*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CRYPTANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru^{pt})-a²n(a²n)/the²(tha²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ἄθος*, a flower. Of Wachen-dorff, see **CRYPTOGAMIA**.

Musci. 2. Of Bernhardi, a class comprising the orders *Periodelatae*, *Filices*, and *Musci*. 3. Of Willdenow, a class comprising the orders *Stachyopterides*, *Filices*, *Hydropterides*, *Musci*, *Hepaticae*, *Algae*, *Fungi*, and *Gasteromyci*. 4. Of Mass, a class including the divisions *Salviniae* and *Equisetaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]—C. *cellulares*. See under CRYPTOGAM.—C. *vascularis* (seu *vascularia*). See *Vascular* CRYPTOGAMS.

CRYPTOGAME (Fr.), n. Krep-to-ga²m. See CRYPTOGAM.—C's *aphylles*. See THALLOPHYTES.

CRYPTOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-ga²m(ga³m)/i².a². Fr., *cryptogamie*. 1. See CRYPTOGAMY. 2. See CRYPTOGAM. 3. The 24th class of Linnaeus, comprising the orders *Filices*, *Musci*, *Algae*, and *Fungi*. 4. Of Wiggers, a class comprising the *Filices*, *Epiphytosperrae*, *Rhizosperrae*, *Julosperrae*, *Metaxillares*, *Musci*, *Coleofissae*, *Sphaerosperrae*, *Aspidiferae*, *Asperrae*, *Appendix*, and *Fungoideae*. 5. Of Schreber, a class comprising the orders of Linnaeus, and in addition *Miscellanea* and *Hepaticae*. 6. Of Richard, a class comprising the *Filices*, *Hepaticae*, *Equisetaceae*, and *Lycopodaceae*. [B, 170, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOGAMIAN, CRYPTOGRAMIC, adj's. Kri²pt-o-ga²m/i².a²n, -i²k. See CRYPTOGRAMOUS.

CRYPTOGAMOLGY, n. Kri²pt-o-ga²m-o²l'o-jii. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, *γάμος*, marriage, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cryptogamologie*. The botany of the cryptogams. [a, 24.]

CRYPTOGAMOUS, adj. Kri²pt-o-g²a²m-u²s. Lat., *cryptogamus*, *cryptogamicus*. Fr., *cryptogamique*. Ger., *kryptogamisch*. Of the nature of a cryptogam or belonging to the *Cryptogamia*.

CRYPTOGAMY, n. Kri²pt-o-g²a²m-i². Lat., *cryptogamia* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γάμος*, marriage). Fr., *cryptogamie*. 1. The state of being cryptogamous. 2. Concealed fructification. [B, 116 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOGASTER (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-ga²st-(ga³st)/u²r(ar). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *cryptogastre*. Ger., *verborgenbauchig*. Having the abdomen concealed; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptogasteres*, a section of the *Muscidae*. [L, 41.]

CRYPTOGENUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²j(o²g²e²n-u²s-(u²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γεννᾶν*, to beget. Fr., *cryptogène*. Parasitic from the outset within the body of another living being; as an., in the n. pl., *Cryptogena*, a class of the *Acephala*. [L, 41.]

CRYPTOGENOUS, adj. Kri²pt-o²j²i²n-u²s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *γεννᾶν*, a woman. Fr., *cryptogène*. In botany, having the female organs concealed. [A, 385.]

CRYPTIMPETIGINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)/o(o²)-i²m-pe²t-i²j(eg²)/i²n-ez(as). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *impe-tigo* (q. v.). Of Schönlein, a group of skin diseases in which only a pericaricium is present, without any "fruit-products," such as papules, vesicles, etc., or with only slight indications of them; equivalent to the maculae and squamae of Plenck and Willan and the acarpae of Fuchs. [G, 10.]

CRYPTOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²l'e²p-i²s. Gen., *cryptolep'idōs* (-is). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Fr., *cryptolépide*. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Asclepiadeae*, tribe *Periploceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOLITH, n. Kri²pt/o-li²th. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *cryptolithé*. A calculus lodged in a crypt. [A, 301.]

CRYPTOLOGY, n. Kri²pt-o²l'o-jii. Lat., *cryptologia* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *cryptologie*. Ger., *Lehre vom Verborgenen*. The science, doctrine, or study of occult things. [A, 322.] Cf. *Cryptanthosulus*.

CRYPTOMONADINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-mo²n-a²d(a²d)-i(e)/na². From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μονάς*, a unit. Fr., *cryptomonadins*. A family of the *Isomastigoda* or of the *Infusoria*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-mi-(mu²)-set(kat)/ez(e²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of Bonorden, an order of *Fungi*, including the *Æcidiaecae*, *Nemasporei*, and *Ascosporei*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOMYCETERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-mi²k(mu²k)-te(ta)/rez(re²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *μυκτήρ*, the snout. A section of apodal fishes. [L, 281.]

CRYPTONEMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-ne²m-(nam)/a²t(a²t)-a². From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νήμα*, a thread. Small cellular threads produced by cryptostomata. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMEA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-nem-(nam)-e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Floridaceae*, comprising the subtribes *Gloiocladaceae*, *Themostomaceae*, *Spongiocarpeae*, *Gastrocarpeae*, and *Coccoscarpeae*. 2. Of Decaisne, an order of the *Chlorisporaceae* comprising *Crouania*, *Dudresnaya*, and *Gloiocladia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIAEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-ne²m(nam)-i²-a²/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Harvey, an order of *Gonyolosperrae*, consisting of the suborders *Gigartineae* and *Cryptoneae*. 2. Of Agardh, a family of *Algae*, divided into the tribes *Nemastomeae*, *Gastrocarpeae*, *Grateloupieae*, and *Cryptone-miae*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEMIAEAE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-ne²m-(nam)-i²(e²)-e(a²-e²). Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Cryptone-miaeae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTONEURUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-nu²r'u²s-(u²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *cryptoneure*. Having no visible nerves; as a n., in the f., *Cryptoneura*, of Agardh, a division of the genus *Deslesseria*; as a n., in the n. pl., *Cryptoneura*. See *ACRITA*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CRYPTONÉVRAXIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. Krep-to-na-vra²x-e. Affections of the central nervous system due to obscure causes. [L, 82.]

CRYPTOPENTAMERUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-pe²nt-a²-me(ma)/ru²s(ru²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, *πέντε*, five, and *μυρός*, the thigh. Ger., *undeutlichfünfgliedrig*. Having five joints one of which is obscure; as a n., in the n. pl., *Cryptopentamera*, a tribe or division of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 81, 121, 353.]

CRYPTOPHAGIDÆ [Kirby] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-fa²j(fa²g²)/i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cryptophagiens*. A family of the *Curculionidæ* or of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196, 267.]

CRYPTOPHANIC ACID, n. Kri²pt-o-fa²n/i²k. Fr., *acide cryptophanique*. Ger., *Kryptophansäure*. An acid, H₂C₆H₇NO₅, to which Thudichum ascribes the acidity of the urine. Some authors consider it a mixture of different bodies. [B, 8, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²f-tha²l-(tha²l)/mi²-a². From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὀφθαλμός*. A congenital defect in which the globe of the eye is hidden by the skin, which stretches across the orbit without any aperture. In some cases so called the eyes and the orbits have been absent. [F.]

CRYPTOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²f-tha²l-(tha²l)/mu²s(mu²s). An individual affected with cryptophthalmia.

CRYPTOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-fi²s-(fi²k)/e²-e(a²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *φύκος*, sea-weed. The protophytes; in Thuret's classification of *Algae*, those individuals in which distinct reproductive organs are not apparent, including the *Palmetellæ* and the *Nostochineæ*. [B, 62.]

CRYPTOPHYTES, n. pl. Kri²pt-o-fits. Lat., *cryptophyta* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *φύτον*, a plant). Fr., c. Plants having no true roots. [A, 301.] Of Link, a class of *Cryptogamæ*, embracing *Algae*, *Fungi*, and *Lichenes* (corresponding to the *Thallophyta* of Endlicher). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOPIANINE, CRYPTOPINE, n's. Kri²pt-o-pi²a²n-en, kri²pt/o-pen. Lat., *cryptopina*, *cryptopia* (from *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πιον*, opium). Fr., c. Ger., *Cryptopin*. An alkaloid, C₂₁H₂₃NO₄, existing in small amount in opium, first obtained from weak alcoholic washings of crude morphine. It is colorless and odorless. Its salts are bitter, but cause a subsequent cessation of coolness in the mouth. [B, 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]—C. *hydrochlorate*, C. *hydrochloride*. A compound, C₂₁H₂₃NO₄HCl + 6H₂O, of c. with hydrochloric acid, forming delicate prismatic crystals. If dissolved in about 30 parts of hot water and set aside, it forms a jelly much like pure gelatin. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOPODA [Cuvier] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²p/-o²d-a². From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *cryptopodes*. Ger., *Schildkrabbe*. 1. A tribe of the *Crustacea* capable of concealing the last 4 pairs of feet beneath the shell. 2. Of Meyer, a family of ophiurians. 3. Of Latreille, a family of the *Chelonia*. [L, 90, 180.]

CRYPTOPORUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²p/o²r-u²s(u²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πῶρος*, a pore. Fr., *cryptopore*. Ger., *verdecktlochig*. Having obscure or concealed pores. [L, 42.]

CRYPTOPROCTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-pro²k(prok)/ti²d-e(a²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. A family of the *Carnivora*. [L, 277.]

CRYPTOPROCTINA (Lat.), **CRYPTOPROCTINÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-pro²k(prok)-ti(e)/na², -ne(a²-e²). A subfamily of the *Viverridæ*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTOPYIC, adj. Kri²pt-o-pi²i²k. Lat., *cryptopyicus* (from *κρυπτός*, hidden, and *πιον*, pus). Fr., *cryptopyique*. Due to hidden suppuration (said of a state of disease caused or kept up by an occult abscess). [L, 41, 43.]

CRYPTORCHID, n. Kri²pt-o²rk/i²d. See *CRYPTORCHIS*.

CRYPTORCHIDISM, n. Kri²pt-o²rk/i²d-i²zm. Lat., *cryptorchidismus*, *cryptorchidia*. Fr., *cryptorchidie*. Ger., *Kryptorchidismus*. The state of being a cryptorchis.

CRYPTORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²rk(o²rch²)/i²s. Gen., *cryptorch'eos* (-is). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Fr., *cryptorchide*. A male whose testicles are concealed (retained within the abdomen). The condition is normal in some of the lower animals. [A, 301, 322.]

CRYPTORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²rk(o²rch²)-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). See *CRYPTORCHIDISM*.

CRYPTORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²r-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). See *CRYPTORISMUS*.

CRYPTORRHINUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²r-ri(re)/nu²s-(nu²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *cryptorrhiniens*. Ger., *verdecktnasig*. Having the nostrils hardly perceptible; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cryptorrhini*, a family of the *Natatores*. [L, 180.]

CRYPTORRHYNCHIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o²r-i²z(i²s)(ru²ch²)/i²d-ez(e²s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ῥύγχος*, the snout. Fr., *cryptorrhynques*, c. a family (or subfamily) of the *Curculionidæ*. [L, 41, 262.]

CRYPTOS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)/o²s. Gr., *κρυπτός*. Occult, latent, concealed. [A, 325.]

CRYPTOSIPHONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-si²f-o²n(on)/i²-i²z(i²s)/e²-e(a²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *σίφων*, a tube. Of Agardh, a family of the *Dumontiaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-spu²r(m)(spe²rm)/e²-e(a²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *cryptospermées*. Of Kützing, an order of *Gymnospermeae*, comprising the families *Lemnaceae*, *Chaetophoraceae*, *Batrachospermeae*, *Liagoreae*, and *Mesoglyceae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o²)-spor-(spo²r)/e²-e(a²-e²). Of Trevisan, a group of *Algae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-stej(ste²g)/i²-a². From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *στέγη*, a chamber. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs. The species yield a milky juice, which, when exposed to the sun, is changed into caoutchouc. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. grandiflora** [R. Brown]. The India-rubber vine; a species common on the coast of India, yielding a caoutchouc called Falay rubber. [B, 77, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. madagascariensis**. The Madagascar caoutchouc-plant. [B, 77, 275 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-stej(ste²g)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Periploceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cryptostegia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEMMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-ste²m²me²e(a³-e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Ursiniæ*, comprising *Arctotheca*, *Cryptostemma*, and *Microstephium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEMIDES [Westwood] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-ste²m²m²i²d-ez(e²s). A family of the *Phalangidea*. [L, 121.]

CRYPTOSTEMONES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-ste²m²(stam)/o²n-ez(e²s). Of Gleditsch, a division of plants comprising the classes *Filicinæ*, *Muscoseæ*, *Algaceæ*, and *Fungosæ*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOSTEMONOUS, adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o-ste²m²/o²n-u²s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *στήμων*, a filament. Fr., *cryptostémone*. Having the stamens concealed. [Gleditsch and Mönch (A, 301).]

CRYPTOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-sto²m²/a³ ta³. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *cryptostomes*. Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some algae. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOTETRAMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-te²tr-²ra²m(ra³m)/e²r-a³. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, *τέσσαρες*, four, and *μέρος*, a part. See **TETRAMERA**.

CRYPTOTHECI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-thes(thak)/i²(e). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *θήκη*, a receptacle. A group of mosses, including *Spiridines*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYPTOTRIMERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-tri²m(trem)/e²r-a³. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, *τρεις*, three, and *μέρος*, a part. See **TRIMERA**.

CRYPTOUS, adj. Kri²pt/u²s. Gr., *κρυπτός*. Lat., *cryptos*, *cryptus*. Fr., *caché*. Ger., *verborgen*. Concealed. [A, 322.]

CRYPTOZOUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-o(o³)-zo²u²s(u⁴s). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ζωή*, life. Fr., *cryptozoé*. Apparently dead, possessed of latent life. [A, 322.]

CRYPTOZYGOUS, adj. Kri²pt-o-zig²/u²s. From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ζυγόν*, an arch. Fr., *cryptozygus*. Ger., *cryptozygig*. Having the dental arches not sufficiently prominent to be visible when the skull, resting on a horizontal plane, is viewed from above. [A, 301.]

CRYPTURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-u²(u²)/ri²d-e(a²-e²). From *κρυπτός*, concealed, and *ουρά*, the tail. Fr., *crypturides*. A family of the *Gallinacea*. [L.]

CRYPTURINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-u²(u²)-ri(re)/ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Tetraonidæ*. [L.]

CRYPTURUS (Lat.), adj. Kri²pt(kru⁶pt)-u²(u²)/ru²s(ru⁴s). Fr., *crypturé*. Ger., *verdecktschwanzig*. Having an inconspicuous tail; as a n., in the m. pl., *Crypturi*, of Sclater, a family of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121.]

CRYSORCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²s(kru⁶s)-o²rk(o²rch²/i²s(es). Gr., *κρυσόρχεις* from *κρύπτειν*, to conceal, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Retraction of one or both of the testicles. [A, 325; L, 94.]

CRYSTAL, n. Kri²s/ta². Lat., *crystallum*. Gr., *κρύσταλλος*. Fr., *crystal*. Ger., *Krystal*. It., *crystallo*. Sp., *crystal*. A substance occurring in a definite geometrical form which is essentially constant for that substance, and which the latter always assumes when the conditions for its production are present. [B.]—**Acicular c.** A needle-shaped c. [a, 24.]—**Arborescent c's.** C's arranged in slender, spreading branches, somewhat plant-like, as in the frost on windows, and in the delineations on rocks, called dendrites. [a, 24.]—**Asthma c's.** See under **ASTHMA**.—**Blood c's.** Blood-red, transparent, doubly refractive, microscopic c's, usually rhomboidal, consisting of oxyhæmoglobin. [a, 27.]—**Complex c.** A c. bounded by dissimilar faces. [B, 3 (a, 21).]—**C²feuchtigkeit** (Ger.). The vitreous body of the eye. [L, 80.]—**C²hautchen**, **C²leinhaut** (Ger.). The capsule of the crystalline lens. [L, 80.]—**C²linse** (Ger.). See **CRYSTALLINE LENS**.—**C² mineral**. Fr., *c. minérale*. Potassium nitrate (see **SAL prunelle**). [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C's of tartar**. Lat., *crystalli tartari*. Fr., *crystaux de tartre*. C's of potassium bitartrate. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—**C's of Venus**. Lat., *crystalli Veneris*. Fr., *crystaux de Venus*. C's of copper sulphate. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ear-c.** See **OROLITH**.—**Hæmin c's.** See **TEICHMANN'S c's**.—**Lead-chamber c's.** C's of the composition HSO₃ (NO₂), formed in the lead chambers in which sulphuric acid is manufactured. [B, 5.]—**Simple c.** A c. the faces of which are similar and occupy similar relative positions. [a, 27.]—**Teichmann's c's.** Narrow rhombic plates of a nut-brown color, which consist of hæmatin hydrochloride. [L, 351.]

CRYSTALBAN, n. Kri²st-a²/ba²n. According to Payer, a resin that is a constituent of gutta-percha. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CRYSTALHYDRATION, n. Kri²st-a²/hid-ra²/shu²n. The absorption of a definite number of molecules of water by salts on crystallizing. [a, 27.]

CRYSTALLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *crystallus*. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li(le). 1. Crystals (see **CRYSTALLUS**). 2. An old name for the pocks of varicella. [G.]

CRYSTALLIFEROUS, CRYSTALLIGEROUS, adj's. Kri²st-a²-i²f(e²r-u²s, -i²j(e²r-u²s). From *crystallum*, a crystal, and *ferre*, or *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *crystallifère*. Containing crystals. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLINA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *crystallinus*(*tunica* understood). Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²n-a². The arachnoid membrane. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²n-e(a³-e²). See **CRYSTALLI** (2d def.).

CRYSTALLINE, n. Kri²st/a²-en. 1. Of Unverdorben (1826), the substance now called aniline. 2. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).] 3. The c. lens.

CRYSTALLINE, adj. Kri²st/a²-i²n. Gr., *κρυσταλλοειδής*. Lat., *crystallinus*. Fr., *crystallin*. Ger., *krystallisch*, *krystallinisch*. It., *cristallino*. Sp., *crystalino*. Resembling or belonging to a crystal; occurring under the form of crystals. [B, 81.]

CRYSTALLINOCAPSULITIS (Lat.), n. f. From *crystallinum*, the crystalline lens, *capsula*, a capsule, and *-itis*.* Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²n-o(o³)-ka²(ka³p)-su²(su¹)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *crystallinocapsulitidos* (-is). For deriv., see **CRYSTALLINE, CAPSULE**, and *-itis*.* See **PHAKITIS**.—**C. anterior**. Inflammation of the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens. It is extremely doubtful if this ever occurs except as a consequence of perforating wound of the eyeball and capsule, with or without accompanying iritis. [F.]

CRYSTALLINOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²n-o(o³)-se(ka²)/le(la); in Eng., Kri²st-a²-li²n'-o-sel. From *κρυστάλλινος*, the crystalline lens, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Hernia of the crystalline lens. [L, 290.]

CRYSTALLION (Lat.), n. n. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²-o²n. Gr., *κρυστάλλιον*. Of Dioscorides, the *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CRYSTALLISATIO (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²-z(li²s)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *crystallisatio'nis*. See **CRYSTALLIZATION**.

CRYSTALLISCH (Ger.), adj. Kri²st-a²/li²sh. See **CRYSTALLINE** (adj.).

CRYSTALLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. Kri²st-a²-lez-er²/un²g. See **CRYSTALLIZATION**.

CRYSTALLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/li²(le)/ti²s. Gen., *crystallitidos* (-is). From *κρυστάλλος*, the crystalline lens (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the crystalline lens, or more properly of its capsule. [F.] See **PHAKITIS**.

CRYSTALLIZATION, n. Kri²st-a²-i²-z-a²/shu²n. Lat., *crystallisatio*. Fr., *crystallisation*, *krystallisation*. Ger., *Krystallisierung*, *Krystallbildung*, *Krystallisation*, *Krystallisierung*. It., *crystalizzazione*. Sp., *crystalización*. 1. The act of assuming the crystalline form. 2. The body thus formed. 3. The process of rendering crystalline. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—**Alternate c.** The successive c. of several different salts in solution. [a, 27.]

CRYSTALLOCATAPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/lo²(lo²)-ka²(ka³)-a³-pi²(pi²)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *crystallocatapiesis* (-pi²/e²s). From *κρυστάλλος*, the crystalline lens, and *καταπίεσις*, a keeping down. See **CRYSTALLOCATATHESIS**.

CRYSTALLOCATARACTA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/lo²(lo²)-ka²(ka³)-a³-ra²(ra³)/ka². From *κρυστάλλος*, the crystalline lens, and *καταράκτης*, a cataract. Fr., *crystalloctaracte*. A lenticular cataract. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLOCATATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/lo²(lo²)-ka²(ka³)-a³-th(a³)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *crystallocatathesis* (-ath/esis). From *κρυστάλλος*, the crystalline lens, and *κάθεσις*, a laying down. Fr., *crystalloctathèse*. Reclination (couching) of the crystalline lens. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLOCLAST, n. Kri²st-a²/o-klā²st. From *κρυστάλλος*, a crystal, and *κλάω*, to break. Fr., *briscristal*. One who studies crystals by means of cleavage. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLODES (Lat.), adj. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/lod(ez)/as. Gr., *κρυσταλλώδης*. See **CRYSTALLOID**.

CRYSTALLOGENOUS, adj. Kri²st-a²-o²j(e²n-u²s). From *κρυστάλλος*, a crystal, and *γεννάω*, to produce. Producing or capable of producing crystals. [a, 24.]

CRYSTALLOGENY, n. Kri²st-a²-o²j(e²n-i²). Lat., *crystallogenesi*, *crystallogenia* (from *κρυστάλλος*, a crystal, and *γεννάω*, to engender). Fr., *crystallogenie*. Ger., *Krystallbildung* (1st def.). 1. See **CRYSTALLIZATION** (1st def.). 2. See **CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, n. Kri²st-a²-o²g²/ra²f-i². Lat., *crystallographia* (from *κρυστάλλος*, a crystal, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *crystallographie*. Ger., *Krystallographie*. The science of the formation and forms of crystals.

CRYSTALLOID, adj. Kri²st/a²-oid. Gr., *κρυσταλλοειδής* (from *κρυστάλλος*, a crystal, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *crystalloides*, *crystalloides*, *crystalloïdes*. Fr., *crystalloïde*. Ger., *krystallähnlich*. It., *crystalloide*. Sp., *crystalloïde*. Resembling a crystal in structure or appearance; as a n., of Graham, one of a class of substances distinguished by the rapidity with which their solutions diffuse through a neighboring liquid. They are usually delivered from the mineral kingdom, and are of simple chemical constitution, but there are also crystal-like protein bodies of this class found in the cells of various plants (sometimes associated with inorganic matter). They are so called because their typical representatives are crystallizable bodies or are of a crystalline form. [B, 77, 121, 229, 291 (a, 24).] See **COLLOIDS**.

CRYSTALLOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru⁶st)-a²(a³)/lo²(lo²)-i²d(ed)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *crystalloiditidos* (-is). See **CRYSTALLITIS**.

CRYSTALLOMAGNETIC, adj. Kri²st/a²-o-ma²g²-ne²t/i²g. Relating to or connected with crystallo-magnetism. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLO-MAGNETISM, n. Kri²st-a²-o-ma²g²-ne²t-i²zm. The property by virtue of which certain crystals, when suspended

horizontally, point to the north, the line of direction being that of the optical axis of the crystal. [L, 121.]

CRYSTALLOMETRY, n. Kri²st-a¹-o²m²e²t-ri². Lat., *crystallogometria* (from *κρυσταλλος*, a crystal, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *crystallogométrie*. Ger., *Krystallogometrie*, *Krystallmesskunst*. The science of the measurement of the angles of crystals. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru²st)-a¹(a¹)-lo-(lo²)-nom(no²m)¹/i²-a³. From *κρυσταλλος*, a crystal, and *νόμος*, a law. See CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

CRYSTALLOPARATOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru²st)-a¹(a¹)-lo-(lo²)-pa²ti(pa²r)-a³-top(o²p)/i²-a³. From *κρυσταλλος*, the crystalline lens, *πάρα*, aside, and *τόπος*, a place. Displacement of the crystalline lens. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLOPHOROUS, adj. Kri²st-a¹-o²f²o²r-u³s. From *κρυσταλλος*, a crystal, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. See CRYSTALLIFEROUS.

CRYSTALLOTECHNY, n. Kri²st-a¹/o-te²k-ni². From *κρυσταλλος*, a crystal, and *τεχνή*, art. The art or process of preparing crystals. [a, 27.]

CRYSTALLUM (Lat.), n. n. Kri²st(kru²st)-a¹(a¹)/lu³m(lu³m). See CRYSTAL.—C. *Diane*. Nitrate of silver prepared by precipitation; Sala's *magisterium argenti*. [B, 70.]—C. *minérale*. See CRYSTAL *mineral*.

CRYSTALLURIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru²st)-a¹(a¹)-u²-(u)-ri²d-ros¹/i²s. Gen., *crystaluridros¹ eos¹ (-is)*. From *κρυσταλλος*, a crystal, *ὀφρον*, urine, and *ἰδρῶς*, sweat. Fr., *crystaluridrose*. Ger., *Harnschwätzen mit Krystalbildung auf der Haut*. A condition in which urinary elements are excreted in the sweat, with the formation of crystals on the skin. [A, 322.]

CRYSTALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Kri²st(kru²st)-a¹(a¹)/lu³s(lu³s). Gr., *κρυσταλλος*. See CRYSTAL.—**Crystalli argenti**. Crystals of silver nitrate. [L, 105.]—**Crystalli cordis**. See CARDIOCRYSTALLI.—**Crystalli cupri**. Crystals of copper sulphate. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Crystalli Diane**, **Crystalli Iunæ**. Crystals of silver nitrate. [B, L, 135.]—C. *mineralis*. See CRYSTAL *mineral*.—**Crystalli sodæ**. Crystals of sodium carbonate. [L, 135.]—**Crystalli tartari**. Crystals of potassium bitartrate. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Crystalli Veneris**. Crystals of copper sulphate. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CRYSTALS, n. Kri²st²a¹z. The fruit of *Prunus insititia*. [A, 505.]

CRYSTAL SPRING, n. Kri²st²a¹. One of the springs at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363.]

CRYSTAL SPRINGS, n. A place in San Mateo County, California, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363.]

CRYSTALWORTS, n. pl. Kri²st²a¹-wu³rts. The *Ricciaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CRYSTANE (Lat.), n. f. Kri²st(kru²st)/a²n(a³n)-e(a). Gen., *crystanes*. Of Dioscorides, the *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CSICORGOFA [Malay], n. The *Gratiola officinalis*. [B, 88; L, 105.]

CTEDON (Lat.), n. f. Te(kta)/do²n(don). Gen., *ctedonos (-is)*. Gr., *κτεδών*. A fibre; in the pl., *ctedones*, the fibrous layers of wood. [A, 325, 387; L, 94.]

CTEIS (Lat.), n. m. Tis(kte²/i²s). Gen., *cten¹os (-is)*. Gr., *κρείς*. 1. A comb. 2. A row of incisor teeth. 3. The pubic hair. 4. The ulnar border of the hand. [A, 325, 387.]

CTENES (Lat.), n., pl. of *cteis (q. v.)*. Ten(kte²n)/ez(e²s). The incisors. [L.]

CTENIDIOBRANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-i²d-i²o-(o²)-bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²/i²-a³). From *κτενίδιον*, a little comb, and *βράγχια*, gills. A suborder of the *Palliatia*.

CTENIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te²n(kte²n)-i²d-i²-u³m(u³m). Gr., *κτενίδιον* (dim. of *cteis*, a comb). A gill-comb; in the *Mollusca*, a process of the body wall upon each side, having a number of comb-like processes, usually respiratory in function. [L, 121.]

CTENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Te²n(kte²n)-i²/u³m(u³m). From *κτενίον*, a small comb, from the appearance of the spikes. A genus of gramineous plants. [B, 19, 245.]—C. *americanum*, C. *aromaticum*. Toothache-grass, a pungent-tasting species growing in the southern United States. [B, 19, 34.]

CTENOBANCHIA (Lat.), **CTENOBANCHIATA** [Gray] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²/i²-a. -bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)-i²-a(a³)/ta³. Fr., *cténobranches*. An order of the *Gasteropoda*, having pectinated branchiæ. [L, 180.]

CTENOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o²s(o²k)/e²r-a³. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *cténoécères*. See ALCVONARIA.

CTENOCYST (Lat.), n. Te²n'o-si²st. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *κύστις*, a bladder. Fr., *cténocyste*. A spherical vesicle lined with ciliated epithelium and filled with a clear fluid containing mineral particles, which is situated within the apical pole of the *Ctenophora*, and is believed to possess auditory functions. [L, 147.]

CTENODACTYLINA (Lat.), **CTENODACTYLINÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-da²k(da²k)-ti²(tu²)-i(e)/na²-ne(na²-e²). From *κρείς*, a comb, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. A subfamily of the *Octodontidae*. [L, 121.]

CTENODODIPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o²-o(o²)-di²p-te²r²/i²d-e(a³-e²). From *κρείς*, a comb, *εἶδος*, resemblance, and *διπτερος*, double-winged. A family of the *Ganoidei*. [L, 207.]

CTENODONT, adj. Te²n'o-do²nt. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *ὀδών*, a tooth. Fr., *cténodonte*. Having comb-like teeth. [L, 41, 42.]

CTENODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-do²nt²-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cténodontées*. Of Montagne, a tribe of the *Floridææ*, consisting of the genus *Ctenodus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CTENODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-do²nt²-i²d-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Cryptonemææ*, consisting of the genus *Ctenodus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CTENOID, adj. Te²n'o²id. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Comb-like, pectinate (said of the free border of scales and of teeth). [L, 14.]

CTENOIDEI [Agassiz] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-i²d-(ed)/e²-i(e). An order of fishes having ctenoid scales. [L, 147.]

CTENOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-i(e)/dez(de²s). Fr., *cténoïdes*. See PLEURONECTIDÆ.

CTENOLABRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-la²b-(la²b)/ri²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Pharyngognathi*. [L, 14.]

CTENOPHOR, n. Te²n'o-for. An individual of the *Ctenophora*. [L.]

CTENOPHORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o²f²o²r-a³. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Fr., *cténohores*. Ger., *Kamquaden*. 1. Of Lankester, a class of the *Nematophora*. 2. Of Hæckel, a class of the *Cnidaria*. 3. Of von Siebold and Stannius, an order of the *Aculephæ*. [L, 121, 228, 231.]

CTENOPHORAL, adj. Te²n-o²f²o²r-a³. Pertaining to or resembling a ctenophore, belonging to the *Ctenophora*. [L, 147.]

CTENOPHORAN, n. Te²n-o²f²o²r-a³n. An individual of the *Ctenophora*. [B, 100.]

CTENOPHORE, n. Te²n'o-for. In the *Ctenophora*, one of the longitudinal bands of transverse rows of cilia, which serve as locomotive organs. [L, 11, 147.]

CTENOPHORIC, adj. Te²n-o-f²o²r²i²k. Pertaining to or resembling the *Ctenophora* or a ctenophore. [L.]

CTENOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o(o²)-fo²r²i²d-e(a³-e²). See CTENOPHORA.

CTÉNOPTÈRE (Fr.), adj. Kta-no²p-tar. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Having the wings divided like a comb. [L, 41.]

CTENOSTOMA (Lat.), **CTENOSTOMATA** (Lat.), n's n. and pl. Te²n(kte²n)-o²st²o²m-a³, -o²st²-o²m²/a²(a³e)-a³. From *κρείς*, a comb, and *στόμα*, an aperture. A suborder of marine *Gymnolemta*. [L, 147.]

CTENUCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Te²n(kte²n)-u²k(uch²/i²d-e-a³-e²). A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CUA (Malay), n. The *Amomum zedoaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUAJA-LECHE (Sp.), n. Kwa³/ha³-la'cha. The *Galium verum*. [B.]

CUAJILOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa³-he-lo'ta. The *Parmentaria edulis*. [A, 447.]

CUAJIOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa³-he-o-ta. The *Rhus perniciosa*. [A, 447.]

CUAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Coumarouna odorata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUAPINOLE (Mex.), n. The resin of *Hymenæa courbaril*. [A, 447.]

CUARUBATINGA, n. In Brazil, the genus *Centrolobium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUASIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa³/se-a³. See QUASSIA.—C. *amarga de Surinam* [Sp. Ph.]. See QUASSIA *amara*.—C. *de Jamaica* [Mex. Ph.]. Quassia derived from the *Picræna (Simaruba) excelsa*. [A, 447.]

CUASTECOMATE (Sp.), n. Kwa³-sa-ta-ko-ma³/ta. See CUAU-TECOMATE.

CUATE (Sp.), n. Kwa³/ta. The *Varennea polystachya*. [A, 447.]

CUAUCHALALÁ [Mex. Ph.], **CUAUCHALALATE**, n's. The *Rajania subsamarata*. [A, 447.]

CUAUTECOMATE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kwa³-u-ta-ko-ma³/ta. The *Crescentaria alata*. [A, 447.]

CUBAB CHINIE (Hind.), n. The *Piper cubeba*. [B, 88.]

CUBALSANT, n. The *Actinia equina*. [B, 88.]

CUBARIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku²)/ba²r(ba²r)-i²s. Gr., *κυβαρίς*. An old name for a kind of insect. [A, 325.]

CUBATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku²)-ba(ba³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *cubation¹is*. From *cubare*, to lie down. Fr., *couchée*. Ger., *Liegen*. 1. See DECURTUS. 2. A generic term for anteversion and retroversion of the uterus. [A, 59.]

CUBEB, n. Ku²/be²b. Ar., *kab'abah*. Lat., *cubeba* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *cubebæ* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *cubèbe* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Kubebé*. It., *cubèbe*. Sp., *cubeba*. The unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis* [Miquel] (*Piper cubeba* [Linnaeus]), consisting, as found in commerce, of the dried globose fruits of the plant, of about the size of a small pea, of a grayish-brown color, and covered with an ashy-gray bloom. They are strongly wrinkled by the shrinking of the fleshy pericarp, and are furnished with a short stalk. The shell is hard and smooth, and contains a single seed with a whitish, oily albumen. C's have a strong taste with some bitterness and acidity, and a highly aromatic odor, and chemically consist chiefly of a volatile oil, *cubebin*, and *cubebic acid (q. v.)*. Gum, a fatty oil, and malates of magnesium and calcium are also said to have been found in them. C's are generally stimulant, and are much employed in gonorrhœa. They have been given also in leucorrhœa, cystorrhœa, the urethritis of women and female children, abscess of the prostate gland, hæmorrhoids, chronic bronchial inflammation and diphtheritic affections of the throat. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**African c's**. 1. Ashantee pepper, Guinea pepper, African black pepper; the fruit of *Piper Afzeli*. They are smaller than the official c's, and have a taste more like that of black pepper (which they resemble in containing piperine and not cubebin). 2. The fruit of an African plant of the *Xanthoxylacææ*; said to be simply aromatic

and stimulant, without any of the virtues of the genuine c's. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Camphor of c's, C-camphor.** A hydrate, $C_{15}H_{24} + H_2O = C_{15}H_{26}O$, of that fraction of the oil of c's which boils at about 263° C. It crystallizes in inodorous octahedra, which melt at about 60° C. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Essential oil of c's.** See *Oil of c's*.—**False c's.** The fruits of *Piper crassipes*, *Piper ribesoides*, *Daphnidium* (*Lindera cubeba*, etc. They all differ from genuine c's in not giving (in powder on a porcelain slab), with concentrated sulphuric acid, a deep crimson with a distinct carmine tint, and in giving (in decoction) with iodine a dull purple tint instead of a pure blue. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).] See also *African c's*.—**Fluid extract of c.** See *Extractum CUBEBAE fluidum*.—**Oil of c. (or c's).** Lat., *oleum cubebæ* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *oleum cubeburum*. Fr., *huile volatile de cubèbes*, *essence de cubèbes*. Ger., *Kubebenöl*. It., *olio di cubebe*. Sp., *aceite de cubebas*. The oil obtained from c's by grinding and distillation. When recently distilled, it has the odor and aromatic properties of c's, and a warm camphoraceous taste; it is lighter than water and contains a small amount of a hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, and two oils of the formula $C_{15}H_{24}$, one of which unites with hydrochloric acid. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Oleoresin of c.** See *Oleoresina CUBEBAE*.—**Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CUBEBAE*.—**Troches of c.** See *Trochisci CUBEBAE*.

CUBEBA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku)$ -be(ba)/ba³. 1. Of the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., cubeb. 2. Of Miquel, a genus of piperaceous shrubs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the genus *Piper*. [B, 5, 18, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ætheroleum cubebæ** (seu *cubeburum*). See *Oil of CUBEBA*.—**Baccæ cubebæ** [Finn. Ph.]. Cubebæ. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. canina** [Miquel]. See *Piper caninum*.—**C. Clusii** [Miquel]. The *Piper Afzeli*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Cubebæ conditæ.** Preserved cubebæ. [a, 21].—**C. crassipes** [Miquel]. See *PIPER crassipes*.—**Cubebæ fructus** [Belg. Ph.]. Cubebæ. [B, 95].—**C. lorvong** [Miquel]. See *PIPER lorvong*.—**C. officinalis** [Miquel], **C. officinarum**. The *Piper c.* [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Cubebæ tostæ.** Roasted cubebæ. [a, 21].—**C. Walliichii** [Miquel]. See *PIPER ribesoides*.—**Extractum cubebæ** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de CUBEBAE*.—**Extractum cubeburum**. 1. See *Extrait de CUBEBAE*. 2. See *Oleoresina cubebæ*.—**Extractum cubebæ ætherium**. See *Oleoresina cubebæ*.—**Extractum cubebæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de cubèbe*. Ger., *flüssiges Kubebenextrakt*. Fluid extract of cubeb; made by moistening 25 oz. av. of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with 7½ fl. oz. of alcohol, packing in a percolator, adding sufficient alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then adding alcohol gradually until the cubeb is exhausted, reserving the first 2¼ fl. oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of product. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Fructus cubebæ** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Grana cubebæ.** Cubebæ. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Oleoresina cubebæ.** Fr., *oléorésine de cubèbe*. Ger., *Kubebenextrakt*. Oleoresin of cubeb; made by exhausting 100 parts of cubeb, in No. 60 powder, with a quantity of stronger ether sufficient to yield 150 parts of percolate, recovering the greater part of the ether by distillation on a water-bath, exposing the residue in a capsule until the remaining ether has evaporated, transferring the remainder to a closed vessel, allowing it to stand until it ceases to deposit a waxy and crystalline matter, and pouring off the oleoresin [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 81 (a, 21).] Cf. *Extrait de CUBEBAE*.—**Oleum cubebæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], **Oleum cubebæ ætherium**, **Oleum cubeburum**. See *Oil of CUBEBAE*.—**Oleum cubeburum ætherium**. Fr., *huile essentielle de cubèbes, huile de cubèbes*. See *Oil of CUBEBAE*.—**Semen cubeburum.** Cubebæ. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Tinctura cubebæ** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de cubèbe* [Fr. Cod.], *teinture (ou alcoolé) de cubèbes*. Ger., *Kubebentinktur*. Tincture of cubeb; made by macerating for 24 hours 10 parts of cubeb in No. 30 powder, in 10 parts of diluted alcohol, and pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained by percolation [U. S. Ph.], or 2½ oz. av. of powdered cubeb and enough alcohol to obtain 1 pint [Br. Ph.], or 1 part of powdered cubeb and 5 parts of alcohol [Fr. Cod.], or by exhausting 5 oz. of cubeb with a quart of brandy and filtering after 15 days' maceration [Lond. Ph., 1824]. [B, 81, 119 (a, 21).]—**Trochisci cubebæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *pastilles de cubèbe*. Ger., *Kubebenpastillen*. Troches of cubeb; made by mixing 400 grains of extract of glycyrrhiza and 200 grains of acacia, in fine powder, adding 50 grains of oleoresin of cubeb, 15 grains of oil of saffraas, and sufficient syrup of balsam of Tolu to form a mass, then dividing into 100 troches. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

CUBEBAE (Ger.), n. Ku-ba/be². See CUBEBA.—**C'ncampher.** See CUBEBA camphor.—**C'nexttract.** Extract of cubeb. See *Oleoresina CUBEBAE*.—**C'nydrat, C'nkampher.** See CUBEBA camphor.—**C'nlorbeer.** The *Lindera cubeba*. [L, 80].—**C'nöl.** See *Oil of CUBEBAE*.—**C'npfeffer.** Cubebæ. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'nsäure.** See CUBEBAIC ACID.

CUBÈBE (Fr.), n. Ku^6 -be²b. See CUBEBA, CUBEBA, and *PIPER cubeba*.—**Alcoolé de c's.** See *Tinctura CUBEBAE*.—**C. de Bourbon.** The *Piper caudatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolico-éthéré de c's.** See *Oleoresina CUBEBAE*.—**Extrait de c.** [Fr. Cod.], **Extrait éthéro-alcoolique de c.** Lat., *extractum cubebæ*. Extract of cubeb; made by exhausting 1 part of powdered cubeb first with 2 parts of rectified commercial ether, then with 2 parts of 95-per-cent. alcohol, distilling the two tinctures separately, evaporating the alcoholic residuum on the water-bath, and adding the ethereal extract. [B, 113 (a, 21); L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Extrait liquide de c.** See *Extractum CUBEBAE fluidum*.—**Extrait oléo-résineux de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extrait de c.*—**Huile essentielle de c's.** **Huile volatile de c's.** See *Oil of CUBEBAE*.—**Oléorésine de c.** See *Oleoresina CUBEBAE*.—**Oléule de c's.** See *Oil of CUBEBAE*.—**Pastilles de c.** See *Trochisci CUBEBAE*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. Powder of cubeb; made by drying cubebæ in an oven at a temperature of about 25° C., pulverizing in an iron mortar, and passing through a No. 1 horsehair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Teinture de c.** [Fr. Cod.] (ou de c's). See *Tinctura CUBEBAE*.

CUBEBAE (Ger.), n. sing. and pl. Ku-ba/be²n. 1. (Sing.) see CUBEBAE. 2. (Pl.) see CUBEBA.

CUBEBAE, n. Ku^2 -be²ben. Fr., *cubèbene*. Ger., *Cubeben*. A substance, $C_{20}H_{16}O$, obtained, along with turpentine, from cubebæ, and contained in essence of cubebæ; it boils at 250° C. [L, 38, 125 (a, 14).]

CUBEBAIC ACID, n. Ku^2 -beb²ik. Fr., *acide cubébique*. Ger., *Cubebensäure*. It., *acido cubebico*. Sp., *ácido cubébio*. An amorphous resin, $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$, obtained from cubebæ; in small doses it acts as a laxative, and in large doses as a diuretic and as an irritant to the urinary passages. [B, 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]

CUBEBIN, n. Ku^2 -beb²in. Fr., *cubébine*. Ger., *C. It., cubebina*. Sp., *cubebino*. An inodorous substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O_8$, occurring in small acicular or tabular crystals, which dissolve freely in boiling alcohol and in chloroform; it forms about 25 per cent. of cubebæ, and melts at 125° C. It is laboratory. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CUBÉBINE (Fr.), n. Ku^2 -ba-ben. See *Oleoresina CUBEBAE* and CUBEBIN.

CUBEBSIS, n. The *Fagara major*. [L, 97.]

CUBETH, n. In the East, the *Letrao roesus*. [B, 88.]

CUBIC, adj. Ku^3 -i²k. Lat., *cubicus*. Fr., *cubique*. Ger., *kubisch*. Having the form of a cube; of seeds (e. g., the pea), capable of assuming that form as the result of pressure. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CUBIFORM, adj. Ku^3 -i²fo²rm. Lat., *cubiformis* (from *cubus*, a cube, and *forma*, form). See CUBOID.

CUBILE (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi(be)/le(la). From *cubare*, to lie down. Gen., *cubi²lis*. A bed or couch. [L, 81.]

CUBILOSE, n. Ku^2 -bi²l-os. From *cubile*, a nest. Fr., *c.* A mucoid body which constitutes the larger portion of the edible birds' nests used in the East. [L, 87.]

CUBIOS, n. In Brazil, the *Solanum sessiliflorum*. [B, 88.]

CUBIT, n. Ku^2 -bi²t. Gr., *κύβιτος*, *κύβις*. Lat., *cubitus*. 1. The ulna. 2. The forearm. 3. The elbow. [L, 31, 50, 343, 349.]

CUBITÆUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-e²(a³/e²)-u²s-(u²s). See CUBITAL and CUBITALIS.

CUBITAL, adj. Ku^2 -bi²t-a²l. Lat., *cubitalis*. Fr., *c. Ger., c.* Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm. [L.—C. *antérieur* (Fr.). 1. See EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPUS. 2. Of Cruveilhier, see FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS.—C. *postérieur* [Cruveilhier]. See EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS.

CUBITALIS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-a(a³/i)²s. 1. See CUBITAL. 2. As a n., in the m., see ANCONÆUS (1st def.). 3. As a n., in the n., *cubitale*, the cuneiform bone of the hand. [L, 153.]—**C. anterior.** See FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS.—**C. externus.** See EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS.—**C. gracilis.** See PALMARIS LONGUS.—**C. internus.** See FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS.—**C. posterior.** See EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS.—**C. Riolani.** See ANCONÆUS (3d def.).

CUBITO-CARPAL, adj. Ku^2 -bi²t-o-ka³rp-a²l. Lat., *cubito-carpalis, cubitocarpianus*. Fr., *cubito-carpien*. Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the carpus or the carpal region. [L, 31.]

CUBITO-CARPEUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-o-(o²)-ka³rp-e²-u²s(u²s). 1. (Adj.) see CUBITO-CARPAL. 2. (N.) see FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS.

CUBITO-CUTANÉ (Fr.), n. Ku^6 -be-to-ku⁶-ta³-na. Of Chaus-sier, the internal cutaneous nerve. [A, 301.]

CUBITO-DIGITAL, adj. Ku^2 -bi²t-o-di²g²/i²t-a²l. Fr., *c.-d.* Pertaining to the forearm or the ulna and to the fingers. [A, 301; L.]

CUBITO-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku^6 -be-to-ma-ta³-ka³rp-pe-a²n². Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the metacarpus. [L, 41.]

CUBITON (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-o²n. Gr., *κύβιτων*. The elbow. [A, 387.]

CUBITO-PALMARIS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-o(o²)-pa²l-(pa³)-ma(ma³/ri)²s. Fr., *cubito-palmarie*. Relating to the ulnar or the forearm and to the palmar region. [L, 41.]

CUBITO-PHALANGETIAN (Lat.), adj. and n. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-o(o²)-fa²(fa³)-a²n(a³n²)-je²t(ge²t)-ti²-a(a³)-nu²s(mu²s). Fr., *cubito-phalangétien*. 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. [L, 41, 43.] 2. (N.) see FLEXOR DIGITORUM PROFUNDUS.

CUBITO-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), n. Ku^6 -be-to-fa²-a²n²-zhe-a³n². In the sipedes, a flexor muscle arising from the epicondyle of the humerus, the posterior and middle portion of the ulna, and the posterior border of the olecranon, and inserted into the foot. [A, 301.]

CUBITO-PRÉPHALANGEUS [Girard] (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku)$ -bi²t-o(o²)-pre(p³a³-e²)-fa²(fa³)-a²n(a³n²)-je²t(ge²t)-u²s(mu²s). Fr., *cubito-préphalangien, radio-préphalangien, extenseur latéral des phalanges*. Gr., *Vorarmbeinmuskel des Fesselkron und Hüf-beins, kurzer Zehenstrecker, Fesselbeinstrecker*. In the sipedes, an analogue of the extensor minimi digiti of man. [L, 13.]

CUBITO-PRÉMÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), n. Ku^6 -be-to-pra-ma-ta³-ka³rp-e-a²n². See EXTENSOR METACARPI OBTUSUS.

CUBITO-RADIAL, adj. and n. Ku^2 -bi²t-o-ra²/di²-a²l. Lat., *cubito-radialis*. Fr., *c.-r.* 1. (Adj.) cubito-ulnar. [L, 31. 2. (N.) see PRONATOR QUADRATUS.

CUBITO-SUPRAMETACARPAL, adj. and n. Ku^2 -bi²t-o-su²p-ra²-me²t-a³-ka³rp-a²l. Lat., *cubito-suprametacarpus*. Fr., *cubito-susmétacarpien*. 1. (Adj.) relating to or connected with the ulna and the upper portion of the metacarpus. [L, 43.] 2. (N.) see EXTENSOR CARPI ULNARIS.

CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²b(ku⁴b)²/i²t-o(o³)-su²p(su⁴p)-ra²-pa²(pa³l)-ma(ma³)²/ri²s. Fr., *cubito-sus-pal-maire*. Of Chaussier, a branch of the ulnar artery given off just above the wrist. [L, 43.]

CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGEAL, adj. Ku²b²/i²t-o-su²p-ra²-fa²-a²n²/ge²-a²l. Lat., *cubito-supraphalangianus*. Fr., *cubito-sus-phalangien*. Relating to the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the phalanges. [L, 43.]

CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGETTIANUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²b(ku⁴b)²/i²t-o(o³)-su²p(su⁴p)-ra²-fa²(fa³l)-a²n(a³n²)-je²t(ge²t)-ti²-a(a³)²-nu²s(nu⁴s). Fr., *cubito-sus-phalangettien*. Relating to or connected with the ulna or the forearm and the bases of the distal phalanges. [L, 43.]

CUBITO-SUS-MÉTACARPIEN (Fr.), adj. and n. Ku⁶-be-to-su⁶-ma-ta³-ka³rp-e-a³n². See CUBITO-SUPRAMETACARPAL.—C.-s.-m. **du pouce** [Chaussier]. See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

CUBITO-SUS-PALMAIRE (Fr.), n. Ku⁶-be-to-su⁶-pa³-ma³r. See CUBITO-SUPRAPALMARIS.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGETTIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-be-to-su⁶-fa³l-a³n²-je²t-t²-a³n². See CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGETTIANUS; as a n., the extensor proprius indicis and the extensor longus pollicis. [A, 301.]—C.-s.-p. **de l'index** [Chaussier]. See EXTENSOR *proprius indicis*.—C.-s.-p. **du pouce** [Chaussier]. See EXTENSOR *longus pollicis*.

CUBITO-SUS-PHALANGIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-be-to-su⁶-fa³l-a³n²-zhe-a³n². See CUBITO-SUPRAPHALANGEAL.—C.-s.-p. **du pouce**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*.

CUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²b(ku⁴b)²/i²t-u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *cu²biliti*. 1. See CUBIT. 2. Of an insect's wing, the third nerve, counting from above. [L, 353.]—C. **anticus**. A nerve above the c. [L, 353.]—C. **posticus**. A nerve below the c. [L, 353.]

CUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²b(ku⁴b)²/i²t-u³s(u⁴s). Gen., *cu²bitus*. From *cupare*, to lie down. 1. See DECUBITUS. 2. A bed, couch, or nest. [A, 318.]

CUBO-CUNEIFORM, adj. Ku²b²/o-ku²n²/e²-i²-fo²rm. From *κύβος*, a cube, *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form. Pertaining to the cuboid bone and to one or more of the cuneiform bones.

CUBOID, adj. Ku²b²/oid. Gr., *κύβοειδής* (from *κύβος*, a cube, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *cuboides*, *cuboides*. Fr., *cuboïde*. Ger., *würfelförmig*. It., Sp., *cuboïde*. Resembling a cube; as a n., the c. bone. [L.]

CUBOIDO-CALCANIEN (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-bo-e-do-ka³l-ka³n²-e-a³n². Relating to or connected with the cuboid bone and the os calcis. [L, 41.]

CUBOIDO-NAVICULAR (Lat.), **CUBOIDO-SCAPHOID** (Lat.), adj's. Ku²b-oid²/o-na²v-i²k²/u²l-a³r, -ska²f²/oid. From *κύβοειδής*, cube-like, and *navicular*, or *σκάφη*, a boat. Fr., *cuboido-scaphoïdien*. Relating to or connected with the cuboid and the scaphoid bones. [L, 41.]

CUBO-MEDUSÆ [Lankester] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²b(ku⁴b)²/o(o³)-me²d-u³s(us)/e(a³-e²). An order of the *Tetramerida*. [L, 121.]

CUBOSTOMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²b(ku⁴b)²-o²st²/o²m-e(a³-e²). From *κύβος*, a cube, and *στόμα*, the mouth. A suborder of the *Discomedusæ*. [L, 121.]

CUBSJUBONG (Malay), n. The *Datura fastuosa*. [B, 88.]

CUCA, n. Ku²ka³. See Coca.

CUCHARILLAS (Sp.), n. Ku²-cha³r-el²/ya³s. At Loxa and in some parts of Peru, the *Oreocallis grandiflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCHIRIEN, n. In Bolivia, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCHUNCHULLY, n. See CUCHUNCHULLI.

CUCI (Lat.), n. indecl. Ku²(ku⁴)/si(ke). Of Pliny, the *Douma (Hyphæne) thebaïca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCI, n. Among the Moxos Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCIADA, n. Among the Morotos Indians of South America, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCIFERA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-si²f(ki²f)/e²r-a³. From *cuci* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *cucifère*. Of Theophrastus, the *Hyphæne thebaïca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. **thebaïca**. The *Hyphæne crinita* (*Douma thebaïca*). [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CUCKLE, n. Ku²k¹l. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUCKOLD, n. Ku²k²/o²ld. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]—C. **dock**. See C.—C's-burrs. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]—C's-burrs. The fruit of *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505.]—C's-cap. The *Aconitum napellus*. [A, 505.]—C's-increase. The *Vigna unguiculata*. [B, 282.]

CUCKOO, n. Gr., *κόκυξ*. Lat., *cuculus*. Fr., *coucou*. Ger., *Kukuk*. The *Cuculus canorus*. According to Paracelsus, this bird was observed to vomit blood whenever an epidemic of dysentery was impending. [A, 325.] 2. The *Scilla nutans*. 3. The *Orchis mascula*. 4. The *Orchis morio*. 5. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [A, 505.]—C. **babies**. The *Arum maculatum*. [L, 73.]—C. **beads**. The fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. [A, 505.]—C. **bread**. The *Oxalis acetosella* and the *Cardamine pratensis*. [A, 505.]—C. **bread-and-cheese**. 1. The young shoots of *Cratægus oxyacantha*. 2. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [A, 505.]—C. **buds**. The *Cardamine pratensis* and the *Ranunculus bulbosus*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—C. **cheese**. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [A, 505.]—C. **flower**. See the major list.—C. **gillflower**. The *Lychnis flos cuculi*. [A, 505.]—C. **grass**. The *Luzula campestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—C. **head**. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [A, 505.]—C. **meat**. The *Oxalis acetosella*, the *Geranium robertianum*, and the *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505.]—C. **orchis**.

The *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]—C. **pint**. The *Arum maculatum* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505.]—C. **pintle**, **C-point**. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505.]—C's-caps. A garden species of *Aconitum*. [A, 505.]—C's-eye. The *Geranium robertianum*. [A, 505.]—C. **sorrel**. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [A, 505.]—C. **spice**. The *Cardamine pratensis* and the *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505.]—C. **spit**. 1. A white froth found in the spring on the leaves of certain plants; so called from the old belief that it was the spittle of the cuckoo. It is the excrement of the larva of an insect (the *Cicada spumaria*). 2. A popular name for the plants on which this froth is found, such as *Cardamine pratensis*. [A, 511 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24).]—C's-shoes-and-stockings. The *Cardamine pratensis*. [A, 505.]—C's-sour. See C. *sorrel*.—C's-stockings. The *Lotus corniculatus* and the *Scilla nutans*. [A, 505.]—C's-victuals. The *Oxalis acetosella*, the *Geranium robertianum*, and the *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505.]

CUCKOO-FLOWER, n. Ku⁴k²-u²-flu²-u⁴-u⁶r. A name for various plants on which cuckoo-spit has been found, particularly the *Lychnis flos cuculi* and the *Cardamine pratensis*. [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**Asarum-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine asarifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Round-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine rotundifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Three-leaved c.-f.** The *Cardamine trifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUC-TANGO (Chin.), n. In Cochin-China, the *Buphthalmum aleracum*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCUBALUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²b(ku⁴b)/a²l(a²l)-u³s-(u⁴s). Fr., *cucubale*. 1. See CUCULUS. 2. Of Linnæus, a genus of herbs of the *Caryophyllee*, tribe *Sileneæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—C. **alpinus** [Desfontaines], C. **angustifolius** [Miller, Schrank], C. **antelopum** [Vest.]. Fr., *béhen des Alpes* (ou à feuilles étroites). Varieties of the *Silene inflata*. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—C. **baccifer** (seu *bacciferus*) [Linnæus]. Fr., *béhen baccifère*. Ger., *klimmender Behen*, *Beerenmeier*. A species of which the herb (*herba cucubali bacciferi*, seu *viscaginis baccifere*) was formerly employed as an astringent and styptic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—C. **belien** [Linnæus]. The *Silene inflata*. [B, 173, 180, 214 (a, 24).]—C. **dichotomus** [Lamarck]. The *Silene muscipula*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. **fabarius**. A variety of the *Silene inflata*. [B, 214.]—C. **fasciculatus** [Lamarck]. See *Silene armeria*. [B, 173.]—C. **glaucous** [Willdenow]. A variety of the *Silene inflata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **horizontalis** [Mönch]. See C. *baccifer*.—C. **latifolius** [Miller]. A variety of *Silene inflata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. **otitis** [Linnæus]. The *Silene otites*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. **rotundifolius** [Allioni], C. **viridis** [Lamarck]. Fr., *béhen vert* (ou à feuilles rondes). Varieties of the *Silene inflata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—C. **viscosus**. Of Linnæus, a species with emetic properties. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Herba cucubali**. The herb of *C. baccifer*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]

CUCUJIDÆ (Lat.), **CUCUJINI** (Lat.), **CUCUJITES** (Lat.), n's f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. Ku²ku²/ji²d(gi²d)-e(a³-e²), -ku²-ji²ge(ni)-tez(tas). Fr., *cucujidées*, *cucujites*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 269.]

CUCULAN (Fr.), n. Ku⁶-ku⁶-la³n². See PROLOTTIS.

CUCULATUM MAJUS (Lat.), n. n. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)-la(la³)/tu²m(tu⁴m) ma(ma³)/ju²s(yu⁴s). Of the alchemists, alcohol. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CUCULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)/li²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cuculidées*. A family of the *Coccygæ* [Schlater], of the *Cuculiformes*, or of the *Scansores*. [L, 121, 231, 270.]

CUCULIFORMES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)-li²-fo²rm'-ez(as). Fr., c. A suborder of the *Picariæ* or a section of the *Tipulariæ*. [L, 221, 248.]

CUCULINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)-li(le)/ne(na³-e²). Fr., *cuculines*. 1. A family of the *Carinata*. 2. A subfamily of the *Cuculidæ*. 3. A group of bees (now included in the *Apicariæ*) which lay their eggs in the cells or nests of other bees. [L, 41, 121, 196.]

CUCULLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)/la³. Of Galen, the inferior portion of the trapezius muscle; in the pl., *cuculle*, of Placentinus, the cartilages of the nose. [L, 2, 349.]

CUCULLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-ku⁶-la³r. See CUCULLARIS.

CUCULLANIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)-la³n²/i²d-e(a³-e²). An order of the *Nematoda*, with a cylindrical body attenuated posteriorly, a broad and globose head, the mouth usually slit-like, and the tail of the male recurved and slightly coiled. [L, 16.]

CUCULLARIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)/la(la³)/ri²s. Fr., *cucullaïre*. Ger., *mönchskappenförmig*. It., *cucullare*. Sp., *cucular*. Shaped like a monk's hood; as a n. in the m., see TRAPEZIUS. [L, 3, 5.]

CUCULLATA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)-la(la³)/ta³. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUCULLATE, **CUCULLATED**, adj's. Ku²ku²/at, -at-e²d. Lat., *cucullatus* (from *cucullus*, a hood). Fr., *cucillé*, *capuchonné*. Ger., *kappenförmig*. It., *cucullato*. Sp., *cuculado*. Hood-shaped, or having a hood-shaped process or appendage. [L, 180.]

CUCULLIDI (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku⁴)-ku²(ku⁴)/li²d-i(e). A subfamily of the *Noctuidæ*. [L, 303.]

CUCULLIFEROUS, adj. Ku²ku²/i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *cucullifer* (from *cucullus*, a hood, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cucullifère*. Ger., *kappentragend*. It., *cucullifero*. Sp., *cuculifero*. Bearing hoods (said of the androphore when it carries hood-shaped appendices). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

CUCULLIFOLIUS, adj. Ku²-ku²/i²-fo²l'i²-u³s. Lat., *cucullifolius* (from *cucullus*, a hood, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *cucullifolié*. Ger., *kappenblättrig*. It., *cucullifolio*. Sp., *cuculifoliado*. Having hood-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CUCULLIFORM, adj. $Ku^2ku^1i^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *cuculliformis* (from *cucullus*, a hood, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cuculliforme*. Ger., *kappenförmig*. It., *cuculliforme*. Sp., *cuculliforme*. See **CUCUL-LATE**.

CUCULLUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku^1)lu^3s(lu^4)s$. Gr., $\pi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\iota}\omicron\nu$. Fr., *couvre-chef*. Ger., *Mönchskappe*. 1. In pharmacy a sacculus medicatus (q. v.). 2. A hood or terminal hollow. [B, 19, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. scalarum communis**. See **INFUNDIBULUM COCCLEUS**.—**Cuculli Hippocratis**. The turbinatæ bones. [L, 30.]

CUCULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku)lu^3s(lu^4)s$. Gr., $\kappa\acute{o}\kappa\upsilon\chi\eta$. 1. A genus of the *Cuculidae* or of the *Cuculinæ*. [L, 221.] 2. The coccyx. [A, 325; L.]—**C. canorus**. The European cuckoo. [L, 221.]

CUCUMBER, n. $Ku^2ku^2m-bu^6r$. Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\kappa\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$. Lat., *cucumis*. Fr., *concombre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Gurke*. It., *cetriuolo*. Sp., *pepino*. See **CUCUMIS** and **CUCUMIS SATIVUS**.—**Apple-c.** The *Cucumis dudaim*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Asses' c.** Ger., *Eselsgurke*. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [a, 22].—**Bitter c.** The *Cucumis (Citrullus) colocynthis*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Climbing c.** The *Cyclanthera pedata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.** See *Cucumis sativus*.—**Creeping c.** The *Melothria pendula*. [L, 116.]—**C. ointment.** See *Pommade de concombre*.—**C.-root.** See the major list.—**C.-tree.** See the major list.—**Field-c.** The *Cucumis utilissimus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**Globe-c.** The *Cucumis prophetarum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.** The *Medeola virginica*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Madras c.** The *Cucumis (Bryonia) maderaspatana*. [L, 73.]—**One-seeded star c.** The *Sicyos angulatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Prickly-fruited gherkin c.** The *Cucumis anguria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-c's.** See **HOLOTHRORIDEA**.—**Serpent-c.** The *Cucumis anguinus*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Single-seed c.** The genus *Sicyos*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Snake-c.** The *Trichosanthes colubrina* and the *Cucumis flexuosus* (seu *anguis*). [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Spanish c.** The *Ctenactis cirrhosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Squirting c.** The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild c.** The *Echinocystis lobata*. [B, 75.]

CUCUMBER-ROOT, n. $Ku^2ku^2m-bu^6r-ru^4t$. The genus *Medeola*. [B, 32 (a, 24).]—**Indian c.-r.** The *Medeola virginica*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

CUCUMBER-TREE, n. $Ku^2ku^2m-bu^6r-tre$. The *Magnolia acuminata* and the *Magnolia Fraseri*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Long-leaved c.-t.** The *Magnolia Fraseri*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow c.-t.** The *Magnolia cordata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUCUMELLO (Port.), n. $Ku-ku-me^2lo$. The *Boletus edulis*. [B, 282; L, 105.]

CUCUMER, n. $Ku^2ku^2-mu^6r$. Fr., *cucumère*. See **CUCUMIS**.

CUCUMÉRACÉ (Fr.), adj. $Ku^6ku^6ma-ra^2sa$. Like a cucumber; as a n., in the f. pl., *c'és*, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [L, 41.]

CUCUMÈRE (Fr.), n. $Ku^6ku^6-me^6r$. See **CUCUMIS**.

CUCUMERINA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku^4)me^2r-i(e)^na^3$. See **TÆNIA elliptica**.

CUCUMERINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku^4)me^2r-i(e)^ne(na^2e^2)$. Fr., *cucumérinées*. 1. Of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising (1841) *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Coccinia*, *Trichosanthes*, *Elaterium*, and *Cephalandra*, to which he subsequently added *Echinocystis*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Cucurbitaceæ genuinæ*, consisting of Endlicher's genera of 1841. 3. Of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising the same genera, and in addition *Ceratosaunthes*, *Involucraria*, *Gymnopetalum*, and *Apodanthera*. 4. Of Pax, a subtribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising *Cucumis*, *Citrullus*, *Lagenaria*, *Ecballium*, etc. [B, 170, 245 (a, 24).]

CUCUMERINÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku^4)me^2r-i^2n^2e^2(a^3e^2)$. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

CUCUMERINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku^4)me^2r-i(e)^nu^2s(nu^4)s$. Fr., *cucumérin*. Resembling the seed of a cucumber. [L, 87.]

CUCUMIFORM, adj. $Ku^2ku^2-mi^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *cucumiformis* (from *cucumis*, a cucumber, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cucumiforme*. Ger., *gurkenförmig*. Having the form of a cucumber. [L, 41.]

CUCUMIS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku^4)ku^2(ku^4)mi^2s$. Gen., *cucum' eris*. Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\kappa\upsilon\omicron\varsigma$. Fr., *concombre*. Ger., *Gurke*. 1. The cucumber; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. 2. The penis. [B, 34, 42, 77 (a, 24); L, 30.]—**C. abdelkavi**. See *C. chate*.—**C. acutangulus** [Linnaeus]. The *Luffa acutangula*. [B, 245.]—**C. aegyptius**. See *C. chate*.—**C. agrestis**. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]—**C. amarissimus** [Schradler]. A species the fruit of which has been used as a substitute for colocynth. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. anguria**. Fr., *concombre arada* (ou *marron*), *angurie*. Ger., *Angurie*. The prickly-fruited gherkin-cucumber; indigenous to the Antilles, cultivated for its fruit, which is of the size of a hen's egg, and, when green, is pickled and eaten. [B, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. anguinus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *concombre serpent*. The snake-cucumber; an East Indian species remarkable for the serpentine form of its fruit. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. asininus**. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]—**C. canadensis**. See **SICYOIDES**.—**C. cantalupo**. Fr., *cantaloupe*. It., *c.* The cantaloupe; a variety of the *C. melo* of Linnaeus. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. chate** [Linnaeus]. Ar., *abdelavi*. The Egyptian, or hairy, cucumber. The fruit is supposed to be the *Kishum* of the Scriptures (Numb. xi, 5; Isa. i, 8). It has smooth stalks with rigid bristles, hairy leaves, and hairy fruit when young, smooth when old. It is common in the fields of Egypt. A drink is made from it when ripe by stirring the pulp with a stick, without removing the fruit from its stem, and then closing the hole with wax and burying the fruit till the pulp has fermented. It is also used as a diuretic. [B, 77, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. citrullus** [Séringé]. Fr., *melon d'eau pastèque*. Ger., *Wassermelone*, *Citrullen-Gurke*. It., *cocomero*. Sp., *sandia*. The

water-melon. It is diuretic, and its seeds (*semen citrulli* [seu *anguria*, seu *melonis*]) were once official, though now seldom used, except in domestic practice as a vermifuge. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. colocynthis** [Linnaeus]. See **CITRULLUS c.** and **COLOCYNTHI**.—**C. comonom** [Thunberg]. The *comonom* of Japan, where the fruit is eaten, cooked, and a sort of beer is also made from it. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. deliciosus** [Roth]. Sp., *meloncillo de olor*. A species indigenous to South America, and cultivated in Spain, Portugal, and the West Indies. The fruit, of about the size of a goose-egg, is not so savory as the common melon, and is cultivated principally for its delicious odor. [B, 180 (a, 24); a, 14.]—**C. dudaim**. Fr., *fausse orange*, *concombre de Perse*. Queen Anne's pocket-melon or apple-cucumber; indigenous to Persia. The fruit is not edible, but is cultivated on account of its odor. It is used as a cosmetic. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. echinatus**. See *C. anguria*.—**C. farinosus** [Ehrenberg]. A species with edible fruit cultivated in Egypt. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. flexuosus** [De Candolle]. See *C. anguinus*.—**C. grossularioides**. See *C. prophetarum*.—**C. Hardwickii**. An East Indian species, having a very bitter taste, and reputed to be purgative. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C. hortensis**. See *C. sativus*.—**C. macrocarpus** [Wenderoth]. A species with edible fruit indigenous to Brazil. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. maderaspatana** [Linnaeus]. The *Bryonia maderaspatana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. maltensis**. Fr., *concombre de Malte*. A variety of *C. melo*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. melo** [Linnaeus]. Gr., $\sigma\acute{\iota}\kappa\upsilon\omicron\varsigma \pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\nu$ [Hippocrates], $\sigma\acute{\iota}\kappa\upsilon\omicron\varsigma \mu\epsilon\pi\omicron\varsigma$ [Dioscorides]. Fr., *melon*, *cantaloupe*. Ger., *Melone*, *Melonengurke*. It., *mellone*, *propone*. Sp., *melon*. The melon; a species with edible fruit indigenous to southern and western Asia. Its seed (*semen melonis*) formed part of the *quatuor semina frigida majora*, formerly official. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. odoratissimus** [Mönnch]. See *C. dudaim*.—**C. prophetarum**, **C. propheterum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *concombre des prophètes* (ou *d'Arabie*). Ger., *Prophetengurke*. A species indigenous to Arabia, used as an article of diet. It contains a bitter principle called by Nalz *propetin*. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pseudo-colocynthis** [Royle]. Himalayan colocynth; a species indigenous to northern India, much resembling colocynth and often mistaken for it. [B, 18, 172 (a, 24).] See **CITRULLUS pseudo-colocynthis**.—**C. sativus** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *concombre ordinaire* (ou *commun*). Ger., *Gar-*



CUCUMIS SATIVUS. [A, 327.]

tengurke, *Kurkumer*. It., *cetriuolo*. Sp., *pepino*. The common cucumber; indigenous to Tartary, Egypt, and southern Asia. The seeds formed one of the constituents of the official *quatuor semina frigida majora*, and were emulsified and used in catarrh, intestinal disorders, etc. An emollient ointment is still prepared from the pulp of the fruit. The fruit is also pickled and eaten. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *Pommade aux concombres*.—**C. silvestris**. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. trigonus** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species having a very bitter taste and reputed to be purgative. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**C. utilissimus** [Roxburgh]. The field-cucumber; cultivated in India. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**Pomatum de succo cucumeris sativi** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pommade aux concombres*.—**Semen (seu Semina) cucumeris** (seu *cucumeris sativi*). Ger., *Gurkensamen*. The seed of *C. sativus*. [B, 95, 180 (a, 24).]—**Succus cucumeris**. The expressed juice of *C. sativus*, formerly in repute as a remedy for pulmonary phthisis. [A, 319.]—**Unguentum cucumeris**. See *Pommade aux concombres*.

CUCUPHA (Lat.), n. f. Fr., *cucuphe*, *calotte céphalique*. Ger., *Krüterhaube*, *Krütermütze*. A medicinal cap formerly used to subject the head to the influence of certain powders. It was made of two pieces of fine cloth interlined with a layer of quilted cotton, on which had been sprinkled the aromatic powder such as camphor, valerian, hemlock, etc. [L, 87, 94, 105 (a, 21).]

CUCUPUGUACU, n. The *Bodianus guttatus*. [B, 88.]

CUCURBIÈRE (Fr.), adj. $Ku^6ku^6-be-fe^2r$. Fr., *cucurbita*, *gourd*, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing a gourd-like fruit. [L, 41.]

CUCURBIT, n. $Ku-ku^6r^2it$. Lat., *cucurbita*. Fr., *cucurbite*. Ger., *Kürbis*. 1. A vessel, especially one shaped like a gourd, used in distillation; the body of an alembic. 2. Any similar vessel, such as a cupping-glass. [A, 325.] 3. A cucurbitaceous plant. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

CUCURBITA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-a^3}$. Fr., *courge*. Ger., *Kürbis*. It., *zucca*. Sp., *calabaza*. 1. The gourd, pumpkin, squash; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceae*, tribe *Cucumerinæ*, indigenous to the East, but widely cultivated. [B, 19, 42, 77 (a, 24).] 2. See **CUCURBITA**.—**Ceratum cucurbitae**. Sp., *cerato de calabaza* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of white wax and 4 parts of oleum cucurbitae. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**C. anguria** [Lamarck]. See *Cucumis citrullus*.—**C. aurantifolius**. Fr., *orangein, fausse orange*. Sp., *calabaza, anaranjada*. The mock-orange gourd; a variety of *C. melopepo*; and the fruit resembles the orange in color and size. It is cooked and eaten in the Levant. [B, 77, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. cathartica**. See *Citrullus colocynthis*.—**C. ceratoceras** [Haberl.]. A species cultivated in Brazil. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**C. cerifera** [Fischer]. Fr., *courge couverte de cire*.—See **BENINCASA cerifera**.—**C. citrullus**. See *Cucumis citrullus*.—**C. cruenta**. See *Wet cup*.—**C. destillatoria**. An alembic. [A, 325.]—**C. lagenaria**. Fr., *cougourde, calabasse, courge-bouteille*. Ger., *Flaschenkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza vinatera*. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 245.]—**C. leucantha** [Duchesne]. **C. leucantha lagenaria**. See *C. lagenaria*.—**C. levis**. See *Dry cup*.—**C. longa**. Fr., *courge longue (ou trompette)*. A variety of the *C. leucantha lagenaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. maxima** [Duchesne]. Fr., *courge, potiron* [Fr. Cod.], *péponpotiron, citrille*. Ger., *Riesenkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza*. The red gourd; a species indigenous to Asia, Europe, and America; its fruit, which sometimes attains a weight of 240 lbs., forms a largely used article of diet in Europe and Asia, and as a diuretic and tenniacid. The seed is officinal in the Fr. Cod. [A, 479; B, 77, 95, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. melopepo** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *mélépéon*. Ger., *Turbanbund* (oder *Türkenbund*) *Kürbis*. The squash, or bush-gourd; a cultivated species with edible fruit. [B, 19, 77, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. moschata** [Duchesne]. Fr., *courge berbère (ou musquée melonée, ou muscade des Marseilles)*. A species cultivated in southern France and in Africa. The immature fruit is edible. [B, 77, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. occidentalis**. A West India species. The seeds are used as a tennifuge. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. ovifera succada**. Ger., *Eierkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza ovada*. Vegetable marrow; a variety of *C. pepo* brought from Persia, and now extensively cultivated for its culinary uses. [B, 19, 77 (a, 24).]—**C. parva**. See **CUCURBITULA** (1st def.).—**C. pepo** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *potiron courge*. Ger., *gemeiner Kürbis*. It., *zucca comune*. Sp., *calabaza común*. The common pumpkin. Its seeds (*semen cucurbitae*) formed one of the official *quatuor semina frigida majora*, and an emulsion of the seeds is still used as a vermifuge. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See **PEPO**.—**C. pepo luteus**. Fr., *pépon jaune*. A variety of the *C. pepo*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pepo viridis**. Fr., *pépon vert*. A variety of *C. pepo* cultivated in France. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. perennis**. A cultivated species. The macerated root is used as a remedy for hemorrhoids. [B, 66, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. pinnatifida**. See *Cucumis citrullus*.—**C. polymorpha** [Duchesne]. See *C. melopepo*.—**C. polymorpha verrucosa**. Fr., *barbareque sauvage, barbarine*. See *C. verrucosa*.—**C. pyramidalis**. Fr., *coloquinte laitee, fausse poire, cougourdette*. A variety of *C. melopepo*. [B, 173.]—**C. pyrotheca**. Fr., *courge, poire à poudre*. A variety of *C. leucantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. radiata**. Fr., *artichaut d'Espagne*. A variety of *C. melopepo*. The seeds furnish an oil used as a cosmetic; the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. sicca**. See *Dry cup*.—**C. siceraria**. A species indigenous to Chili. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. ventosa**. See **CUCURBITULA** (1st def.).—**C. verrucosa** [Linnaeus]. Ger., *Warzenkürbis*. Sp., *calabaza verrucosa*. The long squash of Venezuela. [a, 14; B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgaris**. See *C. pepo*.—**Semen cucurbitae**. Ger., *Kürbissamen*. The seed of *C. pepo* (the *pepo* of the U. S. Ph.); used, in emulsion and infusion, as a diuretic and vermifuge. [B, 5, 95, 180 (a, 24).]—**Semina cucubite** (see *cucurbitae lagenariae*). The seeds of the *Lagenaria vulgaris*. [B, 180.]—**Semina cucurbitae vulgaris**. The seeds of *C. pepo*. [B, 180.]

CUCURBITACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-a^3}$. Fr., *cucurbitacées*. Ger., *Cucurbitaceen*. Of Jussieu, Linnaeus, Lindley, and subsequent authors, the gourd and cucumber family; an order of dicotyledons usually assigned to the *Polypetalæ*, but by some authors placed among the *Gamopetalæ* in the neighborhood of the *Campnulacæ*, and comprising *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, *Lagenaria*, *Momordica*, *Melothria*, *Bryonia*, etc. The *C.* of Linnaeus comprised also *Passiflora*, now made the type of a distinct order. The *C.* are annual or perennial herbs bearing climbing or creeping stems, alternate, petiolate leaves without stipules or with tendrils in their place, regular monococious or dioecious, usually gamopetalous, and 5-parted flowers, and a peculiar form of fruit (*pepo*), fleshy, and containing numerous exalbuminous seeds. By Bentham and Hooker they are divided into the tribes *Cucumerinæ*, *Abobreeæ*, *Elateriæ*, *Sicyoideæ*, *Gomphogynæ*, *Gynostemniæ*, *Zanoniceæ*, and *Fevilleæ*. By Pax the *C.* are divided into the tribes *Fevilleæ*, *Melothriæ*, *Cucurbitæ*, *Sicyoideæ*, and *Cyclantheræ*. Many of the species furnish valuable medicinal agents. [B, 19, 34, 42, 170, 245 (a, 24).]

CUCURBITACEOUS, adj. $Ku^2-ku^5rb-i2t-a^3shn^3s$. Lat., *cucurbitaceus, cucurbitinus*. Fr., *cucurbitacé*. Ger., *kürbisartig*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CUCURBITÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-e(a^3e^2)}$. 1. Of Seringe, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, comprising *Bryonia*, *Sicyos*, *Elaterium*, *Momordica*, *Neosperma*, *Sechium*, *Melothria*, *Trichosanthes*, *Cucurbita*, *Involucraria*, *Muricia*, and *Anguria*. He subsequently added *Lagenaria*, *Cucumis*, *Luffa*, *Benincasa*, *Erythrolapum*, *Turra*, and *Joliffia*. 2. Of Schröder, a class including *Coniandra*, *Cyrtomena*, and *Melothria*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUCURBITAIN (Fr.), **CUCURBITAIRE** (Fr.), adj's. $Ku^5-ku^5rb-ta^2n^2$. See **CUCURBITINUS**; as a n., see **PROGLOTTIS**.

CUCURBITAL, adj. $Ku^2-ku^5rb-i2t-a^2l$. Lat., *cucurbitalis*. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Cucurbita*. [a, 24.]—**C. alliance**. Lat., *nixus cucurbitalis*. See **CUCURBITALES**.

CUCURBITALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-a^3}$ (a³)lez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance (*nixus epigynæ*) comprising

the *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Loasacæ*, *Cactacæ*, and *Homalinæ*; subsequently an alliance (*nixus exogena diclinea*) comprising the *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Datisacæ*, and *Begoniaceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUCURBITATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-a(a^3)shn^3(t)^2-o}$. Gen., *cucurbitationis*. From *cucurbita* (see **CUCURBITULA**). Ger., *Schröpfen*. Wet-cupping. [A, 326.]

CUCURBITÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t/e^2-e(a^3e^2)}$. Fr., *cucurbitées*. A tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, including, according to Pax, the subtribes *Cucumerinæ*, *Trichosanthinæ*, *Cucurbitinæ*, and *Abobrinæ*. [a, 24.]

CUCURBITINÆ [Pax] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-i(e)'ne(na^3e^2)}$. A subtribe of the *Cucurbitacæ*, comprising *Cucurbita*, etc. [B, 245.]

CUCURBITININE, n. $Ku^2-ku^5rb-i2t-en$. An alkaloid that Dornier and Wolkowich supposed they had discovered in the seed of *Cucurbita pepo*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUCURBITINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-i^2n'e^2-e(a^3e^2)}$. Fr., *cucurbitinées*. Of Brongnart, a class of perigynous *Dialypetalæ*, comprising the *Begoniaceæ*, *Nandirobocæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*, and *Gronovicæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUCURBITINUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-i(e)'nu^2s(nu^2)s}$. From *cucurbita*, a gourd. Fr., *cucurbitin, cucurbitiné*. Gourd-shaped. As a n., see **PROGLOTTIS**. [A, 322; L.]

CUCURBITULA (Lat.), n. f., dim. of *cucurbita*, a gourd. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ku^5rb(ku^4rb)^{i2t-u^2(u^4)-la^3}$. Fr., *cucurbitule, cornicule, ventouse* (1st def.). Ger., *Schröpfkopf*. It., *ventosa, coppetta*. Sp., *ventosa*. 1. A cupping-glass; so called because originally made of a gourd. 2. A subtribe of the genus *Bryonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cruenta**, **C. cum ferro**. See *Wet cup*.—**C. levis**, **C. sicca**. See *Dry cup*.

CUCURD, n. $Ku^3k^u^5rd$. An old name for a plant supposed to be the *Bryonia dioica*. [A, 505.]

CUCURIT, n. In Guiana, the *Maximiliana regia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUD, n. Ku^3d . A-S., c. Fr., *bol alimentaire*. Of ruminants, the alimentary bolus (see under **BOLUS**) regurgitated into the mouth for a second mastication.

CUDALAY-POOLIPPOO-NEER (Hind.), n. The acidulous fluid, probably containing oxalic acid, which exudes from the chick-pea. [B, 172 (a, 24); L, 105.]

CUDBEAR, n. $Ku^3d'ba^2r$. The *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 505.]

CUDDY, n. $Ku^3d'i^2$. The *Fulica chloropus*. [B, 88.]—**C's-lugs**. The leaves of *Verbascum thapsus*. [A, 505.]

CUDO, n. In Malabar, a species of *Amsonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUDOWA (Ger.), n. $Ku^4d'o'va^3$. A place in the district of Breslau, in Prussian Silesia, where there are three alkaline and saline chalybeate springs highly charged with carbonic acid. The water, which, besides sodium carbonate, contains a small amount of arsenic, has a temperature of 113° C. and a sp. gr. of 1.0022; it acts, according to Le Pileur, as an alterative and tonic, and is employed both internally and externally. [Jacob, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," May 17, 1886, p. 441; L, 41.]

CUDU-PARITI, CUDU-PURITI, n's. In Malabar, the *Gosypium arboreum*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CUDWEED, n. $Ku^3d'wed$. 1. The genus *Gnaphalium*, especially the *Gnaphalium silvaticum*. 2. The *Lecanora tartarea*. [A, 505; B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Antennaria margaritacea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common c.** The *Gnaphalium germanicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden c.** In the West Indies, the *Pterocaulon virgatum*. [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**Jersey c.** The *Gnaphalium luteo-album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain-c.** The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Narrow-leaved c.** The *Gnaphalium gallicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pearl-c.** The *Antennaria margaritacea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Purplish c.** The *Gnaphalium purpureum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-c.**, **Sea-side c.** The *Diotis maritima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Silvery c.** The *Antennaria tomentosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wood-c.** The *Gnaphalium silvaticum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUDWORT, n. $Ku^3d'wu^5rt$. The *Filago germanica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUEMA (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku^4)-e(a)'ma^3$. See **CYEMA**.

CUENTAS, n. A commercial name for the seeds of *Canna indica* and of *Cotix lacrima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CU-EO, n. In Cochin-China, a name for several varieties of *Commelyna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C.-e. rai**. The *Commelyna tuberosa*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CUERCETAGETIN, n. $Kwu^5r-se^2-ta^2-j-e'ti^2n$. A coloring matter found in *Tagetes patula*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]

CUERDA (Sp.), n. $Kwe^2r'da^3$. See **CORN**.—**C. de violin**. The *Cuscuta americana*. [A, 447.]

CUERNECILLO (Sp.), n. $Kwe^2r-na-thel'yo$. See **ERGOT**.—**C. de centeno** [Mex. Ph.]. Ergot of rye. [A, 447.]—**C. de maiz**. Ergot of maize. [A, 447.]

CUERNIER (Fr.), n. $Ku^5r-ne-a$. The *Cornus mas*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CUERNO (Sp.), n. $Kwe^2r'no$. See **CORNU**. [A, 417.]—**C. de ciervo** [Mex. Ph.]. See **CORNU CERVI**.—**C. de ciervo calcinado**. See **CORNU CERVI ustum**.—**C. del ciervo** [Sp. Ph.]. See **CORNU CERVI**.

CUERNYAS (Sp.), n. $Kwe^2rn'ya^3s$. The *Canna indica*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

CUHURAAQUAM, n. In Brazil, the *Cesalpinia echinata*. [L, 87, vol. 24, p. 181.]

CUICHUNCHILLI, CUICHUNCHULLI, n's. In Peru, the root of *Lonidium parviflorum*; said to be used in elephantiasis and other cutaneous affections. It is diaphoretic, diuretic, occasionally sialagogue, and in large doses emetic and cathartic. [B, 5, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CUÏÈTE (Fr.), n. Kwe-e²t. See **CUÏÈTE**.

CUILLER (Fr.), **CUILLÈRE** (Fr.), n's. Kwel-ya, -ye²r. A spoon or any spoon-shaped instrument. [A, 301.]—**C. des arbres** [Paulet]. An agaric growing on the oak and the chestnut of India, believed to be the *Agaricus dimidiatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. du forceps**. The blade of an obstetrical forceps. [A, 301.]—**C. moyenne**. See **Greater COCHLEAR**.—**Petite c.** See **Small COCHLEAR**.

CUILLÉRÉE (Fr.), n. Kwel-ye²r-a. A spoonful. [A, 301.]—**C. à bouche**. See **C. ordinaire**.—**C. à café**. A teaspoonful, 4 grammes. [a, 21.]—**C. à dessert**. A dessertspoonful, 10 grammes. [a, 21.]—**C. ordinaire**. A tablespoonful, 20 grammes. [a, 21.]

CUILLERONS (Fr.), n. pl. Kwel-ye²-ro²n². See **BALANCERS** (1st def.).

CUINCA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-i²n²/ka². See **CAINCA**.

CUINE (Fr.), n. Kwen. An old name for a retort. [L, 41.]

CUIR (Fr.), n. Kwer. 1. The skin (see **CORIUM**). 2. Leather. [A, 301.]—**C. chevelu**. The hairy scalp. [G.]—**C. des arbres**. The *Rhacodium xylostroma*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fossile**. Asbestos. [B.]

CUIRASS, n. Kwir²-a²s'. Fr., *cuirasse*. Ger., *Panzer*. 1. See **CARAPACE**. 2. A firm, close-fitting bandage (especially an immovable bandage) for the thorax.

CUIRASSÉ, adj. Kwir²-a²sd'. Fr., *cuirassé*. In zoology, provided with a cuirass. [L, 41.]

CUISANT (Fr.), adj. Kwe-za²n². Burning, scalding (said of pain). [A, 301.]

CUISSART (Fr.), n. Kwe-sa²r. A sheath for attaching an artificial leg to the stump of a thigh. [L, 41 (a, 18).]

CUISSE (Fr.), n. Kwes. The thigh. [A, 301.]—**C's de la moëlle allongée**. The inferior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 22; K.]—**C's du cerveau**. The crura cerebri. [I, 64; K.]—**C's du cœur**. A term sometimes applied to the omphalo-mesenteric veins. [L, 88.]—**Petites c's de la moëlle allongée**. The inferior cerebellar peduncles. [I, 22; K.]

CUISSON (Fr.), n. Kwe-so²n². 1. A cooking. 2. A burning, smarting, or scalding pain. [A, 301.]

CUIT (Fr.), adj. Kwe. Cooked, elaborated. [A, 301.]

CUITACOCHE, n. Ergot of maize. [A, 447.]

CUITLAPATLI (Mex.), n. The *Valeriana mexicana*. [A, 447.]

CUIVRATE (Fr.), n. Kwev-ra²t. A double salt containing copper. [A, 301, 385.]

CUIVRE (Fr.), n. Kwev'r. See **COPPER**.—**Acétate basique de c.** Verdigris. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See under **COPPER subacetate**.—**Acétate de deutoxyde de c.** Normal copper acetate.—**Acétate neutre de c.** See **COPPER subacetate**.—**Ammonium de c., Ammonure de c. composée**. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**Azotate de c.** See **COPPER nitrate**.—**Azur de c.** See **Armenian STONE** and **ARMENITE**.—**Cendre (ou chaux) de c.** See *Squama æris*.—**C. ammoniacal**. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**C. azuré**. Copper carbonate. [A, 301.]—**C. blanc**. A name for various alloys of copper and arsenic. [B, 88.]—**C. brûlé**. See *Squama æris*.—**C. carbonaté bleu (terreux)**. See **Armenian STONE** and **ARMENITE**.—**C. carbonaté vert**. See *CINIS viridis*.—**C. faux**. An old name for nickel. [L, 105 (a, 27).]—**C. jaune**. Syn.: *laiton*. An alloy of from 30 to 40 parts of zinc and from 60 to 80 of copper. [A, 301.]—**C. muriato-ammoniacal**. See **COPPER ammoniochloride**.—**C. sulfaté**. Acid copper sulphate. [B, 88.]—**Deuto-acétate de c.** Normal copper acetate.—**Deutoxyde de c.** See *Squama æris*.—**Eau de c.** A commercial term for oxalic acid. [Montagnon, "Lyon méd.," Jan. 10, 1886, p. 45.]—**Eau de c. ammoniacal**. See **Liquor CUPRI ammoniati**.—**Éléolé d'acétate de c.** See **Liniment of subacetate of COPPER**.—**Éléolé d'acétate de c. composé**. See **BALSAMUM viride** (2d def.).—**Emplâtre d'acétate de c.** See **Ceratium ÆRUGINIS**.—**Fil de c.** Copper wire (the *cuprum* of the Br. Ph.). [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Fleurs de c.** Capillary filamentous crystals, being one of the forms assumed by cuprous oxide, Cu₂O. [a, 27.]—**Hydrocarbonate de c.** Basic copper carbonate. [B.]—**Hydrolé de sulfate de c. et d'ammoniaque**. See **Liquor CUPRI ammoniati**.—**Mellite d'acétate de c.** Miel avec l'acétate de c. See **Linimentum ÆRUGINIS**.—**Onguent de c.** See **Unguentum ÆRUGINIS**.—**Onguent de c. composé**. See **Unguentum MALORUM insanorum**.—**Oxyde de c. vert**. See **COPPER subacetate**.—**Oxyde noir de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. See **COPPER monoxide**.—**Oxyde rouge de c.** Red oxide of copper, cuprous oxide. [B.]—**Oxymellite de c.** See **Linimentum ÆRUGINIS**.—**Pilules de c. ammoniacal gentianées** [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Ammoniacal copper-sulphate pills with gentian; made by mixing 10 grains of copper and ammonium sulphate (dissolved in a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and caustic ammonia) and 2 drachms of extract of gentian, and adding a sufficient quantity of powdered cinchona, then dividing into 60 pills. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Pilules de c. ammoniacal hyoscyamées** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Ammoniacal copper-sulphate pills with hyoscyamus; made by mixing 1 drachm each of copper and ammonium sulphate and extract of hyoscyamus and a sufficient quantity of powdered valerian-root to make 32 pills. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Rétinolé d'acétate de c.** See **Ceratium ÆRUGINIS**.—**Soufre de c.** See **Sulphur CUPRI**.—**Sous-acétate de deutoxyde de c., Sous-deuto-acétate de c.** See **COPPER subacetate**.—**Sulfate de c. ammoniacal**. See

COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**Sulfate de c. alumineux**. See **CUPRUM aluminatum**.—**Sulfure de c.** See **COPPER sulphide**.—**Surdeuto-sulfate de c.** See **COPPER sulphate**.—**Teinture de c. de Lewis**. See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.—**Teinture de c. d'Helvetius** [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann)]. Helvetius's tincture of copper; made by melting together 1 part of copper sulphate and 2 parts of ammonium chloride, allowing the mixture to solidify, powdering, and pouring upon the powder a sufficient quantity of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vitriol de c.** See **COPPER sulphate**.

CUIVRÉ (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vra. Copper-colored. [A, 301.]

CUIVREUX (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vru². See **CUPREOUS**.

CUIVRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Kwe-vrek. Cupric. [B.]

CUJANUS (Lat.), **CUJAVUS** [Rumphius] (Lat.), n's f. Ku-ya²nu²s(nu⁴s), -vu²s(vu⁴s). The genus *Psidium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. agrestis**. The *Psidium pomiferum*. [B, 88.]—**C. domestica**. Ger., *Cujavabirne*. The *Psidium pyrifolium*. [B, 88.]

CUÏÈTE, n. The *Curcuma zerumbet*. [A.]

CUÏI (Sp.), n. Ku-he'. At Caracas, the *Acacia macrantha*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. de afuera**. At Caracas, the *Parkinsonia aculeata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUKSTOLE, CUK-STOOLE, n's. Ku²k²/stol, -stul. See **TOAD-STOOL**.

CUL (Fr.), n. Ku². The breech of the foetus. [A, 44.]—**C. blanc**. The *Scelopax gallinago* and the *Motacilla cyanthe*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**C. d'âne**. The *Actinia equina*. [B, 88.]—**C. d'artichaut**. The receptacle of *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de cheval**. The *Actinia judaica*. [B, 88.]—**C. de chien**. The fruit of *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de négresse**. The fruit of *Lodoicea Sechellarum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. de jatte**. **C. de poule**. **C. de sac**. **C. de verre**. See the major list.—**C. tout nu**. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CULAKA (Sanskrit), n. Nux vomica. [L, 105.]

CULANTRILLO (Sp.), n. Kul-a²n-trel'yo. 1. Of the Sp. Ph., the *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. 2. At Caracas, the *Adiantum concinnum*. 3. In Chili, the *Petilla*, an astringent plant. [B, 19, 95, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. chilencis**. A plant found in the province of San Luis, Argentine Republic, employed for purifying the blood. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]—**C. de México** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Adiantum tenerum*. [A, 447.]—**C. de pozo** [Sp. Ph.]. See **C**.

CULANTRO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Kul-a²n'tro. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 447.]

CULATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku⁴)-la(la²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). Calined. [L, 94.]

CULBICIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-bi²s(bi²k)/i²-o. Gen., *culbicion'is*. An old name for a sort of ardor urinae attributed to prostatic inflammation and putrescence of the semen. [A, 325.]

CULBUTE (Fr.), n. Ku²-bu²t. Ger., *Burzelbaum, Sturzbaum*. A somersault-like movement, like that which the foetus was formerly supposed to execute within the womb at the time when the head had become relatively so heavy as to cause such a movement.

CULCAS (Ar.), n. The *Coccoloba antiquorum*. [B, 88.]

CULCASIEË (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²-ka²s-i²e²-a²-e². A tribe of the *Araceæ*, suborder *Pothoideæ*, consisting of *Culcasia*. [B, 245.]

CULCASINEË (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²-ka²s-i²e²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *culcasinées*. Of Schott, a subtribe of the *Aroideæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULCITA (Lat.), **CULCITRA** (Lat.), n's f. Ku²(ku⁴)/si²t²(ki²t²)-a², -ra². Fr., *culcite*. 1. A cushion or pillow. [A, 318.] 2. The genus *Dicksonia* and the *Balantium*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. perforata**. A perforated cushion, formerly used with an obstetrical chair. [A, 325.]

CUL-DE-JATTE (Fr.), n. Ku²-d'zha²t. A person crippled in the lower limbs. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 27, 1887, p. 246; L, 41.]

CUL-DE-POULE (Fr.), n. Ku²-d'pul. Of the veterinarians, an ulcer with projecting edges, also a fatty prominence situated near the tail in fat horses. [A, 301.]

CUL-DE-SAC (Fr.), n. Ku²-d'sa²k. Ger., *Blindsack*. The bottom of any sac-like cavity. [A, 301.]

CUL-DE-VERRE (Fr.), n. Ku²-d've²r. The greenish appearance of the pupil in horses with cataract. [A, 301.]

CULÉ (Sp.), n. Ku-la'. A plant found in the province of Entre Rios, Argentine Republic; used as a remedy for indigestion. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]

CULEN, n. In Chili, the *Psoralea glandulosa* and the *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B, 19 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]—**C. jaune** [Molina] (Fr.). The *Psoralea glandulosa*, also one of its varieties (the *Psoralea cullen* of Poiret). [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21).]—**Herba c.** (Lat.). The leaves of *Psoralea glandulosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CULÉN-CULÉN (Sp.), n. Ku-lan²/ku-lan². The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [L, 77.]

CULERAGE, n. Ku²l²/u²r-aj. See **CULRAGE**.

CULEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku)/le²-u²s(n⁴s). Gr., *κουλέος* (Ion. for *κολέος*). 1. A sheath, the vagina. 2. A bag; of Hippocrates, the pericardium. 3. An ancient liquid measure containing 20 amphoræ, also various measures of lesser capacity. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CULEX (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku⁴)/le²x. Gen., *cul'icis*. Gr., *κώνωψ* (1st def.). Fr., *cousin* (1st def.). Ger., *Stechmücke* (1st def.), *Floh* (2d def.). It., *zanzara* (1st def.). Sp., *zancudo* (1st def.). 1. The gnat, a genus of the *Culicidae*. [A, 322.] 2. The *Plantago psyllium* and the *Inula pulicaria*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. annulatus**. A variety having transverse white spots, which inflicts very painful

bites. [L, 321].—**C. mosquito**. The mosquito. [C. Finlay, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Oct., 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 419].—**C. pipiens**. Fr., *cotinus commun.* Ger., *Mücke*. The gnat. [L, 57].—**C. pulicaris**. Fr., *pibearu*. A large European variety. [L, 321].—**Culicum morsus**. Gnat-bites; of the old authors, pectehal spots. [A, 322, 325.]

CULEXIFUGE, n. More properly written *culicifuge*. Ku²-le²x¹²-fu². From *culer*, a gnat, and *fuga*, a means of escape. Of S. J. Lyman, a viscid oil containing strong aromatics, and having the property of preventing the attacks of black flies, mosquitoes, etc. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]

CULICIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku⁴)-li²s(li²k)-i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *culicides*. The gnats, a family of the *Diptera*. [L, 196.]

CULICIFORM, adj. Ku²li²s¹²-fo²rm. Lat., *culiciformis* (from *culer*, a gnat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *culiciforme*. Ger., *mückenförmig*. Having the shape of a gnat. [L, 56.]

CULICIVORE (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-le-se-vo^r. From *culer*, a gnat, and *vorare*, to eat. Subsisting on insects of the gnat family.

CULIER (Fr.), n. Ku⁶-le-a. The rectum. [L, 109.]

CULI-HAN, n. The *Cinnamomum culilawan*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULILABAN, n. Fr., c. Ger., c. See *Culilawan-BARK*.—**C'lorbeer** (Ger.), **C'zimmtbaum** (Ger.). The *Cinnamomum culilawan*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C'Rinde** (Ger.). See *Culilawan-BARK*.—**Essentia** (seu *tinctura*) c. (Lat.). Fr., *teinture* (ou *alcoolé*) *de culilawan*. Tincture of c.: an excitant, aromatic, stomachic, and carminative preparation, made by digesting for 4 days 2 parts of c. in 9 of concentrated alcohol, and filtering. [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CULLAWAN [Malay], n. See *C-BARK*.—**Alcoolé de c.** (Fr.). See *Tinctura CULLABAN*.—**Cortex c.** (Lat.). See *C-BARK*.—**Cortex c. papuanus**. The bark of *Cinnamomum xanthoneuron*, etc. [A, 319].—**C'öl** (Ger.). See *Oil of c.*—**C'Rinde** (Ger.). See *C-BARK*.—**Oil of c.** Fr., *huile de c.* Ger., *C'öl*. An oil obtained from c.-bark; heavier than water and smelling like a mixture of oil of cajuput and oil of cloves. [B, 270 (a, 24)].—**Teinture de c.** (Fr.), **Tincture of c.** See *Tinctura CULLABAN*.

CULITAWAN, CULIT-LAWANG, n's. See *Culilawan-BARK*.

CULLACK, n. Ku³l'a²k. An onion. [A, 505.]

CULLAVINE, n. Ku³l'a²-vin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A, 505.]

CULLAY-TREE, n. The *Quillaja saponaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CULLÉ, n. In Chili, the *Oxalis racemosa*. [B, 88.]

CULLEN, n. Ku³l'e²n. See *CULEN*.

CULLENBY, n. Ku³l'e²n-bi. See *CULLAVINE*.

CULLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku³(kul)'le²-u²s(u⁴s). See *CULEUS*.

CULLIONS, n. Ku³l'y²nz. The various species of *Orchis*. [A, 505.]

CULL-ME-TO-YOU, n. Ku³l'me-tu-yu. The *Viola tricolor*. [A, 505.]

CULLUMBINE, n. Ku³l'u²m-bin. See *COLUMBINE*.

CULM, n. Ku³lm. Lat., *culmus*. Fr., *chaume*. Ger., *Halm*. It., *culmo*, *stoppia*. Sp., *tallo*, *caña*. The hollow stem or stalk of a gramineous plant.

CULMALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku³(ku⁴)-ma(ma²)-lez(las). Of Batsch, a group of *Monocotyledones*, comprising the *Juncie* and *Calamaria*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CULMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ku³(ku⁴)/me²n. Gen., *cul' minis*. Ger., *Gipfel*. The top or summit of a thing; in ornithology, the highest middle longitudinal line of the bill. [L, 221.] See *ACME*.—**C. cerebelli**. Fr., *sommet du monticule*. Ger., *Gipfel des Berges*. The most elevated or prominent part of the vermis superior, situated near its anterior extremity. [Burdach (a, 18).]

CULMEUS (Lat.), adj. Ku³(ku⁴)/me²-u²s(u⁴s). Ger., *halmständig*, *kulmsprossend*. Growing on the culm (said of leaves or other organs in contradistinction to those growing on or near the root). [B, 123 (a, 24).]

CULMICOLOUS, adj. Ku³l-mi²k'o-lu²s. From *culmus*, a culm, and *colere*, to inhabit. Living upon the culms of plants. [L.]

CULMIFEROUS, adj. Ku³l-mi²f'e²r-u²s. Lat., *culmifer*, *culmiferus* (from *culmus*, a culm, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *culmifère*. Ger., *halmtragend*. Having or producing culms. [B, 119, 121 (a, 24).]

CULMIGENOUS, adj. Ku³l-mi²y²e²n-u²s. Lat., *culmigenus* (from *culmus*, a culm, and *gigni*, to be born). Fr., *culmigène*. See *CULMEUS*.

CULMINAL, adj. Ku³l'mi²n-a²l. From *culmen*, a summit. Belonging to or situated on the culmen. [L, 221.]

CULMINATION, n. Ku³l-mi²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *culminatio*. Ger., *Culminiren*. The attainment to the extreme point or degree (of fever, etc.).—**C'punkt** (Ger.). See *ACME*.

CULMINLÆ [Linneus] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku³(ku⁴)-mi²n'i²-e-(a²-e²). An order of dicotyledonous plants, comprising genera now referred to the *Malvaceæ*, *Bixaceæ*, *Tiliaceæ*, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULMUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku³(ku⁴)/mu²s(mu⁴s). See *CULM*.

CULOT (Fr.), n. Ku⁶-lo. 1. The metallic mass left in a crucible after it has been used. 2. The individual born last of a litter, also that one of a brood of birds that is hatched from the egg laid last. [A, 301.]

CULOTTE (Fr.), n. Ku⁶-lo²t. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**C. de Suisse**. 1. A variety of pear. 2. The *Passiflora cærulea*. 3. A univalve shell. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULOTTÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶-lo-ta. Of birds, having the upper part of the legs covered with long, drooping feathers. [L, 109.]

CULRACHE, CULRAGE, CULRATCHE, n's. Ku⁴l'rach, -raj, -rach. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A, 505.]

CUTELLAIRE (Fr.), adj. Ku⁶l-te²l-a²r. From *cultellus*, a small knife. Knife-shaped; as a n., a cautery-iron shaped like a small hatchet. [L, 41.]

CUTELLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *culter*. Ku³(ku⁴)-te²l'u²s-(lu⁴s). 1. A small knife. [A, 318].—**C. anceps**. A small surgical knife having a double cutting edge. [a, 25].—**C. uncus**. A small surgical knife the blade of which is shaped like a hook at its extremity. [a, 25.] 2. See *LACINIA*.

CULTER (Lat.), n. m. Ku³(ku⁴)/tu²r(te²r). Gen., *cul'tri*. Fr., *couteau* (1st def.). Ger., *Messer* (1st def.). It., *coltello* (1st def.). Sp., *cuchillo* (1st def.). 1. See *BISTOURY* and *KNIFE*. 2. The third lobe of the liver. [Theophilus Protospatharius (A, 325); L, 84].—**C. amputationis**. See *Amputating KNIFE*.—**C. curvus**, **C. falcatu**. A curved knife. [A, 325].—**C. lenticularis**. A lenticular knife. [E.].—**C. rasorius**. A razor. [A, 325].—**C. rectus**. A surgical knife having a straight blade so ground that it can be used for cutting or perforating. [a, 25].—**C. tonsorius**. A large knife, or razor, used to cut the hair before trephining or dressing wounds or contusions of the scalp.

CULTIROSTRAL, adj. Ku³li²-ro²s'tra²l. From *culter*, a knife, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having a beak adapted to cutting. [L, 221.]

CULTIROSTRES [Scater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku³(ku⁴)-ti²-ro²s'tre²(tras). A family of the *Laminipiantares*. [L, 121.]

CULTIVATION, n. Ku³li²-va'shu²n. Fr., c. Ger., *Cultur*. It., *coltivazione*. Sp., *cultivación* (1st def.), *cultivo* (2d def.). 1. The process of treating vegetable organisms in such a manner as to secure their growth and multiplication away from their natural habitat. See *CULTURE*.

CULTRATE, CULTRATED, adj's. Ku³l'tra², -e²d. Lat., *cultratus*. Having a knife-like edge. [L, 221.]

CULTRICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. Ku³(ku⁴)-tri²-ko²l'i²s. From *culter*, a knife, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cultricolle*. Ger., *messerhälsig*. Having the neck or thorax so compressed as to resemble the blade of a knife. [L, 41.]

CULTRIDENS (Lat.), adj. Ku³(ku⁴)/tri²-de²nz(dans). From *culter*, a knife, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *cultridenté*. Ger., *messerzähig*. Having the canine teeth compressed, with a sharp, concave border. [L, 41.]

CULTRIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Ku³(ku⁴)-tri²-fol'fo²l'i²-u²s(u⁴s). From *culter*, a knife, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cultrifolié*. Ger., *messerblättrig*. Having knife-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

CULTRIFORM, adj. Ku³l'tri²-fo²rm. From *culter*, a knife, and *forma*, form. See *CULTRATE*.

CULTRIROSTRAL, CULTRIROSTRATE, adj's. Ku³l'tri²-ro²st'ra²l, -rat. Having a knife-shaped bill, as in the heron. [L, 343.]

CULTRIROSTRES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku³(ku⁴)-tri²-rost'rez(ras). From *culter*, a knife, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., c. A family of the *Passeres*, or of the *Grallæ*. [L, 180.]

CULTRIVOROUS, adj. Ku³l'tri²v'o-ru²s. Gr., *μαχαιροφάγος*. Lat., *cultrivorus* (from *culter*, a knife, and *vorare*, to devour). Fr., *cultrivore*. Ger., *messerschluckend*. As formerly used, having swallowed a knife accidentally; as now employed, capable of appearing to swallow knives with impunity. [A, 325; L, 56.]

CULTURE, n. Ku³l'tu²r. Lat., *cultura*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cultur*. It., *coltura*. Sp., *cultivo*. 1. See *CULTIVATION*. 2. A growth (especially of pathogenetic micro-organisms) resulting from cultivation.—**C-streaks**. Ger., *Culturstreife*. Lines of microphytic implantation on agar-agar, gelatin, or the like. [a, 27].—**Fractional c.** Ger., *fractionirte Kultur*. See *Pure c.*—**Needle-c.** Fr., *c. par piqûre*. The c. of a micro-organism by transferring it on a sterilized needle to a substance (such as agar-agar) suitable for sustaining its growth. [B, 209].—**Pure c.** Ger., *reine Kultur*, *Reinkultur*. The c. of a single form of micro-organism uncontaminated with other organisms.—**Reine'**. See *Pure CULTIVATURE*. [E. Klebs (A, 319).]

CULUPA (Sp.), n. Ku-lu'pa². In Colombia, the *Passiflora mamifloris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CULUS (Lat.), n. m. Ku²(ku)/lu²s(lu⁴s). The anus. [A, 325.]

CULVER-FOOT, n. Ku³l'vu²r-fu²t. Probably the *Geranium molle*. [A, 505.]

CULVERKEYS, n. Ku³l'vu²r-kez. The *Orchis mascula*, the *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the *Scilla nutans*, the *Primula variabilis*, and the fruit of *Fraxinus excelsior*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]

CULVERS, n. Ku³l'vu²rz. The *Scilla nutans*. [A, 505.]

CULVER'S PHYSIC, CULVER'S ROOT, n's. Ku³l'vu²rz-fiz'izk, -ru²t. The rhizome of *Leptandra virginica*. [B, 5, 19, 276 (a, 24).]

CULVERWORT, n. Ku³l'vu²r-wu²rt. See *COLUMBINE*.

CUMACEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku²(ku)-ma(ma²)/se²-(ke²-a²). An order of the *Thoracostraca*. [L, 121.]

CUMAN, n. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMANA, n. In India, a tree with a fruit resembling the mulberry. A syrup made from it is used in sore throat. [B, 88; L, 87.]

CUMANDA, n. In Brazil a name for various species of beans. [B, 88.]

CUMANILIDE, n. Ku²m-a²n'i²-i²d(id). See *CUMOPHENAMIDE*.

CUMARAMARA, n. In Guiana, the *Lucuma mammosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMARIC ACID, n. $Ku^2ma^2r^2ik$. See COUMARIC ACID.

CUMARIN, n. $Ku^2ma^2r^2in$. See COUMARIN.

CUMARU, n. In Brazil, the *Coumarouna odorata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMARY, n. In Brazil, the *Aydenndron cujumary*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMARYL, n. $Ku^2ma^2r^2il$. See COUMARYL.

CUMATE, n. Ku^2m^2at . A salt of cumic acid. [B.]

CUMAVI, n. In India, a variety of the *Aloe perfoliata*. [B, 88.]

CUMBANG-SORE, n. In Java, the *Sida hirta*. [B, 88.]

CUMBERFIELD, n. $Ku^2m^2bu^2r^2feld$. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [A, 505.]

CUMBOO (Tamil), n. The *Penicillaria spicata*. [A, 22.]

CUMBULAM [Rheede], n. The *Benincasa cerifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMBULU (Malay), n. The *Gmelina arborea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CUMDUMBA (Tarasco), n. The *Sambucus mexicana*. [A, 447.]

CUMENAMIC ACID, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2a^2m^2ik$. See CUMINAMIC ACID.

CUMENE, n. Ku^2men . Fr., *cumène*. Ger., *Cumol*. It., *c.* A liquid, $C_6H_5CH_2CH_3 = C_9H_{12}$, boiling at about 152° C., existing ready formed in Roman cumin oil, and obtained artificially by the distillation of cumic acid. It is isomeric with propylbenzene, ethylmethylbenzene, mesitylene, and pseudocumene. [B, 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).]—**C** sulphonic acid. See SULPHOCUMINIC ACID.

CUMENOL, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2ol$. See CUMIC ALDEHYDE.

CUMENURIC ACID, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2u^2ri^2k$. A homologue of hippuric acid, $C_{12}H_{14}NO_2$, produced by the action of the silver compound of glycolcol on chloride of cumyl. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMENYL, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2il$. The hypothetical univalent radicle, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)$, of cumene, or isopropylphenyl. [a, 24.]—**C** cyanide. See CUMONITRIL.—**C** sulphurous acid. A product, $C_9H_{12}SO_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on cumene. [B, 2 (a, 24).]—**C** sulphurate. A substance, $C_9H_{12}S_2$, formed by the action of sulphuric acid and zinc on cumenesulphuric chloride. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMENYLACRYLIC ACID, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2il^2a^2k^2ri^2ik$. Fr., *acide cuményl-acrylique*. An acid, $C_{12}H_{14}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7)C_2H_3CO.OH$, homologous with cinnamic acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CUMENYLAMINE, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2il^2a^2m^2en$. See CUMDENE.

CUMENYLANGELIC ACID, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2il^2a^2n^2je^2l^2ik$. Fr., *acide cuményl-angélique*. A homologue of cinnamic acid, $C_{14}H_{18}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7)C_4H_6CO.OH$. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CUMENYLCHROTONIC ACID, n. $Ku^2me^2n^2il^2kro^2to^2n^2ik$. Fr., *acide cuményl-crotonique*. A compound, $C_{13}H_{16}O_2 = C_6H_4(C_3H_7)C_3H_4CO.OH$, homologous with cinnamic acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CUMÈTE (Fr.), n. Ku^2ma^2t . The genus *Eugenia*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41.]

CUMFIRIE, n. $Ku^2m^2fr^2ie$. The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505.]

CUMFREY, n. $Ku^2m^2fr^2e$. See COMFREY.

CUMIC, adj. Ku^2mi^2k . Containing or resembling cumin. [B.]—**C** acid. Fr., *acide cuminique*. Ger., *Cuminsäure*. It., *acido cuminico*. Sp., *ácido cumínico*. Cumyl oxide, cuminic acid; a paraproxybenzoic acid, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)CO.OH = C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, obtained by the oxidation of cuminol. [B, 2, 4, 14, 158, 270 (a, 24).]—**C** alcohol. See CUMIN ALCOHOL.—**C** aldehyde. Fr., *aldéhyde cuminique*. Ger., *Cuminaldehyd*. Cuminol, cuminic aldehyde, hydride of cumyl; an aromatic aldehyde, $C_6H_4(C_3H_7)CHO = C_{10}H_{12}O$, derived from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*. It also exists in the oil of *Cicuta virosa*. It is a colorless liquid, of agreeable odor and acid taste, boiling at 220° C. [B, 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).]

CUMICYL, n. $Ku^2mi^2si^2l$. Fr., *cumicycle*. See CUMYL.

CUMIDIC ACID, n. $Ku^2mi^2d^2ik$. Fr., *acide cumidique*. Ger., *Cumidinsäure*. A compound, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(CO.OH)_2 = C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, obtained by the oxidation of durenne. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CUMIDINE, n. $Ku^2mi^2d^2en$. Fr., *cumidin*. Syn.: *amidocumene*, *cumenylamine*. An amidogen substitution product of cumene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)C_3H_7 = C_9H_{12}N$. [B, 2, 158 (a, 24).]

CUMIDINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ku^2med^2en^2zoir^2e^2$. See CUMIDIC ACID.

CUMIN, n. Ku^2mi^2n . Lat., *cuminum*, *cyminum*. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Mutterkümmel*, *Kreuzkümmel*. It., *cumino*. Sp., *comino*. 1. The genus *Cuminum*. 2. See *C. fruit*. 3. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [A, 510 (a, 24); B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Armenian c.** Fr., *c. arménien*. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** Lat., *cuminum nigrum*. Fr., *c. noir*. Ger., *Schwarzkümmel*. The seeds of *Nigella sativa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**C** alcohol. Fr., *alcool cuminique*. Ger., *Cumilalkohol*. An aromatic alcohol, $C_{10}H_{12}O = (CH_2)_2CHC_6H_4CH_2OH$, derived from cuminic aldehyde. It is a colorless, oily liquid, boiling at 243° C. [B, 4, 270 (a, 24).]—**C** aldehyde. See CUMIC ALDEHYDE.—**C** cornu (Fr.). The *Hypococum proboscens*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C** des prunes (Fr.). See *Carum carvi*.—**C** fruit. Lat., *fructus (seu semen) cumini* (seu *cymini*). Fr., *fruit de c.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Mutterkümmel*, *Kreuzkümmel*, *römischer Kümmel*. The fruit (seeds) of *Cuminum cyminum*; they occur in commerce in an elliptical form, flat on one side and convex and rough on the other, of a strong aromatic, not very agreeable, taste and odor. Chemically they consist of a fatty oil (cuminic aldehyde), resin, gum, mucilage, albumin, and a large percentage of malates. Medicinally they resemble the other aromatic fruits of umbelliferous plants, but are more stimulating. They are chiefly

used in veterinary medicine. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**C** noir. See *Black c.*—**C** officinal (Fr.). See *Cuminum cyminum*.—**C** oil. Ger., *Cuminöl*. An essential oil, composed chiefly of cymene and cuminol, found in the fruits of *c.*, of *Cicuta virosa*, and of *Thymus vulgaris*. [B, 2, 8 (a, 24).]—**C** plaster. See *Emplastrum cumini*.—**C** saumén (Ger.). See *C. fruit*.—**C** saure (Ger.). See *Cumic acid*.—**C** sauvage (Fr.). See *Wild c.*—**C** seed. See *C. fruit*.—**Emplâtre de c.** (Fr.). See *Emplastrum cumini*.—**Ethiopian c.** Fr., *c. d'Éthiopie*. The *Thapsia aclepium*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**European c.**, **Foreign c.** The *Carum carvi*. [B, 18 (a, 21).]—**Huile essentielle (ou volatile)** [Fr. Cod.] **de c.** (Fr.). Volatile oil of *c.*; made by distilling 1 part of recently gathered flowers of *c.* with 3 parts of water. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Mountain c.** See *European c.*—**Oil of c.** See *C. oil*.—**Oleüle de c.** See *Huile volatile de c.*—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. *C.* powder; made by drying *c.* fruit in an oven at about 25° C., pulverizing it, and passing it through a No. 1 horse-hair sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Roman c.** Fr., *c. romain*. Ger., *römischer Kümmel*. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Royal c.** Fr., *c. royal*. The *Sison ammi*. [B, 18, 121 (a, 24).]—**Sweet c.** The *Pimpinella anisum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Venetian c.** Fr., *c. de Venise*. Ger., *venedischer Kümmel*. See *Cuminum cyminum*.—**Wild c.** Fr., *c. sauvage*. The *Lagœcia cuminoides*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

CUMINALDEHYDE, n. $Ku^2mi^2n^2a^2l^2de^2hid$. See CUMIC ALDEHYDE.

CUMINAMIC ACID, n. $Ku^2mi^2n^2a^2m^2ik$. An acid, $C_{10}H_{12}NO_2$, formed by the reduction of nitrocuminic acid with either sulphuric acid or ferrous acetate. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMINAMIDE, n. $Ku^2mi^2n^2a^2m^2id$ (id). Ger., *Cuminamid*. A substance, $C_{10}H_{12}NO$, obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMINATE, n. $Ku^2mi^2n^2at$. A salt of cumic acid. [L, 73.]

CUMINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)^2mi^2n^2(men)^2e^2a^2e^2$. Of Koch, a group of *Umbelliferae*, consisting of the genus *Cuminum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMINIC, adj. $Ku^2mi^2n^2ik$. See CUMIC.

CUMINIDÆ [Lindley] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku^4)^2mi^2n^2(men)^2id^2e^2a^2e^2$. See CUMINEÆ.

CUMINO (It.), n. Ku^2me^2no . The *Cuminum cyminum*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

CUMINOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)^2mi^2n^2(men)^2o^2(i)^2e^2dez$ (das). From *cuminum*, *cumin*, and *είδος*, resemblance. Resembling the genus *Cuminum*; as a n., the genus *Lagœcia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C** oblique. The *Lagœcia c.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CUMINOL, n. $Ku^2mi^2n^2ol$. See CUMIC ALDEHYDE.

CUMINUM (Lat.), n. $Ku^2(ku^4)^2mi^2n^2(men)^2m^2(nu^4)^2m$. Fr., *cumin*. Ger., *Kreuzkümmel*. A Linnaean genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Caucalinea*; of the pharmacopœias, of the *C. cyminum*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ætheroleum cumini**. See *Huile volatile de cumin*.—**Cataplasma cumini** [Lond. Ph., 1788]. Syn.: *Theriaca londinensis*. Cumin poultice; made by mixing 12 parts of cumin-seeds, 3 parts each of bayberries and dried leaves of water germander, 1 part of cloves, and 2 parts of honey. [L, 97 (a, 21).]—**C** aethiopicum, **C. cyminum**, **C. cynicum**, **C. hortense**. Fr., *anis acre*, *cumin officinal*. Ger., *römischer (oder venedischer) Kümmel*. An annual species indigenous to the upper regions of the Nile; cultivated in Sicily, Malta, etc., for its fruit. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C** nigrum. The *Nigella sativa*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**C** pratense. The *Carum carvi*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C** romanum. See *C. cyminum*.—**C** siliquosum. The *Hypococum pendulum*. [a, 24].—**C** silvaticum. See *C. cyminum*.—**C** silvestre. See *CUMINOIDES obliqua*.—**C** thebaicum. Of Scribonius Largus, the *C. cyminum*. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Emplastrum cumini** (seu *cuminio*). Fr., *emplâtre de cumin*. Cumin plaster; made by melting together 12 parts of Burgundy pitch and 1 part of yellow wax, and adding 3 parts each of pulverized cumin-fruit, bayberries, and caraway-seeds [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann); Lond. Ph., 1815]; or by melting together 2 parts each of ordinary plaster, yellow wax, and olive-oil, and, after removing from the fire, adding 2 parts of pulverized cumin, and stirring until cool [New Amst. Ph., 1792]; or by mixing 48 parts each of emplastrum diapalmae, yellow wax, olive-oil, and cumin-fruit, 16 parts of bayberries, and 1 part of volatile oil of cumin [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Swed. Ph., 1817; Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by mixing 96 parts of litharge plaster, 24 parts of yellow wax, 48 parts of chamomile-oil, 1 part of volatile oil of cumin, and 48 parts of powdered cumin [Hannov. Ph., 1819]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Fructus cumini**. See *CUMIN fruit*.—**Oleum cumini aethereum**. See *Huile volatile de cumin*.—**Semen cumini**. See *CUMIN fruit*.

CUMINURIC ACID. $Ku^2mi^2n^2u^2ri^2k$. See CUMENURIC ACID.

CUMINYL, n. $Ku^2mi^2n^2il$. Fr., *cuminyle*. A monatomic radicle, $C_{10}H_{11}$, of cuminol, which may be regarded as its hydrate. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMIN, CUMMINE, n's. Ku^2mi^2n . See CUMIN.

CUMOGLYCOL, n. $Ku^2mo^2gli^2k^2ol$. Hydrate of cumylene, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; a hypothetical body. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMOL (Ger.), n. Kum^2ol . See CUMENE.

CUMONITRIL, n. $Ku^2mo^2ni^2tri^2l$. Cumenyl cyanide, a transparent, colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{11}N$, of strong, agreeable odor and burning taste, formed from thiocumamide by boiling with potash or soda. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMONITRILAMINE, n. $Ku^2mo^2ni^2tri^2a^2m^2en$. An oily, aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2$, formed by adding cumonitril to nitric and sulphuric acids. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMOPHENAMIDE, n. $Ku^2mo^2fe^2n^2a^2m^2id$ (id). Fr., *cumophénamide*. A product, $C_{10}H_{17}NO$, of the action of chloride of cumyl on phenylamine. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMOPHENOL, n. $Ku^2m-o-fe^2n^c2l$. Fr., *cuminat de phényle*. Phenyl cuminate, $C_{10}H_{10}O_2 = C_{10}H_{11}OOC_6H_5$. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

CUMOSALICYLAMIDE, n. $Ku^2-mo-sa^2l-i^2-si^2l'a^2m-i^2d(id)$. A product, $C_{17}H_{17}NO_3$, of the action of chloride of cumyl on salicylamide. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMOXYL, n. $Ku^2m-o^2x^i2l$. See CUMYL.

CUMULATE, n. $Ku^2m^2u^2at$. The final product resulting from cumulative resolution. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMULATIVE, adj. Fr., *cumulatif*. Ger., *cumulativ*. 1. Operating somewhat suddenly and excessively after repeated small doses have been taken, as if by having accumulated in the system before producing any effect (said of drugs). [A, 335.] 2. See C. RESOLUTION.

CUMULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2m(ku^4m)^2(u^4)^2-lu^2s(lu^4s)$. A heap or pile; an agglomeration.—C. *proligerus*. See DISCUS *proligerus*.

CUMUNA [Pliny] (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)^2-mu^2(mu)^2na^2$. A variety of cabbage. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUMURUNGA (Beng.), n. The *Averrhoa carambola*. [B, 172.]

CUMYL, n. Ku^2mi^2l . Fr., *cumyle*. Ger., C. An acid organic radicle, $C_{10}H_{11}O$, of cumin-oil homologous with benzoyl; an oily liquid, heavier than water, rendered odorous by heat, boiling at $300^\circ C$, inflammable, and dissolving sparingly in cold, but readily in hot alcohol. [B, 2, 270 (a, 24).]—C. *alcohol*. See CUMIN *alcohol*.—C. *hydride*. See CUMIC *aldehyde*.—C. *oxide*. See CUMIC *acid*.—C. *sulfure* (Ger.). See CUMYLIC *acid*.

CUMYLENE, n. Ku^2mi^2l-en . Fr., *cumylène*. Ger., *Cumylen*. A hypothetical diatomic radicle $C_{10}H_{12}$, homologous with benzylene. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CUMYLIC, adj. $Ku^2mi^2l^i2k$. Of or pertaining to cumyl. [B.]—C. *acid*. Fr., *Cumylsäure*. An acid, $C_{10}H_{13}O_2$, isomeric with cuminic acid, forming acicular crystals. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—C. *alcohol*. See CUMIN *alcohol*.

CUMYS, n. Ku^2mi^2s . See KUMYSS.

CUNA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku)^2na^2$. Gr., *κούνα*. An infant's bed. [A, 325.]

CUNANE, n. In India, a certain fruit used for the relief of headache. [L, 94, 105.]

CUNANTHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(kun)-a^2n(a^2n)^2tbi^2d-e(a^2e^2)$. A family of the *Narcomeduseæ*. [L, 121.]

CUNCTATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2n^2k(ku^4n^2k)-ta(ta^2)^2shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *cunctation'is*. From *cuncti*, to delay. Gr., *μᾶλλαισις*. Sluggishness of movement. [A, 325.]

CUNDEAMOR DE YUCATAN [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. *Kun-da-a-mor'da yu-ka-ta^2n'*. The *Monordia charantia*. [A, 447.]

CUNDURANGO, n. See CONDURANGO.

CUNEAL, CUNEATE, adj's. Ku^2ne-a^2l , -at. See CUNEIFORM.

CUNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ne^2-a(a^2)^2shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *cuneation'is*. Ger., *Keilen*. A wedging. [A, 322.]

CUNÉEN (Fr.), adj. $Ku^2na-a^2n^2$. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones. [L, 109.]

CUNEICEPS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ne(ne^2)^2i^2-se^2ps(ke^2ps)$. From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *caput*, the head. Fr., *cunéiceps*. Ger., *keil-köpfig*. Having a wedge-shaped head. [L, 109.]

CUNEIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ne(ne^2)^2i^2-fol(fol^2)^2i^2-n^2s(u^4s)$. From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cunéifolité*. Ger., *keilblättrig*. Having wedge-shaped leaves. [L, 109.]

CUNEIFORM, adj. $Ku^2ne^2-o-ku^2b^2oid$. Gr., *σφηνοειδής*. Lat., *cuneiformis* (from *cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cunéiforme*. Ger., *keilformig*. Wedge-shaped.

CUNEIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ne^2-i^2-ro^2st^2ri^2s$. From *cuneus*, a wedge, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *cunéirostre*. Ger., *keilschnabelig*. Having a wedge-shaped beak, as in the *Cunéirostres* (of Duméril, a family [of Schaeffer, an order] of the *Passerés*). [L, 180, 208.]

CUNEO-CUBOID, adj. $Ku^2n^2e^2-o-ku^2b^2oid$. Fr., *cunéo-cuboïdien*. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the cuboid bone. [L, 41.]

CUNEOLUS (Lat.), n. m., dim. of *cuneus*. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ne(ne^2)^2o(o^2)^2-lu^2s(lu^4s)$. A little wedge. [A, 318.]

CUNEO-SCAPHOID, adj. $Ku^2ne^2-o-ska^2f^2oid$. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones and to the scaphoid bone. [L, 41.]

CUNÈRE (Fr.), n. Ku^2ne^2r . The *Phalaris canariensis*. [B, 173.]

CUNESUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku^4)^2ne^2-u^2s(u^4s)$. Gr., *σφήν*. 1. A wedge. 2. A wedge-shaped lobule on the mesial surface of the occipital lobe of the brain lying between the calcarine and internal parieto-occipital fissures. [L, 28; K.];—C. *cinerens*. See ALA *cinerens*.—C. *thalamii optici intergenicularis*. That portion of the thalamus opticus that is situated between the corpus geniculatum externum and the corpus geniculatum internum. [Meynert (a, 18).]

CUNGER, n. $Ku^2n^2gu^2r$. The cucumber. [A, 505.]

CUNHANG, n. In Cochín-China, the *Solena heterophylla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUNHET, n. The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 88.]

CUNICELLA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ni^2-se^2l(ke^2l)^2la^2$. The *Equisetum arvense*. [B, 88.]

CUNICHO (Tarasco), n. Cevadilla. [A, 447.]

CUNICULAR, CUNICULATE, adj's. $Ku^2n-i^2k^2u^2l-a^2r$, -at. Lat., *cunicularis, cuniculatus*. Fr., *cuniculaire, sillonné*. Ger., *gehohlkelt, unterminirt*. Traversed by a long furrow. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CUNICULUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ni^2k(nek)^2u^2(u^4)-lu^2s(lu^4s)$. Gr., *κουνικλος*. Lit., a subterranean passage, a burrow; a long, concealed passage (e. g., the burrow of the *Sarcoptes scabiei*); in the pl., *cuniculi*, the semicircular canals of the ear. [L, 349.]

CUNIFORM, adj. $Ku^2n^2i^2-fo^2rm$. See CUNEIFORM.

CUNILA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)-ni(ne)^2la^2$. Fr., *cunile*. 1. Of Pliny, a species of *Origanum*. [A, 318.] 2. A genus of the *Labiatae*. [A, 385.]—C. *bubula*. The *Origanum vulgare*. [B, 88, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *gallinacea*. The *Origanum heracleoticum*. [B, 88.]—C. *mariana* [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cunil de Marie*. American dittany. The whole herb is aromatic and fragrant, and is used in infusion as a febrifuge. The essential oil is rubefacient, carminative, and diaphoretic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *micrantha* [Benth]. A species used in Brazil as a remedy in catarrh and chronic bronchitis. [a, 22.]—C. *pulegioides*. The *Hedeoma pulegioides*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—C. *sativa*. The *Satureja hortensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Herba *cunilæ*. The herb of *C. mariana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Maryland c., Mint-leaved c. See *C. mariana*.—Oleum *cunilæ*. An aromatic essential oil obtained from *C. mariana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CUNILAGO (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)-i^2l(ol)-a(a^2)^2go$. Gen., *cunilaginis*. The *Conyza squarrosa*, the *Inula dysenterica*, and the *Inula pulicaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 88.]

CUNILEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)-i^2l(ol)^2e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cunilées*. Of Eudlicher, a subtribe of the *Satureineæ*, comprising *Collinsonia* and *Cunila*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUNILIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)-i^2l(ol)^2id-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Lindley, the *Cunilææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUNIX (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2n(kun)^2ix$. Gen., *cun'icis*. An obsolete term for the space between the wood and the bark of exogens. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CUNJA-KORAY (Tamil), n. The *Ocimum album*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CUNNILINGUIST, n. $Ku^2n-i^2l^2n^2gwi^2st$. Lat., *cunnilingus* (from *cunnius*, the vulva, and *lingere*, to lick). One who makes a practice of licking the vulva. [E. C. Spitzka, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 18.]

CUNNINGHAMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2n-i^2n^2g-ha^2m-i^2a^2$. Fr., *cunninghamie*. Ger., *Spiesstanne* (1st def.). 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Araucariææ*. 2. Of Schreber, the genus *Melanea*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—C. *verticillata*. The *Antirrhæa verticillata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CUNNINGHAMIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n-i^2n^2g-ha^2m-i(i)^2e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. A tribe of the *Abietinææ*, comprising *Dammara*, *Cunninghamia*, *Arthrotaxis*, *Sequoia*, and *Sciadopitys*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUNNIUS (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)^2nu^2s(nu^4s)$. See VULVA.

CUNOCTONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(kun)-o^2k-to^2n-i^2d-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Haeckel, a subfamily of the *Cunanthidææ*. [L.]

CUNONIACEÆ [R. Brown] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)-on-i^2-a(a^2)^2se^2(ke^2)-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cunoniacées*. Ger., *Cunoniaceen*. See CUNONIEÆ (4th def.).

CUNONIACEOUS, adj. $Ku^2n-on-i^2-a^2shu^2s$. Fr., *cunonié, cunoniacé*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cunoniaceææ*. [A, 24.]

CUNONIADS [Lindley], n. pl. $Ku^2n-on-i^2-a^2dz$. See CUNONIEÆ.

CUNONIARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)-on-i^2-a(a^2)^2ri^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Corniculatææ*, comprising the subdivisions *Bruniææ*, *Weinmanniææ* (*Cunoniæææ*), and *Buneriææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUNONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2n(ku^4n)-on-i(i)^2e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Fr., *cunoniées*. 1. Of D. Don, a tribe comprising *Weinmannia*, *Leiospermum*, *Caldcluvia*, *Platylophus*, *Cunonia*, *Arnoldia*, *Pterophylla*, *Calycomis*, *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Schizomeria*, *Codia*, and *Belangeria*. 2. Of G. Don, a tribe including the same genera except the last two. 3. Of Bartling, a division of the *Cunoniaceææ*, including *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Cunonia*, *Weinmannia*, and *Bunera*. 4. Of Benth and Hooker, a tribe of the *Saxifragæææ* (by many authors regarded as a distinct order, the *Cunoniaceæææ*), comprising *Codia*, *Weinmannia*, *Callicoma*, *Ceratopetalum*, *Cunonia*, *Belangeria*, *Acrophyllum*, *Gumillea*, *Caldcluvia*, *Ackama*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CUNTIS (Sp.), n. *Kun'tes*. A place in the province of Pontevedra, Spain, where there are warm springs rich in sulphur. [B, 270.]

CUP, v. tr. Ku^2p . Lat., *cucurbitulas imponere*. Fr., *ventouser*. Ger., *schröpfen*. It., *ventosare*. Sp., *pegar ventosas*. To apply cupping-glasses.—**Dry-c.** To apply dry c's to.—**Wet-c.** To apply wet c's to. [B.]

CUP, n. Ku^2p . A.-S., *cupp*. Gr., *ποτήριον* (1st def.). Lat., *poculum* (1st def.), *calix* (1st def.), *cucurbitula* (2d def.). Fr., *calice* (1st def.), *ventouse* (2d def.). Ger., *Becher* (1st def.), *Kelch* (1st def.), *Schröpfkopf* (2d def.). 1. A small drinking-vessel; the contents of such a vessel; any structure (e. g., the calyx of a flower) shaped like a drinking-vessel. 2. A similar vessel (usually of glass) which, having had the air contained in it rarefied by means of heat, or by the action of a pump, or the recoil of an elastic cap fitted to it, is applied to the skin for the purpose of drawing blood to that part of the skin or, when associated with the use of the scarificator, to abstract blood from the part by suction.—**Antimonial c's.** See CALICES *vomitorii* (under CALIX).—**Bitter c.** A c. made of quassia-wood; used for imparting a bitter taste and tonic properties to water. [L, 65, 120.]—**Chinese c.** A cup of red arsenic. Wine is left in it all night, and drank in the morning as a purge. [L, 164 (a, 21).]—C. *piant*. The *Silphium perfoliatum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Dry c.** A c. (2d def.) for drawing the blood to the surface without abstracting it from the bud. [B.]—**Emetic c's.** See CA-

LICES vomitorii (under CALIX).—**Favus** c. 1. A depression in a favus crust circumscribing a hair. 2. A depression in the scalp or skin left after a favus crust has been removed. [a, 27.]—**Germ** c. See **GASTRULA**.—**Glaucomatous** c. The so-called "pressure excavation," which refers to the condition of the optic disc in glaucoma. The cupping extends quite across the optic disc to the edge, the lamina cribrosa being stretched and pushed backward. The edge is always abrupt and precipitous, and often overhangs the c. which has undermined the margin of the disc. This cupping is done by a sudden bending of the vessels just within the border of the disc, where they look darker because they are foreshortened. If the c. is deep they may disappear beneath its edge, and not reappear until they reach the bottom of the c. [F.]—**Montgomery's** c's. Small dilatations, filled with a milky fluid, of the canals of the decidua, into which the uterine gland-tubes penetrate. [A, 80.]—**Ocular** c., **Optic** c. Ger., *secundäre Augenblase, Augenblasengrube*. Of Foster and Balfour, the secondary optic vesicle of the embryo. [Kölliker (H).]—**Optic** c's. In comparative anatomy, c-shaped or bell-shaped depressions lined with epithelial cells, usually also provided with pigment cells and connected with a nervous filament; they subserve vision. [L, 121.]—**Wet** c. A c. for drawing the blood to the surface and then removing it through incisions made by a scarificator. [B.]

CUPAHY, n. In Brazil, the *Copaifera guianensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24.)]

CUPAIBA, n. Ku-pa³-e'ba³. See **COPAIBA**.

CUPAMENI, n. The genus *Acalypha*. [B, 121 (a, 24.)]

CUPANDA (Tarasco), n. The *Persea gratissima*. [A, 447.]

CUPANIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)-pa(pa³)ni²-a³. Fr., *cupani*. The lobolly-wood of Jamaica; of Linnaeus, a genus of trees or shrubs of the *Sapindaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. americana** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cupani d'Amérique, bois de Jamone, châtignier d'Amérique* (ou de Saint Domingue). The chestnut of the Antilles, a species found in the West Indies and South America. The leaves and fruit are astringent, and are used in catarrh. On the Orinoco River a drink is prepared from the kernels of the fruit. The seeds are edible and, roasted, are employed in hæmoptysis and dysentery. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. edulis**. See **BLIGHIA sapida**.—**C. glabra** [Swartz]. See *C. americana*.—**C. petala** [Labillardière]. Fr., *cupani sans pétale*. An Australian species yielding a fine white gum, used as a substitute for gum arabic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. sapida**. See **BLIGHIA sapida**.—**C. tomentosa** [Swartz]. See *C. americana*.

CUPANIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku)-pa²n(pa³n)-i(i)²/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cupaniées*. A group of *Sapindaceae*, having as a type the genus *Cupania*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPAROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)/pa²r(pa³r)-o'sa³. From *cuprum*, copper, and *rosa*, a rose. Fr., *couperose* (1st and 2d def's). 1. Copperas. 2. Gutta rosacea. [G.]

CUPAYBA, n. Ku-pa³-e'ba³. See **COPAIBA**.

CUPA-VEELA, n. In Malabar, the *Vinca pusilla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUFEL, n. Ku²/pe²l. Lat., *cupella, copella, capulla*. Fr., *couppelle*. Ger., *Cupelliren* (2d def.), *Kupelle, Probrütigel* (1st def.). It., *cupella*. Sp., *copela*. A flat crucible or disc usually made of bone-ash, occasionally of clay, in which the process of cupellation is carried on. [L.]

CUPELLATION, n. Ku²-pe²-l'a'shu²n. Lat., *cupellatio*. Fr., *cupellation*. Ger., *C*. The process of separating the silver or gold in alloys of lead and silver or of lead and gold. It consists in the exposure of the alloy in a cupel in a reverberatory furnace or muffle, so arranged that a current of air is passing constantly over the surface of the metal, by which the lead is oxidized and conveyed away or passes into the cupel, leaving the silver or gold unaffected upon the cupel. [L.]

CUPEROSA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)-pe²r-o'sa³. See **COPPERAS** and **ROSAEA**.

CUPHEA [P. Browne] (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-fe(fa)⁴a³. Fr., *cuphée*. A genus of the *Lythraceae*, tribe *Lythrace*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. antisyphilitica** [Kunth]. Fr., *cuphée antisyphilitique*. A species found in Central and South America; employed in decoction in venereal affections. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. balsamona**. A Brazilian species. A decoction of the leaves is used in intermittent fever and in syphilis. [a, 22.]—**C. lanceolata** [Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth]. The *atlanchana* of Mexico; said to be used as a tonic after parturition. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv, p. 776 (B).]—**C. microphylla** [Kunth]. Fr., *cuphée à petites feuilles*. A species with the same properties as *C. antisyphilitica*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CUPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-fos⁴is. See **KYPHOSIS**.

CUPIDITAS (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)-pi²d⁴i²t-a²s(a³s). Gen., *cupiditas* (from *cupire*, to long for). A longing. [A, 325.]

CUPIDONE (Fr.), n. Ku³-pe-don. The genus *Catananche*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. bleue**. The *Catananche cœrulea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CUPID'S-FLOWER, n. Ku²/pi²d⁴-z-flu⁵/u⁴-u⁴r. The *Ipomœa quamoclit*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUPOLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku⁴)/po(po³)-la³. Fr., *couppole*. Ger., *Kuppel, Dom*. It., *c*. Sp., *cupula*. 1. The vertebral depression for the articulation of a rib. [L, 13.] 2. See **VISCERAL HUMP**.—**C. of the cochlea**. The apex of the spiral windings of the cochlea turned outward toward the tympanic cavity. [F.]—**C. of a lymph follicle**. See **CAP** (2d def.).

CUPPED, adj. Ku³p^d. Depressed at the center, like a cup.

CUPPER, n. Ku³p^ur. One who practices cupping.

CUPPING, n. Ku³pⁱ2n²g. Lat., *cucurbitularum* (1st def.), *cucurbitularum positio* (1st def.). Fr., *ventouseuration* (1st def.), Ger., *Schröpfung* (1st def.). 1. The operation of applying c-glasses,

with or without scarification. 2. The formation of a cup-shaped depression.—**C-glass**. See under **GLASS**.—**Dry** c. C. (1st def.) without scarification.—**Wet** c. C. (1st def.) with scarification.

CUPRALUM, n. Ku²p-ra²l¹u³m. Fr., *cupralum*. 1. Hydrated sulphate of aluminium and copper. 2. See **CUPRUM aluminatum**.

CUPRAMMONIC, adj. Ku²p-ra²m-o²n¹i²k. Containing copper and ammonium.—**C. chloride**. Copper ammoniochloride.—**C. sulphate**. Copper ammoniosulphate. [B.]

CUPRAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku²p(kup)-ra²m¹(ra³m)-mon¹-i²-u³m(u⁴m). See **COPPER ammoniosulphate**.

CUPRATE, n. Ku²p^urat. Fr., *c*. A double salt containing a cupric compound. [A, 385; L, 41 (a, 14).]

CUPRATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²p(kup)-ra²(ra³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). Containing or made with copper. [B.]

CUPREA, n. Ku²/pre²-a³. See **C-BARK**.

CUPREINE, n. Ku²/pre²-en. Homoquinine; so called because obtained from cuprea-bark. [Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol., July, 1885, p. 54 (B); B, 5, 8 (a, 24).]

CUPREOL, n. Ku²/pre²-o²l. A substance, C₂₀H₃₄O, discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona calisaya*, giving the chemical reactions of cholesterol. [Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farmacol., Aug., 1886, p. 112 (B).]

CUPREOUS, adj. Ku²/pre²-u³s. Fr., *cuvireux*. Ger., *kupferhaltig, kupferig*. Containing, derived from, or related to copper. [B.]

CUPRESCENT, adj. Ku²/pre²-re²s(e²nt. Coppery in appearance. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1882, p. 255 (L).]

CUPRESS, n. Ku²/pre²s. See **CYPRESS**.—**C. powder**. The pulverized rhizome of *Arisœma triphyllum*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CUPRESSACEÆ [Walters] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-sa(sa³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). An order of the *Monochlamydeæ*, comprising the genera of Endlicher's *Cupressineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPRESSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-se²-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a suborder of the *Pinaceæ*, comprising *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cryptomeria*, *Thujopsis*, *Cupressus*, *Retinospora*, *Callitris*, *Carolinia*, *Taxodium*, and *Chamaepeuce*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPRESSIDEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-si²d⁴/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Gray, a family of the *Monochlamydeæ*, consisting of the genus *Juniperus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPRESSINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-si(se)/ne(na³-e²). 1. Of Richard, a section (of Agardh, a tribe) of the *Conifereæ*, comprising *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, and *Taxodium*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Strobilaceæ*, comprising *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Cupressus*, and *Schubertia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 3. Of Eichler, a subtribe of the *Cupressineæ*, comprising *Cupressus* and *Chamaecyparis*. [B, 245.]

CUPRESSINÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-si²n¹/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cupressinées*. 1. Of A. Richard, a division of the *Conifereæ*, comprising *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Callitris*, *Cupressus*, and *Taxodium*, to which Reichenbach added *Carolinia* and *Cryptomeria*. 2. Of Koch, an order of the *Conifereæ*, consisting of *Juniperus* and *Cupressus*. 3. Of Endlicher, a division comprising *Juniperus*, *Thuja*, *Cryptomeria*, *Thujopsis*, and *Chamaepeuce*. 4. Of Wood, a suborder of the *Conifereæ*, comprising *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, *Taxodium*, and *Juniperus*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker and of Eichler, a tribe of the *Conifereæ*, including *Callitris*, *Actinostrobus*, *Fitzroya*, *Libocedrus*, *Thuja*, *Cupressus*, and *Juniperus*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170, 291 (a, 24).] By Eichler it is divided into the subtribes *Thujopsidineæ*, *Actinostrobinæ*, *Cupressinæ*, and *Juniperinæ*. [B, 245.]

CUPRESSINUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-si²n¹-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to, made from, or containing cypress. [A, 318.]

CUPRESSUS (Lat.), n. f. Ku²(ku)-pre²s-su³s(su⁴s). Gr., *κνράρισος*. Fr., *cyprès*. Ger., *Cypresse*. It., *cipresso*. Sp., *ciprés*. Of Linnaeus, the typical genus of the *Cupressineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. arbor vite**. Fr., *arbre de vie*. The *Thuja occidentalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. disticha**. The *Taxodium disticha*. [B, 180, 245, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. fastigiata**. A variety of *C. sempervirens*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. glauca**, **C. lusitanica**. Fr., *cyprès pendant, cèdre de bousaco, cèdre de Goa, cyprès de Goa*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated in Portugal and elsewhere. The cones are stomachic and vulnerary. The powder is said to be a tonic and febrifuge. The branches and twigs are used to preserve cloths, woollens, etc., from worms. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pyramidalis**, **C. sempervirens** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cyprès, cyprès pyramidal*. Ger., *gemeine* (oder *immergrüne*) *Cypresse*. The common cypress, a species indigenous to Persia and the Levant. The wood was formerly used as an astringent, sudorific, and diuretic, and the cones and the oil obtained from them were employed in fevers, hæmorrhage, and catarrh. [B, 19, 178, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. thuja**. The *Thuja orientalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. thujoides**, **C. thuyoides**. Ger., *weisse Ceder*. Of Linnaeus, the *Chamaecyparis spheroides*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fructus cupressi**. The cones of *C. sempervirens*. [A, 319.]—**Herba cupressi**. The herb of *Santolina chamaecyparissus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Lignum cupressi**. The wood of *C. sempervirens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Nuces cupressi**. See **FRUCTUS cupressi**.—**Oleum cupressi**. The oil obtained from the nuts of *C. sempervirens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Trochisci cupressi** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *trochisques de cyprès*. Cypress troches; made by boiling 128 parts of quince-juice, 12 of verjuice, 24 of cypress-cones, 16 of myrtle-leaves, and 8 of red roses, straining, and adding 12 of gum arabic, 10 of lignum santali citrini, 8 each of sumac and red roses, 12 of allspice, and a sufficient quantity of rose-water, and forming into troches. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Vinum cupressi** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *vin de cyprès*. Cypress wine; made by macerating for 24 hours with a gentle heat 3 parts of green cypress-cones, 1 part each of pomegranate-bark, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, myrtle, red roses, and pomegranate-flowers, and 24 parts of red wine and expressing. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CUPREUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku)/pre^2-u^2s(u^4s)$. See **CUPREOUS**.
CUPREUX (Fr.), adj. Ku^2-pru^2 . See **CUPROUS**.
CUPRIC, adj. Ku^2-pri^2k . Lat., *cupricus*. Fr., *cuprique*, *cuprique*. Containing copper as a bivalent element. [B.]
CUPRICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku)-pri^2-ko^2l'i^2s$. From *cuprum*, copper, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cupricolle*. Having a copper-colored neck. [L., 41.]
CUPRICUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku)-pri^2k-u^2m(u^4m)$. An allotropic form of copper imagined to exist in the cupric compounds. [B.]—**C. aceticum**. Copper acetate. [B., 270 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphuricum**, **C. vitriolatum**. Copper sulphate. [L., 77 (a, 21).]
CUPRIFEROUS, adj. $Ku^2-pri^2f'e^2r-u^2s$. Lat., *cupriferus* (from *cuprum*, copper, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cuprifière*. Ger., *kupferhaltig*, *kupferführend*. Containing or yielding copper. [L., 56.]
CUPRINE, n. Ku^2-pren . A weak base, $C_{11}H_7NO_3$, derived from cotarine. It has a coppery lustre, is insoluble in ether, but dissolves in water and in alcohol, forming a green solution. [B., 270 (a, 24).]
CUPRITE, n. Ku^2-prit . Red oxide of copper. [Dana (a, 24).]
CUPRO-AMMONIACAL, adj. $Ku^2-pr'o-a^2m-on-i^2a^2k-a^2l$. Lat., *cupro-ammoniacus*. Fr., *cupro-ammonique*. Containing or pertaining to a compound of copper and ammonium. [B.]
CUPROCYANIDE, n. $Ku^2-pro-si^2a^2n-i^2d(id)$. A salt of hydrocuprocyanic acid, a double cyanide of copper and some other metal. [B.]
CUPROCYANOGEN, n. $Ku^2-pro-si-a^2n'o-je^2n$. Copper cyanide. [a, 27.]
CUPROCYANWASSERSTOFFSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Ku^2-pro-tse-a^2n-va^2s-se^2r-sto^2f-zoir-e^2$. Hydrocuprocyanic acid. [B.]
CUPROIDE (Fr.), adj. $Ku^2-pro-ed$. From *cuprum*, copper, and *éidos*, resemblance. Resembling copper; as a n., in the pl., *c's*, a family of metals, comprising copper, lead, cadmium, and bismuth. [L., 41.]
CUPROINE, n. $Ku^2-pro-en$. A derivative of cotarine, $C_{20}H_{16}N_2O_3$. [B., 270 (a, 24).]
CUPRO-POTASSIC, adj. $Ku^2-pro-po^2t-a^2s-i^2k$. Fr., *cupropotassique*. Containing or pertaining to a compound of copper and potassium. [B.]
CUPROSO-POTASSIC, adj. $Ku^2-pro^2-so-po^2t-a^2s-i^2k$. Lat., *cuproso-potassicus*. Fr., *cuproso-potassique*, *cuproso-potassique*. Containing or pertaining to a compound of a cuprous salt and potassium. [L., 109.]
CUPROSULPHATE, n. $Ku^2-pro-su^2lf'at$. A double sulphate containing copper. [B.]
CUPROSUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku)-pro^2su^2m(su^4m)$. 1. An allotropic modification of copper imagined to exist in the cuprous salts. [B.] 2. See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).
CUPROTARTRATE, n. $Ku^2-pro-ta^2r'trat$. Fr., *cupro-tartrate*. A compound containing copper and tartaric acid. [A., 385.]
CUPROXIDE, n. $Ku^2-p-ro^2x-i^2d(id)$. Native cuprous oxide, Cu_2O . [B., 244 (a, 27).]
CUPROXYDUM (Lat.), n. $Ku^2p(ku^2p)-ro^2x-i^2d-u^2m(u^4m)$. Cuprous oxide. [B.]
CUPROUS, adj. Ku^2-pru^2s . Lat., *cuprosus*. Fr., *cupreux*. Ger., *kupfrig*. Containing copper as a univalent element. Thus, c. chloride is Cu_2Cl_2 . In such compounds, however, as in the corresponding mercurous compounds, copper is probably in reality a bivalent radicle, the graphic formula of c. chloride being $Cl-Cu-Cu-Cl$, where the molecule $-Cu-Cu-$, although made up of two bivalent atoms, has itself only a combining power of two. [B.]
CUPRUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku)/pru^2m(pru^4m)$. From *æs cuprium*, Cyprian brass. See **COPPER**.—**Acetas cupri** [Belg. Ph.]. See **COPPER acetate**.—**Acetas cupri crudus**. Verdigris. [A., 24.]—**Acetas cupri crystallisatus**. See **COPPER acetate**.—**Acetas cupri imperfectus**. Verdigris. [B., 97, 119 (a, 24).]—**Æthiops cupri**. See under **ÆTHIOPS**.—**Ammoniaetrum cupri** (seu **Ammoniaetrum**). See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**Aqua cupri ammoniacalis** (seu **ammoniaci**). See **Solutio cupri ammoniacalis**.—**Aqua cupri ammoniati**. See **Liquor cupri ammoniacalis**.—**Aqua cupri ammonio-muriatici**. See **Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici**.—**Aqua cupri vitriolati composita**. See **Solutio sulphatis cupri composita**.—**Calx cupri**. See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).—**Calx cupri irridis**, **Carbonas cupri**. Copper carbonate. [B., 97.]—**Carbonas cupri nativus**. See **CINIS viridis**.—**Ceratum cupri diaceticis**. See **Ceratum æruginis**.—**Chloruretum cupri**. See **COPPER chloride**.—**Cinis cupri**. See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).—**Cupri acetas** [U. S. Ph.]. See **COPPER acetate**.—**Cupri ammoniati aqua**. See **Solutio cupri ammoniacalis**.—**Cupri ammonio-sulphas**. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**Cupri et ammoniæ sulphas**. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**Cupri filum**. Copper wire. [B., 81 (a, 24).]—**Cupri nitras**. Copper nitrate. [B., 5 (a, 24).]—**Cupri oxidum**. Black oxide of copper. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," p. 135.]—**Cupri salla** [Gr. Ph.]. The poisonous salts of copper. [B., 95.]—**Cupri subacetatas**. See **COPPER subacetate**.—**Cupri sulphas** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]. See **COPPER sulphate**.—**Cupri sulfas et ammoniæ**, **Cupri sulphas ammoniacalis**. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**C. aceticum** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See **COPPER acetate**.—**C. aceticum basicum** [Russ. Ph.]. See **COPPER subacetate**.—**C. aceticum crystallisatum** [Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. See **COPPER acetate**.—**C. aluminatum** [Aust. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *pièrre divine*. Aluminated copper; made by melting together 24 parts each of copper sulphate, alum, and potassium nitrate, and adding 1 part of camphor. [B., 10.]—**C. ammoniacale**, **C. ammoniacatum**, **C. am-**

moniaco-sulphuricum, **C. ammoniacum**, **C. ammoniatum**. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**C. Armenus**. Blue copper carbonate. [B., 97, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. dichloratum**. See **COPPER chloride**.—**C. calcinatum**. See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).—**C. carbonicum**. See **COPPER carbonate**.—**C. carbonicum ammoniatum**. A substance obtained by dissolving copper carbonate in ammonia-water and evaporating the solution. [B., 10.]—**C. chloratum**, **Cupros chloride**. [B.]—**C. chloratum ammoniacale**. Fr., *chlorure cuproso-ammonique*. A compound of ammonia and cuprous chloride. Dry ammonia gas forms three compounds with cuprous chloride, variable with the temperature. A black amorphous substance results on heating slightly $Cu_2Cl_2NH_3 = (NH_3)(Cu_2Cl_2)$, which, dissolved in hydrochloric acid, gives $Cu_2Cl_2 \cdot NH_3HCl = NH_4Cl \cdot Cu_2Cl_2$. Treated in the cold by ammonia, there results $Cu_2Cl_2 \cdot 2NH_3 = (NH_3)_2(Cu_2Cl_2) = cuproso diammonium chloride$, which, acted upon by hydrochloric acid, produces $Cu_2Cl_2 \cdot 2NH_3 \cdot 2HCl = 2NH_4Cl \cdot Cu_2Cl_2$, beautiful white crystals, easily decomposed. If ammonium chloride be boiled with the oxide of copper and an excess of copper, there result colorless laminae, $Cu_2Cl_2 \cdot 2NH_3 \cdot 2H_2O$, which becomes $Cu_2Cl_2 \cdot 2NH_3 \cdot 2HCl$ when treated with HCl. In the same reaction violet laminae are deposited, $Cu_2Cl_2 \cdot CuCl_2 \cdot 2NH_3 + 2H_2O$. [a, 27.] See **COPPER chloride**.—**C. gummatosum**. See *Kesina cupri*.—**C. hydrocarbonicum**. See **COPPER carbonate**.—**C. iodatum**, **C. jodatium**. Cuprous iodide. [a, 27.]—**C. muriaticum**. See **COPPER chloride**.—**C. nativum**. Pure or native copper. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**C. nitricum**. See **COPPER nitrate**.—**C. oxidatum**, **C. oxydatum** [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.], **C. oxydatum nigrum**. Fr., *oxyde noir de cuivre* [Fr. Cod.]. See **COPPER oxide**.—**C. oxydulatum**. Cuprous oxide. [B.]—**C. perchloratum**. Fr., *chlorure cuivrique*. Cupric chloride. [a, 27.]—**C. subaceticum** [Gr. Ph.]. Verdigris. [B., 98.]—**C. sulfuricum**. See **COPPER sulphate**.—**C. sulfuricum ammoniacale** (seu **ammoniatum**). See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**C. sulfuricum crudum** [Ger. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Crude or commercial copper sulphate; ordinary blue vitriol. [B., 95 (a, 21).]—**C. sulfuricum purum** [Russ. Ph.]. Copper sulphate. [B., 95 (a, 21).]—**C. sulphurato-ammoniatum**, **C. sulphurico-ammoniatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**C. sulphuricum aluminatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **COPPER sulphate**.—**C. sulphuricum aluminatum** [Gr. Ph.]. See **C. aluminatum**.—**C. ustum**. See *Æs combustum*.—**C. vitriolatum**. See **COPPER sulphate**.—**Deutosulfas** (seu **Deutosulphas**) **cupri et ammoniæ**. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**Deutoxydum cupri**, **Flores cupri**. See *Squama æris* (under *Æs*).—**Gutta de cupro**. See **COPPER ammonio-sulphate**.—**Liquor cupri aluminati**. Sp., *solución de piedra divina* [Sp. Ph., 6th ed.]. A filtered solution of 1 part of c. aluminatum in 172½ parts of water. [B., 95.]—**Liquor cupri ammoniati**. Fr., *eau de cuivre ammoniacal*, *gouttes antiépileptiques de Niemann*, *hydrolé de sulfate de cuivre et d'ammoniaque*. Syn.: *aqua cupri ammoniati*. Solution of subsulphate of copper and of ammonium; made by dissolving 1 drachm of ammonio-sulphate copper in 1 pint of distilled water, and filtering [Lond. Ph., 1824], or 1 part of copper ammonio-sulphate in 100 parts of distilled water [Dub. Ph., 1830]; or of Niemann, 1 part of copper and ammonium in 16 parts of distilled water. [B., 97 (a, 21).]—**Liquor cupri ammonio-muriatici** (seu **Kœchlini**). Fr., *liqueur de cuivre muriatoo-ammoniacal*. Syn.: *liquor Kœchlini*, *tinctura salis ammoniaci cuprifera*. Solution of copper ammonio-sulphate chloride; made by dissolving 1 part of artificial copper carbonate in a quantity of hydrochloric acid sufficient to dissolve the salt, and adding to the solution 14 parts of ammonium chloride and enough water to make 70 parts [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann), Bav. Ph., 1822, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hess. Ph., 1806, Sax. Ph., 1830]. [B., 119 (a, 21).] Cf. *Solutio cupri ammoniacalis*.—**Mellitum de cupro acetatum**, **Mel superaceticis cupri**. See *Linimentum æruginis*.—**Nitras cupri**. See **COPPER nitrate**.—**Oleum oxyde cupri viride**. See **BALSAMUM viride Metensium**.—**Oxydum cupri**. See **COPPER oxide**.—**Oxydum cupri impurum**. See **ÆRUGO** (1st def.).—**Oxydum cupri per acidum vegetabile**. Verdigris. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**Oxymel oxyduli cupri**. See *Linimentum æruginis*.—**Phosphas cupri**. Copper phosphate. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**Pilule ammoniæ cupri** [Ed. Ph., 1826]. **Pilule ammoniæ cupri**, **Pilule cupri ammoniaci**. Fr., *pilules cuivreuses* (ou *de cuivre ammoniac*). Pills made by beating together 16 grains of copper ammonio-sulphate, 4 scruples of bread-crum, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonium subcarbonate, and dividing the mass into 32 pills [Edinb. Ph., 1824]; or with 32 grains of copper ammonio-sulphate, 8 scruples of bread-crum, and a sufficient quantity of solution of ammonia, and dividing into 64 pills [Lusit. Ph., 1711. Ph. Herbiopolit., 1796]; or with 16 grains of copper ammonio-sulphate, 1 drachm of herbane, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized valerian-root, and dividing into 32 pills; or with 16 grains of copper ammonio-sulphate, 30 grains of ammonium chloride, and a sufficient quantity of bread-crum, and dividing into 32 pills [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or by mixing 10 grains of copper ammonio-sulphate with a sufficient quantity of a mixture of equal parts of distilled water and of solution of ammonia, 2 drachms of extract of gentian, and a sufficient quantity of pulverized cinchona, and dividing into 60 pills [Swed. Ph., 1817]. [B., 97 (a, 21).]—**Plasma cupri sulphatis**. A preparation of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital containing 45 parts of glycerin and 12 parts of copper sulphate. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vol. x (a, 21).]—**Resina cupri**. Of Boyle, cuprous chloride obtained by the action of mercuric chloride on copper. [B., 3.]—**Solutio cupri ammoniacalis**. Fr., *eau céleste pour les yeux*, *eau ophthalmique bleue*. Solution of copper and ammonia; made by dissolving 1 part of ammonium chloride in 96 parts of lime-water, in the open air, in a copper vessel, and decanting the liquor when it has become blue. [Ferr. Ph., 1832, Frankf. Ph., 1791]; or made from 1 part of copper filings, 6 parts of ammonium chloride, and 48 parts of lime-water [Aust. Ph., 1820]; or by mixing 1 part each of ammonium chloride and potassium carbonate and 8 parts of distilled water in a copper basin, in the open air, and, when the

solution has become blue, filtering [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by digesting for 24 hours 960 parts of lime-water, 10 parts of ammonium chloride, and 1 part of copper acetate [U. S. Ph., 1820, Amsterd. Ph., 1792, Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Genev. Ph., 1780, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Lippiac Disp., 1794, Port. Ph., 1711, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or made from 144 parts of lime-water, 36 parts of ammonium chloride, and 1 part of copper acetate. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Solutio sulphatis cupri composita**. Fr., *eau styptique*. Compound solution of copper sulphate; made by dissolving 12 parts each of alum and copper sulphate, filtering, adding 1 part of sulphuric acid, and mixing thoroughly [Port. Ph., 1711, Ph. Herbipol., 1796]; or with 2 parts each of copper sulphate and alum, 16 parts of water, and 1 part of sulphuric acid [U. S. Ph., 1820; Edinb. Ph., 1826]; or with 8 parts each of copper sulphate and alum, 96 parts of water, and 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Subacetis cupri impurus**. Verdigris. [B, 119.]—**Subacetis deutoxydi cupri**. See VERDIGRIS.—**Sulfas cupri et ammoniæ**. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**Sulfas cupri**. See COPPER sulphate.—**Sulfas cupri aluminatus** (Belg. Ph.) (see aluminosus camphoratus). See *C. aluminatum*.—**Sulfas cupri ammoniacalis**. See COPPER ammoniosulphate.—**Sulfas cupri venalis** (Belg. Ph.). Commercial copper sulphate. [B, 95 (a, 24).]—**Sulphur cupri** [Würz. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *soufre de cuivre*. An old preparation made by dissolving copper sulphate in a sufficient quantity of rain-water, plunging a steel blade into the filtered liquid, removing, after a time, the copper deposited upon the surface, washing the copper thoroughly in water, triturating 1 part of it with 3 parts of mercury in a glass mortar over a gentle fire, adding 1 part of mercury, digesting the amalgam for 1 month on a sand-bath at a temperature of 100 C., then triturating the brown powder with distilled water, drying, and preserving. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Supracetis cupri**. See *ÆRUGO* (1st def.).—**Tinctura cupri aliceri Rademacheri** (Swiss Ph.). Rademacher's tincture of copper acetate; made by dissolving 1 part of copper acetate in 10 of warm water, and adding 8 parts of alcohol; or, according to the Swiss Ph., by rubbing together 24 parts of copper sulphate and 27 of lead acetate, dissolving the product in 140 parts of distilled water, and adding 100 parts of dilute alcohol. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).]—**Unguentum acetatis cupri**. See *Unguentum ÆRUGINIS*.—**Unguentum acetatis cupri cum melle**, **Unguentum oxydi cupri melleum**. See *Linimentum ÆRUGINIS*.—**Unguentum subacetatis cupri**. See *Unguentum ÆRUGINIS*.—**Unguentum subacetatis cupri cum melle**. See *Linimentum ÆRUGINIS*.—**Vitriolum cupri** (see de cupro). Crude copper sulphate. [Bernatzik (L, 57 (a, 21).]

CUPS-AND-LADLES, n. $Ku^2ps-a^2nd-lad'iz'$. The husks of the acorn. [A, 505.]

CUPS-AND-SAUCCERS, n. $Ku^2ps-a^2nd-sa^4s'u^6rz$. Acorns; also the *Cobæa scandens*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUPULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku)pu^2(pu^4)la^3$. See *CYPOLA* (of which this is a more correct form) and *CUPULE*.—**Cupulæ glandium quercus**, **Cupulæ quercus**. The acorn-cups of *Quercus robur*. [B, 97, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. terminalis**. Syn.: *membrana tectoria* [Hasse]. Of Lang, a cuticular formation found in the ampullæ of the ear in rather mature embryos. [H.]

CUPULEFORMES (Lat.), n. pl. $Ku^2(ku)pu^2(pu^4)le(la^3) e^2$ -form(ez)(as). From *cupula*, a little cup, and *forma*, form. 1. Of Rebut, a subdivision of the *Dermatoheciæ*, comprising *Peziza*, *Ascolobus*, *Hysterium*, and *Ægerita*. 2. Of Agardh, a subdivision of the *Hymenomyces*, consisting of *Cyphella*, *Solenia*, *Ascolobus*, and *Peziza*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPULAR, adj. $Ku^2pu^2-la^3r$. Lat., *cupularis*. Fr., *cupulaire*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped; as a n., a form of cautery formerly applied to the scalp in certain nervous diseases. [L, 41, 116.]

CUPULARES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2(ku)pu^2(pu^4)la(la^3)rez(ras)$. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Tremellini*, comprising *Hirneola*, *Lemalis*, and *Eridia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPULATE, adj. Ku^2pu^2-lat . See *CUPULAR*.

CUPULATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Ku^2(ku)pu^2(pu^4)la(la^3)ti(te)$. 1. Of Fries, an order of the *Hymenomyces*, comprising the divisions *Pezizeæ*, *Dermææ*, and *Heteroclitæ*; subsequently, of the same author, a tribe of the *Elvellacei*, consisting of *Rhizinia*, *Peziza*, *Patellaria*, *Ascolobus*, *Bulgaria*, *Ditiola*, *Tympanis*, *Cenangium*, and *Stictis*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Helvellariæ*. 4. Of Endlicher, the *Stictiæ* of Fries. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUPULE, n. $Ku^2p'u^2l$. Lat., *cupula*. Fr., c. Ger., *Becher*, *Napf*. 1. A cup like that of the acorn; also a cup-like collection of bracts formed by the upward growth of the flower-stalk. 2. The cup-shaped sporocarp of certain fungi. [B, 1, 19, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**C. de gland** (Fr.). The *Peziza cupularis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUPULÆ (Fr.). adj. Ku^6pu^6-la . See *CUPULIFEROUS*.

CUPULIFERÆ (Lat.), n. pl. $Ku^2(pu)u^2(lu)l-i^2f'e^2r-e^2(a^3)e^2$. Fr., *cupulifères*. Ger., *Cupuliferen*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a family of plants separated from the *Amentaceæ*. 2. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Julacia*. 3. Of Agardh, a division of the *Amentaceæ*. 4. Of Don, a division of the *Amentaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Quercus*. 5. Of Blume, a term including *Quercus*, *Lithocarpus*, and *Castanea*. 6. Of Richard, the *Quercineæ* of Jussieu. 7. Of Endlicher, a division consisting of the *Coryleæ* and the *Quercineæ*. [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).] 8. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*, series *Unisexuales*, comprising trees or shrubs with amentaceous declinuous flowers, inferior ovaries, and nucaceous fruits with a single exalbuminous seed. It includes the tribes *Betuleæ*, *Coryleæ*, and *Quercineæ*. [B, 242.]

CUPULIFEROUS, adj. $Ku^2p'u^2l-i^2f'e^2r-u^3s$. Lat., *cupulifer*, *cupuliferus* (from *cupula*, a cupule, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cupulifère*. Ger., *bechertragend*. Provided with or supporting a cupule. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

CUPULIFORM, adj. $Ku^2p'u^2l-i^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *cupuliformis* (from *cupula*, a cupule, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cupuliforme*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cupula-shaped. [L, 109, 121.]

CUR (Ger.), n. Kur. See *CURE*.

CURA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku)ra^3$. Gr., *μελεδώνη* (1st def.), *κουρά* (3d def.), *κουρή* (3d def.). 1. An old term for a morbid state manifested by sadness and longing. 2. The management of anything (e. g., of a disease); hence, a course of treatment, a cure. 3. The operation of shaving the scalp. [A, 325.]—**C. avenacea**. A decoction made by boiling down to one-half 1½ lbs. of fresh oats and 1 handful of the fresh root of wild succory sliced, in 12 pints of spring water, straining through a linen cloth, adding ½ oz. of sal prunellæ and 6 oz. of coarse sugar, boiling again, and taking it off the fire, allowing to stand for a day and a night, and then pouring it off. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**C. canceræ** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of some diseases of the head in which the remedy was the same as for cancer. [H.]—**C. chordarum** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases of or near the genitals. [H.]—**C. croci vitriolati** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of skin diseases in which the color of the skin was affected. [H.]—**C. de fixis** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of certain diseases which were fixed, and in which no spontaneous cure took place, such as scrofula, fistula, etc. [H.]—**C. famis**. Treatment by reducing the amount of food allowed. [B, 88.]—**C. ingenua** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of some symptoms which were neither a sign of health nor of disease. [H.]—**C. juncturatum** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases of the joints, such as contractures, gout, etc. [H.]—**C. lubrica** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of pustular skin diseases. [H.]—**C. medullata** [Paracelsus]. The treatment used in cases in which the disease was supposed to have its root in the marrow of the bones. [H.]—**C. palliativa**. See *Palliative cure*.—**C. piscium** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of scaly skin diseases. [H.]—**C. radicalis**. See *Radical cure*.—**C. reverberatoria** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of certain diseases with substances prepared by reverberation. [H.]—**C. rivoleæ** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of diseases which, like brooks, were sometimes wet and at other times dried up. [H.]—**C. sitis**. Treatment by reducing the amount of drink allowed.—**C. thymi** [Paracelsus]. The treatment of skin diseases forming tumors. [H.]

CURA, n. In some places in India, palm wine. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

CURABILITY, n. $Ku^2r-a^2-bi^2i^2-i^2$. Lat., *curabilitas*. Fr., *curabilité*. Ger., *Heilbarkeit*. The quality of being curable. [A, 301.]

CURABLE, adj. $Ku^2r'a^2-b'l$. Gr., *ίασιμος*. Lat., *sanabilis*. Fr., c. Ger., *heilbar*, *curabel*. Capable of being healed or cured. [L, 56.]

CURACOA, n. $Ku-r-a^3-so'$. Fr., c. Ger., *C*. A cordial made by macerating for 8 days 50 parts of C. orange-peel in 1,000 parts of brandy, adding 100 parts of water and 250 parts of sugar, and coloring with the dry extract of logwood or with cochineal. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**C. blanc** (Fr.). See *White c.*—**C. de Hollande**. **C. des îles** (Fr.). See *C. Écorce de c.* [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *C'schale*. Bitter-orange peel. [B.]—**White c.** Fr., *c. blanc*. Of Girardin, a preparation made by macerating for 5 days 50 parts of C. orange-peel and 2 parts each of cloves and cinnamon in 1,000 parts of 75-per-cent. alcohol, distilling off 1,000 parts, adding to the distillate a syrup composed of 800 parts of sugar and 1,050 of water, and filtering through white paper. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

CURAGE (Fr.), n. Ku^2r-a^3zh . 1. The *Polygonum hydropiper* and the *Commelina zanonica*. [B, 19, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. The operation of curetting.

CURAGUA, n. A variety of maize with dentate leaves growing in Chili. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURAIGE (Fr.), n. Ku^2r-e^2zh . The genus *Cynorrhodon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURAIJA, n. The *Nerium antidysentericum*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

CURAKI, n. In Guiana, a species of *Icica* that produces an odorous gum. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURALIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku)ra(ra^3)li^2-u^3m(u^4m)$. Gr., *κουράλιον*. See *CORAL*.

CURANE (Fr.), n. Ku^6-ra^3n . Cubeb. [L, 41.]

CURANGA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku-ra^3n^2ga^3$. Fr., *curangue*. A genus of the *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gratiolæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. amara** [Vahl]. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The entire plant is very bitter, and is used in constipation, helminthiasis, and intermittent fevers, and externally in skin diseases. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CURARE, n. $Ku-ra^3re^2$. Lat., *curara*. Fr., c. Ger., *C. It.*, *Sp.*, *curaro* [Mex. Ph.]. Also written *woorari*, *woorara*, *wourali*, *urari*, *ourari*, *uvari*, and *avara*. 1. A resinoid substance used by different South American Indian tribes as an arrow-poison. It appears in commerce as a blackish, brittle extract which varies much in strength. It is prepared by the Indians by making decoctions and extracts of various plants, including several species of *Strychnos*, the *Cocculus toxiferus*, an *Arum*, and the *Malonetia nitida*. Its active poisonous properties depend on an alkaloid, curarine, and exert their action on the peripheral endings of the motor nerves, which become paralyzed. As a remedy, it has little value; it quiets the spasm in tetanus, hydrophobia, and other convulsive disorders, but has no curative effect on the disease. 2. The genus *Rouhamen* of Aublet. [B, 5, 121, 180, 270 (a, 24).]

CURARI, n. $Ku-ra^3re$. See *CURARE* (1st def.).

CURARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku-ra^3ri^2-a^3$. See *CURARINE*.

CURARIC, adj. $Ku^2r'a^3ri^2k$. Fr., *curarique*. Containing curare. [a, 24.]

CURARINE, n. $Ku-ra^3ren$. Lat., *curaria*, *curarina*, *curarium*. Fr., c. Ger., *Curarin*. The active principle of curare; an alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{16}N$, differing from all the other crystallizable alka-

loids, except one, in containing no oxygen. It forms colorless, bitter, quadrilateral prismatic crystals which are very deliquescent, soluble in water, in caustic alkalies, and in alcohol, sparingly so in chloroform and in amyl alcohol, and insoluble in anhydrous ether, in benzene, in oil of turpentine, and in carbon disulphide. It is said to be twenty times as strong as curare. [H. Schulz (A, 319); B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CURARISED, adj. Kur-a³r-izd. See CURARIZED.

CURARISIRUNG (Ger.), n. Kur-a³r-ez-er'in². See CURARIZATION.

CURARISM, n. Kur-a³r-i²z'm. Fr., *curarisme*. The state of being curarized, also the assemblage of phenomena characteristic of that state. [A, 385.]

CURARIZATION, n. Kur-a³r-i²z-a'shu²n. Fr., *curarisation*. Ger., *Curarisierung*. 1. The process of curarizing. 2. The state of being curarized. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CURARIZED, adj. Kur-a³r-izd. Fr., *curarisé*. Brought under the influence of curare. [A, 301.]

CURARO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Ku-ra³ro. See CURARE.

CURASSOA, n. Kur-a³s-so'. See CURAÇA.

CURATA, n. Among the Guiana Indians, the *Arundinaria Schomburgkii*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURATELLA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(kur)-a³-te²l'a³. Fr., *curatelle*. A Linnaean genus of dilleniaceous trees. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. americana** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *c. d'Amérique*. A species the rough leaves of which are used in Guiana for tanning and polishing, and sometimes as a topical application to sores, etc. The inner bark is used in astringent lotions. It contains much tannin. [B, 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cambaiba** [Auguste St.-Hilaire]. A Brazilian species similar in properties to the *C. americana*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

CURATIO (Lat.), n. Ku²r(kur)-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *curatio-nis*. From *curare*, to take care of. Gr., *θεραπεία*. Fr., *curation*. Ger., *Behandlung*. It., *curazione*, *guarigione*. Sp., *curación*, *tratamiento*. The treatment of diseases and injuries; of Scribonius Largus, a cleansing. [A, 325.]—**C. contrariorum per contraria**. See ALLOPATHY.—**C. per inmedium**. See CURA *famis*.

CURATIVE, adj. Kur-a³t-i²v. Lat., *curativus*. Fr., *curatif*. Ger., *curativ*. It., Sp., *curativo*. Tending to effect a cure, as opposed to palliative.

CURATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ku²r(kur)-a(a³)'to²r; in Eng., ku²r'at-ōr. Gen., *curator'is*. Anciently, a physician; as now employed, a custodian (e. g., of a museum).

CURATORIA (Lat.), **CURATRIX** (Lat.), n's. f. Ku²r(kur)-a²t(a³)-or'i²-a³, -a²t(a³)'ri²x. Gen., *curator'ie*, *curatrix'is*. 1. A female curator. 2. Of the old writers, therapeutics, especially dietetics, pharmacy, and surgery. [A, 325.]

CURATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²r(kur)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). In ancient pharmacy, purified. [A, 325.]

CURAZAO (Sp.), n. Kur-a³-th²a³o. Orange-peel. [A, 447.]

CURCAS (Lat.), n. f., indecl. Ku²r(kur)'ka³s(ka³s). Fr., *médiciner*. See JATROPHA.—**C. indica**. The *Jatropha c.* [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**C. multifida**. Fr., *médiciner multifide*. The *Jatropha multifida*. [A, 301.]—**Oleum c.** Ger., *Curcasöl*. The oil of the seed of *Jatropha c.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. purgans**. The *Jatropha c.* [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CURCULIGINEÆ [Dumortier] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(kur)-ku²-(ku⁴)-li²-ji²n(gi²n)'e²-e(a³-e²). The *Hypoxideæ* of Baillon. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURCULIGO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(kur)-ku²(ku⁴)-li²(le)'go. Gen., *curculig'inis*. Of Gärtner, a genus of amaryllidaceous herbs of the *Hypoxideæ*. [B, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. brevifolia**. A variety of *C. orchoides*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. malabarica**. A variety of *C. orchoides*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. orchoides** [Gärtner]. A species indigenous to Japan, the East Indies, the Loochoo Islands, Java, and Australia, with roots like those of orchids, bitter and aromatic, and used in India as a tonic and in gonorrhœa. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. stans** [Labillardière]. A species the roots of which are eaten in the Marianne Islands. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. unci-folia**. A root found in India; prescribed for asthma, hæmorrhoids, jaundice, diarrhœa, colic, and gonorrhœa, and as a demulcent, diuretic, tonic, and aphrodisiac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21).]

CURCULO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(kur)-ku²(ku⁴)'li²o. Gen., *curculion'is*. Fr., *charançon*. Ger., *Kornwurm*. It., *gorgoglio*. Sp., *gorgojo*. 1. A genus of the *Curculionidæ*. 2. See GURGLIO.—**C. antodontalgica**. A species sometimes used like the *Coccinella tredecimpunctata* and formerly employed in toothache. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. bacchus** [Linnaeus]. A species sometimes used instead of *Coccinella tredecimpunctata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. betule**. A variety having the same properties as the *C. antodontalgica*. [L, 105.]—**C. jaceæ**. See *C. bacchus*.—**C. palmarum** [Linnaeus]. Syn.: *Calandra palmarum*. A tropical variety the larvae of which are edible (probably the *Cossus* of the ancients) and which, when exposed to the sun, exude an oil used for hæmorrhoids and "douleurs froides." [L, 105.]—**C. paraplecticus** [Linnaeus]. A Swedish variety said to cause paraplegia when eaten by horses. [L, 105.]

CURCULIONIDÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(kur)-ku²-(ku⁴)-li²-o²n'i²d-e(a³-e²). Ger., *Rüsselkäfer*. The weevils, a family of the *Coleoptera*, containing more than 10,000 species, many of which are injurious to fruits. [L, 196.]

CURCULIONIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²r(kur)-ku²(ku⁴)-li²-o²n'i²-fo²rm'i²s. Fr., *curculioniforme*. Ger., *milbenförmig*. Weevil-shaped. [L, 41.]

CURCUM (Ar.), n. The *Curcuma longa*. [B, 88.]

CURCUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(kur)'ku²(ku⁴)-ma³. From Ar., *curcum* (q. v.). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Kurkuma* (2d def.), *Kurkumé* (1st def.), *Gelbwurz*. It., *c. Sp.*, *curcuma* [Mex. Ph.] (2d def.). 1. A Linnaean genus of the *Zingiberææ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph. 1870, turmeric, the rhizome of *C. longa*. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*. [B, 5, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**Charta curcumæ**. See TURMERIC *paper*.—**C. amada**. Mangoginger; an East Indian species. The root is used as a carminative and stomachic. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. americana** [Lamarck]. The *Maranta allowya*. [B, 88.]—**C. angustifolia** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *schmalblättrige Kurkumé*. The East Indian arrowroot-plant; a species having oblong bulbs with pale, oblong, pendulous tubers, which furnish an excellent arrowroot, the *tikhur* or *tikor* of India. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. aromatica** [Salisbury]. Wild turmeric; an ornamental plant abounding in the Travancore forests, India. The root has aromatic and tonic properties, and is also used as a perfume. It furnishes the *zedoaire ronde*, or round zedoary. [B, 172, 180, 270, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arrowroot**. See under ARROWROOT.—**C. cæsia** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *lavendelblau Kurkumé*. An East Indian species. The aromatic root is used in pains and swellings of the joints. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. domestica major**, **C. domestica minor**. See *C. longa*.—**Curcumæ radix** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C'gelb** (Ger.). See CURCUM.—**C. leucorhiza**. A species furnishing East Indian arrowroot. [A, 319.]—**C. longa** [Linnaeus, Roxburgh]. Fr., *c. long.* 1. Long-rooted turmeric; an East Indian species. The rhizome (see *Rhizoma curcumæ*) is a cordial and stomachic and is prescribed by the native physicians of India in diarrhœa. The juice of the fresh rhizome is anthelmintic, and the burnt rhizome, mixed with margosa' oil, is used in nasal catarrh. The Hindoo physicians apply the rhizome to recent wounds, bruises, and leech-bites. [B, 5, 172, 173, 270 (a, 24).] 2. The long variety of the rhizoma curcumæ (q. v.).—**C. oil**. Ger., *C'öl*. See *Oil of TURMERIC*.—**C. paper**. Fr., *papier de c.* Ger., *C'papier*. See TURMERIC *paper*.—**C. radica longa**. See *C. longa*.—**C. rotunda**. The central rhizome of *C. longa*. [B.] See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. root**. See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. rubescens**. One of the species furnishing starch. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. starch**. Ger., *C'stärke*. See *C. ARROWROOT*.—**C. tinctoria**. See *C. longa*.—**C. viridiflora** [Roxburgh]. A species thought to be the source of *tommon*, a kind of round turmeric containing much coloring matter, formerly exported from Batavia, Java. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'wurzel** (Ger.). See *Rhizoma curcumæ*.—**C. zedoaria**, **C. zedoariae**. 1. Of Roxburgh, see *C. aromatica*. 2. Of Roscoe, see *C. zerumbet*.—**C. zerumbet** [Roxburgh]. Ger., *gefleckte Kurkumé*. An East Indian species. The root is used medicinally in India, and is considered tonic and carminative. It is also said to have virtues in nephritic complaints. According to some, this plant yields the long zedoary of the shops. Cf. *C. aromatica*. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fæcula curcumæ angustifoliæ**. East Indian arrowroot. [B, 180.]—**Papier de c.** (Fr.). See TURMERIC *paper*.—**Poudre de c.** [Fr. Cod.]. C. powder; made by breaking up c. root, drying it in an oven of a temperature of about 40° C., pulverizing it in an iron mortar, and passing it through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Radix curcumæ**, **Rhizoma curcumæ** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph., Dan. Ph., Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *c. long et rond (rhizome)*. Sp., *curcuma (rizoma)* [Sp. Ph.]. Turmeric; the c. of the U. S. Ph. (1870); the rhizome of *C. longa* (also, according to the Ger. Ph. [1st ed.] and Russ. Ph., of *C. viridiflora*). Two varieties are distinguished, the *C. longa*, forming cylindrical fragments half an inch thick, and the *C. rotunda*, forming oval pieces of the size of a walnut. [B, 95, 180, 270 (a, 24).] See TURMERIC.

CURCUMACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(kur)-ku²m(ku⁴m)-a(a³)-se²(ke²-e²). Fr., *curcumacées*. Of Dumortier, the *Zingiberacææ* of Richard. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CURCUMACEOUS, adj. Ku²r-ku²m-a'shu³s. Fr., *curcumé*, *curcumacé*. Resembling the genus *Curcuma* or belonging to the *Curcumaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CURCUMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(kur)-ku²(ku⁴)'me²-e(a³-e²). Of Lestiboudois, a division of the *Scitamineæ* (of Duchesne, a tribe of the *Zingiberacææ*), consisting of the genus *Curcuma*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CURCUMIN, n. Ku²r(kur)-mi²n. Lat., *curcuminum*. Fr., *curcumine*. Ger., *C.*, *Kurkumin*, *Curcumagelb*. A diatomic monobasic acid, C₁₁H₁₄O₄, forming the peculiar yellow coloring matter of the rhizome of *Curcuma longa* and other species of *Curcuma*. It is brown in mass, but becomes yellow when powdered, has neither taste nor odor, is hardly soluble in water, but abundantly soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in the oils. It has been obtained in deep yellow crystals of a diamond lustre. It does not sublime, but at 165° C. begins to melt, and at a higher temperature decomposes. [B, 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]

CURCUMOL, n. Ku²r-ku²-mo²l. That portion, C₁₉H₂₈O, of the oil obtained from curcuma rhizome that distills between 198° and 198° C.; a pale-yellow, agreeably aromatic body, boiling at from 285° to 290° C., with partial decomposition. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CURD, n. Ku²rd. Scot., *crud*. Fr., *caillé*, *lait-caillé*. Ger., *Quark*, *Lab*. It., *latte rappreso*. Sp., *cujajada*, *quesón*. The solid portion of milk that has been coagulated. It retains most of the fatty globules. [B, 8, 14 (a, 24).]—**Alum-c.** See *Coagulum ALUMINIS* (under ALUMEN).—**C-soap**. See *Sapo animalis*.—**C'wort**. The *Galium verum*. [A, 505.]

CURDY, adj. Ku²rd'i². Curd-like or containing curd-like coagula.—**C. seeds**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," (a, 21).]

CURE, n. Ku²r. Gr., *θεραπεία*, *θεράπεια*. Lat., *curatio* (1st def.), *cura* (1st def.), *remedium* (2d def.). Fr., *c.* (1st and 2d def's), *guérison* (3d def.). Ger., *Cur*, *Kur*, *Heilung*, *Arznei* (2d def.). It., *curazione* (1st def.), *guarigione* (1st def.), *cura*. Sp., *curación* (1st def.), *cura*. 1. A course of medical or surgical treatment; also the process by which a disease or injury ends naturally, or is made to end artificially, in recovery. 2. A remedy or a course of treatment capable of producing recovery. 3. Restoration to health, or

the return to a normal state after disease.—**Air c.** See *Pneumatic TREATMENT*.—**Banting c.** See *Bantingism*.—**C. de petit-lait** (Fr.). See *Whey-c.*—**C. de raisin** (Fr.). See *Grape-c.*—**Grape-c.** Fr., *c. de raisin*. Ger., *Traubenkur*. A system of treatment consisting in eating grapes before breakfast for a number of weeks in amount sufficient to produce a laxative effect; used in habitual constipation and in digestive troubles resulting from it. [A, 301].—**Movement c.** See *Medical GYMNASTICS*.—**Palliative c.** Fr., *c. palliative*. Palliative treatment; that which partly or wholly controls the manifestations of disease, but does not put an end to the disease itself. [L, 41].—**Potato-c.** The practice of feeding largely with potatoes; known as Cameron's method of treating persons who have swallowed foreign bodies. The potatoes are said to act, like cheese, by forming a solid mass in which the foreign body becomes imbedded. [Deichmuller, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 495].—**Prophylactic c.** Fr., *c. prophylactique*. See *PROPHYLAXIS*.—**Radical c.** Lat., *cura radicalis*. Fr., *c. radicale*. The c. of a disease to the extent of causing its entire and permanent disappearance, in contradistinction to the c. of the temporary disturbance of health or disability to which it gives rise.—**Schroth c.** A method of treatment consisting in allowing only dry food, with hardly any liquid, for a number of successive days. [W. H. Welch, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 28, 1888, p. 449].—**Swedish-movement c.** The treatment of disease by Swedish gymnastics.—**Water-c.** See *HYDROTHERAPY*.—**Whey-c.** Fr., *c. de petit-lait*. Ger., *Molkenkur*. The systematic internal administration of whey in laxative doses, sometimes in conjunction with its use in the form of baths; used for the same purposes as the grape-c. [A, 301].

CURE-ALL, n. Ku²r^al. 1. See PANACEA. 2. The *Geum rivale*. [A, 505.]

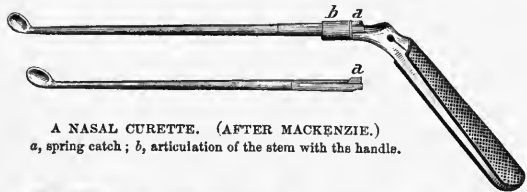
CURE-LANGUE (Fr.), n. Ku²r-la²n²g. See *Tongue-SCRAPER*.

CURE-OREILLE (Fr.), n. Ku²r-o-re²l-y'. See *Aural CURETTE*.

CURETTE, n. Ku²r-e²t'. Lat., *cochleare*. Fr., *c.* (from *cure*, to cleanse). Ger., *C.* An instrument for removing foreign bodies, accumulated secretions, etc., from the surface or from the accessible passages of the body, also for removing morbid outgrowths and neoplastic deposits by scraping. Generally made in the form of the bowl of a spoon or in that of a ring. [G.]—**Antiseptic c.** A



AN AURAL CURETTE.

A NASAL CURETTE. (AFTER MACKENZIE.)
a, spring catch; b, articulation of the stem with the handle.

A CUTTING CURETTE.



A FLEXIBLE CURETTE.



A PHARYNGEAL CURETTE.



BOWMAN AND CRITCHETT'S CURETTE.



CRITCHETT'S CURETTE.

uterine c. devised by E. Noeggerath. The shaft is tubular for antiseptic irrigation during the use of the instrument. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 27, 1885, p. 733].—**Articulated c.** Fr., *c. articulée*. Of Pajot, a uterine c. with a hinge-like joint near the end capable of being worked at the handle; used for extracting portions of the ovum retained within the uterus in cases of abortion. [A, 15].—**Cutting c.** Fr., *c. tranchante*. A c. with a sharp edge, intended to cut or scrape away vegetations, neoplastic deposits, etc.—**Dull**

wire c. See *Wire c.*—**Fenestrated c.** Fr., *c. fenêtrée*. Ger., *gefensterte C.* A c. with the blade fenestrated or consisting simply of a ring, instead of being solid like the bowl of a spoon. [F.]—**Irrigations-C.** (Ger.). A uterine c. with a hollow shank, to which an injecting apparatus may be attached, for the purpose of combining irrigation with the operation of curetting. [Freund, "Ctbl. f. Gynäk.," Sept. 2, 1882, p. 545].—**Vesical c.** Ger., *Blasenlöffel*. See *Lithotomy scoop*.—**Wire c.** A c. made of wire, having no cutting edge.

CURETTING, n. Ku²r-e²t-i²n²g. Fr., *curettage, curettement*. Ger., *Auskatzung*. The operation of removing vegetations, etc., by means of a curette.

CURIMATINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku²(ku⁴)-ri²-ma²-ti(te)²na². A subfamily or group of the *Characinae*. [L, 207.]

CURINE, n. Ku²r'en. Fr., *c.* Ger., *Curin*. A substance obtained by Böhm, along with curarin, from curare. Unlike curarine, it is physiologically inactive. It dissolves sparingly in cold water, is more soluble in hot water, and, with alcohol, chloroform, and dilute acids, forms very bitter solutions. It is a weak base, forming amorphous salts. It melts at 100° C. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CURITIS (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(ku⁴)-ri-(e)²ti²s. An ancient name for the genus *Verbena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURL, n. Ku²r'l. Dan., *Krille* (1st def.). Lat., *cirrus* (1st def.). Fr., *boucle* (1st def.). Ger., *Locke* (1st def.). 1. Anything (like a lock of hair) of a spiral form; in botany, a cirrus or other organ rolled on itself. 2. A disease of the potato-plant attacking the leaves and stems and causing a failure of the tubers. [B, 19, 77 (a, 24).]

CURL-DODDY, n. Ku²r'l-do²d-i². The *Scabiosa succisa*, the *Plantago lanceolata*, and the *Plantago major*. [A, 505.]

CURLED, adj. Ku²r'ld. Lat., *cirratius*. Fr., *cirrhé*. Ger., *gekriüsel*. Having the form of a curl. [a, 24.]

CURLICK, n. Ku²r'l'ik. The *Sinapis arvensis*. [A, 505.]

CURLUNS, n. Ku²r'l'u²n²z. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [A, 505.]

CURLY-DODDY, n. Ku²r'l'i²-do²d-i². See *CURL-DODDY*.

CURMASI, n. The *Prunus laurocerasus*. [B, 88.]

CURMI (Lat.), n. n. Gr., *κοῦμι*. An ancient sort of beer made from barley. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

CURNBERRY, n. Ku²r'n'be²r-i². See *CRANBERRY*.

CURRADAPALA (Malay), n. The *Nerium antidysentericum*. [B, 88.]

CURRALEIRA, n. The *Croton antisiphiliticum*. [B, 88.]

CURRANBERRY, n. Ku²r'a²n-be²r-i². See *CRANBERRY*.

CURRANBINE, n. Ku²r'a²n-bin. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. [A, 505.]

CURRENT, n. Ku²r'ant. 1. Probably a corruption of *Corinth*, whence a small seedless grape was formerly obtained which much resembled c's. Fr., *groseille* (1st def.) [Fr. Cod.], *gradelle* (1st def.). Ger., *Johannisbeere* (1st def.). It., *ribes*. Sp., *grosella*. The fruit and plant of various species of *Ribes*. [a, 24.] 2. See *Corinthian c's.*—**American black c.** The *Ribes floridum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian c.** The *Leucopogon Richei* and the *Leptomeria acerba*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** Fr., *groseille noire*. Ger., *schwarze Johannisbeere, Gichtbeere*. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Buffalo c.** The *Ribes aureum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Californian black c.** The *Ribes bracteosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common black c.** The *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common white c.** The *Ribes rubrum*, var. *album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common red c.** The *Ribes rubrum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Corinthian c's.** Corinthian raisins, the *wax passuum minores* of the old pharmacopœias. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C-wine.** Wine made from c's, containing about 20 per cent. of alcohol. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Indian c.** The *Symphoricarpos vulgaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian c-bush.** The genera *Miconia* and *Clidemia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Missouri c.** See *Buffalo c.*—**Mountain c.** The *Ribes alpinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Native c.** (of New South Wales). The *Leucopogon Richei*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Native Tasmanian c.** Some species of *Coprosma*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Native Victoria c.** The *Leptomeria Billardieri*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nepal black c.** The *Ribes glaciale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand c.** The *Aristolelia fruticosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pennsylvania black c.** The *Ribes floridum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red Alpine c.** The *Ribes alpinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red c.** The *Ribes rubrum*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Red-flowered c.** The *Ribes sanguineum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian c.** The *Jacquinea armillaris*, the *Beureria havanensis*, and the *Bowreria succulenta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White c.** See *White-fruited c.*—**White-flowered c.** The *Ribes sanguineum*, var. *album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White-fruited c.** The *Ribes rubrum*, var. *album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White-ribbed-leaved red c.** The *Ribes albinervium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered black c.** The *Ribes flavum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered c.** The *Ribes aureum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered red c.** The *Ribes tenellum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CURRENTWORTS, n. pl. Ku²r'a²nt-wu²rts. The *Grossulariaceae*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CURRENT, n. Ku²r'e²nt. From *currere*, to run. It., *corriente*. Fr., *courant*. Ger., *Strom*. Sp., *corriente*. A flowing, as of the blood in the vessels, of electricity, etc.—**Abterminal c.** Ger., *Abterminal-Strom*. Of Hermann, the secondary, lesser c. developed at any point in a nerve or muscle after the passage of a single induction shock. [A, 383 (K)].—**Action c.** Ger., *Wirkungsstrom*. The electro-motive force resident in an isolated frog's muscle during the state of tetanus, induced by the application of a proper stimulus to its nerve. [A, 429 (K)].—**Adterminal c.** Ger., *Adterminal-Strom*. Of Hermann, the negative c. observed at any point in a nerve or muscle on the passage of a single induction

shock through it. [A, 383 (K)].—**Alternate c.** **Alternating c.** A c. the direction of which is periodically changed; especially a c. the direction of which in a magneto-electric machine is reversed by the revolution of a magnet before an armature, or *vice versa*. [Hayne (B)].—**Anelectrotonic c.** Ger., *anelectrotonischer Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the c. observed at the anode on passing a constant c. through a nerve. [A, 383 (K)].—**Angular c's.** C's which are inclined to each other at any angle. [L].—**Ascending c.** An electric c. which passes from the periphery to the centre, as from the peripheral portion of a nerve toward the nerve-centre. [B.].—**Battery c.** Ger., *Batteriestrom*. The direct c. from a galvanic battery.—**Branch c.** See *Derived c.*—**Catelectrotonic c.** Ger., *katelectrotonischer Strom*. A c. observed at the cathode on passing a constant c. through a nerve. [A, 383 (K)].—**Centrifugal c.** See *Descending c.*—**Centripetal c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Combined c.** The resultant of the combined action of the galvanic and faradaic c's. [a, 27.] See GALVANOFARADISATION.—**Constant c.** Fr., *courant constant*. 1. A galvanic c. produced by a constant (two-fluid) battery. 2. A galvanic c. in general as distinguished from a faradaic c. [Hayne, Beard, and Rockwell (B)].—**Constant galvanic c.** An uninterrupted galvanic c. [B.].—**Continuous c.** 1. A c. which flows always in the same direction; especially an uninterrupted galvanic c. 2. As sometimes used, the galvanic c. [Hayne, Beard, and Rockwell (B)].—**C-breaker.** See RHEOTOME.—**C-changer.** See RHEOTROPE.—**C-condenser.** Fr., *condensatur de Fizeau*. An apparatus for collecting the extra c's generated in the operation of an induction machine, which it combines to form a c. of reverse direction to that of the battery c., and which, transmitted to the core, demagnetizes it instantly, thus increasing the rapidity of the interruptions and the intensity of the induced c. It consists of numerous layers of tin, separated by paper impregnated with resin, the alternate layers of the tin being connected to form one armature, and the intervening layers to form the other. The whole is introduced beneath the stand supporting the bobbin. [B, 21 (a, 27)].—**C. electricity.** Galvanism. [Guthrie (B)].—**C-increaser.** A variety of rheostat by which the strength of a galvanic c. can be increased without breaking the circuit. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**C-interrupter.** See RHEOTOME.—**C. of the pile.** See *Galvanic c.*—**C-regulator.** See RHEOSTAT.—**C-reverser.** Ger., *Strom-wechsler*. See RHEOTROPE.—**C-selector.** An arrangement by which any desired number of galvanic elements can be brought into or excluded from the circuit. [B.].—**Cutaneous c.** Ger., *Haut-Strom*. A natural electric c. supposed by Hermann to be present in the skin, apparently distinguished from the c's which are proper to the muscles. [A, 383 (K)].—**Demarcation c.** Of Hermann, the new electrical c. developed in a muscle or nerve at a point of injury. This is negative with respect to the previous c. in the intact muscle. [A, 429 (K)].—**Derived c.** That portion of an electric c. which is abstracted from the main c. passing through a circuit by connecting two points of the circuit with an additional conductor, called a derivation-wire. [Hayne (B)].—**Descending c.** An electric c. which passes from the nerve-centres toward the periphery. [B.].—**Deviation c.** Ger., *abweichender Strom*. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the electrical c. in a muscle-rhombus. [A, 429 (K)].—**Diaphragm c.** 1. The passage of fluids through the membranous partition of a dialyzer. 2. A diffusion of gases through a porous substance. [L.].—**Diffusion c.** The extension of the effect of a galvanic c. beyond the points of application of the electrodes. [Hayne (B)].—**Direct c.** 1. See *Descending c.* 2. See *Galvanic c.*—**Downward c.** See *Descending c.*—**Electric c.** Fr., *courant électrique*. Ger., *elektrischer Strom*. The transfer of electrical energy from one part of a body to another along a determinate path called the circuit, and through a body or series of bodies constituting the conductor. [Hayne (B)]. See *Galvanic c.*, *Faradaic c.*, and *Static c.*—**Electro-magnetic c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Electrotonic c.** A c. that exists at the surface of that part of a nerve not directly acted upon by a galvanic c. Its strength varies with the size of the nerve and the force, direction, and duration of the galvanic electrization. [a, 27.].—**Exciting c.** A c. used for magnetizing the magnet in certain dynamo-electric machines. [L.].—**Extra c.** Fr., *extra-courant*. A faradaic c. induced in portions of a coil of wire by the action of the c. passing through other portions of the same coil. [B.].—**Eye c.** Ger., *Augenstrom*. An appreciable electric c. which may be observed in a freshly removed eye, if it is placed in a suitable galvanometer-circuit. Its direction is from the cornea to the cut section of the optic nerve. It is temporarily increased by the action of light. [A, 429 (K)].—**Faradaic c.** **Faradic c.** Fr., *courant faradaïque*. Ger., *faradischer Strom*. An electric c. (induced c., secondary c.) induced in a conducting coil by the opening or closure of an electric c. (primary c.) in a neighboring conducting coil. Its direction is always opposite to that of the inducing c. A faradaic c. is distinguished from a galvanic c. by being always an interrupted c., so as to exhibit constant reversal of direction. [B.].—**Frog-c.** Ger., *Frosch-Strom*. It., *corrente propria della rana* [Nobili]. Of Du Bois-Reymond, the total electrical c. in the body of a frog, which represents the sum of the natural c's in the muscles and nerves. Its direction is from the tips of the toes to the head. [A, 429 (K)].—**Galvanic c.** Fr., *courant galvanique*. Ger., *galvanischer Strom*. An electric c. produced by the chemical interaction of two or more substances, which latter constitute a galvanic element. [B.].—**Gland c.** **Glandular c.** Ger., *Drüsen-Strom*. A natural electric c. which is situated in glands. On stimulating the nerves which supply a gland, a negative variation is observed in its current, the same as in muscles. [K, 35.].—**Imbibition c.** Ger., *Einsaugungsstrom*. An electrical c. at the cut surface of a nerve or muscle due to the imbibition of fluid by that surface. Its direction is the same as that of the fluid current. [A, 429 (K)].—**Increasing c.** An electric c. the strength of which is gradually increased without breaking the circuit. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Individual c.** See *Animal MAGNETISM*.—**Induced c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Inducing c.** The primary c. A c. (faradaic or galvanic) which by its closure or opening generates a faradaic c. in an adjoining circuit. [B.].—**Induction c.,**

Inductive c. See *Induced c.*—**Interrupted c.** Fr., *courant interrompu*. A c. which is broken and closed again at short intervals; as sometimes employed, a faradaic (as distinguished from a galvanic) c. [B.].—**Labile c.** [Remak]. Fr., *courant labile*. Ger., *labiler Strom*. An electric c. applied by moving one or both of the electrodes over the surface to which the application is made. [B.].—**Local c.** A c. in which the action of the electric current is limited approximately to the point of application, mediate or immediate, of one electrode to a part preserving its normal relations. [a, 27.].—**Magneto-electric c.** A faradaic c. generated by the action of a magnet. [B.].—**Muscular c.** Fr., *courant musculaire*. The electrical c. which exists in a muscle, and is demonstrated by placing the poles of a galvanometer upon two distinct parts of it. When the points are upon the surface the c. is electro-positive; when they are upon a transverse section, it is electro-negative. The tension of the c. decreases according as the points are remote from the centre of the transverse section or from an imaginary circle (the equator) which divides the muscle into two halves; when the contact is made between either extremity of the longitudinal axis of the muscle and any point of the equator, it is termed "*contact fort*," but when it is made between two points upon the same surface (transverse or longitudinal) unequally distant from the equator or centre, it is termed "*contact faible*." [L, 87.].—**Nerve-muscle c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve and the other over a muscle. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Partial c.** See *Derived c.*—**Phasic c's.** Ger., *phasische Ströme*. Of Hermann, the two opposite c's which are observed at any point in an uninjured nerve or muscle on the application to it of a single induction shock. [A, 383 (K)].—**Plexus-nerve c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over a nerve-plexus and the other over a nerve. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Polarizing after-c.** A secondary current induced in living nerves and muscles during the opening of a constant c.; to depend upon "internal polarization." [A, 429 (K)].—**Primary c.** 1. See *Inducing c.* 2. An incorrect term for a galvanic c. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Primitive c.** An electric c. from which a derived c. has not been abstracted. [Hayne (B)].—**Reverse c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Secondary c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Secretion c.** Ger., *Ausscheidungsstrom*. An electrical c. observed by Hermann in the skin of the frog, the direction of which is from without inward. It appears simultaneously with the formation of secretion in the sweat-glands. [A, 429 (K)].—**Sinuuous c.** A c. which is transmitted in a curved line. [a, 27.].—**Spinal-cord c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. in which both electrodes are placed on the spine. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Spinal-cord-muscle c.** An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a muscle. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Spinal-cord-nerve c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode over the spine and the other over a nerve. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Spinal-cord-plexus c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and the other over a nerve-plexus. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Spinal-cord-root c.** [Benedikt]. An electric c. applied by placing one electrode upon the spine and passing the other upon and down along the sides of the vertebrae. [Beard and Rockwell (B)].—**Stabile c.** [Remak]. Fr., *courant stable*. Ger., *stabiler Strom*. An electric c. applied with the electrodes both fixed in one position. [B.]. Cf. *Labile c.*—**Static c.** An electric c. constituted by the constant abstraction and renewal of a change of frictional electricity. [Hayne (B)].—**Swelling c.** See *Increasing c.*—**Terrestrial c's.** Thermo-electric c's caused, according to Ampère, by the atmospheric variations due to the position of the sun. They circulate from east to west, and are perpendicular to the magnetic meridian of each place. [a, 27.].—**To-and-fro c.** See *Faradaic c.*—**Uniform c.** [Beard and Rockwell]. An electric c. the strength of which remains the same during its application. [B.].—**Uninterrupted c.** An electric c. which is not broken during its application; a continuous c. [B.].—**Unit of c.** See AMPÈRE.—**Upward c.** See *Ascending c.*—**Voltaic c.** See *Galvanic c.*

CURRIE, CURRY, n's. Ku^r-i². From Pers., *khârdi*, broth, juicy meats (from *khârdan*, to eat, to drink). Fr., *cary*. Ger., *Gerbepulver*. A sauce or other culinary preparation flavored with c.-powder.—**Bengal c., C.-powder.** A coarse, yellowish-brown powder, having a strong aromatic odor and taste, made by mixing black pepper, capsicum, coriander, fenugreek, white pepper, and caraway, with curcuma and ginger. ("Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 21)).—**C-leaf tree.** The *Murraya Kœnigii* (*Bergera Kœnigii*). [B, 19, 275.]

CURSORES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^rs(ku^rs)-o^rez(ras). From *currere*, to run. Fr., *coureurs*. Ger., *Laufvögel*. 1. As most commonly used, an order of birds which rarely use their wings. 2. Of De Blainville, a family of the *Rodentia*. 3. Of Cuvier and Latreille, a family of the *Orthoptera*. 4. Of Haworth, a family of the *Crustacea*. 5. Of Sundevall, a cohort of the *Humilinares*. [L, 41, 121, 180.]

CURSORIA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Ku^r(ku^r)-so^ri-a². A section of the *Dermaptera*. [L, 266.]

CURSORIAL, adj. Ku^rs-o^ri-a². Lat., *cursorius*. Fr., *c.*, *coureur*. Belonging to or resembling the *Cursores*. [L, 14.]

CURSORIIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^rs(ku^rs)-o^ri-i(i)²d-e(a³-e³). See *CURSORES*.

CURSORINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku^rs(ku^rs)-o^r-i(e)²(ne)(na³-e³). A subfamily of the *Charadriidæ*. [L, 73.]

CURSORIPES (Lat.), adj. Ku^r(ku^r)-sor-i²-pez(pas). From *currere*, to run, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *cursoripède*. (Ger., *fluchfüssig*). Having feet adapted to running (said of birds); as a n., in the m. pl., *Cursoripedes*, a family of the *Cursores*. [L, 41.]

CURSUMA (Lat.), n. f. Ku^r(ku^r)-su²(su)²ma³. The *Ficaria ranunculoides*. [B, 88.].—**C. hæmorrhoidalis.** See *C.*

CURSUMA (Lat.), n. m. Ku^r(ku^r)-su²(su²s). Gr., *ῥόμος*. Ger., *Lauf* (1st def.), *Abfluss* (2d def.). 1. A course, also the act of run-

ning. 2. A flow. [A, 325.]—**C. menstruus**. The menstrual flow. [A, 325.]—**C. urinæ**. A flow of urine. [A, 325.]

CURSUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-su²(su)/ta². Fr., *cursute*. The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B, 88.]

CURTAIN, n. Ku²r^ti²n. From *cortina*, the c. of a theatre. Fr., *courtine*. 1. A screen-like structure. 2. In botany, see Volva.—**Valvular c.** See *Valvular PLATE*.

CURTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-ta(ta²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *curtationis*. From *curtare*, to shorten. Ger., *Verkürzen*. A shortening, curtailment. [L, 81.]

CURTIDOE, n. At Caracas the *Weinmannia glabra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURTIPE (Lat.), adj. Ku²r^ti(ku⁴t)²-i²-pez(pas). From *curtus*, short, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *curtipède*. Ger., *kurzfüssig*. Having short feet. [L, 41.]

CURTIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²r^ti(ku⁴t)²-i²-ro²s²-tris. From *curtus*, short, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *curtirostre*. Ger., *kurzschnebelig*. Having a short beak. [L, 41.]

CURTUM (Lat.), n. n. Ku²r(ku⁴r)/tu²m(tu⁴m). See COLOBOMA.

CURTUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²r^ti(ku⁴t²)/u²s(u⁴s). Short (a species name). [L.]

CURUA, CURUBA, n's. In Brazil, the *Trichosanthes anguina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURUCUCU, n. A disease caused by the sting of a South American serpent. [L, 41.]

CURUPA, n. A little known South American herb, employed as an intoxicant by the Flathead Indians, especially the Omaguas of the upper Amazon, in Peru, and the Enaguas of the upper Guaviare, in Colombia. The powdered plant is insufflated through the nostrils by means of a forked reed, and produces an intoxication like that of hashesh, which lasts sometimes for twenty-four hours, accompanied, it is said, by delicious visions. [a, 14.]

CURUQNA (Tarasco), n. The *Cesalpinia echinata*. [A, 447.]

CURUQUIÈRES (Fr.), n. Ku²-ru²-ke-e²r. See ARACHIS *hypogæa*.

CURURA, n. Of Plumier, the genus *Paullinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 97.]—**C. ape**. In Brazil, the *Paullinia pinnata*. [B, 88.]

CURUTUPALA (Malay), n. The *Tabernaemontana crispata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CURVAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-va(wa²)/me²n. Gen., *curvaminis*. A protuberant curve, especially of the spinal column. [A, 322, 325.]

CURVATE, adj. Ku²r^vat. Lat., *curvus*. Fr., *courbé*. Ger., *gekrümmt*. It., *curvato*. Sp., *curvado*. Bent, bowed. [a, 24.]

CURVATIO (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-va(wa²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *curvationis*. Fr., *courbure*. Ger., *Krümmung*. A bending or bowing. [A, 318.]

CURVATIVE, adj. Ku²r^va²t-i²v. Fr., *curvatif*. Very slightly curved (said of leaves). [A, 301.]

CURVATOR (Lat.), n. m. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-va(wa²)/to²r. Gen., *curvatoris*. From *curvare*, to bend. Fr., *curvateur*. Ger., *Beuger*, *Krümmacher*. A muscle the action of which is to bend a part. [A, 322.]—**C. coccygis**. Fr., *muscle curvateur du coccyx*. Ger., *Steissbeinkrümmmer*. 1. An occasional muscle in man, arising from the anterior surface of the sacrum and inserted into the bodies of the second, third, and fourth coccygeal vertebrae. 2. Of Sömmering, a fasciculus of the levator ani muscle. 3. Of von Bähr, a fasciculus of the coccygeus muscle. [A, 5, 262; L, 332.] 4. See *Sacro-coccygeus lateralis*.—**C. coccygis accessorius**. Syn.: *sacro-coccygeus anticus externus*. A rare accessory muscle arising from the lower part of the anterior surface of the transverse process of the fourth sacral vertebra and from the upper half of the transverse process of the fifth sacral vertebra, and inserted into the border of the third and fourth coccygeal vertebrae; the homologue of certain constant muscles in the lower *Mammalia*. [W, Gruber, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cix, 1, 1837, p. 1.]

CURVATURA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-va²t(wa²t)-u²/ra². See CURVATURE.—**C. postpubica** [Hyrtl]. The curvature of the urethra behind the pubes. [L, 31.]—**C. prostatica**. The forward curvature of the lower end of the rectum. [A, 500.]—**C. sacralis**. The sacral curvature of the rectum. [A, 500.]—**C. sigmoidea**. 1. The curve of the oviduct. 2. The curvature of the internal carotid artery as it passes through the carotid canal. [L, 349.] 3. See *Sigmoid FLEXURÆ of the colon*.—**C. subpubica** [Hyrtl]. The curve formed by the urethra beneath the pubes. [L, 31.]—**C. ungulum**. See ONYCHOGRYPHOSIS.

CURVATURE, n. Ku²r^va²-tu²r. Gr., *κύρτωμα*. Lat., *curvatura flexura*. Fr., *courbure*. Ger., *Einbiegung*, *Krümmung*. It., *curvatura*. Sp., *curvadura*. A bending, a bend.—**Angular c. of the spine**. Fr., *flexion angulaire de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *winkelförmige Knickung der Wirbelsäule*. It., *curvatura angolare della colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *curvadura angular de la columna vertebral*. A sharp, angular bend of the spinal column, causing a posterior projection, due to carious destruction of the body of a vertebra. [E.]—**Compensatory c.** Fr., *courbure compensatrice*. A secondary spinal c. that takes place as the result of efforts to maintain the general upright state of the trunk when it has been vitiated by a c. of the spine.—**Cotylo-sacral c.** The curved surface of the sacrum and ilium shown in a section of the pelvis made through the cotylo-sacral arch. [L, 14.]—**C. of concussion**. In botany, the sudden c. which internodes take when sharply struck, the concavity of the c. lying toward the direction of the blow. [B, 229 (a, 24).]—**C. of the spine**. Fr., *inflexion de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *Biegung der Wirbelsäule*. It., *curvadura della colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *curvadura de la columna*

na vertebral. A permanent deviation of some portion of the spinal column from its normal form.—**Greater c. of the stomach**. Lat., *curvatura ventriculi major*. Fr., *grande courbure de l'estomac*. The lower convex border of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Lateral c. of the spine**. Fr., *flexion latérale de la colonne vertébrale*. Ger., *seitliche Verbiegung der Wirbelsäule*, *Rückgratsverbiegung*. It., *curvadura laterale della colonna vertebrale*. Sp., *curvadura lateral de la columna vertebral*. See SCOLIOSIS.—**Lesser c. of the stomach**. Lat., *curvatura ventriculi minor*. Fr., *petite courbure de l'estomac*. The upper concave border of the stomach. [L, 7.]—**Pott's c.** See *Angular c. of the spine*.—**Rotaro-lateral c. of the spine**. See SCOLIOSIS.—**Secondary c's of the dental tubules**. The numerous fine, spiral curves made by the dental tubules in their passage through the dentine. [L.]—**Spinal c.** See *C. of the spine*.

CURVATURED, adj. Ku²r^va²t-u²r^d. See CURVATIVE.

CURVATUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-va(wa²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). See CURVATE.

CURVE, n. Ku²r^v. (From Lat., *curvus*.) A bend, a flexure. Gr., *κύρτωμα*. Lat., *curvatura*. Fr., *courbe*. Ger., *C. Krümmung*. It., *curvadura*. Sp., *curvadura*. A bend; in graphic delineations, the general course of a line formed by a number of straight lines extending between adjacent registry points.—**Aortic c.** Fr., *courbe aortique*. See ARCH of the aorta.—**Bauché**' (Ger.). A graphic c. exhibiting the respiratory movements of the abdomen. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1878, p. 441 (L).]—**Brusté**' (Ger.). A graphic c. exhibiting the movements of the chest in respiration. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1878, p. 447 (L).]—**Carus's c.** See *C. of Carus*.—**Caudal c.** Of the embryo, see CAUDAL FLEXURE.—**Cephalic c.** Fr., *courbe céphalique*. Ger., *Kopfkrümmung*. 1. Of the embryo, see CEPHALIC FLEXURE. 2. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. of that portion of each blade that is applied to the fetal head.—**Compensatory c.** See *Compensatory CURVATURE*.—**C.-basis**. In a sphymographic tracing, the common level from which the ascending lines spring. [D, 1.]—**C. of Carus**. The arc of an imaginary circle having its centre at the symphysis pubis and extending in the median line of the pelvis in women, from the plane of the inlet to that of the outlet; corresponding roughly with the pelvic axis.—**C. of the false promontory**. Fr., *courbe du faux promontoire*. A term proposed by R. Barnes for c. which the fetal head has to describe in order to enter the pelvis in cases in which the sacro-vertebral angle is unusually prominent. [A, 40.]—**C'nzelchnung** (Ger.). See *Graphic c.*—**Ermüdungs-c.** (Ger.). The graphic c. registered during the contraction of a muscle when in a state of exhaustion; as the exhaustion becomes extreme this c. approaches a straight line. [K, 16.]—**Front c.** See *Skull c.*—**Graphic c.** Fr., *courbe graphique*. Ger., *graphische c.* *C'nzelchnung*. The course formed on a graphic chart by a line made up of a number of straight lines passing between the contiguous points registered; also the undulating line registered by the needle of the sphymograph or other like instrument on a moving plate.—**Hind c.** Ger., *hintere Kopfkrümmung*, *Nackenkrümmung*. A curvature of the body of the embryo between about the fourth and eighth weeks of development, opposite the beginning of the spinal cord. [L, 146.]—**Pelvic c.** Fr., *courbe pelvienne* (ou *novelle*). Ger., *Beckenkrümmung*. Of an obstetrical forceps, the c. formed by the anterior deviation of the blades from the axis of the shank, the instrument being in position with the blades corresponding to the mother's right and left side.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *courbe périméale*. Ger., *Dammkrümmung*. Of an obstetrical forceps, a c. formed by the backward deviation of the handles from the axis of the shank.—**Skull c.** See *Principal cephalic FLEXURE*.—**Tail c.** Ger., *Schwanzkrümmung*. The curvature of the caudal extremity of the embryo between the fourth and seventh weeks of development. [L, 146.]—**Temperature c.** A graphic c. exhibiting the variations of the temperature during a given period. [L.]

CURVEMBRYÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r(ku⁴r)-ve²m(wa²m)/bri²(bru²)-e(a²-e²). For deriv., see CURVE and EMBRYO. Fr., *curvembryées*. 1. Of Brongniart, a suborder of leguminous plants, comprising the tribes *Sophoreæ*, *Dalbergiæ*, and *Intricæ*. 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Incompleteæ*, comprising the alliances *Chenopodales*, *Polygonales*, *Petivales*, *Sclerates*, and *Coccolates*. 3. Of Miers, the *Solanaceæ*, and of Lindley a division of that order. Subsequently he classified the C. as a division of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Micrembergia*, *Petunia*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CURVEMBRYÉ (Fr.), adj. Ku²r-va²n²-bre-a. Having a curved embryo (said of plants where the cotyledons are applied against the radicle). [a, 24.]

CURVEMBRYÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²r^v(ku⁴r)-e²m-bri²(bru²)-e(e²)-e(a²-e²), Ku²r(ku⁴r)-ve²m(wa²m)-bri²(bru²)-e(e²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *curvembryées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, comprising the *Nyctaginæ*, *Illecebraceæ*, *Amarantaceæ*, *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Phytolaccaceæ*, *Batideæ*, and *Polygonaceæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CURVICAUDATE, adj. Ku²r^v-i²-ka²'dat. From *curvus*, bent, and *cauda*, the tail. Fr., *curvicaude*. Ger., *krummschwanzig*. Having a curved or crooked tail. [L.]

CURVICAULE (Fr.), adj. Ku²r-ve-kol. From *curvus*, bent, and *caulis*, a stem. Having a recurved stem. [L, 41.]

CURVICOLLE (Fr.), adj. Ku²r-ve-kol^l. From *curvus*, bent, and *collum*, the neck. Having a curved neck; in botany, having the apex or top bent. [L, 41.]

CURVICOSTATE, adj. Ku²r^v-i²-ko²s'tat. From *curvus*, bent, and *costa*, a rib. See CURVINERVE.

CURVIDENTATE, adj. Ku²r^v-i²-de²n'tat. From *curvus*, bent, and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *curvidenté*. Having curved teeth. [L, 56.]

CURVIFLORE (Fr.), adj. Ku²r-ve-flor. From *curvus*, bent, and *flos*, a flower. Having curved flowers. [L, 41.]

CURVIFOLIATE, adj. Ku²rv-i²-fo²/i²-at. Lat., *curvifoliatus* (from *curvus*, bent, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *curvifolié*. Having the leaves bent back. [a, 24.]

CURVIFORM, adj. Ku²rv-i²-fo²-rm. From *curvus*, bent, and *forma*, form. Curved.

CURVILINEAL, **CURVILINEAR**, adj's. Ku²rv-i²-li²n/e²-a²l, -a²r. From *curvus*, bent, and *linea*, a line. Fr., *curviligne*. Forming a curve (said of contours).

CURVINERVATE, **CURVINERVED**, **CURVINERVOUS**, adj's. Ku²rv-i²-nu²rv/at, -nu²rvd/, -nu²rv/u²s. Lat., *curvinervis* (from *curvus*, bent, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *curvinervie*, *curvinervé*. Ger., *krummnervig*. Having the nervures running parallel to the border and converging to the point (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CURVIPÈDE (Fr.), adj. Ku²rv-ve-pad. From *curvus*, bent, and *pes*, the foot. Having curved limbs. [L, 41.]

CURVIROSTRAL, **CURVIROSTRATE**, adj's. Ku²rv-i²-ro²s/tra²l, -trat. From *curvus*, bent, and *rostrum*, the beak. Fr., *curvirostre*. Having a crooked beak; in botany, having the opercula of the urn curved. [L, 41, 56.]

CURVIROSTRES [Slater] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²rv(ku²rv)-i²-ros-/trez(tre²s), ku²rv(ku²rv)-vi²(wi²)-ro²st/rez(ras). Ger., *Krummschnübler*. A family of the *Laminipiantares*. [L, 121.]

CURVISERIAL, adj. Ku²rv-i²-se²/ri²-a²l. From *curvus*, bent, and *series*, a series. Fr., *curvisériaté*, *curvisérié*. In a curved series (said of leaves when arranged in a spiral around the axis). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CURVITY, n. Ku²rv-i²-ti². Lat., *curvitas*. Fr., *curvité*, *curbure*. Ger., *Krümmung*. The state of being curved. [L, 41, 56.]

CURVUS (Lat.), adj. Ku²rv(ku²rv)/vu²s(vu²ts). Gr., *κυρρός*, *ὄβός*, *κυρῶς*. Fr., *courbé*. Ger., *krumm*. It., *curvato*. Sp., *corvo*. Curved. [A, 322, 325.]

CUSCA, n. See *Brazilian CHICLE*.

CUSCAMIDINE, n. Ku²sk-a²m/i²d-en. An amorphous substance discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona succirubra*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUSCAMINE, n. Ku²sk/a²m-en. A crystalline substance discovered by Hesse in *Cinchona succirubra*. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

CUSCOCINCHONINE, n. Ku²sk-o-si²n²k/on-en. See *CUSCONINE*.

CUSCONIDINE, n. Ku²s-kon/i²d-en. Lat., *cusconidina*, *cusconidia*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconidin*. A pale-yellow, amorphous, resinoid alkaloid found in cusco-bark together with cusconine. Its formula has not yet been ascertained. [B, 5, 23, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSCONINE, n. Ku²s/kon-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cusconin*. An alkaloid, C₂₃H₃₃N₃O₄ + 2H₂O, discovered by Leverkus in cusco-bark. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in 35 parts of ether, easily soluble in alcohol and in chloroform. It may be distinguished from other cinchona alkaloids by the character of its sulphate. It crystallizes in faintly lustrous white laminae which lose water on heating and melt at 110° C. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. sulphate**. Fr., *sulfate de c.* Ger., *Cusconinsulfat*. A neutral, amorphous, yellow gelatinous substance insoluble in an excess of the acid compounded of c. and sulphuric acid. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSCUS, n. In some West Indian islands (San Domingo) the seed of *Penicillaria spicata* (*Holcus spicatus*) and some other edible grains. In India the root of *Andropogon muricatus* and the poppy. [a, 22.]

CUSCUTA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²s(ku²s)/ku²(ku²)-ta². Fr., *cuscute*. Ger., *Flachsselde*. 1. A genus of slender twining, leafless parasites belonging to the *Convolvulaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42 (a, 24).] 2. Of *Paracelsus*, an exostosis. [A, 325.]—**C. americana** [Jacquin]. A species said to be cholagogue and laxative; used in the West Indies as a diuretic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. baccifera** *barbadensis* [Plukenet]. The *Cassipouia americana* (*alfiformis*). [B, 214.]—**C. chlorocarpa**. A species growing in the United States, from Wisconsin to Arkansas, on species of *Polygonum*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. decora**. A species, found in southern Illinois and southward to Florida and Texas, with the capsule enveloped by the dead corolla. It attacks the *Leguminosæ*, *Compositæ*, etc. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. densiflora**. **C. epilinum**. The flax-dodder; 2 species known throughout Europe as a great impediment to the cultivation of flax. It has the same uses medicinally as *C. europæa* (1st def.). [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. epilinum**. 1. Of Smith, a species somewhat smaller than *C. europæa*, growing on heath, thyme, etc. It has the medicinal properties of *C. europæa*, but is said to be stronger, and was formerly official as *herba epithymi* (see *cuscuta minoris*). 2. Of Thunberg, see *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. europæa**. Fr., *cuscute d'Europe* (ou commune), *agourre*, *angourre*, *angure*, *angure de tin*, *barbe de méline*, *bourreau de tin*, *cheveux de Vénus*, *cheveux du diable*, *crémaillère*, *goutte de tin*, *lin de lèvre*, *lin maudit*, *rache*, *raisin barbu*, *rogne*, *rubie*, *teigne*. Ger., *gemeine Flachsselde*, *Nesselselde*, *Teufelszwirn*, *Veigelselde*. Sp., *cuscuta*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing on thistles, nettles, oats, and other soft plants. It is a mild purgative and was formerly used in hepatic diseases, melancholia, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Lamarck, see *C. epilinum* (1st def.).—**C. filiformis**. See *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. glomerata** [Choisy]. A species abundant in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, found chiefly on the *Compositæ*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. graveolens** [Kunth]. A poisonous species found in South America, having a strong, disagreeable odor. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. major** [De Candolle]. See *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. minor**. See *C. epilinum* (1st def.).—**C. nivalata**. A species the powdered herb of which is used as a vulnerary; the freshly expressed juice as a styptic and astringent in sore throat, abscesses, etc. [a, 22.]—**C. racemosa** [Martius]. A Brazilian species, used like *C. umbellata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. reflexa** [Roxburgh]. An East Indian species, used by the natives as a blood-purifier and considered

especially useful in bilious disorders. It is also used in skin diseases and sometimes in dyeing. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**C. rombuta** *putra* [Rumphius]. The *Cassia filiformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. surinamensis** [Schilling]. See *C. americana*.—**C. tenuiflora**. A pale, much-branched species, growing in Illinois and other Western States, on *Cephalanthus*, *Aster*, and other plants. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. tetrandra**, **C. tubulosa**. See *C. europæa* (1st def.).—**C. thymi**. See *C. epilinum*.—**C. umbellata** [Kunth]. A South American species, used in slight inflammation, sore throat, hoarseness, etc. A powder made from it is used in wounds. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. verrucosa**. See *C. reflexa*.—**C. vulgaris**. 1. Of Persoon, see *C. europæa* (1st def.). 2. Of Presl, see *C. epilinum*.—**Herba cuscutæ**, **Herba cuscutæ majoris**. The herb of *C. europæa* of Linnaeus. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba cuscutæ minoris**, **Herba cuscutæ thymi**. The herb of *C. epilinum* (1st def.).

CUSCUTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²s(ku²s)-ku²(ku²)-ta²(ta²)/-se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Lindley, an order of the *Solanææ*, comprising *Cuscuta* and *Lepidanche*. 2. Of Pfeiffer, an order of plants consisting of *Cuscuta*, *Epilinnella*, and *Engelmannia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTACEOUS, adj. Ku²s-ku²-ta²/shu²s. Fr., *cuscutacé*. Resembling the genus *Cuscuta* or belonging to the *Cuscutaceæ*. [a, 24.]

CUSCUTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²s(ku²s)/ku²(ku²)-te(ta²-e²). Of Gray, a section of the *Convolvulaceæ*, comprising *Cuscuta* and *Cassytha*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²s(ku²s)-ku²(ku²)/te²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cuscutées*. 1. Of Presl and Bartling, an order of the *Tubifloræ*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Volvulææ*. 3. Of Choisy, a section (of A. Gray, a tribe) of the *Convolvulaceæ*. 4. Of Desmoulins, a tribe of the *Cuscutææ*. They all consist of the single genus *Cuscuta*, except that of Desmoulins, who includes besides *Cuscuta*, the *Epilinnella* and *Monogynella*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Ku²s(ku²s)-ku²(ku²)-ti²-fo²-rm/²is. From *cuscuta* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Having the form of a plant of the genus *Cuscuta*. [B.]

CUSCUTINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²s(ku²s)-ku²(ku²)-ti²(te)/ne-(na²-e²). Of Link, a suborder (of Koch, a tribe) of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of *Cuscuta*. Of Garcke, a division of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of *Cuscuta* and *Cuscutina*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSCUTINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ku²s(ku²s)-ku²(ku²)-ti²n²/e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Engelmann, the *Cuscutaceæ* of Lindley. 2. Of Desmoulins, a tribe of the *Cuscutaceæ*, consisting of *Cassutha* and *Cuscuta*. 3. Of Wood, a tribe of the *Convolvulaceæ*, consisting of *Cuscuta*. [B, 34, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSHAG, n. Ku²sh/a²g. The *Senecio jacobæa*. [A, 505.]

CUSHIA, n. Ku²sh/i²-a². The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [A, 505.]

CUSHION, n. Ku²sh/u²n. Lat., *culcita*. Fr., *coussinet*. Ger., *Kissen* (1st and 2d def.), *Polster* (3d def.). It., *cuscinetto*. Sp., *cojínete*. 1. A soft, pillow-like structure. 2. In botany, an enlargement at the base of the petiole in certain plants; in the *Mimosæ* it is the seat of irritable cells. [B, 1, 123, 229, 291 (a, 24).] 3. In anatomy, a collection of adipose or elastic tissue which relieves pressure upon subjacent tissues. [L.]—**Adipose c. of the external ear**. A deposit of fat which envelops the base of the concha of the ear of solipeds in front, inwardly, and posteriorly. [L, 13.]—**Coronary c.** In the solipeds, a dermal structure beneath the upper edge of the hoof, of which it is the matrix. [L, 13.]—**C. of the epiglottis**. The tubercle of the epiglottis. [C.]—**C.-pink**. See *Sea-c.*—**Eve's c.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides*. [A, 505.]—**Ladies' c.**, **Lady's c.**, **Our Lady's c.** The *Saxifraga hypnoides*, the *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*, and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505.]—**Plantar c.** In the solipeds, a fibrous, somewhat wedge-shaped structure between the perforans tendon and the plantar portion of the hoof. [L, 13.]—**Sea-c.** The *Armeria maritima*. [A, 505.]—**Stromeyer's c.** A triangular and wedge-shaped c. 4 in. thick at the thickest end, from which point it gradually thins down for a length of 14 or 15 in. It is used for treating compound fractures of the arm, the elbow resting on the thick end, while the thin end rests upon the side of the chest. It is fastened in place by a tape around the neck and body, and when applied it supports the arm and keeps it in position. It may be further fitted with straps for holding the arm and forearm in position. [E.]

CUSHY-COWS, n. Ku²sh/i²-ku²-u²z. The *Rumex obtusifolius*. [A, 505.]

CUSICH, n. Of the Samucos Indians, the *Orbignia phalerata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUSK, n. Ku²sk. The *Papaver rhæus*. [A, 505.]

CUSO, n. Ku²so. See *Koussou*.

CUSP, n. Ku²sp. Gr., *ἄκρον*. Lat., *cuspis*. 1. A pointed projection, as of the crown of a tooth. 2. A segment of a valve of the heart.

CUSPABAUM (Ger.), n. Kus²pa²-ba²-u²m. The *Galipea cusparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CUSPAIRE (Fr.). Ku²s-par. See *CUSPARIA*.

CUSPARÉ, **CUSPAREE** (Fr.), n's. Ku²s-pa²-ra. Old names for *angustura*-bark. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CUSPARIA (Lat.), n. f. Ku²s(ku²s)-pa²(pa²)/ri²-a². Fr., *cusparie*, *Bonplandie*. Ger., *Cusparabaum*. The genus *Galipea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C.-bark**. Lat., *cusparia cortex* [Br. Ph.], *angustura* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Fr., *angustura vraie* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Angusturarinde*. Sp., *corteza de angostura*. The bark of *Galipea officinalis* [Hancock] (*Galipea c.* [St.-Hilaire]). It occurs in flatfish or channeled pieces, rarely in quills, generally less than 6 in. long, coated on the outer side with a yellowish-gray, corky layer. When broken, it displays on its transverse edge sharply defined white points, due to deposits of calcium oxalate. It has a bitter, pungent

taste and a disagreeable musty odor, especially when fresh. It contains a volatile oil, bitter extractive, a hard and bitter resin, a soft resin, a caoutchouc-like substance, lignin, gum, and various salts. It is a stimulant tonic and in large doses purgative. It is said that the native practitioners of South America find it efficacious in malignant bilious intermittent fever, dysentery, and dropsy. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—*C. febrifuga*, *C. trifoliata*. The *Galipea c.* [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—*Infusum cuspariæ* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane d'angusture*. Ger., *Angustura-Infusion*. Syn.: *infusum angusture* [U. S. Ph., 1870]. Infusion of c.; made by infusing in a covered vessel for 2 hours $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of coarsely powdered c.-bark in 10 fl. oz. of distilled water and straining. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

CUSPARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^3(ku^4s)\text{-}pa^2r(pa^3r)\text{-}i(i^2)^2e^2\text{-}(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cuspariées*. Of De Candolle (1822), a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, consisting of *Cusparia*, *Picorea*, *Galipea*, *Erythrochiton*, and *Diglossis*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Diosmeæ*, comprising the genera of De Candolle, also *Spiranthera* and *Ameidea*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*, comprising *Spiranthera*, *Ameidea*, *Leptothyrsa*, *Erythrochiton*, *Naudinia*, *Galipea*, *Ticorea*, *Ravenia*, and *Monnieria*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSPARIN, n. $Ku^2s\text{-}pa^2r\text{-}i^2n$. Fr., *cusparine*. Ger., *C*. A crystalline neutral substance obtained from angustura-bark. It melts at 45° C., is soluble in alcohol, soluble with difficulty in water, insoluble in ether. [B, 5, 18, 270 (a, 24).]

CUSPATED, **CUSPED**, **CUSPID**, **CUSPIDAL**, adj.'s. $Ku^3s\text{-}at\text{-}e^2d$, ku^3sp , $ku^3sp\text{-}i^2d$, $i^2d\text{-}a^2r$. See CUSPIDATE.

CUSPIDARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}pi^2d\text{-}a^2r(a^3r)\text{-}i(i^2)^2e^2\text{-}(a^2e^2)$. Of Jussieu, the *Tricuspidariæ* of Endlicher. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CUSPIDATE, adj. $Ku^3sp\text{-}i^2d\text{-}at$. Lat., *cuspidatus* (from *cuspis*, a point). Fr., *cuspidé*. Ger., *feingespitzt*, *langespitzt*. Having a pointed extremity. [B, 19, 123, 273 (a, 24).]

CUSPIDE (Fr.), n. $Ku^6s\text{-}ped$. See CUSP.

CUSPIDIFEROUS, adj. $Ku^3sp\text{-}i^2d\text{-}i^2e^2r\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *cuspidiferus* (from *cuspis*, a point, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cuspidifère*. Ger., *spitztragend*. See CUSPIDATE.

CUSPIDIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}pi^2d\text{-}i^2\text{-}fol\text{-}(fo^2i)^2i^2\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. From *cuspis*, a point, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cuspidifolié*. Ger., *spitzblättrig*. Having cuspidate leaves. [L, 41.]

CUSPIDIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}pi^2d\text{-}i^2\text{-}fo^2r\text{-}m\text{-}i^2s$. From *cuspis*, a point, and *forma*, form. Fr., *cuspidiforme*. Ger., *spitzförmig*. Having the form of a point. [L, 41.]

CUSPID (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}pi^2s$. Gen., *cuspidis*. 1. See CUSP. 2. An old name for a certain bandage. 3. The glans penis. [A, 325.]

CUSSAMBIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}sa^2m(sa^2m)\text{-}bi^2u^2\text{-}m\text{-}(u^4m)$. The *Pistacia oleosa* and the genus *Schleichera*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24); L, 105.]—*C. pubescens*. The *Schleichera trifuga*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. spinosum*. The *Schleichera aculeata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CUSSAMBO, n. See CUSSAMBIUM.

CUSSET (Fr.), n. $Ku^6s\text{-}a$. A place in the department of Allier, France, near Vichy, where there are alkaline springs. [A, 319.]

CUSSO, n. Ku^6so . See Kouso.—*Infusum c.* [Br. Ph.]. See *Infusum BRAYERÆ*.

CUSSU, **CUSSU-CUSSU**, n's. At Ternate, the *Saccharum spicatum* and the *Panicum colonum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUSSUTA [Rumphius] (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}su^2(su)\text{-}ta^2$. The genus *Cassytha*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUSSUTHA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}su^2(su^4)\text{-}tha^2$. The genus *Cuscutha*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CUSTARD, n. $Ku^3st\text{-}a^2rd$. A sweetened and flavored mixture of milk and eggs, either boiled or baked or prepared to be frozen into ice-cream.—*C.-apple*. A popular name for many species of the genus *Anona*. [B, 19, 94, 172, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—*C.-cheeses*. The *Malva silvestris*. [A, 505.]—*C.-cups*. The *Epilobium hirustum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Long-leaved c.-apple*. The *Anona hexapetala*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Netted c.-apple*. The *Anona reticulata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Peruvian c.-apple*. The *Anona cherimola*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Prickly c.-apple*. The *Anona muricata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Scaly c.-apple*. The *Anona squamosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Shining-leaved c.-apple*. The *Anona palustris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUSTODIA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}tod\text{-}i^2\text{-}a^2$. See CUSTOS.

CUSTOS (Lat.), n. com. $Ku^3s(ku^4s)\text{-}to^2s$. Gen., *custodis*. Fr., *custodien*. Ger., *Wächter*. A shield, a protector.—*C. cerebri*. The dura mater. [L, 3; K.]—*C. horticorum minor*. See *ACHILLEA ageratum*.—*C. membranæ*. See MENINGOPHYLLAX.—*C. meningis*. See MENINGOPHYLLAX.—*C. oculi*. An old name for an instrument for protecting the eye in certain operations. [A, 322.]—*Custodes pororum*. The muscles. [Galen (A, 325).]—*Custodes virginittatis*. An old name for the adductor muscles of the thigh, from their action in resisting attempts at rape. [L.]

CUT, n. Ku^3t . See INCISION and *Incised WOUND*.

CUT, adj. Ku^3t . 1. Incised. 2. Affected with an incised wound or subjected to a cutting operation (especially circumcision, lithotomy, or castration).

CUTACEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ta\text{-}(ta^3)^2se^2(ke^2)\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. See CORIACEOUS.

CUTAMBULUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ta^2m\text{-}(ta^2m)\text{-}bu^2(bu^4)\text{-}lu^2s(lu^4s)$. From *cutis*, the skin, and *ambulare*, to promenade. Fr., *cutambule*. Creeping over or beneath the skin (said of insects and of sensations); as a n., in the pl., *cutambuli*, an old term for certain worms parasitic under the skin and for the wandering pains and itching of scurvy. [A, 301, 325; L, 41.]

CUTANEOUS, adj. $Ku^2\text{-}ta\text{-}ne\text{-}u^2s$. Gr., *δερματικός*. Lat., *cutaneus* (from *cutis*, the skin). Fr., *cutané*; Ger., *cutan*, *häutig*. It., Sp., *cutaneo*. Pertaining to or consisting of skin; of a nerve, distributed to the skin; of a muscle, acting to move the skin.

CUTANEUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ta\text{-}(ta^3)^2ne\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. See CUTANEOUS; as a n., a cutaneous muscle or nerve.—*C. maximus*. Ger., *Brusthautmuskel*. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

CUTBERDILL, **CUTBERDOLE**, n's. $Ku^2\text{-}bu^2r\text{-}di^2l$, $\text{-}dol$. The *Acanthus mollis*. [A, 505.]

CUTCH, n. Ku^2ch . 1. See CATECHU. 2. The spawn of the oyster. [L, 56.]

CUTCHAY-CUTTAY (Tamil), n. The *Lagerstrœmia microcarpa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CUTEERA, n. A gum that exudes from the *Cochlospermum gossypium*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

CUTEREBRA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}te^2r\text{-}e^2b\text{-}ra^2$. From *cutis*, the skin, and *terebra*, a boring instrument. Fr., *cutèrèbre*. See DERMATOBIÆ.—*C. noxiæ*. Fr., *cutèrèbre nuisible*. See DERMATOBIÆ *noxialis*.

CUT-FINGER, n. $Ku^2\text{-}fi^2n^2\text{-}gu^2r$. The *Valeriana pyrenaica* and the *Vinca major*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUT-GRASS, n. $Ku^2\text{-}gra^2s$. The *Leersia oryzoides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUT-HEAL, n. $Ku^2\text{-}hel$. The *Valeriana officinalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CUTICLE, n. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2k\text{-}l$. Lat., *cuticula*. Fr., *cuticule*. Ger., *Häutchen*. It., *cuticola*. Sp., *cuticula*. A thin, transparent, dry membrane devoid of nerves and vessels which covers all the surface of the body, except the parts which correspond to the nails and corresponding parts; the scarf-skin, epidermis. [C.] See EPIDERMIS, AMPHIDERM, and CUTICULA.—*C. of Nasmyth*. See MEMBRANE of *Nasmyth*.—*Enamel-c.* See *CUTICULA dentis*.—*Hair-c.* Fr., *cuticule du poil*. The outer scaly covering of a hair. [C.]—*Lignineous c.* The outer covering of a vegetable cell. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—*Liquid c.* See COLLOIDON.

CUTICOLEOUS, adj. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2k\text{-}o\text{-}lu^2s$. Lat., *cuticolosus* (from *cutis*, the skin, and *colere*, to inhabit). Fr., *cuticole*. Ger., *hautbewohnend*. Living under the skin of animals (said of the larvae of the *Éstridæ*). [L, 41, 88.]

CUTICULA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti^2k\text{-}u^2(u^4)\text{-}la^2$. Dim. of *cutis*, skin. See CUTICLE.—*Chitin-C.* (Ger.). The chitinous layer of the alimentary canal of the *Crustacea*. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.,” 1857, p. 522 (L).]—*C. adamantina*. See *C. dentis*.—*C. cerebri et cerebelli*. Of *Fleisch*, a layer of flat cells supposed to cover the free surface of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Its existence is denied by Key and Retzius. [J, 10.]—*C. dentis*. A thin corneous investment of the teeth which disappears shortly after they have perforated the gums. [L, 31, 318.]—*C. extima*. See EPIDERMIS.—*C. laucocoxantha*. A peculiar lichen growing on the outer skin of the *Loxa cascarilla*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—*C. membranæ tympani* [Arnold]. The external (dermoid) layer of the tympanic membrane. [L, 31.]—*C. ovi*. Of *Velpeau*, the outer covering of an egg. [A, 45.]—*C. vitelli*. Of *Velpeau*, the enveloping membrane of the vitellus. [A, 45.]—*Muttere'* (Ger.). The c. of the mother-cyst of an *Echinococcus*. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.,” 1862, p. 636 (L).]

CUTICULAR, adj. Gr., *δερματικός*. Lat., *cuticularis*. Fr., *cuticulaire*, *cuticuleux*. Ger., *häutig*. Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of cuticle. [L, 41 (a, 24).]

CUTICULARIZATION, n. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2k\text{-}u^2\text{-}la^2r\text{-}i^2z\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. Fr., *cuticularisation*. The formation of a thick, cuticle-like envelope by a horny transformation of epidermic cells. [B, 77, 121, 229 (a, 24); L, 121.] Cf. CUTINIZATION.

CUTICLE (Fr.), n. $Ku^6\text{-}te\text{-}ku^2l$. See EPIDERMIS.—*C. de l'œil*. See *CUTICULA dentis*.—*C. du poil*. See *HAIR-CUTICLE*.

CUTICULEUX (Fr.), adj. $Ku^6\text{-}te\text{-}ku^2lu^2$. See CUTICULAR.

CUTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti^2k\text{-}u^2(u^4)\text{-}lu^2m(lu^4m)$. See CUTICULA.—*C. cerebri*. The dura mater of the brain. [L, 17; K.]

CUTICULIZATION, n. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2\text{-}ku^2\text{-}i^2z\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. Fr., *cuticulisation*. See CUTICULARIZATION.

CUTIDURAL, adj. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2\text{-}du^2r\text{-}a^2l$. From *cutis*, the skin, and *durus*, hard. Fr., *cutidure*. Pertaining to or connected with the coronary cushion. [L, 13.]

CUTIDURIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti\text{-}(du^2)\text{-}ru^2s(ru^4s)$. The coronary cushion. [L, 13.]

CUTIFICATION, $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2\text{-}ka\text{-}shu^2n$. From *cutis*, the skin, and *facere*, to make. The regeneration of skin, as at the margin of a healing ulcer. [Hodgen (a, 18).]

CUTIGERAL, adj. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2\text{-}e^2r\text{-}a^2l$. From *cutis*, the skin, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *cutigéral*. Bearing skin. [A, 301.] See C. CAVITY.

CUTIN, n. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2n$. From *cutis*, skin. A modification of cellulose found in the walls of certain cells, chiefly on the exterior of plant organs rendering them impervious to water. [B, 229, 291 (a, 24).]

CUTINIZATION, n. $Ku^2\text{-}ti^2n\text{-}i^2z\text{-}a\text{-}shu^2n$. The formation of a cell-wall of cutin. [B, 229 (a, 24).]

CUTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}shi^2(ti^2)\text{-}o$. Gen., *cutio'nis*. Fr., *cution*. See *ASELLUS* (2d def.).

CUTIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti^2s$. Gr., *κύτος*, *δέρμα*. Fr., *peau*. Ger., *Haut*. The skin, especially the derma; in botany, the peridium of puff-balls and certain other *Fungi*. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 343.]—*C. ærea*. The bronze-like hue of the skin found in Addison's disease. [Ziegler (a, 18).]—*C. anguillæ*. The skin of an eel, the *Murena anguilla*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. anserina*. Fr., *peau anserine*, *chair de poule*. Ger., *Gänsehaut*. It., *pelle d'oca*. Sp.,

piel de gallina. "Goose-skin"; a transitory state of the skin in which, owing to spastic contraction of the arrector pili muscles (usually from chilling of the surface), the follicles become prominent and form visible projections. [G.] *Ct. HORRIPILATION*.—*C. carnosus*. See *PANNICULUS carnosus*.—*C. externa*, *C. extima*, *C. extrema*. See *EPIDERMIS*.—*C. fucata*. Painted skin; artificial coloring of the skin with cosmetics. [G., 11.]—*C. gallinacea*, *C. horrida*. See *C. anserina*.—*C. laxa*. See *DERMATOLYSIS* and *MOLLUSCUM fibrosum*.—*C. lingue*. The mucous membrane covering the tongue. [L., 7.]—*C. pendula*. See *DERMATOLYSIS* and *MOLLUSCUM fibrosum*.—*C. rugosa*. A wrinkled state of the skin. Plenck describes three varieties, due, respectively, to laxity of the skin, to prosoy, and to old age. [G., 11.]—*C. suilla*. See *BUFFY-COAT*.—*C. summa*, *C. suprema*. See *EPIDERMIS*.—*C. tensa*. See *SCLERODERMA*.—*C. testacea*. See *ICHTHYOSIS sebacea neonatorum*.—*C. ultima*. See *EPIDERMIS*.—*C. unctuosus*. See *SEBORRHEA*.—*C. variegata*. Maculation of the skin with spots of varying color. [G., 11.]—*C. variegata a sugillatione*. Echy-mosis attended with variegated discoloration. [G., 11.]—*C. variegata morbosa*. A disease of doubtful character, observed once by Plenck, in which the patient's face was green, the right side of the body black, and the left side yellow. [G., 11.]—*C. variegata nativa*. A form of maculation of the skin resembling the marks on a tiger; said to exist among the people of a certain race in Tartary. [G., 11.]—*C. vera*. See *CORIUM* (1st def.).—*Horrida c.* See *C. anserina*.

CUTISATION (Fr.), n. $Ku^6-te\text{-}za^3-se\text{-}o^2n^2$. The skin-like condition of hardness, thickness, and dryness acquired by a mucous membrane as the result of continued exposure, as in a state of eversion, inversion, or prolapse. [A., 301.]

CUTISECTOR (Lat.), n. m. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti^2-se^2k\text{'to}^2r$; in Eng., $ku^2\text{'ti}^2-se^2k\text{'to}^2r$. Gen., *cutisectoris*. From *cutis*, the skin, and *sector*, a cutter. Of H. G. Piffard, an instrument for cutting out sections of skin from the living subject for microscopical examination; a spring-catch thumb-forceps with expanded, fenestrated cutting blades capable of nice adjustment as to their degree of approximation. [E.]

CUTISPONGIUS (Lat.), adj. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti^2-spo^2n(spo^2n^2)\text{'ji}^2(gi^2)\text{-}u^3s(u^3s)$. For deriv., see *CUTIS* and *SPONGE*. Having a spongy cuticle (a botanical species name). [a., 24.]

CUTITRIBA, n. In Brazil, the *Lucuma rivicoa*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

CUTITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku^4)\text{-}ti(te)\text{'ti}^2s$. Gen., *cutit'idus (-is)*. Fr., *cutite*. See *DERMATITIS*.

CUTLEAF, n. $Ku^3t\text{'lef}$. A popular name for various marine *Algae*, such as the *Fucus vesiculosus*, the *Fucus serratus*, and the *Laminaria digitata*. [A., 505.]

CUTLERIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2\text{-}lu^3r\text{-}i^2(a^2)\text{'se}^2(ke^2)\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. A family of fucoid *Algae*. [B., 279; L., 73.]

CUTLERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^2\text{-}lu^3r\text{-}i^2(i^2)\text{'e}^2(e^3\text{-}e^2)$. Of Zardini, a tribe of the *Antheridiæ* (of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Dictyotæ*; of Thuret, a family of the *Phæosporæ*), consisting of the genus *Culleria*. [B., 121, 170 (a., 24).]

CUT-OFF, n. $Ku^3t\text{'o}^2f$. An appliance for obstructing the flow of gas or liquid through a rubber tube, as in a spray apparatus.

CUTOSE, n. $Ku^2\text{'tos}$. The transparent film covering the aerial organs of plants. It is isomeric with cellulose, soluble in alkaline liquids, insoluble in concentrated sulphuric acid and in cuprammonia. [B., 229 (a., 24).]

CUTSCHULA, n. In the East, the *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

CUTSFOOT, n. $Ku^3s\text{'fu}^4t$. The *Gnaphalium dioicum*. [B., 88.]

CUTTING, n. $Ku^3t\text{'i}^2n^2g$. The operation of making a cut.—[C.] on the gripe. See *APPARATUS minor*.

CUTTLE-BONE, n. $Ku^3t\text{'ho}^2n$. See *OS SEPLÆ*.

CUTTLE-FISH, n. $Ku^2t\text{'fi}^2sh$. See *SEPIA officinalis*.—*C.-f. bone*. See *OS SEPLÆ*.—*C.-f. powder*. Of Plesse, a preparation made by rubbing 1 part of carmin with 4 parts of ammonia-water diluted with 24 parts of water, imbuing 96 parts of powdered c.-f. bone and 132 parts of precipitated chalk with this solution, allowing the mixture to dry, and adding 96 parts of orris-root perfumed with 16 parts of oil of lemon and 8 parts of oil of neroli. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a., 21).]

CUT-TOOTHED, adj. Lat., *inciso-dentatus*. Ger., *eingeschnitten-gèzàhnt*. In botany, slash-toothed (i. e., having teeth separated by acute incisions), said of leaves, as in the *Alchemilla fissa*. [B., 19, 123 (a., 24).]

CUTUBA (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku)\text{-}tu^2(tu)\text{'ba}^3$. See *DERMATOBIA*.—*C. noxialls*. See *DERMATOBIA noxialls*.

CUTUBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. $Ku^2(ku)\text{-}tu^2(tu)\text{'be}^2a^3$. See *COUTOUBEÆ*.

CUTUBUTH (Ar.), n. A peculiar form of melancholia. [L., 41.]

CUTUCANHEM, n. In Brazil, a variety of *Roupala*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

CUTUCHA. $Ku^2(ku)\text{-}tu^2(tu)\text{'ka}^3(ch^2a^3)$. Properly, *CUTUBA*. See *DERMATOBIA*.

CUVAGE (Fr.), n. $Ku^6\text{-}va^3zh$. The *Polygonum hydropiper* and, in the Antilles, the *Commelina zanonica*. [L., 87 (a., 21).]

CUVE (Fr.). $Ku^6\text{'v}$. A trough or vat.—*C. hydrargyropneumatique*. A pneumatic trough in which mercury is used in place of water. [L., 42.]—*C. hydropneumatique*. See *Pneumatic TROUGH*.

CUVE DE VÉNUS (Fr.), n. $Ku^6\text{'v d' va-nu}^6z$. The *Dipsacus fullonum*. [B., 121, 173 (a., 14).]

CUVIERIADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Ku^6\text{-}ve\text{-}ar\text{-}i^2(i^2)\text{'a}^2d(a^3d)\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. A family of the *Holothurida*. [L., 303.]

CUVIERIAN, adj. $Ku^6\text{-}ve\text{-}ar\text{'i}^2a^2n$. Described or classified by Baron Cuvier.

CUVY, n. $Ku^2\text{'vi}^2$. The *Laminaria digitata*. [A., 505.]

CUXHAVEN (Ger.), n. $Kux\text{'ha}^3f\text{-}e^2n$. A sea-bathing resort at the mouth of the Elbe. [A., 319.]

CUYA, n. Of the Paunacos Indians, the *Acrocomia tolai*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

CYAMELIDE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2m\text{'e}^2l\text{'i}^2d(id)$. Fr., *cyamelide*. Ger., *Cyamelid, unlösliche Cyansäure*. An amorphous, porcelain-like mass, polymeric with cyanic acid, into which it may be converted by great heat. It has no acid properties, is insoluble in water, in alcohol, in ether, and in dilute acids. Soluble in strong sulphuric acid with the aid of heat. [B., 4, 253, 270 (a., 24).]

CYAMELURATE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2m\text{-}e^2l\text{-}u^2\text{'rat}$. A salt of cyameluric acid. [L., 73.]

CYAMELURIC ACID, n. $Si\text{-}a^2m\text{-}e^2l\text{-}u^2\text{'i}^2k$. Fr., *acide cyamelurique*. Ger., *Cyamelürsäure*. An acid whose formula, $C_6N_7O_3H_2 = \begin{matrix} OH \\ | \\ (C_6N_6)\text{-}O \\ | \\ N \end{matrix}$ (C₆N₆)—OH (C₆N₆—OH, may be regarded as that of a double

molecule of tricyanic (cyanuric) acid, in which 1 atom of nitrogen replaces 3 molecules of hydroxyl. It occurs under the form of white crystals. [B., 4 (a., 24).]

CYAMETHINE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2m\text{-}e^2th\text{-}en$. Fr., *cyaméthine*. Ger., *Cyamethin*. A crystallizable organic base, C₆H₅N₃, polymeric with methyl cyanide, homologous with cyanethine, produced by the action of acetyl chloride on potassium cyanate. [B., 2 (a., 24).]

CYAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si(ku^6)\text{-}a^2m(a^2m)\text{'i}^2d\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *pour de baleine, cyamidées*. A family of the *Læmodipoda*. [L., 275.]

CYAMIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si(ku^6)\text{-}a(a^3)\text{'mi}^2\text{-}u^3m(u^3m)$. Ger., *Hülseknapsel*. A legume-like follicle like that of *Aquilegia, Helleboreus*, etc. [B., 119, 121, 123 (a., 24).]

CYAMOID, adj. $Si^2a^2m\text{-}oid$. From *κνίμος*, a bean, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cyamoïde*. Ger., *bohnenähnlich*. Of Fricke, having the odor of the bean in flower. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

CYAMOS (Lat.), **CYAMUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Si(ku^6)\text{'a}^2m(a^2m)\text{-}o^2s, \text{-}u^3s(u^3s)$. Gr., *κνίμος*. Fr., *cyame*. 1. A bean. [A., 322, 325.] 2. See *ASELLUS*. 3. The nipple. [A., 387.] 4. The testicle. [A., 387.] 5. Of Theophrastus, the genus *Nelumbium*; of Pliny, the Egyptian bean (supposed to be *Nelumbium speciosum*). [B., 88, 116, 121 (a., 24).]—*C. regypticus*. The *C.* of Pliny.

CYAN (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n'$. See *CYANOGEN*.—*C'cyan*. Cyanogen gas. [a., 24.]

CYANACETIC ACID, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^3s\text{-}e\text{'ti}^2k$. Fr., *acide cyanacétique*. Ger., *Cyanessigsäure*. A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic acid, CH₃(CN)—CO—OH=C₂O₂NH₃. [B., 4 (a., 24).]

CYANACETYL, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^3s\text{'e}^2t\text{'i}^2l$. See *ACETYL isocyanide*.

CYANÆMOCHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Si(ku^6)\text{-}a^3n(a^3n)\text{'e}^2m(a^3\text{-}e^2m)\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}kro(ch^2ro)\text{'s}i^2s$. Gen., *cyanæmochros'eos (-is)*. From *κνίμος*, blue, *αἷμα*, blood, and *χρῶσις*, a coloring. See *CYANOSIS*.

CYANAETHIN (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n\text{-}at\text{-}en'$. See *CYANETHINE*.

CYANAETHOLIN (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n\text{-}at\text{-}ol\text{-}en'$. See *CYANETHOLINE*.

CYANAETHYL (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n\text{-}at\text{'u}^1$. See *ETHYL cyanide*.

CYANALDEHYDE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^2\text{'de}\text{-}hid$. For deriv., see *CYANOGEN* and *ALDEHYDE*. A cyanogen substitution compound of acetic aldehyde. Monocyanaldehyde, C₂H₃(CN)O, formed by adding potassium cyanide to an aqueous solution of monochloraldehyde, is the only member of this class known. [B., 2.]

CYANALLYL, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^2\text{'i}^2l$. A compound, C₃H₅N, prepared by the action of a cyanide on potassium myronate; a neutral, colorless liquid, with an agreeable, alliaceous odor and a burning, aromatic taste, boiling at 116° C. [B., 244 (a., 27).]

CYANAMEISENSÄURE (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n\text{-}a^3m\text{'i}^2ze^2n\text{-}zoi\text{-}r\text{'e}^2$. See *CYANFORMIC acid*.

CYANAMÉLIDE (Fr.), n. $Se\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^3\text{'ma}\text{-}led$. See *CYAMELIDE*.

CYANAMIDE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{'a}^2m\text{'i}^2d(id)$. Lat., *cyanamidum*. Fr., *c. Ger., Cyanamid*. Amide of cyanogen, CN₂H₂=NH₂C≡N, obtained by the action of ether and ammonia on cyanogen chloride. It forms colorless, readily soluble crystals which melt at 40° C. [B., 4 (a., 24).]

CYANAMIL, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{'a}^2m\text{'i}^2l$. Cinnamyl cinnamate. [B.]

CYANAMMON (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n\text{-}a^3m\text{'mon}$. See *AMMONIUM cyanide*.

CYANANILIDE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^2n\text{'i}^2l\text{'i}^2d(id)$. Fr., *c. Ger., Cyananilid*. An anilide of cyanic acid; aniline in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by the acid residue, CNH₂, of cyanic acid. It forms acicular crystals of the composition N(C₆H₅)₂: C:NH=C₆H₅N₂. [B., 4 (a., 24).]

CYANANILINE, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}a^2n\text{'i}^2l\text{-}en$. Fr., *c. Ger., Cyananilin*. A base, (C₇H₇N)₂=H(C₆H₅)₂N₂C—C≡N(C₆H₅)H, forming colorless laminar crystals. [B., 4 (a., 24).]

CYANATE, n. $Si^2a^2n\text{-}at$. Lat., *cyanas*. Fr., *c. Ger., Cyanat, cyansaures Salz*. A salt of cyanic acid. [A., 301.]

CYANCARBONIC ACID, n. $Si\text{-}a^2n\text{-}ka^3r\text{-}b\text{-}o^2n\text{'i}^2k$. See *CYANFORMIC acid*.

CYANCHLORÜR (Ger.), n. $Tsu^6\text{-}a^3n\text{'ch}^2l\text{-}or\text{'u}^1r'$. Cyanogen chloride. [B.]—*Festes C.* See *TRICYANOGEN*.—*Flüssiges c.* Cyanogen chloride. [B.]

CYANDIPHENYL, n. $\text{Si}(\text{a}^2\text{n}-\text{di}-\text{fe}^2\text{n}^{\text{f}})^2$. A cyanogen substitution product. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. CN. of diphenyl. It forms hard, colorless crystals, which melt at 84° or 85°C ., and are insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CYANE (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}$. 1. See CYANOGEN. 2. The genus *Pneumonanthe*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYANE (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsu}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{a}^{\text{e}2}$. The *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYANEA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}(\text{a}^3)\text{ne}^2\text{a}^3$. Gr., $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\eta$ (f. of adj. $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ [vóσos understood]). See CYANOSIS.

CYANÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}(\text{a}^3)\text{ne}^2\text{e}(\text{a}^3\text{e}^2)$. Of Cassini, a section of the *Jacinea*, comprising *Melanoloma*, *Cyanus*, *Odonotolophus*, *Lopholoma*, *Acrocephalus*, *Acrocentron*, *Hymenocentron*, and *Crocodylium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYANELLA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{e}^2\text{f}^2\text{a}^3$. Fr., *cyanelle*. A genus of liliaceous herbs, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Hæmodoraceæ*, tribe *Conanthereæ*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. capensis**. Fr., *cyanelle du cap*. A South African species. The root is eaten by the Hottentots. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CYANELLUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{e}^2\text{f}^2\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. Bluish. [L, 341.]

CYANEOUS, adj. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{e}^{\text{u}^3\text{s}}$. Lat., *cyaneus*. Fr., *bleu pur*. Ger., *kornblumenblau*, *kornblau*, *berlinerblau*, *himmelblau*. A clear bright blue. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

CYANEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{e}^2\text{f}^2\text{i}^2\text{dro}^{\text{si}^2\text{s}}$. Gen., *cyanephros/eos* (-is). From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\epsilon\phi\acute{\iota}\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, perspiration. Fr., *cyanephrose*. Ger., *blauer Schweiss*. A condition in which the perspiration is bluish. [L, 41.]

CYANESCENT, adj. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{e}^{\text{u}^3\text{s}}\text{e}^2\text{nt}$. Bluish, turning blue. [a, 27.]

CYANETHINE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{e}^2\text{th}^{\text{en}}$. Fr., *cyanéthine*. Ger., *Cyanäthin*. A base. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{16}\text{N}_2 = 3(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{CN})$, a polymeride of ethyl cyanide, forming white foliate crystals discovered by Kolbe and Frankland in 1847. [Walton, "Jour. of Physiol.," iii, 5-6, 1832, p. 349; B, 4 (a, 24).]

CYANETHOLINE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{e}^2\text{th}^{\text{o}}\text{len}$. Ger., *Cyanätholin*. Of Cloëz, true cyanate of ethyl, as distinguished from the pseudocyanate. [B.]

CYANETHYLAMIDE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{e}^2\text{th}^{\text{i}}\text{a}^2\text{m}^{\text{i}^2}\text{d}(\text{id})$. Lat., *cyanæthylamidum*. Fr., *cyanæthylamide*. Ger., *Cyanäthylamid*. Ethyl cyanamide. [a, 24.]

CYANETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{e}(\text{a})\text{tu}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. See CYANIDE.—**C. kalico-ferrosium** [Netherl. Ph.]. Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 95.]

CYANEUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}(\text{a}^3)\text{ne}^2\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. See CYANEOUS.

CYANEUX (Fr.), adj. $\text{Se}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{u}^3$. See CYANEOUS and CYANIC.

CYANFORMATE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{fo}^2\text{rm}^{\text{at}}$. A salt of cyanformic acid. [B.]

CYANFORMIC, adj. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{fo}^2\text{rm}^{\text{f}}\text{ik}$. For deriv., see CYANOGEN and FORMIC. Formic and containing cyanogen. [B.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cyanofornique*. Ger., *Cyanameisensäure*. Syn.: *cyanocarbonic acid*. A cyanogen substitution compound of formic acid, $(\text{CN})\text{CO.OH} = \text{C}_2\text{NHO}_2$; a monobasic acid known only by its salts. [B, 3.]

CYANHEMATIN, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{he}^2\text{m}^{\text{a}^2}\text{i}^2\text{n}$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\alpha\iota\mu\alpha$, blood. A compound prepared by adding potassic cyanide to an alkaline solution of hæmatin. [A, 27.]

CYANHARNSÄURE (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsu}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{a}^3\text{n}\text{ha}^3\text{r}^{\text{m}}\text{zoi}^{\text{e}^2}$. Cyanuric acid. [A, 324.]

CYANHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{hi}^2\text{d}\text{ro}^{\text{si}^2\text{s}}$. See CYANEPHROSIS.

CYANHYDRATE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{hi}^2\text{drat}$. See HYDROCYANATE.

CYANHYDRIC, adj. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{hi}^2\text{dri}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cyanhydricus*. Fr., *cyanhydrique*. See HYDROCYANIC.

CYANHYDRIN, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{hi}^2\text{dri}^2\text{n}$. A derivative of one of the higher alcohols in which cyanogen replaces hydroxyl. [B.]

CYANIC, adj. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *cyanicus*. Fr., *cyanique*. Ger., *cyanisch*. 1. Blue. 2. Containing or pertaining to cyanogen. [a, 24.]—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cyanique*. Ger., *Cyansäure*. A very volatile colorless liquid, $\text{HCNO} = \text{probably H}-\text{O}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$, of acetous odor and caustic properties. It is strongly acid in reaction, and forms a series of salts called cyanates. The *isomeric pseudocyanic acid* (see CARBOXYLAMIDE) is known only by its derivative, but polymeric forms have been isolated. [B, 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).] See TRICYANIC ACID and CYAMELIDE.—**C. ether**. Of Wöhler and Liebig, ethyl allophanate. [B, 2.] As now used, a cyanate of a compound radicle, especially ethyl cyanate. The pseudocyanic ethers were originally called c. ethers, their discovery antedating that of the normal cyanic ethers, which are the product of gaseous cyanogen chloride on the sodium alcoholates. [B, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. series**. Of De Candolle, plants exhibiting some modification of a blue coloration. [B, 104 (a, 24).]

CYANICUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{i}^2\text{k}\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. Cyanic; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base. [B.]

CYANIDE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{i}^2\text{d}(\text{id})$. Lat., *cyanidum*. Fr., *cyanure*. Ger., *Cyanür*, *Cyanid*. It., *cianuro*. Sp., *cianido*. A compound of cyanogen with a metal or a compound radicle. The general formula of the c's is $\text{Rn}(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})_n$ (formed from true cyanogen), although others, the isocyanides, have the composition $(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})_n\text{Rn}$, being derived from *isocyanogen*, Rn in the formula denoting a radicle of the atomity n. The c's, as a class, are active poisons and frequently, from their strong affinity for oxygen, act as powerful reducing agents. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CYANIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{i}^2\text{d}\text{ro}^{\text{si}^2\text{s}}$. See CYANEPHROSIS.

CYANIDUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{i}^2\text{d}\text{u}^3\text{m}(\text{u}^4\text{m})$. See CYANIDE.—**C. hydricum**. See HYDROCYANIC ACID.

CYANIFERRURET, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{i}^2\text{fe}^2\text{r}^2\text{u}^2\text{r}\text{e}^2\text{t}$. Fr., *cyaniferure*. See FERRICYANIDE.

CYANILIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{i}^2\text{f}^2\text{ik}$. See CYANYLIC ACID.

CYANILINE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{i}^2\text{en}$. See CYANANILINE.

CYANINE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{en}$. Fr., c. Ger., *Cyanin*. A blue dye-stuff which crystallizes in tables of a fine beetle-green lustre, soluble in alcohol. The c's are derived by heating the amyl-iodide compound of the quinoline bases with potash.

CYANITE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{it}$. Lat., *cyanis*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cyanit*. 1. A salt of cyanic acid. [A, 301.] 2. A native basic aluminium silicate, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{SiO}_3$. [B, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. ammonique** (Fr.). Urea. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

CYANJODID (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsu}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{yo}^{\text{ded}}$. See CYANOGEN iodide.

CYANMETHINE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{me}^2\text{th}^{\text{en}}$. See CYAMETHINE.

CYANMETHYL (Ger.), n. $\text{Tsu}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{mat}^{\text{u}^6}$. See ACETONITRIL.

CYANO-ANÉMIQUE (Fr.), adj. $\text{Se}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{no}^{\text{a}^2}\text{na}^{\text{me}^2}$. Pertaining to anæmia and cyanosis. [P. Durozier, "Union méd.," Sept. 4, 1888, p. 313.]

CYANOBENZENE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{benz}^{\text{en}}}$. See BENZONITRIL.

CYANOCARBONATE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}^2}\text{rb}^{\text{o}^2}\text{n}^{\text{at}}$. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOCARBONIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{ka}^2}\text{rb}^{\text{o}^2}\text{n}^{\text{f}}\text{ik}$. Ger., *Cyanocarbonsäure*. See CYANFORMIC ACID.

CYANOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{ka}^2\text{rp}^{\text{u}^3\text{s}}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a fruit. Fr., *cyanocarpe*. Ger., *blaufruchtig*. Having blue or bluish fruit. [L, 41.]

CYANOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{se}^2\text{f}^2(\text{ke}^2\text{f}^2)\text{a}^2(\text{a}^3)\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. Fr., *cyanocephale*. Ger., *blauköpfig*. Having a blue head. [L, 341.]

CYANOCHLOROUS, adj. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{klor}^{\text{u}^3\text{s}}}$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a bluish color, and $\chi\lambda\omega\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, green. 1. Bluish-green. 2. Containing cyanogen and chlorine. [a, 27.]

CYANOCHROIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{kro}(\text{ch}^2\text{ro}^2)\text{a}^2\text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\chi\rho\omicron\acute{\iota}\alpha$, the skin. Cyanosis. [G.]

CYANOCHROME, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{krom}}$. A substance, $\text{Cu}^{\text{K}_2}(\text{SO}_4)_2 + 6\text{aq}$, found in the lava of Vesuvius. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CYANOCHROUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}^2\text{k}(\text{o}^2\text{ch}^2)\text{ro}(\text{ro}^2)\text{u}^3\text{s}(\text{u}^4\text{s})$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\chi\rho\omicron\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ (gen. of $\chi\rho\omicron\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$), color. Having a blue skin. [B, 19 (a, 21).]

CYANOCOLLIS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{ko}^2\text{i}^2\text{li}^2\text{s}$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *cyanocolle*. Ger., *blauhalsig*. Having a blue neck or corselet. [L, 41, 180.]

CYANO-CONJUGUÉ (Fr.), adj. $\text{Se}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{no}^{\text{ka}^2}\text{zhu}^6\text{ga}$. Containing cyanogen as an associated radicle. [B, 88.]

CYANOCUMIDINE, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{ku}^2}\text{m}^{\text{i}^2}\text{d}^{\text{en}}$. An artificial alkaloid, $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_4$, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on cumidine. [A, 1.]

CYANODERMA (Lat.), **CYANODERMIA** (Lat.), n's n, and f. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{du}^2\text{rm}(\text{de}^2\text{rm})\text{a}^3, \text{i}^2\text{a}^2$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\mu\alpha$, the skin. See CYANOSIS.

CYANOFERRATE (Fr.), n. $\text{Se}^{\text{a}^2}\text{no}^{\text{fe}^2}\text{r}^2\text{ra}^2\text{t}$. See FERROCYNANIDE.

CYANOFERRUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{fe}^2\text{r}^2\text{ru}^3\text{m}(\text{ru}^4\text{m})$. Fr., *cyanoferre*. Ger., *Cyaneisen*. Of Gay-Lussac, a supposed radicle consisting of iron and cyanogen. [B, 3.]

CYANOFERRURETUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{fe}^2\text{r}^2\text{ru}^2(\text{ru}^4)\text{re}(\text{ra})\text{tu}^3\text{m}(\text{tu}^4\text{m})$. Fr., *cyanoferrure*. See FERROCYNANIDE.

CYANOFORM, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{fo}^2}\text{rm}^{\text{f}}$. Fr., *cyanoforme*. A compound, $\text{CH}(\text{CN})_2$, formed by heating chloroform with cyanide of potassium or of silver and a little alcohol. It forms small white acicular crystals of a disagreeable odor. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CYANOFORMATE (Fr.), n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{fo}^2}\text{rmat}$. See CYANFORMATE.

CYANOFORMIC ACID, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{fo}^2}\text{rm}^{\text{f}}\text{ik}$. See CYANFORMIC.

CYANOCASTER (Lat.), adj. $\text{Si}(\text{ku}^6)\text{a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{o}(\text{o}^2)\text{ga}^2\text{s}(\text{ga}^2\text{s})\text{tu}^3\text{r}(\text{tar})$. From $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, blue, and $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\rho$, the belly. Fr., *cyanogastre*. Ger., *blaubauchig*. Having a blue abdomen. [L, 41.]

CYANOGEN, n. $\text{Si}^{\text{a}^2\text{n}}\text{o}^{\text{je}^2\text{n}}$. Lat., *cyanogenium* (from $\kappa\upsilon\alpha\upsilon\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, a bluish color, and $\gamma\epsilon\upsilon\upsilon\alpha$, to engender). Fr., *cyanogène*. Ger., *Cyan*. It., *cianogeno*. Sp., *cianógeno*. A compound radicle, usually univalent, consisting of an atom of carbon and one of nitrogen united together. Symbol, CN or Cy. In its chemical relations it is analogous to bromine, chlorine, and iodine. There are several isomeric varieties of c. depending upon the mode of connection of the elements: 1. *True c.*, or *carbonitrile*, $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$, in which the free bond is attached to the carbon atom; the nitrogen, however, may be a pentad, and then there result trivalent compounds of the formula $-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}-$. 2. *Isocyanogen*, or *carbammonium*, $\text{C}\equiv\text{N}-$, in which the free bond is attached to the nitrogen, which is here a pentad. 3. *Pseudocyanogen*, a trivalent radicle, $=\text{C}=\text{N}-$. In the free state c. consists of a double molecule, C_2N_2 . See C. gas. [B, 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. bromide**. Fr., *bromure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Bromcyan*, *Cyanbromür*. It., *bromuro di cianogeno*. Sp., *bromuro de cianógeno*. A compound of c. and bromine, $\text{CNBr} = \text{Br}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$, occurring as colorless cubical or acicular volatile crystals, which are very poisonous. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]—**C. chloride**. Fr., *chlorure de cyanogène*. Ger., *flüssiges Chlorcyan*, *Cyanchlorür*. It., *cloruro di cianogeno*. Sp., *cloruro de cianógeno*. A compound of c. and chlorine, $\text{CNCl} = \text{Cl}-\text{C}\equiv\text{N}$; a mobile liquid, crystalliz

ing at 6° C. and boiling at 15.5° C. Its vapor is acrid and highly poisonous. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]—C. gas. Dicyanogen, C₂N₂ = N≡C—C≡N. A colorless inflammable gas, of a peculiar almond odor, obtained by heating mercuric cyanide. It may be condensed into a thin, colorless liquid by exposing it to a pressure of 3.6 atmospheres, at a temperature of 7.20° C. Water dissolves 4 or 5 times its volume of c. gas, and alcohol a still larger quantity. [B, 158 (a, 24).]—C. disulphhydrate. Ger. *Rubeinwasserstoff*. A union of c. gas with hydrogen sulphide, forming red acicular crystals, C₂N₂ + 2H₂S = $\frac{H}{SH} > N \equiv C - C \equiv N < \frac{H}{SH}$. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—C.

iodide. Fr., *iodure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Jodcyan*, *Cyanjodid*. It., *ioduro di cianogeno*. Sp., *ioduro de cianógeno*. A product of the compound of iodine with c., I—C≡N, forming colorless acicular crystals. It sublimes with a strong odor, and is very poisonous. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—C. monosulphhydrate. Ger., *Flaveanwasserstoff*. A compound of dicyanogen and hydric sulphide, forming yellow crystals, C₂N₂H₂S. [B, 4 (a, 24).]—C. sulphide. Fr., *sulfure de cyanogène*. Ger., *Cyansulfür*, *Schwefelcyan*. It., *solfuro di cianogeno*. Sp., *sulfuro de cianógeno*. A compound of dicyanogen and sulphur, obtained in transparent, volatile, rhombic tabular crystals, C₂N₂S. It has a powerful odor, melts at 60° C., and is soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in water. [B, 158 (a, 24).]—**Liquid c. chloride.** Ger., *flüssiges Cyanchlorür*. See C. chloride. —**Solid c. chloride.** Ger., *festes Cyanchlorür*. See TRICYANOGEN.

CYANOGENYUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-o²j(o²g)¹2n(u²n)-u²s(u²s). From *κύανος*, blue, and *γενή*, a female. Fr., *cyanogyne*. Ger., *blaugriffelig*. Having blue pistils. [L, 41.]

CYANOHYDRIC, adj. Si-a²n-o-hid¹r¹k. See HYDROCYANIC.

CYANOIDES (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-i(e)¹dez(das). The genus *Centaurea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYANOIL, n. Si-a²n'o-i²l. Fr., *cyanoïle*. A volatile oil, C₆H₁₁NO, formed during the fermentation of almond-cake and from fruits containing prussic acid; colorless, with an odor of bitter almonds; pungent and astringent to the taste; insoluble in water. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CYANOL, n. Si-a²n-o²l. Lat., *cyanooleum*. Fr., *cyanole*. See ANILINE.

CYANOMELAMINE, n. Si-a²n-o-me²l'a²m-en. An artificial alkaloid, C₁₂H₁₃N₆, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on melamine. [A, 1.]

CYANONE, n. Si'a²n-on. A compound formed when coal-gas containing carbon disulphide is passed into a solution of mercuric cyanide. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

CYANOPATHY, n. Si-a²n-o²p'a²th-i². Lat., *cyanopathia* (from *κύανος*, blue, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *cyanopathie*. See CYANOSIS.

CYANOPHILOUS, adj. Si-a²n-o²f¹l'u²s. From *κύανος*, blue, and *φιλέω*, to love. Fr., *cyanophile*. Ger., *cyanophil*. Having an elective affinity for a blue staining agent. [Sahlh., "Ztsch. d. wiss. Mikr.," 1855 (J).]

CYANOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-fi²s-(fu⁶k)¹e²(a³e²). Of Sachs, a subclass (of Bessey and Bastin, a class) of the *Protophyta* (of Bastian and others, a subclass of the *Schizophyta*), comprising the orders *Chroococaceæ* and *Nostocaceæ*, and, according to Bessey, also the *Oscillatoriaceæ* and *Rivulariaceæ*. [B, 77, 291 (B).]

CYANOPHYLL, n. Si-a²n'o-fi²l. From *κύανος*, blue, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *cyanophylle*. Ger., *Cyanophyll*. The bluish-green pigment obtained by Frémy and by Kraus by acting on an alcoholic solution of chlorophyll with benzene. [B, 229 (a, 24).]

CYANOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-o²p'i²(u⁶)-ra³. From *κύανος*, blue, and *πύρ*, fever. Fr., *cyanopyre*. Ger., *Blaufieber*. The febrile æræula of Göllis. [A, 322.]

CYANOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. Se-a²-noz, tsu⁶-a²n-o²e². See CYANOSIS.—C. blanche (Fr.). Of J. Simon, a condition of pallor, notwithstanding the admixture of arterial and venous blood due to patency of the foramen ovale. ["Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Apr., 1888, p. 151 (a, 18).]

CYANOSED, adj. Si'a²n-osd. Fr., *cyanosé*. Affected with cyanosis. [A, 301.]

CYANOSTIN, n. Si-a²n'o-si²n. See Eosin.

CYANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-os'i²s. Gen., *cyanosios* (-is). Gr., *κύανωσις*. Fr., *cyanose*, *ictère bleu*. Ger., *Cyanose*, *Blausucht*. It., *cianosi*, *cianopatia*, *itterizia blu*. Sp., *cianosis*, *cianopatia*. Syn.: *blue jaundice*, *cyanopathy*, *hæmatocyanosis*, *hæmatocyanopathia*, *kyanosis*, *morbis* (see *icterus*) *cæruleus*. 1. A bluish coloration of the skin from defective aeration of the blood, either temporary, as in asphyxia, collapse, etc., or permanent, as in the subjects of some malformation of the heart, especially persistent patency of the foramen ovale. [A, 301.] 2. Of Naumann, lividity of the face from venous plethora. [A, 322.]

CYANOSPERMA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-spu¹rm-(spe²rm)¹i²a³. From *κύανος*, blue, and *σπέρμα*, seed. Fr., *cyanospermie*. Ger., *Cyanospermie*. A condition in which the semen has a bluish tinge, apparently due to the presence of indigo. [Ultzmann (A, 326); O. Guelliot, "Ann. des mal. des org. gén.-urin.," May, 1886, p. 294.]

CYANOSULFURE (Fr.), n. Se-a²-no-su¹fu⁶r. See THIOCYANIDE.

CYANOTIC, adj. Si-a²n-o²t'i²k. Lat., *cyanoticus*. Fr., *cyanotique*. Ger., *cyanotisch*. It., *cianotico*. Sp., *cianótico*. Pertaining to or of the nature of cyanosis. [D.]

CYANOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-ot'i²s. Gen., *cyanotidos* (-is). Fr., *cyanotise*, *cyanotid*. Of Don, a genus of the *Comnelinaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—C. axillaris. A plant growing in the East Indies; an infusion is used in tympanites. [a, 22.]

CYANOTOLUDINE, n. Si-a²n-o-to²l'u²-den. An artificial alkaloid, C₁₀H₁₈N₄, formed by the action of cyanogen chloride on toluidine. [A, 1.]

CYANOTOLUENE, n. Si-a²n-o-to²l'u²-en. Ger., *Cyanotoluol*. Toluonitril, a compound of the formula C₆H₄(CN)CH₃. There are three isomeric modifications: *ortho*c, a colorless liquid with the odor of nitrobenzene, boiling at about 204° C.; *para*c, forming acicular needles which melt at about 28° C.; and *meta*c, not yet obtained in the pure state. [B, 4, 158 (a, 24).]

CYANOTYPE, n. Si-a²n'o-tip. From *κύανος*, blue, and *τύπος*, a stamp. A blue print; in photography, a positive made by exposing paper impregnated with ferricyanide of potassium to the action of light under a negative. [L.]

CYANOURIN, n. Si-a²n-u¹r¹i²n. See CYANURIN.

CYANOPYRIDINE, n. Si-a²n-pi²r'i²d-en. Fr., *cyanopyridine*. Ger., *Cyanpyridin*. A cyanogen substitution compound of pyridine, C₆H₄(CN)N = C₆H₄N₂. It forms colorless crystals, melting at 48° to 49°. [B, 79.]

CYANSAUER (Ger.), adj. Tsu⁶-a²n'za³-u⁴-e²r. Pertaining to cyanic acid; with the name of a base, the cyanate of the base.—**Cyansauers Salz**. A cyanate.

CYANSAURE (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶-a²n'zoi¹-e². Cyanic acid. [a, 24.]—**Normale C.** See CYANIC acid.—**Unlösliche C.** See CYAMELIDE.

CYANURAMIDE, n. Si-a²n-o²ra²m-i²d(id). Lat., *cyanuramidum*. Fr., c. An amide derived from cyanuric acid. Three such derivatives are known: *ammeline*, *ammetide*, and *melamine*. The last is the compound usually known as c. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CYANURATE, n. Si-a²n-u¹r¹at. Fr., c. Ger., *cyanursauers Salz*. A salt of cyanuric acid. [J, 41 (a, 14).]

CYANURDIAMIC, adj. Si-a²n-u¹r¹-di-a²m'i²2k. Having the nature of a diamide and derived from cyanuric acid. [a, 24.]—C. acid. See AMMELINE.

CYANÜR (Ger.), **CYANURE (Fr.)**, n's. Tsu⁶-a²n-u¹r¹, se-a²n-u¹r. See CYANIDE.—**Cyanure ferroso-potassique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ferrocyanide of potassium. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

CYANUREA, n. Si-a²n-u¹r¹-e²a³. Fr., *cyanurée*. Ger., *Cyanharnstoff*. It., *cianurea*. Sp., *cianúrea*. An amorphous, yellowish substance, C₇H₂N₂O = CO.(NH₂)₂(N.H.CN), formed by heating urea with cyanogen iodide. [B, 2.]

CYANURENIC, adj. Si-a²n-u¹-re²n'i²2k. Fr., *cyanurénique*. See CYANURIC.

CYANURET, n. Si-a²n-u¹-re²t. See CYANIDE.

CYANURETUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-u¹(u⁴)-(re)¹-tu²m(tu²m). See CYANIDE.—C. ferri-co-potassium. See POTASSIUM ferrocyanide.—C. ferroso-ferri-cum [Fr. Cod.]. Ferroso-ferric cyanide; ferrocyanide of iron. [B.]—C. ferroso-potassium [Fr. Cod.]. Ferroso-potassic cyanide; ferrocyanide of potassium. [B.]—C. ferroso-quinque [Fr. Cod.]. Hydroferrocyanide of quinine. [B.]—C. hydrargyricum [Fr. Cod.]. Mercuric cyanide. [B.]—C. kalium. C. potassicum. See POTASSIUM cyanide.—C. zincicum [Fr. Cod.]. Zinc cyanide. [B.]

CYANURIC, adj. Si-a²n-u¹r¹i²k. Fr., *cyanurique*. Ger., *cyanursauer*. It., *cianurico*. Sp., *cianúrico*. Resembling or containing cyanurea. [a, 24.]

CYANURIN, n. Si-a²n-u¹r¹i²n. Lat., *cyanurinum*. Fr., *cyanurine*. Ger., *Harnblau*. A dark-blue coloring matter found occasionally in urine containing indican. [a, 27.]

CYANURMONAMIC, adj. Si-a²n-u¹r¹-mo²n-a²m'i²2k. Having the nature of a monamide, and derived from cyanuric acid. [a, 24.]—C. acid. See AMMELINE.

CYANUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku⁶)-a²n(a²n)-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κύανος*. Blue; as a n., a section of the genus *Centaurea*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—C. ægyptiacus. The *Nelumbium speciosum* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—C. arvensis, C. cærulea, C. major. See CENTAUREA c.—C. nelumbo. The *Nymphaea nelumbo*. [a, 24.]—C. segetum, C. vulgaris. See CENTAUREA c.—**Flores cyani**. The flowers of *Centaurea cyanus*. [B, 180 (a, 21).]

CYANWASSERSTOFFSÄURE (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶-a²n'va³-se²r-sto²f-zoi¹-e². Hydrocyanic acid. [a, 24.]—C. amyloster. See AMYLHYDROCYANIC ether.—C¹ätlier, C. Aethylster. Ethyl cyanide. [B, 48.]

CYANYL, n. Si'a²n-i²l. A colorless, very poisonous liquid, smelling like hydrocyanic acid, obtained by oxidizing aloes with nitric acid. It is heavier than water, in which it is insoluble, and volatilizes at a high temperature without decomposition. [a, 27.]

CYANYLIC ACID, n. Si-a²n-i²l'i²2k. Fr., *acide cyanijlique*. Ger., *Cyanylsäure*. Tricyanic acid, obtained by dissolving mellone in boiling nitric acid. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CYAPHENINE, n. Si-a²f'e²n-en. Ger., *Cyaphenin*. A compound, C₇H₅N, obtained by heating potassium cyanate with benzene chloride. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

CYAR (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)/a²r. Ger., *cy'atos*. Gr., *κύαρ*. Of Hippocrates, the eye of a needle; of Pollux, the internal auditory meatus. [A, 325.]

CYATHAXONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a²th)-a²x-(a²x)-o²n'i²d-e(a²e²). A family of the *Rugosa*. [a, 121.]

CYATHÆA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a²th)-e(a)/a³. Gr., *κυτόθειον*, a little cup. Fr., *cyathée*. Of Smith, a genus of arborescent ferns of the *Cyatheaceæ*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—C. affinis [Swartz]. See C. medullaris.—C. angustata [Smith]. The *Cystopteris fragilis*, var. *dentata*. [B, 242.]—C. arborea. Syn.: *Polyopteris arboreum*. A poisonous South American species. The fronds are used as a pectoral, and the root as a demulcent and diuretic. [B, 138 (a, 24); B, 173, 249.]—C. dealbata [Swartz]. A species indigenous to

New Zealand. The pulp of the stem is eaten by the natives. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*C. elegans*. A variety of *C. arborea*. [B, 138, 249.]—*C. excelsa* [Swartz]. A species indigenous to the Isle of France. The natives eat the pulp of the stem. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. extensa*. See *C. medullaris*.—*C. fragilis*. The *Cystopteris fragilis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. grevilleana*. See *C. arborea*.—*C. medullaris* [Swartz]. The *Aspidium furcatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. mertensiana*. A variety of *C. medullaris*. [B, 242.]—*C. minor*. See *C. arborea*.—*C. orientalis*. The *Cystopteris fragilis*. [B, 242.]—*C. Rumphii*. The *C. arborea* [B, 88 (a, 24).]—*C. Smithii*. A plant found in Sumatra, Timor, and Amboina, the woolly masses of which, under the microscope, prove to be composed of long hairy threads, containing no visible air-cells. The cellular tissue is smooth and glistening and has chemically the composition of cork. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxii (a, 21).]

CYATHEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-e²-a(a³)-se²(ke³)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cyathéacées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Polypodiaceae inclusatae*, comprising *Alsophila*, *Chnoophora*, *Hemitelia*, and *Cyathea*. 2. Of Kunze, an order of the *Filices*, comprising the *Cyatheoideae* and *Trichonanoideae* (of Matton, comprising *Cibotium*, *Balanium*, *Thyrsopteris*, *Alsophila*, *Hemitelia*, *Cyathea*, and *Mattonia*). 3. Of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Polypodiaceae*, comprising *Thyrsopteris*, *Hemitelia*, *Alsophila*, *Cyathea*, and *Mattonia*. 4. According to others, a class of ferns comprising *Cyathea*, *Eatoniopteris*, *Disphenia*, *Schizococena*, *Fourneia*, *Hemistegia*, *Amphidesmium*, *Trichopteris*, *Alsophila*, *Dichorexia*, and *Lophosoria*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHEACEOUS, adj. Si-a²th-e-a³shu²s. Fr., *cyathéacé*. Resembling the genus *Cyathea* or belonging to the *Cyatheaceae*. [a, 24.]

CYATHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-e(a³)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cyathées*. 1. Of Gray, a division of ferns comprising *Woodsia*, *Trichomanes*, *Hymenophyllum*, subsequently a subtribe of the *Polypodiaceae*, comprising *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia*, *Alsophila*, *Woodsia*, and *Chnoophora*. 2. Of Lindley, a class comprising *Thyrsopteris*, *Schizococena*, *Hemitelia*, *Cnemidaria*, *Alsophila*, *Haplophlebia*, *Dicranophlebia*, *Metazyga*, *Trichopteris*, *Arachniodes*, *Gymnosphaera*, *Cyathea*, *Schizococena*, *Disphenia*, *Cnemidaria*, and *Mattonia*. 3. Of J. Smith, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceae*, comprising the sections *Cyatheae*, *Gleicheniaceae*, *Osmundaceae*, *Marattiaceae*, and *Ophioglossaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] 4. Of Hooker, a tribe of ferns (*Polypodiaceae*) comprising *Thyrsopteris*, *Cyathea*, *Hemitelia*, *Alsophila*, *Dicalpe*, and *Mattonia*. [B, 249.] Cf. **CYATHEACEÆ**.

CYATHEINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-e²(a)-i²n²-e²(a³-e²). See **CYATHINÆÆ**.

CYATHIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-i²d²-e²(a³-e²). Fr., *cyathidées*. 1. Of Léveillé, a tribe of the *Ectoheci*, comprising the sections *Cyttaria*, *Pezizei*, *Argriei*, *Cenangiei*, and *Stietei*. 2. Of Gray, a division of the *Gasteromycetes*, consisting of the genus *Cyathus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHIFORM, adj. Si-a²th²-i²-fo²rm. See **CYATHOID**.

CYATHINÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-i(e)²-ne(a³-e²). Of Batsch, an order of the *Monopetalae*, comprising the *Primulariaceae* and *Anagallidææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHISCUS (Lat.), **CYATHISCUS** (Lat.), n's. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-i²sk²(o²s, -u²s)(u⁴s). Gr., *κυαθίσκος*. Fr., *cyathisque*. 1. A small cup or glass. 2. The scoop-like extremity of a probe. 3. An aural curette. [A, 322, 325.]

CYATHIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-i²-u²m(u⁴m). A little goblet or cup. [a, 22.]

CYATHOCRINIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-o(a³)-kr²i²n²i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cyathocrinidées*. A family of *Crinoidea*. [L, 87.]

CYATHOID, adj. Si²a²th-oid. Gr., *κυαθώδης* (from *κυαθος*, a cup, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cyathoïde*. Ger., *becherförmig*. Cup-shaped.

CYATHOIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-o(o³)-i²d(ed)²-e²(a³-e²). Fr., *cyathoïdées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amphibolocarpeæ*, corresponding to the *Cyatheoideae* of Kunze. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYATHOLITH, n. Si-a²th²-o-li²th. From *κυαθος*, a cup, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *cyatholithé*. Of Huxley, a coccolith having the shape of two cups placed base to base. [A, 301.]

CYATHOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-o²f²-o²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *κυαθος*, a cup, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *cyathophore*. Ger., *bechertragend*. Having cup-like excavations. [L, 41.]

CYATHOS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-o²s. See **CYATHUS**.

CYATHOZOÏD, n. Si-a²th-o-zo²oid. From *κυαθος*, a cup, *ζώον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Huxley, a rudimentary zooid formed from the posterior part of the blastoderm of the *Tunicata*. From it is given off a stolon on which arise 4 ascidiodozoids, that gradually surround the c., which eventually disappears, its place being occupied by the general cavity of the animal. [L, 11, 201.]

CYATHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku⁶)-a²th(a³th)-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *κυαθος*. 1. An ancient measure for liquids and solids. 2. A cup for receiving the blood in venesection. 3. A genus of *Fungi*, commonly called bird's-nest *Peziza*. 4. The cup-shaped receptacle of the spores of *Marchantia*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CYATOLYTH, n. Si²a²-o-li²th. Ger., *C.*, *Doffelscheibe*. See **CYATHOLITH**.

CYBE (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-be(ba). Gen., *cyb'es*. Gr., *κυβη*. The head, also any round, hollow object. [A, 325.]

CYBELLION (Fr.), n. Se-be²le-o²n². The *Viola odorata*. [L, 87, 105.]

CYBISTAX (Lat.), n. Si²b²-i²s²-ta²x. 1. A tumbler; one who turns a somersault. 2. A genus of *Bignoniaceae*. [B, 19.]—**C.**

antisymphilitica. A Brazilian species the bark of which is used in syphilis externally and internally. It is also employed in dropsy, dysuria, and liver complaints. The leaves furnish a blue dye. [B, 19, 121, 270 (a, 24).]

CYBITON (Lat.), **CYBITOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si²b(ku⁶b)-i²t-o²n, -o²s. See **CYBITUS**.

CYBIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²b(ku⁶b)-i²-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *κυβίον*. A genus of the *Scombriidæ* (the mackerels). [L, 207.]

CYBOIDES (Lat.), adj. Si²b(ku⁶b)-o(o²)-i(e)²/dez(das). See **CYBOID**.

CYCADACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-a²d(a²d)-a(a³)²/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). For deriv., see **CYCAS**. Fr., *cycadacées*. 1. Of Lindley, the *Cycadæe* of Richard. 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Angiopterides*, comprising the divisions *Ophioglossæ*, *Zamiæ*, and *Cycadæe*. 3. Of Endlicher, an order of the *Zamiæ*, comprising *Cycas*, *Encephalartos*, *Palæozamia*, *Zamites*, *Pterophyllum*, *Nilsonia*, *Cycaditis*, *Mantellia*, and *Hauflia*. 4. Of Eichler, a family divided into the tribes *Cycadæe* and *Zamiæ*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 170, 279 (a, 24).]

CYCADACEOUS, adj. Si²k-k²-a²-shu²s. Lat., *cycadaceus*. Fr., *cydadacé*. Resembling the genus *Cycas* or belonging to the *Cycadaceae*. [L, 73.]

CYCADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-a(a³)²/de²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cycadées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a class of plants (between palms and ferns) comprising *Cycas* and *Zamia*. 2. Of R. Brown, an order of monocotyledons, comprising the genera of Reichenbach, and subsequently an order allied to the *Coniferae*, with the same genera. 3. Of Richard, an order of the *Symnorphiceæ*, comprising the same genera. 4. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Endogeneæ*. 5. Of Eichler, a subdivision of the *Cycadaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Cycas*. [B, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

CYCADIFORM, adj. Si²k-a²d²-i²-fo²rm. See **CYCADACEOUS**.

CYCADINÆÆ (Lat.), **CYCADINÆÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-a²d(a³)-i(e)²-ne(na³-e²), i²n²-e²(a³-e²). Of Engler, a class of gymnosperms, consisting of the *Cycadaceæ*; of Miquel, the *Cycadææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCADS, n. pl. Si²k-a²d². The *Cycadæe*. [B.]

CYCAS [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-ka²s(ka²s). Gen., *cyc'ados* (-is). Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Cycade*. The fern-palm; the typical genus of the *Cycadæe*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. caffra** [Thunberg]. A species indigenous to South Africa. The root cooked, as well as the medulla of the trunk, is eaten by the Hottentots. The fruit is used as a substitute for coffee. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. circinalis**. Fr., *c. en crosse*. A tree much resembling the cocconut-tree, growing in the East Indies. The fruits cause purging; the kernels are said to produce vomiting. [a, 22.]—**C. enroulé** (Fr.). See *C. revoluta*.—**C. inermis**. Fr., *c. inermis*. A Tonquin species having the same properties as *C. revoluta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. revoluta**. Fr., *c. enroulé*. A tree found in Japan, and much cultivated as an ornament in Europe, which yields an excellent quality of sago. [B, 245; L, 41 (a, 21).]

CYCEON (Lat.), n. m. Si²s(ku⁶k)-e²-o²n(on). Gen., *cyceon/ous* (-is). Gr., *κυκεών*. An ancient dietetic or medicinal drink or pap the basis of which was barley. [A, 318, 322, 387; L, 87, 94 (a, 21).]

CYCIMA, n. An old name for litharge. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CYCLAMEN [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. n. Si²k(ku⁶k)-la²m(la³m)-e²n. Gen., *cyclam'inis*. Gr., *κυκλάμιον*, *κυκλάμιον*, *κυκλάμις*. Fr., *cy-clame*. Ger., *Erdbeere*. Apple of the earth; a genus of the *Primulaceae*. [B, 19, 34, 121, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. arthanita**. See *C. europæum*.—**C. europæum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *pain depourcaeu*. Ger., *Schweinbrod*. Sp., *artanita* [Sp. Ph.], *pan de puerco* [Sp. Ph.]. Common c.; a species indigenous to southern Europe and naturalized in England. The rhizome—*tubera* (sen *radix cyclaminis* (sen *cyclaminis officinalis*, sen *panis porcini*)—is blackish externally, white within, has an acid, bitter taste, contains cyclamin, and has laxative and emmenagogue properties. It is official in the Sp. Ph. [B, 95, 97.]—**C. hederæfolium**. 1. Of Tenore, a European species with cordate, prickly leaves and purple flowers; according to the Sp. Ph., it may be substituted for the *C. europæum*. [B, 95, 2.] Of Aiton, ivy-leaved c.; a European species with deeply dentate leaves and purple flowers, found growing near old walls and ruins. [B, 64, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. officinalis**. The *C. europæum*. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**C. repandum** [Sibthorp]. The *C. hederæfolium* of Tenore. [B, 95.]—**Radix cyclaminis**, **Radix cyclaminis officinalis**, **Rhizoma cyclaminis arthanita**, **Tubera cyclaminis**. The rhizome of *C. europæum*. [A, 319.]

CYCLAMIN, n. Si²k²-la²m-i²n. Lat., *cyclaminum*. Fr., *cyclamine*. Ger., *C.* The active principle of the root of *Cyclamen europæum*; a white, amorphous substance without odor and, when



CYCLAMEN EUROPEUM. [A, 327.]

held a short time in the mouth, very acrid. It readily dissolves in cold water, but with difficulty in cold alcohol. According to Klinger, its formula is $C_{20}H_{32}O_{10}$. It is poisonous, and, in a milder way, acts like curare. Mutschler believes it to be identical with saponin. [Tufanov, quoted in "Ctrlbl. f. klin. Med.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 729; B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CYCLAMINON (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2k(ku^k)la^2m(la^2m)l(e)no^2n$. See CYCLAMEN.

CYCLAMINOS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)la^2m(la^2m)l(e)no^2s$. 1. Of Dioscorides the genus *Cyclamen* and the *Tamus communis*. 2. Probably the *Cucubalus baccifer* and the *Maianthemum bifolium*. [B, 116, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCLAMIRRHETIN, n. $Si^2k-la^2m-i^2r-re'ti^2n$. From *κυκλάμιρος* (see CYCLAMEN), and *ρήτιν*, resin. A white, amorphous substance, $C_{16}H_{22}O_2$, derived from cyclamin. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, and gives, with concentrated sulphuric acid, a violet-red color. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

CYCLAMIS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)la^2m(la^2m)l^2s$. Gen., *cyclamidos* (-is). See CYCLAMEN.

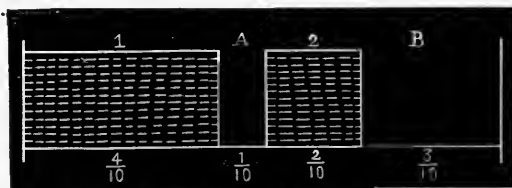
CYCLAMOSE, n. $Si^2k'la^2m-os$. A sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, obtained from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*, which readily reduces Fehling's solution, and is levorotatory. [G. Michaud, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 358.]

CYCLANTHACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2k(ku^k)la^2n(la^2n)tha(thas)^2se^2(ke^2)l(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cyclanthacées*. 1. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Pandanaceæ* corresponding to the *Cyclanthaceæ* of Poiteau. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of monocotyledons corresponding to Lindley's *Pandanaceæ*. 3. Of Drude, an order of monocotyledons comprising the *Cydantheæ* and *Carludovicææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYCLANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2k(ku^k)la^2n(la^2n)the^2e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cyclanthæes*. A group of monocotyledons the relations of which are not well defined. Poiteau, who established the family, places it between the *Aroidææ* and the *Pandanææ*, and includes under it the single genus *Cyclanthus*. Reichenbach (1828) makes it a division of *Palmeæ*, consisting of *Cyclanthus* and *Carludovicia*, which genera are adopted by Dumortier and Bartling. Schott, who classes the *C.* as an order of the *Aroidææ*, adds to the genera of Reichenbach *Phytelephas*. In Jussieu's system the *C.* are a family of the *Spadicifloræ*, and in Lindley's, at first, an order of the *Pandales*, and subsequently a suborder of the *Pandanaceæ*, comprising *Carludovicia*, *Nipa*, *Cyclanthus*, and *Wettinia*. Endlicher (1837) makes the *C.* not a distinct order, but a family of the *Pandanææ*, comprising *Cyclanthus*, *Carludovicia*, and *Wettinia*, which genera are adopted by Brongniart (who makes the *C.*, however, a family of the *Pandanoidææ*). Reichenbach (1841), Spach, and most other authors—though Bentham and Hooker and Drude class the *C.* as a tribe of the *Cyclanthaceæ*—retain only the genus *Cyclanthus*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 245 (a, 24).]

CYCLANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)la^2n(la^2n)the(thas)^2re^2e(a^2e^2)$. Of Schrader, a tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, consisting of *Cyclanthera*; of Endlicher, a division of the *Cucurbitææ*, with the same genus and *Discanthera*; of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Zygantherææ*; of Römer, a tribe of the *Cucurbitææ*, with the same genera. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYCLE, n. Sik^1 . Gr., κύκλος. Lat., *cyclus*. Fr., *c*. Ger., *Cyclus*. It., *Sp.*, *ciclo*. 1. A period of time in which a certain series of events or acts is completed, especially if repeated again and again. 2. The imaginary spiral described by leaves round the stem to make one complete turn (i. e., to reach a leaf which stands directly above the first). 3. A course of diet and exercise arranged in a definite manner, for a certain end. 4. See CYCLUS. [B, 201 (a, 24); L, 41.]—**Cardiac c.** Fr., *c. cardiaque*. The series of the



THE CARDIAC CYCLE. (AFTER BRAMWELL.)

1, first sound; 2, second sound; A, first or short silence; B, second or long silence.

normal auscultatory phenomena proceeding from the heart and caused by one contraction of that organ. It embraces the period comprised between the commencement of one contraction and the commencement of the contraction immediately following it, and is divided into 4 parts, viz.: 1, the first sound; 2, the first silence or pause; 3, the second sound; 4, the second silence or pause. The entire average duration of the c. has been given as 1'058 second, but this is manifestly too great for all hearts that beat 60 or more times a minute. [Bramwell (a, 18).]—**C. cardiaco-vasculaire** (Fr.). The circuit made by the blood in its passage through the organism. [L, 88.]—**C. défini** (Fr.). In pathology, the period of evolution of a disease having a fixed and regular course, in which the symptoms generally succeed each other in the same order, and of which the duration can be predicted approximately. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**C. fébrile** (Fr.). The period of the duration of fever in diseases. [a, 18.]—**C. foliaire** (Fr.), **C. folial** (Fr.). See CYCLE (2d def.).—**C. métabasique** (Fr.), **C. récorporatif** (Fr.). See CYCLUS *metasyneriticus*.—**C. résumptif** (Fr.). See CYCLUS *resumptivus*.

CYCLEA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)le^2a^2$. Of Arnott, a genus of menispermaceous plants. [B, 245.]—**C. Burmanni** [Miers]. A

species employed in India as a bitter tonic. The root is used in fevers and liver complaints, and in Malabar it is employed in dysentery and hæmorrhoids. [B, 121, 245 (a, 24).]—**C. peltata**. A species having similar properties to those of *C. Burmanni*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCLEAL, n. $Si^2k'le^2a^2l$. Fr., *cycléal*. See CYCLOVERTEBRAL.

CYCLEENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)le^2n(le^2n)^2se^2f(ke^2f)l(a^2a^3)l^2a^2$. See CYCLOCEPHALIA.

CYCLEENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2k(ku^k)le^2n(le^2n)^2se^2f(ke^2f)l(a^2a^3)l^2u^3s(u^4s)$. See CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)le(la)si^2s$. Gen., *cycles' eos* (-is). Gr., κύκλισις. See CIRCULATION.

CYCLIC, adj. $Si^2k'li^2k$. Gr., *κυκλικός*. Lat., *cyclicus*. Fr., *cyclique*. Ger., *cyklisch, kreisförmig*. 1. Arranged in whorls (said of flowers). [B, 291 (a, 24).] 2. See CYCLICAL.

CYCLICA [Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^2k(ku^k)li^2k-a^2$. A division of the *Phytophaga*. [L, 121.]

CYCLICAL, adj. $Si^2k'li^2k-a^2l$. Gr., *κυκλικός*. Lat., *cyclicus*. Fr., *cyclique*. Ger., *cyklisch*. 1. Recurring at regular periods. 2. Arranged in concentric circles. 3. Rolled in the form of a circle or of a series of circles. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 121.]

CYCLICOTOMY, n. $Si^2k-li^2k-o^2t'o-mi^2$. From *κυκλικός*, circular, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. An incision into, or division of, the ciliary body, done for the purpose of relieving increased tension; devised by Hancock for the cure of glaucoma, and called by him intraocular myotomy. [F.]

CYCLISCUS (Lat.), **CYCLISMUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Si^2k(ku^k)li^2s(ku^4s)(ku^4s)$, $-mu^3s(mu^4s)$. Gr., *κύκλισκος* (dim. of *κύκλος*, a circle). Fr., *cyclisme*. 1. A troche. 2. A small circular knife, or some similar instrument, used in the treatment of fracture of the skull. [A, 322; Galen (A, 325); L, 94 (a, 21).]

CYCLITIS (Lat.), n. f. $Sik(ku^k)li^2le^2tis$. Gen., *cyclit'idios* (-is). From *κύκλος*, a circle (see also *-itis*). Inflammation of the ciliary muscle.—**C. minima**. A slight form of c. [Boucheron, cited in "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 17, 1888, p. 305.]—**C. plastica**. Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of plastic lymph, uniting the surfaces of the iris, ciliary processes, and sometimes the suspensory ligament to each other, and sometimes involving the iris to such an extent as to cause posterior synechia and occlusion of the pupil. [F.]—**C. purulenta**. Inflammation of the ciliary body with an effusion of pus which may cause a hypopyon. [F.]—**C. serosa**. Inflammation of the ciliary body, in which the effusion is almost entirely serous, causing increased tension and a haziness of the vitreous and occasionally of the aqueous humor. [F.]—**C. vasomotoria**. A form of inflammation of the ciliary body described by Samelsohn, and referred by him to some lesion of the sympathetic nervous system. The tension may be either increased or diminished. There is pain on the corresponding side of the head, marked ciliary neuralgia and injection, and sometimes a herpetic eruption on one side of the face. [F.]

CYCLOBRANCHIATE, adj. $Si^2k-lo-bra^2n^2k-l^2a^2t$. Lat., *cyclobranchius, cyclobranchiatus* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *βράχια*, the gills). Fr., *cyclobranche*. Having the branchiæ surrounding the body, belonging to the *Cyclobranchiata*, or *Cyclobranchia* (a family of the *Gasteropoda* so characterized). [L, 180, 296.]

CYCLOCAUTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2k(ku^k)lo(lo^2)ka^2(ka^2u^4)te(ta)^2ri^2u^3m(u^4m)$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *καυτήριον*, a cautery-iron. A ring-shaped cautery-iron. [A, 322.]

CYCLOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2k(ku^k)lo(lo^2)se^2f(ke^2f)l(a^2a^3)l^2a^2$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cyclocephalie*. Ger., *Cyclocephalie*. The form of monstrosity described under CYCLOCEPHALUS.

CYCLOCEPHALIENS (Fr.), n. pl. $Se-klo-sa-fa^2le-a^2n^2$. A family of monsters including ethmocephalus, cebocephalus, rhinocephalus, cyclocephalus, and stomocephalus. [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301).]

CYCLOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2k(ku^k)lo(lo^2)se^2f(ke^2f)l(a^2a^3)l^2u^3s(u^4s)$. Fr., *cyclocephale*. A monster having two contiguous eyes or a double eye in the median line and an atrophied nose. [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301).]

CYCLOCERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^2k(ku^k)lo^2s(lo^2k)l^2e^2r-a^2$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *κέρας*, a horn. A tribe of the *Brachycera*. [L, 121.]

CYCLOCÆLUS [Ehrenberg] (Lat.), adj. $Sik(ku^k)lo(lo^2)se^2l(ke^2f)l(a^2a^3)l^2u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *cyclocèle*. Having the alimentary canal circular, so that the oral and anal apertures are united (said of *Infusoria*). [L, 180.]

CYCLODIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2k(ku^k)lod-l(i^2)l^2e^2e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cyclodiées*. Of Fée, a tribe of the *Cathetograteæ*, comprising *Polystichum, Phanerophlebia, Hemicardium, Amblia, Cyrodium, Cyrtomium, Podopeltis, and Bathmum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCLOGANGLIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^2k(ku^k)lo(lo^2)ga^2n^2(ga^2n^2)gli^2a(a^3)ta^2$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *γάγγλιον* (see GANGLION). Of Grant, animals in which one portion of the nervous system is disposed around some portion of the alimentary canal (usually the œsophagus) and the remainder of the ganglia and cords in different parts of the body (e. g., the *Tunicata*). [L.]

CYCLOGASTER (Lat.), adj. $Si^2k(ku^k)lo(lo^2)gast(ga^2st)ur(ar)$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *γαστήρ* the belly. Fr., *cyclogastre*. Ger., *kreisbauchig*. Sp., *ciclogastro*. Having the abdominal fins united into a disc. [L, 180.]

CYCLOGEN, n. $Si^2k'lo-je^2n$. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *γεννάν*, to engender. In botany, an exogen, a plant showing concentric rings in its stem. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CYCLOID, adj. $Sik'loid$. Gr., *κυκλοειδής* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cycloïdique*. Ger., *kreisbühig*. 1.

The transcendental curve described by a point in the circumference of a circle rolling in a straight line on a plane. The *c.* is used in investigating the laws of the pendulum and the fall of heavy bodies. [A, 27.] 2. In ichthyology, a circular or elliptical figure with a more or less completely smooth outline (said of scales). [L, 147.]

CYCLOIDEI [Agassiz] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-i²d-(e)y²e²(-e). Fr., *cycloïdes*. The cycloids; a family of fishes having cycloid scales. [L, 147.]

CYCLOLABRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-la²b(la³b)-ri²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Phagryngognathi*. [L, 14.]

CYCLOLOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-lob(lo²b)-e²e(a³-e²). From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *λόβος*, a lobe. Fr., *cyclolobées*. 1. Of Meyer, a suborder of the *Chenopodeæ*, comprising the tribes *Chenopodiæ*, *Salicorniæ*, and *Atripliciæ*. 2. Of Moquin, a tribe of the same order, comprising the *Anserinæ* and *Salicorniæ*. 3. Of Meissner, a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, comprising the same tribes as Meyer's. 4. Of others, a suborder of the *Chenopodiaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Salicorniæ*, *Spinaciæ*, and *Chenopodiæ*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the suborder *Camporoseæ*, comprising the tribes *Euchenopodiæ*, *Atripliciæ*, *Camporosomæ*, *Corispermæ*, *Polycnemæ*, *Chenoleæ*, and *Salicorniæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CYCLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²ma². Gen., *cyclomatos* (-is). Gr., *κύκλωμα*. Anything that is circular or circulated (e. g., the blood, or some substance contained in it). [A, 322.]

CYCLOMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²m²i²d-ez(e²s). A subfamily of the *Curculionidæ*. [L, 262.]

CYCLOMYARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo²)-mi(mu⁶)-a(a³)ri²-a³. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *μυρία*, a fly. An order or suborder of the *Thaliacea*. [L, 121, 353.]

CYCLONEURA [Eimer] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-nu²ra². 1. Animals in which the arrangement of the nervous system is cycloneurous. 2. A division of the *Hydrozoa*. [L, 121.]

CYCLONEUROSE, CYCLONEUROUS, adj^s. Si²k-lo-nu²ra²os, -us. Lat., *cycloneurus* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve). Having the nervous system arranged in a circle, as in certain *Medusæ*, where there is a nervous cord surrounding the oral aperture, from which branches proceed to other portions of the body. [L.]

CYCLONOTUS (Lat.), adj. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo²)-not(u³s(u⁴s)). From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *νότος*, the back. Fr., *cyclonote*. Ger., *kreisrückenartig*. Marked on the back with a colored circle. [L, 41.]

CYCLOPANOPTHALMIA, n. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²p(lop)-a²n-(a²n)-o²f-tha²(tha²)mi²a². From *κύκλωψ*, round-eyes, a priv., and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *cyclopanophtalmie*. Ger., *Cyclopanophtalmie*. Cyclopia, with one orbit and perfect or imperfect eyelids, without an eyeball. [A, 322.]

CYCLOPE (Fr.), adj. Se-klop. See **CYCLOPS**.

CYCLOPHORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-fo²r²i²d-e(a³-e²). From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *cyclophoridées*. A family of the *Platypoda*. [L, 282.]

CYCLOPHYLLA [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo²)-fi²(fu¹)y¹la³. Fr., *cyclophyllées*. See **TENIADÆ**.

CYCLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lop²i²-a³. From *κύκλωπιος*, round-eyed. Fr., *cyclopie*. Ger., *Cyklopie*, *Einäugigkeit* (1st def.). 1. That defect of development, or monstrosity, in which there is apparently but one eye, though minute investigation generally reveals the presence of the second eye, at least in part. The cyclopic eye is usually in the lower middle part of the forehead. The formation of the interpalpebral aperture, which is of a rhomboidal form, indicates at least the rudimentary presence of four eyelids. [F: Hannover, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 13, 1888, p. 415.] 2. A genus of leguminous shrubs. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. brachypoda**. A South African species, constituting one source of the so-called bush-tea of the Cape. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. genistoides**. A South African species. An infusion and a decoction of the leaves, called bush-tea, is used in pulmonary complaints. It contains a glucoside cyclopin (though more abundant in the other species) but no *theine*. [B, 5, 19, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. latifolia**. A species which furnishes bush-tea, from the leaves of which cyclopin has been more abundantly obtained. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. longifolia**. Ger., *Honigthee*. A species the stalks and leaves of which (with occasionally some of the flowers), bound together, occur in commerce. They constitute a pleasantly aromatic, slightly bitter and astringent drug. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21).]—**C. Vogelii**. An African species, used in the preparation of bush-tea. It contains cyclopic acid. [B, 2.]

CYCLOPIC, adj. Si-klo²p²i²k. Gr., *κυκλωπικός*. Lat., *cyclopicus*. Fr., *cyclopieque*. Ger., *cyklopisch*. 1. Pertaining to or resembling a cyclops. 2. Derived from a plant of the genus *Cyclopia*.—**C. acid**. Fr., *acide cyclopieque*. An acid, C₇H₆O₄, obtained from *Cyclopia Vogelii*. [B, 2; L, 87.]

CYCLOPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²p(lop)²i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cyclopidées*. A family of the *Copepoda*. [L, 240.]

CYCLOPIEN (Fr.), n. Se-klo-pe-a²n². See **CYCLOPS**.

CYCLOPIGÈNE (Fr.), adj. Se-klo-pe-zhan. From *κύκλωψ* (see **CYCLOPS**), and *γεννάν*, to engender. Laying eggs from which the larvæ emerge in the condition of a cyclops. [A, 385.]

CYCLOPIN, n. Si²k-lo²-pi²n. A glucoside, C₂₅H₂₆O₁₈ + H₂O, obtained by Greenish from the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CYCLOPIO-FLUORESCIN, n. Si²k-lo²-pi²-o-flu²-o²r²-e²s²i²n. A fluorescent hydrocarbon found, together with cyclopin, in the leaves of *Cyclopia latifolia*. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

CYCLOPION (Lat.), n. n. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lop²i²-o²n. Gr., *κυκλωπίων*. The white of the eye. [Aristotle (A, 325).]

CYCLOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-ple(pla²y²)i²(gi²)-a³. From *κύκλος*, a circle (hence the ciliary muscle), and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *cycloplégie*. Ger., *Cykloplegie*. Paralysis of the ciliary muscle. [F: "Lancet," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 861.]

CYCLOPODI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²p²-o²d-i(-e). From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *πούς*, the foot. See **CYCLOPTERIDÆ**.

CYCLOPS (Lat.), adj. Si(ku⁶)klo²ps(klops). Gen., *cyclops* (-is). Gr., *κύκλωψ* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *ὤψ*, the eye). Round-eyed, one-eyed; as a n., a monster having but one eye, placed in the middle of the forehead. [L, 109.] Cf. **CYCLOPIA** (1st def.).—**C. megalostomus arrhynus**. A unioocular monster without nasal cavities or passages. ["Am. Vet. Rev.," Aug., 1889, p. 228 (L).]

CYCLOPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²p²-te²r²i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Physostomi*. [L, 303.]

CYCLOPTERINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²p²-te²r²-i(-e)²na³. A group of the *Discoboli*. [L, 280.]

CYCLOPTEROUS, adj. Si²k-lo²p²-te²r²-u³s. Lat., *cyclopterus* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *πτερόν*, a wing or fin). Fr., *cycloptère*. Ger., *kreisflügelig*. 1. Having fruit with lateral orbicular alæ. [a, 24.] 2. Having circular wings or fins. [A, 322.]

CYCLORCHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²r²ch(lo²r²ch²)-i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Cubostomi*. [L, 121.]

CYCLORRHAPHA [Brauer] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²ra²-ra³-fa². From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *ράφη*, a seam. A division of the *Diptera* in which the larval skin opens in the last moult in a curved line on the back. [L, 121.]

CYCLORRHAPHOUS, adj. Si²k-lo²ra²-a²-u³s. Pertaining to or resembling the *Cyclorrhapha*. [L, 121.]

CYCLOS (Lat.), n. m. Si²k(ku⁶k)y¹lo²s. Gr., *κύκλος*. See **CIRCLE** and **CYCLE**.

CYCLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ku⁶k)-los²i²s. Gen., *cyclosis* (-is). Gr., *κύκλωσις*. Fr., *cyclose*. 1. An encircling, also the state of being encircled. 2. A circulation; of Schultz, the intercellular, as distinguished from the general, circulation in plants. [A, 322; B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

CYCLOSPONDYLIE (Fr.), n. Se-klo-spo²n²-de-le. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *σπόνδυλος*, a vertebra. The state in which a ring-shaped bony layer takes part in the formation of the body of a vertebra, as in certain chondropterygians. [A, 385.]

CYCLOSTEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo²)-ste(sta)²(gi²)-a³. A genus of the *Satureiæ*. [L, 24.]—**C. strobilifera**. An East Indian species, with strong aromatic properties used as a carminative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYCLOSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²s-to²m²a²t-(a²)t-a³. 1. A tribe or suborder of the *Gymnoæmata*. [L, 353.] 2. See **MARSIPOBRANCHII**.

CYCLOSTOMATOUS, adj. Si²k-lo²sto²m²a²t-u³s. Lat., *cyclostomus* (from *κύκλος*, circle, and *στόμα*, the mouth). Fr., *cyclostome*. Ger., *rundmündig*. Having a circular mouth. [A, 322.]

CYCLOSTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²st²-o²m²-i(-e). See **MARSIPOBRANCHII**.

CYCLOSTOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²s-to²m²i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Tenioglossa*. [L, 353.]

CYCLOSTOMOUS, adj. Si²k-lo²st²-o²m²-u³s. See **CYCLOSTOMATOUS**.

CYCLOSYPHILIDOCHTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-si²(su⁴f)-i²l-i²d-o²ch²(o²ch²)(thu³s)(thu⁴s). From *κύκλος*, a circle, *siphilis* (q. v.), and *ὄχθος*, a hard elevation. Fr., *c. kreisförmiges Knotensyphilid*. A circular syphilitic node. [A, 322.]

CYCLOSYSTEM, n. Si²k-lo-si²-s²-te²m. Of Moseley, the arrangement of a number of dactyozooids arranged in a circular manner around a central gastrozoid. [L, 121.]

CYCLOTHYRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-thi²r-(thu⁶r)²i²d-e(a³-e²). See **TERABRATULIDÆ**.

CYCLOTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-thim(thu⁶m)-i²-a³. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *θυμός*, the mind. Circular insanity. [D, 36.]

CYCLOTINA (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo²t-i(-e)-na³. A subfamily of the *Cyclophoridae*. [L, 282.]

CYCLOTOME, n. Si²k-lo²-tom. Lat., *cyclostomus* (from *κύκλος*, a circle, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *c. Ger., Cyclostom*. An instrument invented by Guérin, of Bordeaux, for the extraction of cataract. It was composed of a ring of gold and a cutting blade, by means of which the eyeball could be fixed while the cornea was being cut. [F.]

CYCLOVERTEBRAL [Grant], n. Si²k-lo²-vur²t²-e²-bra²l². Fr., *cycléal* [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. The body of a vertebra. [L, 27.]

CYCLOZOÆ [Eichwald] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lo(lo³)-zo²-a³. From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Fr., *cyclozoaires*. Ger., *Kreislihiere*. Animals the plane of whose bodies is circular. [L, 180.]—**C. echinoderma** [Eichwald]. See **ECHINODERMATA**.

CYCLURUS (Lat.), adj. Si²k(ku⁶k)-lu²(lu²)ru²s(ru⁴s). From *κύκλος*, a circle, and *ὄυρά*, the tail. Fr., *cyclure*. Ger., *kreischwanzig*. Having a round tail. [L, 180.]

CYCLUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²k(ku⁶k)lu²s(lu⁴s). See **CYCLE**.—**C. amphigenes** [Haeckel]. Ger., *amphigene Zeugungskreis*. The cycle of changes that take place in an animal that reproduces by means of ova between the period of its production and that of its becoming capable of reproduction. [L, 178.]—**C. foliorum**. See **CYCLE** (2d def.).—**C. generationis** [Haeckel]. Ger., *Zeugungskreis, Generations-Cycle*. The series of changes which take place in an individual between the time when it is produced and the period when it is capable of producing individuals similar to itself. [L, 178.]—**C. metasyncriticus**. Fr., *cycle metasyncritique* (ou ré-

corporatif). A cycle (3d def.) that was employed after the *c. resumptivus*, in which food somewhat more difficult of digestion was allowed. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 301).]—*C. monogestus* [Haeckel]. Ger., *monogener Zeugungskreis*. In animals that reproduce by fission or sporogenesis, the cycle of changes that take place in the individual between the time of its production and that of its becoming capable of reproduction. [L, 173.]—*C. resumptivus*. Fr., *cycle résumptif*. A cycle (3d def.) lasting nine days, of systematic feeding and exercise for restoring the strength after the excessive use of drugs. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 301).]

CYCNARION (Lat.), n. n. Si²k(ku⁹k)-na(na³)rj²-o²n. Gr., κυκνάριον. A certain external application mentioned by Galen and Paulus Ægineta, consisting mainly of starch, Samian earth, and cerussa. [A, 325.]

CYNOCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²k(ku⁹k)-no(no²)-ki²d-(ch²p²d²e²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a group of the *Orchidaceæ*, comprising *Cynoches* and *Luddehmania*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYDAR, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland (A, 325).]

CYDER, n. Si²du²r. See **CIDER**.

CYDERACH, n. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A, 505.]

CYDERKIN, n. Si²du²r-ki²p. A liquor made by infusing in water the mark left in a cider-press. [L, 102.]

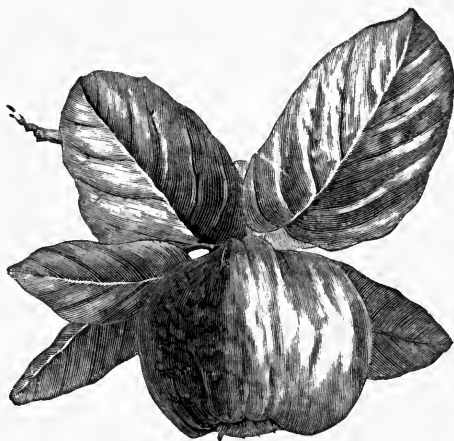
CYDIMONIÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²d(ku⁹d)-i²-mon²i²-i(e). Fr., *cydimoniens*. A tribe of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L, 248.]

CYDISTA (Lat.), n. f. Si²d(ku⁹d)-i²st²a². A genus proposed by Miers for the *Bignonia æquinoctialis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYDNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²d(ku⁹d)ni²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cydnidées*. A family of the *Hemiptera heteroptera*, or a subfamily of the *Pentatomides*. [L, 41, 121.]

CYDONATUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²d(ku⁹d)-on²a²t(a³t)-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., κυδωνάτον. Of Paulus Ægineta, a preparation made of quinces and aromatics. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CYDONIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. of adj. *cydonius* (pertaining to *Cydon*). Si²d(ku⁹d)-on²i²-a². Fr., *coignassier* (1st def.), *coings* (2d def.). Ger., *Quitzenbaum* (1st def.), *Quitzen* (2d def.). 1. (Sing. [arbor understood]) the quince-tree; of Tournefort, a genus of the *Rosaceæ*, separated from *Pyrus*. [B, 5, 34, 42, 77 (a, 24).] 2. (Pl. [mala understood]) quinces. [A, 318.]—*C. chinensis*. A Chinese species. The fruit is said to be sedative, stomachic, and astringent. [L, 75.] Cf. *C. sinensis*.—*C. europæa*. See *C. vulgaris*.—*Cydonia fructus*. See *Fructus cydoniæ*.—*C. japonica* [Persoon]. Syn.: *Pyrus japonica* [Linnaeus]. The Japan quince. The fruit is not edible. [B, 19, 34, 77 (a, 24).]—*C. lusitanica* [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier de Portugal*. Ger., *portugiesischer Quitzenbaum*. A Portuguese variety of *C. vulgaris*. The fruit is preferred for culinary purposes. [B, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. maliformis* [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier à fruit pomiforme*, *coignassier mâle*. Ger., *Apfel-quitzenbaum*. A variety of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. maule*. A Japanese variety. It has a yellow fruit of an agreeable odor. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—*C. microcarpa* [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier à petit fruit*, *coignassier femelle*. A variety of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*C. oblonga* [Miller]. Fr., *coignassier à fruit oblong*. Ger., *Birnquitzenbaum*. A variety of *C. vulgaris* with a pear-shaped fruit. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*Cydonia semen* [Gr. Ph.], *C. (semina)* [Austr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. The seed of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 95.]—*C. sinensis*. Fr., *coignassier de Chine*. A Chinese species, by some regarded as a variety of *C. vulgaris*. Its fruit is much inferior to the common quince. [B, 173, 185, 245 (a, 24).]—*C. vulgaris* [Persoon]. Fr., *coignassier commun*. Ger.,



CYDONIA VULGARIS. [A, 327.]

gemeiner Quitzenbaum. Syn.: *Pyrus c.* [Linnaeus]. *Sorbus c.* [Crautz]. The common quince-tree. Its fruit, supposed by some to have been the golden fruit of the Hesperides, has an agreeable odor and a rough, astringent, acidulous taste. It is made into preserves and marmalades. A syrup prepared from it makes a refreshing drink. The juice is sometimes made into a sort of wine. The mucilage of the seeds is demulcent and has been used in dysentery. [B, 5, 18, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**Decoctum cydoniæ** [Lond. Ph., 1837]. Fr., *décoction de semence de coing*. Decoction of quince-seeds, made by boiling 2 drachms of the seeds for 10 min-

utes in 1 pint of water, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Fructus cydoniæ**. Fr., *coing*. Ger., *Quitzenäpfel*. The quince; the fruit of *C. vulgaris*. [A, 219.]—**Mucilago cydoniæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], **Mucilago de semine cydoniæ** [Fr. Cod.], **Mucilago seminum cydoniæ** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Mucilago cydonii*.—**Semen cydoniæ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.], **Fr. semence de coing**. Ger., *Quitzensamen*. Quince-seed; the seeds of *C. vulgaris*. [B, 95.]—**Succus cydoniæ**, **Succus e fructu cydoniæ** [Fr. Cod.], **Suc de coing** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *zum de membrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. Quince-juice: clarified and filtered. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus cydoniæ**. See *Syrupus cydoniorum* (under **CYDONIUM**).

CYDONIAN, adj. Si²d-on²i²-a²n. Gr., κυδωνίαν (from *κύδων*, a city of Cydonia, in Crete, whence quinces were introduced into Greece). Lat., *cydonius*. Pertaining to the quince-tree or to quinces.

CYDONIATUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cydoniatus* (*medicamentum* understood). Si²d(ku⁹d)-on²i²-a²(a³)tu²m(tu⁴m). See **CYDONATUM**.

CYDONIATUS (Lat.), adj. Si²d(ku⁹d)-on²i²-a²(a³)tu²s(tu⁴s). Made from or containing quinces, quince-juice, or quince-seed mucilage. [L, 81.]

CYDONIN, n. Si²d-on²i²n. Fr., *mucilage de coing* (1st def.), *cydonine* (2d def.). Ger., *Quitzensamenschleim* (1st def.), *C.* (2d def.). 1. Of Pereira, quince-seed mucilage. 2. Of Tollens and Kirchner, the mucilaginous principle of quince-seeds, C₁₈H₂₆O₁₄, regarded as made up of gum and cellulose with the loss of a molecule of water. [A, 308.]

CYDONITES (Lat.), n. m. Si²d(ku⁹d)-on²-i(e)tez(tas). Gr., κυδωνίτης. A sort of wine made from quinces. [A, 318, 387.]

CYDONIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cydonius* (*malum* understood). Gr., *κύδωνιον*. Fr., *coing*. Ger., *Quitze*. It., *cotogna*. Sp., *membrillo*. The quince, the fruit of a plant of the genus *Cydonia*; of the U. S. Ph., the seed of *Cydonia vulgaris*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Aqua cydoniorum** [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *alcoolat (ou eau) de coing*. Water of quinces, made by fermenting crushed quinces, distilling, and, if necessary, rectifying the product. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Conditum cydoniorum** [Ferr. Ph., 1825, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *consève de coing*. Conserve of quinces: made by boiling whole quinces in a sufficient quantity of water, drying, and pouring over them a sufficient quantity of sugar boiled *à la plume*. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]—**C. bengalense**. The *Strychnos spinosa*. [B, 88.]—**C. malum**. Gr., *κύδωνιον ἄγρον* [Dioscorides]. See *C. Gelatina cydoniorum* [Brunsw. Dispensat., 1777, Frankf. Dispensat., 1791, Port. Pharm. Cod., 1836, Sard. Ph., 1773, Würtemb. Ph., 1798, Würzb. Ph., 1796, Sp. Ph., 1798, Palat. Dispensat., 1764]. Fr., *gelée de coings*. Syn.: *miva cydoniorum*, *rob cydoniorum*, *diacydonium simplex* (seu *lucidum*). Rob of quinces; made by boiling to the consistence of honey 6 parts of clarified quince-juice with 1 part of sugar, or 1 part each of quince-juice and water and 2 parts of syrup, to the consistence of jelly. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Miva cydoniorum**. See *Gelatina cydoniorum*.—**Miva cydoniorum aromatica**. See *Panis cydoniorum compositus*.—**Mucilage** [c. See *Mucilago cydonii* and **CYDONIS**.]—**Mucilago cydonii** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *mucilage de semences de coing* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Quitzensamenschleim*. It., *mucillagine di semi di cotogna*. Sp., *mucilage de semillas de membrillo* (or *de simiente de membrillos*) [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *mucilago cydoniorum* [Belg. Ph.], *mucilago cydoniorum seminum* [Austr. Ph.], *mucilago seminum cydoniorum* [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], *mucilago cydoniæ* [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swiss Ph.], *mucilago seminum cydoniæ* [Russ. Ph.]. Mucilage of quince, a mucilaginous liquid made by macerating for 30 minutes 2 parts of quince-seed in 100 of distilled water [rose-water, Gr. Ph., 1872], stirring frequently, and straining through muslin without pressure. This preparation should be made fresh for use [U. S. Ph.]. The Fr. Cod. directs 1 part of quince-seed to be macerated in tepid water for 6 hours, after which the mucilage is strained with pressure. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Mucilago cydoniorum** [Belg. Ph.], **Mucilago cydoniorum seminum [Austr. Ph.], **Mucilago seminum cydoniorum** [Gr. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *Mucilago cydonii*.—**Panis cydoniorum**. See *Gelatina cydoniorum*.—**Panis cydoniorum compositus** [Sard. Ph., 1773, Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *gelée de coings aromatisée*. Aromatic jelly of quinces: made by mixing together and evaporating 48 parts of the pulp of quinces and 24 of sugar, and adding 1 each of cloves, cinnamon, and lemon-peel [Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling 3,840 parts of purified quince-juice and 1,152 parts of sugar to the consistence of honey, and adding 6 parts each of cinnamon and cardamom, and 3 each of saffron, cloves, aloeswood, mastic, mace, and ginger; or 576 parts of quince-jelly, 12 of powdered cinnamon, 6 of powdered cloves, and 3 each of galangal, mace, and nutmeg [Palat. Dispensat., 1764]; or by mixing 96 parts of warm conserve of quinces, 4 of chopped lemon-peel, and 2 of morsuli imperatoris [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Rob cydoniorum**. See *Gelatina cydoniorum*.—**Succus cydoniorum**. See *Succus cydoniæ*.—**Syrupus cydoniorum** [Belg. Ph.], Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph. Ph. Fr., *sirap de coing* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *jarabe de membrillo* [Sp. Ph.]. A syrup made of quince-juice mixed with from 1½ to 2 parts of sugar. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cydoniorum compositus** [Genev. Ph., 1780]. Fr., *sirap de coing composé*. Compound syrup of quince: made by digesting for 6 hours with a moderate heat 384 parts of clarified quince-juice, 2 parts of cinnamon, and 1 part each of cloves and ginger, adding 160 parts of red Spanish wine, straining, and then adding 768 parts of white sugar. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus de cydoniis**. See *Syrupus cydoniorum*.**

CYDONIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²d(ku⁹d)-on²i²-u²s(u⁴s). See **CYDONIAN**.

CYEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁹)-e(a)ma³. Gen., *cyem'atos* (-is). Gr., κύημα. Fr., *cyème*. The product of conception. [A, 325; L, 41, 94.]

CYESIACOLICA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-e(a)'/si²-o(o³)-kol'i²k-a³. From κύσις, pregnancy, and κολική, colic. Ger., *Kolik der Schwangeren*. Colic in pregnant woman. [A, 322.]

CYESIODIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-e(a)'/si²-o(o²)-di-(di²-a²r(a²r)-re'(ro³e²)-a³). From κύσις, pregnancy, and διάρροια, diarrhœa. Fr., *cyesiodiarrhœe*. Ger., *Durchfall wegen Schwangerschaft*. Diarrhœa attributed to pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIOGNOMON (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku⁶)-e(a)'/si²-o²-g-nom'o²n-(on). Gen., *cyesioptomonos (-is)*. From κύσις, pregnancy, and γνόμων, a sign. Fr., *cyesioptome*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftszeichen*. A sign of pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIOGNOSIS (Lat.), **CYESIOGNOSTICA** (Lat.), n's f. Si(ku⁶)-e(a)'/si²-o²-g-nos'i²s, -no²st(nost)'i²k-a. From κύσις, pregnancy, and γνόσις, knowledge. Fr., *cyesiognose*, *cyesioagnostique*. Ger., *Cyesiognose*, *Cyesioagnostik*. The diagnosis of pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIOLOGY, n. Si-e²s-i²-o'o-j². Lat., *cyesiologia* (from κύσις, pregnancy, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *cyesiologie*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftslehre*. Medicine in its application to pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-e(a)'/si²s. Gen., *cyes'eos (-is)*. Gr., κύσις. Fr., *graviditè*. Ger., *Schwangerschaft*. Pregnancy; also conception. [A, 322.]

CYESTEINE, n. Si²-e²st'e²-en. See **KYESTEINE**.

CYETIC, adj. Si-e²t'i²k. Gr., κυητικός. Lat., *cyeticus*. Pertaining to pregnancy. [A, 322.]

CYFE (Ar.), n. The *Hyssopus officinalis*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CYGNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶g)/ni²d-e(a²-e²). A group of the *Lamellirostres*, including the swans. [L, 147.]

CYGNINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶g)-ni(ne)'ne(na²-e²). A subfamily of the *Anatidæ*. [L, 121, 221.]

CYGNUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶g)/nu²s(nu²s). Gr., κύκνος. Fr., *cygne*. Ger., *Schwau*. The swan, a genus of the *Cygnidæ*. [L, 121, 221.]

CYKLISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu⁶k'li²sh. See **CYCLICAL**.

CYKLOÏDISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu⁶k-lo-ed'i²sh. See **CYCLOID** and **TROCHOID**.

CYLA (Lat.), **CYLADES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Si(ku⁶)/la², si²(ku⁶)/a²d(a²d)-ez(e²s). Gr., κύλα. The hollows beneath the eyelids, also the lower eyelids. [A, 322, 387.]

CYLICHNE (Lat.), **CYLICHNION** (Lat.), **CYLICHNIS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and f. Si²(ku⁶)/i²k(i²ch²)/ne(na), -ni²-o²n, -ni²s. Gen., *cyllich'nes, -nii, -nidos (-is)*. Gr., κυλίχνη, κυλίχνιον, κυλίχνης. Of Galen, a small cup or other receptacle for medicines. [Foesius (A, 325); A, 387; L, 94 (a, 21).]

CYLICOTOMY, n. Si²-i²-ko²t'o-mi². From κύλιξ, a cup, and τέμνω, to cut. The operation of dividing the ciliary (cup-shaped) muscle. [L, 108.]

CYLIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶)/i²d-ez(e²s). See **CYLADES**.

CYLINDER, n. Si²/i²n-du²r. Gr., κύλινδρος. Lat., *cylindrus*. Fr., *cylindre*. Ger., C. 1. An elongated body of the same transverse diameter throughout and circular on transverse section. [A, 301.] 2. See **CAST**.—**AXIS-C**. See under **AXIS**.—**BLUTE** (Ger.). See **Blood-CAST**.—**CORTICAL C'S**. See **Cell-TRABECULÆ**.—**C'S of MUCUS**. C's discharged in the form of membranous casts of the intestine, in intestinal catarrh, from an inch to a foot in length. They are composed almost entirely of mucin, but sometimes of albumin and fibrin, and occur particularly in hysterical women. [a, 18.]—**FIBROVASCULAR C**. See **Fibro-vascular BUNDLE**. [B, 104, 229 (a, 24).]—**MEDULLARY C'S**. See **Serous CANALICULI**.—**MUSCULAR C**. See **Muscular FIBRE**.

CYLINDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dra(dra²)/se²-(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Of Bory, a family of the *Fuci*, comprising *Lichina*, *Polides*, *Chordaria*, and *Desmarestia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYLINDRACEOUS, adj. Si²/i²n-dra/shu²s. Lat., *cylindraceus*. Fr., *cylindracé*. Ger., *cylindrisch*, *walzenförmig*. 1. Shaped somewhat like a cylinder. [A, 301.] 2. Belonging to the *Cylindraceæ*.

CYLINDRANEURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dra²n-(dra²n)-u²r-i²z(u²s)/ma². Gen., *cylindraneurysm'atos (-is)*. See **Cylindroid ANEURYSM**.

CYLINDRANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dra²n-(dra²n)-the(th'a)/re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cylindranthérées*. See **SYNANTHEREÆ**.

CYLINDRANTHEREUS (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dra²n-(dra²n)-the(th'a)/re²-u²s(u²s). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and ἀνθηρός (see **ANTHER**). Fr., *cylindranthéré*. Ger., *cylinderstaubbeutelig*. Having the anthers united in cylinders. [a, 24.]

CYLINDRAXE (Fr.), n. Se-la²n²-dra²x. See **AXIS-cylinder**.

CYLINDRE (Fr.), n. Se-la²n²-dr'. 1. See **CYLINDER**. 2. See **CAST**. 3. See **STETHOSCOPE**.—**C. albumino-graisseux**. See **Albumino-fatty CAST**.—**C. amyloïde**. See **Amyloid CAST**.—**C. cirreux**. See **Waxy CAST**.—**C. en tire-bouchon**. See **Spiral CAST**.—**C's primitifs**. Of Leydig and Ranvier, the primitive fibrils or fibrillæ composing the striated muscular fibres of many animals. [J, 12, 31.]

CYLINDRENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dre²n²/ki²m-(ch²u²em)-a². Gen., *cylindrenchym'atos (-is)*. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A plant-tissue composed of cylindrical cells. [B, 19.]

CYLINDRICAL, adj. Si²/i²n-dri²k-a². Gr., κύλινδρικός. Lat., *cylindricus*. Fr., *cylindrique*. Ger., *walzenförmig*, *cylindrisch*, *cylinderförmig*. Having the form of a cylinder. [L, 180.]

CYLINDRIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-fri²-ko²r'm'i²s. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and cornu, a horn. Fr., *cylindri-*

forme. Ger., *Kylinderhörning*. Having cylindrical antennæ. [L, 41, 180.]

CYLINDRICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dri²-ku²s(ku²s). See **CYLINDRICAL**.

CYLINDRIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dri²-flor'u²s-(u²s). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and flos, a flower. Fr., *cylindriflore*. Having cylindrical flowers. [L, 41, 180.]

CYLINDRIFORM, adj. Si²/i²n-dri²-fo²r'm. Lat., *cylindri-formis* (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and forma, form). See **CYLINDROID**.

CYLINDRISTACHYOUS, adj. Si²/i²n-dri²-sta²k'i²-u²s. Lat., *cylindristachyus* (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and στάχυς, an ear of corn). Fr., *cylindristachyé*. Ger., *cylinderöhrig*. Having flowers disposed in cylindrical spikes. [L, 41.]

CYLINDROBASISTEMONUS, adj. Si²/i²n-dro-bas-i²-o-ste²m'on-u²s. Lat., *cylindrobasistemonus* (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, βάσις, a base, and στήμων, a filament). Fr., *cylindrobasistemone*. Having the stemus joined at the base. [L, 41.]

CYLINDROCARPOUS, adj. Si²/i²n-dro-ka²r'p'o²s. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and καρπός, a fruit. Having cylindrical fruit. [A, 300 (a, 24).]

CYLINDROCEPHALIC, adj. Si²/i²n-dro-se²f-a²/i²k. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cylindrocephalique*. Having an elongated cylindrical skull. [L, 149, 150.]

CYLINDROCEPHALY, n. Si²/i²n-dro-se²f'a²/i². Fr., *cylindrocephalie*. The condition of being cylindricalcephalic. [L, 149.]

CYLINDROCLINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dro(dro²)-kl'i²n'o²-e(a²-e²). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and κλίση, a bed. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Eubryophthalmeæ* consisting of the genus *Cylindrocline*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYLINDROCONICAL, adj. Si²k-i²n²'dro-ko²n'i²k-a². Fr., *cylindroconique*. Cylindrical, and having a conical extremity. [L, 41, 321.]

CYLINDRO-ENCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dro(dro²)-e²n(e²n²)-ko²n(ch'o²n)-dro'ma². Ger., *Schlauchknorpelgeschwulst*. See **CYLNDROMA**.

CYLINDROID, adj. Si²/i²n-droid. Gr., κυλινδροειδής (from κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cylindroïde*. Ger., *cylinderähnlich*. Cylinder-shaped. [A, 301.]

CYLINDROÏDE (Fr.), adj. Se-la²n²-dro-ed. See **CYLINDROID**; as a n., of Chaussier, the hippocampus major. [I, 22; K.]

CYLINDROIDES (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dro(dro²)-i(e)'dez-(das). See **CYLINDROID**; as a n., in the f. pl., a family of the *Tetramera* or of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 41, 180.]

CYLINDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Fr., *cylindrome*. Ger., *Cylindrom* [Billroth], *Siphonom* [Henle], *Schleimkankroid* [Fürster, Köster], *Röhrengeschwulst*. Syn.: *tubular epithelioma*. A form of epithelioma, chiefly of the face, characterized by cellular proliferation in the lymphatic net-work and the production of large cylindrical, clavate, or cactus-like hyaline bodies. According to Köster, it is the result of a secondary hyaline metamorphosis of canceroid; according to Ewetsky, it is either a pleomorphic sarcoma with colloid degeneration, or a proliferating myxomatous angioma, or a mixture of the two. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319); A, 326.]

CYLINDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dros'i²s. Gen., *cylindros'eos (-is)*. From κυλινδρῶν, to roll. Fr., *cylindrose*. Of Schultz, a form of bony articulation in which an osseous lamina is rolled upon itself so as to form a canal and then a suture. [A, 301; C.]

CYLINDROSOMATOUS, adj. Si²/i²n-dro-som'a²t-u²s. From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *cylindrosome*. Ger., *cylinderkörperig*. Having a cylindrical body (said of fishes). [L, 180.]

CYLINDROSOMES [Duméril] (Fr.), n. pl. Se-la²n²-dro-som. A family of the *Holobranchia*. [L, 180.]

CYLINDROSOMUS (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dro(dro²)-som'u²s(u²s). See **CYLINDROSOMATOUS**.

CYLINDROTHECIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dro(dro²)-the(th'a)-si(ki²)/e²-e(a²-e²). From κύλινδρος, a cylinder, and ἄθηκη, a sheath. A tribe of the *Musci frondosi*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYLINDRUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶)/i²n-dru²s(dru²s). See **CYLINDER**.

CYLISOCELORRHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶)/i²s(es)'/-so(so²)-se²(ka²)-o²r-ra(ra²)/i²a². From κύλισις, a revolution, κήλη, a tumor, and ράφη, a seam. Fr., *cylissoceorrhaphie*. Ger., *umwandene Bruchnaht*. Of B. Signoroni, a form of continuous suture proposed for the cure of hernia. [A, 322.]

CYLIX (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶)/i²x. Gen., *cyl'icos (-is)*. Gr., κύλιξ. See **CALIX**.

CYLOEPUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶)/lo(lo²)/e²p-u²s(u²s). See **CYLOPODES**.

CYLLON (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶)/lo²n. See **CYLLUM**.

CYLOPODA (Lat.), n's m. Si²(ku⁶)/lo²p'o²d-a², -ez(as). From κυλλός, crippled, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *cyllopede*. Ger., *Watschler*. One who has club-foot or is bow-legged. [A, 322, 387.]

CYLOPODIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶)/lo(lo²)-pod(po²d)/i²a². Talipes varus. [A, 322.]

CYLOPODION (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶)/lo(lo²)-po²d'i²-o²n(on). Gr., κυλλοποδίων. See **CYLOPODES**.

CYLOS (Lat.), adj. Si²(ku⁶)/lo²s. Gr., κυλλός. Bandy-legged, bow-legged, club-footed. [A, 322; L, 97.]

CYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²l(ku⁶l)-los²is. Gen., *cylosios* (-is). Gr., κύλλωσις. Fr., *cylose*. The state of being crippled, especially by club-foot. [A, 322; E; L, 41.]

CYLOSOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²l(ku⁶l)-lo(1o³)-som²u³s(u⁴s). From κύλλωσις, crippled, and σῶμα, the body. Fr., *cylosome* [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire]. A monster having eveneration of one side at a low situation and lack of development of the corresponding lower limb. [A, 301; L, 41, 88.]

CYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²l(ku⁶l)-lu²m(lu⁴m). Gr., κύλλον. Of Hippocrates, knock-knee, also an outward dislocation of the leg or foot. [A, 322.]

CYLUWA, n. In India, aloes. [L, 77.]

CYMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)/ma³. Gen., *cymatos* (-is). Gr., κύμα. 1. The young sprout of a cabbage. [B, 114 (a, 24).] 2. The foetus in utero. [A, 322.] 3. See **CYME**.

CYMATIUM [Wallroth] (Lat.), n. n. Sim(ku⁶m)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-u³m(u⁴m). The apothecium of a lichen. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. excipuliforme** [Wallroth]. See **APOTHECIUM crateriforme**.

CYMATODES (Lat.), adj. Sim(ku⁶m)-a²t(a³t)-od/ez(as). Gr., κύμασις, a wave, and εἶδος, resemblance). Ger., *fluctuierend, wellenformig*. Fluctuating (said anciently of a weak, dicrotic pulse). [L, 81.]

CYMATOGRAMMUS (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ku⁶m)''a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-gra²m(gra³m)/mu³s(mu⁴s). From κύμα, a wave, and γράμμα, a line. Marked with wavy lines. [L, 341.]

CYMATOID, adj. Sim²a²t-oid. See **CYMATODES**.

CYMATOPHOROUS, adj. Sim-a²t-o²l'o²r-u³s. Lat., *cymatophorus* (from κύμα, a cyme, and φέρειν, to bear). Fr., *cymatophore*. Provided with cymatia. [L, 180.]

CYMBA (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ku⁶m)/ba³. Gr., κύμβα. 1. A boat or any boat-shaped structure. [A, 311.] 2. A sponge spicule when it is c-shaped. [L, 121.] 3. That portion of the fossa conchæ that lies above the spine of the helix. [L, 31.]—**C. conchæ**. See **C**. (3d def.).

CYMBIFORM, adj. Si²m'be-fo²rm. See **CYMBIFORM**.

CYMBALARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²m(ku⁶m)-ba²l(ba³l)-a(a²)/ri²-a³. Fr., *cymbalaire*. A section of the genus *Linaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. elatine**. The *Linaria elatine*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. muralis**. The *Linaria c.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. spuria**. The *Linaria spuria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Herba cymbalarie**. The *Linaria c.* (the whole plant). [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYMBALARIS (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ku⁶m)-ba²l(ba³l)-a(a³)/ri²s. See **ARYTENOID**.

CYMBALION (Lat.), n. n. Si²m(ku⁶m)-ba(ba³)/li²-o²n. Gr., κύμβαλον. Of Dioscorides, according to Dalechamps, either the *Cotyledon umbilicus* or the *Saxifraga cotyledon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYMBALOID, adj. Si²m'ba²l-oid. Lat., *cymbaloides* (from κύμβαλον, a cymbal, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cymbaloïde*. Ger., *zimbälähnlich*. Resembling a cymbal. [L, 41.]

CYMBARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ku⁶m)-ba²r(ba³r)-i(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²). Of D. Don, a section (of G. Don, a tribe) of the *Rhinanthaceæ* consisting of the genus *Cymbaria*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYMBECEPHALIC, adj. Si²m-be²-se²f-a²l'i²k. See **CYMBOLIC**.

CYMBELBLUME (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶m'be²l-blum-e². The *Epiclaclis latifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYMBELLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ku⁶m)-be²l'le(a²-e²). From κύμβα, a boat. Elliptical reproductive locomotive bodies found in some algae. [B, 19.]

CYMBELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ku⁶m)-be²l'le²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Agardh, a division of the *Diatomaceæ*, consisting of *Cymbella*, *Schizonema*, *Micromyces*, *Berkeleya*, *Homocladia*, *Gloiodyctyon*, *Hydrurus*, *Gloionema*, and *Gomphonema*. 2. Of Harvey, a tribe of the *Diatomaceæ*, consisting (in 1838) of *Gomphonema*, *Micromyces*, and *Schizonema*, and subsequently (in 1841) of *Gomphonema*, *Homocladia*, *Berkeleya*, *Schizonema*, and *Cymbella*. These classifications have been rejected by modern mycologists. Kützinger divides the c. into four genera: *Cymbella*, *Cocconeia*, *Synocycla*, and *Eucyponema*. Rabenhorst adds *Ceratoneis* and *Amphora*. H. L. Smith in a recent classification makes it a family of *Rhaphidieæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24); B, 275.]

CYMBICARPUS (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ku⁶m)-bi²-ka³rp'u³s(u⁴s). From κύμβα, a boat, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *cymbicarpe*. Ger., *kahnfruchtig*. Having boat-shaped fruits. [L, 180.]

CYMBIDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ku⁶m)-bi²d-i(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²). Of Benthams and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Vandeeæ*, order *Orchidaceæ*. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

CYMBIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²m(ku⁶m)-bi²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *cymbidie*. Ger., *Kahnblippe*. Of Swartz, a genus of orchids, referred by Benthams and Hooker to the *Vandeeæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. scriptum**. The *Vanda scripta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. tesselloides**. See **AERIDES tessellatum**.

CYMBIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²m(ku⁶m)-bi²-fol(fo²l)/i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *cymba*, a boat, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *cymbifolié*. Ger., *kahnblättrig*. Having boat-shaped leaves. [L, 180.]

CYMBIFORM, adj. Si²m'bi²-fo²rm. Lat., *cymbiformis* (from *cymba*, a boat, and *forma*, form). Fr., *cymbiforme*. Ger., *kahnformig*. See **SCAPHOID** bone.

CYMOCEPHALIC, **CYMOCEPHALOUS**, adj's. Si²m-bo-se²f-a²l'i²k, -se²f-a²l'u³s. From κύμβα, a boat, and κεφαλή, the head. Fr., *cymocéphalique*. Ger., *kahnshädelig*. Having the vault of the skull shaped like a skiff or boat. [L, 149, 150.]

CYMOCEPHALY, n. Si²m-bo-se²f-a²l'i². Fr., *cymocéphalie*. The condition of being cymoccephalous. [L, 149.]

CYMOÏDE (Fr.), adj. Sa²n²-bo-ed. From κύμβα, a boat, and εἶδος, resemblance. See **SCAPHOID**.

CYMOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. Si²m(ku⁶m)-bo(bo³)-pog'o²n(on)-Gen., *cymbopogon/os* (-is). From κύμβα, a cup, and πάγων, the beard. Of Sprengel, a section of the genus *Andropogon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYMBULADÆ [Gray] (Lat.), **CYMBULIDÆ** [Contraire] (Lat.), **CYMBULIIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²m(ku⁶m)-bu²l(bu³l)-i(i²)/a²d(a³d)-e(a²-e²), -bu²l(bu³l)/i²d-e(a²-e²), -bu²l(bu³l)-i(i²), -i²d-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cymbulidées*. A family of the *Thecosomata*. [L, 121, 234.]

CYME, n. Sim. Gr., κύμα. Lat., *cyma*. Fr., c. Ger., *Trugdolde*, *Scheindolde*, *Afterdolde*, *Afterschirm*. In general, any loose flower-cluster on the determinate or cenrifugal plan; more properly, that level-topped, or fastigate, form of centrifugal inflorescence which resembles the corymb, as in the elder. [B, 1, 19, 34, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—**Biparous c.** Fr., c. *bipare*. A c. in which the primary axis, ending in a single flower, produces at its base two leaves or bracts from which arise secondary axes, which, also ending in single flowers, produce at their bases each two bracts from which arise tertiary axes, and so on. [B, 77, 104, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bostrychoïd c.** Fr., c. *bostrychoïde*. Ger., *lockenförmige Trugdolde*. See *Helicoid c.*—**Cicinnal c.** Ger., *kreiselnnde Trugdolde*. See *Scorpioid c.*—**Circinate c.** See *Helicoid c.*—**Contracted c.** Fr., c. *contractée*. Ger., *zusammengezogene Trugdolde*. See **FASCICLE**.—**Compound c.** Fr., c. *composée*. Ger., *zusammengesetzte Trugdolde*. A diffuse and freely branching c. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Dichastal c.**, **Dichotomous c.**, **Forked c.** Fr., c. *dichotome*. Ger., *wiederholt-gabelästige Trugdolde*. See *Biparous c.*—**Globous c.** Fr., c. *globeuse*. Ger., *kugelförmige Trugdolde*. A rounded c., like that of the snow-ball. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Helicoid c.** A uniparous curling c. in which all the branches are suppressed on one side of the primary axis. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Panicled c.** Fr., c. *paniculé*. Ger., *rispige Trugdolde*. A compound of loosely spreading c., as in *Staphylea triloba*. [a, 24].—**Polytomous c.** See *Trichotomous c.*—**Scorpioid c.** Fr., c. *scorpioïde*. Ger., *skorpionartige Trugdolde*. A uniparous c. having the flowers pedicelled and arranged along a lengthened axis and curving on itself like a scorpion's tail, as in the *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 34, 77, 121, 291 (a, 24).]—**Spiked c.** Lat., *cyma spicata*. Fr., c. *spiciforme*. Ger., *ährige Trugdolde*. A mixed inflorescence partaking of both forms, c. and spike, the branches bearing sessile flowers. [a, 24.]—**Trichotomous c.**, **Triparous c.** Fr., c. *trichotome*. Ger., *wiederholtdreitheilige Trugdolde*. A c. in which more than two lateral axes are produced from the primary floral axis. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]—**Uniparous c.** A c. in which the lateral branches are more or less suppressed on one side or on both sides alternately. It includes the helicoid and scorpioid c's. [B, 75.]

CYMECHOS (Lat.), n. m. Si²m(ku⁶m)-e(a)/ko²s(ch²o²s). From κύμα, a wave, and ἦχος, a sound. Ger., *Schüttgeräusch*, *Wellengeräusch*. A wave-like sound. [A, 322.]

CYMENE, n. Si'men. Fr., *cymène*. Ger., *Cymol*, *Cymen*. A colorless, oily liquid having an odor somewhat like that of lemons, derived from various volatile vegetable oils, such as that found in the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum*. In chemical constitution, it is paraprolylmethylbenzene—i. e. benzene in which two hydrogen atoms at opposite points of the closed carbon chain are replaced by propyl and methyl, C₆H₄CH₂.H.H.C₃H₇, H=C₁₀H₁₄. It is isomeric with diethylbenzene, metacymene, isocymene, ethyldimethylbenzene, and isoamylbenzene. [B.]

CYMNOL, n. Si'me²n-o²l. See **CYRACROL**.

CYMENYL, n. Si'me²n-i²l. Fr., *cyményle*. Ger., *Cymenyl*. The univalent radicle, C₁₀H₁₃, found in cymene. [B, 2.]

CYMEUX (Fr.), adj. Se-inu⁶. See **CYMOSE**.

CYMIC, adj. Si'mi²k. Fr., *cymique*. Of or pertaining to cymene. [B.]—**C. acid.** Fr., *acide cymique*. Ger., *Cyminsäure*. A monatomic aromatic acid, C₁₁H₁₁O₂, formed by the action of alkalis on cymyl cyanide. [a, 21.]

CYMYDE [Löwig], n. Si'mi²d(mid). Fr., *cymyde*. Ger., *Cymid*. See **CYMYL**.

CYMYDINE, n. Si'mi²d-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cymidin*. A homologue of toluidine, C₁₀H₁₆N=C₁₀H₁₃(NH₂). [B, 158 (a, 24).]

CYMYFEROUS, adj. Sim-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *cymifer* (from κύμα, a cyme, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *cymifère*. Ger., *trugdoldentragend*. Bearing cymes. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

CYMYNE, n. Si'men. Lat., *cymina*, *cyminum*. See **CYMESE**.

CYMYNIC, adj. Si-mi²n'i²k. Fr., *cyminique*. See **CUMINIC**.

CYMYNUM (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-mi(me)/nu³m(nu⁴m). See **CUMINUM**.—**Emplastrum cymino.** See *Emplastrum CUMINL*.—**Semen cymini.** Cumin-seed. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYMLING, n. Si²m'li²n²g. A popular name for a variety of the *Cucurbita melopepo*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

CYMO-BOTRYOSE, adj. Sim'o-bo²t'ri²-os. Having the characters of a cymobotryas.

CYMOBOTRYAS (Lat.), n. m. Sim(ku⁶m)-o(o³)-bo²t'ri²s(ru⁴s). From κύμα, a cyme, and βότρυς, a cluster of grapes. Of Guillard, a compound indefinite cymose inflorescence. [B, 104 (a, 24).]

CYMODOCEADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim(ku⁶m)-o(o³)-dos(do²k)-e(a)/a²d(a³d)-e(a²-e²). See **CYMOCODÆ**.

CYMODOCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim(ku⁶m)-o(o³)-dos(do²k)/e²-e(a²-e²). Of Benthams and Hooker, a tribe of the *Naiadaceæ*, of Ascherson, a tribe of the *Potamogetonaceæ*, comprising *Cymodoceæ* and *Halodule*. [B, 42 (a, 24); B, 245.]

CYMODOCEIDÆ (Lat.), **CYMODOCIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Sim(ku⁶m)-o(o³)-dos(do²k)-e(e²)/i²d-e(a²-e²), -dos(do²k)/i²d-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Gymnosomata*. [L, 234.]

CYMOGEN (Ger.), adj. Tsu^m-o-geⁿ. Giving rise to fermentation; as a n., see CYMOGEN. [A, 396.]

CYMOGEN, n. Sim^o-jeⁿ. Ger., *Cymogen*. A very volatile oil formed from the distillation of petroleum. It can be condensed from the gaseous state only under very great pressure, and boils at 0° C. It is used in the manufacture of artificial ice. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

CYMOGRAPHION (Lat.), n. n. Sim^(ku^m)-o(o²)-gra²f(gra²f)-i²-o²n. Fr., *cymographe*. See KYMOGRAPH.

CYMOID, adj. Sim^oid. From κύμα, a cyme, and εἶδος, resemblance. Having somewhat the form of a cyme. [L, 56.]

CYMOL, n. Sim^ol. See CYMENE.

CYMOPHENOL, n. Sim-o-feⁿo²l. See CARVACROL.

CYMOPLIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Sim(ku^m)-o(o²)-po²i(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Siphonothallæ*, consisting of *Neomeris* and *Cymoplia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYMOPTERIS (Lat.), **CYMOPTERUS** [Rafinesque] (Lat.), n's f. and m. Sim(ku^m)-o²p²te²r-1²s, -u²s(u²s). From κύμα, a swelling, and πτερίς, a fern. A genus of umbelliferous plants of the tribe *Seseliaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. Fendleri** [Gray]. The gamote of New Mexico. It has a peculiar pleasant odor, and is used, combined with whisky, as a stomachic tonic. [B, 66, 275 (a, 24).]

CYMOSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²m(ku^m)-os'e(a²-e²). A Linnean order of plants, comprising *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Mitchella*, *Loranthus*, *Isora*, *Morinda*, and *Cinchona*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYMOSE, adj. Sim^os. Lat., *cymosus*. Fr., *cymeux*. Ger., *trugddoldig*, *cymös*, *doldenblüthig*. In the form of or bearing a cyme. [a, 24.] See C. INFLORESCENCE.

CYMOTHOADEÆ (Lat.), **CYMOTHOIDÆ** [Kossmann] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²m(ku^m)-o(o²)-tho(tho²)a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²), -tho(tho²)-i²e²(de(a²-e²)). Fr., *cymothodées*. A family of the *Iso-poda*. [L, 41, 240.]

CYMOUS, adj. Sim^us. See CYMOSE.

CYMULE, n. Sim^ul. A diminutive cyme. [a, 24.]

CYMYL, n. Simⁱl. Fr., *cymyle*. The radicle, C₁₀H₁₃, of cymene. [a, 24.]—**C. alcohol**. See CUMIN alcohol.

CYNA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku²)na². The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88.]—**Semen cynæ barbaricum**. The immature flower-heads of the *Artemisia glomerata*.

CYNAGROSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku^m)-a²g(a²g)-ro²s(ros)-ti²s. Gen., *cynagrostidos (-is, -eos (-is))*. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 88.]

CYNANCHE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²(a²n²)/ke(ch²a). Gen., *cynanches*. Gr., *κυνάγχη* (said to be from κύων, a dog, and ἄγχω, to strangle, because, according to Cælius Aurelianus, in some form of the affection the tongue was protruded as in a panting dog). Fr., *cynancie*. Ger., *Brüme*. Any acute inflammatory affection of the throat; of Hippocrates, an inflammation of the interior of the larynx as opposed to *paracynanchæ* (q. v.). [A, 311, 312; B, 117; E.]—**C. cellularis maligna gangrænosa**. See *ANGINA Ludovici*.—**C. contagiosa**. Diphtheritic c. [A, 326.]—**C. dysarthritica**. See *ANGINA arthritica*.—**C. epidemica**. See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**C. exanthematica**. See *ANGINA variolosa*.—**C. externa**. See *C. parotidea*.—**C. faucium**. See *C. tonsillaris*.—**C. gangrænosa**. See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**C. laryngea**. See *LARYNGITIS*.—**C. maligna**. See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**C. maxillaris**. See *C. parotidea*.—**C. mercurialis**. Mercurial stomatitis. [L, 132.]—**C. oesophagea**. See *ŒSOPHAGITIS*.—**C. parotidea**. Fr., *parotite*. Ger., *Ohrenspeicheldrüsenentzündung*. The mumps; an acute infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the parotid gland. [D.]—**C. pharyngea**. See *PHARYNGITIS*.—**C. prunella**. See *C. tonsillaris*.—**C. purpuroparotidea**. See *Malignant ANGINA*.—**C. simplex**. See *Simple ANGINA*.—**C. streptitoria**, **C. stridula**. See *CROUP*.—**C. sublingualis maligna gangrænosa**. See *ANGINA Ludovici*.—**C. suffocativa**. See *CROUP*.—**C. thyreoidæ**. See *Goître*.—**C. tonsillaris**. Fr., *angine tonsillaire*. Ger., *Mandelentzündung*. Quinsy; an acute inflammation of one or both tonsils. Cf. *AMYGDALITIS*.—**C. trachealis** [Cullen]. *Croup*. [L.]—**C. ulcerosa**. See *Malignant ANGINA*.

CYNANCHEACEOUS, adj. Si²n-a²n²-ke-a'shu²s. Fr., *cynanché*. Belonging to the genus *Cynanchum*. [a, 24.]

CYNANCHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²(a²n²)/ke²(ch²e²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cynanchées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Asclepiadææ*, comprising *Eustegia*, *Philibertia*, *Sarcostemma*, *Dimia*, *Cynanchum*, *Holostemma*, *Solenostemma*, *Canahia*, *Asclepias*, etc., and subsequently comprising also *Asclepias*, *Acerates*, *Gomphocarpus*, *Ensenlia*, and *Ocystelma*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Asclepiadææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNANCHICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²(a²n²)/ki²(ch²i²k)-n²s(u²s). Gr., *κυνάγχικος*. Fr., *cynanchique*. 1. Pertaining to or affected with cynanche; as a n., in the neut., *cynanchicum*, a remedy supposed to be efficacious in cynanche. [A, 387; L, 116.] 2. The *Asperula cynanchica*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]

CYNANCHIN, n. Si²n-a²n²/ki²n. See ASCLEPIADIN.

CYNANCHOCEIN, n. Si²n-a²n²-ko-se'i²n. A substance existing in the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*, forming flat, lance-like, acicular crystals which melt at about 145° C., and is perhaps identical with cynanchin. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNANCHOL, n. Si²n-a²n²/kol. A phenol, C₁₆H₂O, obtained as a soft resin from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Its physical properties are like those of cynanchin, with which it is perhaps identical. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNANCHORTHOPNÆA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²-k(a²n²ch²)-o²r-tho²p-ne²(no²e²-a²). For deriv., see CYNANCHE and ORTHOPNÆA. Fr., *cynanchorthopnée*. The orthopnoea of croup. [A, 322.]

CYNANCHUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²(a²n²)/ku²m(ch²u²m). Fr., *cynanche*, *cynanche*. Ger., *Hundswürger*. A Linnean genus of Asclepiads of the tribe *Cynanchææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. acuminatum** [Thunberg]. The *Gynema acuminata* and the *Pentatropis microphylla*. [B, 212.]—**C. acutum**. See *C. monspeliacum*.—**C. aphyllum**. The *Sarcostemma aphyllum*. [B, 173, 214 (a, 24).]—**C. argel**, **C. arguel**, **C. arguel**. The *Solenostemma argel*. [B, 5, 173, 214 (a, 24).]—**C. asthmaticum**. The *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. bracteatum**. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 212.]—**C. capense**. The *Tylophora levigata*. [B, 214.]—**C. carolinense**. Fr., *cynanche de la Caroline*. The *Gonolobus carolinensis*. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. cordifolium**. The *Dæmia extensa*. [B, 180, 212.]—**C. discolor**. The *Gonolobus obtiquus*. [B, 180, 215.]—**C. echinatum**. The *Dæmia extensa*. [B, 212.]—**C. edule**. The *Pergularia edulis*. [B, 173.]—**C. erectum**. The *Marsdenia erecta*. [B, 180, 214.]—**C. extensum**. The *Dæmia extensa*. [B, 172.]—**C. flavum**. In part, the *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 212.]—**C. fuscum**. A species found in southern Europe. The root is used like that of *C. vincetoxicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. indicum**. The *Tylophora asthmatica* and the *Apocynum indicum*. [B, 173, 212, 214.]—**C. ipeacuanha**. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B.]—**C. levigatum**. The *Tylophora levigata*. [B, 214.]—**C. longifolium**. See *C. monspeliacum*.—**C. mauritanum**. The *Periploca* and the *Tylophora levigata*. [B, 173, 180, 192, 214 (a, 24).]—**C. medium**. See *C. fuscum*.—**C. monspeliacum**. Fr., *cynanche* (ou *scammonée*) de Montpellier. Ger., *rundblättriger Hundswürger*. A species growing in southern France, Spain, Italy, and Greece, said to furnish a spurious scammony. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See *Montpellier SCAMMONY*.—**C. nigrum**. 1. A species growing in southern Europe, used like *C. vincetoxicum*. 2. Of Cavanilles, the *Gonolobus niger*. [B, 180, 214 (a, 24).]—**C. obliquum**. The *Gonolobus obtiquus*. [B, 215.]—**C. oleæfolium**. The *Solenostemma argel*. [B, 5, 173, 214.]—**C. ovatum**. A species probably to be referred to *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. pyrotechnicum**. The *Sarcostemma pyrotechnicum*. [B, 173, 212 (a, 24).]—**C. rectum**. The *Marsdenia erecta*. [B, 212.]—**C. reticulatum**. The *Leptadenia reticulata*. [B, 212.]—**C. tingens**. The *Marsdenia tinctoria*. [B, 212.]—**C. tomentosum**. An East Indian shrub, probably the *Tylophora asthmatica*. The root is employed in the Isle of France as an emetic. [B, 88, 173, 180, 212 (a, 24).]—**C. viminalis**. The *Sarcostemma viminalis*. [B, 173, 180, 214.]—**C. vince-toxicum**. Fr., *dompé-venin*. Ger., *gemeine Schwalbenwurz*, *deutsche Contrajerve*, *St. Lorenz-Kraut*, *Gottesgabkraut*, *Gifftwende*, *Gifftwurz*. White swallow-wort. The root was once esteemed as a counter-poison. It contains asclepiadin and, as well as the leaves, is an emetic, especially when fresh, and in large doses produces inflammation of the stomach. It has been used in skin diseases. [B, 207, 212; B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. viridiflorum**, **C. vomitorium**. The *Tylophora asthmatica*. [B, 212.]

CYNANCIE (Fr.), n. Se-na²n²-se. See CYNANCHE.

CYNANQUE (Fr.), n. Se-na²n²-k. See CYNANCHUM.

CYNANTHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²(a²n²)-the²m-is. Gen., *cynanthemidos (-is)*. Fr., *cynanthémis*. The *Artemisia cotula*. [B, 88.]

CYNANTHROPOS (Lat.), n. m. Si²n(ku^m)-a²n²(a²n²)-throp²o²s. Ger., *Kynanthrop*. A person affected with cynanthropy. [A, 322.]

CYNANTHROPY, n. Si²n-a²n²-throp²i². Gr., *κυνανθρωπία* (from κύων, a dog, and ἄνθρωπος, a man). Lat., *cynanthropia*. Fr., *cynanthropie*. Ger., *Cynanthropie*, *Kynanthropie*. A form of insanity in which the person fancies himself to have been transformed into a dog, and imitates the behavior of that animal. [A, 325.]

CYNAPINE, n. Si²n'a²p-en. Fr., c. Ger., *Cynapin*. A poisonous alkaloid found in *Æthusa cynapium*. [B, 270 (a, 24).] Cf. ÆTHUSINE.

CYNAPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ku^m)-ap(a²p)/i²-n²m(u²m). From κύων, a dog, and ἄπιον, parsley. Fr., *cynapion*. The genus *Æthusa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYNARA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku^m)-a²-ra². From κύων, canine. Fr., *artichaut*. Ger., *Artischocke*. A Linnean genus of the *Compositæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Cynaroideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**C. acaulis**. The *Centaurea acaulis*. [B, 42, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. cardunculus**. Fr., *carde*, *chardonnet*. Ger., *Cardone*, *Cardonenartischecke*. The prickly artichoke; a variety native in southern Europe and northern Africa. The stalks of the inner leaves are edible, and the dried flowers are used to coagulate milk. [B, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. scolymus**. Fr., *artichaut cultivé* (ou *des jardins*). Ger., *Ächte Artischecke*. The French (or globe) artichoke, garden artichoke; a perennial species indigenous to southern Europe and widely cultivated as a culinary vegetable. The plant looks somewhat like a large thistle. The flower-stems, 3 or 4 feet high, are terminated by flower-heads composed of dense imbricated scales, the lower part of which is thick and fleshy, and is the portion eaten. The plant yields a good yellow dye, and has the property of coagulating milk. The juice of the leaves is diuretic and has been used in dropsy. An extract prepared from the leaves is recommended in gout, rheumatism, and neuralgic affections. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. silvestris**. See *C. cardunculus*.—**Folia cynaræ**. The leaves of *C. scolymus*. The expressed juice and the infusion have been used as an antipyretic and diuretic. [A, 319.]

CYNARACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku^m)-a²r(a²r)-a(a²)se²-ke²(e²-a²-e²). A group of plants of the *Asteraceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

CYNARACEOUS, adj. Si²n-a²r-a'shu²s. Lat., *cynaraceus*. Resembling the genus *Cynara* or belonging to the *Cynaraceæ*. [a, 24.]

CYNAREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku^m)-a(a²)re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cynarées*. 1. Of Sprengel (1818) an order of the *Compositæ*, comprising *Cynara*, *Cirsium*, *Carlina*, *Saussurea*, *Syncarpha*, *Carlowitzia*, *Acarna*, *Carthamus*, etc.; and subsequently (1836) a tribe of

the *Compositæ*, comprising *Cynara*, *Cirsium*, *Carlina*, *Carlowitzia*, *Dasyphyllum*, and *Acarna*. 2. Of Reichenbach (1838), a subsection of the *Carduinae*, embracing *Cynara*, *Onopordon*, and *Arctium*; afterward (1837) a division of the *Homoanthæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Mutisiceæ*, *Nassauiceæ*, *Carlineæ*, and *Carduaceæ*. 3. Of Lessing, a tribe of the *Synantherææ*, comprising the subtribes *Centaureicæ*, *Carduineæ*, *Echinopsidæ*, *Arctotidæ*, *Othonneæ*, *Calenduleæ*, *Cardopateæ*, and *Xeranthemææ*. 4. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Tubulifloræ*, consisting of the subtribes *Calendulaceæ*, *Arctotidæ*, and *Echinopsidæ*. 5. Of Wood, a tribe of the suborder *Tubulifloræ*, order *Compositæ*, including *Cynara*, *Tageetes*, *Calendula*, *Centaurea*, *Amberboa*, *Carthamus*, *Cnicus*, *Onopordon*, *Cirsium*, and *Lappa*. [B. 34, 121, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *CARDUACEÆ*, *CARDUEÆ*, *CARDUINEÆ*, *CIRSISIEÆ*, and *CYNARACEÆ*.

CYNAREOUS, adj. Si²n-a²r-e-u³s. Belonging to the *Cynareæ*. [L. 73.]

CYNARIN, n. Si²n-a²r-i²n. Fr., *cynarine*. See *CNICIN*. [A, 301.]

CYNAROCEPHALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-a²r(a²r)-o-(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cynarocéphales*. 1. Of Vailant, the *Compositæ*, consisting of *Onopordin*, *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Silybum*, *Carduus*, *Cirsium*, *Bennettia*, *Carlina*, *Cyanus*, *Phrygia*, *Jacea*, *Hippophaestum*, *Polyacantha*, and *Lewantha*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] See *CYNAROCEPHALÆ*.

CYNAROCEPHALÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-a²r(a²r)-o-(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cynarocéphalus*. Of Gray, a division of the *Compositæ*, consisting of *Onopordin*, *Arctium*, *Serratula*, *Silybum*, *Carduus*, *Cirsium*, *Bennettia*, *Carlina*, *Cyanus*, *Phrygia*, *Jacea*, *Hippophaestum*, *Polyacantha*, and *Lewantha*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] See *CYNAROCEPHALÆÆ*.

CYNAROIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-a²r(a²r)-o-(o³)-i²d-(ed²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cynaroidées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Compositæ*, including the subtribes *Echinopsidæ*, *Carlineæ*, *Carduineæ*, and *Centaureæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

CYNARRHODIUM (Lat.), **CYNARRHODON** (Lat.), **CYNARRHODUM** (Lat.), n's n. Si²n(ku⁶n)-a²r(a²r)-rod(ro²d)²i²-u³m-(u³m). -a²r(a²r)-rod(ro²d)-o²n. -u³m(u³m). Fr., *cynarrhode*. A fruit like that of the rose, fleshy and composed of numerous ovules with a solid pericarp inclosed in a fleshy calyx, but not adherent to the inner surface of the calyx. [B. 1, 19, 77 (a, 24).]

CYNCHNIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n²k(ku⁶n)²ch²i²ni²s. Gr., *κυνχνης*. Of Hippocrates, a cup for holding medicines. [A, 325; L. 94 (a, 21).]

CYNENE, n. Si²nen. Fr., *cynene*. See *CINENE*.

CYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Sin(ku⁶n)/i²a². See *CYNOCRAMBE*.

CYNIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-i²(e)-a²t(a²t)-ri(re)/a². From *κύων*, a dog, and *ιατρειά*, a medical treatment. Ger., *Hunde- arzneikunde*. Medicine in its application to the diseases of the dog. [A, 322.]

CYNIC, **CYNICAL**, adj's. Si²n²i²k. -i²k-a²l. Gr., *κυνικός* (from *κύων*, a dog). Lat., *cynicus*. Fr., *cynique*. Ger., *hundartig*. Dog-like (said of a sort of spasmodic action of the facial muscles by which the lips are retracted so as to expose the teeth, as in an irritated dog). [A, 301.]

CYNICTIDINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-i²k-ti²d-(e)/na³. A tribe of the *Hepetidae*. [L, 277.]

CYNIPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-i²p(i²d-e(a³-e^{2Gallwespen. The gall-flies; a family or group of the *Hymenoptera* divided into three sections, the *Psenides* (the true gall-flies), *Inquilinae*, and the *Figitidae*. [L, 196.]}

CYNIPS [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. m. Si²n(ku⁶n)-i²p(s/eps). Gen., *cynipis* (-is). Gr., *κνίψ*. Ger., *Gallwespe*. A genus of the *Cynipidae*, or more properly of the *Psenidae*. The females deposit their eggs in the bark of trees, causing the formation of galls. [L, 49, 196.]—*C. argentea* (see *tozææ*), *C. fecundatrix*, *C. insana*, *C. Kollarii*, *C. Malpighii*, *C. Reumuri*. Species which produce galls. [L, 87.]—*C. Brandtii*. See *C. roseæ*.—*C. gallæ tinctoriæ*. A variety producing the Aleppo galls. [L, 196.]—*C. hayneana*. Ger., *Hayne's Gallwespe*. A species very like *C. Brandtii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. insanus*. An Asiatic variety producing the Mecca or Bussorah galls. [L, 49, 121.]—*C. Kollarii*. A species producing an inferior kind of galls on the common English oak, containing about 17 per cent. of tannin. [B, 5; L, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. lignicola*. See *C. Kollarii*.—*C. pseusis* [Linnaeus]. An Eastern variety employed in capricification. [L, 105.]—*C. quercus folii*. Fr., *c. de la galle*. Syn.: *Diplolepis gallæ tinctoriæ* [Geoffroy]. A species living upon the *Quercus infectoria* and producing galls (q. v.). [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*C. quercus infectoriæ*. See *C. gallæ tinctoriæ*.—*C. roseæ*. Fr., *c. du rosier*. Ger., *Rosengallwespe*, *Rosengallenfliege*, *Rosenbohrer*. See *ROSIDITES roseæ*.

CYNIQUE (Fr.), adj. Se nek. See *CYNICAL*.

CYNISM, n. Si²n²i²s-i²n. See *CNICIN*.

CYNNABAR, n. Si²n-a²-ba²r. See *CINNABAR*.

CYNOBOTANE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-ho²t(a²n(a²n)-e(a)). Gen., *cynobotanes*. From *κύων*, a dog, and *βοτάνη*, fodder. See *CYNANTHEMIS*.

CYNOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)i²a². 1. The state of being cynocephalous. 2. The *Plantago psyllium*. 3. A name for many species of *Antirrhinum*, especially the *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYNOCEPHALIC, adj. Si²n-o-se²f-a²i²a². See *CYNOCEPHALOUS*.

CYNOCEPHALIDÆ (Lat.), **CYNOCEPHALIDES** (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²)i²a²-e(a³-e²), -ez(e²s). A family of the *Cataractini*. [L, 321.]

CYNOCEPHALINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²)i²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Simidiæ*. [L, 272.]

CYNOCEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)i²a²-o²n. Gr., *κυνοκεφάλιον* [Dioscorides]. See *CYNOCEPHALIA* (3d def.).

CYNOCEPHALOUS, adj. Si²n-o-se²f/a²i²-u³s. Gr., *κυνοκέφαλος* (from *κύων*, a dog, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Lat., *cynocephalus*. Fr., *cynocephale*. Ger., *hundskopfig*. Having the head shaped like a dog's. [A, 325.]

CYNOCHALE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o²k(o²ch²)²a²l(a²l)-e(a). Gen., *cynochales*. Gr., *κυνοχάλη* [Dioscorides]. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 88.]

CYNOCPRUS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-ko²p(ru²s(ru²s)). From *κύων*, a dog, and *κῆρος*, excrement. See *ALBUM græcum*.

CYNOCRAMBE (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-kra²m(kra²m)-be(ba). Gen., *cynocrambes*. Gr., *κυνοκράμβη* [Dioscorides]. Ger., *Hundskohl*. The genus *Theligonum*, also the *Brassica silvestris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*C. prostrata*. The *Theligonum alsinoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CYNOCRAMBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-kra²m(kra²m)-be²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cynocrambées*. See *THELIGONÆÆ*.

CYNOCTONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o²k'to²n-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cynoctones*. Of Decaisne, a division of the *Asclepiadææ veræ*, comprising *Orthosia*, *Cynoctonum*, *Pycneumum*, *Holostemma*, *Solenostemma*, *Ararya*, and *Schubertia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOCTONÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o²k-ton(to²n)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Endlicher, a section of of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Cynantheæ*, comprising *Holostemma*, *Cyananchem*, *Vinctoricium*, *Cordylogyne*, *Solenostemma*, *Glossostephanus*, *Metaplexis*, *Rhysolobium*, *Bunburya*, *Pycneuron*, and *Morrenia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOCTONUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o²k'to²n-u³m(u³m). Gr., *κυνοκτόνον* (from *κύων*, a dog, and *κτείνω*, to kill). Of the ancients, a variety of *Aconitum*; of Gmelin, a genus of the *Genitianeæ*, but now regarded as belonging to the *Loganiaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 173, 197 (a, 24).]—*C. petiolatum*. The *Mitreaola petiolata*. [B, 215.]—*C. sessiliflorum*. The *Mitreaola sessiliflora*. [B, 215.]

CYNOLECTUS (Lat.), **CYNOLECTUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-de²k(dak)/to²s, -tu³s(tu³s). Gr., *κυνόλεκτος* (from *κύων*, a dog, and *δάκνω*, to bite). A person who has been bitten by a dog. [Dioscorides (A, 325).]

CYNODES (Lat.), adj. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o'/dez(das). Gr., *κυνόδης* (from *κύων*, a dog, and *είδος*, resemblance). See *CANINE* and *CYNICAL*.—*C. orexis*. See *CYNOREXIA*.

CYNODESMA (Lat.), **CYNODESME** (Lat.), n's f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-de²s'ma³, -me(ma). See *CYNODESMION*.

CYNODESMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-r(o³)-de²s-me(ma)/si²s. Gen., *cynodesmeses* (-is). From *κύων*, a dog, and *θεμειν*, to fetter. See *INFIBULATION*.

CYNODESMION (Lat.), **CYNODESMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-de²s'mi²-o²n, -mu³s(mu³s). Gr., *κυνόδεσμιον*, *κυνόδεσμος*. An old term for: 1. The frænum of the prepuce. 2. Infibulation. 3. The prolonged detention of the penis in the vagina during copulation in dogs. [A, 322, 325.]

CYNODINE, n. Si²n-o-den. Fr., *c. Ger.*, *Cynodin*. A crystallizable principle found in *Cynodon dactylon*, resembling asparagine. [B, 18, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

CYNODON (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-do²n. Gen., *cynodon*'(-is). From *κύων*, a dog, and *δοός*, a tooth. A genus of grasses of the tribe *Chlorideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*C. dactylon*. Fr., *chiendent*, *piéd de poule*. Ger., *wuchernder Hundszahn*. The *dooba*, or *doorna*, of India; used in southern Europe instead of *Triticum repens*. [B, 18, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*C. linearis*. An East Indian species. The root-stock is similar in its properties to that of *C. dactylon*. [B, 121, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—*C. officinale*. See *C. dactylon*.

CYNODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-do²nt'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cynodontes*. Of Link, a family of the *Gramineæ*, consisting of the genus *Cynodon*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNODONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-do²nt'e²(ez'e²s). Gr., *κυνόδοντες*. The canine teeth. [A, 325.]

CYNOGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)/sa². See *CYNOGLOSSUM officinale*.—*C. major*, *C. vulgaris*. See *C.*

CYNOGLOSSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)/se(sa²-e²). The *Cynoglossææ* of Endlicher. [a, 24.]

CYNOGLOSSÆ (Fr.), n. Se-no-glos. 1. See *CYNOGLOSSUM*. 2. Of the Fr. Cod., *Cynoglossum officinale*. [B, 121.]—*Pilulis de c.*, *Pilulis de c. opiacées* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pilule cum cynoglossio*. Pills made by dissolving 10 parts of extract of opium in 35 parts of clarified honey, and incorporating 10 parts each of powdered *Cynoglossum officinale* and hyoscyamus-seeds, 15 parts of myrrh, 12 parts of frankincense, and 4 parts each of saffron and castor, and dividing into pills of 20 centigrammes each. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—*Sirop de c.* See *Syrupus CYNOGLOSSI*.

CYNOGLOSSÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)/se²-e(a³-e²). 1. Of G. Don, a subtribe of the *Borraginææ*, consisting of *Echinosperrum*, *Rochelia*, *Omphalodes*, *Cynoglossum*, and *Asperugo*. 2. Of Koch, a tribe of the *Borraginææ*, comprising the same genera with the exception of *Rochelia*. 3. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Schizocarpaceæ*, consisting of *Plagiobotrys*, *Arnbida*, *Trichodesma*, *Rindera*, etc., subsequently comprising the same genera as Endlicher's, who made it a tribe of the *Borraginææ*, comprising *Trichodesma*, *Omphalodes*, *Rindera*, *Maltia*, *Solenanthus*, *Cynoglossum*, *Asperugo*, *Echinosperrum*, *Friedrichsthalia*, *Pectocarya*, *Suchelenia*, *Caccinia*, and *Krynitzkia*. 4. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Borragææ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²n(ku⁶n)-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)/si²d-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Borraginæææ*, consisting

of Endlicher's *Cynoglossæ* with the exception of the genus *Krynitzkia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOGLOSSA (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-glo^2s(glos)/su^3m-(su^4m)$. Gr., *κυνόγλωσσον* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *cynoglosse*. Ger., *Hundszunge*. A genus of boraginaceous herbs of the north temperate zone. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. amplexicaule**. See *C. virginicum*.—**C. angustifolium**. Fr., *cynoglosse à feuilles étroites*. See *C. bicolor*.—**C. argenteum**. See *C. cheirifolium*.—**C. bicolor**. A variety of *C. officinale* having a white flower with a bright-red or purplish fornix. [B, 64, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cheirifolium** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *cynoglosse à feuilles de giroflée*. A species growing in southern Europe from which a salve is made that is used as an application to ulcers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. hybridum**. See *C. bicolor*.—**C. majus**, **C. officinale**. Fr., *cynoglosse officinale*, *herbe d'antal*, *langue de chien*. Ger., *gemeine Hundszunge*, *Venusfinger*, *Liebdüglein*. Common hound's-tongue, a biennial species common in Europe and the United States. The leaves and root, especially the latter, have been employed in coughs, catarrh, dysentery, and diarrhoea, and applied externally to ulcers, burns, etc. It contains cynoglossine. [B, 5, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**C. omphalodes**. Fr., *cynoglosse omphaloïde*, *herbe du nombril*, *petite bourrauche*. A French species, considered a mild astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. pictum**. A species growing in southern Europe, used instead of *C. officinale*. [B, 64, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. virginicum**. Fr., *cynoglosse de Virginie*. Wild comfrey; a hairy plant found in woods and thickets from Vermont to Virginia. It has properties similar to those of *C. officinale*. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. vulgare**. See *C. officinale*.—**Herba cynoglossi**. The herb of *C. officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Massa pilularum de cynoglossa**, **Massa pilularum e cynoglossa** [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. See *Pilula de cynoglossa*.—**Pilula cum cynoglossa** [Fr. Cod.].—**Pilula de cynoglossa** [Belg. Ph., Pruss. Ph., 5th ed.]. Fr., *pilules de cynoglosse opiacées* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *pilulas de cinoglosa* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *massa pilularum de (seu e) cynoglossa* [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. Pills composed of 15 parts of myrrh, 12 of oilbanum, 10 each of the bark of c.-root, extract of opium, and hyoscyamus-seeds, and 4 each of crocus and castoreum, mixed with 35 of honey, to form a pillular mass to be divided into pills of 0.20 gramme each [Mex. Ph.]; or of 6 parts of pulverized myrrh, 5 of pulverized oilbanum, 4 each of pulverized opium, pulverized c.-root, and pulverized hyoscyamus-seeds, and 2 each of pulverized caryophyllum, cassia-root, and althaea-root [Dan. Ph.]; or of 1 part each of pulverized caryophyllum, cinnamon-bark, extract of opium, myrrh, hyoscyamus-seeds, and styrax calamitus, and 2 parts each of oilbanum and c.-root [Swiss Ph.]; or of 22 parts of castoreum, 60 of the bark of c.-root, 18 of crocus, 12 of extract of opium, 14 of gum arabic, and 7 of sugar [Sp. Ph.]; or of 6 parts each of pulverized Ceylon cinnamon, caryophyllum, castoreum canadense, crocus, and hyoscyamus-seeds, 12 each of pulverized oilbanum and opium, 3 each of alcohol and liquid styrax, 18 of pulverized myrrh, and 15 of pulverized c.-root [Norweg. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Pilula de cynoglossa opiatæ**. See *Pilula de cynoglossa opiacées*.—**Radix cynoglossi** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. The root of *C. officinale*. [B, 95.]—**Syrupus cynoglossi**. Sp., *Jarabe de cinoglosa* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 30 parts of the root-bark of *C. officinale* with enough water to make 700 parts of decoction, adding 0.8 part of extract of opium and 1,200 parts of sugar, straining, and adding 7 parts of tincture of saffron and 9 of castoreum [Sp. Ph.]; or by macerating 1 part of *C. officinale* in 6 parts of cold water, straining, adding 24 parts of syrup, boiling, and straining again [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B, 95, 119 (a, 21).]

CYNOID, adj. Sin'oid. Lat., *cynoides* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling a dog. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 468 (L).]

CYNOIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *cynoides* (*animalia* understood). $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-i^2d(ed)^2e^2-a^3$. A section of the *Fissipedia*. [L, 121.]

CYNOIDES (Lat.), adj. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-i(e)^2dez(das)$. Gr., *κυνοειδής* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Dog-like; as a n., of Pliny, the leaves of the *Psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYNOLOGY, n. $Si^2n-o^2l(o)-i^2j^2$. From *κύνω*, a dog, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *cynologie*. The zoology of the dog. [L, 150.]

CYNOLOPHIA (Lat.), **CYNOLOPHI** (Lat.), **CYNOLOPHOI** (Lat.), n's n. pl., m. pl., and m. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2l(o)^2f-a^3-i(e)$, -oi. Gr., *κυνολοφία*, *κυνολοφοί* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *λόφος*, a projection). The spinous processes of the vertebrae; so called because of their prominence in lean dogs. [A, 322, 325.]

CYNOLYSSA (Lat.), **CYNOLYSSON** (Lat.), **CYNOLYSSUM** (Lat.), n's. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-li^2s(lu^8s)/sa^3-so^2n$, -su^3m(su^4m). Gr., *κυνόλυσσα* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *λύσσα*, madness). Ger., *Hundswuth* (1st def.), *Tollwurm* (2d def.). 1. Rabies. 2. The fabled worm found under the tongue in cases of rabies. [A, 322, 325.]

CYNOLYSSUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-li^2s(lu^8s)/su^3s(su^4s)$. Gr., *κυνόλυστος*. Affected with rabies. [A, 322.]

CYNOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-me^2t/ra^3$. Fr., *cynometre*. Ger., *Hundschaum*. A genus of leguminous plants of the series *Copaifera*, closely allied to *Hardwickia*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]—**C. agallocha**. See *ALGALLOCHA*.—**C. cauliflora**. A tree found in the East and West Indies. The fleshy husk of the fruit is eaten raw, boiled, or preserved with wine or sugar. The root is purgative. The fruit furnishes an oil used in cutaneous diseases. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 90 (a, 14).]—**C. ramiflora**. A tree found in India. The root is purgative, and a lotion made from the leaves, boiled in milk and honey, is applied externally in scabies, leprosy, and other cutaneous affections. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

CYNETREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-me^2t/re^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Cæsalpinea*, comprising *Cynometra*, *Hardwickia*, *Copaifera*, *Apuleia*, *Detarium*, and *Crudya*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOMIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-om(o^2m)^2i^2-a^3$. The *Plantago cynops*. [B, 88.]

CYNOMORIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-mor(mo^2r)-i^2-a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Eichler, the *Balanophoraceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYNOMORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-mo^2r/i^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Balanophoraceæ*, comprising *Cynomorium*, *Mytropetalum*, *Balanophora*, and *Phacocordylis*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOMORIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-mo^2r-i(i^2)/e^2-e(a^3-e^2)$. Fr., *cynomoriées*. 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Urticeæ*, comprising *Helosis*, *Langsdorfia*, *Balanophora*, *Cynomorium*, and *Sarcophyte*. 2. Of Schott and Endlicher, a tribe of the *Balanophoræ*, consisting of *Cynomorium*, to which Endlicher subsequently added *Balanophora* and *Mytropetalon*. 3. Of Meisner, the same tribe as Endlicher's, to which he added *Rhopalocnemis*. 4. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rhizanthææ*. 5. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Balanophoræ*, with Endlicher's genera. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYNOMORION (Lat.), **CYNOMORIUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-mor(mo^2r)^2i^2-o^2n$, -u^3m(u^4m). Gr., *κυνόμοριον* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *μόριον*, the penis). Fr., *cynomoir*. Ger., *Hunds-kobben*, *Hundsruthe*. 1. A genus of balanophoraceous plants indigenous to the Levant, the Canary Islands, Syria, and Central Asia. 2. The genus *Cynometra*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. cayennense**. The *Helosis cayennensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. coccineum**. The scarlet fungus of Malta; a species growing in Sicily, Malta, Sardinia, northern Africa, and the Canary Islands. It was formerly, under the name of *fungus melitensis*, highly valued as a styptic and astringent. It has no odor, but has an astringent, bitter, and somewhat sour or salty taste, though the variety growing on the Canary Islands is said to be valued as a food. In Malta it was formerly employed to procure abortion, and was so highly prized as a cure for dysentery that its growth and collection were provided for by governmental regulations. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. jamaicense**. The *Helosis jamaicensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYNOMORPHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-mo^2rf/a^3$. From *κύνω*, a dog, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *cynomorphes*. A family of the *Pinnipedia*. [L, 180.]

CYNOMYIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-mi(mu^6)-i(e)^2/a^3$. Gr., *κυνόμυια*. Of Pliny, the genus *Psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYNOEMPHIX (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-pe^2m/fi^2x$. Gen., *cynopemphig'os* (-is). From *κύνω*, a dog, and *πέμφιξ*, a blister. See *TERMINTHUS*.

CYNOPHALOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-fa^2l-(fa^3l)-lo^2f(o^2r)-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *κύνω*, a dog, *φάλλος*, the penis, and *φορέιν*, to bear. Fr., *cynophallophore*. Resembling a dog's penis in shape; as a n., in the fem., *cynophallophora*, the *Capparis spinosa*. [A, 322; L, 180.]

CYNOPITHECINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-pi^2th-e^2s-(ak)-i(e)-ne(a^3-e^2)$. From *κύνω*, a dog, and *πίθηκος*, a monkey. Fr., *cynopithèques*. A subfamily of the *Simiadae*. [L, 121.]

CYNOPS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2ps(ops)$. Gen., *cynop'os* (-is). Gr., *κύνωψ*. Of Pliny, the *Plantago psyllium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYNOREXIA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-re^2x/i^2-a^3$. Gr., *κυνorexία* (a from *κύνω*, a dog, and *ῥεξις*, appetite). Fr., *cynorexie*, *faim canine*. Ger., *Cynorexie*, *Hundshunger*. Lit., hunger like a dog's; a voracious appetite (see *BULIMIA*). [L, 41, 102; "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 8, 1888, p. 1309.]

CYNORRHÆSTES (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2r-re^2st/(ra^3e^2st)-ez(as)$. Gr., *κυνόρρηστές* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *ῥαῖσής*, a destroyer). See *IXODES*.—**C. ricinus**. See *IXODES ricinus*.

CYNORRHODON (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2r/rod(ro^2d)-o^2n$. Gr., *κυνόρροδον* (from *κύνω*, a dog, and *ῥόδον*, a rose). Fr., *églantier*, *rosier sauvage*. Ger., *Hagebutte*, *Hagerose*. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Conserva cynorrhodi** [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.]. *Électuaire de c. (Fr.)*, *Rob de c. (Fr.)*. See *Confectio rosæ caninae*.

CYNOSBATON (Lat.), **CYNOSBATUM** (Lat.), n's n. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2s/ba^2t(ba^3t)-o^2n$, -u^3m(u^4m). Gr., *κυνόσβατον*. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 387.]—**Confectio cynosbaton**, **Conserva cynosbati**. See *Confectio rosæ caninae*.

CYNOSBATOS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2s/ba^2t(ba^3t)-o^2s$. Gr., *κυνόσβατος*. See *CYNORRHODON*.—**Baccæ cynosbati**. The calyx (with its fruit) of *Rosa canina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fungus cynosbati**. The galls upon the young branches of *Rosa canina*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Semen cynosbati**. The dried fruits of *Rosa canina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Tinctura cynosbati** *fungi Rademacheri* [Swiss Ph.], *Tinctura fungi cynosbati*. A tincture made by digesting 1 part of the fungus cynosbati in 4 parts of dilute alcohol. [B, 95.]

CYNOSIALOSIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Se-no-se-a^3-la^3-ze. From *κύνω*, a dog, and *σίαλον*, saliva. Rabies. [A, 250.]

CYNOSORCHIS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2s-o^2rk(o^2rch)^2i^2s$. Gen., *cynosorch'eos* (-is). From *κύνω*, a dog, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. Ger., *Hundshölein*, *Knabenkraut*. An old name for various species of *Orchis*. [A, 322.]

CYNOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o(o^3)-spa^2z(spa^3s)/mu^3s(mu^4s)$. From *κύνω*, a dog, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Ger., *Hundskrampf*. Cynical spasm; a spasm of the facial muscles producing retraction of the lips and cheeks so as to expose the teeth as in a panting dog. [A, 322.]

CYNOSUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2n(ku^6n)-o^2s-u^3(re^2-e(a^3-e^2))$. Fr., *cynosurées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Festuceæ*, comprising *Cynosurus*, *Lamarckia*, *Dactylis*, *Chamaedactylis*, *Lasiocloa*, *Ectrosia*, *Lopatherum*, and *Elytrophorus*. The *Cynosuroideæ* (Fr., *cynosuroïdées*) of Link are a family of the *Gramineæ*, comprising *Cynosurus* and *Stertia*; of C. Koch, a division of the *Loxanthææ*, consisting of *Cynosurus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²f(ku⁶f/i²-a³. Fr., *cyphie*. A genus of the *Campanulaceae*, tribe *Lobeliae*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. glandulifera**. A species growing in Abyssinia, the tuberous roots of which are eaten by the natives. [B, 245 (a, 24).]

CYPHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²f(ku⁶f)-i²-a³(a³/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cyphiacées*. 1. Of De Candolle, an order of the *Cutyciflorae*, consisting of the genus *Cyphia*. 2. A suborder of the *Lobeliaceae*, comprising *Cyphia*, *Nemacladus*, *Cyphocarpus*, and *Streleskia*. The *Cyphiaceæ* (Fr., *cyphiées*) of Reichenbach are a subtribe of the *Campanulariæ*, consisting of the genus *Cyphia*, and, according to Baillon, *Cyphocarpus* and *Nemacladus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYPHOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²f(ku⁶f)-o(o²)-ka³rp-a(a³/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). From *κύφος*, a hump, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Of Miers, a family allied to the *Lobeliaceæ* and to the *Goodenoviæ*, consisting of the genus *Cyphocarpus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYPHOIDES (Lat.), **CYPHOIDES** (Lat.), adj's. Si²f(ku⁶f)-od-ez(as), -o(o²)-id(ed)/ez(as). Gr., *κυφώδης*, *κυφοειδής* (from *κύφος* [see **CYPHI**], or *κύφος*, a hump, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cyphoïde*. 1. Resembling, containing, or made from cyphi; as a n., see **CYPHI**. 2. Hump-like. [A, 325, 387.]—**C. Galli**. See **Trochisci CYPHOES**, under **CYPHI**.

CYPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²f(ku⁶f)-o²-ma. Gen., *cyphomatos* (-is). Gr., *κυφώμα*. A hump or gibbosity. [A, 325.]

CYPHOMATOSUS (Lat.), adj. Si²f(ku⁶f)-o²m-a²t(a²t)-os'u²s-(u²s). See **CYPHODES** (2d def.).

CYPHORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²f(ku⁶f)-o²r-thos'i²s. Gen., *cyphorthos'eos* (-is). From *κύφος*, a hump, and *ῥθωσίν*, to redress. See **ORTHOPEDICUS**.

CYPHOS (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-fo²s. Gen., *cyph'eos* (-is). Gr., *κύφος*. See **CYPHOMA**.

CYPHOSCOLIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-fo(fo²)-sko²-i²-o²i²s. Gen., *cyphoscolios'eos* (-is). From *κύφος*, humped, and *σκολίωσις*, distortion. See **KYPHOSIS**.

CYPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-fos'i²s. Gen., *cyphos'eos* (-is). Gr., *κύφωσις*. Fr., *cyphose*. Ger., *Buckelgötein*. See **KYPHOSIS**.

CYPHOTIC, adj. Si-fo²t'i²k. See **KYPHOTIC**.

CYPRÈS (Fr.), n. Se-pre²s. See **CYPRESS** and **CYPRESSUS**.—**C. de Goa**. The *Cupressus glauca*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. chauve**. The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Noix de c.** See **CYPRESS NUTS**.—**Petit c.** The *Santolina chamaecyparissia* and the *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Trochisques de c.** See **Trochisci CYPRESSI**.—**Vin de c.** See **Vinum CYPRESSI**.

CYPRESS, n. Si¹pre²s. A plant of the genus *Cupressus*, especially the *Cupressus sempervirens*, also the *Taxiariæ gallica* and the *Cyperus longus*. [A, 505; a, 24.]—**African c.** The genus *Widdringtonia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American c.** The *Chamaecyparis sphaeroides* and the *Taxodium distichum*. [a, 24.]—**Bald c.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bhotan c.** The *Cupressus torulosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black c.** See **Bald c.**—**Blunt-leaved Japan c.** The *Chamaecyparis obtusa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broom c.** The *Kochia scoparia*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Chinese deciduous c.** The *Taxodium sinense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common pyramidal c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Compact Japan c.** The *Retinospora obtusa*, var. *compacta*. [B, 278 (a, 24).]—**C.-broom.** The *Taxodium capense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-knees.** Tumors caused by disease on the roots of *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-nuts.** Lat., *galbuli, nucis cupressi*. Fr., *galbules, noix de cyprès*. Ger., *Cypressennüsse*. The fruit or cones of the *Cupressus sempervirens*. They have a bitter and styptic taste. [L, 97 (a, 21).]—**C.-oil.** See **Oleum CYPRESSI**.—**C.-powder.** A powder made in France from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum*. [L, 73.]—**C.-root.** See **Sweet c.**—**C.-spurge.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**C.-tree.** The genus *Cupressus*. [a, 24.]—**C.-vine.** The *Ipomœa quamoclit*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Deciduous c.** See **Bald c.**—**Embossed c.** The genus *Glyptostrobus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Evergreen c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Field-c.** The *Ajuga chamaepitys*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fragrant c.** The *Cupressus fragrans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Funerale c.** The *Cupressus funebris*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Garden c.** The *Artemisia maritima* and the *Santolina chamaecyparissias*. [A, 505; B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ground-c.** The *Santolina chamaecyparissias*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Himalayan c.** The *Cupressus torulosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Horizontal c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *horizontalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Incense-bearing Mexican c.** The *Cupressus thurifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Italian c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Japan c.** The *Chamaecyparis obtusa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lawson's c.** The *Cupressus (Chamaecyparis) lawsoniana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Monterey c.** The *Cupressus macrocarpa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Montezuma c.** The *Taxodium distichum*, var. *mexicanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nootka Sound c.** The *Chamaecyparis nutkaensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Oregon c.** The *Cupressus lawsoniana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Portugal c.** The *Cupressus pendula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sitka c.** The *Chamaecyparis nutkaensis*.—**Standing c.** The *Ipomopsis elegans*. [B, 275 (a, 21).]—**Strawberry-fruited Tasmanian c.** The *Microcachrys t-tragona*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Summer c.** See **Broom c.**—**Swamp c.** The genus *Chamaecyparis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swan River c.** The *Actinostrobus acuminatus* and the *Actinostrobus pyramidalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sweet c.** The *Cyperus longus*. [A, 505.]—**Tall Guatemala c.** The *Cupressus excelsa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Thread-leaved Japan c.** The *Retinospora felifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Upright c.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*, var. *stricta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Upright Indian c.** The *Cupressus whitelyana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Virginian c.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Weeping c.** The *Cupressus funebris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Weeping deciduous c.** The *Taxodium distichum*, var. *pendulum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

CYPRESSE (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶-pre²s²se². The genus *Cupressus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C'nkraut.** The *Santolina chamaecyparissias*. [L,

105 (a, 21).]—**C'nüsse.** See **CYPRESS-NUTS**.—**C'wolfsmilch.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**Gemeine C.** **Immergrüne C.** The *Cupressus sempervirens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Säulenc'.** See **ARAUCHARIA columnaris**.—**Virginische C.** The *Taxodium distichum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²p(ku⁶p)/ri²-a³. From *κύπρος*, the island of Cyprus, the original source of copper. A name proposed, apparently by Mayne, for a diseased condition caused by the use or abuse of copper. [L, 116.]

CYPRIAN, adj. Si²p'ri²-a²n. Gr., *κύπριος*. Lat., *cypricus*. Pertaining to or derived from the island of Cyprus; hence, containing copper. [B.]

CYPRIDÆ (Lat.), **CYPRIDINADÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²p-(ku⁶p)/ri²-d-e(a²-e²), si²p(ku⁶p)-ri²-i²n'a²d(a²d)-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Ostracoda*. [L, 240.]

CYPRIN (Fr.), n. Se-pra²n². See **CYPRINUS**.

CYPRINACEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²p(ku⁶p)-ri²-n-a(a³/se²(ke²)-a³). A family of the *Integripallia*. The *Cyprinae*, *Cyprini*, and *Cyprinidæ* are the same; also the *Physostomi*; also, of Owen, the *Malacopteri*. The *Cyprinina* are a group of the *Cyprinidæ*. The *Cyprinodontidæ* are a family of the *Physostomi* or of the *Malacopteri*. The *Cyprinoidæ*, or *Cyprinoïdes*, are the same as the *Cyprinidæ*. The *Cyprinosalmi* are a tribe of the *Salmonidæ*. [L, 14, 121, 147, 180, 207, 353.]

CYPRINUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²p(ku⁶p)/ri²-n-u²m(u²m). Gr., *κύπρινον*. An oil made from the flowers of an Egyptian tree called cyprus. [B, 45; B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Ceratium ex cyprino.** A cerate containing c.; mentioned by Celsus as used in uterine diseases. [A, 325.]

CYPRINUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²p(ku⁶p)-ri(re)/nu²s(nu²s). Gr., *κύπρινος*. Fr., *cyprin*. 1. A genus of the *Cyprinina*. [L, 207.] 2. A powder anciently applied to the hair. [A, 325.]—**C. barbatus.** Fr., *barbeau*. Ger., *Flossbarbe*. The barbel; a species the roe of which is said to cause vomiting and purging, if eaten to excess, and to be used in some countries as a purgative. [L, 43.]—**C. brama.** Ger., *Brachsen, Bleihe*. A species of carp found in European waters; it furnishes a leaf-isinglass. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. carpio.** Fr., *carpe*. Ger., *gemeiner Karpfen*. The common carp (the *sasan* of the Caspian Sea); one of the sources of isinglass. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. latus.** See **C. brama**.

CYPRIPÈDE (Fr.), n. Se-pre-pe²d. See **CYPRIPEDIUM**.—**C. jaune.** The *Cypripedium pubescens*. [a, 24.]—**Extrait liquide de c. jaune.** See **Extractum CYPRIPEDII fluidum**.

CYPRIPEDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²p(ku⁶p)-ri²-ped(ri²-ped²-e²-e²-a²-e²). Of Lindley, the same as his *Cypripedicæ* (1840). The *Cypripediæ* are the same. The *Cypripedicæ* are: Of Lindley, a suborder or tribe (of Reichenbach, a division) of the *Orchidæ*, consisting of *Cypripedium*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Orchidæ*; of Lindley (1833), an order of the *Gynandriæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Orchidæ*, including *Cypripedium*, *Selenipedium*, *Apostasia*, and *Neuwedia*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYPRIPEDIN, n. Si²p-ri²-ped'i²n. Fr., *cypripédine*. Of the "eclectics," a substance prepared by precipitating with water a concentrated tincture of the root of *Cypripedium* [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

CYPRIPEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²p(ku⁶p)-ri²-ped(ri²-ped²-e²-e²-a²-e²)(u²m). From *κύπρις*, Venus, and *πέδιον*, a slipper (from the slipper-like form of the lip). Fr., *c. cypripedium, cypripède, sabot de la Vierge*. Ger., *Venussehuh*. It., *cipripedio, pantofola della Madonna*. Sp., *cipripedo, zucco*. 1. Of Linnæus, a genus of terrestrial, rarely epiphytic orchids, of the *Cypripedicæ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the rhizome and rootlets of *C. pubescens* and of *C. parviflorum*. They have, especially when fresh, an aromatic odor and a bitter, sweetish, somewhat pungent taste, and contain a volatile oil, tannic and gallic acids, resin, gum, glucose, starch, and lignin. C. is similar, medicinally, to valerian-root, for which it has been substituted, though milder; it is said to have been used in hypochondriasis, neuralgia, and other nervous disorders. [B, 5, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. aculea.** The stemless lady's slipper; a species growing in dark woods from the Carolinas to the Arctic regions; said to have narcotic properties, and to be less safe than *C. parviflorum*. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24).]—**C. calceolus.** Fr., *sabot de Notre-Dame, majorlaine bâtarde*. Ger., *Frauenschu*. A variety of *C. pubescens*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. canadense.** See **C. spectabile**.—**C. candidum.** A North American species; the root has been used as a substitute for valerian-root. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. flavescens.** See **C. parviflorum**.—**C. guttatum.** A Russian species. The flowers are sprinkled with blood-red spots. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. humile.** See **C. aculea**.—**C. luteum, C. parviflorum.** The small yellow lady's slipper; a perennial species with small yellowish flowers, common through the United States south of the



CYPRIPEDIUM SPECTABILE. [A, 327.]

Potomac river, east and west of the Alleghanies, and in some of the Northern States. The root is the official part. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See C. (2d def.).—**C. pubescens.** The yellow lady's-slipper; a species indigenous to North America, growing in rich, moist woods. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).] See C. (2d def.).—**C. spectabile.** The showy lady's-slipper; a species found in swamps from Canada to Kentucky. Medicinally, the root is said to be almost equal to that of *C. pubescens*. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24).]—**Extractum cyripedii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr. *extrait liquide de cyripède jaune.* Ger., *flüssiges Gelbfräusenschuh-Extrakt.* Fluid extract of c.; made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of c. (2d def.), in No. 60 powder, with 104 fl. oz. of alcohol, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, adding more alcohol until the c. is exhausted, reserving the first 204 fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Rhizoma cyripedii.** See under C. (2d def.).

CYPRIMUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cyprinus*, Cyprian (*æs* understood). Gr., *κύπριον*. Cypriote brass or metal, copper. [B.]

CYROS (Lat.), **CYPRUS** (Lat.), n's f. $Si^2p(ku^6p)ro's$, - $ru's$ -($ru's$). Gr., *κύπρος*. An Egyptian tree mentioned by Celsus, corresponding perhaps to the *Lawsonia inermis* of Linnæus. [B, 45, 270 (a, 24).]—**Radix cypri antiquorum.** See *Radix ALKANNEÆ vera*.

CYPSELA (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2p(ku^6p)se^1a^2$. Gr., *κυσέλη*. Fr., *cypselé*. The achæmium of a composite plant. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

CYPSLE (Lat.), n. f. $Si^2p(ku^6p)se^1e(a)$. Gen., *cypselés*. Gr., *κυσέλη*. Ger., *Käpselchen* (1st def.), *kleine Höhle* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, a small capsule. 2. In anatomy, any small cavity, especially that of the ear. 3. Cerumen. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

CYPSILI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Si^2p(ku^6p)se^1i(e)$. From *κυσέλος*, the sand-martin. Of Sclater, a suborder of the *Picariæ*. The *Cypseliformes* are the same. The *Cypselidæ* (Fr., *cypselidées*) are a family of the *Fissirostres*. The *Cypselinæ* are a subfamily of the *Cypselidæ* and of the *Hirundinidæ*. The *Cypselomorphæ* are a group of the *Carinatae*. [L, 121, 147, 221, 303.]

CYPSELION (Lat.), **CYPSELIS** (Lat.), **CYPSELIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. $Si^2p(ku^6p)se^1i^2o^2n$, $si^2p(ku^6p)se^1i^2s$, $si^2p(ku^6p)se^1i^2u^2m(u^4m)$. Gen., *cypseli'i*, -*sel'idós* (-is), -*selii*. Gr., *κυσέλιον*, *κυσέλιον*. See *CYPSLE*.

CYPTARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Si^2p(ku^6p)ta(ta^2)ri^2o^2n$. An old name for a certain antidote. [L, 94.]

CYRENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^2r(ku^6r)e'(a^2e^2)ni^2a^2$. An old name for the sediment of an infusion of saffron in oil. [L, 94.]

CYRBASIA (Lat.), **CYRBASIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Su^5r(ku^6r)ba(ba^2)si^2a^2$, $su^5r(ku^6r)ba^2s(ba^2s)i^2s$. Gen., *cyrbasi'as*, -*bas'eos* (*cyrbasis*). Gr., *κυρβασία*, *κyρβασίς*. Of Hippocrates, a turban-like covering for the mammary gland. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

CYREBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Si^2r(ku^6r)e(a)bi^2a^2$. Gr., *κυρήβια*. See *ACHYRON*.

CYRENAIUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *cyrenaicus* (*gummi* understood). $Si^2r(ku^6r)e^2n(an)a(a^2)i^2k-u^2m(u^4m)$. Fr., *cyrénaïque*. A gum-resin obtained from Cyrene, in northern Africa; probably the product of *Thapsia siphion* or *Thapsia garganica*, and was called *laser*. [B, 51.]

CYRENAIUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2r(ku^6r)e^2n(an)a(a^2)i^2k-u^2s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κυρηναϊκός*. Pertaining to or obtained from Cyrene, in Africa. [B.]

CYRÈNE (Fr.), n. Se-re²n. The *Ferula asafœtida*. [B, 88.]

CYRIACUS (Lat.), adj. $Si^2r(ku^6r)i(i^2)a^2k(a^2k)u^2s(u^4s)$. Gr., *κυριακός* (from *κύριος*, a master). Magisterial, lordly; as a n. m., see *ASCLEPIOS* (2d def.).

CYRILLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Si^2r(ku^6r)i^2l(la^2)se^1e(ke^2)e(a^2e^2)$. Of Lindley, an order of the *Berberales*, comprising *Cyrilla*, *Mylocaryum*, and *Elliottia*. The *Cyritellæ* (Fr., *cyritellées*) are a small group of dicotyledonous plants, by Endlicher made a family of the *Bicornes*, related to the *Ericaceæ*, comprising *Cyrilla* and *Cliftonia*; subsequently a family of the *Frangulaceæ*, comprising the same genera; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Vacciniæ*, comprising the same genera as Endlicher's; of Planché, a section of the *Ericææ*, including the same genera with the addition of *Purdiana* and *Elliottia*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a distinct order, comprising *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, and *Costæa*, placed in the same cohort with the *Illiciææ*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 270 (a, 24).]

CYRO (Lat.), n. f. $Si(ku^6)r$. See *SIRO*.

CYROUENNE (Fr.), n. Se-ru-a²n. The *Melia azedarach*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

CYROYENNE (Fr.), **CYROYER** (Fr.), n's. Se-rwa²-ya²n. -ya. The genus *Rheedia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. d'Espagne.** The *Rheedia americana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYRSOTOMY, n. $Su^5r-so^2t'o-mi^2$. See *CRSOTOMY*.

CYRTANDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)a^2n(a^2n)dra^2s^2e^2(ke^2)e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cyrtandrées*. 1. Of Jack, the *Gesneraceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. 2. Of Nees, a family of the *Bignoniaceæ*, comprising the *Trichosporeæ* and the *C. veræ* (consisting of *Cyrtandra*, *Whitia*, *Didymocarpus*, and *Loxonia*). 3. Of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*. The *Cyrtandreeæ* are: 1. Of Blume, a section of the *Bignoniaceæ*, including *Cyrtandra*, *Whitia*, *Rhynchothecum*, *Loxonia*, *Centronia*, and *Kuhlia*. 2. Of Bartling, a division of the *Acanthaceæ*, comprising *Cyrtandra*, *Henckelia*, *Loxonea*, *Lysionotus*, and *Trichosporium*. 3. Of G.

Don, a subtribe of the *Cyrtandraceæ*, comprising the same genera as Blume's (with the exception of *Kuhlia*), and in addition *Utania* and *Fieldia*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Orobanchææ*. 5. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Gesneraceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Columneæ*, *Eucyrtandreeæ*, *Æschynanthææ*, *Beslerieæ*, and *Didymocarpeæ*. The *Cyrtandreeæ* are a tribe of the *Cyrtandreeæ*, consisting of *Cyrtandra*, *Whitia*, *Rhynchothecum*, and *Fieldia*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

CYRTANTHÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)a^2n(a^2n)^{2e}e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *cyrtanthées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Amaryllidææ*, comprising *Gastronema*, *Bravoa*, *Cyrtanthus*, *Urceolina*, etc. 2. Of Kunth, a subtribe of the *Amaryllinææ*, consisting of *Vallota*, *Cyrtanthus*, and *Cyphanema*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYRTIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)i^2d-a^2$. Fr., *cyrtidés*. A family of the *Monopyrgiæ*. [L, 121.]

CYRTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)i^2d-i^2n(u^4m)$. From *κυρτίδιον* (dim. of *κύρτος*), a little basket. In botany, a dimidiata and operculate conceptacle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYRTOBLASTÆ [Presl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)o(o)bla^2st(bla^2st)^2e(a^2e^2)$. From *κυρτός*, crooked, and *βλαστῆ*, a sprout. See *CURVEMBRÆÆ*.

CYRTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)o(o)se^1f(ke^2)fy-a^2l(a^2l)u^2s(u^4s)$. From *κυρτός*, convex, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cyrtocéphale*. Having a short head; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cyrtocéphali*, a family of the *Gastropterygiæ*. [L, 41, 180.]

CYRTOCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)o(o)ko^2r(i^2f)u^2f-u^2s(u^4s)$. From *κυρτός*, convex, and *κορυφή*, the crown of the head. Ger., *cyrtocoryph*. Having an angle of from 122° to 132° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmaticum, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L).] Cf. *EUTHYCORYPHUS* and *HOMALOCORYPHUS*, and see under *CATANOSTOMUS*.

CYRTODES (Lat.), adj. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)od^2e^2z(as)$. See *CYRTOD*.

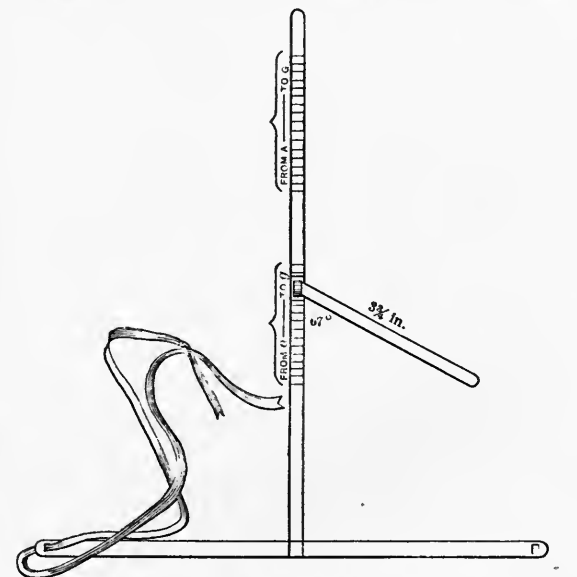
CYRTOGRAPH, n. $Su^5rt'o-gra^2f$. From *κυρτός*, curved, and *γράφειν*, to write. See *CYRTOETER*.

CYRTOGRAPHIE (Fr.), n. Ser-to-gra²f-e. The art or process of making reduced fac-similes of the outlines of curved surfaces of the skull, the chest, etc.) by means of recording cyrtometers. [Maurel, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," Nov. 15, 1887, p. 399.]

CYRTOID, adj. $Su^5rt'oïd$. Gr., *κυρτώδης*, *κυρτοειδής* (from *κυρτός*, crooked, and *ειδός*, resemblance). Lat., *cyrtoides*, *cyrtoides*. Fr., *cyrtoidé*. Ger., *buckelähnlich*. Hump-like. [A, 322.]

CYRTOMA (Lat.), n. n. $Su^5rt(ku^6rt)o^2ma^2$. Gen., *cyrtomatos* (-is). Gr., *κύρτωμα*. A convexity, natural or pathological. [A, 387; L, 50.]

CYRTOMETER, n. $Su^5rt'o^2m^2e^2t-u^2r$. Lat., *cyrtometrum* (from *κυρτός*, convex, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *cyrtomètre*. Ger., *Wölbungsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the curve of any portion of the body. The name is sometimes applied to callipers for measuring the diameters of the chest. [A, 322; D, L, 50 (a, 14).]—**Wilson's c.** A special c. devised by C. Wilson for ascertaining the position, length, and direction of the fissure of Sylvius in the living subject. It consists of three strips of flexible metal and a tape for securing it *in situ*. "The broadest transverse strip passes coronally



round the forehead, corresponding with the glabella and the external angular process; the narrower longitudinal strip passes backward from the glabella in the middle line to the occiput. This strip

is marked with two scales of letters: capitals in its posterior fourth, and small letters about the middle of the strip.



WILSON'S CYRTOMETER APPLIED.
(AFTER HARE, l. c.)

end, thus giving the length and direction of the fissure on the surface of the head." [A. W. Hare, "Lancet," March 3, 1888, p. 407.]

CYRTOMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-o(o³)-me²-op-u^s-(u^s)). From *κυρτός*, convex, and *μέτρον*, the forehead. Ger., *cyrtometop*. In craniometry, having an angle of between 120° and 130° formed by the intersection (at the point highest above a plane touching the punctum bregmaticum and the punctum nasofrontale, the plane being horizontal) of two lines drawn one from each of those puncta. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, suppl. (L.) Cf. ENTHYMETOPUS and HOMALOMETOPUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYRTOMETRY, n. Su^{rt}-o²m²e²t-ri². Fr., *cyrtométrie*. Ger., *Wölbungsmessung*. The use of the cyrtometer. [L., 41.]

CYRTONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-o²n²-o^s-u^s-(u^s)). From *κυρτός*, crooked, and *νόσος*, a disease. An old name for rickets. [L., 116.]

CYRTOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-o(o³)-pi^s-tho(tho^s)-kra(kra³/ni²-u^s-(u^s)). From *κυρτός*, convex, and *ὀπίσθιον*, the occiput. In craniometry, having the angle formed (at the highest point on the inner surface of the occipital bone above a horizontal plane touching the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from the punctum occipitale and the external occipital protuberance between 117° and 149°. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, suppl. (L.) Cf. ENTHYPISTHOCRANIUS and HOMALOPISTHOCRANIUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYRTOSIPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-o(o³)-si²f²t(u^t)-u^m(u^m)). From *κυρτός*, convex, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *cyrtosiphyste*. Of Necker, a genus (family) of plants, comprising *Ricinus*, *Croton*, *Lunatia*, *Cinogasum*, *Aroton*, *Brunsvia*, *Chrozophora*, *Clusia*, *Cratoclitia*, *Plunkenetia*, *Acalypha*, *Stellingia*, *Mercurialis*, *Omphalea*, *Tragia*, *Phyllanthus*, *Sapium*, *Hippomane*, etc. [B., 270 (a, 24).]

CYRTOISIS (Lat.), n. f. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-o²-i^s). Gen., *cyrtosios* (-is). Gr., *κυρτώσις*. 1. A certain form of hereditary dyscrasia, included by Good in Class III (*Hæmatica*), Order IV (*Dysthetica*), in which the head is bulky and prominent anteriorly, the stature stunted, and the spine curved. [a, 25.] 2. See KYPHOSIS.—**C. cretinismus**. Of Good, an hereditary condition in which the c. affects chiefly the head and neck. The countenance is vacant and stupid, the mental faculties are feeble or idiotic, and the sensibilities are obtuse. Enlargement of the thyroid is a frequent concomitant (see CRETINISM). [a, 25.]—**C. rhachia**. A form of osseous maldevelopment in which the spine is crooked, the ribs are depressed, the articular epiphyses are enlarged and spongy, and the belly is tumid, the mental faculties being clear and even their development premature (see RICKETS). [Good (a, 25).]

CYRTOTES (Lat.), n. f. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-o²-ez(as)). Gen., *cyrtotes* (-is). Gr., *κυρτώτης*. See CYRTOMA.

CYRTURANUS (Lat.), adj. Su^{rt}(ku^{rt}-u²(ur)/a²n(a²n)-u^s-(u^s)). From *κυρτός*, convex, and *ὄψαρος*, the roof of the mouth. Ger., *cyrturan*. Having an angle of between 132° and 147° formed (at the point of the roof of the mouth highest above a horizontal plane touching the posterior nasal spine and the punctum præmaxillare) by the intersection of two lines drawn respectively from those points. [Lissauer, "Arch. f. Anthropol.," xv, suppl. (L.) Cf. ENTHYURANUS and HOMALURANUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.

CYOS (Lat.), **CYSSAROS** (Lat.), **CYSSARUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si(ku³/so²s, si²s(ku³/sa²r)sa²r)-o²s, -u^s-(u^s)). Gr., *κύσος*, *κυσσαρος*. See CYSTHOS.

CYSSOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ku³-sot)²s. Gen., *cyssotidos* (-is). Fr., *cyssote*. Of R. A. Vogel, the lower end of the rectum. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

CYST, n. Si²st. Gr., *κύστις*. Lat., *cystis*. Fr., *kyste*. Ger., *Cyste*, *Sackgeschwulst*. It., *cisti*. Sp., *quiste*, *cista*. An organized structure consisting of a distinct sac-like wall together with its contents, especially one of pathological formation or abnormal development.—**Adventitious c.** Lat., *cystis adventitia*. Fr., *kyste adventive*. A c.-like wall formed around a foreign body or an effu-

sion.—**Air-c.** See *Gaseous c.*—**Alveolar c.** Fr., *kyste alvéolaire*. Ger., *Alveolarcyste*. A c. connected with the alveoli of a tooth. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Aneurysmal c.** Fr., *kyste anévrysmal*. The sac of an aneurysm. [A, 301.]—**Apoplectic c.** Fr., *kyste apoplectique*. Ger., *apoplektische Cyste*. An adventitious c. formed around a cerebral effusion of blood. [D, 3.]—**Arachnoid c.** Fr., *kyste arachnoïdien*. A meningeal hæmatoma. [Virchow (A, 301).]—**Atheromatous c.** Ger., *Atheromcyste*. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Autogenous c.** A c. having an independent life, and being capable of secreting its own contents or producing solid growths. [Paget (E).]—**Blood-c.** Fr., *kyste hémattique* (ou *sanguin*). A c. formed around effused blood and containing blood or its remains. [A, 301.]—**Boyer's c.** A subhyoid c. ["Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Branchial c.** Fr., *kyste branchial*. Ger., *Kiemen-gangcyste*. A c. of the neck formed by defective closure of an embryonic branchial cleft. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Bursal c.** A c.-like enlargement of a bursa. [E.]—**Butter-c.** Ger., *Buttercyste*. A retention-c. of the mammary gland containing a butter-like material. [Marchand (A, 319); "Practitioner," Oct., 1886, p. 289.]—**Cholesteatomatous c.** See *CHOLESTEATOMA*.—**Coccygeal c.** Any c. growing from or in the tissues about the coccyx. [J. McCarthy, "Lancet," May 12, 1888, p. 920.]—**Compound c.** See *Multilocular c.*—**Colloid c.** A c. containing colloid material.—**Conjunctival c.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautcyste*. A rare form of c. usually appearing as a sharply defined, spheroidal or hemispheroidal prominence, about as large as a pea and transparent, occasionally met with near the corneal margin. It is congenital and distinct from the true dermoid c. [F.]—**Cowperian c.**, **Cowper's c.** A c. formed in the vulvo-vaginal gland or its duct. [Grünfeld (A, 319).]—**Cutaneous c.**, **Cuticular c.** 1. A c. developed in the skin. 2. See *Dermoid c.*—**C. of the broad ligament.** Fr., *kyste du ligament large*. A c. springing from the ovary or the epoophoron and developed between the layers of the broad ligament of the uterus.—**C. of the iris.** Fr., *tumeur cystique de l'iris*. Ger., *Kyste der Regenbogenhaut*. A rare form of c. almost always of traumatic origin. It usually appears as a small, transparent vesicle on the surface of the iris, with either a broad base or a small pedicle. The contents may be limpid or opaque, fluid or semi-solid. [F.]—**Daughter-c.** A secondary c. developed within another c.—**Dentigerous c.** A c. containing teeth, either a dermoid c. or one connected with an embryonic dental capsule. [E.]—**Dermoid c.** Fr., *kyste dermoïque* (ou *dermoïde*). Ger., *dermoide Cyste*, *Cysto-Dermoid*. A c. the wall of which consists of a skin-like structure, often true skin, and which sometimes contains hair, sebaceous matter, and, when occurring in the ovary, bony and dental formations. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Dilatation-c.** See *Retention-c.*—**Echinococcus-c.** See under *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**Epidermal c.** See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Extravasation-c.**, **Exudation-c.**, **False c.** See *Adventitious c.*—**Follicular c.** Fr., *kyste folliculaire*. Ger., *folliculäre Cyste*, *Follicularcyste*. A retention-c. of a follicle. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Gaseous c.** Fr., *kyste gazeuse* (ou *gazeux*). Ger., *Luftcyste*. A c. containing gas (e. g., in colpo-hyperplasia cystica).—**Hæmatic c.** See *Blood-c.*—**Hæmorrhagic arachnoid c.** See *Arachnoid c.*—**Hairy c.** Fr., *kyste pileux*. Ger., *Haarcyste*. A dermoid c. containing hair. [A, 301.]—**Hydatid c.** See under *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**Hydroc.** A c. containing watery contents. [E.]—**Hygromatous c.** See *HYGROMA*.—**Intraligamentous c.** See *C. of the broad ligament.*—**Labial c.** A c. on the lip or on the labium pudendi. [E.]—**Meibomian c.** See *CHALAZION*.—**Milk-c.** Fr., *kyste lactée*. Ger., *Milchcyste*. A cystic dilatation of a galactophorous duct, containing milk. [E.]—**Morgagnian c.** See *HYDATID of Morgagni*.—**Mother-c.** The original (external) c. of a multilocular cystoma.—**Mucoid c.** Fr., *kyste mucoïde*. A branchial c.; so called because its walls are developed from mucous membrane. [Lannelongue, "Progr. méd.," Jan. 26, 1889, p. 73.]—**Mucous c.** A retention-c. formed in a mucous follicle or in the duct of a muciparous gland. [E.]—**Multilocular c.** Fr., *kyste multiloculaire* (ou *cloisonné*). Ger., *multiloculaire* (oder *mehrkammerige Cyste*). A c. containing several compartments, usually by the formation of secondary c's within a mother-c. [A, 301.]—**Nabothian c.** Fr., *glande de Naboth*. A dilated mucous follicle of the cervix uteri. [A, 301.]—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *kyste ovarien*. Ger., *Ovarialcyste*. See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**Parent-c.** See *Mother-c.*—**Parovarian c.** Fr., *kyste para-ovarique*. Ger., *Parovarialcyste*. A c. springing from the epoophoron.—**Phylloid c.** Of Müller, a cystic adenosarcoma.—**Pitiferous c.** See *Hairy c.*—**Primary c.** See *Autogenous c.* and *Mother-c.*—**Proliferation c.**, **Proliferative c.**, **Proliferous c.** Fr., *kyste prolifératif*. Ger., *Proliferationscyste*. 1. The mother-c. of a multilocular cystoma. 2. Of Paget, a c. containing solid outgrowths from its wall (the *sero-cystic tumor of Brodie*; the *cystoid adenocoele* of Birkett). [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Proliferous c.** Of Paget, a cystic adenosarcoma.—**Recurring proliferous c.** See *Proliferous c.*—**Renal c.** A cyst-like dilatation of the kidney.—**Resting c.** See *HYPCOCYST*.—**Retention c.** Fr., *kyste par rétention*. Ger., *Retentionscyste*. A c. formed by the accumulation of products of secretion in a follicle or a gland or its duct in consequence of obstruction of the outlet.—**Rice-grain c.** Fr., *kyste synovial tendineux* (ou *synovite à grains riziformes, kyste hordéiforme*. Ger., *reisskörpchenenthaltendes Hygrom*). A cystic dilatation of a synovial sheath containing rice-like bodies. [Weiss, "Rev. de chir.," June, 1885, p. 449.]—**Salivary c.** A retention-c. of the duct of a salivary gland.—**Sanguineous c.** Fr., *kyste sanguin*. Ger., *Blutcyste*. 1. See *Blood-c.* 2. Any c. containing blood, either from hæmorrhage from its wall or from the establishment of communication with a neighboring blood-vessel. [Gluck, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1886, No. 5; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 18, 1886, p. 333.]—**Sebaceous c.** Lat., *cystis sebacea*. Fr., *kyste sebécé*. Ger., *Balggeschwulst*. See *ATHEROMA* (1st def.).—**Secondary c.** Fr., *kyste secondaire*. Ger., *secondäre Cyste*. See *Daughter-c.*—**Seminal c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique*. Ger., *Samencyste*. Syn.: *spermatocoele*. A retention-c. of a tubulus seminiferus. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Serosus c.** Fr., *kyste séreux*. Ger., *seröse Cyste*. A c. con-

taining a clear, watery liquid. [E.]—**Simple c., Single c.** See *Unilocular c.*—**Spermatic c.** Fr., *kyste spermatique*. 1. See *Seminal c.* 2. A spermatoblast when it has become considerably increased in size and its nuclei have been multiplied by segmentation. [A, 15.]—**Sublingual c.** A c. situated under the tongue.—**Sublingual mucous c.** A c. due to obstruction of the duct of a mucous gland of Rivini. [E.]—**Synovial c.** A cystic enlargement of a synovial sheath or bursa. [D. A. Power, "Brit. Med. Jour.," March 21, 1885, p. 595.]—**Tarsal c.** See CHALAZION.—**Testicular c.** See *Seminal c.*—**Thyroid c.** A c. connected with the thyroid body. [E.]—**Umbilical c.** A congenital c. situated at the navel. According to Tillman, it is formed by the shutting off of a portion of the stomach during foetal life. [Roser, "Ctbl. f. Chir.," 1887, No. 14; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 726.]—**Unilocular c.** Fr., *kyste uniloculaire*. Ger., *uniloculäre* (oder *einkammerige*) *Cyste*. A c. having only a single cavity.—**Urinary c.** Ger., *Harncyste*. A c. of the kidney, usually thin-walled, projecting beneath the capsule, and consisting of the cortical substance, containing a clear, yellowish liquid. [Marchand (A, 319).]

CYSTADENOMA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²d(a²d)-e²n(an)-o²-ma². Gen., *cystadenom'atos* (-is). For deriv., see *Cyst* and *ADENOMA*. An adenoma containing cysts. [A, 326.]—**C. papilliferum.** A c. with papillary growths on the inner surface of the cyst-walls. [A, 326.]

CYSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *αλγος*, pain. Fr., *cystalgie*. Ger., *Blasenschmerz*. Pain, especially neuralgia, in the bladder. [A, 301; D, 35; L, 50.]

CYSTANASTROPHE (Lat.), **CYSTANASTROPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²n(a²n)-a²s(a²s)/tro²f-e(a), -a²s(a²s)-trof(tro²f)-i²-a². From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *ἀναστροφή*, inversion. Fr., *cystanastrophie*. Ger., *Cystanastrophie*, *Umkehrung der Blase*. Inversion of the urinary bladder. [L, 50, 135.]

CYSTANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²n(a²n)-e²n(e²n)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)li²-a². From *κυστις*, the bladder, a priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *cystanencéphalie*. Ger., *Blasengehirn*. See *CYSTENCEPHALIA*.

CYSTATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²t(a²t)-rof(ro²f)-i²-a². From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Ger., *Blasendarrucht*. Atrophy of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTAUCHEN (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²k(a²k)/u²ch²-e²n(an). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *αὐχὴν*, the neck. Fr., c. Ger., *Blasenhals*. The neck of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTAUCHENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²k(a²k)/u²ch²-e²n(an)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *cystauchenit'idōs* (-is). For deriv., see *CYSTAUCHEN* and *-itis*. Ger., *Blasenhalsentzündung*. Inflammation of the neck of the urinary bladder. [E.]

CYSTAUCHENOTOMY, n. Si²st-a²k-e²n-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *cystauchenotomia* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, *αὐχὴν*, the neck, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *cystauchenotomie*. Ger., *Blasenhalschnitt*. Incision of the neck of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-a²x(a²x)/u²ch²-e(a). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *αὐξή*, enlargement. Fr., c. Ger., *Blasenvergrößerung*, *Blasenverdickung*. Enlargement, especially thickening, of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)/e(a). Gen., *cyst'es*. Gr., *κυστήρ*. 1. See *CYSTIS*. 2. See *VULVA*.

CYSTE (Ger.), n. Tsu⁶st/e². See *Cyst*.—**Bindehautc.** See *Conjunctival cyst*.—**Cingeschwulst** (Ger.). A cystic tumor. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Einfache C., Einkammerige C.** See *Unilocular cyst*.—**Erweichungc.** A cyst left after the breaking down of a clot, etc.; usually not a true cyst, but a collection of soft connective tissue with its meshes filled with liquid. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Harnc.** See *Urinary cyst*.—**Klemengange.** See *Branchial cyst*.—**Luftc.** See *Gaseous cyst*.—**Mehrkammerige C.** See *Multilocular cyst*.—**Milchc.** See *Milk-cyst*.—**Morgagnische C.** See *HYDATID of Morgagni*.—**Samenc.** See *Seminal cyst*.—**Seifenc.** A form of milk-cyst containing a soapy material. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Zusammengesetzte C.** See *Multilocular cyst*.

CYSTECTASY, n. Si²st-e²k/ta²s-i². Lat., *cystectasis*, *cystectasia* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, and *έκτασις*, dilatation). Fr., *cystectasie*. Ger., *Cystectasie*, *Blasenerweiterung*. A method of extracting foreign bodies from the bladder by dividing the membranous part of the urethra and dilating the prostatic portion. A forceps is then introduced and the foreign body removed. [Moreland (A, 18).]

CYSTECTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²k'tom(to²m)-u²s(u²s). From *κυστις*, a sac, and *έκτέμνω*, to cut out. See *CYSTOTOME* *emporte-pièce*.

CYSTEINE, n. Si²st/e²-en. Fr., *cystéine*. Ger., *Cystein*. A basic derivative of cystin, having, according to Baumann ["Ztschr. f. physiol. Chem.," viii, p. 299], the formula once assigned to cystine, C₂H₇NSO₂. From this body are formed the derivatives known as phenylcystine, bromphenylcystine, chlorphenylcystine, etc. [E.]

CYSTELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²l-ko²/si²s. Gen., *cystelosis* (-is). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *έλωσις*, ulceration. Ger., *Harnblasengeschwür*. Ulceration of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)li²-a². From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *έγκεφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *cystencéphalie*. A monstrosity characterized by a baglike structure in place of the brain. [Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 322); L, 41, 49, 50.]

CYSTENCEPHALUS [St.-Hilaire] (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cystencéphale*. Ger., *Blasenkopf*. A monster characterized by cystencephalia. [A, 322.]

CYSTENCHYME (Fr.), n. Sest-a²n²-kem. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *έγγυμα*, something poured in. A parenchymatous tissue found in certain sponges, consisting largely of oval cells with fluid contents. [L, 121.]

CYSTEODERMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²-o(o²)-de²rm-(du²rm)/u²s(u²s). A genus of the *Coleoptera*. [L.]—**C. armatus.** Species very common in Arizona and parts of California having feeble vesicating properties. [L, 22.]

CYSTEOTOMY (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²-o-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *cysteotom'os* (-gen'esis). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *τέμνω*, generation. Ger., *Blasenbildung*. The formation of a cyst. [A, 322.]

CYSTEOLAPAROTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²-o(o²)-la²p(la²p)-a²r(ro²)-o²t-om(o²m)/i²-a². From *κυστις*, the bladder, *λαπάρα*, the belly, and *τέμνω*, to cut. See *Suprapubic cystotomy*.

CYSTEOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-e²-o²l(i²th)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κυστέολιθος* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *cystéolithe*. Ger., *Blasenstein*. A vesical calculus. [L, 41, 50.]

CYSTERCOID, n. Si²st-u²rk/oid. A cysticercus. [L, 182.]

CYSTERNA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-u²rn(e²rn)/a². See *CISTERNA*.

CYSTHEMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-he²m-(ha²-e²m)-o²r(ro²)-id(ed)/ez(e²s). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *αιμορροΐδες*, hemorrhoids. Fr., *cysthémorrhoides*. Ger., *Blasenhämorrhoiden*. Hemorrhoids of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYSTHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ku⁶s)-the²l-ko²/i²s. See *CYSTELICOSIS*.

CYSTHEPATICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²s(ku⁶s)-the²p(thap)-a²t(a²t)/i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *κυσθηπατικός* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, and *ήπαρ*, the liver). Fr., *cysthépatique*. Belonging to or connected with the liver and the gall-bladder. [L, 41, 50.]

CYSTHEPATOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ku⁶s)-the²p(thap)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-li²th-i²-a(a²)/si²s. Lithiasis of the gall-bladder and of the bile-ducts. [A, 322.]

CYSTHEPATOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²s(ku⁶s)-the²p(thap)-a²t(a²t)-o²l(i²th)-u²s(u²s). From *κυστις*, the bladder, *ήπαρ*, the liver, and *λίθος*, a stone. A concrement formed in the gall-bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ku⁶s)-thi(the)/ti²s. Gen., *cystit'idōs* (-is). From *κυσθός*, the vulva. Ger., *Entzündung der Mutterscheide* (oder *der äusseren weiblichen Schaamtheile*). Inflammation of the vagina or of the vulva. [A, 322.]

CYSTHOS (Lat.), **CYSTHUS** (Lat.), n's m. Si²s(ku⁶s)/tho²s(-thu²s/thu²s). Gr., *κυσθος*. Any aperture, especially the anus and the vulva. [L, 50.]

CYSTHYGROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²s(ku⁶s)-thi(thu⁶)-gro²ma². Gen., *cysthygrom'atos* (-is). For deriv., see *CYST* and *HYGROMA*. Fr., *cysthygrome*. Ger., *Sacklymphgeschwulst*. A cystico-lymphatic tumor. [L, 50.]

CYSTHYPERCARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²s(ku⁶s)-thi(thu⁶)-pu²r-(pe²r)-sa²r-ko²/i²s. From *κυστις*, the bladder, *ύπερ*, above measure and *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy growth. Fr., *cysthypersarcome*. Ger., *Harnblasengewächs*, *fleischige Verdickung der Harnblasenhäute*. Muscular hypertrophy of the walls of the bladder. [A, 322; E, L, 50.]

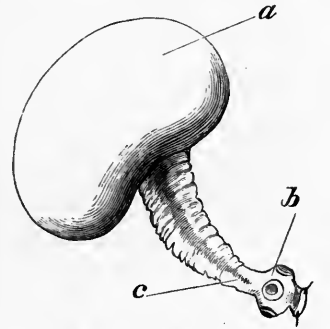
CYSTRIBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Si²st(ku⁶st)-i²-bra²n²ik-(bra²n²ch²)/i²-u²s(u²s). From *κυστις*, a cyst, and *βράγχια* (see *BRANCHIA*). Fr., *cystibranche*. Having the branchia in a vesicular cavity; as a n., in the m. pl., *Cystibranchii*, a tribe of the *Isopoda*. [L, 41.]

CYSTIC, adj. Si²st/i²k. Gr., *κυστικός*. Lat., *cysticus*. Fr., *cystique*. Ger., *cystisch*, *blasenartig*. It., *cistico*. Sp., *quistico*. 1. Cyst-like, consisting of or containing a cyst or cysts. 2. Pertaining to a bladder. 3. As a n., a medicament supposed to be useful in diseases of the urinary bladder. [A, 385.]

CYSTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)/i²k-a². A family of the *Strelmintha* [Rudolphi], an order of the *Eutozoa* [Owen], or a family of the *Tæniidea*, now known to be larval forms of *Tænia*. [L, 127, 296.]

CYSTICERCOID, n. Si²st-i²-su²rk/oid. Fr., *cysticercoides*. The larva of a *Tænia* when the caudal bladder does not contain fluid. [L, 340.] Cf. *PLEROCERCUS*.

CYSTICERCUS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-i²-su²rk-(ke²rk)/u²s(u²s). From *κυστις*, a sac, and *έρκος*, a tail. Fr., *cysticergue*. Ger., *Blasenwurm*, *Finne*, *Blasenschwanz*. Syn.: *bladder-worm*. 1. Of the older authorities, a genus of the *Cystica*. 2. The scolex of a *Tænia* when it is encysted in the body of its host and consists of a single head provided with hooks and suckers connected with a bladder-like expansion. [L, 121, 147.] Cf. *ECHINOCOCCUS*.—**C. acanthotriax.** The c. of the *Tænia acanthotriax*. [L, 121.]—**C. albopunctata.** See *C. cellulosa*.—**C. bicornis.** See *DISCERAS rudis*.—**C. bovis.** See *C. saginata*.—**C. canis.** See



CYSTICERCUS FROM THE TÆNIA SOLIUM. (AFTER SOMMER). a, embryonic cyst, or vesicle, of the tail; b, head of the worm, with suckling apparatus; c, the neck.

C. cellulosa.—**C. cellulosa**. Fr. *cysticerque ladrique*. Ger., *Zellgewebs-Blasenschwanz*, *Hilsenwurm*, *Schweinefinne*. The larval stage of *Tenia solium*, found oftenest in the lower animals, as a rule in the pig, but sometimes in man. It has a quadrangular head, a long, cylindrical body, and an elliptical, caudal vesicle, and is from 10 to 15 mm. in length. Its presence is rarely noticed in man except in the eye or the brain; when lodged in the serous cavities of the body it is free, but elsewhere it is found in cysts, sometimes as large as a hazel-nut. [L.] Cf. MEASLES.—**C. clavatus**. See *C. tenuicollis*.—**C. coprinus**. See *C. tenuicollis*.—**C. dicysta**. A c. found in the cranial cavity of man. [Laennec (L. 17).]—**C. finna**. See *C. cellulosa*.—**C. fischeriana**. A c. found by Fischer in the chorioid plexus of man. [Laennec (L. 17).]—**C. fistularis**. A c. sometimes found in the peritonæum of the horse. [Rudolphi (L. 17).]—**C. globosa**, **C. lineata**. See *C. tenuicollis*.—**C. medio-canellata**. See *C. saginata*.—**C. multilobularis**. See *C. racemosa*.—**C. ovis**. A variety of c. found by Cobbold in the muscles of the sheep. [B. 182.]—**C. pisiformis**. The embryo of *Tenia serrata*. [B. 182.] See *C. cellulosa*.—**C. pyriformis**. See *C. cellulosa*.—**C. racemosa** [Zenker]. A c. which sends a number of branches, or processes, into the arachnoid of the brain. [L. 121.]—**C. saginata**, **C. teniae mediocanellata**, **C. teniae saginata**. The larval condition of the *Tenia mediocanellata*. [L. 16.]—**C. felæ cellulosa**. See *C. cellulosa*.—**C. tenuicollis**. Fr. *bourse*, *boiteille*. The scolex of *Tenia marginata*, found in the abdominal organs of man. [L. 16.]—**C. turbiuata** [Küberlé]. A variety in which the process connecting the head and the bladder is twisted. [L. 121.]—**C. visceralis**. See *C. tenuicollis*.

CYSTICHOLOSTÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTICHOLOSTÉNOSE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n. s. Ses-te-ko-lo-sta-ne, -no-ze. From *κυστις*, the bladder, *χολή*, bile, and *στένωσις*, constriction. Stenosis of the gall-bladder. [A. 250.]

CYSTICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²-si(ke). 1. A family of the *Teniadæ* whose larvæ are cysticeri. 2. An order of the *Helminthes*. The *Cysticidæ* are the *Cystica* of Rudolphi. [L. 121, 231, 243, 340.]

CYSTICLES [Owen], n. pl. Si²st²-i²-k'iz. See *Marginal BODIES*.
CYSTICOXYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²-k-o²-x-id(u⁴d)-u³m(u⁴m). Of Wollaston, cystin. [A. 322.]

CYSTICULE, n. Si²st²-i²-ku²l. Lat., *cysticula* (dim. of *cystis*). Fr., c. In certain fishes, a division of the vestibule, which contains an otolith. [L. 14.]

CYSTID, n. Si²st²-i²d. Fr., *cystide*. The cell or case which contains a polypid. [L. 353.]

CYSTIDÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²d-e²m(a³-e²m)²-o²r-ro(ro³-id(ed)²ez(e²s)). See *CYSTÆMORRHOIDES*, and for other words in *Cystid*-, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cyst*- or *Cysth*-.

CYSTIDE (Fr.), n. Ses-ted. See *CYSTID* and *CYSTIDIUM*.

CYSTIDEA (Lat.), n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²d'e-a³. An order of the *Echinodermata*. [L. 121, 173, 196.]

CYSTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *cystidium*, *cystide*. Ger., *Bläschen*. 1. A cell of the basidium or areus of *Fungi* which, according to N. G. Smith, opens by an operculum at the top to discharge its granules, which he considers the analogues of antherozoids. 2. Of Link, a menospermous fruit which does not adhere to the calyx; the *utricle* of Gärtner, the *carcerule* of Mirhel. [B. 1, 19, 77 (a, 24).]

CYSTIDOMYELOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²d-o(o³)-mil(mu⁶)-e²l-o²ma³. Gen., *cystidomyelomatos (-is)*. From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *μυελός*, the brain (see also *oma**). Ger., *Blasenmarkschwamm*. Medullary cancer of the urinary bladder. [A. 322.]

CYSTIDOTRACHELOTOMY, n. Si²st²-i²d-o-tra²k-e²l-o²t'o-mi². See *CYSTAUCHENOTOMY*.

CYSTIFELLEOTOMY, n. Si²st²-i²-fe²l-e²-o²t'o-mi². See *CHOLECYSTOTOMY*.

CYSTIGÉNÈTE (Fr.), adj. Ses-te-zha-ne². From *κυστις*, a sac, and *γενετή*, origin. Developed in a sporangium. [A. 385.]

CYSTIGNATHI (Lat.), **CYSTIGNATHIDÆ** (Lat.), n. m. pl. and f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²g-na(ma³)²th(i)the), -na²th(ma³th)²-i²d-e(a³e²). From *κυστις*, a sac, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. A family of the *Arcifera*. [L. 204, 288.]

CYSTINE, n. Si²st²-i²n. Fr., c. Ger., *Cystin*. It., Sp., *cistina*. Syn.: *cystic oxide* [Wollaston]. A body occurring in minute tabular hexagonal crystals, in urine and in the kidneys, and sometimes forming a constituent of calculi. It is a sulphur derivation of serine and has the formula C₃H₇NO₂S. According to Baumann and Preusse ("Ztsch. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 307), it is isomeric with pyruvic acid in which an atom of oxygen is replaced by a molecule of hydrogen sulphide and one of ammonium; C₃H₇NO₂S=CH₂-C(SH)(NH₂). [B. 4 (a, 24).]

CYSTINEUX (Fr.), adj. Ses-ten-u⁶. See *CYSTINOUS*. [A. 301.]

CYSTINGORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²n²-g-o²r-ro²n²ku⁶s(ch²u⁴s). From *κυστις*, a little sac, and *ρῶγχος* (see *RHONCHUS*). See *Vesicular RÂLE*.

CYSTINOUS, adj. Si²st²-i²n²-u³s. Fr., *cystineux*. Containing cystin. [A. 301.]

CYSTINURIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²n²-u²(u¹)ri²-a³. From *κυστις* (see *CYSTINE*), and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *cystinurie*. Ger., *Cystinurie*. That condition of the system in which cystine is voided with the urine. [D. 1; a. 18.]

CYSTINX (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²n²x. Gen., *cysting'os (-is)*. Gr., *κυστινξ* (dim. of *κυστις*). A vesicle. [L. 94.]

CYSTIPATHY, n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²p'a²th-i². Lat., *cystipathia* (from *κυστις*, the bladder, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *cystipathie*.

Ger., *Blasenkrankheit*. Any disease of the urinary bladder. [L. 41.]

CYSTIPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²-fi²(fu⁶)²-li²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Rugosa*. [L. 121.]

CYSTIRRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²r-ra(ra³)²-ji(gi²)-a³. See *CYSTORRHAGIA*, and for other words in *Cystirr*-, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Cystorr*-.

CYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i²s. Gen., *cyst'os (-is)*. Gr., *κυστις*. Fr., *vesie* (1st def.), *kyste* (2d def.). Ger., *Blase*. 1. A bladder, especially the urinary bladder. 2. A cyst.—**C. adventitia**. See *Adventitious cyst*.—**C. billis**, **C. choledocha**, **C. fellea**. Fr., *vésicule biliaire*. Ger., *Gallenblasc*. The gall-bladder. [A. 322.]—**C. sebacea**. See *Sebaceous cyst*.

CYSTISCH (Ger.), adj. Tsu⁶st²-i²sh. See *CYSTIC*.

CYSTITIC, adj. Si²st²-i²ik. Lat., *cystiticus*. Pertaining to or affected with cystitis. [A. 322.]

CYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *cystit'idos (-is)*. From *κυστις*, the bladder (see also *-itis**). Fr., *cystite*. Ger., *Blasenzündung*, *Harnblasenzündung*. It., *cistite*. Sp., *cistitis*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urinary bladder. [D. 1.]—**Blennorrhagie** c. See *Gonorrhœal c.*—**Calculus** c. Fr., *cystite calculeuse*. C. due to the presence of a calculus. [L. 41.]—**Cantharidal c.** Fr., *cystite cantharidienne*. C. due to poisoning with cantharides, either taken internally or applied to the skin. [L. 80.]—**Catarrhal c.** Ordinary c.—**Croupous c.**, **Diphtheritic c.** Fr., *cystite pseudo-membraneuse*. Ger., *Croupöse*. C. See *Exfoliative c.*—**C. fellea**. See *CHOLECYSTITIS*.—**C. paronychymatosa**, **C. submucosa**, **C. subserosa**. Inflammation of the entire thickness of the wall of the bladder. [A. 326.]—**Exfoliative c.** Lat., c. *exfoliativa*. Fr., *cystite exfoliative*. Ger., *exfoliative C.* C. resulting in the shedding of a so-called "cast" of the bladder, being either a fibrinous deposit on its interior or more or less of the thickness of its mucous membrane in a state of necrosis.—**Gonorrhœal c.** Fr., *cystite blennorrhagique*. Ger., *Trippeblasenzündung*. C. due to an extension of gonorrhœa from the urethra. [L. 80.]—**Necrotic c.**, **Pseudo-membranous c.** See *Exfoliative c.*—**Tubercular c.** Fr., *cystite tuberculeuse*. C. due to tuberculosis of the bladder. [L. 87.]—**Varicose c.** Fr., *cystite variqueuse*. C. attended with varicosities of the mucous membrane of the bladder. [L. 88.]

CYSTITOME, n. Si²st²-i²-tom. See *CYSTOTOME*.

CYSTITOMY, n. Si²st²-i²-o-mi². See *CYSTOTOMY*.

CYSTO-ADENOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-a²d-(a³d)-e²n(an)-o²ma³. Gen., *cysto-adenom'atos (-is)*. An adenoma that contains cysts.—**C. papilliferum**. A form of tumor in which connective-tissue growth predominates and vascular offshoots from the connective tissue push the epithelium forward into the interior of the cyst, forming minute papillæ. [a. 25.]

CYSTOBLASTE (Fr.), n. Ses-to-bla³st. See *CYTOBLAST*.

CYSTOBLASTÈME (Fr.), n. Ses-to-blas-te²m. See *CYTOBLASTEMA*.

CYSTOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-ble²n²-no²r-re(ro²e²-a³). See *CYSTORRHŒA*.

CYSTOBUBONOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-bu²(bu-²o²(bon)-o(o³)-se(ka)²le(la)) in Eng., si²st-o-bu²-bo²n-o²-sel. From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *βουβωνικήλη* (see *BUBONOCELE*). Fr., *cystobubonocèle*. Ger., *Leistenblase*. An inguinal hernia of the bladder. [L. 41.]

CYSTO-CARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-ka³r-si²n-(ki²n)-o²ma³. See under *CARCINOMA*.

CYSTOCARP, n. Si²st-o-ka³rp. From *κυστις*, a sac, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *cystocarbe*. Ger., *Cystokarp*. A spore-case of an *Alga*, as in the *Floridæe*. [B. 19, 291 (a, 24).]

CYSTOCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-ka²t(ka³)-a³r²ru²s(ru³s). From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *κατάρρῶς*, catarrh. See *CYSTORRHŒA*.

CYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-se(ka)²le(la)) in Eng., si²st-o²-sel. From *κυστις*, the bladder, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cystocèle*, *hernie vésicale*. Ger., *Blasenbruch*. 1. Hernia of a portion of the urinary bladder. 2. Protrusion of an inverted portion of the bladder through the urethra (in the female). 3. A sinking of the floor of the bladder so as to form a swelling encroaching on the vagina or emerging from it. [A. 326.]—**Crural c.**, **Femoral c.** Fr., *cystocèle crurale*. Ger., *Dammblasenbruch*. A femoral hernia of the bladder.—**Inguinal c.** Fr., *cystocèle inguinale*. An inguinal hernia of the bladder.—**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystocèle périméale*. Ger., *Schenkelhohlenblasenbruch*. A hernial protrusion of the bladder through the perineum. [A. 385.]—**Vaginal c.** See *C.* (3d def.).

CYSTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a³)-u³s(u⁴s). See *CYSTENCEPHALUS*.

CYSTOCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-ko²n-(ch²o²n)-dro²ma³. Gen., *cystochondrom'atos (-is)*. Fr., *cysto-chondrome*. An enchondroma that contains cysts. [a. 18.]

CYSTOCLONIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-klo²n-i(i²)-e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *cystocloniées*. 1. Of Kützing, a family of the *Periblastææ*, comprising *Cystoclonium* and *Hypnophycus*, and subsequently *Dasypheeta* and *Hypnea*. 2. Of Agardh, a family of *Algæ*, comprising *Anfeldtia*, *Gymnogongrus*, *Cysticlonium*, and *Calophyllis*. 3. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphaerococceæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)²-o(o³)-ko²k'ku⁶s(ku⁶s). From *κυστις*, a sac, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Ger., *Furchungskern* [Hertwig], *Keimkern* [Strasburger]. Of Hæckel, the nucleus of a fertilized ovum; not the same as the nucleus of the unfertilized ovum, which, according to some, disappears after fertilization occurs. [L. 146.]

CYSTOCOLPICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ko²l¹p¹k¹u³s-(u³s). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. See VESICO-VAGINAL.

CYSTOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ko²l¹p-i(e)¹ti³s. Gen., *cystocolpiti¹idos* (-is). See COLPOCYSTITIS.

CYSTOCOPE, n. Si²st⁰-o-kop. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *κόπος*, a blow. Fr., c. A urethral sound with a plate-like expansion at the end, like that of a stethoscope, for facilitating the perception of the click produced when the other extremity strikes against a vesical calculus. [A, 301.]

CYSTODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-di(di²)-a²(a²l¹)-i²s(u³s)-i²s. Gen., *cystodialys¹eos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *διάλυσις*, dissolution. Fr., *cystodialyse*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. An old term for a wound of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTODYCRASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTODYCRETASIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n.s. Ses-to-de-kra²z-e, -kre²k-ta²z-e. Dilatation of the lacrymal sac. [A, 250.]

CYSTODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-di³n(du⁶n)¹i²-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *cystodynie*. Ger., *Harnblasenschmerz*. See CYSTALGIA and CYSTORRHEUMA.

CYSTO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-e²nt-e²r-o(o³)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-e²nt'e²r-o-sel. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *έντεροκήλη* (see ENTEROCELE). Fr., *cysto-entérocele*. Ger., *Blasendarmbruch*. A hernia containing a portion of the bladder and of the intestine. [L, 41.]

CYSTO-ENTERO-EPIPOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-e²nt-e²r-o(o³)-e²p-i²p'o(lo³)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-e²nt-e²r-o-o³-e²p-i²p'o-sel. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *έντεροκήλη*, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-entéro-épipocèle*. A hernia of the urinary bladder, the intestine, and the omentum. [A, 301.]

CYSTO-EPIPOCLE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-e²p-i²p'o-lo³-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-e²p-i²p'o-sel. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *έντεροκήλη*, an omental hernia. Fr., *cysto-épipocèle*. A hernia of the bladder and of the omentum. [L, 41, 88.]

CYSTOFIBROMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-fi¹b(f¹b)-ro¹ma². Gen., *cystofibrom¹atos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *fibra*, a fiber. Fr., *cystofibrome*. Ger., *Cystofibrom*. A fibrous tumor containing cysts. [L, 57.]

CYSTOFLAGELLATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-fla²j-(fla²g)-e²l-la(la)³/ta². From *κυστίς*, a bag, and *flagellum*, a scourge. Fr., *cystoflagellés*. Ger., *Blasengeißler*. A group of the *Flagellata* having a vesicular body, consisting of the genus *Noctiluca*. [L, 321.]

CYSTOGENESIS (Lat.), **CYSTOGENIA** (Lat.), n's f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-je²n(ge²n)¹e²s-i²s, -i²-a². From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Fr., *cystogénésie*. Ger., *Balgbildung*. The formation of a cyst. [A, 322.]

CYSTOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-hem(ha³e²m)-i²-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *cystohémie*. Congestion of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTOID, adj. Si²st⁰-oid. From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *cystoïde*. Ger., *cystenartig*. 1. Cyst-like. 2. Of Rudolphi, see CESTROID. [A, 301.]

CYSTOIDEA [Lankester] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-i²d(ed)¹e²-a². 1. An order of the *Echinodermata*. 2. A class of the *Tentaculata*.

CYSTOIDEÆ, **CYSTOIDEI** (Lat.), n's f. pl. and m. pl. A family of the *Tenniade*, the larvæ of which are cycliceroids. [L, 121, 147, 340.]

CYSTOLIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-li²p-o¹ma². Gen., *cystolipom¹atos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *λίπος*, fat (see also *oma**). An encysted lipoma. [A, 301.]

CYSTOLITH, n. Si²st⁰-li²th. Lat., *cystolithus* (from *κυστίς*, a sac, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *cystolith*. Ger., *Blasenstein* (1st def.). 1. A vesical calculus. 2. Of Weddell, a stalked body, mainly composed of calcium carbonate, found in the cells of certain leaves. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

CYSTOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-li²th-i²-a(a²)/si²s. Gen., *cystolithias¹eos* (-is). Ger., *Blasensteinkrankheit*. The formation of a concretion in the bladder, also the morbid condition characterized by such formation; gravel. [A, 326.]

CYSTOLITHIC, adj. Si²st⁰-li²th¹i²k. Lat., *cystolithicus*. Fr., *cystolithique*. Pertaining to cystoliths. [A, 301.]

CYSTOLUTEIN, n. Si²st⁰-lu²t/e-i²n. Lutein that is found in cysts, forming red microscopical crystals which are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, and in the fatty acids. With nitric acid it turns green, then blue-yellow, becoming finally colorless. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

CYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o¹ma². Gen., *cystom¹atos* (-is). Fr., *cystome*. Ger., *Cystom*. A cystic tumor.—**Ovarian c.** Fr., *cystome de l'ovaire*. Ger., *Eierstockscystom*. A tumor of the ovary consisting of one or more cysts, including the simple, the proliferating, and the dermoid cysts. [R. Olshausen (A, 166).]

CYSTMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-me²r(mar)-o(o³)-se(ka)¹le(la); in Eng., si²st-o-me²r¹o-sel. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, *μηρός*, the thigh, and *κήλη*, a tumor. Fr., *cystomérocele*. Ger., *Blasenschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTOMYXOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-mi²x(mi²x)-o¹ma². Gen., *cystomyxom¹atos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *μύξα*, mucus (see also *oma**). Fr., *cystomyxome*. Ger., *Cystomyxom*. A myxoma containing cysts.

CYSTONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²n²k¹u³s(ku⁴s). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. A swelling of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTONECTÆ [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ne²k¹(te²a²e²). The *Pneumatophoridae*. [L.]

CYSTONEPHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ne²f-ro¹si²s. Gen., *cystonephros¹eos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *νεφρός*, the kidney. Fr., *cystonephrose*. Ger., *Sackniere*. A cyst-like enlargement of the kidney.

CYSTONEURALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-nu²r-a²l-(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, *νεύρον*, a nerve, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *cystonéuralgie*. Ger., *Harnblasenneuralgie*. See CYSTALGIA.

CYSTOPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-pa²r(pa²r)-a²(a²l)/i²s(u³s)-i²s. Gen., *cystoparalys¹eos* (-al¹ysis). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *παράλυσις* (see PARALYSIS). Fr., *cysto-paralysie*. Ger., *Blasenlähmung*. Paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPHLEGMATIC, adj. Si²st⁰-fle²g-ma²t¹i²k. Lat., *cystophlegmaticus* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *φλέγμα*, mucus). Fr., *cystophlegmatique*. Pertaining to vesical mucus. [L, 41.]

CYSTOPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-flog(flo²g)-i²-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *φλόγιά*, a flame. Fr., *cystophlogie*. See CYSTITIS.

CYSTOPHORE, n. Si²st⁰-o-for. From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *φορέιν*, to bear. Fr., c. The pedicel of the sporangium in the *Mucorini*. [A, 385.]

CYSTOPHORÉ (Fr.), adj. Ses-to-fo-ra. Provided with a cystophore. [A, 385.]

CYSTOPHORINA [Gray] (Lat.), n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-fo²r-i(e)-na². Fr., *cystophorins*. A tribe of the *Phocidae*. The *Cystophorinae* are a subfamily of the *Phocidae*. [L, 41, 121, 273.]

CYSTOPHTHISIS (Lat.), **CYSTOPHTHOS** (Lat.), n's f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²(o²f)/i²s(thi²s)-i²s, -to(tho³-e)a. Gen., *cystophthi¹eos* (-oph¹thi¹sis), -oph¹thos. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *φθίσις*, or *φθόν*, wasting. Fr., *cystophthi¹sis*. Ger., *Harnblasenschwinducht*. 1. Atrophy of the urinary bladder. [L, 81.] 2. Emaciation, etc., due to chronic disease of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPLAST, n. Si²st⁰-o-pla²st. From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. A cell. [J.]

CYSTOPLASTIC, adj. Si²st⁰-o-pla²st¹i²k. Lat., *cystoplasticus*. Pertaining to cystoplasty. [E.]

CYSTOPLASTY, n. Si²st⁰-o-pla²st-i². Lat., *cystoplastice* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *πλάσσειν* understood), plastic art). Fr., *cystoplastie*. Ger., *Cystoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the urinary bladder.

CYSTOPLECTICUS (Lat.), adj. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ple²k¹plak¹-ti²k-u³s(u³s). Pertaining to or affected with paralysis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ple(pla)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *πλήγη*, a blow. Fr., *cystoplégié*. Ger., *Cystoplegie*, *Harnblasenlähmung*. See CYSTOPARALYSIS.

CYSTOPLEGIC, adj. Si²st⁰-ple²ji²k. See CYSTOPLECTICUS.

CYSTOPLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ple²x(plax)¹i²-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *πλήξις*, a blow. See CYSTOPARALYSIS.

CYSTOPTERIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²p-te²r-i²d/-e²-a(a²-e²). Of Presl, a section of asplenaceous ferns, comprising *Cystopteris*, *Acrophorus*, *Leucostegea*, *Rhagiopteris*, and *Oncoclea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYSTOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²p-te²r-i²s. Gen., *cystopter¹idos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *πτερίς*, a fern. Fr., *cystoptère*. The bladder-fern; of Bernharti, a genus of the *Cystopteridæ*. [B, 19, 43, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. fragilis**. The brittle bladder-fern; a European species, having three varieties: *C. vulgaris*, *C. nigrescens*, and *C. dentata*. [B, 242, 275 (a, 24).]

CYSTOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²p-to¹si²s. Gen., *cystoptos¹eos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *πτωσις*, a falling. Fr., *cystoptose*. Ger., *Harnblasenvorfall*. Relaxation of the lining of the bladder so that it projects into the urethra. [L, 41.]

CYSTOPYELITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-pi²(pu²e)-e²l-i(e)-ti²s. Gen., *cystopyeli¹idos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *πύελος*, a cavity (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the urinary bladder and of the pelvis of the kidney. [Ulltzmann (A, 319).]

CYSTOPYIC, adj. Si²st⁰-pi²i²k. Lat., *cystopyicus* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *πύον*, pus). Fr., *cystopyique*. Pertaining to suppuration of the bladder. [A, 301.]

CYSTORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²r-ra(ra³)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ῥήγνισθαι*, to burst forth. Fr., *cystorrhagie*. Ger., *Harnblasenblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHAPHY, n. Si²st⁰-o²r¹a²f-i². Lat., *cystorrhaphia* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ῥαφή*, a suture). Fr., *cystorrhaphie*. Suture of the bladder. [L, 41.]

CYSTORRHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²r-ru²m¹a². Gen., *cystorrhœum¹atos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ῥεύμα* (see RHEUMATISM). Fr., *cystorrhœume*. Ger., *Harnblasenrheumatismus*. Rheumatism of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²r-re²x(rax)¹i²s. Gen., *cystorrhœx¹eos* (-is). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ῥήξις*, a bursting. Ger., *Blasenriss*. Rupture of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²r-re²(ro²e)-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ῥέω*, to flow. 1. Catarrh of the urinary bladder. 2. See CYSTORRHAGIA. 3. See POLYURIA. [A, 322.]

CYSTORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²r-ro(ro³)-i(e)-dez(de²s). See CYSTHÆMORRHOIDES.

CYSTORRHONCHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²r-ro²n²k¹(ro²n²ch²)/u³s(u³s). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *ῥίγχος* (see RHONCHUS). Ger., *Blasenrasselgeräusch*. See Vesicular RALE.

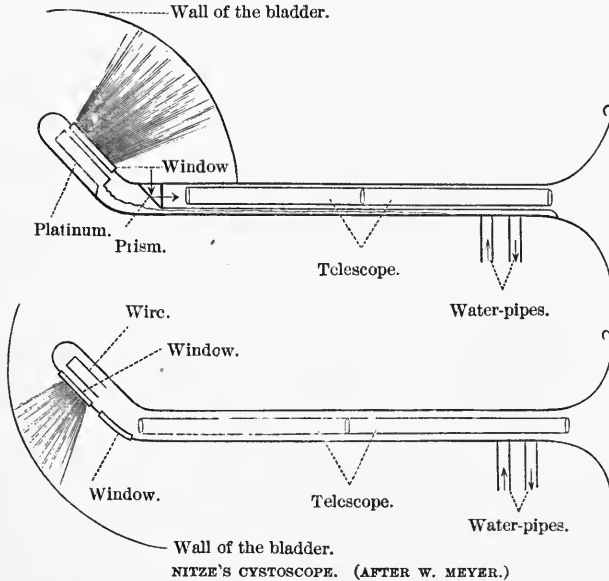
CYSTOSACCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-sa²k(sa³k)/ku²s-(ku⁴s). See PARACYSTIS.

CYSTOSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-sa²-ko²ma². Gen., *cystosarcomatos (-is)*. Fr., *cysto-sarcome*. Ger., *Balgstarkom*. Of Müller, a sarcoma containing cysts. [A, 301.]—**C. phylloides**. See *Cystic* ADENOSARCOMA.

CYSTOSCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²sk(o²sch²)/i²s-i²s. Gen., *cystoschisis (-oschisis)*. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *σχίσις*, a fissure. Ger., *Blasenspaltung*. Congenital fissure of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-si²r(ski²r)/ru²s(ru⁴s). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *σκιρῆσις* (see SCIRRHUS). Ger., *Harnblasenskirrhus*. Scirrhus of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSCOPE, n. Si²st'o-skop. Lat., *cystoscopium* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *c. Ger., Cystoskop*. An instrument for the ocular examination of the interior of the urinary bladder. Nitzze's c. consists of a closed tube with windows



through which a pencil of light from a loop of platinum wire rendered incandescent by a galvanic current may be thrown by the aid of a prism, and through which the observer views the vesical mucous membrane, the whole being surrounded by a larger tube through which cold water is kept flowing. [W. Meyer, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 21, 1888, p. 426.]

CYSTOSCOPY, n. Si²st-o²s/ko-pi². Fr., *cystoscopie*. Ger., *Cystoskopie*. Exploration of the bladder by means of the cystoscope.

CYTOSE, adj. Si²st'os. See *Cystric*.

CYTOSEIRA [Agardh] (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-si²(se²-i²)-ra². From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *σείρα*, a rope. Ger., *Blasenschurmtang*. A genus of *Algae*. The species are found in the Mediterranean, Red, and Indian Seas. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**C. abrotanifolia**, **C. barbata**, **C. ericoides**, **C. granulata**, **C. sedoides**. Species furnishing the mixture of algae sold in Europe under the name of *Helminthochorton*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. siliquosa**. Ger., *schotenträger Blaseschurmtang*. A species from which iodine and crude potash are obtained. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYTOSEIREÆ [Endlicher, Rabenhorst] (Lat.), **CYTOSEIRIDÆ** [Lindley] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-si²(se²-i²)-re²e(a²-e²), -ri²d-e(a²-e²). A tribe or subsection of the *Fucaceæ*, comprising *Cytoseira*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSIS, n. n. Si²st-o-sis. Curvature of the spine. [L, 135.]

CYSTOSOMATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-som-a²(a²t)-o(o³)-tom(to²m)/i²a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, *σῶμα*, a body, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *cystosomatotomie*. Ger., *Blasen-körperschnitt*. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.

CYSTOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-spa²z(spa²s)-mu²s(mu⁴s). From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *cystospasme*, *spasme de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenkrampf*. Spasm of the urinary bladder. [L, 46, 50, 57.]

CYSTOSPASTIC, adj. Si²st-o-spa²s/ti²ck. Lat., *cystospasticus*. Fr., *cystospastique*. Ger., *kystospastisch*. Pertaining to spasm of the bladder. [E.]

CYSTOSPERMEÆ [Hasskarl] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-spu²m(spe²rm)/e²-e(a²-e²). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A tribe of *Algae*, comprising *Vesiculifera* and *Bulbochete*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSPERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-spu²rm(spe²rm)/i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *cystospermitidos (-is)*. From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *σπέρμα*, semen (see also *-itis*). Fr., *cystospermitte*. Inflammation of the seminal vesicles. [E.]

CYSTOSPOREI [Léveillé] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-spor(spo²r)/e²-i(e). From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *σπορά*, seed. Fr., *cystosporé*. A division of *Fungi*, comprising the *Columellei* and *Saprophilei*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYSTOSTEATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ste(ste²)-a²t-(a²t)-o²ma². Gen., *cystosteatomatos (-is)*. From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *στεάτωμα* (see STEATOMA). Fr., *cystostéatoma*. A sebaceous cyst. [A, 301.]

CYSTOSTENOCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-ste²n-o(o³)-ko(ch²o)/ri²-a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *στενοχώρα*, narrowness. Ger., *Blasenverengerung*. Stenosis of the urinary bladder. [A, 322.]

CYSTOSTOME, n. Si²st'o-stom. From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *στόμα*, an aperture. The oral aperture of the *Infusoria* and other low forms of life. [L, 210.]

CYSTOTENIA [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-te'(ta³/e²)-ni²-a². From *κυστίς*, a sac, and *τενία* (see TENIA). A division of the genus *Tenia*, including those in which the head arises in the wall of the embryonic bladder. [L, 121.]

CYSTOTHROMBOID, adj. Si²st-o-thro²m'boid. Lat., *cystothromboides* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, *θρομβος*, a clot, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *cystothromboïde*. Pertaining to clots in the urinary bladder. [L; L, 41.]

CYTOTOME, n. Si²st'o-tom. Lat., *cystotomus* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder or a sac, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *c. Ger., Cystotom*, *Steinmesser* (1st def.). 1. An instrument for making or enlarging an opening into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [E.] 2. An instrument invented, it is said, by Lafaye for dividing the anterior capsule of the crystalline lens in the extraction of cataract. It consists of a malleable steel shank which ends in a right-angled hook with a cutting edge. It is introduced through the corneal wound and across and behind the pupil, and the capsule is more or less freely incised. Used in this sense, the word is often written *cystotome*. [E.]—**C. caché** (Fr.). A c. (1st def.) with a concealed blade. [L, 57.]—**C. emporte-pièce** [Rognetta]. Ger., *stückwegnehmender Capselschneider*. A punch-like instrument devised by Rognetta for removing portions of the capsule of the crystalline lens in operations for cataract. [A, 322.]—**Double c.** Fr., *c. double*. A two-bladed c. invented by Dupuytren for incising the bladder in bilateral lithotomy. [A, 301.]

CYSTOTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-tom(to²m)/i²a². See CYSTOTOMY.—**C. cum apparatu alto**. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**C. cum apparatu magno**. See *Median* CYSTOTOMY.—**C. cum apparatu parvo**. See *APPARATUS minor*.—**C. hypogastrica**. See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**C. lateralis**. See *Lateral* CYSTOTOMY.—**Proctoc.** See *Rectal* CYSTOTOMY.

CYSTOTOMIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Ses-to-to-me, tsu⁶s-to-to-me'. See CYSTOTOMY.—**C. hypogastrique** (Fr.). See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.—**C. sous-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Perineal* CYSTOTOMY.—**C. sus-pubienne** (Fr.). See *Suprapubic* CYSTOTOMY.

CYSTOTOMY, n. Si²st-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *cystotomia* (from *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *cystotomie*, *incision de la vessie*. Ger., *Blasenschnitt*, *Harnblasenschnitt*, *Blasenöffnung*. It, *cistotomia*. Sp., *cistotomia*. An operation for gaining access to the interior of the bladder through an incision, although, as in the perineal operation, the incision does not necessarily involve the wall of the bladder itself. [E.]—**Bilateral c.** C. by means of a transverse perineal incision crossing the median line. [E.]—**Colpoc.** See *Vaginal c.*—**Colpo-uretero-c.** Vaginal c. by means of an incision that exposes the orifice of a ureter, through which drainage of the pelvis of the kidney is then effected. [N. Bozeman, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Mar., Apr., 1888, pp. 255, 368.]—**C. by cutting on the grip.** Lat., *methodus celsiana*. See *APPARATUS minor*.—**Lateral c.** Lat., *cystotomia lateralis*. Fr., *cystotomie latérale*. Ger., *Seitensteinschnitt*. A form of perineal c. in which the incision is carried from the median line to one side, involving the prostate and the neck of the bladder. [E.]—**Median c.** Lat., *cystotomia media*, *apparatus major*. Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. Syn., *Allarton's operation*. C. in the median line of the perineum. The incision involves the prostate, and the neck of the bladder is then stretched to admit of the extraction of a calculus. —**Perineal c.** Fr., *cystotomie périméale*. C. through the perineum. [E.]—**Pre-rectal c.** Fr., *cystotomie prérectale*. See *Median c.*—**Rectal c.**, **Recto-vesical c.** Lat., *sectio rectovesicalis*. Fr., *cystotomie recto-vésicale*, *taille postérieure*. A method in which, after the external sphincter has been stretched, the bladder is incised between the prostate and the recto-vesical pouch, through the anterior wall of the rectum. [A, 385.]—**Suprapubic c.** Lat., *cystotomia hypogastrica*. Fr., *cystotomie (ou taille) sup-pubienne*. Ger., *höher Blasenschnitt*. Syn.: *epicystotomy*, *the high operation for stone*. C. above the pubic bone and below the prevesical peritoneal pouch.—**Vaginal c.** Fr., *taille vaginale*, *c. vagino-vésicale*. C. through the vesico-vaginal septum.

CYSTOTRACHELOMIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-tra²h(ktra³ch²)-e²l(al)-o(o³)-tom(to²m)/i²a². From *κυστίς*, the bladder, *τράχηλος*, the neck, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. See CYSTACHTENOMY.

CYSTOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-tra⁴(tra³u⁴)-ma². Gen., *cystotraumatatos (-is)*. From *κυστίς*, the bladder, and *τραύμα*, a wound. Fr., *cystotraume*. Ger., *Blasenverletzung*. A wound of the urinary bladder. [L, 50.]

CYTOUS, adj. Si²st'u²s. See *Cystric*.

CYSTOVARIUM (Lat.), n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-va(wa³)/ri²-u²m(u⁴m). An ovarian cystoma.

CYSTOXYDUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²st(ku⁶st)-o²x-id(iu⁶d)/u²m(u⁴m). See *CYSTINE*.

CYSTULA (Lat.), n. f. Si²st(ku⁶st)/u²(u⁴)-la². Fr., *cystule*. A round, closed apothecium (of lichens) filled with spores adhering to filaments and arranged like rays around a common centre. [a, 24.]

CYSTURASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTURECTASIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n.s. Ses-tu⁸-ra²-ze, -re²k-ta³-ze. Dilation of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTUREMPHRAXIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ses-tu⁸-ra²n²-fra³x-e. Obstruction of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTURIQUE (Fr.), adj. Ses-tu⁸-rek. Cystic; vesical; relating to the urinary bladder.

CYSTURITE (Fr.), n. Ses-tu⁸-ret. See **CYSTITIS**.

CYSTUROSTÉNIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **CYSTUROSTÉNOSE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n.s. Ses-tu⁸-ro-sta-ne, -no-ze. Constriction (a diminished expansive power) of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]

CYSTUROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Ses-tu⁸-ro-to-pe. Hernia of the urinary bladder. [A, 250.]—**C. perididymique** [Piorry]. Inguinal hernia of the urinary bladder. [L, 82.]

CYSUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku⁶)/su²s(su⁴s). Gr., κύσος. The anus, also the orifice of the vagina. [Aristophanes (A, 357).]

CYTAROS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶t)/a²(a³r)-o²s. Gr., κύταρος. The cup of an acorn. [A, 387.]

CYTEOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶t)/e-o-fl²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *cytéphyte*. Of Necker, a group of leguminous plants belonging to the suborder *Papilionaceae*, consisting of genera (*Medicago*, *Lotus*, *Indigofera*, *Hedysarum*, and many others), which by Bentham and Hooker are referred to the tribes *Trifoliceae*, *Loticeae*, *Gategeae*, and *Hedysareae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶t)-e(a)/ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Probably a misspelling of *cyterium* from κύτρίπος, promoting conception. Fr., *cytérior*. Ger., *fruchtbarmachendes Mittel*. An old term for a supposed remedy for barrenness. [A, 322.]

CYTHERAEDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²th(ku⁶th)-e²r-e(a)/a²d(a³d)-e(a²-e²). Of D'Orbigny, the *Veneridæ*. The *Cytheridæ* are a family of the *Entomostraca*. [L, 303.]

CYTHEREAN, adj. Si²th-e²r-e-a²n. Lat., *cythereius* (from κύθέρης, pertaining to the island of Cythera, which was sacred to Venus; hence, pertaining to Venus or to venery). See **VENEREAL**.

CYTHION (Lat.), n. n. Si²th(ku⁶th)/i²-o²n. Gr., κύθιον. A certain ash-colored collyrium mentioned by Celsus. [Gorrius (A, 335).]

CYTINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²n-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *cytinacées*. Ger., *Cytineen*. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the series *Multi-ovulate terrestres*, embracing the *Raflesiacæ* and *Hydnoracæ*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rhizogonæ*, comprising *Cytinus*, *Hydnora*, *Hypolepis*, and *Thismia*. The *Cytineæ* (Fr., *cytinées*; Ger., *Cytineen*) are: 1. Of Brongniart, an order of plants allied to the *Aristolochiacæ*, comprising *Raflesia*, *Cytinus*, and *Nepenthes*, to which others add *Apodanthes*, *Aplytia*, and *Gonyanthus*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a family of the *Imbricatæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **ARISTOLOCHIÆ**.

CYTINUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶t)/i²n-u³s(u⁴s). From κύτινος, the calyx of the pomegranate. Fr., *cytinelle*, *cytinet*. A genus of the *Cytinaceæ*. [A, 385.]—**C. hypocistis**. Fr., *cytinelle hypociste*. Ger., *gewöhnlicher Hypocist*. A species growing on the roots of different species of *Cistus* in southern Europe, northern Africa, and Asia Minor. From the sap of the plant and the juice of the berries there was formerly prepared a dark substance of a sourish, astringent taste, official as *succus hypocistidis*. It was used in diarrhoea and dysentery. It also formed a part of the confection of opium known as *theriaca*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

CYTIODERMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²-o(o³)-du³rm(de²rm)/a². Gen., *cytiodermatos (-is)*. From κύτις, a cell, and δέρμα, skin. The envelope of a vegetable cell. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYTIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²-o(o³)-pla²z(pla³s)/ma². Gen., *cytioplasmatos (-is)*. From κύτις, a cell, and πλάσμα, formed matter. The protoplasm of vegetable cells. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYTIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶t)/i²s. Gen., *cytidos (-is)*. Gr., κύτις. Fr., *cyte*. A vegetable cell. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

CYTISE (Fr.), n. Se-tez. The genus *Cytisus*, especially *Cytisus nigricans* and *Cytisus laburnum*. [L, 41, 105.]—**C. à feuilles sessiles**. See *Cytisus sessilifolius*.—**C. à grappes**. See *Cytisus laburnum*.—**C. d'Adam**. See *Cytisus purpurascens*.—**C. des Alpes**. See *Cytisus laburnum* and *Cytisus alpinus*.—**C. des anciens**. See *Medicago arborea* and *Cytisus laburnum*.—**C. des Indes**. See *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 88.]—**C. des jardins**. **C. des jardiniers**. See *Cytisus sessilifolius*.—**C. épineux**. See *Cytisus spinosus*.—**C. pourpre**. See *Cytisus purpureus*.—**C. velu**. See *Cytisus hirsutus*.

CYTISEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²s-e²-e(a²-e²). 1. Of Lindley, a division of the *Genisteæ*, comprising *Ulex*, *Stauracanthos*, *Adenocarpus*, *Erinacea*, *Spartium*, *Genista*, *Retama*, *Calycotome*, *Sypnone*, *Sarothamnus*, *Lembotropsis*, *Cytisus*, and *Laburnum*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Genisteæ*, comprising *Ulex*, *Cytisus*, *Hypocalyptus*, and *Loddigesia*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTISINE, n. Si²t/i²s-i²n. Lat., *cytisine*. Fr., c. Ger., *Cytisin*, *Bohnenbaumwibler*. A poisonous alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₇N₅O, found in the seeds of *Cytisus laburnum* and, it is said, in arnica-flowers also. It is a white crystalline solid, of a bitter, nauseous taste, soluble in water and in alcohol, but scarcely soluble in ether, in chloroform, in benzene, or in carbon disulphide. It is strongly basic and melts at 150° C. In poisonous doses it produces vomiting, convulsions, and death. [B, 3, 270 (a, 24).]

CYTISMA ECZEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²z(i²s)/ma³ e²k'-ze²m-a³. Eczema. [G, 16.]

CYTISMA HERPES (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²z(i²s)/ma³ hu³rp-(he²rp)/ez(e²s). Herpes. [G, 16.]

CYTISSOGENISTA (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶t)/i²s-o(o³)-je²n(ge²n)-i²st'a³. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24); L, 135.]—Sum-

mitates **cytissogenistæ**. The flowering tops of *Genista sagittalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CYTISPORACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²(ku⁶t)-i²s-po²r-a(a³y)-se²(ke²)-(e). Of Fries, an order of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising the divisions *Leveillinei*, *Cytispori*, and *Scuto-adnati*, including *Parmularia* and *Microsporeæ*. The *Cytisporæ* (Fr., *cytisporées*) are: 1. Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Hypozygaleæ*, comprising *Sphaeromena*, *Cytispora*, *Pilidium*, *Leptostroma*, *Actenothyrium*, and *Phoma*. 2. Of Math, the same tribe and genera, to which he added *Melasma*, *Labrella*, *Ceuthospora*, *Micropora*, *Microthyrium*, and *Aylographa*. 3. Of Sprengel, a division of the *Gastromycetes*. The *Cytispori* are: 1. Of Fries, a section of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising *Apiosporium*, *Chaetominium*, *Coccoleurium*, and *Sphaeromena*; subsequently a division of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising *Sphaeromena*, *Cytispora*, and *Phoma*; and subsequently an order of the *Pyrenomycetes*, comprising the same genera and, in addition, *Zythia*, *Septorea*, and *Ceuthospora*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sphaeriacei*, comprising the subdivisions *Xylomacei* and *Phomacei*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTISUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²(ku⁶t)/i²s-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., κύτισος. Fr., *cytise*. Ger., *Bohnenstrauch*, *Guisacklee*. 1. Milk- (or shrub- or tree-) trefoil; of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous plants of the *Genisteæ*, indigenous to Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Canaries. 2. Of Celsus, the *C. hirsutus* or *C. nigricans*. [B, 42, 45, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. alpinus** [Miller], **C. angustifolius** [Mönch]. Fr., *cytise des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenbehenholz*. Two species very much like *C. laburnum*, and having the same uses. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. Antillarum** [De Candolle]. A species found in the Antilles. The flowers and bitter seeds are employed as a febrifuge and as a digestive tonic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. cajan**. The *Cajanus indicus*. [a, 24.]—**C. hirsutus**. A species growing in the southern part of Europe, the leaves of which are said to be diuretic. [a, 22.]—**C. laburnum**. Fr., *cytise à grappes* (ou *des Alpes*, ou *des anciens*), *arbois*, *aubour*, *bois de lièvre*, *ebenier des Alpes* (ou *sauvage*). Ger., *gemeiner Bohnenstrauch*, *Goldregen*. The common laburnum, false ebony, golden chain; a species indigenous to the higher mountains of Europe, and widely cultivated. All parts of the plant are poisonous; its flowers contain oil, gum, lignin, gallic acid, and calcium chloride and sulphate; its seeds contain cytisin and laburnine. It has been employed as a sedative in nervous disorders and externally and internally in prurigo. It is also emetic. [“Am. Jour. of Pharm.,” July, 1888, p. 33; B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); A, 385.]—**C. lanigerus** [De Candolle]. A species found in southern Europe and the East; formerly used as an astringent. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**C. odoratus**. See *C. alpinus*.—**C. pseudocajan** [Linnaeus]. The *Cajanus flavus*. [B, 173.]—**C. purpurascens**. Fr., *cytise d'Adam*. The purple laburnum; a hybrid between *C. laburnum* and *C. purpureus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. purpureus**. Fr., *cytise pourpre*. Ger., *rother Bohnenbaum*. The purple-flowered laburnum; a species indigenous to Carniola. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. scoparium** [Link]. The *Spartium scoparium*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**C. sessifolius**. Fr., *cytise* (ou *trèfle*) *des jardiniers*, *cytise à feuilles sessiles*, *trifolium*. Ger., *italiänischer Bohnenbaum*. The stalkless-flowered laburnum. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**C. spinosus**. Fr., *cytise épineux*. Ger., *dorniger Bohnenbaum*. Prickly laburnum; a species formerly used in southern Europe as an astringent. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

CYTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Si²(ku⁶t)-i(e)-ti²s. Gen., *cytitidos (-is)*. See **DERMATITIS**.

CYTOBLAST, n. Si²to-bla²st. Lat., *cytoblastus* (from κύτος, a cell, and βλαστός, a germ). Fr., *cytoblaste*. Ger., *C*, *organischer Hautkeim*. Syn., *nucleus*. 1. Scheiden's term for a cell-nucleus; now rarely used. [“Arch. f. Anat.,” 1838, p. 137; L, 20.] 2. The envelope or encysting substance of a colony of choanoflagellate *Infusoria*. [Soilas, “Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.,” 1884 (J).] 3. Of Bailion, the nucleus of a vegetable cell. [B, 19, 105, 121, 146 (a, 24).]

CYTOBLASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-bla²s(bla³s)-te(ta)/ma³. Gen., *cytoblastematos (-is)*. From κύτος, a cell, and βλαστῆμα, germ substance. Lat., *substantia hyalina* (seu *vitrea*), *matric.* Fr., *cytoblastème*. Ger., *Cytoblasteum*, *Zellenkeimstoff*, *Bildungsstoff*, *Bildungsflüssigkeit*. Syn.: *blastema*. 1. Formative fluid, ground (or intercellular, or hyaline) substance; the fluid, semi-fluid, or solid intercellular substance in which cells were supposed to be developed by free cell-formation. 2. The contents of cells which give rise to young cells. 3. Of Schwann, the liquid formative material of the ovum, supposed to be produced by the liquefaction of the blastospheres, and to furnish the nidus of the primitive cells of the embryo. 4. In botany, the liquid in which all vegetable cells are formed. [A, 8; B, 121 (a, 24); J, 21, 27, 36; K, 4.]

CYTOBLASTION (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-bla²st(bla³st)-i(e)-o²n. From κύτος, a cell, and βλαστῆριον, a sprout. An anatomical element consisting of spherical or ovoid nuclei, or of spherical cellulæ very little or not at all granular. [L, 41.]

CYTOCHYLEMA [Strasburger] (Lat.), n. n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-ki²(ch²u⁴)-e(a)/ma³. Gen., *cytochylematos (-is)*. From κύτος, a cell, and χυλός, juice. Ger., *Interflarmasse*. The more fluid portion of the cell protoplasm which fills up the spaces of the network formed by the cytochylolasm. [“Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.,” xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOCHYME [Strasburger], n. Si²to-kim. Lat., *cytochyma* (from κύτος, a cell, and χυμός, juice). Ger., *Cytochym*. The watery fluid found in the vacuoles of plant-cells; also the homogeneous ground-substance of the body of a cell. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.,” 1884, p. 246 (J); “Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.,” xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku⁶s)-to(to³)-ko²k'(ku²s)/ku³s. From κύτος, a cell, and κόκκος, a kernel. Ger., *Stammkern*. The nucleus of a cytula. [L, 146.]

CYTOCORMUS (Lat.), n. m. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-ko²rm(u³s)(u⁴s). From κύτος, a cell, and κόρμος, a stem. Haeckel's term for one of

his six forms of morphological units derived from a cell-stock or cell-fusion of previously separated cells such as occur in lactiferous and spiral vessels of plants and muscular and nerve-fibres of animals. [a, 24.]

CYTODA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-tod/a³. See CYTODE.—**Cytodæ membranoseæ**. See LEPYCYTODES.—**Cytodæ primordiales**. See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODE, n. Si'tod. Lat., *cytoda* (from κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance), *cellina*. Fr., c. Ger., C., *kernloses Plasmastück*, *kernlose Zelle*, *Plasmaklumpen*, *ohne Kern*, *Protoplasmakörperchen*. Syn.: *protoplasmic corpuscle*. Of Haeckel (1866), a minute cell-like mass of living matter without a nucleus. [J, 9.]—**C. générateur** [Van Beneden] (Fr.). A *Gregarina* when it presents itself as a spherical mass of naked, granular, non-nucleated protoplasm. [L, 321.]—**Encased c.** See LEPYCYTODE.—**Naked c.**, **Primitive c.**, **Simple c.** See GYMNOCYTODE.

CYTODIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-di(di²)-e²r/(a³e²r)-e²s-i²s. Gen., *cytodiaireseos* (-æ²esis). From κύτος, a cell, and διαίρεσις, division. Fr., *cytodiérèse*. Of Carnoy, cell division. ["La cellule," 1885 (J).]

CYTODLÆRETIC, adj. Si-to-di-e²r-e²t/i²k. Fr., *cytodierétique*. Pertaining to cytodiairesis. [A, 385.]

CYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-je²n(ge²n)-e²s-i²s. Gen., *cytogenesios* (-gen/esis). From κύτος, a cell, and γένεσις, generation. Cell-formation. [J.]

CYTOGENETIC, **CYTOGENIC**, adj's. Si-to-je²n-e²t/i²k, -je²n/i²k. Lat., *cytogeneticus*. Pertaining to or concerned in the formation of cells. [K.]

CYTOGENOUS, adj. Si-to-je²n-u³s. Lat., *cytogeneticus*. Fr., *cytogène*, *cytogenétique*. Ger., *cytogen*. 1. Pertaining to a tissue or part containing cells, especially lymphoid cells. 2. Pertaining to a tissue giving rise to cells. [J, 33, 35.]

CYTOGENY, n. Si-to-je²n-i². See CYTOGENESIS.

CYTOHYALOPLASMA [Haunstein and Strasburger] (Lat.), n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-hi(hu⁶)-a²l(a³)-o(o³)-pla²z(pla³s)-ma³. Gen., *cytohyaloplasmatos* (-is). From κύτος, a cell, υαλος, transparent, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Ger., *Färlarmasse*. The more solid constituent of cell-protoplasm, which forms threads that may or may not be arranged in a network. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOID, adj. Si'toid. Lat., *cytoides* (from κύτος, a cell, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *cytoïde*. Cell-like. [J.]

CYTO-IDIOPLASMA (Lat.), n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-i²d-i²-o(o³)-pla²z(pla³s)/ma³. Gen., *cyto-idioplasmatos* (-is). From κύτος, a cell, ἴδιος, peculiar, and πλάσμα, formed matter. The idoplasma of the cell-body, in contradistinction to that of the cell-nucleus. [Strasburger (J).]

CYTOLOGY, n. Si-to³/o-ji². From κύτος, a cell, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *cytologie*. The science of cells. [J.]

CYTOMICROSOME, n. Si-to-mi²/r²-o-som. From κύτος, a cell, μικρος, small, and σῶμα, a body. Ger., *Cytomikrosom*. A microsome, or tube-shaped granule, of chromatin found in the threads of the cytohyaloplasma of cells. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 211 (L).]

CYTOMITOME, n. Si-to³m/i²t-om. From κύτος, a cell, and μῖτος, a thread. The fibril or fibrils of a cell-body. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1886 (J).]

CYTOPLASMA (Lat.), **CYTOPLASMA** (Lat.), n's n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-pla²z in -pla²z(pla³s)/ma³. Gen., *cytoplasmatos* (-is). From κύτος, a cell, and πλάσμα, formed matter. Fr., *cytoplasme*. Ger., C., *Zellplasma*. 1. Of Kölliker (1863), protoplasm. 2. The substance of the cell-body in contradistinction to that of the nucleus, or caryoplasma. [Strasburger, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 246 (J).]—**C. fäden** (Ger.). Fibrils of the protoplasm of the cell-body. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1884, p. 285 (J).]—**C'fasern** (Ger.). See *Achromatic FIBRILS*.

CYTOPLASTIC, adj. Si-to-pla²s/ti²k. Ger., *cytoplastisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of cytoplasm. [J.]

CYTOPLASTIN, n. Si-to-pla²st/i²n. A "viscous, extensible" substance, resisting the action of pepsin and trypsin, found by F. Schwarz in cell-protoplasm. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 171 (L).]

CYTOPROCT, n. Si'to-pro²kt. From κύτος, a cell, and πρῶκτος,

the anus. In certain *Infusoria*, an orifice serving for the discharge of the non-nutritious portions of the food. [L, 210.]

CYTOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-spu⁶rm-(spe²rm)/e²-e(a³e²). From κύτος, a cell, and σπέρμα, seed. A subsection of *Algae*, of the old suborder *Gymnospermeæ*, comprising genera now ranked among the *Fuocidæ*. The *Cytosporæ* (Fr., *Cytosporées*) of Ehrenberg are a cohort of *Fungi*, consisting of *Coccopleum*, *Apiosporium*, *Chaetomium*, and *Cytospora*. The *Cytosporiacei* of Pfeiffer are an order of the *Pyrenomyces*, comprising the *Leveilleini*, *Cytospori*, and *Parmulari*. [B, 41; B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-to²st/a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *cytostasios* (-ost/asis). From κύτος, a cell, and στάσις (see STASIS). Stasis of the white blood-corpuscles, as in the incipient stage of inflammation (*q. v.*). [K.]

CYSTOSTOME, n. Si'to-stom. Lat., *cytostoma* (from κύτος, a cell, and στόμα, an aperture). In certain *Infusoria*, an orifice serving for the ingestion of food. [L, 210.]

CYTOTÆNIA [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-te/(ta³e²)-ni²-a³. See TÆNIA.

CYTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-the(tha)/ka³. From κύτος, a cell, and θήκη, a cover. Fr., *cytothèque*. That portion of the cocoon of an insect which covers the body. [L, 180.]

CYTOTOMIE (Fr.), n. Se-to-to-me. From κύτος, a cell, and τέμνειν, to cut. The anatomy of cells. [Carnoy (J, 15).]

CYTOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-zo/a³. Fr., *cytozoaires*. See PROTOZOA.

CYTOZOON, n. Si(ku⁶)-to(to³)-zo'o²n. From κύτος, a cell, and ζῶον, a living being. Fr., *cytozoaire*. A peculiar mass of protoplasm found in blood-corpuscles and in many epithelial cells; considered by Lankester to be a parasite. [K, 16.] Cf. WÜRMCHEM.

CYTR DRZEWO (Polish), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88.]

CYTRULE, n. In Bohemia, the *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.]

CYTRYN, n. In Bohemia, the *Citrus medica*. [B, 88.]

CYTTARIA (Lat.), n. f. Si²t(ku⁶t)-ta(ta³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *cyttaria*. A genus of hymenomycetous *Fungi*, parasites upon South American evergreen beeches. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**C. Berteri**. A species found in Chili, occasionally eaten. [B, 61.]—**C. Darwinii**. A species found in Tierra del Fuego and forming an important article of food there. [B, 61.]—**C. Gunnii**. An edible species found in Tasmania.

CYTTARIEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Si²t(ku⁶t)-ta²r(ta³r)-i(i²)/e²-i(e). 1. Of Léveillé, a family of *Fungi* (subsequently a section of the *Cyathidei*), consisting of the genus *Cyttaria*. 2. Of Pfeiffer, a section of the tribe *Dichanacei*, of the *Pyrenomyces*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

CYTTAROS (Lat.), n. m. Si²t(ku⁶t)/ta²r(ta³r)-o³s. Gr., κύτταρος. See CYTTAROS.

CYTTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Si²t(ku⁶t)/ti²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Acanthopterygii*. The *Cyttina* are a group of the *Scobriddæ*. [L, 207, 280.]

CYTULA (Lat.), n. f. Si²t(ku⁶t)/u²(u⁴)-la³. Ger., *Stammzelle*. A fertilized ovum. [L, 146.]

CYTULOCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²t(ku⁶t)-u²(u⁴)-lo(lo³)-ko²k'-ku³s(ku⁴s). The nucleus of the first cleavage globule. [L, 146.]

CYTULOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Si²t(ku⁶t)-u²(u⁴)-lo(lo³)-pla²z-(pla³s)/ma³. Gen., *cytuloplasmatos* (-is). Ger., *Furchungsdotter*. The protoplasm of the first cleavage globule. [L, 146.]

CYZICENUS (Lat.), n. m. Si²t(ku⁶t)-i²-se(ka)/nu³s(nu⁴s). Gr., κυζικένος. A certain vulnerary plaster mentioned by Galen. [A, 325.]

CZACKIA (Lat.), n. f. Kza³k/i²-a³. A genus of plants, made by some authors a section of the genus *Anthericum*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**C. Hillestrum**. Fr., *lis de Saint Erme*. A species found in mountainous forests in southern Europe. Its tuberos root was formerly official as *radix liliastri*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

CZARKOW (Pol.), n. Tsa²r/ko. A place in Silesia, where there is a gaseous saline spring. [L, 49.]

CZERVICZE (Hung.), n. Che²r/vi²-che². See PARÁD.

CZIGELKA (Hung.), n. Chi²g'e²/ka⁴. A place near Bartfeld, in Hungary, where there is a spring containing iodine and chlorides. [A, 319.]

D

DA, n. 1. In Languedoc, the date. [L, 41.] 2. A Japanese variety of rice with small, reddish grains. [A, 385.]

DAAN (Hind.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DAANGA (Singh.), n. The *Spathodes longiflorus*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DAAURITH, n. See MAL de coit.

DAB (Hind.), n. 1. The *Viburnum nervosum* and the *Poa cynosuroides*. 2. In Bengal, the *Xyris indica*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DABACH (Ar.), n. The *Viscum album*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DABA CHETTA (Tel.), n. The *Citrus medica*. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DABALI (Guz.), n. The *Abutilon indicum*. [A, 479.]

DABANE-HINDI (Pers.), n. The *Mylabris cichorii*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xx (a, 21).]

DABBERLACK, n. Da²b/u⁶r-la²k. The *Alaria esculenta*. [A, 505.]

DABBERRIES, n. pl. Da²b/be²r-i²z. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505.]

DABER-LOCKS, n. Da²b/u⁶r-lo²ks. See DABBERLACK.

DABINGORA, n. The *Croton variegatum*. [B, 88.]

DABECLE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²b(da³b)-e/(o³e²)-si²(ki²)-e(a³e²). Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Rhodocarææ*, comprising *Bryanthus*, *Phyllodoce*, *Dabecia*, *Menziesia*, *Azalea*, *Osmothamnus*, *Rhodothamnus*, and *Kalmia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DABRA (Hind.), n. The *Uvaria picta*. [A, 479.]

DABURI, n. The *Bixa orellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DACALO-TANDALO, n. An Indian plant, a decoction of which is used for the cure of cutaneous eruptions. [L, 87.]

DACAMPIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³-ka²mp-i(ji)²e²-e(a³-e²). Of Körber, a family of lichens belonging to the *Kryoblusti*, comprising *Endopryenium*, *Catopyrenium*, *Dacampia*, and *Dermatocarpon*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DACELONINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da(da³)-se²l(ke²)-o²n-i(e)/ne-(na²-e²). A subfamily of the *Halcyonidae*. [L, 121.]

DACH (Ger.), n. Da³ch². A roof-like structure.—**D'decker**. See *TRANSVERSUS pedis*.—**D'hauslaub**. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [L, 43].—**D'wurzel**. See *THE SEMPERVIVUM TECTORUM*. [a, 24].—**D'ziegelförmig**. Imbricated. [L, 43.]

DACHA, n. Of the Hottentots, cucumbers, and the *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DACHEL (Egyptian), n. According to Bory, the genus *Elate*; according to Adanson, the genus *Phoenix*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D'kern**. Of Stilling, the nucleus of the tegumentum. [L, 6; K.]

DACHRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da³k(da³ch²)-ri²d(ru⁶d)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *DACRYDIUM*.

DACHS (Ger.), n. Da³ch²s. The badger (*Meles taxus*).—**D'blut**. The dried blood of *Meles taxus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'fett**. See *ADEPS TAXI*.—**D'harn**. See *HYRACIUM*.—**D'kern**. Stilling's nucleus. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1888, p. 202.]

DACNEROS (Lat.), adj. Da³k(da³k)-ne(na)²ro²s. Gr., δακνηρός. See *DACNODOS*; as a n., in the neut., *dacneron*, an old term for a certain pungent collyrium. [A, 358.]

DACNODES (Lat.), adj. Da³k(da³k)-nod/ez(as). Gr., δακνώδης. Ger., *beissend*. Biting (i. e., highly irritating). [A, 322.]

DACNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-nos/i²s. Gen., *dacnos/eos* (-is). From δάκνω, to bite. Fr., *dacnose*. Ger., *Beissen*. A biting or pungency. [L, 50.]

DACRÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. i. Da³k(da³k)-re²m(ra²-e²m)-o²r-ri(ru⁶)si²s. See *DACRÆMORRHYSIS*.

DACRY (Lat.), n. n. Da(da³)/kri(kru⁶). Gr., δάκρυ. See *DACRYON*.

DACRYADENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-a²d-(a³d).e²n a²l(a³l)/ji²(gi²)-a³. From δάκρυ, a tear, δάνη, a gland, and άλγος, pain. Fr., *dacryadenalgie*. Ger., *Thränenrüsenschmerz*. Pain in the lacrymal gland. [A, 322.]

DACRYADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-a²d(a³d).e²n-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *dacryadenit'idos* (-is). From δάκρυ, a tear, and δάνη, a gland (see also -itis²). Fr., *dacryadénite*. Ger., *Thränenrüsenschleimhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland. [A, 322.]

DACRYADENOSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-a²d(a³d).e²n-o(o²)-si²r(ski²r)/ru⁶(ru⁶s). From δάκρυ, a tear, δάνη, a gland, and σκίρρυσος, to become indurated. Fr., *dacryadenoscirrhus*. Ger., *Thränenrüsenschleimhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland. [L, 50.]

DACRYÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-e²m-(a³-e²m)-o(o²)-si²r(ski²r)/ru⁶(ru⁶s). Gen., *dacryæmorrhys/eos* (-is). From δάκρυ, a tear, αίμα, blood, and ῥέω, a streaming. Fr., *dacryhémorrhysie*. Ger., *Thränenblutfluss*. Originally, a flow of bloody tears; subsequently, hæmorrhage from the lacrymal passages. [F; L, 50, 135.]

DACRYAGOGATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-a²g-(a³g)-o²g-(og)-a²l(a³l)-re(re)/zi²(si²)-a³. From δάκρυ, a tear, ἀγωγός, conducting, and ἀπρῶτος, imperforate. Fr., *dacryagogatresie*. Ger., *Verschliessung der Thränengänge*. Occlusion of the lacrymal duct. [L, 50.]

DACRYAGOGUS (Lat.), adj. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-a²g(a³g)-og/-u³s(u⁴s). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀγωγός, conducting. Fr., *dacryagogus*. Ger., *thränenführend*. Tear-conducting (said of the lacrymal passages). [L, 116.]

DACRYALLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-a²l(a³l)-le(lo³-e²)-os/i²s. Gen., *dacryallos/eos* (-is). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἀλλοίωσις, a change. An abnormal state of the lacrymal secretion. [A, 322.]

DACRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da³k(da³k)-ri²d(ru⁶d)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., δακρυδιον (dim. of δάκρυ, a tear). Ger., *Thränenchen* (1st def.). 1. A drop (a so-called tear) of gum or resin, especially scammony. [A, 311.] 2. Of Solander, a genus of the family *Taxineæ*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**D. cupressinum** [Solander]. **D. taxifolium**. A species of *D.* (2d def.) indigenous to New Zealand, said to acquire a height of 200 feet. Its shoots are made into a beverage having the same antiscorbutic properties as spruce-beer. [B, 19, 245 (a, 24).]

DACRYELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-e²l-ko²si²s. Gen., *dacryelcos/eos* (-is). From δάκρυ, a tear, and ἔλκος, ulceration. Fr., *dacryelcose*. Ger., *Verschwörung der Thränenwerkzeuge*, *Thränengeschwür*. Ulceration of the lacrymal apparatus. [L, 135.]

DACRYGELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-je²l(ge²l)-o²si²s. Gen., *dacrygelos/eos* (-is). From δακρυγέλωσις, smiling through tears. Alternating laughter and weeping, as in hysteria. [L, 50.]

DACRYHÆMORRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-he²m(ha³-e²m)-o²r-ri(ru⁶)si²s. See *DACRÆMORRHYSIS*.

DACRYHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-he²l-ko²si²s. See *DACRYELCOSIS*.

DACRYIN, n. Da³k/ri²i²n. Lat., *dacryinum*, *dacryina* (from δάκρυ, a tear). Fr., *dacryine*. Ger., *Thränenstoff*, *Dacryin*. A peculiar substance found in tears. [L, 50.]

DACRYMA (Lat.), n. n. Da³k(da³k)-ri(ru⁶)ma³. Gen., *dacrym/atos* (-is). Gr., δάκρυμα. See *DACRYON* (1st def.).

DACRYOADENALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-a²d(a³d).e²n-a²l(a³l)/ji²(gi²)-a³. See *DACRYADENALGIA*.

DACRYADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-a²d(a³d).e²n-i(e)/ti²s. See *DACRYADENITIS*.

DACRYOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-ble²n-no²r-re(re)/ro²(e²)-a³. From δάκρυον, a tear, κλύω, mucus, and ῥέω, to flow. Fr., *dacryoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenfleischfluss*. A mucous discharge from the lacrymal passages. [L, 41, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-a²l(a³l)/ji²(gi²)-a³. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and άλγος, pain. Fr., *dacryocystalgie*. Ger., *Thränensackschmerz*. Pain in the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTANTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-a²(a³t)-on(o²n)/i²-a³. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and ἀτομία, relaxation. Fr., *dacryocystantonie*. Ger., *Erschlaffung des Thränensacks*. Atony of the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTE (Lat.), **DACRYOCYSTIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)(e/a).-i²s. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and ἄστυ, a tumor. Fr., *dacryocyste*, *sac lacrymale*. Ger., *Thränensack*. The lacrymal sac. [F.]

DACRYOCYSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *dacryocystit'idos* (-is). Fr., *dacryocystite*. Ger., *Thränensackentzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]—**D. blennorrhœica**. Fr., *dacryocystite blennorrhéique*. Ger., *blennorrhöische Thränenschleimhautentzündung*. Suppurative inflammation of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—**D. catarrhalis**. Fr., *dacryocystite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhische Thränenschleimhautentzündung*. A disease of the lacrymal sac characterized by a reddened and swollen condition of the mucous membrane lining the sac and canaliculi, and the secretion of an abundant, clear or slightly cloudy fluid, mucus or muco-pus, which can be pressed out of the puncta by the finger. There is always some catarrhal conjunctivitis present, with perhaps slight reddening of the skin over the sac. [F.]—**D. phlegmonosa**. Fr., *dacryocystite phlegmonense*. Ger., *phlegmonöse Thränenschleimhautentzündung*. Phlegmonous inflammation of the lacrymal sac, characterized by infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue with serum and lymphoid cells. There is a very hard, brawny, prominent swelling of the region of the sac, and this dense infiltration spreads to all the neighboring tissues. No pus can be pressed out from the puncta; there are great pain and local heat of skin, and often a rise in the general temperature. The lids are often entirely closed, and the skin is purple and glazed. [F.]—**D. purulenta**. Fr., *dacryocystite purulente*. Ger., *eitriche Thränenschleimhautentzündung*. See *D. blennorrhœica*.

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o²)-ble²n-no²r-re(re)/ro²(e²)-a³. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, κλύω, mucus, and ῥέω, to flow. Fr., *dacryoblennorrhée*. Ger., *Thränensackschleimfluss*. A mucous discharge from the lacrymal sac. [L, 50.]

DACRYOCYSTOBLENNOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o²)-ble²n-no²st-a³(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *dacryocystoblennostas/eos* (-nost/as)-is. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, κλύω, mucus, and στάσις, stagnation. Ger., *Stöckung des Schleimabganges aus dem Thränensack*. An accumulation of mucus in the lacrymal sac. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DACRYOCYSTOCŒLE (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o²)-se(ka)/le(la). In Eng., da³k-ri²-o-si²st-o-sel. From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and κύλη, a tumor. Fr., *dacryocystocèle*. Ger., *Thränensackbruch*. A hernia of the lacrymal sac. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DACRYOCYSTOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o²p-to²si²s. Gen., *dacryocystoptos/eos* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, and πτώσις, a falling. Ger., *Vorfall des Thränensacks*. Prolapse of the lacrymal sac. [A, 322.]

DACRYOCYSTOSYRINGOKATAKLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o²)-si²r(su⁶r)-i²a²-go(go²)-ka²t-ka²(ka²)-a²(a³)-kl(i)/kle²-e²-si²s. Gen., *dacryocystosyringokatakleis/eos* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, κύστις, a sac, σφύγγη, a fistula, and κατακλείσις, closure. An operation proposed by Dieffenbach for the healing of lacrymal fistulae. It consisted in paring the edges of the fistula, dissecting up the skin around the opening, and uniting the lips of the wound by sutures, assisting the sliding of the skin-flaps by lateral incisions through the skin. The name and the operation are now obsolete. [F.]

DACRYODES (Lat.), adj. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-od/ez(as). Gr., δακρυόδης (from δάκρυ, a tear, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dacryode*. Ger., *thränenähnlich* (1st def.), *thränenartig* (1st def.). 1. Tear-like, occurring in tears (said of gummy exudations). [A, 322; L, 41.] Cf. *DACRYOM*. 2. Weeping. 3. As a n., of Vahl, a genus of trees now assigned to the *Anacardiææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DACRYOHÆMORRHŒA (Lat.), **DACRYOHÆMORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-he²m(ha³-e²m)-o²r-re(re)/ro²(e²)-a³.-ri(ru⁶)si²s. See *DACRÆMORRHYSIS*.

DACRYOID, adj. Da³k/ri²-oid. Gr., δακρυόειδης. Lat., *dacryoides*, *dacryoides*. Fr., *dacryoïde*. Ger., *thränenähnlich*. Resembling or having the form of a tear (i. e., pointed at one extremity and rounded at the other, like the seeds of pears, etc.). [B, 121; L, 41.]

DACRYOLIN, n. Da³k/ri²-o-li²n. From δάκρυον, a tear. Fr., *dacryoline*. Ger., *Thränenina*. An organic substance found in the tears, which is not coagulated by acids or by heat, but which by slow evaporation in the open air is converted into a yellow and insoluble substance. [L, 41, 49.]

DACRYOLITE, **DACRYOLITH**, n's. Da³k/ri²-o-llt, -li²th. Lat., *dacryolithus* (from δάκρυον, a tear, and λίθος, a stone). Fr., *dacryolithe*. Ger., *Dacryolith*, *Thränenstein*. See *LACRYMAL CALCULUS*.

DACRYOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-li²th-i²a(a³)/si²s. Gen., *dacryolithias/eos* (-is). Ger., *Thränen-*

steinbildung. The formation of concretions in the lacrymal passages. [A, 319.]

DACRYOMA, n. n. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o/ma³. Gen. *dacryomatos* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear. Fr. *dacryome*. Ger. *Dacryom*, *Verwachsung der Thränenpunkte*. Properly, a lacrymal tumor; of R. A. Vogel, a diseased condition of the *puncta lacrimalia* by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and in consequence trickle over the face. [A, 385; L, 41, 50.]

DACRYON (Lat.), n. n. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o²n. Gr. δάκρυον. Fr., *larme* (1st and 2d def's). Ger., *Thräne* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A tear, the lacrymal secretion. [F.] 2. An old name for opium and certain other gummy substances, especially those that exude in tear-like masses. [A, 325, 337.] 3. Of Theophrastus, the *Croix lacrima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In craniometry, a point on the side of the root of the nose where the frontal bone, the lacrymal bone, and the ascending process of the superior maxillary bone meet. [L, 149, 150.]

DACRYONOME (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o²n/om(o²m)-e(a). Gen., *dacryonomes*. From δάκρυον, a tear, and νόμος, a spreading ulcer. Fr., *dacryonome*. Ger., *Fressendes Geschwür der Thränenwerkzeuge*. 1. A corroding ulcer of the lacrymal passages. [L, 50.] 2. Improperly, epiphora. [A, 301.]

DACRYOPŒUS (Lat.), **DACRYOPOIOS** (Lat.), adj's. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-pe(po³e²)-u³s(u⁴s), -po³i²-o²s. Gr., δακρυποῖός. Fr., *dacryopé*. Ger., *Thränenverursachend*. Causing lacrymation. [A, 301.]

DACRYOPS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o²ps(ops). Gen., *dacryopos* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *tumeur des voies lacrymales*. Ger., *Thränenrüsengeschwulst*. Cystic distension of one or more of the excretory ducts of the lacrymal gland. [F.]—*D. fistulosa*. See *Lacrymal fistula*.

DACRYOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o²p-to/si²s. Gen., *dacryoptosis* (-os). See *DACRYOPTOSIS*.

DACRYOPYORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-pi(pu⁶)-o²r-re(ro³e²)-a³. From δάκρυον, a tear, πύον, pus, and ῥέειν, to flow. Fr., *dacryopyorrhée*. Ger., *Thräneneiterfluss*. A discharge of mingled pus and tears, probably from the lacrymal sac through the canaliculi. [F.]

DACRYOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-pi(pu⁶)-o²si²s. Gen., *dacryopyosis* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and πύσις, suppuration. Fr., *dacryopyose*. Suppuration of the lacrymal passages. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

DACRYORRHŒA (Lat.), **DACRYORRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o²r-re(ro³e²)-a³, -ri(ru⁶)/si²s. See *DACRYORRHŒA*.

DACRYOLEN (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-sol²(lan). Gen., *dacryosolenos* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and ὥλη, a canal. Fr., *d. Ger., Thränenangang*. The lacrymal canal or duct. [F.]

DACRYOLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-sol²-e²(an)-ie(i)e/ti²s. Gen., *dacryosolenitidos* (-is). Fr., *dacryosolenite*. Ger., *Thränenangenzündung*. Inflammation of the lacrymal ducts. [F; L, 50.]

DACRYOSTAGIA [Benedict] (Lat.), **DACRYOSTAGMA** (Lat.), **DACRYOSTAGON** (Lat.), n's f. n., and n. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-sta(sta³)/ji²(gi²)-a³, -sta³/st(sta³)/ma³, -o²st/a³g(a³g)-o²(on). From δάκρυον, a tear, and στάζειν, to let drop. Fr., *dacryostagme*. Ger., *Thränenträufeln*. Syn.: *stillicidium lacrimarum*. A continual dropping of tears. [L, 50.]

DACRYOSYRIX (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o(o²)-si²r-(su³r)/p²n²x. Gen., *dacryosyringos* (-is). From δάκρυον, a tear, and σύριξ, a pipe. Fr., *dacryosyrinx*. Ger., *Thränenfistel* (1st def.), *Tränenstritze* (2d def.). 1. A lacrymal fistula. 2. A syringe for the lacrymal ducts. [L, 50, 135.]

DACRYRRHŒA (Lat.), **DACRYRRHYSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-re(ro³e²)-a³, -ri(ru⁶)/si²s. From δάκρυον, a tear, and ῥέειν, to flow, or ῥέσις, a flow. Fr., *dacryorrhée*. Ger., *Thränenfluss*, *Thränenträufeln*. An excessive secretion of tears; lacrymation. [F.] Its unilateral occurrence has been observed by Féré in a case of locomotor ataxia. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 166.]

DACRYURIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ri²(ru⁶)-u²(u)/ri²-a³. From δάκρυ, a tear, and οὔρον, urine. Fr., *dacryurie*. Ger., *Thränenharnen* (1st def.). 1. A supposed excretion of tears in the urine. 2. The involuntary flow of urine in hysterical and nervous persons while they are weeping. [L, 50.]

DACTYL, n. Da²k/ti²l. Gr., δάκτυλος. A finger or toe. [L, 343.]

DACTYLANTHŒA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-a²n-(a³n)/the²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *dactylanthées*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Balanophoræ*, consisting of the genus *Dactylanthus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DACTYLATE, adj. Da²k/ti²l-at. Lat., *dactylatus*, *dactylosus*. Fr., *dactylé*. 1. Finger-shaped. 2. Provided with fingers or finger-like appendages. The *Dactylati* are a family of the *Holobranchiata*. [L, 41.]

DACTYLÈNE (Fr.), n. Da³k-te-le²n. Syn.: *gelée pectoral*, *gelée analeptique*. A preparation made by mixing 375 parts of *quatre fruits pectoraux*, 90 each of licorice, gum arabic, and manna, 125 of gelatin, and 750 of sugar, with a quantity of water sufficient to form a jelly. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

DACTYLETHRA (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-e²th(ath)-ra. Gen., *dactylethras*. Gr., δακτυλήθρα, δακτυλίθρα. Fr., *dactyléthre*. 1. A protective covering for the finger. 2. A medicament prepared or to be applied with the fingers. [A, 325.] 3. A genus of the *Dactylethridæ*. [L, 49.]

DACTYLETHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-e²th/ri²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Aglossa*. [L, 353.]

DACTYLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-e(a)/tu³s(tu⁴s). The hermodactyl. [L, 94.]

DACTYLEUS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-e²-u³s(u⁴s). Ger., *Fingerflosser*. Of Duméril, a fingered fish (i. e., one that appears to have fingers on the pectoral fins). [A, 322.]

DACTYLI (Lat.), n. m., pl. of *dactylus* (q. v.). Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-i(e).

DACTYLICUS (Lat.), adj. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)/i²k-u³s(u⁴s). 1. Pertaining to a digit. 2. Pertaining to the anus. [A, 322.]

DACTYLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)/i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Proboscifera*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 180 (L).]

DACTYLIFEROUS, adj. Da²k-ti²-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *dactyliferus* (from *dactylus* [q. v.], and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *dactylifère*. Bearing or producing dates. [L, 42, 180.]

DACTYLINUS (Lat.), adj. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-i(e)/nu³s(nu⁴s). Fr., *dactylin*. Ger., *fingerartig*. Pertaining to the fingers or toes. [L, 41, 180.]

DACTYLION (Lat.), n. n. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)/i²-o²n. See *DACTYLION*.

DACTYLIOS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)/i²-o²s. See *DACTYLION*.

DACTYLIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-i²s. Gen., *dactylidos* (-is). Gr., δάκτυλις. Fr., *dactyle*. 1. Of Pliny, an elongated, finger-like kind of grape. [A, 318.] 2. A Linnean genus of the *Gramineæ*. [B, 19, 42, 121; B, 115 (a, 24).]—*D. glomerata* (Linneus). The cock's-foot grass, a species of *D.* (2d def.) growing in Great Britain, valued for its growth in pasturage. Dogs eat it to excite vomiting. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DACTYLITHTRA (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-i²th'ra³. See *DACTYLETHRA*.

DACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *dactylitidos* (-is). Gr., δάκτυλιτις. Fr., *dactylite*. Ger., *Fingerentzündung* (2d def.). 1. Of Dioscorides, a plant supposed to have been an *Aristolochia*. [B, 115 (a, 24).] 2. Inflammation of a finger or toe. [L, 50, 109, 135.]—*D. syphilitica*. A chronic lesion of the periosteal and bony structures of a finger or toe, occurring as a manifestation of syphilis. It is of a gummatous nature, produces a peculiar deforming enlargement, and may terminate in absorption or in destructive ulceration. [R. W. Taylor, "Am. Jour. of Syph. and Dermat.," 1871, p. 1.]

DACTYLIUM (Lat.), n. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., δακτυλίον. 1. The little finger. 2. Of R. A. Vogel, syndactylism. [A, 322.] 3. Of Nees, a genus of filamentous *Fungi*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DACTYLIUS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)/i²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., δάκτυλιος. 1. Of Hippocrates, a disc-shaped pastille. [A, 325.] 2. The anus. [A, 322.] 3. A spurious genus of *Entozoa*, now regarded as an "abranchiata setigerous annelid," one species of which (*D. aculeatus*) was designedly introduced into the urine. [L, 16.]

DACTYLOBUS (Lat.), adj. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)/ob(o²b)-u³s(u⁴s). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and λῶβος, a lobe. Fr., *dactylobé*. Ger., *fingerlappig*. Having large, fleshy digits in the form of a thimble; as a n., in the m. pl., *dactylobi*, a suborder of the *Grallatores*. [L, 41, 180.]

DACTYLOCALYCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o(o²)-ka³l(ka³l)-i²s(u⁶k)/i²d-e(a³-e²). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and κάλυξ (see *CALYX*). A family of the *Inermia*. [L, 121.]

DACTYLOCAMPSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o(o²)-ka³mp(ka³mp)-so-so³-di²n(du⁶n)/i²-a³. Fr., *dactylocampsodynie*, a bending, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *dactylocampsodynie*. Ger., *schmerzhaftige Fingerbeugung*. Pain on bending the fingers. [L, 50.]

DACTYLOCTENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o²kt-e²n(i²)-u³m(u⁴m). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and κτενίον, a little comb. Of Willdenow, a genus of the *Gramineæ* related to *Eleusine*. [B, 244.]—*D. ægyptiacum*. An African species. The seeds furnish a sudorific decoction used in renal diseases. [B, 173, 245.]

DACTYLODOCHME (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o(o²)-do²k(do²ch²)/me(ma). Gen., *dactylodochmes*. Gr., δακτυλοδόχημα. A measure of four fingers' breadth. [Gorræus (A, 325).]

DACTYLOGRAPH, n. Da²k/ti²-o-gra³f. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *dactylographe*. An instrument with a key-board designed to convey by the touch the signs of speech and words to blind deaf-mutes, or to the blind conversing with deaf-mutes. [L, 41.]

DACTYLOGRYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o(o²)-gr(i²p)(gru³p)-o²si²s. Gen., *dactylogryposos* (-is). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and γρυπῖον, to crook. An unnatural curvature of the fingers or toes. [A, 322.]

DACTYLOID, adj. Da²k/ti²-oid. Gr., δακτυλοειδής (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *dactyloïde*. Ger., *fingerähnlich*. Finger-like. [A, 387.]

DACTYLOLOGY, n. Da²k-ti²-o-l'og-i². Lat., *dactyloglogia* (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and λόγος, a discourse). Fr., *dactylogologie*, *dactylogalie*. Ger., *Fingersprechen*. The art of representing words by signs made with the fingers. [L, 41, 42, 56.]

DACTYLOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o²l'i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *dactylolysis* (-olysis). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and λύσις, separation. Fr., *dactylolyse*. See *AINNUM*.

DACTYLOMYLEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o(o²)-mi²l(mu³l)-u³s(i²s). See *DACTYLOSMYLEUSIS*.

DACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o²n. The *Cynodon d.* [L, 105 (a, 21).]—*D. officinale*. See *D.*

DACTYLO-PLESSISME (Fr.), n. Da³k-te-lo-ple²s-izm. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and πλῆσσειν, to strike. See *Immediate Percussion*.

DACTYLOPODITE, n. Da²k-ti²o'p'od-it. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and πούς, the foot. The terminal joint of the cephalothoracic appendages of a crustacean. [L, 11, 168.]

DACTYLOPORE, n. Da²k-ti²o-p'or. From δάκτυλος, a finger, and πόρος, a passage. An aperture in the *Cœnostium* of the *Hydrocorallinæ*, through which a dactylozoid is protruded. [L, 121.]

DACTYLOPTEROUS, adj. Da²k-ti²o-p'te²r-u³s. Lat., *dactylopterus* (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and πτερός, a wing or fin). Fr., *dactyloptère*. Ger., *fingerflügelig* (1st def.), *fingerflossig*. 1. Having finger-shaped wings. 2. Having the inferior rays of the pectoral fin partially free. [L, 41, 50, 180.]

DACTYLOS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)/ti²(tu⁶l)-o²s. See *DACTYLUS*.

DACTYLOSMILEUS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o-(o³)smi²l-u³s/i²s. Gen., *dactylosmileus/eos* (-is). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σμιλεῖν, to clip off. Ger., *Abmeisselung der Finger*. An obsolete method of amputating a finger by an oblique cut with a chisel. [A, 319.]

DACTYLOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o-(o²)spa²(spa³s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). From δάκτυλος, a finger, and σπασμός, spasm. Fr., *dactylospasmie*. Ger., *Fingerkrampf*. Cramp of a finger or toe. [L, 50.]

DACTYLOSE, adj. Da²k'ti²o-s. See *DACTYLATE*.

DACTYLOSYPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o-(o³)si²m(su³m)/fi²s(fu³s)-i²s. Gen., *dactylosymphysis/eos* (-syn²/physis). From δάκτυλος, a digit, and σνύφυσσις, a growing together. See *SYNDACTYLISM*.

DACTYLOTHECA (Lat.), **DACTYLOTHECE** (Lat.), n's f. Da²k(da³k)-ti²(tu⁶l)-o-(o³)the(thu)/ka³-se(ka). Gr., *δάκτυλοθήκη* (from δάκτυλος, a finger, and θήκη, a case). Fr., *dactylothèque*. Ger., *Fingerhut* (1st def.), *Zehenschleide* (3d def.). 1. A cot, or protective covering, for a finger. [A, 322.] 2. Of Paré, an appliance for steadying a limp digit. 3. In ornithology, the cutaneous covering of the toes. [L, 41, 343.]

DACTYLOUS, adj. Da²k'ti²o-u³s. See *DACTYLATE*.

DACTYLOZOOID, n. Da²k-ti²o-zo'oid. From δάκτυλος, a finger, ζῶον, an animal, and εἶδος, resemblance. In the *Hydrocorallinæ*, a polyloid which has lost its nutrient functions and has degenerated into a worm-like, mouthless appendage, provided with one or more tentacles. They usually surround a central gastrozoid, forming what is known as a cyclo-system. [L, 121.]

DACTYLUS (Lat.), n. m. Da²k(da³k)/ti²(tu⁶l)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Fr., *dactyle* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *datte* (2d def.). Ger., *Finger* (1st, 4th, and 5th def's), *Dattel* (2d def.). 1. The opposable portion of a chela. 2. An ancient name for the date. 3. See *BELEMNITE*. 4. A digit. 5. A finger's breadth. [A, 325; B, 88 (a, 24); L.]—**Dactyli acetosi**, **Dactyli acidi**. Mediæval terms for tamarinds. [B, 18.]—**Decoctum dactylorum**. Fr., *decoction* (ou *hydrolé*) *de dattes*. Decoction of dates; made by boiling for 1 hour 2 oz. of stoned dates in a quantity of water sufficient to make 1 litre of colature, straining, and sweetening according to taste. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Fructus dactyli**. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Pasta dactylorum** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *pâte de dattes*. A preparation made by boiling 12 parts of dates in 48 of water for half an hour, straining, expressing, adding 60 parts of sugar, clarifying with the whites of 3 or 4 eggs, stirring in 72 parts of gum arabic previously dissolved in 96 of cold water, boiling slightly, and when the mass has acquired the consistence of a soft extract, adding 6 parts of orange-flower water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Pulpa dactylorum** (seu *de dactylis*). See *Pulpe de DATTES*.—**Syrupus dactylorum**. Fr., *sirap de dattes*. Syrup of dates; made by boiling down to one fourth 6 oz. of dates in 4 lbs. of water, straining with expression, allowing to cool, dissolving 2 lbs. of sugar in the colature, clarifying with the white of an egg, straining, and boiling sufficiently. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

DAD (Hind.), n. The *Poa cynosuroides*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]

DÁDAMARDANA (Mah.), n. The *Cassia occidentalis*. [A, 479.]

DÁDARO (Guz.), n. The *Acalypha indica*. [A, 479.]

DADDER-GRASS, n. Da²d'u³r-gra³s. The *Briza media*. [A, 505.]

DADHI (Sansk.), n. Curd. [A, 479.]

DADI-GOGO, n. An amomaceous plant of western Africa where an infusion of the root is used as a remedy for tape-worm. ["Morgagni," 1888, No. 46; "Ctrbl. f. d. ges. Therap.," Feb. 1889, p. 125; "Nouv. rem.," March 8, 1889, p. 120.]

DADIMA (Telooog), **DÁDIMA** (Sanscr.), n's. The *Punica granatum*. [A, 479; B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

DÁDMÁRI (Hind.), n. The *Ammannia vesicatoria*. [A, 479; B, 172 (a, 24).]

DADMENDEN (Hind.), **DADOO-MURDUN** (Beng.), n's. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DADRUGHNA (Sanscr.), n. The *Cassia tora*. [A, 479.]

DADUMARI, n. In Malabar, the *Rhinacanthus communis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DADYL, n. Da²d'i²l. Fr., *dadye*. Ger., *D., Tannenstoff*. Of Blanchet and Sell, a camphene formed by the action of lime at high temperatures on artificial camphor. [B, 4, 270 (a, 24).] Cf. *CAMPHELENE*.

DÆDALEA (Lat.), n. f. De²d(da³e²d)-a(a³)le²a-a³. Of Perseus, a genus of *Fungi* in which the cavities are sinuous and intri-

cate from the partial destruction of the cell-walls. By Fries it is referred to the *Polyporei*, and by Wallroth to the *Gymnospori*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. Bulliardi**. Fr., *agaric à bouchons, four amadou*. See *BOLETUS suberosus*.—**D. quercina**. The *Polyporus igniarius*.—**D. suaveolens**. The *Polyporus suaveolens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DÆDALENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. De²d(da³e²d)-a²(a³l)-e²n²/ki²m(ch²u³m)-a³. Gen., *dædalenchym'atos* (-is). From δαδάλεος, curiously wrought, and ἔγχυμα, something poured in. A tissue of tortuous cells. [L, 73.]

DÆDALEUM (Lat.), n. n. De²d(da³e²d)-a(a³)le²-u³m(u⁴m). From δαδάλεος, brilliant. An instrument, similar to the discs of Uchatus and J. Müller, devised by W. G. Horner as an anorthoscope. The openings are made in the top, or crown, of a hollow cylinder, and the images are made partly upon the inner surface of the crown, which should be transparent, and partly upon the bottom. [F.]

DÆDALEUS (Lat.), adj. De²d(da³e²d)-a(a³)le²-u³s(u⁴s). See *DÆDALOUS*.

DÆDALINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²d(da³e²d)-a²(a³l)-i(e)-na³. A family of the *Phylocorallia*. [L, 244.]

DÆDALOUS, adj. De²d'a²l-n³s. Gr., *δαδάλεος*. Lat., *dædaleus*. Fr., *labyrinthiforme*. Ger., *verworren*. Labyrinthine. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DÆDALUS (Lat.), n. m. De²d'(da³e²d)-a²(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *δαδάλος*. An old name for mercury. [A, 325.]

DÆDION (Lat.), **DÆDIUM** (Lat.), n's n. De²d'(da³e²d)-i²-o²n²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *δαίδιον*. 1. See *BOUGIE*. 2. Of Hippocrates, a resinous application. [A, 311.]

DA-EL-FILLE, n. Elephantiasis Arabum. [A, 319.]

DÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. De²(da³e²)-mi²-a³. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Cynanchæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24); B, 212.]—**D. extensa**. A twining, shrubby species found throughout Afghanistan and India, where it is used in infusion in pulmonary diseases, and the juice of the leaves, mixed with *chunan*, as an external application in rheumatism. It is also said to be employed as a vermifuge. [B, 212, 214; B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DÆMONIA (Lat.), **DÆMONOMANIA** (Lat.), **DÆMONOMELANCHOLIA** (Lat.), **DÆMONOPATHIA** (Lat.), n's f. De²(da³e²)-mon'i²-a³-mo²n(mon)-o(o³)-ma(ma³)ni²-a³-me²l-a²n²-(a³n²)-kol(ch²o³l)i²-a³. From δαίμων, a devil, *μανία*, mania, and *μελαγχολία* (see *MELANCHOLIA*), or *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *démonomanie*, *démonomélancolie*. Ger., *Dämonomanie*, *Dämonomelancholie*. A form of religious melancholia characterized by delusions of being possessed by evil spirits. [A, 319, 322.] Cf. *Demoniac* possession.

DÆMONORRHOPS (Lat.), n. f. De²m(da³e²m)-o²n'o²r-ro²ps-(rops). Gen., *dæmonorrhop'os* (-is). From δαίμων, a devil, and ῥῶψ, a shrub. Of Blume, a genus of palms, by Bentham and Hooker referred to *Calamus*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. draco**. See *CALAMUS draco*.

D. grandis. A species yielding a variety of dragon's-blood. [O. Stroud, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 22, 1886, p. 349.]

DÆNAG (Ar.). The *Convallaria racemosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DÆS (Lat.), n. f. De²(da³e²s). Gen., *da'idōs* (-is). Gr., *δαίς*, *δάς*. An old name for the *Pinus cembra*, also for pitch or any pitch-like material. [A, 318, 325.]

DAFFADILLY, n. Da²f'a²-di²l-i². The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [A, 505.]

DAFFADOWNDILLY, **DAFFADOONDILLY**, **DAFFIDOWNDILLY**, n's. Da²f-a²-du³u³n-di²l-i²-du³n-di²l-i². 1. See *DAFFADILLY*. 2. The *Daphne mezereum*. [A, 505.]

DAFFODIL, n. Da²f'o-di²l. 1. See *DAFFADILLY*. 2. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A, 505.]—**Ajax d.** The *Narcissus Ajax*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bazelman major d.** The *Narcissus trevicianus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bazelman minor d.** The *Narcissus crenulatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Checked d.** The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chiff-d.** The *Narcissus rupicola*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common d.** The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cyclamen-flowered d.** Several species of d's having the perianth segments reversed, like *Narcissus calathinus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**French d.** The *Narcissus tazetta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden d.** The *Narcissus maximus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hoop-petticoat d.** The *Narcissus bulbocodium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Paper-white d.** The *Narcissus pappiræus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Peruvian d.** The *Ismene amanca*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Polyanthus d.** The *Narcissus tazetta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Queen Anne's Jonquil-d.** The *Narcissus pusillus plenus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rush-leaved d.** The *Narcissus juncifolius*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-d.** The *Ismene calathina* (*Narcissus calathinus*). [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**Sea-shore d.** The *Narcissus calathinus*, also the *Pancreatum maritimum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sibthorp's d.** The *Narcissus obvallaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Slender d.** The *Narcissus tenuior*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Small jonquil-d.** The *Narcissus pusillus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Winter-d.** The *Sternbergia lutea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DAFFODILLY, n. Da²f'o-di²l-i². See *DAFFADILLY*.

DAFFODOWNDILLY, **DAFFY**, **DAFFYDOWN**, n's. Da²f-o-du³u³n-di²l-i², da²f'i², -i²-du³-u³n. See *DAFFADOWNDILLY*.

DAFT-BERRIES, n. Da²ft'be²r-i²z. The *Atropa belladonna*. [A, 505.]

DAGA, n. The *Iris germanica*. [B, 88; B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAGADI MITHA, n. A coarse variety of sodium chloride. [A, 479.]

DAGGAR'S SPRING, n. Da²g'g'a³rz. A place in Botetourt County, Virginia, where there is a sulphurous spring. [A, 363.]

DAGGER-FLOWER, n. Da²g'u³r-flu⁵-u⁴-r. The *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DAGGER-PLANT, n. Da²g'u³r-pla²nt. The genus *Yucca*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DAGGERS, n. Da²g'u³rz. Probably the *Poa aquatica*. [A, 505.]

DAGGET, n. See DAGUTT.

DAGOUSSA, n. In Abyssinia, the *Eleusine tocusso*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAGUE, n. Da²g. The antler of a buck when it consists of a single piece without branches. [L, 180.]

DAGUTT, n. Birch-tar. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix, p. 234 (a, 21).]

DAGUILLA DE CUBA (Sp.), n. Da³-gwel'ya da Ku'ba³. The *Lagetta linearia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAHL, n. 1. In Arabia, a species of *Capparis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. In Bombay, curd. [A, 479.]

DAHLFUSS (Ger.), n. Da³l'fus. *Talipes varus*. [L, 135.]

DAHLIA, n. f. Da³l'ia-a³. Named for the botanist Dahl. Fr., *georgine* (2d def.). Ger., *Georgine* (1st def.). 1. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Compositae*, several species of which furnish a purplish coloring matter and have an edible root. The latter is also said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and carminative. 2. Of Thunberg, the genus *Trichocladus*. 3. See DAHLIN. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).] —**D. impérial** (Fr.). See ANILINE VIOLET.—**D.-paper**. Fr., *papier de d.* A test-paper made by tinting unsized paper a violet-blue with some species of *D.* It is colored red by acids and green by alkalis. [A, 301.]

DAHLIN, n. Da³l'ia-n. Fr., *dahlia*. Ger., *D.* 1. A reddish-purple aniline dye obtained by the action of ethyl iodide on *mauveine*. It has been considered identical with methylaniline violet. 2. A white pulverulent substance obtained from several species of *Dahlia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAHRO, n. In Abyssinia, the *Ficus sycomorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAHUE DE CHILE (Sp.), n. Da³-u'a da che'la. The *Chenopodium quinoa*. [B, 121.]

DAIB (Ar.), n. An alchemical name for gold. [L, 116.]

DAIBUSHI (Chin.), n. A Chinese variety of aconite-root. It consists of a large napiform tuber, of a dirty gray or gray-brown color, wrinkled, generally having dried-up buds and small, warty excrescence, and bearing scars of adventitious tubers. It has a saline taste and burning after-taste, and is imported in the salted condition. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21).]

DAI-CUC, n. In Cochinchina, the *Chrysanthemum indicum*. [B, 38.]

DAIDSU, n. In Japan, the *Glycine (Soja) hispida*. [B, 121.]

DAI-HOANG, n. In Cochinchina, the genus *Rheum*. [B, 88; B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAIKON, n. In Japan, the *Rhaphanus sativus* and other species of *Rhaphanus*. [B, 121.]

DAIKON-SO, n. In Japan, the *Rhaphanus sativus*. [B, 121.]

DAIME, n. In Malacca, the *Punica granatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAIMONJISO, n. In Japan, the *Saxifraga cortusæfolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAIS (Lat.), n. f. Da(da)³is. Gr., *daís, dás*. 1. See DES. 2. A genus of the *Daphnaceae*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] —**D. octandra**. Fr., *d. à huit étamines*. A species growing in Java. The seeds are used as a purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DAISY, n. Da³iz. Fr., *marquéríte*. Ger., *Massliebe, Gänseblume*. The *Bellis perennis*; in America, the *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B, 121.] —**American false d.** The *Eclipta brachyloba*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Arctic ox-eye d.** The *Leucanthemum arcticum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Australia d.** The *Vittadenia triloba*. [B, 19 (a, 24).] —**Big d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Blue Alpine d.** The *Aster alpinus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Blue d.** The *Aster tripolium* and various species of *Globularia*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] —**Bull d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**Butter d.** 1. The *Ranunculus acris*, *Ranunculus bulbosus*, and *Ranunculus repens*. 2. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**Christmas d.** The *Aster grandiflorus* and various other species of *Aster*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] —**Chusan d.** The small, or Pomponé, variety of *Chrysanthemum sinense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Common d.** See D.—**Crown d.** The *Chrysanthemum coronarium* and varieties. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Conserve of d.** [Frankf. Disp., 1791, Würtemb. Ph., 1798, Ph. Heripolit., 1796.] A preparation made by beating together 1 part of the flowers of *Bellis perennis* and 2 parts of sugar. [B, 97 (a, 21).] —**Devil's d., Dog-d.** 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 2. The *Achillea millefolium*. 3. The *Bellis perennis*. 4. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24); L, 73.] —**English d., European d.** The *Bellis perennis*. [B.] —**Ewe-d.** The *Potentilla tormentilla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Great d., Greater ox-eye d., Horse-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 511 (a, 24); B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Irish d.** The *Leontodon taraxacum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Marsh-d.** The *Armeria maritima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Michaelmas d.** The *Aster tradescantia*, *Aster tripolium*, etc. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).] —**Midsummer d., Moon-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] —**New Zealand d.-bush.** The *Oleria Haastii*, etc. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Ox-eye d., Poor-land d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**Sea-d.** The *Armeria maritima*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**Shepherd's d., Small d.** The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] —**Swan-River d.** The *Brachycome iberidifolia*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).] —**Syrup of d.** [Palat. Dispensat., 1764, Wür-

temb. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by boiling 9 parts of the juice of *Bellis perennis* down to one half, adding 16 parts of sugar, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 21).] —**Tasmanian d.-tree.** The *Eurydia lyrata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Texas d.** The *Bellis integrifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Tincture of d.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. A sedative preparation made by digesting for 24 hours 4 parts of the dried flowers of *Bellis perennis*, freed from their involucre, with 1 part of sulphuric acid and 32 parts of water, evaporating and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).] —**Turking d.** The *Pyrethrum Tchitchewi*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**Western d.** The *Bellis integrifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] —**White d.** See D.

DAJAKSCH, n. The arrow-poison of Borneo. Its source is not known. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DAKALO-TANDALO, n. A Brahman name for the *Terminalia bellerica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DAKE-BUKI, n. In Japan, the *Senecio japonicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAKEKE, n. In Japan, the *Arundo phragmites*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DAKE-ZERI, n. In Japan, the *Carum calycium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAKH (Hind.), n. The *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAKKA, n. The *Phlomis leonurus*. [L, 87.]

DAKKAR, n. In Western Africa, the *Tamarindus indica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAKKU (Pers., Hind.), n. The *Pastinaca grandis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DALKRYA-ELATTOPRISSA. See Fir-cone RESIN.

DAL (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

DALACHINI (Beng., Bom.), n. The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DALADER, n. The *Rhamnus alaternus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DALARÓ, n. A sea-side resort on the Baltic, near Stockholm. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DALBERGIA (Linnaeus) (Lat.), n. f. Da³l-be²rg'ia-a³. Fr., *dalbergie*. A genus of leguminous, papilionaceous trees, indigenous to the tropics. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] —**D. arborea** (Willdenow). See PONGAMIA *glabra*. —**D. cochinchinensis**, **D. diphaca**. Ger., *cochinchinesische Doppelhülse*. A medium-sized tree found in China, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The sap and a decoction of the leaves are used in cutaneous diseases, and the bark furnishes a stimulating liniment. [B, 180 (a, 24).] —**D. frondosa**. An East Indian tree with a smooth bark and small bluish-white flowers. The leaves are used as an external application in cutaneous diseases; the bark, in infusion, is given in dyspepsia; and a juice which exudes from the root is sometimes applied to ulcers. The seeds yield an oil used in rheumatism. [B, 172 (a, 24).] —**D. melanoxylon**. A Senegal species known as Senegal ebony. [B.] —**D. monetaria**. Fr., *dalbergie en forme de monnaie*. A species growing in Surinam. It furnishes a kind of dragon's-blood. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] —**D. ooljeinensis**. A species from which a sort of kino is extracted. [B, 172 (a, 24).] —**D. scandens**. An East Indian species. The seeds are purgative, and the leaves are used for poultices. [B, 180 (a, 24).] —**D. sissoo**. An East Indian species. The wood is used in the East as an alternative. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24).] —**D. sympathetica**. A plant the leaves of which are used in Goa as an alternative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]

DALBERGIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³l-be²rg-i(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *dalbergiées*. 1. Of Brongniart, a tribe of the *Curvembryæ*, comprising *Dequelia*, *Monetaria*, *Acouroa*, *Geoffræa*, *Andra*, *Parivoa*, *Derris*, *Taralea*, *Pterocarpus*, *Drepanocarpus*, *Müllera*, *Bornea*, *Diphaca*, *Pongamia*, *Dalbergia*, *Eastaphyllum*, *Brya*, *Amerinon*, *Coumarouna*, and *Saraca*. 2. Of DeCandolle, a tribe of the *Papilionaceæ*, comprising *Derris*, *Endospermum*, *Pongamia*, *Dalbergia*, and *Pterocarpus*. 3. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Leguminosæ*, suborder *Papilionaceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Pterocarpeæ*, *Lonchocarpeæ*, and *Geoffrææ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DALEA (Lat.), n. f. Dal'e²a³. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of leguminous, papilionaceous plants. 2. Of P. Brown, the genus *Critonia*. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).] —**D. citriodora**. Sp., *limoncillo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used as an antiperiodic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.] —**D. Emoryi**. A plant found in California, the branches of which, steeped in water, form a bright yellowish-brown dye, and emit a strong rue-like odor. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 21).] —**D. fruticosa**. Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque*. A species with fragrant leaves which are substituted for vanilla. [B, 173 (a, 24).] —**D. polyadenia**. See D. Emoryi.

DALECH (Ar.), n. A variety of the *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DALENIA (Malay), n. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 88, 172 (a, 24).]

DAL-FIL (Ar.), n. Elephantiasis Arabum. [G.]

DALBARDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³l'ia-ba³rd'e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Dryadeæ*, comprising *Dalibarda* and *Rubus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DALIE (Fr.), n. Da³-le. See DAHLIA.

DALIKA (Ar.), n. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DALIM (Hind.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DALKEY, n. Da²l'ke. A sea-bathing station in Leinster County, Ireland, near Dublin. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DALLA (Hind.), n. Sodium carbonate. [A, 496 (a, 24).]

DALLEOCHINE, **DALLEOCHINE**, n's. Da³l'e'o'-ken. Fr., *dalleiochine*. Syn.: *thalleioquin*. See THALLEIOQUINE.

DALMARIE (Fr.), n. Da¹-ma³-re. The *Catophyllum calaba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DALMATIAN CAP, n. Da²-l-ma³-sha²n. An old name for the genus *Tulipa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DALO, n. In Fiji, the *Colocasia antiquorum*. [A. J. F. Skot-towe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DALTONIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da¹-ton-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e-(a³-e²). Of Buch, a family of the *Muscineæ*, consisting of the genus *Daltonia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DALTONIAN, adj. Da¹-ton-i²-a²n. Fr., *daltonien*. Ger., *Daltonisch*. As described by John Dalton; as a n., a person affected with color-blindness. [L, 56.]

DALTONISM, n. Da¹-tu³n-i²zm. From the name of the English chemist, John Dalton. Lat., *daltonismus*. Fr., *daltonisme*. See *COLOR-BLINDNESS*.

DALYELLIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²-ye²/li²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Planariæ*. [L, 261.]

DAM, n. Da²m. In dentistry, a mechanical device for preventing the access of saliva to a tooth during an operation. A common form is a perforated piece of sheet-rubber, the crown of the tooth being brought through the perforation. [A, 483.]

DAMA (Lat.), n. f. Da(da³)ma². From δαίμα, fear. See *CERVUS d.*

DAMA DE NOCHE (Sp.), n. Da³/ma³ da no'cha. In Caracas, the *Cestrum leucocarpum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAMALIC ACID, n. Da²m-a¹/i²k. From δάμαλις, a heifer. Fr., *acide damalique*. Ger., *Damalsäure*. An acid, C₁₂H₂₀O₂, homologous with damaluric acid, obtained, along with the latter, from the urine of the cow and horse, also from human urine. [B, 3, 270 (a, 24).]

DAMALICON (Lat.), **DAMALICUM** (Lat.), n's n. Da²m-(da³m)-a²(a³)i²k-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., δαμαλικόν. See *VACCINE*.

DAMALISIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²m(da³m)-a²(a³)i²s-i²s. Gen., *damalisis'eos* (-al'isis). From δάμαλις, a heifer. An absurd term for vaccination. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DAMALURIC ACID, n. Da²m-a¹-u²/ri²k. From δάμαλις, a heifer, and ούρον, urine. Fr., *acide damalorique*. Ger., *Damalursäure*. An oily liquid, C₇H₁₂O₂, smelling like valerianic acid, obtained from the urine of the cow and horse, also from human urine. [B, 3, 170 (a, 24).]

DAMARIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²m-a³/ri²-a³. See *DAMMAR*.

DAMAS (Fr.), n. Da³-ma². The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DAMASCENE, n. Da²m-a²s-en. See *DAMSON*.

DAMASCENUS (Lat.), adj. Da²m(da³m)-a²s(a³)se²n(ke²n)-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or brought from Damascus; as a n., in the f., *damascena* (*pruna* understood), see *DAMSON* (1st def.). [A, 318.]

DAMASKENBLUME (Ger.), n. Da²m-a³sk'e²n-blum-e². The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DAMASONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²m(da³m)-a²s(a³)s-on/i²-u³m-(u⁴m). Fr., *damasonie*. 1. The genus *Otelia*. 2. A genus of the *Alismaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. stellatum**, **D. vulgare**. Fr., *flète de berger*, *étoile d'eau* (ou de berger). A floating aquatic species of *D.* (2d def.). The root is considered astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DAMASSE (Fr.), n. Da²-ma²s. See *DAMSON*.

DAMASSER (Fr.), n. Da²-ma²-sa. Steel. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DAMASYN, n. The damson. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DAMA-ULA-AKHAVENA, n. The *Calamus draco*. [A, 479 (a, 21).] Cf. *DAMELAKANA*.

DAMBONITE, n. Da²m/ho²n-it. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dambonit*. A body forming prismatic crystals, derived from Gaboon caoutchouc. It has the composition of dimethyldambose, C₆H₁₀(CH₂)₂O₆ = C₆H₁₆O₆. [B, 4, 170 (a, 24).]

DAMBOSE, n. Da²m/bos. From *n'dambo*, a native name. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* A sugar, C₆H₁₂O₆, derived from Gaboon caoutchouc. It crystallizes in 6-sided prisms, melting at 212° C., soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. [B, 2, 4, 270 (a, 24).]

DAMBRE DEL BRASIL (Sp.), n. Da²m/bra del bra²-sel'. The *Chitococca anguifuga*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAME DE DOUZE HEURES (Fr.), n. Da²m d' duz u²r. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DAME DES SERPENTS (Fr.), n. Da²m da se²r-pa²n². See *CROTALUS horridus*.

DAME D'ONZE HEURES (Fr.), n. Da²m do²n²z u²r. See *DAME DE DOUZE HEURES*.

DAMEDRIOS (Ar.), n. The *Teucrium chamaedryos*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAMELAKANA (Ar.), n. Mod. Ar., *damul-akhnain*. Dragon's blood. [B, 18 (a, 24); L, 77.]

DAMELLA, n. In Ceylon, the *Momordica charantia*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DAME NUE (Fr.), n. Da³m nu⁶. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DAMERSAMEN (Ger.), n. pl. Da²m'e²r-za²m-e²n. The fruits of *Daphne mezereum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DAME'S-VIOLET, **DAME WORT**, n's. Damz/vi'o-le²t, dam/wu²rt. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DAMHIRSCH (Ger.), n. Da³m/hersh. See *CERVUS dama*.

DAMIANA (Lat.), n. f. Da²m-i²-a³na³. Sp., *d.* A Mexican plant said to be a nerve tonic and an aphrodisiac. The speci-

mens in the market are thought to be *Turnera aphrodisiaca* or some other species of *Turnera* and the *Bigelovia veneta* of Gray (the *Haplopappus discoides* of De Candolle). It contains an aromatic oil, tannin, two resins, and an extractive. [B, 5, 121, 270 (a, 24).]

DAMICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Da²m(da³m)-i²-ko²rn'i³s. From *dama*, a deer, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *damicornne*. Ger., *damhirschhornig*. Resembling a deer's horn. [L, 41, 180.]

DAMIER (Fr.), n. Da³m-e-a. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DAMM (Ger.), n. Da³m. See *PERINEUM*.—**D'bruch**. See *PERINEOCELE*.—**D'fistel**. A perineal fistula.—**D'geburt**. A birth in which the child is expelled through a central rupture of the perineum. [A, 57.]—**D'kanal**. That portion of the parturient canal into the formation of which the pelvic floor enters. [A, 91.]—**D'krümmung**. The perineal curve of the obstetrical forceps.—**D'muskelschicht**. The muscular layer of the perineum. [L, 115.]—**D'naht**. See *RHAPHE perineæ* and *PERINEORRHAPHY*.—**D'riss**. Rupture of the perineum. [L, 30.]—**D'schlagader**. See *ARTERIA perineæ*.—**D'schutz**, **D'unterstützung**. The art or process of preserving the continuity of the perineum during parturition.—**D'zerreissung**. Laceration of the perineum.—**Querd-muskel**. See *TRANSVERSUS perineæ*.—**Quere D'schlagader**. See *TRANSVERSE perineal ARTERY*.

DAMMAR, n. Da²ma³r'. Jav. and Malay, *dámar*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* A generic name for certain oleo-resins resembling copal, employed in the arts for varnishes, and as an addition to plasters in the Ger. and East Indian Ph's. It is an exudation from many species of *Coniferae* and other trees of eastern Asia, the islands of the Pacific, New Zealand, Australia, and South America. It is soluble in chloroform, in fats, in oils, in benzene, in ether, and in hot alcohol. Its sp. gr. is from 1.040 to 1.112; its melting point, 120° C. It contains dammarylic acid, resin, gum, and a volatile oil. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**American d.** Ger., *amerikanisches D.* A hard, fragrant resin, of a reddish color, obtained from *Araucania brasiliana*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Aromatic d.** Of Guibourt, a variety differing somewhat from Australian and East Indian d.; soluble in ether. [a, 27.]—**Australian d.** Ger., *australisches D'harz*. Syn.: *New Zealand d.*, *Kauri copal*. A product of *Dammara australis* and *Dammara ovata*; a half-fossil resin found a short distance underground in the Kauri fields of New Zealand, very like copal, and occurring in roundish fragments from the size of an egg to that of a man's head. It has an aromatic taste and a balsamic odor. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Bengal d.** The *Shorea robusta*. [a, 24.]—**Black d.** Lat., *dammara nigra*. Fr., *d. noire*. Ger., *schwarzes D'harz*. Hind., *kala-d.* A resin obtained from *Canarium strictum*, or, according to some persons, the *Marginea acutifolia*, recommended as a substitute for Burgundy pitch. It is only black when on the tree. When held to the light, it is of a transparent, brownish-yellow or amber color. It is somewhat soluble in boiling alcohol, and entirely soluble in oil of turpentine. [B, 77, 172 (a, 24).]—**D. batu** (Malay). See *Rock d.* and *D. puti*.—**D. des Indes** (Fr.). See *Indian d.*—**D'fichte** (Ger.). The genus *Agathis* (*Dammara*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'harz** (Ger.). *D.* of the Ger. Ph. Indian d. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**D. of the sal-tree**. Bengal d., called by the natives *ral* or *ethooma*; the product of *Shorea robusta*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**D. pine**. The *Dammara alba*. [a, 24.]—**D. pitch**. See *D. of the sal-tree*.—**D. puti** [Hind.]. Literally, cat's-eye d.; the resin of *Dammara alba*. [a, 24.] See also *Rock-d.*—**D. resin**. See *D. selan* [Malay]. The resin of *Araucania selanica*; also a resinous extract from *Vatica selanica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. varnish**. A varnish made by adding 10 parts of powdered d. to 20 of benzene. This is allowed to stand 24 to 48 hours, when the dissolved portion is carefully poured off and added to 4 parts of pure oil of turpentine. It is often used in preference to Canada balsam in microscopy on account of its being more nearly colorless, and of its not rendering the preparations so transparent as the latter, being therefore preferable to it for colored objects. [a, 27.]—**East Indian d.**, **Indian d.** Fr., *d. des Indes*. Ger., *indisches D.* In commerce, the product of *Hopea splendida*, *Hopea nicanantha*, *Dammara alba*, *Dammara orientalis*, and *Engelhardia spicata*. It occurs in long, irregularly-shaped fragments, more or less colorless or yellowish, transparent, breaking conchoidally, and having a soft, smooth outer surface. It is softer than copal and harder than colophony. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**New Zealand d.** Ger., *Neuseeländisches D.* See *Australian d.*—**Rock d.** Malay, *d. batu*. An Indian d. obtained from *Hopea nicanantha*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Sal-d.** See *D. of the sal-tree*.—**Schwarzes D.** (Ger.). See *Black d.*—**Sufel-d.** (Hind.), **White d.** Ger., *weisses D.* The resin or varnish obtained from *Vateria indica* (see *malabarica*). [B, 77, 172 (a, 24).]

DAMMARA (Lat.), n. f. Da²m-ma³r'a³. 1. Of Gärtner, the genus *Bursera*. 2. Of Rumphius, a genus of resinous trees found in the Moluccas and New Zealand, of the *Coniferae*, tribe *Araucariæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. alba**. The *Cyathis d.* (q. v.); a lofty species of *D.* (2d def.) growing in the Sunda Islands, the Moluccas, and the Philippines; one of the chief sources of Indian dammar. [B, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**D. australis**. Ger., *neuseeländische Kaurifichte*. The kauri-tree; a species furnishing kauri-copal. [B, 77, 270 (a, 24).]—**D. orientalis**. See *Australian DAMMARA*.—**D. loranthifolia**. See *D. alba*.—**D. nigra**. The *Marginea acutifolia*. [B, 180.]—**D. orientalis**. See *D. alba*.—**D. robusta**. A species indigenous to Queensland, similar to *D. vitensis*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. vitensis**. The *dakna* of the Fijians, a very lofty tree which yields a resin called *mabradra* by the natives, which has recently been introduced into the markets under the name of *Fijian copal*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Resina dammaræ**. See *DAMMAR*.

DAMMARACEÆ [Link] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²m-ma³r-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). A division of the *Coniferae*, comprising *Cunninghamia*, *Agathis*, and *Araucaria*; subsequently a suborder of the *Abietinæ*. The *Dammareæ* of Karsten are a family of the *Stobuliferae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAMMARANE, n. Da³m-a³r'an. Fr., d. Ger., *Dammaran*, *Alpharaz*. A neutral resin extracted from dammar. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DAMMARIC ACID, n. Da²m-a³r'i²k. Fr., *acide dammarique*. See DAMMARYLIC ACID.

DAMMARIN, n. Da²m-a³r-i²n. Fr., *dammarine*. Ger., D. A resin extracted from dammar resin by Brandes and Lecanu. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

DAMMAROL, n. Da²m-a³r-o²l. A volatile oil containing 82.2 per cent. of carbon and 11.1 per cent. of hydrogen, obtained from Australian dammar by distilling it at a gentle heat. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DAMMARONE (Eng., Fr.), n. Da²m-a³r-on. Fr., d. Ger., *Dammaron*. A yellow oil obtained by the distillation of Australian dammar with lime. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DAMMARYL, n. Da²m-a³r-i²l. The constituent of East Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak alcohol and in ether. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DAMMARYLIC ACID, n. Da²m-a³r-i²l'i²k. Fr., *acide dammarylique*. Ger., *Dammariylsäure*. The constituent of East Indian dammar which is insoluble in weak, but soluble in absolute, alcohol. By Huchsohn it has been found to form 80 per cent. of dammar. [B, 4, 270 (a, 24).]

DAMMER, n. Da²m'u³r. See DAMMAR.

DAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. Dam'me²r-i²g. Crepuscular. [L, 43.]

DAMMWEIDE (Ger.), n. Da³m'vid-e². The *Salix helix*. [L, 43.]

DAMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Da²m(da³m)-nos'u³s(u⁴s). See ASYMPHOROS.

DAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²m(da³m)nu³m(nu⁴m). A hurt, injury, detriment. [A, 335 (a, 21).]

DAMOCRATE (Fr.), n. Da³-mo-kra²t. A variety of treacle. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

DAMOLIC ACID, n. Da²m-o²l'i²k. See DAMALIC ACID.

DAMOUCHE (Ar.), n. The *Nitraria tridentata*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DAMOUROU (Carib.), n. The genus *Pipi* and the *Petiveria alliacea*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24); L, 105.]

DAMP, adj. Da²mp. Moist, slightly wet; as a n., moisture, also vapor.—**After-d.**, **Black d.**, **Choke-d.** The vitiated atmosphere found in coal-mines after the explosion of the fire-d.; it consists largely of carbon dioxide. [a, 27].—**Fire-d.** Marsh gas found in coal-mines. [L.]

DAMPER, n. Da²mp'u³r. In electro-physics, a copper plate attached to a galvanometer for the purpose of controlling the secondary currents. [a, 27.]

DAMPF (Ger.), n. Da²mpf. Vapor. [B.]—**D'apparat**. See ATOMIZER.—**D'bad**. See VAPOR BATH.—**D'dichte**. Vapor-density. [B.]—**D'elektirisir-Maschine**. The steam electric machine of Armstrong. [B.]—**D'kochoptf**. Papin's digester.—**D'messer**. See ATMIDOMETER.—**D'sterilisirungscylinder**. A steam sterilizing cylinder. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**D'stube**. A sudatorium. [L, 80.]—**D'verbreiter**. See ATMOSPHERE.

DAMPFEN (Ger.), n. Da²mpf'e²n. 1. Vaporization, exhalation. 2. The wheezing of asthma. [L, 80.]

DÄMPFUNG (Ger.), n. Dampf'un². Dullness on percussion. [D, 67.]

DAMSEL, n. Da²m'ze²l. See DAMSON.

DAMSON, n. Damz'n. A contraction of *damascene* (from *damascenus*, pertaining to or brought from *Damascus*). Lat., *damascena pruna* [Pliny]. Fr., *prune de Damas* (1st def.). Ger., *Zwetsche* (1st def.), *Damasonesphume* (1st def.). 1. The *Prunus communis*, var. *damascena* and its fruit. 2. In Jamaica, the *Chryso-phyllum monopyrenum*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bitter d.** The *Simaruba amara*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain d.** The *Simaruba amara*. [a, 24.]—**West Indian d.** The *Chryso-phyllum oliviferum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Wild d.** The *Prunus insititia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DAMULA TINNINA (Ar.), n. The *Calamus draco*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DANAE [Medicus] (Lat.), n. f. Da(da³)na³-e(a). Gen., *Dan'æs*. Gr., *Δαναή*. See DANAIIDA.

DANEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²n(da³n)-e(a³-e²)-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *daneacées*. Ger., *Danäceen*. Of Agardh, an order of ferns, comprising *Marattia* and *Danea*. Gopp includes the fossil ferns of the genera *Gloekeria* and *Danæites*. Unger adds to Gopp's genera *Tenopteris*, *Anomopteris*, and *Scolecopteris*. Presl includes *Danea*, *Hilervedanea*, *Daneopsis*, and *Anomopteris*. The *D.* of Lindley and others correspond to the *Marattiaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

DANEAWORTS [Lindley], n. pl. Da-ne'a-wu³rts. The *Daneacæ* of Lindley. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANAIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²n(da³n)-a(a³)i²d-e(a³-e²). Fr., *danaïdées*. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 121.]

DANAIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²n(da³n)-a(a³)i²d'e²-a². A genus of lilaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Asparagaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. racemosa**. Ger., *traubenblütiger Mäusedorn*. The Alexandrian laurel, supposed by some to be the *χαμαδάβην* of Dioscorides, which was used in colic, suppressed menstruation, and congestion of the kidneys. [B, 42, 121, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

DANAIDINE, n. Da²n-a³i²d-en. Ger., *Danaïn*. An alkaloid obtained from the root of *Danaïis fragrans*; a yellow dye, soluble in alcohol and in water. [B, 270 (a, 24); "Lancet," Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1161.]

DANAINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da(da³)-na³-i(e)'ne(na³-e²). A subfamily of the *Nymphalidæ*. [L, 257.]

DANAINÉ, n. Da²n-a'en. Fr., d. Ger., *Danain*. See DANAININE.

DANAIS (Lat.), n. f. Da²n(da³n)-a(a³)i²s. Gen., *danaïdos* (-is). 1. Of Commerson, a genus of the *Cinchoneæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. fragrans**. Fr., *d. éclatant, liane jaune, bois à dartre*. A species indigenous to Madagascar and the Mascarene Islands. The fresh root exudes a yellow dye. The root and the bark are used as substitutes for cinchona. The juice of the root is also used as a vulnerary, and is said to cause rapid cicatrization. In decoction it is employed as a remedy in skin diseases. It contains *danainine*. [Haeckel and Schlagdenhauffen, quoted in "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 91; A, 490; B, 173, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**D. rotundifolia**. Fr., *liane de bois jaune*. A species having the same properties as *D. fragrans*; by Baker identified with that species. [B, 192, 214; B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. sulcata**. A species identified by Baker with *D. fragrans*. [B, 192, 214.]

DANCE, n. Da³ns. Gr., *χορεύσεις*. Lat., *saltatio*. Fr., *danse*. Ger., *Tanz*. A form of exercise or diversion consisting in the execution of a definite series of rhythmical movements of the person or of the lower limbs.—**St. Guy's d.** Fr., *danse de St.-Guy*. See CHOREA.—**St. John's d.** See *Epidemic CHOREA*.—**St. Vitus's d.** See CHOREA.

DANCHI, n. The *Sesbania aculeata*; in India, a fibre obtained from it. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24).]

DANCING-GIRLS, n. Da³ns'i²n²-gu³rlz. The *Mantisia saltatoria*. [B, 19.]

DANCRETA, n. In Guinea, the *Convolvulus copticus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

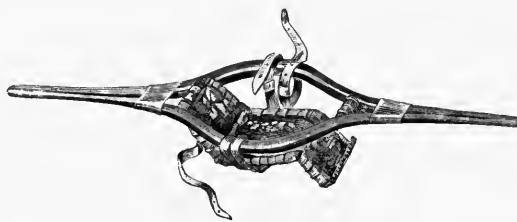
DANDA, n. The *Actinophyllum angulatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANDA HATAM (Sanscr.), n. Whey. [L, 105.]

DANDELION, n. Da²n'de²li-o²n. From *dent-de-lion*, a lion's tooth. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Blue d.** The *Lactuca scariola*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Compound decoction of d.** See *Decoction TARAXACI compositum*.—**D.-leaves**. See *TARAXACUM*.—**D. root**. See *TARAXACUM*.—**Decoction of d.** See *Decoction TARAXACI*.—**Dwarf American d.** The *Krigia virginica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**False d.** The *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*. [B, 24, 275 (a, 24).]—**Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum TARAXACI* and *Extractum TARAXACI fluidum*.—**Infusion of d.** See *Infusum TARAXACI*.—**Juice of d.** See *Succus TARAXACI*.

DANDER, n. Da²n'du³r. See DANDRUFF.

DANDIE, n. A form of stretcher used in southeastern Afghanistan, consisting of canvas swung on a bamboo frame sup-



THE DANDIE. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

ported by means of iron bars. [P. H. Fox, "Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1887, p. 519.]

DANDO, n. A popular name which was given in 1427 to the pain and weakness which precede a fever. It indicates a sudden prostration of the nervous system. [Eloy, "Union méd.," May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]

DANDOKU, n. In Japan, a species of *Canna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANDOLINO (It.), n. Da²n-do-le'no. The *Coronilla emerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANDRUFF, **DANDRIFFE**, **DANDRUFF**, n. Da²nd'ri²ff, -ru³ff. From A.-S., *tan*, tetter, and *drof*, dirty. Fr., *dartre farineuse*. Ger., *Kleingrind*, *Schorf*. See PITYRIASIS.

DANDY, **DANDY FEVER**, n's. Da²nd'i². See DENGUE.

DANEA, n. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANEBALL, n. Dan'ba⁴l. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DÄNEGRAS (Ger.), n. Dan'e²-gra³s. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [L, 43.]

DANE'S-BLOOD, n. Danz'blu³d. 1. The *Sambucus ebulus*. 2. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. 3. The *Campanula glomerata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DANE'S-FLOWER, n. Danz'flu³-u⁴-u³r. The *Anemone pulsatilla*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DANE'S-WEED, n. Danz'wed. 1. The *Eryngium campestre*. 2. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DANETA, n. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [L, 87.]

DANETTE (Fr.), n. Da²n-e²t. The *Strix flammea*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DANEVERT, n. A place near Upsal, in Sweden, where there is a cold, acidulous, ferruginous spring. [A, 385; L, 105 (a, 21).]

DANEWEED, **DANEWORT**, n's. Dan'wed, -wu³rt. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DANGAN-DANGAN, n. At Macassar, the *Carica papaya*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DÁNGARA (Guz.), n. The *Cucurbita maxima*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DANGAST (Ger.), n. Da²na²ga²s². A sea-side resort in Oldenburg, on the North Sea. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DANGLE-BERRY, n. Da²n²g¹be²r¹i². The *Gaylussacia frondosa*. [B, 19, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DANICH (Ar.), n. A weight of 8 grains. [L, 94.]

DANI DANI, n. In Fiji, the *Panax fruticosum*. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DANIELIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²n¹-i²-e²l¹i²a³. Fr., *danielle*. 1. Of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Crassula*. 2. Of Bennett, a genus of the *Amherstieae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. thurifera** [Bennett]. The *bumbo*; a large tree growing in the mountainous regions of Sierra Leone. It yields an odorless product, used as frankincense in Sierra Leone. The juice flows from punctures made by an insect, and, concreting with the woody particles resulting from the borings made by the insect, falls to the ground. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DANIONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Da²n²(da³n¹)-i²-o²n¹-i²(e)²na². A group of the *Cyprinidae*. [L, 207.]

DANOT (Fr.), n. Da²n¹-o. The *Galeopsis grandiflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANSE (Fr.), n. Da²n²s. See DANCE.—**D. convulsive**, **D. de Saint-Guy**. See CHOREA.—**Grande d. de Saint-Guy**. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.—**D. de Saint-Wit**. See CHOREA.

DANSK INGEFER (Dan.), **DANSK INGEFÖRA** (Swed.), n. s. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 88; B, 121 (a, 24).]

DANSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²ns¹-o²-ma²(ma³)ni²-a³. From Fr. *danse* (see DANCE), and *μάνια*, mania. Fr., *dansomanie*. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

DANTA (Sp.), n. Da²n¹ta³. In Venezuela, the *Tapirus americanus*. The hoofs, scraped and powdered, are said to be a powerful sudorific and a remedy for epilepsy. [a, 14.]

DANTIMULA (Sansk., Hind., Beng., Bomb.). The *Baliospermum montanum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DAOCAGAY, n. A plant growing in the Philippine Islands; an infusion of the root is employed as a remedy for poisoned wounds and also as a vermifuge. [L, 135 (a, 21).]

DAOUN SETAN, n. In Java, the *Urtica urentissima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAPATIC LATA (Hind.), n. The *Ipomoea pes caprae*. [P. S. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Nov., 1886, p. 325.]

DAPHNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²f²(da³f¹-na²)se²(ke²)-e²(a³-e²). Fr., *daphnacées*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire and C. A. Meyer, the *Thymelacée* of Lindley, whose *daphnuds* are the same. The *Daphnales* (Lindley's *daphnal alliance*) are: 1. Of Lindley, an alliance of *Tubiferae*, consisting of the orders *Eleagnaceae*, *Thymelaeae*, *Hernandiaceae*, and *Aquilarinae*; subsequently an alliance of perigenous exogens, comprising the orders *Thymelacée*, *Protocacée*, *Lauracée*, and *Cassythaceae*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of *Dicotyledones monochlamydeae*, consisting of the orders *Laurineae*, *Protocacée*, *Thymelacée*, *Pentacacée*, and *Eleagnaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).] The *Daphneae* (Fr., *daphnées*) are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Thymelacée*, consisting of *Thecanthus*, *Pimelea*, *Gnidia*, *Thymelina*, *Lachnea*, *Dais*, *Passerina*, *Direa*, *Daphne*, etc. 2. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Thymelacée*, comprising *Pimelea*, *Drapetes*, *Diarthron*, and *Schenobibulus*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DAPHNANDRA (Lat.), n. f. Da²f²(da³f¹-na²n¹)dra³. Of Bentham, a genus of the *Monimiaceae*. [Bancroft, cited in "Nov. Rem." June 8, 1888, p. 254 (B, 245).]—**D. micrantha**. An Australian shrub having poisonous properties like those of *D. repandula*. [Bancroft, l. c.]—**D. repandula**. An Australian tree. The bark is very poisonous and contains several alkaloids, the most energetic of which (separable from the others by its solubility in water) exerts a paralyzing action on the heart and all the muscles. [Bancroft, l. c.]

DAPHNE (Lat.), n. f. Da²f²(da³f¹)ne²(na). Gen., *daphnes*. Gr., *δάφνη*. Fr., *daphné*. Ger., *Seidelbast*. It., *dafne*, *laureola*. The bay-tree or laurel-tree; a Linnaean genus of the *Euthymelacée*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Australian d.** The *Wickstroemia indica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. alpina**. Fr., *daphné des Alpes*. Ger., *Alpenziland*. A low shrub with deciduous leaves and white fragrant flowers. It contains daphnin. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. altaica**. Fr., *daphné des Monts Ourals*. A species indigenous to Russia, where the bark is employed as a mild vesicant. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. candicans**. Fr., *daphné tartarique*, *gros retombet*, *trintanelle-malherbe*. A shrub, hardly a foot high, growing upon sunny mountains in southern France and in Italy. In Sardinia the leaves are used as a purgative. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. cannabina**. Fr., *daphné chanvreux*. See *D. papyracea*.—**D. eneorum** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *daphné camêlée*. Ger., *knester Seidelbast*, *Steinröschchen*. The garland flower; a poisonous species growing in the central part of Europe. The bark is used as a vesicant and also for making dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. gnidium**. Fr., *daphné à feuilles de gnidia*, *bois d'oreilles*, *camêlée noire à feuilles déliées*, *garou*, *lin bâlard*, *sain bois*, *thym-lee de Montpellier*, *trintanelle*. Ger., *rispenblütiger* (oder *italienischer*) *Seidelbast*. Flax-leaved *D.*; a species indigenous to southern Europe, furnishing a portion of the mezereum of commerce. All parts of the plant are poisonous. A yellow dye is obtained from it. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. lagetta**. Fr., *bois dentelle*. The lace-bark tree; indigenous to the Antilles. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. laureola**. Fr., *lauréole mâle*, *auriole*, *laurier des bois*, *laurier purgatif*. Ger., *lorbeerartiger* (oder *immergrüner*) *Seidelbast*, *Lorbeerkraut*, *Lorbeerdaphne*. Dwarf-bay, wood-laurel, or spurge-laurel; a smaller species than *D. mezereum*, recognized in the Br. Ph. as one of the sources of mezereum, though its root is inferior in acrimony. [B,

5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. Liottardi**. Fr., *d. de Liottard*. A variety of *D. mezereum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. major**. See *D. laureola*.—**D. mezereon**, **D. mezereum**. Fr., *bois gentil*, *bois d'oreilles*, *fauz garou*, *lauréole femelle*, *mezéreon*. Ger., *gemeiner*



DAPHNE MEZEREUM. [A, 327.]

Seidelbast, *Kellerhals*, *Ziland*, *Zindelbast*, *Pfefferbaum*. The mezereum; a species cultivated in Europe. The fruit is oval, red, and pulpy, and contains but one seed. The root is the source of mezereum of the U. S. Ph. The berries are sometimes used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. occidentalis**. A poisonous species found in Jamaica. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. odora**. See *D. papyracea*.—**D. oleifolia**, **D. oleoides**. A species found in Greece and Italy; supposed by some to be the *χαμύλαια* of the ancients. It is used as a purgative. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. paniculata**. See *D. gnidium*.—**D. papyracea**. The Nepal paper-shrub, or *sethburusa*; a small tree or shrub growing in India and Cochinchina. An excellent writing-paper is made from the bark prepared like hemp. The bark and the root are purgative. [B, 172, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. piliin**. A shrub growing in the neighborhood of Valdivia, Chili. It is employed by the Chilians as an emetic and purgative, but its use is attended with considerable danger. In regular practice it is used like *cortex mezerei*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—**D. pontica**. Fr., *d. de Pont*. Ger., *pontischer Seidelbast*. A poisonous species indigenous to Asia Minor. The aromatic flowers furnish the bees with a honey, said to be poisonous also. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. salicifolia**. Sp., *hojas de San Pedro* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species. The leaves are epispastic. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**D. tarton-raira**. See *D. candicans*.—**D. thymelea**. Fr., *daphné thymèle*, *herbe de Mont-Serrat*. A small shrub indigenous to southern France and to Spain. The root and fruit (with the seed) are used as a purgative in dropsy, and the bark is employed like mezereum. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. tinifolia** [Swartz]. A poisonous West Indian species. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoetum daphnes mezerei** [U. S. Ph., 1820, Ed. Ph., 1826, Dub. Ph., 1830, Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *décoction de garou*. Decoction of mezereum; made by boiling down to two thirds 1 part of the fresh bark of *D. mezereum* in 144 parts of water, adding 2 parts of licorice-root, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

DAPHNÉ (Fr.), n. Da²f¹-na. See DAPHNE.—**D. à feuilles de gnidia**. See DAPHNE *gnidium*.—**D. chanvreux**. See DAPHNE *papyracea*.—**D. des Alpes**. See DAPHNE *alpina*.—**D. femelle**. See DAPHNE *mezereum*.—**D. mâle**. See DAPHNE *laureola*.—**D. paniculé**. See DAPHNE *gnidium*.—**D. tarton-raire**. See DAPHNE *candicans*.

DAPHNEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²f²(da³f¹-ne²)e²(a³-e²). A tribe or division of the *Thymelacée*, comprising *Daphne*, *Pimelea*, etc. [B, 170.]

DAPHNÉINE (Fr.). Da²f¹-na-en. See DAPHNIN.

DAPHNELÉON (Lat.), n. n. Da²f²(da³f¹-ne²l¹-e²)e²(a³-e²)-o²n. Gr., *δαφνέλαιον* (from *δάφνη*, the bay-tree, and *ελαιον*, oil). Laurel-oil, bay-tree oil; the oil of the berries of *Laurus nobilis*. [Dioscorides (A, 325 [a, 21]).]

DAPHNETIN, n. Da²f²ne²t¹i²n. Fr., *daphnéline*. A crystalline product resulting from the action of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on daphnin. According to Zwenger, it has the formula C₉H₈O₄ + H₂O. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DAPHNIA (Lat.), n. f. Da²f²(da³f¹)ni²-a³. Gr., *δαφνία*. A gem anciently supposed to have the property of curing epilepsy. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DAPHNIADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²f²(da³f¹-ni²)a³d²(a³d²)-e²(a³-e²). 1. A family of the *Daphniida*. [L.] 2. See DAPHNITA.

DAPHNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²f²(da³f¹)ni²d¹-e²(a³-e²). Fr., *daphnides*. See DAPHNITA.

DAPHNIDIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²f²(da³f¹)ni²d¹-a³. Fr., *daphnidie*. Of Nees, a division of the *Lauracée*, comprising *Lepidadenia*, *Dodecadenia*, *Actinodaphnie*, *Jozoste*, *Daphnidium*, and *Tetradenia*. The *Daphnidieæ* of Spach are a tribe of the *Laurineæ*, consisting of the *Daphnidieæ* of Nees. The *Daphnidieæ* of Meiss-

ner (Fr., *daphnidiées*) are a tribe of the *Laureae*, comprising the *Daphnidiinae* of Nees. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAPHNIDINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. A tribe of lauraceous plants, consisting of *Dodecadenia*, *Actinodaphne*, *Daphnidium*, and *Litsea*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAPHNIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²f(da³f)-ni²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Of Nees, a genus of trees or shrubs of the *Lauraceae*, now referred to *Liudera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. cubeba**. A species cultivated in China and Cochin-China. Its black berries, of about the size of pepper, have the taste and odor of cubeb, and are employed as a stomachic and as a condiment. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. myrrha**. A species indigenous to China and Cochin-China, having the taste and smell of myrrh. All parts of the plant are stimulant and diuretic, and it is used, especially the root, as a vermifuge and to promote menstruation. An oil expressed from the berries is used in skin diseases and old wounds. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DAPHNIN, n. Da²f'ni²n. Lat., *daphninum*. Fr., *daphnine*, *daphnine*. Ger., *D.* The peculiar principle of mezeorum; first discovered by Vauquelin in the bark of *Daphne alpina*, and afterward by others in other parts of different species of *Daphne*. It occurs in prismatic, transparent, brilliant crystals, without odor or color, and of a bitter, somewhat rough taste; slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, and insoluble in ether, according to Zwenger, who gives for it the same formula as that of resucilin, C₁₅H₁₅O₉ + 2H₂O. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DAPHNITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Da²f(da³f)-ni(ne)'ta³. A tribe of the *Cladocera*. [L, 303.]

DAPHNITES (Lat.), **DAPHNITIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Da²f-(da³f)-ni(ne)'tez(tas), -ti³s. Gen., *daphnit'æ*, -ni²idos(-is). Gr., *δαφνίτης*, *δαφνίτις*. 1. Of Dioscorides, the genus *Ruscus*. 2. Of Sprengel, the genus *Botryceras*. 3. See *ACHY*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAPHNOIDES (Lat.), adj. Da²f(da³f)-no(no³)-ie(e)'dez(das). Gr., *δαφνοειδής*, *δαφνοειδής* [Hippocrates] (from *δάφνη*, the laurel, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *daphnoïde*, *daphnoïde*. Resembling the genus *Daphne*. Of Hippocrates, probably the *Daphne laureola*. [B, 180.] The *Daphnoideae* of Brongniart are a class of plants comprising the *Thymeleaceae*, *Hernandiaceae*, *Lauraceae*, and *Gyrocarpeae*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAPICHÉ (Fr.), n. Da³-pe-she. A kind of white rubber obtained from a tree found at the sources of the Rio Negro. [L, 105.]

DAPSILOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. Da²p(da³p)-si²l-o²f'i²t(u⁶t)-u³m(u⁴m). From *δαψιλύς*, fertile, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *dapsilophyte*. Of Necker, a plant having numerous stamens. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DARACHINI (Hind.), n. The *Cinnamomum cassia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DÁRAHALADA (Hind., Bomb.), n. The *Berberis aristata*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARA KARANJA (Beng.), n. The *Pongamia glabra*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARAKHAT-E-NILA (Pers.), n. The *Indigofera tinctoria*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARAKHATE PALAHA (Pers.), n. The *Butea frondosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARAKHTE GUNÁRA (Pers.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARAKHTE MISAVAKA (Pers.), n. The *Salvadora persica* and the *Salvadora oleoides*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARÁKHTE SIBRA (Pers.), n. The *Aloe abyssinica*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARASHISHÁHANA (Pers.), n. The *Myristica officinalis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARASHISHÁNA (Pers.), n. The *Myrica sapida*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARAMBO, n. The *Garcinia cambogia* and the *Garcinia morella*. [L, 105.]

DARATOS (Lat.), n. m. Da²r(da³r)'a²t(a³t)-o²s. Gr., *δάρατος*. Unleavened bread. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DÁRAVI (Sanskrit), n. The *Berberis aristata*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DÁRA-ZARDA (Pers.), n. The *Curcuma longa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARBOJI (Telooogo), n. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88.]

DARBOTTLE, n. The *Centaurea nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DARCHEM, n. An old name for a choice variety of cinnamon. [L, 94, 105.]

DARCHMÉ (Fr.), n. Da³rk-ma. The bark of *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÁRCHMI (Hind.), n. The *Cinnamomum iners*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DARD (Fr.), n. Da³r. A spine or thorn-like process, a sting (as of a bee or of a nettle). [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41, 321.]

DARDANA, n. The *Arctium lappa*. [L, 105.]

DARDANION (Lat.), n. n. Da³r-da(da³)'ni²-o²n. The *Aristolochia clematitis*. [L, 105.]

DARDANIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³r'da³n(da³n)-i²s. Gen., *dardan'idis* (-is). The *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 88.]

DARDAR (Heb.), n. The *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 88.]

DARHALAD. The term used in northern India and the Madras Presidency for several species of *Berberis*. ['Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,' xxvi (a, 21).]

DARIM, n. The *Punica granatum*. [B, 88; L, 77.]

DARINYPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²r(da³r)-i²n-i²f(u⁶f)'i²t(u⁶t)-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *darinyphyte*. A plant the dry fruit of which opens of itself. [L, 180.]

DARIRHE CASSAB (Ar.), n. The *Calamus aromaticus*. [B, 88.]

DAR-KULD (Sanskrit), n. Probably the *Berberis lycium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DARM (Ger.), n. Da³rm. See *INTESTINE*.—**Afterd'**. The rectum.—**Blindd'**, **Blinder D.** See *CÆCUM*.—**D'anhang**. See *APPENDIX vermiformis*.—**D'anlage** [Cutter]. Intestinal germ or rudiment.—**D'atresie**. Occlusion of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'atrophie**. Atrophy of the walls of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'ausdehnung**. Intestinal distension.—**D'aussleerung**. Evacuation of the bowels. [a, 18.]—**D'ausscheidung**. See *ENTEROTOMY*.—**D'bad**. A washing out of the bowels. [a, 18.]—**D'banchbruch**. Ventral hernia. [L, 50.]—**D'beerbaum**. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [a, 24.]—**D'bein**. See *ILIUM*.—**D. beinflügel**. The superior expanded portion of the ilium. [L, 332.]—**D'beingegend**. 1. The iliac region. [L, 80.] 2. The groin.—**D. beinrube**. The iliac fossa. [L.]—**D. beinhöcker**. A spine of the ilium. [L.]—**D'beinkamm**. The crest of the ilium. [L.]—**D'bewegung**. Intestinal motion. [L, 43.]—**D'blasenfistel**. A vesico-intestinal fistula.—**D'blatt**. 1. See *INTESTINAL PLATE*. 2. See *ENTODERM*.—**D'blutfluss**, **D'blutung**. Intestinal hemorrhage. [L, 80.]—**D'bohrer**. See *ENTEROCESTRON*.—**D'bremse**. See *CÆSTRUS hæmorrhoidalis*.—**D'bruch**. See *ENTEROCELE*.—**D'canal**. See *INTESTINAL CANAL*.—**D'catarrh**. See *INTESTINAL CATARRH*.—**D'dottergang**. See *VITELLO-INTESTINAL DUCT*.—**D'dottersack**. See *UMBILICAL VESICLE*.—**D'drüsen**. The intestinal glands. [L.]—**D'drüsensblatt**. The intestinal glandular layer of the blastoderm. [L, 146, 228.]—**D'drüsenrohr**. The pleuroperitoneal space. [L.]—**D'durchbohrung**. Perforation of the intestine. [L.]—**D'einang**. See *PYLORUS*.—**D'eingessung**. Irrigation of the intestine in a more thorough manner than by enemata. [a, 18.]—**D'einklemmung**. Intestinal obstruction. [L.] See *INTESTINAL INCARCERATION*.—**D'einschiebung**. See *INTUSSUSCEPTION*.—**D'einschnürung**. Strangulation of intestine. [L.]—**D'einstülpung**. See *INTUSSUSCEPTION*.—**D'entoblast**. The intestinal entoblast. [L.]—**D'entzündung**. See *ENTERITIS*.—**D'enzyme**. A ferment found in the intestine. [L.] Cf. *ENZYMÉ*.—**D'epithel**. The epithelium lining the interior of the intestinal canal. [L, 228.]—**D'eröffnung**. See *ENTEROTOMY*.—**D'erweichung**. See *ENTEROMALACIA*.—**D'erweiterung**. Dilatation of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'excretion**. Intestinal excretion, defecation. [L, 80.]—**D'faserblatt**. The intestinal-fibrous layer of the blastoderm. [L, 146, 228.]—**D'faserwand**. The fibrous layer of the intestinal canal. [L, 228.]—**D'fell**. The peritonæum. [L, 80.]—**D'fellentzündung**. Peritonitis. [L, 43.]—**D'fellschwindsucht**. Peritoneal tuberculous. [L, 43.]—**D'fieber**. See *ENTERIC FEVER*.—**D'fistel**, **D'fistelgang**. An intestinal fistula. [L, 57.]—**D'fleischbruch**. See *ENTEROSARCOCELE*.—**D'fluss**. A discharge from the bowels. [L, 50.]—**D'flüssigkeit**. The intestinal secretion. [L.]—**D. follikel**. A lymph follicle of the intestines. [L.]—**D'fortsatz**. An intestinal diverticulum. [L, 80.]—**D'furche**. See *D'RINE*.—**D'gangrän**. Gangrene of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'gase**. The gases found in the intestinal canal. [L, 332.]—**D'gefäße**. The lacteals of the intestine. [L, 80.]—**D'gegend**. 1. The intestinal region. 2. The groin.—**D'gekröse**. See *MESENTERY*.—**D'geschabel**. The sedimentary portion of dysenteric discharges. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319).]—**D'geschwulst**. A tumor of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'geschwür**. An intestinal ulcer. [L, 80.]—**D'gicht**. Intestinal manifestations of gout. [a, 18.]—**D'grimmén**. Intestinal pain.—**D'haut**. See *PERITONÆUM*. [L.]—**D'hodensacksbruch**. Scrotal hernia. [E.]—**D'höhle**. The cavity of the intestines. [L, 228.]—**D'intussusception**, **D'invagination**. Intestinal intussusception. [D, 67.]—**D'jammer**. In veterinary practice, colic. [a, 14.]—**D'kanal**. See *INTESTINAL CANAL*.—**D'katarrh**. Intestinal catarrh. [L.]—**D'klappen**. The intestinal valvula. [L, 43.]—**D'klette**. See *ECHINORRHYNCHUS*.—**D'kolik**. Intestinal colic. [a, 14.]—**D'koth**. The excrement in the rectum. [a, 14.]—**D'krampf**. Spasmodic colic. [a, 14.]—**D'krankheit**. Any intestinal disease. [L, 80.]—**D'krebs**. Cancer of the intestines. [a, 14.]—**D'lähmung**. Paralysis of the intestine. [a, 14.]—**D'larve**. See *GASTRULA*.—**D'laut**. See *BORBORYGMS*.—**D'leiden**. An intestinal disease. [L, 80.]—**D'los**. Without intestines. [B.]—**D'lumen**. The lumen of the intestine. [L, 304.]—**D'lymphknötchen**. A mesenteric gland. [L.]—**D'messer**. See *ENTEROTOME*.—**D'milzbrand**. Anthrax of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'muskelblatt**. See *D'faserblatt*.—**D'muskelwand**, **D'muskulatur**. The muscular layer of the intestinal canal. [L, 228.]—**D'nabel**. The intestinal opening of the vitello-intestinal duct. [L, 228.]—**D'nabelbruch**. An umbilical hernia containing intestine. [L, 43.]—**D'naht**. See *ENTERORRHAPHY*.—**D'netz**. The omentum. [L, 43.]—**D'netzbruch**. See *EPILOCELE*.—**D'netzenthzündung**. Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 43.]—**D'netzdhodensacksbruch**. A scrotal hernia containing omentum.—**D'occlusion**. Intestinal occlusion. [a, 18.]—**D'perforation**. Perforation of an intestine. [L, 57.]—**D'peristaltik**. Intestinal peristalsis. [L.]—**D'platte**. See **D'blatt**.—**D'polyp**. A polypus in the intestines. [a, 14.]—**D'pulsadern** [Cutter]. See *INTESTINAL ARTERIES*.—**D'rinne**. The intestinal groove of the embryo. [L.]—**D'rohr**. The intestinal canal. [L.]—**D'rube**. Complete rest of the intestine, or freedom from peristaltic movement. [K, 16.]—**D'saft**. See *INTESTINAL JUICE*, and *HUMOR entericus*.—**D'saite**. Catgut; gut-string. [a, 14.]—**D'saugader**. A lacteal of the intestines. [L, 230.]—**D'schabe**. See *OXYRIS vermicularis*.—**D'scheere**. See *ENTEROTOME*.—**D'scheidenbruch**. A vaginal hernia containing intestine.—**D'scheidenfistel**. An intestino-vaginal fistula.—**D'schenkelbeinmuskeln**. See *ADDUCTORS of the thigh*.—**D'schlagadern**. The intestinal veins. [L.]—**D'schleim**. Intestinal mucus. [L.]—**D'schleimfluss**. A mucous discharge from the bowels. [L, 50.]—**D'schleimhaut**. The intestinal mu-

eous membrane. [L, 50.]—**D'schlingen**. See *ANSÆ intestinales*.
—**D'schmarotzer**. Intestinal parasites. [L, 57.]—**D'schmerz**.
See ENTERALGIA.—**D'schneider**. See ENTEROTOME.—**D'schmitt**.
See ENTEROTOMY.—**D'schwammknoten**. See ENTEROSPONGIOMA.—
D'schwimmprobe. A method of testing the question of whether
or not a dead infant was born alive by observing if the intestines
will float in water; founded on the theory that the intestines of a
still-born child never contain gas, and consequently will not float.
[L, Blumenstok (A, 319).]—**D'schwindel**. See *Intestinal VERTIGO*.
—**D'schwindsucht**. Intestinal tuberculosis.—**D'spalt**. Congenital
fissure of the intestine. [a, 18.]—**D'sperrerr**. A rectal speculum.
[L, 80.]—**D'spritze**. An enema syringe. [L.]—**D'stein**.
See ENTEROLITH.—**D'steinbildung**. The formation of an intestinal
concrement. [L, 43.]—**D'stenose**. Stenosis of the intestine.
[a, 18.]—**D'stich**. Puncture of an intestine. [L, 57.]—**D'strecke**.
The intestinal tract. [L, 332.]—**D'strenge**. The colic. [a, 14.]
—**D'stück des Hüftknochens**. The ilium. [L, 80.]—**D'thiere**.
See METAZOA.—**D'tractus**. The intestinal tract. [L.]—**D'typhus**.
Typhoid fever. [D, 74.]—**D'unrath**. Faeces. [L, 80.]—**D'verda-**
uung. Intestinal digestion. ["Zeit. Biol." (L).]—**D'vererger-**
nung. Intestinal stenosis. [L.]—**D'verschliessung**. Occlusion of
the intestine. [L, 50.]—**D'verschlingung**. Intussusception. [D,
67.]—**D'verschluss**. See *D'verschliessung*.—**D'verschwärung**.
Intestinal ulceration. [L.]—**D'verstopfung**. Intestinal obstruction.
[L, 43.]—**D'verwickelung**. Volvulus of the intestine. [a, 18.]
—**D'vorfall**. Intestinal prolapse. [L, 80.] Cf. ENTEROPTOSIS.—
D'wand. The intestinal wall. [L, 228.]—**D'wasserbruch**. See
ENTERYDROCELE.—**D'wassernabelbruch**. See HYDRETEROM-
PHALOCOE.—**D'wegschleimhautentzündung**. Mucous enteritis.
—**D'weh**. Intestinal pain. [L, 43.]—**D'weiche**. The groin. [L,
46.]—**D'winde**. Flatulence. [L, 80.]—**D'windsucht**. Flatulent
distension of the intestines. [L, 80.]—**D'windungen**. See *ANSÆ in-*
testinales.—**D'wurm**. An intestinal entozoon. [L, 43.]—**D'zahn-**
fieber. Intestinal disturbance and fever due to dentition. [L.]—
D'zerreissung. Laceration of an intestine.—**D'zotten**. See *In-*
testinal VILLI.—**Dünn'**. The small intestine.—**Gallend'**. See
DUODENUM.—**Grimmd'**. See COLON.—**Harnd'**. See UROGASTER.—
Hinterd'. See EPIGASTER.—**Hintere D'pforte**. The opening by
which the mesogaster communicates with the epigaster. [L, 228.]
—**Innere D'beingrube**. The internal iliac fossa. [L.]—
Innere D'beinmuskel. See ILLIACUS *internus*.—**Kiemend'**.
See PNEOGASTER.—**Kopfd'**. See STOMODEUM.—**Magend'**. See
PEPTOGASTER.—**Mastd'**. See RECTUM.—**Mitteld'**. See MESOGAS-
TER.—**Obere hintere D'beinstachel**. The posterior superior
spine of the ilium. [L.]—**Packd'**. See RECTUM.—**Primitivd'**.
See PROTOGASTER.—**Quergrimm'd'**. The transverse portion of
the colon. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1867, p. 583 (L).]—**Urd'**.
See PROTOGASTER.—**Vorderd'**. See PROSOGASTER.—**Vordere**
D'pforte. The opening by which the mesogaster communicates
with the prosogaster. [L, 228.]—**Vordere obere D'beinstachel**.
The anterior superior spine of the ilium. [L.]—**Vordere untere**
D'beinstachel. The anterior inferior spine of the ilium. [L, 31.]
—**Weiter D.** The large intestine. [L.]—**Zwölffingerd'**. See
DUODENUM.

DARMAS DES PROVENÇAUX (Fr.), n. See *AGARICUS scruposus*.

DARMASSIN (Fr.), n. Da³r-ma³s-sa²n². In Piedmont, the
prune. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DARNEL, n. Da³rn'e²l. The genus *Lolium*, especially the
Lolium temulentum. [B, 5, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**Bearded d.** The *Lo-*
lium temulentum. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**D.-grass**. See *D.-Ray-d.*,
Red d. The *Lolium perenne*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

DARNING-NEEDLE, n. Da³rn'f²n²-ned'l. The *Scandix pec-*
ten. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DARRE (Ger.), n. Da³r're². See PHTHISIS.

DARRFIEBER (Ger.), n. Da³r'feb-e²r. Hectic fever. [L, 43.]

DARRMALZ (Ger.), n. Da³r'ma²ltz. Malt prepared without
artificial heat, and dried at a temperature of between 40° and 90° C.
[Bernatzik (A, 319).]

DARRON-MANIRANG (Malay), n. The *Phyllanthus urina-*
ria. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DARRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Da³r'zu²cht. See PHTHISIS.

DARSCHICAHAN (Ar.), n. The *Convolvulus floridus*. [B,
88.]

DARSENI, n. The *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [L, 105.]

DARSICUS (Lat.), adj. Da³r'si²k-u²s(u⁴s). Proceeding from
excoriation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DARSINI, n. See DARSENI.

DARSIS (Lat.), n. f. Da³r'si²s. Gen., *dars'eos* (-is). Gr., *δαρσις*
(from *δέειν*, to flay). 1. An excoriation. 2. The operation of separ-
ating the skin from a part. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DART, n. Da³rt. Fr., *d*. See *SPICULUM amoris*.—**Caustic d's**.
Fr., *flèches caustiques*. Pencils or elongated masses of various
forms made of or containing some caustic substance, intended to
be thrust into tissue to be destroyed by their own action. [a, 18.]
—**D. grass**. The *Holcus mollis* and *Holcus lanatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DARTA (Lat.), n. f. Da³r'ta². See IMPETIGO.—**D. excoriativa**.
See *LUPUS eULCERANS*.—**D. maligna**. See LUPUS.

DARTOIC, **DARTOID**, adj's. Da³r'to-i²k, -oid. Fr., *dar-*
teux, *dartoïde*, *dartoïque*. Pertaining to or resembling the dartos.
[A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DARTOS (Lat.), n. m. Da³rt'o²s. Gr., *δαρτος* (*χρῆν* understood).
Fr., *d*. Ger., *innere muskulöse Haut des Hodensacks*. Syn.: *tunica*
darta. The subcutaneous muscular layer of the scrotum;
it is of a reddish-brown color, contains involuntary muscular fibres,
and is continuous above with the superficial fascia of the abdomen
and below with the superficial perineal fascia. [A, 322, 325, 385 (a,

21); L, 41.]—**D. de la femme** (Fr.). Syn.: *sac dartoïque de la*
femme. Rudimentary d.-like bundles of smooth muscular fibres
situated in the labia pudendi majora. [A, 15.]

DARTRE (Fr.), n. Da³rt'r. 1. Tetter; herpes (*q. v.*, 1st def.). 2.
Any disease of the skin due to the dartrous or herpetic diathesis. Ac-
cording to Hardy, the d's comprise eczema, pityriasis, and psoriasis.
Bazin and others include many other affections under the term.
[G, 7, 17.]—**D. à l'Inde**. See COURAP.—**D. boutonnée**. Papular
eczema. [G, 17.]—**D. crustacée**. Impetiginous eczema. [G, 7.]
—**D. crustacée flavescens**. See *HERPES crustaceus flavescens*.
—**D. crustacée stalactiforme**. See *HERPES stalactiformis procumbens*.—**D. de graisse**. See *SEBORRHOEA oleosa*.—**D. en col-**
lier. See *HERPES collaris*.—**D. encroûtée**. Impetiginous eczema.
[G, 17.]—**D. en jarretière**. See *HERPES pericalis*.—**D. érythé-**
moïde. Chronic erythema. [G, 7.]—**D. farineuse**. Ac-
cording to Sauvages, a cutaneous eruption characterized by red,
itching papules, without crusting or erosion, and attended with
branny desquamation; probably eczema. [G, 17.]—**D. fongueuse**.
Eczema crustosum. [G.]—**D. furfuracée**. Herpes furfuraceus.
[G, 7.]—**D. furfuracée arrondie**. Herpes furfuraceus circinatus.
[G, 7.]—**D. furfuracée volante**. Herpes furfuraceus volatilis.
[G, 7.]—**D. humide**. Eczema madidans. [G.]—**D. laiteuse**. A
form of eruption that occurs in women "after the suppression of
the lochia, following difficult labor or the sudden cessation of lac-
tation." [G, 15.]—**D. miliaire**. Miliaria. [G, 17.]—**D. miliaire**
érysipléteuse. A form of skin disease a single case of which
was described by Poupart as relapsing annually, the eruption resem-
bling zoster and acute phlyctenular herpes. [L, 87.]—**D. ordi-**
naire. Tetter. [G.] See *HERPES* (1st def.).—**D. phagédénique**.
A term used to include various diseases attended with ulceration of
the skin, such as lupus and epithelioma. [G.]—**D. phlycténoïde**.
A disease characterized by vesicles which, on drying, leave reddish
scales. [A, 385 (a, 21); G, 7.]—**D. phlycténoïde confluent**.
Pemphigus. [G, 7.]—**D. phlycténoïde en zone**. Zoster. [G,
7.]—**D. poussée**. Lichen simplex; strophulus; eczema siccum.
[G.]—**D. pustuleuse**. A disease characterized by pustules which
are finally replaced by reddish spots. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. pustule-**
use couperose. Pustular rosacea. [G, 7.]—**D. pustuleuse**
disseminé. Disseminated pustular acne. [G, 7.]—**D. pustuleuse**
mentagré. Syccosis. [G, 7.]—**D. pustuleuse miliaire**. Acne
simplex. [G, 7.]—**D. rougeante**. Lupus. [G, 7.]—**D. rouge-**
ante idiopathique. Idiopathic lupus; lupus occurring without
assignable cause. [G, 7.]—**D. rougeante vénérienne**. An ul-
cerating syphilide. [G, 7.]—**D. sèche**. Dry eczema.—**D. squa-**
meuse. Herpes squamosus. [G, 7.]—**D. squameuse centri-**
fuge. See *HERPES squamosus centrifugus*.—**D. squameuse**
humide. See *HERPES squamosus madidans*.—**D. squameuse**
lichenoïde. See *HERPES squamosus lichenoides*.—**D. squa-**
meuse orbiculaire. See *HERPES squamosus orbicularis*.—**D.**
stalactiforme. See *HERPES stalactiformis procumbens*.

DARTREUX (Fr.), adj. Da³rt-ru²s. See DARTROUS.

DARTRIER (Fr.), n. Da³r-tre-a. A plant used in herpetic
skin diseases. In India, Java, and the Antilles, the *Cassia alata*;
in Guiana, the *Vatairea guianensis*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] See
ACOUROA.

DARTROUS, adj. Da³rt'ru²s. Fr., *dartreux*. Pertaining to
or of the nature of dartre. [G.]

DARTUS (Lat.), n. m. Da³rt'u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *dartier* (2d def.).
1. See DARTOS. 2. Of Loureiro, a genus of solanaceous plants. [A,
322, 325 (a, 21); B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. perliarius**. Ger., *Perlen-*
strauch. A shrub indigenous to Cochinchina and the Moluccas.
The leaves are used in measles. The root is a mild aromatic, and
is employed as a diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DARU (Ar.), n. The *Pistacia lentiscus*. [B, 88.]

DÁRUHARIDRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Berberis aristata*. [A, 479
(a, 21).]

DARUMA-GIKU, n. In Japan, the *Aster spathulifolius*. [B,
121 (a, 24).]

DÁRUNAJ-I-AKRABI (Pers., Ar.), n. The *Doronicum scor-*
pioides. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DARURI, n. The *Argemone mexicana*. [a, 24.]

DARUVAR (Ger.), n. Da³r'u-far. A place in Austria where
there is a spring containing various bicarbonates. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DARWINELLIDE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³r-wi²n-e²l'i²d-e(a²-e²).
A family of the *Ceratosa*. [L, 121.]

DARWINIAN, adj. Da³r-wi²n'i²a²-n. As enunciated by
Charles Darwin.

DARWINISM, n. Da³r-wi²n-iz'm. Fr., *darwinisme*. Ger.,
Darwinismus, *Transmutationslehre*. Charles Darwin's doctrine
that the various genera, species, etc., of animals and plants are not
the result of separate acts of creation, but have been developed
gradually from simpler forms by a process of evolution (*q. v.*),
slight acquired and useful variations being transmitted and intensified.

DARWYNIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³r-wi²n-i(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). Of
Reichenbach, a division of the *Thymeleæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DARYAL. The kernel of *Lodoicea Seychellarum*; it is in great
repute among the Arabs and Indians as a strengthening medicine.
["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]

DARYÁI-KA-NARIYALA (Hind.), n. The *Lodoicea seychel-*
larum. [A, 499 (a, 21).]

DARYÁKI GHANSA (Duk.), n. The *Gracilaria lichenoides*.
[A, 479 (a, 21).]

DAS (Lat.), n. f. Da³s(da³s). See DÆS.

DASAMULÁ-DI-KVÁTHA, **DASAMULA KVATHA**, n's.
A preparation made from the *Solanum indicum*. [A, 479; "Proc.
of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 21).]

DASCITES (Lat.), n. f. Da²s(da²s)-si(ke)/tez(tas). See **DASYTES**.

DASYLLIDÆ [Guérin] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²s(da²s)-si²(ku⁰l)-l²d-e(a²e²). A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 196.]

DASHEL, n. Da²sh'e²l. The *Cnicus arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] —Milky d. The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DASJESPI, n. See **HYRACÆUM**.

DASMOFON, n. The *Capsella bursa pastoris*. [L, 87.]

DASSEL, n. Da²s'e²l. Ger., D. 1. See **DASHEL**. 2. See **DERMATOBIA** and **ÆSTRUS**.—D'fliege. The phlegmonous swelling produced by the presence of the larvæ of certain *Muscidæ* or *Æstridæ* in the skin. (G.)—D'fliege. See D. (2d def.); in the pl., D'fliegen, the *Æstridæ*. [L.]

DASTÁ (Hind.), n. Zinc. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DASUS (Lat.), adj. Da(da²)/su²s(su⁴s). See **DASY**.

DASYA [Agardh] (Lat.), n. f. Da(da²)/si²(su⁶)-a². A genus of rose-spyed *Algeæ* common in the Mediterranean. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—D. *coccinea*. Ger., *schartachrothe Haaralge*. A bright-scarlet species sometimes forming a part of the mixture sold as helmintochorton. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]

DASYANTHUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²-a²n(a²n)/thu²s(thu⁴s). From *dasús*, hairy, and *ánthos*, a flower. Fr., *dasyanthe*. Ger., *haarblumig*. Sp., *dasiante*. Having hairy or villous calyces or corollæ; as a n., a section of the genus *Erica*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DASYCARPUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-ka²rp(u²s(u⁴s)). From *dasús*, hairy, and *καρπός*, a fruit or the wrist. Fr., *dasycarpe*. Ger., *haarfruchtig* (2d def.). Sp., *dasicarpo* (2d def.). 1. Having hair on the wrists. 2. Having shaggy or hairy fruit. [L, 41, 180.]

DASYCAULIS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-ka²l(u²s(u⁴s)). From *dasús*, hairy, and *καυλός*, a stem. Fr., *dasycaule*. Ger., *haarwurzelig*. Sp., *dasicaulo*. Having a hairy or tubercular stem. [L, 41, 180.]

DASYCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²-se²f(ke²f)/a²l(a²l) u²s(u⁴s). From *dasús*, hairy, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *dasycephale*. Ger., *haarhäutig*. Sp., *dascéfalo*. Having a hairy head; as a n., in the f. s., *Dasycephala*, of Borkh, the genus *Pneumonanthe*; of De Candolle, a section of the genus *Spermacoe*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DASYCERQUE (Fr.), adj. Da²-ze-se²rk. Gr., *δασύκερκος* (from *dasús*, shaggy, and *κέρκος*, the tail). Having a bushy tail. [A, 335 (a, 21).]

DASYCLADEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-kla²d(kla²d)/e²e(a²e²). From *dasús*, hairy, and *κλάδος*, a shoot. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucheriacæ*, comprising *Chamaedoris*, *Dasycladus*, *Neomeris*, and *Cymopolia*; of Harvey, an order of the *Chlorospermeæ*, comprising *Cymopolia*, *Dasycladus*, and *Acetabularia*. The *Dasycladidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Vaucheriacæ*, consisting of the genera included in Endlicher's D. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DASYCLONON (Lat.), n. m. pl. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-klon'o²n. From *dasús*, hairy, and *κλών*, a shoot. The *Polypodium filix mas*. [B, 83.] The *Polypodium filix femina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DASYDIADI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-di(di²)/a²d(a²d)-i(e). A family of the *Geometridæ*. [L, 303.]

DASYEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²s(da²s)-i(u⁶)/e²e(a²e²). Fr., *dasyées*. 1. Of Kützing (1843), a family of the *Aronoblasteæ*, including *Dasya Eupogonina*, and *Trichothamnion*, to which, in 1845, he added *Zophobolia*, *Eupogodon*, and *Asparagopsis*. 2. Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Rhodometeæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DASYGASTER (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-ga²st(ga²st)/u²r(ar). From *dasús*, hairy, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *dasygastre*. Ger., *haarbauchig*. Sp., *dasiastro*. Having a hairy belly. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41, 180, 346.]

DASYGLOTTIS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-glo²t(glo²t)/i²ts. From *dasús*, hairy, and *γλωττα* (= γλώσσα), the tongue. Fr., *dasyglotte*. Ger., *haarzungig*. Having a hairy tongue. [L, 41.]

DASYMA (Lat.), n. n. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-ma². Gen., *dasyim'atos* (-is). Gr., *δάσυμα*. See **DASYTES**.

DASYMALLUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-ma²l(ma²l)/u²s(lu⁴s). Gr., *δασύμαλλος* (from *dasús*, thick, and *μαλλός*, a lock of wool). Fr., *dasymalle*. Having long, woolly hair. [L, 180.]

DASYMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-me²t(ru²m(ru⁴m)). From *dasús*, thick, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *dasyètre*. Ger., *Dichtigkeitsmesser*, *Dasytrem*. Sp., *dasiestro*. A variety of manometer invented by Defouchy. [L, 180.]

DASYMMA (Lat.), n. n. Da²s(da²s)-i²m(u⁶m)/ma². See **DASYTES**.

DASYPÆDIC, adj. Da²s-i²-ped/i²tk. From *dasús*, hairy, and *παῖς*, a child. Clothed with down when hatched (said of birds). The *Dasypteres* are a group of birds so clothed. [L, 121, 343.]

DASYPES (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-pez(pas). See **DASYPTES**.

DASYPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-fi²l(u²s(u⁴s)). From *dasús*, hairy, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *dasyphyllé*. Ger., *haarblättrig*. Having hairy leaves. [L, 180.]

DASYPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²s(da²s)-i²p(u⁶p)/i²d-e(a²e²). Fr., *dasypidées*. A family of the *Ungulata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1850, p. 158 (L).]

DASYPLEURUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-plu²r(u²s(u⁴s)). From *dasús*, hairy, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *dasypleure*. Having hairy flanks. [L, 41.]

DASYPODION (Lat.), n. n. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-pod(po²d)/i²-o²n. The *Viola odorata*. [B, 83.]

DASYPOGON (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-po²go²n(gon). Gr., *δασυπόγων* (from *dasús*, shaggy, and *πόγων*, the beard). Shaggy-bearded. The *Dasygogonææ* of Dumortier are the *Kingiaceæ* of

Endlicher. The *Dasygogonites* are a subfamily of the *Asilidæ*. [A, 311; B, 121, 170 (a, 24); L, 301.]

DASYPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-pro²k(prok)/tu²s(tu⁴s). Gr., *δασυπρωκτος* (from *dasús*, hairy, and *πρωκτος*, the posterior). Fr., *dasyprocte*. Having hairy buttocks. The *Dasyproctidæ* are a family of the *Hystricomorpha*. The *Dasyproctina* are a subfamily of the *Hystriidæ*. [L, 41, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 62 (L).]

DASYPUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-pu²s(pu⁴s). Gr., *δασύπους* (from *dasús*, hairy, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *dasype*. Having hairy feet; as a n., the hare. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).] The *Dasypodidæ*, or *Dasypodæ*, are a family of the *Edentata*. The *Dasypodina* are a tribe of the *Dasypodidæ*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1855; p. 360 (L).]

DASYRMA (Lat.), n. n. Da²s(da²s)-u²r(u⁶r)/ma². See **DASYTES**.

DASY (Lat.), adj. Da(da²)/si²s(su⁶s). Gr., *δασύς*. Hairy, shaggy, rough, thick (said of the tongue when it is dry, rough, and rigid, and of the urine when it is thick, turbid, and coated on standing). [L, 94.]

DASYSTACHYS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²s(u²s)/ta²kh(ta²ch²)-i²s(u²s). From *dasús*, shaggy, and *στάχυς*, a spike. Fr., *dasytachyé*. Having flowers in the shape of velvety spikes. [L, 180.]

DASYSTEMONOUS, adj. Da²s-i²-ste²m'on-u²s. Lat., *dasytemou* (from *dasús*, hairy, and *στήμων*, a filament). Fr., *dasytémone*. Having hairy stamens. [L, 180.]

DASYSTEPHANA (Lat.), n. f. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-ste²f(a²n(a²n)-a²). From *dasús*, hairy, and *στέφανη*, a parapet. The genus *Gentiana*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—D. *punctata*. The *Gentiana punctata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DASYTES (Lat.), n. f. Da²s(da²s)-i²t(u⁶t)-ez(as). Gr., *δασύτης* (from *dasús*, hairy). 1. Roughness, hairiness. 2. Of Schmalz, an herpetic stiffness of the eyelids. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DASYTRIQUE (Fr.), adj. Da²-ze-trek. Gr., *δασύτριξ* (from *dasús*, shaggy, and *τριξ*, the hair). Having thick hair. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DASYURUS (Lat.), adj. Da²s(da²s)-i²(u⁶)-u²(u⁶)/ru²s(ru⁴s). From *dasús*, hairy, and *οὐρά*, a tail. Fr., *dasyure*. Ger., *haarschwanzig*. Having a hairy tail; hairy pinned; having hairy spikes resembling the tail of a mammal. The *Dasyurida* are a family of the *Crocophaga* or of the *Marsupialia*. The *Dasyuridæ* are the same, also a family of the *Rapaciæ*. The *Dasyurinae* are a subfamily of the *Dasyuridæ*. [L, 41, 121, 173, 228, 353.]

DATE, n. Lat. Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Lat., *dactylus*. Fr., *datte* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Dattel*. It., *dattero*. Sp., *datil*. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). [a, 24.]—**American d.-plum**. The persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*). [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Black d.** The fruit of the *Rhamnus chlorophorus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]—**Chinese d.** The fruit of a species of *Zizyphus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chinese d.-plum**. The fruit of *Diospyros Kaki*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**D.-palm**. Fr., *dattier*. Ger., *Dattelpalme*. The *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B, 75.]—**D.-plum**. The fruit of the genus *Diospyros*. [B, 81, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-tree**. See **D.-palm**.—**European d.-plum**, **Indian d.-plum**. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Red d's**. The fruit of the *Rhamnus ulmifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]—**Trebzonde d.** The *Eleagnus hortensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 21).]—**Wild d.** The fruit of *Phoenix silvestris*. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24).]

DATEMA (Russ.), n. The *Punica granatum*. [L, 77.]

DATHIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Da²th(da²th)-i²-at(at²)/u²m(u⁴m). Carphoetum (q. v.) when gathered in winter. [Bory [B, 121].]

DATISCA [Linnæus] (Lat.), n. f. Da²t(da²t)-i²s-ka(ka²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²e²). Ger., *Streichkraut*. A genus of the *Datisceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cannabina**. Fr., *chanvre de Crète, cannabine*. Ger., *gelber Hanf, hanfartiges Streichkraut*. It., *canape di creta*. Sp., *d. del Levante*. A species often cultivated in European gardens. The herb has a bitter, nauseous taste, and in Candia is used instead of cinchona. In Italy it is employed in intermittent fevers and in gastric and scrofulous troubles. The leaves of the female plant yield a very fine yellow dye. The root contains *datiscin*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DATISCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da²t(da²t)-i²s-ka(ka²)/se²(ke²)-e(a²e²). Of Lindley, an order of the *Cucurbitales*, consisting of *Datisca*, *Tetrameles*, and *Tricerasites*. The *Datisceæ* of Lindley are the same as his D. His *Datisceales*, or *Datiscal* alliance, are an alliance of the *Rectembryæ*, consisting of the *Datisceæ* and *Lacisteæ*. The *Datisceæ* are of Presl an order of the *Peponifereæ*; of R. Brown, an order comprising *Datisca* and *Tetrameles*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Halorageæ*, containing the same genera; of Bailton, a series of the *Saxifragaceæ*, comprising *Datisca*, *Tetrameles*, and *Octomeles*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Passiflorales*, consisting of the same genera. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DATISCETIN, n. Da²-i²s'e²t-i²n. Fr., *datiscétine*. Ger., D. It., Sp., *datiscetina*. A compound, C₁₀H₁₆O₆, produced by the decomposition of *datiscin*; it forms colorless, tasteless, acicular crystals, freely soluble in ether, and moderately soluble in alcohol and in alkaline solutions. [B, 4, 270 (a, 24).]

DATISCIN, n. Da²-i²s-i²n. Fr., *datiscine*. Ger., D. It., Sp., *datiscina*. A bitter glucoside, C₂₁H₃₂O₁₂, similar to quercetin, occurring in the roots of *Datisca cannabina*, forming acicular crystals, melting at 180° C., slightly soluble in cold water and in ether, and easily soluble in alcohol; used in the East as a yellow dye for silk. [B, 42, 270 (a, 24).]

DATISQUE (Fr.), n. Da²-tesk. The *Datisca cannabina*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DA-T-KAI, n. A kind of purslane common in Kaffra and said to be eaten there. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DATORA (Ar.), n. 1. The *Datura stramonium*. 2. Of Don, a section of the genus *Scopolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 77.]

DATTE (Fr.), n. Da^{3t}. See DATE.—**D. de mer**. The *Mytilus lithophagus*. [B, 88.]—**D. du désert**. The fruit of *Balanites aegyptiaca*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Décoction** (ou **Hydrolé**) de d's. See **Decoctum DACTYLORUM** (under **DACTYLUS**).—**Pâte de d's**. See **Pasta DACTYLORUM** (under **DACTYLUS**).—**Pulpe de d's** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *pulpa dactylorum*. Pulp of dates; made by digesting dates for 2 hours in warm water, removing the stones, triturating in a mortar, and passing through a fine horse-hair sieve. [B, 113, 119 (a, 21).]—**Siróp de d's**. See **Syrupus DACTYLORUM** (under **DACTYLUS**).

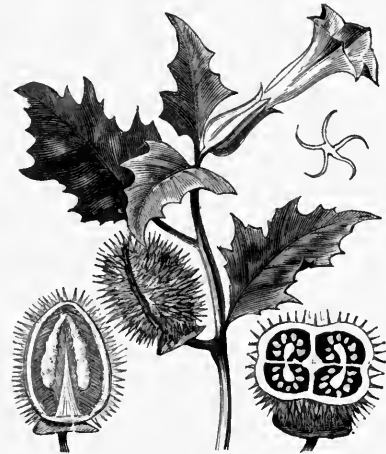
DATTEL (Ger.), n. Da^{3t}te^{2l}. See DATE.—**D'baum**. See **PHŒNIX dactylifera**.—**D'knoten**. A form of Aleppo boil observed in Bagdad, said to be exceedingly malignant. [Geber (A, 319).]—**D'palme**. See **PHŒNIX dactylifera**.—**D'pflaume**. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus* and of some other species of *Diospyros*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine D'palme**. See **PHŒNIX dactylifera**.—**Mehlreiche D'palme**. See **PHŒNIX farinifera**.—**Saure D'n**, **Schwartz D'n**, **Tamarinds**. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Virginische D'pflaume**. The *Diospyros virginiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DATTIER (Fr.), n. Da^{3t}te-a. The genus *Phoenix*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. commun**, **D. cultivé**. See **PHŒNIX dactylifera**.—**D. du désert**. See **BALANITES aegyptiaca**.—**D. épineux**. See **PHŒNIX spinosa**.—**D. pain**. See **PHŒNIX farinifera**.

DATTOCK, n. Da^{2t}o^{2k}. The *Detarium senegalense*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DATURA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2t}(da^{3t})-u²(u)^{ra}3. From Ar., *totorah*. Fr., *d. stramoine*. Ger., *Stechapfel*. It., *stramonio*. Sp., *estramonio*. Thorn-apple, Jimson-weed, Jamestown-weed; of Linnaeus, a genus of solanaceous herbs with bluish-white or purple, solitary axillary flowers, and a large, tubular, ventricose, five-angled calyx, with a persistent, orbicular base. There are 5 stamens and a 2-celled capsule with 4 valves. [B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Alcoolature de d. stramonium** (Fr.). See **Tinctura STRAMONII**.—**Cigarettes de d.** (Fr.). See **Cigaretæ STRAMONII**.—**D. à grosses épines** (Fr.). See **D. feroc.**—**D. alba**. Fr., *métel*. Ger., *weichhaariger Stechapfel*. See **D. metel**.—**D. arborea**. Fr., *d. en arbre*. The tree stramonium, a species indigenous to Peru, where the leaves are used as an emollient. [B, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. ceratocaula**. Fr., *d. cornu*. A West Indian species having similar properties to those of *C. stramonium*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. cigars**. See **Cigaretæ STRAMONII**.—**D. en arbre** (Fr.). See **D. arborea**.—**D. fastuosa**. Fr., *d. fasteus, manteau du Christ, trompette du Jugement*. A species considered more poisonous than *D. alba*. The root is prescribed by Mohammedan physicians in epilepsy, and the Hindoo doctors use the leaves and fruit for poultices. The seeds are soporific, and are applied to boils and carbuncles. In Java the herb is used in herpetic diseases. A tincture and a decoction are used in asthma. [B, 5, 19, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. feroc.** Fr., *d. à grosses épines*. A very poisonous species, used in China like *D. stramonium*. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. levis**. A species resembling the *D. stramonium*, but differing in having smooth capsules, destitute of spinous points. It is a native of Abyssinia, though cultivated in the gardens of Europe. [a, 24.]—**D. metel**, **D. me-**

herbe-du-diable, pomme de vallée, put-put, stramoine. Ger., *gemeiner Stechapfel, Tollkraut, Dornäpfel, Rauchapfel, Krötenmelde*. It., *stramonio*. Sp., *estramonio*. The common thorn-apple; an annual species indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in America, with widely spreading, forked branches and large ovate leaves, with irregularly waved or sinuately toothed margins. The flowers are large, generally white, with a tubular, five-toothed calyx, the base of which, when the flower falls away, remains attached to the fruit, which is a fleshy four-valved, four-celled capsule, covered with sharp spines. The leaves (see **STRAMONIUM-leaves**) and the seed (see **STRAMONIUM-seed**) are official. The plant contains two alkaloids—atropine and hyoscyamine—and its physiological action is identical with that of belladonna. It has been used in neuralgia, rheumatism, dysmenorrhœa, syphilitic pains, and cancerous sores, and externally as an ointment or cataplasm in irritable ulcers, inflamed tumors, etc., and spasmodic asthma has been alleviated or entirely controlled by smoking the leaves or the root cut up and beaten so as to loosen its texture. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. suaveolens**. A Peruvian species resembling *D. arborea*. [B, 49.]—**D. tatula**. A South American species with a dark, reddish stem, minutely dotted with green, and purplish flowers striped with deep purple on the inside. By some it is considered a variety of *D. stramonium*, the medicinal properties of which it possesses. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolique des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). See **Extractum STRAMONII foliorum**.—**Extrait de suc dépuré de d.** (Fr.). Extract of purified stramonium-juice. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Extrait de suc non-dépuré de d.** (Fr.). Extract of crude stramonium-juice. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Herba datura**. The herb of *D. stramonium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Huile de d.** (Fr.). See **Oleum STRAMONII**.—**Infusion des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). Infusion of stramonium-leaves. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Poudre des feuilles de d.** (Fr.). Powder of stramonium-leaves. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Poudre de semences de d.** (Fr.). Powder of stramonium-seeds. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Rob de d.** (Fr.). Rob of stramonium. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Seeds datura**. The seed of *D. stramonium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Siróp de d.** (Fr.). Syrup of stramonium, containing 3 parts of tincture of stramonium and 40 of syrup. Cf. **Syrupus anodynus**. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**Suc de d.** (Fr.). Juice of stramonium. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**Teinture étherée de d.** (Fr.). See **Tinctura STRAMONII æthera**.



DATURA STRAMONIUM. [A, 327.]

DATUREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{2t}(da^{3t})-u²(u)^{re}2-e(a³-e²). 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Solanaceæ*, comprising *Ramondia*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Scopolia*, *Lehmannia*, *Petunia*, *Nicotiana*, *Nurembergia*, *Datura*, and *Brugmansia*. 2. Of Don, a tribe of the *Solanaceæ*, consisting of *Datura*, *Brugmansia*, *Solanara*, and *Ulloa*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DATURINE, n. Da^{2t}-u²ren. Lat., *daturina*, *daturinum*, *daturia*. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Daturin*. It., Sp., *daturina*. An alkaloid contained in *Datura stramonium*, identical with atropine. It is official in the formulary of the Sardinian States. [B, 5, 20, 270 (a, 24).]—**Heavy d.** Ger., *schweres Daturin*. Of Ladenburg, a mixture of atropine and hyoscyamine which he obtained from *Datura stramonium*. It fuses at about 114° C. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Light d.** Ger., *leichtes Daturin*. Of Ladenburg, hyoscyamine obtained from *Datura stramonium*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DATYRA (Lat.), n. f. Da^{2t}(da^{3t})-i(u)⁶ra³. See **DATURA**.—**D. verum**. True atropine. [B.]

DAUBENTONIADE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do-ba³ⁿ2-to³ⁿ-i(i)²a²d-(a³d)-e(a³-e²). Named after L. J. M. Daubenton, a French naturalist. A family of the *Lemuridæ* or of the *Quadrumana*. [L, 272; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1863, p. 151 (L).]

DAUCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da^{4t}(da^{3t}u⁴)-se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *daucées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Daucinæ*, comprising *Daucus*, *Platyspermum*, and *Orlaya*. Of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbellifera*, consisting of the genus *Daucus*. The *Dauci* of Adanson are a section of the *Umbellata*, consisting of *Tordylium*, *Daucus*,



DATURA ARBOREA. [A, 327.]

teloides. A species used in India as an intoxicant. The Rajpoot mothers, it is said, smear their breasts with the juice of the leaves, to kill their newly born female infants. The leaves are used externally in rheumatic pains, and the seeds are given in fevers. The juice of the leaves, boiled in oil, is used for diseases of the scalp. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. nilhummatu**. An undershrub growing in the sands of Malabar. In Java the leaves and seeds are pounded, mixed with oil, and employed in plasters for dissipating tumors, the seeds are used as a remedy for intermittent fever, and the juice of the leaves is applied externally as an antisyphilitic. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. sanguinea** [Ruiz and Pavón]. Fr., *d. sanguin.* The *floripondio* of Peru, where an intoxicating beverage, *tonga*, is prepared from its seeds; it produces furious delirium in large

Caucalis, *Torilis*, and *Coriandrum*. The *Dauciæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Apiaceæ*, consisting of *Arteria*, *Orlaya*, *Daucus*, *Agrocharis*, and *Duricaea*. The *Daucineæ* are: Of Koch, a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of *Daucus*, *Platyspermum*, and *Orlaya*, to which Reichenbach added *Cuminum*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Orthospermeæ*, comprising *Arteria*, *Orlaya*, and *Daucus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAUCIFORM, adj. Da⁴si²fo²rm. Lat., *dauciformis* (from *daucus* [q. v.], and *forma*, form). Fr., *dauciforme*. See DAUCOID.

DAUCIPES (Lat.), adj. Da⁴(da³u⁴)-si²(ki²)-pez(pas). From *daucus*, the carrot, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *daucipède*. Ger., *karottenfüssig*. Having a fusiform stipe. [L, 41.]

DAUCITES (Lat.), adj. Da⁴(da³u⁴)-si(ke)tez(tas); as a n., -tez(te²s). Gr., *δαυκιτης*. Pertaining to the genus *Daucus*; as a n. (*vinum* understood), a vinous infusion of the wild carrot. [A, 387.]

DAUCOID, adj. Da⁴k'oid. Lat., *daucoides*, *daucoides*. From *δαυκος*, the carrot, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Fr., *daucoidé*. Resembling the genus *Daucus*; carrot-like. [B.]

DAUCON (Lat.), **DAUCUM** (Lat.), n's n. Da⁴k'(da³u⁴k)-o²n-, n³m(u²m). See DAUCUS.

DAUCUS (Lat.), n. m. Da⁴k'(da³u⁴k)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *δαυκον*, *δαυκος*. Fr., *d.*, *carotte*. Ger., *Möhre*. Of Linnæus, a genus of umbelliferous plants of the *Caucalinea*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. alsaticus**. The *Peucedanum oeselinum*. [L, 94, 116.]—**D. annuus minor**, *flosculus rabentibus*. The *Caucalis daucoides*. [B, 200.]—**D. athamanticus**. The *Meum athamanticum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. aureus**. A species growing in Morocco, Sicily, and Calabria; it has white flowers, which become yellow on drying. [a, 24.]—**D. caudianus**. See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*.—**D. carota**. Fr., *carotte cultivée* (ou *commune*). Ger., *gemeine Möhre* (oder *Rübe*), *Karotte*. The carrot; a biennial usually found in its wild state growing in light sandy soil. It has a furrowed, hairy stem, dividing into long, erect, flower-bearing branches, hairy leaves with leaflets divided into narrow, pointed segments, and small white flowers in compound umbels. The garden carrot is the same plant altered somewhat by cultivation. The root contains sugar, starch, extractive, pectin, malic acid, lignin, albumin, a volatile oil, carotin, saline matters, etc. The root of the cultivated plant is stimulant, and has acquired much popular reputation as an application to ill-conditioned ulcers, etc. The seeds (fruit) are somewhat excitant and diuretic, and, on account of their aromatic properties, are more especially adapted to cases of dropsy and nephritic complaints, accompanied with enfeblement of the stomach. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. carota silvestris**. Fr., *carotte sauvage*, *chironis*, *faux chervi*, *gironille*, *patenade*, *pastonade*. Ger., *wilde Möhre*. It., *carota silvatica*. Sp., *zanahoria silvestre*. The wild carrot; a variety of *D. carota*, having the same properties and uses; its fruit is official. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. carota violacea**. Fr., *carotte violette*. A variety of *D. carota*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. copticus**. See *CARCUM ojanan*.—**D. creticus**. Fr., *d. de Crète*. Ger., *kandischer Möhrenkümmel*. See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*.—**D. cyanopus**. The *Pimpinella nigra*. [B, 88.]—**D. de Candie** (ou de *Crète* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.)). See *ATHAMANTA cretensis*.—**D. germanicus**. See *D. carota*.—**D. giugidium**. A Sicilian species (probably the *γυγιδιον* of Dioscorides) furnishing a gummy resin which, according to some, is the *bellium siculum*. [B, 173, 180.]—**D. gummifer**. A species growing in southern Europe, said to furnish *bellium siculum*. [B, 173, 180.]—**D. guttatus**. A species growing in southern Europe; perhaps one of the species known to the ancients as *Στραβυλινοσάριος*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. hispanicus**. Of Gouan, see *D. gummifer*.—**D. leptophyllus** [Scopoli]. The *Caucalis daucoides*. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**D. lucidus**. See *D. gummifer*.—**D. macedonius**. Fr., *âche*. Ger., *wilder Epipich*. The *Athamanta macedonica*, perhaps also the *Apium graveolens*. [a, 24.]—**D. maritimus**. Fr., *carotte maritime*. 1. Of Richard, the *Caucalis maritima* of Cavanilles. 2. The *Amni visnaga*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 3. See *D. gummifer*.—**D. mauritiana**. A variety of the *Amni visnaga*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. montanus**. The *Peucedanum oeselinum*. [a, 24.]—**D. muricatus**. A variety of the *Caucalis maritima* of Cavanilles. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. nostras**, **D. officinarum**. See *D. carota*.—**D. sativus**. See *D. carota*.—**D. selenoides**. See *Peucedanum oeselinum*.—**D. seprinus**. See *ANTHRISCUS cerefolium*.—**D. silvestris**. The wild variety of *D. carota*.—**D. visnaga**. See *AMNI visnaga*.—**D. vulgaris**. See *D. carota*.—**Extractum dauci**. See *Rob dauci*.—**Fructus dauci**. The fruit of *D. carota*, formerly used as a carminative and diuretic. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Radix dauci**. The root of the cultivated carrot. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rob dauci**, **Rob dauci carotte**. Fr., *rob de carotte*. Syn.: *rob podicis*, *succus inspissatus* (sen *extractum*) *dauci*. Rob of carrot; an extract made by digesting grated carrots with boiling water, and evaporating the liquid to a syrupy consistence [Frank. Dispensat., 1791, Lippiac. Dispensat., 1792, Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Succus dauci**. The expressed juice of *D. carota*; used as a domestic pectoral remedy, also as an anthelmintic and mild purgative. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Succus dauci inspissatus**. See *Rob dauci*.

DAUD-MARÉE (Beng.), n. See *AMMANIA vesicatoria*.

DAUER (Ger.), n. Da³u⁴e²r. Duration.—**D'canüle**. Fr., *canüle à demeure*. A cannula to be left in place. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," 1888, p. 600 (a, 18).]—**D'catheter**. Fr., *sonde à demeure*. A catheter to be left in place. [a, 18.]—**D'gewebe**. Permanent tissue, in contradistinction to meristem (the nascent state of tissue); plant-tissue whose cells have reached their full development. [a, 24.]—**D'sonde**. See *D'catheter*.—**D'sporen**. Resting spores; those that lie dormant for a definite time before continuing their development. [A, 396 (a, 21); B, 270 (a, 24).]—**D'verband**. A permanent dressing. [L, 57.]—**D'zellen**. See *D'sporen*.—**Übungs-D.** [Volkmann]. Lit., practice duration; the persistence of a touch-impression as a result of training. ["Ber. d. Kgl. Ges. d. Wiss. Math.-Phys.," 1858, x, p. 38 (K).]

DAUGATTAL RESAER (Malay), n. The *Laportea decumana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAUGHTER-CELL, **DAUGHTER-CYST**, n's. Da⁴u²r. See under CELL and CYST.

DAUKE, n. Da⁴k. The *Daucus carota*. [L, 73.]

DAUM (Ger.), n. Da³u⁴m. See DAUMEN.

DAUMEN (Ger.), n. Da³u⁴m-e²n. The thumb.—**Anzieher des D's**, **D'anzieher**. See ADDUCTOR *pollicis manus*.—**D'arterie**. See Large ARTERY of the thumb.—**D'ballen**. See *Thenar* EMINENCE.—**D'carpalgelenk**. The carpo-phalangeal articulation of the thumb. [L.]—**D'finger**. See *D'***Krampf**. See ANTI-CHEIROSPASMUS.—**D'rand**. The radial border of the forearm.—**D'starrkrampf**. See ANTI-CHEIROTETANUS.—**D'strecker**. See EXTENSOR *carpi pollicis*.—**D'wärts**. Toward the thumb. [L, 332.]—**Grosser D'strecker**. See EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—**Kleiner D'strecker**. See EXTENSOR *primi internodii pollicis*.—**Kurzer D'beuger**. See FLEXOR *pollicis brevis*.—**Kurzer D'strecker**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis* and EXTENSOR *secundi internodii pollicis*.—**Langer D'beuger**. See FLEXOR *pollicis longus*.—**Langer D'strecker**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus* and EXTENSOR *ossis metacarpi pollicis*.

DAÜMLING (Ger.), n. Doim'li²n². A bandage for the thumb. [L, 80, 135.]

DAUNA, n. In Bombay, the *Artemisia indica*. ["Pharm. Jour. and Trans." (L).]

DAUN-CALDABAT (Malay), n. The *Zizyphus trifolia*. [B, 88.]

DAUN CAPIALAN (Malay), **DAUN CAPIALEN** (Malay), n's. The *Vitis trifolia*. [B, 88.]

DAUN COEPAN (Malay), n. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 88.]

DAUN DULANG (Malay), n. The *Ricinus mappia*. [B, 88.]

DAUN GATTA-GAMBIR (Malay), n. The *Nauclea gambir*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]

DAUN GUNDI (Tamil), n. The *Nepenthes destillatoria*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]

DAUN-KOTTI (Malay), n. The *Phyllanthus niruri*. [B, 88.]

DAUN LACCA (Malay), n. The *Lawsonia spinosa*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]

DAUN LACEA (Malay), n. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [L, 77.]

DAUN LOLAB MUBUT (Malay), n. The *Bauhinia scandens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAUPHINELLE (Fr.), n. Do-fe-ne²l. The genus *Delphinium*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. à fleurs blanches**. The *Delphinium abiflorum*. [L, 41.]—**D. consoude**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. d'Ajax**. See *D. Ajacis*.—**D. des champs**. The *Delphinium consolida*. [L, 49.]—**D. des jardins**. The *Delphinium Ajacis*. [L, 41.]—**D. écarlate**. The *Delphinium purpureum*. [L, 41.]—**D. élevéé**. The *Delphinium elatum*. [L, 41.]—**D. musquée**. The *Delphinium moschatum*. [L, 41.]—**D. pâle**. The *Delphinium pallidum*. [L, 41.]—**D. staphisaigre**. The *Delphinium staphisagria*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DAURA (Lat.), n. f. Da⁴(da³u⁴)-ra³. 1. The *Helleborus niger*. 2. The *Conocarpus latifolius*. [A, 325; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]

DAURADE (Fr.), n. Do-ra³d. The *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DAURIN (Fr.), n. Do-ra²n². The *Mugil auratus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DAUUNG (Ger.), n. Da³u⁴u². See VERDAUUNG.—**D'ssaft**. Digestive secretions. [L, 43.]—**D'ssystem**. The digestive system. [L.]

DAVALÁ (Pers.), n. The *Lichen odoriferus*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DAVALIA (Lat.), n. f. Da³-va³l'i²-a³. Fr., *davallie*. A genus of polyodiaceous ferns, of the *Davallia*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. aculeata**. A West Indian species; somewhat astringent and used in pectoral complaints. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]

DAVALLIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da³-va³l'i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)e(a³-e²). 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Polyodiaceæ indusiatae*, comprising *Davallia*, *Peranema*, *Saccoloma*, *Dicksonia*, *Balanium*, *Cibotium*, and *Lecanopteris*. 2. Of Presl, a tribe of the *Hymenophoreæ*, consisting of the sections *Davallieæ* and *Lindsæeæ*. 3. Of Link, a suborder of the *Polyodiaceæ*, consisting of *Allantodia*, *Aeductum*, *Davallia*, *Saccoloma*, *Stenolobus*, *Microlepia*, *Sphæropteris*, *Lindsaya*, *Peranema*, and *Physmatium*. The *Davallieæ* are: 1. Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Hymenophyllaceæ*, consisting of the genus *Davallia*. 2. Of Presl, a section of the *Davallieæ*, comprising *Microlepia*, *Saccoloma*, *Davallia*, and *Stenolobus*. 3. Of J. Smith, a section of the *Dicksonieæ*, consisting of *Humata*, *Leucostegia*, *Microlepia*, *Deparia*, *Davallia*, and *Loxsoma*. 4. Of Hooker, a tribe of the *Polyodiaceæ*, comprising *Davallia* and *Cystopteris*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAVANDICU, n. The *Bignonia indica*. [B, 88.]

DAVID'S HARP, n. Da⁴vi²dz-ha²rp'. Ger., *Davidsharfe*. 1. The *Polygonatum multiflorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See LYRA.

DAVID'S ROOT, n. Da⁴vi²dz-ru⁴t. The *Chiococca racemosa* and the *Celastrus scandens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DAVIE-DRAP, n. Da⁴vi²-dra²p. Probably the *Luzula campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DAVIER (Fr.), n. Da³-ve-a. A dental forceps. [E.]

DAVILLA (Lat.), n. f. Da³-vel'la². A genus of shrubs of the *Dilleneæ*, indigenous to tropical America. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. brasiliana**. Fr., *d. rugueux*. In Brazil, the *cipó de caboelo*; a species employed in decoction to reduce swellings of the lower

limbs and as a tonic. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. elliptica** [A. St. Hilaire]. Fr., *d. elliptique*. The *cambaibinha* of Brazil, where it is employed as an astringent and vulnerary. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. rugosa**. See *D. brasiliensis*.

DAVI-PADACOLLI, n. In India, the *Ixora alba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAVI-RINTI, n. In India, the *Vitex latifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAVI-SINSORI-TAUDA, n. In India, the *Polygonum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DAVIUM (Lat.), n. n. Da'vi²-u²m(u⁴m). See **DAVYUM**.

DAVO BAHENA, n. In the East Indies, the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*. [B, 88.]

DAVO CARO, n. The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 88.]

DAVO CITROCO, n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 88.]

DAVOS (Ger.), **DAVOS AM PLATZ** (Ger.), **DAVOS PLATZ** (Ger.), n's. Da²-fos', -a²m-pla²tz'. A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, having an elevation of 5,100 feet above the sea and an equable climate, which has of late years been frequented as a climatic sanitarium and winter resort, especially for persons having pulmonary diseases. [L, 30, 31 (a, 14); C. Wagner, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 720.]

DAVO TILOE, n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 88.]

DAVYÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-vi²e².e(a².e²). Of Naudin, a subtribe of the *Miconiales*, consisting of *Platycentium*, *Calyptrella*, *Cynopodium*, *Davya*, *Centronia*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DAVYUM (Lat.), n. n. Da'vi²-u²m(u⁴m). Of Kern, a metal found in platiniferous sand containing also iridium and rhodium. [a, 27.]

DAWAMESK, n. A conserve prepared from hasheesh with butter, sugar, and aromatics. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DAWARA, n. The *Conocarpus latifolius*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, p. 131 (a, 21).]

DAWLISH, n. Da¹l²ish. A sea-side resort in Devonshire, England. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 49 (a, 21).]

DAX (Fr.), n. Da²x. The *Aque Tarbelica* of the ancients; a place in the department of Landes, France, where there are hot mineral springs. [A, 319, 363 (a, 21); L, 49, 88 (a, 21).]

DAXIN, n. Da²x'i²n. For deriv., see **DAX**. Fr., *daxine*. See **BAREGIN**.

DAY-BLINDNESS, n. Da'blind-ne²s. See **NYCTALOPIA**.

DAY-FLOWERS, n. Da'fit²-u²-u²rz. The genus *Commelyna*. [B, 19.]

DAY-LILY, n. Da'li²-i². The genus *Hemerocallis*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Grass-leaved d.-l.** The *Hemerocallis graminea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White d.-l.** The genus *Funkia*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

DAYMARE, n. Da'ma²r. An imperfect form of catalepsy in which the sufferer is incapable of moving or speaking, but is conscious of what is going on around him. The disease received its name from Watson, who described it, and who considered that it depended upon a diseased state of the blood-vessels of the brain. [D, 25.]

DAY-NETTLE, n. Da'ne²t'l. The *Lamium purpureum*, the *Lamium album*, and the *Galeopsis tetrahit*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DAY'S-EYE, n. Daz'i. See **DAISY**.

DAY-SIGHT, n. Da'sit. See **HEMERALOPIA**.

DAZIG, n. Daz'i²g. The *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DÉ-À-COUDRE (Fr.), n. Da-a²-kud'r. The *Agaricus campanulatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DEAD, adj. De²d. A.-S., d. Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *mortuus*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *totd*. It., *morto*. Sp., *muerto*. 1. Deprived of life (properly, after having once possessed it); figuratively, paralyzed, especially as to sensation (said of a part, as in the expression *d. fingers*). 2. Dull in appearance.—**D.-house**. Fr., *morgue*. A mortuary; a room for the temporary reception of the bodies of those who have died in a hospital and of those who have died suddenly away from their homes, pending a post-mortem examination, a judicial inquiry as to the cause of death, or the identification of the remains.

DEADLY, adj. De²d'l². Gr., *θανάσιμος*. Lat., *letalis*. Fr., *mortel*. Ger., *tödlich*. 1. Sure or very likely to cause death. 2. Death-like.—**D. nightshade**. See **ATROPA belladonna**.

DEAD-MAN'S-BELLOWS, n. De²d-ma²nz-be²l'oz. The *Ajuga reptans*. [L, 73.]

DEAD-MAN'S-BONES, n. De²d-ma²nz-bo²nz'. The *Stellaria holostea* and the *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-FINGERS, n. De²d-ma²nz-f²n²g'u²rz. 1. Probably the *Orchis mascula*. 2. The *Orchis morio*. 3. The *Orchis maculata*. 4. The *Orchis latifolia*. 5. The *Arum maculatum*. 6. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 7. The *Alopecurus pratensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-MAN'S-HAND, n. De²d-ma²nz-ha²nd'. 1. The *Orchis maculata*. 2. The *Orchis mascula*. 3. The *Aspidium filix mas*. 4. The *Laminaria digitata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-NETTLE, n. De²d-ne²t'l. A popular name for various species of *Lamium*, especially *Lamium album* and *Lamium purpureum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 215 (a, 24).]—**Pyrenean d.-n.** The *Horminum pyrenaicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red d.-n.** The *Lamium purpureum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**White d.-n.** The *Lamium album*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yellow d.-n.** The *Lamium galeobdolon*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAD-TONGUE, n. De²d'tu²n². The *Eranthe crocata*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEADWORT, n. De²d'wu²rt. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEAF, adj. De²f. A.-S., d. Gr., *κωφός*. Lat., *surdus*. Fr., *sourd*. Ger., *taub*. It., Sp., *sordo*. Having the sense of hearing abolished or impaired.—**D.-dumbness**. See **D.-mutism**.—**D.-mute**. Fr., *sourd-muet*. Ger., *Taubstummer*. It., *sordo-muto*. Sp., *sordo-mudo*. One who is both d. and dumb.—**D.-mutism**. Fr., *sourd-mutisme*, *sourd-mutité*. Ger., *Taubstumtheit*. It., *sordo-mutezza*. Sp., *sordo-mudez*. Absence of the power of speech in consequence of congenital or acquired deafness; the condition of being both d. and dumb. [F.]—**Wood-d.** Affected with word-deafness. [B]

DEAFNESS, n. De²f'ne²s. Gr., *κώφωμα*, *κώφωσις*. Lat., *surditas*. Fr., *surdité*. Ger., *Taubheit*. It., *sordità*. Sp., *sordera*. The state of being deaf.—**Clang-d.** That form of defect of the sense of hearing in which, although the loudness and other gross qualities of sounds are perceived correctly, their more delicate qualities are not recognized. [J. R. Leaming, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 23, 1889, p. 309.]—**Hysterical d.** D. occurring suddenly in severe cases of hysteria and independent of any local disease in the ear. [F.]—**Intellectual d.** See **Psychical d.**—**Malarial d.** D. sometimes met with in aggravated cases of malarial poisoning. It is supposed to be due to a lesion of the auditory nerve or of its nucleus, and may be associated with a loss of power in the optic nerve, and with loss of sensation in other nerves. [F.]—**Nervous d.** Fr., *surdité nerveuse*. Ger., *nerve Taubheit*. It., *sordità nervosa*. Sp., *sordera nerviosa*. That form of d. in which the cause lies in a primary affection of the auditory nerve or of the labyrinth or of both. [F, 34.]—**Psychical d.** Lat., *amnesia* (seu *akamathesia acustica*). Ger., *Seelentaubheit*. A condition in which, although sounds are heard, their significance is not recognized; observed in cases of lesion of the gyrus inframarginalis. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Throat-d.** D. induced by some obstruction in the throat, as from enlarged tonsils, or due to some inflammatory affection starting in the pharynx and involving the Eustachian tubes. [F.]—**Vascular d.** Fr., *surdité d'origine vasculaire*. Of R. T. Cooper, a variety of impaired hearing due to "a basic aural dyscrasia." A condition of ill health in which a diffuse irritability attacks the walls of the blood-vessels, and which, left untreated, very often settles in the ears, giving rise to two prominent ear symptoms. One of these is enfeebled hearing power, divided into obstructive and non-obstructive. The latter variety Cooper terms "vascular d." [F.]—**Word-d.** Fr., *aphémie auditive*. Ger., *sinnliche Aphasie*. It., *sordità di parola (o verbale)*. Sp., *sordera de palabras*. Syn.: *sensory aphasia*. Of Kussmaul, that variety of psychical d. in which, while impressions of sound can still be perceived, spoken words can not be understood. It is attributed to some pathological change in the cortex of the left temporal lobe of the brain (the seat of Wernicke's centre for the sense of hearing, where the impressions received by the auditory nerves are united to form sound-pictures and the acoustic representation of words). [F.]

DEAK-QUELLE (Ger.), n. De²a²k-kwe²le². One of the springs at Ofen (q. v.). [A, 319.]

DEALBATE, adj. De-a²l'bat. Lat., *dealbatus*. Covered with a white powder or with a very fine white down. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DEALBATION, n. De-a²l-ba'shu²n. Gr., *λεύκωσις*. Lat., *dealbatio* (from *dealbare*, to whiten). Fr., *déalbation*. Ger., *Bleichen*. It., *dealbazione*. Sp., *dealbación*. The act or process of bleaching. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEAL-TREE, n. Del'tre. The *Pinus silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAMBULATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-a²m(a²m)-bu²(bu⁴)-la(la²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *deambulationis*. From *deambulare*, to walk about. Ger., *wepiraros*. Fr., *déambulation*. Of Hippocrates, gentle exercise, as by walking (figuratively, said also of the mind). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEAMMONIATED, adj. De-a²m-on'i²a-e²d. From *de* priv., and *ammonia* (q. v.). Deprived of ammonia. [B, 2.]

DE-AQUATION, n. De-a²-kwa'shu²n. From *de* priv., and *agua*, water. The removal of water from a substance (e. g., the separation of water from the blood by the rice-water discharges of cholera). [D, 1.]

DEARGENTATION, n. De-a²r-je²nt-a'shu²n. Lat., *deargentatio* (from *de* intens., and *argentum*, silver). See **ARGENTATION** (1st def.).

DEARTH-CAP, n. Du²rth'ka²p. Probably the *Nidularia campanulata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEARTICULATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-a²r-ti²k-u²(u⁴)-la(la²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *dearticulationis*. From *de* separative, and *articulus*, a joint. See **DISARTICULATION**, **DISLOCATION**, and **DIARTHROSIS**.

DEASCIATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-a²s(a²s)-si²(ki²)-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *deasciationis*. From *deasciare*, to hew away. See **APOSEPARNISMUS**.

DEATH, n. De²th. A.-S., *deaðh*. Gr., *θάνατος*. Lat., *mors*. Fr., *mort*. Ger., *Tod*. It., *morte*. Sp., *muerte*. The cessation of life, also the state of being dead (said of the entire organism or of a part).—**Apparent d.** Fr., *mort apparente*. Ger., *Scheintod*. See **ASPHYXIA** and **ASPHYXIA pallida**.—**Binsical d.** D. preceded by mania. [L, 105.]—**Black d.** The black plague of the fourteenth century. [D, 1.]—**D.-come-quickly**. The *Geranium robertianum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-rate**. The proportion of d's occurring among a certain population or a given class during a specified time.—**D.-rattle**. The rattling sound caused by the passage of air through the mucus which usually collects in the throat of the dying or of the semi-moribund. In the latter it is popularly regarded as a certain sign of approaching death. [L.]—**D's-herb**. Probably

the *Atropa belladonna*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**D.-smell**. An odor which is supposed to be developed at the moment of death. [L, 88].—**D.-struggle**. See AGONY (2d def.).—**D.-trance**. See ASPHYXIA *palida*.—**General d.** See *Somatic d.*—**Lethal d.** Of B. W. Richardson, a painless death. ["Asclepiad." Jan., 1885, p. 65.] See ECTHANASIA.—**Local d.** Gangrene, mortification. [L, 325].—**Molecular d.** See *Local d.*—**Muscular d.** A condition of the muscles in which they no longer respond to a stimulus. [K.].—**Natural d.** Fr., *mort naturelle*. D. not caused by accident or violence. [L.].—**Somatic d., Systemic d.** Fr., *mort somatique*. D. of the organism as a whole, so far as concerns any concerted action of its parts, although some of its structures may still manifest vital properties, such as ciliary motion, muscular contraction, etc.

DEATHIN, n. Deth'ion. The *Ecnanthe phellandrium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEAURATION, n. De-a'ur-a'shu'n. Gr., χρῶσις. Lat., *deaurare* (from *deaurare*, to gild). The act or process of gilding. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DEAUVILLE (Fr.), n. Do-vel. A sea-side resort in the department of Calvados, France. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DEAZOTISATION (Fr.), n. Da-a'z-to-ze-a'se-o'n. A withdrawal of nitrogen. [a, 24.]

DEBACH, n. The *Viscum album*. [L, 105.]

DÉBÂCLE (Fr.). Da-ba'kl'. Lit., a breaking up. [a, 21].—**D. urinaire**. A copious flow of urine occurring as a temporary variation in the course of an hysterical anuria. [Huchard, "Gaz. heb. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 28, 1882 (a, 21).]

DEBAN HENDI, n. The *Meloë vesicatorius* (*Lytta vesicatoria*). [L, 77.]

DEBERRY, n. De-be'r-i. The fruit of *Ribes grossularis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEBILIS (Lat.), adj. De-bi'lis (dab)'i'l-i-a's. Gr., ἀσθενής, βλαχρός, ἀββασος. Fr., *débile*. Ger., *schwach*. Debilitated, feeble, frail, weak, delicate (in botany, said of axes, stems, etc.). [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DEBILITANT, adj. De-bi'li'z-ant. See DEBILITATING.

DEBILITANS (Lat.), n. f. De-bi'lis (dab)'i'l-i-a's (a's). Gen., *debilitat'is*. See DEBILITY.—**D. animi**. Fr., *débilite intellectuelle nerveuse*. A state of weakness or slight development of the faculties of comparison, induction, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21)].—**D. extraordinary cutis**. Excessive elasticity or distensibility of the skin. ["Lancet," Apr. 8, 1882.] See DERMATOLYSIS.—**D. nervosa**. See NEURASTHENIA.—**D. visus**. See AMBLYOPIA.

DEBILITATED, adj. De-bi'li'z-at-ed. Lat., *debilitatus*. Fr., *débilite*. Ger., *entkräftigt, geschwächt*. It., *deilitato*. Sp., *deilitado*. Weakened, affected with debility. [D.]

DEBILITATING, adj. De-bi'li'z-at-ing. Lat., *debilitans*. Fr., *débilitant*. Ger., *schwächend*. Weakening, causing debility.

DEBILITATION, n. De-bi'li'z-a't-ion. Lat., *debilitatio*. Fr., *débilitation*. Ger., *Entkräftung*. It., *deilitazione*. Sp., *deilitación*. 1. The action of debilitating agents. 2. Debility. [L, 43.]

DEBILITY, n. De-bi'li'ty. Gr., ἀσθένεια. Lat., *debilitas*. Fr., *faiblesse, débilité*. Ger., *Schwächheit, Schwäche*. It., *debolezza*. Sp., *debilidad*. Weakness, lack of tonicity in the functions or the organs of the body. [a, 25].—**Chronic cold d.** Of J. Harley, myxodema. ["Med. Times," Apr. 12, 1884, p. 509].—**Nervous d.** See NEURASTHENIA.

DÉBIT (Fr.), n. Da-be. The volume yielded during a unit of time or during a specified time (said of a mineral spring). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEBOITEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bwa'te-ma'n. See LUXATION.

DÉBORD (Fr.), n. Da-bor. See DEBORDEMENT.

DÉBORDANT (Fr.), n. Da-bord-a'n. Superfluous (said by Mirbel of the nectary when it is larger than the base of the ovary). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEBORDEMENT (Fr.). Da-bord-ma'n. Lat., *effusio*. Ger., *Ergiessung*. It., *effusione*. Sp., *desbordamiento*. An overflow; a rapid and abundant evacuation of an excretion, especially of bile. [L, 43, 49.]

DEBREDDUA, n. The wood or the bark of an undetermined tree indigenous to British Guiana, said to be aphrodisiac. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DÉBRIDEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-bred-ma'n. Ger., *Durchschneidung*. It., *desimbrigliamento*. Sp., *desembridamiento*. The operation of dividing or notching a constricting band. [L, 41, 49, 57.]

DÉBRIS (Fr.), n. Da-bre. Lat., *reliquiae*. Ger., *Ueberreste*. Withered or disintegrated remnants. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24)].—**D. osseus**. Splinters of bone. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉBRULÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-bru'le. Deprived of oxygen. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DÉBRACHIDE (Fr.), adj. Da-ka'bra's-ke'd. From *déca*, ten, and *βραχίων*, the arm. Having ten arms. [L.]

DECANTHUS (Lat.), adj. De-k-a'n-thu's. From *déca*, ten, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. Fr., *décantant*. Ger., *zahnspitzig*. Having ten thorns or spines. [L, 41.]

DECATERATUS (Lat.), adj. De-k-a's-ter-a'tus. From *déca*, ten, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *décacère*. Ger., *zahnhornig*. Having ten horns or antennæ. [L, 180.]

DECANTINOTA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. De-k-a'n-thi'n-o'ta's. From *déca*, ten, and *ἀκτινώδης*, furnished with rays. An order of the *Iso-poda*, the type of which is a ten-sided regular pyramid. [L, 178.] Cf. MYRIACTINOLA.

DECACUMINATE, adj. De-k-a'k-u'm-i'at. From *déca*, ten, and *acumen*, a point. Fr., *décuminé*. Having ten points (said of leaves). [a, 24.]

DECADACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. De-k-a'd(a'd)-a'k(a'd)-a'k(a'k)/i'2l(tu'1)-u's(u's). From *déca*, ten, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Fr., *décadactyle*. Ger., *zehnfingerig*. 1. Having ten fingers or ten appendages resembling fingers. 2. Having ten free rays on each pectoral fin. [L, 41, 180.]

DECADIA (Lat.), n. f. De-k-a'a(a's)/di'2-a's. A genus of the *Elaeocarpaceae*, referred by Miers to *Symplocos*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. aluminosa**. Fr., *d. stytiqne*. Ger., *Alunbaum*. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, having styptic properties. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DECAEDRAL, adj. De-k-a's-ed'ra'l. From *déca*, ten, and *ἔδρα*, a base. Having ten sides (said of crystals). [a, 27.]

DECAFIDUS (Lat.), adj. De-k-a'f(a'f)/i'2d-u's(u's). From *déca*, ten, and *findere*, to split. Fr., *décáfide*. See DECEMFIDUS.

DECAGONAL, adj. De-k-a'g'o'n-a'l. Lat., *decagonus* (from *déca*, ten, and *γωνία*, an angle). Fr., *décagone*. Ger., *zehneckig*. Ten-angled. [L, 43.]

DECGRAMME, n. De-k'a's-gra'm. Lat., *decagramma* (from *déca*, ten, and *γράμμα*, a small weight). Fr., *décagramme*. Ger., *Dekagramm*. A weight of 10 grammes (= about 154.32 grains).

DECAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. De-k-a'g(i'n)-i'2n(gu'n)/i'2-a'3. Fr., *décagynie*. Ger., *zahnstempelige*. In the Linnaean system, an order of plants characterized by ten pistils. [B, 1, 34, 121 (a, 24).]

DECAGYNIAN, DECAGYNOUS, adj's. De-k-a'g(i'n)/i'2-a'2n, -a'2i'2n-u's. Lat., *decagynus* (from *déca*, ten, and *γυνή*, a female). Fr., *décagyme, décagynique*. Ger., *zahnweibig, zahnstempelig*. Having ten pistils, belonging to the class *Decagynia*. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECAHEDRAL, adj. De-k-a's-hed'ra'l. See DECAEDRAL.

DECAHYDRATE, n. De-k-a's-hi'drat. From *déca*, ten, and *ὑδρα*, water. 1. A compound containing ten molecules of hydroxyl (OH). 2. A salt combined with ten molecules of water of crystallization. [B (a, 24).]

DECALCIFICATION, n. De-ka'l-si'fi'2-ka'shu'n. From *de* priv., *calc.*, lime, and *facere*, to make. The process of freeing an organized structure from its calcareous matter.

DECALCIFIED, adj. De-ka'l-si'fi'2. Fr., *décalcifié*. Deprived of calcareous matter. [L.]

DECALEPID, adj. De-k-a'l'e'p-i'd. From *déca*, ten, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Having only five pairs of ambulacral plates (said of the *Echinoidea*). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1881, p. 466 (L).]

DECALITRE, n. De-k'a'l'et'r. Fr., *décalitre*. A measure of 10 litres (= about 610.28 cubic inches).

DECALOBATUS (Lat.), adj. De-k-a's-lob(lo'2)-a(a's)/tu's(tu's). From *déca*, ten, and *λοβός*, a lobe. Fr., *décalobé*. Ger., *zahnlippig*. Having ten divisions or lobes. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DECALVANT, adj. De-ka'l'va'nt. Lat., *decalvans* (from *décalvare*, to render bald). Fr., *décalvant*. Causing baldness. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DECAMALEE, n. In India, the gum of *Gardenia lucida*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DECAMETRE, n. De-k'a's-met'r. From *déca*, ten, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *décamètre*. A measure of 10 metres (= about 393.71 inches).

DECAMOLYBDATE, n. De-k-a's-mo'l'i'2b-dat. A salt of molybdic acid containing 10 atoms of molybdenum in each molecule. [B (a, 24).]

DECAMYRON (Lat.), n. n. De-k-a'm(a'm)/i'2(u'5)-ro'n. Gr., *δεκάμυρον* (from *déca*, ten, and *μυρον*, an ointment). Fr., *décamyron*. An ancient malagma mentioned by Oribasius and Myrepsus, composed of ten ingredients: Indian nard, mastic, euphorbium, spikenard, styrax calamitis, adarce, common pepper, ointment of nard, opobalsamum, and wax. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. De-k-a'n(a'n)/dri'2-a'3. Fr., *décandrie*. Ger., *Dekandrie, Zehnmännige*. In the Linnaean system, the 10th class of plants (also an order of plants of the class *Monadelphia* and of the class *Diadelphia*), characterized by ten stamens. [B, 1, 34, 121, 270 (a, 24).]

DECANDRIAN, DECANDROUS, adj's. De-k-a'n(a'n)/dri'2-a'2n, -dru's. Lat., *decandrus, decander* (from *déca*, ten, and *ἀνρί*, a male). Fr., *décandre, decandrique*. Ger., *zehnmännig*. Having ten stamens; of the class *Decandria*. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECANE, n. De-k'an. Fr., *décane*. Ger., *Dekan*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffins, containing ten atoms of carbon, C₁₀H₂₂. One body having this composition has the structure of *dissiamyl*, (CH₂)₂ = CH - (CH₂)₄ - CH = (CH₂)₂. It is a colorless, oily liquid, boiling at 158° C., leaving an odor somewhat resembling that of ether and having a burning taste. An isomeric form is obtained by heating oil of turpentine with hydriodic acid. [B, 4, 270, (a, 24).]

DECANGULAR, adj. De-k-a'n'gu'2-la'sr. From *déca*, ten, and *angulus*, an angle. See DECAAGONAL.

DECANT, v. tr. De-ka'nt'. Fr., *décantar*. Ger., *abziehen, abgiessen, decanthieren*. It., *travasare, decantare*. Sp., *trasegar, decantar*. To separate a liquid from a deposit by slanting the vessel and allowing the liquid to run out. [a, 24.]

DECANTATION, n. De-ka'nt-a'shu'n. Gr., *κατάχυσις*. Lat., *decantatio*. Fr., *décantation*. Ger., *Abgiessen, Abziehen*. It., *decantazione*. Sp., *decantación*. The gentle pouring off of a liquid from its sediment. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DECANTHATIO (Lat.), n. f. De-(de'2)-ka'n(ka'n)-tha(th'a'2)-shi'2(i'2)-o. Gen., *decantation'is*. See DECANATION.

DECANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²n(a²n)-the(tha)/ru²s(ru⁴s). From *déka*, ten, and *ἀνθήρος* (see ANTHÉR). Fr., *décantère*. Ger., *zehnstaubbeutelig*. Having ten anthers. [L, 180.]

DÉCANULEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ka²-nu²l-ma²n². The removal of a cannula (e. g., a tracheotomy-tube). [E. Köhl, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxv, p. 75; "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," Mar. 3, 1888, p. 168.]

DÉCAPAGE (Fr.), n. Da-ka²-pa²zh. The process of cleaning and brightening the surface of metals by immersing them in acidulated baths. [B, 38 (a, 24).]

DECAPARTITE, adj. De²k-a²-pa²rt/i²t. Lat., *decapartitus* (from *déka*, ten, and *partire*, to divide). See DECEMPARTITE.

DECAPENTAMERUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²-pe²nt-a²m(a²m)²-e²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *déka*, ten, *πέντε*, five, and *μέρος*, a part. Having five to ten pieces (said of a whole flower or of each verticil). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DECAPETALOUS, adj. De²k-a²-pe²t/a²l-u²s. Lat., *decapetalus* (from *déka*, ten, and *πέταλον*, a petal). Fr., *décapétale*. Ger., *zehnblumenblättrig*. Having ten petals. [a, 24.]

DECAPHYLLOUS, adj. De²k-a²-fi²l/u²s. Lat., *decaphyllus* (from *déka*, ten, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *décaphylle*. Ger., *zehnblättrig*. Having ten leaves or folioles (said of the perianth). [a, 24.]

DECAPITATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-ka²p(ka²p)-i²t-a(a²)/shi²-ti²-o. Gen., *decapitation'is*. See DECAPITATION.—**D. articularis**, **D. ossis**. The operation of removing the head of a long bone. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DECAPITATION, n. De-ka²p-i²t-a'/shu²n. Lat., *decapitatio* (from *decapitare*, to behead). Fr., *décapitation*, *décollation*, *section du cou*. Ger., *D., Enthauptung*. It., *decapitazione*. Sp., *decapitación*. Syn.: *detruncation*, *trachelotomy*, *decollation*, *de-rotomy*. That variety of embryotomy which consists in separating the head of the foetus from the trunk, to facilitate delivery. It is performed by means of a chain-saw or a cord or wire to which a sawing motion is communicated, or with a special instrument termed a decapitator.

DECAPITATOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ka²p(ka²p)-i²t-a(a²)/to²r; in Eng., *de-ka²p-i²t-a-to²r*. Gen., *decapitator'is*. Fr., *décapitateur*. Ger., *Enthauptungshaken*. An instrument for decapitating the foetus; usually a long, stout hook with a cutting edge on its concavity, or an angular blunt hook for tearing the head from the trunk by a rotary movement. Braun's d. (*key-hook*); Fr., *crochet de Braun*; Ger., *Schlüsselhaken*) is of the latter variety.

DECAPOD, n. De²k/a²-po²d. Fr., *décapode*. An individual of the *Decapoda*. [L.]—**Long-tailed d's**. See MACRURA.

DECAPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²k-a²p(a²p)/o²d-a². From *déka*, ten, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *décapodes*. An order of the *Mala-costraca*, or of the *Crustacea*, having ten legs. [L, 147.]—**D. brachyura**. See BRACHYURA.—**D. macrura**. See MACRURA.

DECAPODAL, adj. De²k-a²p/o²d-a²l. See DECAPODUS.

DECAPODIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²-po²d-i²-fo²rm'i²s. From *déka*, ten, *πους*, the foot, and *forma*, form. Fr., *décapodiforme*. Appearing to have five pairs of feet (said of the larvæ of certain coleopterous insects). [L, 41.]

DECAPODUS, adj. De²k-a²p/o²d-u²s. Gr., *δεκάπους*. Lat., *decapodus*. Fr., *décapode*. Ger., *zehnfüssig*. Having ten feet; belonging to the *Decapoda*. [L, 121.]

DECAPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De²k-a²p(a²p)-o(o²)-sfī²n²x'-i²s. See APOSPHINXIS.

DECAPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²p(a²p)-te²r-i²g'i²(u²g')/i²-u²s(u⁴s). From *déka*, ten, and *πτερυξ*, a fin. Fr., *décapterygién*. Ger., *zehnflössig*. Having ten fins. [L, 180.]

DECARBONATED, adj. De-ka²rb'o²n-at-e²d. Lat., *decarbonatus*. Fr., *décarbonaté*. Ger., *decarbonisirt*. Sp., *decarbonatado*. Freed from carbonic acid. [a, 24.]

DECARBONIZATION, **DECARBURATION**, **DECARBURIZATION**, n's. De-ka²rb-o²n-i²z-a'/shu²n, -u²r-a'/shu²n, -i²z-a'/shu²n. Fr., *décarbonisation*. Ger., *Decarbonisation*. It., *decarbonizzazione*. Sp., *decarbonización*. The action or process of depriving a substance of carbon. [a, 24.]

DECASPERMUS (Lat.), adj. De²k-a²-spu²rm(spe²rm)/u²s-u²s(u⁴s). From *déka*, ten, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *décasperme*. Ger., *zehnsamig*. Having ten seeds. [L, 41.]

DECASTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De²k-a²-ste²m(stam)/o²n-ez(e²s). From *déka*, ten, and *στήμων*, a filament. Of Allioni, a group of plants characterized by having ten stamens. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DECATORTHOMA (Lat.), n. n. De²k-a²t(a²t)-o²r-tho'/ma². Gen., *decatorthom'atos (-is)*. Fr., *décatorthoma* (from *déka*, ten, and *ὀρθῶν*, to direct, prepare). Ger., *Decatorthome*. An ancient medicine composed of ten ingredients. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 14).]

DECATYL, n. De²k/a²-l-i². From *déka*, ten, and *ἄλγ*, matter. Fr., *décatile*. Ger., *Dekatyf*. A compound containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule.—**D. alcohol**. Ger., *Dekatyfalkohol*. A monatomic alcohol containing 10 atoms of carbon in a molecule, C₁₀H₂₁OH. Several alcohols of this formula have been described, but the constitution of none is known with certainty. One, derived from petroleum decane, boils at between 210° and 215° C. Another is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on bromoacetic bromide, and is probably of the constitution CH(C₂H₅)₂-C(C₂H₅)₂OH of *tetraethylated ethyl alcohol*. It boils at between 155° and 157° C. [B, 4, 158, 270 (a, 24).]

DECAY, n. De-ka. Lat., *ruina*. Fr., *décadence*. Ger., *Verfall*, *Abnahme*. A decline of the normal condition of a substance or of the whole or a part of an organism, especially putrefactive decomposition; also the condition of having undergone such a decline; figuratively, the gradual failure of health and strength incident to old age. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

DECEIVER, n. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DECEMCOSTATE, adj. De-se²m-ko²st/at. Lat., *decemcostatus* (from *decem*, ten, and *costa*, a rib). Fr., *décemcoté*. Ger., *zehngerippt*. Having ten ribs. [a, 24.]

DECEMDENTATE, adj. De-se²m-de²nt/at. Lat., *decemdentatus* (from *decem*, ten, and *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *décemdenté*. Ger., *zehnähniig*. Having ten teeth or tooth-like processes. [L, 41.]

DECEMFID, adj. De/se²m-fi²d. Lat., *decemfidus* (from *decem*, ten, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *décemfide*. Ger., *zehngespalten*. Cleft into ten parts. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DECEMFLOROUS, adj. De-se²m-flō²r-u²s. Ten-flowered. [a, 24.]

DECEMJUGATE, adj. De-se²m-ju²-gat. Having ten pairs of leaflets. [a, 24.]

DECEMLOCULAR, adj. De-se²m-lo²k/u²l-a²r. From *decem*, ten, and *loculus*, a compartment. Fr., *décemloculaire*. Having ten compartments. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DECEMMACULATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)-ma²k-(ma²k)-u²(u⁴)-la(la²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). From *decem*, ten, and *macula*, a spot. Fr., *décemmaculé*. Ger., *zehnfleckig*. Marked with ten spots. [L, 41.]

DECEMNERVIUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)-nu²r(ne²r)/vi²(wi²)-u²s(u⁴s). From *decem*, ten, and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr., *décemnérvé*. Ger., *zehnnervig*. In botany, ten-nerved. [a, 24.]

DECEMPARTITE, adj. De-se²m-pa²rt/i²t. Lat., *decempartitus* (from *decem*, ten, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *décempartite*, *décemparti*. Ger., *zehngetheilt*. Divided into ten parts. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DECEMPEDATE, adj. De-se²m/pe²d-at. See DECEMPES.

DECEMPENNATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)-pe²n-na-(na²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). From *decem*, ten, and *penna*, a feather. Having ten large feathers. The *Decempennata* of Sundevall are a phalanx of the *Coniostres*. [L, 121.]

DECEMPES (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)/pez(pas). From *decem*, ten, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *décempède*. Ger., *zehnfüssig*. Having ten feet or claws. The *Decempedes* are the *Decapoda*. [L, 41.]

DECEMPPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)-pli²t-a-(a²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). From *decem*, ten, and *plicare*, to fold. Fr., *décem- plissé*. Ger., *zehngefaltet*. Having ten folds. [a, 24.]

DECEMPYRENATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)-pi²r-(pi²r)-e²n(an)-a(a²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). From *decem*, ten, and *πυρρήνη*, a kernel. Fr., *décempyréné*. Ger., *zehnsteinkernig*. Having ten pyrenes. [a, 24.]

DECEMSTRIATUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-se²m(ke²m)-stri(stri²)-a(a²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). From *decem*, ten, and *striare*, to stripe. Fr., *décemstrié*. Having ten narrow stripes or bands of a color different from that of the rest of the body. [L.]

DECENE, n. De²s/en. A substance, C₁₀H₂₀, obtained by keeping turpentine oil heated for some hours to 200° to 250° C. with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 160° C., has a strong odor, and dissolves in fuming sulphuric acid. [B, 2, 77 (a, 24).]

DECENTRED, adj. De-se²nt'rd'. Not having a common focus. [a, 27.]

DECENYLENE, n. De²s-e²n/i²l-en. Fr., *décénylène*. See DECINE.

DECEPHALIZATION, n. De-se²f-a²l-i²z-a'/shu²n. From *de* priv., and *κεφαλή*, the head. Loss of prominence of the head. [L, 196.] Cf. CEPHALIZATION.

DECREBRATION, n. De-se²r-e²-bra'/shu²n. From *de* priv., and *cerebrum*, the brain. The removal of the brain in the operation of craniotomy.

DECEREBRIZED, adj. De-se²r'e²-brizd. Having had the brain removed. [B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

DÉCÈS (Fr.), n. Da-sa. Death. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DECESSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-se²s(ke²s)/si²-o. Gen., *decession'is*. From *decedere*, to depart. A fracture of the skull. [L, 135.]

DÉCHAPELLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-sha²-pe²l-ma²n². The operation of cutting away the crown of a decayed tooth, the root of which is to be preserved. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DÉCHARGE (Fr.), n. Da-sha²rzsh. See DISCHARGE.

DÉCHIARNÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-sha²r-na. Excessively emaciated. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉCHAUSOIR (Fr.), n. Da-shos-wa²r. Lat., *dentis scalpium*. Ger., *Zahnfleischabläser*. A gum-lancet. [E; L, 41, 43.]

DÉCHET (Fr.), n. Da-sha. Refuse tissue. [a, 27.]

DÉCHIQUETÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-shek-ta. Laciniate. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DÉCHIRÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-she-ra. Lacerated. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

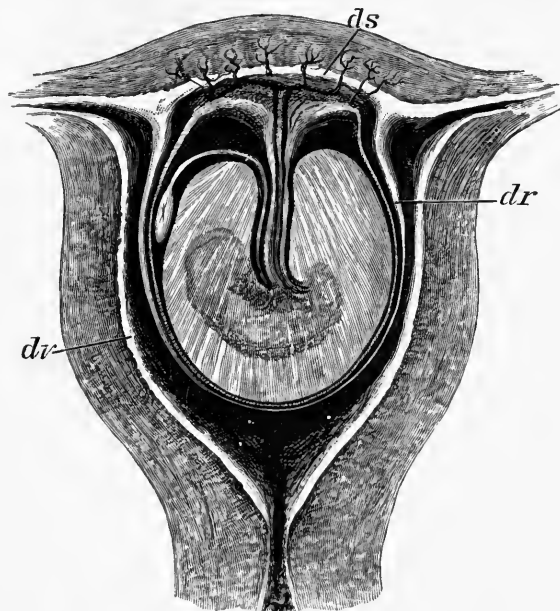
DÉCHIREMENT (Fr.), **DÉCHIRURE** (Fr.), n's. Da-she-ma²n², -u²r. See LACERATION.

DECIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s(de²k)-i²-de²n(dan)/shi²(ti²)-a². From *decidere*, to fall down. Fr., *décidence*. 1. See CATAPROXIS. 2. An old term for a turn or change in an acute disease whereby it was prolonged beyond fourteen days. 3. A declining, falling into debility or sickness. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 94.]

DECIDU (Fr.), adj. Da-se-du². See DECIDUOUS.

DECIDUA (Lat.), n. f. of adj. *deciduus* (*membrana* understood). De²-si²d(ki²d)/u²(u⁴)-a². For deriv., see DECIDUOUS. Fr., *caduque*,

membrane caduque, couche anhiste [Velpeau]. Ger., *D., hinfällige Haut*. It., *d. Sp., a., caduca*. Syn.: *caduca*. An adventitious envelope formed around the fertilized ovum on its entrance into the uterine cavity, consisting of the mucous membrane lining the



A SEMI-DIAGRAMMATIC VIEW OF THE GRAVID UTERUS IN SECTION.
dr, the decidua reflexa; *ds*, the decidua serotina; *dv*, the decidua vera.

body of the uterus in a state of heightened development and thickening; so called because it is eventually cast off.—**Catamenial d.** See *Menstrual d.*—**Cavity of the d.** See *Decidual cavity*.—**D. catamenialis.** See *Menstrual d.*—**D. cellularis.** Of Bojanus, the outer layer of the chorion in the dog. [A., 45.]—**D. chorii.** Of Baillie, the d. reflexa. [A., 43.]—**D. externa.** It., *decidua esterna*. Of Sandifort, the d. vera. [A., 45.]—**D. höhle** (Ger.). See *Decidual cavity*.—**D. membrana.** See *D.*—**D. menstrualis.** See *Menstrual d.*—**D. ovuli.** See *D. reflexa*.—**D. placentalis.** See *D. serotina*.—**D. placentalis sensu strictiori.** See *Placental d. serotina*.—**D. placentalis subchorialis.** Ger., *Schlussplatte* [Winkler]. The subchorionic layer of the maternal placenta.—**D. protrusa, D. reflexa.** Fr., *caduque réfléchie*. That portion of the d. which, being continuous with the d. vera, covers the ovum as it projects into the uterine cavity, and finally, coming to lie in contact with the d. vera, constitutes the inner layer of the decidua sac taken as a whole. Toward the close of gestation the d. vera and the d. reflexa become fused into one membrane, forming a thin layer over the chorion.—**D. serotina.** So called from the old idea of the tardiness of its formation. By most writers this term is applied to the layer or layers of decidua substance which intervene between the developed placenta and the uterine wall; by some, however, it is considered to include also that part of the d. that enters into the formation of the maternal portion of the placenta. Hence a *placental* and a *uterine d. serotina* are spoken of. [A., 5.]—**D. serotina uterina.** See *Uterine d. serotina*.—**D. spongiosa.** Of Bojanus, the inner layer of the chorion in the dog. [A., 45.]—**D. subchorialis.** See *D. placentalis subchorialis*.—**D. tuberosa et polyposa.** A variety of decidua endometritis characterized by a roughened condition with polypoid outgrowths. [A. Ward, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 3, 1884, p. 854.]—**D. tunica.** See *D.*—**D. tunica reflexa.** See *D. reflexa*.—**D. tunica uteri, D. uteri, D. uterina, D. vera.** Fr., *caduque utérine*. That portion of the mucous membrane lining the cavity of the uterus which, when the fecundated ovum comes to be imbedded in the membrane, continues to line the general cavity of the uterus in every part except that occupied by the attachment of the ovum. [A., 5.]—**Epichorialis d.** See *D. reflexa*.—**Glandular d. serotina.** See *Uterine d. serotina*.—**Interuteroplacental d.** See *D. serotina*.—**Menstrual d.** Lat., *d. menstrualis*. 1. The superficial layer of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus which is cast off during menstruation. 2. The membranous structure cast off in membranous dysmenorrhoea. [A., 325 (a, 21).]—**Placental d.** See *D. serotina*.—**Placental d. serotina.** Lat., *d. serotina placentalis, d. placentalis sensu strictiori*. Fr., *partie para-utérine du placenta utérin*. Ger., *Basalplatte der Placenta* [Winkler]. That layer of the d. serotina which covers the cotyledons.—**Uterine d.** See *D. vera*.—**Uterine d. serotina.** Lat., *d. serotina uterina*. Syn.: *glandular d. serotina*. The outer portion of the d. serotina.

DECIDUAL, adj. De²s-i²d-u²-a²l. Lat., *decidualis*. Pertaining to or resembling the decidua.

DECIDUATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²-si²d(ki²d)-u²(u⁴)-a(a²)²ta². Of Huxley, those *Mammalia* that shed a portion of the uterine mucous membrane in parturition. [A., 11.]

DECIDUATE, adj. De²s-i²d-u²-at. Belonging to the *Decidua*.

DECIDUATE, v. intr. De²s-i²d-u²-at. To be shed. [A., 11.]

DECIDUATION, n. De²s-i²d-u²-a²shu²n. A process of shedding. [A., 11.]

DECIDUOMA (Lat.), n. De²-si²d(ki²d)-u²(u⁴)-o²m-a. Fr., *déciduome*. Ger., *Deciduom*. A neoplasm formed in the uterine cavity resembling the decidua serotina, very vascular, dark-brown in color, somewhat lobular upon the surface. It contains decidua and small nucleated cells, dilated glandular cavities, and blood and lymph spaces. It is believed to be caused by a hyperplasia of some portions of the decidua remaining in the uterus after the embryo proper has been expelled in an abortion. [Klotz, "Arch. of Gyn.," xxix; "Deutsche Med.-Zeitung," March, 10, 1887 (a, 18).]

DECIDUOUS, adj. De²s-i²d-u²-u²s. Gr., *εὐκατάπτωτος*. Lat., *deciduus* (from *decidere*, to fall). Fr., *décidu*. Ger., *abfallend*. It., Sp., *caduco*. Falling or destined to fall off or be shed (said of the mucous membrane of the uterus, of the milk-teeth, of horns, etc.; in botany, of leaves that fall off annually, and of the calyx and the corolla when they fall off before the fruit develops). [B., 119, 121, 123 (a, 24).] Cf. CADUCOUS.

DECIGRAMME, n. De²s-i²-gra²m. From *δεκάτη*, a tenth part, and *γράμμα*, a small weight. Fr., *décigramme*. A weight of one tenth of a gramme (= about 154 grain).

DECILITRE, n. De²s-i²-let²r. Fr., *décilitre*. A measure of the tenth of a litre (= about 6.10 cubic inches).

DECIMANA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *decimanus* (*febris* understood). De²s(de²k)-i²-m-a(a²)²na². Fr., *décimane*. An old term for a form of intermittent fever returning every tenth day. [L., 41, 84.]

DECIMANUS (Lat.), adj. De²s(de²k)-i²-ma(ma²)²na²(nu⁴s). Pertaining to a tenth; of the old medical writers, occurring every tenth day (see DECIMANA). [A., 301 (a, 21).]

DECIMETRE, n. De²s-i²-met²r. Fr., *décimètre*. A measure of one tenth of a metre (= about 3.93 inches).

DECINE, n. De²s-en. A substance, C₁₀H₁₈, derived from bromocyclylene by the abstraction of the elements of hydrobromic acid. It has a faint odor, and boils at 165° C. [B., 77, 158 (a, 24).]

DECINORMAL, adj. De²s-i²-no²rm-a²l. From *decimus*, tenth, and *normalis*, according to rule. Having one tenth the regular value (said of solutions which are so diluted as to be of one tenth the standard strength). [B.]

DECIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(de²)-si²p(ki²p)-i²-u²m(u⁴m). Of Delafontaine, a metal found in North Carolina. Atomic weight, 130; symbol, Dp. [a., 27.]

DECKBLATT (Ger.), n. De²k'bla²t. A bract. [B.]

DECKBLÄTTCHEN (Ger.), n. De²k'blat-ch²en. A small bract, a bracteole. [a., 24.]

DECKBLÄTTFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. De²k'bla²t-fu²rm-i²g. See BRACTEIFORM.

DECKBLATTLOS (Ger.), adj. De²k'bla²t-los. Ebracteate. [B., 123 (a, 24).]

DECKBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. De²k'blat-tri²g. See BRACTEATE.

DECKE (Ger.), n. De²k'e². A covering. [a., 24.]—**D. des Ciliarkörpers.** The capsule of the corpus dentatum. [I., 3; K.]

DECKELFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. De²k'e²l-fu²rm-i²g. See OPERCULIFORM.

DECKELFRUCHT (Ger.), n. De²k'e²l-fruch²t. See PYXIDIUM.

DECKELSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. De²k'e²l-shne²k-e². The edible snail (*Helix pomatia*). [B., 180 (a, 24).]

DECKENEPITHEL (Ger.), n. De²k-e²n-a-pe-tal. Fr., *épithélium de revêtement*. The epithelium covering or lining a part as the epithelium of the ependyma or of the peritœum. [a., 18.]

DECKGANGLIENZELLSCHICHT (Ger.), n. De²k-ga²n²glen-tse²l-shi²ch²t. The ganglion-cell layer of the retina. [I., 10; K.]

DECKGLAS (Ger.), **DECKGLÄSCHEN** (Ger.), n's. De²k'gla²s, -glas-ch²e²n. Fr., *couvre-objet*. A cover-glass for a microscope slide. [L.]

DECKHAUT (Ger.), n. De²k-ha²-u⁴t. A pellicle. [a., 24.]

DECKKEIMIG (Ger.), adj. De²k'kim-i²g. See CHLAMYDOBlastous.

DECKKLAPPE (Ger.), n. De²k'kla²p-pe². See FORNIX.

DECKKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. De²k-kn²o-ch²e²n. See *Membrane BONES*.

DECKPLATE (Ger.), n. De²k'pla²t-te². See TEGMENTUM.—**D. des vierten Ventrikels.** See VALVE of Vieussens.—**D'neplithel, D'nrest** [Schwalbe]. The layer of epithelium lining the roof of the fourth ventricle. [I., 17; K.]

DECKSCHICHT (Ger.), n. De²k'shi²ch²t. A layer of cells with large nuclei, beneath the zona pellucida of the ovum in regard after segmentation is complete. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1888, p. 707 (L).]

DECKUNG (Ger.), n. De²k'im². An investment. [L., 80.]

DECKZELLEN (Ger.), n. pl. De²k-tze²l-e²n. See *External HAIR-CELLS of the organ of Corti* and *Deiter's CELLS*.—**Aeussere obere D.** See *External HAIR-CELLS of the organ of Corti*.—**Obere aeussere D.** See *Aeussere obere D.*—**Untere D.** See *Deiter's CELLS*.—**Untere aeussere D.** See *Deiter's CELLS* (2d def.).

DÉCLIN (Fr.), **DÉCLINAISON** (Fr.), n's. Da-klā²n², -kle²-ne²-zo²n². See DECLINATION and INCLINATION.

DECLINAL, DECLINATE, adj's. De²k/li²n-a². -at. Lat., *declinatus* (from *declinare*, to bend down). Fr., *décliné*. Ger., *abwärts geneigt, niedergebogen*. Bent downward. [B, 19, 291 (a, 24).]

DECLINATION, n. De²k-li²n-a²/shu²n. Gr., *ἐκκλίσις, παρακμή, κατάκλισις*. Lat., *declinatio*. Fr., *déclin.* Ger., *Abnehmen*. 1. Deviation, variation. 2. The declining period of a disease. [A, 244; A, 322 (a, 21).]

DECLINATOR (Lat.), DECLINATORIUM (Lat.), n's m. and n. De²k(dak)-li²n(en)-a(a)²/to²r [in Eng., de²k/li²n-at-o²r], -o²ri²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *déclinateur*. Ger., *Niederbeuger*. A depressor, especially one for holding the dura mater out of the way of injury in the operation of trephining. [A, 323.]

DECLINE, n. De-klīn'. Fr., *déclin.* Ger., *Abnehmen*. 1. A serious deterioration of the bodily powers in consequence of old age or of chronic organic disease. 2. A stage of decrease (as of a fever).

DÉCLINÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-kle-na. See DECLINATE.

DECLINED, adj. De-klīnd'. See DECLINATE.

DECLINING, adj. De-klīn'p²n². 1. Entering upon a decline. 2. See DECLINATE.

DECLINOUS, adj. De²k/li²n-u²s. See DECLINATE.

DECLIVATE, adj. De²k/li²v-at. Lat., *declivis*. Fr., *declivé*. Ger., *abschüssig, abhängig*. Sloping downward, as the stigma in the pistils of *Cytissus* and *Genista*; said also of stems bent from weakness or natural mode of growth. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DECLIVE (Lat.), n. n. De²k(dak)-li²(de)/ve(wa). Gen., *declivis*. 1. A downward slope; of Reil, the sloping portion of the monticulus cerebelli. [I.] 2. The lowest part of a wound or of a collection of pus.—**D. cerebelli**. See **D. (1st def.)**. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DECLIVIS (Lat.), adj. De²k(dak)-li²(de)/vi²s(wi²s). Fr., *déclive*. Ger., *abhängig*. Declining, sloping.

DECOCT (Ger.), n. Da-ko²kt'. See DECOCTION.

DECOCTA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *decoctus* (*aqua* understood). De-(da)-ko²kt'a². Water boiled and cooled in snow. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DECOCTION, n. De-ko²k/shu²n. Gr., *ἐψήσις* (1st def.), *ἀφεψίς* (1st def.), *ἀπόξ* (2d def.). Lat., *decoctio* (1st def.), *decoctum* (2d def.). Fr., *décoction*. Ger., *Abkochung* (1st def.), *Abieden* (1st def.), *Abdul* (2d def.), *Decoct* (2d def.). It., *decozione* (1st def.), *decocto* (2d def.). Sp., *decocción*. 1. The act or process of boiling. 2. A preparation made by boiling one or more substances in water. [a, 21.] For subalterns containing names of drugs, see under those names.—**Alternative d.** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777.] A decoction made by boiling for 1 hour 3 parts each of rhubarb-root and madder-root, 2 parts of potassium carbonate, and 768 parts of spring water, and mixing with the strained liquid 24 parts of d. of ginger. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Anthelmintic d.** See **DECOCTUM ANTHELMINTICUM**.—**Antiscorbutic d.** See **DECOCTUM ANTISCORBUTICUM**.—**Blitter d.** See **DECOCTUM QUASSIAE LIGNI COMPOSITUM**.—**Callae's d.** See **DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ EXCISÆ**.—**Carminative d.** See **DECOCTUM FRUCTUUM JUNIPERIS CARMINATIVUM**.—**Catholic d.** [Sard. Ph., 1773.] A d. made by boiling down to one half 1½ oz. of the root of *Triticum repens* and 1 oz. of sarsaparilla in 4 lbs. of water, adding 2 drachms of licorice, half a handful each of leaves of chicory, agrimony, betony, maiden-hair, and burnet saxifrage, macerating 1½ oz. of senna and dodder and 1 drachm of seeds of anise in 6 oz. of boiling water for several hours, straining, and mixing the d. with this infusion. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Deobstruent d.** See **DECOCTUM RESOLVENS**.—**Diuretic d.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804.] A preparation made by boiling down to one third 12 parts of the root of *Polygala senega* and 1 part of *Scilla maritima* in 288 of spring water, straining, and adding 6 parts of spirit of nitrous ether, 2 of tincture of opium, and 24 of glycyrrhized honey. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Emollient and carminative d.** See **DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS ET CARMINANS**.—**Emollient d.** See **DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS**.—**Feltz's d.** See **DECOCTUM FELTZ**.—**Nervine d.** See **DECOCTUM NERVINUM**.—**Pollini's d.** See **DECOCTUM DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS REGIÆ**.—**Sydenham's white d.** See **DECOCTUM ALBUM CUM GUMMI MIMOSÆ**.—**White d.** See **DECOCTUM ALBUM CUM GUMMI MIMOSÆ**.—**Zittmann's d.** See **DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM**.

DÉCOCTION (Fr.), n. Da-ko²k-se-o²n². See DECOCTION.—**D. amère**. See **DECOCTUM QUASSIAE LIGNI COMPOSITUM**.—**D. anthelmintique**. See **DECOCTUM ANTHELMINTICUM**.—**D. blanche de Sydenham** [Fr. Cod.]. See **APOZÈME BLANC**.—**D. de Pollini**. See **DECOCTUM DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS REGIÆ**.—**D. de Zittmann**. See **DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**D. émolliente**. See **DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS**.—**D. émolliente et carminative**. See **DECOCTUM EMOLLIENTIS ET CARMINANS**.—**D. faible de Zittmann**. See **DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**D. sudorifique**. See **APOZÈME SUDORIFIQUE**.

DECOCTO-INFUSA [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Russ. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. pl. De-(da)-ko²k'(to)²/i²n-fu²/sa². See under DECOCTUM.

DECOCTUM (Lat.), n. n. De-(da)-ko²k/tu²m(tu²m). From *decoquere*, to boil down. Fr., *décoction*. Ger., *Abkochung, Decoct*. A decoction; a preparation made by boiling a medicinal substance in water. Where the pharmacopœias do not state the proportions, the general rule is to use 1 part of the drug to make 70 parts of product. The *decocto-infusa* of the Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., and Russ. Ph. are decocta to which some substance is added toward the close of the process of decoction, a brief second boiling being sometimes recommended. [B, 81, 95 (a, 21).] For decocta in the titles of which the names of drugs occur, see under the names of those drugs.—**D. ad ictericos** [Edinb. Ph.]. A decoction for persons with jaundice, containing celandine as the chief ingredient. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**D. album** [Fr. Cod.], **D. album Sydenhami** [Swiss Ph.]. See **APOZÈME BLANC**.—**D. amarum**. Fr., *décoction amère*. See **D.**

QUASSIAE LIGNI COMPOSITUM.—**D. anthelminticum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *décoction anthelmintique*. Anthelmintic decoction; made by boiling down to 192 parts 1 part each of aloes, colocynth, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, and 2 parts each of the tops of *Helleborus foetidus*, savin, wormwood, *Artemisia abrotanum*, and tansy, in 288 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. antifebrile** [Port. Ph., 1711]. Syn.: *d. cinchona cardiacum*, *d. china compositum*. Decoction of cinchona with serpentaria; made by boiling 1 part each of pulverized cinchona and pulverized serpentaria in 96 parts of water to 24 parts, straining, and adding 4 parts of spirit of cinnamon. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**D. antiscorbuticum** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Antiscorbutic decoction; made by infusing for 10 minutes 96 parts each of lappa and the root of *Rumex aquaticus* in 392 parts of water, boiling for 20 minutes, and adding 8 parts of raphanus and 6 parts each, respectively, of leaves of *Cochlearia officinalis*, leaves of *Trifolium fibrini*, and leaves of *Nasturtium officinalis*, and straining. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**D. antivenericum laxans** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. A preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 1 oz. each of sarsaparilla and guaiac-shavings and 25 grains of potassium subcarbonate in 4 lbs. of water, stirring, boiling down to 3 lbs., infusing for half an hour in the decoction 2 drachms each of senna, sassafras-shavings, and licorice, and 1 drachm each of rhubarb and coriander, straining with slight expression, and decanting when cold. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**D. avenaceum lowerianum** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *décoction de gruau nitrée*. A decoction made by boiling down to one half 21 parts of oats and 2 of the wood of *Santalum rubrum* in 576 of spring water, straining, and adding to the colature 2 parts of water and 8 of white sugar. [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; or by boiling down to one third 12 parts of choice white oats, 2 of the wood of *Santalum rubrum*, and 3 of the colature 1 part of wild chicory in 288 of spring water, and adding to the colature 1 part of nitre and 4 parts of white sugar, and straining. [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Palat. Disp., Würt. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Decocta concentrata** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Concentrated decoctions; made in the same manner as common decoctions, except that a proportionally larger quantity of drugs is employed. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**Decocta concentratissima** [Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Very concentrated decoctions. The Belg. Ph. orders 1 part of the drug to 2 parts of product. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**D. diaphoreticum**. See **APOZÈME SUDORIFIQUE**.—**D. emolliens**. Fr., *décoction émolliente*. A preparation formerly official; made by boiling 1 oz. of marsh-mallow-root and a handful each of marsh-mallow-leaves and violet-leaves in 4 lbs. of water, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. emolliens et carminans**. Fr., *décoction émolliente et carminative*. Emollient and carminative decoction; made by boiling 8 parts of marsh-mallow-root down to one half in 192 parts of pure water, adding 6 parts each of the flowers of *Melilotus caruleus* and of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, and, after a quarter of an hour's digestion, straining [Am. Ph., 1830]; or by boiling 1 oz. of marsh-mallow-root and a handful each of mallow-leaves and leaves of parietaria in 4 lbs. of ordinary water, straining, and adding to the boiling liquid ½ oz. of caraway-seeds and half a handful of flowers of the *Matricaria chamomilla*, and allowing the whole to macerate until cool [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. febrifugum laxans**. See **D. CHINÆ ANTISEPTICUM PURGANS**.—**D. Feltz** [Belg. Ph.]. Syn.: *ptisana Feltz*. Feltz's decoction; made by boiling for 1 hour 10 grammes of isinglass, 65 grammes of sarsaparilla-root, and 80 grammes of powdered antimony sulphide in the quantity of water necessary to obtain 1 litre of product. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**D. Incrasans Fulleri**. See **D. GUMMI ARABICI**.—**D. Ignorum**. See **D. GUAIACI COMPOSITUM**.—**D. Iusitanicum**. See **D. SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**D. nervinum** [Sard. Ph.]. Fr., *décoction nerveine*. Nerve decoction; made by boiling 6 drachms of orange-leaves in 4 lbs. of water till only 1½ lb. remain, and then adding 6 drachms each of syrup of *Mentha crispata* and syrup of rue. [B, 97.]—**D. ophthalmicum mucilaginosum**. See **D. ALTHÆÆ**.—**D. parturientis**. Parturient decoction; made by boiling 3 or 4 parts of ergot in a sufficient quantity of water to obtain 180 parts of decoction, and adding 30 parts of syrup. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. pectoralis**. See **D. HORDEI COMPOSITUM**.—**D. Pollini**. See **D. DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS REGIÆ**.—**D. pro emenate**. See **D. MALVÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**D. pro fonteo**. See **D. PAPAVERIS**.—**D. purificans Sanctæ Mariæ**. St. Mary's purifying decoction; made by boiling 100 parts of sarsaparilla and 10 of licorice-root in enough water to make 200 parts of product. [B, 270, p. 420 (a, 21).]—**D. resolvens** [Fuld. Ph., 1791; Hamb. Ph., 1804]. Deobstruent decoction; made by boiling down to one half 96 parts of dandelion-root in 576 of spring-water, straining, and dissolving in the liquor 24 parts of potassium subborate and 48 of glycyrrhized honey [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or by boiling down to one half 8 parts of dandelion-root and 1 part each of potassium bitartrate and sodium subborate in 72 parts of water, and adding 4 parts of despumated honey [Fuld. Ph., 1791]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**D. rubrum**. See **D. e CRETA**.—**D. saturninum**. See **LIQUR PLUMBI SUBACETATIS**.—**D. secundarium**. See **D. SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM**.—**D. sudorificum**. See **APOZÈME SUDORIFIQUE**.—**D. syphiliticum roborans**. See **D. DRUPÆ JUGLANDIS REGIÆ**.—**D. Zittmanni**, **D. Zittmanni debile**, **D. Zittmanni fortius**, **D. Zittmanni mitius**. See **D. SARSAPARILLÆ COMPOSITUM**.

DECOCTURE, n. De-ko²kt/u²r. See DECOCTION (2d def.).

DECODON (Lat.), n. n. De²k-o²/do²n(don). A genus of plants closely related to *Lythrum*, from which it differs chiefly in having a bell-shaped calyx-tube. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. verticillatum**. The *Nesaea verticillata*. [B.]

DÉCOLIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Da-ko-le-me²t'r. An instrument invented by Payen for comparing the different decolorizing powers of the various kinds of commercial charcoal. [a, 27.]

DECOLLATED, adj. De-ko²l/at-e²d. Lat., *decollatus*. Fr., *décollé*. Having the apex worn away (said of univalve shells). [L, 296.]

DECOLLATION, n. De-ko¹-a'shu²n. Lat., *decolatio* (from *decollare*, to behead). Fr., *décolation*. See DECAPITATION.

DECOLLATOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ko¹-la(la³)'to²r; in Eng., de-ko¹'at-o²r. Gen., *decollator'is*. See DECAPITATOR.

DECOLLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ko¹-ma³n². Gr., ἀποκόλλωσις. Lat., *deglutatio*. Ger., *Ablösen*. The state of an organ separated from adjoining parts by destruction of the areolar tissue that normally unites them. The term is often applied to a morbid separation of skin from the subjacent parts, as in the care of a burn, a subcutaneous abscess, or the edges of an ulcer. [G.]—**D. de la rétine**. Detachment of the retina. [L, 88.]—**D. de l'iris**. See IRIDIALYSIS.—**D. des épiphyses**. A solution of continuity of the long bones at the point of junction with their diaphyses. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. du placenta**. 1. The spontaneous separation of the placenta or a portion of it. 2. The operation of separating the placenta from the uterine wall by peeling it off.—**D. du sabot**. Separation of the ungual matrix from the hoof. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. épiphysaire**. See *D. des épiphyses*.—**D. rétinien**. Detachment of the retina.

DECOLOR (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ko¹-o²r. Gen., *docolor'is*. Gr., ἀχρῶς. Fr., *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. Colorless. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

DECOLORANT, n. De-ku³'o²r-a²nt. Lat., *dicolorans*. Fr., *décolorant*. Ger., *entfärbende Mittel*. A bleaching agent. [L, 56.]

DECOLORATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-ko¹-o²r-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *dicoloratio'is*. See DECOLORATION.—**D. argentea**. See ARGYRIASIS (1st def.).

DECOLORATION, n. De-ku³'o²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *dicoloratio*. Fr., *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung*. It., *dicolorazione*. Sp., *dicoloración*. The removal or absence of color. [L, 56.]

DECOLORATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ko¹-o²r-a(a³)'tu³(tu⁴)³. Fr., *décoloré*. Ger., *entfärbt*. It., *dicolorato*. Sp., *dicolorado*, *deseñado*. Decolorized or discolored.

DECOLORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De(da)-ko¹-o²rez(ras). The chromatoses (see under CHROMATOSIS).

DECOLORIZATION, n. De-ku³'o²r-i²-z-a'shu²n. See DECOLORATION.

DÉCOMBANT (Fr.), adj. Da-ko³n²-ba³n². See DECUMBENT.

DECOMBUSTION, n. De-ko²-bu³st'yu³n. From *de priv.*, and *combustio*, combustion. Fr., *décombustion*. It., *décombustione*. Sp., *décombustión*. See DEOXYGENATION.

DECOMPOSABILITY, n. De-ko²m-poz-a'h-1²'i²t-i². From *de priv.*, and *componere*, to compound. Capability of decomposition. [B.]

DECOMPOSE, v. tr. and intr. De-ko²m-poz'. From *de priv.*, and *componere*, to compound. Fr., *décomposer*. Ger., *zertrennen* (1st def.), *zersetzen* (1st def.), *verfaulen* (2d def.). It., *scomporre*. Sp., *descomponer*. 1. (Tr.) to reduce a compound body to its simpler constituents. [B.] 2. (Intr.) to putrefy.

DECOMPOSED, adj. De-ko²m-poz'f. Lat., *décompositus*. Fr., *décomposé*. Ger., *zersetzt*. 1. Reduced to a simpler arrangement of constituents. 2. In botany, see DECOMPOSITE. 3. Decayed.

DECOMPOSITE, adj. De-ko²m-po²z'i²t. Lat., *décompositus*. Fr., *décomposé*. Ger., *doppelt-zusammengesetzt*. Many times compound (e. g., the leaves of *Acacia*). [B, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

DECOMPOSITION, n. De-ko²m-po²z'i²sh'u³n. Lat., *décompositio*. Fr., *décomposition*. Ger., *Zersetzung*. The process of decomposing or of being decomposed.—**Double d.** Fr., *décomposition double*. Ger., *doppelte Zersetzung*. Syn.: *double metathesis*. A chemical change in which the molecules of two interacting compounds exchange a portion of their constituents. [B.]—**Hydrolytic d.** The more or less complete dissolution of minerals in water. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**Simple d.** Fr., *décomposition unique*. Ger., *einfache Zersetzung*. A chemical change by which the molecule of a single compound either breaks up into its simpler constituents, or exchanges one of these constituents for the entire molecule of another body. In the latter case the process is called single metathesis. [B.]

DECOMPOUND, adj. De-ko²m-pu³'u⁴nd. See DECOMPOSITE.

DÉCOMPRESSION (Fr.), n. Da-ko³n²-pre³'s-e-o³n². The diminution or cessation of atmospheric or other pressure. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉCOORDINATION (Fr.), n. Da-ko-o³rd-e-na³-se-o³n². An interruption or abolition of co-ordination. [L, 41.]

DECORATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²k-o²r-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *décoratio'is*. From *decorare*, to beautify. See COSMESIS.

DECORTICALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-ko²rt-i²-ka(ka³)'i²-a³. Of Dumortier, a subclass of the *Staminacia*, including the stipes *Bitegmia*, *Unitegmia*, and *Insolitegmia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DECORTICATED, adj. De-ko²rt'i²k-at-e²d. Lat., *decorticatorius*. Fr., *décorqué*. Ger., *abgeschält* (1st def.), *entrinde* (1st def.), *schällos* (2d def.). It., *décorcato*. Sp., *descortezado*. 1. Deprived of bark or rind. 2. Having no bark or rind, in contradistinction to corticate. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

DECORTICATION, n. De-ko²rt-i²-ka'shu²n. Lat., *decorticatorio* (from *decorticare*, to peel). Fr., *décorcation*. Ger., *Ab-schülen*. It., *scorticamento*. Sp., *décorcación*. The operation of removing the bark of a tree or the outer envelope of a root, fruit, seed, or any other vegetable substance. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DECOSTATE, adj. De-ko²st'at. Gr., ἀστεύος. Lat., *decostis* (from *de priv.*, and *costa*, a rib). Destitute of ribs. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DÉCOUPE (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-pa. See INCISED.

DÉCOUPURE (Fr.), n. Da-ku-pu³r. See INCISURE.

DÉCOURANT (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-ra³n². See DECURRENT.

DÉCOURS (Fr.), n. Da-kur. See DECLINATION.

DÉCOUSU (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-su⁶. Having disproportionate parts (said familiarly of domestic animals). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DÉCOUVERT (Fr.), adj. Da-ku-ve²r. Naked, exposed to view; of fruits, having no hard envelope. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DECREMENT, n. De²k're²-me²nt. Gr., παρακμή. Lat., *decrementum* (from *decrecere*, to decrease). See DECLINE.

DECREPIT, adj. De-ke²r'p'i²t. Gr., ἐσχατονέων, παρήλιξ. Lat., *decrepitus*. Fr., *décrepit*. Ger., *abgelebt*, *schwach*. It., *décrepito*. Sp., *décrepito*. Broken down with age. [L, 56.]

DECREPITATION, n. De-ke²r'p-i²t-a'shu²n. Lat., *decrepitus*. Fr., *décrepitation*. Ger., *Abknistern*. It., *décrepitatione*. Sp., *décrepitiación*. See CREPITATION.

DECREPITUDE, n. De-ke²r'p'i²t-u³d. Lat., *ætos decrepita*. Fr., *décrepitude*. Ger., *decrepität*, *Abgelebtheit*. It., *décrepitezza*. Sp., *décrepitud*. The state of being decrepit.

DECRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-kre²s-se²n(ke²n)'shi²(ti²)²-a³. See DECLINE.

DECRESCENTI-PINNATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-kre²s-se²nt-(ke²nt)'i²-pi²n-na(na³)'tu³(tu⁴)³. Having a pinnate leaf the folioles of which diminish gradually in size from the base toward the summit. [L, 180.]

DECRETORIUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-kre²t(krat)-o²ri²-u³s(u⁴)³. Gr., κρίσιμος, κριτικός. Fr., *décrétoire*. Ger., *entscheidend*, *kritisch*. It., *décretorio*. Sp., *critico*. Critical. [A, 301, 325 (a, 21); L, 50.]

DÉCROISSANCE (Fr.), n. Da-krwa³-sa³n²s. Decrease. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉCROISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-krwa³-z-ma³n². The state of being diminished. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DECRUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)'kru³s(krus). From *de priv.*, and *crus*, the leg. See ASCLEES.

DECRUSTATION, n. De-kru³st-a'shu²n. From *de priv.*, and *crusta*, a crust. Fr., *décrustation*. Ger., *Entkrustung*. It., *décrustazione*. Sp., *décrustación*. The falling or shedding of a crust or incrustation. [L, 56, 73.]

DECUBATION, n. De²k-u²-ba'shu²n. The act of lying down. [L, 56.]

DECUBITUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ku²(ku)'bi²t-u³s(u⁴)³. From *decumbere*, to lie down. Fr., *décubitus*. Ger., *Lage*, *Lagerung*, *Liegen*, *Niederliegen*, *Aufliegen* (3d def.). It., *décubito*. Sp., *décubito*. 1. The recumbent posture. 2. The particular attitude of a person in bed. [L, 50.] 3. According to German and Italian usage, a bed-sore or the production of bed-sores. [G, 73.] 4. In Spanish, also the particular flow of humors in diseases.—**D. acutus**. Fr., *décubitus aigu*. Syn.: *d. neuriticus*. An acute bed-sore, occurring in the course of certain spinal or cerebral affections, usually accompanied with paralysis and affecting especially the skin and the subcutaneous tissue over bony prominences; differing from ordinary bed-sores in the slight degree and duration of pressure required to produce it. ["Union méd." Aug. 18, 1883, p. 295; "Glasgow Med. Jour." Oct., 1886, p. 269.]—**D. chronicus**. Fr., *décubitus chronique*. See *D. (3d def.)*.—**D. neuriticus**. Fr., *ominosus*. See *D. acutus*.—**D. traumaticus**. Ger., *Druckbrand*. See *D. (3d def.)*.—**Dorsal d.** Fr., *décubitus dorsal d. en supination*. Ger., *Rückenlage*. D. (2d def.) on the back.—**Erythematous d.** Lat., *erythema paratrimma*. Ger., *erythematöser D.* A traumatic erythema due to d. [G.] See *DERMATITIS per decubitus*.—**Forced d.** Fr., *décubitus forcé*. Recumbency secured by force, as by straps, the strait-jacket, etc. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Lateral d.** Fr., *décubitus latéral*. Ger., *Seitenlagerung*. D. on the side.—**Prone d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Sterno-costal d.** See *Ventral d.*—**Supine d.** See *Dorsal d.*—**Ventral d.** D. (2d def.) on the belly.

DÉCUI (Fr.), adj. Da-kwe. Having become thin on account of the addition of water or lack of sufficient boiling. [A, 301; B, 52 (a, 21).]

DECUMBENCE, **DECUMBENCY**, n's. De-ku³m'ben³s, -be³ns-i². See DECUBATION and DECUBITUS.

DECUMBENT, adj. De-ku³m'be²nt. Lat., *decumbens*. Fr., *décombant*. Ger., *niederliegend*. 1. Declinate. 2. In botany reclining upon the earth after rising again. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECUMBITURE, n. De-ku³m'bi²t-u²r. See DECUBATION.

DÉCUPELLATION (Fr.), n. Da-ku²-pe²l-a³-se-o³n². See DECANATION.

DECURRENCE, **DECURRENCY**, n's. De-ku³r'e²ns, -e²ns-i². Fr., *décurrence*. The state of being decurrent.

DECURRENT, adj. De-ku³r'e²nt. Lat., *decurrens* (from *decurrere*, to run down). Fr., *décourant*. Ger., *herablaufend*. Running down upon a part (said generally of leaves which are prolonged down the side of the stem below the point of their insertion, and especially of the lamellae of the *Agaricina* when they run down upon the stipes). [B, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

DECURSIVE, adj. De-ku³rs'i²v. Lat., *decursivus*. Fr., *décursif*. Ger., *herablaufend*. See DECURRENT.—**D'ly pinnate**. Lat., *decursivo-pinnatus*. Fr., *decursivo-penné*. Ger., *herablaufend-gefiedert*. Having the petiole winged by the elongation of the base of the decurrent leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DECURSUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-ku³rs(kurs)'u³s(u⁴)³. Gr., ἀρο-δρομή. The duration or course of a disease. [A, 325 (a, 21).]



A DECURRENT LEAF.
(AFTER YOUMANS.)

DECURTATION, n. De-ku^rt-a'shu³n. Lat., *decurtatio* (from *decurtare*, to cut short). Fr., *decurtation*. A shortening, ablation; the destruction of a tree's axis of growth. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DECURTATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ku^rt(kurt)-(a)³/tu³s(tu⁴s). Gr., *μειψος*. 1. Curtailed, 2. Flagging, growing weak (said of the pulse). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DECURVATURE, n. De-ku^rv'a²-u^r. A downward curvature. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1856, p. 374 (L).]

DECURVED, adj. De-ku^rvrd'. Curved downward. [L, 221.]

DECUSSATE, v. intr. De-ku^s'at. Gr., *χαιάειν*. Lat., *decussari*. Fr., *déculser*. Ger., *kreuzen*. To form a decussation.

DECUSSATE, **DECUSSATED**, adj's. De-ku^s'at. -at-e²d. Gr., *χαιρός*. Lat., *decussatus*, *decussativus*. Fr., *déculsatif*, *déculsée*. Ger., *kreuzweisstehend*. Crossed, forming a decussation (in botany), said of pairs of leaves, etc., when each pair stands at right angles to the pair above or below it. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24); L, 343.]

DECUSSATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-ku^s(ku⁴s)-sa(sa³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *decussationis*. See DECUSSATION.—**D. corporum** pyramidalium, **D. fascienlorum** pyramidalium. See DECUSSATION of the pyramids.—**D. fontinalis** [Spitzka]. See FOUNTAIN-DECUSSATION.—**D. nervorum**. Decussation of nerves or of nerve-fibres. [a, 18].—**D. nervorum optiorum**. See CHIASM.—**D. piniformis** [Spitzka]. See PINIFORM DECUSSATION.—**D. pontis Varolii**. The crossing of the superficial and deep transverse fibres of the pons Varolii from side to side in the median line. [L, 50 (a, 18).]—**D. pyramidum**. See DECUSSATION of the pyramids. [L, 50 (a, 18).]—**D. tegmenti caudicis cerebri**. See WERNEKINCK'S COMMISSURE.—**D. tractuum optiorum**. See CHIASM.

DECUSSATION, n. De-ku^s'a'shu³n. Gr., *χαιρός*. Lat., *decussatio* (from *decussare*, to place crosswise in the form of an X), *decussis* (from *decem*, ten, and *as*, a coin [a coin stamped with the numeral X]). Fr., *déculsation*. Ger., *Kreuzung*, *Durchkreuzung*. It., *decussazione*. Sp., *decussación*. A crossing of structures in the form of the letter X. Cf. CHIASM.—**D. of the interolary stratum**. See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**D. of the optic nerve**. Fr., *déculsation des nerfs optiques*. Ger., *Durchkreuzung der Sehnen*. It., *decussazione degli nervi ottici*. Sp., *decussación de los nervios ópticos*. See CHIASM.—**D. of the pyramids**. The d. formed by the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata as they separate each into from three to six bundles of fibres which cross obliquely downward to the opposite side of the anterior median fissure, interlacing with similar bundles from the opposite pyramids. Having crossed from one side of the medulla to the other, these bundles become reunited and penetrate more deeply into the spinal cord, where they occupy the posterior part of the lateral columns of the cord. [L, 50 (a, 18).]—**Fontain-d.** [Spitzka]. A d. such as that of the nerve-fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 408 (K).]—**Fontain-like tegmental d.** See *Tegmental d. of Meynert*.—**Inferior d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Middle sensory d.** A d. described by Huguénin as formed by a few fibres from the posterior cornu which cross in the median line between the upper and the lower pyramids. [Hoffman-Schwalbe (a, 18).]—**Motor d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Pineal d.** [Spitzka]. The d. of fibres of the inner division of the reticular formation, because of its resemblance to a pine-cone on cross-section. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," April, 1880, p. 208 (K).]—**Piniform d.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**Pyramidal d.** See *D. of the pyramids*.—**Sensory d. of the pyramids**. The crossing of fibres derived from the funiculi cuneati of the spinal cord which takes place in the upper part of the medulla oblongata, between the anterior pyramids and the gray floor of the fourth ventricle, and is not apparent by external inspection of the medulla. [Gegenbaur (a, 18).]—**Sensory d., Superior d.** [Meynert]. The d. of the outer fasciculi of the anterior pyramids of the spinal cord, whereby they enter the posterior columns. This he distinguishes from the inferior or motor, which occurs in the region of the first and second cervical nerves. [I, 31 (K).]—**Tegmental d. of Meynert**. Ger., *Haubenkreuzung von Meynert*. Of forel, the d. of nerve-fibres in the cortex of the anterior corpora quadrigemina. ["Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," July, 1880, p. 407 (K).]—**Upper pyramidal d.** See *Sensory d. of the pyramids*.—**Ventral d. of the pyramids**. Ger., *ventraler Kreuzung*. See *D. of the pyramids*.

DECUSSATIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-ku^s(ku⁴s)-sa²t(sa³t)-i(e)^r-vu³s(wu⁴s). See DECUSSATE (adj.).

DECUSSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-ku^s(ku⁴s)/si²-o. Gen., *decussationis*. From *decutere*, to shake aside. Gr., *χάρις*. The act of using the decussorium (q. v.).

DECUSSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-ku^s(ku⁴s)-so^ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). Fr., *déculsoire*. An instrument for depressing the dura mater after trephining, to facilitate the escape of pus. [E; L, 30, 44.]

DECYL, n. De²s'i²l. From *δέκα*, ten, and *ἄλγ*, matter. Fr., *décyle*. A monatomic radicle, C₁₀H₂₁. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 158 (a, 24).]—**D. alcohol**. See DECATYL ALCOHOL.—**D. hydride**. See DECANE.

DECYLENE, n. De²s'i²l-en. Fr., *décylène*. Ger., *Decylen*. See DECINE.

DECYLLIC, adj. De²s'i²l'i²k. Fr., *décylitique*. Ger., *decylisch*. Containing the radicle decyl. [a, 24].—**D. acid**. An acid, C₉H₁₉CO.OH, isomeric with capric acid.

DED, n. A sort of white gum. [B, 88.]

DEDAIGNEUX (Fr.), adj. Da-de²n-yu⁵. The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L, 32.]

DEDALEIRA (Port.), **DEDALERA** [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n's. Da-da²-la-e^r'ra³, -la^ra³. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 88.]

DEDENTITION, n. De-de²n-ti²sh'u³n. From *de* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *dédentition*. The shedding of teeth. [L, 56.]

DEDES (Jav.), **D'ED'ES** (Malay), n's. Musk. [B. Balfour (a, 24).]

DEDOLATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-do²-l-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *dedolationis*. From *dedolare*, to hew. Fr., *dédolation*. Ger., *Abholung*. See APOXYISIS.—**D. cranii**. See APOCERNISMUS.—**D. membrorum**. The bruised feeling felt in the limbs at the onset of a febrile disease. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DÉDOUBLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-dub¹-ma³n². See REDUPLICATION and CHORISIS.—**D. de la personnalité**. See DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS.

DEDUPLICATION, n. De-du²p-li²-ka'shu³n. From *de* priv., and *uplicare*, to fold. Fr., *déduplication*. 1. The segmentation of cells. 2. See CHORISIS.

DEEB-KANCHUM (Hind.), n. See BAUHINIA *purpurea*.

DEEI-XANR (or **XANH**) **YUONG** (Chin.), n. The *Cissua quadrangularis*. [B, 88 (a, 24); L, 105.]

DEELINA OIL, n. De-le²na³. Lat., *oleum declinæ*. A "member of the hydrocarbon family," "manufactured on the banks of the Dee, by the Dee Oil Company, by a process of refining." It has been used topically in eczema and other skin diseases. [J. Roberts, "Practitioner"; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 11, 1885, p. 56.]

DEE-OH (Chin.), n. The *Rehmannia lutea*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 204 (a, 21).]

DEER, n. Der. Fr., *cerf*. Ger., *Hirsch*. It., *cervo*. Sp., *ciervo*. A ruminant quadruped of the genus *Cervus*, various parts of which have been used in medicine. [L.]—**D.-balls**. The *Elaphomyces granulatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-berry**. The *Gaultheria procumbens* and the *Vaccinium stamineum*. [a, 24.]—**D.-food**. The *Brasenia peltata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D's-foot grass**. The *Agrostis setacea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D's-hair**. The *Scirpus cespitosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D's-milk**. The *Euphorbia amygdaloides*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-tongue**. The *Liatris odoratissima*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," (a, 21).]

DEERINGIA (Lat.), n. f. Der-i²n²i²a³. Fr., *déevinge*. A genus of the *Amarantaceae*, tribe *Celosiace*, growing in India and Australia. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. celosioideis**. A species growing in New Holland which bears long spikes of red berries as large as cherries. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DEFÉCATION, n. De²f-e²k-a'shu³n. See DEFECATION.

DÉFAILLANCE (Fr.), n. Da-fa²-el-ya³n²s. 1. Deliquescence. 2. Syncope. [L, 41, 87 (a, 21).]

DEFATIGATIO (Lat.), n. De(da)-fa²t(fa³t)-i²-ga(ga³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *defatigationis*. From *defatigare*, to fatigue. Gr., *κάματος*. Lit., fatigue; an overstraining of the muscular and nervous systems, especially of the muscular tissue of the heart. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DÉFAUT (Fr.), n. Da-fa. A defect; the deficiency or absence of a part. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DEFECATED, adj. De²f'e²k-at-e²d. Freed from dregs, lees, etc. [L, 56.]

DEFECATION, n. De²f-e²k-a'shu³n. Lat., *defecatio* (from *de* priv., and *fecare*, refuse). Fr., *défection*. Ger., *D.* (1st def.), *Kothenleerung* (2d def.). It., *defecazione*. Sp., *defecación*. 1. See CLARIFICATION. 2. A discharge of fecal matter from the intestine; in birds, from the cloaca. [B; L, 41, 49, 171, 343.]

DEFECT, n. De-fe²kt'. Gr., *ἐκλείψις*. Lat., *defectus*, *defectio* (from *deficere*, to be wanting). Fr., *défaut*. Ger., *D.* An abnormality of structure or failure of function; in teratology, absence of a part by reason of failure of development.

DEFECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe²k/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *defectionis*. See DEFECT.—**D. animi**, **D. mulierum**. See SYNCOPE.—**D. virium**. Loss of strength. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉFACTUOSITÉ (Fr.), n. Da-fe²k-tu⁴-o³s-e-ta. Defectiveness. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFECTUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-fe²k'tu³s(tu⁴s). Gen., *d.* Gr., *ἄλλεμμα*, *ἄλλειπον*. See DEFECT.—**Coloris d.** See ACHROMASIA.—**D. animi**. See SYNCOPE.—**D. cavi**. See ACGLIA.—**D. cordis**. See ACARDIA.—**D. cornuum**. See ACERATOSIS.—**D. corneae peluciditatis**. Opacity of the cornea. [F.]—**D. cranii**. See ACRANIA.—**D. criseos**. See ACRESIA.—**D. juncturae**. See ASYNTHESIS.—**D. lactis**. See AGALACTIA.—**D. loquelæ**. See APHONIA.—**D. mammarum**. See AMAZIA.—**D. mensium**. See AMENORRHEA.—**D. profluvii**. See ARRHEA.—**D. Veneris**. See ANAPHRODISIA.—**D. vitæ**. See ABIOSIS.—**D. voluntatis**. See ABULIA.—**D. vulvæ**. Atresia of the vulva. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Labiorum d.** See ACHEILIA.

DÉFENSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-fa³n²s. See ARMA.

DÉFENSEUR (Fr.), n. Da-fa³n²s-u⁴r. A shield or protective appliance. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFENSIVE, adj. De-fe²n's'i²v. Lat., *defensivus* (from *defendere*, to defend). Fr., *défensif*. Ger., *defensiv*. See PROPRIOLACTIC and PROTECTIVE. [L, 50.]

DEFERENT, adj. De²f'e²r-e²nt. Lat., *deferens* (from *de*, from, down from, and *ferre*, to hear). Fr., *déferent*. Ger., *niederführend*, *ableitend*. It., *deferente*. Sp., *descendiente*. Passing or leading down from; conveying anything downward. [B, 19; L, 41.] See VAS DEFERENS.

DEFERENTIAL, adj. De²f-e²r-e²n'sha²l. Fr., *déferentiel*. Pertaining to or accompanying the vas deferens. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFERENTIOVESICALIS [Barkow] (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fe²r-e²n'/shi²(ti²)-o(o³)-ve²s(we²s)-i²k-a(a³)/li²s. Belonging to or connected with the vas deferens and the bladder; as a n., a bundle of

muscular fibres which extends upon the vas deferens from the bladder. [L, 31.]

DEFERENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe²r-e²nt-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *deferentit'idis* (-is). Fr., *déferente*. Inflammation of the vas deferens. [Mibelli, "Boll. d. cult. d. sci. med.," 1888, No. 3; "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 21, p. 1111.]

DEFERVESCENCE, n. De-fu²r-ve²s'e²ns. From *deverescere*, to become calm. Fr., *défervescence*. Ger., *Defervescenz*. It., *defervescenza*. Sp., *defervescencia*. The decline of a fever. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFERVESCENT, adj. De-fu²r-ve²s'e²nt. Declining (said of fevers).

DÉFEUILLAGE (Fr.), **DÉFEUILLAISSON** (Fr.), n's. Da-fu²-el-ya²zh, -ye²-zo²n². See DEFOLIATION.

DÉFEUILLÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-fu²-el-ya. See DEFOLIATED.

DEFIBRINATED, adj. De-fi²'bri²n-at-e²d. Fr., *défibriné*. Ger., *entfibrinirt*. It., *defibrinato*. Sp., *defibrinado*. Deprived of fibrin. [L, 107.]

DEFIBRINATION, n. De-fi²'bri²n-a'shu²n. Fr., *défibri- nation*. Ger., D. It., *defibrinazione*. Sp., *defibrinación*. The process of depriving of fibrin. [K.]

DEFIBRINIZED, adj. De-fi²'bri²n-izd. See DEFIBRINATED.

DEFIGURATION, n. De-fi²g-u²-ra'shu²n. Lat., *defiguratio* (from *de* priv., and *figura*, shape). See DEFORMATION.

DEFINING POWER, n. De-fin²i²n² pu²'u²-u²r. Power of definition.

DEFINITE, adj. De²t'i²n-i²t. Lat., *definitus* (from *definire*, to define). Fr., *défini*. Ger., *bestimmt*. It., *definito*. Sp., *definito*. Limited (said of some trees that complete their annual work of vegetation and form their buds for the succeeding year before the close of the season; also applied to stamens and petals, which are said to be d. if not exceeding 12 or, according to other authorities, 20 in number). [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

DEFINITION, n. De²f-i²n-i²sh'u²n. Lat., *definitio*. Fr., *dé- finition*. Ger., *Begrenzung, Erklärung*. It., *definizione*. Sp., *definición*. In microscopy, the capability of an object-glass of bringing out a sharply defined image of an object.

DEFIXUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fi²x(fex)²'u²s(u²s). See IMPOTENT.

DEFLAGRATION, n. De-fla-gra'shu²n. Gr., *ἐπιφλόγισμα*. Lat., *deflagratio* (from *deflagrare*, to burn furiously). Fr., *déflagration*. Ger., *Abtrennung*. A sudden, sharp combustion, usually with a crackling sound; also the setting up to such combustion by friction, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFLAGRATOR, n. De-fla'grat-o²r. Fr., *déflagrateur*. Ger., D. See *Hare's BATTERY*.

DEFLE, n. The *Nerium oleander*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DEFLECTED, adj. De-fle²kt'e²d. Lat., *deflexus* (from *deflectere*, to turn aside). Fr., *défléchi*. Ger., *deflectirt, abgelenkt*. It., *deflesso*. Sp., *desviado*. Turned aside from a regular course.

DEFLECTION, n. De-fle²kt'shu²n. Lat., *deflexio*. Fr., *dé- flexion*. Ger., *Abweichung, Ablenkung*. It., *deflessione*. Sp., *desvío, combadura*. The act of becoming or causing or the state of being deflected.

DEFLECTIVE, adj. De-fle²kt'i²v. Causing deflection.

DEFLEGMATION (Fr.), n. Da-fle²g-ma²-se-o²n². Ger., *Entwässerung*. It., *deflegmazione*. Sp., *deflegmación*. See DEHYDRATION.

DÉFLEURAISSON (Fr.), n. Da-flu²r-e²-o²n². See DEFLOURATION.

DÉFLEURI (Fr.), adj. Da-flu²r-e. See DEFLORATE.

DEFLEXED, adj. De-fle²kt'd. See DEFLECTED.

DEFLEXION, n. De-fle²kt'shu²n. Lat., *deflexio*. Fr., *dé- flexion*. 1. See DEFLECTION. 2. An old term for a flexion, as of the uterus. 3. The procedure of producing or restoring the normal flexion of the foetal head on the trunk during parturition. 4. Of the foetal arm, its deviation from the trunk, its extension, and its subsequent prolapse in a shoulder presentation. [A, 15, 42; A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEFLEXUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fle²x'u²s(u²s). See DEFLECTED.

DÉFLORAISON (Fr.), n. Da-flor-e²-o²n². See DEFLOURATION.

DEFLORATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. De(da)-flor-a(a²)'te(ta²-e²). Fr., *deflorées*. Of Scopolia, a tribe comprising *Xylophylla, Pharmaciaeum, Illecebrum, Sueda, Aruna, Isotola, Queria, Mollugo, Ortelgia, Hudsonia, Tonina, Balanophora, Pennantia, Mabea, Rocama, Amanoa, Galenit, Dodonaea, Mölleria, Aniba, Herniaria, Scleranthus, Peteveria, Calligonum, Camphorosma, Ulmus, Parietaria, Urtica*, and *Axyris*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DEFLORATE, adj. De-flor'at. Lat., *defloratus*. Fr., *defloré*. Ger., *abgeblüht*. 1. Destitute of flowers or past flowering (said of anthers after the emission of the pollen). 2. Deprived of physical virginity. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEFLOURATION, n. De-flor-a'shu²n. Lat., *defloratio* (from *de* priv., and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *défloration*. Ger., D., *Schandung einer Jungfrau* (1st def.), *Entjungferung* (1st def.). It., *deflorazione*. Sp., *desfloramiento, estupro*. 1. The destruction of physical virginity by coitus. 2. The condition of an anther after the emission of the pollen. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEFLOWERED, adj. De-flu²'u²-u²rd. See DEFLORATE.

DEFLUXIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-flu²x(flu²x)²'i²-o. Gen., *defluxion'is* (from *defluere*, to flow down). 1. See DEFLUXION. 2. Fever accompanied with mucous or serous discharges; in Young's classi-

fication of diseases, a genus of the order *Pyrexia*, class *Parrhæmasie*. [L, 290.]—**D. capillorum**. 1. Alopecia of the scalp. 2. Excessive falling of the hair, occurring as a symptom of a local or general disease, but not from a primary or idiopathic affection of the hair itself. [Pincus, "Berl. klin. Wochenschr.," 1869, 32, 33 (G).]—**D. catarrhus**. Influenza. [L, 290.]—**D. ciliorum et supercilliorum**. Ger., *Augenwimperausfallen*. A falling out of the eyelashes and eyebrows. [L, 135.]—**D. dysenteria**. Dysentery. [L, 290.]

DEFLUXION, n. De-flu²x'yu²n. Lat., *defluxio, defluxus*. Fr., *défluxion, écoulement*. Ger., *Abfluss*. It., *deflussione, deflusso*. Sp., *deflujo*. A flowing down, a discharge. [L, 41, 56.]

DEFECATIO UNGUIUM (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fe²d(fo²-e²d)-a(a²)'shi²(ti²)-o u²sn²(u²n²)'gwi²-u²sn(u²m). An excessive degree of thickness of the nails accompanied with yellow and dirty discoloration. The nails resemble horn, rather than their own natural texture. In this state it is not uncommon to find the nail separating from its matrix. [Wilson (a, 18).]

DEFOLIATE, DEFOLIATED, adj's. De-fol'i²-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *defoliatus* (from *de* priv., and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *défolié, défeuille*. Ger., *entblättert, entlaubt*. It., *defogliate*. Sp., *deshojado, desfoliado*. 1. Deprived of leaves (said of plants after the fall of their leaves). [B, 1 (a, 24).] 2. Shedding the radical leaves early. [L, 180.]

DEFOLIATION, n. De-fol-i²-a'shu²n. Lat., *defoliatio*. Fr., *défoliation, défeuilleaison, défeuilleage*. Ger., *Entblättern, Entblätterung, Entlaubung, Abfallen der Blätter*. It., *defogliazione*. Sp., *desfoliación, deshojamiento*. The process of the annual casting off of leaves in plants; also the time when leaves fall. [B, 19, 290 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DEFORMANS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fo²rm-a²nz(a²ns). From *deformare*, to deform. Fr., *déformant*. Deforming (see EN-DARTERITIS d. and *Rheumatoid ARTERITIS*).

DEFORMATION, n. De-fo²rm-a'shu²n. Lat., *deformatio*. Fr., *déformation*. Ger., D. The production of deformity.

DÉFORMATION (Fr.), n. Da-fo²rm-a²-se-o²n². See DEFORMATION and DEFORMITY.—**D. couchée**. Deformity by depression. [Scheuthauer (A, 319).]—**D. dressée, D. élevée**. Deformity by elevation. [Scheuthauer (a, 319).]—**D. hippocratique des doigts**. The deformity known as clubbed fingers. [D, 72.]—**D. pariétale**. The flattening of one of the parietal bones observed in new-born children that have presented by the vertex. [Labat, "Recherches clin. et. expér. sur la tête du fœtus au point de vue obstét.," Paris, 1881; rev. in "Ann. de gynéc.," Feb., 1882.]—**D. posthume**. Deformity of the cranium caused by the pressure of the earth after burial. [L, 150 (a, 18).]—**D. professionnelle**. A change occurring in the form of an organ, a member, or a region of the body due to the particular occupation of the person, such as the alterations in the form of the fingers and hands observed in cobblers, carpenters, tailors, and others. [L, 88 (a, 18).]

DEFORMED, adj. De-fo²rm'd. Fr., *déformé*. Ger., *unge- staltet, missgestaltet*. It., Sp., *deforme*. Affected with a deformity.

DEFORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-fo²rm'i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., *deformitat'is*. Deformity; in Young's classification of diseases, a division of the *Ectopice*. [L, 290.]—**D. coloris**. Nævus. [Sauvages (L, 290).]—**D. defectiva**. Deformity by absence of parts. [L, 290.]—**D. distorsiva**. Deformity by distortion. [Sauvages (L, 290).]—**D. excessiva**. Deformity by the presence of superfluous parts. [L, 290.]—**D. translaticia**. Deformity which results from a part or organ being misplaced, as when the heart is on the right side of the body, or the subclavian artery lies behind the trachea. [L, 290.]—**D. unitorum**. Malformation by the union or blending of two individuals. [L, 29.]

DEFORMITY, n. De-fo²rm'i²t-i². Gr., *κακομορφία*. Lat., *deformitas* (from *de*, without, and *forma*, form). Fr., *déformation, difformité*. Ger., *Deformität, Ungestaltung, Verunstaltung, Afterbildung, Missbildung*. It., *deformità*. Sp., *deformidad*. A morbid alteration in the form of a part or organ of an organism.—**Cross-legged d.** See *Cross-legged PROGRESSION*.—**Volkmann's d.** Congenital tibio-tarsal luxation. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]

DEFRANCINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. D'fra²n²k-i²(e)²na². A subfamily of the *Pleurotomidae*. [L, 282.]

DEFRUTUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-fru²t(fru²t)²'u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἄρμα, σίραμον*. Of the Latins, sweet wine boiled down to the consistence of honey. [B, 45; L, 87 (a, 21).]

DEFUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-fu²n²kt(fu²n²kt)²'tu²s(tu²s). From *defungi*, to be through with. Dead. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEFURFURATION, n. De-fu²r-fu²-ra'shu²n. Lat., *defurfuratio* (from *de*, from, and *furfur*, bran). Branny desquamation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DEFUSELATION, n. De-fu²-se²l-a'shu²n. The process of freeing spirit from fusel oil; e. g., by filtering the crude spirit through freshly ignited and finely divided wood charcoal. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DEFUSION, n. De-fu²'zhu²n. Lat., *defusio* (from *defundere*, to pour out). See DECANANTION.

DEG (Hind.), n. Steel filings. [Balfour (a, 24).]

DÉGAGEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ga²zh-ma²n². See DISENGAGEMENT.

DEGEN (Ger.), n. Da'ze²n. A term for several oils. [a, 24.]—**D'81, Schwarzer D.**, Birch-oil. [B, 270 (a, 24).]—**Weisser D.**, Oil of turpentine. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DEGENERACY, n. De-je²n'u²r-a-si². Degeneration, in the sense of an absence or loss of that degree of development or energy seen in the ancestry of an organism; reversion to a lower type. [a, 17; a, 24.]

DEGENERATION, n. De-je²n-u⁸r-a'shu²n. Gr., *νοησία*. Lat., *degeneratio* (from *degenerare*, to degererate). Fr., *dégénération*, *dégénérescence*. Ger., *D.*, *Entartung*. It., *degenerazione*. Sp., *degeneración*. Loss of race characteristics; of tissue, structural impairment; in botany, the transformation of parts so as to render a plant asymmetrical or irregular in form (as when undeveloped stamens become filiform bodies or scales; stamens and pistils, petals; or florets, leaves). [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Acute fatty d.** A disease rarely observed in man, but not infrequently seen among animals. In colts it is known as foot-balt. It occurs in puerperal women in the form of acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [a, 25.]—**Adipose d.** See *Fatty d.*—**Albuminoid d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Albuminous d.** Ger., *albuminöse Entartung*. Albuminous infiltration. [D, 3.]—**Amyloid d.** Lat., *morbus amyloides* (seu *lardaceus*, seu *cereus*). Fr., *dardacée*, *maladie amyloïde*. Ger., *speckige* (oder *amyloïde*, oder *wachsartige*) *D.*, *Speckentartung*, *Amyloidentartung*. It., *degenerazione lardacea*, *malattia amiloidea*. Sp., *degeneración amiloidea* (ó *lardacea*). Lardaceous [Portal and Abercrombie] or waxy d. (or disease). A lesion in which the normal textural elements are transformed into, or infiltrated with, a peculiar substance suggesting, on the one hand, an alliance (in some respects only) with the chemical characters of amyloid compounds, and, on the other, with albuminous substances similar to those which pervade the tissues of foetal life. The Royal College of Physicians of London regards it as a substantive disease. Called also bacon-like or lardaceous (by Hodgkin and Bright, albuminous infiltration; by Budd, scrofulous enlargement (of the liver); by Oppolzer and Schrant, colloid d.; by Meckel, cholesterolin disease; by various British writers, waxy d.; and by others hyaloid d. and vitreous d. [D.] Cf. **AMYLOID** (4th def.).—**Atheromatous d.** Replacement of a tissue by a material resembling atheroma (2d def.).—**Bacony d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Black d.** See **ANTHRACOSIS** (4th def.) and **MELANOSIS**.—**Calcareous d.** Fr., *dégénérescence calcaire*. Ger., *Verkalkung*, *Versteinigung*, *Verkreidung*. It., *degenerazione calcare*. Sp., *degeneración calcárea*. The impregnation of the tissues and the gland secretions with calcium or magnesium salts, especially carbonates and phosphates. [D.] See **CRETIFICATION** and **CALCIFICATION**.—**Caseous d.** See **CASEATION**.—**Cellulose d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cellulosée*. Ger., *Celluloseentartung*. It., *degenerazione cellulosa*. Sp., *degeneración celulosa*. See *Amyloid d.*—**Cheesy d.** See **CASEATION**.—**Cholesterin d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cholesterique*. Ger., *Cholesterinentartung*. It., *degenerazione colesterica*. Sp., *degeneración colestérica*. Meckel's term for waxy d., on account of the abundance of cholesterol in the waxy material, and the similarity of the reaction. [D, 3.]—**Colloid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence colloïde*. Ger., *Colloidentartung*, *colloïde D.* D. into colloid (3d def.). See also *Amyloid d.*—**Cystic d.** Fr., *dégénérescence kystique*. Ger., *cystische D.* The formation of a number of disseminated cysts in an organ or its enlargement in the form of a cyst (as in the kidney). In the chorion it forms the so-called vesicular mole.—**Cystoid d. of the retina** [Nettleship]. Fr., *dégénération kystoïde de la rétine*. Ger., *cystoïde Entartung der Netzhaut*. It., *degenerazione cistoidea della retina*. Sp., *degeneración cistoidea de la retina*. Oedema of the retina as described by Iwanoff. Similar changes are found in the retina at all ages and at all portions of the retina. Cystoid spaces are found in both granule layers, are round or oval, and are surrounded by hypertrophied radial fibres. ("Roy. Lond. Opth. Hosp. Rep.," vii, p. 3 (F).)—**Descending secondary d.** Fr., *dégénération descendente secondaire*. Ger., *secundäre absteigende D.* In neuropathology, the destruction and disintegration of nerve-fibres from above downward, i. e., from the central or cerebral extremity of such fibres toward their peripheral extremity. This process is caused by the presence of some lesion (called primary) which interrupts the continuity of the degenerating fibres and marks the upper limit of the degeneration. The myelin of each fibre first, and the axis cylinder later, become broken up into irregular masses which are subsequently subdivided into small, fatty, granular globules which ultimately become absorbed. The d. is due to the separation of the fibre from its trophic centre (q. v.) and involves the motor fibres of the encephalon and spinal cord. [Bastian, "Paralysis" (a, 18).]—**Earthy d.** See **CRETIFICATION**, **Calcareous d.**, and **CALCIFICATION**.—**Fascicular d.** Fr., *dégénération fasciculaire*. Ger., *Fascicularentartung*. It., *degenerazione fascicolare*. Sp., *degeneración fascicular*. An atrophic process in paralyzed muscles due to injury or disease of the motor ganglion-cells of the central tube of gray matter of the spinal cord or of the efferent fibres which connect them with the muscles. [D, 35.]—**Fatty d.** Lat., *degeneratio lipamotodes*. Fr., *dégénérescence graisseuse*. Ger., *Fettentartung*, *Fettd.*, *fettige D.*, *Verfettung*. It., *degenerazione grassosa*. Sp., *degeneración grassosa*. The replacement of normal histological elements by fat. In the muscular fibres of the heart the albuminoid constituents are split up, and within them microscopic particles of fat are deposited. The transverse striæ at length disappear, and functional activity is lost in the affected fibres. [a, 25.]—**Fettd'** (Ger.). See *Fatty d.*—**Fibro-fatty d. of the placenta** [Robin]. Fr., *dégénérescence fibro-graisseuse du placenta*, *fibrome des villosités et de la séroline* [Ercolani]. Ger., *Fettig-faserartige D. des Mutterkuchens*. It., *degenerazione fibro-grassosa del la placenta*. Sp., *degeneración fibro-grassosa de la placenta*. Fatty d. of the placenta associated with fibromatous d. of the chorionic villi and of the decidua serotina. [A, 15.]—**Fibroid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence fibroïde*. Ger., *fibroïde Entartung*. A very gradual transformation of tissue, with scarcely any perceptible exudation of material capable of growth, into a material having a fibre-like appearance. [A, 2.]—**Fibrous d. of the heart**. A connective-tissue hyperplasia, due to chronic interstitial inflammation. [Hayden (a, 25).]—**Gelatiniform d.** Fr., *dégénération gélatiniforme* [Cruveilhier]. See *Colloid d.*—**Granular d.** Fr., *dégénérescence granulaire*. Ger., *körnige D.* It., *degenerazione granulosa*. Sp., *degeneración granular*. Parenchymatous d. or albuminous metamorphosis in which the distinguishing feature is that the granular cloudiness seen under the microscope is due to

a deposit of albuminoid molecules, and is removed by the addition of acetic acid in excess. [D, 4.]—**Gray d.** Fr., *dégénérescence grise*. Ger., *graue D.* It., *degenerazione grigia*. Sp., *degeneración gris*. D. resulting from chronic inflammation in nervous tissue, its peculiarity being the gray color which is apparent. [D, 35.]—**Hyaline d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hyaline*. Ger., *hyaline D.* A form of d. in which deposits of hyaline material, along with those of calcareous or other pathological substances, occur. [Holschewnikoff, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxii, p. 552; "Fortschr. d. Med.," Nov. 15, 1888, p. 867.]—**Hyaloid d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hyaloïde*. Ger., *hyaloïde D.* It., *degenerazione ialoidea*. Sp., *degeneración hialoidea*. See *Amyloid d.*—**Hydrocarbonaceous d.** Fr., *dégénérescence hydrocarbonée*. Ger., *Kohlenhydratentartung*. It., *degenerazione idrocarbonacea*. Sp., *degeneración hidrocarbonácea*. Of Paschutin, a special d. of the tissues, comparable to fatty d., which he supposes to be peculiar to diabetes. ["Ctbl. f. d. med. Wiss.," No. 40, 1884; "Rev. d. sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 217.]—**Käsig d.** (Ger.). See **CASEATION**.—**Körnige D.** (Ger.). See *Granular d.*—**Lardaceous d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Liquefactive d.** [Paget]. A process resembling fatty d. in fibrinous exudations. [D.]—**Mineral d.** See **CALCIFICATION**.—**Mucoid d.** Ger., *schleimige D.* A variety occurring usually in connective tissues, in which the matrix is converted into a jelly-like substance containing mucin. It may be either physiological or pathological. [D, 4; L, 352.]—**Myeline d.** The breaking down of tissue cells into myelin; a process sometimes occurring coincidentally with fatty d. in the pulmonary alveoli in chronic pneumonia. [D, 4.]—**Myxomatous d.** See *Mucoid d.*—**Ossific d.** See **OSSIFICATION**.—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. such as may occur in the acute nephritis of pregnancy, diphtheria, or an acute attack of fever. It is not usually associated with dropsy; the urine is of about the normal quantity, and may contain from 10 to 25 per cent. of albumin; it is often recovered from, but, if it is fatal, the kidneys are found to be enlarged, with more or less hypertrophy of the parenchyma. [D, 30.]—**Pigmentary d.**, **Pigment d.** A pathological condition characterized by the presence of dark pigment granules; often found in the muscles in connection with atrophy due to cachexia, diminished food-supply, or the marasmus of old age. [E, 4.]—**Putrid d.** See **HOSPITAL GANGRENE**.—**Schleimige D.** (Ger.). See *Mucoid d.*—**Secondary d. of the spinal cord.** Fr., *dégénérescence secondaire de la moelle épinière*. Ger., *secundäre D. im Rückenmark*. It., *degenerazione secondaria della midolla spinale*. Sp., *degeneración secundaria della médula dorsal*. A variety of fatty d. described by Türck in 1850. It extends above the affected portions, in the middle segments of the posterior columns (the parts affected in ascending d.), and below them in the posterior segments of the lateral columns (the parts affected in descending d.). [D, 4.]—**Speckige D.** (Ger.). See *Amyloid d.*—**Theroid d.** In psychiatry, the lowering of mental faculties and of instincts in the human being, so that they resemble those of lower animals. [Maudsley (a, 18).]—**Trabecular d.** Of the bronchial wall, a multiplication and increase in volume of the fine tracts of elastic and inelastic connective tissue found in the fibrous sheath of the bronchus and its cartilages. [L, 20 (a, 18).]—**Uritic d.** Fr., *dégénérescence urique*. The invasion of the tissues by deposits of uric acid and urates. [a, 18.]—**Virchow's d.** See *Amyloid d.*—**Vitreous d.** See *Waxy d.* (2d def.) and *Amyloid d.*—**Wallerian d.** The fatty d. occurring after the division of a mixed nerve, in its peripheral portion only; a process which takes place, according to the theory formulated by Waller, that nerve-fibres degenerate when separated from their trophic centre, and that regeneration, if it occurs, is centrifugal, being due to an active growth of the nerve-tribes of the central segment. [D, 35; Müller's "Archiv," 1852, p. 392 (D).]—**Waxy d.** Fr., *dégénérescence cirreuse*. Ger., *Wachsartung*. It., *degenerazione cerea*. Sp., *degeneración cerosa* (ó *cérea*). 1. See *Hyaline d.* 2. See *Amyloid d.* 3. A condition frequently seen in the acute febrile affections, in which the muscular elements are converted into a waxy or vitreous mass, and the muscular connective tissue undergoes proliferation. [E, 4.]

DEGENERATIVE, adj. De-je²n-u⁸r-at-i²v. Lat., *degenerativus*. Fr., *dégénératif*. Ger., *degenerativ*, *abtend.* It., Sp., *degenerativo*. Pertaining to degeneration. [D.]

DÉGÉNÉRÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-zha-na-ra. Degenerated; as a n., an insane person. [a, 18.]

DEGENERESCENCE, n. De-je²n-u⁸r-e²s'e²ns. See **DEGENERATION**.

DÉGÉNÉRESCENCE (Fr.), n. Da-zha-na-re²s-a²n²s. See **DEGENERATION**.—**D. accidentelle**. The degeneration of tissue due to disease and not to old age. [a, 18.]—**D. acéteuse**. The production of acetic acid by fermentation, accompanied by lactic acid, butyric acid, alcohol, etc., in the chronic gastric catarrh of beer-drinkers, or of those affected by scirrhus cancer, gastralgia, or stenosis of the biliary ducts. [L, 88 (a, 27).]—**D. cartilagineuse**. A rare form of degeneration of the stomach. The walls of that organ become cartilaginous and acquire the thickness of an inch. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. cirreuse**. See **Waxy DEGENERATION**.—**D. colloïde du derme**. See *Colloid MILIUM*.—**D. crouteuse du mamelon** [Velpeau]. A chronic incrustated eczema of the nipple and its areola.—**D. des eaux**. The transition of the sulphides of sulphurous waters to the form of sulphates. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. épineuse** [De Candolle]. The metamorphosis of branches (as in certain plum-trees, the petioles in the genus *Astragalus*, the stipules of many *Acacia*, and the folioles of the involucre of the *Carduaceæ*) by which they become spines. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**D. filamentueuse** [De Candolle]. The transformation of the petioles of pinnate leaves (as in the *Leguminosæ*, the peduncles of the vine, and the stipules of the genus *Smilax*) into tendrils. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**D. foliacée**. See *D. membranueuse*.—**D. graisseuse**. See **Fatty DEGENERATION**.—**D. hydatique**. See **Cystic DEGENERATION**.—**D. intellectuelle**. A morbid deviation from a primitive type supposed to be endowed with the highest intellectual powers. [Morel (a, 18).]—**D. mem-**

bruceuse [De Candolle]. The transformation of the cylindrical stems of certain plants into leaves. [B, 1 (a, 24)].—**D. morale**. A morbid deviation from a primitive type supposed to possess the highest moral attributes. [Morel (a, 18)].—**D. prématurée**. See *D. accidentelle*.—**D. scarieuse et charnue** [De Candolle]. The transformation of vegetable organs naturally thin and membranous into a thick, dry, and hygroscopic tissue (as in the radical leaves of certain lilies and the calyx of the *Synantheraea*). [B, 1 (a, 24)].—**D. sénile**. The gradual decadence and loss of vitality of the tissue due to advancing age.—**D. urique**. See *Uratie*.—**DEGENERATION**.—**D. velvétique**. A form of alteration of the structure of articular cartilage in arthritis deformans and in other varieties of arthritis. The surface of the cartilage assumes the appearance of velvet and becomes worn away by use. This disintegration of the cartilage may continue until the bone is denuded. [a, 18.]

DEGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Da'ge'n-kra'z-ut. The genus *Xyris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DEGHA, n. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DEGLIG, n. Fr., *déglig*. The *Balanites aegyptiaca*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEGLUTINATION, n. De-glu't-ti²n-a(a³)/shu²n. Lat., *deglutination* (from *deglutinare*, to unglue). See *DÉCOULEMENT* and *DISOCIATION*.

DEGLUTITEUR (Fr.), n. Da-glu²-te-tu²r. A muscle concerned in the function of deglutition. [L, 41.]

DEGLUTITION, n. De-glu't-ti²sh'u²n. Lat., *deglutitio*. Fr., *déglutition*. Ger., *Verschluckung*. It., *deglutizione*. Sp., *deglutición*. The act of swallowing; effected by a series of movements, partly automatic, partly under the control of the will, by which a substance is carried from the mouth into the stomach. [K.]—**Difficult**. See *DYSPHAGIA*.

DEGLUTITIONAL, DEGLUTITIONOUS, DEGLUTITORY, adj's. De-glu't-ti²sh'u²n-a²-i, -u³s, -glu²ti²-to-ri². Pertaining to deglutition. [L, 14.]

DEGLUTNORE, n. In Africa, the *Phoenix dactylifera*. [B, 121.]

DEGMOS (Lat.). **DĒGMUS** (Lat.), n's m. De'g(dag)'mo²s, -mu³s(mu³s). Gr., *δῆγμος*. Ger., *Beissen*. Of Hippocrates, a gnawing pain, particularly in the stomach. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DÉGONFLEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-go²n²f'l-ma²n². The subsidence or reduction of tumidity. [F. Verchère, "Union méd.," Jan. 10, 1888, p. 37.]

DÉGORGEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-gorz'h-ma²n². The subsidence or reduction of engorgement. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOURDI (Fr.), adj. Da-gur-de. Slightly warmed from 15° to 20° C. or thereabouts. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-gur-des-ma²n². The re-establishment of circulation, sensibility, power of movement, warmth, etc., in a part. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOÛT (Fr.), n. Da-gu. Repugnance to taking food. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉGOÛTÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-gu-ta. Having a repugnance to food. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEGRADATION, n. De'g-ra'd-a'shu²n. From *degradare*, to degrade. Fr., *dégradation*. The descent from a higher to a lower type (said of animals, etc.). [L.]

DEGRADATIONAL, adj. De'g-ra'd-a'shu²n-a². Pertaining to degeneration.

DEGREASE [S. H. Gage], v. tr. De-gres'. Fr., *dégraisser*. Ger., *entfetten*. To remove fatty matter (e. g., from bones). [J, 55, 100.]

DEGREE, n. De'g-re'. Fr., *degré*. Ger., *Grad*. It., Sp., *grado*. One of the equal parts into which a scale, as of a thermometer, is divided.

DEGUSTATION, n. De-gu's-ta'shu²n. Lat., *degustatio* (from *de gustare*, to taste). Fr., *dégustation*. Ger., *Kosten*. It., *degustazione*. Sp., *catadura*. A tasting. [L, 56.]

DEGUTT, n. Lat., *oleum moscoviticum* (seu *rusci*), *balsamum lithuanicum*. Fr., *dégut*. Ger., *schwarzer Degen*. Birch-tar. [B, L, 30; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, p. 234 (a, 21).]

DÉHANCHÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ha²n²sh-a. Having one or both angles of the haunches more or less depressed in consequence of a fracture (said of horses). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEHEB, DEHEBEB, n's. Old names for gold. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DEHENE (Ar.), n. An old name for blood. [L, 94.]

DEHENES, n. An old name for ink. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DEHENEZ, n. An old name for vitriol. [L, 94.]

DEHIM (Ar.), n. See *DEHENE*.

DEHISCE, v. intr. De-hi²s'. Lat., *dehiscere*. Ger., *aufspringen*. To split open or gape, like the anther-lobes or the capsules of a mature plant, to emit their contents. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

DEHISCED, adj. De-hi²s'd'. Simply separated (said of ovules). [L, 353.] In botany, having undergone dehiscence.

DEHISCENCE, n. De-hi²s'e²ns. Lat., *dehiscencia*. Fr., *déhiscence*, *chute de l'œuf* (2d def.), *délivrance de l'œuf* (2d def.), *travail résiculaire* (2d def.). Ger., *Dehiscenz*, *Aufspringen*. It., *deiscenza*. Sp., *dehiscencia*. 1. In plants, the act of dehiscing, gaping, or splitting open (said particularly of the anthers when emitting the pollen, and of the fruit when it discharges its seed). 2. The bursting of a Graafian follicle. [B, 291 (a, 24)].—**Abuornal d.** See *Irregular d.*—**Apical d.**, **Apicilar d.** Lat., *dehiscencia*

apicularis. Ger., *spitzige Dehiscenz*. A partial d. occurring at the top of the capsule only. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24)].—**Basilar d.** Lat., *dehiscencia basilaris*. Ger., *basiläre Dehiscenz*. A partial d. occurring at the base of the capsule only. [B, 291 (a, 24)].—**Circumscissile d.** See *Pyxidiate d.*—**Complete valvular d.** D. extending along the whole length of the capsule, forming 2 valves. [B, 291 (a, 24)].—**D. by pores**. See *Porous d.*—**Dentate d.** Lat., *dehiscencia dentata*. Ger., *gezahnte Dehiscenz*. A partial d. where the splitting at the top of the capsule gives it the appearance of teeth. [B, (a, 24)].—**Extrorse d.** A d. of an anther when the splitting is on the side farthest from the pistil, or the outer surface. [B, 7, 123 (a, 24)].—**Introrse d.** A d. in which the anther splits on the side next to the pistil or centre of the flower, as in *Faconia* and *Aclæa*. [B, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Irregular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia irregularis*. Ger., *unregelmässiges Aufspringen*. A d. which takes place in an indefinite manner, or by rupture of the walls of the pericarp, as in the snap-dragon. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Lateral d.** Lat., *dehiscencia lateralis*. Ger., *seitliches Aufspringen*. A d. of an anther by the sides, as in *Iris* and some grasses. [B, 77 (a, 24)].—**Loculicidal d.** Lat., *dehiscencia loculicida*. Ger., *fachspaltige Aufspringen*. A d. where the carpels open by their dorsal sutures into the loculi or cavities of the cells, as in the lily, iris, tulip, etc. [B, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Loculicidally-septifragal d.** A septifragal d. in which the splitting is at first loculicidal, as in the thorn-apple. [B, 77 (a, 24)].—**Normal d.** See *Regular d.*—**Poricidal d.** See *Porous d.*—**Porous d.** Lat., *dehiscencia porosa*. A d. when the splitting only extends in a capsule for a short distance, and when it then takes place by pores or irregular openings, toward the middle or base, as in *Campnula*, or at both top or base, as in snap-dragon. It also takes place in anthers. [B, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Pyxidiate d.** Lat., *dehiscencia pyxidiate*. Ger., *büchsenförmiges Aufspringen*. A d. in which the upper portion of the capsule separates from the lower, like a lid, by a transverse d., as in *Hioscyamus*, some *Guttiferae*, etc. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Regular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia regularis*. Ger., *regelmässiges Aufspringen*. A d. produced by the splitting of the upper end of the valves. [B, 1 (a, 24)].—**Septicidal d.** Lat., *dehiscencia septicida*. Ger., *wandspaltiges Aufspringen*. A d. of the pericarp in which the splitting takes place along the septa or partitions, as in *Aristolochia*, *Colchicum autumnale*, etc. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Septicidally-septifragal d.** A septifragal d. where the splitting takes place first in a septicidal manner, as in the fruit of *Linum catharticum*. [B, 77 (a, 24)].—**Septifragal d.** Lat., *dehiscencia septifraga*. Ger., *wandbreitendes Aufspringen*. A d. of a pericarp where the valves break away from the septa, as in *Erica*, *Cobaea*, *Datura stramonium*, etc., in which case the septa are left attached to the columella. [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24)].—**Sutural d.** Lat., *dehiscencia suturalis*. Ger., *Aufspringen in einer Naht*. A d. of the pericarp along the sutures, either along the marginal sutures only, as in hellebore, by the dorsal sutures, as in magnolia, or along both, as in the pea and bean. [B, 291 (a, 24)].—**Transverse d.** Lat., *dehiscencia transversalis*. Ger., *queres Aufspringen*. A d. crosswise of an anther—i. e., at right angles to its length; horizontal, as in *Achemilla arvensis*, *Lemma*, etc. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24)].—**Valvular d.** Lat., *dehiscencia valvularis*. Fr., *déhiscence valvulaire*. Ger., *klappiges Aufspringen*. A d. in which the pericarp opens vertically along the sutures, forming regular parts called valves; it includes 5 varieties, *sutural*, *septicidal*, *loculicidal*, *septifragal*, and *porous*. It is said also of an anther when it opens by lids, as in the barberry. [B, 34, 291 (a, 24).]

DEHISCENT, adj. De-hi²s'e²nt. Lat., *dehiscens*. Fr., *dehiscant*. Ger., *aufspringend*, *zerspringend*. It., *deiscante*. Sp., *dehisciente*. Dehiscing. [a, 24.]

DEHISCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-hi²s-se²n(ke²n)/shi²(ti²)-a³. See *DEHISCENCE*.—**D. decussantium**. Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscendum in which two arteries cross each other and communicate at the point of intersection. [A, 19].—**D. juxtapositaram**. Of Hyrtl, that variety of anastomosis per dehiscendum in which two arteries running side by side communicate with each other at a certain point. [A, 19.]

DEHNBARKEIT (Ger.), n. Dan'ba'r-kit. Dilatibility; expansibility. [B, 49.]

DEHNEN (Ger.), **DEHNUNG** (Ger.), n's. Dan'e²n, -un². Stretching, distension. [L, 43.]

DEHOREG (Ar.), n. The *Vicia sativa*. [B, 88.]

DEHUMANIZATION, n. De-hu²-ma²n-i²z-a'shu²n. From *de priv.*, and *humanus*, human. The more or less complete loss of human characteristics, mental or physical. Vaccine lymph is said to be *humanized* when it has been propagated through one or more human beings, and to be *dehumanized* (i. e., deprived of some supposed modification impressed upon it by the human system) by retrovaccination.

DEHYDRACETIC ACID, n. De-hid-ra²s-et'i²z. Fr., *acide déhydracétique*. Ger., *Dehydracetsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₆H₇O₄, being a quadruple molecule of acetic acid less 4 molecules of water (4C₂H₃O₂ - 4H₂O = C₆H₇O₄). [B, 4 (a, 24).]

DEHYDRATATION, n. De-hid-ra²-a'shu²n. It., *disidratazione*. The process of depriving a compound of its hydrogen by reducing agents, as by the action of strong acids on hydrocarbons or by heating. [B, 158 (a, 24).]

DEHYDRATION, n. De-hid-ra²/shu²n. Fr., *déshydratation*. Ger., *Entwässerung*. It., *disidratazione*. Sp., *deshidración*. The act or process of depriving a chemical compound of water or of the elements of water. [a, 24.]

DEHYDROGENIZED, adj. De-hid-ro-je²n-izd. Deprived of hydrogen. [a, 24.]

DEHYDROMUCIC ACID, n. De-hid-ro-mu²s'i²z. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₄H₂O^{CO.OH}₂ = C₆H₄O₆, prepared by the dry distillation of mucic acid. [B, 3.]

DEICTICUS (Lat.), n. m. De(de²)-i²k²/i²k²-u²s(u²s). Gr., δεικτικός (δάκτυλος understood). The index finger. [A, 387.]

DEIDAMIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(de²-i²)-da²m(da²m)-i(i²)e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *deidamées*. Of Reichenbach, a subsection (of Römer, a subtribe) of the *Passifloræ* of Veichen, comprising *Thompsonia* and *Deidamia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DE IN OSE, n. In Fiji, the *Euphorbia pilulifera*. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DEINOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Din(de²-i²n)-o²si²s. Gen., *deinos/eos* (-is). Gr., δεινωσις. See LEONTIASIS.

DEIRA (Lat.), **DEIRE** (Lat.), n'sf. Di(de²-i²)-ra², -re(ra). Gen., *deir'es*. Gr., δειρή. The neck, especially its anterior portion. [A, 387; L, 94 (a, 21).]

DEIRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(de²-i²)-ro²n²/ku²s(ku²s). From δειρή, the neck, and ὄγκος, a swelling. See GOITRE.

DEJECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-je²k(ye²k)/ta². The alvine evacuations. [D.]

DEJECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-je²k(ye²k)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *dejection'is*. See DEJECTION.—**D. alvi**, **D. alvina**. See DEJECTION (2d and 3d def's).—**D. animi**. See DEJECTION (1st def.).

DEJECTION (Lat.), n. De-je²k²/shu²n. Lat., *dejectio* (from *dejectere*, to cast down). Fr., *abattement* (1st def.), *déjection*. Ger., *Niederschlagenheit* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.), *Excrement* (3d def.). It., *abbatimento* (1st def.). Sp., *abatimiento* (1st def.). 1. A condition of mental depression, a cast-down feeling. 2. The act of having a movement from the bowels. 3. The matter which is discharged in an intestinal evacuation. [D.]

DEJECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-je²k(ye²k)-to²ri²-u²s(u²s). Purgative. [a, 21.]

DEJECTURE, n. De-je²k²/tu²r. See DEJECTION (3d def.).

DEK, n. The *Celastrus senegalensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DEKAMALI, **DIKAMILI**, n. A resinous exudation from the *Gardenia lucida*, of a bright golden yellow and dissolving rapidly in rectified spirits when pure. The odor is powerful, resembling valerian, but without the camphoraceous aroma. An emulsion is prescribed in Bombay as a remedy for dyspepsia attended with flatulence. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxviii (a, 21).]

DEKAN (Ger.), n. n. Da-ka²n'. See DECANE.

DEKKELE (Fr.), n. De²k-ke²-la. The *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Penicisetum typhoideum*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEKOKT (Ger.), n. Da-kokt'. See DECOCTUM.

DELABECHIA (Lat.), n. f. D²la²-be²sh'i²-a². From De la Bèche, a geologist. Of Lindley, a genus of the *Sterculiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. rupestris**. The bottle-tree; a species found in northeastern Australia, which contains a substance resembling tragacanth. [B, 19.]

DÉLABREMENT (Fr.), n. Da-la²-br²ma²n². 1. A bad condition of a wound. 2. A bad state of health. 3. Great separation and injury of the muscles in gunshot wounds, lacerations, etc. [E, 24.]

DELACERATION, n. De-la²s-u²r-a²/shu²n. From *delacerare*, to tear in pieces. Severe laceration. [A, 318.]

DELACRIMATIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-la²k(la²k)-ri²-ma²t-(ma²t)-(e)/vu²s(wu²s). See APOCRYPTIC.

DELACRYMATION, n. De-la²k-ri²-ma²/shu²n. Lat., *delacrymatio*. See EPIPHORA.

DELACTATION, n. De-la²k-ta²/shu²n. See ABLACTATION.

DELAMINATION, n. De-la²m-i²n-a²/shu²n. Fr., *délamination*. A splitting into layers. [L, 121.]

DELAPSION, **DELAPESE**, n's. De-la²p-sa²/shu²n, -la²ps'. See DELAPSION.

DELAPSION, n. De-la²p/shu²n. Lat., *delapsio*, *delapsus*. An old term for a moderate degree of prolapse of the uterus, not sufficient to make any material change in the direction of its long axis. [A, 42.]

DELAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-la²p(la²p)/su²s(su²s). From *delabi*, to fall down. See PROLAPSE.—**D. palpebræ**. See BLEPHAROPTOSIS.

DELATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-la(la²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *delation'is*. From *deferre*, to bring forward. Information furnished by a patient as to his complaint. [L, 94.]

DÉLAYANT (Fr.), adj. Da-la²-ya²n². See DILUENT.

DELB (Ar.). n. The *Ficus bengalensis*. [B, 88.]

DEL EL MUIA, n. A disease prevalent in Egypt; regarded by some as an inflammation of the brain, by others as a pernicious fever. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DELENIFICAL, adj. De²l-e²n-i²fl²/i²k-a²l. Lat., *delenificus* (from *delcñre*, to soothe, and *facere*, to make). Serving to assuage pain. [L, 56.]

DELESIS (Lat.), n. f. De²l(dal)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *deles'eos* (-is). Gr., δέλησις. The infliction of injury. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DELESSERIA (Lat.), n. De²l-e²s-se(sa)/ri²-a². Fr., *delessérie*. A genus of red-spored *Algae* of the family *Spheroococcoidæ*. The *Delesseriaceæ* (Fr., *delessériacées*) are: 1. Of Harvey, a family of the *Rhodospiraceæ*, comprising *D. Nitophyllum*, and *Plocamium*. 2. Of Nage, an order of the *Floridiæ*, comprising the tribes *Nitophylleæ*, *Delesseriæ*, and *Rhodometææ*. The *Delesseriæ* (Fr., *delessériées*) are: 1. Of Agardh, a tribe of the *Floridiæ*, comprising *Plocamium*, *Thamnopora*, *Nitophyllum*, *Hymenema*, *Solieria*, and *D.* 2. Of Endlicher, the same tribe and genera, with the substitution of *Aglaphyllum* for *Nitophyllum* and the addition of *Acropeltis* and *Hydroputia*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. ciliata**. The

Halymenia ciliata. [B, 173.]—**D. coccinea**. The *Plocamium coccineum*. [B, 19, 173.]—**D. edulis**. The *Iridaea edulis*. [B, 19, 173.]—**D. palmata**. The *Rhodymenia palmata*. [B.]—**D. plocamium**. The *Plocamium coccineum*. [B, 19, 173.]

DELETERION (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-le²t(lat)-e(a)/ri²-o²n. Gr., δηλητήριον. A deadly poison or any means of destruction. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DELETERIOUS, adj. De²l-e²t-e²ri²-u²s. Gr., δηλητήριος. Lat., *deleterius*. Fr., *délétère*. Ger., *tödlich*, *verderblich*. It., *deleterio*. Sp., *deletéreo*. Poisonous, injurious. [L, 56.]

DELETERIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-le²t(lat)-e(a)/ri²-u²m(u²m). See DELETERION.

DELHI BOIL, n. De²l²/hi boil. See UNDER BOIL.

DELIA, n. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 88.]

DÉLÉCIEUSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-le-se-u²s. Four of the springs at Vals (q. v.). [P. Vernon, "Union méd.," Nov. 7, 1886, p. 765.]

DELICIOSUS (Lat.), adj. De²l(dal)-i²s(i²k)-i²-o²/su²s(su²s). From *delicium*, a delight. Fr., *délicieux*. Ger., *lieblich*, *angenehm*. It., *delizioso*, *squisito*. Sp., *délicioso*. Delicious (a botanical species name).

DELIGATION, n. De²l-i²g-a²/shu²n. Lat., *deligatio* (from *deligare*, to bind). Fr., *déligation*. Ger., *Verbindung*. It., *legatura*. Sp., *ligadura*. A word formerly used to express the dressing of wounds and application of bandages; now applied chiefly to the ligation of arteries. [L, 43.]

DÉLIGATOIRE (Fr.), adj. Appertaining to deligation. [L, 41.]

DELIGATOR PLAGARUM (Lat.), n. m. De²l(dal)-i²g-a(a²)-to²r pla²g(pla²g)-a(a²)/ru²m(ru²m). A dresser of wounds. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DELIGATURA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-li²g-a²(a²t)-u²(u²)ra². See DELIGATION.

DELIMA (Lat.), n. f. De²l-i(e)/ma². Fr., *délime*. A genus of the *Dilleniaceæ*. The *Delimaceæ* (Fr., *delimacées*) are: 1. Of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising *Tetracera*, *Davilla*, *Doliocarpus*, *Curatella*, *Trachytella*, and *Rechia*. 2. Of G. Don, the same, with the addition of *Empedoclea*. 3. Of Meissner, the same as Don's, with *Penzonia* added. The *Delimeæ* (Fr., *delimées*) are: 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising *Empedoclea*, *Davilla*, *Curatella*, *Doliocarpus*, and *Tetracera*. 2. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising the sections *Deliminee*, *Rechieæ*, and *Doliocarpeæ*. 3. Of Reichenbach (1827), a subdivision of the *Dilleniaceæ*, and, in 1828, a subdivision of *Dilleniæ*. The *Deliminee* of Spach are: A section of a tribe of the *Dilleniaceæ*, comprising *Tetracera*, *Davilla*, *Pinzona*, *Curatella*, and *Reiferscheidia*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. pilrupu**. A species indigenous to Malabar. The juice is used in cutaneous sores, and the root is considered an alterative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. sarmentosa**. Fr., *délime sarmenteuse*, *bois de rûpe*. In Ceylon, *korasavel*; a species widely distributed throughout tropical Asia. The root is considered an antidote for poisons, and the juice of the plant is used in skin diseases. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 4, 30.]

DELIMITATION, n. De²li²m-i²t-a²/shu²n. In physical diagnosis, the determination of the limits of an area, region, or organ, with the view of ascertaining the existence and degree of a morbid state or process. [a, 18.]

DELINEMENT, n. De²li²n-i²-me²nt. A liniment. [L, 56.]

DELIQUATE, v. intr. De²li²-kwat. See DELIQUESCE.

DELIQUATION, n. De²li²-kwa²/shu²n. See DELIQUESCENCE.

DELIQUESCE, v. intr. De²li²-kwe²s'. Lat., *deliquescere*. Fr., *déliquifier*. Ger., *zerfliessen*, *schmelzen*. It., *liquidare*. Sp., *liquidarse*. To undergo deliquescence. [B.]

DELIQUESCENCE, n. De²li²-kwe²s'e²ns. Lat., *deliquescencia*. Fr., *déliquescence*. Ger., *Zerfliessbarkeit*. It., *déliquescenza*. Sp., *déliquescencia*. 1. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which, when brought into contact with atmospheric moisture, they absorb water so rapidly as to become liquefied. 2. The property by virtue of which substances enter upon this condition. [B.]

DELIQUESCENT, adj. De²li²-kwe²s'e²nt. Lat., *deliquescent*. Fr., *déliquescent*. Ger., *zerfliessend*, *zerfliessbar*. 1. In a state of, or prone to undergo, deliquescence. 2. Branched so finely that the trace of the main axis is imperceptible, as in the head of an oak-tree. [a, 24.]

DELIQUIATE, v. intr. De²li²-kwé²-at. See DELIQUESCE.

DELIQUIATION, n. De²li²-kwé²-a²/shu²n. See DELIQUESCENCE.

DELIQUIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²l(dal)-i²k²/wi²-u²m(u²m). From *delinquere*, to be wanting. See SYNCOPE and DELIQUESCENCE.—**D. animi**. See SYNCOPE.

DELIRAMENT, n. De²li²-r'a²m-e²nt. Lat., *deliramentum*. See DELIRIUM.

DÉLIRANT (Fr.), adj. n. Delirious. As a n., a delirious person. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DELIRATION, n. De²li²-r'a²/shu²n. See DELIRIUM.

DÉLIRE (Fr.), n. Da-ler. See DELIRIUM and MANIA.—**D. à deux**. Syn.: *folie à deux*. Delirium with hallucinations, occurring in two persons, usually in the same family, ordinarily communicated to one patient by the other, and presenting the same characteristics in both. [a, 18.]—**D. aiguë**. Of Georget, see *D. fébrile*.—**D. alcoolique**. See DELIRIUM tremens.—**D. alcoolique affébrile**. Of Magnan, simple delirium tremens without fever. [a, 18.]—**D. à quatre**. Syn.: *folie à quatre*. Delirium presenting similar characteristics in four persons of the same family. [Mar-

tieneq (a, 18).] Cf. *D. à deux*.—**D. à trois**. Syn.: *folie à trois*. Similar delirium in three patients. [a, 18.] Cf. *D. à deux*.—**D. avec conscience**. See *Primordial delirium*.—**D. béin**. Of Savigny and Becquet, a mild form of delirium of inanition. The cerebral disturbance appears suddenly, the delirium is calm, without excitement; the patient speaks words without sequence, sometimes unintelligible, provoked by incessant hallucinations which are not terrifying, and no longer recognizes the persons surrounding him. When his attention is aroused, he mumbles a few words, and, after a few moments of silence, renews his vagaries. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. crapuleux**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.—**D. de Dupuytren**. See *DELIRIUM nervosum traumaticum*.—**D. de la folie**. Of Londe, the general delirium of mania, and the partial delirium of the different forms of paranoia. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. de la lactation**. Delirium manifesting itself habitually toward the second or third month of lactation, having as principal causes anemia and debility. It assumes especially the melancholic type, and the prognosis is less favorable than that of puerperal mania properly so called. [Ball (a, 18).]—**D. de la phonation**. Loss of complete control of speech, observed in certain choreic patients, who utter at frequent intervals and against their will words without sense or words having a foul meaning. [Ball (a, 18).]—**D. démonomaniaque**. A variety of religious delirium in which the patient, generally of the feminine sex, believes herself to be possessed by one or by several demons, who vomit insults and obscenities from their mouths, and to whom the patient often replies, speaking to herself in a similar manner. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. de négations**. That variety of melancholia in which the person affected looks upon the real world about him as having ceased to exist, and as having been replaced by another, of his own imagining, in which he is tormented to find himself. [Cotard, "Arch. de neurol." Sept., 1882, p. 152.]—**D. d'énormité**. A variety of melancholic delirium in which the patient believes that the crime or the sin of which he is self-accused is too great to be forgiven. He continually reproaches himself in the severest terms, and considers no punishment too great for the enormity of his sin. ["Ann. méd-psych." (a, 18).]—**D. des aboyeuses**. An hysterical manifestation characterized by repeated vocal sounds more or less like the barking (*aboiement*) of a dog; observed among women congregated together, as in boarding-schools and convents. [A, 321.]—**D. des actes**. A form of insanity in which there is continually a tendency to act impulsively. Its subjects may indulge in sexual improprieties or commit theft, incendiarism, etc. [D, 36.]—**D. des convalescents**. Delirium observed during convalescence from severe acute diseases, such as typhoid fever, pneumonia, intermittent fever, cholera, eruptive fevers, and diphtheria. It is usually of a violent form, resembling maniacal delirium, with hallucinations. It begins in the morning in general, and lasts from a few hours to two or three days. It usually terminates favorably. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. des dégénérés**. A form of delirium of long duration occurring in persons presenting intellectual degeneration. The delirium is changeable, taking various forms. [Saury (a, 18).]—**D. des femmes en couches**. Puerperal insanity. [A, 250 (a, 21).]—**D. des grands seigneurs**. See *DELIRIUM grandiosum*.—**D. des ivrognes**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.—**D. des opérés**. See *DELIRIUM nervosum traumaticum*.—**D. des persécutés**. Lat., *delirium persecutio*. Ger., *Verfolgungsmelancholie*. A form of partial, systematic delirium in which the patient seeks to explain his extraordinary sensations (which are usually disagreeable) by invoking the hostility of some powerful and occult agency; sometimes he attributes his sufferings to some subtle force, such as electricity, magnetism, chemistry, or physics; sometimes to the police, freemasons, Jesuits, etc. He often creates new names for his supposed persecutors. This form of delirium occasionally leads to homicide, the patient believing that he is taking revenge. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. des sentiments**. Ger., *Gefühlsdelirium*. Delirium in which the affective faculties (the feelings, affections, etc.) are impaired. They may be exalted, diminished, or perverted. The patient may love those whom he formerly hated, or vice versa. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. d'inanition**. See *DELIRIUM ex inanitione*.—**Doux**. See *DELIRIUM mussitans*.—**D. du toucher**. Repugnance to contact, as a feature of insanity. [L, 57.]—**D. ébrioux**. The delirium of intoxication. [D, 72.]—**D. émotif**. Syn.: *obsession anxiéuse* (ou *émotive*). Of Morel, a symptomatic manifestation of a mental state frequent in different forms of insanity, especially in their period of incubation. It is characterized by the "facility with which the patient receives an impression of a certain order and quickly conforms his thoughts to it, while reason and experience fail to come to his aid to correct these morbid impressions and drive away the baseless terrors which afflict him." [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. essentiel**. See *Idiopathic delirium*.—**D. fébrile**. Delirium caused by some severe febrile disease, such as typhoid fever, articular rheumatism, pneumonia, etc. It is usually a general incoherent delirium, of a depressive, anxious nature, accompanied by hallucinations or dreams. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. furieux**. See *Maniacal delirium*.—**D. général**. A variety of delirium vesanicum in which the mental disorder invades the entire domain of the psychic faculties, sensibility, understanding, and volition. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. grave**. Of Savigny and Becquet, a severe form of *d. d'inanition* appearing at an advanced period of inanition. "The patient, lying upon his back without movement, continually pronounces unintelligible words. The gaze is fixed upon some point in space, though with difficulty, for the eyes are constantly agitated by convulsive movements." The prognosis of this state is unfavorable, for after forty-eight hours the patient almost inevitably dies. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. hydrophobique**. A variety of acute febrile delirium in which the patient manifests the utmost abhorrence of liquids, and furiously resists every attempt to induce him to drink. This form of delirium may occur in mania, melancholia, puerperal insanity, alcoholism, idiocy, general paresis, etc. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. hypochondriaque**. A delirium in which the delirious ideas have exclusive reference to the physical individuality of the patient, and are generally based upon some modification of visceral sensibility. Patients presenting this state imagine that

animals are lodged in their bodies, that frogs or serpents are moving about in their bowels; or else they pretend that they have no viscera, that they have no intestines, or stomach, or mouth, or that these organs are no longer performing their functions. They refuse to eat, and resist the impulse to micturate or to defecate, and women often imagine themselves pregnant. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. impulsif**. A form of delirium which comprises those maniacal or insane acts that are prompted by a morbid impulse. It is exemplified in kleptomania, pyromania, homicidal monomania, and suicide. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. instinctif**. Ger., *instinctive Manie*. A form of the *d. des actes* which includes those acts due to a morbid or perverted instinct. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. malicieux**. Insanity in which the individual shows malicious impulses of a homicidal, incendiary, or other destructive character. [D.]—**D. mélancolique**. See *DEPRESSIVE DELIRIUM*.—**D. nerveux**. **D. nerveux des opérés**. See *DELIRIUM nervosum traumaticum*.—**D. non-vesanique**. Delirium in persons unaffected with insanity. It includes the febrile delirium of acute or chronic diseases and the nervous delirium of Dupuytren, which is observed after traumatism, surgical operations, or profound emotions. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. organisé**. See *Partial delirium*.—**D. panoplioblique** (ou *des aliénés gémisseurs*). A form of delirium found in certain cases of melancholia, characterized by a great anxiety about everything, especially about the immediate interests of life. This anxiety is often so intense that it causes incessant moaning and spasmodic states which may last for years. Questions addressed to the patient are answered by groans or by reproaches. [Morel (a, 18).]—**D. professionnel**. Symptomatic delirium in which the vagaries pertain to the ordinary occupations of the patient. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. raisonnant**. See *Reasoning mania*.—**D. réligieux**. Delirium in which mystic preoccupations, excessive practices of piety, exaggerated religious scruples, and ecstatic tendencies predominate, accompanied by hallucinations. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. systématique**. See *Partial delirium*.—**D. systématique hallucinatoire**. Acute or chronic insanity taking the form of maniacal agitation, with delusions of persecution. [P. Maysner, "Allg. ztschr. f. Psych." xlii; "Arch. de neurol." July, 1886, p. 85.]—**D. théomaniaque**. A variety of religious delirium in which the patient believes himself to be a divine personage. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. tranquille**. See *DELIRIUM placidum*.—**D. tremblant**. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.—**D. véanique**. See *DELIRIUM vesanicum*.

DELIRIANT, adj. De²¹i^{2r}i²a²nt. Causing delirium (said of drugs).

DELIRIFACIENT, adj. De²¹i^{2r}i²r¹²-fa²si²e²nt. From *delirium* (q. v.), and *facere*, to make. Causing delirium. [H. C. Wood (a, 7).]

DELIRIOUS, adj. De²¹i^{2r}i²r¹²-u²s. Fr., *déli rant*. Ger., *wahn-sinnig*. It., Sp., *déli rante*. Affected with delirium.

DELIRIUM (Lat., n. n. De²¹(dal)-i^{2r}(er)i²-u²m⁴m). From *delirare*, to be out of one's head. Fr., *délire*. Ger., *D. It.*, Sp., *delirio*. A state of mental agitation characterized by restlessness, incoherence of speech, and various sensory illusions. It may occur as a manifestation of insanity or in consequence of alcohol or other poisoning, fever, severe injuries, etc. [D.]—**Acute d.** Lat., *d. acutum*. Fr., *délire aigu*. Acute mania, developing rapidly, resulting in a speedy cure or in death, characterized by senseless babbling and the expression of great fear, especially of being poisoned. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Beständiges D.** (Ger.). Constant d. [L, 135.]—**Blandes D.** (Ger.). See *D. mussitans*.—**Chronic d.** Fr., *délire chronique*. D. of long duration, unaccompanied by fever. It is the distinctive and essential characteristic of insanity. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. alcoholicum**. See *D. tremens*.—**D. blandum**. See *D. mussitans*.—**D. circa unam rem**. A partial d. in which the patient is insane on one point only. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**D. constantium**. Fr., *délire constant*. Ger., *gleichbleibendes D.*, *beständiges D.* D. characterized by the continual repetition of the same fixed idea in insane patients having fever. [a, 18].—**D. cordis**. Of Rühle, tumultuous action of the heart. [D, 70.]—**D. cum mussitatio**. See *D. mussitans*.—**D. der Grösse** (Ger.). See *D. grandiosum*.—**D. des allgemeinen Anderseins**. See *D. metabolicum*.—**D. des Besessenseins**. See *Délire démonomaniaque*.—**D. des Wiedererkeuens**. See *D. palinosticum*.—**D. ebriositas**. **D. ebriosum**. The d. of alcoholic intoxication. [D, 72.]—**D. epilepticum**. A psychic derangement, either transitory and following an epileptic fit, or periodical and appearing under various epileptic forms instead of such a fit. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. e potu**. See *D. tremens*.—**D. ex inanitione**. Fr., *délire d'inanition*. Ger., *Inanitions-D.* D. from inanition, arising in cases of subacute and chronic anemia. It is of a very maniacal character and, in fever cases, most frequently breaks out on the decline of the fever. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. febrile**. See *Febrile d.*—**D. ferox**. See *Maniacal d.*—**D. furibundum**. Fr., *délire furieux*. Ger., *furibundes D.* A furious d. accompanied by violent acts. Disorder prevails in all the cerebral functions, in sensations, intelligence, speech, and actions. The patient, left to himself, runs about without clothing, and is utterly unconscious of his actions. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. grandiosum**. A form of d. characterized by a morbid exaggeration of everything relating to the personality of the patient, who believes himself superior in birth, beauty, talent, fortune, power, etc., to what he really is; he professes great advantages for himself, and offers to procure them for others. This form is observed in a great number of mental diseases, and in idiocy, hysteria, and general paresis of the insane. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. grave**. See *Acute d.*—**D. hilarium**. D. of a gay character. [a, 18].]—**D. hysterium**. Hysterical mania. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. maniacale**. **D. maniacum**. See *Maniacal d.*—**D. melancholicum**. See *MELANCHOLIA*.—**D. metabolicum**. Ger., *D. des allgemeinen Anderseins*. D. in which the patient believes that the persons and objects about him are not represented in their real characters, that they are placed there to watch him, and that he himself does not bear his real name. This form of d. may occur in maniacal excitement or in depressive d. of persecution. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. metamor-**

phosis. A d. at the highest degree of which the patient thinks that his body has been transfused into that of a beast. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**D. mite**. See *D. mussitanus*.—**D. moribundum**. D. in the dying, combined often with hallucinations. [a, 18].—**D. mussitanus**. Ger., *murmelnädes D.* Mania during which the patient softly murmurs unintelligible words to himself. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. nervosum**, **D. nervosum traumaticum**. A condition of high nervous exaltation occurring after an injury or a surgical operation in nervous and hysterical persons. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. of collapse**. Ger., *Collapsd'*. D. arising from feebleness and general asthenia, observed after severe diseases, such as the cachexia, etc. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. of inanition**. See *D. ex inanitione*.—**D. palingnosticum**. Ger., *D. des Wiedererkennens*. A form of d. in which the patient asserts that he recognizes individuals and objects about him although he sees them for the first time, and that he has lived through a certain experience on another occasion, contrary to facts. [A, 319 (a, 18).]—**D. persecutionis**. See *DELIRIE des persecutions*.—**D. placidum**. Fr., *délire tranquille*. D. of little intensity, unaccompanied by violence or over-excitement. [A, 301 (a, 18).]—**D. postepilepticum**. See *D. epilepticum*.—**D. potatorum**. See *D. tremens*.—**D. traumaticum**. See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**D. tremens**. Fr., *d. tremens*. Ger., *D. tremens*. *Säuferwahnsinn*. It., Sp., *d. tremens*. A morbid condition which is due to excess in the use of alcoholic liquors, and is the expression of their cumulative action. It is characterized by d. hallucinations, dread, tremors of the tendons and muscles of the hands and limbs and of the tongue, watchfulness, absence of sleep, and great frequency of the pulse. The tongue is coated with a thick creamy fur, and the skin is clammy. The breath is redolent of alcohol. The condition is often one of extreme danger, and may be fatal in itself, or lead to complications which prove fatal. [D, 1.]—**D. tremens chronicum**. Of Näcke, a term applied to a series of relapses of d. tremens which have become progressively weaker and extend over a period of several weeks. [A, 319 (a, 18).]—**D. tremens febrile**. Of Magnan, a form of d. tremens in which the earlier stages are lacking and the patient presents the severest symptoms at the onset. [A, 319 (a, 18).]—**D. tremifiacens**. See *D. tremens*.—**D. verborum**. See *Incoherent d.*—**D. vesanicum**. Fr., *délire vésanique*. Ger., *D. bei Geisteskranken*. The d. of the insane. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Depressive d.** Fr., *délire dépressif*. Ger., *depressives D.* A variety of general d. characterized by continued and general torpor or depression of ideas, feelings, and determinations. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Dupuytren's d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**Emotional d.** See *DELIRIE émotif*.—**Epileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum*.—**Expansives D. (Ger.)**. See *Maniacal d.*—**Febrile d. Lat., d. febrile**. A condition of d. which is present with certain acute diseases, fevers, and inflammations of internal viscera. It may also follow severe injuries, and poisoning from certain substances. According to its characteristics, it is known as muttering or typhoid d., and violent or furious d. [D, 52].—**Heiteres d. (Ger.)**. See *D. hilarium*.—**Hysterical d.** Feigned d. in hysterical persons, also hysterical mania. [L, 20].—**Idiopathic d.** Fr., *délire idiopathique*. D. of which the cause resides in an acute alteration of the brain or of the meninges; in a chronic lesion of those organs (tubercle, cancer, etc.) or in a simple neurosis or psychosis. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Incoherent d.** D. in which the usual rational connection between words, phrases, and ideas is lost, so that utterances follow one another without logical sequence. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Intellectual d.** Fr., *délire intellectuel*. Ger., *Verstand'*. A morbid mental state observed in patients who present neither hallucinations nor illusions, who commit no extravagant act, but whose minds are assailed by delirious conceptions the nature of which torments them most painfully, as in a person who has the idea, to his great regret, that he has no natural affection for members of his family, that he is going to strangle some one or commit suicide, etc.; yet during the months or years of this state no traces of these ideas manifest themselves. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *délire intermittente*. A chronic hereditary form of insanity with recurrent attacks of melancholia. [Taznet, "Am. Med. Psych.," Mar., 1882; "Jour. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.," Apr., 1882, p. 421.]—**Intoxications D. (Ger.)**. See *Toxic d.*—**Malignous d.** Fr., *délire malicieux*. Ger., *trickisches D.* A suppressed d. consisting of ideas of hatred and of homicide based undoubtedly upon hallucinations and illusions. [a, 18].—**Maniacal d. Lat., d. maniacale**. Ger., *expansives d.* The delirium of mania. Some of its main characteristics are wealth of conception, rapidity of perception, uncontrollable flow of language, loss of the reflective power, and loss of moral consciousness. [D, 36].—**Micromaniacal d.** A form of hypochondriacal d. in which the patient believes himself to be a very small child or a dwarf, or that his members are atrophied, etc. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Murmuring d.** See *D. mussitanus*.—**Muttering d.** A form of d. common in certain fevers, especially in typhoid. In this disease it appears usually between the second and fourth weeks, and manifests itself by incoherent talking, usually in regard to habitual pursuits. [D, 1.]—**Operative d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**Panophobic d.** See *DELIRIE panophobique des aliénés gémisseurs*.—**Partial d.** Fr., *délire partiel*. Ger., *partielles D.* D. affecting only a part of the mental faculties. Certain modes of reasoning, certain acts, are unreasonable, while others are reasonable and sane. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Post-epileptic d.** See *D. epilepticum*.—**Primordial d.** Fr., *délire primordial*. A form of d. characterized by ideas which force themselves upon the mind, and oblige it, in spite of itself, to perform certain intellectual acts. The patient is the first to recognize and deplore this state, but is unable to escape its tyranny. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Reflex d.** Fr., *délire réflexe*. Non-vesanic d. of which the cause is extra-cerebral. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Rhythmic d.** A form of d. in which the patient always speaks in verses, merely made up of similar sounding sentences and words. [Griesinger (a, 18).]—**Senile d.** D. occurring in senile dementia. [a, 18].—**Sensorial d.** Fr., *délire sensoriel*. Ger., *Sinnred'*. D. of the senses; it comprises hallucinations and illusions. Persons presenting these two kinds of symptoms are not necessarily insane, but the persistence

of these symptoms may at last induce insanity. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Sexual d.** Fr., *délire sexuel*. Ger., *sexuelles D.* A d. in which the patient believes himself to be abnormal or imperfect in his sexual organs, or that they are unfitted to perform their functions. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Sympathetic d.** D. produced by action on the brain from a distance, as by the presence of some disease in another part of the body than the brain. It occurs in uterine affections, in genito-urinary diseases, etc. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Symptomatic d.** D. occurring in the course of some cerebral disease. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Toxic d.** Fr., *délire toxique*. Ger., *Intoxications-d'*. D. caused by the presence in the body of some poisonous substance, such as alcohol, belladonna, opium, etc. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Traumatic d.** See *D. nervosum traumaticum*.—**Typhoid d.** The low, muttering d. of the typhoid state. [D, 1.]—**Veränderungsd'**. (Ger.) See *D. metamorphosis*.—**Violent d.** A form of febrile d. seen in the early stage of fever; accompanied with great excitement, and often with manifestation of great strength. [D, 52.]

DELIRUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-li(le)/ru's(ru's). See DELIRIOUS.

DELISSEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De-li'se-se-æ-a(a³/se²(ke²)-e-(a²-e). Fr., *delissacées*. 1. Of Presl, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising *Trimeris*, *Pratia*, *Macrochilus*, *Delissea*, *Cyanea*, *Rollandia*, *Clermontia*, and *Centropogon*. 2. Of Endlicher, the same with *Kittelia* (in place of *Cyanea*), *Peddingtonia*, and *Rhynchopeltium* (excluding *Trimeris*) added. 3. Of De Candolle, the same tribe, comprising *Pratia*, *Peddingtonia*, *Macrochilus*, and *Clermontia*. The *Delisseæ* (Fr., *delissées*) are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Lobeliaricæ*, comprising *Trimeris*, *Pratia*, *Macrochilus*, *Delissea*, *Kittelia*, *Rollandia*, *Clermontia*, and *Centropogon*. 2. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Lobeliaceæ*, comprising the *Delisseaceæ* of Presl with *Bernonia* added. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DELITESCENCE, n. De-li²-e-s'e²-e²ns. Lat., *delitescencia* (from *delitescere*, to lurk). Fr., *delitescence*. Ger., *Delitescenz*. 1. The breaking up of a substance under the action of water, as in the slaking of lime. [A, 301.] 2. An unusually speedy and complete resolution of an inflammation. [L, 44, 50.]

DELITESCENT, adj. De-li²-e-s'e²-e²nt. Lat., *delitescens*. Fr., *delitescent*. In process of delitescence. [A, 301.]

DELIVER, v. tr. De-li²v'u²r. Fr., *debarasser, accoucher*. Ger., *entbinden*. It., *levare*. Sp., *partear*. To assist a parturient female up to the completion of parturition; to relieve her of the product of conception. (To speak of delivering the fœtus is improper; only the mother can be delivered.)

DELIVERANCE, n. De-li²v'u²r-a²ns. 1. Of Denman and some other old writers, delivery (1st def.). 2. Of J. M. Duncan, apparently the *délivrance* of the French. [A, 99.]

DELIVERY, n. De-li²v'u²r-i². Lat., *partus* (1st def.). Fr., *accouchement* (1st def.). Ger., *Entbindung* (1st def.). It., Sp., *parto* (1st def.). 1. The process of being delivered of a fœtus. 2. The mode in which a vessel or tube gives exit to a liquid, a gas, or a powder.—**Breech d.** Lat., *partus clivibus præversis*. Fr., *accouchement par le siège*. Ger., *Steissgeburt*. It., *parto di chiappa*. Sp., *parto de nalgas*. D. with the breech presenting.—**Face d.** Lat., *partus facie prævia* (sen *præversa*). Fr., *accouchement de face*. Ger., *Gestichtsgburt*. It., *parto di faccia*. Sp., *parto de cara*. D. with a face presentation. [A, 112].—**Head d.** Lat., *partus capite prævio*. Fr., *accouchement de tête*. Ger., *Kopfgburt*. It., *parto di testa*. Sp., *parto de cabeza*. D. in which the cephalic pole of the fœtus presents. [A, 112].—**Immature d.** See *Miscarriage*.—**Premature d.** The occurrence of d. at any time between the earliest period of viability and the maturity of the fœtus; in the human subject, between the twenty-eighth and the thirty-eighth weeks of gestation. [A, 22.] Cf. *ABORTION* and *MISCARRIAGE*.—**Vertex d.** Lat., *partus cranio prævio*. Fr., *accouchement de crâne*. Ger., *Schädelgeburt*. It., *parto di cranio*. Sp., *parto de cráneo*. D. in which the vertex presents. [A, 112.]

DÉLIVRANCE (Fr.), n. Da-le-vra²n's. The expulsion or removal of the placenta; the placental stage of labor.—**D. artificielle**. Extraction of the placenta.—**D. de l'œuf**. The desiccation of a Graafian follicle.—**D. par expression**. See *Placental EXPRESSION*.

DÉLIVRE (Fr.), n. Da-le-vr'. The placenta. [A, 44.]

DÉLIVRER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-le-vra. To remove the placenta.

DELLE (Ger.), n. De²l'e². A depression.

DELLIARION, n. The *Cornyza squarrosa*. [B, 88; L, 87.]

DELOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-lo(lo³)-ka(ka³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *delocation'is*. See *DISLOCATION*.

DELOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. De²l(dal)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)/a²l-(a²l)-u³s(u³s). From *δῆλος*, manifest, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having a prominent head. The *Delocephala* are a subclass of the *Gasteropoda*. [L, 173.]

DELODONTUS, adj. De²l(dal)-o(o³)-do²nt'u³s(u³s). From *δῆλος*, manifest, and *ὄδους*, a tooth. Fr., *délodonte*. Ger., *sichtbar-zähmig*. Having very prominent teeth. [L, 41, 116.]

DELOMORPHOUS, n. De²l-o-mo²ru'u³s. Lat., *delomorphus* (from *δῆλος*, manifest, and *μορφή*, shape). Of very definite shape. See *D. CELLS*.

DELPHACINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. De²l-fa²s(fa³k)-i(e)/ni(ne). From *δέλφαξ*, a hog. A subfamily of the *Fulgoroidea*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 463 (L).]

DELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. De²l'fi²-a². See *DELPHININE*.

DELPHICUS (Lat.), adj. De²l'fi²k-u³s(u³s). Fr., *delphique*. Of Berzelius, having delphinine as a base. [L, 116.]

DELPHINA (Lat.), n. f. De²l-fi(fe)/na³. See *DELPHININE*.

DELPHINARIA (Lat.), n. De²l-fi(fe)/na-ri²-a². Ger., *Delphine*. A suborder of the *Cetacea*. [L, 223.]

DELPHINATE, n. De^2l-f^2n-at . Fr., *d. phocénate*. Ger., *delphinsäures Salz*. A salt of delphinic acid. [L, 41.]

DELPHINBLUME (Ger.), n. Del-fen'blum-e². The flower of *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DELPHINE, n. De^2l-fen . See DELPHININE.

DELPHINELLE (Fr.), n. $De^2l-fe-ne^2l$. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DELPHINIA (Lat.), n. f. $De^2l-f^2n-i^2a^2$. See DELPHININE.

DELPHINIC ACID, n. Fr., *acide delphinique*. Ger., *Delphinsäure*. It., *acido delfinico*. Sp., *ácido delfinico*. An acid extracted from the oil of a species of *Delphinus*, also from valerian-root. [B, 5.] Cf. VALERIC ACID.

DELPHINIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $De^2l-f^2n-i^2d-e(a^3-e^2)$. From *delphin*, the dolphin. A family of the *Odontociti*. The *Delphinia* are a subfamily of the *D.* [L, 353; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1863, p. 200 (L).]

DELPHINIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $De^2l-f^2n-i^2e^2e(a^3-e^2)$. From *delphinus*, the *Delphinium consolida*. Fr., *delphinées*. 1. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Delphinium*, *Aconitum*, and *Aconitella*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Helleboreæ*, comprising *Delphinium* and *Aconitum*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DELPHININE, n. De^2l-f^2n-en . Lat., *delphinina*. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Delphinin*. An unstable, crystallizable alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{35}NO_2$, obtained from *Delphinium staphisagria*; soluble with difficulty in water, more readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform. It has been used internally as an antipyretic and topically as an analgesic. It is very poisonous. [Vogl (A, 319).]—**D. hydrochloride**. A compound of d. and hydrochloric acid. It has been used medicinally. [Vogl, l. c.]

DELPHINION (Lat.), n. n. $De^2l-f^2n-i^2o^2n$. Gr., *δελφίνιον*. The *Delphinium consolida*. [L, 105 (a, 21).] The *D.* of Dioscorides was probably the *Delphinium peregrinum*. [B, 180.]

DELPHINIUM (Lat.), n. n. $De^2l-f^2n-i^2u^2m(u^4m)$. Fr., *dauphinelle*. A genus of the *Ranunculaceæ*; of the U. S. Ph., the *D. consolida*. [A, 301.]—**D. Ajacis**. Fr., *dauphinelle d'Ajax, fleur royale*. Ger., *Garten-Rittersporn*. A common garden species. Its seeds often replace those of *stavesacre*. It furnishes a blue dye. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. californicum**. A species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**D. campocarpum** [Koch]. A Persian species furnishing a coloring matter called *gul-i or sparak*. [B, 49.]—**D. consolida** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *consoude royale, herbe du cardinal, moine*. Ger., *Feldrittersporn, gemeiner Rittersporn*. Branching larkspur, king's consound, wild larkspur; a European species now naturalized in the United States and found growing in fields and roadsides. The flowers are bitter and acrid, and from their supposed power to heal wounds the plant derives its specific name. Aconitic acid exists in the expressed juice. A tincture of the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. cuneatum**. A Siberian species, used in dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. denudatum**. A species the tubers of which are small, black or brown, irregularly ovoid, highly wrinkled, and about an inch long. The taste is bitter; the odor like that of *Afima*. It is used in powder and decoction in syphilis and rheumatism, and during convalescence from fevers. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**D. dactylocarpum**. A Siberian species, used in syphilis and dropsy. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. elatum**. Fr., *dauphinelle élevée*. The common bee-larkspur; a Siberian species, cultivated in gardens. It has been used in Siberia for dropsy, syphilis, and epilepsy. [B, 34, 88, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. elatum hirsutum**. Fr., *dauphinelle velue*. A variety of *D. elatum*. The seeds are sometimes substituted for those of *stavesacre* and the leaves for those of *aconite*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. exaltatum**. The American bee-larkspur; a species indigenous to the Middle States, supposed



DELPHINIUM STAPHISAGRIA. [A, 327.]

to possess the same properties as *D. consolida*. A tincture made from the seeds has been used in dropsy and asthma. [B, 5, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. grandiflorum**. The great-flowered bee-larkspur; a

species indigenous to Siberia, but widely cultivated as a garden plant. The flowers are a deep blue and one of the showiest of the genus; it has a number of garden varieties. [a, 24.]—**D. intermedium**. See *D. elatum*.—**D. junceum** [De Candolle]. See *D. peregrinum*.—**D. napellus**. The *Aconitum napellus*. [a, 24.]—**D. nudicaule**. A species found in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**D. officinale**. Of Wenderoth, a species resembling the *D. staphisagria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. palmatifidum**. A Siberian species, used in dropsy, epilepsy, and syphilis. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. peregrinum** [Linnaeus]. A species with a 9-petaled corolla, leaves multipartite and obtuse. It is found in Italy, Sicily, Malta, and Palestine, and is thought to be the *δελφίνιον* of Dioscorides. It is used in Italy as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. pictum**. A species indigenous to southern Europe, resembling *D. staphisagria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. platani folio**. See *D. staphisagria*.—**D. Requieni**. A species of southern France, used like *D. staphisagria*.—**D. saniculaefolium**. A species furnishing a light-brown or yellow, bitter, aromatic drug consisting of pieces of an angular and furrowed stem, leaves, flowers which are ribbed, and pointed follicles. It is employed in powder, poultices, and decoction as a tonic, diuretic, and aperient, also as an anodyne, and is useful in dyspepsia, fevers, diseases of the spleen, jaundice, and dropsy, and applied locally in a poultice to relieve inflammatory swellings. Its ashes are useful in the itch. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**D. segetum**. See *D. consolida*.—**D. simple** [Salisbury]. See *D. Ajacis*.—**D. staphisagria**. Fr., *staphisagria, herbe à la pituite, herbe pédiculaire*. Ger., *Läusekraut, Stephenskraut*. A species indigenous to southern Europe and Asia Minor, now found widely dispersed through the Mediterranean regions and Canary Islands. The plant, and especially the seeds, have been used, from an early period, to excite vomiting, generally, in the treatment of dropsy and spasmodic asthma, in the form of a tincture, also as a lotion or in an ointment for the cure of itch and the destruction of lice, and, recently, for ulcerated buboes. An infusion of 3 parts of the flowers in 100 parts of water or vinegar has been used. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 21, 24).]—**D. tenuissimum**. The *δελφίνιον έρερον* of Dioscorides; a south European species not so efficacious as the *D. consolida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. tricornue**. A dwarf plant, less than a foot high, having petioled leaves at the base, and a long raceme of blue flowers that appear in the early spring. It is probably the most common species of d. east of the Mississippi. ["Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," (a, 21).]—**D. versicolor**. See *D. consolida*.—**Flores delphinii**. The flowers of *D. consolida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herba delphinii**. The herb of *D. consolida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Semen delphinii**. The seed of *D. consolida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]



DELPHINIUM TRICORNE.
(AFTER J. U. AND C.
G. LLOYD.)

DELPHINOIDEA (Lat.), n. $De^2l-f^2n-o^2i^2d'e-a^2$. The *Odontoceti*. [L, 121.]

DELPHINOIDINE, n. $De^2l-f^2n-oid'en$. Fr., *delphinoïdine*. Ger., *Delphinoidin*. An alkaloid occurring in the seed of *Delphinium staphisagria*. It is an amorphous, strongly alkaline substance, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform. It fuses at between 110° and 120° C. [B, 5, 270 (a, 24).]

DELPHINSÄURE (Ger.), n. $De^2l-fen'zoir-e^2$. See DELPHINIC ACID.

DELPHINUS [Linnaeus] (Lat.), n. $De^2l-f^2n-u^2s$. Fr., *dauphin*. A genus of the *Delphinidae* made to include *Phocæna (g. v.)*. [L, 121.]—**D. globiceps**. 1. See *PHOCÆNA globiceps*. 2. See *DELPHINIUM*.—**D. phocæna** [Linnaeus]. See *PHOCÆNA communis*.

DELPHISINE, n. De^2l-f^2s-en . Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Delphisin*. An alkaloid, $C_{24}H_{46}N_2O_8$, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. It crystallizes in warty aggregations, soluble in ether, in alcohol, and in chloroform. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 5 (a, 24).]

DELPHIUS [Paracelsus], n. A separation of minerals. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DELPHYA (Lat.), **DELPHYS** (Lat.), n's f. $De^2l-f^2s(fu^2)-a^2$, $-f^2s(fu^2)s$. Gen., *delph'yes, -yos(-is)*. Gr., *δελφύα, δελφύς*. Of Hippocrates, the uterus or the female genitals as a whole. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DELTA (Lat.), n. f. De^2l-ta^2 . Gr., *δέλτα*. Fr., *vulve*. Ger., *das weibliche Schamglied, Schanritze*. 1. The fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, written as a capital, Δ; hence anything of a triangular shape. 2. The vulva. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]—**D'förmig** (Ger.). See DELTOID.—**D. fornicis**. In the brain of the cat, and probably other mammals, a triangular area of the ventral surface of the fornix, just dorsad of the portæ (foramina Monroi).—**D'muskel** (Ger.). See DELTOID (the muscle).

DELTIUS, n. Of Paracelsus, an impression of another life; prolonging life. ("Terminus Paracelsicus impressionem vitæ aliæ ad prolongationem vitæ facientem, denotans.") [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DELTIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $De^2l-ti^2d-i^2u^2m(u^4m)$. A foramen or aperture at or near the extremity of the ventral valve in certain *Brachiopoda*. [L, 121.]

DELTIFORM, adj. $De^2l-ti^2d-fö^2rm$. Lat., *deltiformis* (from *δέλτα* [see DELTA], and *forma*, form. See DELTOID.

DELTOID, adj. De'l'toid. Gr., *δελτοειδής, δελτωτός*. Lat., *deltoides, deltoides, deltoideus*. Fr., *deltioide, deltoïdien*. Ger., *deltaförmig, deltoïdisch*. It., *deltioide*. Sp., *deltoidéo*. Having a triangular outline like that of the Greek letter Δ; or pertaining to the d. muscle; as a n., any structure or area of a triangular shape, especially a muscle (Ger., *Deltamuskel*), arising from the outer third of the clavicle, the outer edge and the apex of the acromion, and the lower border of the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the d. impression on the outer side of the humerus, acting as an elevator of the arm. [L.]—**Accessory d.** Lat., *deltoidéus accessorius*. There are several accessory d's: the basio-deltoidéus, from the edge of the scapula; the costo-deltoidéus, from the acromion end of the clavicle; and the tensor fasciæ deltoideus, from the infrapinnous fascia and the margin of the scapula. [L.]—**Deep d.** Lat., *d. profundus*. See CORACOSCAPULARIS.—**D. ovate**. Having an outline between the shape of a Δ and that of an egg. [L, 73.]

DELT-ORACHE, n. The *Atriplex patula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]
DELMUBATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-lu²m(lu⁴m)-ba(ba²)/tu³s-(tu⁴s). From *deltumbaré*, to bend, sprain, enfeeble. Lame, sprained, enfeebled; of Pliny, bent (said of roots). [A, 318; A, 325 (a, 21).]

DELUSION, n. De-lu²zhu³n. From *deludere*, to cheat. Fr., *délusion*. Ger., *Täuschung*. It., *delusione*. Sp., *delusión*. An absurd and unfounded belief, especially one occurring as a manifestation of insanity. It is to be distinguished from an *illusion*, which is a fancied sensory perception (an imaginary sight, sound, etc.).—**D. of persecution**. See *DELIRE des persecutions*.—**Expansive d.** A d. of an expansive character (e. g., one that pertains to ambitious, erratic, or religious subjects). [D, 36.]—**Persecutory d.** One of the d's of insanity by means of which the subject is impressed with the idea that he is suffering persecution from some source. [D, 36.]—**Systematized d.** A d. which resembles a sane conception, in which there may be a correlation to the subject's surroundings, but in which the reasoning is false, the deductions being faulty. [D, 36.]—**Unsystematized d.** A d. in which there is no correlation between the conception and the subject's surroundings. [D, 36.]

DELUSIONAL, adj. De-lu²zhu³n-a². Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of delusions. [D, 36.]

DELUSIONIST, n. De-lu²zhu³n-i²st. The victim of a delusion. [D.]

DEMAGH, n. The *Rhus oxyacantha*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEMAGNETIZATION, n. De-ma²g-ne²t-i²z-a²shu³n. The process of depriving an object of magnetism. [a, 27.]

DÉMANGEAISON (Fr.), n. Da-ma²n²-zhe²z-o³n². Itching. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEMANOUS, adj. De'ma²n-u³s. Lat., *demanus* (from *de priv.*, and *manus*, the hand). See ACHEIROUS.

DEMANT (Ger.), n. De²m-a²n't. See ADAMANT.—**D'ähnlich**. See ADAMANTINE.

DEMARICATION, n. Fr., *démarcation*. Ger., *Begrenzung, Abgrenzung*. It., *demarcazione*. Sp., *demarcación*. 1. A line of separation or division. 2. The act of setting a line of division. [E.]—**D. inflammation**. Ger., *D'sentzündung*. The inflammation that immediately surrounds a gangrenous part (see *LINE of d.*). [Samuel (A, 319).]

DEMAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. De(de²)ma²s(ma²s). Gr., *δέμας*. See BODY.

DEMATIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(ma²-a(a³)shi²(ti²)-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *δέματιον* (dim. of *δέμα*, a bundle). Fr., *démation*. Of Person, a genus of the *Byssaceæ*, section *Byssineæ*. [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. giganteum**. A species found in France, furnishing a variety of *amadou blanc*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DEMDEM, n. In Africa, a plant from which the natives extract an oil resembling that of the coconut. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DEME, n. Dem. From *δήμος*, a community. Fr., *dème*. Of Perrier, an aggregate of morphological units not differentiated so as to form an individual (e. g., a sponge). [J; L, 121.]

DEM-EL-MOUIA (Ar.), n. Of Pugnet, a fever which reigns in Egypt during the changeable season following the inundation of the Nile. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

DÉMENCE (Fr.), n. Da-ma²n²s. See DEMENTIA.—**D. absolue**. Dementia characterized by the general and complete abolition of the psychic faculties and by the absence of delirium. [L, 88 (a, 18).]

—**D. aigue**. Of Pinel, a state in which the psychic faculties cease (generally in an abrupt manner) to give any exterior manifestation of their existence, as if they were really abolished, then reappear after a longer or shorter period without having lost anything of their range. [L, 88 (a, 18).] Cf. *Acute DEMENTIA*.—**D. avec délire**. Dementia with delirium. [L, 88 (a, 18).] Cf. *Incoherent DEMENTIA*.—**D. cannabique**. Dementia caused by the excessive use of Indian hemp. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. composée**. Dementia associated with other forms of mental disease, such as mania, melancholia, or delirium. [Guislain (a, 18).]—**D. consécutive**. See *Secondary DEMENTIA*.—**D. épileptique**. A condition in epileptics resembling dementia, and at times replacing the convulsive attack; also the dementia that supervenes in patients who have had epilepsy gravior for a long time and have been subject to frequent and severe seizures. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. fausse**. See *D. aigue*.—**D. franche**. More or less general exhaustion or weakening of the mental faculties. [Guislain (a, 18).]—**D. générale**. Dementia affecting most or all of the psychic faculties. [Guislain (a, 18).]—**D. incohérente**. A condition in which the patient presents a relative regularity in his acts, characterized by good bearing, calm habits, and a certain aptitude for work, but is absolutely and continually incoherent in his speech. The most incongruous words are spoken with great volubility. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. incomplète**. Of Guislain, a partial dementia in which the patient is able to recog-

nize the members of his family, to remember the street in which he lives, to control his evacuations, and the like. [a, 18].—**D. maniaque**. Dementia following acute or chronic mania without cessation of the general excitation, and without regulation of the patient's acts; the speech is wild and the instincts of cleanliness are lost. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. mélancolique**. Dementia succeeding melancholia when the latter passes into a chronic state. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. morphinique**. Dementia caused by an excessive and prolonged use of morphine. [a, 18].—**D. neuropathique**. Dementia not attributable to organic lesions of the brain, nor to toxic agents in the blood, but occurring in patients of the neuropathic diathesis. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. névrosique**. Dementia caused by the different neuroses, such as epilepsy, hysteria, and chorea. [a, 18].—**D. physiologique**. See *Senile DEMENTIA*.—**D. saturnine**. Dementia resulting from lead poisoning. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. simple**. Ger., *Schwachsinn*. Loss of memory, judgment, and will observed in certain persons, mostly found in asylums for the aged and in private families, who preserve automatically a routine manner of observing social proprieties and of following habits acquired long before, provided they live in a restricted environment requiring no initiative on their part. It is only when they are questioned that their mental defects are noticeable. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. spéciale**. See *Partial DEMENTIA*.—**D. stupide**. "Annihilation of the psychical faculties in persons remaining constantly motionless, speechless, unwilling to dress themselves or to eat without constraint." [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**D. thébaïque**. Dementia due to the opium habit. [a, 18].—**D. vésanique**. Dementia occurring as the result and final stage of some form of insanity properly so called (and contrasted distinguished from senile, paralytic, epileptic, toxic, or apoplectic dementia). [L, 88 (a, 18).]

DEMENS (Lat.), adj. De(da)/mens. Gen., *dement'is*. From *de priv.*, and *mens*, the mind. Fr., *dément*. Insane; as a n., an insane person. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEMENTATION, n. De-me²n-ta²shu³n. Fr., *déméntation*. Loss of sanity, also the state of being insane. [L, 56.]

DEMENTED, adj. De-me²n't'e²d. Lat., *demens*. Fr., *dément*. Ger., *blödsinnig, wahnsinnig*. It., Sp., *demente*. Affected with dementia. [D.]

DEMENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-me²n'shi²(ti²)-a³. Gr., *ἀνοια, παράνοια*. Fr., *démence, ahrénie*. Ger., *Blödsinn*. It., *demenza*. Sp., *demençia*. Formerly a term applied to many different mental diseases and often used as synonymous with insanity. In medical jurisprudence it is still common in some countries to include all mental diseases under this head, but since the time of Esquirol the term d. in psychology has had the following meaning: A cerebral affection ordinarily chronic and without fever, characterized by enfeeblement of the intellect and the will, incoherence of ideas, and lack of intelligence and volition. [Foville fils (a, 18).]—**Active d.** Fr., *démence active*. Ger., *activer Wahnsinn*. A sequel of mania and of agitated melancholia, progressive in character, and marked by restlessness, talkativeness, and purposeless violence or destructiveness. Its subjects are weak, silly, and childish. [D, 36.]—**Acute d.** See *DÉMENCE aigue*.—**Agitated d.** See *Active d.*—**Alcoholic d.** Fr., *démence alcoolique*. D. occurring in the terminal period of chronic alcoholism. It is usually preceded by a rather long period in which there is an obscuration and depression of the intelligence, with loss of memory, melancholic preoccupation, abolition of moral sentiments, apathy, sensorial illusions, hallucinations, and alternate periods of agitation and of stupor. The final stage differs little from that of other chronic forms of d. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Apathetic d.** Fr., *démence apathique*. Ger., *apathischer Blödsinn*. A mental state in which all psychic life is reduced to a minimum. The memory is almost completely lost. Sensibility is diminished both to pain and to temperature. This form often constitutes the terminal period of the disease in which active d. has been present. [a, 18].]—**Catatonic d.** Fr., *démence catatonique*. Ger., *katonischer Verrücktheit*. A form of d. inclining strongly toward anetia, and bearing a catatonic character. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**Chronic d.** D. of considerable duration. It includes the ordinary forms.—**Chronic primary d.** A primary d. distinguished from the acute form by its slower and more gradual course and by its unfavorable prognosis. Its first and most prominent symptom is loss of memory. [a, 18].]—**Complete d.** Confirmed d. D. so advanced that patients suffering from it can not even tell their own names. [D, 43].]—**Degenerate d.** A modification of acute d. in which acute symptoms are still present. Fluctuating lucidity, a tendency to resist impulses, polymorphous changes of mood and temper based upon moral degeneration, with characteristic hysterical, convulsive attacks, mark this condition. [a, 18].]—**D. accidentalis**, **D. adventitia**. Acquired d.; in English law, "general insanity which occurs in those who have at some time exercised reasoning powers." [D, 38].]—**D. apathetica**, **D. apathica**. See *Apathetic d.*—**D. apoplectica**. Alteration and diminution of the mental faculties due to cerebral lesions, such as hæmorrhage, softening, or tumors; typical in most cases of softening of the brain. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. choreica**. Fr., *démence choréique*. D. occurring in the graver and prolonged forms of chorea. [a, 18].]—**D. congenita**, **D. naturalis**. Natural or congenital d.; in English law, idiocy. [D, 38].]—**D. paralytica**. Fr., *démence paralytique*. The d. of general paresis of the insane. [a, 18].]—**D. paranoïca**. D. accompanied by paranoia, with paralogia and delirious conceptions. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**D. senilis**. See *Senile d.*—**Epileptic d.** See *DÉMENCE épileptique*.—**Galloping parietic d.** Parietic d. which progresses and terminates very rapidly, on account of maniacal exhaustion or other complications. [D, 36].]—**Hypochondriac d.** Ger., *hypochondrischer Blödsinn*. D. consequent upon chronic hypochondriasis. [a, 18].]—**Idiotic d.** Ger., *idiotischer Blödsinn*. D. in the idiot, characterized by absence of perception and self-consciousness, speechlessness, and automatic movements, and a condition as if all motor phenomena were of a simple reflex nature. [a, 18].]—**Incipient d.** See *Partial d.*—**Organic d.** Fr., *démence organique*. D. due to material lesions of the nervous

centres, more especially of those parts of the centres that preside over ideation. [Ball (a, 18).]—**Paralytic d.**, **Paretic d.** See *D. paralytica*.—**Partial d.** Fr., *démence partielle*. Ger., *theilweiser Blödsinn*. D. as it occurs in those who are gradually passing into a demented condition. Its most obvious symptoms are confusion of thought, a perplexed expression of countenance, and failing memory. [D, 43].—**Post-febrile d.** Ger., *postfebriler Blödsinn*. D. following acute and severe infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, variola, etc. [a, 18].—**Primary curable d.**, **Primary d.** See *Acute d.*—**Rheumatic d.** A form of post-febrile d. occurring after an attack of acute articular rheumatism. [a, 18].—**Secondary d.** Ger., *secundärer Blödsinn*. D. following some primary mental disease, such as melancholia, mania, acute d., etc. [a, 18].—**Senile d.** Fr., *démence sénile*. A progressive and primary deterioration of the mind resulting from senile deterioration of the brain. [D, 36].—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *démence syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitischer Blödsinn*. A chronic disorder in which, in the majority of cases, lesions of a syphilitic character are demonstrated as a sufficient cause. It is usually accompanied by paralysis of one or more nerves. [a, 18; D, 36].—**Tabetic d.** Fr., *démence tabétique*. Ger., *tabischer Blödsinn*. D. complicated with *tabes dorsalis*, which may either precede or follow the mental disease. [a, 18].—**Terminal d.** Fr., *démence terminale*. Ger., *terminaler Blödsinn*. See *Secondary d.*—**Toxic d.** Fr., *démence toxique*. Feebleness of the mental faculties produced by the prolonged action of some toxic substance, such as alcohol, opium, lead, etc. [a, 18].—**Versatile d.** See *Active d.*

DEMEPHITIZATION, n. De-me²f-i²t-i²z-a'shu²n. From *depriv.* and *mephitis*, a noxious exhalation. The correction of foul atmospheric contamination. [L, 56.]

DEMER (Hind.), **DEMER-INDI** (Turk.), n's. The tamarind. [A, 406 (a, 24).]

DEMERSED, adj. De-mu²rsd'. Lat., *demersus* (from *demergere*, to submerge). Fr., *plongé, submergé*. Ger., *versenkt, untergetaucht*. It., *sommerso*. Sp., *sumergido*. Submerged (said of aquatic plants that do not grow above the surface of the water). [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DEMERSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-mu²r(me²r)'zhi²(si²)-o. Gen., *demersionis*. See *SUBMERSION*.

DEMESYL, n. In Bohemia, the *Tussilago petasites*. [B, 88.]

DEMETRIOS (Lat.), adj. De²m(dam)-c²t(at)'ri²-o²s. Gr., *δημήτριος*. See *CEREAL*.

DEMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²m(dam)-e²t(at)'ri²-u²m(u²m). See *CORIUM*.

DEMI-AMPLEXICAULINE, adj. De²m'i²-a²m-ple²x-i²-ka²l'-i²n. Fr., *demi-amplexicaule*. See *SEMI-AMPLEXICAUL* and for other words in *Demi-*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Hemi-* or *Apo-*.

DEMI-APONEUROTICUS (Lat.), n. m. De²m'i²-a²p(a²p)-o-(o²)-nu²-ro²t'i²k-u²s(u²s). Fr., *demi-aponérotique*. See *SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS*.

DEMI-BAIN (Fr.), n. De²-me-ba²n². See *Half BATH*.

DEMI-BRANCH, n. De²m'i²-bra²n²2k. From *demi*, half, and *βράχια*, gills. A half-gill, the set of branchial filaments on one side of the septa which separate the branchial cavities in certain fishes. [L, 200.]

DEMI-CAPSULE, n. De²m-i²-ka²p'su²l. From *demi*, half, and *capsula*, a capsule. See *CUTPUL*.

DEMI-CHAMPIGONS (Fr.), n. pl. De²m-e-sha²n²-pen-yo²n². Of Paultet, those *Agarici* and *Boleti* that have a lateral stipit, comprising his groups *Coquilles*, *Cuillers*, *Langues*, and *Oreilles*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DEMI-CIRCONFÉRENCE (Fr.), n. De²-me-ser-ko²n²-fa²ra²n²s. See *SEMICIRCUMFERENCE*.—**D.-c. bi-auriculo-frontale**. The distance between the two auricular points, measured over the top of the head. ["Rev. d'anthrop." 1876, p. 161 (L).]

DEMI-CIRCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-ser-ku²-la²r. See *SEMICIRCULAR*.

DEMI-CLOISON (Fr.), n. De²m-e-klwa²-zo²n². An incomplete partition; in some fruits (*e. g.*, that of the poppy), one that does not reach the axile and leaves an empty space in the centre. [B, 1 (a, 24); L, 41 (a, 14).]

DEMICON (Fr.), n. De²-me-kon. A structure (*e. g.*, the cusp of a tooth) shaped like half a cone. [L.]

DEMI-CORPS (Fr.), n. De²mi²-kor. A variety of truss. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEMIDOVIA [Hoffman] (Lat.), n. f. De²m-i²-do²-vi²-a². A genus of the *Ficoideae*, tribe *Mesembryaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. tetragonoides**. A plant found in abundance near the sea in New Zealand, Japan, Australia, Tasmania, and South America. It is cultivated in Europe as a garden vegetable and substituted for spinach, and has been used in scurvy. [B, 19, 185 (a, 24).]

DEMI-ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-a-pe-nu². See *SEMI-SPINALIS*.

DEMI-EXSERT (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-e²x-se²r. Half-protruding beyond the corolla (said of anthers). [B, 291 (a, 24).]

DEMIFACET, n. De²m-i²-fa²-c²t'. One half of a facet into the composition of which two bones enter. [L, 200.]

DEMI-FEUILLET (Fr.), n. De²m-e-fu²-el-ya. The lamina of an agaric which does not extend from the centre to the circumference of the pileus. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEMI-FLEURON (Fr.), n. De²m-e-flu²-o²n². See *SEMI-FLOSCULUS*.

DEMI-FLEURONNIÉ (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-flu²-o²n²-na. See *SEMI-FLOSCULOSE*.

DEMIGOD'S-FOOD, n. De²m'i²-go²-dz-fud. See *CHENOPODIUM ambrosioides*.

DEMI-INTÉROSSEUX (Fr.), n. De²m-e-a²n²-tar-o²s-su². An old term for the flexor pollicis brevis and flexor indicis proprius muscles. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D.-i.** de l'index. Of Winslow, that portion of the abductor indicus muscle which arises from the first metacarpal bone. [a, 4.]

DEMI-LARVE (Fr.), n. De²m-e-la²rv. A larva that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis. [L, 41.]

DEMI-LAVEMENT, n. De²m-e-la²v-ma²n². A small, or half clyster of about 250 grammes. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DEMI-LOGE (Fr.), n. De²m-e-lozh. See *SEMI-LOCULUS*.

DEMILUNE, n. De²m'i²-lu²n. From *demi*, half, and *luna*, the moon. Lat., *lunula* [Gianuzzi]. Fr., *croissant, d.* Ger., *Halbmond*. It., *mezza-luna*. Sp., *media luna*. Syn.: *crenatic group, lunule, semilunar body* (or *mass*). A collection of marginal cells, in the form of a crescent or half-moon, which is especially observable in the submaxillary gland of the dog. It was observed by Gianuzzi in 1865. [J, 35].—**D's of Gianuzzi**, **D's of Heidenhain**. See *D.*

DEMI-MEMBRANEUX (Fr.), n. De²m-e-ma²n²-bra²n²-u². See *SEMI-MEMBRANOSUS*.

DEMI-MÉTAL (Fr.), n. De²m-e-ma-ta²l. Lat., *semimetallum*. Ger., *Halbmetall*. It., *semimetallo*. Sp., *semimetal*. A metal that is not malleable (*e. g.*, bismuth, arsenic, etc.). [B, 116 (a, 24).]

DEMI-MICROCÉPHALE [Broca] (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-me-kro-sa-fa²l. From *demi*, half, μικρός, small, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *halb-kleinköpfig*. It., *semi-microcefale*. Sp., *semi-microcefalo*. Having a head smaller than the standard, but not so small as to be microcephalic. [L.]

DEMIMONSTROSITY, n. De²m-i²-mo²n²-stro²s'i²t²-i². From *demi*, half, and *monstruosus*, monstrous. Fr., *demi-monstruosité*. A congenital deformity that does not cause noteworthy functional trouble. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEMI-NERVEUX (Fr.), n. De²m-e-ne²v-vu². See *SEMI-TENDINOSUS*.

DEMI-ORBICULAIRE (Fr.), n. De²m-e-o²r-be-ku²-la²r. See *SEMI-ORBICULARIS*.

DEMI-PALMÉ (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-pa²l-ma. See *SEMI-PALMATE*.

DEMI-PÉTALOÏDE (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-pa-ta²l²-o-ed. See *SEMI-PETALOID*.

DEMIPLANTIGRADE, adj. De²m'i²-pl²-nt'nt'i²-grad. From *demi*, half, *planta*, the sole of the foot, and *gradus*, a step. Incompletely plantigrade. [L, 321.]

DEMI-POLYCHRESTE (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-po²l-e-kre²st. From *demi*, half, and *πολυχρηστος*, much used. Of the homeoepathists, used rather frequently, but not so often as the polychrestes (said of drugs). [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DEMI-QUARTE (Fr.), n. De²m-e-ka²rt. See *Double-quartan FEVER*.

DÉMIS (Fr.), adj. Da-me. Luxated, or supposed to be luxated. [A, 383 (a, 21).]

DEMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-mi²s'shi²(si²)-o. Gen., *demissionis*. From *demittere*, to lower. A lowering, abatement. [Cælius Aurelianus (A, 318).]—**D. animi**. Depression of spirits. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEMISSOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-mi²s'so²r. Gen., *demissoris*. See *CATHETER*.

DEMISSED (Lat.), adj. De(da)-mi²s'su²s(su²s). Ger., *gesenkt*. Bent down, drooping (said of leaves). [B, 123 (a, 24).]

DEMI-TENDINEUX (Fr.), n. De²m-e-ta²n²-de-nu². See *SEMI-TENDINOSUS*.

DEMI-TIERCE (Fr.), n. De²m-e-te-e²rs. See *Double-tertian FEVER*.

DEMIURGIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²m(dam)-i²-u²r(ur)-ji²(ge²e)-u²m(u²m). Gr., *δημιουργεον*. An apothecary's shop. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEMI-VERTICILLE (Fr.), adj. De²m-e-ve²r-te-se-la. Having an incomplete whorl of leaves. [a, 24.]

DEMODEX (Lat.), n. f. (but commonly treated as m.). De²m'(dam)'o²(o²)-de²x(dax). Gen., *demodex'os (-is)*. From *δημός*, fat and *δῆξ*, an insect. Fr., *démodec*. A genus of the *Dermatophili* or of the *Acaridae*. The *Demodicidae* are a family of the *Acarina*. [L, 121, 196, 340.]—**D. canina**, **D. caninus**. A variety infesting dogs, which causes loss of hair. [L, 26.]—**D. folliculorum**. Fr.,



DEMODEX FOLLICULORUM. [A, 327.]

démodec des follicules. Ger., *Haarbalgparasit, Haarbalgmilbe, Comedonenmilbe*. It., Sp., *D.* The pimple-mite; a species that frequently inhabits the hair-sacs and sebaceous follicles, especially those of the nose and ears, and in persons with greasy skins and such as have acne. In man its presence is indicated by no symptoms whatever; in the dog, fox, cat, sheep, horse, etc. (in which it differs slightly from the parasite found in man), it causes irritation and inflammation of the skin, with loss of hair. [B, 27; J, L, 115.]

DEMOGRAPHY, n. Fr., *démographie*. Ger., *Demographie*. The statistical study of human communities, especially in regard to

births, marriages, and deaths, and physical, moral, and intellectual development. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]—**Dynamic d.** The study of social movements indicating the rise, progress, and fall of nations. [a, 27.]—**Static d.** The study of the anatomy of the social groups, as, for instance, of the actual numbers, as well as of the properties, of inhabitants, their condition as to sex, age, civil state, and profession. [a, 27.]

DEMOISELLES (Fr.), n. pl. Dem-wa²-ze²l. The *Libellulidae*. [L, 216.]

DEMOLOGY, n. De²m-o²l²-j². From δῆμος, the people, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *démologie*. See DEMOGRAPHY.

DEMOLVA, n. The *Laurus nobilis*. [B, 88.]

DEMONIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-mon²-i²-a². See DEMONOMANIA, and for other words in *Demon*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Demon*.

DEMONIAC, adj. De-mon²-i²-a²-k. From δαίμων, a demon. Pertaining to evil spirits. See *D. possession*.

DEMONOLATRIE (Fr.), n. Da-mo-no-la²-tre. From δαίμων, a demon, and λατρεία, worship. Ger., *Dämonolatrie*. It., *demonolatria*. Sp., *demonolatria*. A variety of insanity in which the patient adores the devil. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEMONSTRATOR (Lat.), n. m. De²m(dam)-on-stra²-tor. The index finger. [L, 50.]

DEMOS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)²-mo²s. Gr., δῆμος. 1. Fat. 2. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 88.]

DEMOSPONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²m(dam)-o(o²)-spu²n²-spo²n²-j²i²(gi²)-e(a²-e²). A subclass of the *Silicispongiae*. [L, 121.]

DEMOTIVUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-mo-ti(te)²-vu²s(wu²s). From *demovere*, to dislodge. Sudden (said of death). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEMULCENT, adj. De-mu²l²-se²nt. Lat., *demulcens* (from *demulcere*, to stroke softly). Fr., *démulcent*. Ger., *lindernd*. It., Sp., *demulcente*, *demulsiivo*. Lubricating, exerting a soothing local action (said of drugs). [B, 5 (a, 21).]

DEMUR (Turk.), n. Iron. [J, 77.]

DEMUSCULATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-mu²s(mu²s)-ku²(ku²)-la(-a²)/tu²s(tu²s). From *de priv.*, and *musculus*, a muscle. See *AMYOTUS*.

DEMUTHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Da-mut²-kra²-u²t. The *Thymus vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DENÆUS (Lat.), adj. De²n(dan)-e²(a²-e²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., δηνάιος. Of long duration; chronic. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DENARCOTIZED, adj. De-na²r²-ko²t-izd. Lat., *denarcotisatus* (from *de priv.*, and *ναρκωτικός*, narcotic). Deprived of narcotine. [a, 24.] See *OPICUM denarcotisatum*.

DENARIUS (Lat.), n. m. De²n(dan)-a(a²)/ri²-u²s(u²s). Gr., δηνάριον. A Roman apothecary's weight equal to the Attic drachma. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]

DENDRASPIDIÆ (Lat.), n's pl. De²n-dra²s(dra²s)-pi²d²-e(a²-e²)-dra²s(dra²s)-pi²d²-i²d²-e(a²-e²). From *déndron*, a tree, and *σπίς*, the asp. A family of the *Colubrinae*. [L, 357.]

DENDRIFORM, adj. De²n²-dri²-fo²rm. From *déndron*, a tree, and *forma*, form. See *DENDROID*.

DENDRINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. De²n-dri(dre)/ni²(ne). Of Bonorden, a family of the *Hyphomycetes*, comprising *Gliocladium*, *Monosporium*, *Verticillium*, *Diplocladium*, *Sporotrichum*, etc. The type of the family is the genus *Dendrina* of Fries. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DENDRITIC, **DENDRITICAL**, adj's. De²n-dri²t²-i²k, -i²k-a²l. Gr., δένδριτυς. Lat., *dendriticus*. Fr., *dendritique*. Ger., *bäumähnlich*. Tree-like, also resembling foliage.

DENDROBATIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dro(dro²)-ba²t(ba²)/i²-i²d²-e(a²-e²). A family of the *Firmisternia*. [L, 288.]

DENDROBIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dro(dro²)-bi²-e(a²-e²). Of Richard, a division of the *Malaxidæ*, corresponding to the *Dendrobicæ* of Lindley. The *Dendrobicæ* of Lindley are a subtribe of the *Malaxææ*, consisting of *Dendrobium*, *Macrostomium*, *Aporum*, *Diploconchium*, *Oxytrophium*, *Diglyphis*, *Monomeria*, *Epicranthes*, *Drymoda*, *Conchidium*, *Eria*, *Bryobium*, etc. The *Dendrobicæ* are: 1. Of Lindley, a section of the *Malaxidææ*, comprising *Cochlia*, *Lyræa*, *Megaclinium*, *Bolbophyllum*, *Cirrhopetalum*, *Fritas*, *Macrostomium*, *Microcalia*, *Epicranthes*, *Monomeria*, *Stenoglossum*, *Diglyphis*, *Mycaranthes*, *Phreatia*, *Eria*, *Aporum*, *Oxytrophium*, *Polystachya*, *Metachilum*, and *Dendrobium*. 2. Of Benham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Epidendrææ*, of the order *Orchidææ*. 3. Of Endlicher and others, a tribe of orchids characterized by a column lying upon the ovary and prolonged far at its base. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DENDROCALAMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dro(dro²)-ka²l²(ka²l²)-a²m(a²m)/e²-e²(a²-e²). From *déndron*, a tree, and *κάλamos*, a reed. Of Benham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Bambuseæ*, order *Gramineæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

DENDROCHIROTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²n-dro(dro²)-ki²r(ch²e²r)-o²ta². From *déndron*, a tree, and *χειρῶς* (from *χέρ*, a hand). An order of the *Eupodiæ*, having branching tentacles. [L, 173.]

DENDROCÆLOUS, adj. De²n-dro-sel²-u²s. Lat., *dendrocœlus* (from *déndron*, a tree, and *κοιλία*, the belly). Fr., *dendrocœle*. Having a branched intestinal canal, belonging to or connected with the *Dendrocolata*, which are: 1. A section of the *Planarida*. 2. A suborder of the *Turbellaria*. The *Dendrocœlida* are a group of the *Turbellaria*. [L, 121, 147, 353.]

DENDROCOLAPTUS (Lat.), adj. De²n-dro(dro²)-ko²l²-a²p²(a²p²)/tu²s(tu²s). From *déndron*, a tree, and *κόλαπτειν*, to peck at. Characterized by pecking at trees (said of certain climbing birds).

The *Dendrocolaptæ*, or *Dendrocolaptidæ*, are a family of the *Tracheophonæ*. The *Dendrocolaptini* are a subfamily of the *Anabatidæ*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 19 (L).]

DENDRODENTINE, n. De²n-dro-de²n²-ten. From *déndron*, a tree, and *dens*, a tooth. The dentine of the teeth of fossil fishes of the genus *Dendrodus* from the old red sandstone; so named from the general resemblance of a section to a tree, due to the arrangement of the dentine around the branched pulp or medullary cavity. The appearance in section is also as if the tooth were made up of many small teeth fused together. [Owen (J).]

DENDRODES (Lat.), adj. De²n-dro²/dez(das). See *DENDROID*.

DENDRODONT, adj. De²n²-dro²-do²nt. From *déndron*, a tree, and *δόντις*, a tooth. Having the dentin of the variety known as dendrodentine (said of certain fishes). [L, 14.]

DENDROCIOUS, adj. De²n-dre²/shu²s. From *déndron*, a tree, and *οἶκος*, a house. Inhabiting trees. [L, 341.]

DENDROGRAPHY, n. De²n-dro²g²/ra²f²-i². Lat., *dendrographia* (from *déndron*, a tree, and *γράφειν*, to write). Fr., *dendrographie*. Ger., *Baumbeschreibung*. It., *dendrografia*. Sp., *dendrografia*. The botany of trees. [a, 24.]

DENDROID, adj. De²n²/droid. Gr., *δένδροειδής* (from *déndron*, a tree, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *dendroides*, *dendroides*, *dendroideus*. Fr., *dendroïde*. Ger., *baumförmig*. It., Sp., *dendroïdo*. Having the form or appearance of a tree (said chiefly of plants of small growth, such as cryptogams and algae, when branched at the top, like a tree). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DENDROLIBANUS (Lat.), n. m. De²n-dro(dro²)-li²b²-a²n(a²n)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *δένδρוליβανος*. The *Kosmarium officinalis*. [L, 94.]

DENDROLITHAIRES (Fr.), n. pl. Da²n²-dro-le-ta²r. From *déndron*, a tree, and *λίθος*, a stone. The corals. [L, 231.]

DENDROLOGY, n. De²n-dro²l²-o²-j²i². Lat., *dendrologia* (from *déndron*, a tree, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *dendrologie*. Ger., *Dendrologie*, *Holzpflanzenlehre*. See *DENDROGRAPHY*.

DENDROMYINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dro(dro²)-mi²(mu²)-i²(e²)-ne(na²-e²). From *déndron*, a tree, and *μύια*, a fly. A subfamily of the *Muridæ*. [L, 121.]

DENDROPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dro²f²/i²d²-e(a²-e²). From *déndron*, a tree, and *φίδς*, a snake. The tree-snakes; a family of the *Ophidiæ colubriformes*. [L, 121.]

DENDROPHTHOË (Lat.), n. f. De²n-dro²f²/tho²(tho²)-e(a). Gen., *dendrophthoes*. From *déndron*, a tree, and *φθῆν*, decay. Of Martius, a genus of loranthaceous, parasitic shrubs, distinguished from *Loranthus* by having the petals united into a tube. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. bicolor**. The *Loranthus bicolor*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. longiflora**. The *Loranthus longiflorus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DENDROSAURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²n-dro(dro²)-sa²r²(sa²)/u²r²-a². From *déndron*, a tree, and *σαύρα*, a lizard. A tribe of the *Lacertilia*, consisting of the single genus *Chamaeleo*. [L, 121.]

DENDROSERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dro²-se²r²-i²d²-e²(a²-e²). Fr., *dendroséridées*. Of Benthams and Hooker and others, a subtribe of the *Cichoriaceæ*, including *Dendroseria* and *Fitchia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DENDROSTYLES, n. n. pl. De²n²/dro-stilz. From *déndron*, a tree, and *στυλος*, a column. Four columns which spring from the angles of the syndendrium of the *Rhizostomidæ*, and are attached to four corresponding points on the lower surface of the umbrella. [L, 147.]

DENDRYPHIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-dri²(dru²)-fi²-a(a²)-se²(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dendryphiacées*. 1. Of Corda, a family of the *Hyphomycetes*, consisting of *Dendryphium* and *Dactylium*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Mucedineæ genuini*, consisting of the same genera. The *Dendryphiæ* of Reichenbach are a subsection of the *Mucedineæ genuini*, consisting of *Dactylium*, *Cladobotryum*, and *Dendryphium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DENECKIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²n-e²k²-i²(i²)/e²-e(a²-e²). Of Schultz, a division of the *Conyzeæ*, consisting of *Deneckia* and *Micropsis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DENERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²(da)-nu²r(ne²r)-va(wa²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *denervationis*. From *de priv.* or *intens.*, and *nervus*, a nerve or a tendon. See *APONEUROSIS* and *ENERVATION*.

DENGUE (Sp.), n. Dan²ga; in Eng., de²n²g²u². Lat., *denguis*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D'fieber*, *Polkafieber*. It., *d.* Literally, fastidiousness, prudery, affectation, or the manner of a dandy; dandy-fever (from the patient's constrained attitude, due to dread of motion); knee-aching disorder; epidemic gastro-rheumatic (or break-bone, or broken-wing, or stiff-necked, or bucket, or bouquet, or sun, or solar, or neuralgic, or Colorado, or eruptive articular) fever; epidemic inflammatory fever of Calcutta; eruptive epidemic fever of India; toothutia, giraffe, dunga, dingee. An acute febrile disease occurring as an epidemic in the East and West Indies and in the southern United States, characterized by severe pains, swelling, and stiffness of the joints, gastric disturbance, and a cutaneous exanthem. The eruption begins on about the third day, appearing first upon the palms of the hands, and thence extending over the general cutaneous surface; in appearance it is said sometimes to resemble that of scarlatina, sometimes that of measles, and sometimes that of urticaria. D. is often attended with severe itching, and may or may not be followed by desquamation. [A, 326 (a, 21); Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882; G; L, 41.] Cf. *ACRODYNIA*.

DENI (Lat.), adj. pl. De²(da)/ni²(ne). Arranged in tens. [a, 24.]

DENIDATION, n. De-ni-da²/shu²n. From *de priv.*, and *nidus*, a nest. The process by which the superficial portion of the mucous membrane of the body of the uterus, after having become tumid and succulent (fit to form a nest for the fertilized ovum) during menstruation, is said to be disintegrated and cast off.

DENIGRATION, n. De-ni-gra²/shu²n. Gr., *μελασμός*. Lat., *denigratio* (from *denigrare*, to blacken). Ger., *Schwärzung*. A

blackening, also the state of having become black. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DENIS-SUR-LOIRE (Fr.), n. De²n-e-su^r-lwa³r. A place near Blois, in the department of Loir-et-Cher, France, where there is a mineral spring called *Fontaine de Médicis*. [L, 105.]

DENITRATION, n. The process of withdrawing nitric acid from a chemical compound. [B.]

DENTRIFY, v. tr. De-nit^ri²-fi. To deprive of nitrogen. ["Drugg. Circ. and Chem. Gaz.," June, 1883, p. 91 (B).]

DENS (Lat.), n. m. De²n²(dans). Gen., *dent*'is. Gr., δένσος. Fr., *dent*. Ger., *Zahn*. A tooth, also a structure in the form of a tooth. [a, 24.]—**D. acutus**, **D. adversus**. Fr., *dent incisiveur*. Ger., *Schneidezahn*. An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. angularis**. A canine tooth. [L.]—**Dentes apparentes** [Corti]. **Dentes habenulæ**. The so-called teeth found in that portion of the habenula perforata of Corti's organ which is called the zona denticulata, and which extends from the crista spiralis to the outer end of Corti's organ. [F.]—**D. bicuspidatus**, **D. bicuspis**. A bicuspid tooth. [L, 115.]—**D. buccalis**. A premolar tooth. [L, 115.]—**Dentes buccalis externus**. The posterior bicuspid tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. buccalis internus**. The anterior bicuspid tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. caballinus**. The *Hyoxyamus niger*. [B, 88, 200.]—**D. canalliculatus**. A canalliculate tooth. [L, 14.]—**D. caninus**. A canine tooth. [L, 115.]—**D. canis**. See *ERYTHRIONUM d. canis*.—**D. columellaris**. A canine tooth. [L, 94.]—**Dentes complicati**. See *Complicated TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes cranteræ**. See *Wisdom TEETH*.—**D. ctenis**. An incisor tooth. [L, 50.]—**Dentes cuneati**. The wedge-shaped dental plates of certain fishes. [L, 14.]—**D. cuspidati**. See *D. caninus*.—**Dentes decidui**. See *Deciduous TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. dichaster**. An incisor tooth. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**D. elephantis**. Ivory; the tusk of *Elephas indicus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. elephantis petrefactus**. An old name for fossil ivory. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**D. epistrophei**, **D. epistropheos**. The odontoid process of the axis. [L, 115, 175.]—**Dentes equi hippopotami** (seu marini). See *Dentes HIPPOPOTAMI*.—**Dentes fibrillarum lentis**. Tooth-like processes found upon the lateral faces of the fibres of the crystalline lens. [L, 7.]—**D. gelassinus**. An incisor tooth. [L, 50.]—**D. gomphius**. A molar tooth. [L, 50.]—**Dentes graniformes**. Small, thickly studded teeth which give a granular appearance to the jaws. [L, 14.]—**Dentes hippopotami**. See *Dentes HIPPOPOTAMI*.—**D. incisivus** (seu incisor). An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. incisivus externus**. A lateral incisor tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. incisivus internus**. A middle incisor tooth. [L, 304.]—**Dentes infantiles** (seu lactei). See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes lamelliformes**. See *Dental PLATES*.—**Dentes lanarii**. See *Canine TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. leonis**. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 5, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. molaris**. A molar tooth. [L.]—**D. molaris anterior**. A premolar tooth. [L, 135.]—**D. molaris externus**. A wisdom tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. molaris internus**. The first molar tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. molaris major**. See *D. molaris*.—**D. molaris medius**. The second molar tooth. [L, 304.]—**D. molaris minor**. See *D. molaris anterior*.—**D. molaris posterior** (seu vernus). See *D. molaris*.—**D. merdens**. A canine tooth. [L.]—**D. multicuspidatus**. See *D. molaris*.—**D. ocularis**. A canine tooth. [L.]—**D. opsigonus**. A wisdom tooth. [L, 50.]—**Dentes pectinati**. See *Pectinate TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes permanentes**. See *Permanent TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. præmolaris**. A premolar tooth. [L, 115.]—**Dentes primores**. See *Incisor TEETH* and *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes raduliformes**. See *Rasp TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. sapientia**. A wisdom tooth. [L, 115.]—**Dentes scalprarii**. Chisel-shaped teeth. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1839, p. 15 (L).]—**D. sectorius**. An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. serotinus**. See *Wisdom TEETH*.—**Dentes setiformes**. See *Setiform TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes simplices**. See *Simple TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**Dentes solidi**. See *Simple TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. sophonister**, **D. sophonistus**, **D. sophonreticus**. A wisdom tooth. [L, 50.]—**D. spurius**. A premolar tooth. [L.]—**Dentes tardivi**, **D. tardivus**. A wisdom tooth. [L, 135.]—**Dentes temporarii**. See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. tomicus**. An incisor tooth. [L.]—**Dentes unicornu**. Fragments of the tooth of the *Monodon monoceros*, or, according to some pharmacopœias, of the *Rhinoceros indicus*. [B, 88 (a, 21).]—**Dentes villiformes**. See *Villiform TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).

DENSATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²n-sa(sa³)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *densatio*'is. Gr., πύκνωσις. See *CONDENSATION*.

DENSE, adj. De²ns. Gr., πυκνός. Lat., *densus*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *dicht*. It., Sp., *denso*. Having the constituent parts or the molecules close together and compact; of roots, branches, leaves, or flowers, numerous and crowded together. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DENSIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. De²ns-i²-flo^r'u^s(ru⁴s). From *densus*, dense, and *flos*, a flower. Fr., *densiflore*. Ger., *dichtblüthig*. Having numerous flowers crowded together. [a, 24.]

DENSIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. De²ns-i²-fol(i²)i²-u^s(u⁴s). From *densus*, dense, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *densifolié*. Ger., *dichtblüthig*. Having dense leaves (a botanical species name). [B.]

DENSIMETER, n. De²ns-i²m'e²r-u^r. From *densus*, dense, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *densimètre*. Ger., *Dichtkeitsmesser*. A hydrometer or other similar instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids. [a, 24.]

DENSIMÈTRE (Fr.), n. Da²n³-se-matr. See *DENSIMETER*.—**D. de Rousseau**. An instrument employed in physiological research to determine the density of liquids. It consists of a Beaumé areometer provided at the top of the tube with a little capsule intended to receive 1 cubic centimetre of the liquid, the density of which is to be ascertained and so graduated that the degree of submersion into water indicates the degree of density. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DENSIMETRIC, adj. De²ns-i²-me²t'ri²k. Pertaining to the use of the densimeter (see *D. ANALYSIS*).

DENSIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. De²ns-i²-ro²st'ri²s. From *densus*, dense, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *densirostre*. Ger., *dickschnabellig*. Having a thick beak. [L.]

DENSITY, n. De²ns-i²t-i². Gr., πυκνότης. Lat., *densitas*. Fr., *densité*. Ger., *Dichtigkeit*. It., *densità*. Sp., *densidad*. 1. In physics and chemistry, the relative weight of a substance as compared with that of some other substance of equal bulk. 2. The quality of being dense. [a, 24.]—**Electrical d.** See *Electrical INTENSITY*.—**Vapor d.** Ger., *Dampfdichte*. The specific gravity of a vapor. [B, 8 (a, 24).]

DENT (Fr.), n. Da²n². See *TOOTH*.—**D's agrégées**. Compound teeth; those made up apparently of a number of smaller teeth. [L, 158.]—**D. angulaire**. A canine tooth. [L.]—**D's à venin**. See *Poison FANGS*.—**D. barréc**. A molar tooth, especially one having the roots curved and converging. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D's bicortiquées**. Teeth which have a more or less complete investment of both cement and enamel. [L, 158.]—**D's bruyeuxes**. Teeth having a large grinding surface. [L, 158.]—**D's caduques**. See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's cardinales**. The principal teeth of the hinge of a bivalve shell. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. carnassière**. A canine tooth. [L.]—**D's composées**. Compound teeth; those of which the dentin and enamel form interior folds, as it were, so that a cross-section of the tooth cuts them several times. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. conoïde**. A canine tooth. [L.]—**D's cortiquées**. Teeth having an external covering of cement only. [L, 158.]—**D. crantere**. A wisdom tooth. [L.]—**D. cunéiforme**. An incisor tooth. [L.]—**D. cuspidé**, **D. cuspidée**. A canine tooth. [L, 158.]—**D's cystogénètes**. Teeth which are developed within a vesicle. [L, 158.]—**D. de brebis**. The *Lathyrus sativus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D's de cheval marin**. See *Dentes HIPPOPOTAMI*.—**D. de chien**. The *Dentalium dentalis* and the *Erythronium dens canis*. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 105.]—**D's de lait**. See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's de licorne**. See *Dentes unicornu*.—**D. de lion**. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D's demi-composées**. Semi-compound teeth; those of which the alternate folds of dentin and enamel penetrate only to a certain depth, as in ruminants. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D's de remplacement**. See *Second TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D. de sagesse**. A wisdom tooth. [L.]—**D's de septans**. The permanent teeth. [L, 7.]—**D's d'hippopotame**. See *Dentes HIPPOPOTAMI*.—**D's emailées**. Teeth covered with enamel only. [L, 158.]—**D's en cardes**. See *Rasp TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's en crochets**. Conical and recurved hook-like teeth. [L, 158.]—**D's en râpe**. See *Rasp TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's en velours**. See *Villiform TEETH*.—**D's fausses molaires**. The premolar teeth. [L, 158.]—**D's fossiculées**. Teeth in which the dentin and enamel are so arranged that when the crown is worn the enamel is in separate masses, divided from each other by dentin. [L, 158.]—**D's gynnosome**. Teeth the principal portion of which are not invested with a covering of cement or enamel. [L, 158.]—**D's lacérantes**. Strong and large teeth adapted to tearing, e. g., the canines of the dog. [L, 158.]—**D. machelière**. A molar tooth. [L, 158.]—**D. multicuspidée**. See *DENS multicuspidatus*.—**D's oculaires**, **D's œil lières**. See *Canine TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's palatines**. See *Palatine TEETH*.—**D's pectinées**. See *Pectinate TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's phanérogénètes**. Teeth which are not developed within a vesicle, but upon or near the surface of a mucous membrane. [L, 158.]—**D's pharyngiennes**. See *Pharyngeal TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's prehensibles**. See *Prehensile TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's premaxillaires**. See *Incisor TEETH*.—**D's primitives**. See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's principales**. See *Principal TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's râpées**. See *Rasp TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's rubanées**. Teeth in which the alternate layers of cement and dentin are placed vertically. [L, 158.]—**D's scéatrices**. Teeth terminating in a cutting edge. [L, 158.]—**D's simples**. See *Simple TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's stéganomes**. Teeth which have an outer investment of enamel or cement, or both. [L, 158.]—**D's temporaires**. See *Milk TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).—**D's vomériennes**. See *Vomerine TEETH* (under *TOOTH*).

DENTAGOGUM (Lat.), n. n. De²nt-a²g(a³g)-og-u³m(u⁴m). From *dens*, a tooth, and ἀγαν, to bring. A forceps or other instrument for extracting teeth. [E.]

DENTAGRA (Lat.), n. f. De²nt'a²g(a³g)-ra³. From *dens*, a tooth, and ἀγρα, a seizure. 1. Toothache. 2. See *DENTAGOGUM*. [E.]

DENTAIRE (Fr.), adj. Da²n²-ta²r. See *DENTAL*; as a n., see *DENTARIA*.—**D. à cinq feuilles**. See *DENTARIA digitata*.—**D. pennée**. See *DENTARIA heptaphyllos*.—**Petite d.** See *DENTARIA digitata*.

DENTAL, adj. De²nt'a²l. Lat., *dentalis*, *dentarius*. Fr., *dentaire*. Ger., *zu den Zähnen gehörig*. It., *dentale*. Sp., *d.* Pertaining to the teeth; as a n. in the pl., letters which are pronounced chiefly with the teeth, such as *d*, *t*, and *n*. [L.]

DENTALE (Fr.), n. Da²n²-ta²l. The *Dentalium elephantinum*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. des officines**. The *Dentalium dentale*. [B, 88.]

DENTALES (Lat.), **DENTALIA** (Lat.), n's m. and n. pl. De²nt-a(a³)-lez(las)-li²-a³. Ger., *Zahnpurpurschnecken*. 1. The *Dentalium entale* and the *Dentalium dentale* and their shell; formerly used in pharmacy as a source of lime. [B, 119, 180 (a, 24).] 2. (Applying to the 2d term only) a family of the *Cirrobranchiata*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1841, p. 74 (L).]

DENTALIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²n-ta²l(ta³)i²d-a³. A sub-order of the *Scaphopoda*. The *Dentaliade*, or *Dentalidae*, are the tooth-shells; a family of the *Holostomata* and of the *Solenocoelæ*. The *Dentaliidae* are a family of the *Solenocoelæ*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1882, p. 656 (L); L, 147, 228, 353.]

DENTALIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²nt-a(a³)li²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *dentale*. Ger., *Zahnschnecke*, *Meerzahn*. A genus of the *Dentaliidae*; used anciently as a remedy for angina and gout, also as an ingredient of ointments; the shells were a source of lime. [A, 325

(a, 21); B, 200 (a, 21).—**D. dentale**. A European species the shells of which constituted the *dentalia* of the old pharmacists. [B, 180.]—**D. entale**. A European species the shells of which, called *entalia*, were formerly official. [B, 180.]

DENTALOSTEOM (Ger.), n. De²nt-a³/o²st-a-om. See ODon-
TOMA.

DENTAPHONE, n. De²nt/a³-fon. From *dens*, a tooth, and φωνή, a sound or voice. An instrument devised for improving the hearing power of the deaf. It consists of a box open in front, like a watch-case, which contains a plate capable of vibrating, to which is attached a short cord. By catching the cord with the teeth, the plate becomes tense, and sound-waves, falling upon it, are conducted through the bones of the head to the labyrinth. [F, 34.]

DENTARIA (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-a(a³)/ri²-a³. From *dens*, a tooth from the tooth-like projections of the rhizome. Fr., *dentaire*. Ger., *Zahnwurzel*, *Zahnwurzel*. Pepper-root, toothwort; a genus of the *Cruciferae*, closely allied to *Cardamine*, said to be carminative. [B, 19, 34, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. bulbifera**. Fr., *dentaire bulbifère*. Ger., *zwiebeltragende Zahnwurzel*. Coral-root, tooth-cress, tooth-violet. Its roots were formerly official as *radix dentariae minoris*, and were used in the colic of children and in dysentery. In Russia the inhabitants of the Irkutsk are said to employ the root in epilepsy and convulsions. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. digitata**. Fr., *petite dentaire*, *dentaire digitée* (ou à cinq feuilles). An Alpine species. It has been used in children's colic and in diarrhoea. [B, 119, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. diphylla**. A North American species having a long, large root-stock of a pungent, aromatic taste, used, when dried, as a substitute for mustard. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. enneaphylla**. A species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *D. digitata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. glabra**. The *Turritis glabra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. glandulosa**. An Alpine species, having properties like those of *D. digitata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. heptaphylla**. Fr., *dentaire pennée*. An Alpine species, sometimes used like *D. digitata*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. major**. 1. The *Lathraea squamaria*. 2. The *Plumbago europaea*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**D. minor**. See *D. bulbifera*.—**D. pentaphylla**. Fr., *dentaire à cinq feuilles*. See *D. digitata*.—**D. pinnata**. See *D. heptaphylla*.—**D. polyphylla**, **D. trifolia**. Alpine species, with properties similar to those of *D. bulbifera*, like which in Europe the *D. trifolia* was once used. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DENTARIUS (Lat.), adj. De²nt-a(a³)/ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Dental; as a n., a dentist. [E.]

DENTARPAGA (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-a³rp/a³-ga³. From *dens*, a tooth, and ἀπαγῆ, a robber. See DENTAGRA.

DENTARY, adj. De²nt/a-ri². Lat., *dentarius*. Fr., *dentaire*. Dental; as a n., see **D. BONE**. [L.]

DENTATA (Lat.), n. De²nt-a(a³)-ta³. The axis. [L, 84.]

DENTATE (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²nt-a(a³)/te(a³-e²). Fr., *dentées*. A family of the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 180.]

DENTATE, **DENTATED**, adj's. De²nt/at, -at-e²d. Lat., *dentatus*. Fr., *denté*. Ger., *gezähnt*. It., *dentato*. Sp., *dentado*. Provided with teeth, notched along the edge. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 1 (a, 24).]

DENTATION, n. De²nt-a/shu³n. The formation of a toothed margin (in leaves, etc.). [a, 24.]

DENTATO-ANGULATE, adj. De²nt-ta³/to-a²n²/gu²-at. Having a toothed margin divided into angles (said of leaves). [a, 24.]

DENTATO-CILIATE, adj. De²nt-at³/o-si²/i²-at. Lat., *dentatus ciliatus*. Having the margin dentate and fringed, or tipped with hairs (in leaves). [L, 56.]

DENTATO-CRENATE, adj. De²nt-at³/o-kre²n²/at. Scalloped and toothed (said of the margin of leaves). [a, 24.]

DENTATO-SERRATE, adj. De²nt-at³/o-se²r²/at. Having teeth like a saw, sharp and far apart (said of leaves). [a, 24.]

DENTATO-SINUATE, adj. De²nt-ta³/to-sin²/u²-at. Having margins scalloped and slightly toothed. [a, 24.]

DENTATUS (Lat.), adj. De²nt-a(a³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). See DENTATE.

DENT-DE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. Da³n²-d²/she a³n². The *Erythronium dens canis*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-d.-c. blanc**. The *Cordia mirabiliflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DENT-DE-LION (Fr.), n. Da³n²-d²/le-o³n². The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Extrait de d.-d.-l.** See **Extractum TARAXACI**.

DENTECULAI, n. An African plant, probably one of the *Cucurbitaceae*, of which the fruit resembles an orange and has an agreeable, vanilla-like odor and a hard rind. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DENTE LAIRE (Fr.), n. Da³n²-te²-la³/r. See DENTELLARIA.—**D. de Ceylan**. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. d'Europe**. The *Plumbago europaea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. grimpante**. The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. rose**. The *Plumbago rosea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. sarmentose**. The *Plumbago sarmentosa* and the *Plumbago scandens*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 173 (a, 24).]

DENTELATION, n. De²nt-e²-a/shu³n. The condition of being notched or provided with tooth-like processes. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1848, p. 100 (L).]

DENTELÉ (Fr.), adj. Da³n²-te²-la. See SERRATED; as a n., a serratus muscle.—**Grand d.** See SERRATUS *magnus*.—**Petit d. antérieur**. See PECTORALIS *minor*.—**Petits d's postérieurs**. The serratus posticus superior and the serratus posticus inferior muscles. [L, 31.]—**Petit d. postérieur et inférieur**. See SERRATUS *posticus inferior*.—**Petit d. postérieur et supérieur**. See SERRATUS *posticus superior*.

DENTELLA (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-te²-la³. Fr., *dentelle*. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*, tribe *Hedyotideae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. repens**.

A species indigenous to the East Indies, used in cutaneous diseases and in wounds. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DENTELLARIA (Lat.), n. f. De²n-te²-la(a³)/ri²-a³. Fr., *dentellaire*. Ger., *Bleiwurz*. The genus *Plumbago*, and especially the *Plumbago europaea*. The *Dentellariaceae* (Fr., *dentellariées*) are: of Reichenbach (1828), a division of the *Plumbaginaceae*, comprising *Plumbago*, *Vogelia*, and *Thela*, and in 1841 a subdivision of the *Plumbaginaceae*, comprising *Plumbago*, *Ceratostigma*, and *Vogelia*. The *Dentellariaceae* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Plumbaginaceae*, consisting of *Plumbago*. [B, 5, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DENTELURES (Fr.), n. pl. Da³n²-te²-u³-r. Lat., *serraturae*. An assemblage of teeth like those of a saw. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 43.]

DENTEROBON (Ar.), n. The *Smyrniun olusatrum*. [B, 88.]

DENTICEPS (Lat.), n. m. De²nt²/se²ps/ke²ps. Gen., *denticeps*. From *dens*, a tooth, and *capere*, to take hold of. A tooth-forceps. [L.]

DENTICIDE (Fr.), adj. Da³n²-te-sed. Notched, denticulated. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DENTICLE, n. De²nt²/i-c²l. Lat., *denticulus* (dim. of *dens*, a tooth). Fr., *denticule*. Ger., *Zähnchen*. A small tooth-like process. [L, 294.]—**Dermal d's**. The tooth-like spines found on the skin of many animals (e. g., the shark). [L, 210.]

DENTICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. De²nt²-i²-ko²l²/li²s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *denticolle*. Ger., *zahnhälsig*. Having the neck or body dentate. [L, 41, 180.]

DENTICORNIS (Lat.), adj. De²nt²-i²-ko²rn²/i²s. From *dens*, a tooth, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *denticorne*. Ger., *zahnhörig*. Having dentated horns or antennae. [L, 41, 180.]

DENTICULATE, **DENTICULATED**, adj's. De²nt²-i²-k²/u²-l, -at-e²d. Lat., *denticulatus*. Fr., *denticulé*. Ger., *gezähnt*. Having very fine teeth (said of leaves).

DENTICULATION, n. De²nt²-i²-k²-u²-l/shu³n. The state of being denticulate. [L, 50.]

DENTICULE (Fr.), n. Da³n²-te-ku³l. See DENTICLE.

DENTICULÉ (Fr.), adj. Da³n²-te-ku³-la. See DENTICULATE.

DENTICULUS (Lat.), n. m. De²nt²-i²-k²/u²(u³)-lu³s(lu⁴s). See DENTICLE.

DENTIDUCUS (Lat.), **DENTIDUCUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. De²nt²-i²-du²k(duk²)/u³m(u⁴m), -u³s(u⁴s). From *dens*, a tooth, and *ducere*, to draw. A tooth-forceps. [E.]

DENTIENS (Lat.), adj. De²n²/shi²(ti²)-e²nz(ans). Gen., *dentientis*. Teething; as a n., a teething child.

DENTIER (Fr.), n. Da³n²-te-a. A set of artificial teeth.—**D. double**. A set of upper and lower false teeth joined together with a spring. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. simple**. One row of artificial teeth, either upper or lower, mounted on a single piece. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DENTIFICATION, n. De²nt²-i²-fi²-ka³/shu³n. From *dens*, a tooth, and *facere*, to make. See DENTITION.

DENTIFORM, adj. De²nt²-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *dentiformis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dentiforme*. Ger., *zahnförmig*. Having the form of a tooth or of teeth. [L, 180.]

DENTIFRICE, n. De²nt²-i²-fri²s. Lat., *dentifricium* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *fricare*, to polish). Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Zahnmittel*, *Zahnpulver*. A powder or other substance to be used in cleansing the teeth and gums. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DENTIFRICIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²nt²-i²-fri²s(fri²k²/i²-u³m(u⁴m)). See DENTIFRICE.—**D. absorbens**. See PONDRE *dentifrice absorbant*.—**D. acidulum** [Fr. Cod.]. See PONDRE *dentifrice acide*.—**D. alcalinum** [Fr. Cod.]. See PONDRE *dentifrice alcaline*.

DENTIFRICIUS (Lat.), adj. De²nt²-i²-fri²s(fri²k²/i²-u³s(u⁴s)). Serving to cleanse the teeth. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DENTIGEROUS, adj. De²nt²-i²-ger²-u³s. Lat., *dentigerus* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *gerere*, to bear). Fr., *dentigère*. Ger., *zahntragend*. Containing, producing, or furnished with teeth. [L, 41, 343.] Cf. **D. cyst**.

DENTILAVE, n. De²nt²-i²-lav. From *dens*, a tooth, and *lavare*, to wash. A lotion for the teeth. [L, 56, 73.]

DENTILE, n. De²nt²-i². See DENTICLE.

DENTILLARIA (Lat.), n. f. De²n-ti²-la(la³)/ri²-a³. The *Plumbago europaea*. [B, 180.]

DENTIN, n. De²nt²/i²n. Lat., *dentinum*. Fr., *dentine*. Ger., *D*. The principal part of the hard substance of the teeth. It forms an investment for the tooth pulp and is itself covered on the exposed part of the tooth by enamel, and on the implanted part by cement. It is composed of a solid matrix impregnated with salts of calcium, thus resembling compact bone, and is traversed by a multitude of spirally twisted tubes, the dental canals, which extend approximately directly from the pulp cavity to the cement or to the enamel. Each canalculus is lined by a resisting membrane (membrane of Neumann) and contains a protoplasmic process (dental fibre) from one of the odontoblasts lining the pulp cavity. [J, 26, 32, 35, 42.]—**D. knorpel** (Ger.). The dental matrix. [L, 332.]—**D. of repair** [Salter]. A deposit of d. which takes place upon the inner surface of d. when its outer surface becomes denuded of the enamel or cement. [L, 142.]—**D. röhrechen** (Ger.). See **DENTAL CANALS**.—**D. zellen** (Ger.). See **DENTAL CELLS**.—**Gano-d.** A variety of non-vascular d. found upon the surface of teeth, analogous to enamel. [L, 14.]—**Labyrinth-d.** A variety which consists of a central column from which radiate a number of vertical plates which pass to the periphery of the tooth, after dividing and subdividing in a highly complicated manner. [L, 14.]—**Osteo-d.** That variety of d. in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the dental canals, and contains stellate cells like those of bone. [L, 14.]—**Plieo-d.** D. which is arranged in

folds radiating from the centre. [L, 14].—**Unvascular d.** That variety of d. which contains no blood-vessels. [L, 14].—**Vascular d.** That variety of d. which contains blood-vessels. [L, 14].—**Vitro-d.** See *Gano-d.*

DENTINAL, adj. De²nt¹/i²n-a²l. Pertaining to dentin.

DENTINE, n. De²nt/en. See **DENTIN**.—**Artificial d.** A substance produced by the employment of calcium lacto-phosphate over exposed dentinal pulps. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxvi (a, 21).]—**D. vasculaire** (Fr.), **Vaso-d.** (Fr.). See **Vascular DENTIN**.

DENTINIFICATION, n. De²nt-i²n-i-fi²-ka²/shun. Fr., d. Ger., *Dentinbildung*. The formation of dentin. The process is in general similar to the ossification of bone, except that there is no preliminary calcification. [J.]

DENTINOID, adj. De²nt/i²n-oid. Fr. *dentinoïde*. Ger., *Dentinoïd*. Resembling dentin; as a n., a hard swelling which occurs in the matrix of a tooth at the period of its formation. [A, 396 (a, 21).]

DENTIPES (Lat.), adj. De²nt/i²-pez(pas). From *dens*, a tooth, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *dentipède*. Ger., *zahnfüssig*. Having dentate feet or legs. [L, 41, 180.]

DENTIPHONE (Fr.), n. Da³n²-te-fo-n. See **DENTAPHONE**.

DENTIPOROUS, adj. De²n-ti²p'o²-ru²s. Lat., *dentiporus* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *πóρος*, a channel). Fr., *dentipore*. Provided with pores one edge of which is prominent and dentated. [L, 180.]

DENTIROSTRATE, adj. De²nt-i²-ro²st²/rat. From *dens*, a tooth, and *rostrum*, a beak. Having the edges of the beak notched. The *Dentirostres* are a family of the *Passeres*. [L, 180.]

DENTISCALPIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²nt-i²-ska²l(ska³l)/pi²-u²m-(u⁴m). From *dens*, a tooth, and *scalpere*, to scrape. Ger., *Zahnkratzer*. Syn.: *odontoglyphum*. An instrument for cleansing the teeth. [A, 322; L, 94 (a, 21).]

DENTIST, n. De²nt/i²st. Fr., *dentiste*. Ger., *Zahnarzt*. It., Sp., *dentista*. A practitioner of dentistry.

DENTISTRY, n. De²nt/i²st-ri². That department of surgery which relates to the diseases, injuries, irregularities, etc., of the teeth, also to their preservation.

DENTITION, n. De²nt-i²shu²n. Lat., *dentitio*. Fr., d. Ger., *Gebiss* (1st def.), *Zähnen* (2d def.). 1. The system of teeth possessed by an animal. 2. The eruption of the teeth. [L.] Cf. **DENTAL FORMULA**.—**Aerodont d.** A variety in which the teeth lie on the free upper border of the jaw. [L, 294].—**Deciduous d.** See **FIRST d.**—**D. première** (Fr.). See **FIRST d.**—**First d.** Lat., *dentitio prima*. Ger., *Milchgebiss*. The first set of teeth; those appearing during the first two years of life and entirely replaced by the second or permanent d. The first d. in man consists of twenty teeth, ten in the upper and ten in the lower jaw.—**Milk d.** See **FIRST d.**—**Permanent d.** See **SECOND d.**—**Pleurodont d.** A variety in which the teeth are fused to the inner side of the lower jaw. [L, 294].—**Second d.** Lat., *dentitio secunda*. Fr., d. *seconde*. Ger., *bleibendes Gebiss*. The second set of teeth; those which replace the temporary ones or are superadded to them, but which are themselves never replaced. The second d. is complete before the thirtieth year of life, and consists of thirty-two teeth, sixteen in the upper and sixteen in the lower jaw. [J.]—**Thecodont d.** A variety in which the teeth are lodged in alveoli. [L, 294.]

DENTITIS (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *dentit'idios* (-is). See **ODONTITIS**.

DENTOILETTA, n. De²nt-wa³-le²t'a². A dental mirror for enabling persons to examine their own teeth. “It consists of a small hand mirror and a mouth mirror, both mounted on ball-and-socket joints, and attached to the same handle, the distance between the mirrors being such that the light is focused upon the small one.” [“Lancet,” Dec. 21, 1889, p. 1292.]

DENTO-LINGUAL, adj. De²nt-o-li²n²gwa²l. Lat., *dento-lingualis* (from *dens*, a tooth, and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., d. Pertaining to the tongue or the lingual nerve and the teeth. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DENTOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. De²nt-o-loj(lo²g)/i²-a². See **ODONTOLOGY**.

DENTO-MENTONNIÈRE (Fr.), adj. Da³n²-to-ma³n²-ton-ne-e²r. Pertaining to the teeth and the chin. [L, 150.]

DENTO-NASAL, adj. De²nt/o-na²/sa²l. From *dens*, a tooth, and *nasus*, the nose. Pertaining to the nose and the teeth. [L, 150.]

DENTO-SPINAL, adj. De²nt/o-spin²/a²l. From *dens*, a tooth, and *spina*, the spine. Pertaining to the teeth and the nasal spine. [L, 150.]

DENTURE, n. De²nt/u²r. Fr., d. Ger., *Zahnreihe*. It., *dentata*. The order in which teeth are arranged. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DENUATION, n. De-nu²d-a²/shu²n. Lat., *denuatio*. Fr., *dénudation*. Ger., *Bloslegung*. The act or process of depriving a part of its covering. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉNUTRITION (Fr.), n. Da-nu⁶-tre-se-o²n². A wasting of an organized body. [Gautier (a, 18).]

DEOBRUENT, adj. De-o²b²/stru²-e²nt. Gr., *ἀνασρωτικός*, *ἐκφρακτικός*. Lat., *deobstruens* (from *de* priv., and *obstruere*, to obstruct). Having the property of remedying obstruction (of the various channels of the body).

DÉODAR (Fr.), n. Da-o-da²r. The *Cedrus deodara*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉODARINE (Fr.), n. Da-o-da²-ren. The commercial name of a mixture of hydrocarbons derived from petroleum. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DEODORANT, adj. De-o²/do²-r-a²nt. Having the property of deodorizing.

DEODORIZED, adj. De-o²/dor-lized. Deprived of odors, especially of foul odors arising from impurities. [L, 56 (a, 21).]

DEONALA, n. The *Lobelia nicotianæ folia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DEOPERCULATE, adj. De-o²-pu²/rk²/ul-at. Lat., *deoperculatus* (from *de* priv., and *operculum*, a cover). Without an operculum (said of mosses). [L, 180.]

DEOPPILANT, adj. De-o²p²/i²-a²nt. See **DEOBRUENT**.

DEOXIDATION, n. De-o²x-id-a²/shu²n. Reduction from the state of an oxide. [a, 27.]

DEOXYGENATION, n. De-ox-i²-je²-n-a²/shu²n. The process of depriving of oxygen. [a, 27.]

DEPASCENS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pa²s(pa²s)/se²nz(kans). From *depassere*, to eat up. See **PHAGEDÆNIC**.

DEPAUPERATE, adj. De-pa²p²/u²-r-at. Lat., *depauperatus*. Having some organ less perfectly developed than belongs to the class, like the scales of a cyperaceous plant when it produces no flower. [a, 24.]

DEPENDENT, adj. De-pe²nd²-e²nt. Lat., *dependens*. Fr., *dépendant*. Hanging down. [a, 24.]

DEPERDITIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pu²rd(pe²rd)-i²sh(i²t)/i²-o. Gen., *deperdition'is*. From *deperdere*, to shed. Fr., *déperdition*. 1. Abortion. [A, 325 (a, 21).] 2. Excessive loss of tissue. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉPÉRISSEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-pa-res-ma³n². Decay. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEPHLEGMATEUR (Fr.), n. Da-fle²g-ma³-tu²r. That part of a distilling apparatus which is so arranged as to receive the vapors of various compounds that may be condensed at successively lower and lower temperatures. [A, 388 (a, 21).]

DEPHLEGMATION, n. De-fle²g-ma³/shu²n. Fr., *déphlegmation*. Ger., *Entwässerung*. The process of separating the aqueous parts of a liquid by distillation. [a, 27.]

DEPHLOGISTICATED, adj. De-flo²-ji²st²/ik-at-e²d. Fr., *dephlogistiqué*. Ger., *dephlogistisirt*. Deprived of phlogiston (q. v.). [a, 27.]

DEPILATION, n. De²p-i²-a²/shu²n. Lat., *depilatio* (from *depilare*, to pluck out hair). Fr., *dépilation*. Ger., *Enthaarung*. The operation of removing hairs from the body.

DEPILATORY, n. De-pi²/a²t-o-ri². Lat., *depilatorium*. Fr., *dépilatoire*. Ger., *Haarzerstörungsmittel*. It., *deplatorio*. Sp., *atanguia*. An agent for removing hairs chemically. [L, 56, 94 (a, 21).]—**Böttger's d.** See **SOLUTION OF CALCIUM SULPHIDE**.—**Boudet's d.** A mixture of 3 parts of sodium hydrosulphate and 10 each of powdered quicklime and starch. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Cazenave's d.** A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of sodium carbonate, 5 of lime, and 40 of lard. [B, 98 (a, 21).]—**Colley's d.** A preparation made by evaporating to a proper consistence a mixture of 30 parts of quicklime, 4 each of potassium nitrate and sulphur, 125 of lye, and 12 of orpiment. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**Delacroix's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of quicklime, 30 of pulverized gum, and 2 of orpiment. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**D. of the Turks.** See **RUSMA des Turcs**.—**Martin's d.** See **SOLUTION OF CALCIUM SULPHIDE**.—**Plenck's d.** A mixture of 1 part of powdered arsenic trisulphide, 10 parts of starch, and 16 parts of lime, made into a thin paste with water at the time of using. [L, 77 (a, 14).]—**Révill's d.** A mixture of 20 grammes of calcium sulphide, 20 drops of essence of lemon, and 10 grammes each of glycerite of starch and starch. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

DEPILOUS, adj. De²p/i²-u²s. Gr., *ἀτριξ*, *μαδαρός*. Lat., *depilis* (from *de* priv., and *pilus*, hair). Without hair. [A, 325; L, 56 (a, 21).]

DÉPLACEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-pla³s-ma³n². See **DISPLACEMENT**.

DEPLANATE, adj. De²p/a²n-at. Lat., *deplanatus* (from *deplanare*, to level). Fr., *aplani*. Ger., *abgefacht*. Flattened, made even. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

DÉPLÂTRAGE (Fr.), n. Da-pla³-tra²zh. The process of reducing the proportion of sulphate of potassium in wine that has been subjected to *plâtrage* (q. v.). [Blarez, “Rev. d'hyg. et police sanit.,” Aug., 1882, p. 650; “Rev. d. sci. méd.,” Jan., 1885, p. 152.]

DEPLETION, n. De-ple²/shu²n. Lat., *depletio* (from *deplere*, to empty). Fr., *dépétion*. Ger., *Ausleerung*. It., *deplezione*. Sp., *depleción*. Lit., an emptying; a withdrawal of an animal fluid, particularly the blood.

DEPLETIVE, **DEPLETORY**, adj's. De²p/le²-i²v, -o-ri². Fr., *dépétif*. Ger., *entleerend*. It., Sp., *depletivo*. Tending to or causing depletion. [L, 73.]

DEPLORATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-plor-a(a³)/tu²s(tu⁴s). Overcome by disease. [Hippocrates (A, 325 [a, 21]).]

DEPLUMATE, adj. De-plu²m/at. Lat., *deplumis*, *deplumatus* (from *de* priv., and *pluma*, a feather). Fr., *déplumé*. Ger., *ungefedert*. Bare of feathers. [L, 343.]

DEPLUMATION, n. De-plu²m-a³/shu²n. Fr., *déplumation*. Ger., *Entfederung*. 1. The stripping or falling off of plumes or feathers. 2. Shedding of the eyelashes. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEPOLARIZATION, n. De-pol-a²r-i²z-a²/shu²n. Fr., *dépolari-sation*. Ger., *Entpolarisierung*. It., *depolari-zazione*. Sp., *despolarización*. The act of destroying or preventing polarization; especially the act of annulling the effects of optical polarization by interposing a depolarizer (q. v.) between the polarizer and analyzer; also the act of preventing or annulling the polarization in a galvanic battery, as by the amalgamation of the zinc plates, or, in the two-fluid batteries, by the interposition of a porous diaphragm. [B.]

DEPOLARIZER, n. De-pol'a³r-iz-u⁶r. Fr., *depolarisateur*. An apparatus consisting of a plate formed from the section of the principal plane of a double refracting prism which, when interposed at any angle between the polarizing surface and the analyzer, refracts and resolves the polarized ray into ordinary and extraordinary rays which attain the analyzer in planes that are neither parallel nor perpendicular to its principal plane, and are therefore again refracted, the sum of the images of like name forming separate images which are individually transmitted. [A, 27.]

DEPOSIT, n. De-po²z-i²t. Lat., *depositum* (from *deponere*, to throw aside). Fr., *dépôt*. Ger., *Ablagerung*, *Niederschlag*. It., *deposito*. Sp., *deposito*. 1. Matter which is cast down from a liquid; a sediment. 2. Matter collected in any part of an organism, either normal or abnormal. [D.]

DEPOSITION, n. De²p-o-zi²sh'u³n. Gr., *κατάθεσις*. Lat., *depositio*. Fr., *déposition*. Ger., *Neiderlegen*. The formation of a deposit. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEPOSITIVE (Sir E. Wilson), adj. De-po²z-i²t-i²v. Exudative (said of inflammation of the skin when plastic lymph is exuded into its tissue). [L, 73.]

DÉPÔT (Fr.), n. Da-po. See DEPOSIT.—**D. laitoux**. Syn.: *engorgement laitoux*. A term applied by the older French writers to a supposed accumulation of milk in various parts of the body; probably inflammatory exudate.

DEPRAVATION, n. De²p-ra-va³shu³n. Lat., *depravatio* (from *depravare*, to impair). Fr., *dépravation*. Ger., *Verderben*, *Verderbniss*. Deterioration, especially of the secretions. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉPRÉDATEURS (Fr.), n. pl. Da-pra-da³-tu⁶r. See PRÆDONES.

DEPRENSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pre²-he²n(han)²/si²-o. Gen., *deprehensionis* (from *deprehendere*, to seize unawares). An old term for: 1. Catalepsy. 2. Diagnosis. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEPRESSANT, adj. De-pre²s'a²nt. Causing depression.

DEPRESSED, adj. De-pre²sd'. Lat., *depressus*. Fr., *déprimé*. Ger., *niedergedrückt*. It., *depresso*. Sp., *deprimido*. Affected with depression; in botany, pressed down (said of an organ flattened from above downward, such as a leaf the border of which is higher than the disc). [B, 1, 34, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DÉPRESSEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. Da-pre²s-u⁶r. See DEPRESSANT and DEPRESSOR.

DÉPRESSICAUDE (Fr.), adj. Da-pre²s-e-kod. From *deprimere*, to depress, and *cauda*, the tail. Having the tail flattened. [L, 41.]

DEPRESSICOLLIS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pre²s-si²-ko²/li²s. From *deprimere*, to depress, and *collum*, the neck. Fr., *dépressicollé*. Having the neck or corselet flattened. [L, 41, 180.]

DEPRESSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-pre²s'shi²(si²)-o. Gen., *depressionis*. See DEPRESSION.—**D. cataractæ**. Fr., *dépression* (ou *abaissement*) *de la cataracte*. Ger., *Niederdrücken des Staars*. It., *abbassamento della cataratta*. Sp., *deposición* (*ó abatimiento*) *de la catarata*. The old operation of couching, sinking, or depressing the lens with its capsule into the vitreous by pressing with a needle from above directly downward. The oldest operation of getting rid of an opaque lens, employed in the most remote times. [F.]—**D. cataractæ per scleroticam**. Depression or reinclination of the lens by a needle introduced through the sclera. [F.]—**D. uteri**. Inversion of the uterus. [A, 396 (a, 21).]

DEPRESSION, n. De-pre²s'yu³n. Lat., *depressio* (from *deprimere*, to depress). Fr., *dépression*. Ger., *D. Niederdrückung*. It., *depressione*. Sp., *depression*. 1. The act of depressing a part. 2. The state of being depressed, either physically (as of a fragment of the skull) or in the sense of a reduction of strength or of hopefulness. 3. In anatomy, a pit on a surface. [D; L, 41, 44.]—**Antero-lateral d.** The antero-lateral fissure of the spinal cord. [L, 38; K.]—**Auditory d.** Lat., *fossula velaris*. Ger., *Gehörgrube*. 1. An open d. in the velum of certain *Medusæ*, containing auditory cells. [L, 358.] 2. A d. of a thickened part of the epiblast marking the early stage of formation of the ear. [A. Thomson (H).]—**Crotaphyte d.** A d. in the squamosal bone of birds, lodging the muscles which close the jaws, and corresponding to the temporal fossa of man. [L, 221.]—**D. of a cataract**. See *Depressio cataractæ*.—**D. of the uterus**. Lat., *depressio uteri*. Ger., *Einstülpung der Gebärmutter*. The first stage of inversion of the organ.—**Digital d.** The descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. [L, 62; K.]—**Infrasternal d.** A d. at the lower end of the sternum, at the bottom of which lies the ensiform process. It is due to the prominence of the mesosternum and the seventh costal cartilages beyond the surface of the ensiform process. [G.]—**Interpeduncular d.** [Spitzka]. See *Interpeduncular space*.—**Mental d.** A state of melancholy. [D.]—**Nervous d.** Nervous debility.—**Vital d.** A lowered state of the powers of life.

DEPRESSOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-pre²s'so²r. Gen., *depressoris*. Fr., *dépresseur*, *abaisseur*. Ger., *Niederdrücker*. It., *depressore*. Sp., *depressor*. Syn.: *depressorium* (2d def.). 1. A muscle the action of which is to depress a part. 2. An instrument for depressing a part.—**D. alæ nasi**. Fr., *pinnaled radié*, *l'incisif mitoyen*, *myrtiforme*, *nasillard*, *maxillo-alvéoli-nasal*, *maxillo-alvéo-nasal*, *abaisseur de l'aile du nez* (ou *de l'angle du nez*). Ger., *Niederzieher der Nase*. A small muscle arising from the incisive fossa of the superior maxilla and inserted into the ala and septum of the nose. It has been described as a dilator and as a constrictor of the nose. [L, 31.]—**D. anguli oris**. Fr., *maxillo* (ou *sousmaxillo*) *labial*, *abaisseur de l'angle des lèvres*, *triangulaire du menton*. A muscle arising from the external oblique line of the inferior maxilla and inserted into the angle of the mouth. [L, 31, 332.]—**D. apicis maris**. See *D. septi mobilis narium*.—**D. auriculæ**. See STYLO-

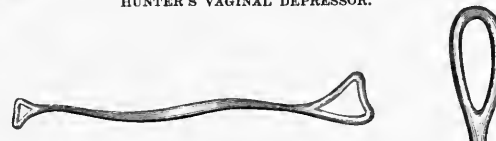
AURICULARIS.—**D. auris**. See PAROTIDO-AURICULARIS.—**D. brachio-stegorum**. In fishes, a muscle which arises from the lower end of the ceratohyal bone and is inserted into the inferior brachio-stegal ray. [L, 14.]—**D. cartilaginis arytænoideæ**. A bundle of muscular fibres which connects the crico-arytænoideus lateralis of one side with the arytænoideus obliquus of the other side. [L, 332.]—**D. cartilaginis arytænoideæ**. See ARYTÆNOIDEUS *rectus*.—**D. caudæ**. A muscle in certain birds which arises from the lower part of the middle line of the pelvis and is inserted into the inferior spines of the caudal vertebrae. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1842, p. 30 (L).]—**D. caudæ longus**. See SACRO-COCYGEUS.—**D. clitoridis**. See ERECTOR *clitoridis*.—**D. coccygis**. See *D. caudæ*.—**D. epiglottidis** [Merkel]. A band of muscular fibres which separates from the thyreo-arytæno-epiglotticus muscle, to be attached to the lateral margin of the epiglottic cartilage. [L, 31, 332.]—**D. glandulæ thyroideæ**. An anomalous muscle which arises from the thyreoid cartilage and is inserted into the posterior surface of the middle lobe of the thyreoid gland. [L, 332.]—**D. labii inferioris (proprius)**. Fr., *carre du menton*, *mento-ou mentonnier* *labial*, *abaisseur de la lèvre inférieure*. A muscle which arises from the inferior maxilla near the symphysis, and is blended with its fellow of the opposite side in the orbicularis oris



BOZEMAN'S URETHRAL AND PERINEAL DEPRESSOR.



HUNTER'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



NUTT'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



GARRIGUES'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



SIMS'S VAGINAL DEPRESSOR.



SIMS'S DOUBLE DEPRESSOR.

muscle. [L, 31.]—**D. labii superioris**. 1. See *D. alæ nasi*. 2. The analogue of the myrtiformis muscle in man, found in many of the lower mammals. [L, 13.]—**D. labii superioris alæque nasi (seu proprius)**. See *D. alæ nasi*.—**D. labiorum (communis)**. See *D. anguli oris*.—**D. mandibulæ (seu mandibull)**. In certain fishes, a muscle which arises from the coracoid bone and is inserted into the middle part of the mandible. [L, 14.]—**D. myrtiformis, D. nasi**. See *D. alæ nasi*.—**D. oculi**. See *Rectus inferior oculi*.—**D. operculi**. In fishes, a muscle which arises from the alisphenoid and petrosal bone, and is inserted into the opercular bone. [L, 14.]—**D. palpebræ inferioris**. An anomalous bundle of fibres of the platysma myoides, which are inserted into the lower eyelid; originally supposed by Heister to be a distinct muscle, which he described as a fleshy bundle forming part of the orbicularis palpebrarum. [F; L, 332.]—**D. septi mobilis narium**. Ger., *Niederzieher der Nasenscheidewand*. A small triangular bundle of muscular fibres which extends between the orbicularis oris (with which its fibres blend) and the lower margin of the nasal septum. [L, 175.]—**D. superciliæ**. A bundle of muscular fibres which occasionally extends from the ligamentum palpebrale medium to the skin of the upper eyelid. [L, 332.]—**D. tendinis subscapularis**. 1. See *Tensor capsulæ humeratis*. 2. Of Gruber, see *CORACOCAPSULARIS*.—**D. tympani**. In fishes, a muscle which arises from the basisphenoid and alisphenoid bones and is inserted into the hyomandibular, metapterygoid, and entopterygoid bones. By its contraction it depresses the tympanic pedicle. In reptiles it arises from the basi-occipito-sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the lower end of the tympanic bone. [L, 14.]—**D. urethrae**. See *SPHINCTER vaginae*.—**D. vesicæ (seu vesicalis)**. See *LEVATOR prostatae*.—**Sims's d.** An instrument consisting of a copper rod terminating in a blunt ring, for pressing the anterior wall of the vagina forward.—**Tongue-d.** Fr., *abaisse-langue*, *abaisseur de la langue*. A spatula for pressing the tongue down, in order to give a view of the throat.

DEPRESSORISCH (Ger.), adj. - Da-pre's-sor'i'sh. Depressing (said of nerve-fibres which are supposed to transmit impulses that depress or inhibit the vaso-motor centres). [K, 16.]

DEPRESSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-pre's-so-ri'2-u'm(u'm). See DEPRESSOR (2d def.).

DEPRESSOR (Lat.), adj. De(da)-pre's-su's(su's). See DEPRESSOR.

DEPRIMENS (Lat.), adj. De'p(dap)/ri'm-e'nz(ans). Pressing down, holding down; as a n., a muscle having such a function. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. auriculæ**. See RETRAHENS *auris*.—**D. maxillæ biverter**. See DIOASTRICUS.—**D. oculi**. See RECTUS *inferior oculi*.

DEPUCELATION, n. De-pu'2-se'1-a'shu'n. See DEFLORATION.

DEPURANT, adj. De'p'u'2-ra'nt. See DEPURATORY.

DEPURATION, n. De'p'u'2-ra'shu'n. Lat., *depuratio*. Fr., *dépuration*. Ger., *Abschäumung, Reinigung, Klärung*. It., *depurazione*. Sp., *depuración*. The act or process of freeing from impure matter. [L, 41, 56.]

DEPURATIVE, DEPURATORY, adj's. De'p'u'2-r-at-i'v, -o-ri'2. Lat., *depuratorius, depurans*. Fr., *dépuratoire, dépuratif*. Ger., *reinigend*. It., Sp., *depuratorio*. Cleansing.

DEPURGATIVE, adj. De-pu'rg'a'2-i'v. From *depurgare*, to purge. See PURGATIVE.

DERADELPHUS [G. St.-Hilaire] (Lat.), n. m. De'2-r-a'd(a'd)-e'1'f'u's(u's). From *δέφρ*, the neck, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *déradèphe*. A monstrosity with two bodies, united at the neck, and with a single head. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

DERADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. De'2-r'a'd(a'd)-e'2'n(an). From *δέφρ*, the neck, and *ἀδρ*, a gland. Fr., *glande du cou*. Ger., *Halsdrüse*. A cervical gland. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERADENITIS (Lat.), n. f. De'2-r-a'd(a'd)-e'2'n-i(e)'ti'2s. Gen., *deradenit'idos (-is)*. Fr., *déradénite*. Ger., *Halsdrüsenentzündung*. Inflammation of the cervical glands. [L, 50.]

DERADENONCUS (Lat.), n. m. De'2-r-a'd(a'd)-e'2'n-o'2'n'ku's(-ku's). From *δέφρ*, the neck, *ἀδρ*, a gland, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Fr., *déradénoncus*. Ger., *Halsdrüseneschwulst*. A glandular tumor of the neck. [L, 50.]

DERÆUM (Lat.), n. n. De'2-r-e'(a'e)-u'm(u'm). Gr., *δέρμαον*. Fr., *déréon*. Ger., *Unterhals, Halsband*. The lower part of the neck of birds, that between the nucha and the body. [L, 50, 180, 343.]

DÉRAISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ra-zo'n-ma'n'2. Insanity. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DERANENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. De'2-r-a'n(a'n)-e'n(e'n'2)-se'2'(ke'2f)-a(a'3)'li'2-a'3. From *δέφρ*, the neck, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *déranencéphalie*. Ger., *Halshalbkopf*. A monstrosity characterized by absence of a greater or lesser part of the brain and neck. [L, 50.]

DERANGED, adj. De-ran'j'd. Fr., *dérangé*. Ger., *gestört*. In a state of derangement.

DERANGEMENT, n. De-ran'j'me'nt. Fr., *dérangement*. Ger., *Störung*. It., *disordinanza*. Sp., *desarreglo*. Disorder; in common parlance, insanity.—**Internal d. of the knee joint**. Of Hey, an affection of the knee consequent upon some trifling injury, the explanation of which has never been satisfactorily given. Knott ("Dubl. Jour. of Med. Sci.," June, 1882, p. 479) says: "By the combined twisting and lateral movement conveyed to the knee, at a moment when the ligaments are as lax as possible, the margin of the condyle is jerked over the edge of the internal semilunar fibrocartilage. The immediate result is pressure of this structure, which is increased when the resulting pain brings about spasmodic contraction of the surrounding muscles. The leg undergoes in these injuries a rotatory movement which carries the tibia forward and outward."

DERAOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De'2-r-a'p(a'p)-o(o'3)-sf'i'2n'x'2's. See ATCHENOSPHINXIS.

DÉRATÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ra'3-ta. Deprived of the spleen. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DERATOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. De'2-r-a't(a't)-o'2p'te'r-u's(u's). From *δέρας*, skin, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *dératoptère*. See ORTHOPTERUS.

DERBIA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rb(de'rb)'i'2-a'3. Impetigo. [G, 16.]

DERE (Lat.), n. f. De(de'2)'re(ra). Ger., *δέφρ*. The neck. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. De'2-r-e'n(e'n'2)-se'2'(ke'2f)-a(a'3)'li'2-a'3. From *δέφρ*, the neck, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Fr., *dérencephalie*. A monstrosity characterized by minuteness of the brain and by its being inclosed in the cervical vertebrae. [L, 41, 50, 87, 180.]

DERENCEPHALUS [G. St.-Hilaire] (Lat.), n. m. De'2-r-e'n(e'n'2)-se'2'(ke'2f)-a(a'3)'li'2-a'3. Fr., *dérencephale*. Ger., *Halshopf*. A monster of the type described under DERENCEPHALIA.

DÉRETOURNER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-re'2-tur-na. To turn inside out. [L, 216.]

DERIC, adj. De'r'i'2k. External. [L, 121.]

DERIVANT, adj. De'r'i'2-va'nt. See DERIVATIVE (adj.).

DERIVATION, n. De'r-i'2-va'shu'n. Gr., *παροχέτευσις, ἐποχέλευσις*. Lat., *derivatio, revulsio*. Fr., *dérivation*. Ger., *D., Ableitung*. It., *derivazione*. Sp., *derivación*. A drawing away or diversion of humors from one part of the body to another, by irritating the sensory nerves or exciting turgescence in the latter. [A, 326; L, 56, 57 (a, 21).]—**D.-wire**. A conducting wire connecting two points of a closed galvanic circuit which are already connected by a conducting machine. [B.]

DERIVATIVE, adj. De'r-i'2v'a'2t-i'2v. Fr., *dérivatif*. Ger., *ableitend*. It., Sp., *derivativo*. Causing derivation. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DERIVATIVE, n. Fr., *dérivé*. Ger., *Derivat*. In chemistry: (a) any body, not itself a simple element, which is obtained from another body by some kind of decomposition, generally by substitution (e. g., chloroform from methane by the replacement of 3 atoms of hydrogen by 3 of chlorine); (b) a compound containing the same radicle as another body (e. g., a d. of ethyl-alcohol, containing its radicle, C₂H₅, etc.). [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DERM, n. Du'rm. See DERMIA.

DERMA (Lat.), n. n. Du'rm(de'2rm)'a'3. Gen., *derm'atos (-is)*. Gr., *δέρμα*. Fr., *derme*. Ger., *Haut, Lederhaut*. 1. See CORIUM. 2. Of Theophrastus, the bark of a tree or the rind of a fruit. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. auditus**. Of Hippocrates, the tympanic membrane.

DERMACHORISMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'3-ko(ch'2o)/ri'2z(ri'2s)'ma'2t(ma'2t)-a'3. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *χωρίζω*, to sever. Ger., *Hauttrennungen*. In Struве's classification of skin diseases, a class comprising those characterized by a solution of continuity of the surface of the skin, including intertrigo, prurigo, rhagades, apostema, vulnera, and ulcus. [G, 33.]

DERMAD, adv. Toward the skin; externally. [L, 14.]

DERMÆMIA (Lat.), n. Du'rm(de'2rm)-em'(a'e'm)-i'2-a'3. See DERMATHÆMIA.

DERMA-HÆMAL, adj. Du'rm-a'3-he'ma'2l. See DERMOMEAL.

DERMAL, adj. Du'rm'a'2l. Lat., *dermalis, dermicus*. Fr., *dermique*. Ger., *häutig*. It., *dermate*. Sp., *cutáneo*. Pertaining to the skin. [G.] 2. Of Barclay, superficial. [L, 56.]

DERMALXIE (Fr.), n. De'2-r-ma'3-la'x-e. Softening of the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2(a'3)'ji'2(gi'2)-a'3. See DERMALGIA.

DERMAL-MUSCULAR, adj. Du'rm'a'2l-mu's'ku'l'2-a'3r. Muscular and situated in the skin. [L, 353.]

DERMANCYLOPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2n-(a'3n'2)-si'2l(ku'l'0-o'3)-pr'o'3-shi'2(t'i'2)-a'3. From *δέρμα*, skin, *ἀκρόλη*, a stiffening, and *πρωκτος*, the anus. Fr., *dermancyloproctie*. Ger., *häutige Afterverengerung*. Membranous occlusion of the anus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMA-NEURAL, adj. Du'rm-a'3-nu'2-ra'2l. See DERMONEURAL.

DERMANGIOLEUCITE (Fr.), n. De'2rm-a'3n'2-zhe-o-lu'e'-set. Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels of the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMANYSIQUE (Fr.), adj. De'2-r-ma'n-es-ek. Pertaining to or caused by the *Dermanyssus*. [L, 183.]

DERMANYSUS [Dugès] (Lat.), n. m. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2n(a'3n)-i'2s(u'3s)'su's(su's). From *δέρμα*, skin, and *νύσσειν*, to prick. A genus of the *Gamasidæ* or *Gamasina*. [L, 196, 340.]—**D. avium**. A variety living upon birds and often found on man. [L, 340.]

DERMAPHYTE, n. Du'rm'a'3-ft. See DERMATOPHYTE.

DERMAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2p(a'2p)-o'st'-a'2(a'3)-si'2s. Gen., *dermapostas'eos (-ost'asis)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀποστᾶσις*, a metastasis. Ger., *Dermapostase*. A cutaneous affection secondary to constitutional disease and associated with metastatic deposits in the skin. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases, the *Dermapostases* constituted the second class, and were divided into two orders, the simple and the specific. The former included diseases in which altered constituents of the blood were deposited in the skin; the latter, those in which the matters deposited were foreign to the organism. [G, 5.]

DERMAPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2p(a'2p)'te'r-a'3. Fr., *dermaptères*. See DERMATOPTERA.

DERMATAGRA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'a'2g(a'2g)-ra'3. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀγρα*, a seizure. Pellagra. [G.]

DERMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'a'2l(a'3)'ji'2(gi'2)-a'3. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *dermatalgie*. Ger., *Dermatologie, Hautschmerz, Hautnervenschmerz*. Pain in the skin; cutaneous neuralgia or hyperæsthesia. In the pl., *dermatologie*, in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, a family of the order of "sensory neuroses of the skin," including *neuralgia cutis, pruritus cutaneus*, and *prurigo* (of Hebra). [G, 4.]

DERMATANEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'a'2n-(a'3n)-u'2'ri'2-a'3. From *δέρμα*, the skin, a priv., and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *dermataneurie*. Paralysis or anæsthesia of the skin. [L, 41.]

DERMATAPOSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'a'2p(a'2p)-o'st'-a'2(a'3)-si'2s. A more correct form of *dermapostasis* (q. v.).

DERMATAUXE (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'a'2x(a'3)'u'2'x(-e)a. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *αὐξή*, enlargement. Fr., *d. Ger., Hautver dickung*. Tumefaction, thickening, or hypertrophy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'e'2-i'e). Of Fries, an order of the *Discomycetes*, consisting of *Spadonia, Vibrisea, Pilacre, Tubercularia, Sarea, Midotis, Dermatea, Ditiola, Volutella*, and *Schmitzomyia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMATEMPODISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)'e'm-po'd-i'2z(i'2s)'mu's(mu's). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐμποδισμός*, an impediment. Fr., *dermatempodisme*. Ger., *Hautverstopfung*. An obstruction of the function of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMATHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Du'rm(de'2rm)-a'2t(a'2t)-hem-(ha'3'e'm)-i'2-a'3. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *dermathémie, dermoémie*. Ger., *Blutanbrang zur Haut*. A determination of blood to the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMATHÆMORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-he²m(ha²-e²m)-o²r(ro²)-i²s. From δέρμα, the skin, and αιμορροΐς, a hemorrhoid. Hæmatidrosis associated with hæmorrhoids. In the single case described by Fuchs, the bloody sweat disappeared after a hæmorrhage from the rectum. [G, 5.]

DERMATHYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-hi(hu²)-pu⁵r(pe²r)-trof(tro²f)²-a². From δέρμα, the skin, ὑπέρ, over, and τροφή, nutrition. Hypertrophy of the skin. [A, 322(a, 21).]

DERMATIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-i(i²)-a²t-(a²t)-ri(re)²-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and ἰατρεία, healing. Fr., dermatiatrie. Ger., Dermatiatrie. The therapeutics of skin diseases. [G.]

DERMATIC, DERMATINE, adj's. Du⁵rm-a²t(i²k, du⁵rm/a²t)-i²n. Lat., dermaticus. Fr., dermatique. Ger., häutig. Pertaining to the skin; as a n., a medicine for the skin. [A, 319(a, 21); L, 56(a, 21).]

DERMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-i(i²e)²i²s. Gen., dermatitidos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin (see also -itis²). Fr., dermatite, dermatite. Ger., Hautentzündung. It., dermatite. Sp., d. 1. Inflammation of the skin. 2. Of Hebra, a cutaneous inflammation of a simple or common type (e. g., ambustio, congelatio, d. venenata, erysipelas, furunculosis, and anthrax). [G, 5.]—**Circumfollicular d.** Any inflammatory affection of the skin in which the morbid process is localized around the follicles. [Leloir, "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," 1889, x, p. 672; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 8, 1890, p. 277.]—**D. a frigore.** See *D. congelationis*.—**D. ambustionis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme heat. [G, 3.]—**D. ambustionis bullosa.** Fr., brûlure vésiculeuse et bulleuse [Rayer]. Vesication from a burn. [G, 3.]—**D. ambustionis erythematosa.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to heat. [G, 3.]—**D. ambustionis escharotica.** Fr., brûlure gangréneuse [Rayer]. Gangrene of the skin from a burn. [G, 3.]—**D. a venenatis et causticis.** See *D. venenata*.—**D. blennoidis** [Swediaur]. Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. calorica.** D. due to exposure to extreme temperatures. [G, 3.] Cf. *D. ambustionis* and *D. congelationis*.—**D. capillitii papillomatosa** [Kaposi]. Sycosis of the scalp. [G. Behrend (A, 319).]—**Dermatitides catarrhales.** Ger., Hautkatarrhe, oberflächliche Hautentzündungen. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the first order of the first class (the dermatitides simplices), embracing superficial inflammations of the skin, catarrhal in character. They include "diffuse," "erosive," "follicular," and "engorgement" catarrhs of the skin. [G, 4.]—**D. circumscripta herpeticiformis** [Neumann]. See *LICHEN planus*.—**D. congelationis.** D. due to exposure of the skin to extreme cold. [G, 3.]—**D. congelationis bullosa.** Vesication from exposure to extreme cold. [G, 3.]—**D. congelationis erythematosa.** Erythema due to exposure of the skin to cold. [G, 3.]—**D. congelationis escharotica.** Necrosis of the skin from congelation. [G, 3.]—**D. contusiformis.** 1. D. due to a contusion. [A, 326(a, 21).] 2. See *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.—**D. cribrificans.** Ger., eiterige durchlöchern d. Hautentzündung. A form of d., somewhat resembling herpes tonsurans and parasitic sycosis, characterized by the formation of small reddish spots surmounted by dirty-yellow scabs, each of which covers a small perforation of the skin. It affects mostly the face and the scalp. [F. Petersen, "Ctrlibl. f. Chir.," June 16, 1888 (Beilage), p. 22.]—**D. decubitus.** See *D. per decubitus*.—**D. dinamica et calorica.** D. due to the excessive action of dynamic or caloric influences, including inflammations from electricity, heat, and cold. [G, 47.]—**D. e decubitus.** See *D. per decubitus*.—**D. erysipelas.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. erythematosa.** See *ERYTHEMA*.—**D. exfoliativa, D. exfoliativa.** See *Exfoliative d.*—**D. exfoliativa generalis.** See *PITYRIASIS rubra*.—**D. exfoliativa infantum** (see *neonatorum*). A disease of infants, occurring within a few days after birth, characterized by diffused redness of the skin, together with abundant furfuraceous or foliaceous desquamation, occasionally associated with serous exudation beneath the cuticle. [Ritter von Rittersheim, "Ctrlibl. f. Kinderheilk.," 1879, p. 3; "Arch. f. Kinderheilk.," i, p. 53.]—**D. exfoliativa partialis.** Exfoliative d. affecting only limited portions of the body. [G.]—**D. ferox.** A grave form of erythema occurring at first in patches on the face, the hands, or the upper part of the chest. They become of a vivid carmine or lake color, and are followed by severe constitutional symptoms. [J. L. Milton, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Mar., 1886, p. 816.]—**D. gangrænosa.** Gangrenous inflammation of the skin, especially certain forms of spontaneous gangrene of the skin, such as erythema gangræniforme and gangræna symmetrica (g. v.). [G, 63.]—**D. herpeticiformis** [Duhring]. A form of cutaneous disease consisting of superficial inflammatory efflorescences, multiform in character, most commonly vesicular, which tend to occur in groups, resembling the arrangement of the vesicles of herpes. It is attended with severe itching, and is especially characterized by a disposition to successive relapses at varying intervals of weeks or months. It is regarded as identical in its nature with the impetigo herpeticiformis of Hebra, which is considered one of its varieties. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis bullosa** [Duhring]. A variety resembling d. herpeticiformis vesiculosa, with which it is often associated, but in which the efflorescences form bullæ. The latter may be tense or flaccid, rounded or flat, with a base but slightly inflamed, and after rupture form yellowish, greenish, or brownish crusts. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis erythematosa** [Duhring]. A variety characterized by erythematous spots, resembling the efflorescences of urticaria, but more diffuse, or the lesions of erythema multiforme. The spots at first are of a bright-red color, afterward becoming darker and violaceous, or mottled, yellowish, and pigmented. Discrete in the beginning, they afterward unite to form confluent patches bounded by gyrate borders. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis pustulosa** [Duhring]. A variety differing from the vesicular and bullous forms in that the lesions are pustular and are attended with more markedly inflammatory areolæ. It may occur in annular forms, sometimes with concentric rings resembling those of herpes iris. [G.]—**D. herpeticiformis vesiculosa** [Duhring]. The

most common form of d. herpeticiformis, characterized by vesicles varying in size from that of a pin-head to that of a pea, usually distended and unaccompanied by areolæ, often widely distributed over the body or a certain region, but with a tendency to form groups consisting of two, three, or more vesicles, which usually remain discrete, though they sometimes coalesce. Till they rupture they are attended with a severe itching, burning, or pricking sensation. [G.]—**D. medicamentosa.** D. due to the toxic action of a drug. [G.]—**D. papillaris.** Of Kaposi, a disease characterized by recurrent fibromata of the skin. [C. Heitzman, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 16, 1889, p. 549.]—**D. papillaris capillitii.** An inflammatory disease of the scalp characterized by an eruption of small papules, or by incrustated, secreting papillomatous growths, followed by scaly patches upon which the hair is either absent or appears atrophic, growing in scattered tufts. [G.]—**D. perdecubitus.** Ger., Durchliegen. Syn.: *decubitus*. Inflammation of the skin or of the deeper tissues due to prolonged pressure upon certain parts in patients long confined to bed; associated usually with a low state of vitality or with nervous disease. [G.]—**Dermatitides phlegmonosæ.** Ger., Hauptphlegmonen, tiefgreifende Hautentzündungen. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the second order of the first class, embracing phlegmonous inflammations of the skin, viz.: "diffuse," "localized," and "engorgement" phlegmons. [G.]—**D. polymorpha pruriginosa chronica.** A pruriginous variety of the d. herpeticiformis of Duhring. [Brocq, "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," viii, 5, p. 224.]—**D. repens** [H. R. Crocker]. A creeping eczematous affection of the hand. [Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat., 1888, No. 23, p. 1204.]—**Dermatitides simplices.** Ger., einfache Entzündungsprozesse der Haut. In Auspitz's classification, the first class, that of simple or uncomplicated inflammations of the skin, including dermatitides catarrhales and phlegmonosæ. [G.]—**D. symptomatica.** Erysipelas. [G.]—**D. traumatica.** D. due to mechanical injury. [G, 3.]—**D. tuberosa.** A d. characterized by the formation of tuberosus outgrowths. [R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 3, 1888, p. 477.]—**D. variolosa.** See *Variolous RASH*.—**D. venenata.** D. produced by ariol or poisonous agents. [G, 5.]—**D. zoonotica.** Inflammation of the skin due to infection with an animal poison. [G, 27.]—**Exfoliative d.** Lat., d. exfoliativa. Fr., dermatite exfoliatrice (2d def.). 1. Wilson's term for pityriasis rubra. [G, 1.] 2. Certain other affections characterized by exfoliation of the skin, but the precise nature of which, as well as their relation to each other, is undetermined. [G.] Cf. *D. exfoliativa neonatorum*, *Recurring exfoliative d.*, *Recurrent exfoliative ERYTHEMA*, and *Desquamative scarlatiniform ERYTHEMA*.—**Malignant papillary d. of the nipple.** See *Paget's DISEASE of the nipple*.—**Recurring exfoliative d.** A disease described by L. D. Bulkley ["Arch. of Dermat.," iv, 1878, p. 227], in which recurring attacks of exfoliative d. affected the hands and feet.

DERMATOBIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-ob(o²b)-i²a-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and βίωiv, to live. Fr., dermatobie. A genus of the *Estridae*. [A, 321.]—**D. noxialis.** Fr., ver cacaque (ou moyoquil). Syn.: *Estrus hominis*. A species the eggs of which are deposited beneath the skin of man and other mammals, where the larvæ cause considerable local irritation. [L, 321.]

DERMATOBLASTÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-bla²st(bla²st)-e²-e(a²e²). Of Kützing, a suborder of the *Eremospermeæ*, comprising the *Ulvaceæ*, *Phycoserideæ*, and *Euteromorpheæ*; subsequently comprising the *Protodermaceæ*, *Ulvaceæ*, *Euteromorpheæ*, *Diplostomaceæ*, and *Dictyosporaceæ*. [B, 170(a, 24).]

DERMATOCARPEUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-ka²rp(e²-u²s(u²s)). From δέρμα, the skin, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., dermatocarpe. Ger., hauf Fruchtig. Having the gongyli disposed on a fructiferous membrane. The *Dermatocarpa* are an order of the *Engastriocarpi*, comprising the divisions *Trichosperma*, *Gymnosperma*, and *Sarcosperma*. The *Dermatocarpeæ* are: 1. Of Eschweiller, a cohort of *Lichenes*, consisting of *Solarina*, *Dermatocarpon*, *Gyrophora*, *Endocarpon*, *Capitularia*, and *Peltidea*. 2. Of Arnold, a tribe of the *Endocarpaceæ*, consisting of *Dermatocarpon*, *Placidium*, *Catoprynum*, and *Lithoclea*. The *Dermatocarpi* are: 1. Of Persoon, an order of the *Angeiocarpi*, comprising the divisions *Trichospermi*, *Gymnospermi*, and *Sarcospermi*. 2. Of Leman, a section of the *Angeiocarpi*, comprising *Gymnosporangium*, *Puccinia*, and *Uredo*. [B, 170(a, 24).]

DERMATOCELLULITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-se²l(ke²l)-lu²l(lu²l)-i(i²e)²i²s. Gen., dermatocellulitidos (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and cellula, a cell (see also -itis²). Inflammation of the subcutaneous connective tissue. [G.]

DERMATOCHOLEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-ka²l(ch²o²l)-o²i²s. Gen., dermatocholos²eos(-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and χολος, bile. See *ICTERUS*.

DERMATOCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o²ch²(o²ch²)²i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., dermatochys²eos(-och²yssis). From δέρμα, the skin, and χύσις, a pouring. Ger., Hautwassersucht. Dropsy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOCRATIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-kra²t(kra²t)-i(i²e)²a². From δέρμα, the skin, and κρατειν, to control. See *DERMATIATRIA*.

DERMATODECTES (Lat.), n. m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-de²kt(dak²y²tez(tas)). From δέρμα, the skin, and δέκτης, a biter. Fr., dermatodecte. Ger., D. A genus of the *Acariæ*, several species of which are found on the domesticated animals. [L, 196.]

DERMATODES (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-od²(ez(as)). See *DERMATOID*.

DERMATODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-di²n(du²n)²i²a². From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., dermatodynie. See *DERMATALGIA*.

DERMATODYSCHROIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t-(a²t)-o(o²)-di²sch²(du²s)-kroi(ch²ro²i)²a². From δέρμα, the skin, dys, (see *Dys-*), and χροιά, coloration. Abnormal coloration of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOGEN, n. Du⁵rm/a²t-o-je²n. From δέρμα, the skin, and γεννᾶν, to produce. Fr., *dermatogène*. The layer of nascent epidermis (primary meristem) at the growing point of a stem, leaf, etc. [B, 231 (a, 24).]

DERMATOGRAPHY, n. Du⁵rm-a²t-o²g/ra²f-i². Lat., *dermatographia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and γράφειν, to write). Fr., *dermatographie*. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMATOID, adj. Du⁵rm/a²t-oid. Gr., δερματοΐδης (from δέρμα, the skin, and εΐδος, resemblance). Lat., *dermatoides*. Fr., *dermatoïde*. Ger., *hautartig*. It., *dermatoide*. Sp., *dermatoides*. Resembling skin; in botany, having the consistence or thickness of leather or skin (said of some *Fungi* having a d. cap). [B, 121 (a, 21).]

DERMATOKERAS (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²k'-e²r-a²s(a²s). Gen., *dermatokeratos* (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and κέρασ, a horn. See CORNU cutaneum.

DERMATOLOGY, n. Du⁵rm-a²t-o²l'o-jī². Lat., *dermatologia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dermatologie*. Ger., *Dermatologie*, *Hautlehre*. It., *dermatologia*. Sp., *dermatología*. The anatomy, physiology, pathology, etc., of the skin, the hair, and the nails.

DERMATOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²l'i²(u⁵-si²s). Gen., *dermatolysos* (-ol'ysis). From δέρμα, the skin, and λύσις, a loosening. Fr., *dermatolyse*. Ger., *Ablösung der Haut*. It., Sp., *dermatolisis*. Syn.: *chalastodermia*, *cutis pendula*, *pachydermatocle*. A form of abnormal growth of the skin usually affecting circumscribed areas, attended with the production of soft, loose, or pendulous folds of the integument, due to excessive development of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and sometimes associated with hypertrophy of the entire skin, together with its appendages. The term has also been applied to a condition of extensibility and elasticity of the skin whereby the integument can be drawn out from the body in broad folds, which afterward subside on being released. [G.] Cf. FIBROMA cutis and ELEPHANTIASIS Arabum.

DERMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²ma². Gen., *dermatomatos* (-is). A tumor of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOMALACIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-ma²l'(ma²l')-a(a²)-si²(ki²)-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and μαλακία, softness. Fr., *dermatomalacie*. Ger., *Hauterweichung*. A softening of the skin. [L, 50.]

DERMATOMELASMA (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-me²l'-a²z(a²s)'ma². See MELASMA.

DERMATOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-mi(mu⁶)-se(ka)'tez(te²s). Of Reichenbach (1828), an order of *Fungi*, comprising the *Gasteromyces* and *Hymenomyces*; afterward (1837) the *Sphaeriacei*, *Lyco-perdacei*, and *Hymenini*, which families were adopted by Rabenhorst. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMATOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-mi(mu⁶)-ko'si²s. Gen., *dermatomycosos* (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and μύκησ, a fungus. Fr., *dermatomycose*. Ger., *Dermatomykose*. A disease of the skin dependent upon the growth of a vegetable parasite. In the pl., *dermatomycoses*, the 40th class in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases.—**D. achorina**. See FAVUS.—**D. barbae nodosa**. Ger., *knötige Trichomykosis*. See SYCOSIS parasitica.—**D. circinata**. See *D. trichophytina*.—**D. diffusa**. See FIMA imbricata.—**D. favosa**. Favus of the skin (not including favus of the hair or nails). [G.]—**D. furfuracea**. Fr., *pitiriasis parasitaria*, *crusse parasitaire*. Ger., *Kleinflechte*. It., *pitiriasi versicolorata*. Tinea versicolor; a parasitic disease of the epidermis due to the presence of the *Microsporon furfur*. It occurs in the form of round or irregularly shaped patches of a yellowish-brown, buff, or tawny color, sometimes slightly reddened by hyperæmia, and often attended with a slight furfuraceous desquamation. It is found most commonly upon the chest, abdomen, neck, axilla, arm, back, groin, or inner side of the thigh. The separate patches tend to coalesce, and may thus form discolored areas of large extent. [G, 4.]—**D. maculo-vesiculosa**. Ringworm of the body; ringworm affecting the general cutaneous surface, either in the form of dry, round, scaly spreading patches, or of gradually enlarging vesicular rings (herpes circinatus). [G, 4.] Cf. MYCOSIS trichophytina, HERPES tonsurans maculosus, and HERPES tonsurans vesiculosus.—**D. marginata** [Auspitz]. See ECZEMA marginatum.—**D. palmellina** [Pick]. A parasitic disease affecting the hairs of the axillæ, the chest, the backs of the hands, the inner surfaces of the thighs, and the pubes. According to Pick, it is characterized by the presence either of small oblong or rounded spores, occurring singly or in groups, or of zooglee which are adherent to the hairs. [Tagbl. d. deutsch. Naturforscherversammlung in Graz, '1875; (G).]—**D. pustulosa**. See IMPETIGO contagiosa.—**D. tonsurans**. See TINEA tonsurans.—**D. trichophytina**. Ringworm of the skin proper (not affecting the hair or nails), including *d. maculo-vesiculosa*, *d. marginata*, and *d. diffusa*. [G.] Cf. MYCOSIS trichophytina.

DERMATOMYOME (Fr.), n. De²rm-a²-to-me-om. From δέρμα, the skin, and μῦς, a muscle. A myoma of the skin. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DERMATONEMATATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-ne²ma²'a²t(a²t)-a². Of Wallroth, a division of the *Dermatophycei*, comprising the subdivisions *Arthonemata*, *Gryphonemata*, and *Trichonemata*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMATONEURIA (Lat.), **DERMATONEUROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-nu²ri²-a², -nu²-ro'si²s. From δέρμα, the skin, and νεῦρον, a nerve. Fr., *dermatoneurose*. Ger., *Hautnervenleiden*. A neurosis of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**DERMATONEUROSIS indicatrix** [Leloir]. A skin eruption due to a nervous disease, appearing as a forerunner of its graver manifestations and indicating disorder in some part of the nervous system, central or

peripheral. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.", x, 1889, No. 5; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 12, 1889, p. 418.]

DERMATONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²n'o²s-u²s(u²s). From δέρμα, the skin, and νόσος, disease. Ger., *Dermatose*, *Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin; in the pl., *dermatonosi* (not *dermatonoses*), of Fuchs, idiopathic skin diseases. [G, 5.]—**Neuropathic dermatonosi**. Ger., *neuropathisches Dermatosen*. Cutaneous diseases of nervous origin, comprising *Angeineuroses*, *Trophoneuroses*, and *Idioneuroses*. [G.]

DERMATO-PATHOLOGY, n. Du⁵rm/a²t-o-pa²th-o²l'o-jī². Lat., *dermatopathologia* (from δέρμα, the skin, πάθος, disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *dermatopathologie*. Ger., *Dermatopathologie*, *Lehre von den Hautkrankheiten*. The pathology of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMATOPATHY, n. Du⁵rm-a²t-o²p/a²th-i². Lat., *dermatopathia* (from δέρμα, the skin, and πάθος, disease). Fr., *dermatopathie*. Ger., *Hautleiden*. It., *dermatopatia*. Sp., *dermatopatia*. Any disease of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMATOPERISCLEROSIS (Lat.), **DERMATOPERISCLERYSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-pe²r-i²-skle²r(sklar)-o'si²s, -i²z(u²s)'mu²s(mu²s). From δέρμα, the skin, and περισκληρύνειν, to harden throughout. Dryness and induration of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMATOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²f'-a²g(a²g)-u²s(u²s). From δέρμα, the skin, and φαγειν, to eat. A genus of the *Acarina*. [L, 183.]—**D. bovis** [Fürstenberg]. Syn.: *Choriopsis spathiferus* [Meguin], *Symbiotes spathiferus*, *Symbiotes bovis* (seu equi) [Gerlach]. A species parasitic upon horses and cows and occasionally upon man. [L, 183.]

DERMATOPHIL (Lat.), n. m. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²f'-i²-i(e). From δέρμα, the skin, and φιλεῖν, to love. Ger., *Haarbalgmilben*. A family of the *Acarina*. [L, 340, 353.]

DERMATOPHON, n. Du⁵rm/a²t-o-fon. Ger., *Dermatophon*. A flexible stethoscope with a diaphragm of thin soft rubber stretched over the objective end; used in dermatophony (q. v.). [P. Guttman (A, 319).]

DERMATOPHONY, n. Du⁵rm-a²t-o²f'on-i². From δέρμα, the skin, and φωνή, a sound. Ger., *Dermatophonie*. Of Hüter and Voltolini, auscultation of the skin by means of the dermatophone, by which, it has been said, a murmur produced by the flow of blood in the cutaneous capillaries may be heard. [P. Guttman (A, 319).]

DERMATOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²f'-tha²'(tha²)'mu²s(mu²s). From δέρμα, the skin, and ὀφθαλμός, the eye. See LAGOPHTHALMUS.

DERMATOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-fi(fu)²ma². Gen., *dermatophymatos* (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and φύμα, a growth. Fr., *dermatophyme*. Ger., *Hautgeschwulst*. A cutaneous tumor. [G.]—**D. venereum**. See CONDYLOMA.

DERMATOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²f'i²z(i²t)-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and φυτόν, a plant. 1. Vegetable cutaneous parasites. 2. Of Nitzsch, the appendages of the skin (feathers, horns, etc.). [L, 194.]

DERMATOPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-pla²(pla²)/zi²(si²)-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and πλάσσειν, to form. Ger., *Ueberhäutung*. Of Unna, reparative growth of the derma. ["Berl. klin. Wechnsch.," Aug. 27, 1883, p. 533 (G).]

DERMATOPLASTY, n. Du⁵rm/a²t-o-pla²st-i². Fr., *dermatoplastie*. Ger., *Dermatoplastik*. The plastic surgery of the skin. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DERMATOPNONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²p-no²(non)'ta². From δέρμα, the skin, and πνεῖν, to breathe. Fr., *dermatopnontes*. Invertebrates whose respiration is cutaneous. [L, 80.]

DERMATOPSORÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²p-so²(re)'ra²-e². Of Reichenbach, an order of *Lichenes*, including the suborders *Gasteropsoræ* and *Apotheciopsoræ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMATOPTERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²p'te²-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and πτερόν, a wing. The *Fossilulide*. [L.]

DERMATORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²r-ra²(ra²)/ji²(gi²)-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and ῥήγνισθαι, to burst forth. Fr., *dermatorrhagie*. Ger., *Hautblutfluss*. Hæmorrhage from the skin. [G.]

DERMATORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²r-re²(ro²)-e²-a². From δέρμα, the skin, and ρεῖν, to flow. Fr., *dermatorrhée*. Ger., *Ausfluss aus der Haut*. A mucous discharge from the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DERMATOSCLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-skle²r(sklar)-o'si²s. Gen., *dermatosclerosos* (-is). From δέρμα, the skin, and σκληρύνειν, to harden. Fr., *dermatosclérose*. Ger., *Hautverhärtung*. Induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DERMATOSCROFULA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o(o²)-skro²f'u²(u²)-la². See SCROFULODERMIA.

DERMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a²t)-o²si²s. Gen., *dermatosos* (-is). Fr., *dermatose*. Ger., *Dermatose*, *Hautkrankheit*. Any disease of the skin. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Angioneurotic dermatoses**. Ger., *angioneurotische Dermatosen*. Syn.: *angioneuroses of the skin*. Dermatoses characterized by a general disturbance of vascular tension, associated with more or less pronounced inflammatory excitement at the surface of the skin [Auspitz]. They constitute Auspitz's second class of skin diseases, including "infectious," "toxic," and "essential" angioneuroses of the skin. [G.]—**Engorgement dermatoses**. Ger., *Stauungs-Dermatosen*. Dermatoses characterized by passive disorder of the

circulation, associated with impairment of venous and lymphatic absorption. [G, 4.]—**Hæmorrhagic dermatoses.** Lat., *hæmorrhagice cutaneæ*. Fr., *dermatoses hémorrhagiques*. Ger., *hæmorrhagische Dermatosen*. In Auspitz's classification of diseases of the skin, the fifth class, that of hæmorrhagic affections, characterized by an escape of red blood-corpuscles from the cutaneous blood-vessels, unaccompanied by inflammation or stasis. They are divided into "traumatic" and "essential" hæmorrhages. [G, 4.]—**Neurotic dermatoses.** Ger., *neurotische Dermatosen*. In Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the third class, comprising "dermatoses due to disease of sensory (and also of trophic) nerves." They are divided into two families. The first, consisting of those which have a cyclic (*i. e.*, self-limited) course, includes herpes zoster and herpes febrilis; the second, consisting of those with an acyclic course, includes "neurotic inflammatory processes of the skin" (see *ERYTHANTHEMA neuriticum*), "neurotic oedemas of the skin," "neurotic atrophies of the skin," and "neurotic necroses of the skin." [G, 4.]

DERMATOSOMES, n. pl. Du⁵rm(a²t-o-somz. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *σῶμα*, a body. Of Weisner, the knob-like thickenings in the spindle threads of a dividing nucleus. The fusion of these forms the cell-plate. [J.]

DERMATOSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-spa²z(spa³s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. See *CURTIS anserina*.

DERMATOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. De²r-ma³-to-ske²-e²t. See *EXOSKELETON*.

DERMATOSTRUMA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-stru²(stru³)ma³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *struma*, scrofula. See *SCROFULODERMA*.

DERMATOSYPHILIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-si²(su³f)/i²pl³s. See *SYPHILIDE*.—**D. erythematosa.** See *Syphilitic ROSEOLA*.—**D. erythematosa circinata.** See *Annular syphilitic ROSEOLA*.

DERMATOTHALLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-tha¹l(thal¹)le(la³-e²). Of Trevisan, a division of the *Gymnothalamæ*, consisting of the *Dictyotæ*, *Sporochneæ*, and *Laminariæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMATOTHECIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-the(thal¹/si²ki²)-a³. An order of the *Hymenocarpi*, consisting of *Clavaria*, *Geoglossum*, *Ramaria*, *Spathularia*, *Leotia*, *Helvetia*, *Peziza*, *Moschella*, *Ascobolus*, *Helotium*, *Stilbum*, and *Ægerita*. The *Dermatotheciæ* are a division of *Fungi*, comprising the subdivisions *Claviformes*, *Gymnodermata*, *Helvelloidei*, and *Cupulæformes*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMATOTHERAPEIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-the²-ra²-pi²(pe²i²)-a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. The therapeutics of skin diseases. [B.]

DERMATOTOMY, n. Du⁵rm-a²-o²-t²-o²-mi². Lat., *dermatotomia* (from *δέρμα*, the skin, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *dermatotomie*. Ger., *Hautzerlegung*. 1. Dissection of the skin. 2. The anatomy of the skin. [G.]

DERMATOTRAUMA [Fuchs] (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-tra⁴(tra³u⁴)ma³. Gen., *dermatotrauma* (as *-is*). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *τραῦμα*, a wound. Fr., *dermatotraume*. Ger., *Hautwunde*. Traumatism of the skin. [G, 5.]

DERMATOTYLOMA (Lat.), **DERMATOTYLOSIS** (Lat.), **DERMATOTYLUS** (Lat.), n's n. f., and m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-ti(tu³)-lo³ma³, -si²s, -o²t²i²(u³)-u³s(u⁴s). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *τύλωμα*, *τύλωσις*, or *τύλος*, a callosity. Fr., *dermatotyloïme*. See *CALLOSITY*.

DERMATOTYPOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-ti(tu³)po³si²s. Syn.: *febris intermittens larvata in cute*. Periodically recurring neuralgia of the skin, due to malaria. [G, 5.]

DERMATOXERASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-x(er)-e²ri(ar)-a(a³)zi²si²-a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ξηρασία*, dryness. Dryness of the skin, xeroderma. [G, 2.]

DERMATOZOÆA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-zo²a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *dermatozoaires*. Ger., *Dermatozoën*. 1. Animal parasites of the skin. [G.] 2. Of Oken, the invertebrates. [L, 121.]

DERMATOZOONOSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-zo²-o²n²-o²s-i(e). From *δέρμα*, the skin, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόσος*, disease. Diseases of the skin due to animal parasites. [G.]

DERMATATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-a²t(a³t)-o-(o³)-ro²(ro³t²)fi²-a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἀτροφία*, atrophy. Fr., *dermatrophie*. Ger., *Hautatrophie*. Atrophy of the skin. [G.]

DERME (Fr.), n. De²rm. See *CORIUM*.

DERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁵rm(de²rm)²e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dermées*. 1. Of Fries, a division of the *Cupulati*, comprising *Ditloia*, etc. The *Dermæi* are: 1. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Phacidieæ* (of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Phacidieæ*; of Endlicher, a subtribe of the same), comprising *Dermia*, *Cenangium*, and *Heterosphaeria*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a division of *Cupulati*, comprising *Stictis* and *Cenangium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DERMECPNOE (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²k²'no(pno²)-e(a). Gen., *dermecpnoes*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, *ἐκ*, from, and *πνοή*, a breathing. Ger., *Hautausdünstung*. Cutaneous transpiration. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DERMECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²k²-ta(ta³)zi²-(si²)-a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *dermectasie*. Ger., *Hautausdehnung*. See *DERMATOLYSIS*.

DERMELCIE [Piory] (Fr.), **DERMELCOSIE** [Piory] (Fr.), n's. De²rm-e²l-se, -ko-ze. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἔλκος*, ulceration. Ulceration of the skin. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

DERMELMINTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²l-mint²-i²-a(a³)'sis. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐλμινς*, a worm. Ger., *Hautwürmsucht*. Any animal parasitic disease of the skin. [G, 33.]

DERMENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²n²'ki²(ch²u³)-si²s. Gen., *dermenchys* (en²-ch²ysis). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἔγχυσις*, an injection. Subcutaneous injection. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DERMENTÈRE (Fr.), n. De²rm-a²n²-te²r. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐντέρον*, an intestine. The chorion of the intestinal mucous membrane. [De Blainville (L).]

DERMEPENTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²-pe²n²-the²-i²s. Gen., *dermepenthes* (en²-thesis). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐπέπνευσις*, insertion. Skin-grafting. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Jan. 28, 1888, p. 187 (a, 25).]

DERMESTES (Lat.), n. m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²st(ast/ez)(as). Gr., *δερμηστῆς*. A genus of the *Dermestidae*, which includes a number of species destructive of fabrics. The *Dermestide*, or *Dermestini*, are a family of the *Coleoptera*, including *Anthrenus*, *Attagenus*, *Dermestes*, etc. [L, 180, 354.]

DERMEXANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-e²x-a²n²-(a³n)-the(thal¹)si²s. Gen., *dermexanthes* (en²-thesis). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ἐξάνθησις*, an eruption. A rash; in the pl., *dermexanthes*. Fuch's third class of skin diseases, embracing, besides the exanthemata, miliaria, erysipelas, erythema, urticaria, herpes, and pemphigus. [G, 5.]

DERMHÆMAL, adj. Du⁵rm-hem²-a²l. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *αἷμα*, blood. Relating to or connected with the hæmal spine of a vertebra, and with the skin. [L, 14.]

DERMIC, adj. Du⁵rm'i²k. See *DERMAL*.

DERMIE [Piory] (Fr.), n. De²r-me. Any disease of the skin. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

DERMIEN (Fr.), adj. De²r-me-a³n². See *DERMAL*.

DERMIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)'i²s. See *DERMA*.

DERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-i(e)'ti²s. Fr., *dermite*. See *DERMATITIS*.

DERMO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-a²b(a³b)-do²m-i²n(a³)'li²s. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *abdomen*, the belly. Pertaining to the skin of the abdominal region. [L, 14.]

DERMOBLASTUS [Willdenow] (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-bla²st(bla³st/u³s(u⁴s)). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *dermoblaste*. Ger., *Hautkeim*. A vegetable embryo in which the cotyledon consists of a membrane that ruptures in an irregular manner. [L, 180.]

DERMOBRANCHIATUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-bra²n²(bra³n²)-ki²(ch²u³)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *βράγχια*, gills. Fr., *dermobranche*. Ger., *hautkeimig*. Having the gills situated upon the skin. The *Dermobranchiata* are an order or family of the *Gasteropoda* so characterized. [L, 42, 180.]

DERMOCYMA (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-si(ku³)'ma³. Gen., *dermocyma* (en²-thesis). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *κύμα*, the foetus. Fr., *dermoeyme*. Ger., *Dermocyme*. See *FÆTUS inclusus*.

DERMODES (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-od'ez(as). See *DERMATOID*.

DERMODONT, adj. Du⁵rm'o-do²nt. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *δόνος*, a tooth. Fr., *dermodonte*. Ger., *hautzähniq*. Having teeth implanted in the skin. [L, 41.]

DERMO-ÉPIDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. De²r-mo-a-pe-de²r-mek. Consisting partly of corium and partly of epidermis (said of bits of skin used in skin-grafting). [Reverdin (E).]

DERMOGASTRIC, adj. Du⁵rm-o-ga²st'ri²k. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Pertaining to the skin, and to a digestive cavity. [L, 176.]

DERMOGRAPHY, n. Du⁵rm-o²g'ra²f-i². See *DERMATOLOGY*.

DERMOHÆMAL, adj. Du⁵rm-o-hem²-a²l. See *DERMHÆMAL*.

DERMOHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-hem²(ha²'e²m)-i²-a³. See *DERMÆMIA*.

DERMOIC, adj. Du⁵rm-o'i²k. Fr., *dermoïque*. See *DERMAL*.

DERMOID, adj. Du⁵rm'oïd. See *DERMATOID*; as a n., a d. cyst.

DERMOLABIALIS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-la(la³)-bi²-a(a³)'li²s. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *labium*, a lip. Pertaining to the skin and the lips. [L, 14.]

DERMOLOGY, n. Du⁵rm-o²l'o-ji². See *DERMATOLOGY*.

DERMOMUSCULAR, adj. Du⁵rm-o-mu³'ku²-la³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *musculus*, a muscle. Fr., *dermomusculaire*. Pertaining to the skin and to the muscles (said of embryonic tissues from which they are developed). [L, 176.]

DERMONA (Ar.), **DERMONE** (Ar.), n's. Probably the *Meloe tuccius* and *Mylabris terebrosa*, used in Arabia as a remedy against hydrophobia; said to cure madness if administered within twenty minutes after the bite. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 21).]

DERMONEURAL, adj. Du⁵rm-o-nu²'ra²l. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Pertaining to a neural spine and the skin. [L, 14.]

DERMONEUROSE (Fr.), n. De²r-mo-nu²-roz. An affection of the skin due to some perturbation of the cutaneous nerves. [a, 18].—**D. stéréographique**. A d. characterized by an elevation of the skin corresponding in size and form to the object which, in touching or irritating the skin, produced the elevation. It is caused by an extravasation of serum from the capillaries and can be distinctly felt by the finger. ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1889, p. 8 (a, 18).]

DERMONOSOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-nos-(no²s)-o²-o²-o²/i²-a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, *νόσος*, disease, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *dermosnologie*. Ger., *Hautkrankheitslehre*. See DERMATOLOGY.

DERMO-PAPILLAIRE (Fr.), adj. De²r-mo-pa³-pe-la²r. Pertaining to the papillary layer of the derma. [A, 385 (a, 18).]

DERMOPHLEBITE (Fr.), n. De²r-mo-fla-bet. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φλέβη*, a vein. Inflammation of the veins of the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMOPHYLLA PENDULINA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-fi²(fu¹)/la². See *BRYONIA ficifolia*.

DERMOPHYMIE (Fr.), n. De²r-mo-fe-me. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *φύμα*, a swelling. A tubercular outgrowth from the skin. [L, 41, 82.]

DERMOPHYTE (Fr.), n. De²r-mo-fet. See DERMATOPHYTE.

DERMOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o²p²te²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πτερον*, a wing. Fr., *dermoptère*. Ger., *hautflugelig*. Having membranous wings or fins; as a n., in the n. or m. pl., *Dermoptera*, or *Dermopteri*: 1. Of Owen, a subclass of the *Hæmatocrya*. 2. Of Illiger, the *Cheiroptera*. 3. Of Duméril, a family of the *Holobranchia*. 4. Of Degeer and Clairville, an order of insects. [L, 14, 41, 180.]

DERMORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f., **DERMORRHÉMIE** (Piorry) (Fr.), n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o²r-ra(ra³)/ji²gi²-a³, de²r-mo-ra-me. See DERMATORRHAGIA.

DERMORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o²r-re/(ro²e²)-a³. See DERMATORRHŒA.

DERMORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o²r-ri²n²-ru³n²/ku³s(ch²u⁴s). From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ῥινχός*, the snout. Fr., *dermorhynque*. Ger., *hautschnabelig*. Having the beak covered with epidermis. The *Dermorrhynchi* are a family of the palmipedes. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41, 180.]

DERMOSCLERITES, n. pl. Du⁵rm-o-skler'itz. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *σκληρύνειν*, to harden. Spicules found in the tissues of some of the *Gorgonidae*. [L, 147.]

DERMOSE (Fr.), n. De²r-moz. The cellulose of the cells of barks. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DERMOSKELETON, n. Du⁵rm-o-ske²e²t-u³n. Fr., *dermosquelette*. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMOSPORIUS (Lat.), adj. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-spor(spo²r)'-i²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *dermosporé*. Resembling the *Dermosporium* (a genus of *Fungi*); as a n., in the m. pl., *Dermosporii*, a tribe or division of the *Tuberculariini*. [B, 170 (a, 24); L, 41.]

DERMOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. De²r-mo-ske²e²t. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-ste²n-o'-si²s. Gen., *dermostenos'eos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *στενωσις*, constriction. Fr., *dermosténose*. Ger., *Hautverengung*. Tightening of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o²st-o'si²s. Gen., *dermostos'eos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *στένωσις*, constriction occurring in the derma. [L, 294.]

DERMO-SUPRA-OCCIPITALE (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-su²(su)-pra³-o²k-si²p(ki²p)-i²t-a(a²)/le(la). A dermal ossification connected with the skin overlying the supra-occipital region. [L, 176.]

DERMOSYNOVITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-si²n-(su²n)-o-vi(wé)/ti²s. Gen., *dermosynovit'idos (-is)*. For deriv., see DEMA and SYNOVITIS. Inflammation of the skin and of a subcutaneous bursa. [G.]—D. *plantaris ulceroza* [Gosselin]. Perforating ulcer of the foot; a severe suppuration in the sole of the foot, proceeding from inflammation of the bursa beneath a callosity. [A, 326 (a, 21); G, 81.]

DERMOSYPHIE (Fr.), **DERMOSYPHILIDE**, **DERMOSYPHILIS**, n's. De²r-mo-se-fe, du⁵rm-o-si²f'i²l-ed, -i²s. See SYPHILIDE.

DERMOTOMY, n. Du⁵rm-o²t'o-mi². From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *dermotomie*. The anatomy or the dissection of the skin. [L, 109.]

DERMOTYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-o(o³)-til(tu¹l)-o'-si²s. Gen., *dermotylos'eos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *τυλώσις*, induration. Fr., *dermotylose*. Ger., *Hautverhärtung*. Induration of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMSKELETON, n. Du⁵rm/ske²l-e²t-u³n. See EXOSKELETON.

DERMYDROPS (Lat.), n. m. Du⁵rm(de²rm)/d(u¹d)-ro²ps-(rops). Gen., *dermydrop'os (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ὑδρωψ*, dropsy. Dropsy, or œdema, of the skin; in Struve's classification of skin diseases, an order including leucophlegmasia, anasarca, and œdema of the skin. [G, 33.]

DERMYPERPHLEBOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-i(u¹)-pu²r(pe²r)-le²b-o'si²s. Gen., *dermyperphlebos'eos (-is)*. From *δέρμα*, the skin, *ὑπερ*, beyond, and *φλέβη*, a vein. Fr., *dermyperphlébose*. Ger., *venöse Dermypertrophie*. Excessive vascularity of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERMYPERTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵rm(de²rm)-i(u¹)-pu²r(pe²r)-trof(tro²f)/i²-a³. From *δέρμα*, the skin, *ὑπερ*, beyond, and *τροφή*, nutrition. Fr., *dermyperptrophie*. Ger., *Hautübernährung*. Hypertrophy of the skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉROBÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-ro-ba. 1. Robbed, stolen. private. 2. Worn out; said of the hoof of a horse's foot. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DÉROCHARGE (Fr.), n. Da-ro-cha²rj'. The removal of the outer oxidized surface of a metal by means of dipping in an acid. [a, 27.]

DERODIDYMUS (Lat.), n. m. De²r-o(o³)-di²d'i²(u¹)-mns(mu⁴s). From *δέρον*, the neck, and *δίδυμος*, a twin. Fr., *dérodidyyme*. Of Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, a monster having two heads and a single trunk, with one sternum and two vertebral columns. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DERODYMIUS (Lat.), n. m. De²r-o²d'i²(u¹)-mu³s(mu⁴s). See DERODIDYMUS.

DERONCUS (Lat.), n. m. De²r-o²n²ku³s(ku⁴s). From *δέρον*, the neck, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. Ger., *Kropf*. See GOÏTRE.

DEROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. De²r-o(o³)-spa²z(spa³s)/mu³s-(mu⁴s). From *δέρον*, the neck, and *σπασμός*, spasm. Fr., *déropasme*. Ger., *Halskrampf*. Cramp of the neck. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEROSPHEINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De²r-o(o³)-sfi²n²x'i²s. Gen., *derosphinx'eos (-is)*. From *δέρον*, the neck, and *σφίγγις*, constriction. Strangulation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DEROSTOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²r-o(o³)-sto²m'id-e(a²-e²). From *δέρον*, the neck, and *στόμα*, the mouth. A family of the *Rhabdocela* having the mouth slightly behind the anterior margin. [L, 353.]

DEROTOMY, n. De²r-o²t'o-mi². From *δέρον*, the neck, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *dérotomie*. See DECAPITATION.

DEROTREMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De²r-o(o³)-tre²m(tram)/a³-ta². From *δέρον*, the neck, and *τρέμα*, a perforation. Fr., *dérotremes*. Ger., *Derotremen*. A tribe of the *Urodela*, or of the *Caducibranchiata*, having gill-clefts on each side of the neck. [L, 11, 294, 353.]

DERRHIS (Lat.), n. f. De²r'ri²s. Gen., *der'rheos (-is)*. Gr., *δέρρις*. Ger., *Thierhaut*. 1. The derma. 2. A rough condition of the skin. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DERRIS [Loureiro] (Lat.), n. f. De²r'ri²s. A genus of the *Papilionaceæ*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—D. *pinnata*. Fr., *d. penné*. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, where the root is employed as an ingredient of the masticatory, betel. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—D. *uliginosa*. A species the stem and leaves of which (called *duwaga*) are used by the Fijians to stupefy fish. ["Brit. and Colon. Drug-gist," June 11, 1887, p. 586; A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DERTRON (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵r(de²r)/tro²n. Gr., *δέτρον*. 1. An old name for the small intestine, and the omentum. 2. The beak of a bird. [A, 387; L, 94 (a, 21).] Cf. DERTRUM.

DETROTHECA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁵r(de²r)-tro(tro³)-the(tha)/ka². From *δέτρον*, a beak, and *θήκη*, a covering. The covering of the end of a bird's beak. [L, 343.]

DERTRUM (Lat.), n. n. Du⁵r(de²r)/tru²m(tru⁴m). Gr., *δέτρον*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Kuppe* [Illiger]. The end of the superior maxilla of birds when it is separated from the rest of the maxilla by a furrow or is in any way different from it. [L, 180, 343.]

DERYPOSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. De²r-i(u¹)-po(po³)-sfi²n²x'i²s. From *δέρον*, the neck, and *ὑποσφίγγειν*, to constrict below. Strangulation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DERYS, n. In Egypt, the *Trifolium alexandrinum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DÉSACCOUPEMENT (Fr.), n. Daz-a³k-up¹-ma³n². The act of putting a stop to the process of copulation in the lower animals by separating the individuals. [A, 201 (a, 21).]

DÉSACIDIFICATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a³-se-de-fe-ka³-se-o³n². The act or process of destroying the acidity of a substance. [L, 41.]

DÉSAGREGATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a³-gra-ga³-se-o³n². See DISAGREGATION.

DÉSAGNES (Fr.), n. De²z-e²n-g'. A place in the department of Ardèche, France, where there is an alkaline, chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DÉSALBUMINÉ (Fr.), adj. Daz-a³l-bu-nee. Having an insufficient quantity of albumin. As a n., a person suffering from a loss of albumin. ["Union méd.," June 9, 1888, p. 874 (a, 21).]

DÉSALINATION, n. De-sa²l-i²n-a'shu³n. From *de priv.*, and *sal*, salt. The removal of saline substances, as from the blood in cholera. [D, 1.]

DÉSALTÉRANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a³l-ta-ra³n². Having the property of quenching thirst. [L, 105.]

DÉSANESTHÉSANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a³n-e³s-ta-ze-a³n². Having a tendency to rouse the system from a state of anaesthesia.

DÉSANIMANIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-a²n(a³n)-i²-ma(ma³)/i²n-a³. From *de priv.*, *animus*, the mind, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *désanimanie*. Ger., *muthloser Wahnsinn*. Dementia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DÉSARMÉ (Fr.), adj. Daz-a³r-ma. See INERMIS.

DÉSARTÉRIALISATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a³r-ta-re-a³l-e-za³-se-o³n². The transition of blood from the arterial to the venous state. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSARTICULATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a³r-te-ku³-la³-se-o³n². See DISARTICULATION.

DÉSASSIMILATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a³s-e-me-la³-se-o³n². See DISSASSIMILATION.

DÉSAZOTÉ (Fr.), adj. Daz-a³-zo-ta. Deprived of nitrogen. [L, 41.]

DÉSBERS (Ar.), n. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [a, 24.]

DÉSCALORINÈSES (Fr.), n. pl. Da-ka³-lo-re-ne²z. Of Baumes, a group of diseases attributed to defective production of heat. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DESCEMETITIS (Lat.), n. f. De²s-e²m-a-ti(te)/ti²s. Fr., *descemétite*. Inflammation of the membrane of Descemet. [A, 326 (a, 21); F.] Cf. *Serous IRRITIS*.

DESCENDENS (Lat.), adj. De²s-se²nd(ke²nd)/e²nz(ans). Gen., *descendent'is*. Descending; as a n., a descending structure.—D.

noni. A branch of the hypoglossal nerve given off at the point where it curves around the occipital artery, which passes down obliquely across the sheath of the carotid vessels (sometimes within it) to form a loop just below the middle of the neck with branches of the second and third cervical nerves. [L, 31, 142, 172.]

DESCENDING, adj. De-se²nd¹2n² Lat., *descendens*. Fr., *descendant*. Ger., *absteigend*. Pursuing a downward course.

DESCENSIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s-se²n²(ke²n²)/si²-o. Gen., *descensio/nis*. See DESCENT.

DESCENSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²s-se²n²(ke²n²)-so²ri²-u³m²(u⁴m). The furnace in which distillation *per descensum* was performed. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DESCENSUS (Lat.), n. m. De²s-se²n²(ke²n²)/su²s²(su⁴s). See DESCENT.—**Aque d.** An obsolete term for cataract and glaucoma. [F.]—**D. funiculi umbilicalis.** Incomplete prolapse of the umbilical cord during parturition. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**D. ovariorum.** 1. The descent of the ovaries during fetal life from the inner side of the Wolffian bodies to their normal position in the abdominal cavity. [L, 115.] 2. The change in position of the ovaries in the displacement of the uterus. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**D. testicularum.** Fr., *descente des testicules*. Ger., *Hodensenkung*. The descent of the testicles into the scrotum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. uteri.** Fr., *descente de la matrice*. Ger., *Gebärmuttersenkung*. A moderate prolapse of the uterus.

DESCENT, n. De-se²nt¹. Gr., *κατάβασις*. Lat., *descensio*, *descensus* (from *descendere*, to descend). Fr., *descente*. Ger., *Senkung* (1st def.), *Hinabsteigen* (1st def.), *Descendenz* (2d def.). It., *discendimento*. Sp., *descenso*. 1. The act of moving downward or the state of having moved downward. 2. Ancestral origin.—**D. of the fetus.** Fr., *descente de la partie fœtale*. Ger., *Senkung des Fœtus*. The subsidence of the fetus toward the close of gestation.—**D. of the testicles.** See DESCENSUS testicularum.—**D. of the uterus.** See DESCENSUS uteri.—**Theory of d.** See TRANSMUTATION THEORY.

DES CHUTES, n. Da-shu²t¹. A place in Wasco County, Oregon, where there are hot alkaline springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DESCISCENTES (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²s-si²s²(ki²s²)-se²n²(ke²n²)/tez-(tas). Of Sprengel, a tribe of the *Syngenesicæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DÉSENFLEURE (Fr.), n. Daz-a²n²-flu²r. The subsidence of a swelling. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSENGRÈNEMENT (Fr.), n. Daz-a²n²-gre²n²-ma²n². The separation of parts that are naturally joined, such as a nail and its matrix, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉSÉQUILIBRATION (Fr.), n. Da-za-ke-le-bra²-se-o²n². Loss of harmony in the mental faculties, characterized by the consciousness of a mental condition verging on insanity: attributed to the dual action of the two cerebral hemispheres. [Luys (a, 18).]

DÉSERTICOLE (Fr.), adj. Da-ze²r²-te-kol. Growing in deserted places (said of plants). [L, 42.]

DÉSERT OLFACTIF (Fr.), n. Da-ze²r² o³l-fak-tef. The atrophied or slightly developed portion of the cerebrum of animals with feeble olfactory faculty which corresponds to the olfactory centre of more highly endowed animals. [“Rev. d’anthrop.” 1873, p. 456 (L).]

DESERT-ROD, n. De²z²-u³rt-ro²d. The genus *Eremostachys*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DÉSESPoir DES PEINTRES (Fr.), n. Daz-e²s-pwa²r da pa²n²t¹r. The *Saxifraga umbrosa*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DESESSIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-se²s²/si²-o. Gen., *decession/is*. From *desidere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool. [L, 94.]

DESFONTAINÈ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Da-fō²n²-te²n²/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Endlicher, a family of the *Tubifloræ incertæ sedis*, consisting of the genus *Desfontainæa*. The *Desfontainææ* are a tribe of the *Gentianeæ*, a section of the *Cestrinææ*, or a family of the *Solanaceæ*, consisting of the same genus. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESHARA (Ar.), n. The *Abutilon indicum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DÉSHYDRATATION (Fr.), n. Daz-e-dra²-ta²-se-o²n². See DEHYDRATION.

DÉSHYDROGENATION (Fr.), n. Daz-e-dro-zha-na²-se-o²n². See DEHYDROGENATION.

DESICCANT, adj. De²s²-i²k-a²nt. Lat., *desiccans* (from *desicare*, to dry up). Fr., *desséchant*. Causing desiccation.

DESICCATION, n. De²s²-i²k-a²shu²n. Lat., *desiccatio*. Fr., *desiccation*. Ger., *Austrocknung*. It., *disseccazione*. Sp., *desecación*. The act or process of drying up. [D, 3.]

DESICCATIVE, adj. De²s²-i²k-a²-ti²v. See DESICCANT.

DESICCATOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-si²k-ka(ka²)²tor; in Eng., de²s²-i²k-al-o²r. Gen., *desiccator/is*. From *desicare*, to dry. A vessel containing anhydrous sulphuric acid, calcium chloride, or some other strongly hygroscopic substance. When a body to be dried is placed either above or alongside of the acid, etc., in the d., which is made air-tight, the latter abstracts water from the former. [L.]

DESIGNATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s-i²g-na(na²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *designatio/nis*. That part of a prescription which enumerates the ingredients and their quantities. [B, 10.]

DÉSINENCE (Fr.), n. Da-se-na²n²s. Lat., *desinentia* (from *desinere*, to terminate). Of De Candolle, the special manner in which a vegetable organ or lobe terminates. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DÉSINFECTANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-a²n²-fe²k-ta²n². See DISINFECTANT.

DESINFECTIO (Ger.), **DÉSINFECTIO** (Fr.), n²s. Das-en-fe²k-tse-on², daz-a²n²-fe²k-tse-o²n². See DISINFECTIO.

DESINFICIENS (Lat.), **DESINFICIREND** (Ger.), adj²s. De²s-i²n-fi²s(fek)-i²-e²nz(ans), -fe-tser²e²nd. See DISINFECTANT.

DÉSINTERCALATION (Fr.), n. Daz-a²n²-te²r-ka²l-a²-se-o²n². A term used by Debove [“Rev. des sci. méd.”, Jan., 1885, p. 91] in the expression “d. de la substance grise de la moelle lombaire,” applied to Ehrlich and Brieger’s process of producing necrosis limited to the gray matter by temporary ligation of the aorta, that structure not being able to regain its vitality after a duration of anæmia which does not kill the white matter.

DESIPIENTIA (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-si²p-i²-e²n²/shi²(ti²)-a². From *desipere*, to be foolish. Of Willis, a diseased perversion of the mental faculties, including hallucinations, delirium, frenzy, melancholy, and fatuity. [a, 18.]

DESJARRETADERA (Sp.), n. De²s-ha²r-ra-ta²-da²ra². In Colombia, the *Passiflora coriacea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DESMÁ (Lat.), n. n. De²z²(de²s)/ma². Gen., *des²mátos(-is)*. Gr., *δέσμα*. See BANDAGE and LIGAMENT.

DESMACHYMATOUS, adj. De²s-ma²-ki²m²/a²t²-u²s. Pertaining to or of the nature of desmachyme. [L, 121.]

DESMACHYME, n. De²s²/ma²-kim. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *χύμα*, something poured out. A layer consisting principally of desmacytes, found in the cortex of certain sponges. [L, 121.]

DESMACIDONIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²z²(de²s)-ma²-si²d(ki²d)-o²n²/i²d-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Monaxonía*. [L, 121.]

DESMACYTE, n. De²s²/ma² sit. From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *κύτος*, a cell. A connective-tissue cell. [L, 121.]

DESMALÉPITHEL (Ger.), n. De²s²/ma²-l-a-pe-te²l. See DESMEPIITHEL.

DESMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²l(ma²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *άλγος*, pain. Neuralgia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMAMÉBA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²-me(mo²e²)-ba². From *δέσμα*, a bond, and *ἀμοιβή*, alternation. A connective-tissue cell regarded as an amoeboid formation. [L, 221.]

DESMANOMALIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²n(ma²n)-o-ma(ma²)/ji²-a². Gen., *desmanomalias*. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *ἀνωμαλία*, an anomaly. Fr., *desmanomalie*. Ger., *Bänderabweichung*. An anomaly of a ligament. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. De²s-ma²n(ma²n)/thu²s(thu⁴s). Fr., *desmanthe*. Of Willdenow, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Eumimoseæ*. The *Desmantheæ* are a tribe of the *Mimoseæ*, consisting of *Desmanthus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. brachylobus.** An erect, smooth-stemmed herb, found along the Mississippi. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. cinereus.** The *Dichrostachys cinerea*. [B, 180.]—**D. natans, D. triquetrus.** Ger., *schwimmender Büschelzopf*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and southern Asia; used as a tonic in dyspepsia and in kidney disease, and externally in inflammatory swellings. In Cochín-China, the leaves are eaten as a salad. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMARETIA ACULEATA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²-re(a²)/shi²(ti²)-a². Fr., *d. à aiguillons*. Ger., *stachelige Pinselftaude*. A melanospERMous *Alga*, indigenous to the North Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, constituting one of the ingredients of Corsican moss. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-a²l(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². See DESMAGLIA.

DESMATECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-e²k-ta(ta²)/zi²(si²)-a². See DESMECTASIS.

DESMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-i(e²)/ti²s. See DESMITIS.

DESMATODONTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-o(o²)-do²nt²/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *desmatodontées*. 1. Of Hampe, a family of the *Musci*, comprising *Barbula* and *Trichostomum*. 2. Of Rabenhorst, a section of the *Stegocarpi*, comprising the *Pottiaceæ*, *Trichostomeæ*, and *Distichiaceæ*. The *Desmatodontoidææ* are a family of the *Musci*, comprising *Pottia*, *Entosthymium*, *Anacalypta*, *Trichostomum*, *Desmatodon*, *Barbula*, *Syntrichia*, *Pilopogon*, and *Zygotrichia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMATOMIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-om(o²m)/i²-a². See DESMOTOMY.

DESMATOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-o(o²)-pa²th-(pa²th)/i²-a². See DESMOPATHY.

DESMATURGIA (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ma²t(ma²t)-u²r(u²r)/ji²(gi²)-a². See DESMURGIA.

DESME (Lat.), n. f. De²s/me(ma). Gen., *des²mes*. Gr., *δέσμη*. See DESMA.

DESMECTASIA (Lat.), **DESMECTASIS** (Lat.), n²s f. De²s-me²k-ta(ta²)/zi²(si²)-a² -me²k-ta²-si²s. From *δέσμα*, a ligament, and *έκτασις*, distension. Fr., *desmectasie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandausdehnung*. Stretching of a ligament. [L, 24.]

DESMÉPITHEL (Ger.), n. De²s²/ma-pe-te²l. Of Haeckel (“Jena Zeit.” 1884, p. 206), the endothelium or epithelium of the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels and the synovial cavities, and in general the secondary epithelial products of the mesenchyma. [J.]

DESMEUX (Fr.), adj. De²s-mu². Ligamentous. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESMIA ACULEATA (Lat.), n. f. De²s²/mi²-a². See DESMARETIA ACULEATA.

DESMICUS (Lat.), adj. De²s-mi²c²/u²s. Pertaining to or resulting from a ligation of the arteries; said also of the capsular ligaments and of surgical bandages. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMIDIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De²s-mi²d-i²-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *desmidiacées*. Ger., *Desmidiaceen*. Of Kützing, a division of the *Diatomeæ liberæ* (including *Trochiscia*, *Closterium*, *Heterocarpella*, *Micrasterias*, *Scenedesmus*, and *Biddulphia*) and the *Diatomeæ inclusæ* (aggregate), comprising *Echinella*, *Gemi-*

nella, *Gloconema*, and *Desmidium*. The *Desmidiaceae* are a division of microscopic, unicellular, uncellated, green-spored *Algae*, of the class *Chlorophyceae*, order *Confervoidae*. The *Desmidioidae* are a suborder of the *Ulvaceae*, comprising the *Desmidiaceae*, *Pediasteeae*, and *Micrasterieae*. [B, 77, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMIDION (Lat.), n. n. De^{2s}-mi^{2d}/i²-o²ⁿ. Gr., δεσμιδιον. A small bandage. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DESMIOGNATHUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2s}-mi²-o^{2g}-na(na³)/thu^{2s}-(thu^{4s}). From δεσμιος, bound, and γνάθος, the jaw. Fr., *desmiognathe*. A monster having a supplementary head attached to the lower jaw by ligamentous or muscular tissue. [L, 44, 49.]

DESMIOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2s}-mi²-o(0²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)/e²-a²(e²). From δεσμιος, bound, and σπέρμα, seed. Of Harvey, a family of red-spored *Algae*, comprising the orders *Rhodomelaceae*, *Laurenciaceae*, *Cornalinaceae*, *Sphaerococcoidae*, *Gelidiaceae*, *Spongiocarpaceae*, *Squamariaceae*, *Helminthocladaeae*, and *Wrangellicaceae*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMISTOS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2s}-mi^{2st}/o^{2s}. From δεσμιός, a bond, and ιστός, a fabric. Fr., *desmiste*. Ger., *Bindegewebe*. Connective tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMITIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mi(mē)/ti^{2s}. Gen., *desmitidos* (-is). From δεσμιός, a ligament (see *-itis**). Fr., *desmite*. Inflammation of a ligament. [L, 41, 50.]

DESMOBACTERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-ba^{2k}(ba^{2k})/te(ta²/ri²-a²). From δεσμιός, a bond, and βακτήριον (see BACTERIUM). Fr., *desmobactéries*. Ger., *Desmobacterien*. Of Cohn, a tribe of *Bacteria*, comprising *Bacillus* and *Vibrio*. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DESMOBLAST, n. De^{2s}-mo-bla^{2st}. From δεσμιός, a bond, and βλαστός, a bud. Of Rouber, that part of the area opaca of the blastoderm, especially in meroblastic ova, which gives rise to the entire vascular system, including the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, and to the connective tissue substance of the embryo. [“Ber. d. naturforschenden Gesellschaft zu Leipzig.” 1877, 1883; “Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol., anat. Abth.,” 1884 (J, 69).] Cf. MESENCHYMA and PARABLAST.

DESMOBRYA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)/bri²(bri²)-a². A group of ferns in which the fronds spring from the apex of the caudex. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DESMOCHÆTA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-ke²(ch^{2a}2/e²)-ta. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Amarantaceae*, tribe *Amarantiæ*. It includes the *Cyathula* of Loureiro, and the *Pupalia* of Jussieu. The *Desmochætae* (Fr., *desmochætes*) are: 1. Of Endlicher, a subdivision of the *Achyrantheae*, comprising *Digera*, *Desmochæta*, and *Pupalia*. 2. Of Meisner, the same, with the addition of *Saltia* and *Polyscalis*. 3. Of Moquin, the same division, comprising *Digera*, *Saltia*, *Pupalia*, and *Cyathula*. 4. Of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Achyrantheae*, comprising *Abersia*, *Scleropus*, *Polyscalis*, *Saltia*, *Pupalia*, *Desmochæta*, and *Digera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. atropurpurea**. Species indigenous to the East Indies. The root is used in Malabar for hæmorrhoids and in colic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMOCHAUNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-ka²ⁿ(ch^{2a}2-u^{2m})-o^{2s}i^{2s}. Gen., *desmochauosios* (-is). From δεσμιός, a ligament, and χώνωσις, relaxation. Relaxation of a ligament. [L, 50.]

DESMODACTYLIS [Forbes] (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-da^{2k}(da^{2k})/ti^{2l}(tu^{2l})-i(e). From δεσμιός, a bond, and δακτύλος, a digit. Of Forbes, a section of the *Fussereae*, having the muscles of the hallux joined by a band. [L, 121.]

DESMODIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2s}-mod(mod^{2d})-i(i²)/e²-a²(e²)-e². Fr., *desmodiées*. Of Benthham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Hedysaraceae*, family *Leguminosae*, comprising *Desmodium*, etc. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DESMODINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2s}-mod(mod^{2d})-i(i²)/na². A tribe of the *Phyllostomidae*. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1866, p. 117 (L).]

DESMODIUM (Lat.), n. n. De^{2s}-mod(mod^{2d})/i²-u^{2m}(u^{2m}). The tick-trefoil, West Indian honeysuckle; a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Hedysaraceae*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. caespitosum**. A plant found in Mauritius, the leaf and stem of which are used. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxiv (a, 21).]—**D. erythrinifolium**. A South American species. The natives use an infusion of the roots in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. heterophyllum**. See *D. triflorum*.—**D. supinum**. A West Indian species. The root is highly prized as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. tortuosum**. A species found in the West Indies and South America, with a purgative root. [B, 180.]—**D. triflorum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where it supplies the place of *Trifolium* and *Medicago*. In Europe the fresh plant is used as an application to abscesses and wounds. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]

DESMODONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-do^{2nt}/ez(e^{2s}). From δεσμιός, a bond, and ὄντις, a tooth. A group of the *Phyllostominae* having the upper incisor teeth occupying the whole space between the canines. [L, 121.]

DESMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-di²ⁿ(du²ⁿ)/i²-a². From δεσμιός, a ligament, and ὀδύνη, pain. Fr., *desmodynie*. Pain in a ligament. [L, 41, 50.]

DESMOGNATHISM [Huxley], n. De^{2s}-mo^{2g}/na^{2th}-i²zm. From δεσμιός, a bond, and γνάθος, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the maxillo-palatine bones are ankylosed together in the median line, either directly or by the intervention of the nasal septum, the vomer being aborted or very small. Cf. *EGRHOGNATHISM*, *DROMOGNATHISM*, and *SCHIZOGNATHISM*. The *Desmognathinae* are a group of the *Carinatæ*. The *Desmognathidae*, or *Desmognathinae*, are a subfamily of the *Salamandridæ*. [L, 66, 121, 221, 289.]—**Compound d.** A variety in which egiognathism and d. are combined. [L, 121, 221.]—**Direct d.** [Parker]. A variety of d. in

which the maxillo-palatine bones unite below at the middle line, the nasal septum being either ankylosed with them or not. [L, 121, 221.]—**Double d.** [Parker]. A variety in which both the palatine and palato-maxillary bones are united in the median line. [L, 121, 221.]—**Imperfectly direct d.** [Parker]. A variety in which the maxillo-palatine bones are separated from each other by the septo-maxillary, with which they articulate. [L, 121, 221.]—**Indirect d.** [Parker]. A variety in which the maxillo-palatine bones are ankylosed to the nasal septum, but not to each other. [L, 121, 221.]

DESMOGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2s}-mo^{2g}-na(na³)/thu^{2s}(thu^{4s}). Having the palate bones united. [L, 343.]

DESMOGOMPHIUS (Lat.), adj. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-go^{2m}/fi²-u^{2s}-(u^{4s}). From δεσμιός, a bond, and γομφίος, a molar tooth. Fr., *desmogomphie*. Having the teeth attached to the jaw at the base and at the summit. [L, 42, 180.]

DESMOGRAPHY, n. De^{2s}-mo^{2g}/ra^{2f}-i². Lat., *desmographia* (from δεσμιός, a ligament, and γραφειν, to write). Fr., *desmographie*. Ger., *Desmographie*. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. [L, 50, 56.]

DESMOHEMOBLAST, n. De^{2s}-mo-he^{2m}/o-bla^{2st}. From δεσμιός, a bond, αἷμα, blood, and βλαστός, a germ. See *DESMOBLAST*.

DESMOID, adj. De^{2s}/moid. From δέσμα, a bundle, and εἶδος, resemblance. Resembling a bundle; as a n., of J. Müller, a fibroid tumor. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DESMOLOGY, n. De^{2s}-mo^{2l}/o-ji². From δεσμιός, a bond, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *desmologie*. Ger., *Desmologie*, *Gelenkbänderkunde* (1st def.), *Verbandlehre* (2d def.). 1. The anatomy, etc., of the ligaments. 2. The art of bandaging. [L, 50, 56.]

DESMOMA (Lat.), n. n. De^{2s}-mo²/ma². Gen., *desmomatosa* (-is). From δεσμιός, a bond. Ger., *Desmom*. A tumor formed of connective tissue. [G.]

DESMONOLOGY, **DESMOPATHOLOGY**, n's. De^{2s}-mo-no-so^{2l}/o-ji², -pa^{2th}-o^{2l}-ji². Lat., *desmonologia*, *desmopathologia* (from δεσμιός, a ligament, νόσος or πάθος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *desmonologie*, *desmopathologie*. Ger., *Bänderleidenlehre*. The pathology of the ligaments. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMOPATHY, n. De^{2s}-mo²/pa^{2th}-i². Fr., *desmopathie*. Ger., *Gelenkbänderleiden*. Disease of the ligaments. [L, 50.]

DESMOPHLOGIA (Lat.), **DESMOPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-flog(flo^{2g})/i²-a², -flog(flo^{2g})-o^{2s}i^{2s}. From δεσμιός, a ligament, and φλογών, to inflame. Fr., *desmophlogose*. See *DESMITIS*.

DESMOPRION (Lat.), n. m. De^{2s}-mo^{2p}/ri²-o²ⁿ(on). Gen., *desmopriōnos* (-is). From δεσμιός, a bond, and πριών, a saw. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *gegliederte Säge*. A chain-saw. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DESMORRHÆXIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mo^{2r}-re^{2x}(rax)/i^{2s}. Gen., *desmorrhæxios* (-is). From δεσμιός, a ligament, and ῥήξις, rupture. Fr., *desmorrhæxie*. Ger., *Gelenkbandbruch*. Rupture of a ligament. [L, 50.]

DESMOS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2s}/mo^{2s}. Gr., δεσμός. See *DESMIA*.

DESMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mo²/si^{2s}. Gen., *desmosios* (-is). From δεσμιός, a bond. Any disease of connective tissue; more especially, as employed by Auspitz and others, a connective-tissue skin disease. [G.]

DESMOSTEMONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-ste^{2m}(stam)-on^{2e}-a²(e²)-e². Fr., *desmostémonées*. Of Spach, a tribe of the *Hypericaceae*, comprising the sections *Vismineæ*, *Tridesmineæ*, and *Etidineæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESMOSTICHA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De^{2s}-mo^{2st}/i²-ka²(ch^{2a}2). From δεσμιός, a bond, and στίχον, a row. An order of the *Antechinida* having band-like ambulacra. [L, 173.]

DESMOTHORACA. De^{2s}-mo(mo²)-thor-a(a³)/ka². From δεσμιός, a bond, and θώραξ, a cuirass. An order of the *Heliozoa* having a spherical or nearly spherical shell of silica. [L, 121.]

DESMOTOMY (Lat.), n. De^{2s}-mo^{2t}/o-mi². Lat., *desmotomia* (from δεσμιός, a ligament, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., *desmotomie*. Ger., *Bänderzertheilung*. Division or dissection of the ligaments. [E.]

DESMURGIA (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}-mu^{2r}(mur)/ji²(gi²)-a². From δεσμιός, a bond, and ἔργον, performance. Fr., *desmurgie*. The art of applying bandages, ligatures, etc. [E, 24.]

DESMUS (Lat.), n. m. De^{2s}/mu^{2s}(mu^{4s}). Gr., δεσμός. See *DESMIA*.

DESOBSTRUANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-o^{2b}-stru²-a²ⁿ2. See *DEOBSTRUENT*.

DESODORIFERANS (Lat.), **DESODORISANS** (Lat.), adj's. De^{2s}(das)-od(o^{2d})-o^{2r}-i^{2f}/e^{2r}-a²ⁿ2(a²ⁿ2s), -iz(es²/a²ⁿ2(a²ⁿ2s)). Deodorizing. [L.]

DÉSOPILANT (Fr.), **DÉSOPILATIF** (Fr.), adj's. Daz-o-pe-la²ⁿ2, -la²-tef. See *DEOBSTRUENT*.

DÉSORDINATION (Fr.), n. Daz-o^{2r}-de-na²-se-o²ⁿ2. See *INCOORDINATION*.

DESORGANISATIO (Lat.), n. f. De^{2s}(das)-o^{2r}-ga²ⁿ(ga²ⁿ)-i²ⁿ2(a²)-a²/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *desorganisationis*. See *DISORGANIZATION*.

DE SOTO SPRINGS, n. Da so'to. A place in De Soto Parish, Louisiana, where there are chalybeate and sulphurous springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DESOUVULATION (Fr.), n. Daz-o-vu²-la²-se-o²ⁿ2. The escape of a spore from a sporangium. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DESOXALIC ACID, n. De^{2s}-o^{2x}-a^{2l}/i²k. Fr., *acide desoxalique*. A tribasic crystalline acid. C₂H₂(OH)₂(CO₂OH)₂, formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a salt of oxalic acid. [B, 3.]

DESOXIDATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s(das)-o²x-i²d-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *desoxidation'is*. See DEOXIDATION.

DESOXYCODEINE, n. De²s-o²x-i²-ko-de'en. Of Wright, a compound, C₁₆H₂₁NO₄. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 21).]

DÉSOXYDANT (Fr.), adj. Daz-o²x-e-da²n². Deoxidizing. [L.]

DESOXYDATIO (Lat.), **DESOXYGENATIO** (Lat.), n's f. De²s(das)-o²x-i²(u²)-da(da³)/shi²(ti²)-o, -je²n(ge²n)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. See DEOXIDATION.

DÉSOXYGÉNÈSES (Fr.), n. pl. Daz-o²x-e-zha-ne²s. Of Beaumes, diseases resulting from a diminution of the quantity of oxygen necessary to the economy. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESOXYMORPHINE, n. De²s-o²x-i²-mo²r²f'en. Of Wright, a compound, C₂₄H₁₉NO₄. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 21).]

DESPUMATION, n. De²s-pu²m-a²/shu²n. Lat., *despumatio* (from *despumare*, to remove froth). Fr., *déspumation*. Ger., *Ab-schäumung*. The separation of the froth or scum from the surface of a liquor. [L, 50, 56.]

DESQUAMATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s(das)-kwa²m(kwa²m)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *desquamatio'is*. See DESQUAMATION.—**D. furfuracea**. Branny desquamation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. lamellosa**, **D. membranacea**. Desquamation of the skin in the form of large membrane-like lamellae. [G.]—**D. neonatorum**. The desquamation of new-born infants, which takes place during the first week of life. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. siliquosa**. Desquamation of the skin, especially that of the hands, in the form of an unbroken layer of cuticle resembling a pod or husk. [G.]

DESQUAMATION, n. De²s-kwa²m-a²/shu²n. Gr., *ἐκλείψις*. Lat., *desquamatio* (from *de* priv., and *squama*, a scale). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Ab-schuppung*, *Abblätterung*. It., *desquamazione*. Sp., *escamadura*. 1. The exfoliation of laminae or scales of the epidermis, or the separation of osseous scales from a diseased bone. [G.] See EXFOLIATION and SCALE. 2. The operation of removing the covering which envelops certain bulbous roots. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESQUAMATIVE, adj. De²s-kwa²m-at-i²v. Fr., *desquamatif*. Pertaining to or attended with desquamation.

DESQUAMATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²s(das)-kwa²m(kwa²m)-a²(a³)-o²/ri²-u²m(u²m). Syn.: *exfoliativum*. An old name for a trephine for scaling off bone. [L, 94.]—**D. trepanum**. See *D.*

DESSÉCHANT (Fr.), adj. De²s-sa-sha²n². See DESICCANT.

DESSÉCHÉ (Fr.), adj. De²s-sa-sha. Dried, desiccated. [L, 41.]

DESSÉCHEMENT (Fr.), n. De²s-sash-ma²n². Desiccation, atrophy, phthisis, a general wasting. [L, 41.]

DESSOLURE (Fr.), n. De²s-so²l-u²r. The operation of removing the lower part of a horse's or ox's hoof. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DESSOUS (Fr.), n. De²s-su. The scrotum. [A, 301; L.]

DESSOUFRÉ (Fr.), adj. De²s-su-fra. Desulphurized. [L.]

DESTILLATIO (Lat.), n. f. De²s-ti²l-la(la³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *destillatio'is*. See DISTILLATION.—**Clyssiformis d.** Distillation, by means of a tubulated retort, of such substances as are apt to take fire and fulminate. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**D. per ascensum**. Volatilization by means of an alembic when the head is considerably higher than the cucurbit. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**D. per deliquium**. Volatilization after previous liquefaction. [a, 27.]—**D. per descensum**. Volatilization downward when the fire is applied around the top of the apparatus. [B, 52 (a, 27).]—**D. uteri**. An old term for leucorrhœa. [A, 66.]

DESTILLIRBLASE (Ger.), **DESTILLIRKOLBEN** (Ger.), n's. De²s-ti²l-ler'bla²z-e², -kolb-e²n. See ALEMBIC.

DESTILLIRSCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. De²s-ti²l-ler'/shla²-u²ch². The *Nepenthes destillatoria*. [L, 43.]

DESTRUCTIVE, adj. De²s-tru²k'ti²v. Fr., *destructif*. Causing destruction; in chemistry, causing rapid decomposition (see *D. DISTILLATION*).

DESTRUCTORII (Lat.), n. m. pl. De²s(das)-tru²k(tru²k)-to²/ri²(-e). 1. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Byssacei spurii*. 2. Of Endlicher, a section of the *Byss.* [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DESUDATIO, n. De-su²d-a²/shu²n. Lat., *desudatio* (from *desudare*, to sweat excessively). Fr., *désudation*. Ger., *starkes Schwitzen*. 1. Excessive sweating. 2. Sudamina. [A, 301 (a, 21); G; L, 41, 42, 50.]

DESULPHURATION, **DESULPHURIZATION**, n's. De-su²l-fu²r-a²/shu²n, -i²z-a²/shu²n. Fr., *désulfuration*. Ger., *Entschwefelung*. The act or process of withdrawing sulphur from a compound. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 21).]

DESURRECTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-su²r(su²r)-re²k'hi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *desurrection'is*. From *desurgere*, to go to stool. The act of going to stool. [L, 94.]

DESVAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Da-vo²/zi²-a². A genus of the *Gumales*. The *Desvaxiaceæ* of Lindley (Fr., *desvaxiacées*) are an order of the *Gumales*, corresponding to the *Centrolepideæ* of other authors. The *Desvaxiæ* of Bartling, Martius, and Spach are a division or tribe of the *Restiaceæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Gumaceæ*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. fluitans**. The *Glyceria fluitans*. [L, 87, 105.]

DESVRES (Fr.), n. Dav'r. A place in the department of Pas-de-Calais, France, where there is a spring containing calcium chloride, carbonate, and sulphate, potassium chloride, sodium sulphate, and iron. [L, 105.]

DÉSYMPHYSER (Fr.), v. tr. Da-sem-fe-za. To divide the symphysis pubis. [L, 41.] See SYMPHYSEOTOMY.

DETARIUM (Lat.), n. n. De²t-a(a³)/ri²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *détar*, *détarie*, *détarion*. Of Jussieu, a genus of trees of the *Leguminosæ*.

tribe *Cynometreæ*. The *Detariæ* (Fr., *détariées*) are: Of DeCandolle, Meissner, and others, a tribe of the *Cæsalpinieæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Amygdaleæ*, and afterward of the *Mimoseæ*. It includes *Detarium* and *Cordyla*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. microcarpum**. Fr., *détarion à petit fruit*. A species growing in Goree. Its fruit is edible. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. senegalense**. Fr., *détarion du Sénégal*. A species growing on the coast of Africa, especially of Rio Nufiez, the bark of which (termed by the natives *méli*) furnishes a poison which acts as a cardiac depressant. The fruit (called *datach*) is eaten by the natives, although they pretend that it is poisonous. [B, 173 (a, 24); E. Hæckel, "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 292; L, 30.]—**D. senegalense amarum**. A variety of *D. senegalense* with bitter seeds, regarded by the natives as poisonous. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DETENTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-te²n'ishi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *detention'is*. Fr., *détente*. The cessation of a spasm; the return to a normal condition after nervous over-excitement. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. palpebrarum**. An adhesion, more or less complete, of the margins of the eyelids to each other. [F.]

DÉTENTION (Fr.), n. Da-ta²n²-se-o²n². See CONFINEMENT (2d def.).

DETERGENT, adj. De-tu²r'je²nt. Lat., *detergens*. Fr., *détergent*, *detersif*. Ger., *abführend*, *reinigend*. It., Sp., *detergente*, *deterfivo*. Cleansing, purging; as a n., a substance which cleanses, especially by external application. [L, 56 (a, 21).]

DETERMINATE, adj. De-tu²rm'i²n-at. Lat., *determinatus*. Fr., *déterminé*. Ger., *bestimmt*. 1. Cymose (said of an inflorescence in which the flowering takes place centrifugally from terminal and not from axillary buds). 2. Terminating abruptly (said of rhizomes and bulbs). [B, 77, 105, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

DETERMINATION, n. De-tu²rm-i²n-a²/shu²n. Lat., *determinatio* (from *determinare*, to set a limit). Fr., *détermination*. Ger., *Andrang* (1st def.), *Bestimmung* (2d def.). 1. A tendency in a definite direction, as of blood to a particular part. 2. The process of ascertaining to what genus, etc., an organism is to be assigned. [A, 385 (a, 21); D, 1, 3.]

DETERSIVE, adj. De-tu²rs'i²v. Fr., *détersif*. See DETERGENT.

DETERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-tu²rs(te²rs)-o²/ri²-u²m(u²m). An apartment in the ancient baths where the person was cleansed and anointed. [L, 94.]

DETERSORIUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-tu²rs(te²rs)-o²/ri²-u²s(u²s). See DETERGENT.

DETESTATIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-te²st(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *detestatio'is*. From *de* priv., and *testis*, a testicle. Castration. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

DETHA (Otoml), n. Maize. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DETONATION, n. De²-on-a²/shu²n. Lat., *detonatio* (from *detonare*, to thunder severely). Fr., *détonation*. Ger., *D.* *Verpuffung*. It., *detonazione*. Sp., *detonación*. A violent noise caused by a chemical decomposition or combination. [B, 8, 270 (a, 24).]

DETORSION, n. De-to²r'shu²n. From *de* priv., and *torquere*, to twist. Ger., *D.* The restoration to its normal position of a distorted or deformed part (e. g., the straightening of the spine in scoliosis by twisting the body in a direction opposite to the abnormal curvature). ["Ctblrl, f. Chir.," May 19, 1888, p. 358 (L).]

DETOS (Lat.), adj. Det(de²)/o²sa. Gr., *δέτος*. Bound together. [A, 387.]

DÉTOURNÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-turn-a. See AVERSUS.

DETRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(da)-tra²k(tru²k)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *detractio'is*. From *detrahere*, to draw away. Ger., *ka²ba²gers*. A drawing or taking away. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. sanguinis**. Bloodletting. [E.]

DETRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tra²k(tru²k)/to²r. Gen., *detractor'is*. Ger., *Niederzieher*, *Abzieher*. A depressor muscle. [L.]—**D. anris**. See *RETRAHENS auris*.

DETRAHENS (Lat.), adj. De²(dat)/ra²-henz(hans). Acting as an abductor; as a n., see *DETRACTOR*. [L.]—**D. quadratus**. See *PLATYSMA myoides*.

DETRITAL, adj. De-tri²/ta². Fr., *détritique*. Pertaining to or consisting of detritus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÉTRITICOLE (Fr.), adj. Da-tre-te-kol. From *detritus* (q. v.), and *colere*, to inhabit. Living in detritus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DETRITION, n. De-tri²/sh'u²n. Lat., *detritio*. Fr., *détrition*. Ger., *Abreiben*. A wearing away, as by friction. [L, 94.]

DETRITUS (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-trik'te²/tu²s(tu²s). From *deterere*, to wear away. Fr., *détritus*. Ger., *D.* 1. A powdery or granular product of friction or crushing. 2. The remains of a generated part. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DÉTROIT (Fr.), n. Da-trwa². See STRAIT.—**D. abdominal du bassin**. The superior strait of the pelvis.—**D. de Haller**. A constriction between the heart and the aorta in the embryo. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. inférieur** (ou *périnéal*) *du bassin*. The inferior strait of the pelvis.—**D. supérieur** *du bassin*. The superior strait of the pelvis. [L, 41.]

DETRUNCATION, n. De-tru²n²-ka²/shu²n. Lat., *detruncatio* (from *detruncare*, to cut off). Fr., *détroncation*. Ger., *D.* See DECAPITATION.

DETRUSION, n. De-tru²zhu²n. Lat., *detrusio*. A pushing away, dislodgment, expulsion.

DETRUSOR (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tru²k(tru²)/so²r. Gen., *detrusor'is*. From *detrudere*, to push down. Ger., *Hinabtreiber*. 1. Anything, especially a muscle, which has the function of expelling a body or substance. [L.] 2. See *DETRUSORIUM*.—**D. urinæ**. Ger.,

Harnaustreiber. The external layer of the longitudinal muscular coat of the bladder. [L, 832.]

DETRUSORIUM (Lat.), n. m. De(da)-tru²(tru)-so²ri²-u³m(u⁴m). An instrument for pushing foreign bodies down the oesophagus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DETTLIGENBAD (Ger.), n. De²t²leg-e²n-ba²d. A place in the canton of Bern, Switzerland, where there are springs containing magnesium salts. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DETUMESCENCE, n. De-tu²m-e²s²c²ns. Lat., *detumescencia* (from *detumescere*, to cease to be swollen). Fr., *détumescence*. Ger., *Entschwellung*. The subsidence of a swelling. [E.]

DEU-GULLAR, n. In Silhet, the *Calamus extensus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DEUNX (Lat.), n. m. De(de²)-u³n²x(u⁴n²x). Gen., *deunx*. From *de*, lacking, and *uncia*, an ounce. The weight of eleven ounces, eleven twelfths of a pound, or of any entire quantity. [L, 94.]

DEURENS (Lat.), adj. De(de²)-u²(u)²re²nz(rans). Gen., *deurentis*. From *deurare*, to scorch. Burning (said of fevers). [L, 94.]

DEUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. De(de²)-u³st(ust)²i²o. Gen., *deustionis*. Gr., *ἐκκαυσίς*. See ENCAUSIS.

DEUTENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Du²t-e²n(e²n²)-se²t²(ke²f)-a²(a²)-o²n. From *deuteros*, second, and *ἐκκεφάλος*, the brain. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DEUTERGIA (Lat.), n. f. Du²t-u²r(e²r)²ji²(gi²)-a². From *deuteros*, second, and *εργον*, action. Fr., *deutergie*. The consecutive effect of medicines. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEUTERIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Du²t-e(e²)ri²-a². Gr., *deuterias* (1st def.), *deuteria* (2d and 3d def.). 1. (F. sing.) a weak wine or wine mixed with water. 2. (N. pl.) the secundines. 3. (N. pl.) retention of the secundines, also the results of such retention. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DEUTERION (Lat.), n. n. Du²t-e(e²)ri²-o²n. Gr., *δευτέριον*. The placenta. [A, 387.]

DEUTERO-ALBUMOSE, n. Du²t-e²r-o-a²l²bu²m-os. See under ALBUMOSE.

DEUTEROCONCH, n. Du²t-e²r-o-ko²n²k. From *deuteros*, second, and *κόγχη*, a shell. The second chamber of the shell of a nautilus. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1873, p. 973 (L).]

DEUTEROGLOBULOSE, n. Du²t-e²r-o-glo²b²u²l-os. Ger., D. A variety of globulose discovered by Kühne and Chittenden. [B.]

DEUTEROHYALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du²t-e²r-o-hi(hu²)-a²l²(a²)-o²(o²)-so²ma². Gen., *deuterohyalosomatos (-is)*. From *deuteros*, second, *υάλος*, glass, and *σώμα*, a body. Of Van Beneden ("Arch. de biol.," 1883), the portion of peculiar substance (see PROTHALOSOMA) in the ova of *Ascaris megaloccephala* which remains in the vitellus after the formation and expulsion of the polar globule. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885 (J).]

DEUTEROLOGY, n. Du²t-e²r-o-l²o-ji². Lat., *deuterologia* (from *deuteros*, the placenta, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *deutérologie*. Ger., *Deuterologie*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the placenta. [L, 41, 42.]

DEUTEROMERITE, n. Du²t-e²r-o²m²e²r-it. From *deuteros*, second, and *μέρος*, a part. In the *Gregarinida*, the posterior and larger portion of the body containing the nucleus. [L, 121.]

DEUTEROMESALIS [Kirby] (Lat.), adj. Du²t-e²r-o(o²)-me²s-a(a²)-li²s. From *deuteros*, second, and *μέσος*, the middle. Fr., *deutéromésal*. Situated in the middle and in the second series (said of certain cells of an insect's wing). [L, 180.]

DEUTEROPATHIC, adj. Du²t-e²r-o²p²a²th-i²k. Lat., *deuteropathicus* (from *deuteros*, second, and *πάθος*, suffering). Fr., *deutéropathique*. Ger., *deuteropathisch*. Occurring as a secondary affection. See AMAUROSIS *deuteropathica*.

DEUTEROPATHY, n. Du²t-e²r-o²p²a²th-i². Gr., *deuteronátheia* (from *deuteros*, second, and *πάθος*, disease). Lat., *deuteropathia*. Fr., *deutéropathie*. Ger., *Nachkrankheit, Folgekrankheit*. A disease caused by a preceding disease. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DEUTEROPINE, n. Du²t-e²r-o²pen. A homologue, C₂₀H₂₁NO₆, of cryptopine. [a, 27.]

DEUTEROPASM, n. Du²t-e²r-o-pla²zm. Lat., *deuteroplasma* (from *deuteros*, second, and *πλάσμα*, formed material). Fr., *deutéroplasme*. Ger., *Nahrungsdotter, Nebendotter*. Of Van Beneden, the nutritive yolk of an ovum. [J.]

DEUTEROPLASTOSPHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du²t-e²r-o(o²)-pla²st(o²)-sfer²(sfa²e²)-i²a². From *deuteros*, second, *πλαστός*, formed, and *σφαίρα*, a sphere. Fr., *deutéroplastospherie*. Ger., *secundäre Bildungskugeln*. Baumgartner's secondary formation globules, which, together with the yolk globules (protoplastophæria), form the first globular principles of organic bodies. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DEUTEROSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. Du²t-e²r-o(o²)-sko²le²x(lax). Gen., *deuteroscolec'os (-is)*. A more correct form of *deuteroscolex* (q. v.).

DEUTEROSCOPY, n. Du²t-e²r-o²s²ko²pi². Lat., *deuteroscopia* (from *deuteros*, second, and *σκοπεῖν*, to look at). Fr., *deutéroscopie*. A form of hallucination or deception in which the individual pretends to be endowed with "second sight," i. e., the capability of foreseeing future events. [A, 513; L, 135.]

DEUTEROSTOMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du²t-e²r-o(o²)-sto²m²at-a². A group of the *Monostomata* in which the mouth is not formed from the blastopore, but from another opening in the gastrula. [L, 121.] Cf. ARCHÆOSTOMA.

DEUTEROSTOMATOUS, adj. Du²t-e²r-o(o²)-sto²m²at-u³s. Having an opening from which the mouth develops, independent of the blastopore; said of gastrulæ. [L, 66.]

DEUTEROXIDE, n. Du²t-e²r-o²x²i²d(id). A more correct form of *deutoxide* (q. v.).

DEUTEROZOOID, n. Du²t-e²r-o-zo²oid. From *deuteros*, second, *ζῷον*, a living being, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. A zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid after it has separated from its parent organism. [L, 147.]

DEUTERY, n. Du²t-e²r-i². See DEWTRY.

DEUTERYL, n. Du²t-e²r-i²l. From *deuteros*, second, and *ἔλαγ*, matter. Fr., *deutéryle*. Ger., *Nachstoff*. Secondary matter arising from primary matter by further development or other action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DEUTHALOSOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du²t-hi(hu²)-a²l(a²)-o(o²)-so²ma². See DEUTEROHYALOSOMA.

DEUTIODURE (Fr.), n. Du²t-e-o-du²r. See DEUTOIODIDE.

DEUTOBROMIDE, n. Du²t-o-brom²i²d(id). Lat., *deutobromidum* (from *deuteros*, second, and *βρῶμος*, a stench [see BROMINE]). Fr., *deutobromure*. Ger., *Deutobromür*. The second in order of a series of bromides of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOCARBONÉ (Fr.), adj. Du²t-o-ka²r-bo-na. Carbonated so as to contain more carbonic acid than the photocarbonate of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOCHLORIDE, n. Du²t-o-klor²i²d(id). Lat., *deutochloridum* (from *deuteros*, second, and *χλωρός*, green [see CHLORINE]). Fr., *deutochlorure*. Ger., *Deutochlorür*. The second in order of a series of chlorides of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTENOTHIONIC ACID, n. Du²t-e²n-o-thi²-o²n²i²k. From *deuteros*, second, *ὄλιος*, wine, and *θειόν*, sulphur. Fr., *acide deuténotherionique*. Of Sertürner, the second of three sulphonic acids formed by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. [A, 321 (a, 21).]

DEUTOGNATHITES [Mine-Edwards], n. pl. Du²t-o²g-nath-it². From *deuteros*, second, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *deutognathes*. The gnathites or maxillæ of the first pair of appendages of a crustacean. [L, 158.]

DEUTOHYDROCHLORATE, n. Du²t-o-hi-dro-klor²at. The second of a series of hydrochlorates of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOIODIDE, n. Du²t-o-i²od-i²d(id). Lat., *deutoiodidum*, *deutoioduretum* (from *deuteros*, second, and *ιώδης*, violet-colored [see IODINE]). Fr., *deutoiodure*, *deutoiodure*. Ger., *Deutojodür*. The second in order of a series of iodides of the same base. [a, 24.]

DEUTOMÉNINGITE (Fr.), n. Du²t-o-ma-na-na²n²-zhet. From *deuteros*, second, and *μηνυγέ*, a membrane of the brain. Inflammation of the arachnoid. [L, 82.]

DEUTOMERITE, n. Du²t-o²m²e²r-it. See DEUTEROMERITE.

DEUTOMURIATE, n. Du²t-o-mu²r-i²at. Lat., *deutomurias*. See DEUTOCHLORIDE.

DEUTOPLASM, n. Du²t²o-pla²zm. See DEUTEROPASM.

DEUTOPLASTIC, adj. Du²t-o-pla²st²i²k. Relating to or of the nature of deuteroplasm. [L, 201.]

DEUTOPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. Du²t-o(o²)-sik(psu²e²ch²)/e(a). Gen., *deutopsych'es*. From *deuteros*, second, and *ψυχή*, the seat of the soul. See THALAMENCEPHALON.

DEUTOSCLEROUS, adj. Du²t-o-skle²ru²s. From *deuteros*, second, and *σκληρός*, hard. Fr., *deutoscléreuse*. Becoming indurated secondarily to some antecedent morbid process. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEUTOSCOLEX (Lat.), n. m. Du²t-o(o²)-sko²le²x(ax). Gen., *deutoscolec'os (-is)*. From *deuteros*, second, and *σκόληξ*, an intestinal worm. A scolex proper. [L, 49.]

DEUTOSOMITE, n. Du²t-o-som²it. From *deuteros*, second, and *σώμα*, a body. The second somite of an anthropod. [L.]

DEUTOSPERMOBLASTS, n. pl. Du²t-o-spu²rm²-o-bla²sts. From *deuteros*, second, *σπέρμα*, sperm, and *βλαστός*, a germ. The cells which arise by a division of the protospermoblasts, and are finally transformed into spermatozooids, the nucleus becoming the head and the cell-body the tail of the spermatozoid. ["Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.," 1882, p. 316 (J).]

DEUTOSULPHATE, n. Du²t-o-su²l²f²at. Fr., *deutosulfate*. Ger., *Deutosulfat*. A disulphate. [a, 24.]

DEUTOSULPHIDE, n. Du²t-o-su²l²f²i²d(id). Lat., *deutosulphidum*, *deutosulphuretum*. Fr., *deutosulfure*. Ger., *Deutosulfür*. A disulphide. [a, 24.]

DEUTOTERGITE, n. Du²t-o-tu²r²jit. From *deuteros*, second, and *tergum*, the back. The tergum of the second abdominal somite of an insect. [L, 196.]

DEUTOVUM [Claparède] (Lat.), n. n. Du²t-o-vu²m(wu²m). From *deuteros*, second, and *ὄν*, an egg. An egg-shaped body contained within the egg of certain spiders, within which the larva is developed. [L, 196.] Cf. TRITOVUM.

DEUTOXIDE, n. Du²t-o²x²i²d(id). Lat., *deutoxydum*, *deutoxidum* (from *deuteros*, second, and *ὄξυς*, sharp [see OXYGEN]). Fr., *deutoxyde*. Ger., *Deutoxyd*. See DIOXIDE.

DEUTSCH-ALTENBURG (Ger.), n. Doits²-a²lt'e²n-burg. A village in lower Austria, on the right bank of the Danube, where there are springs containing iodine. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DEUTSCH-KREUZ (Ger.), n. Doits²-k²roitz. A place in Hungary where there are mineral springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DEUTYL, n. Du²t²i²l. From *deuteros*, second (see also *-yl'*). Ethyl. [B.]

DEUTYLIC, adj. Du²t-i²l²i²k. See ETHYLIC.

DEUTZIA (Lat.), n. f. Du²t/zi²a³. Fr., *deutzie*. A genus of the *Saxifragaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

DEVADARA-DI-KVATHA, n. In India, a decoction of various plants used in general debility (especially after delivery), rheumatism, syphilis, fever, vomiting, constipation, dry cough, and headache. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DEVADARU, n. In India, the *Erythroxylon monogynum*. [L. A. Waddell, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1885, p. 281.]

DEVADĀRU (Sanscr.), n. The *Pinus deodora*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DEVADARUM (Tamil), n. See DEVADARU.

DEVADHUPA (Sanscr.), n. The *Balsamum benivivum*. [B, 88.]

DEVĀ DHUPAHA (Sanscr.), n. The *Styrax benzoin*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DÉVAGINATION (Fr.), n. Da-va²-zhe-na²-se-o²n². See EVAGINATION.

DEVALGATUS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-va²l(wa²l)-ga(ga²)/tu²s(tu²s). From *de* intens., and *valgus*, bow-legged. Bandy-legged. [L, 97.]

DEVANT (Fr.), n. De²-va²n². The anterior aspect of an animal. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DEVAPORATION, n. n. De-va²p-o-ra²/shu²n. The condensation of vapor into water. [a, 27.]

DEVEHENT, adj. De-ve²ent. Lat., *devehens*. See EFFERENT.

DEVELOPER, n. De-ve²l-op-u²r. In photography, an agent which renders visible the image upon an exposed plate. [L.]

DEVELOPMENT, n. De-ve²l-op-me²nt. Lat., *evolutio*. Fr., *développement*. Ger., *Entwicklung*. It., *sviluppo*. Sp., *desarrollo*. 1. A process of formation, especially of an embryo. 2. In photography, the process by which an image on a plate is made visible. [L.] 3. In biology, increase or differentiation of structure. [L, 357.]—**Axial d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from one or more axes. [L, 357.]—**Central d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from one or more centres. [L, 357.]—**Continuous d.** [Huxley]. D. in which "the whole product of a germ coheres in one mass"—e. g., a vertebrate. [L, 357.]—**Discontinuous d.** [Huxley]. D. in which the whole germ product does not cohere in one mass—e. g., an animal which gives off buds, etc., as a polype, which become independent animals; or a plant, as the strawberry, which reproduces by suckers. [L, 357.]—**Multi-axial d.** D. which proceeds from more than one axis. [L, 357.]—**Multi-central d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from more than one centre. [L, 357.]—**Recurrent d., Retrograde d.** That form of d. in which the adult individual is less highly developed than the embryo. [L, 147.] Cf. DEGRADATION.—**Uniaxial d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which takes place around a single axis. [L, 357.]—**Unicentral d.** [Herbert Spencer]. D. which proceeds from a single centre. [L, 357.]

DEVELOPMENTAL, adj. De-ve²l-op-me²nt/a²l. Pertaining to development.

DÉVELOPPEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-ve²l-op-ma²n². See DEVELOPMENT.—**D. du pouls.** The sensation of strength, etc., of the pulse communicated to the finger by an artery. [L.]

DEVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. De(da)-ve²nt(we²nt)/ri²s. From *de* priv., and *venter*, the belly. See ACCLIOUS.

DEVERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-vu²rs(we²rs)-o²ri²-u²m(u²m). From *devertere*, to turn aside. Lit., a wayside inn; an old name for the receptaculum chyli. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DEVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. De(da)-vu²rt(we²rt)/i²k²u²(u²)-lu²m(lu²m). See DIVERTICULUM.

DEVEXA (Lat.), n. n. pl. De(da)-ve²x(wax²)/a(a²). Ger., *Giraffen*. A family of the *Elaphia*, probably so called on account of their backs sloping backward in a marked degree. [L, 173.]

DEVIASIL (Russ.), n. The *Inula helenium*. [L, 77.]

DEVIATE, adj. De-vi²-at. Lat., *deviatus* (from *de*, away from, and *via*, a way). Fr., *dévié*. Turned aside from the ordinary course or direction; of a leaf, according to Mirbel, twisted upon itself so that the superior surface is not toward the sky. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEVIATION, n. De-vi²-a-shu²n. Fr., *déviaton*. Ger., *Richtungsveränderung*. It., *deviazione*. Sp., *desvío*, *desviación*. The state of becoming or of being turned away from the normal or ordinary course or direction. [L, 41.]—**Conjugate d. of the head and eyes.** Fr., *déviaton conjuguée de la tête et des yeux*. In paralytics, a d. of the face and eyes toward the paralyzed side. [A, 518.]—**D. of the menses.** Fr., *déviaton des règles*, *déviaton menstruelle*. Vicarious and supplementary menstruation. [A, 15.]—**D. of the uterus.** Fr., *déviaton de l'utérus*. Any change in the normal direction of the uterus, regardless of its situation.—**Primary d. of the eye.** Fr., *déviaton primaire de l'œil*. Ger., *Primärablenkung des Auges*. The d. of the originally squinting eye in a case of strabismus. [F.]—**Secondary d. of the eye.** Fr., *déviaton secondaire de l'œil*. Ger., *Secundärablenkung des Auges*. The associated movement made by the healthy eye in strabismus when it is excluded from the visual act, and the patient is made to fix with the squinting eye. [F.]

DEVIL-IN-A-BUSH. De²v¹-i²-n-a-bu²sh. The *Nigella damascena*, the *Nigella sativa*, and the *Paris quadrifolia*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 88, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL-O'BOTH- (or **ON-BOTH-**) **SIDES**. De²v¹-o²-bo²th(o²n-bo²th)-sid². The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-APPLE, n. De²v¹-l²-a²p¹l'. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 88; L, 77.]

DEVIL'S-APRON, n. De²v¹-l²-a²p¹r¹u²n. The *Laminaria saccharum*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BEAN, n. De²v¹-l²-ben'. The *Capparis cynophallophora*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BIT, n. De²v¹-l²-bi²t. The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American d's-b.** The *Helonias dioica* and the *Liatris squarrosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] See also **ALETRIS farinosa**.—**Scabious d's-b.** See *D's-b.*—**Swamp d's-b.** The *Ptelea trifoliata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-BRUSHES, n. De²v¹-l²-bru²sh'e². A general name for ferns in the "black country." [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-CANDLESTICKS, n. De²v¹-l²-ka²nd'l²/sti²kz. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CHURN-STAFF, n. De²v¹-l²-chu²rn/sta²f. The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-CLAWS, n. De²v¹-l²-kla²w. The *Ranunculus arvensis* and the *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-COACHWHEEL, n. De²v¹-l²-koc'h/hwel. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CORN, n. De²v¹-l²-ko²rn. The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-COTTON, n. De²v¹-l²-ko²t'n. The *Abroma augustum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CURRY-COMB, n. De²v¹-l²-ku²r¹i²-ko²m. The *Ranunculus arvensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-CUT, n. De²v¹-l²-ku²t. The dried wood of *Clematis vitalba*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DAISIES, n. De²v¹-l²-da²/zi². The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLES, n. De²v¹-l²-da²rn'i²n²-ned'lz. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-DUNG, n. De²v¹-l²-du²n². Ger., *Teufelsdreck*. Asafoetida. [L, 108.]

DEVIL'S-EYES, n. De²v¹-l²-iz. The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-FINGERS, n. De²v¹-l²-f¹n²-gu²rz. The *Lotus corniculatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-FLOWER, n. De²v¹-l²-flu²-u²-f. The *Lychnis diurna*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-GARTER, n. De²v¹-l²-ga²r-tu²r. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-GRIP, n. De²v¹-l²-gri²p'. A name given in Virginia to an epidemic disease that prevailed there in 1888, resembling dengue, but of brief duration, and attacking young persons almost exclusively. [W. C. Dabney, "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," "Brit. Med. Jour.," Nov. 24, 1888, p. 1176.]

DEVIL'S-GUTS, n. De²v¹-l²-gu²tz. Fr., *épathyme*. 1. Various species of *Cuscuta*, especially the *Cuscuta europea*. 2. The *Convolvulus arvensis*. 3. The *Convolvulus sepium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-HERB, n. De²v¹-l²-u²rb. The *Plumbago scandens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian d's-h.** See *D's-h.*

DEVIL'S-HORN, n. De²v¹-l²-ho²rn. The *Phallus impudicus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-LADIES-AND-GENTLEMEN, n. De²v¹-l²-la²-di²-z-a²nd-ge²nt'l²me²n. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-LEAF, n. De²v¹-l²-lef. The *Urtica urentissima*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL'S-MEN-AND-WOMEN, n. De²v¹-l²-me²n-a²nd-wi²m'e²n. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-MILK, n. De²v¹-l²-mi²lk. The *Chelidonium majus*, the *Euphorbia peplus*, and the *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-NETTLE, n. De²v¹-l²-ne²t'l'. The *Achillea millefolium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-OATMEAL, n. De²v¹-l²-ot'mel. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-POSY, n. De²v¹-l²-po²-zi². The *Allium ursinum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-SHOESTRING, n. De²v¹-l²-shu²/stri²n²g. *Tephrosia*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-SNUFFBOX, n. De²v¹-l²-snu²f'bo²x. Various species of *Lycoperdon*, especially the *Lycoperdon bovista*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-STINKPOT, n. De²v¹-l²-sti²n²k'po²t. The *Phallus impudicus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEVIL'S-TRUMPET, n. De²v¹-l²-tru²mp'e²t. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL-TREE, n. De²v¹/tre. The *Astonia scolaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIL-WOOD, n. De²v¹/wu²d. The *Osmanthus americanus* (*Olea americana*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEVIRGINATION, n. De-vu²r-ji²n-a'/shu²n. From *de* priv., and *virgo*, a virgin. See DEFLORATION.

DEVISCERATION, n. De-vi²s-u²r'shu²n. See EVISCERATION.

DEVITALIZATION, n. De-vit-a²l-iz-a'/shu²n. From *de* priv., and *vita*, life. The impairment or destruction of vitality; in dentistry, the operation of anæsthetizing the sensitive pulp of a tooth, popularly known as "killing the nerve." [B. M. Hopkinson, "Indep. Pract.," July, 1889, p. 350.]

DEVITRIFICATION, DEVITRIFICATION, n's. De-vi²-ri²-fa²k'shu²n, -fi²-ka'shu²n. From *de* priv., *vitrum*, glass, and

facere, to make. Fr., *dévitrication*. The destruction of vitrification; the removal of the glass-like nature of a substance. [a, 24.]

DÉVOIEMENT (Fr.), n. Da-vwa³-ma³n². An old term for diarrhoea. [A, 518; L, 109.]

DÉVOYÉ (Fr.), adj. Da-vwa³-ya. See **DEVIATE**.

DEW, n. Du². Fr., *rosée*. Ger., *Thau*. It., *rugiada*. Sp., *rocío*. The vapor condensed from the atmosphere by cool bodies on the surface of the earth. [a, 24.]

DEWADARI (Telooqoo), n. The *Sethia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEWADURU (Cyn.), n. The *Foeniculum vulgare*. [a, 24.]

DEWAZ, n. In the Caspian region, the *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DEWBERRY, n. Du²-be²r-i². The *Rubus cæsius* and the *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**American d.** See **Northern d.**—**D.-bush.** See **D.—D.-plant**. The *Rubus cæsius*. [A, 511 (a, 24).]—**Northern d.** The *Rubus canadensis*. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Southern d.** The *Rubus trivialis*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

DEWCUP, n. Du²-ku³p. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DEWPAGHURA, n. The *Stizolobium pruriens*. [B, 88.]

DEW-PLANT, n. Du²-pla³nt. The *Mesembryanthemum glabrum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEWTRY, n. Du²-tri². The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DEWUDAR (Hind.), n. The *Sethia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DEW-WORM, n. Du²-wu³rm. A species of *Lumbricus*. D.-w., dried and made into a powder or an infusion, are said to be used by Russian peasants (especially in the Simolensk Government) as a diuretic. [S. A. Popoff, "Vratch," 1886, 4; "Lond. Med. Record," June, 1886; "Therap. Gaz.," July, 1886, p. 488.]

DEXIACARDIA (Lat.), n. f. De²x-i²-o²-ka³rd'i²-a³. From *δεξιός*, on the right side, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *dexiocardie*, *dexiocardiotopie*. Ger., *Dexiocardie*. It., *dessiocardia*, *destrocardia*. Sp., d. Misplacement of the heart upon the right side. [D.]

DEXIS (Lat.), n. f. De²x(dax)'i²s. Gen., *dex'eos* (-is). Gr., *δῆξις*. The act of biting; also a bite. [L, 94.]

DEXTANS (Lat.), n. m. De²x'ta³nz(ta³ns). Gen., *dextant'is*. Gr., *δεκάσπορον*. Ten twelfths, especially of a pound (ten uncies). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DEXTERIN, n. De²x'tu⁶r-i²n. See **DEXTRIN**.

DEXTERITAS (Lat.), n. f. De²x-te²r'i²-a³s(a³s). Gen., *dextertat'is*. From *dexter*, skillful. Fr., *dextérité*. Dexterity, skill.—**D. lingue.** Syn.: *volubilitas lingue.* The capability of moving the tongue backward to an extraordinary extent, so that its tip touches the velum palati. [Nicol, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 7, 1887, p. 125.]

DEXTRAD, adv. De²x'tra³d. Toward the right side. [L, 41.]

DEXTRAL, adj. De²x'tra³l. Fr., *dextre*. Ger., *rechtseitig* (1st def.), *rechtsdrehend* (2d def.). 1. Situated on or pertaining to the right side. 2. Turning toward the right (said of the spiral of a univalve shell). [L, 147, 227, 343.]

DEXTRALITY, n. De²x'tra³l'i²-ti². The state of being dextral. [L, 107.]

DEXTRANE, n. De²x'tran. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dextran*. Fermentable gum; an amorphous substance, C₆H₁₀O₆, resembling the gums in properties and composition, found in unripe beet-root and produced in the manufacture of beet-sugar; also developed in the mucic and lactic fermentations. It is highly dextrorotary. [B, 3, 270 (a, 24).]

DEXTRE (Fr.), adj. De²x'tr. See **DEXTRAL**.

DEXTREN, adj. De²x'tre²n. Belonging to or connected with the right side. [L, 141.]

DEXTRIN, n. De²x'tri²n. Lat., *dextrinum* (from *dexter*, right, on account of its power of rotating the plane of polarization to the right). Fr., *dextrine* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D. Stärkegummi*. It., *dextrina*. Sp., *dextrina* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *British gum*, *leicome*. A carbohydrate, C₆H₁₀O₆, obtained from starch by the action of dilute acids, of diastase, and of animal ferments, and also by a dry heat of 200° C., according to some authors. It is an uncrystallizable, insipid, odorless, yellowish-white, brittle substance, soluble in water and in dilute alcohol, and precipitated as a hydrate from its solutions by strong alcohol. It is not colored blue by iodine, nor does it ferment by contact with yeast, nor yield any sugar to Frommer's test, if pure. By diastase it is converted into maltose, and by boiling with dilute acids it is converted into dextrose (or ordinary glucose) or, according to some, into maltose. There are several varieties of d. (erythrod', achrod', etc.), into which starch is converted by the action of animal ferments. A form of d. has been obtained by Musculus and von Meyer from glycogen which has a specific dextrorotary power of 131° to 134°. D. much resembles gum arabic, for which it is often used. [B, 2, 12, 77; B, 270 (a, 24).] See **ERYTHROD'** and **ACHROD'**.—**Animal d.** See **GLYCOGEN**.—**Danmf'** (Ger.). A sort of d. prepared by heating solution of starch to 150°. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**D. alcoholate.** A pulverulent substance, C₆H₁₂O₁₄ + C₆H₁₀O₆. [Musculus and von Meyer, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," v. p. 123 (B).]—**D'verband** (Ger.). A bandage stiffened with d. [L, 57].—**Glycogen d.** A form of d. produced by the action of ferments on glycogen. Two varieties have been described. It occurs in muscular tissue after death, from the conversion of the glycogen existing there during life. [B, 12, 13.]—**Hepatic d.** See **GLYCOGEN**.—**Insoluble d.** Of Musculus, a d. obtained by heating starch with acetic acid, soluble when digested with water at 100° C., and appearing, when evaporated, in the form of a yellowish powder resembling ordinary d. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Triacetyl d.** Ger., *Triacetyl'd*. A compound, n(C₆H₇-

(C₂H₅O)₃O₆], of d. with acetic anhydride. It is an amorphous substance insoluble in glass and in alcohol, but soluble in acetic acid. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

DEXTRINA (Lat.), n. f. De²x-tri(tre)'na³. See **DEXTRIN**.—**Mucilage dextrinæ** [Gr. Ph.]. A solution of 100 parts of dextrin in 50 of boiling water, mixed afterward with 40 of cold water and 10 of tincture of camphor. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

DEXTRINÉ (Fr.), adj. De²x-tre-na. Containing dextrin. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DEXTRINIC, adj. De²x-tri²n'i²k. Fr., *dextrinique*. Of or pertaining to dextrin. [L, 41.]

DEXTRINUM (Lat.), n. n. De²x-tri(tre)'nu³m(nu³m). See **DEXTRIN**.

DEXTROCAMPHORIN, n. De²x-tro-ka³m'fo²r-i²n. Fr., *dextro-camphorine*. A dextrorotary glyceride formed by the action of camphoric acid on glycerin (by Bertholet's method) at 200° C. It is a neutral, viscous substance, soluble in ether, and decomposed by alkalis or metallic oxides, with the formation of an alkaline or metallic salt and glycerin. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DEXTRCARDIE (Fr., Ger.), n. De²x-tro-ka³r-de, -de'. See **DEXIACARDIA**.

DEXTROCARVOL, n. De²x-tro-ca³r'vo²l. An oil, C₁₀H₁₄O, obtained by the fractional distillation of oil of caraway, of fennel, or of dill. [B, 3, 244 (a, 27).]

DEXTROGLUCOSE, n. De²x-tro-glu²'kos. See **DEXTROSE**.

DEXTROGYR, n. De²x'tro-jir. A dextrorotary substance. [a, 24.]

DEXTROGRATE, **DEXTROGYRE**, **DEXTROGYROUS**, adj's. De²x-tro-jir'rat, de²x'tro-jir, de²x-tro-jir'u³s. From *dexter*, on the right, and *γῆρος*, a twin. Fr., *dextrogyre*. See **DEXTROROTARY**.

DEXTRONIC ACID, n. De²x-tro²n'i²k. Fr., *acide dextronique*. A dibasic acid, C₆H₁₂O₇, isomeric with gluconic acid, derived from dextrin. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DEXTRONIPIMARIC ACID, n. De²x-tro-pi²m-a²r'i²k. See under **PIMARIC ACID**.

DEXTROROTARY, **DEXTROROTATORY**, adj's. De²x-tro-ro²a-ri², -a²t-o-ri². From *dexter*, to the right, and *rotare*, to turn. Rotating the plane of polarization to the right. [B.]

DEXTRORSAL, **DEXTRORSE**, adj's. De²x-tro²rs'a²l, de²x'tro²rs. Lat., *dextrorsus*. Turning toward the right. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DEXTROSE, n. De²x'tros. From *dexter*, right, on account of its dextrorotary power. Ger., *D. Glucose*. [B.]—**D.-sulphuric.** Sulphuric and containing glucose. [B.]—**D.-sulphuric acid.** Ger., *Dextrose-Schwefelsäure*. See **SULPHOGLUCIC ACID**.

DEXTROTARTARIC ACID, n. De²x-tro-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. Fr., *acide dextrotartrique*. Ger., *Rechtswenigsäure*. Dextrorotary (ordinary) tartaric acid. [B.]

DEXTROVERSION, n. De²x-tro-²vu⁶r'zhu³n. From *dexter*, to the right, and *vertere*, to turn. The state of being inclined to the right side (said of the uterus when its fundus is so directed).

DEXTRVOLUBILIS (Lat.), adj. De²x-tro(tro²)-vo²l(wo²)-u²l'u²bi²l'i²s. From *dexter*, to the right, and *volvere*, to turn. Fr., *dextrovolubile*. See **DEXTROSE**.

DEYAMITTIN, n. Di-a²m-i²tu²n. A neutral crystalline substance, C₁₃H₂NO₃, obtained by Flückiger, along with buxine, from *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 2, 5 (a, 24).]

DEYNGAN, n. The *Cordia Macleodii*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. Da'fu⁶rm-i²g. See **DELTOID**.

DHABA (Ar.), n. The *Mimosa unguis-cati*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DHAEE-PHOOL (Hind.), **DHAIPHULA** (Beng.), **DHAIPI** (Bomb.), n's. The *Gristea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHAK (Beng.), **DHÁKA** (Hind.), n's. The *Butea frondosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHÁKATE DUDHI (Bomb.), n. The *Euphorbia hirta*, the *Euphorbia thymifolia*, and the *Euphorbia parviflora*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHAK-TREE, n. See **DHAK**.

DHAL (Beng.), **DHOL** (Beng.), n's. The seeds of *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 19, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

DHALAKURA (Beng.), **DHALA KURALA** (Beng.), n's. The *Alangium hexapetalum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]

DHAMASO (Guz.), n. The *Fagonia mysorensis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHAMNOO, n. In India, the *Grewia elastica*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DHAN (Beng.), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHÁNÁ (Guz.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

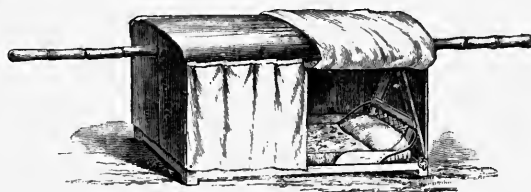
DHANATTAR (Hind.), n. The *Clitorea ternatea*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANGA, n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANGAPUL (Beng.), n. The *Gristea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DHANYA ABRAKA (Hind.), n. A preparation made by reducing equal parts of rice and purified talc to a coarse powder, putting the whole into a bag of muslin, soaking in hot water, and setting aside for several hours; when cool, triturating, washing with water, and filtering so as to allow the talc to pass through the pores of the muslin in fine particles, which are then collected for use. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DHANYAKA (Sanscr.), n. See **DHANGA**.
DHARI (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
DHAROS (Beng.), n. The *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]
DHARU (Hind.), n. The *Lavandula stoechas*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHASATURÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura fastuosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHÁTAKI (Sanscr.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHÁTOORA (Hind.), n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]
DHATU (Guz., Hind., Bomb.), n. Metals. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHATURÁ (Beng.), n. The *Datura fastuosa*. [B, 181 (a, 21).]
DHATURA-NÁ DIDÁN (Bomb.), n. The *Datura alba* and *Datura fastuosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHATUREAS (Hind.), n. Professional poisoners of India; so called because they employ the *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," (a, 21).]
DHAURA (Hind.), n. A gum obtained from the *Agnoeissus latifolia*; said to be a substitute for dextrin. ["Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1880, p. 52 (a, 21).]
DHÁURI (Bomb.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHAVALA (Mal.), n. The *Lobelia nicotianifolia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHAWA (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]
DHENROOS (Beng.), n. The fibre of *Abelmoschus esculentus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]
DHERÁ (Hind.), n. The *Alangium hexapetalum*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 237 (B).]
DHOE, n. In India, washings from jars and vessels of opium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]
DHOLI MUSALI (Hind., Bomb.), n. The *Asparagopsis ascendens*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHOL-SUMOODRA (Beng.), n. The *Leea macrophylla*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
DHONULA-BALASHANA (Ar.), n. The *Balsamodendron opobalsamum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHONUNA NÁRAJILA (Ar.), n. The *Cocos nucifera*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHOOLEY (Hind.), n. Said to be more properly written *doli*. A form of stretcher used in Bengal. [A, 244 (a, 25).]



THE DHOOLEY. (AFTER LONGMORE.)

DHOOMA, DHOONA, n's. The resin of *Shorea robusta*. [B, 19, 172 (a, 24).]
DHOONA-TILL (Cing.), n. The balsam of a species of *Diptocarpus*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]
DHOOTOORA (Beng.), n. The *Datura alba*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
DHOUNA, n. The resin of *Vatica robusta*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]
DHOUNATI (Cing.), n. The balsamic oil of a species of *Diptocarpus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]
DHOURI, n. In northern India, the dried flowers of *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
DHOURIA, n. In India, wormwood. [B, 19 (a, 24).]
DHOURRA, n. In India, the *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 19, 185, 275 (a, 24).]
DHUB (Hind.), n. The *Grislea tomentosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]
DHUMRAPATRA (Sanscr.), n. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
DHUNÁ (Hind.), n. The *Shorea robusta*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHUNNIAN, DHUNYA (Beng., Hind.), n's. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 88, 172 (a, 24).]
DHUPELA-TELA, n. An Indian compound used in itch, baldness, etc.; also to relieve headache, kill lice, and remove scurf from the hair. [A, 479 (a, 21).]
DHURRA, n. See **DHOURRA**.
DHUSTURA, n. The *Datura alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 21).]
DIABACANU (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²b(a²b)²c²s(a²s)-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διαβάκανον, a remedy containing rape-seed. A certain preparation mentioned by Alexander of Tralles as a remedy for hepatic affections. [A, 518].
DIABASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²b(a²b)²a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen. *diabasios* (-ab'asis). Gr., διαβάσις, to pass through). A channel.—**D. abdominis**, **D. inguinalis**. See **Inguinal CANAL**.

DIABEBOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²b(a²b)²c²b-c²s(0s). Gr., διαβεβός. Separated, spread apart (said of Hippocrates of the malleoli). [A, 325].

DIABELHA (Port.), n. De-a²-be²'ya². The *Plantago coronopus*. [B, 88].

DIABÈTE (Fr.), n. De-a²-bat. See **DIABETES**.—**D. albumineux**. Albuminuria. [B, 46].—**D. aqueux**. See **POLYURIA**.—**D. d'allaitement**. The temporary glycosuria sometimes observed in nursing women soon after delivery. [a, 18].—**D. du foie**. See **DIABETES hepatogenes**.—**D. expérimental**. See **Artificial DIABETES**.—**D. glycosurique**. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—**D. goutteux**. See **Gouty DIABETES**.—**D. gras**. See **Fatty DIABETES**.—**D. hydrurique**, **D. insipide**. See **Hydruric DIABETES**.—**D. lacté**, **D. laiteux**. Diabetes associated with chyluria. [A, 301; D, 74].—**D. leucomatique** [Paulinier], **D. leucomaturique**, **D. leucomurique**. Albuminuria. [B, 46].—**D. lymphurique**. Chyluria. [B, 46].—**D. maigre**. See **Emaciating DIABETES**.—**D. mielleux**. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—**D. non sucré**. See **POLYURIA**.—**D. par excès d'urée**. See **Ureal DIABETES**.—**D. piméurique**. The elimination of urine rich in fatty matters. [B, 46].—**D. sucré**. See **DIABETES mellitus**.—**Faux d.** See **POLYURIA**.

DIABETES (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a²b(a²b)-et(at)'ez(as). Gr., διαβήτης (from διαβαίνω, to pass through). Fr., *diabète*. Ger., *D. Harnrühr*. It., *diabete*. Sp., *d.* A morbid condition characterized by the habitual secretion of an excessive amount of urine. When the term is used without qualification, it is usually understood to mean *d. mellitus* (q. v.).—**Acute d.** Fr., *diabète aigu*. A form of *d. mellitus* in which a large quantity of sugar suddenly appears in the urine, and as suddenly disappears. The phenomenon has usually a nervous or morbid cause. [K].—**Alternating d.** Fr., *diabète alternant*. A form of *d. mellitus* which alternates with some other disease, especially with gout or rheumatism. Rayer mentions cases in which the urine at one time contained sugar and at another was loaded with uric acid. [K].—**Arthritic d.** See **Gouty d.**—**Artificial d.** Fr., *diabète artificiel*. *D. mellitus* produced in animals by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain or by poisoning with woorara. [K].—**Cerebral d.** *D. mellitus* occurring in individuals suffering from some cerebral lesion, such as cerebral hæmorrhages, causing paralysis of various kinds. [Durand-Fardel (a, 18)].—**Cerebro-spinal d.** D. caused by disease of the brain and spinal cord. [a, 18].—**Chylous d.** Fr., *diabète chyleux*. D. associated with chyluria. [D, 74].—**Climacteric d.** A term that has been applied to *d.* showing itself in apparent connection with the menopause. [L. Tait, "Practitioner," June, 1886, p. 401].—**Conjugal d.** D. occurring simultaneously in a husband and wife; a condition observed by Debove in 10 per cent. of a series of 50 patients. By Lecorché this coincidence was thought due to the fact that these couples had had the same defective alimentation, or else had shared a common anxiety; by Debove it was ascribed to either chance, contagion, or unknown causes. ["Lancet," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 408 (a, 17)].—**Consecutive d.** D. developed during the course of a chronic disease having a tendency to cachexia. [Durand-Fardel (a, 18)].—**Curable d.** Temporary or transient *d.* [a, 18].—**Curare d.** Glycosuria due to the toxic action of curare. [L, 57 (a, 18)].—**D. anglicus**. See *D. mellitus*.—**D. decipiens**. D. characterized by saccharine urine without increase in the quantity of urine. [L, 57 (a, 18)].—**D. gastroenterogenes**. *D. mellitus* dependent on gastro-intestinal disease. [A, 326].—**D. hepatogenes**. Fr., *diabète du foie*. *D. mellitus* dependent on disease of the liver. [D, 326].—**D. inositus**. A form of *d.* in which inosite takes the place of grape-sugar. [D, 3].—**D. insipidus**. See **POLYURIA**.—**D. mellitus**. Fr., *diabète sucré*. Ger., *Zuckerharühr*. It., *diabete mellito* (o *zucarino*). Sp., *d. sacarina*. Syn.: *glycosuria mellitica*. A disease characterized by the secretion of an excessive amount of urine containing sugar, causing emaciation, thirst, and dryness of the skin, and usually ending in death, either by exhaustion or in an attack of coma. In many cases there is a tendency to ulcerative and gangrenous affections of the skin. The pathology is various, the primary diseased action taking place in the brain, the liver, or some other organ.—**D. neurogenes**. An affection of the brain or certain nerves, sometimes resulting in *d. mellitus*. [A, 326 (a, 21)].—**D. spurius**. See **POLYURIA**.—**D. traumaticus**. Glycosuria from traumatism of the nervous system, as in concussion of the brain. ["Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Phys. u. f. klin. Med.," xiii, p. 93 (a, 18)].—**D. verus**. See *D. mellitus*.—**D.-weed**. The *Actinomeris helianthoides*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21)].—**Diathetic d.** D. of indefinite duration depending upon some deep-seated vitiation of nutrition, and distinguished from that due to pregnancy, lactation, or traumatism of the nervous system. [Durand-Fardel (a, 18)].—**Emaciating d.** Fr., *diabète maigre*. Of Lancereaux, *d.* in patients who were spare at the beginning of the disease, and who have some alteration of the pancreas leading to the suppression of the functions of that gland. It is usually of rapid course. [L, 87 (a, 18)].—**English d.** Lat., *d. anglicus*. See *D. mellitus*.—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diabète gras*. Of Lancereaux, a disease of which the first phase is obesity without polyuria or glycosuria, these symptoms appearing later and being accompanied by polydipsia and polyphagia, which begin insidiously. The course of the disease is slow, often irregular. The cause is unknown. [a, 18].—**Gastro-enterogenes d.** D. originating by reflex action, from disease of some portion of the gastro-intestinal tract. [L, 57 (a, 18)].—**Gouty d.** Fr., *diabète goutteux*. A form of *d.* occurring in robust subjects living luxuriously. Such patients are usually obese, and show other signs of having an arthritic diathesis, such as rheumatism, gout, gravel, asthma, etc. [a, 18].—**Hepatic d.** Fr., *diabète hépatique*. *D. mellitus* occurring coincidentally with some affection of the liver. [a, 18].—**Hydruric d.** A *d.* in which the elimination of water alone (in the urine) is in excess, without augmentation of the solid principles of the urine. [a, 18].—**Hysterical d.** The polyuria of hysteria.—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diabète intermittent*. That form of *d.* which disappears at times, and then recurs again. The urine

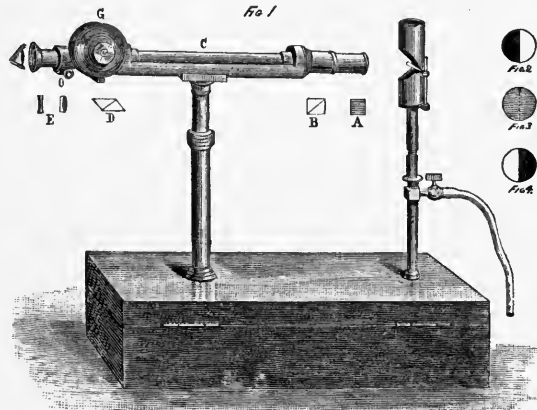
during digestion is saccharine, while that of other periods is not. [*Med.-Chir. Trans.*, xxxvi, p. 401 (D, 1).]—**Irritating d.** Fr. *diabète irritatif*. Of Schiff, artificial d. produced by a lesion of the medulla oblongata or the spinal cord. [L, 41 (a, 18).]—**Latent d.** Fr. *diabète latent*. D. which exhibits a longer or shorter period before sugar is discovered in the urine. [D, 74.]—**Lipogenic d.** A disease of fat persons characterized by transient glycosuria resulting from the diminished power of the fat-infiltrated muscle cells to convert sugar into glycogen; it is not infrequently followed by true d. [*Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.*, June, 1888, p. 625 (a, 21).]—**Morphine d.** A form of d. sometimes observed after the administration of large doses of morphine, which are supposed to act directly upon the diabetetic centre in the medulla oblongata. [K.]—**Mosler's d.** Of Mosler, polyuria supposed to be caused by the presence of an excess of inosine in the blood. [a, 18.]—**Muscular d.** D. due to deficient glyco-genic function of the muscles. [Zimmer (a, 18).]—**Natural d.** See *Primitive d.*—**Non-saccharine d.** See *POLYURIA*.—**Pancreatic d.** Of Lancereaux, d. with rapid progress, characterized by loss of strength, great thirst, polyphagia, violent epigastric pain, wasting, and loss of sexual desire, with at first diurnal, and afterward, also, nocturnal polyuria, atrophy of the pancreas, and partial atrophy of the pancreatic duct, phthisis developing at the apices of both lungs, and death occurring with a low axillary temperature. [*Lancet*, May 19, 1888, p. 995 (a, 21).]—**Paralytic d.** Fr. *diabète paralytique*. Of Schiff, permanent glycosuria produced by section of the anterior columns of the spinal cord at or above the level of the fourth cervical vertebra, which causes, among other phenomena, paralysis of the vaso-motor nerves of the liver. [L, 41 (a, 18).]—**Periodic d.** Fr. *diabète périodique*. See *Intermittent d.*—**Phosphatic d.** [Teissier]. A morbid condition characterized by the continuous excretion of excessive amounts of phosphates in the urine, with symptoms somewhat like those of d. mellitus. [C. H. Ralfe, "*Lancet*," Feb. 26, 1887, p. 411.]—**Primitive d.** Fr. *diabète primitif*. Of Lécocché, d. mellitus which is not dependent on any local alteration, but develops from general causes. It is the common form of d. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Puncture-d.** Ger. *Stichdiabetes*. Artificial d. produced by puncture of the floor of the fourth ventricle. [K.]—**Saccharine d.** See *D. mellitus*.—**Symptomatic d.** Of Lécocché, d. due to a lesion of the nervous system or the liver or to gout or syphilis. [a, 18.]—**Syphilitic d.** D. mellitus due to syphilis, either to a syphilitic cerebral neoplasm or to the general influence of syphilis on the organism.—**True d.** See *D. mellitus*.—**Ureal d.** Fr. *diabète par excès d'urée*. D. attributed to an excessive formation of urea. [D, 74.]

DIABETIC, adj. Di-a²-be²t'i²k. Lat., *diabeticus*. Fr., *diabétique*. Ger., *diabetisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of diabetes; as a n., a person affected with diabetes.

DIABÉTIDE (Fr.), n. De-a²-ba-ted. A local lesion occurring as a manifestation of diabetes mellitus. [Quéhery, Thèse de Paris, Dec. 24, 1884.]

DIABÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a²-bat-ek. Pertaining to diabetes; as a n., a person suffering from diabetes. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Alcoolo-d.** A person suffering from alcoholism and diabetes. [Verneuil (a, 18).]

DIABETOMETER, n. Di-a² be²-o²m'e²t-u²r. From *διαβήτης*, diabetes, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diabétomètre*. An instrument for estimating the quantity of sugar in a given specimen of diabetetic urine. Polariscopes especially constructed for the purpose have been used upon the principle that a saccharine fluid always rotates polarized light, and that the amount of rotation is in exact proportion to the density of the solution. The instrument shown in the cut belongs to the class of "half-shade" polariscopes. The



THE DIABETOMETER. (AFTER CRUISE.)

A, chamber filled with weak solution of bichromate of potassium; B, half-shade polarizer; C, tube holding saccharine fluid under examination; D, Nicol prism; E, independent regulator; G, graduated disc.

mechanism for sensitiveness is arranged to produce a circular field of vision divided into halves, which in certain positions of an analyzing Nicol prism are unequally illuminated, but exhibit in one position a uniformly faint shade; this latter position is taken as the point of reference. To prevent confusion, a monochromatic light is employed, obtained by burning a piece of salt in a Bunsen jet. To use the d., the operator first adjusts the point of reference by allowing the polarized light to pass through the tube (C), previously

filled with distilled water, rotating the Nicol prism by means of the independent regulator (O) until the field of vision is evenly lighted (Fig. 2); he then substitutes for the tube of water one containing the saccharine urine. This darkens the field of vision, as in Fig. 4. The inequality is then rectified by manipulating the graduated disc (G) previously adjusted at zero. Any inaccuracy will cause the other half of the field to become darkened (Fig. 2). After rectification, the new position of the disc indicates the amount of sugar in the urine, each division of the scale representing 1 gramme to a litre. [F. R. Cruise, "*Dub. Jour. of Med. Sci.*," vol. lxxxii, p. 497 (a, 25).]

DIABETOPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²(a²)-be²t(bat)-o²t-(o²f)²i²s(thi²s)-i²s. Gen., *diabetophthis'eos* (-oph'thisis). For deriv., see *DIABETES* and *PHTHISIS*. Fr., *diabétophthisié*. Ger., *Harnruhrschwinducht*. Syn.: *tabes diabetica*. Diabetic phthisis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIABLE (Fr.), n. De-a²b'l. The devil.—**Bruit de d.** See under *BRUIT*.—**D.-au-corps**. A form of hysteria accompanied by continual hiccough. [L, 49, 87.]—**D.-de-mer**. The *Laminaria saccharina*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. en haie**. The *Clematis vitalba* and *Aristolochia clematitis*. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIABLOS, n. The *Clavaria coralloides*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DIABLOTIN (Fr.), n. De-a²-blo-ta²n². A certain pastille said to be aphrodisiac. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D's d'Italie**. Pastilles having for their chief ingredient powdered cantharides. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D's stimulants**. Pastilles said to be aphrodisiac; made of 500 parts of sugar, 12 of mastic, 8 of saffron, 4 each of musk and cloves, 2 each of ginger and ambergris, and a sufficient quantity of infusion of *Chamaedrys maritima*. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DIABOLOTARACHE (Lat.), **DIABOLOTHORYBOS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. Di(di²)-a²b(a²b)²/o²l-o²(o²)-ta²r(ta²r)/a²k(a²ch²e)-e²(a), -tho²r'i²b(u²b)-o²s. From *διάβολος*, the devil, and *ταραχή* or *θόρυβος*, confusion, uproar. See *Bruit de diable*.

DIABOLUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a²b(a²b)²/o²l-n²s(u²s). Gr., *διάβολος*. Fr., *diable*. Ger., *Teufel*. The devil.—**Diaboli intestina**. See *DEVIL'S-GUTS*.—**D. metallorum**. An alchemical term for tin. [A, 518; L, 94.]

DIABOTANON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-bo²t/a²n(a²n)-o²n(on). Gr., (*ἐμπλαστρον*) *διά βοτανών*, a plaster made from plants. Ger., *Kräuterpfaster*. Of Galen, a certain resolvent plaster made of many herbs. [A, 518; L, 41, 50, 87, 94, 98 (a, 21).]

DIABROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-bro²/s'i²s. Gen., *diabros'eos* (-is). Gr., *διάρρσις*. Fr., *diabrose*. See *ANABROSIS*.

DIABROTIC, adj. Di-a²-bro²t'i²k. Lat., *diabroticus*. Fr., *diabrotique*. Ger., *ätzend*. See *ANABROTIC*.

DIACADMIAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²d(ka²d)-mi-(me)²/a²s(a²s). Gr., (*ἐμπλαστρον*) *διά καδμείας*. Fr., *diacadmie*. Of Scribonius Largus, a certain plaster the base of which was cadmia. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACALAMINTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²l(ka²l)-a²-mi²nth(ez)(as). Gr., (*ἀντιδοτον*) *διά καλαμίνθης*. Of Myrepsus, an antidote the base of which was calament. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACANTHOS, adj. Di-a²k-a²nth/u²s. Lat., *diacanthus* (from *διά*, twice, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine). Fr., *diacanthé*. Ger., *zweidörnig*. Having two spines under each leaf. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIACARCINON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²r'(si²n)(ki²n)-o²n(on). Gr., (*ἀντιδοτον*) *διά καρκινών*. Fr., *diacarcinon*. Of Galen, an antidote against rabies, made from the crab. [L, 41, 50, 94, 109 (a, 21).]

DIACARTHAMU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²rth/a²m-(a²m)-u²(u). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διά κάρθαμον*. Fr., *diacarthame*. An old purgative tablet or electuary containing carthamum-seeds. [L, 32, 41, 87 (a, 21).]

DIACARYON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka(ka²)²/ri²(ru²)-o²n(on). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διά καρών*. An old extract made from green nuts and honey. [A, 518.]—**Rob d.** See *Rob nucum* (under *NUX*).

DIACASSIAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²s(ka²s)/si²-a²s-(a²s). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διά κασσίας*. Fr., *diacasse*. An old purgative electuary having cassia as the basis. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**D. cum manna**. See *Confectio CASSIÆ*.

DIACASTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²s(ka²s)-to-(to²)²/ri²-u²(u). Gr., (*ἀντιδοτον*) *διά καστόριον*. An old antidote of which castoreum was the principal ingredient. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACATHOLICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ka²th(ka²th)-o²l'i²k-o²n(on). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διά καθολικόν*. An old purgative electuary containing rhubarb and various aromatics. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-ka²/(ka²u²)-si²s. Gen., *diacaus'eos* (-is). From *διά*, thoroughly, and *καύσις*, a burning. Fr., *diacausie*. Ger., *starkes Brennen*. 1. A severe burn, deep cauterization. 2. A great heat of the body. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIACAUSTIC, adj. Di-a²-ka²st'i²k. Lat., *diacausticus*. Fr., *diacaustique*. Ger., *diacaustisch*. Very caustic. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 21).]

DIACENOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²s(a²k)/e²n-o²s. From *διακενής*, vain, empty. Empty (said of porous bodies, such as sponge or pumice-stone). [L, 94.]

DIACERATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-se²r'(ke²r)/a²t-(a²t)-o²n(on). Gr., (*κολλύριον*) *διά κεράτων*. Of Celsus, a collyrium consisting chiefly of hartshorn. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACETALDANE, n. Di-a²s-e²-a²l'dan. Of Riban, crotonic aldehyde, which may be considered as formed by the condensation of 2 molecules of acetic aldehyde with the elimination of 1 molecule of water. [a, 24.] See *ALDANE*.

DIACETAMIDE, n. Di-a²s-e²t/a²m-i²d(i²d). Fr., *diacétamide*. An acetyl substitution compound, (C₂H₃O)₂NH, of ammonia.

DIACETATABRENCATECHIN (Ger.), n. De-a³ts-e²t-a³t-bre²ntz-ka³t-e²-ch²en'. Diacetylpyrocatechin. [B.]

DIACETATE, n. Di-a³s'e²t-at. Fr., *diacétate*. Ger., *Diacetat*. The second of a series of similar acetates. [A, 24.]

DIACETATRESORCIN (Ger.), n. De-a³ts-e²t-a³t-re²z-o²r-tsen'. Diacetylresorcin. [B.]

DIACETIC ACID, n. Di-a³s-et'i²k. Ger., *Diacetsäure*. A dense, colorless liquid, of very acid reaction, sometimes found in diabetic urine, where its presence is of grave import. Urine containing it is reddened by the addition of ferric chloride. It may be obtained by the prolonged treatment of acetic ether with a weak solution of potash, acidulating with sulphuric acid, agitating with ether, etc. [H. C. Coe, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 28, 1888, p. 88; a, 27.]

DIACETIN, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²n. Glyceryl diacetate; a liquid, C₉H₁₇(OH)(C₂H₅O)₂, derived from glycerin by the substitution of 2 molecules of the acetic acid radicle for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4 (a, 24).]

DIACETOTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-a³s'e²t-o-ta³r-ta³r'i²k. Normal ethyl tartrate. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIACETOXYL, n. Di-a³s-e²t-o²x'i²l. A bivalent radicle consisting of a double molecule of acetoxy, (C₂H₃O)₂. [B, 4.]—*D'harnstoff* (Ger.). Diacetylurea. [B.]

DIACETSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-a³ts-at'zoi²e². See DIACETIC ACID.

DIACETURIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³s(a³k)-e²t-u²(u²ri²-a³. Fr., *diacéturie*. Ger., *Diaceturie*. The condition in which the urine contains diacetic acid. [A, 27.]

DIACETYL, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l. A double molecule of acetyl, (C₂H₃O)₂. [B, 4.]

DIACETYLAPOSEUDACONINE, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-a³p-o-su³d-a³k'o²n-en. A 2-molecule acetyl substitution compound of aposeudaconine, C₂₇H₃₉(C₂H₃O)₂N₂O₈; prepared by heating pseudaconine with acetic anhydride. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii, p. 510 (a, 27).]

DIACETYLCODEINE, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-kod-e'en. A crystalline base, C₂₈H₄₆N₂O₈ = C₂₈H₄₀(C₂H₃O)₂N₂O₈, formed by the action of glacial acetic acid on codeine. [B, 2.]

DIACETYLENE, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-en. Fr., *diacétylène*. Ger., *Diacetylen*. A polymeric modification of acetylene, C₄H₄; a very volatile, alliaceous liquid, formed by heating acetylene to 50° C. [B, 2; B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIACETYLMORPHINE, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-mo²r'f'en. A substance, C₃₂H₅₈(C₂H₃O)₂N₂O₈, of which there are two isomeric modifications formed by the action of glacial acetic acid or of acetic anhydride on morphine. [B, 2.]

DIACETYLPYROCATECHIN, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-pl-ro-ka³t'e²-i²n. Ger., *Diacetatabrencatechin*. An acetyl substitution product of pyrocatechin, C₈H₆(O.C₂H₃O)₂. [B, 4.]

DIACETYLRESORCIN, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-re²z-o²r'si²n. Ger., *Diacetatesresorcin*. Resorcin diacetate, C₈H₄(O.C₂H₃O)₂ = C₁₀H₁₀O₄, isomeric with diacetylpyrocatechin and forming a colorless oily liquid. [B, 4.]

DIACETYLUREA, n. Di-a³s'e²t-i²l-u²-re'a³. Ger., *Diacetoxylharnstoff*. An acetyl substitution product of urea, CO₂H₂(C₂H₃O)₂ = C₆H₈N₂O₃. [B, 4.]

DIACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³k(a³ch²)-en'(a³e²n)-i²-u²m(u²m). From *dis*, twice as *ACHENIUM*. Fr., *diachène*. Ger., *Doppelachäne*, *Zwillingsachäne*. A fruit formed of two achænia. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIACHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ka²l(ch²a³l)-a³-si²s. Gen., *diachalasis* (-*chalasis*). From *διαχάλαω*, to slacken. Fr., *diachalasié*. Ger., *Auseinandergehen*. Separation; the formation of a fissure. [E, 24.]

DIACHALASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-ka³l(ch²a³l)-a³z(a³s)-ma³. Gen., *diachalasmatos* (-*is*). Gr., *διαχάλασμα*. Ger., *Trennung*, *Spalte*. A hiatus, separation, cleft. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIACHALASTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a³-ka²l(ch²a³l)-a³s-(a³s)'ti²k-u²s(u²s). Arising from or dependent on a diachalasma. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHALCITU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ka²l(ch²a³l)-si²(ket)'u²(u). Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) διὰ χαλκίτου. A modification of the emplastrum diapalma containing colcothar instead of zinc sulphate. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIACHEIRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a³-kir(ch²e²-i²r)-i²z-(i²s)'mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *διαχειρισμός*. Fr., *diacheirisme*. Any manual operation, especially the art of preparing medicines. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIACHELIDONON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²z'o²n'o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ χελιδόνων. An ancient medicinal preparation made of swallows. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACHELPFLASTER (Ger.), n. De-a³ch²e²l'pfla³st-e²r. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—*Zusammengesetztes D*. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.

DIACHENIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-ken(ch²a³n)'i²-u²m(u²m). See DIACHENIUM.

DIACHOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-kor(ch²or)-e(a)'ma³. Gen., *diachorem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *διαχόρημα*. Fr., *diachorème*. Excrement. [A, 387.]

DIACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-kor(ch²or)-e(a)'si²s. Gen., *diachores'eos* (-*is*). Gr., *διαχόρησις*. Fr., *diachorèse*. Ger., *Kothgang*. The excretion of excrementitious matter. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50.]

DIACHORETIC, adj. Di-a³-kor-e²t'i²k. Gr., *διαχωρητικός*. Lat., *diachoreticus*. Fr., *diachorétique*. Ger., *abführend*. Laxative. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHOROPSORIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-kor(ch²or)'o²-(o²)-sor(chor)-i²-a(a³)'si²s. Gen., *diachoropso²riasis'eos* (-*is*). From *διαχόρησις*, to pass through, and *ψωρίασις* (see PSORIASIS). Ger., *ausbreitende Schuppenflechte*. Diffuse psoriasis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-kri(ch²r)'si²s. Gen., *diachris'eos* (-*is*). From *διά*, thoroughly, and *χρῖσις*, inunction. Thorough inunction. [A, 387.]

DIACHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-kri²z(ch²r'i²s)'ma³. Gen., *diachris'matos* (-*is*). Gr., *διάχρισμα*. An ointment. [A, 387.]

DIACHRISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-a³-kri²st(ch²r'i²st)'a³. Gr., *διαχρίσται*. Certain ancient detensive preparations to be applied to the uvula, tongue, palate, fauces, etc. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94.]

DIACHYLON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-k(a³ch²)'i²(u²l)-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ χυλίων. Fr., *d. Ger. D. Il.*, *diachilonne*. Sp., *diacuilon*. 1. Acently, a mucilaginous mixture used in the preparation of salves and plasters. [A, 319 (a, 21).] 2. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**Compound d.**, **D. compositum**, **D. cum gummi**. Fr., *d. composé*, *d. gommé*. Ger., *Zusammengesetztes Diachelpflaster*. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**D. magnum**. See *Greater d.*—**D. magnum cum gummi**. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**D. ointment**. See *Unguentum d.*—**D. plaster**. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**D'salbe** (Ger.). See *Unguentum d.*—**D. simplex**. Fr., *d. simple*. See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**D. sur toile**. See *Sparadrap d. gommé*.—**Emplastrum d. compositum**, **Emplâtre d. gommé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), **Great d.** with gums. See *Emplastrum GALBANI*.—**Greater d.** Lat., *d. magnum*. An old preparation of various mucilages and vegetable juices with rosin and yellow wax. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Onguent d.** (Fr.), **Pommade de d.** (Fr.). See *Unguentum d.*—**Simple d.** See *Emplastrum PLUMBI*.—**Sparadrap cum diachylo gummato**, **Sparadrap gommé** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation consisting of the *emplâtre d. gommé* of the Fr. Cod. melted and spread on linen. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Unguentum d.** [U. S. Ph. G. Ph.]. Fr., *onguent d.*, *pommade de d.* Ger., *Diachylonsalbe*. It., *unguento di diachilon*. Sp., *ungüento de diacuilon*. D. ointment; made by melting together 60 parts of lead-plaster, 39 parts of olive-oil, and 1 part of oil of lavender [U. S. Ph.]; or by mixing equal parts of lead-plaster and olive-oil [Ger. Ph.], or equal parts of lead-plaster and linseed-oil [Ger. Ph., 1872]. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DIACHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³k(a³ch²)'i²(u²l)-ma³. Gen., *diachym'atos* (-*is*). From *διά*, through, and *χύμα*, juice. Fr., *diachyme*. Ger., *Blattmark*. The parenchyma of leaves. [B, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

DIACHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³k(a³ch²)-i²(u²l)-si²s. Gen., *diachys'eos* (-*achysis*). Gr., *διάχυσις*. Fr., *diachyse*. Ger., *flüssige Verbreitung*. Effusion, diffusion, liquefaction, fusion, resolution. [L, 41, 50, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACHYTIC, adj. Di-a³-ki²t'i²k. Gr., *διαχυτικός*. Lat., *diachyticus*. Fr., *diachylique*. Discutient, resolvent. [L, 41, 84, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACHYTIS, n. *The Delphinium Ajacis*. [B, 88.]

DIACHYTON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³k(a³ch²)'i²(u²l)-o²n. Gr., *διαχύντον*. Of Pliny, a kind of must or sweet wine. [A, 318.]

DIACHYTOPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³k(a³ch²)'i²(u²l)-o²(o²)-flo(flo²)-go'si²s. Gen., *diachytophlogos'eos* (-*is*). From *διαχύνω*, to expand, and *φλόγωσις*, inflammation. Fr., *diachytophlogose*. Ger., *zerstreute Entzündung*. Diffuse inflammation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIACHYTOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a³k(a³ch²)'i²(u²l)-o²s. See DIACHYTON.

DIACID, adj. Di-a³s'i²d. From *dis*, twice, and *acidus*, acid. Having an acidity of two; of an acid or acid salt, containing 2 atoms of replaceable hydrogen, of a base capable of replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in an acid. [a, 24.]

DIACINNAMOMU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-si²n(ki²n)-a³-mo'mu²(mu). Gr., (αντίδοτον) διὰ κιννάμωμον. Of Myrsene, a certain antidote consisting chiefly of cinnamon. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACINEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-si²n(ki²n)-e(a)'ma³. Gen., *diacinem'atos* (-*is*). Gr., *διακίνημα*. A dislocation. [E.]

DIACLASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-kla(kla³)'zi²(si²)-a³. From *διακλάω*, to break in two. Fr., *diaclasses*. An abandoned method of amputation devised by Maisonneuve, consisting in first breaking the bone and then dividing the soft parts with an *écraseur*. [A, 518; L, 49.]

DIACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³k(a³k)'la²s(la³)-i²s. Gen., *diacلاس'eos* (-*ac'lasis*). Gr., *διακλασις*. Fr., *diaclasses*, *diaclasses*. Ger., *Lichtbrechung*. See REFRACTION.

DIACLAST, n. Di-a³-kla³st. From *διακλάω*, to break in pieces.



HARLOW'S DIACLAST.

Of L. D. Harlow, a screw-perforator for craniotomy. ["Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," 1862, 1, p. 281 (a, 25).]

DIACLASTIC, adj. Di-a³-kla³st'i²k. Lat., *diaclasticus*. Fr., *diaclastique*. Ger., *diaclastisch*. Pertaining to or dependent on refraction. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIACLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³k(a³k)'li²s(lu²s)-i²s. Gen., *diaclys'eos* (-*ac'lysis*). Gr., *διάκλυσις*. See DIACLYSMUS.

DIACLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-k²i²z(klu⁶s)/ma³. Gen., *diaclysmatos* (-is). Gr., *διακλύσμα*. Ger., *Mundspülwasser*. A mouth-wash or gargle. [Dioscorides (A, 387).]

DIACLYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a³-k²i²z(klu⁶s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., *διακλύσμος* (from *διακλύζειν*, to rinse). The act of washing out the mouth or throat. [A, 387.]

DIACOCYMELON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ko²k-si²-2(ku⁶)-me(ma)lo²n(lon). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κοκκυμηλῶν*. See **DIAPAUNON**.

DIACOCYLACON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ko²k(ko²ch²)-la³-ko²n(kon). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κοχλαχῶν*. An old sudorific consisting of milk in which red-hot flints had been quenched. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACODE (Fr.), n. De-a³-kod. See **DIACODION**.—**Sirope de d.** [Fr. Cod.], **Sirope d.** See **Syrupus PAPAVERIS**.—**Sirope d. safranē.** See **Syrupus DIACODIUM crotacum**.

DIACODIE (Ger.), n. De-a³-kod-e'. See **DIACODION**.—**D'n-syrup.** See **Syrupus PAPAVERIS**.

DIACODION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-kod-i(e)'o²n(on), -kod'i²-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κωδείων*. Fr., *diacode*. Ger., *Diacodie*, *Diakodium*, *Mohnkopfsyrup*. It., *diacodio*. Sp., *diacodion*. An old form of syrup of poppy-heads. The modern French preparation consists of 1 part of extract of opium, 9 parts of distilled water, and 1,990 parts of syrup. [A, 518; L, 50, 94 (a, 21).]—**Confectio d.** See **Syrupus PAPAVERIS**.—**D. liquidum**, **Syrupus d.** See **Syrupus PAPAVERIS**.—**Syrupus d. crotacum**, **Syrupus d. sirop diacode safranē.** Of theWürt. Ph., 1798, syrup of d. with saffron; made with equal parts of syrup of d. and powdered saffron. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus d. liquidum Montani.** See **Syrupus PAPAVERIS**.

DIACODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-kod-i(e)'u³m(u⁴m), -kod'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See **DIACODION**.

DIACOLE, n. Di-a³-sel. Lat., *diacolia* (from *διά*, through, and *κολία*, a cavity). 1. Of F. G. Wilder, the third ventricle of the brain. [I, 80.] 2. The cavity of the diencephalon. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.” 1887, p. 31 (L).]

DIACCELOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-sel(ko²-el)-os'i²s. Gen., *diacellosis* (-is). From *διά*, through, and *κελος*, hollow. 1. See **CANALIZATION** (1st def.). 2. The filling up of the original coelome, or body cavity, of the *Hirudinea* by connective tissue. [Bourne (J).]

DIACOLOCYNTHIDOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ko²-o-2(o²)-si²nth(ku⁶nth)'i²d-o²s. Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κολοκυνθίδος*. Fr., *diacolocynthide*. It., *diacolocintido*. Sp., *diacolocintido*. An old drastic electuary of which colocynth was the chief ingredient. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Pilulae d.** Pills containing 2 drachms each of aloes, colocynth, scammony, bdellium, black hellebore, and gum arabic, and 1 drachm each of euphorbium and nitre. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACOMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-ko²m'ma³. Gen., *diacommatos* (-is). Gr., *διάκομμα*. Of Hippocrates, something cut away or cut off. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIACONIC ACID, n. Di-a³-k-o²n'i²zk. Fr., *acide diaconique*. An acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₁₂, derived from citric acid. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIACOPE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-k(a²k'a²)'o(o²)-pe(pa). Gen., *diacopes*. Gr., *διακοπή* (from *διά*, thoroughly, and *κόπτειν*, to cut). Fr., *diacope*. Ger., *Zerschneiden*. 1. An incised wound of the skull without the separation of a fragment. [A, 518.] 2. A longitudinal fracture of a bone. [A, 387.]

DIACOPRÆGON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ko²p-re'(ra³e²)-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κόπρη αἰγῶν*. Fr., *diacoprégie*. Ger., *Ziegenkotharznee*. An ancient remedy prepared with goats' dung; used for disorders of the spleen and the parotid gland. [L, 50, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACORALLION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ko²r-a²(a²l)'i²-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κοράλλιον*. An ancient medicine the principal ingredient of which was coral. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACORONOPODOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ko²r-on-o²p'o²d-o²s. Gr., (ἀντίδοτον) *διά κορωνόποδος*. An ancient antidote made from a species of *Coronopus*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACORU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-k(a²k)'o²r-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) *δι' ἄκωρον*. An ancient cephalic medicine made from *Calamus aromaticus*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACOUSTIC, adj. Di-a³-k-ust'i²zk. Fr., *diacoustique*. Ger., *diakustisch*. Pertaining to diacoustics.

DIACOUSTICS, n. sing. Di-a³-k-ust'i²zks. From *διά*, through, and *ἀκούειν*, to hear. Fr., *diacoustique*. Ger., *Diakustik*. That branch of physics which treats of the refraction of sound. [F.]

DIACRANIAN, adj. Di-a³-kran'i²-a²n. From *διά*, lightly, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Fr., *diacranien*. Attached to the skull by a movable articulation (said of the lower jaw). [L, 41.]

DIACRANTERIAN, **DIACRANTERIC**, adj's. Di-a³-kra²nt-e²ri²-a²n, -e²r'i²zk. From *διά*, apart, and *κραντήρ*, a wisdom tooth. Having the wisdom teeth separated from a front of them by a considerable interval. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.” 1873, p. 170 (L).]

DIACRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-k(a²k)'ri²s-i²s. Gen., *diacrisis* (-is). Gr., *διακρίσις* (from *διακρίνειν*, to separate). Fr., *diacrise*. Ger., *D.* 1. A change in the character of a secretion. [D, 40.] 2. A crisis or a critical evacuation. [A, 385 (a, 21); D, 40.] 3. Diagnosis. [A, 387.]—**Follicular d.** An abnormal change in the secretions of follicular glands (e. g., in those of the intestines during inflammatory diarrhoea). [D, 40.]

DIACRITIC, **DIACRITICAL**, adj's. Di-a³-kri²t'i²zk, -a²l. Lat., *diacriticus*. Fr., *diacritique*. Ger., *diakritisch*. Distinguishing, diagnostic (said of symptoms). [L, 41.]

DIACROCU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-k(a²k)'ro(ro²)/ku²(ku). Gr., (κολλύριον) *διά κρόκον*. Fr., *diacrocion*. An ancient collyrium made with saffron. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIACRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-kri²d(kru⁶d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Scammony. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. cydoniatum**. Fr., *diagrède cydonie*. The same as *d. glycyrrhizatum*, with the substitution of quince-juice for infusion of licorice. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. glycyrrhizatum**. Fr., *diagrède glycyrrhizée*. A preparation official in several of the older pharmacopœias; made by macerating 1 part of scammony with 2 parts of decoction of licorice, allowing the mixture to settle, and then evaporating to dryness. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. rosatum**. Fr., *diagrède rosé*. The same as *d. glycyrrhizatum*, with the substitution of infusion of roses for decoction of licorice. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. sulphuratum**. Fr., *diagrède soufré*. An old preparation made by spreading scammony on paper over a chafing-dish, sprinkling on small portions of sulphur, and stirring until the resin begins to melt, treating the resin three times with the same quantity of alcohol, mixing the filtered liquids, adding to the remainder from twenty to thirty times its volume of tepid water, washing the substance which separates, dissolving it in a small quantity of alcohol, and evaporating it. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

DIACRYLATE, n. Di-a³-k'ri²-at. A salt of diacrylic acid. [B, 2.]

DIACRYLIC ACID, n. Di-a³-k'ri²'i²zk. A substance, C₃H₄O₂, a polymeride of acrylic acid, obtained as a sodium salt by heating sodium hydrolate. [B, 2 (a, 24).]

DIACLINE, n. Di-a³-k'i²n. From *δῖς*, twice, and *ἀκρίς*, a ray. A sponge spicule having two simple pointed extremities. [B, 121.]

DIACINIC, adj. Di-a³-k'i²n'i²zk. From *διά*, through, and *ἀκρίς*, a ray. Capable of transmitting actinic rays. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

DIACINISM, n. Di-a³-k'i²n'i²zm. The state of being diacinic. [Beccquerel (a, 27).]

DIACULAHUEN, n. A certain Chilean plant used as a vulnery. [L, 87.]

DIACYDONION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-si(ku⁶)-don'i²-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά κύνδιον*. Fr., *d. Ger. Quittenarznei*. An old purgative electuary the basis of which was syrup of quinces. [L, 41, 50, 87, 94 (a, 21).]—**D. aromatiatum**, **D. cum speciebus**. See **Pains cydoniorum compositis**.—**D. jalappinum**. Fr., *gélée purgative*. Of the Brunsw. Disp., 1777, purgative jelly; composed of 2½ lbs. of jelly, 4 oz. of resin, and 16 oz. of alcohol. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. licidium**. See **Gelatina cydoniorum**.—**D. licidium Jalappinum**. See **D. jalappinum**.—**D. simplex**. See **Gelatina cydoniorum**.—**D. solutivum pellicidum**. See **D. jalappinum**.

DIACYMINU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-si(ku⁶)-mi(me)'nu²(nu). Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) *διά κμίνον*. A certain ancient plaster containing cumin. [L, 41, 95 (a, 21).]

DIAD, n. Di-a³d. From *δῖς*, twice. An element or radicle having an atomicity of two; a bivalent element. [B.]

DIADACTYLOBATRACHUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a³-da²zk-(da³k)'i²(tu¹l)-o(o²)-ba²t(ba²t)'ra²k(ra³ch²)-n³s(u⁴s). From *διά*, away from, *δάκτυλος*, a digit, and *βάτραχος*, a frog. Fr., *diadactylobatrachien*. Belonging to the *Batrachia* and having the digits divided. The *Diadactylobatrachia* are a family of the *Reptilia*. [L, 41, 180.]

DIADAPHNIDON (Lat.), **DIADAPHNIDOS** (Lat.), n's n. indecl. Gr., (ἐμπλαστρον) *διά θαφνιδίων*, (ἐμπλαστρον) *διά θαφνίδος*. Of Celsus, an irritant plaster made from bayberries. [A, 518; L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIADELPHIAN, **DIADELPHIC**, **DIADELPHICUS**, adj's. Di-a³d-e²l'f'i²-a²n, -i²zk, -n³s. Lat., *diadelphus*, *diadelphicus* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother). Fr., *diadelphie*, *diadelphique*. Ger., *diadelphisch*, *zweibrüderig*. Having the stamens united in two sets; belonging to the *Diadelphia* (Fr., *diadelphie*). Linnæus's 17th class of plants. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

DIADEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-de(da)'ma³. Gen., *diadematos* (-is). Gr., *διάδημα*. Fr., *diadème*. Ger., *Diadem*, *Kronenbinde* (1st def.). 1. A fillet-like bandage for the head. [L, 2.] An old name for a child's caul. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

DIADERM, n. Di-a³-du²rm. From *δῖς*, twice, and *δέρμα*, skin. Of Minot, a blastoderm composed of two layers, the ectoderm and the endoderm, and containing between them the segmentation cavity. [J.]

DIADERMIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-du²rm(de²rm)-i²-a²t(a²t)-ri(re)'a². From *διά*, through, *δέρμα*, the skin, and *ιατρεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *diadermiatrie*. Endermic medication. [L, 41, 50.]

DIADEXIS (Lat.), **DIADOCHÉ** (Lat.), n's f. Di(di²)-a³-de²x'i²-i²s, -a²d(a³d)'ok(a²ch²)-e(a). Gen., *diadexeos* (-is), *-ad'oches* (-is). Fr., *diadexis*, *diadoché*. Ger., *Diadoche*, *Umwandlung*. A change of a disease into another having a different location and character. [L, 41, 50, 56.]

DIADOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-d(a³d)'os(o²s)-i²s. Gen., *diadosis* (-ad'osis). Gr., *διάδοσις* (from *διαδίδωμι*, to distribute). 1. Of Galen, the distribution of nutritive matter in the animal economy. 2. A diminution or cessation of a disease. [L, 41, 50, 94.]

DIÆRESILIS (Lat.), n. De(di²)-e²r(a²-e²)-re²s'i²l-i²s. From *διαίρειν*, to divide. Fr., *dièresille*. Ger., *Dieresillis*. A dry capular fruit composed of many cavities situated around an axis and formed by re-entering valves. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-e²r(a²-e²)-e²s-i²s. Gen., *diæresis* (-æ'r'esis). Gr., *διαίρεσις* (from *διαίρειν*, to divide). Fr., *dièresis*. Ger., *Zerreißung*, *Trennung*. 1. Division in cells. 2. Of Galen, a solution of continuity. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIÆRETIC, adj. Di-e²r-e²t'i²k. Gr., διαρηκτικός. Lat., diæreticus. Fr., diæretique. Ger., trennend, auzend. Corroding, escharotic. [L., 50, 94 (a, 21).]

DIÆTA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-e'(a²e²)-ta². Gen., diæt'es. Gr., δῖαιτα Fr., diète. Ger., Diät, Lebensweise. It., Sp., dieta. See DIET and REGIMEN.—**D. carnis**. See MEAT DIET.—**D. juris**, D. jusculi. Fr., diète de bouillon, diète de jus. See LIQUID DIET.—**D. lactea**, D. lactis. See MILK DIET.—**D. sicca**. See DRY DIET.

DIÆTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-e²t(a²e²t)-e(a)/ma². Gen., diæt'em'atos (-is). Gr., διαίτημα. A prescribed course of life, especially as to diet. [A., 325 (a, 21); L., 135 (a, 21).]

DIÆTETICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-e²t(a²e²t)-e²t(at)/i²k-u²s-(u²s). Gr., διαίτητικός. See DIETETIC; as a n., in the f. sing., diæt'et'ica, see DIETETICS.

DIÆTHERALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-eth(a²e²th)-e²r(ar)-a²l-(a²l)ⁱ2s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., diæth'er'alys'eos (-al'ysis). From diæt, by means of, αἰθρ, ether, and λύνειν, to dissolve. Of Legrip, a process of extracting fresh vegetable substances by maceration and displacement with ether. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 27).]

DIAGIOTROPIC, adj. Di-a²i-je-o-tro²p'i²k. From diæt, through, γῆ, the earth, and τρέπειν, to turn. Growing horizontally (said of branches of roots). [B., 229, 291 (a, 24).]

DIAGLAUCIUS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-gla²(gla²u²)-si²-(ki²)-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διά γλαυκίου. Of Scribonius Largus, a collyrium made, according to Dioscorides, of the juice of *Papaver spinosum*. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIAGNOSE, v. tr. Di-a²g-noz. See DIAGNOSTICATE.

DIAGNOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. De-a²n-yoz, -a²g-noz'e². See DIAGNOSIS.—**Augenblicksd** (Ger.). Fr., diagnostic instantané (ou à vue). A diagnosis made instantly on seeing the patient. [W. Erb, "Dtsch. med. Wchnschr.," Oct. 17, 1839 (a, 18).]—**Exclusionsd** (Ger.). See DIAGNOSIS by exclusion.

DIAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²g(a²g)-no²si²s. Gen., diagn'osis'eos (-is). Gr., διάγνωσις (from diá, apart, and γινώσκω, to know). Fr., diagnostic. Ger., Diagnose. It., diagnosi. Sp., d. 1. The art or process of distinguishing between different things (in medicine, diseases; in natural history, genera, species, etc.), of recognizing in a given instance with what particular thing or form one is dealing. 2. A short account of distinctive characteristics. [B., 19 (a, 24).]—**Anatomical d.** Fr., diagnostic anatomique. Ger., anatomische Diagnose. 1. A d. based on a knowledge not only of symptoms or phenomena, but also of definite anatomical alterations upon which the phenomena depend. [D., 3.] 2. A post-mortem d. [L.]—**Clinical d.** Fr., diagnostic clinique. Ger., klinische Diagnose. Of Ross, a d. based upon symptoms manifested during life, irrespective of the morbid changes which underlie them. [D., 35.]—**D. by exclusion**. Fr., diagnostic par exclusion. Ger., Exclusionsdiagnose. A d. reached by a deductive process, all the affections which present salient points of similarity with the one to be diagnosed being reviewed in turn, and each successively discarded as one or more of its essential features are missed in the given case, until but one possibility remains, which is accepted as the true one. [D.]—**Differential d.** Fr., diagnostic différentiel. Ger., Differentialdiagnose. See D. (1st def.).—**Pathological d.** Fr., diagnostic pathologique. Ger., pathologische Diagnose. Of Ross, a d. of the nature of a lesion without regard to its situation. [D., 35.]—**Physical d.** Fr., diagnostic physique. Ger., Physicaldiagnose. D. by means of physical (objective) signs, irrespective of subjective symptoms, as by palpation, auscultation, etc.—**Presumptive d.** Fr., diagnostic présomptif. Ger., Presumptivdiagnose. A d. not regarded as certain.—**Retrospective d.** Fr., diagnostic rétrospectif. Ger., Retrospectivdiagnose. A d. of some antecedent disease or injury the nature of which can be deduced only from the history given and from the persistent effects. [B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 9, 1888, p. 617.]—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., diagnostic symptomatique. Ger., symptomatische Diagnose. A d. which consists simply in the determination of the most striking symptoms. [D., 3.]—**Topographical d.** Fr., diagnostic topographique. Ger., topographische Diagnose. Of Ross, a d. of the seat of a lesion. [D., 35.]

DIAGNOSTIC, adj. Di-a²g-no²st'i²k. Fr., diagnosticque. Ger., diagnostisch. It., diagnostico. Sp., diagnóstico. Pertaining to or sufficing for a diagnosis; distinctively and exclusively characteristic; as a n., a d. symptom or sign. [B., 117; D.; L., 343.]

DIAGNOSTIC (Fr.), n. De-a²n-yo²st-ek. See DIAGNOSIS.—**D. à vue**. See AUGENBLICKSDIAGNOSE.

DIAGNOSTICATE, v. tr. Di-a²g-no²st'i²k-at. Fr., diagnostiquer. Ger., diagnostizieren. To fix upon a certain disease or injury as the one present in a given instance.

DIAGNOSTICATION, n. Di-a²g-no²st-i²ka'shu²n. The act or process of making a diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTICIAN, n. Di-a²g-no²st-i²sh'a²n. Fr., diagnostiqueur. Ger., Diagnostiker. One skilled in diagnosis. [a., 17.]

DIAGNOSTICS, n. sing. Di-a²g-no²st'i²ks. Lat., diagnostica (ars understood). Ger., Diagnostik. The science or art of diagnosis.

DIAGNOSTIKER (Ger.), n. De-a²g-nost'ek-e²r. See DIAGNOSTICIAN.

DIAGNOSTITIAL, adj. Di-a²g-no²st-i²sh'a²l. Done for diagnostic purposes (said of operative and other procedures). [C. Johnston, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 8, 1886, p. 631.]

DIAGOGOMETER, **DIAGOMETER**, n's. Di-a²-go-gom'et-e²t-u²r, -a²-gom'et-e²t-u²r. Lat., diagogometrum, diagometrum (from διαγωγῆ, transmission, and μέτρον, a measure). Fr., diago-mètre. Ger., Leitungsmesser. An apparatus for measuring the conductivity of substances, especially their electrical conductivity; composed of a feebly magnetic needle, swung upon a pivot in a

bell-glass filled with dry air, and placed at contact distance of its poles from a metallic column terminating above in a metallic head, and below in a conductor that has its origin outside of the bell-glass. Above the column, at a given distance from it, there is a curved rod in contact with one of the poles of an electrical machine, the other pole being grounded. The bell-glass has a scale at the height of the needle. When it is desired to measure the conductivity of a substance, the apparatus is so arranged that both pivot and column are placed in the plane of the magnetic meridian; the needle will then be in contact with the metallic head, and if the latter receives electricity, it will transmit it to the former. The body under consideration is placed between the head and the curved rod, and the circuit is closed. A deviation of the needle will ensue with more or less rapidly and greater or lesser extent, according to the conductivity of the substance. [L., 87 (a, 27).]

DIAGONAL, adj. Di-a²g'o²n-a²l. From diá, through, and γωνία, an angle. Fr., Ger., d. Extending from one angle of a figure to an opposite or nearly opposite angle; as a n., a d. diameter.—**Hinterhauptsd** (Ger.). The straight line uniting the parietal eminence of one side and the point of union of the lambdoid and occipito-mastoidulous of the opposite side. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," ii, p. 305 (L).]—**Scheiteld** (Ger.). A straight line between the frontal eminence of one side and the parietal eminence of the other side. ["Arch. f. Anthropol.," ii, p. 298 (L).]

DIAGONAL-CONJUGATA (Ger.), n. De-a²g-on-a²l'ko²n-yu-ga²t'u²a². See DIAGONAL CONJUGATA.

DIAGNOUS, adj. Di-a²g'o²n-u²s. Having four corners or angles (said of stems). B., 116, 123 (a, 24).]

DIAGRAM, n. Di-a²-gra²m. Gr., διάγραμμα. Lat., diagramma. Fr., diagramme. Ger., Diagramm. A sketch or plan of the salient features of a structure, which does not purport to represent details accurately. It may be exaggerated or conventionalized for the sake of perspicuity.—**Floral d.** Ger., Blüthen-diagramm. A plan of the relative position and form of the different parts of a flower. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DIAGRAPH, n. Di-a²-gra²f. From diá, thoroughly, and γράφειν, to record. Fr., diagraphie. Of Gavart, an apparatus for making drawings of the cranial outlines. [A., 518.]

DIAGRED (Fr.), **DIAGREDE** (Fr.), n's. De-a²-gre²d. Old names for scammony: [B., 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cydonié**. See DIACRYDIUM cydoniatum.—**D. glycyrrhizé**. See DIACRYDIUM glycyrrhizatum.—**D. rosé**. See DIACRYDIUM rosatum.—**D. sulfuré**. See DIACRYDIUM sulphuratum.

DIACRYDIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-gri²d(gru²d)/i²-u²m(u²m). See DIACRYDIUM.

DIAGELIOTROPISM, n. Di-a²-hel-i²-o²t'ro²p-i²z'm. From diá, across, ἥλιος, the sun, and τρέπειν, to turn. The tendency of plants growing under the influence of light to take a course transverse to the direction of the light. [a., 24.]

DIATHERMODACTYLUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-hu²6'rm-(he²rm)-o(o²)-da²k(da²k/ti²)(tu²l)-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διά ἐρημοδάκτυλον. Fr., diathermodactylon. An old purgative of which the hermodactyl was the chief ingredient. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIHYDRIC, adj. Di-a²-hid'i²r'i²k. Lat., dihydricus (from diá, through, and ὕδρω, water). Passing through water (said of a percussion note from a viscus, which is transmitted through a stratum of interposed fluid). [C. J. B. Williams (L., 116).]

DIAPON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a(a²)/i²-o²r(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διά ἰων. An old pastille of which violets were the chief ingredient. [L., 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAIRE (Fr.), adj. De-a²r. Ephemeral. [L., 41.]

DIATRIDOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-i(e)-tri²d-o²s. Gr., (ἀντίδωρον) διά ἰριδός. Fr., diatrídos. An ancient antidote of which a species of *Iris* was the chief ingredient. [L., 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIATUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a(a²)/i²-u²m(u²m). See DIAION.

DIAKARA, n. Among the Jolofs, in Africa, the *Nymphaea caerulea*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DIAKÈNE (Fr.), n. De-a²-ke²n. See DIACHENIUM.

DIAKODION (Ger.), n. De-a²-kod-e²o²n. See DIACODION.

DIALAGON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²l(a²)/i²-a²g(a²g)-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διά λαγών. According to Alexander of Tralles, a medicine in which the dung of the hare was an ingredient, recommended as a remedy against indurations and obstructions of the liver and spleen. [L., 94 (a, 21).]

DIALAMBAUN, n. In Africa, the *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DIALDANE, n. Di-a²l'dan. A crystalline body. C₆H₁₄O₂ = 2C₃H₅O₂ - H₂O. or CH₃CHOH.CH₂CH : CHCH(OH).CH₂CHO, melting at 139° C. and bearing the same relation to aldo that croton aldehyde bears to acetic aldehyde. [B., 2.]

DIALDANIC ACID, n. Di-a²l-da²n'i²k. A monobasic oxidation product, C₆H₁₄O₃ + O = C₆H₁₄O₄, of dialdane. It forms monoclinic prisms, easily soluble in water and melting at 80° C. [B., 2 (a, 24).]

DIALE (Fr.), n. De-a²l. See DIALIUM.

DIALEIMMA (Lat.), **DIALEIPSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Di-(di²)-a²-lim'(le²-i²m')-ma², -lips'(le²-i²ps')-i²s. Gen., dialeimmatos (-is), -eips'eos (-is). Gr., διάλειμμα, διάλειψις. Ger., Ausbleiben. A n intermission (between paroxysms), an interspace. [A., 311 (a, 17); A., 322 (a, 21); L., 41, 50, 94.]

DIALEIPYRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-lip'(le²-i²p')-i²(u²)-ra². From διαλείπειν, to intermit, and πυρ, fever. Intermittent fever. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DIALEMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-le²m'ma². See DIALEIMMA.

DIALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-a²-le²ps(laps)²is. Gen., *dialepsios* (-is). Gr., διάληψις. Fr., *dialepse*. A space between the turns of a bandage. [L, 41, 94.]

DIALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²-a(a²)/lez(las). Of Batsch, an order of the *Liliaceae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIALIBANU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²-a²-li²b/a²n(a²n)²-u²). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὲ λίβανον. Fr., *dialibanon*. An ancient medicine of which the chief ingredient was frankincense. [L, 94, 109 (a, 21).]

DIALION (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-a(a²)/li²-o²n. The *Heliotropium europæum*. [B, 88; L, 87.]

DIALIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-a²-li²ps(eps)²is. See DIALEPSIS.

DIALIPYRE (Fr.), n. De-a²-le-per. See DIALEIPYRA.

DIALISATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-a²(a²)/i²s-a(a²)/tu²s(tu⁴s). See DIALYZED.

DIALIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-a(a²)/li²-u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *diale*, A genus of leguminous plants of the *Cassieæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. acutifolium**. See *D. guineense*.—**D. floribundum**. A Brazilian species having a round, small, edible fruit, like the currant. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. guineense**. Fr., *cordarion à feuilles aigues, tamarin velouté*. Syn.: *Codarium acutifolium*. The velvet tamarind, indigenous to Sierra Leone. The seed-pods are covered with a velvet down, and contain an agreeable, acid, farinaceous substance, used as food. [B, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. indicum**. The tamarind-plum of the East Indies. It has a delicious pulp, less acid than that of the tamarind. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. nitidum**. A species the pods of which contain an acidulous marrow, used by the negroes on the coast of Guinea as food. [a, 22.]—**D. ovoideum**. A species found in Ceylon, having an agreeable fruit. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DIALKALAMIDE, n. Di-a²-ka²/a²m-i²d(id). See under ALKALAMIDE.

DIALKYL, n. Di-a²/ki²l. A double molecule of an alkyl compound. [B, 4.]

DIALKYLAMINE, n. Di-a²-ki²/a²m-en. Ger., *Dialkylamin*. See under ALKYLAMINE.

DIALKYLIC, adj. Di-a²-ki²/i²k. Of, pertaining to, or containing 2 molecules of an alkyl. [B, 4.]

DIALLAG (Ger.), **DIALLAGÉ** (Fr.), n's. De-a²-la²g', -a²zh. See MAGNESIUM.

DIALLYL, n. Di-a²/i²l. Fr., *diallyle*. Ger., *D*. A double molecule of allyl; the form under which the latter appears when in the free state; having a pungent odor like that of horseradish, and boiling at 58° C. Chemically it is a hydrocarbon of the C₆H₁₀n-2 series, C₆H₁₀CH₂ = CH₂CH₂ - CH₂ - CH₂, and is both bivalent and quadrivalent, forming thus two groups of additional compounds. [B, 2.]

DIALLYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-a²-i²l-a²s-et'i²k. Diallyl monacetate. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIALOES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²-a²(a²)/o²(o²)-ez(as). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὲ ἀλόης. Fr., *dialoës*. An old preparation of aloes. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIALOSE, n. Di-a²-i²os. Fr., *d*. A substance derived from the fruit of the *Gymnocladus chinensis*; used in China as a cleansing agent. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIALTHÆAS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²-a²(a²)/the'(tha²e²)-a²s(a²s). Gr., (χηρμα) δὲ ἀλθαίας. Fr., *dialthée, dialthéon*. See *Unguentum ALTHÆÆ*.

DIALURAMIDE, n. Di-a²-u²r²/a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Dialuramid*. An amide, CO₂NH-CO-CHNH₂C₄H₈N₂O₈, of dialuric acid. [B, 3.]

DIALURATE, n. Di-a²-u²r²/at. Fr., *d*. A salt of dialuric acid. [L, 41.]

DIALURIC ACID, n. Di-a²-u²r²/i²k. Fr., *acide dialurique*. Ger., *Dialursäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, C₄H₄N₂O₄ = CO₂NH-CO-C₂H₂OH, obtained from allaxon by the action of hydrogen sulphide. [B, 3.]

DIALYCARPUS, adj. Di-a²-i²-ka²rp/u²s. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *dialycarpe*. Having separate and distinct carpels. [a, 24.]

DIALYPETALOUS, adj. Di-a²-i²-pe²t/a²l-u²s. Lat., *dialypetalus* (from *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *πέταλον*, a petal). Fr., *dialypétale*. Having two or more free petals. The *Dialypetalæ* of Endlicher are a cohort of the *Acramphibrya*. [B, 34, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

DIALYPHYLLOUS, adj. Di-a²-i²-fi²l/u²s. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *dialyphyllé*. Having separate calycine leaves. [B, 19, 77 (a, 24).]

DIALYSABLE, adj. Di'a²-i²-z-a²-b'l. Fr., *d*. Capable of undergoing dialysis; diffusible. [B.]

DIALYSATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-a²-liz(lu²s)-a(a²)/to²r; in Eng., di-a²/i²z-at-o²r. See DIALYZER.

DIALYSEPALOUS, adj. Di-a²-i²-se²p/a²l-u²s. Fr., *dialysé-pale*. See DIALYPHYLLOUS.

DIALYSER, n. See DIALYZER.

DIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-a²(a²)/i²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *dialysios* (-al'ysis). Gr., διάλυσις. Fr., *dialyse*. Ger., *Dialyse*. It., *dialisi*. Sp., *dialisis*. 1. The process by which two liquids separated by an animal membrane interdiffuse. Usually one of the liquids is pure water, and the other is a solution of a mixture of colloids and crystalloids; owing to the different diffusive power of these bodies, the crystalloids pass through the membrane before

the colloids, and are thus separated from them. 2. In obstetrics, a breaking up of the bones of the base of the skull. 3. Debility, dissolution, languor, difficulty in moving the limbs. 4. In surgery, a solution of continuity. [L, 41, 56, 109.]—**Gaseous d**. The separation of gases from each other by reason of the difference in their powers of diffusion. [a, 27.]

DIALYSTAMINOUS, adj. Di-a²-i²-sta²m/i²n-u²s. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *stamen* (q. v.). Fr., *dialystamine*. Having separate and distinct stamens. [B, 38, 127 (a, 14).]

DIALYSTELOUS, adj. Di-a²-i²-stel'i²u²s. From *διαλύειν*, to loosen, and *στέλη*, a column. Fr., *dialystèle*. In polystelic plant-axes, having the stælae separate. [Ann. des sci. nat. (bot.), 1835, vii, t. iii, p. 275 (B).]

DIALYTIC, adj. Di-a²-i²-t'ik. Gr., διαλυτικός. Lat., *dialyticus*. Fr., *dialytique*. Ger., *dialytisch*. It., *dialitico*. Sp., *dialítico*. 1. Belonging to or resembling the process of dialysis. [B, 6.] 2. Relaxing (said of remedies). [A, 518.]

DIALYZED, adj. Di'a²-i²-zd. Lat., *dialisatus*. Fr., *dialysé*. Ger., *dialysirt*. It., *dialisato, dializzato*. Sp., *dialisado*. Subjected to or prepared by dialysis. [B.]

DIALYZER, n. Di'a²-i²-z-er. Lat., *dialysator*. Fr., *dialyseur*. Ger., *Dialysator*. An apparatus for performing dialysis. It consists of a tray floating in a quantity of water, and having its bottom consisting of a tightly stretched diaphragm of parchment paper. [J. P. Cooke (a, 27).]

DIAMAGNETIC, adj. Di-a²-ma²g-ne²i²k. Fr., *diamagnétique*. Ger., *diamagnetisch*. Having the property of diamagnetism. [B.]

DIAMAGNETISM, n. Di-a²-ma²g-ne²t-i²zm. From *διά*, through, and *μάγνης*, a magnet. Fr., *diamagnétisme*. Ger., *Diamagnetismus*. The principle which causes certain bodies to be repelled by magnets, and, when placed between the poles of an electro-magnet, to assume a position at right angles to its axis ("equatorial" position). [B.]

DIAMANT (Fr.), n. De-a²-ma²n. See ADAMANT and DIAMOND.

DIAMARENATUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-a²-ma²r(ma²r)²-e²n-a(a²)/tu²m(tu⁴m). Of Schröder, a preparation made by passing 3 parts of the pulp of sour cherries through a sieve, adding 2 of sugar and a sufficient quantity of aromatics. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMARGARITU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²-a²-ma²r-ga²r-(ga²r)-i(e)/tu²(tu). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὲ μαργαρίτου. An old pharmaceutical preparation made from pearls. [Myrepsus (L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMASEMA (Lat.), **DIAMASSEMA** (Lat.), **DIAMASTEMA** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di²-a²-ma²s(ma²s)-e(a)/ma²-se(sa)/ma²-ste(sta)/ma². Gen., *diamasematos* (-is), *sematos* (-is), *stematos* (-is). Gr., διαμάσημα, διαμάσημα, διαμάσημα. Fr., *diamasème*. A masticatory. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMBA, n. In Africa, the *Cannabis sativa*, or Congo tobacco. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DIAMBRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-a²m(a²m)/bra²s. From *δάμ*, made from, and *ambra* (q. v.). An old cordial and stomachic remedy containing ambergris. [L, 94 (a, 17).]—**Diambre species sine odoratis** [Lond. Disp.]. *D*. without perfume; made by powdering 6 parts each of cinnamon, angelica-root, cloves, mace, nutmegs, malabathrum, and galangal, 2 each of spikenard and greater and lesser cardamoms, 3 of ginger, and 4 each of aloes-wood, yellow saunders, and long pepper. [Mesue (L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Species diambre cum odoratis** [Lond. Disp.]. *D*. made by adding 3 parts of ambergris and 1 part of musk to the *species diambre sine odoratis*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMELA (Sp.), n. De-a²-ma²la². In the West Indies, the *Jasminum sambuc*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIAMELON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²-a²-me(ma)/lo²n(lon). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὲ μελών. An old preparation in which quinces were the principal ingredient. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMESOGAMOUS, adj. Di-a²-me²s-o²g/a²m-u²s. Lat., *diamesogamus* (from *διαμεσος*, mediate, and *γάμος*, marriage). Requiring the aid of extraneous agencies to accomplish fertilization (said of plants). The *Diamesogamæ* of Delpino include the *Hydrophilæ*, *Ornithophilæ*, *Entomophilæ*, *Malacophilæ*, etc. [Müller (a, 24).]

DIAMESOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-a²-me²s-o²st-e²-o²m/i²u²-sez(kas). Gen., *diamesosteomyces* (-is). From *διάμεσος*, in the middle, *οστόν*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *diamesostéomycète*. Ger., *Knochenchwamm in der Substanz des Knochens*. A fungous growth in the substance or between the outer and inner surfaces of a bone. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAMETER, n. Di-a²-m'e²t-u²r. Gr., δίαμετρος. Lat., *diametros, diametrum*. Fr., *diamètre*. Ger., *D. Durchmesser*. It., *diametro*. Sp., *diámetro*. The distance from any point at the periphery of a surface, body, or canal to the opposite point.—**Anterior transverse d. of the fetal head**. See *Bitemporal d. of the fetal head*.—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic cavity**. Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur* (ou droit) de l'excavation pelvienne, *diamètre sacro-pubien*. The distance between the middle of the symphysis pubis and the upper border of the third sacral vertebra. [A, 24.]—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic inlet**. Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur du détroit supérieur*. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the promontory of the sacrum.—**Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic outlet**. Fr., *diamètre coccy-pubien*. The distance from the lower part of the symphysis pubis to the tip of the coccyx.—**Antero-posterior d. of the skull** [Welcker], **Antero-posterior metopic d. of the skull** [Broca]. Fr., *diamètre antéro-postérieur métopique du crâne*. The distance in a straight line between the metopic point and the most remote point upon the external surface of the tabular portion of the occipital bone, or between the most prominent point

of the glabella and the most prominent point upon the external surface of the occipital bone. [L, 143.]—**Auricular d.** See *Biauricular d.* (1st def.).—**Basilo-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre basilo-bregmatique*. Ger., *basilobregmatischer Durchmesser*. The distance in a straight line between the basion and the bregma. [L, 143.]—**Baudelocque's d.** Fr., *diamètre de Baudelocque*. It., *diametro di Baudelocq.* The external conjugate d. of the pelvis. [A, 15.]—**Biauricular d.** Fr., *diamètre biauriculaire* (ou *sous-auriculaire*, ou *bi-sous-auriculaire*, ou *latéral*) du crâne (1st def.). Ger., *Biauriculardurchmesser*. 1. The distance in a straight line between two points on a line passing over the vertex and uniting the two auricular points, each immediately above the ridge which continues the zygomatic arch backward. 2. The transverse distance between the centres of the external auditory meatuses, or between the middle point of the upper margins of each external auditory meatus. [L, 143, 150.]—**Biglenoid d.** Fr., *diamètre biglénoidien*. The distance between the centre of one glenoid cavity of the temporal bone and that of the other. [L, 150.]—**Bigoniac d.** Fr., *diamètre bigoniaque*. The distance between the two gonions. [L, 150.]—**Bijugal d.** Fr., *diamètre bijugal* (ou *interjugal*). Ger., *Jugaldurchmesser*. The horizontal distance between the two malar points. [L, 143.]—**Bijugular d.** Fr., *diamètre bijugulaire* (ou *postérieur de la base du crâne*). The transverse distance between the two jugular points. [L, 150.]—**Bimalar d.** Fr., *diamètre bimalaire*. The transverse distance between the two malar points. [L, 143.]—**Bimandibular d.** Fr., *diamètre bimandibulaire*. The transverse distance between the tubercles on the inferior borders of the inferior maxilla, which are situated at the union of the body and the rami. [L, 150.]—**Bimastoid d.** Fr., *diamètre bimastoidien*. Ger., *Bimastoidaldurchmesser*. The transverse distance between the apices of the two mastoid processes of the temporal bones (Morton and Welcker) or between their bases (Thurnam and Davis). [L, 150.]—**Biparietal d.** Fr., *diamètre bipariétal* (ou *grand transverse*). Ger., *bipariétaler* (oder *hinterer querer*) Durchmesser. The transverse distance between the parietal eminences of each side. [L, 149.]—**Bis-acromial d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-acromial*. Ger., *biacromialer Durchmesser*. The transverse distance between the apices of the two acromial processes. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1883, p. 701 (L).]—**Bis-iliac d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-iliaque*. The transverse distance between the most distant points of the crests of the two ilia. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1880, p. 194 (L).]—**Bis-ischiadic (or Bis-ischiatic) d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-ischiatique*. See under *Transverse d's of the pelvis*.—**Bistephanic d.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Bitemporal d.** Fr., *diamètre bitemporal* (ou *petit transverse*). Ger., *bitemporaler* (oder *vorderer querer*) Durchmesser. 1. The distance between the two most distant portions of the coronal suture. 2. See *Temporal d.*—**Bitrochanteric d.** Fr., *diamètre bitrochanterien*. The distance between the highest point of one trochanter major and that of the other. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1880, p. 194 (L).]—**Bizygomatic d.** Fr., *diamètre bizygomatique* (ou *interzygomatique*). The greatest transverse distance between the most prominent points of the zygomatic arches. [L, 143.]—**Cervico-bregmatic d.** The distance from the centre of the anterior fontanelle to the junction of the neck with the floor of the mouth.—**Coccy-pubic d. of the pelvis.** See *Antero-posterior d. of the pelvic outlet*.—**Conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Ger., *gerader* (oder *kleiner*) Durchmesser des Beckeneinganges. Syn.: *antero-posterior d.* The distance from the promontory of the sacrum to the upper border of the interarticular cartilage of the symphysis pubis, in the middle line. See, also, *CONJUGATA* and *CONJUGATE*.—**Deventer's d's.** See *D's of Deventer*.—**Diagonal conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Fr., *conjugué diagonal*. Ger., *Diagonalconjugata*. The distance from the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the most distant part of the brim of the pelvis.—**D's of Deventer.** Lat., *diametra Deventerii*. Fr., *diamètres de Deventer*. A term sometimes applied incorrectly to the oblique d's of the pelvis, its use being due to an error on the part of the French translator of Deventer's work. [A, 24.]—**External bi-orbital d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-orbitaire externe*. The greatest transverse distance between the outer borders of the external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone. [L, 143.]—**External conjugate d. of the pelvis.** Lat., *conjugata externa*. Fr., *conjugué externe*, *diamètre de Baudelocque*. Ger., *äussere Conjugata*. Syn.: *Baudelocque's d.* The antero-posterior d. of the pelvic inlet measured externally; the distance from the skin over the upper part of the symphysis pubis to the skin over a point corresponding to the promontory of the sacrum.—**Fronto-mental d.** The distance from the top of the forehead to the point of the chin.—**Fronto-occipital d.** See *Occipito-frontal d.*—**Greater diagonal d. of the fetal head.** See *Occipito-mental d.*—**Greater transverse d. of the fetal head.** Ger., *grosser Querdurchmesser des Kindeschädels*. See *Biparietal d.*—**Inferior frontal d., Inferior transverse d. of the skull.** See *Minimum frontal d.*—**Inial d.** Fr., *diamètre (antéro-postérieur) iniaque*. Ger., *linealer Längsdurchmesser des Schädels*. The distance in a straight line, in the median line of the skull, between the most prominent points of the ion and the glabella. [L, 143.]—**Internal bi-orbital d.** Fr., *diamètre bi-orbitaire interne*. The greatest transverse distance between the inner borders of the external orbital apophyses of the frontal bone. [L, 143.]—**Left oblique d. of the pelvis.** See *Oblique d's of the pelvis*.—**Lesser diagonal d. of the fetal head.** Fr., *petit diamètre oblique* (ou *oblique mineur*, ou *sous-occipito-bregmatique*). Ger., *kleiner Diagonaldurchmesser des Kindeschädels*. The d. extending from the middle of the anterior fontanelle to the lowest accessible point of the occipital bone.—**Lesser transverse d. of the fetal head.** Ger., *kleiner Querdurchmesser des Kindeschädels*. See *Bitemporal d.*—**Maximum antero-posterior d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre glabellaire antéro-postérieur* (ou *maximum*). Ger., *grösster Längsdurchmesser*. The distance, in the median line, between the most prominent point of the glabella and the most prominent point in the middle line upon the tabular portion of the occipital bone. [L, 143.]—**Maximum frontal d.**

Fr., *diamètre stéphanique*. Ger., *grösster Stirndurchmesser*. The distance between the stephanions. [L, 143.]—**Maximum occipital d.** Fr., *diamètre astérique* (ou *occipital maximum*, ou *externe*). Ger., *grösster Occipitaldurchmesser*. The distance in a straight line between the two asterions. [L, 143.]—**Maximum transverse d. of the skull.** Fr., *diamètre transversal maximum*. Ger., *grösster Breitendurchmesser*. The longest horizontal transverse line which can be drawn within the cranium. [L, 143.]—**Mento-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre mento-bregmatique*. The distance from the chin to the middle of the anterior fontanelle.—**Mento-frontal d.** See *Fronto-mental d.*—**Mento-occipital d.** See *Occipito-mental d.*—**Minimum frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre frontal minimum*. Ger., *kleinster Stirndurchmesser*. The distance between the two extremities of the supra-orbital line. [L, 143.]—**Oblique d's of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètres obliques du bassin*. Ger., *schräge Durchmesser des Beckens*. The measurement from the upper border of the sacro-iliac synchondrosis of one side to the ilio-pectineal tubercle of the opposite side. By most American, English, and German writers the *right* oblique d. is understood as that one which extends from the right sacro-iliac joint, while most French writers regard that as the *left* oblique d. The right is sometimes called the *first*, and the left the *second* oblique d.—**Occipito-frontal d.** Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *fronto-occipital*, ou *occipito-frontal*). Ger., *gerader* (oder *frontooccipitaler*) Durchmesser. The d. extending from the root of the nose to the most distant point of the occiput.—**Occipito-mental d.** Fr., *diamètre occipito-mentonnier* (ou *mento-occipital*, ou *grand oblique*). Ger., *mento-occipitaler* (oder *grosser Diagonal*) Durchmesser. The greatest distance between the occiput and the chin.—**Posterior transverse d. of the fetal head.** See *Biparietal d.*—**Right oblique d. of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètre droit* (ou *premier diamètre*) oblique du bassin. See *Oblique d's of the pelvis*.—**Sacro-cotyloid d.** Fr., *diamètre sacro-cotyloïdien*. See *DISTANTIA sacro-cotyloidea*.—**Sacro-subpubic d.** Fr., *diamètre sacro-(ou promonto-)sous-pubien*. The distance between the middle of the promontory of the sacrum and the middle of the lower border of the triangular ligament of the pubic symphysis. [A, 15.]—**Sagittal d.** See *Basilo-bregmatic d.*—**Stephanic d.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Sterno-vertebral d.** Ger., *Sagittaldurchmesser des Thorax*. The distance from the sternum to the vertebral column, measured externally. [Knauth (A, 319).]—**Suboccipito-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre sous-occipito-bregmatique*. See *Lesser diagonal d. of the fetal head*.—**Suboccipito-frontal d.** The greatest distance between the forehead and the junction of the occiput with the neck.—**Subtemporal d.** Fr., *diamètre sous-temporal* (ou *antérieur de la base du crâne*). The distance between the point upon the sphenoparietal suture which is crossed by the ridge upon the inferior surface on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone of one side and a similar point on the other side. [L, 150.]—**Superior frontal d., Superior transverse d. of the skull.** See *Maximum frontal d.*—**Temporal d.** Fr., *diamètre temporal*. Ger., *Bitemporaldurchmesser*. The greatest horizontal distance between two opposite points upon the line passing over the vertex and uniting the two auricular points, on the surface of the temporal bones. [L, 143.]—**Trachelo-bregmatic d.** Fr., *diamètre trachélo-bregmatique* (ou *vertical*, ou *perpendiculaire*, ou *sous-mento-bregmatique*). See *Cervico-bregmatic d.*—**Transverse d. of the false pelvis.** Fr., *diamètre transversal du grand bassin*. The greatest distance between the crests of the ilia.—**Transverse d. of the pelvic cavity.** Fr., *diamètre transverse de l'excavation pelvienne*. The distance between the highest points of the two acetabula in the standing posture. [A, 24.]—**Transverse d's of the pelvis.** Fr., *diamètres transverses du bassin*. 1. That of the inlet, the bis-iliac d.; being the greatest transverse distance between the right and left ilio-pectineal lines. 2. That of the outlet, the bis-ischiadic d.; being the distance between the tuberosities of the ischia. 3. That of the cavity (see *Transverse d. of the pelvic cavity*).—**Transverse d. of the skull.** Of Morton, the distance between the anterior inferior angles of the parietal bones. [L, 149.]—**Vertical d. of the fetal head.** Fr., *diamètre vertical*. Ger., *senkrechter Durchmesser des Kindeschädels*. The d. extending from the highest point of the head to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum. [A, 20.]—**Vertical d. of the skull.** See *Basilo-bregmatic d.*

DIAMÈTRE (Fr.), n. De-a-3-me²r. See **DIAMETER**.—**Deuxième d. oblique du bassin.** See *Oblique DIAMETERS of the pelvis*.—**D. antérieur de la base du crâne.** See *Subtemporal DIAMETER*.—**D. antéro-postérieur iniaque.** See *Inial DIAMETER*.—**D. antéro-postérieur métropeique.** See *Antero-posterior DIAMETER of the skull*.—**D. astérique.** See *Maximum occipital DIAMETER*.—**D. auriculaire.** See *Biauricular DIAMETER*.—**D. bi-sous-auriculaire.** See *Biauricular DIAMETER* (1st def.).—**D. coccy-pubien.** See *Antero-posterior DIAMETER of the pelvic outlet*.—**D. coccy-sous-pubien.** The distance between the tip of the coccyx and the upper end of the symphysis pubis. [A, 23.]—**D. de Baudelocque.** See *External conjugate DIAMETER of the pelvis*.—**D. droit.** See *Occipito-frontal DIAMETER*.—**D. droit de l'excavation pelvienne.** See *Antero-posterior DIAMETER of the pelvic cavity*.—**D. frontal minimum.** See *Minimum frontal DIAMETER*.—**D. fronto-occipital.** See *Occipito-frontal DIAMETER*.—**D. glabellaire.** See *Maximum antero-posterior DIAMETER of the skull*.—**D. glabella-obéllaque.** A straight line between the glabella and the obelion. [L, 150.]—**D. grand oblique.** See *Occipito-mental DIAMETER*.—**D. grand transverse.** See *Biparietal DIAMETER*.—**D. iliaque.** See *Bis-iliac DIAMETER*.—**D. iniaque.** See *Inial DIAMETER*.—**D. interjugal.** See *Bijugal DIAMETER*.—**D. interzygomatique.** See *Bizygomatic DIAMETER*.—**D. ischiaticque.** See *Bis-ischiadic DIAMETER*.—**D. jugal.** See *Bijugal DIAMETER*.—**D. latéral du crâne.** See *Biauricular DIAMETER* (1st def.).—**D. mastoïdien.** See *Bimastoid DIAMETER*.—**D. mento-occipital.** See *Occipito-mental DIAMETER*.—**D. droit de la base du crâne.** See *Biglenoid DIAMETER*.—**D. occipital externe** (ou *maximum*). See *Maximum occipital DIAMETER*.

TER.—**D. occipito-mentonnier.** See *Occipito-mental DIAMETER*.—**D. perpendiculaire.** See *Trachelo-bregmatic DIAMETER*.—**D. petit transverse.** See *Bitemporal DIAMETER*.—**D. postérieur de la base du crâne.** See *Bijugular DIAMETER*.—**D. promontoire-sous-pubien.** See *Obstetrical CONJUGATE*.—**D. ptérique.** The distance between one pterion and the other. [L, 150.]—**D. sacro-pubien.** See *Antero-posterior DIAMETER of the pelvic cavity*.—**D. sacro-sous-pubien.** See *Obstetrical CONJUGATE*.—**D. sumento-bregmatique.** See *Trachelo-bregmatic DIAMETER*.—**D. sous-occipito-bregmatique.** See *Lesser diagonal DIAMETER of the fetal head and Suboccipito-bregmatic DIAMETER*.—**D. sous-temporal.** See *Subtemporal DIAMETER*.—**D. stéphanique.** See *Maximum frontal DIAMETER*.—**D. sus-auriculaire.** See *Biauricular DIAMETER (1st def)*.—**D. transversal du grand bassin.** See *Transverse DIAMETER of the false pelvis*.—**D. transversal facial maximum.** See *Bizygomatic DIAMETER*.—**D. transversal maximum.** See *Maximum transverse DIAMETER of the skull*.—**D. utile.** The shortest diameter of the pelvis (lit., the useful diameter). [Pinar, A, 15].—**D. vertical.** See *Trachelo-bregmatic DIAMETER and Vertical DIAMETER of the fetal head*.—**Petit d. oblique.** See *Lesser diagonal DIAMETER of the fetal head*.—**Premier d. oblique du bassin.** See *Oblique DIAMETERS of the pelvis*.

DIAMETRICAL, adj. Di²a-me²/rj²-ca²l. Fr., *diamétrique*. Ger., *diametrisch*. Constituting a vertical slit (said of the pupil after two iridectomies, one upward and the other downward). [F.]

DIAMETROS (Lat.), **DIAMETRUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Di-(di²)-a²-me²/ro²s, -ru²m(ru²m). See *DIAMETER*.

DIAMIDE, n. Di-a²m/i²d(id). A substitution product of a double molecule of ammonia. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Primary d.** A d. in which a single radicle has replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. Only such primary d's have been found as contain the radicle of a diatomic alcohol (e. g., ethylene). [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIAMIDOBENZENE, n. Di-a²m/i²d-o-be²nz/en. Ger., *Diamidobenzol*. An amidogen substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-a²m/i²d-o-be²nz-o/i²k. Fr., *acide diamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diamidobenzoësäure*. A reduction product, C₇H₄(NH₂)₂ = C₆H₅.CO.OH, of nitroamidobenzoic acid, obtained by passing sulphureted hydrogen into a warm ammoniacal solution of nitric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIAMINE, n. Di-a²m'en. See under *AMINE*.

DIAMISYOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-mi²s/i²u²-o²s. Gr., (κολλύριον) δὴ μίσυος. An old collyrium consisting principally of copper sulphate. [L, 109.]

DIAMONIC, adj. Di-a²m-o²n/i²k. Containing two molecules of ammonium. [B.]

DIAMNES (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²m(a²m)'nez/(uas). Involuntary micturition. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAMOND, n. Di/a²-mu²nd. Gr., δάμας. Lat., *adamus*. Fr., *diamant*. Ger., *Diamant*. It, Sp., *diamante*. A precious stone constituting one of the allotropic forms of carbon. It occurs in many crystalline forms, the fundamental form being that of an octahedron. It presents a brilliant, characteristic lustre, and is usually transparent and colorless, although it may exhibit various hues. It has a hardness surpassing that of any other substance. When heated in air it is converted into carbon dioxide, and under the heat of the electric arc it is converted into black amorphous carbon. Its sp. gr. is 3.5 to 3.6. [B, 81; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv, p. 192, 207 (B).]—**Anthracitic d.** Black d. Syn., *carbonado*. A form of impure carbon resembling anthracite in appearance, but as hard as an ordinary d., and employed to cut d's. [B, 3; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 21).]

DIAMORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²m(a²m)'o²r-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὴ μωρών. An old preparation of mulberries and honey. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAMORPHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²-mo²rf'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *diamorphées*. A suborder or tribe of the *Crassulacææ*, characterized by carpels connate at their middle or their extremity, and a capsule dehiscing abnormally. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DIAMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-mo²rf-os/i²s. Gen., *diamorphos'eos (-is)*. Gr., διαμόρφωσις (from διά, thoroughly, and μόρφωσις, a shaping). A growing out or fashioning according to a certain form. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAMORU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²m(a²m)'o²r-u²(u). See *DIAMORON*.

DIAMORSCHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-mo²sk(mo²sch²)-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὴ μόσχου. An old preparation of which musk was the principal ingredient. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIAMOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-mot(mo²t)-os/i²s. Gen., *diamotos'eos (-is)*. Gr., διαμότωσις (from διαμοτόν, to put lint into). Fr., *diamotosis*. Ger., *Auffüllen mit Wundfäden (oder Charpie)*. The process of packing with lint. [E.]

DIAMPERES (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²m(a²m)'pe²r-ez(as). Gr., διαμπερές. Piercing (said of pain). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAMPHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²m(a²m)'fo²r(e²-e²). Fr., *diamphorées*. Of Corda, a tribe of hyphomycetous *Fungi*, distinguished by a filamentous mycelium and by a sporophore divided at its summit into two branches, each carrying a vesicle containing the spores. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIAMYL, n. Di-a²m/i²l. Ger., *D.* Fr., *diamyle*. A double molecule of amyl. [B.]

DIAMYLAMINE, n. Di-a²m-i²l/a²m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diamylamin*. The second amine of amyl. N(C₅H₁₁)₂H. [B.]

DIAMYLANILINE, n. Di-a²m/i²l-a²n/i²l-en. An amyl substitution product of aniline. $\left. \begin{array}{l} C_6H_5 \\ C_6H_{11} \end{array} \right\} N = C_6H_7N$. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIAMYLENE, n. Di-a²m/i²l-en. Fr., *diamylène*. Ger., *Diamylen*. A polymeride, C₁₀H₂₀ = 2C₅H₁₀, of the amyline derived from fermentation amyl alcohol, and containing double the number of atoms of the latter body. It was discovered by Baland, who called it paramyline. It is an oily liquid boiling at 165° C. and of a sp. gr. of 0.7777 at the temperature of melting ice. [B, 24.]

DIAMYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-a²m-i²l-o²x-a²i²k. Normal amyl oxalate. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIAMYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-a²m-i²l-fe²n-i²l/a²m-en. See *DIAMYLANILINE*.

DIAMYLLIC, adj. Di-a²m-i²l/i²k. Containing diamyl.

DIAMYSIOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. See *DIAMISYOS*.

DIANA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-a(a²)'na. From the goddess of that name. Fr., *diane*. 1. Of the alchemists, silver. [B, 81; L, 94.] 2. See *DIANELLA*.

DIANACARDIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-a²-ka²rd/i²-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὴ ἀνακάρδιου. An old preparation containing anacardium. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIANANCASMO (Lat.), **DIANANCASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-a²n²(a²n²)-ka²z(ka²s)'mo²s, -mu²s(mu²s). Gr., διαναγκασμός (from διά, thoroughly, and ἀναγκάζω, to force). The captation of separated parts, as in fracture or dislocation. [E.]

DIANDER (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²nd(a²nd)'u²re(e²r). See *DIANDROUS*.

DIANDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²nd(a²nd)'re(ra²-e²). Of Eichler, a cohort of gamopetalous plants corresponding to the order *Oleaceæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DIANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²nd(a²nd)'ri²-a². From δῆς, twice, and ἀνδρ, a male. Fr., *diandrie*. Ger., *Diandrie*. *Zweistäubige, Zwitterblumen* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnæus, a class of plants characterized by 2 free stamens of equal length. 2. A form of mastrosity characterized by 2 sets of male organs in the same individual. [B, 34 (a, 24); L, 41, 180.]

DIANDRIAN, **DIANDRIC**, **DIANDROUS**, adj's. Di-a²nd'/ri²-a²n, -ri²k, -ru²s. Lat., *diander, diandrus, diandricus*. Fr., *diandre, diandrique*. Ger., *diandrisch, zweimännig*. Having two stamens, belonging to the *Diandria* (1st def.). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIANELLA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-a²n(a²n)-e²l/a². Fr., *dianelle*. A genus of liliaceous plants of the *Asphodelææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. ensifolia**. An East Indian species. A decoction of the root is used in urinary and catarrhal complaints. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**D. odorata**. A species found in southern Asia. Its root is used in China and Cochinchina as a remedy in dysuria and mucous discharge from the genitals. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DIANELLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(de)-a²n(a²n)-e²l'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dianelles*. Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Asphodelææ*, comprising *Dianella, Eccremis, and Styandra*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

DIANEMATOUS, adj. Di-a²n-e²m/a²-u²s. From δῆς, twice, and νῆμα, a thread. Fr., *dianème*. Terminating in two filaments. [L, 109.]

DIANENBAUM (Ger.), n. De-a²n'e²n-ba²-u²m. See *ARBOR DIANA*.

DIANENMETALL (Ger.), n. De-a²n'e²n-ma-ta²'l. See *DIANA* (1st def.).

DIANGELÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n²)-ji'(ge²-e²)-e(a²-e²). From δῆς, twice, and ἄγγελιον, a vessel. Plants with double or bicellular seed-capsules. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

DIANGIOSPERMOUS, adj. Di-a²n-ji-o-spu²rm/u²s. Lat., *diangiospermus* (from δῆς, twice, ἄγγελιον, a vessel, and σπέρμα, seed). Fr., *diangiosperme*. Ger., *mit doppelten Samenkapseln*. Having two seed-capsules. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DIANGEIOUS, adj. Di-a²n/ji²-u²s. Lat., *diangeius* (from δῆς, twice, and ἄγγελιον, a vessel). Fr., *diangié*. Ger., *zweiaderig*. Having two vessels. [B, 38, 48, 127 (a, 14).]

DIANILIDE, n. Di-a²n/i²l-id(id). A derivative bearing the same relation to aniline that the neutral amides of dialic acids bear to ammonia. [B, 46.]

DIANISAMINE, n. Di-a²n-i²s/a²m-en. A crystallizable artificial alkaloid, $N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H \\ (C_6H_5)_2 \end{array} \right\} O_2$ or $N \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (C_6H_5)_2 \\ H_3 \end{array} \right\}$. Made from anisic alcohol. [A, 1.]

DIANISU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-i(e)'su²(su). Gr., (φάρμακον) δὴ ἀνίσου. An old preparation of anise.—**Species d.** [Würtemb. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *espèces d.* A preparation containing 7 parts of dyrethrum-root, 19 each of ginger and galangal, 6 of Indian nard, 30 of licorice, 2 of *Melissa calamitha*, 75 of anise, 19 each of caraway and fennel, 6 each of lesser cardamoms, cloves, and cubeb, 2 each of black, white, and red pepper, 19 of cinnamon, 7 of *Cassia lignea*, 19 of mace, 6 of saffron, and 30 of mastic. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

DIANIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-a(a²)'ni²-u²m(i²m). Of von Kobell, an element afterward shown to be identical with niobium. [B, 3.]

DIANCEA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-e'(o²e²)-a². Gr., δῆσιν (from διά, thoroughly, and νοεῖν, to think). Ger., *Denkvermögen, Verstand*. Thought, also the faculty of thinking. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIANOEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-no²(no²)-e(a²)'ma². Gen., *dianoem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διανόημα. A thought, also a subject of thought. [A, 387.]

DIANCEOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ne(no²-e²-o)³-loj-(lo²g)¹²-a³. From *διάνοια*, thought, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *dianceologie*. Ger., *Theorie des Denkens*. The theory of intuition and thought. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIANOETIC, adj. Di-a²n-o-e²t¹²k. Gr., *διανοητικός*. Intellectual, pertaining to or capable of thought. [A, 387.]

DIANTĒOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-te'(ta²e²-o²s. Gr., *διανταίος*. Of Hippocrates, extending throughout (said of ligaments running the whole length of the spine); facing, opposite; penetrating from the opposite side. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIANTHĒÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)/the²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dianthées*. A division or tribe of the *Caryophyllacæ*, tribe *Silencæ*. [B, 34, 42 (a, 24).]

DIANTHERA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-the(tha)²ra³. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Acanthaceæ*, tribe *Justicieæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. bicalyculata**, **D. bifida**, **D. paniculata**. Fr., *carmanthine bicalyculée*. An East Indian species. An infusion in rice-water is used against the bites of serpents. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DIANTHEROUS, adj. Di-a²n-the²r-u³s. Lat., *diantherous* (from *δία*, twice, and *άνθος* (see ANTHĒR)). Fr., *dianthère*. Ger., *zweistaubentelig*. Having two anthers. [a, 24.]

DIANTHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)-thi(the)²ne-(na²-e²). The *Silencæ* of De Candolle. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIANTHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)/thu²(thu). Fr., *dianthon*. See *SPECIES DIANTHĒ*.

DIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)/thu²(thu)⁴. Fr., *dianthe*, *œillet* (2d def.). Ger., *zweiblühig* (1st def.), *Nelke* (2d def.). It., *garofano* (2d def.). Sp., *diantho* (2d def.), *clavel* (2d def.).

1. (Adj.) having two flowers. 2. (N.) a genus of the *Caryophyllacæ*, tribe *Silencæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. arenarius**. Fr., *œillet des sables*. Ger., *Sandnelke*. The sand-pink; the flowers are considered cephalic and nerve, and in infusion a mild excitant and diaphoretic. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. armeria**. Fr., *œillet velu*. Ger., *rauhe Nelke*. The wild (or Deptford) pink; a species with the same properties as those of *D. arenarius*. [B, 34, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. atrorubens**. Fr., *œillet noir pourpre*. A variety of *D. Carthusianorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. barbatus**. Fr., *œillet de poète*, *bouquet parfait*, *jalousie*. Ger., *Bartnelke*. Sweet-william. Its properties are similar to those of *D. arenarius*. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. Carthusianorum**. Fr., *œillet des Chartreux*. Ger., *Karthäusernelke*. A species with the same properties as *D. arenarius*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. caryophyllus**. Fr., *œillet des fleuristes* (ou *giroflée*, ou *grenadin*). Ger., *Garten-Nelke*. Carnadine, carnation, clove gilly-flower, coronation, bilgarres, picotées. A species supposed to be the parent of all the varieties of the carnation, of which there are over 400. It has been used in ptisans as a diaphoretic, also in perfumery. The flowers furnish an essential oil, and are chiefly used for coloring and flavoring syrups. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. coronarius**. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. deltoides**. Ger., *deltastreckige Nelke*. A species the bloom of which was formerly official. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. filiformis**. The *Gypsophila saxifraga*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. fimbriatus**. See *D. superbus*.—**D. hirsutus**. See *D. armeria*.—**D. hortensis**. See *D. caryophyllus*.—**D. imbricatus**. Fr., *œillet horticulé*. A variety of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. moschatus**, **D. plumarius**. Fr., *œillet musqué* (ou *brodé*), *mignardise des jardins*. Ger., *Federalne*, *Moschusnelke*. A species the flowers of which have been recommended in epilepsy. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. ruber**. Fr., *œillet rouge* (ou *à ratafiat*). A variety of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. saxifraga**. The *Tunica saxifraga*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. Seguieri**. See *D. atrorubens*.—**D. silvestris**. See *D. Carthusianorum*.—**D. superbus**. Fr., *œillet frangé* (ou *à plumes*). A species having the same properties as *C. moschatus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. vaginatus**. See *D. atrorubens*.—**Flores dianthi**. The flowers of *D. caryophyllus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Species dianthi** [Colleg. Disp.]. An old preparation made by pulverizing 24 parts of rosemary-flowers, 18 each of red roses and licorice, and 4 each of cloves, spikenard, nutmeg, galangal, cinnamon, ginger, zedoary, mace, aloes-wood, lesser cardamom, and the seeds of dill and anise. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Syrupus de floribus dianthi caryophylli**. See *Syrupus TUNICÆ*.

DIANTHYRINE, n. Di-a²n-ti²p²r-en. Fr., *di-antipyrine*. Ger., *Diantipyrin*. It., Sp., *diantipirina*. A substance having the composition of two molecules of antipyrine, which in uniting lose two atoms of hydrogen, C₂₂H₂₂N₄O₂ = 2C₁₁H₁₂N₂O - H₂. [B.]

DIANUCUM (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²n(a²n)/u²(u⁴)-ku²m(ku⁴m). From *δία*, made from, and *nux*, a nut. See *DIACARYON* and *ROB NUCUM* (under *Nux*).

DIAPORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-o²p-o²ro²n(ron). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ ὄρων*. An old preparation of quinces and other fruits. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAPALM (Ger.), n. De-a²-pa²lm'. See *DIAPALME*.—**D'en-plaster**, **D'pflaster**. See *EMPLĀSTRUM DIAPALMÆ*.

DIAPALMA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-pa²l(ma²)/ma². See *DIAPALME*.—**Emplastrum d.** [Fr. Cod.], **Emplastrum diapalmæ**. See *EMPLĀSTRUM DIAPALMÆ*.—**Sparadrap d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *SPARADRĀP DIAPALMÆ*.

DIAPALME (Fr.), n. De-a²-pa²m. Lat., *diapalma*. Ger., *Diapalm*, *Diapalma*. See *EMPLĀSTRUM DIAPALMÆ*.—**Emplâtre d.** [Fr. Cod.], Lat., *emplastrum diapalmæ*. An astringent and resolvent plaster made by dissolving 1 part of zinc sulphate in a small quantity of water, and adding 32 parts of litharge-plaster and 2 of white wax, melted together, heating moderately and stirring until the water is evaporated. [A, 518; B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Sparadrap d.** [Fr. Cod.], Lat., *sparadrap diapalmæ*. A *sparadrap* made by melting together at a gentle heat 12 parts of emplâtre d., and 1 part each of olive-oil and white wax, stirring constantly, adding 2 parts of Venice turpentine, and spreading in the usual way. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

DIAPASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-pa²z(pa²s)²ma². Gen., *diapasmatos* (-is). Gr., *διαπάσμα* (from *διαπασσεύω*, to sprinkle). Fr., *diapasme*. Ger., *Streupulver*, *Räucherpulver*. A perfumed cosmetic powder. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIAPASON, n. Di-a²-pa²zu²n. Gr., *διαπασών*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Stimmungsgabel*. It., *forca d'accordare*. A tuning-fork. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. normal** (Fr.), **D. officiel** (Fr.). A tuning-fork which vibrates 870 times a second at a temperature of 15° C. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIAPEDESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-pe²d(pad)-e(a)²si²s. Gen., *diapedesios* (-is). Gr., *διαπήδησις* (from *διαπήδαν*, to ooze through). Fr., *diapédèse*. Ger., *Diapedese*, *Durchschwirzung*, *Durchsickern*. 1. The passage of blood-corpuscles through the walls of the vessels, in contradistinction to the *emigration* of leucocytes. It is a passive, physical filtration process, the result of high blood-pressure. 2. The exudation of blood through the pores of the skin. [D, 4; K.]

DIAPEDETIC, adj. Di-a²-pe²d-e²t¹²r¹²k. Pertaining to diapedesis. [A, 316.]

DIAPEGMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-pe²g(pag)²ma². Gen., *diapegmatis* (-is). Gr., *διαπήγμα* (from *διαπήνωθαί*, to fasten together). Ger., *Zwischenbalken*, *Omerriegel*. In ancient surgery, an instrument for fastening the thighs together. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIAPENSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-pe²ns'i²-a². Fr., *diapensie*. A Linnæan genus of the *Diapensiaceæ*, tribe *Diapensiæ*. The *Diapensiaceæ* (Fr., *diapensiées*) of Benth and Hooker are an order of the *Ericales*, comprising the *Diapensiæ* and *Galacnecæ*. The *Diapensiæ* (Fr., *diapensiées*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Pyroleæ*; of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Polemoniaceæ*; of Benth and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Diapensiaceæ*. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. barbata**. The *Pyridanthera barbata*. [a, 24].—**D. cortusa**. The *Sanicula europæa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. cuneifolia**. See *D. barbata*.

DIAPENTE (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-pe²nt'e²(e²). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ πέντε*. Fr., *d.* A preparation made of 1 part each of *radix aristolochie longæ*, myrrh, *baccæ lauri*, rasped ivory, and *radix gentianæ*, or 3 parts each of *baccæ lauri* and *sinapis*, 2 of *radix gentianæ*, and 4 of *radix cucurme*. [L, 164 (a, 21).]

DIAPER, n. Di-a²-pu²r. Fr., *diapre* (1st def.), *culière* (2d def.). Ger., *D.* (1st def.), *Steisstuch* (2d def.). 1. Bird's-eye linen, a soft linen cloth used for napkins, etc. 2. A napkin to be folded in a triangular form for application as a T-bandage to an infant.

DIAPERALÆ (Lat.), **DIAPERALES** (Lat.), **DIAPERIALES** (Lat.), **DIAPERIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di²)-a²-pe²r-a(a²)le(la²-e²), -lez(las), -ia(a²)lez(las), -pe²r'i²d-e(a²-e²). From *Diaperis*, one of the genera. Fr., *diapérales*. A family of the *Toxicornia*. [L, 180.]

DIAPERING, n. Di-a²-pu²r-i²n². See *DIAPER* (1st def.).

DIAPHANE, n. Di-a²-fan. For deriv., see *DIAPHANOUS*. Of Dana, the transparent investing membrane of a sac or cell. [J.]

DIAPHANEITY, n. Di-a²-fa²-n-e²t¹²i². Lat., *diaphaneitas*. Fr., *diaphanéité*. Ger., *Durchsichtigkeit*. Transparency. [L, 56.]

DIAPHANIC, adj. Di-a²-fa²n'i²k. See *DIAPHANOUS*.

DIAPHANIPENNIS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²-fa²n(fa²n)-i²-pe²n'i²n²s. From *διαφανής*, transparent, and *penna*, a wing. Fr., *diaphanipenne*. Having transparent wings. [L, 180.]

DIAPHANOCYANOMETER, n. Di-a²f²-a²n-o-si-a²n-o²m'e²t-u²r. See *DIAPHANOMETER* (2d def.).

DIAPHANOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. De-a²-fa²n-o-zhe²n. Causing transparency. [L, 41, 95 (a, 14).]

DIAPHANOMETER, n. Di-a²-fa²n-o²m'e²t-u²r. From *διὰ*, through, *φαίνω*, to appear, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diaphanomètre*. Ger., *Durchsichtigkeitsmesser*. 1. An apparatus devised by Donné for estimating the amount of solids in a fluid by observing the degree of its transparency. It consists of a glass vessel having perfectly plane walls, one centimetre in thickness. Water is added to the fluid to be tested until the flame of a candle, held about a metre away from one side of the vessel, can be seen from the other side. This method is applied to the quantitative estimation of albumin in urine. [K, 16.] 2. An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air. [A, 518.] 3. Cf. *DONNÉ'S LACTOSCOPE*.

DIAPHANOSCOPE, n. Di-a²-fa²n'o-skop. From *διαφανής*, transparent, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., *diaphanoskop*. An apparatus for illuminating the internal parts of the body, so as to render the overlying structures diaphanous, for purposes of visual examination. [Baratoux, "Rev. mens. de laryngol., otol., rhinol.," 4; "Presse méd.," Apr., 1882.] See *POLYSCOPE* and *CYSTOSCOPE*.

DIAPHANOSCOPY, n. Di-a²-fa²n-o²s'kop-i². Ger., *Diaphanoskopie*. The art or process of making an examination by means of the diaphanoscope.

DIAPHANOUS, adj. Di-a²f²-a²n-u²s. Gr., *διαφανής*. Lat., *diaphanus*. Fr., *diaphane*. Ger., *durchsichtig*. It., *diáfano*. Sp., *diáfano*. Transparent.

DIAPHÉNIC (Fr.), n. De-a²-fa²-nek. See *DIAPHENIX*.

DIAPHLYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fli²x(flu²x)²is. Gen., *diaphlyxios* (-is). Gr., *διάφλυξις*. Effusion, ebullition. [Galen (L, 94 [a, 21].)]

DIAPHENICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-fe²n(fo²-e²n)-i(e)²ko²n(kon). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διὰ φουκῶν*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dattellatwerg*. An old preparation of the juice or the fruit of the date-palm. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHONIC, adj. Di-a²-fo²n'i²k. Pertaining to diaphonics.

DIAPHONICS, n. sing. Di-a²-fo²n'i²ks. From *διὰ*, through, and *φωνή*, sound. The science of refracted sounds. [F.]

DIAPHORA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²(a²f²)/o²r-a². Gr., *διαφορά*. Fr., *diaphore*. Ger., *Unterschied*. A point of difference constituting a distinguishing feature (said of the signs of disease). [L, 94.]

DIAPHORANTHEMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²-fo²-a²n-(a²n)-the^m-e²-e(a²-e²). Of Beer, a tribe of the *Bromeliaceae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIAPHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fo²-e(a²/si²s. Gen., *diaphoresis* (-is). Gr., διαφώρησις (from διαφωρῆν, to dissipate). Fr., *diaphorèse*. Ger., *Hautausdünstung*. It., *diaforesi*. Sp., *diaforesis*. An increase of the natural perspiration. [L, 41, 50.]

DIAPHORETIC, adj. Di-a²-fo²-e²/i²z. Gr., διαφωρητικός. Lat., *diaphoreticus*. Fr., *diaphorétique*. Ger., *diaphoretisch*, *ausdünstungbefördernd*. It., *diaforetico*. Sp., *diaforetico*. Causing increase of perspiration; as a n., a remedy tending to produce perspiration. [L, 50, 61 (a, 21).]—**Keup's d.** See **ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale**.

DIAPHORETICO-SEDATIVE (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²-fo²-e²(at²/i²k-o(0²)-se²d(sad)-a²(a²b)-l(e²/vu²s(wu²s). For deriv., see **DIAPHORETIC** and **SEDATIVE**. Sedative and producing diaphoresis. [B, 119.]

DIAPHORETICUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-fo²-e²t(at²/i²k-u²m(u²m). A diaphoretic remedy.—**D. antimonium martiale**. See **ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale**.—**D. joviale**. See **ANTHECUM Poterii**.—**D. martiale**. See **ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale**.—**D. minerale**. See **ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum**.—**D. minerale solare**. See *Cerussa ANTIMONII solaris*.—**D. regulinum**. Antimonic acid. [B, 59.]

DIAPHORÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. and n. De-a²-fo²-ra-tek. See **DIAPHORETIC**.—**D. de Keup**. See **ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum martiale**.—**D. jovial**, **D. lavé**. See **ANTIMONIUM diaphoreticum lotum**.

DIAPHRAGM, n. Di/a²-fra²m. Gr., διάφραγμα. Lat., *diaphragma*. Fr., *diaphragme*. Ger., *Zwerchfell* (1st def.), *Zwerchmuskel* (1st def.), *Blendung* (3d def.). It., *diaframma*. Sp., *diafragma*. In general, a partition or septum which more or less completely separates one cavity from another. 1. The muscular-tendinous partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities. It is situated at about the junction of the middle third with the upper third of the trunk, is somewhat elliptical in shape, its shortest diameter being the antero-posterior, and is arched, the concavity being directed downward. It is attached to the ensiform cartilage, the inner surfaces of the lower six or seven ribs, and their cartilages on each side, and to the ligamenta arcuata externum and internum. It consists of a central aponeurotic expansion, the cordiform tendon, toward which the muscular fibres converge and with which they are blended. By its contraction the capacity of the thoracic cavity is increased. [L, 31, 142, 172.] Cf. **LIGAMENTUM arcuatum externum**, **PILLARS of the d.**, and **Cordiform TENDON**. 2. In conchology, a

object under examination.—**Condensing d.** A cylindrical d., to which are adjusted a series of either converging or diverging lenses. [a, 27].—**Cylindrical d.** Ger., *Cylinderblendung*. In microscopy, an adjustable cylinder with d's of variable apertures which are screwed underneath the object plate of a microscope, in the path of the luminous rays, whose number they limit. [a, 27].—**Dialyzing d.** The tense membrane forming the bottom of the inner vessel of a dialyzer.—**Graduating d.**, **Iris d.** Ger., *pupillenartiges Diaphragma*. A d. (3d def.) capable of concentric enlargement and reduction of the aperture.—**Pelvic diaphragm**. Lat., *diaphragma pelvis*. Fr., *diaphragme périenal*. 1. See **LEVATOR ani**. 2. Of Meyer, the levatores ani and the coccygei muscles combined. [L, 31].—**Plato d.** Ger., *Scheibblendung*. The ordinary form of d. (3d def.).—**Rectal d.** See **Pelvic d.**—**Thoraco-abdominal d.** See **D.** (1st def.).

DIAPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)/ma². Gen., *diaphragmatus* (-is). 1. See **DIAPHRAGM**. 2. The vulum of the *Craspedotele*. [L, 358].—**D. auris**. See *Membrana TYMPANI*.—**D. cerebri**. See **SEPTUM pellucidum**.—**D. hypophyseos**. Fr., *diaphragme de l'hypophyse*. A fold of the dura mater which extends between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, perforated in the middle for the passage of the infundibulum. [L, 322].—**D. narium**. Of Galen, the septum of the nose. [L, 349].—**D. oris**. See *Mylöhoid MUSCLE*.—**D. pelveos**, **D. pelvium**, **D. pelvis**, **D. pelvis proprium**. See **Pelvic DIAPHRAGM**.—**D. pharyngis**. See *VELUM palati*.—**D. sellæ** (turcicæ). See *Hypophyseos*.—**D. urogenitale**. The inferior layer of the deep perineal fascia. [L, 31].—**D. ventriculorum lateralem**. See **SEPTUM lucidum**.—**Pupillenartiges D.** (Ger.). See **IRIS DIAPHRAGM**.

DIAPHRAGMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)/ma²-l(ji²/gi²)-a². From διάφραγμα (see **DIAPHRAGM**), and άλγος, pain. Fr., *diaphragmalgie*. Ger., *Zwerchfellschmerz*. Neuralgia of the diaphragm. [L, 50, 107.]

DIAPHRAGMAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-ma²(ma²)-po²st-e(a²/ma². Gen., *diaphragmaposten'atos* (-is). Fr., *diaphragmapostème*. Ger., *Zwerchfellabscess*. An abscess of the diaphragm. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-ma²(ma²)-ta²(ta²)/l(ji²/gi²)-a². A more correct form of **diaphragmalgia** (q. v.). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATAPOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-ma²(ma²)-ta²(ta²)-po²st-e(a²/ma². A more correct form of **diaphragmapostema** (q. v.). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-ma²(ma²)-te²l-ko'si²s. Gen., *diaphragmateleico'seos* (-is). From διάφραγμα (see **DIAPHRAGM**), and ἔκλωσις, ulceration. Fr., *diaphragmatelose*. Ger., *Zwerchfellgeschwür*. An ulceration of the diaphragm. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIAPHRAGMATIC, Fr., Di-a²-fra²g-ma²t'i²k. Lat., *diaphragmaticus*. Fr., *diaphragmatique*. Ger., *diaphragmatisch*. Pertaining to a diaphragm; in botany, multilocular (said of fruits). Like a diaphragm (said of a part of a plant which performs the functions of a dissepiment). [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DIAPHRAGMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-ma²(te²/ti²s. Gen., *diaphragmatit'idosis* (-is). Fr., *diaphragmatite*. Ger., *Zwerchfellentzündung*. Inflammation of the diaphragm (1st def.). [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DIAPHRAGMATOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-ma²(ma²)-o(0²)-se(ka²/le²la); in Eng., di-a²-fra²g-ma²t'o-sel. From διάφραγμα (see **DIAPHRAGM**), and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *diaphragmatocele*. Ger., *Zwerchfellbruch*. It., *diaphragmatocele*. Sp., *diaphragmatocele*. See **DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA**.

DIAPHRAGME (Fr.), n. De-a²-fra²g'm'. See **DIAPHRAGM**.—**D. de l'hypophyse**. See **DIAPHRAGMA hypophyseos**.—**D. du cerveau**. See **DIAPHRAGMA ventriculorum lateratum**.—**D. inférieur**. See **MUSCULUS diaphragmatus minor**.—**D. périenal**. See **Pelvic DIAPHRAGM**.—**D. supérieur**. See **MUSCULUS diaphragmatus major**.—**Petit-d.** See **MUSCULUS diaphragmatus minor**.

DIAPHRAGMELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-me²l-ko'si²s. See **DIAPHRAGMATELICOSIS**.

DIAPHRAGMATITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-mi(me)/ti²s. See **DIAPHRAGMATITIS**.

DIAPHRAGMOCELE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-mo(mo²)-se(ka²/le²la); in Eng., di-a²-fra²g-mo-sel. See **DIAPHRAGMATOCELE**.

DIAPHRAGMODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²g(fra²g)-mo(mo²)-di²n(du²n)-i²-a². From διάφραγμα (see **DIAPHRAGM**), and δύνη, pain. Fr., *diaphragmodynie*. Ger., *Zwerchfellrheumatismus*. See **DIAPHRAGMALGIA**.

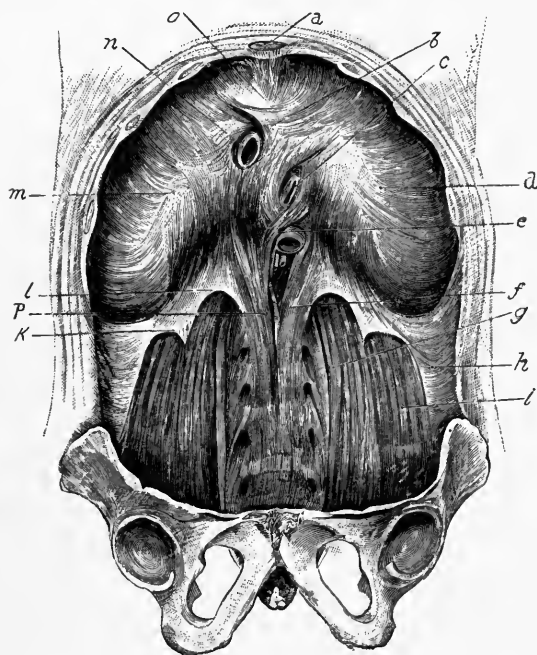
DIAPHRATTEIN (Lat.), **DIAPHRATTON** (Lat.), **DIAPHREXIS** [Hippocrates] (Lat.), n's n., n., and f. Di(di²)-a²-fra²t(fra²t)/te²-i²n, -to²n, -fre²x'i²s. Gr., διαφράττων (from διαφράσσειν, to shut off). See **DIAPHRAGM** (1st def.).

DIAPHROS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²f(a²f)/ro²s. Gr., διάφρος. Frothy, foaming. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPHTHORA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²f(a²f)/tho²-ra-a². Gen., *diaphthoras*. Gr., διαφθορα. Fr., *diaphthore*. Ger., *Verderbniss*. Corruption, putrefaction, destruction; especially the death and putrefaction of the foetus in utero. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPHTHOROSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²f(a²f)-tho²-ro(o²)-sko²p(sko²p)/i²-u²m(u²m). From διαφθορά, corruption, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See **AERODIAPHTHOROSCOPE**.

DIAPHYA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²f(a²f)/y²(u²e²). Gen., *diaphyas*. Gr., διαφύη. 1. Any natural division or break in a structure. 2. A layer. [A, 322 (a, 21).]



THE DIAPHRAGM.

a, the ensiform cartilage; b, the central tendon; c, the opening for the oesophagus; d, the left leaflet; e, the opening for the aorta; f, the left crus; g, psoas magnus; h, transversals; i, quadratus lumborum; k, ligamentum arcuatum externum; l, ligamentum arcuatum internum; m, the right leaflet; n, the opening for the vena cava; o, the middle leaflet; p, the right crus.

straight calcareous plate dividing the cavity of a shell into two parts. [L, 180.] 3. Of a microscope, a perforated partition, usually in the form of a circular plate pivoted at its centre to the stage and having a number of circular perforations of various sizes so arranged that, by turning the plate on its pivot, the centre of any one of them may be made to coincide with the central axis of the instrument; used to regulate the amount of light admitted to the

DIAPHYLACTIC, adj. Di-a²-fi²-a²k/ti²k. Gr., διαφυλακτικός (from διαφυλάσσειν, to preserve). Lat., *diaphylacticus*. Fr., *diaphylactique*. See PROPHYLACTIC.

DIAPHYSEAL, adj. Di-a²-fi²-e²-a²l. Fr., *diaphysaire*. Ger., *diaphysär*. Pertaining to a diaphysis.

DIAPHYSEITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fi²-e²-i(e)²/ti²s. Gen., *diaphyseitidos (-is)*. Inflammation of the diaphysis of a long bone. [A, 25.]

DIAPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-fi²(fu⁶)/i²s(u⁶)-i²s. Gen., *diaphyses(-aph/ysis)*. Gr., διάφυσις (from διά, between, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *diaphyse*. Ger., *Diaphyse*. 1. A sprouting or growing through or between; in botany, an abnormal extension of the centre of inflorescence. [A, 387; B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. An interspace. 3. A hard, prominent portion of a bony process. 4. One of the ligaments of the knee joint. 5. The body or main part of the shaft of a long bone; that which is formed from the primary centre of ossification. [A, 325, 385 (a, 21); C; L, 115, 149.]

DIAPHYSISTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²-fi²s(fu⁶)-i²st/e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *diaphysistées*. Of Baillon, the marine articulated *Algae*. [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIAPISSELEÛ (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-pi²s-se²l'-e(a²-e²)-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) διάπισσελεῦον. An old preparation containing liquid pitch. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIAPLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)/la²s(la²s)-i²s. Gen., *diaplas'eos (-ap/lasis)*. Gr., διάπλασις (from διάπλασσειν, to bring into shape). The reduction of a fracture or dislocation. [L, 94.]

DIAPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-pla²z(pla²s)/ma². Gen., *diaplas'matos (-is)*. Gr., διάπλασμα. Ger., *Umschlag* (21 def.). 1. Any formed structure. 2. An inunction or fomentation. [A, 323 (a, 21).]

DIAPLASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a²-pla²z(pla²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., διαπλασμός. See DIAPLASIS.

DIAPLASTIC, adj. Di-a²-pla²st'i²k. Gr., διαπλαστικός. Pertaining to diaplasis (1st def.).

DIAPLÉGIE (Fr.), n. De-a²-pla-zhe. From διά, thoroughly, and πλῆγή, a blow. Of Spring, general progressive paralysis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIAPLEXUS [B. G. Wilder] (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a²-ple²x'u²s(-u²s). From διά, between, and πlexus (q. v.). The chorioid plexus of the third ventricle of the brain. [L, 80 (K).]

DIAPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)/lo(lō)-se(ka). Gen., *diap'loces*. Gr., διαπλοκή. Of Hippocrates, a mixing (said of food). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAPNE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)/ne(na). Gen., *diap'nes*. Involuntary micturition. [L, 94.]

DIAPNEUSIS (Lat.), **DIAPNOE** (Lat.), **DIAPNOEA** (Lat.), n's f. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)-ni²s/i²s, -a²p(a²p)/no(nō)-e(a), -a²p(a²p)-ne'(no²-e²)-a². Gen., *diapneus'eos (-is)*, -ap'noes, -apnae/as. Gr., διάπνευσις, διαπνοή, διαπνοια. Transpiration, especially by the skin. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPNOGENOUS, **DIAPNOIC**, adj's. Di-a²p-no²j'e²n-u²s, -no'i²k. Gr., διαπνευστικός. Lat., *diapnogenus* (from διαπνοή, transpiration, and γεννάω, to produce), *diapnoicus*. Fr., *diapnogène*, *diapnoïque*, *diapnoïde*. Ger., *ausdünstungbefördernd*. See DIAPHORETIC.

DIAPODIMORPHINE, n. Di-a²p-o-di-mo²r/en. A base formed by the action of hydrochloric acid at 100° on codeine. It has the constitution C₂₂H₂₂N₂O₁₀, being that of a double molecule of morphine less a double molecule of water, and differs from its polymer tetrapodimorphine, which is formed at the same time, by its solubility in ether. Administered to animals, it produces profuse salivation. [B, 2.]

DIAPOLYTE, n. Di-a²p'o-lit. From διά, thoroughly, and ἀπολύειν, to resolve. See under *Cumulative* RESOLUTION.

DIAPOPHYSEAL, **DIAPOPHYSIAL**, adj's. Di-a²p-o-fi²s/-e²-a²l, -i²-a²l. Pertaining to or connected with a diaphophysis. [L.]

DIAPOPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-po²f(i²s(u⁶)-i²s). Gen., *diapophyses(-oph/ysis)*. From διά, apart, and ἀπόφυσις, an outgrowth. Fr., *diapophyse*. That portion of the neural arch of a typical vertebra which is sometimes interposed between the neural apophysis and the neural spine, and in a mammalian vertebra is represented by the summit of the transverse process. [L, 14.]

DIAPOREMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-po²r-e(a²)/ma². Gen., *diaporem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαπόρημα (from διαπορεύω, to be irresolute). Agitation, restlessness, tossing about of the body. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPRASIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-pra(p²ra²)/si²-u²m(u²m). From διά, made from, and πρᾶσιον, horehound. An old preparation containing horehound. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAPRUCON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-pru²n(pru²n)/o²n(on). Gr., (ἐκλεγμα) διάπρουνόν. Fr., *diaprun*. Ger., *Pflaumenlatwerge*. An old electuary of prunes. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]—**D. compositum**. See *D. solutivum*.—**D. lenitivum**. A preparation made by boiling 100 Damascene prunes in a sufficient quantity of water until they are soft, when cold passing through a sieve, boiling 1 oz. of violet-flowers in the liquor strained from the prunes, straining, adding 2 lbs. of sugar, boiling into a syrup, adding ½ lb. of the pulp and 1 oz. each of cassia and tamarinds, dissolved in a little of the same decoction, boiling again and stirring, then sprinkling in a quantity of powdered coriander-seed, rhubarb, licorice, and marsh-mallow-roots sufficient to form an electuary. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**D. solutivum**. A preparation made by mixing 4 lbs. of d. lenitivum with 2 oz. and 5 dr. of scammony. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIAPTEROSIS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)-tu²rn(re²rn)/e²z(as). Gr., (φάρμακον) διάπτερον. Fr., *diapterne*. An old preparation made of cheese and the heels of animals. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPTEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)-te²r-os'i²s. Gen., *diapteros'eos (-is)*. From διαπτερόν, to tickle with a feather. The cleansing of the ears with a feather. [L, 94.]

DIAPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²p(a²p)-tos'i²s. Gen., *diaptos'eos (-is)*. Gr., διάπτωσις. See PROSIS.

DIAPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-pi(pu⁶)-e(a²)/ma². Gen., *diapyem'atos (-is)*. Gr., διαπύημα (from διαπύειν, to bring to suppuration). Fr., *diapylème*. Ger., *Vereiterung*. Properly a mature abscess; y applied also to empyema and suppuration. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-pi(pu⁶)-e(a²)/si²s. Gen., *diapyes'eos (-is)*. Gr., διαπύσις. Suppuration. [L, 50.]-**D. oculi**. An obsolete term for hypopyon. [F.]

DIAPYETIC, adj. Di-a²-pi-e²t'i²k. Gr., διαπυητικός. Lat., *diapyeticus*. Fr., *diapyétique*. Ger., *eiterungbefördernd*. Pertaining to or promoting suppuration. [L, 41, 94.]

DIAPYON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-pi(pu⁶)/o²n. Gr., *διάπυον* (from διά, containing, and πύον, pus). See DIAPYEMA.

DIARIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²(a²)/ri²-u²s(u²s). From dies, a day. Lasting only a day; as a n., in the f., *diaria* (*febris* understood), ephemeral fever; as a n., in the n., *diarium*, a day's allowance of food; as a n., in the n. pl., *diaria* (*animalia* understood; Ger., *Tagthierchen*), animals whose natural term of life is but a day. [A, 318; B, 48.]

DIAROMATICON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-o-ma²t(-ma²t)/i²rk-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) διαρωματικόν. Fr., *diaromaticon*. An old preparation composed of aromatics. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIARRHAGE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)/ra²j(r²a²g)-e(a). Gen., *diarr'hages*. Gr., διάρροια. Fracture. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIARRHECTUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-re²k(rak)/tu²s(-tu²s). Gr., διάρρηκτος. Broken off, severed. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIARRHÉE (Fr.), n. De-a²-r-ra. See DIARRHŒA.—**D. acide**. See *Acid* DIARRHŒA.—**D. albumineuse**. See *Albuminous* DIARRHŒA.—**D. alimentaire**. See *Alimentary* DIARRHŒA.—**D. asthénique**. See *Asthenic* DIARRHŒA.—**D. charnue**. See *DIARRHŒA carnosae*.—**D. cirrhoïde**. A mechanical diarrhoea due to cirrhosis of the liver. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**D. critique**. See *DIARRHŒA critica*.—**D. d'amphithéâtre**. See *Dissecting-room* DIARRHŒA.—**D. de sang pur**. Of Bequerel and Rodier, frequent dejections consisting entirely of blood. [L, 57 (a, 18).]—**D. des camps**. See *Camp* DIARRHŒA.—**D. des races noires**. A chronic mucous diarrhoea of asthenic character often complicated with intestinal worms and prone to pass into dysentery. [a, 18.]—**D. du sevrage**. See *DIARRHŒA ab lactatione*.—**D. dyscrasique (éliminatrice)**. Diarrhoea accompanying the elimination of morbid substances from the blood. [a, 18.]—**D. estivale**. Summer diarrhoea. [a, 18.]—**D. grise**. See *DIARRHŒA cinerea*.—**D. hémorrhagique**. See *DIARRHŒA cruenta*.—**D. laiteuse**. Of Deleurye, a puerperal diarrhoea attributed to a metastasis of milk. [A, 89.]—**D. mixte**. Of Marcel de Tastes, diarrhoea arising from multiple causes, as from irritation of the intestine, exaggeration of pressure within the mesenteric vessels, exosmosis, etc. [a, 18.]—**D. ocreuse**. Diarrhoea with ochre-colored dejections, as in typhoid fever. [a, 18.]—**D. plégmasique**. Catarrhal diarrhoea. [D, 72.]—**D. prémonitoire**. See *Premonitory* DIARRHŒA.—**D. réflexe**. See *Emotional* DIARRHŒA.—**D. sèche**. See *Dry* d.—**D. sérène**. See *Serous* DIARRHŒA.—**D. sudorale**. See *Sudoral* DIARRHŒA.—**D. tellurique**. See *Intermittent* DIARRHŒA.—**D. verte**. See *Green* DIARRHŒA.

DIARRHETIC, adj. Di-a²r-re²t'i²k. Fr., *diarrhéticque*. Producing diarrhoea. [L, 56.]

DIARRHODOMELI (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-rod(ro²d)/o²m'e²ri(l'e). From διάρροδος, made from roses, and μέλι, honey. An old preparation composed of agaric, pepper, honey, scammony, and the juice of roses. [L, 94 (a, 24).]

DIARRHODON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)/rod(ro²d)-o²n. From διάρροδος, made from roses. Fr., d. Ger., *Rosenarznei*. An old preparation consisting largely of roses. [L, 41, 50 (a, 21).]—**Collyre d. (Fr.)**. An old collyrium composed of 4 parts each of cardamom, cinnamon, saffron, mastic, Indian nard, and fennel, 55 of red roses, and 28 of sandal. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. A.Batis**. See *D.—D. cum rhubarbo*. See *Tablette de rhoe*.—**Electuaire d. (Fr.)**. An old electuary which contained a large proportion of roses. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Espèces d. (Fr.)**. **Poudre d. (Fr.)**. **Pulvis d., Species d.** A powder composed of 60 parts of red roses, 15 parts each of *lignum santali rubri* and *lignum santali albi*, 7 each parts of licorice and anise, and 4 each of the seeds of *Cuminum basilicum*, cinnamon, Indian nard, rhubarb, saffron, scrap ivory, *cornu cervi sine igne preparatum*, mastic, and mother of pearl [Falat. Disp., 1764, Würtemb. Ph., 1798]; or 16 parts of lesser cardamoms, cinnamon, saffron, mastic, Indian nard, and fennel [Sard. Ph., 1773]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Trochisques d. (Fr.)**. Troches containing a large proportion of roses. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIARRHŒE (Ger.), n. De-a²r-ru⁶e². See DIARRHŒA.—**Ab-lactationsd'** (Ger.). See *DIARRHŒA ab lactatione*.—**Logod'**. Syn.: *Logorrhœe*. Bewildered and illogical outpouring of words in the insane. [L, 57 (a, 18).]

DIARRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-re(ro²e²)-a². Gr., διάρροια, διάρροή (from διά, through, and ρέω, to flow). Fr., *diarrhée*. Ger., *Diarrhœe*, *Durchfall*, *Bauchfluss*. It., Sp., *diarrea*. The condition in which the alvine evacuations are more frequent and less solid than in health; of Young, a genus of his *Apocenses*. [L, 290.]—**Acid d. Lat. d. acida**. Fr., *diarrhée acide*. Ger., *Durchfall aus Säure im Magen*. D. in which the stools are green, of a broken-up appearance, having a sour smell, and accompanied by severe abdominal pains. [a, 18.]—**Albuminous d. Fr., diarrhée albumineuse**. D. in which the dejections contain albumin, which is derived from the blood. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Alimentary d. Fr., di-**

arrhée alimentaire. D. in which the dejections contain alimentary substances wholly or partially undigested. [L. 88 (a, 18).]—**Asthenic d.** Fr., *diarrhée asthénique*. Of Monneret and Fleury, a variety of idiopathic diarrhœa occurring in feeble persons, or in those having a lymphatic temperament. ["Compend. de méd. prat.," iii, p. 55 (a, 18).]—**Atonic d.** See *Chronic d.* and *Camp d.*—**Bilious d.** Lat., *d. biliosa*. Fr., *diarrhée bilieuse*. Ger., *bilöser Durchfall*. D. with an abundance of bile in the stools; due to increased functional activity of the liver, which may be provoked by great increase of temperature associated with change of climate and mode of life. [D. 1.]—**Blood d.** See *D. cruenta*.—**Cachectic d.** Chronic d. occurring in cachectic subjects. According to Goodeve, it is painless and ultimately destroys life by anæmia and exhaustion. [D. 41.]—**Camp d.** Fr., *diarrhée des camps*. The form of chronic d. to which soldiers are peculiarly liable. It differs from the chronic d. of civil life in that there is greater liability to thickening and ulceration of the colon, and the discharges are more apt to be purulent. [D. 25.]—**Catarrhal d.** Fr., *diarrhée catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhatischer Durchfall*. 1. D. occurring during a period in which catarrhs are prevalent. It often becomes epidemic, and usually lasts a week. 2. The d. of catarrhal gastritis or enteritis. [a, 18.]—**Choleraic d., Choleric d.** Fr., *diarrhée cholérique*. Ger., *Cholera durchfall*. It, Sp., *diarrea coleriforme*. The d. of Asiatic cholera, also one that resembles it. [D. 1.]—**Chronic camp d.** See *Camp d.*—**Chronic d.** Fr., *diarrhée chronique*. Ger., *chronischer Durchfall*. A prolonged d. occurring as a manifestation of an intestinal lesion or of a constitutional disease (e. g., scurvy, Bright's disease, and tuberculosis). The discharges are continuous and intractable, are often offensive in odor, and may contain blood or undigested food. The abdomen is apt to be retracted and tender, and the disease is accompanied with fever and emaciation. [D. 25.]—**Chylous d.** Lat., *d. chylosa*. Fr., *diarrhée chyleuse*. Of G. Sée, a variety of alimentary d. in which the stools contain nutritive matters that have undergone gastric digestion, but which have not been absorbed because of some such affection as catarrh of the liver. [a, 18.]—**Cochin-China d.** A variety of d. occurring in residents of and visitors to Cochin-China and other tropical countries; due to the presence of the *Anguillula stercoralis*. [L. 182.]—**Collateral d.** See *Vicarious d.*—**Colligative d.** Fr., *diarrhée colligative*. Ger., *colligativer Durchfall*. Syn.: *d. synthetica*. D. with discharges so frequent and copious as to produce prostration; usually occurring toward the close of a chronic disease. [L. 84.]—**Congestive d.** D. due to congestion of some portion of the alimentary canal, or of an organ, such as the liver, intimately connected with it.—**Convalescent d.** Frequent alvine evacuations which occur in convalescents about two hours after each meal, without pain or colic, and are semi-solid in consistence. It is due probably to the rapid passage of the ingesta through the stomach. [Roche (a, 18).]—**Crapulous d.** Lat., *d. crapulosa*. Fr., *diarrhée crapuleuse*. D. due to a debauch.—**D. ab aphthis.** D. due to aphthæ.—**D. ab hypercatharsi.** The d. of excessive purgation. [L. 87.]—**D. ab ingluvie.** Fr., *diarrhée ingluvie*. D. from excessive eating and consequent indigestion. [a, 18.]—**D. ab lactatorum.** Fr., *diarrhée du sevrage*. Ger., *Ab lactation diarrhœe*. The d. produced by weaning infants. The stools are odorless, neutral or alkaline, and watery. [D. 39.]—**D. accidentalis.** Fr., *diarrhée accidentelle*. Ger., *zufällige Diarrhœe*. See *Ephemeral d.*—**D. acrasia.** Fr., *incontinence du ventre*. Involuntary evacuations of feces in indolent or sleeping persons. [Sauvages (a, 18).]—**D. acuta serosa mucosa.** See *D. serosa* and *Catarrhal d.*—**D. adiposa.** See *Fatty d.*—**D. alba.** Fr., *diarrhée blanche*. D. with white or colorless evacuations. In a form that sometimes prevails as an epidemic in Barbadoes the mucous membrane gives off a whitish secretion that gives the stools a milky appearance. [Hilary (D, 1).]—**D. aquosa.** Ger., *wässriger Durchfall*. See *D. serosa*.—**D. arthritica.** Fr., *diarrhée goutteuse*. D. occurring as a manifestation of gout.—**D. atrophicorum.** See *Colligative d.*—**D. biliosa.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. carnosa.** Fr., *diarrhée charnue*. Dysentery in which flesh-like portions are voided. [L. 107.]—**D. catarrhalis, D. catarrhosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. cerebialis.** See *Serosa d.*—**D. cholericæ, D. choleroïdes.** See *Choleraic d.*—**D. chylosa, D. chymosa.** See *Chylous d.*—**D. cinerea (Belgarum).** Fr., *diarrhée grise*. Ger., *grau Diarrhœe*. A chronic d. causing stools of grayish color, frequent and much dreaded in the Netherlands, accompanied by an exhausting hectic fever, and attributed to a transudation of serum from the intestinal vessels or from the pancreas. [a, 18.]—**D. cœliaca.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. crapulosa.** See *Crapulous d.*—**D. critica.** Ger., *critischer Durchfall*. A d. occurring at or marking the critical stage of a disease. [L.]—**D. cruenta.** Ger., *blutiger Durchfall*. D. with bloody passages.—**D. cum aepsia.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. dentitium.** D. due to dentition in infants.—**D. dyspeptica.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. febricosa, D. febrilis.** Fr., *diarrhée avec fièvre diarrhée fébrile*. D. associated with intermittent fever. [D. 46; L. 87.]—**D. frustanea.** Ger., *nützlose Diarrhœe*. Symptomatic d. in which only small stools are passed which are accompanied by painful and spasmodic efforts or straining. [a, 18.]—**D. fusa.** See *Simple d.*—**D. habitualis.** See *Chronic d.*—**D. hectica.** D. resembling d. cinerea; observed in the East Indies. [Tyler (a, 18).]—**D. hepatica.** See *Bilious d.*—**D. infantilis.** Fr., *diarrhée des enfants*. Ger., *Durchfall der Kinder*. Infantile d. [a, 18.]—**D. ingestorum.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. in urina.** See *D. urinosæ*.—**D. lactantium.** Fr., *dévolement des enfants de lait*. D. of nursing infants. [a, 18.]—**D. lactica.** See *Chylous d.*—**D. lienterica, D. henterica.** See *Lienteric d.*—**D. mucosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. nocturna.** 1. Nocturnal d., commonly occurring in intestinal tuberculosis. [A, 326 (a, 18).] 2. D. occurring only at night, the passages being often involuntary and unknown to the patient. It has occurred in scrofulous individuals. [a, 18.]—**D. pancreatica.** Fr., *diarrhée pancréatique*. Constant d. with thin viscid passages, supposed, without sufficient proof, to be a symptom of disease of the pancreas. [L. 20 (a, 18).]—**D. pituitosa.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. pleuriticorum.**

Fr., *diarrhée des pleurétiques*. D. in pleuritic patients. [a, 18.]—**D. purulenta.** Fr., *diarrhée purulente*. See *Purulent d.*—**D. rheumatica.** See *Catarrhal d.*—**D. sanguinolenta.** See *D. cruenta*.—**D. serosa.** See *Serosa d.*—**D. siccæ.** See *Dry d.*—**D. simplex, D. stercoralis, D. stercorea, D. stercorosa.** See *Simple d.*—**D. sthenica.** See *Inflammatory d.*—**D. tubularis [Good].** See *Membranous d.*—**D. urinosæ.** Fr., *diarrhée urineuse*. An old term for diabetes. [L. 116.]—**D. verminosa.** Fr., *diarrhée vermineuse*. Ger., *verminöse Diarrhœe, Würmerdurchfall*. D. due to intestinal worms.—**D. vulgaris.** See *Simple d.*—**Dissecting-room d.** A severe form of d. with foetal discharges, colicky pains, nausea, vomiting, and headache, induced by exposure to the effluvia of decomposition in the dissecting-room or dead-house. [D. 47.]—**Dry d.** Lat., *d. siccæ*. Fr., *diarrhée sèche*. Of Broussais, a form of d. in which the stools are very rare and small, yet which may cause the death of the patient. [a, 18.]—**Dysenteric d.** See *D. cruenta*.—**Emotional d.** Fr., *diarrhée émotive*. A variety of nervous d. caused by great emotion, such as extreme joy, fear, anger, etc. [L. 87 (a, 18).]—**Ephemeral d.** Fr., *diarrhée éphémère*. A variety of stercoral d. lasting but a short time. [a, 18.]—**Fæculent d.** See *Simple d.*—**Fatty d.** Lat., *d. adiposa*. Fr., *diarrhée grasseuse*. D. consisting largely of the evacuation of undigested fatty substances. [a, 18.]—**Febrile intermittent d.** Of R. W. Burke, a form of d. occurring as an enzootic among camels, thought by him to be due to malarial poisoning; the abdominal anthrax of other authors. ["Jour. of Comp. Med. and Surg.," July, 1886, p. 241.]—**Fibrinous d.** D. in which membranous shreds or casts occur in the discharges. [D. 63.] See also *Membranous d.*—**Green d.** Fr., *diarrhée verte*. Ger., *grüne Diarrhœe*. A form of d. with green passages and vomiting, observed in infants. It has been thought to be infectious and to be due to a special micro-organism. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 25, 1887, p. 715.]—**Heat d.** See *Summer d.*—**Hill d.** Fr., *diarrhée des hauteurs*. A severe form of d. prevalent on the spurs of the Himalayas. The first stage, of short duration, is marked by sharp d. with the forcible ejection of yellow and somewhat watery stools and physical signs of congestion of the liver; in the second stage the d. is less severe, more irregular, and characterized by stools of a gruel-like consistence, whitish or slate-colored, and sometimes frothy, with tympanites, but apparently without congestion of the liver; in the third, or cachectic, stage there is continuous d. of the same character as in the second stage, with anæmia and progressive debility. [W. G. Macpherson, "Indian Med. Gaz.," July, 1887, p. 193; D. 46.]—**Inflammatory d.** Fr., *diarrhée inflammatoire*. Ger., *Entzündungsdurchfall*. A form of d., either acute or chronic, produced by increased vascularity of the entire intestinal mucous membrane, the same cause (e. g., a sudden suppression of perspiration or of menstruation) also acting to obstruct the discharge of fluids through the skin, characterized by febrile reaction and mucous, muco-purulent, or muco-sanguineous evacuations. In infants it constitutes a common form of so-called cholera infantum. [D. 140.]—**Intermittent d.** Fr., *diarrhée intermittente*. Ger., *Wechseldurchfall*. Chronic d. of an intermittent character, due to malarial poisoning. [D. 25.]—**Irritative d.** D. due to the presence of irritating material in the intestines.—**Lienteric d.** Fr., *diarrhée lientérique*. A d. in which undigested or half-digested food is contained in the discharges. [D. 20.]—**Malarial d.** See *Intermittent d.*—**Mechanical d.** Fr., *diarrhée mécanique*. See *Serosa d.* caused by an augmentation of pressure within the mesenteric vessels, with exaggerated serous transudation into the intestine. [a, 18.]—**Membranous d.** A chronic or subacute form of d. which sometimes alternates with constipation. Hysterical symptoms are often present, but the peculiar characteristic is the presence of shreds of mucus in the passages. Gripping pains and tenderness precede the attacks. [D. 25.]—**Nervous d.** Fr., *diarrhée nerveuse*. See *Sympathetic d.*—**Phthisical d.** See *Tubercular d.*—**Premonitory d., Prodromic d.** The d. that occurs as an early symptom of Asiatic cholera. [L. 20.]—**Pseudomembranous d.** See *Fibrinous d.*—**Puerperal d.** Lat., *d. puerperarum*. Fr., *diarrhée puerpérale*. D. in lying-in women, due either to digestive troubles or to septicæmia.—**Purulent d.** Lat., *d. purulenta*. Fr., *diarrhée purulente*. D. in which the stools contain pus, which indicates the presence of an ulceration on some portion of the intestinal tract.—**Saburral d.** See *Simple d.*—**Scorbutic d.** See *Scorbutic dysentery*.—**Serosa d.** Lat., *d. serosa*. Fr., *diarrhée séreuse*. Ger., *seröser Durchfall*. D. in which the passages are watery. [Sauvages (a, 18).]—**Simple d.** Lat., *d. simplex*. Ger., *einfacher Durchfall*. A form of d. in which the evacuations consist simply of faecal matter. [D. 39.]—**Strumous d.** A form of chronic d. common among strumous children, often excited by improper food. [D. 25.]—**Sudoral d.** Fr., *diarrhée sudorale*. Of Trousseau, d. accompanied by increased perspiration. [a, 18.]—**Summer d.** Fr., *diarrhée estivale*. Ger., *Sommerdiarrhœe, Sommerdurchfall*. Any acute d. due, directly or indirectly, to prolonged summer heat; especially the inflammatory d. of infants.—**Supplementary d.** See *Vicarious d.*—**Sympathetic d.** Fr., *diarrhée sympathique*. Ger., *sympathischer Durchfall*. D. which seems to be sympathetic with some morbid or unusual condition from which the person suffers (e. g., that which occurs with dentition, that which follows excitement, etc.). [D. 63.]—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *diarrhée symptomatique*. Ger., *symptomatische Diarrhœe*. D. occurring as a symptom of some disease affecting the system as a whole, or some organ other than the intestine.—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *diarrhée syphilitique*. Chronic d. due to syphilis. [a, 18.]—**Thermic d.** See *Summer d.*—**Tubercular d.** Fr., *diarrhée tuberculeuse*. Ger., *tuberculöser Durchfall*. An intractable form of chronic d. dependent upon tubercular disease of the intestines. The stools are copious and offensive, and contain blood and undigested food. There are fever and emaciation, and the abdomen is retracted and in places very tender. [D. 25.]—**Tubular d.** [Good]. Lat., *d. tubularis*. Fr., *diarrhée tubulaire*. Ger., *röhrenförmiger Durchfall*. See *Membranous d.*—**Ulcerative d.** A severe form of d. which is due to an ulcerated condition of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

The "National Hotel disease" was an illustration of this, in which there was "a superficial erythematous or catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon." [D, 38.] Cf. *Camp d.* and *Chronic dysentery*.—**VICARIOUS d.** Of Marce] de Tastes, d. consecutive to the abolition of the renal functions in albuminuria or to the suppression of the menses, or d. observed at the menopause. [A, 18.]—**White d.** See *D. alba* and *Hill d.*

DIARRHOEAL, DIARRHOEIC, adj's. Di-a²r-e'a²l, -i²k. Lat., *diarrhoicus*. Fr., *diarrhéique*. Ger., *diarrhöisch*. Pertaining to or resembling diarrhoea. [D, 70.]

DIARRHOEICSHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-re''(ro²''e²)-i²sk(i²sch²)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *diarrhoicshes'eos (-ischesis)*. From *diárhoia*, diarrhoea, and *ἰσχεύω*, to check. Fr., *diarrhéichèse*. Ger., *Stopfung des Durchfalls*. The checking of a diarrhoea. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIARRHOEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-rem(ro²-e²m)/i²a². Fr., *diarrhémie maladie rouge*. A sanguineous form of ascites in sheep and lambs. [Williams (a, 18).]

DIARRHOEPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-re(ro²-e²)-o²t(o²f)/i²ps(thi²s)-i²s. Gen., *diarrhoephtsis'eos (-ophththisis)*. For deriv., see *DIARRHOEA* and *PHTHISIS*. Fr., *diarrhéophthise*. Ger., *Ausziehung von Durchfall*. A wasting away from chronic diarrhoea. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIARRHOICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²r(a²r)-ro(ro²)/i²2k-u²s(u²s). See *DIARRHOEAL*.

DIARSENATE, n. Di-a²r-se²n/i²a². A pyroarsenate. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIARSENIOSUS, adj. Di-a²r-se²n/i²a²-u²s. Containing 2 atoms of arsenic in the molecule. [B.]—**D. acid.** Fr., *acide diarsénieux*. Ger., *Diarsensäure*. See *PYROARSENIOSUS*.—**D. disulphide.** Arsenic disulphide. [B, 159.]

DIARSENITE, n. Di-a²r-s'e²n-it. A pyroarsenite. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIARSONIC, adj. Di-a²r-so²n/i²2k. Containing or pertaining to diarsonium. [B.]

DIARSONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²r-son/i²-u²m(u²m). Ger., *D.* A double molecule of arsonium, AsR'-AsR'. As₂, where R and R' are either single radicles or assemblages of radicles having a total valence of 3 or less. [B.]

DIARTHRI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di²)-a²r'thri². An order of the *Pterosauria* with a pointed wing finger. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1851, p. 29 (L).]

DIARTHRODIAL, adj. Di-a²r-throd/i²a²l. Fr., *d.* Ger., *diarthrodisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of diarthrosis. [L, 41, 50.]

DIARTHROSE (Fr.), n. De-a²r-troz. See *DIARTHROSIS*.—**D. de continuité.** See *DIARTHROSIS*.—**D. de continuité.** See *AMPHIARTHROSIS*.—**D. synarthrodiale.** See *AMPHIARTHROSIS*.

DIARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²r-thros/i²s. Gen., *diarthros'eos (-is)*. Gr., *διάρθρωσις* (from *diá*, thoroughly, and *ἄρθρωσις*, an articulating). Fr., *diarthrose*. Ger., *D.* *Diarthrose*, *vollkommen bewegliches Gelenk*. It., *diartrosi*. Sp., *diartrosis*. An articulation which permits of motion in all directions. [C.]—**D. ambigua.** See *AMPHIARTHROSIS*.—**D. obliqua** [Mayer]. An occasional articulation between the spinous processes of adjacent lumbar vertebrae. [L, 31.]—**D. obliqua accessoria** [Mayer]. An occasional articulation, one on each side, formed by the spinous processes of adjacent dorsal or lumbar vertebrae, close to the union of the processes with the bodies of the vertebrae. [L, 31.]—**D. rotatoria.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.—**D. stricta, D. synarthrodica, D. synarthrothica.** See *AMPHIARTHROSIS*.—**D. trochoides.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.—**Planiform d.** See *ARTHRODIA* (1st def.).—**Rotatory d., Synarthrodial d.** See *Trochoid ARTICULATION*.

DIARTHROTIC, adj. Di-a²r-thrō²/i²2k. Gr., *διάρθρωτικός*. Lat., *diarthroticus*. Ger., *diarthrotisch*. See *DIARTHRODIAL*.

DIARY, adj. Di-a²-ri². See *DIARIUS*.

DIASAPONOS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-sa²p(sa²p)-on²o²s. Gr., (χρίσμα) *διά σαπώνος*. An old ointment containing soap. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASATYRIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-sa²t(sa²t)-i²r(u²r)/i²-u²(u). Gr., (ἐγλαγμα) *διά σατυρίου*. Fr., *diasatyrion*. Sp., *diasatirion*. An old electuary containing satyrion; used as an aphrodisiac. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASCHIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-sch²(a²sch²)/i²s. Gr., *διασχίς*. Fr., *d.* 1. A division, separation. 2. A piece completely separated or split off. 3. A term improperly used for diachschisis. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50.]

DIASCHISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-sch²(a²sch²)/i²s-i²s. Gen., *diaschisis'eos (-asch'isis)*. Gr., *διάσχις*. A division, splitting. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASCILLON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-si²l(ski²l)/lo²n(lon). Gr., (σάρμακον) *διά σκίλλων*. An old compound of vinegar and oxymel of squill. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIASCORDIU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-sko²rd/i²-u²(u). Gr., (ἐγλαγμα) *διά σκορδίου*. Fr., *diascordium*. [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *Skordiumlatwerge*. It., Sp., *diascordio*. See *Electuaire d.*—**Confectio d.** See *CONDITUM catechucicum*.—**D. Fracastorii.** See *Electuaire d.*—**D. liquidum.** Fr., *d. liquide*. See *Aqua scordii composita*.—**Electuaire d.** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *d. electuarium d.* (seu *scordii opiatum*), seu *e scordio*, seu *Fracastoris*. Syn.: *électuaire de scordium opiacé* (ou *opiacé astringent*). An electuary made by evaporating 130 parts of *mel rosatum* to 100 parts, adding 1 part of extract of opium dissolved in 20 of Spanish white wine, and then, little by little (having previously reduced them to a fine powder), 6 parts of dried scordium-leaves, 2 each of petals of

red roses, root of *Polygonum bistorta*, gentian, tormentilla, and seeds of *Berberis vulgaris*, 1 each of ginger and *Piper longum*, 4 of Ceylon cinnamon, 2 each of *Origanum dictamnus*, benzoin, galbanum, and gum arabic, and 8 of powdered Armenian bole. Each gramme contains 6 milligrammes of opium. [A, 518; B, 113 (a, 21).]

DIASEBESTE (Fr.), n. De-a²-sa-be²st. An old purgative electuary made from the dried fruit of *Cordia sebestenia*. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DIASENÆ (Lat.), **DIASENNÆ** (Lat.), n's n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-se(sa)/ne(na²-e²), -se²n/ne(na²-e²). From *diá*, made from, and *senna* (q. v.). Fr., *diaséné*. Ger., *Diasenna*. Sp., *diasén*. An old preparation containing senna. [Myrepsus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]—**Pulvis diasenæ.** An old compound powder of senna. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIASMYRNES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-smu²r(sm²u²rn)/e²(as). Gr., (κολλύριον) *διά σμύρνης*. An old collyrium containing myrrh. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIASOSTIC, adj. Di-a²-so²st/i²2k. Gr., *διασωστικός* (from *διασωζέω*, to preserve). Lat., *diasosticus*. Fr., *diasostique*. Ger., *diasostisch*. Pertaining to the preservation of health. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DIASPASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²(a²s)/pa²s(pa²s)-i²s. Gen., *diaspas'eos (-asp'asis)*. Gr., *διάσπασις* (from *διασπᾶν*, to tear asunder). Ger., *Zerreißung*. Disruption, divulsion. [E.]

DIASPASMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-spa²z(spa²s)/ma². Gen., *diaspas'matos (-is)*. Gr., *διάσπασμα*. Fr., *diaspasmé*. A laceration. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a²-spa²z(spa²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *διάσπασμος*. See *DIASPASIS*.

DIASPERMATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-spu²rm-(spe²rm)/a²t(a²t)-o²n(on). Gr., (μάλαγμα) *διά σπερμάτων*. Fr., *d.* An old malagma composed of seeds, especially those of *Trigonella fœnum græcum*. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIASPHAGE (Lat.), **DIASPHAX** (Lat.), n's f. Di(di²)-a²(a²s)/fa²-je(ga), -fa²z(fa²z). Gen., *dias'phages*, -o²(-is). Fr., *diassphagé*, *diassphaxé*. Fr., *diasphage*. A fissure, especially the fissure for the umbilical vein on the lower surface of the liver. [A, 387, 518.]

DIASPHYXIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-sf²x(sfu²x)/i²s. Gen., *diasphyz'eos (-is)*. Gr., *διάσφυξις* (from *διά*, through, and *σφύζειν*, to throbb). Fr., *diasphyxie*. Ger., *D.* Of Hippocrates, arterial pulsation. [L, 41, 50.]

DIASPIDOSPERMÆ [Tausch] (Lat.), **DIASPIDOSPERMÆÆ** [Spach] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di²)-a²(a²s)-pi²d-o(o²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)/e²(a²-e²), -e²-e(a²-e²). A tribe of the *Mericarpæ* [Tausch] or of the *Umbelliferae* [Spach], comprising the subtribes or sections *Hydrocotyleæ* and *Xanthoseæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIASTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-sta²l(sta²l)/si²s. Gen., *diastals'eos (-is)*. Gr., *διάσταλσις* (from *διαστᾶλαιεν*, to put asunder, distinguish, expand). The distinguishing of different things from each other. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASTALTIC, adj. Di-a²-sta²/ti²2k. Gr., *διασταλτικός*. Lat., *diastalticus*. Fr., *diastaltique*. Ger., *diastaltisch*. 1. Serving to distinguish. 2. Of Marshall Hall, performed through the medium of the spinal cord (said of reflex nervous action). [K, 4; L, 154.] See *D. nervosus ARC*.

DIASTASÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-sta²s(sta²s)/e²(a²/e²)-mi²a². From *διάστασις*, separation, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *diastasémie*. Acute anasarca in the horse. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

DIASTASE, n. Di/a²-staz. Lat., *diastaseum* (from *διάστασις*, separation). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diastase*, *diastatische Ferment*. It., *diastasi*. Sp., *diastasis*. Syn.: *amylotic ferment*. 1. The albuminous matter of grain brought by the process of germination (malting) into a peculiar state in which it acts as a ferment on the starch contained in the grain, converting it into dextrin and sugar, and thus rendering it soluble. [A, 1.] 2. A ferment of the genus *Coniomycetes*, which, mixed with starch, becomes glucose: said to be found in all parts of animals and plants. [A, 396 (a, 21); B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Animal d.** Fr., *d. animale*. Ger., *thierische D.* See *D.* (2d def.).—**D. pancreátic** (Fr.). See *PANCREATIN*.—**D. salivaire** (Fr.). See *PTYALIN*.—**Pancreatic d.** See *PANCREATIN* and *AMYLOPSIN*.—**Salivary d., Speicheld'** (Ger.). See *PTYALIN*.—**Vegetable d.** Fr., *d. végétale*. Ger., *Pflanzen-diastase*. See *D.*

DIASTASÉMIE (Fr.), **DIASTASHÉMIE** (Fr.), n's. De-a²-sta²-s-a-me. See *DIASTASÆMIA*.

DIASTASIC, adj. Di-a²-staz/i²2k. Pertaining to diastase. [B.]

DIASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²st(a²st)/a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *dias'tas'eos (-as'tasis)*. Gr., *διάστασις*. Fr., *diastase*. Ger., *Diastase*, *Epiphysentrennung*. It., *diastasi*. Sp., *diastasis*. The separation of adjacent bones, especially of an epiphysis from the shaft or body of a bone.

DIASTASIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-sta(sta²)/zi²(si²)-u²m(u²m). See *DIASTASE*.

DIASTATECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²-sta²t(sta²t)-e²k-flōj(flo²j)/i²a². From *διαστατικός*, standing apart, and *ἐκφλογίζεω*, to inflame. Fr., *diastatecphlogie*. Ger., *auseinander stehende Blattern*. Discrete small-pox. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIASTATIC, adj. Di-a²-sta²/i²2k. Gr., *διαστατικός*. Lat., *diastaticus*. Fr., *diastatique*. Ger., *diastatisch*. 1. Pertaining to diastasis. [A, 322 (a, 21).] 2. See *DIASTASIC*.

DIASTEATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-ste(ste²)/a²t(a²t)-o²n(on). Gr., (χρίσμα) *διά στεατός*. An old ointment compounded of the fats of the stag, hog, goose, and hen. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIATEMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a²-ste(sta)/ma². Gen., *diate'matos (-is)*. Gr., *διάστημα*. Fr., *diastème*. Ger., *Zwischenraum*

(1st def.), *Zahnücke* (2d def.). 1. An interval. 2. Of Illiger, the interval between the canine and molar teeth of many mammals. 3. See DIASTASIS. 4. The vulva. 5. Of Hippocrates, a violent severance. 6. That portion of the head of a spider into which the chelicerae are inserted. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50, 180.]

DIASTEMATELYTRIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-e²l²i²(u¹t)²ri²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *ἐλάντρον*, the vagina. Fr., *diastématélytrie*. Congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATENCEPHALIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a³)/li²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. A congenital median fissure of the brain. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-e²nt-e(e²t)²ri²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *έντερον*, an intestine. Fr., *diastématérie*. A longitudinal fissure of the intestinal canal. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure. Fr., *diastématie*. Ger., *Auseinanderstehen*. It., *d. Sp.*, *diastémato*. The condition in which there is a congenital fissure in the middle line of the body. [L, 180.]

DIASTEMATOCALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-ka⁴(ka³u¹li²)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *κάλος*, the trunk. Fr., *diastématocalie*. An anomalous longitudinal fissure of the trunk. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCHILIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-kil(ch²e²-el²)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *diastématochilie*. A longitudinal fissure in the middle line of the lip. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOCRANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-kra(kra³)ni²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Fr., *diastématocranie*. The condition in which the cranium is cleft in the median line. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DIASTEMATOCYSTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-si²(ku¹st)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *diastématocystie*. A longitudinal median fissure of the urinary bladder. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOAGASTRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-ga²st(ga²st)-ri²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *γάστρον*, the belly. Fr., *diastématogastrie*. A median fissure of the abdominal wall. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGLLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-glo²s(glo²s)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *diastématoglossie*. A median fissure of the tongue. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOGNATHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-na(na³)thi²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *diastématognathie*. A median fissure of the jaw. [L, 41.]

DIASTEMATOMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-me²t(mat)²ri²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *μέτρον*, the uterus. Fr., *diastématométrie*. Sp., *diastématometria*. A median fissure of the uterus. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-mi(mn³)-el(e²l)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *diastématomyélie*. Ger., *Diastematomyelie*. A condition of congenital separation between the two lateral halves of the spinal cord throughout the whole or a portion of its extent. [D, 35.]

DIASTEMATOPYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-pi(pu³)-el(e²l)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *πέλος*, a trough. Fr., *diastématopyélie*. A median fissure of the pelvis. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATORRHACHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-ra²-ra²k(rach²)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *ράχαις*, the spine. Fr., *diastématorrhachie*. A median fissure of the spinal column. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATORRHINIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-ri²-ri²n(ren)²-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *diastématorrhinie*. A median fissure of the nose. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOSTAPHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-sta²f(sta²f)-i²(u¹l)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *σταφυλή*, the uvula. Fr., *diastématostaphylie*. A median fissure of the uvula. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMATOSTERNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-a²t(a³t)-o(o³)-ste²m(ste²m)-i²-a³. From *διάστημα*, a fissure, and *στέρνον*, the sternum. Fr., *diastématosternie*. A median fissure of the sternum. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIASTEMENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-ste²m(stam)-e²nt-e(e²t)²ri²-a³. See DIASTEMATERIA.

DIASTER (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a³s(a³s)/tu¹r(tar). Gen., *diasteros* (-is). From *δίς*, twice, and *ἀστέρ*, a star. Fr., *étoile fille*. Ger., *Doppelstern*, *Tochterstern* (oder *Sternphase*). See AMPHASTER.

DIASTOLE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³s(a³s)/to¹(to)-le(la). Gen., *diastoles*. Gr., *διαστολή* (from *διαστρέλλειν*, to expand). Fr., *d. Ger.*, *D. It., d. Sp.*, *diastole*. 1. Dilatation, especially that of the cavities of the heart, which occurs alternately with their systole. [K.] 2. Of Flemming, the change of the nuclear fibrils, in indirect nuclear division, back to the stellate form, after having been depressed so as to give the appearance of a nuclear plate, the depression of the fibrils being called the systole. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” 1880, p. 208 (J).]—*Arterial d.* Fr., *d. artérielle*. Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung* oder *Arterien*). The expansion of an artery due to the column of blood forced into it by the ventricular systole. [J,

16, 22, 155.]—*Auricular d.* The dilatation of the auricle of the heart by the inflowing blood from the veins; it is almost or entirely a passive act, and comprises four fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle or revolution. [J, 155.]—*Cardiac d.* Lat., *d. cordis*. Fr., *d. cardiaque*. Ger., *Ausdehnung* (oder *Erweiterung* des *Herzens*). The expansion of the heart after a contraction by the filling of cavities with blood. Cf. *Ventricular d.* [J, 16, 22, 33.]—*Ventricular d.* The dilatation of the ventricles of the heart; this is brought about by the elasticity of the ventricular walls, the jet of blood in the cardiac vessels, and finally by the auricular systole. While the ventricle is in *d.*, it may be said to be at rest; it comprises three fifths of the time of an entire cardiac cycle. [J, 155.]

DIASTOLEUS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³s(a³s)-to¹(to)¹u¹e²-u³s(u³s). Gen., *diastoleos*. Gr., *διαστολεύς*. An ancient instrument used for dilating parts. [A, 387; L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIASTOLIC, adj. Di-a³s-to¹i²k. From *διαστρέλλω*, to dilate. Fr., *diastolique*. Ger., *diastolisch*. Pertaining to diastole. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DIASTOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-sto¹(sto¹)i²-o²n. Gr., *διαστολίον*. See DIASTOLEUS.

DIASTOMOTRIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³s(a³s)-to¹(to)³-mo¹tri²s. Gen., *diastomotridos* (-is). Gr., *διαστομοτρῖς*. Ger., *Ausdehner*. An old name for a dilating instrument of any kind. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIASTREMMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-stre²m(ma³). Gen., *diastremmatos* (-is). Gr., *διάστρεμμα*. Fr., *diastremme*. Ger., *Verzerrung*. A distorted part, a distortion or sprain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

DIASTREPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-stre²f(i²a³). From *διαστρέφω*, to pervert. Fr., *diastrophie* [Parigot]. Ger., *Diastrophie*. Syn.: *vecordia d.* [Kahlbaum], *paranoia corrupta* (seu *depravata*). A form of insanity in which the patient takes pleasure in wickedness and in causing suffering in others. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]

DIASTRÉPHOPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. De-a³-stra-fo-fel. See DIASTROPHYLLOUS.

DIASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³s(a³s)/trof(tro²f)-e(a). Gen., *diastrophes*. Gr., *διαστροφή* (from *διαστρέφω*, to distort). Fr., *diastrophie*. Ger., *Verrenkung*, *Verziehung durch Krampf*. It., Sp., *diastrofia*. Of Hippocrates, a twisting, distortion, deformity. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

DIASTROPHOMETRY, n. Di-a³s-tro-fo²ma³-e²t-ri². From *διαστροφή*, a deformity, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Ger., *Diastrophometrie*. The art of measuring deformities. [M. J. Roberts, “Med. Record,” Feb. 21, 1885, p. 197.]

DIASTROPHYLLOUS, adj. Di-a³s-tro-fi²u¹s. Lat., *diastrophyllus* (from *διαστροφή*, distortion, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *diastrophyllie*. Having leaves springing toward opposite sides. [L, 180.]

DIASULPHURIS (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-su²lf(su⁴lf)-u²(u⁴)-i²s. From *διά*, made from, and *sulphur* (*q. v.*). An old preparation containing sulphur.—*D. emplastrum*, *Emplastrum d.* An old plaster containing flowers of sulphur, Venice turpentine, wax, myrrh, and camphor. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIÁT (Ger.), n. De-at'. See DIET.—*D’fehler*. Fr., *écart de régime*. An error of diet. [A, 18.]

DIATARTARU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-ta³rt(a³r)-u²(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά τάρταρον*. Fr., *diatartaron*. An old preparation containing cream of tartar. [L, 41.]

DIATASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³t(a³t)/a³s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *diatasos* (-at/asis). Gr., *διάτασις* (from *διατείνω*, to stretch). Ger., *Ausdehnung* (1st def.). 1. Of Hippocrates, tension, dilatation; extension and counter-extension. 2. Of Aristotle, exertion of the voice or of the muscles. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50, 84.]

DIATATIC, adj. Di-a³-ta²t²i²k. Gr., *διατατικός*. Lat., *diataticus*. Pertaining to diatosis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIATECOLITHU (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-te²k(tak)-o²l²-i²th(u). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά τηκολίθον*. Fr., *diatécolithe*. An old preparation containing lapis judaicus. [L, 41; Paulus Ægineta (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIATELE (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-te(ta)/le(la). Of B. G. Wilder, the roof of the third ventricle of the brain. [L, 80; K.]

DIATERETIC, adj. Di-a³-te²r-e²t²i²k. Gr., *διατηρητικός* (from *διατηρέω*, to preserve). Preservation of health. [L, 80 (a, 21).]

DIATESSADELTON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-tes²sa²-de²l²-to²n. Mercuric bichloride. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIATESSARON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-te²s²sa²r-o²n(on). Gr., (ἐγλαγμα) *διά τεσσαράων* (φάρμακων). Fr., *diatessarou*, *thériaque diatessarou*, *thériaque des pauvres*. Ger., *Diatessarou*. An old electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of gentian-root, bayberries, myrrh, and the root of *Aristolochia rotunda* with 24 of honey. [L, 44, 50, 84, 87; Mesue (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIÁTETIK (Ger.), n. De-at-at-ek'. See DIETETICS.

DIATETTIGON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-te²t²i²g-o²n(on). Gr., (φάρμακον) *διά τεττίγων*. Fr., *d.* An old preparation made from grasshoppers. [Paulus Ægineta (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIATHERMAL, adj. Di-a³-thu²rm/a²l. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHERMANCY, n. Di-a³-thu²rm/a²n-si². From *διά*, through, and *θερμαίνω*, to heat. Lat., *diathermanitia*. Fr., *diathermanité*. Ger., *Diathermanität*. It., *diathermanità*. Sp., *diathermanidad*. The capability of transmitting radiant heat. [L, 50, 56.]

DIATHERMANOUS, adj. Di-a³-thu²rm/a²n-u³s. Fr., *diathermane*. Ger., *diatherman*. It., *diathermane*. Sp., *diathermano*. Having the property of diathermanity. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIATHERMANSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-thu²rm(the²rm)-a²n(a³n)/si²s. Gen., *diathermansios* (-is). Fr., *diathermanisie*. Ger., *Durchstrahlen der Wärme*. The passage of heat through a body. [A, 301.]

DIATHERMANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-thu²rm(the²rm)-a²n(a³n)/shi²(ti²)-a³. See DIATHERMANCY.

DIATHERMIC, adj. Di-a³-thu²rm²ik. See DIATHERMANOUS.

DIATHERMOMETER, n. s. Di-a³-thu²rm-o²m'e-tur. Fr., *diathermomètre*. Of Melloni, the thermo-multiplier, by means of which the heat-conducting power of substances is measured. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

DIATHÉSAL (Fr.), adj. De-a³-ta-za³. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHÉSATION (Fr.), n. De-a³-ta-za³-se-o²n. The change of a local into a general disease. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIATHÈSE (Fr.), n. f. De-a³-te². See DIATHESIS.—**D. bradytrophique**. Of Bouchard, a condition characterized by retarded or diminished nutrition. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. du dégénééré**, **D. nerveuse**, **D. nervique**, **D. névropathique**. See *Neuropathic diathesis*.—**D. phymique**. See *Tuberculous diathesis*.—**D. spasmodique**. See *Neuropathic diathesis*.—**D. pseudo-membraneuse**. Of Bazin, a general condition favoring the production of false membranes. [a, 18.]—**D. saccharique**. See *Diabetic diathesis*.—**D. spécifique virulente**. See *Virulent specific diathesis*.

DIATHESIC, adj. Di-a³-thez²ik. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHESIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a³-ta-zek. See DIATHETIC.

DIATHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a²th(a²th)²e²s-²is. Gen., *dīathēsēs* (ath²esis). Gr., *diathēsis* (from *diartheō*, to be disposed). Fr., *diathèse*. Ger., *Diathese, Krankheitsanlage*. It., *diatesi*. Sp., *diatesis*. A congenital or acquired condition predisposing to some particular constitutional disease or to certain local manifestations of disease.—**Acute purulent d.** Of Tessier, a constitutional tendency to suppuration. [D, 1.]—**Albuminous d.** Fr., *diathèse albumineuse*. Of Bazin, a d. in which albuminuria is the principal symptom. [a, 18.]—**Aneurysmal d.** Fr., *diathèse anévrysmale*. Ger., *aneurysmatische Diathese*. A constitutional tendency to the development of aneurysms. [Richtel (D, 93).]—**Angiomatic d.** A constitutional tendency to the formation of angioma. [D, 7.]—**Arsenical d.** Fr., *diathèse arsenicale*. Chronic arsenical poisoning. [Trousseau (D, 72).]—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d.** Fr., *diathèse asthénique*. Of J. Brown, debility of the organism due to the sum of the action of various external debilitating causes, and consisting in "too little excitement of the whole living system, impairing all the functions, disturbing some, giving a false appearance of increasing others, but always debilitating." [J. Brown (a, 18).]—**Bilious d.** Lat., *d. biliosa*. Fr., *diathèse bilieuse*. An old name for a morbid condition of the body characterized by a superabundance of bile. [L, 41, 87 (a, 18).]—**Calculus d.** Of Castan, a tendency to the formation of calculi. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Cancerous d.** See *Cancerous cachexia*.—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *d. mucosa*. Fr., *diathèse catarrhale*. A morbid condition of the body characterized by an excess of mucous liquids. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Climatic d.** Of Hutchinson, a morbid condition caused by climate, including malarial disease and bronchocele. [Revington (a, 18).]—**Congestive d.** Fr., *diathèse congestive*. A constitutional tendency to congestions. The term has been used in the sense of the gouty d. ["Jour. de méd. de Paris," May 13, 1832, p. 587.]—**Cystic-oxide d.** See *Cystinuria*.—**Dartrous d.** A supposed morbid condition or habit of the constitution that is said to manifest itself, especially in the form of certain affections of the skin or mucous membrane; herpetic (*q. v.*). [G.]—**Diabetic d.** Fr., *diathèse diabétique*. Of Bazin, a condition favoring the production of sugar in the liquids of the body. [a, 18.]—**D. arthritica**. See *Gouty d.*—**D. hemorrhagica**. See *Hæmorrhæmia*.—**D. ossificæ**. See *Ossific d.*—**D. verminosa**. See *Verminous d.*—**Epitheliomatous d.** Fr., *diathèse épithélio-matique*. A morbid condition of the body which favors the growth of epithelioma. [Bazin (a, 18).]—**Fatty d.** Fr., *diathèse graisseuse*. Of Bazin, a disposition to the formation of fat. [a, 18.]—**Fibro-plastic d.** Fr., *diathèse fibro-plastique*. Of Bazin, a morbid condition of the organism characterized by an element of new formation, the fibro-plastic element. It attacks especially the periosteum, the bones, and the fibro-mucous tissues. [a, 18.]—**Fibrous d.** Fr., *diathèse fibreuse*. Of Bazin, a morbid condition favorable to the development of fibrous tumors. [a, 18.]—**Food d.** Of Hutchinson, a term incorrectly used to designate a disease due to the use of certain foods; gout and leprosy are given as examples. [Revington (a, 18).]—**Fungoid d.** Fr., *diathèse fongoidique*. Of Bazin, "a disease favoring effect the production of tumors constituted by an essentially vascular tissue with a tendency to invasion and often ulcerative. These tumors may assume the most diverse forms and appear in all the organs and systems of the economy." [Bazin (a, 18).]—**Furuncul d.** See *Furunculosis*.—**Gangrenous d.** Fr., *diathèse gangréneuse*. A morbid state of the body which favors the production of gangrene. [a, 18.]—**Gouty d.** Lat., *d. arthritica*. Fr., *diathèse gouteuse*. Ger., *gichtige Diathese*. A disposition to gouty affections.—**Hæmorrhagic d.** Lat., *d. hæmorrhagica*. Fr., *diathèse hæmorrhagique*. See *Hæmorrhæmia*.—**Hæmorrhagic typhous d.** Fr., *diathèse hæmorrhagique*. Ger., *hämorrhagische Diathese typhöser Personen*. A condition observed in some cases of typhoid fever in which hæmorrhage of various forms occurs, sometimes in the early days of the disease, but oftener in the later periods. [Gerhardt (a, 18).]—**Hepatic d.** Of Hutchinson, a condition combining the bilious and the melancholic temperaments. [Revington (a, 18).]—**Herpetic d.** Fr., *diathèse herpétique*. See *Dartrous d.*—**Latent d.** Fr., *diathèse latente*. A d. existing during a period, often very long, without manifesting itself by any symptom. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Lithic d.** See *Uric-acid d.*—**Lymphatic d.** Fr., *diathèse lymphatique*. A constitutional tendency to engorgement and enlargement of the lymphatic ganglia. [D, 72.]—**Melanotic d.** See *Melanosis*.—**Mercurial d.** See *Mercurial cachexia*.—**Neoplastic d.** Fr., *diathèse néoplastique*. Ger., *neoplastische Diathese*. A d. favoring the development of tumors or neoplasms. [Verneuil, "Rev. de cienc.

méd.," xi, 1885, pp. 27, 62.]—**Neuropathic d.** Fr., *diathèse névropathique*. Ger., *nervöse* (oder *neuropathische*) *Diathese*. "A hereditary predisposition to the development of diffuse or systematic affections of the nervous system, which transmit themselves by way of heredity, either integrally or in transforming themselves." [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**Non-specific d.** Fr., *diathèse non-spécifique*. A d. of which the cause is not specific. [L, 88 (a, 18).]—**Osseous d.**, **Ossific d.** Lat., *d. ossifica*. A tendency to osseous new formations. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Osteophytic d.** Fr., *diathèse osteophytique*. A general tendency to ankylosis. [Ollier (D, 92).]—**Oxalic d.** A tendency to oxaluria.—**Paludal d.** Fr., *diathèse palustre*. See *Malarial cachexia*.—**Partial d.** Fr., *diathèse partielle*. A d. the action or effect of which is limited to certain organs or tissues, and which has no influence upon the economy as a whole. [a, 18.]—**Phlogistic d.** Lat., *d. phlogistica*. Fr., *diathèse phlogistique*. Of Cullen, a general affection of the whole organism in consequence of which an inflammation is readily produced in other parts besides those first affected. [a, 18.]—**Phosphatic d.** Fr., *diathèse phosphatique*. A tendency to the presence of phosphates in the urine. [D, 1.]—**Phthisical d.** Fr., *diathèse phthisique*. Ger., *phthisische Diathese*. A tendency to pulmonary tuberculosis.—**Plethoric d.** See *Sthenic d.*—**Psychopathic d.** Ger., *psychopathische Diathese*. A tendency to mental disease. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Purulent d.** Fr., *diathèse purulente*. Ger., *purulente Diathese*. 1. A tendency to the formation of abscesses. 2. Of Tessler, pyæmia. [D, 72.]—**Rhachitic d.** See *RHACHITIS*.—**Rheumatic d.** Fr., *diathèse rhumatique* (ou *rhumatismale*). Ger., *rheumatische Diathese*. A constitutional tendency to rheumatic affections.—**Scorbutic d.** See *SCORBUTUS*.—**Scrofulous d.** Fr., *diathèse scrofuluse*. Ger., *scrophulose Diathese*. A constitutional tendency to scrofulous manifestations; latent scrofula. [D, 1.]—**Serous d. of pregnant women.** Fr., *diathèse (ou cachexie, ou crise) séreuse des femmes enceintes et des nouvelles accouchées*. Syn.: *serous crasis* [Scanzoni]. A supposed special state of the organism in pregnant women (said by some writers to be due to a deficiency of albumin in the blood) which favors the occurrence of some form of dropsy or of hydrorrhœa. [A, 15.]—**Sthenic d.** Fr., *diathèse sthénique*. Of J. Brown, an exalted condition of the organism due to "too great an excitement of the whole living system by the combined action of stimulating external causes." [J. Brown (a, 18).]—**Strumous d.** Fr., *diathèse strumeuse*. Ger., *strumöse Diathese*. See *Scrofulous d.*—**Syphilitic d.** Fr., *diathèse syphilitique*. Constitutional syphilis. [G.]—**Tuberculous d.** Fr., *diathèse tuberculeuse*. Ger., *Tuberkulardiathese, tuberculöse D.* A predisposition to the growth of tubercle. [D, 1.]—**Ulceroous d.** A disposition of the organism favoring the development of ulcers. [Chomel (a, 18).]—**Uric-acid d.** Fr., *diathèse urique*. A constitutional tendency to the formation of an excess of uric acid within the body. [D, 65.]—**Varicose d.** A tendency to varicosity.—**Verminous d.** Lat., *d. verminosa*. A constitutional condition that has been assumed to favor the development of intestinal worms. [M. Seligsom (A, 319).]—**Virulent specific d.** Fr., *diathèse spécifique virulente*. An acquired specific d. contracted by infection. [L, 88 (a, 18).]

DIATHETIC, adj. Di-a³-thez²ik. Fr., *diathésique*. Ger., *diathetisch*. It., *diatesico*. Sp., *diatesico*. Pertaining to or dependent on a diathesis.

DIATHOXALSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-at-o²x-a³l'zoir-e². Dieth-oxalic acid. [B.]

DIATHYL (Ger.), n. De-at'u²l. Diethyl. [B.] For many words beginning with this as a prefix, see the corresponding words in *Aethyl-* or *Ethyl-*.

DIATOM, n. Di-a²-tom. An individual of the *Diatomaceæ* or of the *Diatomeæ*; a diatomaceous (Fr., *diatomacé, diatomé*) organism. The *Diatomaceæ* (Fr., *diatomacées*; Ger., *Diatomeen*) are a large order of unicellular *Algae*, comprising, in Agardh's system, the divisions *Cymbellæ*, *Stylariæ*, and *Fragilarieæ*; in Endlicher's and others, the suborders *Diatomeæ* and *Desmidiæ*; and in Linnaeus's, the genera *Diatoma*, *Fragilaria*, etc. They are all microscopic in size, but vary greatly in form and in their mode of growth. They are distinguished from kindred organisms by having a silicious case covering their soft vegetative part, consisting of two nearly parallel and similar valves, the one incasing the other, and each provided with a rim projecting from it at right angles, which increases in breadth with the increase in volume of the endochrome or cell-contents. They occur with other plants on moist rocks, in muddy pools as a brownish stratum on the surface of the mud, and in the stomachs of molluscs and fish. Vast fossil deposits of the frustules occur in various parts of the world, forming a material (see *TRUPT*) used as a polishing powder and in the manufacture of dynamite. It is used as a test object in microscopy, and is also said to be used in parts of Sweden in flour to increase its bulk. The *Diatomeæ* (Fr., *diatomées*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Granulinita*; of Agardh, an order of *Algae*, comprising *Diatoma*, etc.; of Fries, a cohort of algae, including the tribes *Udinææ*, *Oscillatorinæ*, *Fragilarinæ*, and *Echinelææ*; of Endlicher and others, a suborder of the *Diatomeæ*. The *Diatomideæ* of Gray are a division of the *Hydrophyteæ*. [B, 19, 77, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIATOMIC, adj. Di-a²-o²m²ik. From *di*, twice, and *átomos*, an atom. Fr., *diatomique*. Ger., *diatomisch, zveiatomig*. 1. Containing two atoms (said of molecules). 2. Containing two atoms of replaceable hydrogen. 3. Having a combining capacity that is saturated by union with two atoms of hydrogen (said of radicals). [B.]

DIATOMIN, n. Di-a²-o²m²-in². Ger., *D.* A brownish-yellow coloring matter found in the *Diatomeæ*. [B, 35.]

DIATOMOPHYCEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a²t(a²t)²o²m(o²)-fīs(fu²k)e²-e-a³e². Of Rabenhorst, a grand division of *Algeæ*, corresponding to the *Diatomaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIATRAGACANTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a³-tra²g-(tra²g)-a²k(a³k)-a²n(a²n)/thez(thas). Gr., (φάρμακον) διὰ τραγακάνθης.

Fr., *diatragacanthē*. An old powder containing tragacanth. [A, 518.] Cf. *Pulvis TRAGACANTHÆ compositus*.

DIATRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-tre(tray)/si²s. Gen., *diatres'eos* (-is). Gr., *διάρρησις* [Hippocrates]. Fr., *diatrésie*. Ger., *Durchbohrung*. Perforation. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DIATRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-tri²m/ma³. Gen., *diatrim'matos* (-is). Gr., *διάρτριμμα* (from *διάρτριβειν*, to rub). An excoriation. [A, 887.]

DIATRION (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²t(a³t)/ri²-o²n(on). Gr., (*φάρμακον*) *διὰ πριών*. An old name for a preparation made from three drugs. [A, 325 (a, 21).] See *D. PIPERIDON* (under *PIPERIS*) and *D. SANTALORUM* (under *SANTALUM*).

DIATRIPTEUR (Fr.), n. De-a³-trep-tu⁶r. From *διάρτριβειν*, to rub to pieces. An instrument invented by Didot for breaking up the cranium in the operation of craniotomy. [A, 85.]

DIATRITARIUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a³-tri²t-a(a³)/ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *διάρτριτάριος* (from *διάρτριος*, pertaining to a period of three days). Fr., *diatritaire*. Of Galen, a physician who, according to the theory of Thessalus, began treatment by prescribing three days' total abstinence from food. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DIATRITOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a²t(a³t)/ri²t-o²s. Gr., *διάρτριτος*. Pertaining to a period of three days; returning every third day (said of fevers); as a n., in the f. (*ἡμέρα*, understood), a three days' fast or the third day of such a fast. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIATROPIC ACID, n. Di-a³-tro⁶p/i²k. Fr., *acide diatropique*. Ger., *Diatropsäure*. Atropic acid in which the molecular formula is doubled; a term used to express the probable constitution of isatropic acid. [B, 4.] See *ATROPIC ACID*.

DIATRYPEÆ [Fueck.] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-a³-tri(tru⁶)/pe²-e(a³-e²). A group of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*, family *Sphaeriaceæ*. Its type is the genus *Diatrype*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIATRYPESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-a³-tri²p(tru⁶p)/e(a³)/si²s. Gen., *diatrypes'os* (-is). From *διάρτρων*, to perforate. Fr., *diatrypsé*. 1. Perforation. 2. Of Schultz, the arrangement of the interlocking serrations of a cranial suture. [L.]

DIATRYPTEUR (Fr.), n. De-a³-trip-tu⁶r. See *DIATRIPTEUR*.

DIATURBITH (Lat.), n. n. indecl. Di(di²)-a²-tu⁶r(tur)/bi²th. From *διά*, made from, and *turbith* (see *TURPETH*). An old purgative and anthelmintic powder composed of turpeth, rhubarb, hermodactyl, scammony, anise, hyoscyamus, and cinnamon. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DIACHENOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-a⁴(a³-u⁴)-ke(ch²a)/no²s. From *δύς*, twice, and *αὐχάν*, the neck. Having two necks. [L.]

DIAULOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a⁴(a³-u⁴)-lo²s. From *δύς*, twice, and *αὐλή*, a court. An old exercise in which the person ran a straight course forward and backward. [L, 84.]

DIABOUS, adj. Di-a⁴/ru⁶s. From *δύς*, twice, and *αἰβον*, gold. Containing two atoms of gold in the molecule. [B, 159.]

DIABOLETTI (It.), **DIAVOLINI** (It.), n's pl. De-a³-vo-le²t/te, -le²ne. Lit., little devils; certain aromatic lozenges used as an aphrodisiac. [L, 80 (a, 21).]—**DIABOLINI** vermezifugi. Tiny, spherical confections containing santonin and Aleppo scammony. [L, 44 (a, 14).]

DIABOLO (It.), n. De-a³/vo-lo. See *DEVIL*, *DIABOLUS*, and *DIABLE*.—*Rumore di d.* See *BRUIT de diabète*.

DIAZEUXEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. De-a³-zu⁶x²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *diazéuxées*. Of D. Don, a tribe of the *Labiatifloræ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIAZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-a³-zo/a³. Of H. Burmeister, the second family of animals, containing the classes *Aprocta*, *Radiata*, and *Mollusca*. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAZOBENZENE, n. Di-a³-z-o-be²nz/en. Fr., *diazobenzene*. Ger., *Diabenzol*. A compound of benzene with 2 atoms of nitrogen, C₆H₆N₂. It acts as a base, forming with many acids substitution compounds which are very unstable and explode on heating. [B.]—**D'sulphonic acid**. Fr., *acide diazobenzène-sulfonique*. Ger., *Diazobenzolsulfonäure*. Sulphidiazobenzene; an acid having the constitution C₆H₄($\frac{2}{SO_2}$)₂O = C₆H₄N₂SO₂. Two isomeric varieties are known: *Orthodiazobenzènesulphonic acid* and *Metadiazobenzènesulphonic acid*. The benzenesulphonic acids have been used as reagents for testing certain morbid conditions of the urine (glycosuria and the urine of typhoid fever). [P. Ehrlich, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," v, 1883, p. 295 (B); F. Pentzold, "Berl. klin. Wchnsch.," 1883, No. 14 (B).] See *DIAZOREACTION*.

DIAZOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a³-zo-ek. For deriv., see *DI** and *AZOTE*. Of or pertaining to a double atom of nitrogen. [B, 93.]

DIAZOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-zo/ma³. Gen., *diazom'atos* (-is). Gr., *διάζωμα*. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

DIAZOREACTION (Ger.), n. De-a³tz'o-ra-a³k-tse-on'. A quantitative method for the determination of urea, depending upon its splitting up into 2 atoms of nitrogen and 1 molecule of carbon dioxide on the addition of either sodium hypobromite (Knop, Hüfner, Yvon), sodium hypochlorite (Lecomte), or nitrous trioxide (Millon, Grehant). The carbon dioxide is absorbed by a soda solution and the nitrogen is received in an endiometer, and its weight determined by a reduction to 0 C. under a pressure of 760 mm. [a, 27.]

DIAZORESORCIN, n. Di-a³-z-o-re²-z-o²r/si²n. Fr., *diazorésorcine*. Ger., *D.* A name given by Weselky to a substance to which he ascribed the formula C₁₈H₁₂N₂O₆ ≡ C₆H₂(OH)₂ = N=N=C₆H₂(OH)₂; afterward shown to have the constitution C₆H₂(OH)₂ C₂H₂NO₄, and called *azoresorcine*. [H. Brunner and C. Kiamer, "Ber. d. dtsh. chem. Gesellsch.," 1884, p. 1847 (B); B, 3.]

DIAZOSMA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-zo²s(zos)/ma³. Gen., *diazos'matos* (-is). Gr., *διάζωσμα*. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

DIAZOSTER (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-a³-zo²st(zost)/u⁶r(ar). Gen., *diazoster'os* (-is). Gr., *διάζωστῆρ*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* It., *diazostero*. Sp., *d.* The twelfth dorsal vertebra. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIAZOSTRA (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-a³-zo²st(zost)/ra³. Gen., *diazost'ratos* (-is). Gr., *διάζωστρα*. See *DIAPHRAGM* (1st def.).

DIBAMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-ba²m(ba²m)/i²d-ve(a³-e²). From *διβαμος*, on two legs. A family of the *Lacertilia* vera. [L, 121.]

DIBASIC, adj. Di-bas'i²k. From *δύς*, twice, and *βάσις*, a base. Fr., *dibasique*. Ger., *dibasisch*. It., *dibastico*. Sp., *dibásico*. Containing in each molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base (said of acids); formed by the replacement of 2 such atoms by a base (said of salts). [a, 27.]

DIBENZILIC ACID, n. Di-be²nz-i²/i²k. Fr., *acide dibenzilique*. Ger., *Dibenzilsäure*. A crystalline acid, C₁₀H₁₀O₂ = 2(C₁₄H₁₂O₂) - H₂O, formed by heating benzoic acid. [B, 2.]

DIBENZOPINITE, n. Di-be²nz-o-pin'i²t. Fr., *pinite dibenzolique*. An acid, C₂₀H₂₀O₇ = C₄H₁₀(C₇H₇O₂)₂O₆, forming the chief constituent of colophony. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIBENZOQUERCITE, n. Di-be²nz-o-kuw'i⁶r's/it. A substance, C₆H₁₀O₆(C₆H₅O)₂, prepared by heating benzoic acid with quercite in a closed tube to 200° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIBENZYL, n. Di-be²nz'i²/l. Fr., *dibenzyle*. A double molecule of benzyl, C₁₄H₁₄ = C₆H₅ - CH₂ - C₆H₅, forming large colorless prisms melting at 52° C. and boiling at 284° C. without decomposition; obtained by the dechlorination of benzyl chloride by sodium. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIBENZYLAMINE, n. Di-be²nz-i²/a²m-en. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibenzylamin*. An oily liquid having the constitution of ammonia in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of benzyl, NH(C₆H₅CH₂)₂ = C₁₄H₁₅N. [B, 4.]

DIBENZYLUREA, n. Di-be²nz-i²/u²-re/a³. Fr., *dibenzyl-urée*. Ger., *Dibenzylharnstoff*. A substitution compound of urea, C₁₆H₁₆N₂O = CO = N₂H₂(C₇H₇)₂, forming white acicular crystals. [B, 2.]

DIBLASTULA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-bla²st(bla²st)/u²(u⁴)-la³. From *δύς*, twice, and *blastula* (q. v.). Of Haeckel, a blastula consisting of two layers of cells. [L, 121.]

DIBORATED, n. Di-bor'at-e²d. Combined with 2 molecules of boric acid or its radicle.

DIBOTHRIDOUS, adj. Di-bo²th'ri²d-u³s. From *δύς*, twice, and *βοθρίον*, a little pit. Fr., *dibothryde*. Having two dimples or pits. [L, 41, 180.]

DIBOTHRURIUM [Diesing] (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-bo²th'ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). The genus *Bothriocephalus*. The *Dibothridæ* are a family of the *Cestoda*. [L, 24.]

DIBRACHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-brak(bra²ch²)/i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *δύς*, twice, and *βραχίον*, the arm. Having two arms. [L.]

DIBRANCHIATE, **DIBRANCHIOUS**, adj's. Di-bra²n²k'-i²-at, -u³s. Lat., *dibranchiatus*, *dibranchius* (from *δύς*, twice, and *βράχια*, gills). Fr., *dibranche*. Ger., *zweikiemig*. Having two gills. The *Dibranchia*, or *Dibranchiata*, are a subclass or order of the *Cephalopoda*. [L, 173, 228.]

DIBRELL'S SPRING, n. See *DAGGAR'S SPRING*.

DIBROMACETATE, n. Di-brom-a³s'e²t-at. A salt of dibromacetic acid. [B.]

DIBROMACETIC ACID, n. Di-brom-a³s'et'i²k. Fr., *acide dibromacétique*. Ger., *Dibromessigsäure*. A crystalline monobasic acid having the constitution of acetic acid in which 2 atoms of bromine replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, CHBr₂CO.OH = C₂H₂Br₂O₂. [B, 4.]

DIBROMACETYL, n. Di-brom-a³s'e²t-i². A 2-atom bromine substitution product of acetyl, C₂HBr₂O. [B, 2.]

DIBROMATED, adj. Di-brom'at-e²d. Containing 2 atoms of bromine in the molecule. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIBROMBENZENE, n. Di-brom-be²nz'en. Fr., *dibromobenzène*. Ger., *Dibrombenzol*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIBROMBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-brom-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide dibromobenzolique*. Ger., *Dibrombenzoesäure*. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of benzoic acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIBROMBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-brom-be²rn'-stin-zoir-e². Dibromsuccinic acid. [B.]

DIBROMCAMPHOR, n. Di-brom-ka²m'fo²r. Ger., *Dibromkampher*. See *CAMPHOR dibromide*.

DIBROMESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-brom-e²s'si²g-zoir-e². See *DIBROMACETIC ACID*.

DIBROMETHANE, n. Di-brom-e²th'an. Fr., *dibrométhane*. Ger., *Dibromäthan*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of ethane, C₂H₄Br₂. [B.]

DIBROMETHYLATE, n. Di-brom-e²th'i²-at. Fr., *dibrométhylate*. Ger., *Dibromäthylat*. A compound, (C₂H₅O)₂R''Br₂, which is at the same time a dibromide and an ethylate (i. e., consists of a trivalent radicle united with 2 atoms of bromine and a molecule of the radicle C₂H₅O). [B, 4.]

DIBROMHYDRATE, n. Di-brom-hid'r'at. A dihydrobromide.

DIBROMHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-brom-hid-ro²k'wi²n-on. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dibromhydrochinon*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of hydroquinone, C₆H₄Br₂(OH)₂. [B, 4.]

DIBROMIDE, n. Di-brom'i²d(id). Fr., *dibromure*. Ger., *Dibromur*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united

directly with bromine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIBROMIODOFORM, n. Di-brom-i-o-2'd'o-f'o-2'rm. Dibrom-iodide of formyl. [B, 4.]

DIBROMKAMPHER (Ger.), n. De-brom-ka³m'fe²r. See *SAMPHOR dibromide*.

DIBROMMETHANE, n. Di-brom-me²th'an. Fr., *dibromo-méthane*. Ger., *Dibrommethan*. A 2-atom bromine substitution product of methane. [B, 4.]

DIBROMOCINCHONINE, n. Di-brom-o-si²n²'kon-en. Fr., *d. Ger., Dibromcinchonin*. A body, C₂₀H₄₂Br₂N₂O, prepared by adding bromine to cinchone hydrochloride and decomposing the resulting compound by ammonia. [B, 4 (a, 21).]

DIBROMIODIDE, n. Di-brom-o-1'od-1²d(id). Fr., *dibromo-iodide*. Ger., *Dibromiodür*. A compound containing 2 atoms of bromine and 1 atom of iodine. [B, 4.]

DIBROMOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-brom-o-sa²1-i²-si²1'i²k. Fr., *acide dibromo-salicylique*. Ger., *Dibromosalicylsäure*. A substance, C₇H₄Br₂O₃, forming small colorless or reddish acicular crystals. [B.]

DIBROMPHENOL, n. Di-brom-fe²n'o²l. A 2-atom bromine substitution compound of phenol, C₆H₄Br₂OH. [B, 4.]

DIBROMPROPYL, n. Di-brom-pro'pi²l. A radicle, CH₂Br - CH₂' - CH₂' ≡ (C₃H₅Br₂)', derived from normal propyl by the substitution of 2 atoms of bromine. [B, 4.]

DIBROMSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-brom-su²k-si²n'i²k. Fr., *acide dibromo-succinique*. Ger., *Dibrombernsteinsäure*. A 2-atom substitution compound of succinic acid; a dibasic crystalline acid, $\begin{matrix} \text{CHBr.COOH} \\ \text{CHBr.COOH} \end{matrix} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{Br}_2\text{O}_4$. [B.]

DIBROMÛR (Ger.), **DIBROMURE** (Fr.), n's. De-brom-u⁶r', -u⁶r. See *DIBROMIDE*.

DIBUTYL, n. Di-bu²t-i²l'. A hydrocarbon, C₈H₁₈, that occurs in mineral oil. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]—**D. ether**, **D. oxide**. See *Octylene oxide*.

DIBUTYLAMINE, n. Di-bu²t-i²l'a²m-en. Fr., *d. Ger., Dibutylamin*. Secondary amine of butyl, N(C₄H₉)₂ = NC₈H₁₈, a liquid boiling at about 160° C.

DIBUTYRALDINE, n. Di-bu²t-i²r-a²l'den. A substance, C₈H₁₇NO, isomeric with conydrin, extracted by Wertheim from the flowers of *Conium maculatum*. By dry distillation, it yields paracanicine. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIBUTYRINE, n. Di-bu²t-u⁶r-i²n. Fr., *d. Ger., Dibutyryn*. A neutral mixture of butyric acid and glycerin, forming an oily, odorous liquid miscible with alcohol and ether, and becoming rapidly rancid. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

DICACODYL, n. Di-ka²k'o-di²l. Fr., *dicacodyle*. Ger., *Dikacodyl*. Diarsutetramethyl, methylcacodyl, cacodyl existing in the free state as a double molecule, A₂(CH₃)₄; a colorless, strongly refracting liquid, boiling at 170° C, and taking fire spontaneously on exposure to the air. It has a frightfully irritant, nauseant odor. Chemically, it acts like the diatomic molecule of an elementary body, and combines directly with the elements. [B, 3.]

DICALCIC, adj. Di-ka²l'si²k. Lat., *bicalcicus*. Fr., *dicalcique*, *bicalcique*. Containing 2 atoms of calcium. [B.]

DICANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-ka²n(ka³n)'thu²s(thu⁴s). Fr., *dicanthe*. A supposititious genus of entozoa made by Bremser, for what proved to be a raisin-seed. [L, 16.]

DICARBON, n. Di-ka²rb'o²n. Ger., *D*. A molecule consisting of a double atom of carbon, ≡ C:C = or = C:C =. [B, 4.]—**D. hexabromide**. Ger., *Dicarbonhexabromür*. A crystalline substance having the composition C₂Br₆ = CBr₃ - CBr₃. [B, 4.]—**D. hexachloride**. Ger., *Dicarbonhexachlorür*. Sesquichloride of carbon perchlorethane, C₂Cl₆ = CCl₃ - CCl₃, forming colorless rhombic crystals of a camphoraceous odor. [B, 4.]—**D. tetrabromide**. Ger., *Dicarbon-tetrabromür*. A body, C₂Br₄ = CBr₂ - CBr₂, also known as perbromethylene, occurring under the form of laminar crystals. [B, 4.]—**D. tetrachloride**. Ger., *Dicarbon-tetrachlorür*. Perchlorethylene, C₂Cl₄ = CCl₂ : CCl₂, a colorless, oily liquid. [B, 4.]

DICARBONAPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-ka²rb-o-na²f-tha²1-i²k. Fr., *acide dicarbonaphtalique*. Ger., *Dicarbonaphtalsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₁₂H₁₀O₄ = C₁₀H₈(CO.OH)₂, forming microcrystalline needles. [B, 2.]

DICARBONATE, n. Di-ka²rb'o²n-at. See *BICARBONATE*.

DICARBONYL, n. Di-ka²rb'o²n-i²l. Fr., *dicarbonyle*. A double molecule of carbonyl. [a, 27.]

DICARPELLARY, adj. Di-ka²rp'e²l-a²ri². Lat., *dicarpellaris*. Fr., *dicarpellaire*. Ger., *zweifruchtapselig*. Having two carpels. [a, 24.]

DICARPOUS, adj. Di-ka²rp'u²s. Lat., *dicarpus* (from *dis*, twice, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *dicarpé*, *dicarpien*. Ger., *doppel-fruchtig*. Having double fruits. The *Dicarpæ* are: 1. Of Haller, a group of monopetalous plants comprising the *Asclepiadæ*, *Pervecheæ*, etc. 2. Of Lindley, a cohort of the *Monopetalæ*, consisting of the *Gentianales*, *Oleales*, *Loganiates*, *Echiales*, and *Sotanales*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121, 170 (a, 24); L, 116 (a, 14).]

DICELYPHOUS, adj. Di-se²l-i'fn²s. Incorrectly written *diceluphus*. Lat., *dicelyphus* (from *dis*, twice, and *κελύφος*, a shell). Fr., *dicelyphe*. Ger., *doppelschalig*. Having a double shell (said of eggs). [L, 180.]

DICENTRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)se²nt(ke²nt)'ra². Fr., *dicentre*. Of Borkhausen, a genus of papaveraceous herbs, referred by

Bentham and Hooker to the *Fumariææ*. The *Dicentreeæ* of Englicher are a division of the *Corydaliidææ*. The *Dicentreeæ* of Bernhardt, Reichenbach, and others are a division of the *Fumariææ*. [B, 112, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. canadensis**. See *CORYDALIS formosa*.—



DICENTRA CUCULLARIA. [A, 327.]

D. cucullaria. Dutchman's-breeches; a smooth, handsome plant with a rhizome bearing triangular, small, scale-like tubers. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. eximia**. A North American species growing on rocks. It has a scaly rhizome. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. formosa**. A



DICENTRA SPECTABILIS. [A, 327.]

stemless species with rose-colored flowers; often cultivated in the United States. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. spectabilis**. Bleeding-heart; a Chinese species. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DICEPHALISM, n. Di-se²f'a²1'i²z'm. Lat., *dicephalia* (from *dis*, twice, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Fr., *dicéphalie*. Ger., *Dicephalie*. The condition of being dicephalous. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DICEPHALOUS, adj. Di-se²f'a²1-u²s. Lat., *dicephalus*. Fr., *dicéphale*. Ger., *zweiköpfig*. Having two heads; in botany, having a two-beaked capsule. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DICEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-se²f(ke²f'a²1)(a²1)-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *dicéphale*. Ger., *zweiköpfig* (as a n., *Doppelköpf*). See *DICEPHALOUS*; as a n., a monster with two heads or with the head more or less completely divided into two parts.—**D. biatlantis** [Gurtl]. A variety in which the division into two parts does not extend below the axis. [L, 44.]—**D. bicollis** [Gurtl]. See *D. diauchenos*.—**D. bidorsalis** [Gurtl]. A variety in which the spinal column is double above the lower dorsal region. [L, 44.]—**D. bispinalis** [Gurtl]. A variety in which the division of the spinal column extends to the coccyx. [L, 44.]—**D. diauchenos**. A variety in which each head has an independent neck. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius**. A variety having two arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius diauchenos**. A variety having two necks and two arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius monauchenos**. A variety having one neck and two arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. heterocephalus** [Gurtl]. A variety having two dissimilar heads. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. monauchenos**. A variety in which there is a common neck. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tetrabrachius**. A variety having four arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tetrabrachius tripus**. A variety having four arms and three feet. [A, 326 (a, 21); Benicke, "Ctblbl. f. Gyn." 1886, No. 4.]—**D. tribrachius**. A variety having three arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tripus**. A variety having three feet. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DICERAS (Lat.), n. m. Di²s(di²k)²e²r-a²s(a²s). Gen., *diceratos* (-is). From *dis*, two, and *keras*, a horn. Fr., *dicère*. Ger., *Doppelhorn*. A supposed entozoon having two tentacles. [L., 180.]—**D.** rude [Rudolphi]. A supposititious helminth passed per anum, found to be the carpel of a mulberry. [L., 16.]

DICERATE, adj. Di²s²e²r-at. Lat., *diceratus* (from *dis*, twice, and *keras*, a horn). Fr., *dicère*, *dicérate*. Ger., *zweihörnig*. Having two horns or antennae. The *Dicerata* of De Blainville are a family of the *Paracephalophora*. [L., 180.]

DICEROCARPÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-se²r(ke²r)-o(o²)-ka²rp²e²a²e². From *dis*, twice, *keras*, a horn, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *dicérocarrpées*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Caticungulia*, having a two-beaked capsule. It consists of *Saxifraga* and *Hydatia*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

DICEROS (Lat.), n. Di²s²e²r-ro²s. Of Loureiro, a genus of *Scrophulariaceæ* having a 5-cleft villous calyx, a 4-cleft campanulate corolla with tube, pilous urethra, 4 stamens, anthers deeply bifid, capsules subovate and bilocular, and seed many, rounded, and small. [B., 214 (a, 24).]—**D. cochinchensis**. A species growing in Cochinchina, where it is eaten as a salad. [a, 24.]—**D. longifolius**. A species growing in the East Indies, Ceylon, and Java. It is employed as a detergent. [B., 42, 180 (a, 24).]

DICEROUS, adj. Di²s²e²r-u²s. Lat., *dicerus*. See DICERATE.

DICETYL, n. Di-set²i². Fr., *dicétyle*. A compound of the paraffine series, C₂₂H₄₆. It forms pearly scales melting at 70°. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Nov. 206, p. 37; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (B).]

DICHENACEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di²)-ke²n(ch²a²e²n)-a(a²)-se²(ke²)-i(e). Of Fries, an order of pyrenomycetous *Fungi*, consisting of *Acrosporum*, etc. The *Dicheni* are: of Fries, a suborder (of Reichenbach, a subdivision; of Endlicher, a subtribe) of the *Sphaeriacei*. [B., 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICHETÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k(di²ch²)-e²(a²e²)-te²(a²e²). From *dis*, twice, and *χαιτη*, long flowing hair. A family of the *Brachycera*. [L., 121.]

DICHALCON (Lat.), **DICHALCUM** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di²)-ka²lk(ch²a²lk)²o²n, -u²m(u²m). Gr., *δισχάκων* (from *dis*, twice, and *χαλκος*, an obolus). An ancient weight equal to the fourth part of an obolus. [A., 387.]

DICHAPETALUM [Thouars] (Lat.), n. n. Di²k(di²ch²)-a²e²-pe²t(a²l)(a²l)-u²m(u²m). From *dis*, a twofold, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. See CHAILLETEA. The *Dichapetalææ* of Baillon (Fr., *dichapétalées*) are the *Chailliteæ*. [a, 24.]

DICHASIAM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-kaz(ch²a²s)²i²-u²m(u²m). From *dis*, twice, and *χάσιον*, to divide into two parts. Fr., *dichasium*. See *Biparous CYME*.

DICHASTERES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di²)ka²st(ch²a²st)-e(a²)-rez(re²s). Gr., *δισαστήρες* (*δδέντες* understood). Fr., *dichastères*. Ger., *Schneidezähne*. The incisor teeth. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DICHELE (Fr.), adj. De-ke²l. From *dis*, twice, and *χηλή*, a claw. Having two claws on each foot. [L., 41.]

DICHENTEROTOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²k(di²ch²)-e²nt-e²r-o²t(om)(o²m)-u²s(u²s). From *dis*, a twofold, *έντερον*, an intestine, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *dichenterotome*. Ger., *zweiarmliges Entero-*. A double-armed enterotome. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DICHETEROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²k(di²ch²)-e²t²/e²r-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)(a²l)(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *dis*, a twofold, *έντρος*, different, and *κεφαλή*. Fr., *dichétérocéphale*. Ger., *ungleicher Doppelkopf*. Syn.: *Biceps inæqualis*. See DICEPHALUS *heterocephalus*.

DICHILES, n. Di(di²)-kl²i²/ez. Fr., *d*. A family of mammals having two hoofs on each foot. [L., 130.]

DICHININSULFAT (Ger.), n. De-ch²en-en²zu²lf-a²t². Quinine sulphate. [B.]

DICHLAMYDEOUS, adj. Di-klā²m-i²d²e²-u²s. From *dis*, twice, and *χλαμύς*, a cloak. Having both a calyx and a corolla. [B., 19, 291 (a, 24).]

DICHLORACETAL, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-a²l. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetal, CHCl₂.CH(O₂H)₂ = C₂H₄Cl₂O₂. [B., 4.]

DICHLORACETAMIDE, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t/a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Dichloracetozylamid*. A body, CHCl₂.CO.NH₂ = C₂H₃Cl₂NO, forming prismatic crystals; formed by the action of ammonia on ethyl dichloroacetate. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DICHLORACETATE, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-at. Lat., *dichloroacetat*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dichloroacetat*. A salt of dichloroacetic acid. [B.]

DICHLORACETIC, adj. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-i²k. Lat., *dichloroaceticus*. Fr., *dichloroacétique*. Ger., *dichloroacetic*, *dichloroessigsauer*. Acetic with the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DICHLORACETIC ACID, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-i²k. Fr., *acide dichloroacétique*. Ger., *Dichloroessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, CHCl₂ - CO.OH = C₂H₃Cl₂O₂, formed from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen in the acid radicle. It usually occurs under the form of a liquid of marked caustic properties, but, when chemically pure, forms rhomboidal crystals. [B., 2, 4.]—**D. chloride**. A substance, C₂H₃Cl₃O = CHCl₂COCl, formed from *d. acid* by the substitution of chlorine for the radicle OH. [B., 2.]

DICHLORACETONATE, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-on-at. A salt of dichloroacetic acid. [B., 2.]

DICHLORACETONE, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-on. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, C₂H₃Cl₂O, of acetone. There are two isomeric varieties, viz., *symmetrical d.*, CH₂Cl - CO - CH₂Cl, and *asymmetrical d.*, CHCl₂ - CO - CH₃. The former, one of the

fully saturated derivatives of isallylene, is obtained by the oxidation of dichlorhydrin with chromic or sulphuric acid, and is found among the products of the direct chlorination of acetone. It occurs in colorless rhombic tables, which melt at 43° C., and boil at 172° to 174° C. The latter, obtained by the chlorination of acetone, is a liquid, and boils at 120° C. Of each, two polymerides are known, one solid and the other liquid, differing particularly in respect to their boiling points. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1888, p. 31 (B); B., 2, 4 (a, 27).]

DICHLORACETONIC ACID, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-o²n-i²k. Fr., *acide dichloroacétonique*. An acid, C₂H₃Cl₂O₂ = $\frac{\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}}{\text{CH}_2}\text{Cl} > \text{COH} - \text{CO.OH}$, regarded as an addition product of dichloroacetone and formic acid. [B., 2.]

DICHLORACETYLENE, n. Di-klor-a²s²e²t-i²l-en. A name expressive of the composition C₂Cl₄, formerly attributed to carbon monochloride, now known to have the composition C₂Cl₂. [B.]

DICHLORALDEHYDE, n. Di-klor-a²l-de-hid. Fr., *dichloraldehyd*. Ger., *Dichloraldehyd*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of acetic aldehyde; a clear liquid, C₂H₃Cl₂O. [B., 4.]

DICHLORAMYLENE, n. Di-klor-a²m-i²l-en. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product of amylene, C₆H₉Cl₂. [B., 2.]

DICHLORANILINE, n. Di-klor-a²n-i²l-en. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dichloranilin*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of aniline, C₆H₄Cl₂.NH₂; prepared by reducing the dichloronitrobenzenes with tin and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in large laminae or in colorless needles, which gradually become colored on exposure to the air, have a strong and repulsive odor, melt at 50° C., volatilize at 248° C. without decomposing, and are nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in carbon disulphide. Five isomeric bodies of this constitution are known, forming crystalline solids differing in their points of fusion and physical appearance. [B., 4; B., 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORBENZENE, n. Di-klor-be²nz-en. Fr., *dichlorobenzène*. Ger., *Dichlorbenzol*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, C₆H₄Cl₂, of benzene.

DICHLORBENZOIC, adj. Di-klor-be²nz-o²i²k. Benzoic with the substitution of 2 atoms of chlorine for 2 atoms of hydrogen.—**D. acid**. Fr., *acide dichlorobenzéique*. Ger., *Dichlorbenzoesäure*. An acid, C₇H₄Cl₂O₂, formed by the action of chlorine on benzoic acid and in other ways. [B., 2; B., 244 (a, 27).]—**D. aldehyde**. Fr., *aldéhyde dichlorobenzéique*. Ger., *Dichlorbenzaldehyd*. It., *aldehyde diclorobenzoica*. A solid substance, C₇H₃Cl₂.CHO, melting at 68° C.

DICHLORBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-ch²lor-be²ntz-ol². See DICHLORBENZENE.

DICHLORBUTYRIC ACID, n. Di-klor-bu²t-ti²r-i²k. Fr., *acide dichlorobutyrique*. An acid, C₄H₆Cl₂O₂, prepared by exposing butyric acid to the influence of chlorine and sunlight. [B., 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORCHINON (Ger.), n. De-ch²lor-ch²en-on². See DICHLORQUINONE.

DICHLORESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ch²lor-e²s²i²g-zoir-e². See DICHLOROACETIC ACID.

DICHLORETHANE, n. Di-klor-e²th-an. Fr., *dichloréthane*. Ger., *Dichloräthan*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product of ethane, C₂H₄Cl₂; prepared by exposing ethane, together with an excess of chlorine, to diffused sunlight. It is a colorless, transparent, and very limpid liquid, boiling at 64° C., insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and in ether, having a sweet and pungent taste, and an odor like that of ethylene chloride. [B., 4; B., 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORETHETHER, n. Di-klor-eth²i²r. Ger., *Dichloräther*. A substitution product, C₂H₃Cl₂O = CH₂Cl.CHCl.O.C₂H₅, obtained by passing chlorine into ethyl ether maintained at a low temperature, without exposure to light. It is a liquid, boiling at 145° C. with slight decomposition. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DICHLORETHYL, n. Di-klor-e²th-i²l. Ger., *Dichloräthyl*. A liquid, C₂H₃Cl₂O = C₂H₃Cl₂ - O - C₂H₅O, obtained by directing a current of dry chlorine into ether kept at a low temperature, and distilling after saturation. It is colorless and limpid, has a pungent odor, boils at 140° to 147° C. with slight decomposition, and burns with a luminous, greenish flame. [B., 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORETHYLAMINE, n. Di-klor-e²th-i²l-a²m-en. Ethylated chloride of nitrogen, NC₂H₃Cl₂; a golden-colored liquid having a penetrating odor. [B.]

DICHLORETHYLATE, n. Di-klor-e²th-i²l-at. Ger., *Dichloräthylat*. A compound which is at the same time a dichloride and an ethylate (i. e., contains 2 atoms of chlorine and a molecule of ethyl). [B., 4.]

DICHLORETHYLENE, n. Di-klor-e²th-i²l-en. Fr., *dichloréthylène*. Ger., *Dichloräthylen*. A liquid, C₂H₂Cl₂ = CHCl - CHCl, boiling at 37° C., formed by the action of alcoholic potash on ethylene dichloride. [B., 4.]

DICHLORHYDRIN, n. Di-klor-hid²i²r-n. Fr., *dichlorhydrine*. Ger., *D*. 1. A body, C₂H₄Cl₂OH, regarded as derived from glycerin by the replacement of 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 atoms of chlorine. 2. See DICHLOROPROPYL ALCOHOL.

DICHLORHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-klor-hid-ro²kw²i²n-on. Fr., *hydroquinone dichlorée*. Ger., *Dichlorhydrochinon*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound, C₆H₄Cl₂(OH)₂, of hydroquinone prepared by heating dichloroquinone together with sulphurous acid, beautiful nacreous crystals being deposited as the liquid cools, which melt at 164° C., sublime at 120° C., and are nearly insoluble in cold water, but dissolve readily in warm water, in alcohol, in ether, and in warm acetic acid. It is acid in reaction. [B., 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORIDE, n. Di-klor-ⁱ2d(i)d. Fr., *bichlorure*. Ger., *Dichlorür*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united with chlorine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DICHLORIODOFORM, n. Di-klor-i-o²d'o-fo²rm. Fr., *dichloriodoforme*. Ger., *D. Dichloriodide of formyl*; a yellowish, oily liquid, CH₂Cl₂, boiling at 131° C. [B., 4.]

DICHLORLACTATE, n. Di-klor-la²k'tat. A salt of dichloro-lactic acid. [B.]

DICHLORLACTIC ACID, n. Di-klor-la²k'ti²k. Fr., *acide dichloro-lactique*. Ger., *Dichlormilchsäure*. An acid, CHCl₂-CH(OH)-CO.OH, forming deliquescent prismatic crystals, which melt at 76°5' to 77° C. [B., 3 (a, 27).]

DICHLORMETHANE, n. Di-klor-me²th-an. Fr., *dichlorométhane*. Ger., *Dichlormethan*. Dichloride of methane; a volatile, colorless liquid. [B., 4.]

DICHLORMETHYL ETHER, n. Di-klor-me²th-i²l. Ger., *Dichloräthyläther*. Chloroxide of dimethane, C₂H₄Cl₂O≡C(CH₂-O-CH₂)₂, or methyl ether containing 2 atoms of chlorine; a liquid giving off an irritant, suffocating vapor. [B., 5.]

DICHLORNAPHTHALENE, n. Di-klor-na²t'ha²en. Fr., *dichloronaphthalène*. Ger., *Dichloronaphthalen*. A substance of which two varieties are known: α-d., C₁₀H₆Cl₂, a crystalline body, prepared by boiling naphthalene tetrachloride with an alcoholic solution of potash, melting at 35° to 36° C., and boiling at 280° to 282° C., and β-d., C₁₀H₆Cl₂, a body resulting from the dry distillation of naphthalene tetrachloride, melting at 67° to 68° C., and boiling at 281° to 283° C. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DICHLORPHENOL, n. Di-klor-fe²n'o²l. Ger., *D. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product, C₆H₄Cl₂.OH, of phenol*. There are several possible isomeric varieties, one of which, C₆(H.Cl.OH.Cl.H.H), forms hexagonal acicular crystals melting at 43° C., and another, C₆(H.H.OH.Cl.H.Cl), at 65° C. [B., 4.]

DICHLORPHthalic ACID, n. Di-klor-tha²i²l²k. Fr., *acide dichlorophthalique*. Ger., *Dichlorphthalsäure*. A yellow substance, C₈H₂Cl₂(COOH)₂, obtained from dichloronaphthalene tetrachloride; occurring in prisms which melt at 183° to 185° C., and are moderately soluble in water. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DICHLORPIPERONAL, n. Di-klor-pi-pe²r'on-a²l. Ger., *D. A substitution product, C₈H₈Cl₂O₂.COH, obtained by gradually adding cold water to an alcoholic solution of d. dichloride*. It occurs in colorless, brilliant, acicular crystals, which are insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in toluene, and melt at 100° C. [B., 4, 244 (a, 27).]—**D. dichloride**. Fr., *chlorure de dichloropiperonal*. Ger., *D. Dichlorür*. A yellow liquid, C₈H₈Cl₂O₂.CH.Cl₂, resulting from the action of an excess of phosphoric chloride on piperonal, and boiling at about 280° C. with decomposition. [B., 4; B., 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORPROPANE, n. Di-klor-pro²pan. Ger., *Dichlorpropan*. A 2-atom chlorine substitution product, C₃H₆Cl₂, of propane. [B., 4.]

DICHLORPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-klor-pro-pi²o²n'i²l²k. Fr., *acide dichloropropionique*. Ger., *Dichlorpropionsäure*. An acid of which two isomeric forms (known in the condition of ethylic ethers) are known: α-d. a., CH₃-CCl₂-CO₂H, a colorless liquid with an agreeable odor of apples, and boiling at 160° C.; and β-d. a., CH₂Cl-CHCl-CO₂H, a body formed in the decomposition resulting from the addition of water to the compound produced by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on glycerin. [B., 244 (a, 27).]

DICHLORPROPYL, n. Di-klor-pro²pi²l. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of propyl, (C₃H₅Cl₂)₂ = CH₂Cl-CHCl-CH₂-CH₂. [B.]—**D. alcohol**. Ger., *D'alkohol*. Dichlorhydrin; dichloride of allyl alcohol; a substitution product, C₃H₅Cl₂(OH) = CH₂Cl-CHCl-CH₂(OH), of propyl alcohol. It is a liquid boiling at 182° C. An isomeric form, dichlorisopropyl alcohol, CH₂Cl-CH(OH)-CH₂Cl, is a liquid boiling at 174° C. [B., 4.]

DICHLORQUINOL, n. Di-klor-kwi²n'o²l. A 2-atom chlorine substitution compound of quinol, C₈H₈Cl₂(OH)₂. [B., 3.]

DICHLORQUINONE, n. Di-klor-kwi²n'on. Ger., *Dichlorchinon*. A substance, C₈H₆Cl₂O₂, melting at 120° C., formed when bodies which yield quinone oxidized alone are submitted at the same time to both oxidizing agents and halogens (e. g., when manganic oxide, sodic chloride, and sulphuric acid act on quinic acid). [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DICHLORRESORCIN, **DICHLORRESORCINOL**, n's. Di-klor-re²z-o²r'si²n, -si²n'o²l. A substance, C₆H₄Cl₂(OH)₂, obtained by the action of sulphuryl chloride on resorcinol. It occurs in rhombic prisms, melting at 77° C., and boiling at 249° C. [B., 3 (a, 27).]

DICHLORSALICIN, n. Di-klor-sa²i²si²n. Fr., *bichlorosalicine*. Ger., *D. A crystalline substance, C₁₃H₁₀Cl₂O₂, soluble in alcohol*. [B., 93.]

DICHLORSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-klor-sa²i²si²i²l²k. Fr., *acide dichlorosalicylique*. Ger., *Dichlorsalicylsäure*. A substance, C₇H₄Cl₂O₂, occurring in acicular or octahedral crystals or in scales. [B.]

DICHLORTOLUENE, n. Di-klor-to²l'u²en. Ger., *Dichlortoluol*. A substitution product, C₇H₄Cl₂CH₃, of toluene in which 2 atoms of chlorine replace 2 of hydrogen in the benzene residue, (C₆H₄)₂; a liquid boiling at 196° C., and isomeric with benzylidene dichloride. [B., 4.]

DICHOGAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²k(di²ch²)-o(o²)-ga²m(ga²m)'i²a². See DICHOGAMY.

DICHOGAMOUS, adj. Di²k-o²g'a²m-u²s. Lat., *dichogamus*. Fr., *dichogamique, dichogame*. Ger., *dichogamisch*. Characterized by dichogamy. [B., 77 (a, 24).]

DICHOGAMY, n. Di²k-o²g'a²m-i². Lat., *dichogamia* (from *di*χa, in two parts, and γάμος, marriage). Fr., *dichogamie*. Ger., *Dichogamie, Doppolehe*. The development of the functions of the male and female organs of a plant at different times, instead of simultaneously. [B., 77, 121 (a, 24).]

DICHOLOPHE (Fr.), adj. De-ko-lof. From *di*χa, in two parts, and λόφος, a top-knot. Having the top-knot divided into two (said of birds). [L., 41.]

DICHONDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)'re²e-(a²-e²). Fr., *dichondrées*. A section (or tribe) of prostrate or creeping herbs of the *Convulvaceæ*, comprising *Falkia* and *Dichondra*. [B., 42 (a, 24).]

DICHOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k(di²ch²)-o(o²)-pe²t'a²i(a²l)-u²s(a²s). From *di*χa, in two parts, and πέταλον, a leaf. Fr., *dichopétale*. Having bifid petals. [B., 38.]

DICHOPHYCÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k(di²ch²)-o(o²)-fi²s(fu²k)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Trevisan, a subtribe of the *Sphaerococceæ*, consisting of the genus *Dichophycus*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

DICHOPHYLLA (Lat.), n. f. Di²k(di²ch²)-o(o²)-fi(fu²)'i²a². Gr., *διχόφυλλα* (from *di*χa, in two parts, and φύειν, to grow). Ger., *Spalten der Haare*. Of Galen, a disease of the hair in which it splits and becomes forked. [A., 311 (a, 17); L., 50, 135.]

DICHOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di²k(di²ch²)-o(o²)-pri(pre)'o²n(ou), -o²p'i²o²n(ou). From *di*χa, doubly, and πριων, a saw. Ger., *Doppeläge*. An instrument devised by Delamotte for dividing the bone from opposite sides simultaneously in amputations. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

DICHOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²k(di²ch²)-o²ps'i²s. A genus of the *Sapotaceæ*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]—**D. elliptica**. A species which furnishes a sort of gum called *panchontee*. [B., 212; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, p. 719 (B).]—**D. gutta**. Malay, *gamb, taban, tuban*. Syn.: *Isonandra gutta* [Hooker]. A tree found in the Malayan peninsula, Borneo, and other islands of the Pacific, growing from 60 to 70 feet high. Its milky juice is one of the sources of the gutta-percha of commerce. [B., 77, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. macrophylla**. A species smaller than *D. gutta*, furnishing an inferior white variety of rubber (possibly the same as *gutta taban*). ["New Comm. Plants and Drugs," 1885, No. 8, p. 17 (B).]

DICHOPTEROUS, adj. Di²k-o²p'te²r-u²s. Lat., *dichopterus* (from *di*χa, doubly, and πτερον, a wing). Fr., *dichoptère*. Having notched wings. [L., 180.]

DICHORGANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²k(di²ch²)-o²rg'a²n(a²n)-a². Of Schultz, a division of the *Heterogamii*, comprising the *Abietineæ, Betulaceæ*, etc. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

DICHOTOMAL, adj. Di-ko²t'o-ma²l. Lat., *dichotomalis*. See DICHOTOMOUS.

DICHOTOMA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-ko²t(ch²o²t)-om(o²m)'i²a². See DICHOTOMY.

DICHOTOMIZATION, n. Di-ko²t-om-i²z-a'shu²n. Dichotomous division. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1885, p. 436 (L).]

DICHOTOMOUS, adj. Di-ko²t'om-u²s. Gr., *διχόμοος* (1st def.), *διχόμοος* (2d def.), from *διχομεῖν*, to cut into halves. Lat., *dichotomus*. Fr., *dichotomé* (1st def.), *dichotome* (2d def.). Ger., *dichotom, dichotomisch, zweispaltig*. It., *dicotomo*. Sp., *dicótomo*. 1. Of Galen and others, divided into two equal parts. [A., 325 (a, 21).] 2. In botany, zoology, and anatomy, dividing into two branches of equal or nearly equal size; bifurcating.

DICHOTOMY, n. Di-ko²t'om-i². Gr., *διχοτομία*. Lat., *dichotomia*. Fr., *dichotomie*. Ger., *Dichotomie, Zweitheilung*. The state of being dichotomous, the phenomenon of dichotomous division.—**Anterior d.** A form of double monstrosity in which the two individuals are fused below the upper limbs.—**Bifurcate d.** See BIFURCATION.—**Bostrychoid d.** See *Helicoid sympodial d.*—**Cicinal d.** A d. in which at each bifurcation one branch develops more strongly than the other, as in the shoots of *Selaginella*. [B., 291 (a, 24).]—**False d.** Lat., *dichotomia spuria*. A d. in which the lateral branches develop in such a manner as to resemble true forks, or a genuine d. It is always seen on plants, with alternate, not opposite leaves. [B., 121, 291 (a, 24).]—**Forked d.** A d. in which the branches develop equally. [B., 291 (a, 24).]—**Helicoid sympodial d.** A d. in which the branch on one side is suppressed, or only slightly developed. [B., 291 (a, 24).]—**Posterior d.** A form of double monstrosity in which the two individuals are fused above the lower limbs. [S. Deakin, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Dec. 12, 1885, p. 1104.]—**Scorpioid d.** A d. in which a branch is suppressed, or but partially developed, first on one side and then on the other. [B., 291 (a, 24).]—**Sympodial d.** A d. in which only one of the secondary axes develops decidedly, and an apparent primary shoot, consisting really of single branches of consecutive forkings, is produced. [B., 291 (a, 24).]—**True d.** Lat., *dichotomia vera*. A d. in which the two branches of the forking are of the same generation and which take place by the repeated division of the apex of the organ into two equal portions. [B., 104, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

DICHOTRIÆNE (Lat.), n. Di²k(di²ch²)-o(o²)-tri(tri²)-e'(a²e²-ne²m). Gen., *dichotriænes*. From *di*χa, doubly, and τρία, a three-pronged fork. A sponge-spicule which has at one extremity three rays diverging at equal angles from each other (a triæne), the extremities of which rays divide dichotomously. [L., 121.]

DICHROA (Lat.), n. f. Di²k(di²ch²)'ro(ro²)-a². From *di*χroos, two-colored. A genus of the *Saxifragaceæ*, tribe *Hydrangeæ*, indigenous to China, India, Java, and the Philippines. [B., 121 (a, 24).]—**D. febrifuga**. A tree found in China and Cochinchina. The root and leaves are used as an emetic and purgative, and are employed in decoction as a febrifuge. [B., 180 (a, 24).]—**D. glabra**. An Arabian species. The fruit is edible. [B., 173 (a, 24).]

DICHROË (Fr.), adj. De-kr-o-a. See DICHROOUS.

DICHROIC, adj. Di²k'tro-i²k. Fr., *dichroïque*. See DICHROOUS.

DICHOISM, n. Di²k'ro-i²z'm. Lat., *dichroismus* (from *dis*, doubly, and *χρῶσις*, to color). Fr., *dichroïsme*. Ger., *Dichroismus*, *Zweifarbigkeit*. That property of a substance by which it appears to be of one color by direct light and of another by transmitted light. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DICHOITIC, adj. Di²k-ro-i²t'i²k. Gr., *διχοίτης*. Lat., *dichroites*. Ger., *dichroit*. Having the property of dichroism.

DICHROMATE, n. Di-krom/at. Lat., *bichromas*. Fr., *bichromate*. Ger., *Bichromat*. A bichromate (also erroneously called an acid chromate); a compound which may be regarded either as made up of 2 molecules of chromium trioxide united with a basic oxide or as a salt of dichromic acid. [B.]

DICHROMATIC, adj. Di-krom-a²t'i²k. Lat., *dichromaticus* (from *διχρῶμος*, two-colored). Fr., *dichrome*, *dichromatique*. Ger., *dichromatisch*, *doppelfarbig*. Having or seeming to have two colors; of birds, wearing two colors, as in the case of the red and gray plumage of *Scops asio*. [L, 50, 343.]

DICHROMATISM, n. Di-krom/a²t-i²z'm. See **DICHOISM**.

DICHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-krom(ch²rom)-a²t-(a²)-o²ps'i²a². From *dis*, twice, *χρῶμα*, a color, and *ὄψις*, sight. Fr., *dichromatopsie*. A form of color-blindness in which only two of the primary colors can be distinguished. [L, 41.]

DICHROME (Fr.), adj. De-krom. See **DICHROMATIC**.

DICHROMIC, adj. Di-krom'i²k. From *dis*, twice, and *χρῶμα*, a color. Lat., *bichromicus*. 1. Containing 2 atoms of chromium. [B.] 2. Characterized by dichromatization.—**D. acid**. Fr., *acide bichromique*. A dibasic acid, H₂Cr₂O₇ = 2CrO₃ + H₂O, known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates. [B, 3.]

DICHROMISM, n. Di-krom'i²z'm. See **DICHOISM** and **DICHROMATOPSIA**.

DICHROMOS (Lat.), **DICHROMUS** (Lat.). Di(di²)-krom-(ch²rom)/o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *διχρῶμος*. Two-colored; as a n., of Dioscorides, the *Verbena officinalis*. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 88.]

DICHRONOUS, adj. Di²k'ron-u²s. Lat., *dichronus* (from *dis*, twice, and *χρόνος*, time). Fr., *dichrone*. Active and growing at one season of the year and quiescent at another (said of plants having the vegetation alternately active and inert during the season). [L, 41, 180.]

DICHROPHYTE, n. Di²k-ro'o-ft. Lat., *dichroophytem*. Fr., *dichroöphyte* [Necker]. A plant having bifurcated anthers. [B, 38.]

DICHRIOUS, adj. Di²k'ro-u²s. Gr., *διχρῶος*, *διχρῶος*. Lat., *dichrous*. Fr., *dichroé*, *dichroïve*. Ger., *zweifarbig*. Of two colors, having the property of dichroism.

DICHRSCOPE, n. n. Di²kro-skop. An instrument for determining the different colors of minerals along their various axes. [a, 27.]

DICHRSTACHYS (Lat.), n. f. Di²k(di²ch²)-ro²st'a²k(a²ch²)-i²o²s(u²s). Gen., *dichrostachyos* (-is). A genus of leguminous plants, of the *Adenantherae*, according to Bentham and Hooker, indigenous to tropical Asia, Africa, and Australia. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cinerea**. An East Indian species. The young shoots are applied as a cataplasm in ophthalmia. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DICHTROUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k(di²ch²)/ro(ro²)-u²s(u²s). See **DICHRIOUS**.

DICHRURUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k(di²ch²)-ru²(ru)/ru²s(ru²s). From *διχρῶος*, two-colored, and *ὄψις*, the tail. Fr., *dichrurc*. Having a tail of two colors. [L, 109, 180.]

DICHTBLÄTERIG (Ger.), adj. Di²ch²t'blat-te²r-i²g. See **CONFERTIFOLIUS**.

DICHTBLUMIG (Ger.), adj. Di²ch²t'blum-i²g. See **CONFERTIFLORUS**.

DICHTE (Ger.), n. Di²ch²t'e². Thickness, density. [B.]

DICHTEREPHEU (Ger.), n. Di²ch²t'e²r-e²-foi. The *Hedera helix*. [L, 43.]

DICHTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Di²ch²t'i²g-kit. Density. [B.]—**D. messer**. See **AREOMETER**.—**D'sschwankung**. A variation of density (as of an electrical current). [Gruenhagen (K).]

DICHTSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. Di²ch²t'sta-e²nd. See **CONFERTUS**.

DICIATRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(di²)-i²a²t(a²t)-ri(re)/a². From *δικη*, jurisprudence, and *iatria*, medical practice. Forensic medicine. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICINCHONINE, n. Di-si²n²'kon-en. Lat., *dicinchonina*, *dicinchonia*. Fr., *bicinchonine*. Ger., *Dicinchinin*. Of O. Hesse, an alkaloid extracted from the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta* and *Cinchona succirubra*, having the same percentage composition as cinchonine, but probably having the molecular formula, C₂₈H₄₄N₄O₈, double that of the latter. According to some authors, it has the formula C₁₄H₂₂N₂O₄. It is the principal constituent of chinoïdine and of barks containing much quinine and quinidine. It does not yield quinine, but resembles the other cinchona alkaloids in the fluorescence of the sulphuric-acid solution and in its behavior to chlorine and ammonia (*i. e.*, its green coloration). It is an amorphous solid, melting at 40° C., dissolving easily in alcohol and in ether, and less readily in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1885, p. 352; "Ann. d. chem.," 227, p. 153, quoted in "Jour. of the Amer. Chem. Soc.," March, 1885, p. 82; B, 5, 81 (a, 27).]

DICK (Ger.), adj. Di²k. See **CRASS** and **CRASSUS**.

DICKBAUCH (Ger.), n. Di²k'ba²-u²ch². See **PROCELIUS**.

DICKBAUCHIG (Ger.), adj. Di²k'ba²-u²ch²-i²g. Having a large abdomen. [L, 43.]

DICKBEIN (Ger.), n. Di²k'bin. The femur. [L, 43.]

DICKBLATT (Ger.), n. Di²k'bla²t. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DICKDARM (Ger.), n. Di²k'da²rm. The large intestine. [L, 115, 135.]—**D'ausgang**. See **ANUS**.—**D'eingang**. The intestinal end of the colon. [L.]—**D'entzündung**. See **COLITIS**.—**D'gekröse**. See the major list.—**D'klappe**. See **Ileo-caecal VALVE**.

DICKDARMGEKRÖSE (Ger.), n. Di²k'da²rm-ge²-kru²z-e². The colic mesentery. [L.]—**Absteigendes D.** The descending mesocolon. [L.]—**Aufsteigendes D.** The ascending mesocolon. [L, 115.]—**Queres D.** The transverse mesocolon. [L, 115.]

DICKENMESSER (Ger.), n. Di²k'e²n-me²s-se²r. See **CALIPERS**.

DICKHÄUTER (Ger.), n. pl. Di²k'hoit-e²r. The *Pachydermata*. [L, 43.]

DICKHÄUTIG (Ger.), adj. Di²k'hoit-i²g. Thick-skinned. [L, 43.]

DICKHORNIG (Ger.), adj. Di²k'ho²rn-i²g. See **CRASSICORNIS**.

DICKKOPF (Ger.), n. Di²k'ko²pf. See **MACROCEPHALUS**.

DICKLEIBIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Di²k'lib-i²g-kit. Corpulence. [L, 43.]

DICKLIPPIG (Ger.), adj. Di²k'lip-pi²g. See **CRASSILABRIS**.

DICKNERVIG (Ger.), adj. Di²k'ne²rf-i²g. See **CRASSINERVIS**.

DICKRÜBEN (Ger.), n. Di²k'ru²b-e²n. The *Beta vulgaris*. [L, 43.]

DICKSAFT (Ger.), n. Di²k'za²ft. An inspissated juice. [L, 43.]

DICKSCHNABELIG (Ger.), n. Di²k'shna²b-e²i²g. See **BATHYRRHYNUS**.

DICKSCHWANZIG (Ger.), adj. Di²k'shwa²ntz-i²g. See **CRASSICAUDUS**.

DICKSONIA [L'Héritier] (Lat.), n. f. Di²k-son'i²a². Fr., *dicksonie*. A genus of ferns named in honor of James Dickson, the English cryptogamist. [B, 34 (a, 24).] The *Dicksoniaceae* of Presl are a tribe of ferns of the *Hymenophoreae*. The *Dicksonieae* (Fr., *dicksoniées*) are: Of Gaudichaud, a subtribe of the *Hymenophyllaceae*, consisting of the single genus *D.*; of J. Smith, a tribe of the *Polypodiaceae*, comprising the *Lindsaea*, *Dicksonia*, etc. [B, 34, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. euleita**. Fr., *barometz*, *agneau de Scythie* (ou de *Tartarie*). A species found in Madeira and the Azores. The silken, gold hairs of the rhizome (Fr., *mousse dorée*) are used as a styptic. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DICKY-DAISY, n. Di²k-i²da'zi². A popular name for many wild flowers, especially the *Bellis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Large d.-d.** The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DICKY-DILVER, n. Di²k-i²-di²/vu²r. The *Vinca major* and the *Vinca minor*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DICKLES, n. pl. Di²k'lz. Thistles. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Milky d.** The *Sonchus oleraceus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DICLAPODOUS, adj. Di-klap'o²d-u²s. Lat., *di-clapodus* (from *dis*, twice, *κλαῖν*, to split, and *πούς*, the foot). Fr., *di-clapode* [Latreille]. Having cloven claws. The *Di-clapoda* are an order of the *Crustacea*. [L, 41, 109, 180.]

DICLES (Lat.), adj. Di²k'le²-i²s. See **DICLIS**.

DICLESUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-klez(klas)/i²-n²u²m(u²m). From *dis*, twice, and *κλήσις*, a closing. Fr., *di-clésie*. Ger., *einfach pseudokarpische Frucht*. Of Desvaux, a fruit united closely to the base of the corolla, as in **CLEANTHAE**, etc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DICLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-kli(kle)/ku²s(ku²s). From *δικλείς*, a double lock. Pertaining to venous valves. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICLIDANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-li²d(led)-a²n(a²n)-the(thay)/re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *di-clidanthérées*. Of Miars, a tribe of the *Hamamelidaceae* (or *Hamamelidæ*), consisting of the single genus *Diclidanthera*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICLIDOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-li²d(led)-o²(o²)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)/e(a²-e²). Of Tausch, a tribe of the *Meriacarpeae*, comprising the *Peucedaneae* and *Selerineae*; of Gresebach, a series of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising *Angelica*, *Ferula*, etc. The *Diclidospermeae* (Fr., *diclidospermées*) of Spach are a section of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising the *Peucedaneae* and *Selerineae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICLIDOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²k-li²d(led)-o²st-o²-si²s. Gen., *diclidostoses* (-is). From *δικαίσις*, a double door, and *ὄστρεόν*, a bone. Ger., *Verknöcherung der Gefässklappen*. Ossification of venous valves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DICLIDOSTOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k-li²d(led)-o²st-o²t(o²)-i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to diclidostosis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICLINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-klin(klen)/e(a²-e²). From *dis*, twice, and *κλίνα*, a bed. Fr., *di-clinées*. 1. Of Jussieu, the 15th class of dicotyledons, characterized by having unisexual flowers. 2. Of Link, a section of the *Gramineae*, comprising *Tripsacum*, *Coix*, *Zea*, etc. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

DICLINES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-klin(klen)/ez(as). Of Jussieu, the 15th class of plants, including all with diclinous flowers; of Cavvet, a subdivision of apetalous dicotyledons, comprising diclinous gymnosperms, as in the *Cycadaceae* and *Coniferae*, and diclinous angiosperms, as in the *Amentaceae*, *Piperaceae*, *Euphorbiaceae*, etc.; of Lindley, a division of the *Petaloidæ*, having flowers usually unisexual, the perianth either absent or consisting of a few bracts. It includes the *Araceae*, *Psilaliaceae*, *Naidaceae*, *Zosteraceae*, *Restiaceae*, *Eriocaulaceae*, and *Desvaxiaceae*. [a, 24.]

DICLINIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-klin(klen)/i²a². Fr., *di-clinie*. Ger., *Diclinie*. The state of being diclinous.

DICLINIC, adj. Di-kl'i²n-i²k. In crystallography, a term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined. [a, 27.]

DICLINIS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-klin(klen)/i²s. See DICLINOUS.

DICLINISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-kli²n(klen)-i²z(i²s)/mu²s-(mu²s). Fr., *diclinisme*. Ger., *D*. See DICLINIA.

DICLINOUS, adj. Di²k/i²n-u²s. Lat., *diclinis*. Fr., *dicliné*. Ger., *getrenntgeschlechtlich*. Having separate stamiferous and pistillate flowers (said of a unisexual plant). [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. MONOCLINOUS.

DICLIPTERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-kli²p-te(ta)/re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dicliptéres*. Of Nées, a subtribe (of Spach, a section) of the *Echmatocanthi*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Acanthaceæ* comprising *Blechnum*, *Rungia*, *Dicliptera*, etc.; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Justicieæ*. The *Diclipteridæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Echmatocanthi*, comprising the genera of the *D.* of Endlicher and, in addition, *Monocheilium*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

DICLIS (Lat.), adj. Gen., *diclid*'os (-is). Gr., δικάλ'ς, δίκλεις (from δίς, twice, and κάλειν, to fold). Double-folding; as a n., a venous valve. [L, 50, 14.]

DICLISIE (Fr.), n. De-kle-ze. See DICLESIMUM.

DICOCCOUS, adj. Di-ko²k'u²s. Lat., *dicoocus* (from δίς, twice, and κόκκος, a berry). Fr., *dicoque*. Ger., *zweikörnig*, *zweikörnig*. 1. Two-grained; containing two grains closely applied to each other (said of fruits). 2. Splitting into two seeds. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DICOHEMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²k-o(o²)-ke²m(ch²am)-i(e)²a². From δίκη, jurisprudence, and χημεία, chemistry. Fr., *dicochimie*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chemie*. Forensic chemistry. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICOCHIRURGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²k-o(a²)-ki²r(ch²er)-u²(ur)/j²(gr²)-a². From δίκη, jurisprudence, and χειρουργία, surgery. Fr., *dicochirurgie*. Ger., *gerichtliche Chirurgie*. Forensic surgery. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICODEINE, n. Di-kod-e'en. Fr., *dicodéine*. Ger., *Dicodéin*. An amorphous base, C₇H₈N₂O₁₂, a polymeride of codeine, and formed from it by the action of phosphoric or sulphuric acid. Administered to animals, it produces dilatation of the pupils, vomiting, and diarrhoea, without the cerebral congestion and supersensitiveness following upon the administration of codeine. [B, 2.]

DICELOUS, adj. Di-se'l'u²s. From δίς, twice, and κοίλη, a cavity. Of hollow viscera, containing two cavities. [L, 296.]

DICOLORE (Fr.), adj. De-ko-lor. See BICOLOR.

DICONCHININE, n. Di-ko²n²ki²n-en. Lat., *diconchinina*, *diconchinia*. Of Hesse, diquinidine. [B.]

DICONCHUS [Klein] (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-ko²n²ki²(co²n²ch²)/u²s-(u²s). From δίς, twice, and κόγχη, a shell. Fr., *diconque*. See BIVALVE.

DICONDYLIAN, adj. Di-ko²n-di²i²-a²n. From δίς, twice, and κόνδυλος (see CONDYLE). Having two occipital condyles (said of the skull). [L, 121.]

DICONIC ACID, n. Di-ko²n²i²k. An acid, C₆H₁₀O₆, prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on citric acid at high temperatures (190° to 200° C.). It occurs in small, apparently monoclinic crystals, melting at 199° to 200° C., freely soluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B, 2 (a, 27).]

DICONQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ko²n²k. See BIVALVE.

DICOQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ko²k. See DICOCCOUS.

DICORYNIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-ko²r(i²n(u²n²)/i²d-e(a²-e²). From δίς, twice, and κορύνη, a club. A family of the *Gymnoblastera-Hydromeduseæ*. [L, 121.]

DICORYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-ko²r(i²n(u²n²)/fu²s(fu²s). From δίς, twice, and κορυφή, the crown of the head. In teratology, a genus of double monsters having a single face, but two distinct vertices. [L, 359.]—D. α. *hypogastricus* [Barkow]. A species of monster having four upper and four lower extremities, and a body single from the vertices to just above the umbilicus. [L, 359.]

DICOTOIN, n. Di-ko²to-i²n. A substance found associated with cotoin in true coto-bark, and convertible into cotoin by heating with liquor potassæ. [Lascar, "N. O. Med. and Surg. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

DICOTOPHYME (Fr.), n. De-ko-to-fem. See EUSTRONGYLUS *gigas*.

DICOTYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-ko²t(i²l(u²l)/e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dicotyloées*. Of Link, a class of plants in which the embryo has two cotyledons. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICOTYLEDON (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-ko²t(i²l(u²l)-e(a)/do²n(don). Gen., *dicotyled'onos* (-is). From δίς, twice, and κοτύλων, a hollow. Fr., *dicotylédon*. Ger., *Dicotyledone*, *Zweikeimblätter*. It., *dicotiledone*. Sp., *dicotiledon*. A dicotyledonous plant.

DICOTYLEDONOUS, adj. Di-ko²t(i²l(u²l)-e(a)/o²n-u²s. Lat., *dicotyledoneus*. Fr., *dicotylédoné*. Ger., *dikotyledonisch*, *doppelt-samenlappig*. It., *dicotiledoneo*. Sp., *dicotiledoneo*. Having two cotyledons; belonging to the *Dicotyledoneæ*. The *Dicotyledoneæ* of Bartling (Fr., *dicotylédones*; Ger., *Dikotyledonen*) are a division of vascular phanerogams, comprising the *Chlamydoblasta* and *Gymnoblastera*. The *Dicotyledoneæ*, or *Dicotyledones* (Fr., *dicotylédonnées*, *dicotylédons*; Ger., *Dikotyledonen*) are a primary division of the vegetable kingdom, including the flowering plants in which two seed-lobes are produced in the embryo. In De Candolle's system it is divided into the subclasses *Thalamifloræ*, *Calycifloræ*, *Corollifloræ*, and *Monochlamydeæ*; in Meissner's, into the subdivisions *Diplochlamydeæ* and *Monochlamydeæ*; and in Brongniart's, into the subramifications *Diplochlamydeæ* and *Monochlamydeæ*. Lindley arranges the *D.* under four subclasses—*diclinous*, *hypogynous*, *perigynous*, and *epigynous* plants. To the *D.* belong all the trees, except the pines and their congeners, and almost all the shrubby plants, and a large portion of the herbs. They constitute a larger group of flowering plants than all the others combined, including about two hundred orders, which embrace upward

of eighty thousand species. Modern botanists generally divide them into three principal divisions: *Apetalæ*, *Gamopetalæ*, and *Choripetalæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 291 (a, 24).]

DICRÆOUS, adj. Di-kre'u²s. Gr., δίκρατος (from δίς, twice, and κραία, a horn). Lat., *dicræus*. Bifid, forked, cleft. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 94, 97.]

DICRANACEUS (Lat.), **DICRANEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di(di²)-kran(kra²n)-a(a²)/se²(ke²)-u²s(u²s). -kran(kra²n)/e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *dicranacé*, *dicrané*. See DICRANOUS. The *Dicranaceæ* (Fr., *dicranacées*) are a family of the *Musci*; of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Dicranoidæ*; and of Müller, a tribe of the *Acrocarpi*. The *Dicranæa* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Dicranoidæ* (see under DICRANOIDEUS). [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICRANOBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k-ra²n(ran²)-o(o²)-bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)/i²-u²s(u²s). From δίκρανος, forked, and βράγχια, gills. Fr., *dicranobranche*. Ger., *gabelklemig*. Having bifurcated branchiæ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dicranobranchii*, those *Cryptobranchia* that have forked branchiæ. [L, 41, 180.]

DICRANOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-kra²n-o-sar. From δίκρανος, forked, and κέρασ, a horn. Having forked horns or antennæ; as a n., the chamois. [L, 90, 41 (a, 14).]

DICRANODES (Lat.), **DICRANOIDEUS** (Lat.), **DICRANOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²k-ra²n(ran²)-od'e(z)as, -o(o²)-i(e)/de(z)das, -de²-u²s(u²s). From δίκρανος, a fork, and είδος, resemblance. Fr., *dicranodé*. Ger., *gabelförmig*, *gabelähnlich*. Fork-like, bifurcated. The *Dicranoidæ*, *Dicranoidæ*, or *Dicranoidæi* are a group of acrocarpous mosses, comprising the *Weisiaceæ*, *Seligeriaceæ*, and *Dicranaceæ*. [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICRANOUS, adj. Di-kra²n'u²s. Gr., δίκρανος (from δίς, twice, and κράνυσ, the head). Double-headed, two-pointed, bifid, bifurcated. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICRANTHUS, adj. Di²k-ra²n(ran²)-the(thu)/ru²s(ru²s). Fr., *dicranthère*. Having a forked or bifid anther (said of *Artkrostemma*, etc.). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICRANUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-kran(kra²n)/u²s(u²s). Gr., δίκρανος (from δίς, twice, and κράνυσ, the head). 1. Bifurcated. 2. Dicephalous; as a n., a two-headed monster. [L.]

DICROCELIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²k-ro(ro²)-sel(ko²e²l)-i²-u²m(u²m). From δίκροος, forked, and κοιλία, a cavity. See DISTOMA.—D. Buskii. See *DISTOMA crassum*.—D. heterophytes. See *DISTOMA heterophytes*.—D. lanceolatum. See *DISTOMA lanceolatum*.—D. oculi humani. See *DISTOMA ophthalmobium*.

DICROOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-kro(kro²)-o²f(i²t(u²t)-u²m(u²m). From δίκροος, forked, and φυτόν, a plant. Of Necker, a group of plants characterized by two bifid awns attached to the anterior lobes, and includes the *Andromeda*, *Erica*, *Arbutus*, *Clethra*, *Kalmia*, *Rhododendrum*, *Ledum*, and others. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICROTAL, **DICROTIC**, adj's. Di²k'rot-a²l, di-kro²t'i²k. Gr., δίκροτος (from δίς, twice, and κροτειν, to beat). Lat., *dicrotalis*, *bisferiens*. Fr., *dicrote*. Ger., *dikrotisch*, *doppelklopfend*. It., Sp., *dicrote*. Beating doubly, i. e., showing two waves for each cardiac systole (said of the pulse). [K.]

DICROTISM, n. Di²k'rot-i²z'm. Lat., *dicrotismus*. Fr., *dicrotisme*. Ger., *Dicrotie*, *Doppelschlag*, *Doppelschlag*. It., Sp., *dicrotismo*. The state of being dicrotic. [K.] See *Dicrotic* PULSE.

DICROTOUS, adj. Di²k'rot-u²s. See DICROTIC.

DICRUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)/kru²s(kru²s). Gr., δίκρος, δίκροος, δίκροος. Forked, bifid, bifurcated. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DICTAME (Fr.), **DICTAMNE** (Fr.), n's. Dek-ta²m, -ta²mn'. See *DICTAMNUS*.—D. blanc. See *DICTAMNUS albus*.—D. de Candie. The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—D. de Crète. The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—D. de Virginie. The *Mentha pulegium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—Faux d. The *Marrubium pseudo-dictamnus*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—Infusion de d. An infusion of from 15 to 30 grammes of *Dictamnus albus* in 1 litre of water, wine, or beer. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—Poudre de d. de Crète (Fr. Cod.). A powder made by exposing for a few moments the dried leaves of *Origanum dictamnus* to a temperature of 40° C., pulverizing in a mortar, and passing through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—Sirop de d. See *Syrupus* de *DICTAMNO*.—Teinture de dictame. Tincture of *Dictamnus albus*; made by extracting 1 part of the fresh root with 8 parts of alcohol. [L, 88 (a, 21).]

DICTAMNACEOUS, **DICTAMNEOUS**, adj's. Di²k-ta²m-na/shu²s, -ta²m'ne²-u²s. Fr., *dictamnacé*, *dictamnité*. Lat., *dictamnaceus*, *dictamnus*. Ger., *dictamnacé*, *dictamnisch*. Resembling the genus *Dictamnus*, belonging to the *Dictamnææ* (Fr., *dictamnées*), which are: Of Bartling, Spach, and others, a division of the *Diosmeæ*; of Lindley and others, a tribe of the *Rutaceæ*. It consists of the single genus *Dictamnus*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTAMNITES (Lat.), n. m. Di²k-ta²m(ta²m)-nit(net)/ez(as). Fr., *dictamnité* (δίως understood). Fr., *dictamnité*. Wine of dittany; on old preparation used in nausea, as an emmenagogue, and to promote the lochial discharge. [Discordies (L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DICTAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²k-ta²m(ta²m)/nu²m(nu²m). See *DICTAMNUS*.

DICTAMNUS (Lat.), n. f. (treated by botanists as m.). Di²k-ta²m(ta²m)/nu²s(nu²s). Gr., δίκταμος, δίκταμον, δίκταμον. Fr., *dictame*, *dictame*, *frazinelle*. Ger., *Diptam*. It., *dittamo*. Sp., *dictama*, *fresnillo*. Dittany; of Linneus, a genus of the *Rutææ*; of the pharmacists, the *Origanum d.* [B, 43 (a, 24).]—D. albus. Fr., *dictame blanc*. Ger., *weisser Diptam*. It., *dittamo bianco*. Sp., *dictamo blanco* [Mex. Ph.]. A species indigenous to southern Europe and to Asia. The root-bark, now rarely used, is an acrid and bitter vermifuge, antispasmodic, and sudorific. In Siberia the leaves are used as a substitute for tea. In some parts of Europe a perfumed water, made from the flowers, is used as a cosmetic. The entire plant emits a lemon-scented, volatile, aromatic oil. [A,

518; B, 19, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).—**D. creticus**. Of Celsus, Cretan dittany (the *Origanum dictamnus*). [B, 45].—**D. fraxinella**. See *D. purpureus*.—**D. officinalis**. See *D. albus*.—**D. purpureus**. Fr., *fraxinelle pourpre*. A variety of *D. albus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Syrupus de dictamno** [Fr. Cod., 1837]. Fr., *sirop de dictame*. An infusion of 1 part of the dried leaves of *Origanum d.* in 24 parts of distilled water, to which twice its weight of sugar is added. [B, 119 a, 21.]

DICTYITIS (Lat.), n. f. From *δίκτυον*, a net (see also *-itis**). Fr., *dictyite*. Ger., *D. It.*, *dittlite*. Sp., *dictitis*. Inflammation of the retina. [F.]

DICTYOCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²k-ti(tu⁶)-o(o³)-ka³r-si²n(ki²n)-o³ma². Gen., *dictyocarcinoma(-is)*. From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *καρκίνωμα*, carcinoma. Fr., *dictyocarcinome*. See **CARCINOMA reticulare**.

DICTYOCARPOUS, adj. Di²k-ti-o-ka³rp³u³s. From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *καρπός*, fruit. Lat., *dictyocarpe*. Fr., *dictocarpe*. Ger., *netzfruchtig*. Having reticulated fruit (said of the tegument of certain seeds). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOCHEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-ok(o³ch²)²e²-e-(a³-e²). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *χεῖν*, to pour out or spread. Of Trevisan, a tribe of the *Hemiphractæ*, including *Dictyocha*, *Mesocena*, and *Actinisco*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOCYSTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-si²s(ku³s)-ti²d-e(a³e²). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *κύστις*, a bladder. A family of the *Nantania*. [L, 121.]

DICTYODES (Lat.), adj. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o³dez(das). See **DICTYOD.**

DICTYOGENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o²j(o²g²)e²n-e(a³-e²). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Fr., *dictyogènes*. The dictyogens; of Lindley, a subclass of endogens, characterized by net-veined leaves. The fibro-vascular bundles of the rhizomes are generally arranged in a circle around the pith. It includes the *Dioscoreaceæ*, *Smilacæ*, *Trilliaceæ*, *Roxburghiaceæ*, *Philesiaceæ*, and *Triuridaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOID, adj. Di²k-ti²-oid. Gr., *δίκτυοειδής*, *dictyoeidēs* (from *δίκτυον*, a net, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *dictyoides*, *dictyoides*. Fr., *dictyode*, *dictyode*. Ger., *netzformig*. Reticulated, having a reticulated appearance. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DICTYON (Lat.), n. n. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o²n. Gr., *δίκτυον*. 1. A net, a network. 2. The retina. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DICTYONINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-a²n-in(en)³a³. From *δίκτυον*, a net. An order of the *Hexactinellida*. [L, 121.]

DICTYONOSTEOPHYTON (Lat.), **DICTYONOSTEOPHYTUM** (Lat.), n's n. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o²n-o²st-e²-o²f²i²(u⁶t)-o²n, u²m-(u⁶m). From *δίκτυον*, a net, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *φυτόν*, a growth. Fr., *ostéophyte fibrillo-réticulaire*. Ger., *netzformig-faseriges Osteophyt*. Of Lobstein, a fibrillo-reticular, osseous growth. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICTYOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o²ps²i²a³. From *δίκτυος*, a net, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *dictyopsie*. A morbid condition in which the patient seems to see net-like objects before the eyes. [L, 41.]

DICTYOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o²p²te²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *dictyoptère*. Ger., *netzflügelig*. See **NEUROPTERUS**. The *Dictyoptera* are: of Leach, the *Blattidæ*; of Clairville, the *Neuroptera*. [L.]

DICTYORRHIZUS (Lat.), adj. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o²r-rh²z(u³s)(zu⁴s). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *dictyorrhize*. Ger., *netzwurzelig*. Having reticulated roots. [L, 41.]

DICTYOSCHISMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-ski²z(sch²)²is²-ma². Gen., *dictyoschis(ma)-is*. From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *σχίσμα*, a cleft. Of Hirschberg, a coloboma of the choroid. [F.]

DICTYOSIE (Fr.), n. Dek-te-o-ze. From *δίκτυόν*, to form a network. The formation or presence of black specks in the vitreous humor of the eye. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DICTYOSIPHONÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-si(se)-fon²e²-e(a³-e²). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *σiphών*, a tube. A family of marine algae, of the *Dermatoblastææ*, distinguished by a tubular, filiform, or branching form composed of many layers of cells. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DICTYOSPERMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-spu²rm-(spe²rm)²a³. Gen., *dictyosperm(a)-is*. From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A genus of the *Arceceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. album**. Fr., *palmette blanc*. Syn.: *Areca alba* [Bory]. The cabbage-palm of the islands lying off the west coast of Africa. [B.]

DICTYOSPHERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-sfer-(sfa²-ar)²i²(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). From *δίκτυον*, a net, and *σφαῖρα*, a globe. Fr., *dictyosphériques*. Of Kützing, a family of the *Ceoloblastææ*. The cellular membrane of the frond is composed of a single layer of cells. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DICTYOSTEGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-ste²j-(ste²j)²e²-e(a³-e²). From *δίκτυον*, net-like, and *στέγη*, an inclosure. Of Miers, the *Aptericeæ*; so called because of the reticulate covering or testa of the fruit. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOSTELLIACÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-o(o³)-ste²l²-i²-a(a³)²se²(ke²)-e(e³-e²). Of Rostaf, a tribe of the *Myxomycetes*, including *Dictyostelium*, the plasmodium of which is reticulated before the separation of the spores. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-ot-a(a³)²se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of Harvey, an order of the *Melanospermeæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-ot²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *dictyotées*. Ger., *Diktyoteen*. An order of symphysectaceous algae; of Lamarck, an order of the *Thalassiophytes* not articulated; of

Dumortier, a family of the *Uvinia*; of Agardh and others, a division of the *Fucoideæ*. They have flat, sometimes thread-like or branched and tubular fronds, and spores disposed upon the surface in a series of spots or lines. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-ot²e²-i(e). Of Bory, an order of hydrophytes. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-ot²d-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Halysereæ*, comprising the genera of the *Dictyoteæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DICTYOTIDÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k-ti²(tu⁶)-ot²d²e²-e(a³-e²). Of Gray, a division of the *Thalassiophytes*, comprising *Zonaria*, etc. [B, 270 (a, 24).]

DICYAN (Ger.), n. De-tsu⁶-a³n'. See **DICYANOGEN**.

DICYANAMIC ACID, n. Di-si-a²n-a²m²i²k. Ger., *Dicyanaminsäure*. A body, C₂N₂<N<OH or NH₂-C : N

N : C : OH, obtained by the action of nitrous acid on cyanurea, forming yellow clinorhombic crystals slightly soluble in water. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DICYANBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-tsu⁶-a³n'be²ntz-ol'. See **DICYANOBENZENE**.

DICYANHYDRIN, n. Di-si-a²n-hid²ri²n. Fr., *dicyanhydrine*. Ger., *D*. A substance of the composition, C₂H₄.OH(CN)₂, being that of glycerin in which 2 molecules of cyanogen replace 2 of hydroxyl. One substance of this formula has the constitution of allyl alcohol dicyanide, CH₂(CN)—CH(CN)—CH₂.OH, and is formed by the action of cyanogen gas on allyl alcohol. It is a colorless liquid of agreeable odor. [B, 3, 4.]

DICYANIC ACID, n. Di-si-a²n²i²k. Fr., *acide dicyanique*. Ger., *Dicyansäure*. A dibasic polymeric form of cyanic acid, C₂H₂N₂O₂ + 3H₂O, forming efflorescent prismatic crystals. [B, 2.]

DICYANIDE (Lat.), n. Di-si-a²n²i²d(id). A salt in which two atoms of cyanogen unite with one of metal, as in the general formula MCN₂. [a, 27.]

DICYANIMIDE, n. Di-si-a²n²i²m-i²d(id). A substance, C₂N₃H = N(CN)₂H, probably formed when hydrate of potassium is allowed to act on true cyanate of potassium. [B.]

DICYANOBENZENE, n. Di-si-a²n-o-be²nz'en. Ger., *Dicyanbenzol*. It., *dicianobenzina*. A 2-molecule cyanogen substitution compound of benzene, C₆H₄(CN)₂. [B.]

DICYANOGEN, n. Di-si-a²n²-o-je²n. Fr., *cyanogène libre*. Ger., *Dicyan*. Cyanogen gas, (CN)₂ = N≡C—C≡N, discovered by Gay-Lussac in 1815; formed by the decomposition of the cyanides. It is colorless, of a biting taste somewhat like that of bitter almonds, and liquefies under the pressure of several atmospheres or by refrigeration to -20° or -30° C.; at a still lower temperature it crystallizes. It is a bad conductor of electricity. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DICYANSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-tsu⁶-a³n'zoir-e². Dicyanic acid. [B.]

DICYCLE (Fr.), adj. De-sek'l. From *δῖς*, twice, and *κύκλος*, a circle. Ger., *dicyclisch*, *zweiwendelig*. Having two turns or twists. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

DICYCLOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-si²k(ku³k)-lo(lo³)-pri-(pre)²o²m(on). Gen., *dicycloprionos (-is)*. From *δῖς*, twice, *κύκλος*, a circle, and *πρίων*, a saw. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Doppelzirkelsäge*. A double circular saw. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DICYEMIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-si(ku³)-e²m²i²d-a³. From *δῖς*, twice, and *κύημα*, an embryo. Fr., *dicyémides*. Of Van Beneden, a division of the *Mesozoa* intermediate between the *Protozoa* and the *Metazoa*. [L.]

DICYNODONT, adj. Di-si²n²-o-do²nt. From *δῖς*, twice, *κύων*, a dog, and *ὄδων*, a tooth. Having two canine teeth: as a n., one of the *Dicynodontia* (a family of the *Anomodontia*). [L, 14.]

DICYPELLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-si²p(ku³p)-e²i²i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *δῖς*, twice, and *κύπελλον*, a cup. A genus of laurineous plants established by Nees: by Bentham and Hooker referred to the tribe *Persaceæ*. The *Dicypellia* of Nees and others (the *Dicypellææ* of Meissner and Reichenbach) are a group of laurineous plants consisting of *D.* and two other genera. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. caryophyllatum**. Ger., *brasilianischer Nelkenzimmt*. A Brazilian tree with a fragrant, beautiful wood. Its bark, called *cravo de Maranhão* (Fr., *cannelle giroflée*; Sp., *canela acavillada* [Sp. Ph.]), constitutes a valuable sort of cinnamon, clove cassia, or cassia caryophyllata. [B, 19, 95, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

DIDACTIC, adj. Di-da²k'ti²k. Gr., *διδάκτικός*. Lat., *didacticus*. Fr., *didactique*. Ger., *didaktisch*. Instructive; of medical instruction, conveyed by description or precept as opposed to clinical or experimental demonstration.

DIDACTOR (Lat.), n. Di-da²k'to²r. Gr., *διδάκτωρ*. See **DOCTOR**.
DIDACTYLISM, n. Di-da²k'ti²i²z'm. Lat., *didactylia* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit). Fr., *didactylie* [Lavallee]. Ger., *Didactylismus*, *Didactylie*. That variety of electrodynamicism in which but two of the digits are preserved. [F. Guernonprez, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 81.]

DIDACTYLOUS, adj. Di-da²k'ti²l-u³s. *διδάκτυλος*. Lat., *didactylus*. Fr., *didactyle*. Ger., *zweifingerig*. 1. Provided with two digits or digit-like processes. 2. Divided into two branches. [L, 121.]

DIDAR (Ar.), n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [B, 88.]

DIDASCALIA (Lat.), n. Di-da²sk'i²a³. Gr., *διδασκαλία*. A teaching, instruction. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIDASCALUS (Lat.), n. m. Di-da²sk-a²l-o³s. A teacher, master. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIDDER-GRASS, DIDDERY DOCKS, n's. Di²d²u⁶r-gra²s, -i²-do²ks. The *Briza media*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DIDELPHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-de²l²/fi-a². From *dis*, double, and *delphos*, the uterus. Fr., *didelphes*. Ger., *Beuteltiere*. The *Marsupialia* (q. v.); a subclass of the *Mammalia*, so called on account of the uterus being double. [L, 12, 121, 147, 353.]

DIDELPHOUS, DIDELPHYOUS, adj's. Di-de²l²f²u²s, -i²-u²s. Lat., *didelphus, didelphus*. Fr., *didelphes*. Having two uteri or a double uterus. [A, 301.]

DIDELPHYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-de²l²fi(fu⁶)/id-e(a³-e²). The opossums, a family of the *Marsupialia*, peculiar to the western hemisphere. [L, 121, 228, 353.]

DIDELPHYS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-de²l²f²i²s(u⁶s). Gen., *didelph-ynos* (-is). A genus of the *Didelphyidae*. [A, 301.]—**D. cancrivora** [Gmelin]. The crab-eating opossum. A South American variety said to be used in the preparation of *curare*; the infusion of the barks being boiled with "fragments of *taja* (an Aroid) and mucura-la-ha or eone (probably the *D. cancrivora*)." [L, 65, 121.]

DIDERMEI (Lat.), n. Di(di²)-du⁶rm(de²rm)/e²i(e). Of Fries, a group of myxomycetous *Fungi* of the tribe *Physares*, having as a type the genus *Diderma*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-de²r²-mek. From *dis*, twice, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Composed of two layers (said of the blastoderm). [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIDISCOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-di²sk-o(o³)-spu⁶rm(spe²rm)/e²-e(a³-e²). From *dis*, twice, *δίσκος*, a disc, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Of Dumortier, a series of the *Umbellales*, including the tribe *Hydrocotyleæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIDODECAEDRAL, DIDODECAHEDRAL, adj's. Di-do-de²k-a³-ed²/ra²l, -hed²/ra²l. From *dis*, twice, and *δωδεκάεδρον*, having twelve surfaces. Having the form of a didodecaedron, or of double pyramids with 12 faces in the form of scalene triangles. [a, 27.]

DIDONCEPHALUS (Lat.), **DIDONCEPHALUS** (Lat.), **DIDONTOCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n's pl. Di(di²)-do²n(do²n²)-se²f-(ke²f²/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u⁴s), -od(o²d)-o²n(o²n²)-se²f(ke²f²/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u⁴s), -od(o²d)-o²nt-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f²/a²l(a²l)-u²s(u⁴s). From *dis*, double, *δούς*, a tooth, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A monster having a double row of teeth. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIDUCTION, n. Di-du²k/shu²n. Lat., *diductio* (from *diducere*, to draw aside). Fr., *D.* Lateral movement of one part upon another (e. g., the grinding movement of the lower jaw). [A, 518; L, 41.]

DIDUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-du²k(duk²)/to²r. Gen., *diductor* (-is). Fr., *diducteur*. A muscle that acts to produce diduction. [L, 41.]

DIDUCULIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²d)-u²nk(u²nk)/u²l(u²l)/i²-e(a³-e²). From *Diduculus*, one of the genera. A family of the *Columbinae* or of the *Pullastre*. The *Diduculinae* (Fr., *diduculinées*) are a subfamily of the *D.* [L, 353; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1866, p. 18 (L).]

DIDYM (Ger.), n. De-du²m'. See **DIDYMIUM**.

DIDYMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-di²m(du⁶m)-e²(a³-e²)-a³. Gr., *δίδυμαία*. Of Galen, a certain malagma or cataplasm. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIDYMALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-a²(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *δίδυμος*, the testicle, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *didymalie*. Ger., *Hodenschmerz*. Pain in the testicle. [L, 50.]

DIDYME (Fr.), n. De-dem. See **DIDYMIUM**.

DIDYMENCEPHALOÏDE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-dem-a²n²-sa-fa²-lo-ed. Encephaloid cancer of the testicle. [L, 41, 82.]

DIDYMIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-di²m(du⁶m)-i²-a²(a²)/se²-(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of Rostafinski, a tribe of the *Mycetozoa* (*Mycetozetes*), *Calcareae*, division *Endosporeæ* (*Endotrichæa*), comprising two genera variously assigned to the animal and to the vegetable kingdom. [B, 77, 121, 238; L, 121.]

DIDYMDALGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-i²d-a²(a²l)/ji²(gi²)-a². See **DIDYMALGIA**.

DIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²d-i²(u⁶)-mi²s. Gen., *didym'idos* (-is). See **TESTIS** and **EPIDIDYMIUM**.

DIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²d-i²(u⁶)-mi²(me)/ti²s. Gen., *didym'itis* (-is). Fr., *didymite*. Ger., *Hodenentzündung*. See **ORCHITIS**.

DIDYMIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-di²m(du⁶m)/i²-u²s(u⁴m). From *δίδυμος*, twin (because d. (1st def.) is found blended with lanthanum and cerium). Fr., *didyme*. Ger., *Didym, Zwillingmetall* (1st def.). 1. A metal discovered by Mosander in 1841, of the same group with aluminium and chromium; symbol, Di; atomic weight, 147; sp. gr., 6.544; of a grayish or yellowish color; acting as a trivalent radicle. [B, 3; Fresenius (a, 27).] 2. A genus of low organisms, assigned by some writers to the vegetable kingdom as myxogastrous *Fungi*; by others regarded as animals belonging to the *Mycetozoa*, order *Endosporeæ*. [B, 19, 48, 54, 75, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

DIDYMOCARPOUS, adj. Di²d-i²m-o-ka²rp²u²s. Lat., *didymocarpus, didymocarpus* (from *δίδυμος*, a twin, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *didymocarpe*. Having double fruits. The *Didymocarpeæ* of Don are an order (of Endlicher, a tribe) of the *Cyrtandree*. The *Didymocarpeidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Cyrtandree*. [B, 38, 48, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIDYMOGLOSSEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-o(o³)-glo²s-(glos)/se²-e(a³-e²). Of Presl, a section of the *Trichomanoidæe*, consisting of *Didymoglossum*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIDYMOPLANX (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-o²p²a²n(a²n)-a²x(a²x). Gen., *didymoplan'acis*. A genus of araliaceous plants. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. papyrifera**. See **ARALIA papyrifera**.

DIDYMOPHYIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-o(o³)-fi(fu⁶)-i²d-ez(e²s). See **SEPTATA**.

DIDYMOPHYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-de-mo-fe-me. From *δίδυμος*, the testicle, and *φύμα*, a growth. Tuberculous disease of the testicle. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

DIDYMOPRIÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-o(o³)-pri(pri²)/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Trevisan, a tribe of algals belonging to the *Schizomor-thallææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIDYMOPYIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. De-de-mo-pe-e. From *δίδυμος*, the testicle, and *πίος*, pus. Abscess of the testicle. [L, 41, 82.]

DIDYMOUS, adj. Di²d-i²m-u²s. Gr., *δίδυμος*. Lat., *didymus*. Fr., *didyme*. Ger., *gedoppelt, zwillingsartig*. Arranged in pairs. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DIDYMUS (Lat.), adj. Di²d-i²m(u⁶m)-u²s(u⁴s). See *Didymus*; as a n., see **TWIN** and **TESTIS**.—**D. symphiocephalus**. A twin monster in which two individuals are united by a small part of the heads. [L, 359.]—**D. symphio gastris** [Barkow]. See **DICERHALUS tetrabrachius dipus**.—**D. symphiohypogastrius**. See **ISCHOPAGUS**.—**D. symphio perinaeus** [Barkow]. See **PIGODIDYMUS**.—**D. symphiothoracogastrius**. See **XIPHODYMUS**.—**D. symphio-coryphus** [Barkow]. A variety in which the heads are joined at the vertex. [G. J. Fisher, "Trans. of the Med. Soc. of the State of N. Y.," 1868, p. 277 (L).]—**D. symphyometopus** [Barkow]. A variety of d. joined at the forehead [l. c.].—**D. symphyopisthocephalus**. A variety of d. joined at the back of the heads [l. c.].

DIDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-di²n(du⁶n)-a(a³)/mi²-a³. Fr., *didynamie*. Ger., *Zweimachtige*. Of Linnaeus, a class of plants characterized by flowers with didynamous stamens. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIDYNAMIAN, DIDYNAMIC, DIDYNAMOUS, DIDYNAMOUS, adj's. Di-di²n-a²m/i²-a²n, -i²k, -i²-u²s, -di²n-a²m-u²s. Lat., *didynamus, didynamicus* (from *dis*, twice, and *δύναμις*, power). Fr., *didymame, didynamique*. Ger., *didynamisch, zweimächtig, doppeltmächtig*. Having two pairs of stamens, one pair longer than the other. [B, 19, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

DIEBSTAHLMONOMANIE (Ger.), n. Deb'sta²ls-mo-no-ma²ni-e'. See **CLEPTOMANIA**.

DIECBOLION (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-e²k-bol(bo²l)/i²-o²n. Gr., *διεκόλιον*. An old name for a medicine causing abortion. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIECBOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-e²k-bol-ek. See **ABORTIFACIENT**.

DIECBOLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-e²k-bol(bo²l)/i²-u²m(u⁴m). See **DIECBOLION**.

DIEDENOW (Ger.), n. Ded'e²-no. A sea-side resort in Pomerania, Prussia. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIEDRAL, adj. Di-e²ra²l. From *dis*, twice, and *ἔδρα*, a base. Bounded by two surfaces (said of crystals). [a, 27.]

DIEFFENBACHIA (Lat.), n. f. De-fe²n-ba²ch²/i²-a². Fr., *dieffenbachie*. A genus of fleshy-stemmed aroids belonging to the *Dieffenbachieæ*, which are a tribe of the *Aroideæ*, with monocious flowers and no perianth. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. barraquiniana**, **D. Baumanni**, **D. cognata**, **D. consobrina**, **D. conspurcata**, **D. decora**, **D. gigantea**, **D. gollineriana**, **D. grandis**, **D. irrorata**, **D. lineata**, **D. lingulata**, **D. liturata**, **D. neglecta**, **D. nobilis**, **D. Poeppigii**. Varieties of *D. seguina*. [B, 216.]—**D. rex**. See *D. seguina*.—**D. robusta**. A variety of *D. seguina*. [B, 216.]—**D. seguina**, **D. seguine**. Fr., *canne maronne des Antilles, canne de Madère, arum vénénéux*. Dumb cane; a West Indian species, highly poisonous, the juice being so acrid as to cause the tongue to swell and prevent articulation. An ointment is prepared from it by the negroes of the West Indies by boiling it in lard, which they use for dropsical swellings. The plant has also been recommended to be used internally for dropsy. A wholesome starch has been obtained from the stem. The juice is used for marking on linen. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. ventenatiana**, **D. Wilesii**. Varieties of *D. seguina*. [B, 216.]

DIELECTRIC, adj. Di-e²l-e²k'tri²k. From *δέα*, through, and *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**). Fr., *diélectrique*. Acting as a non-conductor of electricity, but allowing of its transmission by induction. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Pseudo-d.** A compound, such as water, hydrogen chloride, or sulphuric acid, which behaves as a d. when pure, but as an electrolyte when mixed with other members of its own class. [Armstrong, "Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," March 25, 1886, p. 268 (a, 17).]

DIELECTROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-e²l(al)-e²k-tro²/i²-i²s-(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *diectrolysis/eos* (-ol'ysis). From *δέα*, through, *ἤλεκτρον* (see **ELECTRICITY**), and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Fr., *diélectrolyse*. Brondel's term for the process of decomposing a medicinal compound by electrolysis with a galvanic circuit, including a diseased or painful part of the body, thus causing one of the elements of the compound to pass into or through the part. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 45.] Cf. **CATAPHORESIS**.

DIELECTRU (Lat.), n. m., indecl. Gr., (τροχός) διά ἤλεκτρον. An old troche containing amber. [Marcellus Empiricus (L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIELYTRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-e²l/i²t(u⁶t)-ra². From *dis*, twice, and *ἔλυτρον*, a sheath. See **DICENTRA**. The *Dielytrees* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Fumariaceæ*, comprising stenless papaveraceous herbs, chiefly distinguished by having the two outer petals either spurred or bulging at the base. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIEMEÆ, n. Of Paracelsus, "peculiar spirits which exist in and inhabit stones." [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIEMERINGEN (Ger.), n. Dem'e²r-i²n²-e²n. A place in the department of Bas-Rhin, France, where there is a mineral spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)a²l-(a²)²-o²n. From *diá*, between, and *ἐγκεφαλος*, the brain. See **THALAMENCEPHALON**.

DIENEZ, n. See **DIEMEZ**.

DIENTE DE LEÓN [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. De-an'ta da la-on. The *Taraxacum mexicanum*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DIEPATIAS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-e²p(ap)-a²t(a²t)²i²-a²s(a²s). From *dis*, twice, and *ἥπαρ*, the liver. Fr., *diépatie*. A monster with two livers. [L, 50.]

DIEPPE (Fr.), n. De-e²p. A sea-side resort in the department of Seine-Inférieure, France. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DIER (Hind.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DIERENBACH (Ger.), n. Der'e²n-ba²ch². A village of Bavaria near which there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 105.]

DIÉRÈSE (Fr.), n. De-a-raz. See **DIÆRESIS**.

DIÉRÉSILE (Fr.), n. De-a-ra-zel. See **DIÆRESILIS**.

DIÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-e²r(ar)e²s²i²s. See **DIÆRESIS**.

DIÉRÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-a-ra-tek. See **DIÆRETIC**.

DIERVILLA (Lat.), n. Der-vel'la². Fr., *dierville*. Ger., *Zaunkirische*. Of Tournfort, a genus of caprifoliaceous plants by Benth and Hooker referred to the *Lonicera*. The *Diervillaria* of Rafinesque are a subfamily of the *Polarnia*, consisting of *D.* and *Cornigonis*. The *Diervilla* (Fr., *diervillées*) of Meyer are a tribe of caprifoliaceous plants comprising genera now referred to the genus *Derrilla*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—*D. acadensis*, *D. canadensis*, *D. humilis*, *D. lonciera*, *D. lutea*, *D. Tournfortii*, *D. trifida*. Fr., *d. de Tournfort*. The bush honeysuckle; a low, erect shrub growing in rocky places throughout the United States. The small branches, which have been used in infusion in leucorrhœa and syphilis, were formerly official as *stipites diervilla* as a diuretic and alterative. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DIERVILLENSTENGEL (Ger.), n. pl. Der-vel'le²n-ste²n²e²l. The branches of *Diervilla canadensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DIES (Lat.), n. m. and f. Di(di²)²e²s(az). Gen., *diei*. Fr., *jour*. Ger., *Tag*. A day.—**D. canicularis**. Fr., *jours caniculaires*. The dog-days.—**D. contemplabiles**, **D. contemplantes**, **D. critici**, **D. decretorii**, **D. indicatorii**, **D. indices**. The critical days of a disease.—**D. intercalarii**. The days between the critical days. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. internuntii**, **D. judicatorii**, **D. principes**. See **D. critici**.

DIESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)²e²s²i²s. Gen., *diesios* (*di'esis*). Gr., *diesis*. 1. Liquefaction. 2. Dilution. 3. Percolation. [A, 325, 387 (a, 21).]

DIET, n. Di'e²t. Gr., *diata*. Lat., *dieta*. Fr., *diète*, *régime*. Ger., *Diät*. It., Sp., *dieta*. 1. The customary food of an individual. 2. Food restricted as to quality and quantity with reference to the restoration or preservation of health.—**Animal d.** A d. consisting largely of animal food, such as milk, eggs, and meat. [B.]—**Broth d.** A d. in which broth is given (usually to the exclusion of meat) to the amount of 1 pint daily, light puddings, bread, butter, and gruel comprising the remainder of the d. [a, 25.]—**Common d.** Of hospitals, the d. of the majority of the patients, for whom no special d. is prescribed. [B.]—**Convalescent d.** See *Extra d.*—**Dry d.** Lat., *dieta sicca*. Fr., *diète sèche*. Ger., *trockene Diät*. A d. in which but little fluid is allowed. [K.]—**Extra d.** Of the hospitals, a d. in which, besides a full allowance of nourishing food, certain palatable articles are included to stimulate the appetite and hasten convalescence. [D.]—**Fever d.** A d. consisting of 4 oz. of bread, 2 pints of barley-water or gruel, and 2 pints of milk daily. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**Fish d.** A d. consisting wholly or largely of fish. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**Full d.** A d. consisting of 12 to 14 oz. of bread, 6 oz. of dressed meat, with 8 oz. of potatoes, ½ pint of milk, with puddings, porridge, gruel, barley-water, vegetables, and porter and beer when ordered. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**Generous d.** See *Extra d.*—**Half d.** A d. that consists of about 10 oz. of bread, half a pint of milk, from 2 to 6 oz. of meat, ½ lb. of potatoes, and a pint of gruel or broth daily. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**House d.** See *Common d.*—**Incurable's d.** Of some hospitals, a form of d. corresponding to the full d. [B.]—**Liquid d.** Lat., *dieta juris*. Fr., *diète liquide*. Ger., *flüssige Diät*. A d. in which no solid food is allowed, but only milk and soups. [K.]—**Low d.** A d. that comprises from 8 to 10 oz. of bread a day, with broth, gruel, or barley, and any additions which may be ordered. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**Meat d.** Lat., *dieta carnis*. Fr., *diète de viande*. Ger., *Fleischdiät*. A d. in which much meat is allowed. [K.]—**Milk d.** Lat., *dieta lactis*. Fr., *diète lactée* (ou de lait). Ger., *Milchdiät*. A d. consisting mostly of milk. [K.]—**Mutton d.** A meat d. in which mutton is substituted for beef. [B.]—**Ordinary d.** See *Common d.*—**Prophylactic d.** A d. tending to prevent disease. [L, 20 (a, 21).]—**Pudding d.** A d. in which arrowroot, sago, and cereals made into light puddings with milk are given, generally to the exclusion of meat; bread, butter, gruel, and barley-water form the remainder of the d. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**Rheumatic d.** A d. adapted for rheumatic patients; especially one in which substances tending to produce flatulent dyspepsia are avoided. [B.]—**Rice d.** A d. in which the principal solid foods are bread and rice (usually in the form of rice pudding). [B.]—**Simple d.** See *Low d.*—**Slop d.** See *Liquid d.*—**Soup d.** A d. in which broths and soups are given to the exclusion of solid animal food. [a, 25.]—**Spoon d.** See *Fever d.*—**Steak d.** A d. in hospitals in which beefsteak forms the chief solid food of the principal meal. [B.]—**Subsistence d.** A d. consisting of as little nutritious material as will suffice to maintain health under given conditions. [Pavy (a, 25).]—**Tufnell's d.** A form of d. employed in the treatment of internal aneurysms by Dr. Tufnell, of Dublin, but first recommended by S. D. Gross, consisting of a small daily allowance of highly nutritious solid food, with the greatest possible restriction of liquids. [B.]—**Vegetable**

d. Fr., *diète végétale*. A d. from which meat is excluded and of which fresh vegetables form an important part. [L, 40 (a, 21).]

DIET, v. tr. and intr. Di'e²t. 1. (Tr.) to subject a person to a prescribed course of food. [D, 20.] 2. (Intr.) to subject one's self to such a course.

DIETARY, n. Di'e²t-a-ri². Lat., *victus ratio*. Fr., *diète*. Ger., *Kostregel*. A certain fixed or regulated diet, such as prevails in hospitals, in public institutions, and in military service. [D.]

DIÈTE (Fr.), n. De-at. See **DIET**, n.—**D. de viande**. See *Meat DIET*.—**D. hydrique**. A diet consisting of total abstinence from food and of the use of pure water only to drink. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—**D. lactée**. See *Milk DIET*.—**D. respiratoire**. A diet which consists of neutral alimentary substances, such as sugar, starch, fat, etc., in which hydrogen and carbon predominate, and which are supposed to furnish the greatest part of the elements on which the oxygen of the air acts in the respiration. [B, 52 (a, 14).]—**D. sèche**. See *Dry DIET*.—**D. végétale**. See *Vegetable DIET*.

DIETENMÜHLE (Ger.), n. Det'e²n-mu²l-e². A place near Wiesbaden, Germany, where there are cold-water, Roman, Irish, and pine-needle baths. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DIETETIC, **DIETETICAL**, adj's. Di-e²t-e²t²i²k. -i²k-a²l. Gr., *διαιτητικός*. Lat., *diæticeticus*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *diätetisch*. It., *diæticetic*. Sp., *diætético*. Pertaining to diet.

DIETETICS, n. sing. Di-e²t-e²t²i²k. Gr., *διαιτητική* (*τέχνη* understood). Lat., *diæticetica*. Fr., *diététique*. Ger., *Diätetik*. It., *diæticetica*. Sp., *diætética*. The science of the regulation of diet in health and disease.

DIETETIST, n. Di-e²t-e²t²i²st (-e²t-e²t²i²st). Lat., *diætista*. Fr., *diététiste*. Ger., *Diätetiker*. It., *diætetista*. Sp., *diætista*. 1. One who regulates the diet. 2. A physician who relies entirely upon proper feeding in the treatment of disease. [K.]

DIETHACETIC ACID, n. Di-e²th-a²s-ct²i²k. Fr., *acide diéthacétique*. Ger., *Diäthylacetsäure*. An oily liquid (C₂H₅)₂ = CH.CO.OH, one of the isomeric forms of caproic acid, so called because it may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of ethyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIETHICOS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-e²th(at)h²i²k-o²s. Gr., *διηθικός*. Percolated, strained, filtered. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIETHOXALIC ACID, n. Di-e²th-o²x-a²l²i²k. Fr., *acide diéthoxalique*. Ger., *Diäthyloxalsäure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₂H₅O₂ = (C₂H₅)₂>C(OH).CO.OH, one of the isomeric varieties of hydroxyacetic acid. [B, 4.]

DIETHYL, n. Di-e²th²i²l. Fr., *diéthyle*. Ger., *Diäthyl*. A double molecule of ethyl, H₅C₂-C₂H₅ = C₄H₁₀. Occurring in the free state, it constitutes normal butane. [B.]—**D. ketone**. See **PROPIONE**.

DIETHYLACETAL, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²rs'e²t-a²l. Fr., *diéthylacétal*. Ger., *Diäthylacetal*. See **ACETAL**.

DIETHYLACETONE, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²s'e²t-on. Fr., *diéthylacéto*. Ger., *Diäthylaceton*. Diethyl ketone, propione, 2(C₂H₅)₂.CO = C₂H₅CO.C₂H₅. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²m-i²d-o-be²n-zo²i²k. Fr., *acide diéthylamidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Diäthylamidobenzoësäure*. An acid, C₁₁H₁₅NO₂ = C₂H₅(C₂H₅)₂(NH₂).CO.OH, forming white prismatic crystals. [B, 2.]

DIETHYLAMINE, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²m-en. Fr., *diéthylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamin*. The secondary amine of ethyl; a colorless liquid, NC₂H₅ = N(C₂H₅)₂H, having a strong odor of ammonia. [B.]

DIETHYLAMYLAMINE, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²m-i²l-a²m-en. Fr., *diéthylamylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylamylamin*. A tertiary amine, N(C₂H₅)₂(C₅H₁₁) = NC₂H₅, in which 2 molecules of ethyl and 1 molecule of fermentation amy¹l replace 3 atoms of hydrogen in ammonia; a liquid boiling at 154° C. [B.]

DIETHYLANILINE, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²n-i²l-en. Fr., *diéthylaniline*. Ger., *Diäthylanilin*. A body, C₁₀H₁₃N = (C₂H₅)₂(C₆H₅)N, prepared by heating ethylaniline with a large excess of bromethyl and decomposing the resulting product with potash; a colorless liquid boiling at 213° C. [B, 4; B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLARSINE, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²rs'en. Fr., *diéthylarsine*. Ger., *Diäthylarsin*. Ethyl cacodyl; a univalent arsenic radicle, as (C₂H₅)₂, which in the free state consists of a double molecule, as 2(C₂H₅)₂, *diarsentetrethyl*. The latter is an oily, highly refracting liquid, of a faint, yellowish color, and very disagreeable, pungent, alliacious odor, boiling at about 190° C. [B, 2.]

DIETHYLARSINIC ACID, n. Di-e²th-i²l-a²rs-i²n²i²k. Fr., *acide diéthylarsinique*. Ger., *Arsendäthylsäure*. Ethylcacodylic acid; a deliquescent, crystalline compound, As(C₂H₅)₂O.OH, produced by the oxidation of arsenediethyl. [B, 2, 3.]

DIETHYLATE, n. Di-e²th-il-a²t. An ethylate in which two molecules of the radicle C₂H₅O are united to one atom of a bivalent metal. [a, 27.]

DIETHYLBENZENE, n. Di-e²th-i²l-be²n-z'en. Fr., *diéthylbenzène*. Ger., *Diäthylbenzol*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of benzene, C₆H₄(C₂H₅)₂ = C₁₀H₁₄. Of the three possible isomeric varieties, *para diethylbenzene* is known. [B.]

DIETHYLCARBINOL, n. Di-e²th-i²l-ka²r'b²i²n-o²l. Fr., *diéthylcarbinol*. Ger., *Diäthylcarbinol*. See *Secondary AMYL ALCOHOL*.

DIETHYLCHLORHYDRIN, n. Di-e²th-klor-hid'ri²n. A heavy oil of a sweetish, ethereal odor, C₂H₅ClO₂ = C₂H₅(C₂H₅)O₂Cl, produced by the action of hydrochloric-acid gas on a mixture of acrolein and absolute alcohol. [B, 2.]

DIETHYL CITRIC ACID, n. Di-e²th-i²l-si²t²i²k. Fr., *acide diéthylcitrique*. Ger., *Diäthylcitronensäure*. Monacid (or monohydric) citrate of ethyl, C₂H₅O₇(C₂H₅)₂, a monobasic acid as yet known only through its salts. [B, 3.]

DIETHYLENE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-en. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylen*. A double molecule of ethylene, (CH₂, CH₂)₂. [B.]—D. alcohol. Ger., *Diäthylalkohol*. Oxidhydrate of diethylene, O<(C₂H₅)₂: (OH)₂ = C₄H₁₀O₂, a liquid boiling at 250° C. [B.]

DIETHYLHYDRIN, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-hid¹-ri²n. See DIETHYLIN.

DIETHYLIC, adj. Di-e²th¹-i²-ik. Fr., *diéthylique*. Ger., *diäthylisch*. Containing or derived from diethyl, or containing 2 molecules of ethyl. [B.]

DIETHYLIDENE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-d-en. Fr., *diéthylidène*. Ger., *Diäthyliden*. A radicle, (C₂H₄)₂ = (CH.CH₂)₂, composed of 2 molecules of ethylidene; isomeric with diethylene. [B.]

DIETHYLIN, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-in. Fr., *diéthylène*. Ger., *Diäthylin*. A liquid, C₂H₅(OH)(C₂H₅O)₂ = C₇H₁₆O₃, having an odor resembling that of pepper and boiling at 182° C. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLMALONIC ACID, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-ma²-o²-i²-k. Fr., *acide diéthylmalonique*. Ger., *Diäthylmalonsäure*. A dibasic 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound, C₇H₁₂O₄ = C(C₂H₅)₂.CO.OH of malonic acid. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLMETHYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-me²-th¹-i²-a²-e²-i²-k. A substitution product of acetic acid (C₂H₅)₂CH₂.C.CO₂H, in which 2 molecules of ethyl and 1 of methyl replace 3 atoms of hydrogen: a colorless, slightly odoriferous liquid, boiling at 207° to 208°, prepared by dissolving iodide of diethylmethylcarbinol in water. [B., 3 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLMETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-me²-th¹-i²-su¹-f'en. Fr., *diéthylméthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylmethylsulfen*. A univalent radicle, (C₂H₅)₂-S'-CH₃, isomeric with ethylmethylsulphine, and, like it, forming a series of salts, among which the iodide and double chlorides are the most important. [B.]

DIETHYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-o²-x-a²-i²-k. Fr., *acide diéthyloxalique*. Ger., *Diäthyloxalinsäure*. Diethyloxalacetic acid, (C₂H₅)₂C(OH).CO.OH, obtained by heating its ethereal salt with baryta solution, the baryta salt being precipitated with dilute sulphuric acid. [B., 111 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLOXAMIC ACID, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-o²-x-a²-m¹-i²-k. Fr., *acide diéthylloxamique*. Ger., *Diäthylloxaminsäure*. An acid, CON(C₂H₅)₂-CO.OH = C₈H₁₁NO₃, known in its ethereal derivative. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLOXAMIDE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-o²-x-a²-m¹-i²-d(id). Fr., *diéthylloxamide*. Ger., *Diäthylloxamid*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution compound of oxamide, CO.N(C₂H₅)₂H - CO.N(C₂H₅)₂H = C₈H₁₂O₂N₂. [B., 4.]

DIETHYLOXYACETIC ACID, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-o²-x-i²-a²-e²-i²-k. See DIETHYLOXALIC ACID.

DIETHYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-fe²-n¹-i²-a²-m¹-en. Fr., *diéthylphénylamine*. Ger., *Diäthylphenylamin*. See DIETHYLANILINE.

DIETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-fo²-s-fo²-r¹-i²-k. Fr., *acide diéthylphosphorique*. Ger., *Diäthylphosphorsäure*. A 2-molecule ethyl substitution product of phosphoric acid, H(C₂H₅)₂PO₄. [B.] See ETHYL phosphate.

DIETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-su¹-f'en. Fr., *diéthylsulfine*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfen*. A bivalent radicle, (C₂H₅)₂: S:, acting as a base. [B.]

DIETHYLSULPHONE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-su¹-f'on. Fr., *diéthylsulfone*. Ger., *Diäthylsulfon*. A body, (C₂H₅)₂SO₂, prepared by treating diethyl sulphide with strong nitric acid. It forms large colorless, tabular crystals melting at 70° C. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DIETHYLSULPHONEDIMETHYLMETHANE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-su¹-f'on-di-me²-th¹-i²-me²-th'an. Ger., *Diäthylsulfondimethylmethan*. An oxidation product, (CH₃)₂: C: (C₂H₅)₂.SO₂; of the union of ethylmercaptan with acetone. [Brit. Med. Jour., Apr. 21, 1888, p. 864.] See SULPHONAL.

DIETHYLTHIOUREA, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-thi-o-u²-re-a². Ger., *Diäthylthioharnstoff*. Ethylthiourea. [B.]

DIETHYLTOLUIDINE, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-to²-l-u²-i²-d-en. An artificial alkaloid, C₁₁H₁₁N = C₆H₄(CH₃)N(C₂H₅)₂. [A., 1.]

DIETHYLUREA, n. Di-e²th¹-i²-u²-re-a². Fr., *diéthylurée*. Ger., *Diäthylharnstoff*. Ethylurea. [B.]

DIETIC, adj. Di-e²-i²-k. 1. See DIETETIC. 2. Of Farr, proposed by the want or by the bad quality of food (said of diseases). [D., 1.]

DIEU-LE-FILT (Fr.), **DIEU-LE-FIT** (Fr.), n's. De-u²-l¹-f'e. A place in the department of Drôme, France, where there is a mineral spring containing calcium bicarbonate. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIEURYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(i)d²-u²-r¹-i²-z(i²s)²-mu²s(mu²s). From *ἀεὺρ*, *euir*, to dilate. See ANEURYSM.

DIEVENOW (Ger.), n. Def'e²-m-o. A sea-bathing resort on the Baltic, near Cammin, in Pomerania. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DIE-WEED, n. Di-weed. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DIEXODOS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di)²-e²-x'o²-d-o²s. Gr., *διέξοδος* (from *διέρχουμαι*, to pass through). Fr., *dierode*. 1. An excretory channel, an outlet. 2. The expulsion of excrementitious material. [A., 325 (a, 21); L., 41, 94.]

DIEZGO (Sp.), n. De-ath²-go. A place in the province of Ciudad-Real, Spain, where there is a spring containing sodium bicarbonate. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIFFERENTIAL, adj. Di²-f'e²-r-e²-n¹-sha². Lat., *differentialis*. Fr., *différentiel*. Ger., *d*. Pertaining or having regard to the differences between two or more objects, conceptions, processes, etc.; as a n., in chemistry, an atom. [L., 30.]

DIFFERENTIATE, v. tr. and intr. Di²-f'e²-r-e²-n¹-shi²-at. Fr., *différencier*. To perform or undergo differentiation.

DIFFERENTIATION, n. Di²-f'e²-r-e²-n¹-shi²-a²-shu². Fr., *différenciation*. Ger., *Differenzierung*. 1. The assumption of individual characteristics by the several portions of a mass of organized material, by virtue of which some of it is developed into one sort of structure, and other parts into other forms, although originally the whole seemed absolutely alike. 2. See DIAGNOSIS.—**HISTOLOGICAL d.** Ger., *histologische Differenzierung*. See D. (1st def.).—**Physiological d.** The process of distinguishing different animals by comparing their physiological functions. [L., 11].—**Pneumatic d.** A method of treating certain pulmonary diseases by causing the patient to breathe in or breathe into compressed or rarefied air. [H. F. Williams, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 3, 1885, p. 370.] See *Pneumatic CABINET*.—**Primary d.** In embryology, the d. that results in the formation of the notochord, the medullary plate, and the protovertebrae. [Kölliker (H)].—**Secondary d.** The formation of special parts or organs after the primary d. has taken place. [Kölliker (H)].

DIFFERENZIRUNG (Ger.), n. Di²-f'e²-r-e²-n¹-tz-er¹-un². See DIFFERENTIATION.—**D'sssystem**. A system of sewerage in which water from the street and houses is conducted in different tubes from those conducting the excreta and kitchen waste. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DIFFICULTAS (Lat.), n. f. Di²-f'i²-ku²lt(ku²lt)²-a²s(a²s). Gen., *difficultatis*. A difficulty (either in its ordinary sense or in the sense of sickness, disease).—**D. intestinorum**. See DYSENTERY.

DIFFLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²-f'l-a(fl)a²-shi²(ti²)²-o. Gen., *difflationis*. From *difflare*, to blow apart, disperse by blowing. Gr., *διαπνοή*. Fr., *difflation*. Perspiration. [G., 16.]

DIFFLUANE, n. Di²-f'l-u²-an. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diffluan*. A compound, C₆H₄N₂O₆, soluble in water, obtained, together with carbonic and leucotic acids, by boiling a solution of alloxanic acid. [B., 38, 40 (a, 14).]

DIFFLUENCE, n. Di²-f'l-u²-e²-ns. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diffluenz*. The state of being diffluent.

DIFFLUENT, adj. Di²-f'l-u²-e²-nt. Lat., *diffluens* (from *diffluere*, to flow apart). Fr., *d*. Ger., *d*. *zerfließend*. Almost liquefied, softened to such a degree as to spread like a liquid. [A., 518.]

DIFFLUGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²-f'l-u²(f'l-u²)/ji²(gi²)²-a². Fr., *difflogie*. A genus of the *Lobosa*. It has been found in the intestine after death from enteritis. [L., 182, 353.]

DIFORM, adj. Di²-f'o²-rm (di²-f'o²-rm). See DIFFORMIS and DEFORMED.

DIFORMARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²-f'o²-rm-a(a²)²-ri²-e(a²-e²). Of Batsch, an order of the *Rosaceæ*, comprising the *Succulentæ*, *Saxifragæ*, *Ciliatæ*, *Caryophyllæ*, *Portulacæ*, and *Fimbriatæ*. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

DIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. Di²-f'o²-rm-i²s. From *di*, or *dis*, priv., and *forma*, form. Fr., *diforme*. Ger., *missgebildet*, *ungestaltet*. Deformed, having a part or organ irregularly or abnormally formed; as a n., in the f. pl., *Diformes*: 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of the *Calycinæ*, 2. Of Duméril, a family of the *Orthoptera*. [B., 1, 170 (a, 24); L., 180.]

DIFORMITY, n. Di²-f'o²-rm-i²-ti². Fr., *diformité*. Ger., *Diformität*. See DEFORMITY.

DIFRACT, adj. Di²-f-ra²-k'. Lat., *diffractus*. Broken, burst, fissured, cracked (said of a thallus). [B., 123 (a, 24).]

DIFRACTION, n. Di²-f-ra²-k'shu². Lat., *diffractio* (from *diffringere*, to shatter). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Beugung des Lichts*. It., *diffrazione*. Sp., *difracción*. A phenomenon consisting in the bending of rays of light when passing near the edge of a body. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

DIFRACTIVE, adj. Di²-f-ra²-k'ti²v. Fr., *diffractif*. Producing diffraction. [A., 385 (a, 21).]

DIFFUSATE, n. Di²-f'u²-s-at. In the process of dialysis, that portion of the liquid which passes through the animal membrane, and contains crystalloid matter in solution. [B., 7.]

DIFFUZE, v. tr. and intr. Di²-f'u²-z'. Gr., *διαχεῖν*. Lat., *diffundere*. Fr., *diffuser*. Ger., *diffusiren*. It., *diffondere*. Sp., *difundir*. 1. (Intr.) to spread, to scatter, to pass into the substance of another body so as to be brought into relation with every portion of it. 2. (Tr.) to cause to spread. [B., a, 17.]

DIFFUZE, **DIFFUSED**, adj's. Di²-f'u²-s', -fu²-zd'. Lat., *diffusus*. Fr., *diffus*. Ger., *diffus*, *ausgebreitet*. It., *diffuso*. Sp., *difuso*. Spread, spreading, scattered; of purulent collections, visible lesions, etc., not restricted within definite boundaries; of plants, spreading irregularly; of light, irregularly reflected, scattered in every direction. [B., 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DIFFUSIBILITY, n. Di²-f'u²-z-i²-bi²l¹-i²-ti². Lat., *diffusibilitas*. Fr., *diffusibilité*. Ger., *Diffusibilität*, *Diffusionsfähigkeit*. The quality of being diffusible. [A., 385 (a, 21).]—**D. of gases**. Of Dalton, the property by which two or more gases, when placed in an inclosed space, expand as if each occupied it alone, the elastic force of the mixture being equal to the sum of the elastic forces of all the contained gases. [A., 385 (a, 21).] Cf. *Graham's LAW*.

DIFFUSIBLE, adj. Di²-f'u²-z-i²-b'l. Fr., *d*. Ger., *diffusibel*, *verflüchtigend*. It., *d*. Sp., *difusible*. Capable of diffusing or being diffused; capable of being diffused rapidly through the system, so as to cause a prompt effect (see D. STIMULANTS).

DIFFUSIOMETER, n. Di²-f'u²-z-i²-o²-m'e²-t-u²-r. From *diffusus*, diffusion, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *diffusiomètre*. Ger., *D*, *Diffusionsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the diffusibility of gases. [Graham, Bunsen (A., 518).]

DIFFUSION, n. Di²-f'u²-z-yu²n. Lat., *diffusio*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *D*. It., *diffusione*. Sp., *difusión*. The state of being diffused; the

act of diffusing; the process by which two liquids or two gases, when brought into contact with each other, gradually intermix until every part of one is in contact with some portion of the other. [B.]—**Anodal d.** See CATAPHORESIS.—**Circles of d.** Circles due to an aberration of refrangibility of the rays of light in passing through the various lenses. [B. 21 (a, 27).]—**D. apparatus.** See under APPARATUS.—**D. electrode.** See under ELECTRODE.—**D. of heat.** The irregular reflection of heat rays from the surface of bodies. As in the case of light, the different thermal rays are diffused (or irregularly reflected) by certain bodies in different degrees, the thermal rays which are not so diffused being absorbed. [B.]—**D. of light.** Fr. *d. de la lumière*. Ger., *Lichtsdiffusion*, *Zerstreuung des Lichts*. The irregular reflection of light-rays from the surface of an unpolished body. Part of the rays falling upon such a body are absorbed, part are reflected in every direction, the wavelength of the rays that are so reflected determining the color of the body. The general diffused brightness of daylight is due to the d. of light falling upon clouds, particles floating in the air, and terrestrial objects. [B.]—**D'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). See DIFFUSIBILITY.—**D'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). A liquid subjected to or prepared by d.—**D'skreise** (Ger.). See *Circles of d.*—**D. stasis.** See under STASIS.—**D. tube.** An instrument intended for the d. of gases; it consists of a glass tube about 25 cm. long, closed at one end by a thin diaphragm of graphite or plaster of Paris, and filled with a given gas while plunged by its open end into a trough filled with mercury. D. takes place across the diaphragm (according to Graham) with a rapidity proportional to the square root of its density. [B. 21 (a, 27).]—**D. volume.** See under VOLUME.

DIFFUSIVE, adj. Di²f²fu²s²iv. Fr., *diffusif*. Ger., *diffusiv*. It., *diffusivo*. Sp., *diffusivo*. Diffusing readily; as a n., a diffusible stimulant. [L. 105 (a, 21); a, 17.]

DIFLORIGERUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)flor-i²j(i²g²)e²r u²s(u²s). From *dis*, twice, *flor*, a flower, and *gerere*, to bear. Fr., *diflorigère*. Ger., *zweiblüthig*. Having two flowers. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DIFLUANE, n. Di²f²lu²-an. See DIFFLUANE.

DIFLUORIDE, n. Di-flu²o²r-i²d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with fluorine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIFORMAMIDE, n. Di-for²m-a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *d. Ger. Difformamid*. A double molecule of formamide, N₂H₄(CHO)₂. [B. 4.]

DIGALLIC ACID, n. Di-ga²l²i²q. Fr., *acide digallique*. Ger., *Digallussäure*. Of Schiff, pure tannic acid (*i. e.*, tannic acid separated by boiling from the glucose with which it is connected in the vegetable tissues). It has the constitution of a double molecule of gallic acid, 2C₇H₆O₆. [B. 5.]

DIGAMOUS, adj. Di²g²a²m-u²s. Lat., *digamus*. Fr., *digame*. Bearing flowers of both sexes (said of the calathidium). [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DIGASTRIC, adj. Di-ga²st²r²i²q. Lat., *digastricus* (from *dis*, twice, and *gastri*, the belly), *biventer*. Fr., *digastrique*. Ger., *zweibüchig*. It., *digastrico*. Sp., *digástrico*. 1. Having two bellies (said of a muscle). 2. Pertaining to the d. muscle. [C.] 3. As a n., the d. muscle (see DIGASTRICUS).

DIGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)ga²st(ga²st²)r²i²q-u²s(u²s). See DIGASTRIC; as a n. m.: 1. (Fr., *abaisseur de la mâchoire inférieure*; Ger., *zweibüchiger Unterkiefermuskel*) a depressor muscle of the inferior maxilla, or an elevator of the hyoid bone (depending upon which of the two bones is regarded as the fixed point). It consists of two long muscular portions, united by a roundish tendon. The posterior muscular portion (the posterior belly) arises from the digastric fossa of the temporal bone, and passes downward, forward, and inward, toward the hyoid bone, while the anterior (the anterior belly) arises from the digastric fossa of the inferior maxilla, and passes downward, backward, and outward. Slightly above the level of the hyoid bone the two bellies are united to the connecting tendon, which passes through a ring or loop of aponeurotic fibres which are attached to the body and greater convexity of the hyoid bone. 2. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the styloid process of the temporal bone, and is inserted by two heads, one of which goes to the posterior border of the lower jaw, and the other to the internal face of the lower jaw. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**D. maxillæ inferialis**, **D. ossis hyoidei**. See D. (1st def.).

DIGASTRIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ga²s-trek. See DIGASTRIC and DIGASTRICUS.—**D. cervical**, **D. de la nuque**. See BIVENTER *cervicis*.

DIGENEA [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)jen-(ge²n)-e²a². A class of the *Trematoda*, in which "one or more non sexual forms intervene between two successive sexual forms." [L. 121.] Cf. MONOGENEA.

DIGENEOUS, adj. Di-jen²e²-u²s. Lat., *digeneus*, *digenes*. *digenes*. Fr., *digène*. Ger., *zweigeschlechtlich*, *doppelgeschlechtlich*. See BISEXUAL.

DIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)je²n-(ge²n)-e²s-i²q. Gen., *digenes/eos* (-gen/esis). From *dis*, twice, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *digénèse*. Ger., *D.* See *Alternate generation*.

DIGENETIC, adj. Di-je²n-e²t²i²q. Fr., *digénétique*. Pertaining to alternate generation. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

DIGENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)jen-(ge²n)-i²a². Fr., *digénie*. Generation due to the union of the two sexes. [L. 180.]

DIGENISM, n. Di²g²e²n-i²z²m. Lat., *digénismus*. Fr., *digénisme*. 1. Alternate generation. 2. Double causation, the concurrent action of two causes. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DIGENOUS, adj. Di²g²e²n-u²s. See BISEXUAL.

DIGENUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)je²n-(ge²n)-u²s(u²s). Bisexual; as a n., of *Lestiboudois*, a dicotyledon. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

DIGENY, n. Di²g²e²n-i². See DIGENIA.

DIGÉRABLE (Fr.), adj. De-zha-ra²b'l. Digestible. [L.]

DIGERENS (Lat.), adj. Di²g²(di²g²)e²r-e²n(zans). Fr., *digérant*. See DIGESTIVE.

DIGERIREN (Ger.), **DIGERIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. De-ge²r-er-e²n, n'2n. See DIGESTION.

DIGEST, v. tr. and intr. Di-je²st'. Gr., *πέριευν*. Lat., *digerere*, *concoquere*, *coquere*. Fr., *digérer*. Ger., *verdauen*, *digeriren*. It., *digerire*. Sp., *digerir*. To perform or undergo digestion.

DIGESTANT, n. Lat., *digestivum*. Fr., *digérant*. Ger., *Verdauungsmittel*. A remedy that aids digestion. [H. C. Wood (a, 7).]

DIGESTÉ (Fr.), n. De-zhe²st-a. See DIGESTUM.

DIGESTER, n. Di-je²st'u²r. Fr., *digesteur marmite*. Ger., *Verdauer*, *Dampftopf*. It., *digestore*. Sp., *digestor*. 1. A strong metallic kettle with a safety-valve, for subjecting bodies to a high temperature. 2. Of Fleury, a condensing apparatus the principle of which is founded upon the condensation of the hot vapors of the menstruum in a digesting glass vessel. [L. 41; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 21).]—**Papin's d.** An instrument serving to increase the dissolving qualities of liquids by raising their boiling point. It consists of a bronze cylinder closed by a tightly fitting cover kept in place by a screw descending from an iron frame. A safety valve attached to an opening in the cover is governed by a lever with a movable weight. The apparatus can support a pressure of six atmospheres. [B. 21 (a, 27).]

DIGESTIBILITY, n. Di-je²st-i²-bi²i²t-i². Fr., *digestibilité*. Ger., *Verdaulichkeit*. Capability of being digested. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DIGESTIBLE, adj. Di-je²st-i²-b'l. Lat., *digestibilis*, *concoctus habilis*. Fr., *d.*, *digérable*. Ger., *verdaulich*. It., *digeribile*. Sp., *digerible*, *d.* 1. Capable of being digested. 2. Easy to digest. [J.]

DIGESTIF (Fr.), adj. De-zhe²st-ef. See DIGESTIVE.—**D. animé**. A mixture of equal parts of turpentine ointment and liquid storax. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**D. mercuriel**. A mixture of turpentine and mercurial ointments. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**D. simple**. A mildly stimulating turpentine liniment. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DIGESTION, n. Di-je²st'yu²n. Gr., *διάραξις*, *πέψις*, *ανάδοσις*, *διαφόρσις*. Lat., *digestio*, *coctio*, *concoctio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verdauung*. It., *digestione*. Sp., *digestión*. 1. The physical and chemical changes which nutrient material undergoes under the influence of digestive ferments to render it soluble, diffusible, and assimilable. These changes occur (a) in the digestive apparatus of animals; (b) on the leaves of insectivorous plants; (c) in the tissues of animals and plants; (d) outside the living organism. 2. In popular language, the changes that food normally undergoes in the stomach. 3. The maceration of medicinal or other substances in warm liquids, in order to extract the active principles. 4. An obsolete term for the resolution of a fever or other morbid process. 5. The healthy suppuration of a wound or ulcer. [Bernatzik (A. 319 (a, 21)); A. 322 (a, 21); B. 117; J.; L. 149.]—**Artificial d.** Fr., *d. artificielle*. Ger., *künstliche Verdauung*. It., *digestione artificiale*. Sp., *digestión artificial*. The d. of nutritive material outside the living organism, caused by a digestive ferment. So far as is known, the changes produced by the digestive ferments are the same in artificial as in natural d. [J.]—**Buccal d.** See *Oral d.*—**Cæcal d.** The digestive processes in the cæcum. In man and the animals with small cæca, the cæcum seems to serve only as a reservoir and for the absorption of liquids. In the monogastric animals, like the horse, which eat bulky food, the cæcum is exceedingly large, and serves as a reservoir in which the digestive processes, begun in the mouth, stomach, and small intestine, may be completed. It is not certain that even in these cases the cæcum produces a true digestive ferment, although the disappearance of cellulose in this situation makes it probable. In many birds the double cæca are likewise important digestive organs. [J. 17, 19, 28, 132.]—**Cavitary d.** See *Extracellular d.*—**D. by insectivorous plants.** Ger., *Pflanzenpeptonweisslösung*. The function possessed by the fluids secreted by specialized glands in the leaves of some plants (*e. g.*, the *Droseraceæ*) of converting insoluble albuminoid material into soluble peptones. It is apparently identical with peptic digestion in animals. [J. 11.]—**D's decoct** (Ger.). A decoction made by digestion (3d def.). [a, 21.]—**D's infus** (Ger.). An infusion made by digestion (3d def.). [a, 21.]—**D's kraft** (Ger.). Digestive power. [L. 80.]—**D's inctur** (Ger.). A tincture made by digestion (3d def.).—**D. stomacal** (Fr.). See *Gastric d.*—**Duodenal d.** See *Pancreatic d.*—**Extracellular d.** D. which occurs outside of a cell-body. [L. 121.]—**Extrastomachal d.** The partial d. of food outside of the body (*e. g.*, that of the earthworm, where a digestive ferment is poured out upon the food before it is ingested). [L. 210.]—**Gastric d.** Fr., *d. stomacale*. Ger., *Magenverdauung*. That part of the process of d. which takes place in the stomach, especially the change of proteids into peptones. [K.]—**Intestinal d.** Fr., *d. intestinale*. Ger., *Darmverdauung*. The change effected in the chyme by the action of the intestinal secretions; in a broader sense, all the changes which the undigested food undergoes after leaving the stomach. [K.]—**Intracellular d.** Fr., *d. intra-cellulaire*. Ger., *intra-celluläre Verdauung*. The d. or solution of nutrient material by a cell within its own substance. [Metschnikoff, "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1884, p. 89 (J); L. 210.]—**Oral d.** Fr., *d. buccale*. Ger., *Mundverdauung*, *Vorverdauung*. That portion of the process of d. that is accomplished in the mouth, including the comminution of the food and its insalivation. [K.] See *Salivary d.*—**Pancreatic d.** Fr., *d. pancréatique*. Ger., *pankreatische Verdauung*. That portion of the digestive processes which takes place in the upper part of the small intestine, under the influence of the pancreatic juice, by which the proteids are converted into peptones, starch is changed into sugar, and the fats are emulsified. [K.]—**Peptic d.** See *Gastric d.*—**Pred'**. See the major list.—**Preliminary d.** Ger., *Vorverdauung*. See *Oral d.*—**Primary d.** 1. See *Oral d.* 2. D. proper, as distinguished from assimilation.—**Salivary d.** The

preliminary d. of starchy food (its conversion into sugar) by the action of the saliva.—Secondary d. See ASSIMILATION.—Self d. See AUTOPHAGIA.—Superd. Of W. S. Christopher, an abnormal d. (usually termed indigestion) consisting in the excessive performance of salivary, gastric, or pancreatic d., resulting, as he maintains, in favoring the growth of putrefactive micro-organisms. [N. Y. Med. Jour., Nov. 9, 1889, p. 513.]—Tryptic d. See PANCREATIC d.

DIGESTIVE, adj. Di-je'st-iv. Lat., *digestivus, digerens*. Fr., *digestif*. Ger., *digestiv*. Causing, promoting, concerned with, or pertaining to, digestion; as a n., see DIGESTANT and DIGERENS.—Plenck's d. Lat., *digestivum liquefactum Plenckii*. Fr., *baume d'Arcæus liquide*. A preparation made by triturating together 1 part each of Arcæus's balsam and yolk of egg, and mixing with 8 parts of proof spirit; or, according to Spielmann, by mixing 16 parts of clarified turpentine and 8 of yolk of egg, and adding 2 of honey, 32 of spring-water, and 48 of alcohol; used by Plenck as an injection for fistulæ. [B, 97 (a, 21); L, 135 (a, 21).]

DIGESTIVMITTEL (Ger.), n. De-ge'st-ef'mi't-te². See DIGESTANT.

DIGESTIVE (It., Sp.), adj. and n. De-je'st-ivo, -he'st-ivo. See DIGESTIVE.—D. compuesto [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Compound digestive; made by mixing 30 parts each of basilicon ointment and storax and 10 of common turpentine. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—D. simple [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). Simple digestive; made by mixing equal parts of basilicon ointment and storax. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DIGESTIVSALZ (Ger.), n. De-ge'st-ef'za'l'tz. See SAL digestive.

DIGESTIVUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-je'st(je'st)-i(e)'vu'm(wu'm). See DIGESTANT.—D. liquefactum Plenckii. See *Plenck's DIGESTIVE*.

DIGESTORII [Kossmann] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di)²-je'st(je'st)-o'ri-i(e). Parasitic *Crustacea* having independent digestive organs. [L, 121.]

DIGESTUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di)²-je'st(je'st)-u'm(u'm). Fr., *digesté*. The product of maceration or digestion. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

DIGGER-PINE, n. Di²g'u'r-pin. The *Pinus sabiniana*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DIGIT, n. Di²j'it. Gr., δάκτυλος. Lat., *digitus*. A finger or toe.

DIGITAL, adj. Di²j'it-a². Lat., *digitalis*. Fr., Ger., d. It., *digitale*. Sp., d. 1 Pertaining to or resembling a finger or toe. 2. Resembling a pit made with the tip of a finger (see *D. fossa*). 3. Performed with the fingers.

DIGITAL (Sp.), n. De-he-ta³. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DIGITALACRIN, n. Di²j'it-a²-a²k'ri'n. From *digitalis*, fox-glove, and *acris*, acid. Fr., *digitalacrine*. A resin obtained from *Digitalis*. [B, 38.]

DIGITALE (Lat.), n. n. Di²j'(di²g)-i't-a(a²)'le(le²). Gr., δακτύλιος. Ger., *Fingerhut*. A finger-stall. [A, 322.]

DIGITALE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta³. The genus *Digitalis*, and especially the *Digitalis purpurea*.—Abstrait de d. See *Abstractum DIGITALIS*.—Acétolé de d. See *Acetum DIGITALIS*.—Alcoolature de d. [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *alcolatura* (seu *tinctura* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]) *digitalis, tinctura digitalis e foliis recentibus* [Belg. Ph.]. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de hojas frescas de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating for 10 days 1 part of fresh bruised leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* in 1 part of 90 per cent. alcohol, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 95, 113 (a, 21).]—Alcoolé de d. See *Tinctura DIGITALIS*.—Cigares de d., *Cigarettes de d.* [Fr. Cod.]. Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of digitalis-leaves. [B.]—D. cotonneuse. See *DIGITALIS tomentosa*.—D. fausse. The *Dracocephalum virginianum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—D. jaune. The *Digitalis lutea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—D. orientale. The *Sesamum oleiferum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—D. pourprée. See *DIGITALIS purpurea*.—Emplâtre de d. See *Plaster of DIGITALIS*.—Emplâtre d'extrait de d. [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum cum extracto digitalis*. A plaster made by melting together 1 part of purified resina elemi and 2 parts of *emplastrum diachylum gummatum* at a moderate heat, and adding 9 parts of alcoholic extract of digitalis. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—Éthérolé de d. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tincture éthérée de d.*—Extrait alcoolique de d. [Fr. Cod., 1837]. See *Extractum DIGITALIS*.—Extrait aqueux de d. See *Extractum DIGITALIS aquosum*.—Extrait de d. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum DIGITALIS*.—Extrait de d. (alcoolique) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Extractum DIGITALIS*.—Extrait liquide de d. See *Extractum DIGITALIS fluidum*.—Feuilles de d. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Folia DIGITALIS*.—Fleurs de d. [Fr. Cod.]. The flowers of *Digitalis purpurea*. [a, 24.]—Grande d. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Hydrolé (ou Infusion) de d. See *Infusum DIGITALIS*.—Énolé de d. See *Wine of DIGITALIS*.—Énolé de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu. See *Vin de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu*.—Onguent de d. See *Unguentum DIGITALIS*.—Oxéolé de d. See *Acetum DIGITALIS*.—Petite d. The *Gratiola officinalis*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—Poudre de d. [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by exposing digitalis-leaves for some minutes in an oven heated to 40° C., reducing them to powder, and passing the powder through a No. 120 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—Poudre de d. aromatisée [Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823]. A powder composed of 2 parts of digitalis-leaves, 5 of *Acorus calamus*, and 13 of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Saccharolé de d. [Mil. Ph. of Copenhagen, 1806]. A conserve composed of 1 part of digitalis-leaves and 20 parts of sugar. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Sirop de d. [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus de digitale purpurea*. See *Syrupus DIGITALIS* (1st def.).—Sirop d'infusion de d. See *Syrupus DIGITALIS*.—Teinture alcoolico-éthérée de d. [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. A preparation made by macerating for 8 days 1 part of digitalis-leaves in 8 parts of alcohol, then stirring in 2 ounces of sulphuric ether [Dutch

Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by macerating for 4 days equal parts of digitalis-leaves, alcohol, and sulphuric ether [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Teinture alcoolique de d. [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura DIGITALIS*.—Teinture aqueo-éthérée de d. [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A tincture made by macerating 1 part of digitalis-leaves for 24 hours in 6 parts of water, evaporating on the water-bath until 1 part only remains, infusing the marc in 2 parts of sulphuric ether, expressing, and mixing the two liquids. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Teinture de d. [Fr. Cod.]. Teinture de d. (alcoolique) [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura DIGITALIS*.—Teinture de d. aromatisée [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A tincture made by macerating for 4 days 1 part of digitalis-leaves in 3 parts each of cinnamon-water and alcohol, and filtering. [B, 110 (a, 21).]—Teinture de suc de d. [Sax. Ph., 1830]. A mixture of equal parts of filtered digitalis-juice and alcohol, filtered at the end of 24 hours. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—Teinture éthérée de d. [Fr. Cod.].—See *Tinctura DIGITALIS ætherea*.—Tisane de d. See *Infusum DIGITALIS*.—Vinaigre de d. See *Acetum DIGITALIS*.—Vin de d. See *Wine of DIGITALIS*.—Vin de d. composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *vinum digitale compositum*. Syn.: *enolé de digitale composé de l'Hôtel-Dieu, vin de Trouseau*. A preparation made by bruising 15 parts of *squamæ scellæ maritimæ* and 150 parts of berries of *Juniperus communis*, and macerating them with 10 parts of dried digitalis-leaves in moderately fine powder for 10 days in a closed vessel containing 1,800 parts of white wine and 200 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, dissolving 100 parts of dry potassium acetate in the liquid thus obtained, and filtering; 20 grammes of this wine represent about 10 centigrammes of digitalis and 1 gramme of the potassium salt. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

DIGITALEE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²j'(di²g)-i't-a(a²)'le²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *digitales*. A tribe of the *Scrophulariaceæ*, embracing the subtribes *Sibthorpieæ*, *Eudigitaleæ*, and *Veroniceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIGITALEIC ACID, n. Di²j'it-a²-e'i²k. Fr., *acide digitale*. Ger., *Digitaleinsäure*. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALEIN, n. Di²j'it-a²-e'i²n. Fr., *digitaleïne*. Ger., *Digitaléin*. It., Sp., *digitaleina*. Of O. Schmieberg, one of the four principles of digitalis (the others being digitonin, digitalin, and digitoxin). [B, 5 (a, 21).]

DIGITALEINIC ACID, n. Di²j'it-a²-e-i²n'i²k. Fr., *acide digitaleïnique*. Ger., *Digitaleïnsäure*. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALEÏNE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta³-a-ren. A derivative of digitalin. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIGITALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²j'(di²g)-i't-a(a²)'lez(las). Of Rüling, a division of the *Ringentes*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIGITALÉTIN, n. Di²j'it-a²-e'i²n. Fr., *digitalétine*. A name given sometimes to the active principle of digitalis, a glucoside, C₂₇H₄₆O₁₁; sometimes to a decomposition product of the latter (the d. of Walz), C₂₁H₃₂O₈, or insoluble digitalin. [B, 10.]

DIGITALEUS (Lat.), adj. Di²j'(di²g)-i't-a(a²)'le²-u²s(u's). Containing or derived from digitalis. [B.]

DIGITALIA (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²j'(di²g)-i't-a(a²)'li²-a². See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIC ACID, n. Di²j'it-a²-i²k. Lat., *acidum digitalicum*. Fr., *acide digitale*. Ger., *Digitalisäure*. An acid found in *Digitalis purpurea*, occurring in acicular crystals of a peculiar odor, and acid taste and reaction, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGITALIDE, n. Di²j'it-a²-i²d(id). Fr., d. A neutral principle of digitalis. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

DIGITALIERIN, n. Di²j'it-a²-i²e'r-i²n. Of Walz, digitalose. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

DIGITALIFORM, n. Di²j'it-a²-i²fo²rm. From *digitalis* (g. v.), and *forma*, form. Fr., *digitaliforme*. Shaped like a finger. [a, 24.]

DIGITALIN, n. Di²j'it-a²-i²n. Lat., *digitalinum, digitalina* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *digitaline* (*amorphe* [Fr. Cod.]). Ger., D. The active principle of *Digitalis purpurea*; an amorphous white or yellowish-white body occurring as a powder or in the form of porous masses or scales; intensely bitter, soluble in alcohol, almost insoluble in water and in ether; of the Br. Ph., a preparation made by digesting for 24 hours, at a temperature of 120° F., 40 oz. of digitalis-leaves in coarse powder in a gallon of rectified spirit of 0.838, putting them into a percolator, and, when the tincture has ceased to drop, pouring a gallon of spirit on the contents of the percolator and allowing it to percolate through slowly, distilling off the greater part of the spirit from the tincture, and evaporating the remainder over a water-bath until the whole of the alcohol has been dissipated, mixing the residual extract with 5 oz. of distilled water, to which ½ oz. of acetic acid has been previously added, and digesting this solution with ½ oz. of purified animal charcoal, filtering and diluting the filtrate with distilled water until it measures a pint, then adding ammonia-water nearly to neutralization, and afterward 160 gr. of tannic acid dissolved in 3 oz. of distilled water, washing the precipitate that will be formed with a little distilled water, rubbing it in a mortar with a small quantity of the spirit and ½ oz. of lead oxide, placing the mixture in a flask, and adding to it 4 oz. of the spirit, raising the temperature to 160° F., and keeping it at this point for about an hour, then adding ½ oz. of purified animal charcoal, putting it on a filter and evaporating the spirit by the heat of a water-bath, and finally washing the residue repeatedly with pure ether. The process of the U. S. Ph., 1870, was nearly identical with that of the Br. Ph. The *digitaline amorphe* of the Fr. Cod. is made by exhausting by displacement 1,000 grammes of the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea* with a quantity of distilled water sufficient to make 3 litres of fluid of a minimum density of 1.050, mixing this liquid with 250 grammes of solution of lead subacetate,

filtering the precipitate, mixing the product first with 40 grammes of crystallized sodium carbonate, and afterward with 20 grammes of ammoniacal sodium carbonate, filtering again and precipitating by the addition of an aqueous solution of 40 grammes of tannic acid, collecting the precipitate on a filter, and mixing it with 25 grammes of powdered lead oxide and 50 grammes of purified animal charcoal, and exhausting with 90-per-cent. alcohol, evaporating on a water-bath to dryness, exhausting the residue with distilled water, exhausting again with 90-per-cent. alcohol, evaporating the alcoholic solution, and exhausting the residue with chloroform. [B. 81, 95, 113 (a. 21).]—**Crystallized d.** Lat., *digitalina cristallisata* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's d.*—**Delfts's d.** A colorless crystalline d., $C_{17}H_{30}O_7$, extracted from the seeds of digitalis by Delfts. It is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, or chloroform, and is not colored by concentrated mineral acids. [B. 81 (a. 27).]—**French d.** See *Nativelle's d.*—**German d.** A yellowish-white, amorphous, neutral and very bitter powder whose aqueous solutions froth on being shaken. It is readily soluble in alcohol, but with difficulty in ether and in chloroform. The sulphuric-acid solution is of a reddish-brown color that gradually turns cherry-red, or, if stirred with a brass rod that has been dipped in bromine water, violet-red. The constituent parts of German d. are, according to Schmieberg, digitalein, digitonin, and small quantities of d. and digitoxin. [B. 270 (a. 27).]—**Homolle's d., Insoluble d.** See *D.*—**Kosmann's d.** A compound, $C_{27}H_{46}O_{15}$, of 1 molecule of digitalirrhethin and 2 of glucose, readily altered even in the plant by saline and acid bodies, and converted into glucose and insoluble d. It is freely soluble in water. [B. 81 (a. 27).]—**Nativelle's d.** Crystallized d., $C_{50}H_{100}O_{30}$, appearing in the form of short and slender white acicular crystals, grouped around a common axis. It is odorless, very bitter, barely soluble in water, more so in absolute alcohol, and readily in alcohol at 90°. [B. 270 (a. 27).]—**Schmieberg's d.** A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{50}O_{12}$, that forms the essential constituent of Homolle's d. [a. 27].—**Soluble d.** See *German d.*—**Walz's d.** See *D.*

DIGITALINA [Fr. Cod.] (Lat., n. f. $Di^2j(di^2g)-i^2t-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2(e)-na^3$. See DIGITALIN.—**D. cristallisata** [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *d. cristallizada* [Mex. Ph.]. Crystallized digitalin. [B.]

DIGITALINE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta³-en. See DIGITALIN.—**D. medicinale.** A mixture of 1 part of digitalin and 49 parts of sugar of milk. [L. 77 (a. 21).]—**Granules de d.** [Fr. Cod.]. Granules made by triturating 0.10 gramme of digitalin with 4 grammes of powdered sugar of milk, which should be added little by little, adding 1 part of powdered gum arabic and enough despumated honey to form a homogeneous pillular mass. [B. 113 (a. 21).]—**Sirup de d.** Of Homolle and Quevenne, a sirup made by dissolving 0.10 gramme of digitalin in a sufficient quantity of 85-per-cent. alcohol and adding this solution to 2 kilogrammes of sirup of orange-flowers. [Z. Roussin (L. 88 (a. 21)).]

DIGITALINUM [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.] (Lat., n. n. $Di^2j(di^2g)-i^2t-a^2l(a^2l)-i^2(e)nu^3m(uu^4m)$. See DIGITALIN.—**D. depuratum** [Austr. Ph., Roum. Ph.]. Fr., *digitaline cristallisée* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Nativelle's DIGITALIN*.—**D. fluidum.** Of W. Engelhardt, a volatile alkaloid of an oily consistence, very penetrating odor, and alkaline reaction, soluble with difficulty in water, readily dissolved by alcohol, soluble in pure ether, and but slightly so in chloroform; said to have been extracted from digitalis. [B. 5 (a. 21).]—**D. germanicum.** See *German DIGITALIN*.—**D. passivum.** Of Nativelle, a colorless, crystalline, inert form of digitalin. [B. 270 (a. 27).]

DIGITALIRESIN, n. $Di^2j-i^2t-a^2l-i^2r-re^2z/i^2n$. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *resina*, resin. A poisonous substance derived from digitalin; it is susceptible of being split into sugar and another derivative not yet examined thoroughly. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxliii (a. 21).]

DIGITALIRETIN, DIGITALIRRHETIN, n's. $Di^2j-i^2t-a^2l-i^2r-ret/i^2n$. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *rhizin*, resin. Fr., *digitalirétine*. Of Kosmann, a peculiar, resinous substance, $C_{14}H_{26}O_8$, obtained from digitalin by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid; it is little soluble in ether, but soluble in alcohol, and forms brilliant granular crystals. [B. 5 (a. 21); B. 38 (a. 14).]

DIGITALIS (Lat.), n. f. $Di^2j-i^2t-a^2l-i^2s$. Fr., *digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhut*. Sp., *digital*. 1. Fox-glove; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*, tribe *Digitalieae*, indigenous to Europe and western and middle Asia; characterized by a 5-cleft calyx, campanulate, ventricose corolla, upper lip reflexed, capsule 2-celled, flowers in showy racemes. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *D. purpurea*. [B. 5, 34, 42, 121 (a. 24).]—**Abstract of d., Abstractum d.** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *abstrait de digitale*. Ger., *Dabstrakt*. Abstract of d.; made by saturating 200 parts of d. recently dried and in No. 60 powder, and a sufficient quantity of sugar of milk recently dried and in fine powder, with a sufficient quantity of alcohol to leave a stratum above it in a cylindrical percolator, macerating for 48 hours, adding alcohol, and allowing the percolation to proceed until the powder is exhausted. The finished abstract should weigh 100 parts. [B. 81 (a. 21).]—**Acetum d.** [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *oséolé (ou vinaigre) de digitale*. Vinegar of d.; made by macerating for 3 days 85 parts of d.-leaves in 85 parts each of alcohol and vinegar and washing with vinegar until 1,000 parts of fluid are obtained [Belg. Ph.]; or by macerating from 3 to 8 days 1 part of d.-leaves in 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of vinegar, expressing and filtering [Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a. 21).]—**Alcoolatura d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Alcoolature de DIGITALE*.—**D'abstrakt** (Ger.). See *Abstractum d.*—**D. acuta**. See *D. lutea* (2d def.).—**D. ambigua**. Fr., *digitale ambigue*. Ger., *grossblüthiger Fingerhut*. Great yellow fox-glove; a species growing in Italy, the leaves of which are considered sedative and diuretic, and are also used as a counter-irritant and to check hæmorrhoidal flux. It is much employed in some countries in veterinary practice. Taken in large doses, it is very poisonous. [B. 128, 173, 180 (a. 24); "Med. Jahrb. der K. K. Gesellsch. d. Aerzte," 1888, p.

195: "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 20, 1880, p. 448; "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 41; L. 87 (a. 21).]—**D. aurea**. A Greek species of d., said to be the same as the white hellebore of the ancients. [B. 48.]—**D. epiglottis**. Fr., *digitale épiglotte (ou ferrugineuse)*. Ger., *rostfarbiger Fingerhut*. A species found in southern Europe, Armenia, Circassia, and the East. The herb is employed medicinally. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a. 24); B. 119 (a. 21).]—**D. fat.** See DIGITOLEIN.—**D. ferruginea**. See *D. epiglottis*.—**D. flowers**. The flowers of *D. purpurea*, gathered at the time of inflorescence; employed medicinally only when especially directed. [B. 113 (a. 21).]—**D. folia** [Br. Ph.]. See *D. leaves*.—**D. fuscescens**. An Austrian species with yellow flowers streaked with reddish brown. [B. 128 (a. 24).]—**D. grandiflora**. See *D. ambigua*.—**D. laevigata**. A Dalmatian species of d. said to be of equal efficiency with *D. purpurea*. [B. 48.]—**D. lanata**. A species growing in Hungary, distinguished by its lanuginous calyx and bractlets. [B. 48.]—**D. leaves**. Lat., d. [U. S. Ph.], *d. folia* [Br. Ph.], *foliu d.* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutblätter*. The dried leaves of *D. purpurea*, gathered from the wild indigenous plant, when about two thirds of the flowers are expanded. [B. 5 (a. 21).]—**D. lutea**. Fr., *digitale jaune*. 1. Of Pollich, see *D. ambigua*. 2. Of Linnaeus, a European species with oblong, dentulate leaves, and long yellow flowers, said to equal in medicinal properties the *D. purpurea*. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**D. micrantha** [Roth]. A species said to have the same properties as the *D. purpurea*. [L. 87 (a. 21).]—**D. minima**. Fr., *petite digitale*. The *Gratiola officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24); L. 77 (a. 21).]—**D. ochroleuca**. See *D. ambigua*.—**D. orientalis**. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B. 180.]—**D. parviflora**. See *D. lutea* (2d def.).—**D. purpurascens**. A species growing in the mountain woods of Europe, with flowers yellow in color, with purple dots; said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*. [B. 48, 128 (a. 24); L. 87 (a. 21).]—**D. purpurea**. Fr., *digitale pourpre, gant de Notre-Dame, gantelée, gantillier, doigtier, pavée, pétrole, pétreaux, pisselait*. Ger., *Fingerkraut, Purpurfingerhut, rother Fingerhut, Usenern-Frauen-Handschuh, Meerstachelkraut, Waldschellkraut, Waldglocke, Waldglöcklein*. It., *digitale purpurea, digitella, guantelli*. Sp., *dedalera*. The fox-glove, fairy-fingers, dead-men's-bells; a biennial or perennial European species cultivated in the United States; official in the Lond. Ph. of 1650, but introduced into modern medicinal use chiefly by Withering (1776-'79). It stimulates the action of the heart, increasing the force of its systole and prolonging its diastole. In poisonous doses it arrests the heart's action in firm systole. It is said to act like ergot on unstriated muscular fibres, producing contraction of the uterus, of the blood-vessels, etc., thus acting as a hæmostatic. It also acts as a diuretic. Its most important use is as a tonic to the heart in diseases of that organ manifested by rapid and weak action and low arterial tension, and in weakness of the heart occurring in the course of various febrile diseases. It has been considered an antipyretic, and has been recommended in scarlet fever, erysipelas, acute rheumatism (especially with cardiac complications), pulmonary inflammations, congestive hæmiorrhagia, acute delirium (especially delirium tremens), functional exophthalmic goitre, spermatorrhœa, renal dropsy, etc. It was formerly regarded as peculiarly cumulative in its action, but this view was probably erroneous. The wild plant is considered far superior to the cultivated variety in medicinal properties. [A. 286; B. 5, 18, 34, 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**D. resin**. See DIGITALIRESIN.—**D. semen**. See *Semen d.*—**D. syrupus**. See *Syrupus d.*—**D. thapsi**. A species closely allied to *D. purpurea*, found in Portugal and in some other Mediterranean countries. [L. 87 (a. 21).]—**D. tinctura ætherea**. See *Tinctura d'ætherea*.—**D. tomentosa**. Fr., *digitale cotonneuse*. A species found in southern Europe, used like *D. purpurea* in Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. [B. 173, 180 (a. 24).]—**D. unguentum**. See *Unguentum d.*—**D. viridiflora**. A species said to have the same properties as *D. purpurea*. [L. 87 (a. 21).]—**Emplastrum cum extracto d.** See *Emplâtre d'extrait de DIGITALE*.—**Essentia d.** See *Tinctura d.*—**Ethereal tincture of d.** See *Tinctura d'ætherea*.—**Extractum d.** [U. S. Ph., Ger. Ph., Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. **Extractum d. alcoholicum, Extractum d. alcoolé paratum** [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *extrait de digitale (alcoolique)* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Fingerhutextrakt*. Sp., *extracto (alcohólico) de digital*. An extract made by mixing 100 parts of water with a sufficient quantity of alcohol, moistening 100 parts of d.-leaves, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, with 40 parts of the mixture, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it, macerating for 48 hours, then allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding, first, the remainder of the menstruum, and then diluted alcohol until 300 parts of tincture are obtained, or the d. is exhausted, distill-



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ing off the alcohol from the tincture, and evaporating on a water-bath to a pilular consistence, weighing the extract, and incorporating with it 5 per cent. of glycerin [U. S. Ph.]; or by moistening 10 parts of the fresh herb of d. with 1 part of water, triturating, expressing, and mixing the residue with 3 parts of water, expressing again, heating both fluids to 80° C., allowing to percolate and mixing with twice the amount of alcohol, filtering, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations are official in the other pharmacopœias. Fresh leaves are employed only by the Ger. and Netherl. Ph.'s. Besides the alcoholic, an aqueous extract is directed by the Sp. Ph. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)].—**Extractum d. aquosum** [Fr. Cod., 1837, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Lond. Ph., 1815, Sax. Ph., 1820]. Fr., *extrait aqueux de digitale*. An extract made by evaporating the fresh juice of d. on the water-bath [Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Lond. Ph., 1815]; or by coagulating it on the fire, straining, evaporating to a pilular mass, and incorporating the fecula, previously set apart [Sax. Ph., 1820]; or by treating dried d.-leaves by lixivation with water, and evaporating the liquor [Fr. Cod., 1837]. [B. 119 (a, 21)].—**Extractum d. cum dextrino** [Russ. Ph.]. See *Extractum d. siccum*.—**Extractum d. fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de digitale*. Ger., *flüssiges Fingerhutextrakt*. A fluid extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of d.-leaves recently dried and in No. 60 powder, with a sufficient quantity each of alcohol and water, mixing 3 parts of alcohol with 1 part of water, moistening the powder with $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{9}{16}$ fl. oz. of the mixture, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, then adding enough of the menstruum to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding the menstruum until the d. is exhausted, reserving the first 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough menstruum to make 24 fl. oz. of fluid extract. [B. 81 (a, 21)].—**Extractum d. siccum** [Swiss Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Syn.: *extractum d. cum dextrino* [Russ. Ph.]. An extract made by mixing thoroughly on a water-bath the common extract of d. with double its weight of dextrin [Russ. Ph.], or with powdered licorice-root [Swed. Ph.], or with triple its weight of sugar of milk [Swiss Ph.], drying the mixture well at a temperature of from 30° to 40° C. [Russ. Ph.], or 40° to 50° C. [Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], and triturating while still warm. [B. 95 (a, 21)].—**Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum d. fluidum*.—**Folia d.** [Ger. Ph.], **Herba d.** Fr., *feuilles de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. The leaves of *D. purpurea*. [B. 95, 180 (a, 24)].—**Infusum d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Dan. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane (ou infusion, ou hydrole) de digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhutaufguss*. Sp., *infusion de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. An infusion made by macerating for 2 hours in a covered vessel 3 parts each of d.-leaves in No. 20 powder, and cinnamon, in No. 20 powder, in 185 of boiling water, straining, adding 15 of alcohol, and a quantity of water sufficient to make the infusion weigh 200 parts [U. S. Ph.]; or by infusing in a covered vessel for 1 hour 30 grains of dried d.-leaves in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and straining [Br. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of d.-leaves with 100 parts [Dan. Ph., Swed. Ph.], 166 $\frac{6}{10}$ [Russ. Ph.], or 345 parts [Sp. Ph.] of boiling water from 15 minutes to 1 hour, and straining. [B. 95 (a, 21)].—**Ointment of d.** See *Unguentum d.*—**Oxysaccharum liquidum d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Hamb. Ph., 1804]. See *Acetum d.*—**Plaster of d.** [Finn. Ph., 1819]. Fr., *emplâtre de digitale*. A preparation made by melting together 2 parts of yellow wax and 1 part each of rosin and olive-oil, and adding to the mixture when nearly cold 2 parts of pulverized d.-leaves. [B. 97 (a, 21)].—**Powder of d.**, **Pulvis d. purpureæ** [Pharm. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1821]. A powder made by mixing 1 part of powdered d.-leaves with 20 parts of white sugar. [B. 97 (a, 21)].—**Semen d.** The seeds of *D. purpurea*.—**Semen d. orientalis**. The seed of *Sesamum orientale*. [B. 180 (a, 24)].—**Syrupus de d. purpurea** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Syrupus d.* (1st def.).—**Syrupus d.** [Belg. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *sirup de digitale* [Fr. Cod.] (1st def.), *sirup d'infusion de digitale* [Fr. Cod., 1837] (2d def.). Ger., *Fingerhut-syrup*. It., *siroppo di digitale*. Sp., *jarabe de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A mixture of 1 part of d.-leaves with 39 parts of syrup [Fr. Cod., Belg. Ph.], or of a solution of 1 part of extract of d. in a little water with 500 parts of syrup [Swiss Ph., Sp. Ph.]. 2. A syrup made by infusing for 6 hours 1 part of d.-leaves in 36 parts of water, and dissolving in the colature at a gentle heat twice its weight of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 21)].—**Tinctura ætherea d.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura d. ætherea*.—**Tinctura d.** [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture de digitale*. Ger., *Fingerhuttinktur*. It., *tintura di digitale*. Sp., *tintura alcohólica de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de digitalu alicolia* [Roum. Ph.]. 1. A tincture made by macerating for 24 hours 15 parts of d.-leaves, recently dried and in No. 60 powder, in a sufficient quantity of diluted alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pouring on diluted alcohol until 100 parts of tincture are obtained [U. S. Ph.]; or 24 oz. (av.) of d.-leaves in a quantity of alcohol sufficient to yield 1 imp. pint [Br. Ph.]; or 1 part of d.-leaves in 5 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.912 [Fr. Cod.]; or 1 part of dried d.-leaves in 10 parts of alcohol of sp. gr. 0.894 [Ger. Ph.]. Similar preparations made with from 4 to 10 parts of alcohol to 1 part of d.-leaves are official in all the modern pharmacopœias. 2. Of the Ger. Ph., 1st ed., see *Alcolature de digitale*. [B. 81, 95 (a, 21)].—**Tinctura d. ætherea** [Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Greek Ph., Swiss Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *teinture étherée de digitale* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *ätherische d. Tinktur* (oder *Fingerhuttinktur*). It., *tintura eterea di digitale*. Sp., *tintura eterea de digital* [Sp. Ph.]. Roum., *tinctura de digitalu ethera* [Roum. Ph.]. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of d.-leaves in 5 parts of ether [Fr. Cod.], or in 5 to 10 parts of spirit of ether [other pharmacopœias]. [B. 95.]—**Tinctura d. e foliis recentibus**. See *Alcolature de digitale*.—**Tinctura d. rubra** [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph.]. A preparation made up of d.-leaves 2 parts, red sandal-wood [Dan. Ph.] or alkanet-root [Norweg. Ph.] 1 part, licorice 4 parts, and 10 parts each of fennel water and dilute alcohol. [B. 95.]—**Trommsdorff's tincture of d.** [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]. See *Teinture alcoolico-etherée de digitale*.—**Unguentum d.** [Disp. fuld., 1791, Hamb. Ph., 1804, Hess. Ph., 1806, Sax. Ph.,

1820, Ph. Herbiopolit., 1796]. Fr., *onguent de digitale*. An ointment made by boiling together until dry 1 part of bruised d.-leaves and 2 parts of hog's lard; used in dressing old ulcers. [B. 119 (a, 21)].—**Vinegar of d.** See *Acetum d.*—**Wine of d.** [Port. Ph., 1711]. Fr., *vin de digitale*. A preparation made by macerating 1 part of dried d.-leaves in 24 parts of white wine for 4 days, and straining. [B. 97 (a, 21)].

DIGITALISATION (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta³-i-e-za³-se-o³n². See DIGITALIZATION.

DIGITALIUM (Lat.), n. Di²j(di²g)-i²t-a(a³)/li²-u²m(u⁴m). See DIGITALIN.

DIGITALIZATION, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-i²z-a³/shu³n. The subjection of an organism to the action of digitalis or of digitalin. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

DIGITALIC ACID, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-o²i²k. See DIGITOLEIC ACID.

DIGITALOIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²/o²i²n. See DIGITOLEIN.

DIGITULOSE, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-os. A white crystalline substance discovered in digitalis by Quevenne and Homolle: inodorous, insipid, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, melting at 200° C., burning with an aromatic odor, and dyed yellow by sulphuric acid. [B. 125 (a, 14); L, 107.]

DIGITALOSIDE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-ta³-o-sed. A derivative of digitalis. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

DIGITALOSMIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-o²s/mi²n. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *σμῆ*, an odor. Fr., *digitalosmine*. Ger., *D.* The odoriferous principle of *Digitalis purpurea* and of *Digitalis lutea*; obtained, according to some, from the flowers, and, according to others, from the whole plant by distillation with water; a camphoraceous body, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 38 (a, 14)].

DIGITALRETIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-re²/ti²n. From *digitalis* (q. v.), and *ῥητήν*, resin. See DIGITALIRRHETIN.—**Dehydrated D.** Syn.: *paradigitalin*. A resinoid substance, C₁₆H₂₁O₃. [B, 10.]

DIGITALSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ge-ta³/zoi²e². See DIGITALIC ACID.

DIGITARIA, n. Di²j(di²g)-i²t-a(a³)/ri²-a³. From *digitus*, a digit. Fr., *digitaire*. Ger., *Fingergras*, *Bluthirse*. 1. A section of the genus *Panicum* of the *Graminæe*. 2. Of Schrader, the genus *Cynodon*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**D. dactylon**. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B. 173 (a, 24)].—**D. longiflora**. The *Paspalum longiflorum*. [B. 173 (a, 24)].—**D. sanguinalis**, **D. sanguinaria**. The *Panicum sanguinale*. [B.]—**D. stolonifera**. See *CYNODON DACTYLON*.

DIGITASOLIN, n. Di²j-i²t-a²-s/ol²i²n. Fr., *digitasoline*. A yellowish-white, amorphous glucoside, C₂₇H₄₆O₁₁, a variety of digitalin and also called *digitalein* and *digitalin*, contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. It is converted by acids into glucose and insoluble digitalin. [B, 10, 244 (a, 27)].

DIGITATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²j(di²g)-i²t-a(a³)/ta³. A group of the *Cryptodira*. [L, 121.]

DIGITATE, **DIGITATED**, adj's. Di²j-i²t-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *digitatus*. Fr., *digité*. Ger., *gefingert*, *fingerförmig*. Having fingers or finger-like processes; divided into finger-like lobes. [B, 1 (a, 24); L, 107, 180.]—**Digitate-pinnate**. See DIGITIPINNATE.

DIGITATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di²j(di²g)-i²t-a(a³)/ti²e. Fr., *digités*. An order of mammals, including those which have free digits upon all the limbs. [L, 180.]

DIGITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²j(di²g)-i²t-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *digitatio*'is. See DIGITATION.—**D'nes cornu Ammonis**. See *PES HIPPOCAMPI*.—**D'nes tubarum Fallopii**. The fimbriæ of the Falloppian tubes. [A, 322 (a, 21)].

DIGITATION, n. Di²j-i²t-a³/shu³n. Lat., *digitatio*. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *D. Fingering*. 1. The state of being digitate. 2. A finger-like process, a serration. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41.]—**D. de l'hippocampe** (Fr.). See *PES HIPPOCAMPI*.—**D. des Ammonshornes** (Ger.). See *PES HIPPOCAMPI*.

DIGITATO-PINNATE, adj. Di²j-i²t-at²/o-pi²n²/at. See DIGITATE-PINNATE.

DIGITELLA (It.), n. De-je-te²/la³. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [L, 105 (a, 21)].

DIGITIE (Fr.), n. De-zhe-te. See DIGITUM.

DIGITIFÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-zhe-te-fe²r. From *digitus*, a digit, and *ferre*, to bear. Bearing fingers. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

DIGITIFIDE (Fr.), adj. De-zhe-te-fed. From *digitus*, a digit, and *findere*, to split. Having leaves the nervures of which are arranged digitately. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

DIGITIFOLIATE, adj. Di²j-i²t-i²-fo²/li²-at. Lat., *digitifolius* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *digitifolié*. Ger., *fingerblättrig*. Having digitate leaves. [L, 41.]

DIGITIFORM, adj. Di²j-i²t-i²-fo²/rm. Lat., *digitiformis* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *forma*, form). Fr., *digitiforme*. Ger., *fingerförmig*. Finger-shaped. [L, 180.]

DIGITIGRADE, adj. Di²j-i²t-i²-grad. Lat., *digitigradus* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *gradus*, a step). Fr., *d. Ger.*, *auf den Zehengehend*. It., *digitigrado*. Sp., *digitigrado*. Walking on the toes. The n. pl. of the Lat. form, *Digitigrada*, denotes a family or tribe of mammals, or a section of the *Carnivora*, so characterized. [L, 147, 180, 221.]

DIGITIN, n. Di²j-i²t-i²n. Lat., *digitinum*. Fr., *digitine*. Ger., *D. Sp.*, *digitina* [Mex. Ph.]. A crystallizable, tasteless substance, insoluble in water and in chloroform, found, along with digitalin and digitalin, in *Digitalis purpurea*. It has no physiological action. [A, 518; B, 125 (a, 14)].

DIGITINERVATE, DIGITINERVED, DIGITINERVOUS, adj's. $D_i^2j^2i^2t^2-nu^2rv^2at$, $-nu^2rv^2d$, $-nu^2rv^2u^2s$. Lat., *digitinervis* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *digitinerve*. Ger., *fingerfertig*. Having the nervures radiating from the top of the petiole (said of leaves). [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DIGITIPARTITE, adj. $D_i^2g^2i^2t^2-pa^2rt^2i^2t$ (it). From, *digitus* a digit, and *partitus*, divided. Partite and digitinerved (said of leaves). [a, 24.]

DIGITIPINNATE, adj. $D_i^2j^2i^2t^2-pi^2n^2at$. Lat., *digitatopinnatus* (from *digitus*, a digit, and *pinnatus* [see PINNATE]). Fr., *digité-penné*, *digité-pinné*. Ger., *fingerig-gefiedert*. Digitate and pinnate (said of a decomposed leaf in which the common petiole carries at its apex several divisions on the pinnate plan). [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIGITUM (Lat.), n. n. $D_i^2j^2(di^2g^2)-i^2sh^2(i^2t^2)/i^2-u^2m^2(u^4m)$. Fr., *digité*. 1. Desiccation and atrophy of the fingers. [G, 16.] 2. A whitlow. [L, 325.]

DIGITO-FIBULAR, adj. $D_i^2j^2/i^2-to^2-fib^2u^2la^2r$. Lat., *digitofibularis*. Situated on the fibular side of the toes. [L, 179.]

DIGITOGENIN, n. $D_i^2j^2i^2t^2-o^2j^2e^2n^2i^2n$. Fr., *digitogénine*. A principle discovered by Schmiedeberg in Nativelle's digitalin; found as a fermentation product in the aqueous solution of digitonin and crystallized from its benzene solution in the form of needles. [B, 244, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITOLEATE, n. $D_i^2j^2-i^2t^2-ol^2e^2at$. Fr., *digitoléate*. A salt of digitoleic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGITOLEIC ACID, n. $D_i^2j^2-i^2t^2-o^2le^2i^2k$. From *digitalis*, foxglove, and *oleum*, oil. Fr., *acide digitoélique*. Ger., *Digitoleinsäure*. A variety of oleic acid found in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. [B, 48.]

DIGITOLEIN, n. $D_i^2j^2-i^2t^2-o^2le^2i^2n$. Fr., *digitoléine*. Ger., *Digitolein*. A greenish, bitter, fatty substance (a combination of glycerin with digitoleic acid) discovered by Kossmann in *Digitalis purpurea*, and contained in the precipitate formed by basic lead acetate in a watery extract of the leaves. It crystallizes either in grains or small needles, slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether. [A, 518; B, 38, 125 (a, 14).]

DIGITO-METATARSAL, adj. $D_i^2j^2/i^2t^2-o^2me^2t^2-a^2-ta^2rs^2a^2l$. For deriv., see DIGIT and METATARSUS. Relating to or connected with the metatarsus and the toes. [L, 14.]

DIGITONEIN, n. $D_i^2j^2-i^2t^2-o^2ne^2i^2n$. Fr., *digitonéine*. Ger., *D*. An amorphous decomposition-product of digitonin, produced by boiling with dilute acids. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITONIN, n. $D_i^2j^2i^2t^2-o^2ni^2n$. Fr., *digitonine*. Ger., *D*. 1. A body, $C_{31}H_{49}O_{17}$, or $C_{31}H_{51}O_{17}$, found by Schmiedeberg in commercial digitalin, and soluble in alcohol, in spirit of chloroform, and in water. 2. A glucoside, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$, occurring as an amorphous white powder, found in the crystallized digitalin of Nativelle; probably identical with digitoleose. It forms the principal constituent of the German commercial soluble digitalin and resembles saponin in its physiological action. It is easily soluble in water, slightly soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether, in benzene, and in chloroform. [B, 81, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITO-RADIAL, adj. $D_i^2j^2/i^2t^2-rad^2i^2a^2l$. Lat., *digitoradialis*. Situated upon the radial side of the fingers. [L, 179.]

DIGITORESIN, n. $D_i^2j^2-i^2t^2-o^2re^2z^2i^2n$. Fr., *digitorésine*. Ger., *D*. One of the decomposition products of digitonin when treated with dilute acids. [a, 27.]

DIGITORETINE (Fr.), **DIGITORRHÉTINE** (Fr.), n's. De-zhe-to-ra-ten. See DIGITALIRRHÉTIN.

DIGITO-TIBIAL, adj. $D_i^2j^2/i^2t^2-to^2ti^2b^2i^2a^2l$. Lat., *digitotibialis*. Situated upon the tibial side of the toes. [L, 179.]

DIGITO-ULNAR, adj. $D_i^2j^2/i^2t^2-to^2ul^2na^2r$. Lat., *digitoulnaris*. Situated upon the ulnar side of the fingers. [L, 179.]

DIGITOXINE, n. $D_i^2j^2-i^2t^2-to^2x^2e^2n$. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Digitoxin*. An alkaloid, $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$, or $C_{31}H_{52}O_{18}$, forming the most toxic constituent of *Digitalis purpurea*, and the greater portion of Nativelle's crystallized digitalin. It crystallizes either in colorless needles or in quadrilateral laminae. It is insoluble in water, but little soluble in ether, very soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, and melts at 240° C. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIGITULUS, n. $D_i^2j^2/i^2t^2-u^2l$. Lat., *digitulus*. Fr., *d*. The little finger or the little toe; any small finger-like structure. [L, 41.]

DIGITUS (Lat.), n. m. $D_i^2j^2(di^2g^2)/i^2t^2-u^2s^2(u^4s)$. Gr., *δάκτυλος*. Fr., *doigt*. Ger., *Finger*. It., *dito*. Sp., *dedo*. 1. A finger or toe. 2. The length of the index finger. 3. In entomology, see TARSUS. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 180, 243.]—**D. annularis**. The ring finger. [L, 332.]—**D. auricularis**. Fr., *doigt auriculaire*. The little finger; so called from its employment to cleanse the external auditory canal. [L, 175.]—**D. demonstrativus**, **D. demonstrator**, **D. demonstratorius**. The index finger. [L.]—**D. famosus**. See *D. impudicus*.—**D. hippocaticus**. Fr., *doigt hippocratique*. See *Clubbed FINGER*.—**D. impudicus**. The shameless (middle) finger; so called because it was employed in lustful manipulations. [Martial (A, 318).]—**D. index**, **D. indicatorius**. The index finger. [L, 325.]—**D. infamis**. Of the ancients, the middle finger; so called because it was used as a means of insult. [A, 318.]—**D. intermedius**. See *D. medius*.—**D. internus**. The inner toe of a bird. [L, 343.]—**D. licanus**. The index finger. [L.]—**Digiti manus**. The fingers. [L, 332.]—**D. medicus**. Fr., *doigt médical* [Rabelais]. The third finger; so called because supposed to receive the pulse directly. [B.]—**D. medius**. The middle finger; of a bird, the middle toe. [L, 332, 343.]—**D. minimus**. The little finger or toe. [L.]—**Digiti mortui**. Lit., dead fingers; a vasomotor disturbance producing spasm of the arteries of the fingers, which become cold and bloodless. The phenomenon has been observed in hysterical women and in certain forms of insanity, such

as *folie à double forme*. [A, 10 (a, 25); B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 9, 1886, p. 393.]—**D. myops**. The little finger. [L, 47.]—**D. obscenus**. See *D. impudicus*.—**D. otites**. See *D. auricularis*.—**D. parvulus**, **D. parvus**. The little finger. [L, 50; a, 21.]—**D. pedis**. Fr., *doigt du pied*, *orteil*. Ger., *Zeh*. A toe. [L, 107.]—**D. posticus**. In birds the toe that projects backward. [L, 343.]—**D. primus**. The first finger. [a, 21.]—**D. quartus**. The ring or the little finger. [L.]—**D. quintus**. The little finger or toe. [a, 21.]—**D. salutaris**, **D. salutaris**, **D. saluatorius**. The index finger. [L.]—**Digitus semimortui**. See *Digitus mortui*.—**D. supernumerarius**. A supernumerary finger or toe. [a, 21.]—**D. tertius**. The middle or the ring finger. [L.]

DIGLOSSIA (Lat.), n. f. $Di^2(di^2)-glo^2s^2(glos)/si^2a^2s$. From *dis*, double, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *diglossie*. Ger., *Doppelzunge*. The state of having a double tongue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIGLOSSON (Lat.), **DIGLOSSUM** (Lat.), n's. $Di^2(di^2)-glo^2s^2(glos)/so^2n$, $-su^2m$ (su'm). The *Ruscus hypoglossum* and the *Laurus alexandrina*. [B, 88; J, 94.]

DIGLOTTO (Lat.), adj. $Di^2(di^2)-glo^2t^2(glot)/to^2s$. See BILGULATUS.

DIGLUCOSIC, adj. $Di^2-glu^2t^2-ko^2s^2i^2k$. Formed from 2 molecules of glucose by the replacement of 1 or more of the hydrogen atoms. [B.]

DIGLYCERIDE, n. $Di^2-gli^2s^2e^2r^2i^2d$ (id). Fr., *diglycéride*. 1. See DIGLYCERIN. 2. A compound ether of diglycerin. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGLYCERIN, n. $Di^2-gli^2s^2e^2r^2i^2n$. Fr., *diglycérine*, *alcool diglycérique*, *pyroglycérine*. A thick liquid, $C_8H_{14}O_6 = (C_2H_5)_2O_2.H_2O$, formed by the union of 2 molecules of glycerin, with the loss of 1 of water, in a vacuum between 220° and 230° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGLYCOLLAMIC ACID, DIGLYCOLLAMIDIC ACID, n's. $Di^2-gli^2k^2-o^2l^2-a^2m^2i^2k$, $-a^2m^2-i^2d^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide diglycolamidique*. Ger., *Diglycolamidsäure*, *Diglycolaminsäure*. An amine, $C_{17}H_{27}NO_2 = N(C_2H_5O.OH)_2.H$, that acts as a dibasic acid; prepared by treating monochloroacetic acid with ammonia, and then precipitating with lead oxide. The filtrate contains the glycolate as well as the diglycolamide, which are separated by reprecipitation. It is deposited in large, anhydrous crystals. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. $Di^2-gli^2k^2-o^2l^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide diglycolique*. Ger., *Diglycolsäure*. A dibasic acid, $C_8H_{14}O_6 = O < (CH_2COOH)_2$, or a double molecule of glycollic acid in which 1 atom of oxygen replaces 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 2, 4.]

DIGNE (Fr.), n. Deny'. A place in the department of the Basses-Alpes, France, where there are feebly sulphurous springs. [A, 518.]

DIGNE-DAME (Fr.), n. Deny'-da'm. The *Maranta arundinacea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIGNOTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Di^2g^2-no^2shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *dignotion'is*. From *dignoscere*, to distinguish. See DIAGNOSIS.

DIGNOPORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Di^2g^2-o^2n^2o^2p^2o^2r^2a^2s$. From *δύωνος*, twice born (interpreted as double), and *πόρος*, a channel. A division of the *Dendrocoela*, characterized by having two sexual openings. [L, 353.]

DIGONUS (Lat.), adj. $Di^2(di^2)-gon^2u^2s^2(u^4s)$. From *dis*, twice, and *γωνος*, an angle. Fr., *digone*. Ger., *zweiwinkelig*. Having two angles. [L, 109, 180.]

DIGRAMMARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Di^2(di^2)-gra^2m^2(gra^2m)-ma^2(ma^2)ri^2a^2s$. Of Presl, a genus of ferns of the *Gymnogrammeae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. ambigua**. See ASPLENIUM esculentum.—**D. arundinacea**. The *Phalaris arundinacea*. [B.]

DIGYMNOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. $Di^2(di^2)-ju^2m^2(gu^2m)-no^2(no^2)-spe^2rma^2(spe^2rma^2)u^2s^2(u^4s)$. From *dis*, twice, *γυμνός*, naked, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *digymnosperme*. Having 2 naked seeds (said of plants); as a n., in the f. pl., *Digymnospermae*, plants so characterized. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $Di^2(di^2)-ji^2n^2(gu^2n^2)-i^2a^2s$. From *dis*, twice, and *γυνή*, a female. Fr., *digynie*. Ger., *Zweistempelige* (ist def.). 1. Of Linnæus, an order of each of his first 13 classes, consisting of the digynous plants in each. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A form of monstrosity in which there are two sets of female sexual organs. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

DIGYNIAN, DIGYNIUS, DIGYNOUS, adj's. $Di^2-j^2n^2-i^2a^2n$, $-u^2s^2$, $di^2j^2i^2n^2-u^2s^2$. Lat., *digynus*. Fr., *digyne*. Ger., *zweieibig*, *digynisch*. Having two distinct pistils, or a style surmounted by two stigmas, or two sessile stigmas. [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIHÆMATON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $Di^2(di^2)-he^2m^2(ha^2-e^2)-ma^2-to^2n$ (ton). Gr., (*ἀντίδορον*) *δαίων αιμάτων*. Fr., *dihématon*. Of Galen, an antidote against poisons and arrow-wounds, composed of the blood of ducks, geese, and other animals. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIHALOGENIZED, DIHALOID, adj's. $Di^2-ha^2l^2-o^2je^2n^2-izd$, $-oid$. From *dis*, twice, *ἅλας*, a salt, and *γεννάω*, to engender, or *εἶδος*, resemblance. Containing 2 atoms of a halogen. [B, 4.]

DIHALON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $Di^2(di^2)-ha^2l^2(ha^2l^2)-o^2n$ (on). Gr., (*ἑμλαστορον*) *δι' ἁλῶν*. An ancient detergent plaster composed chiefly of sodium chloride and potassium nitrate. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIHEDRAL, adj. $Di^2-he^2d^2-ra^2l$. See DIÆDRAL.

DIHÆMATON (Fr.), n. $Di^2-ha^2-ma^2-to^2n$. See DIHÆMATON.

DIHEPTAPODUS (Lat.), adj. $Di^2(di^2)-he^2p^2-ta^2p^2(ta^2p^2)-o^2d^2-u^2s^2(u^4s)$. From *dis*, twice, *ἑπτά*, seven, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *dihéptapode*. Having seven pairs of claws or feet. [L, 41, 109.]

DIHEPTYL, n. $Di^2-he^2p^2-ti^2l$. Ger., *D*. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, $C_{14}H_{30}$; a colorless, mobile, oily liquid, solidifying at 6° and boiling at 245° C. [K. B. Sorabji, "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," 266, p. 37, quoted in "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Feb., 1885, p. 66 (B).]

DIHEPTYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-he²p-ti²-a²s-et¹ik. Ger., *Diheptylessigsäure*. A monobasic acid. (C₇H₁₅)₂:CH-CO.OH = C₁₅H₃₀O₂, isomeric with palmitic acid. It occurs as a homogeneous solid mass, melting at about 270° C. [B, 4.]

DIHEXAEDRON, DIHEXAHEDRON, n's. Di-he²x-a²-e²ro²n, -hed²ro²n. From *ἕξ*, twice, *ἕξ*, six, and *ἔδρα*, a base. A double six-sided pyramid. [a, 27.]

DIHEXYL, n. Di-he²x¹i²l. A double molecule of hexyl, (C₆H₁₃)₂. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**D. ketone**. Ger., *D'keton*. Syn.: *œnanthene*. A body, C₆H₁₃-CO-C₆H₁₃ = C₁₃H₂₆O, forming foliate crystals melting at 30° C. [B, 4.]

DIHDROS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-hid(hed)²ro²s. See **DIHDROS**.

DIHOMOCINCHONINE, n. Di-ho-mo-si²n²kon-en. A dextrorotary amorphous base. C₂₀H₂₄N₄O₂, found in the bark of *Cinchona rosulenta*. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIHYDRACRYLAMIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ra²k-ri²-a²m²i²k. Fr., *acide dihydracrylamique*. Ger., *Dihydracrylaminsäure*. Di-lactamic acid. [B.]

DIHYDRACRYLIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ra²k-ri²i²k. An acid, C₆H₁₀O₆ = O < $\begin{matrix} C_2H_4O.OH \\ C_2H_4O.OH \end{matrix}$ isomeric with paradipmalic acid. [B, 2.]

DIHYDRATE, n. Di-hid²rat. From *ἕξ*, twice, and *ὑδρ*, water. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dihydrat*. A compound containing 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B.]

DIHYDRATED, adj. Di-hid²rat-e²d. Fr., *dihydraté*, *bihydraté*. Having taken up 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [a, 27.]

DIHYDRIC, adj. Di-hid²ri²k. Lat., *dihydricus*. Fr., *dihydrique*. Ger., *dihydricisch*. Containing in the molecule 2 atoms of hydrogen, said especially of acid salts; of alcohols, dibasic.

DIHYDRIDE, n. Di-hid²ri²d(rid). A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DIHYDROBROMIDE, n. Di-hid-ro-brom²i²d(id). A combination of 2 molecules of hydrobromic acid with a bivalent base or radicle. [a, 27.]

DIHYDROCARBOXYLIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro-ka²rb-o²x-i²i²k. Fr., *acide dihydro-carboxylique*. Ger., *Dihydrocarboxylsäure*. A crystalline acid of the composition of carboxylic acid with the addition of 4 atoms of hydrogen, C₁₀H₈O₁₀. [B, 3.]

DIHYDROCHLORIDE, n. Di-hid-ro-klar²i²d(id). A compound of a base with 2 molecules of hydrochloric acid. [B.]

DIHYDROCINCHONINE, n. Di-hid-ro-si²n²kon-en. Ger., *Dihydrocinchonin*. A substance, C₂₀H₂₄N₄O, prepared by dissolving cinchonine acetate with sodium amalgam in alcohol; occurring in colorless scales. [B, 4.]

DIHYDROCOLLIDINE, n. Di-hid-ro-ko²l²i²d-en. A colorless liquid, C₈H₈(CH₃)N.H₂, derived from pyridine by substitution. [B.]

DIHYDROCYMENE, n. Di-hid-ro-si²men. Fr., *dihydrocymène*. Ger., *Dihydrocymol*. A term expressive of the probable constitution of most of the terpenes. [B.]

DIHYDROGEN, n. Di-hid²ro-je²n. A double atom of hydrogen. [B.]

DIHYDROPHthalic ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²f-tha²i²i²k. Fr., *acide dihydrophthalique*. Ger., *Dihydrophthalsäure*. A substance, C₆H₆O₄ = C₆H₄(CO.OH)₂, formed by the long-continued action of sodium amalgam on a cold solution of sodic phthalate, and separated by the addition of hydrochloric acid. It occurs in tabular crystals soluble with difficulty in cold water and in ether, readily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol. It fuses at 200° C. with decomposition. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIHYDROPROPYLPYRIDINE, n. Di-hid-ro-pro²pi²-pi²r²-i²d-en. A yellow liquid, C₈H₄(C₃H₇)N.H₂, formed by boiling nicotine with selenium. [B.]

DIHYDROQUININE, n. Di-hid-ro-ki²n²en. See **DIHYDROXYQUININE**.

DIHYDROTEREPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro-te²r²-e²f-tha²i²i²k. Fr., *acide dihydro-téréphthalique*. Ger., *Dihydroterephthalsäure*. An acid, C₈H₆(CO.OH)₂, precipitated by prolonged treatment of an alkaline solution of terephthalic acid with sodium amalgam and the subsequent addition of hydrochloric acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIHYDROXIDE, n. Di-hid-ro²x²i²d. A combination of 2 molecules of hydroxyl (HO) with a bivalent base or radicle. [a, 27.]

DIHYDROXYBENZENE, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-i²-be²nz²en. See **PYROCATECHIN**.

DIHYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-be²nz²-o²i²k. Fr., *acide dihydroxybenzoïque*. Ger., *Dihydroxybenzoesäure*. Dioxycarboxylic acid, diphenolbenzoic acid; a monobasic aromatic acid derived from benzoic acid by the replacement of 2 atoms of hydrogen by 2 molecules of hydroxyl, C₆H₄(OH)₂-CO.OH = C₆H₄O₄. Four isomeric varieties are known: *Hydroxysalicylic acid*, *protocatechuic acid*, and two other acids prepared from sulphur compounds of benzoic acid, and melting at 230° and 194° C. respectively. [B, 4.]

DIHYDROXYCINNAMIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-i²-si²n²-a²m²i²k. Fr., *acide dihydroxycinnamique*. Ger., *Dihydroxycinnamsäure*. Caffeic acid; a strong, triatomic acid, C₉H₈O₄ = C₆H₄(OH)₂.CO.OH, prepared by boiling for 45 minutes, and subsequently purifying, 1 part of caffe-tannic acid with 5 parts of potash. It occurs in straw-colored clinorhombic crystals. [B, 2, 4, 44 (a, 27).]

DIHYDROXYNICOTINE, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-i²-ni²k²-ot-en. Ger., *Dihydroxynicotin*. A term expressive of the supposed composition of pilocarpidine, which is regarded as nicotine in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, C₁₀H₁₂(OH)₂-

N₂ = C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₂. [E. Harnack, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wiss.," June 13, 1888, p. 418 (B).]

DIHYDROXYQUININE, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-i²-ki²n²en. A crystalline compound of quinine with 2 molecules of hydroxyl, C₂₀H₂₆N₂O₄ + 2H₂O. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIHYDROXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-i²-pro²-pi²-o²n²i²k. Ger., *Dihydroxypropionsäure*. Glyceric acid; propionic acid in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen; the syrupy product, C₃H₆O₄ = CH₂(OH)CH(OH).COOH, of the gentle oxidation of glycerin with nitric acid or with bromine and water. It is a monobasic acid as well as a diatomic alcohol. At 140° C. there results a gummy substance which is probably an ethereal anhydride. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIHYDROXYTOLUENE, n. Di-hid-ro²x²-i²-to²i²-u²en. Ger., *Dihydroxytoluol*. A substitution compound, C₇H₈(OH)₂CH₃ = C₇H₈O₃, of toluene in which 2 molecules of hydroxyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C₆H₆. Several isomeric varieties are known. [B.]

DIHYDROXYZIMMITSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-hu²d-ro²x²-u²-tsi²mt²zoi²r-e². Dihydroxycinnamic acid. [B.]

DIHYPOGASTRUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-hip(hup)-o-gas²tri²-u²s(u²s). From *ἕξ*, double, *ὑπ*, under, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. United in the hypogastric regions (said of monsters). [L, 359.]

DIHYSTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-hi²st(hu²st)-e(e²)/ri²-a²s. From *ἕξ*, twice, and *ὑστέρια*, the womb. Fr., *dilystérie*. A malformation in which the uterus is double, the vagina being either double or single. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 107.]

DIIDROS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-ided²ro²s. Gr., *διῆρος* (from *διῆρῶν*, to perspire). Of Galen, mixed with perspiration. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIIODACETAMIDE, n. Di-i²-o²d-a²s-e²t/a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *diiodacétamide*. A substance, C₈H₁₀O₂H₂N, prepared by adding a concentrated solution of ammonia to diiodoacetic ether. It occurs in pale-yellow crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIIODACETATE, n. Di-i²-o²d-a²s-e²t-at. Fr., *diiodacétate*. A salt of diiodoacetic acid. [B.]

DIIODACETIC ACID, n. Di-i²-o²d-a²s-et²i²k. Fr., *acide diiodacétique*. Ger., *Dijodessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₂H₃CO.OH = C₂H₃I₂O₂, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of iodine replace 2 of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIIODACETYL, n. Di-i²-o²d-a²s-e²t-i²l. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of acetyl, C₂H₃O. [B, 2.]—**D. hydrate**. Diiodoacetic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**D. nitride**. Diiodoacetamide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIIODHYDRIN, n. Di-i²-o²d-hid²ri²n. Diiodisopropyl alcohol; a thick, oily liquid, C₃H₇I₂(OH) = CH₂I-CH(OH)CH₂I, regarded as derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin), by the substitution of 2 atoms of hydrogen for 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

DIIODIDE, n. Di-i²-o²d-i²d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with iodine in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIIODACETIC ACID, n. Di-i²-o²d-o-a²s-et²i²k. See **DIIODACETIC ACID**.

DIIODOBENZENE, n. Di-i²-o²d-o-be²nz²en. Ger., *Dijodbenzol*. A 2-atom iodine substitution compound of benzene. [B.]

DIIODOMETHANE, n. Di-i²-o²-me²th-an. See **METHYLENE DIODIDE**.

DIIODOPHENOL, n. Di-i²-o²d-o-fe²n²-o²l. Ger., *Dijodphenol*. A 2-atom iodine substitution product of phenol, C₆H₄I₂O. Of the possible isomeric varieties of this formula, that one which has the structural formula, C₆(H,OH,I,H,I,H), is a solid melting at 150° C. [B, 4.]

DIIODOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-i²-o²d-o-sa²i²-si²i²i²k. Fr., *acide diiodo-salicylique*. Ger., *Dijodsalicylsäure*. An amorphous substance, C₇H₄I₂O₄ = C₆H₂I₂(OH).CO.OH, occurring in a crystalline powder which decomposes without melting at 197° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIIPETES (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-i²p(ep)²e²t-ez(as). Gr., *διίπετης*. Flowing away suddenly (said by Hippocrates of an ejaculation of semen). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIISOAMYL, n. Di-i²s(is)-o-a²m²i²l. Diamyl. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIISOPROPYLAMINE, n. Di-i²s(is)-o-pro²-pil²-a²m-en. Ger., *Diisopropylamin*. Dipropylamine. [B.]

DIJUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-yu²(yu)-di²-ka(ka)²shi²-ti²-o. See **DIJUDICATIO**.

DIJODBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-yod²-be²ntz-ol. See **DIIODOBENZENE**.

DIJODESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-yod²-e²s-si²g-zoi²r-e². Diiodoacetic acid. [B.]

DIJODPHENOL (Ger.), n. De-yod²-fan-ol'. See **DIIODOPHENOL**.

DIJODSALICYLSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-yod²-sa²i²-si²u²zoi²r-e². Diiodosalicylic acid. [a, 27.]

DIJUDICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-ju²(yu)-di²-ka(ka)²shi²-ti²-o. Gen., *dijudication*'s. From *dijudicare*, to judge, to discriminate. Ger., *Entscheidung*. Diagnosis. [A, 322.]

DIKA, n. *Udika* bread; in the Gaboon country of western tropical Africa, a food made from the *Irvingia Barteri*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

DIKALEGI, n. Of the alchemists, tin. [Ruland (L, 94 [a, 21]).]

DIKALIUMURAT (Ger.), n. De-ka²i²-um-u-ra²u². Dipotassium (normal potassium) urate, C₈H₂K₂N₄O₃. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIKA MALI (Guz.), n. A foetid, opaque, dull olive-green resin obtained from *Gardenia lucida*, and also, according to some, from *Gardenia gummifera*. It is used in decoction as an antiperiodic and in intermittent fevers, dyspepsia, flatulence, and chronic skin diseases; also, in the form of a paste, as an application for the relief of itching in piles. It is much employed to keep flies away from sloughing sores. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DIKETONE, n. Di-ke'ton. Ger., *Diketon*. A ketone which contains 2 molecules of carboxyl, or an oxide of a hydrocarbon in which 2 carbon atoms, neither of which is terminal, are combined with 2 atoms of oxygen. [B.]

DIKORUS (Lat.), n. Di²k'o²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *δῖς*, twice, and *κόρη*, the pupil of the eye. See HETEROPTHALMUS.

DIKTYITIS (Lat.), n. f. See DICTYITIS.

DILACERATION, n. Di-la²s-c²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *dilaceratio* (from *dilacere*, to tear apart). Fr., *dilacération*. Ger., *D. It.*, *dilacerazione*. Sp., *dilaceración*. 1. A tearing apart (see LACERATION). 2. Of J. Tomes, displacement of the crown or a portion of the crown of a tooth during its formative stage, giving rise to subsequent deformity of the tooth. [A, 483.]

DILACTAMIC ACID, n. Di-la²k-ta²m²i²k. Fr., *acide dilactamique*. Ger., *Dilactaminsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₆H₁₀NO₆, derived from dilactic acid (lactic anhydride) by the substitution of amidogen for hydroxyl. Two varieties are known: 1. *Ethylidene d. a.*, corresponding to ethylidene lactic acid, forming acicular crystals readily soluble in water. 2. *Dihydracrylic acid*, corresponding to hydracrylic acid, a colorless, syrupy liquid, or a mass of conglomerate crystals. [B, 2.]

DILACTIC ACID, n. Di-la²k'ti²k. Lactyl lactate, lacto-lactic acid, lactic anhydride: a monobasic acid, C₆H₁₀O₅ = CH₃CH(OH)CO₂CH(CH₃)CO₂OH, obtained when a solution of lactic acid is allowed to evaporate at the ordinary temperature or is heated to 130° to 140° C.; a light-yellow, amorphous mass, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, but not easily soluble in water. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DILÈNEÆ (Lat.), n. pl. Di²l'e²(a²e²)-nē²-e²(a²-e²). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Blasiaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DILALEUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²(di²)-la²(a²)'le²-u²s(u⁴s). From *δῖς*, twice, and *ἀλεῖν*, to speak. Ger., *Doppelsprecher*, *Bauchredner*. A ventriloquist. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DILALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²(di²)-la²(a²)'li²-a². Fr., *dilalie*. Ger., *Bauchrednerei*. Ventriloquism. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DILAMINATION, n. Di-la²m-i²n-a'shu²n. From *dis*, apart, and *lamina*, a layer. See CHORISIS.

DILANIANS (Lat.), adj. Di²(de²)-lan²(a²n)²-anz(a²ns). From *dilaniare*, to dissipate. Corrosive. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DILARNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²l'a²rn²'i²-a². Of Rafinesque, a family of the *Philisodia* (*Rubiaceæ*), comprising the subfamilies *Cinchonaria* and *Gemparia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DILATABILITY, n. Di-la²-a²-bi²'li²-i². Fr., *dilatabilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. It., *dilatabilità*. Sp., *dilatabilidad*. The property of being dilatate. [A, 24.]

DILATABLE, adj. Di-la²-a²-b'l. Fr., *dilatabel*, *ausdehnbar*. It., *dilatabile*. Sp., *D. Susceptible of dilatation*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DILATANCY, n. Di-la²-a²ns-i². Of O. Reynolds, that property of masses formed by the aggregation of solid granules movable upon each other, by virtue of which any change in the shape of such a mass is necessarily associated with a change in its volume. ["Nature," Oct. 1, 1885, p. 535 (B).]

DILATANS (Lat.), adj. Di²(de)-lat²(a²)'anz(a²ns). Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator muscle.—**D. urethram** [De Graaf]. See BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.

DILATANT, adj. Di-la²-a²nt. Lat., *dilatans*. Fr., *d. dilatante*. Ger., *erweiternd*. It., *Sp. dilatante*. Causing dilatation; as a n., a dilator (of O. Reynolds, a body possessing the property of dilatancy). [B.]

DILATATEUR (Fr.), adj. De-la²-ta²-tu²r. See DILATANT; as a n., see DILATOR and DILATOR.—**D. à arcelet**. Of Corradi, a urethral dilator consisting of a curved sound from the concavity of which a metallic wire is made to subtend the arc of the instrument. When this is placed in the urethra so that the middle of the curved portion is opposite the stricture, traction is made upon the wire, which should distend the tissues before it, but often cuts them. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. à baudruce**. An instrument devised by Ducamp for dilating the urethra by means of a small bag to be introduced and inflated with air or water. [L, 87.]—**D. à chapelet**. Of Corradi, a urethral dilator composed of a rigid stem upon which are fixed small metallic beads gradually increasing in size toward the outer (or posterior) end of the instrument. This is introduced very slowly into the stricture, and a slight shock or movement is felt as each bead passes it. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. antérieur du larynx**. See CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS.—**D. de la conque**. See INTERTRAGIUS.—**D. de la narine postérieure**. See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. des paupières**. See FRONTALIS.—**D. du pharynx**. See STYLOPHARYNGEUS.—**D. en spirale**. A tapering screw used for separat-



DILATATEUR EN SPIRALE.

ing the jaws, etc.; sometimes used with a rubber cover.—**D. inférieur du sac** [Bourjot St.-Hilaire]. See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**D. postérieur du larynx**. See CRICO-ARYTENOIDEUS *posticus*.

DILATATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²(de)-lat²(a²)'a(a²)'shi²(ti²)'o. Gen., *dilatationis*. See DILATION.—**Articuli d.** See ARTHRECTASIS.—**D. arteriarum**. See ANEURYSM.—**D. bronchiorum**. See BRONCHIECTASIS.—**D. cordis**. Dilatation of the heart. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. pupillæ**. See CORODIASTASIS.—**D. ventriculi**. Dilatation of the stomach. [L, 57.]

DILATATION, n. Di-la²-a²'shu²n. Gr., *ἐκτασις, διευρυσμός*. Lat., *dilatatio* (from *dilatare*, to dilate). Fr., *d. Ger., Erweiterung, Ausdehnung*. It., *dilatazione*. Sp., *dilatación*. 1. The act or process of producing or undergoing enlargement as the result of an expansive force acting from within or of a tractive force acting from without. 2. The state so produced. 3. An expanded portion of a hollow structure. 4. Expansion produced by heat.—**Active d.** D. caused by muscular action.—**Bloody d.** Fr., *d. sanglante*. Ger., *blutige D.* (oder *Erweiterung*). D. of a canal (e. g., that of the cervix uteri) by stretching it so forcibly as to cause hemorrhage.—**Bronchial d.** See BRONCHIECTASIS.—**Bulbar d.** Fr., *d. bulbaire*. 1. The expansion of the portion of the internal jugular vein at the level of the foramen lacerum posterius baseos cranii. 2. The bulb of the urethra. [A, 301.]—**Cirsoid d.** See CIRSOID ANEURYSM.—**D. bronchique** (Fr.). See BRONCHIECTASIS.—**D. brusquée** [Chrétien] (Fr.). See FORCIBLE CATHETERISM.—**D. bulbaire** (Fr.). See *Bulbar d.*—**D. cirsoïde**. See CIRSOID ANEURYSM.—**D. forcée** [Mayol] (Fr.). See FORCIBLE CATHETERISM.—**D. inflammatoire** (Fr.). Of Voillemier, the treatment of urethral stricture by the introduction of sounds, on the theory that their contact with the tissue of the stricture would cause its inflammatory softening and absorption. [a, 18.]—**D. inflammatoire ulcérate** (Fr.). Of Voillemier, d. of the urethra produced by a voluminous bougie left long in place at the seat of a stricture, causing intense inflammation which results in ulceration of the mucous membrane and destruction of the stricture. [L, 87 (a, 18).]—**D. préfoltale de la vulve** (Fr.). Ger., *Erweiterung der Schamspalte*. Digital dilatation of the vulva before the expulsion of the fœtus, with the view of preventing laceration of the perineum. [L. Dumas, "Montpellier méd.," Aug., 1853; C. Maygrier, "Progr. méd.," June 7, 1884, p. 460.]—**D. sanglante** (Fr.). See *Bloody d.*—**Hydrostatic d.** D. of a part (e. g., the cervix uteri) by means of an elastic bag introduced into it and then distended with water.—**Passive d.** D. as the result of a distending force acting from within, or of paralysis of a sphincter.—**Permanent d.** Fr., *d. permanente*. 1. The practice of dilating a part (e. g., the urethra) by means of instruments that are left in place after their insertion. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. A state of d. that lasts indefinitely after its cause has ceased to act.—**Sacciform d.** Ger., *sackförmige Erweiterung*. Partial or unequal d. of a hollow organ so that a portion of it stands out in the form of a pouch.—**Simple d.** Fr., *d. simple*. Ger., *einfache D.* D. unattended with other structural change.

DILATATOIRE (Fr.), adj. De-la²-ta²-twa²r. Pertaining to dilatation; as a n., see DILATORIUM. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DILATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²(de)-la²(a²)'ta²(a²)'to²r. Gen., *dilatatoris*. From *dilatare*, to dilate. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Eröffner, Erweiterer*. A dilator (either a muscle or an instrument).—**D. alæ naris posterior**. A small muscle arising from the nasal notch and inserted into the integument near the margin of the nostril. [A, 5.]—**D. ani**. The lower longitudinal muscular fibres of the muscular layer of the rectum. [L, 332.]—**D. ani internus**. Longitudinal unstripped muscular fibres in the bases of the columns of Morgagni. [L, 332.]—**D. brevis**. See SUPERMAXILLO-NASALIS *parvus*. [Gurli (A, 314).]—**Dilatatores canaliculorum lacrimalium**. Muscular fibres which surround the lacrymal canals, supposed to increase their lumen by their action. [L, 332.]—**D. conchæ**. See INTERTRAGIUS.—**D. inferior sacci lacrimalis**. See TENSOR *tarsi*.—**D. laryngeus, D. laryngis**. A collective term applied to the crico-arytеноideus posticus, crico-thyroideus posticus, and ceratarytеноideus muscles. [L, 332.]—**D. naris**. See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. naris anterior**. Fr., *dilatateur de la narine antérieure*. A small muscle which arises from the upper border of the alar cartilage of the nose and is inserted into the integument of the anterior border of the nostril. [L, 348.]—**D. naris lateralis** [Percivall]. In solipeds, a muscle which arises from the superior maxilla and is inserted into the skin covering the external portion of the nostril. [L, 13.]—**D. naris minor**. See LEVATOR *alæ naris minor*.—**D. naris proprius**. See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. palpebrarum**. See DEPRESSOR *supercillii*.—**D. pharyngis**. See STYLOPHARYNGEUS.—**D. pinnæ**. See DEPRESSOR *alæ nasi*.—**D. pupillæ**. Fr., *dilatateur de la pupille*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Pupille*. The radiating muscular fibres of the iris. [L, 332.]—**D. pylori**. Certain fibres of the external layer of the stomach which pass over the pylorus, believed to dilate it. [L, 332.]—**D. superior sacci lacrimalis**. See DEPRESSOR *supercillii*.—**D. tubæ Eustachii**. Fr., *dilatateur du tube*. Ger., *Erweiterer der Eustachischen Röhre*. See TENSOR *palati*.—**D. urethræ**. See ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS *urethræ* and BULBO-CAVERNOSUS.—**D. vestibuli laryngis**. See THYREO-EPIGLOTTICUS.

DILATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²(de)-la²(a²)'ta²(a²)'tu²r'i²-u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *dilatatoire*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. An instrument for producing dilatation.

DILATATUS (Lat.), adj. Di²(de)-la²(a²)'ta²(a²)'tu²s(tu⁴s). Dilated.

DILATICORNIS (Lat.), adj. Di²(de)-la²(a²)'ti²-ko²rn-i²s. From *dilatate*, to dilate, and *cornu*, a horn. Fr., *dilatatoire*. Having the antennæ widely separated. [L, 41, 180.]

DILATING, adj. Di-la²-ing. Lat., *dilatans*. Fr., *dilatant, dilatateur*. Ger., *erweiternd*. Causing dilatation. [A, 21.]

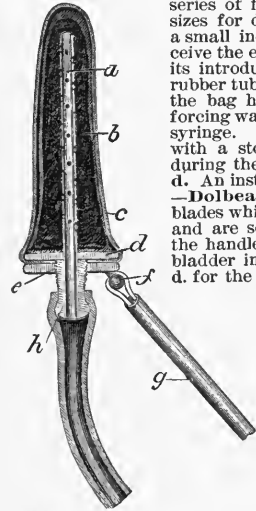
DILATOMETER, n. Di²l'a²-tom'e-tu²r. Fr., *dilatomètre*. An instrument for measuring the dilatation of liquids. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Alcoholic d.** An apparatus, no longer employed, invented by Silbermann for the determination of the quantity of alcohol in dilutions and depending upon the coefficient of dilatation of liquids by heat. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DILATOR, n. Di-lat'o'r. Lat., *dilatator*. Fr., *dilatateur*. Ger., *Erweiterer*. It., *dilatatore*. Sp., *dilatador*. Any mechanism that effects dilatation (a nerve that stimulates a dilating muscle, a



ELLINGER'S UTERINE DILATOR.

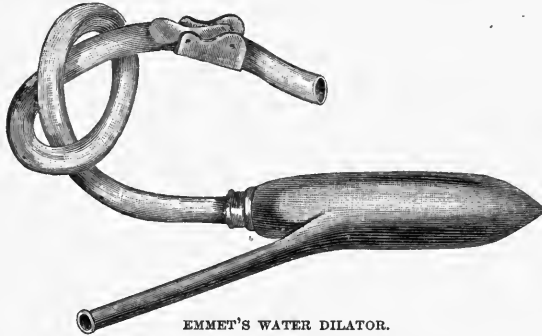
muscle that effects dilatation, an instrument for enlarging a canal or an aperture).—**Barnes's d's.** Fr., *dilatateurs de Barnes*. Ger., *Barnes's geigenförmige Gummiballonen*. A series of fiddle-shaped rubber bags of various sizes for dilating the os uteri. Each bag has a small independent pocket on one side, to receive the extremity of a uterine sound used in its introduction. From one end of the bag a rubber tube runs out of the vagina, and after the bag has been inserted it is distended by forcing water into it through the tube with a syringe. The end of the tube is then closed with a stop-cock. These d's are chiefly used during the first stage of parturition.—**Cervix d.** An instrument for dilating the cervix uteri.—**Dolbeau's d.** A d. composed of several blades which when closed form a smooth cone and are separated by a screw attachment at the handle; used for dilating the neck of the bladder in lithotomy. [E.]—**Duplay's d.** A d. for the same purpose as, and somewhat resembling, Dolbeau's d. [E.]—**Emmet's sponge d.** A sponge tent, covered by a rubber cap and suitably mounted for intra-uterine adjustment. It is gradually expanded by a stream of water introduced from a Davidson's syringe. [a, 25.]—**Holt's d.** See DIVULSOR.—**Hydrostatic d.** A d. consisting of a distensible bag to be inflated with water.—**Otis's d.** A small, wire urethral speculum opening by its own elasticity and closed by a screw. [E.] Cf. *Dilating URETHROTOME*.—**Richardson's d.** An instrument for dilating strictures of the urethra, made on the same general plan as Holt's divulsor. [E.]—**Stern's d.** A divulsor similar to Thompson's. [E.]—**Tarnier's d.** Fr., *dilatateur intra-utérin de Tarnier*. A d. consisting of a rubber tube closed at one end, to be introduced into the uterus by



EMMET'S SPONGE DILATOR.

a, perforated brass tube; b, sponge tent; c, india-rubber cover; d, metal disc; e, adjustable plate; f, knob grasped by forceps; g, cannula; h, carrier for tubing.

Fr., *dilatateur intra-utérin de Tarnier*. A d. consisting of a rubber tube closed at one end, to be introduced into the uterus by

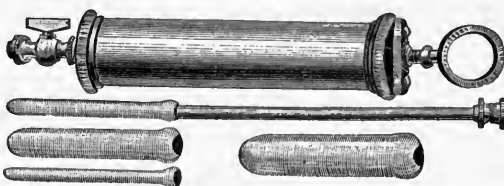


EMMET'S WATER DILATOR.

means of a grooved staff, and there inflated after another (metallic) tube has been slipped over it to limit the portion of the tube

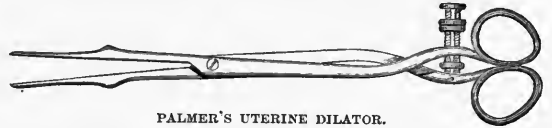


HANKS'S UTERINE DILATOR.



MOLESWORTH'S UTERINE DILATORS.

that is to be dilated by injecting water. [A, 31.]—**Tracheal d.** A forceps-like instrument for holding the tracheal incision open during the introduction of the tube in the operation of trache-



PALMER'S UTERINE DILATOR.

otomy.—**Trousseau's d.** A curved tracheal d. [E.]—**Vaso-d.** See the major list.—**Voillemier's stricture d.** An instrument



TROUSSEAU'S TRACHEA DILATOR.

resembling Holt's divulsor, but with a screw at the tip for the attachment of a filiform bougie. [E.]—**Whitehead's rectal d.**



WYLIE'S UTERINE DILATOR.

A rubber bag on the end of a rectal bougie, which may be inflated to cause dilatation. [E.]

DILATRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²l-a²t(a²t)-ri²d'e²e(a²e²-e²). Of Ritgen, a tribe including genera now referred to various tribes of the *Hæmodoracæ* and *Amaryllidæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DILDO, n. 1. In Santa Cruz, the *Cereus floccosus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. An artificial penis used by women in masturbation.

DILEPIDUS (Lat.), adj. Di(d²l²-le²p²r²d-u²s(u²s)). From *δίς*, twice, and *λεπίς*, a scale. Fr., *dilépide*. Ger., *zweischuppig*. Having two scales. [L, 41, 180.]

DILITURATE, n. Di-lit²t²u²-rat. A salt of dilituric acid. [B, 3.]

DILITURIC ACID, n. Di-lit²u²-ri²k. Fr., *acide diliturique*. Ger., *Dilitursäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid, C₄H₃N₃O₆ = CO₂/NH-CO/CH(NO₂), formed by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid. [B, 3.]

DILIVARIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(d²l²-li²-va(wa³)ri²-a²). Fr., *dilivaire*. Of Jussieu, a genus of acanthaceous shrubs, by some authors made a section of *Acanthus*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. ebracteata**. An East Indian species; the root is used in India as a sudorific and diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. filicifolia**. A species used in India as an antidote to poisoning from snake-bites. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. volubilis**. An East Indian species having the same properties as *D. ebracteata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DILL, n. Di²l. A.-S., *dil*, *dille*. Lat., *anethum*. Fr., *aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *D. It., aneto*. Sp., *eneldo*. 1. A plant of the genus *Anethum*, especially the *Anethum graveolens* (see PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*). [B.] 2. A popular term for plants of the genera *Æthusa*, *Foeniculum*, and *Daucus*, for *Torilis infesta*, and probably also for *Vicia hirsuta* and *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-fruit**. Lat., *anethi fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *fruit d'aneth* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Dillsamen*. It., *frutto di anetto*. Sp., *semilla de eneldo*. The fruit of *Peucedanum graveolens*. [a, 24.]—**D'-kraut** (Ger.). See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**D'öl** (Ger.). See *Oleum ANETHI*.—**D'samen** (Ger.). The seed of *Peucedanum graveolens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D.-water**. Ger., *Dillwasser*. See *Aqua ANETHI*.—**Garten d.** (Ger.). **Gemeiner D.** (Ger.). See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.—**Oil of d.** See *Oleum ANETHI*.—**Sowa'd.** (Ger.). See PEUCEDANUM *graveolens*.

DILLENEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²l-le²n'e²-e(a²e²-e²). Of Salisbury, the *Dilleniaceæ*; of others, a subdivision or tribe of that order. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DILLENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²l-le(la)²ni²-a². Fr., *dillénie*. Ger., *Rosenapfel*. A Linnæan genus of lofty trees of the *Dilleniaceæ*, tribe *Dilleniæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. elliptica**. Fr., *dillénie elliptique*. A species having an edible fruit, of about the size of an orange, used medicinally like lemons. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. indica**. Fr., *dillénie des Indes*. An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. elliptica*. The bark and leaves are astringent. The juice of the fruit is used as a cooling and demulcent drink in fevers and sore throat; the bark of the root is applied to

gouty and oedematous swellings. [B, 172, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. scabrella**. A species with very rough leaves, which are used as a substitute for sand-paper. The fruits are employed like those of *D. elliptica*. [B, 19, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. serrata**. Fr. *dillénie à feuilles dentées*. A Javanese species with fruit tasting like an orange. The rind is astringent, and is used in aphthae. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. speciosa**. See *D. indica*.

DILLENIAEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di¹l-e²n(lan)-i²-a(a³)se²(ke²)-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *dilleniaceæ*. An order of polypetalous dicotyledons separated from the *Magnoliaceæ* and included in Lindley's ranal alliance, consisting of trees, shrubs or under-shrubs with exstipulate alternate leaves, regular flowers with five persistent sepals, numerous hypogynous stamens and a hypogynous perianth, and a fruit consisting of two or more carpels with fleshy, albuminous seeds. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DILLENIAEUS, adj. Di¹l-e²n-i-a³shu³s. Fr., *dilleniace*. Of or pertaining to the *Dilleniaceæ*. [B.]

DILLENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di¹l-la²ni²e-(a³-e²). Fr., *dilleniées*. See DILLENIAEÆ.

DILLENIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di¹l-la-ni(ni²)e²-e(a³-e²). 1. A division or tribe of dilleniaceæ plants with the filaments of the stamens not dilated at the top, anthers linear, or rarely oblong, with parallel, adjoining cells and leaves large, parallel-veined or pinnatifid. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rauvolfiaceæ*, comprising the subdivisions *Delinææ*, *Hemistenoneæ*, and *Hibbertiææ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. genuina**. Of Reichenbach (1837), a section of the *Hibbertiææ*, consisting of the genera *Dillenia*, *Colbertia*, and *Capellia* (the last afterward excluded). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DILLISK, DILLS, n's. Di¹l²sk, di¹lz. The *Rhodymenia palmata*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DILLY, n. Di¹l². The *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DILNOTE, n. Di¹l²not. The genus *Cyclamen*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DILO, n. In Fiji, the *Calophyllum inophyllum*. [A. J. F. Skotow, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan. 1889, p. 1.]

DILOPHUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)lo²f-u³s(u³s). From *δῖς*, twice, and *λόφος*, a crest. Fr., *dilophe*. Having two crests. [L, 341.]

DILOPTERUS, adj. Di¹l-o²p²te²r-u³s(u³s). See DIPTEROUS.

DILUENT, adj. Di¹l²u²-e²nt. Lat., *diluens* (from *diluere*, to dilute). Fr., *délayant*. Ger., *verdünnd*. It., *diluito*. Serving to dilute; as a n. (Ger., *Verdünnungsmittel*), a bland liquid, consisting mostly of water, to be drank in large quantities for the purpose of diluting the fluids of the body, especially the urine, so as to render them less irritating.

DILUTE, DILUTED, adj's. Di-lu²t², -lu²t²e²d. Lat., *dilutus*. Fr., *dilué, étendu*. Ger., *verdünnt*. It., *diluito*. Sp., *diluido*. Made more liquid or thinner by the addition of another substance, especially water. [a, 21.]

DILUTER, n. Di-lu²t²u³r. A diluent medicine. [B, 117.]

DILUTION, n. Di-lu²shu³n. Lat., *dilutio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Verdünnung*. It., *diluzione*. Sp., *dilución*. The act or process of rendering a substance dilute or attenuated, also the mixture resulting from such a process.—**Centesimal d.** Of the homoeopaths, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 100 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 100 parts of diluent, etc.—**Decimal d.** Of the homoeopaths, any one of a series of d's the first of which contains 1 part of a drug and 10 parts of diluent, the second 1 part of the first d. and 10 parts of diluent, etc.—**High d.** The excessive d. of anything. [L.]

DILUTIONIST, n. Di-lu²shu³n-i²st. One who believes that the dilution of drugs increases their potency. [L.]—**High d.** A homoeopathist who habitually uses high dilutions. [L.]—**Low d.** A homoeopathist who does not believe in the use of high dilutions. [L.]

DILUTUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)lu²t²(lu²t²)u³s(u³s). See DILUTED; as a n., in the n. *dilutum*, a diluted preparation, also the liquid in which something has been infused. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIMACROSTOMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di²)ma²ak(ma²k)ro²(ro²)-ste²m(stam)²-on-ez(e³s). Of Wachendorff, the *Diadelphiceæ*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

DIMANGANIC, adj. Di-ma²n²-ga²n²i²ak. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMANGANOUS, adj. Di-ma²n²-ga²n²-u³s. Containing 2 atoms of manganese as a bivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMARGARIN, n. Di-ma²r²-ga²r²-i²n. Fr., *dimargarine*. Ger., *D.* A glucoside formed by the action of margaric acid on glycerin. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

DIMERA [Duméril, Latreille] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)me²r-a². From *δῖς*, twice, and *μῆρος*, a part. Fr., *dimères*. A section of the *Coleoptera* in which the tarsi have or appear to have only two joints. [L, 41.]

DIMERCAPTAN, n. Di-mu²r²-ka²p²ta²n. A double molecule of a mercaptan. [a, 27.]

DIMERCURAMMONIUM, DIMERCURICAMMONIUM, n's. Di-mu²r²-ku²r²-a²m-on²i²-u³m, -ku²r²i²ak-a²m-on²i²-u³m. A univalent radicle, NHg₂, having the composition of ammonium in which 4 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 atoms of bivalent mercury. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**D. chloride**. A yellow powder, NHg₂Cl. [B, 3.]—**D. oxide**. A body, (NHg₂)₂O, forming either a dark-brown explosive powder, or occurring with 2 molecules of water of crystallization, (NHg₂)₂O + 2H₂O, as a yellow non-explosive powder. [B, 3.]

DIMERCUROSOAMMONIUM, DIMERCUROUSAMMONIUM, n's. Di-mu²r²-ku²r²-o²-so-a²m-on²i²-u³m, -mu²r²-ku²r²-u³s-a²m-on²i²-u³m. A univalent radicle, NH₂Hg₂, consisting of ammonium in which a double atom of mercury (Hg—Hg) has been

substituted for 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 3.]—**D. chloride**. A black powder, NH₂Hg₂Cl, prepared by treating calomel with a solution of ammonia. [B, 3.]—**D. nitrate**. A dead-black, heavy, finely divided powder, (NH₂Hg₂)NO₃ + Hg₂(OH)₂, without odor or taste, which becomes red when heated in the air, and subliming. It is insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in warm dilute acetic or nitric acid. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

DIMEROSOMATUS (Lat.), adj. Di²m-e²r-o(o³)-som²g²t(a²t)-u³s(u³s). From *δῖς*, twice, *μῆρος*, a part, and *σῶμα*, the body. Fr., *dimerosomate*. Having the body divided into two segments; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dimerosomata*, of Leach, the *Araneida*. [L, 41.]

DIMEROUS, adj. Di²m-e²r-u³s. Lat., *dimerus* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *μῆρος*, a part). Fr., *dimère*. Ger., *zweizählig, zweitheilig*. Consisting of two segments; of a flower, having double members. [B, 291 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DIMETALLIC, adj. Di-me²t-a²l²ik. Fr., *bi-métallique*. Of salts, containing in the molecule 2 atoms of a metallic element. [B.]

DIMETHENE, n. Di-me²th'en. Ger., *Dimethen*. A radicle, C₂H₄, consisting of a double molecule of methene. [B.]

DIMETHETHACETIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-e²th-a²s-et²ik. Fr., *acide diméthéthacétique*. Ger., *Dimethylathlessigsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₆H₁₂O₂(CH₃)₂ = C(C₂H₅)COOH; one of the isomeric forms of a caproic acid, which may be regarded as derived from acetic acid by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl and 1 molecule of ethyl for 3 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIMETHOXALIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-o²x-a²l²ik. Ger., *Dimethoxalsäure*. See BUTYLACTIC ACID.

DIMETHOXYCINCHONIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-o²x-i²-si²n²-kon-i²n²ik. A body, C₂₀H₃₂Br₂N₂O, prepared by the action of bromine on cinchonine hydrochloride. [a, 27.]

DIMETHYL, n. Di-me²th²il. A double molecule of methyl, (CH₃)₂. In the free state it constitutes ethane, C₂H₆ = H₂C—CH₃; in composition it represents methyl united with bivalent elements or radicles like oxygen, sulphur, etc.—**D. ketone**. See ACETONE.

DIMETHYLACETAL, n. Di-me²th-i²-a²s'e²-a²l. Ethylidene dimethylate, a colorless ethereal liquid, C₄H₁₀O₂ = C₂H₄ | OCH₂ | OCH₂; formed from acetal by the substitution of 2 molecules of methyl for 2 of ethyl. It has been used as an anesthetic by inhalation, alone or mixed with half its volume of chloroform. [V. Mering, "Berl. klin. Woch.," 1882, No. 43 (B).]

DIMETHYLAMINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l²a²m-en. A secondary amine of methyl, N | CH₃ = NC₂H₇, metameric with ethylamine; a liquid boiling at about 8° C., having an ammoniacal odor, found in Peruvian guano. [B.]

DIMETHYLARSINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-a²rs'en. Fr., *diméthylarsine*. Ger., *Dimethylarsin*. A radicle having the composition As(CH₃)₂. [B.]—**D. chloride**. Ger., *Dimethylarsinchlorür*. A colorless liquid, As(CH₃)₂Cl, boiling at 100° C. and having an excessively penetrating, disgusting odor. Its vapors cause great irritation of the mucous membranes and are stupefying in their effect. Under certain conditions it combines with chlorine to form the solid trichloride of d., As(CH₃)₂Cl₃. [B.]—**D. cyanide**. Ger., *Dimethylarsincyanür*. An excessively poisonous body, As(CH₃)₂CN, occurring under the form of prismatic crystals. It is very volatile, and a very small amount of its vapor inhaled will cause complete loss of consciousness. [B, 3.]—**D. oxide**. Ger., *Dimethylarsinoxyd*. A colorless liquid, [As(CH₃)₂]O, giving off exceedingly irritant and stupefying vapors which explode when heated above 50° C. It is a very active poison. Chemically it is a base. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLARSINIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-a²rs-i²n²ik. Ger., *Arsendimethylsäure*. Cacodylic acid, a crystalline body, As(CH₃)₂O.OH, melting at 200° C. It is said not to be poisonous. [B.]

DIMETHYLATED, adj. Di-me²th²il²-a²e²d. Ger., *zweifach methylirt*. Combined with 2 molecules of methyl. [B.]

DIMETHYLBENZENE, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-be²nz'en. Fr., *diméthylbenzène*. Ger., *Dimethylbenzol*. See XYLENE.

DIMETHYLBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-be²nz-o²ik. Fr., *acide diméthylbenzoïque*. Ger., *Dimethylbenzoesäure*. A compound, C₈H₈(CH₃)₂(CO.OH), of which there are three isomers: *mesitylic acid*, *xylic acid*, and *paroxylic acid*. [a, 27.]

DIMETHYLBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l-be²rn²stin-zoir-e². See DIMETHYLSUCCINIC ACID.

DIMETHYLCHINON (Ger.), n. De-mat-u¹l-che²n-on'. See DIMETHYLQUINONE.

DIMETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-si²t²ri²ik. Fr., *acide diméthylcitrique*. Ger., *Dimethylcitronensäure*. Monacid or monohydric citrate of methyl; an acid, C₆H₈O₇(CH₃)₂, not yet isolated in the pure state, but known through its salts. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLDIETHYLAMMONIUM, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-di-e²th-i²-a²m-on²i²-u³m. Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylammonium*. A univalent radicle having the composition (CH₃)₂N⁺ < (C₂H₅)₂ = NC₂H₅. [B.]

DIMETHYLDIETHYLMETHANE, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-di-e²th-i²-a²m-on²i²-u³m. Fr., *diméthyl-diéthyl-méthane*. Ger., *Dimethyldiäthylmethan*. See HEPTANE.

DIMETHYLDIOXYSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-di-o²x-i²-su²kk-si²n²ik. Fr., *acide diméthyl-dioxy-succinique*. Ger., *Dimethyldioxybernsteinsäure*. See DIMETHYL-TARTARIC ACID.

DIMETHYL ETHER, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-e²thu²r. Ger., *Dimethyläther*. See under METHYL ETHER.

DIMETHYLETHYLACETONITRILE, n. Di-me²th-i²l²-e²th-i²-a²s-e²-e²-o-nit²ri²l. A liquid, C(C₂H₅)₂C₂H₆.CN, which boils at 130° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLETHYL CARBINOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-e²th-i²l-ka²rb¹i²n-o²l. Tertiary isoamyl alcohol. [B, 4.] See under AMYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLGLYCERIN, n. Di-me²th-i²l-gli²s²e²r-i²n. Ger., D. A thick, sweet liquid, (CH₃)₂ > C(OH) - CH(OH) - CH₂(OH), of aromatic taste, soluble in water; prepared by treating bromisoamylene dihydrate with potassium hydrate. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLGLYCERYL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-gli²s²e²r-i²l. Ger., D. The trivalent radicle, (CH₃)₂ = C' - C'H - C'H₂, of isoamylglyceryl alcohol (isoamyl glycerin), having the constitution of glyceryl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLHARNsäURE (Ger.), n. De-mat-u⁶l-ha²rn²zoi²re². See DIMETHYLURIC ACID.

DIMETHYLHARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. De-mat-u⁶l-ha²rn²sto²ff. See DIMETHYLUREA.

DIMETHYLHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-hid-ro²k²wi²n-on. Fr., *diméthyl-hydroquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylhydrochinon*. Hydroquinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, C₆H₂(CH₃)₂(OH)₂. [B.]

DIMETHYLIC, adj. Di-me²th-i²l²i²k. Containing 2 molecules of methyl, or derived by substitution from dimethyl. [B.]

DIMETHYLISOPROPYL CARBINOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-i²s-o-pro-pi²l-ka²rb¹i²n-o²l. See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLKETONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-ke²ton. Ger., *Dimethylketon*. See under DIMETHYL.

DIMETHYLKOHLENÖXYD (Ger.), n. De-mat-u⁶l-ko²l'e²n-o²x-u⁴d. See ACETONE.

DIMETHYLMALONIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-ma-lo²n-i²2k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-malonique*. Ger., *Dimethylmalonsäure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, (CH₃)₂ > C < (CO.OH)₂, isomeric with pyrotartaric acid. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLMORPHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-mo²r²fen. A compound, C₁₇H₁₇(CH₃)₂NO₃, formed by the action of methyl iodide on morphine. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLNORCAROTINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-no²r-na²r²ko-ten. Fr., *diméthyl-norcarotine*. One of the homologues, C₂₁H₂₂NO₇, of normal narcotine (nor-narcotine). [a, 27.]

DIMETHYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-a²l-i²2k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-oxalique*. Ger., *Dimethyloxalsäure*. See BUTYLLACTIC ACID.

DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-a²l-i²l-u²re-a². Ger., *Dimethyloxalylharnstoff*. Cholestrophane; so called because it may be regarded as oxalurea (parabanic acid) in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It crystallizes in large, shining rhombohedra, which dissolve in 3 parts of cold water, and can not be sublimed. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLOXAMIDE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-a²m-i²d(id). Fr., *diméthyl-oxamide*. Ger., *Dimethyloxamid*. A crystalline substance, C₂O₂(N.CH₃.H)₂. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLOXYCHINIZIN (Ger.), n. De-mat-u⁶l-ox-u⁶ch²en-e-zen². See DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZINE.

DIMETHYLOXYCHINON (Ger.), n. De-mat-u⁶l-o²x-u⁶ch²en-on². See DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE.

DIMETHYLOXYQUINIZINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-i²-kwi²n²i²zen. Fr., *diméthyl-oxyquinizine*. Ger., *Dimethyloxychinizin*. A term expressive of the composition of antipyrine (*q. v.*). The name is, however, also given to a substance, C₉H₁₆N₄O₂ = 2C₁₀H₁₀N₂O - H₂, having the composition of 2 molecules of oxymethylquinizine, which in uniting lose 2 atoms of hydrogen. ["Ann. de chim.," March, 1885, p. 204 (B).]

DIMETHYLOXYQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-o²x-i²-kwi²n²on. Ger., *Dimethyloxychinon*. A substance, C₂(CH₃)₂H(OH)₂, melting at 103° C. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYL PARABANIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pa²r-a²-ba²n-i²2k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-parabanique*. Ger., *Dimethylparabansäure*. See DIMETHYLOXALYLUREA.

DIMETHYLPHENOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²n²o²l. Fr., *diméthyl-phénol*. Ger., D. A homologue of phenol in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.] See XYLENOL.

DIMETHYLPHENYL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²n²i²l. Fr., *diméthyl-phényle*. Ger., D. Xyl¹; a univalent radicle, C₆(CH₃)₂H₃ = C₆H₃, or phenyl in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fe²n²-i²l-a²m-en. Fr., *diméthyl-phénylamine*. Ger., *Dimethylphenylamin*. Dimethylaniline. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHATE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fo²s²-fat. Ger., *Dimethylphosphat*. A salt of dimethylphosphoric acid. [B.]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fo²s²-fen. A colorless liquid, P(CH₃)₃H, boiling at 25° C., and taking fire on exposure to the air; prepared in the reaction of phosphonium iodide (2 molecules), methyl iodide (2 molecules), and zinc iodide (1 molecule) in a sealed tube. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fo²s²-fi²n²-i²2k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphinique*. Ger., *Dimethylphosphinsäure*. A white, solid, monobasic acid, P(CH₃)₂.O(OH), resembling paraffine in appearance, derived from dimethylphosphine by oxidation with nitric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-fo²s²-fo²r²-i²2k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Dimethylphosphorsäure*. Monohydrate of dimethyl phosphate; a body, (CH₃)₂.HPO₃, possessing the properties of a monobasic acid, and forming metallic

salts, called dimethylphosphates, but not itself known in a pure state. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLPROPYL CARBINOL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pro-pi²l-ka²rb¹i²n-o²l. See HEXYL ALCOHOL.

DIMETHYLPROTocatechuic ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pro-to-ka²t-e²k-u²-i²2k. Fr., *acide diméthyl-protocatechique*. Ger., *Dimethylätherprotocatechusäure*. Veratric acid. [B.]

DIMETHYLPROTocatechin, n. Di-me²th-i²l-pi-ro-ka²t-e²k-i²n. Fr., *diméthyl-protocatechine*. Ger., *Dimethylbrenzcatechin*. A liquid, C₆H₄ < C₆H₃ = C₆H₁₀O₂, or pyrocatechin in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. It has an odor of vanilla, and boils at 205° to 206° C. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-kwi²n²on. Fr., *diméthylquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylchinon*. A compound, C₆H₂(CH₃)₂ < C₆H₃O₂, or quinone in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, probably identical in formula with phlorone. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-su²k-si²n-i²2k. Ger., *Dimethylsuccinsäure*, *Dimethylbernsteinsäure*. A dibasic, crystalline acid, C₆H₁₀O₄ = $\begin{matrix} \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3) - \text{COOH} \\ | \\ \text{CH}(\text{CH}_3) - \text{COOH} \end{matrix}$; or succinic acid in which 2 molecules of methyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen, isomeric with adipic acid. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLSULPHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-su²lf'en. Ger., *Dimethylsulfm*. A bivalent radicle, (CH₃)₂ < S >. It acts as a base, forming a series of crystalline salts with oxygen and with the various acid radicles, and is itself a colorless liquid boiling at 41° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLSULPHONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-su²lf'on. Ger., *Dimethylsulfon*. A body, (CH₃)₂.SO₂, occurring in prismatic crystals, melting at 109° C. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYL TARTARIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-ta²r-ta²r-i²2k. Dimethyldioxy succinic acid; a syrupy compound, C₆H₁₀O₆ = (CH₃)₂C.(OH).CO₂H₂, resulting from the action of zinc on an alcoholic solution of pyroracemic acid. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIMETHYLTHIONYL, n. Di-me²th-i²l-thi²o²n-i²l. A substance of the composition (C.H₃)₂SO. [B, 4.]

DIMETHYLTHYMHYDROQUINONE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-thim-hid-ro-kwi²n²on. Fr., *diméthyl-thymhydroquinone*. Ger., *Dimethylthymhydrochinon*. A liquid, C₁₂H₁₈O₂ = C₆H₂(O.CH₃)₂ < C₆H₇, boiling at 235° C.; found in the volatile oil of arnica-root. [B, 5.]

DIMETHYLTOLUIDINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-to²l-u²-i²d-en. Fr., *diméthyl-toluidine*. Ger., *Dimethyltoluidin*. Monamidomesitylene (or pseudocumene); a 2-molecule methyl substitution product, C₆(CH₃)₂.(CH₃)₂.NH₂, of toluidine. [B.]

DIMETHYLUREA, n. Di-me²th-i²l-u²-re-a². Ger., *Dimethylharnstoff*. See under METHYLUREA.

DIMETHYLURIC ACID, n. Di-me²th-i²l-u²-ri²k. Fr., *cuide diméthylurique*. Ger., *Dimethylharnsäure*. A dimethyl substitution product of uric acid, C₆H₂(CH₃)₂N₂O₂ = C₆H₄N₂O₂; a dibasic acid occurring in small, oblique, prismatic crystals. [B, 3.]

DIMETHYLXANTHINE, n. Di-me²th-i²l-xa²n²-then. Fr., *diméthyl-xanthine*. Ger., *Dimethylxanthin*. Theobromine; a 2-molecule methyl substitution product of xanthine, C₆H₂(CH₃)₂N₂O₂. [B.]

DIMETRA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-me²(mat)/ra². From *dis*, twice, and *μητρα*, the womb. Fr., *dimètre*. Ger., *doppelte Gebärmutter*. A double uterus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-me²(mat)/ri²-a². Fr., *dimétrie*. The condition of having a double uterus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIMETRIC, adj. Di-me²th-i²l. Having two kinds of axes, the vertical being unequal to the lateral, and found in the quadratic system or that of the square prism. [Pisani (a, 27).]

DIMIDIAL, **DIMIDIATE**, adj's. Di-mi²d-i²-a²l. -at. Lat., *dimidiatus*, *dimidius* (3d def.). Fr., *dimidié*. Ger., *halbgeteilt* (3d def.), *halbentwickelt* (3d def.), *halbirt* (3d def.), *halbsseitig* (3d def.). 1. Half-round. 2. Divided into two equal parts; in natural history, having one half set off against the other in functions (said, for instance, of hermaphroditism in insects, where the organ of one side is male and that of the other female). 3. Consisting of but one half of what the normal condition requires; having certain parts suppressed or undeveloped to the extent of one half (said of the whorls of certain flowers, of the collarette of the involucre of certain *Umbelliferae*, of certain *Fungi*, one half of whose pileus is wanting, of anthers whose lobes are separated by a wide connective, and of anthers having but one cell). [B, 1, 77, 123, 291 (a, 24); L, 56, 196.]

DIMIDIATO-CORDATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-mi²d-i²-a(a²)-to(to²)-ko²rd-a(a²)/tu²s(tu²s). Having an asymmetrical leaf one half of which is cordate at the base. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIMIDIATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-mi²d-i²-a(a²)/tu²s(tu²s). See DIMIDIATE; as a, n. in the m. pl., *Dimidiati*, of Link, a division of the *Gastromycetes*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIMIDIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-mi²d-i²-u²s(u²s). See DIMIDIATE (3d def.).

DIMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Dim(di²m)-o(o²)-ka²rpus(u²s). Of Loureiro, the genus *Nephetium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—D. *litchei*. The *Euphorbia* (*Nephetium*) *litchei*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—D. *longan*. The *Euphorbia* (*Nephetium*) *longan*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—D. *sinensis*. The *Nephetium litchei* or the *Nephetium punicum*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DIMOLYBDATE, n. Di-mo²l²b-dat. A molybdate containing 2 atoms of molybdenum. [B.]

DIMOLYBDIC, adj. Di-mo²l²b-di²k. Containing 2 atoms of molybdenum as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMOLYBDOUS, adj. Di-mo²l²b-du²s. Containing 2 atoms of molybdenum as a trivalent radicle. [B.]

DIMONOCHLORALLYLAMINE, n. Di-mo²n-o-klor-al-i²l²-a²m-en. A compound, $C_6H_9Cl_2N = \begin{matrix} C_2H_5(Cl) \\ C_2H_5(Cl) \\ H \end{matrix} N$, which may be regarded as derived from allylamine ($C_3H_5H_2N$) by first substituting an atom of chlorine for an atom of hydrogen in the allyl radicle (thus forming chlorallylamine), and then replacing 1 atom of hydrogen in the amidogen by a molecule of chlorallyl. It is an oil, heavier than water, boiling at 194° C. [B., 2.]

DIMORPHANDREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-mo²rf-a²n(a²n²)-dre²-e(a²-e²). From *dis*, twice, *μορφή*, shape, and *ἀνдр*, a male. Fr., *dimorphandrées*. Of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Cactaceae*, characterized by bipinnate, rarely imparipinnate, leaves, small flowers, in spikes, a calyx gamosepalous beyond the disc, and ovules indefinite in number. [B., 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DIMORPHANTHUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-mo²rf-a²n(a²n²)-thu²s(thu²s). From *dis*, twice, *μορφή*, shape, and *άνθος*, a young bud. Fr., *dimorphanthus*. Ger., *Uniformblume*. Of Miquel, a section of the genus *Aralia*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]—**D. edulis**. See *ARALIA edulis*.

DIMORPHE (Fr.), adj. De-mo²rf. From *dis*, twice, and *μορφή*, form. See DIMORPHOUS; as a n., in the pl., *d's*, a class of the *Hydroïdes*. [L., 231.]

DIMORPHIC, adj. Di-mo²rf-i²k. From *dis*, twice, and *μορφή*, form. Fr., *dimorphe*. Ger., *zweigestaltig*. Of two forms (said of birds); assuming two unlike forms at different times (said of insects). [L., 196, 343.] 2. In botany, see DIMORPHOUS.

DIMORPHINE, n. Di-mo²rf-en. Fr., *d*. A substance, As_2S_3 , found in a hot spring near Naples, occurring in small, orange-yellow, orthorhombic octahedra, which have a brilliant lustre, and are translucent and fragile. [B., 244 (a, 27).]

DIMORPHISM, n. Di-mo²rf-i²z'm. Lat., *dimorphismus* (from *dis*, twice, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *dimorphisme*. Ger., *Dimorphismus*. *Doppelgestaltung*. 1. The state of a compound which crystallizes in forms belonging to two different systems, although neither of these systems corresponds to a different composition. 2. The state of a plant having two forms of flowers, one with short styles and long stamens, the other with long styles and short stamens. [A., 385 (a, 21); B.; 291 (a, 24); L., 121, 196.]

DIMORPHOBOSIS [Ercolani] (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-mo²rf-o-(o²)-bi(bi²)-o²s'is. Ger., *dimorphobiosis* (-is). From *dis*, twice, *μορφή*, shape, and *βίωσις*, life. Generation in the same animal in two different ways when subjected to different conditions and environment. [L., 121.]

DIMORPHONTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dim(di²m²)'o²rf-o-(o²)-don'shi²(ti²)-a². From *dis*, twice, of two kinds, and *ὄδους*, a tooth. Ger., *Langschwänzige*. A family of the *Pterosauria*. [L., 228.]

DIMORPHOUS, adj. Di-mo²rf-u²s. Lat., *dimorphus* (from *dis*, twice, and *μορφή*, form). Fr., *dimorphe*. Ger., *zweigestaltig*. Crystallizing in two different forms (said of animals); in botany, having flowers, leaves, or other organs of two forms in the same plant. [a, 21.]

DIMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-mo²rf-u²s(u²s). See DIMORPHOUS; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dimorphus*, of Hübner, a stirps of the *Sphingoides*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1849, p. 35 (L).]

DIMPLE, n. Di'mpl. Fr., *fossette*. Ger., *Grübchen*. It., *pozzezza*. Sp., *hoyuela*. A slight depression or indentation of a surface. [L., 56.]

DIMPLED, adj. Di'mpl'd. Depressed like a dimple, furnished with a dimple.

DIMIYA [Menke] (Lat.), **DIMYARIA** [Lamarek] (Lat.), n's n. pl. Di(di²)-mi(mi²)'a²-mi²(mu²)-a(a²)'ri²-a². From *dis*, twice, and *μῦς*, a muscle. Fr., *dimes*, *dimyaires*. An order of the *Lamellibranchiata*, characterized by having two adductor muscles. [L., 176, 180.]

DIMYARIOUS, adj. Di-mi-a'ri²-u²s. Lat., *dimyarius*, *dimyus*. Fr., *dimyaire*, *dimyé*. Ger., *zweimuskelig*. Having two muscles. [L., 41, 56.]

DIMYARY, adj. Di-mi'a-ri². See DIMYARIOUS; as a n., a bivalve mollusc that closes its shell by means of two muscles. [L., 41.]

DINA (Russ.), n. The melon. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DINAMITA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. De-na²-me'ta². Dynamite. [A., 447 (a, 21).]

DINAN (Fr.), n. De-na²n². A place in the department of Côtes-du-Nord, France, where there is a cold, slightly gaseous spring. [A., 385 (a, 21); L., 87.]

DINAPHTHYL, n. Di-na²f-thi²l. Fr., *dinaphtyle*. Ger., *Dinaphtyl*. A nacreous, crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{14} = C_{10}H_7 - C_{10}H_7$, melting at 154° C., subliming without decomposition, and prepared either by the partial oxidation of naphthalene or by passing naphthalene vapor through a red-hot tube. [B., 4 (a, 27).]—**D. ketone**. A substance, $C_{10}H_7.CO.C_{10}H_7$, of which isomeric modifications are known. [B., 4.]

DINAPHTHYLAMINE, n. Di-na²f-thi²l-a²m-en. Fr., *dinaphtylamine*. Ger., *Dinaphtylamin*. A crystalline substance, $N(C_{10}H_7)_2H = C_{20}H_{14}N$, or ammonia in which 2 molecules of naphthyl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen. [B., 2.]

DINAPHTHYLIETHANE, n. Di-na²f-thi²l-me²th'an. A compound, $C_{10}H_7.CH_2.C_{10}H_7$, produced by the action of sulphuric

acid on naphthalene and methylal, occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals which melt at 109° C., and can be distilled without decomposing. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DINAPHTHYSULPHONE, n. Di-na²f-thi²l-su²l'fon. A compound, $(C_{10}H_7)_2SO_2$, resulting from the action of sulphuric anhydride on naphthalene. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

DINARD (Fr.), n. De-na²r. A sea-bathing resort in the English Channel, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, France. [A., 319 (a, 21).]

DINDIGA, n. The *Andersonia panshowni*. [B., 88.]

DINDLE, n. Di²n'd'l. 1. The *Sonchus oleraceus* and *Sonchus arvensis*. 2. The *Taraxacum officinale*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DINDONNADE, n. Da²n²-do²n-na²d. A disease of turkeys, characterized by pustules around the beak. [L., 41, 42.]

DINDOULO (Fr.), n. Da²n²-du-lo. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DINDUGA, n. A gum or resin brought from Salem and Madras, India. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 21).]

DINEMUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-ne(na²)'mu²s(mu²s). From *dis*, twice, and *νῆμα*, a thread. Marked with two lines or streaks. [L., 341.]

DINEURIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-nu²r-ek. See DIATHERMANOUS and FORCE *neurique rayonnante*.

DINGEE, n. Di²n²'ge. See DENGUE.

DINGONA, n. In New South Wales, the *Pteris esculenta*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DINIC, **DINICAL**, adj's. Di²n²'i²k, -i²k-a²l. Lat., *dinicus* (from *diuos*, vertigo). Fr., *dinique*. Pertaining to giddiness; as a n., a medicine for its relief. [L., 41, 94.]

DINIODIDE, n. Di²n²'i-od-i²d(i²d). See DIODIDE.

DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ra²m²'i²d-o-be²nz-o²'i²k. Fr., *acide dinitramidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dinitramidobenzoësäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_5(NO_2)_2(NH_2).CO.OH$, a 2-molecule nitroxy substitution compound of amidobenzic acid; two isomeric varieties are known: 1. Dinitroparamidobenzic (or chrisianisic) acid, formed by the action of ammonia on dinitroanisic acid. It occurs in lamellar or acicular crystals which dissolve with difficulty in water and melt at 259° C. 2. Dinitroorthamidobenzic (or dinitroanthranilic, or dinitramidosalic, or chysalylic) acid; a crystalline acid, obtained by the action of ammonia upon an ethereal solution of dinitrosalicylic acid, closely resembling dinitroparamidobenzic acid. It crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in lustrous, golden scales, and melts at 256° C. [B., 2, 3 (a, 27).]

DINITRAMIDOPHENOL, n. Di-nit-ra²m²'i²d-o-fe²n'ol. Picramic acid. [B.]

DINITRAMIDOSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ra²m²'i²d-o-sa²l-i²'i²k. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID (1st def.).

DINITRANILINE, n. Di-nit-ra²n²'i²l-en. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dinitranilin*. Dinitroaniline; a 2-molecule nitryl substitution product, $C_6H_5(NO_2)_2.NH_2$, of aniline. Two isomeric varieties are known: one forming greenish tabular crystals, melting at 182° C.; the other, yellow acicular crystals, melting at 138° C. [B., 4.]

DINITRANISIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ra²n²-i²s'i²k. Fr., *acide dinitranisique*. Ger., *Dinitranisäure*. A compound, $C_6H_5(NO_2)_2O_3$, resulting from the action of fuming nitric acid on anisic acid. [B., 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DINITRANISIDINE, n. Di-nit-ra²n²-i²s'i²d-en. Methyl picramate methyl dinitrophenidine; a feebly basic compound, $C_7H_7N_3O_6 = C_6H_5(NO_2)_2NH_2(OCH_3)$, prepared by the action of an alcoholic solution of ammonium sulphide on trinitroanisole (methyl picrate). [B., 3 (a, 27).]

DINITRANISOL, n. Di-nit-ra²n²'i²s-o²l. A substitution derivative of anisol, $C_7H_6(NO_2)_2O$; a crystalline compound prepared by treating anisol with fuming nitric acid. [B., 2, 244 (a, 27).]

DINITRATED, **DINITRIC**, adj's. Di-nit'rat-e²d, -ri²'i²k. Fr., *binitré*, *dinitrique*. Containing 2 molecules of nitric acid. [a, 27.]

DINITROAMIDOBENZENE, n. Di-nit-ro-a²m²-i²d-o-be²nz'-en. Fr., *dinitro-amidobenzène*. Ger., *Dinitramidobenzin*. See DINITRANILINE.

DINITROANTHRANILIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-a²n²-thra²n-i²'i²k. Fr., *acide dinitroanthranilique*. Ger., *Dinitroanthranilsäure*. See DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID (2d def.).

DINITROBENZENE, n. Di-nit-ro-be²nz'en. Fr., *dinitrobenzène*. Ger., *Dinitrobenzol*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, of benzene. Orthodinitrobenzene, metadinitrobenzene, and paradinitrobenzene are known. [B.]

DINITROBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-be²nz-o²'i²k. Fr., *acide dinitrobenzoïque*. Ger., *Dinitrobenzoësäure*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound of benzoic acid, $C_6H_5(NO_2)_2.CO.OH$. One such compound is obtained by treating metadinitrobenzoic acid with nitrosulphuric acid, and melts at 204° C.; three others are obtained by treating orthodinitrobenzoic acid with nitrosulphuric acid, the first melting at 140° C., the second melting at 140° C., and the third forming shining laminar crystals, melting at 202° C. [B., 2, 4 (a, 27).]

DINITROBENZOL (Ger.), n. De-net-ro-be²ntz-ol'. See DINITROBENZENE.

DINITROBUTANE, n. Di-nit-ro-bu²t'an. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dinitrobutan*. A liquid, $C_4H_9(NO_2)_2$, acting as a monobasic acid. [B.]

DITROCELLULIN, **DITROCELLULOSE**, n's. Di-nit-ro-se²l'i²l'in, -os. See PYROXYLIN.

DITROCRESOL, **DINITROCRESYLIC ACID**, n's. Di-nit-ro-kre²s'ol, -kre²s-i²l'i²k. Fr., *dinitrocresol*, *cresolbinitré*,

acide dinitrocrésylique. Ger., *Dinitroresol*. A compound, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2OH$, or cresol in which 2 molecules of nitryl have replaced 2 atoms of hydrogen. Of its two isomeric forms (both prepared from the corresponding toluidine), one, *dinitroorthocresol*, crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in long, yellow prisms, and from petroleum spirit in broad, yellow needles, which have a blue surface-lustre and melt at $86^\circ C$.; the other, *dinitroparacresol*, crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in yellow needles melting at $85^\circ C$. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DINITRODIPHENYL, n. Di-nit-ro-di-fe²n¹l. A compound, $C_{12}H_8(NO_2)_2$, of which two isomeric forms are known, both prepared by the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl; the first crystallizes in long white needles melting at $215^\circ C$.; the second, in colorless, brilliant, hard needles that melt at $93^\circ C$. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DINITRODURENE, n. Di-nit-ro-du²r¹en. Ger., *Dinitrodurene*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_{10}H_{12}N_2O_4 = C_6(CH_3)_2NO_2 \cdot CH_3 \cdot NO_2 \cdot CH_3$, of durene; a solid melting at $205^\circ C$. [B, 4.]

DINITROETHANE, n. Di-nit-ro-e²th¹an. Ger., *Dinitroethan*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_4(NO_2)_2$, of sweetish taste, boiling at $185^\circ C$. It forms substitution compounds with the metals, some of which, such as the potassium and silver salts, are very explosive. [B.]

DINITROETHYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-e²th-i²l¹ik. An unstable 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_2H_5 \cdot (NO_2) \cdot HC_2H_5 - N(NO) - OH$, of ethylic acid. [B.]

DINITROMETHYLENE, n. Di-nit-ro-me²s-i²t¹en. Fr., *dinitro-mésitylène*, *binitro-mésitylène*. Ger., *Dinitromesitylen*. A substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(CH_3)_2 = C_6H_2N_2O_4$. [B.]

DINITROMETAXYLENE, n. Di-nit-ro-me²t-a²-zi¹len. Fr., *dinitrométaxylène*. Ger., *Dinitrometaxylol*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(CH_2)_2$, of oxylene. [B, 4.]

DINITRONAPHTHALENE, n. Di-nit-ro-na²f¹tha²l-en. A substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2$, having three isomeric forms, which melt at 216° , 170° , and $144^\circ C$, respectively. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DINITRONAPHTHALENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-na²f¹tha²l-en-su²l¹f-o²n¹ik. Ger., *Dinitronaphthalensulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_{10}H_5(NO_2)_2 - SO_2 \cdot OH$. [B.]

DINITRONAPHTHOL, n. Di-nit-ro-na²f¹tho²l. Fr., *dinitronaphtol*. Naphthalene yellow; a substance, $C_{10}H_6(NO_2)_2OH$, of which two isomeric forms are known: one, obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthylamine, occurring in shining, sulphur-yellow crystals, and melting at $138^\circ C$.; the other, formed by heating β -naphthol with dilute nitric acid, occurring in yellow needles, melting at $195^\circ C$. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DINITROPHENAMIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-fe²n-a²m¹ik. Fr., *acide dinitrophénamique*. Picramic acid.

DINITROORTHOAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-orth-o-a²m-i²d-o-be²nz-o¹ik. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROORTHOCRESOL, **DINITROPARACRESOL**, n's. Di-nit-ro-orth-o-kre²s¹o¹, -pa²-ra-kre²s¹o¹. See under DINITROCREOSOL.

DINITROPARAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-pa²r-a²m-i²d-o-be²nz-o¹ik. See under DINITRAMIDOBENZOIC ACID.

DINITROPHENATE, n. Di-nit-ro-f²e²n-at. Fr., *dinitrophénate*. A substitution compound of dinitrophenol with a base. [B.]

DINITROPHENIC ACID, **DINITROPHENOL**, n's. Di-nit-ro-fe²n-i²ik, -o¹l. Fr., *dinitrophénol*, *acide dinitrophénique*. Ger., *Dinitrophenol*. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution compound, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2 \cdot OH = C_6H_4NO_2 \cdot O_2$, of phenol. Several isomeric varieties are known. They are all crystalline solids, differing in appearance, properties, and point of fusion. [B, 4.]

DINITROPHENOLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-fe²n-o²l-su²l¹f-o²n¹ik. A 2-molecule nitryl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2SO_3H$, of phenolsulphonic acid. [a, 27.]

DINITROPROPANE, n. Di-nit-ro-pro²pan. Ger., *Dinitropropan*. An oily liquid, $C_3H_7(NO_2)_2$, having a sweetish taste and acid properties, and forming a series of salts, which are explosive. The isomeric form derived from isopropyl is also known. [B.]

DINITROQUINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-kwi²n¹o¹l. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dinitrochinol*. A substance, $2C_6H_2(NO_2)(OH)_2 + 3H_2O$, forming golden-yellow acicular crystals which color the skin a deep red. [B, 3.]

DINITRORESORCINOL, n. Di-nit-ro-re²z-o²r¹si²n-o¹l. A substance, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_2(OH)_2$, isomeric with dinitroquinol, forming yellow laminar crystals. An isomeric form, *isod*, is known. [B, 3.]

DINITROSALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-sa²l-i²si²l¹ik. Fr., *acide dinitrosalicylique*. Ger., *Dinitrosalicylsäure*. A dinitryl substitution product, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2 \cdot OH \cdot CO \cdot OH$, of salicylic acid, which crystallizes from boiling water in silky, almost colorless needles, or from weak solutions in small, hard prisms. It is soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in water, and colors the epidermis a persistent yellow. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DINITROSORESORCINOL, n. Di-nit-ro²/so-re²z-o²rs¹i²n-o¹l. Syn.: *quinonedioxime*. A substance, $C_6H_2O_2(NOH)_2$, forming brownish-yellow or greenish laminar crystals, made by the action of sodium nitrate on a solution of resorcinol in acetic acid. [B, 3.]

DINITROSOSULPHONATE, n. Di-nit-ro²/so-su²l¹f-o²n-at. A salt of dinitrosulphonic acid. [B, 3.]

DINITROSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro²/so-su²l¹f-o²n-ik. Fr., *acide dinitroso-sulfonique*. Ger., *Dinitrosulfonsäure*. A substance, $H_2SO_4(NO_2)_2$, not yet isolated, having the composition of sulphuric acid in which 2 molecules of nitrosyl replace 1 atom of oxygen. [B, 3.]

DINITROTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-ta²r-ta²r¹ik. Fr., *acide dinitro-tartrique*. Ger., *Dinitroweinsäure*. A body, $C_4H_4N_2O_{10} = C_2H_2 \cdot (O \cdot NO_2)_2 \cdot \begin{matrix} CO \cdot OH \\ CO \cdot OH \end{matrix}$, or tartaric acid compounded with 2 molecules of nitryl; derived from that acid by treatment with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. [B, 4.]

DINITROTETRACHLORETHANE, n. Di-nit-ro-te²t-ra²-kl¹o²r-e²th¹an. Fr., *binitro-tétrachlor-éthane*. Ger., *Dinitrotetrachloräthan*. A colorless crystalline substance, $C_2Cl_4(NO_2)_2$, formed by heating perchlorethylene with nitrogen peroxide. [B, 4.]

DINITROTOLUENE, n. Di-nit-ro-to²l¹u²-en. Fr., *dinitrotoluène*. Ger., *Dinitrotoluol*. A substitution compound, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2 \cdot CH_3$, of toluene, in which 2 molecules of nitryl replace 2 atoms of hydrogen in the benzene residue, C_6H_6 . Three isomeric varieties are known, of which one is a liquid body, and two are solids, melting at $60^\circ C$. and $70^\circ C$, respectively. [B, 2.]

DINITROTOLUENESULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro-to²l¹-u²-en-su²l¹f-o²n¹ik. Fr., *acide dinitro-toluène-sulfonique*. Ger., *Dinitrotoluolsulfonsäure*. A monobasic acid, $C_6H_3(NO_2)_2(CH_3) \cdot (SO_2 \cdot OH)$. [B.]

DINITROTYROSINE, n. Di-nit-ro-ti²r¹o²s-en. Ger., *Dinitrotyrosin*. A substance, $C_9H_9(NO_2)_2NO_2$, occurring in yellow, laminar crystals, formed when tyrosine is heated with nitric acid. [B, 4.]

DINITROWEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-ne-tro-vin¹zoir-e². See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINITROXYAMYLMUM, n. Di-nit-ro²x-i²a²m¹i²l-u²m. Amylum dinitrate; starch in which 2 molecules of nitroxyl replace hydroxyl. [B, 3.] See XYLOIDIN.

DINITROXYTARTARIC ACID, n. Di-nit-ro²x-i²-ta²r-ta²r¹ik. See DINITROTARTARIC ACID.

DINTRYL, n. Di-nit¹r¹l. A double molecule of nitryl or the dehydration product of an amide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DINJOHN, n. A plant growing in Guinea which is applied to ulcers. [B, 88.]

DINKEL, n. Di²n²ke²l. The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DINKELWEIZEN (Ger.), n. Den²ke²l-witz-e²n. The *Triticum spelta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DINKHOLD (Ger.), n. Den²k²hold. A place in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring.

DINOBYREN (Fr.), adj. De-no-bre-a²n². Resembling the genus *Dinobryon*; as a n. in the pl., *d*'s, a family of the *Flagellata*. [L, 41.]

DINOCERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Din(den)-o(o³)-se²r(ke²r¹)-a²t(a³o³)-a³. From *δεινός*, terrible, and *κέρας*, a horn. Ger., *Zahnhörner*. A family of the *Nasicornia*. [L, 228.]

DINODES (Lat.), adj. Din(den)-od(ez/as), gr., *δινώδης* (from *δίνος*, vertigo, and *είδος*, resemblance). Dizzy, giddy, vertiginous. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DINOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²n(den)-o(o³)-ma(ma³)ni²a³. From *δίνος*, a circular dance, and *μανία*, madness. Ger., *Tanzwuth*. See *Epidemic CHOREA*.

DINOS (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)/no²s. See DINUS.

DINOSAURIA [Owen] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Din(den)-os(o³)-a³(a³u⁴)-ri²-a³. From *δεινός*, terrible, and *σαύρα*, a lizard. Fr., *dinosauriens*. Ger., *Drachen*. Syn.: *Ornithoscelida*. An order of the *Reptilia*. [L, 121.]

DINOTATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-not-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *dinotatio'is*. See DIAGNOSIS.

DINOXIDE, n. Di²n-o²x-i²d(id). See DROXIDE.

DINSDALE, n. Di²n²dal. A place in Durham County, England, where there is a spring containing calcium sulphate. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49.]

DINTEBAUM (Ger.), n. Di²nt'e²n-ba³-n¹tm. The genus *Semecarpus*. [L, 180 (a, 24).]—*Ostindischer D*. The *Semecarpus anacardium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DINTENBEERE (Ger.), n. Di²nt'e²n-bar-e². The *Prunus mahaleb*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DINTENFISCH (Ger.), n. Di²nt'e²n-fi²sh. See *SEPIA officinalis*.—*Gehräuchlicher D*. See *D*.—*Zierlicher D*. The *Sepia elegans*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*D*'bein. See *OS SEPIE*.

DINTENGUMMI (Ger.), n. Di²nt'e²n-gu⁴m-me. Gum arabic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DINTENORGAN (Ger.), **DINTENSACK** (Ger.), n's. Di²nt'e²n-o²r-ga²n, -za³k. See *INK-BAG*.

DINTENSCHNECKE (Ger.), n. Di²nt'e²n-shne²k-e². The genus *Sepia*. [B.]

DINUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)/nu³s(nu⁴s). Gr., *δίνος*. Fr., *vertige* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwindel* (2d def.). 1. A whirling, eddying, spouting, gyrating, 2. Vertigo. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—*D*. *scotoma*. See under SCOTODYNIA.—*D*. *vertigo*. See *D*. (2d def.).

DILOBOLION (Lat.), **DILOBOLON** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di²)-o-bo²(bo²)l²-o²n, -o²h(ob)²-o²l²-o²n. Gr., *διλόβλιον*, *διώβλιον*. A double obolus (= 1 scruple). [A, 387; L, 94, 109 (a, 21).]

DIOCHEN, n. The *Panicum miliaceum*. [B, 88.]

DIÖCISCH (Ger.), adj. De-u²tz¹sh. See *DIACIOTUS*.

DIOLÆÆ (Lat.), **DIOLCÆÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di²)-o(o³)-kle(kla)/e(a³-e³), -kl¹(kl¹)-e²-e(a³-e³). A subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*, of the papilionaceous *Leguminosæ*, characterized by a nodose racemose inflorescence with small bracts, a 4-lobed calyx, normal petals, and the vexillary stamen free at its base but connate with the others for the rest of its length. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DIOCTAEDRON, DIOCTAHEDRON, n's. $Di\text{-}o^2k\text{-}ta^3\text{-}e^4\text{-}dro^2n$, $-he^4/dro^2n$. A crystallographical form composed of 16 faces in the form of equal scalene triangles. [Pisani (a, 27).]

DIOTYL, n. $Di\text{-}o^2k^2/ti^2l$. A double molecule of octyl. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIOTYLACETIC ACID, n. $Di\text{-}o^2k^2/ti^2l\text{-}a^2s\text{-}et^2i^2k$. Fr., *acide octyl-acétique*. Isostearic acid; a compound, $(C_8H_{17})_2C(H)CO.OH$, obtained by replacing 2 atoms of hydrogen in acetic ether by 2 molecules of normal octyl. Its salts resemble those of stearic acid. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIOTYLMALONIC ACID, n. $Di\text{-}o^2k^2/ti^2l\text{-}ma^2l\text{-}o^2n^2/i^2k$. A substitution product of malonic acid, $(C_8H_{17})_2C(CO_2H)_2$, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 molecules of octyl. [a, 27.]

DIODON (Lat.), adj. and n. n. $Di(di^2)/o(o^3)\text{-}do^2n$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, and $\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, a tooth. Fr., *d.* 1. (Adj.) having two teeth; of birds, having a bidental beak. 2. (N.) a double tooth; an individual having one or more double teeth. 3. (N.) the globe-fish. 4. (N.) a genus of the *Plectognathi*, having a single dental structure on each jaw. [A, 322, 385 (a, 21); L, 42.]—**D. atinga**. A fish of the family *Gymnodontes*, of spherical form, from 15 to 18 ft. long, found on the coasts of India, Africa, and South America. The flesh is sometimes poisonous. [L, 41, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

DIODONCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Di(di^2)/o(o^3)\text{-}do^2n\text{-}se^2f(ke^2f)\text{-}a^2l(a^3l)\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, $\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\acute{\eta}$, the head. Fr., *diodoncephale*. Having two parallel rows of teeth; as a n., of G. St. Hilaire, a monster having two rows of teeth, or double jaws. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DIODONTHERCOS (Lat.), n. m. $Di(di^2)/o(o^3)\text{-}do^2n\text{-}thu^2r\text{-}(the^2r)/ko^2s$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, $\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, a row. Fr., *d.* Ger., *doppelte Zahnreihe*. A double series of teeth. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIODONTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Di(di^2)/o(o^3)\text{-}do^2nt^2/d^2e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. The *Gymnodonta*. [L.]

DIODONTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. $Di(di^2)/o(o^3)\text{-}do^2nt\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}se^2f(ke^2f)/a^2l(a^3l)\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$. A more correct form of *diodoncephalus* (q. v.).

DIODONTOSTICHAS (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTICHOS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTECHUS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTOICHOS** (Lat.), **DIODONTOSTOICHUS** (Lat.), n's m. $Di(di^2)/o(o^3)\text{-}do^2nt\text{-}o^2st^2i^2k\text{-}(i^2ch^2)\text{-}a^2s(a^2s)$, $-o^2s$, $-o^2st\text{-}ek\text{-}(o^2\text{-}ech^2)\text{-}u^2s(u^4s)$, $-o^2i^2k\text{-}(o^2\text{-}ech^2)\text{-}o^2s$, $-u^2s(u^4s)$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, $\delta\delta\acute{o}\upsilon\varsigma$, a tooth, and $\sigma\tau\acute{o}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, a row. See *DIODONTOS*.

DIOECESIS (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}e^2k(o^2\text{-}e^2ch^2)\text{-}e(a^2)/si^2s$. Gen., *dioecesis* (-is). Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\iota\kappa\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Of Galen, control, management, administration. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIOECIA (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}e^2(o^2/e^2)\text{-}si^2(ki^2)\text{-}a^2$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, and $\delta\iota\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, a house. Fr., *dioecie*. Ger., *Zweihäusigkeit*. In the Linnean system of classification, the 23d class, comprising plants with staminate and pistillate flowers on separate individuals; also an order of the class *Polygamia*. [B, 19, 34, 121 (a, 24).]

DIOECIAN, adj. $Di\text{-}e^2/si^2\text{-}a^2n$. See *DIOECIOS*.

DIOECIO-POLYGAMOUS, adj. $Di\text{-}e^2/si^2\text{-}o\text{-}po^2l\text{-}i^2g^2/a^2m\text{-}u^2s$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, $\delta\iota\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, a house, $\pi\omicron\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$, many, and $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, marriage. Fr., *dioïque-polygame*. Dioecious and bearing some perfect or hermaphrodite flowers, or having the perfect and imperfect flowers on different plants. [L, 107.]

DIOECIOUS, adj. $Di\text{-}e^2/si^2\text{-}u^2s$. Lat., *dioecus*, *dioicus*. Fr., *dioïque*. Ger., *zweihäusig*, *dioëisch*. Having the sexes distinct; in botany, having staminate and pistillate flowers on separate plants. [B, 291 (a, 24); L, 11, 180.]

DIOECIOUSNESS, DIOECISM, n's. $Di\text{-}e^2/si^2\text{-}u^2s\text{-}ne^2s$, $-si^2s\text{-}m$. The state of being dioecious. [a, 24.]

DIOENANTHES (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}e^2n(o^2\text{-}e^2n)\text{-}a^2n(a^3n)\text{-}thez(thas)$. Gr., $(\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\theta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha)\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\iota\omicron\upsilon\alpha\theta\eta\varsigma$. An old epithem made from a species of *Emanthe*; used against cholera morbus. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIOGGOT, n. A kind of birch-tar. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIOGMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2g(om)^2/mu^2s(mu^4s)$. Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\gamma\mu\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$. A vehement palpitation of the heart. [L, 84.]

DIQIO, adj. $Di\text{-}o^2/i^2k$. See *DIOECIOUS*.

DIQICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}oi^2k/a^3$. Fr., *dioïques*. A suborder of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L, 345.]

DIQICEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}oi^2k/i^2/se^2(ke^2)\text{-}e(a^2\text{-}e^2)$. Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Hydrocharis*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIQICOUS, adj. $Di\text{-}oi^2k/u^2s$. See *DIOECIOUS*.

DIOLEIN, n. $Di\text{-}o^2/le^2n$. Fr., *dioleïne*. Ger., *D.* Dioleate of glyceryl; an oily liquid, $(C_{18}H_{32}O_2)_2$, $C_8H_8 = C_9H_7O_4$, which, when cooled, forms a crystalline solid. [B, 3.]

DIOLEYLLEICITHIN, n. $Di\text{-}oi^2/e^2\text{-}i^2l\text{-}le^2s/i^2ch\text{-}i^2n$. A 2-molecule oleyl substitution compound of lecithin, $C_3H_5(O_{16}C.H_{35}O)_2\text{-}PO_4\text{-}N(CH_3)_3 + C_2H_4$. [a, 27.]

DIOMATE, n. In Venezuela, the *Astronium graveolens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIONACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n(ou)\text{-}a(a^3)/se^2(ke^2)\text{-}e(a^3\text{-}e^2)$. Fr., *dionacées*. Of Dumortier, a family allied to the *Stelariæ*, consisting of the genus *Dionaea*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIONÆA (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n(ou)\text{-}e(a^3/e^2)\text{-}a^3$. From *dionæus*, pertaining to Venus ($\Delta\iota\omega\eta\eta$). Fr., *dionée*. Ger., *Fliegenfänger*, *Venusfliegenfalle*. A genus of the *Droseraceæ* with radical leaves closing convulsively when touched. [B, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. corymbosa**, **D. muscipula**. Fr., *dionée à tige-mouche*. Venus's fly-trap; a species growing in the sandy bogs of North Carolina, with rosulate laminae, roundish and spinulose on the margin, instantly closing upon insects which light upon it. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

DIONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n^2\text{-}ko^2/si^2s$. Gen., *dioncos' eos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\gamma\kappa\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\delta\iota\omicron\gamma\kappa\omega\upsilon\varsigma$, to swell). Fr., *dioncose*. Ger., *Anschwellung*. Distension, tumefaction. [A, 322.]

DIONEA (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n(ou)\text{-}e(a^3)/a^3$. See *DIONÆA*.

DIONYSIA (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2s(u^4s)/i^2\text{-}a^3$. See *DIONYSIANS*.

DIONYSIADES (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2s(u^4s)\text{-}i(i^2)/a^2d(a^3d)\text{-}ez(a^3)$. The *Androsænum officinale*. [B, 88.]

DIONYSIANUS (Lat.), adj. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2s(u^4s)\text{-}i^2\text{-}a(a^3)/nu^2s\text{-}(nu^4s)$. Fr., *dionysien*. It., *dionisiaco*. Having horns or corneous growths on the lateral parts of the forehead. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIONYSIAS (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2s(u^4s)/i^2\text{-}a^2s(a^2s)$. Gen., *dionys' ados* (-is). Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\nu\sigma\iota\alpha\varsigma$. 1. Of Aetius, a certain plaster for abscesses. 2. An ancient name for ivy. 3. Of Pliny, a certain precious stone reputed to prevent drunkenness. 4. Of Bronn, a class of vines. 5. Of Fenzl, a genus of the *Primulaceæ* growing in Persia, Kurdistan, and Afghanistan. [A, 318; B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94.]

DIONYSISCI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2s(u^4s)\text{-}i^2s(i^2s/ke)$. Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\nu\sigma\iota\alpha\kappa\omicron\iota$. The zygomatic processes of the temporal bones. [L, 349.]

DIQON (Lat.), n. n. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2/o^2n$. Of Lindley, a genus of the *Cycadaceæ*, growing in Mexico, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Encephalartee*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. edule**. An ornamental species. The seeds yield a large quantity of starch, which is used as arrowroot. The fruit is edible. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DIOPHRYS (Lat.), adj. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2f^2/ri^2s(tru^4s)$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, and $\delta\phi\acute{\rho}\rho\upsilon\varsigma$, the eyebrow. In ornithology, having double eyebrows (*i. e.*, having the eyes situated between two black stripes). L, 41, 180.]

DIOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2f\text{-}tha^2l(th^3l)/mu^2s\text{-}(mu^4s)$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, and $\delta\phi\theta\alpha\lambda\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, the eye. Fr., *diophtalme*. See *BIQOCULUS*.

DIQOPORON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o(o^3)\text{-}po^2ro^2n(ou)$. Gr., $(\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu)\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\iota\omicron\upsilon\pi\omicron\nu$ (a medicine made from autumnal fruits). A certain ancient remedy for quinsy. [Cælius Aurelianus (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

DIQPS (Lat.), adj. $Di(di^2)/o^2ps(ops)$. From $\delta\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, twice, and $\psi\psi$, the eye. Fr., *d.* Having two eyes. [L, 41, 180.]

DIQPSMETER, n. $Di\text{-}o^2ps\text{-}i^2m\text{-}e^2t\text{-}u^2r$. From $\delta\iota\omicron\psi\iota\varsigma$, clear vision, and $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\nu$, a measure. Fr., *diopsimètre*. Of R. Houdin, an instrument for measuring the extent of the visual field. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIQPTER, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p^2/tu^2r$. From $\delta\iota\omicron\psi\tau\acute{\rho}\rho$, a watchman. 1. Of Lucea, an instrument for measuring cranial projections. [A, 518.] 2. See *DIQPTRE*. 3. See *DIQPTRA*.

DIQPTOMETRY, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p\text{-}to^2m\text{-}e^2t\text{-}ri^2$. Fr., *dioptrométrie*. Ger., *Dioptrometrie*. The determination of the refraction and accommodation of the eye. [F.]

DIQPTOSCOPY, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p\text{-}to^2s/ko\text{-}pi^2$. A method of determining the refraction of the eye by means of the ophthalmoscope. [F.]

DIQPTRA (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2p^2/tra^3$. Gen., *diop'tras*. Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\psi\tau\rho\alpha$. Fr., *diop'tre*. Ger., *Diop'ter*. 1. An ancient optical instrument for measuring heights and angles. [A, 387.] 2. An old name for a dilating speculum. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIQPTRE, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p^2/t^2r$. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Diop'ter*. The unit of refraction of lenses, being the refractive power of a lens of the focal distance of 1 metre. [E. G. Loring, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 95; F.]

DIQPTRIC, adj. $Di\text{-}o^2p^2/tri^2k$. Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\psi\tau\rho\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$. Lat., *diop'tricus*. Fr., *diop'trique*. Ger., *diop'trisch*. Pertaining to dioptrics; also, of or pertaining to a dioptré; as a n., see *DIQPTREÆ*.

DIQPTRICS, n. sing. $Di\text{-}o^2p^2/tri^2ks$. Fr., *diop'trique*. Ger., *Diop'trik*. It., *diottrica*. Sp., *diop'trica*. That branch of optics which treats of the refraction of light. [F.]

DIQPTRIE, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p^2/tri^2$. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* See *DIQPTREÆ*.

DIQPTRIQON (Lat.), n. n. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2p^2/tri^2\text{-}o^2n$. See *DIQPTRAÆ*.

DIQPTRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2p\text{-}tri^2z(tri^2s)/mu^2s(mu^4s)$. Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\psi\tau\rho\iota\sigma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$. Fr., *diop'trisme*. The employment of a dioptra. [L, 41.]

DIQPTROMETRY, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p\text{-}tro^2m\text{-}e^2t\text{-}ri^2$. See *DIQPTROMETRY*.

DIQPTRON (Lat.), n. n. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2p\text{-}tro^2n$. Gr., *diop'tron*. 1. The *Lapis specularis*. 2. See *DIQPTRA*. [A, 325; L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIQPTROGANSCOPE (Fr.), n. $De\text{-}o^2p\text{-}tro^2r\text{-}ga^2n\text{-}o\text{-}skop$. From $\delta\iota\omicron\psi\tau\rho\alpha$ (see *DIQPTRA*), $\delta\rho\gamma\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$, an organ, and $\sigma\kappa\omicron\psi\epsilon\iota\nu$, to examine. See *DIAPHANSCOPE*.

DIQPTRUM (Lat.), n. n. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2p\text{-}tru^2m(tru^4m)$. See *DIQPTRAÆ*.

DIQPTRY, n. $Di\text{-}o^2p^2/tri^2$. Fr., *diop'trie*. Ger., *Diop'trie*. See *DIQPTREÆ*.

DIQROBON (Lat.), n. n. indecl. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2r^2/o^2b\text{-}o^2n(ou)$. Gr., $(\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\mu\alpha\kappa\omicron\nu)\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha}\ \delta\rho\acute{o}\beta\iota\omicron\nu$. An ancient preparation of vetches. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIQRRHESIS (Lat.), **DIQRRHOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $Di(di^2)\text{-}o^2p\text{-}re(ra^2)/si^2s$, $-ro^2/si^2s$. Gen., *diorrh'es eos* (-is), *-rhus' eos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\iota\omicron\rho\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\iota\omicron\rho\rho\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$ (from $\delta\iota\omicron\rho\rho\eta\upsilon$, to become serous). Fr., *diorrhésée*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a transformation of the humors into serum. 2. An old name for polyuria. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

DIQRSSELLINATE, n. $Di\text{-}o^2r\text{-}se^2l/i^2n\text{-}at$. A salt containing 2 molecules of orsellinic acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIQRSSELLINIC ACID, n. $Di\text{-}o^2r\text{-}se^2l\text{-}i^2n/i^2k$. See *ORSELLINIC ACID*.

DIORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²r-tho'si²s. Gen., *dior-thos'eos* (-is). Gr., *διόρθωσις* (from *διόρθω*, to straighten). Fr., *diorthosis*. Ger., *Einrichtung*. The correction of a deformity; the reduction of a fractured or dislocated bone. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DIORTHOTA (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-o²r-tho'ta². Fr., *lit dior-thotique*. Ger., *Streckbett*. An old form of bed or couch used for the correction of deformities. [L, 37, 50 (a, 14).]

DIORTHOTICUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-o²r-tho'ti(thot)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *διόρθωτικός*. Fr., *diorthotique*. Pertaining to diorthosis; as a n., in the n., *diorthoticum* (Ger., *Streckmaschine*), an apparatus for correcting deformities. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

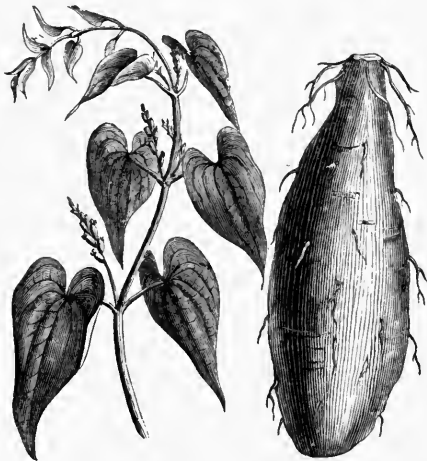
DIOSANTHUS (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-o²s-a²n(a²n)'tho²s. The genus *Caryophyllus*. [B, 88, L, 87, 94.]

DIOS BALANOS (Lat.), n. f. and m. Di(di²-o²s ba²(ba²)'a²n(a²n)-o²s. Gr., *Διὸς βάλανος* (Jupiter's chestnut). Of Theophrastus, the *Castanea vesca*. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

DIOSCAMPHORA, n. Di-o²s-ka²m'fo'r. A dense, yellowish liquid, C₉H₁₂O, having the odor and taste of thymol, obtained by the action of sodium on diosmeloctene; regarded as a lower homologue of ordinary camphor. [P. Spica, "Annal. di chim. med.-farm. ste di farmacol.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 238 (B).]

DIOSCORALES (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²-o²s²ko²r-a(a²)'lez(las). A cohort of monocotyledons, corresponding to the *Dioscoreæ* of Eichler, or the order *Dioscoreaceæ*. [a, 24.]

DIOSCOREA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²s-ko(ko²)'re²-a². Fr., *dioscorée*, *igname*. Ger., *Yamswurzel*. It., *ignamo*. Sp., *ñame*. Yam-root; a genus of tropical climbing shrubs of the *Dioscoreaceæ*, chiefly remarkable for furnishing an esculent tuber largely esteemed in the tropics as equal to the potato. It comprises more than 200 species. The *Dioscoreaceæ* (Fr., *dioscoreées*) are: Of Lindley, an order of the *Dictyogæne* (of Meissner, an order of the *Coronarieæ*; of Jussieu, a family of the *Homoblasteæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of monocotyledons, of the series *Epiygneæ*, characterized by having regular unisexual flowers, a small corolla perianth, 6 perfect stamens, an inferior 3-celled ovary, and a small embryo in a fleshy albumen, comprising *Dioscorea*, *Testudinaria*, *Rajania*, *Tamus*, *Stenomeris*, *Trichopus*, *Oncus*, and *Petermannia*. The *Dioscoreæ* (Fr., *dioscorées*) are: Of R. Brown, an order of monocotyledons (of De Candolle, an order of the *Endogæne*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ*; of Bartling and Eichler, an order of the *Liliaceæ*; of Endlicher, a class of the *Artorrhizæ*), corresponding, with most authors cited, to the *Dioscoreaceæ* of Lindley, and comprising the same genera. The *Dioscoreideæ* are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Tamariæ* (of Bernhardt, a tribe of the *Alliaceæ*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Dioscoreæ*), comprising *Dioscorea* and *Rajania*. The *Dioscorinæ* (Fr., *dioscorinées*; Ger., *Dioskorineen*), or *Dioscorinæ* (Dumortier), are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, an order of monocotyledons (of Agardh, an order of the *Lilifloræ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sarmentaceæ*), comprising the subdivisions *Parideæ*, *Koaburgaria*, and *Dioscoreæ*. It corresponds to the *Dioscoreaceæ* of other authors. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. aculeata**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated largely also in Cochinchina and the South Sea Islands for its esculent root (the *Goa potato*). It is one of the best varieties. [B, 77, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. alata**.



DIOSCOREA ALATA. [A, 327.]

Fr., *igname ailée* (ou *rouge*), *rave du Brésil*. An East Indian species that has been introduced and cultivated in the West Indies, and constitutes a large part of the food of the natives in both countries. The juice of the leaves. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See **YAM**.—**D. batatas**. The Chinese yam; largely grown and eaten like the potato. It is much the most valuable species of *D.* [B, 77, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. bulbifera**. Fr., *igname bulbeuse*. A species indigenous to India, having an esculent root. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. cliffortiana**. Fr., *igname cultivée* (ou *blanche*, ou *commune*), *liane à raves*, *cambar*. An East Indian species; esculent, but purging when first eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. globosa**. An East Indian species the tubers of which are considered the best by Europeans and natives. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**D. hirsuta**. A species indigenous to the East Indies, where an infusion of its leaves, combined with

coriander, is used in intermittent fevers. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. japonica**. A species like *D. batatas*.—**D. lutea**. Fr., *igname jaune*. An East Indian species with properties similar to those of *D. alata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. nummularia**. Fr., *igname nummulaire*. A species indigenous to the Moluccas. The roots are used to feed swine. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. pentaphylla**. A common species indigenous to the East Indies; eaten by the natives. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. purpurea**. A species known as the Pondicherry sweet potato. It furnishes an excellent yam. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**D. pyrenaica**. A species found in 1845 in the Pyrenees. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**D. sativa**. 1. Of Linnæus, the *D. cliffortiana*. 2. Of Rodschied, the *D. lutea*. 3. Of Sieber, the *Anredera scandens*. [a, 24.]—**D. starch**. Ger., *Dioscoreastärke*. Starch made from *D. sativa*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**D. tannifolia**. See *D. bulbifera*.—**D. triphylla**. Fr., *igname à feuilles ternées*. A species that is not edible. It is nauseous and bitter, even after boiling, and is put into toddy for its intoxicating properties. A decoction of it is used as an application to hæmorrhoids. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. villosa**. Wild yam-root, colic-root; an American species growing from Maine to Wisconsin, of which a decoction is used in colic and rheumatism. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DIOSCOREACEOUS, adj. Di-o²s-ko²r-e-a'shu²s. Lat., *dioscoreaceus*. Fr., *dioscoréacé*. Resembling the genus *Dioscorea*, belonging to the *Dioscoreaceæ*. [a, 24.]

DIOSCOREIN, n. Di-o²s-ko²r'e-i²n. A substance obtained by precipitating a tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water. [a, 27.]

DIOSCORI (Lat.), **DIOSCURI** (Lat.), n's m. pl. Di(di²-o²sk'-o²r-i(e)-o²sk-u²(u)'ri(re). Gr., *διόσκοροι*, *διόσκούροι*. Ger., *Dioskuren*. It., the twin sons of Jupiter (Castor and Pollux); of Galen, swollen parotid glands. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DIOSMA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-o²s-ma². From *διος*, divine, and *σμα*, an odor. Fr., *diosme*. Ger., *Buccostrauch*, *Götterduft*. It., Sp., *d.* A Linnaean genus of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Diosmeæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. aspalathoides**. Fr., *diosme à feuilles de bruyère*. A species the leaves of which are sudorific and used in vesical complaints; the essential oil is a tonic and stimulant, and is used externally in neuralgic pains. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. betulina**. See **BAROSMA betulina**.—**D. crenata**, **D. crenulata**. See **BAROSMA crenulata**.—**D. ensata**. The *Empleurum serrulatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. ericoides**. See *D. aspalathoides*.—**D. fragrans**. Fr., *diosme éclatant*. A species having the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. graveolens**. See **BAROSMA pulchella**.—**D. hirsuta**, **D. jaulperina**. Fr., *diosme vetu*. A species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. latifolia**. See **BAROSMA latifolia**.—**D. odorata**. Fr., *diosme odorant*. See **BAROSMA crenulata**.—**D. odoratissima**. See **BAROSMA latifolia**.—**D. oppositifolia**. Fr., *diosme à feuilles opposées*. An African species with the same properties as *D. aspalathoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. pulchella**. See **BAROSMA pulchella**.—**D. scabra**. See *D. oppositifolia*.—**D. serratifolia**. See **BAROSMA crenulata** and **BAROSMA serratifolia**.—**D. succulenta**. See *D. oppositifolia*.—**D. uncapularis**. The *Empleurum serrulatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Folia diosmæ**. See **BUCHU**.—**Infusum diosmæ**. See **INFUSUM BUCHU**.

DIOSME (Fr.), n. De-o²s'm. See **DIOSMA**.—**D. à feuilles de bruyère**. See **DIOSMA aspalathoides**.—**D. à feuilles opposées**. See **DIOSMA oppositifolia**.—**D. éclatant**. See **DIOSMA fragrans**.

DIOSMEUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-o²s-me²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *diosmè*. Resembling the genus *Diosma*; as a n., in the f. pl., *Diosmeæ* (Fr., *diosmées*; Ger., *Diosmeen*); of R. Brown, an order of dicotyledons (of Endlicher and Eichler, a family of the *Terebinthineæ*) characterized by regular, hermaphrodite flowers, free, often erect petals, a deep 4-lobed ovary, a carpel often beaked, and leaves often small, imbricated, simple, and coriaceous. All the species are natives of South Africa. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DIOSMELOPTENE, n. Di-o²s-me²-e²-o²p'ten. Of P. Spica, an cleoptene obtained by Flückiger from the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma* (*Diosma*) *betulina*; a greenish-yellow, oily liquid, of the probable constitution C₁₀H₁₆O, isomeric with borneol, of a peppermint-like taste and an agreeable odor. [Flückiger, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1880, No. 533, p. 219 (B); P. Spica, "Ann. de chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 236 (B).]

DIOSMIC, adj. Di-o²z'mi²k. Containing 2 atoms of osmium as a quadrivalent radicle. [B.]

DIOSMIN, n. Di-o²s'mi²n. Lat., *diosminum*. Fr., *diosmine*. It., Sp., *diosmina*. An active principle obtained from different species of *Barosma* (*Diosma*), or *buchu*. According to Brandes (1827), it is an amorphous bitter substance, soluble in water, related in its chemical characters to colocynthin and cathartin. According to Landerer, it is crystalline and insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol. Spica ("Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 240) gives the name to a principle which he obtained from a *Barosma* by extraction with alcohol, and which he thinks may be identical with the d. of Landerer. [B.]

DIOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²s-mo'si²s. Ger., *Diosmose*. See **OSMOSIS**.

DIOSMOTICI [Kossmann] (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di(di²-o²s-mo't'i²-si(ké). Parasitic *Crustacea* without independent digestive organs. [L, 121.]

DIOSMUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-o²s-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *διόσμος*. Fragrant. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIOSPHENOL, n. Di-o²s-fe²n-o²l. A crystalline substance, C₁₄H₂₂O₂, discovered in 1880 by Flückiger in the essential oil of the leaves of *Barosma betulina*. It melts at 82° to 83° C., boils at 233° C. According to Spica, who names the compound *diosmorphene*, it boils with decomposition at 220° C., and has the constitution C₁₀H₁₆O₂, or that of an oxycamphor. [Flückiger, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," 1880, No. 533, p. 219 (B); P. Spica, "Ann. di chim. med.-farm. e di farm.," Apr.-May, 1885, p. 239 (B).]

DIOSPIRUS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²s²pi²r-u²s(u⁴s)). A more correct form of *Diospyros* (q. v.).

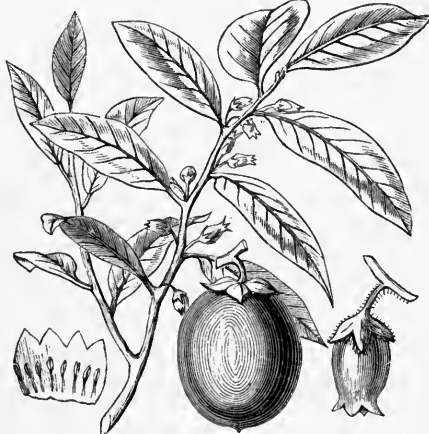
DIOSPORON (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-o²s²po²r-o²n). The *Lithospermum officinale*. [L, 87.]

DIOSPYREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²-o²s²pi²(pu⁶r)²re²-e(a²e²). Fr., *diospyrés*. Ger., *Diospyren*. Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Sapotaceæ* (subsequently a section of the *Sapotæ genuinæ*), corresponding to the *Ebenæceæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIOSPYRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²-o²s²pi²(pu⁶r)²i²n²e²-e(a²e²). Of Sachs, an order of the *Isocarpeæ*, comprising the families *Sapotaceæ* and *Ebenaceæ* (including *Styracææ*). [a, 24.]

DIOSPYROIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(de)-o²s²pi²(pu⁶r)²o²(o²)²d(ed)²e²-e(a²e²). Of Brongniart, a class of hypogynous gamopetalous plants, comprising the families *Ebenaceæ*, *Oleïnæ*, *Illicïnæ*, *Empetrææ*, *Sapotææ*, and *Styracææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIOSPYROS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²s²pi²(pu⁶r)²o²s). More properly written *diospyrus*. From *Dios* (= Διός), of Jupiter, and *pyrus*, the pear-tree. Fr., *diospire*, *diospyre*, *plaqueminier*. Ger., *Götterbirn*, *Dattelpflaume*. Sp., *dióspiro*. A genus of the *Ebenaceæ*, including the persimmon-tree. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**Cortex diospyri**. The bark of *D. virginiana*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**D. amara**. Fr., *plaqueminier amer*. A species found on the Isle of Bourbon. The fruit, called *coing de la Chine*, is edible when ripe, and from it by fermentation the natives obtain an alcoholic beverage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. chinensis**. See *D. kaki*.—**D. chloroxylon**. Fr., *plaqueminier à bois jaune*. A species found on the Coromandel coast, where the fruit is considered edible. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. concolor**. See *D. virginiana*.—**D. decandra**. Fr., *plaqueminier à dix étamines*. A species found in Cochinchina, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. discolor**. See *D. mabolo*.—**D. ebenaster**. One of the species formerly official as *lignum ebenum*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. ebenum**. Fr., *ébénier*. Ger., *ächttes Ebenholz*. 1. A species yielding the true ebony-wood described by Dioscorides under the names of *ἔβενος αἰθιοπική* and *ἔβενος ἰνδική*. A decoction of the wood is used in rheumatism, and formerly was employed in syphilis, skin diseases, etc. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Linnaeus fil., see *D. ebenaster*.—**D. embryopteris**. See *D. glutinosa*.—**D. glaberrima**. See *D. ebenum* (1st def.).—**D. glutinosa**. Fr., *plaqueminier visqueux*. A species found in the East Indies, where the fruit is used as an astringent. The juice of the fruit is employed as a glue. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. kaki**. Fr., *figue caqué*. Ger., *Kakifige*, *japanische Dattelpflaume*. A species found in China and Japan. The fruit (kaki fig, Chinese dateplum) is used in the form of a preserve. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. lotus**. Fr., *lotos*, *gayac de Padoue* (ou d'Italie), *plaqueminier d'Europe*. Ger., *Italiänische Dattelpflaume*. The European dateplum, a species closely related to *D. virginiana*, indigenous to southern Europe, northern Africa, and the East. A wine and a syrup are made from the berries. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. mabolo**. Fr., *mabolo*. A species found in the Philippines. The fruit resembles a large quince. [B, 173, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. malabarica**. A species of the young leaves and fruits of which are employed in apthæ and ophthalmia. The bark is used in fevers and gastralgia, and the seeds yield an oil used as a mild purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. melanoxylon**. Fr., *plaqueminier à bois noir*. Ger., *Schwarzholzbaum*. The Coromandel ebony-tree. The bark is astringent and is applied to ulcersations, and, mixed with black pepper, is used in dysentery. It is one of the species yielding the *lignum ebenum*, formerly official. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. nigra**. Fr., *plaqueminier noir*. A species found in the Philippines. The fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. obtusifolia**. Sp., *zapote prieto* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species; the leaf is astringent, the bark antiperiodic, and the fruit comestible. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**D. pubescens**. The *D. virginiana*. [B, 215.]—**D. sebata**. Syn.: *Irvingia harmandiana* [De Lanessan]. The *ay cay* of the Chinese; a large tree of Farther India, Cambodia, and Annam. The bark is bitter and rich in tan-



DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA. [A, 327.]

nin. A substance resembling cacao-butter is expressed from the seeds. ["Nouv. rem.," June 24, 1888, p. 283 (a, 21).]—**D. texana**. The Mexican persimmon; a species with edible fruit, growing in

Texas and Mexico. [B, 215.]—**D. tomentosa**. A Bengal species; one of the sources of *lignum ebenum*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. virginiana**. Fr., *plaqueminier de Virginie* (ou d'Amérique). Ger., *virginische Dattelpflaume*. Syn.: *D. concolor* [Mönch]. The persimmon-tree of the southern United States (the *d.* of the U. S. Ph., 1870). The bark is bitter, and has been used in intermittent fevers. The unripe fruit is very astringent, containing tannin, pectin, glucose, and a yellow coloring matter; the ripe fruit is palatable. [B, 5, 18, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fructus diospyri**. The unripe fruit of *D. virginiana*. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DIOSTEAROPTENE, n. Di-o²s²te-a²r-o²p²ten. See *Diosphenol*.

DIOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²st-o²si²s). Gen., *diosstos'eos* (-is). From *diá*, away from, and *ostéon*, a bone. Fr., *diosstose*. Ger., *Knochenverschiebung*. Displacement of a bone. [L, 50.]

DIOTA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²ta²). Gr., *διωτα* (from *dis*, twice, and *otōs*, the ear). An old name for a two-handled vessel or cup. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIOTIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-o²ti²s). Fr., *d.* Of Schreber, the *Eurotia* of Adanson; of Desfontaines, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. candidissima**, **D. maritima**. Fr., *d. maritime*, *armoïse* (ou herbe blanche). The *γυαφάλιον* of Dioscorides; used in infusion in dyspepsia, gout, phthisis, and urinary diseases. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DIOTUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-o²t²us(-ut)s). Gr., *διωτος*. Fr., *diote*. Ger., *zweiohrig*. Having two ears or ear-like appendages. [L, 50.]

DIOXELÆU (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-o²x-e²l²e²(a²e²-u²2)n). Gr., (μάλαγμα) διὰ ἐξέλαιον. Of Aetius, a malagma of oil and vinegar used for gout. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIOXIDE, n. Di-o²x²(i²d'id). Lat., *dioxydum*. Fr., *bioxyde*. Ger., *Dioxyd*. A compound consisting of an element or radicle united directly with oxygen in the proportion of 2 atoms of the latter to a certain definite quantity of the former assumed as the unit of comparison. [B.]

DIOXOS (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²-o²x²o²s). Gr., (κολλύριον) διὰ ὀξός. Of Marcellus Empiricus, a collyrium containing vinegar. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIOXYBENZENE, n. Di-o²x²-i²-be²nz'en. Fr., *dioxybenzine*. Ger., *Dioxybenzol*. Dihydroxybenzene, diphenol; a 2-atom hydroxyl substitution compound of benzene, C₆H₄(OH)₂ = C₆H₆O₂. Three isomeric varieties are known: 1. *Orthodioxycyclohexene*, or *pyrocatechin*. 2. *Metadioxycyclohexene*, or *resorcin*. 3. *Paradioxycyclohexene*, or *hydroquinone*. [B.]

DIOXYCHLORIC ACID, n. Di-o²x²-i²-klo²'ri²k. Fr., *acide dioxychlorique*. Ger., *Dioxychlorssäure*. Of Kämmer, chlorous acid. [B, 2.]

DIOXYD (Ger.), **DIOXYDE** (Fr.), n's. De-o²x²-u²d', -ed. See *Dioxime*.

DIOXYMETHYLENE, n. Di-o²x²-i²-meth²'i²l-en. Fr., *dioxy-méthylène*. Ger., *Dioxymethylen*. Trimethylene oxide. [B, 4.]

DIOXYNAPHTHALENE, n. Di-o²x²-i²-na²ph²tha²l-en. An acicular crystalline compound, C₁₀H₆(OH)₂, prepared by fusing naphthalenedisulphonic acid with potassic hydrate. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIOXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-o²x²-i²-pro²-pi²-o²n²'i²q. Dihydroxypropionic (glyceric) acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIOXYSTRYCHNINE, n. Di-o²x²-i²-stri²'k'n'en. An orange-colored amorphous compound, C₂₂H₂₂N₂O₄, formed by treating diamidostyrychine with ammonia. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIP, n. Di²p. 1. The act of immersing an object. 2. Turpentine as it flows from the tree. [B.] 3. A sloping (as of geological strata), an inclination (as of the magnetic needle).—**Virgin d.** The first year's flow of turpentine collected in the "box" of a pine-tree. It is purer than the turpentine subsequently obtained. [B.]

DIPALMITIC ACID, n. Di-pa²l²-mi²t²'i²q. An acid, C₄₂H₈₂O₄, formed, together with oxyhydropoic acid, by the action of silver oxide on hypogoeic acid. [L, 49 (a, 27).]

DIPALMITIN, n. Di-pa²l²-mi²t²-i²n. Fr., *dipalmitine*. Ger., *D.* A solid substance, C₃₂H₆₄O₄ = C₃₂H₆₄O₄, formed by the substitution of 2 molecules of the radicle of palmitic acid for 2 molecules of hydroxyl in glycerin. [B, 4.]

DIPERIANTHATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-pe²r-i²-a²n²th(-a²t²u²s(u⁴s)). From *dis*, twice, *peri*, around, and *anthos*, a flower. Fr., *diperianthé*. Ger., *zweiblütendekig*. Having a double perianth; as a n., of Richard, a dicotyledon with a double floral envelope. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DIPETALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²-pe²t²a²l(a²)-e(a²e²). Fr., *dipétalées*. Of Hill, a class of plants having two petals. [B, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. incompleta**. Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Corispermum*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. irregulares**. Of Hill, a class of plants having as the type the genus *Cypripedium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 21).]

DIPETALOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-pe²t²-a²l(a²)-o²)-pri(-pre)²o²n(on). Gen., *dipetaloprion'os* (-is). From *dis*, twice, *πέταλον*, a leaf, and *πρίων*, a saw. Fr., *dipétaloprion*. Ger., *zweiblättrige Säge*. Of Delamotte, a two-edged saw for amputations. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPETALOUS, adj. Di-pe²t²a²-u²s. Lat., *dipetalus* (from *dis*, twice, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *dipétale*. Ger., *zweiblättrig*. Having two petals. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DIPHACA (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-a(a²)ka². From *dis*, twice, and *φακή*, a grain of lentil. Fr., *diphacé*. Ger., *Doppelhülse*. A genus of leguminous plants. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cochinchinensis**. Ger., *cochinchinesische Doppelhülse*. A species cultivated in China, Cochinchina, and the Moluccas. The sap or a decoction of the leaves is used in skin diseases, and of the bark in paralysis. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DIPHALLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²-fa²)(fa²)¹/l²-a². From δῖς, twice, and φάλλος, the penis. Fr., *diphallie*. The state of having a double penis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-fa²)(fa²)¹/lu²s(lu²s). A monster having a double penis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPHENIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹/i²k. Fr., *acide diphenique*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₁₄H₁₀O₄ = $\langle \text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CO.OH} \rangle$. [B, 2.]

DIPHENINE, n. Di-fe²n¹-en. An artificial alkaloid C₁₂H₁₂N₄, formed by the reduction of dinitrazobenzide. [A, 1.]

DIPHENOL, n. Di-fe²n¹/o²l. Fr., *diphénol*. Ger., *D*. A compound, C₁₂H₁₀O₂ = HO.C₆H₅ - C₆H₅.OH, that can be obtained from diphenylenedisulphonic acid or by boiling tetrazodiphenyl nitrate with water. It crystallizes in colorless plates that do not decompose on being sublimed. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYL, n. Di-fe²n¹/i²l. Fr., *diphényle*. Ger., *D*. A brilliant white or colorless crystalline compound, C₁₂H₁₀ = (C₆H₅)₂, having the composition of a double molecule of phenyl; easily soluble in alcohol and in ether, but quite insoluble in water. It melts at 60°-5° C. and boils at 254° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D'**carbinol. See BENZHYDROL.—**D**. cyanamide. A crystalline substance, C₁₂H₁₀N₂ = N≡CN : (C₆H₅)₂. [B.]—**D**. disulphide. Ger., *D*. *disulfid*. A substance, (C₆H₅)₂S₂, forming colorless crystals, obtained by the decomposition of sodium thiophenylate by iodine. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melts at 62° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**. ether. Fr., *ether diphenylique*. Ger., *D*. *äther*. *D*. *oxyd*. Phenyl ether, oxydibenzene, diphenyl oxide; an ether, (C₆H₅)₂O, obtained in the reaction of diazo-benzene sulphate and phenol. It crystallizes in long, colorless needles, melting at 25° C., boiling at 246° C.; soluble in alcohol and in ether, but not in water. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**. ketone. See BENZOPHENONE.—**D**. oxide. Ger., *D*. *oxyd*. See *D*. ether.—**D**. sulphide. Ger., *D*. *sulfid*. A colorless, oily liquid, (C₆H₅)₂S, having a disagreeable odor; obtained by passing phenyl sulphide through red-hot tubes. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLACETIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²a²s-e²/ti²k. Fr., *acide diphenyl-acétique*. Ger., *Diphenylacetsäure*. A compound, C₁₄H₁₂O₂ = (C₆H₅)₂ : CH.CO.OH, obtained by heating phenylbromacetate acid with zinc dust and benzene. It melts at 140° C., and decomposes on sublimation. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLAMINE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²a²m-en. Fr., *diphénylamine*. Ger., *Diphenylamin*. A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound of ammonia; a base, N(C₆H₅)₂H = C₁₂H₁₁N, forming colorless crystals which melt at 54° C. [B, 4.]—**D**. blue. Ger., *Diphenylaminblau*. A blue coloring matter produced by heating *d*. with oxalic acid. [B.]

DIPHENYLANILINE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²a²n¹/i²l-en. Fr., *diphénylaniline*. Ger., *Diphenylanilin*. Syn.: *triphenylamine*. A compound, (C₆H₅)₃N, obtained from the action of phenyl bromide on a potash aniline compound, forming tabular crystals that melt at 126° to 127° C., and distill without decomposition at higher temperatures. Various coloring matters are derived from it. [B, 244 (a, 21).]

DIPHENYLARSINIC ACID, DIPHENYLARSONIC ACID, n's. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-a²rs-i²n¹/i²k, -o²n¹/i²k. Ger., *Diphenylarsinsäure*. A monobasic, crystalline acid, (C₆H₅)₂.AsO(OH). [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLBENZENE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-be²nz-en. Fr., *diphénylbenzène*. Ger., *Diphenylbenzol*. A substance, C₁₈H₁₄(C₆H₅)₂, readily soluble in benzene, soluble with difficulty in ether, and insoluble in alcohol. Two isomeric varieties, *parad'* and *isod'*, are known. [B, 2.]

DIPHENYLBERNSTEINSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-fan-u¹-be²rn¹/stin-zoir-e². See DIPHENYLSUCCINIC ACID.

DIPHENYLBROMACETIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-brom-a²s-e²/ti²k. Ger., *Diphenylbromessigsäure*. A compound, (C₆H₅)₂.CBr.CO.OH, prepared by passing bromine vapor into fused diphenylacetic acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLCARBONIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-ka²rb-o²n¹/i²k. Fr., *acide diphenyl-carbonique*. Ger., *Diphenylcarbonsture*. See PHENYLPHENYLENECARBONIC ACID.

DIPHENYLENE, n. Di-fe²n¹/i²l-en. Fr., *diphénylène*. Ger., *Diphenylen*. A molecular group, (C₆H₅)₂ = C₁₂H₁₀, known through its compound. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**D**. acetone. See *D*. ketone.—**D**. carbinol. A product, C₁₂H₁₀.OH = (C₆H₅)₂.CH.OH, of the reaction of *d*'methane and nascent hydrogen, the alcoholic solution of which deposits six-sided, laminar crystals that fuse at 153° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**'dicarbonic acid. Fr., *acide diphenylène-dicarbonique*. Ger., *Diphenylendicarbonsture*. A dibasic acid, C₁₄H₁₀O₂ = OH.CO - C₆H₄.C₆H₄ - CO.OH. [B, 4.]—**D**. dicyanide. A compound, C₁₂H₁₀(CN)₂, obtained by the action of potassium cyanide on potassium diphenylenedisulphate. It forms acicular crystals which melt at 234° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**'disulphonic acid. Fr., *diphénylène-disulfonique*. Ger., *Diphenylendisulfonsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₁₂H₁₀S₂O₄ = OH.SO₂ - C₆H₄ - SO₂.OH. [B, 4.]—**D**. ketone. A compound, (C₆H₅)₂ > CO = C₁₂H₁₀O, resulting from the distillation of diphenic acid with lime, the alcoholic or ethereal solutions of which deposit large rhombic crystals that fuse at 84° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**'methane. A compound, C₁₂H₁₀ = (C₆H₅)₂.CH₂, obtained by distilling *d*. ketone over zinc dust, or by distilling coal-tar at 300° to 305° C. When pure it forms blue, fluorescent laminae, called fluorene, which fuse at 113° C. and distill at 304° to 305° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**. oxide. A compound, C₁₂H₁₀O = (C₆H₅)₂.O, obtained by heating phenol with plumbic oxide; crystallizing in laminae which melt at 80° to 81° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. De-fan-u¹-e²s/si²g-zoir-e². See DIPHENYLACETIC ACID.

DIPHENYLETHANE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-e²th'an. Fr., *diphényléthane*. Ger., *Diphenyläthan*. A compound, (C₆H₅)₂.CH₂.CH₂, obtained by the reaction of ethyl aldehyde and benzene; a colorless liquid which boils at 270° and solidifies below 0° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLETHYLENE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-e²th¹/i²l-en. Fr., *diphényléthylène*. Ger., *Diphenyläthylen*. A colorless oily liquid, C₁₄H₁₂ = (C₆H₅)₂ : C : CH₂, of agreeable odor, isomeric with stilbene. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-gli²-ko²-i²k. Fr., *acide diphenyl-glycollique*. Ger., *Diphenylglycolsäure*. See BENZYLIC ACID.

DIPHENYLGUANIDINE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-gwa²n¹/i²d-en. Fr., *diphényl-guanidine*. Ger., *Diphenylguanidin*. A substance, C₁₃N₂H₁₃ = HN : C : (NC₆H₅.H)₂, forming acicular crystals melting at 147° C. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLHARNSTOFF (Ger.), n. De-fan-u¹-ha²rn¹/sto²f. See DIPHENYLUREA.

DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-hid¹/ra²-zen. Fr., *diphényl-hydrazine*. Ger., *Diphenylhydrazin*. An oily liquid, C₁₂H₁₂N₂ = (C₆H₅)₂ : N - NH₂, acting as a monacid base. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLMETHANE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-me²th'an. Fr., *diphényl-méthane*. Ger., *Diphenylmethan*. Syn.: *benzylbenzene*. A hydrocarbon, C₁₃H₁₂ = C₆H₅ - CH₂ - C₆H₅, forming prismatic or tabular crystals. [B, 2.]

DIPHENYLIC, adj. Di-fe²n¹-i²l/i²k. Fr., *diphénylique*. Ger., *Diphenyl*. Containing diphenyl. For *d*. compounds, see under DIPHENYL.

DIPHENYLOL, n. Di-fe²n¹/i²l-o²l. Fr., *diphénylol*. Ger., *D*. Phenylphenol; a compound, C₁₂H₁₀O = C₆H₄.C₆H₄.OH, forming colorless, microscopic, acicular crystals, melting at 164° to 165° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLPROPIONIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-pro²-pi²-o²n¹-i²k. Fr., *acide diphenyl-propionique*. Ger., *Diphenylpropionsäure*. A compound, C₁₉H₁₄O₂ = C₉(C₆H₅)₂H₄O₂, forming beautiful acicular crystals which melt at 84° C. [L, 49 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLOSANILINE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-roz-an¹/i²l-en. Fr., *diphényl-rosaniline*. Ger., *Diphenylrosanilin*. A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound, C₂₀H₁₇(C₆H₅)₂N₃, of rosaniline; obtained by heating rosaniline with aniline in the presence of an organic acid. Mixed with monophenylrosaniline, it forms the aniline dye called imperial violet. [B, 2, 4 (a, 27).]—**D**. hydrochloride. Fr., *chlorhydrate de diphenyl-rosaniline*. A salt, C₂₀H₁₇(C₆H₅)₂N₃.HCl, of a bluish-violet color, which forms the pigment called *violet de Parme*. [B, 4, 49.]

DIPHENYLSUCCINIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-su²k-si²n¹/i²k. Fr., *acide diphenylsuccinique*. Ger., *Diphenylbernsteinsäure*. Dibenzylidicarbonic acid; an acid, C₁₆H₁₄O₄, obtained by heating an ethylic salt with potassic hydrate and neutralizing with hydrochloric acid. The crystals are hard, colorless prisms, soluble with difficulty, contain a molecule of the water of crystallization, and fuse at 182° C. [B, 5 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLSULPHONE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-su²l¹/fon. Fr., *sulfo-benzide, sulfophénylène de sulfophénylène*. Ger., *Diphenylsulfon*. Sulphobenzide, sulphobenzolene; an inodorous, colorless, crystalline substance, (C₆H₅)₂SO₂ = C₆H₅SO₂(C₆H₅), obtained by the action of sulphuric anhydride on benzene. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, fusible at from 100° to 129° C., and distills above the boiling-point of mercury (350° C.). [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-su²l¹-fo²n¹/i²k. Fr., *acide diphenyl-sulfonique*. Ger., *Diphenylsulfonsäure*. A 2-molecule phenyl substitution compound, (C₆H₅)₂>SO₃.OH, of sulphurous acid, resulting from the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on diphenyl. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHENYLSULPHUREA, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-su²l¹-fe²r-re²/a². See DIPHENYLTHIOUREA.

DIPHENYLSULPHURYL, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-su²l¹/fu²r-i²l. Ger., *D*. See DIPHENYLSULPHUREA.

DIPHENYLTHIOUREA, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-thi-o-u²-re²/a². Ger., *Diphenylthioharnstoff*. Diphenylurea in which sulphur takes the place of oxygen. It forms colorless, laminar crystals, CS $\langle \text{NC}_6\text{H}_5\text{.H} \rangle$ $\langle \text{NC}_6\text{H}_5\text{.H} \rangle$. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLTRIBROMETHANE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-tri-brom-eth'an. Fr., *diphényl-tribrométhane*. Ger., *Diphenyltribromäthan*. A crystalline substance, (C₆H₅)₂ : CH.CBr₂, formed by the action of benzene and sulphuric acid upon bromal. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLTRICHOLORETHANE, n. Di-fe²n¹-i²l-tri-klor-e²th'an. Fr., *diphényl-trichloréthane*. Ger., *Diphenyltrichloräthan*. A crystalline substance, (C₆H₅)₂ : CH.CCl₂, formed by the action of benzene and sulphuric acid upon chloral. [B, 4.]

DIPHENYLUREA, n. De-fe²n¹-i²l-u²-re²/a². Fr., *diphényl-wrée*. Ger., *Diphenylharnstoff*. Carbanilide, flavine; a substance, CO(NC₆H₅.H)₂, obtained by heating 1 part of urea with 3 parts of aniline. It forms silky needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether, melting at 205° C., and volatilizing unchanged. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPHYLDIUM [Lencukart] (Lat.), n. n. Di²/l²d(lu²d¹)/i²-u²m-(u²m). See TÆNIA.

DIPHOLIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²/o²-li²s. From δῖς, twice, and φολίς, a horny scale. Of De Candolle, a genus of sapotaceous trees or shrubs, comprising 3 or 4 West Indian species, allied to the genus *Bumelia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D**. à feuilles de saule (Fr.). See *ACHRAS salicifolia*.—**D**. montana. The mountain bully-tree; a species found in Jamaica. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D**. nigra. Bully-tree, black (or red) bully-tree; probably the *Bumelia nigra*. [B, 42, 175 (a, 24).]—**D**. salicifolia. See *ACHRAS salicifolia*.

DIPHOROUS, adj. Di²/f²-o²ru²s. See BIPHOROUS.

DIPHOSPHATE, n. Di-fo²s²/fat. Lat., *diphosphas*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Diphosphat*. 1. A compound consisting of 2 molecules of

phosphoric acid united with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [a, 27.] 2. See PYROPHOSPHATE.

DIPHOSPHENYL, n. Di-fo²s/fe²n²l. A yellow powder, C₆H₅P : P₂O₅ = C₁₂H₁₀P₂. [B, 4.]

DIPHOSPHENYLIC ACID, adj. Di-fo²s-fe²n²l/i²k. A dibasic acid, C₁₂H₁₀P₂O₅ = C₆H₅P(OH) — O — C₆H₅P(OH). [B, 3.]

DIPHOSPHIDE, n. Di-fo²s/fi²d(fid). A compound consisting of 2 atoms of phosphorus united directly with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [B.]

DIPHOSPHONIC, adj. Di-fo²s-fo²n²i²k. Containing diphosphonium. [B.]

DIPHOSPHONIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-fo²s(fos)-fon/i²-u²m-(u²m). A double molecule of a phosphonium, R—P,P—R' where R and R' are radicle or assemblages of radicles. [B, 4.]

DIPHOSPHORIC, adj. Di-fo²s-fo²r²i²k. Fr., *diphosphorique*. Containing 2 atoms of quinquivalent phosphorus. [B.]—**D. acid**. Fr., *acide diphosphorique*. Pyrophosphoric acid. [B, 3.]

DIPHOSPHOROUS, adj. Di-fo²s-fo²r²-u²s. Containing 2 atoms of trivalent phosphorus in the molecule. [B.]

DIPHROS (Lat.), **DIPHROS** (Lat.), n's m. Di²f/ro²s, -ru²s-(ru²s). Gr., *διφρος*. 1. A seat or chair. 2. Of Hippocrates, a chair with a perforated seat through which a pipe could be introduced into the vagina for the purpose of administering a fomentation or suffumigation. 3. Of Moschion and Deventer, an obstetrical chair. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]

DIPHRYGES (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-fri²(fru²)-gez(ge²s). Gr., *διφρυγές*. Copper oxide. [B, 45.]

DIPHTHALIC ACID, n. Di²f/tha²i²k. Fr., *acide diphtalique*. Ger., *Diphthalinsäure*. A compound molecule of phthalic acid obtained by the oxidation of diphtalyl by means of nitric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHTHALYL, n. Di²f/tha²i²l. A compound, C₁₆H₈O₄ = (C₈H₄)₂(CO)₂, obtained by the action of finely divided silver on phthalyl chloride, treating the product first with boiling water, then with boiling alcohol, and distilling the residue with carbonic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPHTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-the²(the²)/ri²-a². From *διφθέρα*, a tanned hide. Fr., *diphthérie, diphthérite*. Ger., *Diphtherie, Diphtheritis*. It., *difterite, difteria*. Sp., *difteria*. An acute, infectious disease, characterized by the formation of a membranous, fibrinous, whitish, or grayish deposit at the seat of infection, either occupying the superficial portion of a mucous membrane or forming a membranous coating on a wound. The characteristic lesion generally affects the throat, and often the nasal passages and the larynx; occasionally the conjunctiva, the bladder, or the uterus. D. begins with high fever, which is usually of short duration, after which the predominant phenomena are depression of the vital powers, impeded respiration in laryngeal cases, and symptoms referable to the absorption of septic material from the seat of the lesion. D. is often accompanied by nephritis and is apt to be followed by various forms of motor paralysis. The laryngeal form of the disease constitutes the great majority of cases of the so-called membranous croup of children. One attack of d. confers no immunity against subsequent attacks.—**Asthenic d.** A condition in which, with subsidence of the pronounced symptoms of d., there may exist gradual failure of the vital forces caused by the progressive impoverishment and poisoning of the blood. Kidney complications, albuminuria, and cardiac weakness are among the symptoms. [a, 25.]—**Benign d.** Fr., *diphthérie bénigne*. A mild form of d., usually manifesting itself only on the tonsils and showing no tendency to spread. [D, 74.]—**Buccal d.** Fr., *diphthérite buccale*. Ger., *diphtherische Mundentzündung, Mundfäule*. 1. D. of the mucous membrane of the cheeks or gums. 2. Of Hutchinson, Trousseau, and Bouchut, ulcerative stomatitis. [D.]—**Catarrhal d.** 1. See *Superficial d.* 2. A form of amygdalitis; resembling and often mistaken for d.; characterized by injection and superficial inflammation of the tonsils and posterior pharyngeal wall, with slight exudation composed mainly of epithelium. [D, 25.]—**Conjunctival d.** See *Diphtheritic conjunctivitis*.—**Croupal d.**, **Croupous d.** "D. with the local symptoms of croup." D. of the larynx giving rise to symptoms of croup. [D, 1.]—**Cutaneous d.** Fr., *diphthérite cutanée*. A phase of d. characterized by the formation of false membrane upon any denuded cutaneous surface. [D, 40.]—**Deep d.** See *Parenchymatous d.*—**D. circumscripta**. Syn.: *Sandringham sore throat*. A form of disease characterized by a circumscribed, ash-colored slough on the tonsil, forming a centre from which the surrounding structures are invaded by a low form of inflammation, sometimes with swelling extending to the angle of the jaw. In fatal cases death takes place by asthenia following rapid and extreme exhaustion, sometimes with convulsions. [A. E. Barrett, "Brit. Med. Jour.," July 23, 1887, p. 176.]—**D. genitalium**. D. of the genitals in women, especially after childbirth. Cf. *Puerperal d.*—**D. of the mouth**. Ger., *Diphtheritis der Mundhöhle*. See *Buccal d.*—**D. of the vulva**. A variety frequently occurring during the endemic or epidemic prevalence of d. It is usually accompanied by some local adenitis. The whole perineal area may become involved. [Billington (a, 25).]—**D. of wounds**. An appearance of granulations resembling true d. but not necessarily due to diphtheritic infection; supposed by some to be identical with hospital gangrene. [E, 25.]—**Inflammatory d.** D. in which the inflammatory symptoms are intense and extensive. High temperature, marked adenitis, and a deep, parenchymatous false membrane are usually present. [a, 25.]—**Intestinal d.** Involvement of the mucous membrane of any part of the small or large intestine by diphtheritic deposit. [a, 25.]—**Laryngeal d.** Fr., *diphthérie laryngée*. That form of d. which affects the larynx. It often causes dangerous stenosis, especially in infants. [D, 1.]—**Laryngo-tracheal d.** An extension of d. from the pharynx downward. Sometimes the process commences in the trachea, in-

vading the air passages from below upward, or extending only to the larynx. The presence of a laryngo-tracheal diphtheritic membrane gives rise to symptoms of diphtheritic croup. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Malignant d.** D. characterized by such rapidity and intensity in the development of the local manifestations, or such overwhelming constitutional poisoning, that the typical clinical gradations of the disease are unrecognizable. Death occurs from the third to the seventh day. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Nasal d.** A severe form of d. which may exist alone or in connection with d. in the fauces and pharynx. The false membrane can be seen extending upward from the posterior pharyngeal wall and the nostrils are red and irritated, even if no membrane is to be seen in them. Owing to the difficulty of properly cleansing the intricate passages affected, septic absorption is apt to take place. [D, 25.]—**Non-infectious d.** A phlegmasia of the laryngeal or laryngo-tracheal mucous membrane. [Billington (a, 25).]—**Parenchymatous d.** A form of d. in which the morbid process giving rise to the false membrane affects the deep portion of the mucous membrane. [D, 48.]—**Puerperal d.** D. of the genital tract in women after labor, formerly included under the term puerperal fever.—**Scarlatinal d.** D. occurring in conjunction with scarlet fever. ["Rev. mens. des mal. d'enfance," Feb., 1880, p. 87.]—**Secondary d.** The manifestation of d. in a person suffering from another disease. It usually appears only after the initial disease has run its active course, attacking those mucous membranes which have been most affected.—**Superficial d.** D. that does not extend deeper than the epithelium. [D, 48.]—**Urinous d.** Ger., *Harn-Diphtherie*. Pulpulent degeneration of traumatic surfaces due to contact with alkaline urine. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DIPHTHERIAL, DIPHTHERIC, DIPHTHERICAL, adj's. Di²f-the²ri²-a²l, -the²r²i²k, -the²r²i²k-a²l. See DIPHTHERITIC.

DIPHTHERIE (Ger.), n. Dep-ta-re. See DIPHTHERIA.—**D'bacillus**. See *Bacillus diphtherie*.—**D'bacterien**. Of Emmerich, cocci or thick *Bacteria*, said to be the cause of diphtheria. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D'kokken**. Of Löffler, chain-like cocci found in diphtheritic membrane and in the internal organs; their connection with the disease is not known with certainty. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Harn-D.** See *Urinous DIPHTHERIA*.

DIPHTHÉRIE (Fr.), n. Def-ta-re. See DIPHTHERIA.—**D. hypertoxique**. Diphtheria of excessively toxic characteristics. [D, 72.]

DIPHTHERIC, adj. Di²f-the²r²i²k. Fr., *diphthérique*. See DIPHTHERITIC.

DIPHTHERINE, n. Di²f-the²r²-en. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of diphtheria. [a, 18.]

DIPHTHÉRITE (Fr.), n. Def-ta-ret. See DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHÉRITIC, adj. Di²f-the²r²-e²t/i²k. Fr., *diphthéritique, diphthérique*. Ger., *diphtheritische*. It., *difterico*. Sp., *difterico*. 1. Pertaining to diphtheria. 2. Of Kindsfleisch and others, affecting the deeper portions of a mucous membrane or of the skin, as opposed to catarrhal. See *D. pock.* [D, 1.]—**D. sore throat**. An euphemism for a mild form of diphtheria.

DIPHTHÉRITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-the²r²-i(et)/i²s. Gen., *diphtherit'idios (-is)*. See DIPHTHERIA.

DIPHTHEROID, DIPHTHEROIDAL, adj's. Di²f/the²r²-oid, di²f/the²r²-oid/a²l. From *διφθέρα*, a skin, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *diphthéroïde*. Resembling diphtheria or its products. [D.]

DIPHTHONGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²f-tho²n(tho²n²)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *δῖς*, twice, and *φθόγγος*, a distinct sound. Ger., *Diphthongie*. The simultaneous production of two vocal sounds of different pitch, occurring in certain pathological conditions of the larynx. [Tobold (a, 27).]

DIPHTONIE (Ger.), n. Def-ton-e'. See DIPHTHONGIA.

DIPHYCERCAL, adj. Di²f-i²-su²rk'a²l. From *διφυής*, of double nature, and *κέρας*, a tail. Having the tail consisting of two nearly equal upper and lower portions. [L, 11, 147, 207.]

DIPHYDÆ [Huxley] (Lat.), **DIPHYDES** [Lesson] (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di²f/i²d(u²d)-e(a²e²), -e²(e²s). From *διφυής*, of double nature. Fr., *diphydées*. A family of the *Calypcephora*, so termed on account of their change in appearance at different stages of development. [L, 147.]

DIPHYIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f-i(u²)/i²d-e(a²e²). From *διφυής*, of double nature. Fr., *diphyidées*. 1. See DIPHYDÆ. 2. Of Eschenholtz, a family of the *Acalepha*. [L, 180, 353.]

DIPHYLLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f-il(u²)/le(la²-e²). From *δῖς*, twice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Of Hill, a class of plants typified by the genus *Piper*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPHYLLIDÆ (Lat.), **DIPHYLLIDÆA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. pl. Di²f-il(u²)/li²d-e(a²e²), i²(u²)/i²d'e(a²e²). From *δῖς*, twice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A family of the *Cestoda* or of the *Bothriacæ*, having "two suckorial discs, two armed rostellar prominences, and a collar of hooklets on the neck." [L, 11, 121, 340.]

DIPHYLLOBOTHRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f-i²(u²)/lo(la²)-bo²th'r/i²d-e(a²e²). From *δῖς*, twice, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *βόθρος*, a pit. A family of the *Cestoda*. [L, 24.]

DIPHYLLOUS, adj. Di-fi²l'u²s. Lat., *diphyllos* (from *δῖς*, twice, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *diphylle*. Ger., *diphyllich, zwei-blättrig*. Bifoliated; having two leaves or leaflets. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DIPHYDONT, adj. Di-fi²-o-do²nt. From *διφυής*, of two forms, and *δόντος*, a tooth. 1. Having two sets of teeth (said of animals). 2. Coming in two sets (said of teeth). [L, 121.]

DIPHYOZOID, n. Di-fi-o-zo²oid. From *διφυής*, of two forms, *ζώον*, an animal, and *είδος*, resemblance. A detached gonophore of one of the *Calypcephora*, which leads an independent life. [L, 11, 147.]

DIPHYSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²f²i²s²(u⁶s)-e(a³-e²). Of Bory (1838), a family of articulated hydrophytes, of the *Chaodineæ*, consisting of the single genus *Thorea*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPHYSIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²-fi²s²(fu⁶s)-si²(ki²)-a(a³)/se²(ke²)-e(a³-e²). Of C. Müller, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses, consisting of the single genus *Diphysium*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPHANTHOS, adj. Di-fi²-a²n²th²s. Lat., *diphant²hos* (from *dis*, twice, *φάντος*, a plant, and *άνθος*, a flower). Fr., *diphant²hos*. See *DICHOIS*.

DIPICRYLAMINE, n. Di-pi²k-ri²/a²m-en. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Dipicrylamin*. See HEXNITRODIPHENYLAMINE.

DIPERALLYLALCAMINE, n. Di-pi²p-u⁵r-a²/i²-a²/ka²m-en. One of a class of bases examined and named by Ladenburg, possessing the property of becoming etherified in a hydrochloric solution, yielding ethers which are always bases, and which approach the natural alkaloids in properties and composition. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxx, p. 399 (a, 27).]

DIPACANTHID, adj. Di²p-la²k-a²n²thi²d. From *διπλός*, double, and *άκανθα*, a spine. Having a double row of spines. [“Proc. of the Zool. Soc.,” 1881, p. 505 (L).]

DIPACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-plak(pla²k)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *διπλάξ*, double. See *DIPLAZIUM*.

DIPACUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-la²k(la²k)-u²(u¹)-si²s. Gen., *dipacusis* (-is). From *διπλός*, double, and *άκουσις*, hearing. Fr., *dipacusie*. Syn.: *diplecoia*. A morbid condition in which two tones are heard when only one is produced. [A, 518.]—**D. uniauralis**. D. affecting one ear only; also a condition in which a tone appears normal to one ear and higher or lower to the other. [L, 160.]

DIPLARTHISM, n. Di²p-la²rth²/ri²z²m. The condition of being diarthrous. [L.]

DIPLARTHROUS, adj. Di²p-la²rth²ru²s. Lat., *diparthros* (from *διπλός*, double, and *άρθρον*, a joint). Double-jointed; having the carpal or tarsal bones so arranged that one bone of each row articulates with more than one bone of the adjoining row. The *Diparthra* are a family of mammals including the *Artiodactyla* and the *Perisodactyla*. [“Nature,” xxi, p. 985 (L); “Am. Nat.,” xxi, p. 987 (L).]

DIPLASIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²)-pla²s(pla²s)-i²-a²z(a³s)-mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *διπλασιασμός*. Fr., *diplasiasme*. Ger., *Verdoppelung*. Duplication or doubling, as of a muscle or a paroxysm of a disease. [L, 30, 41, 50.]

DIPLASIOS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-la(la²)/si²-o²s. Gr., *διπλάσιος*. See *DIPLAX*.

DIPLASMATIC, adj. Di-pla²z-ma²t²/i²k. From *dis*, twice, and *πλασματικός*, pertaining to plasma. Ger., *diplasmatisch*. Of Kölliker, a term used to designate cells in which there are two or more substances, chemically or physically distinct. [J, 65, 140.]

DIPLAX (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-pla²x(pla²x). Gen., *dip'lacos* (-is). Gr., *διπλαξ*. Double; in double folds. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPLAZIOID, adj. Di-pla²zi²-oid. From *διπλάσιον*, something doubled, and *είδος*, resemblance. 1. Resembling the genus *Diplazium*. 2. Of ferns, having the sori in sets of two. [B, 242.]

DIPLAZIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²p-la(la²)/zi²-u³m(u⁴m). From *διπλάσιος*, double. Fr., *diplozation*. Of Presl, a genus of ferns, referred by Hooker to *Asplenium*, characterized by having the sori in sets of two, one on each side of the vein and opposite the other. The *Diplazieæ* are: Of Presl, a section of the *Aspleniaceæ*; of Fee, a tribe of the *Cathegograteæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24); B, 242.]—**D. angustifrons**. Of Mettenius, a variety of the *Asplenium arboreum*. [B, 242.]—**D. auriculatum**. The *Asplenium arboreum*. [B, 242.]—**D. esculentum**. *D. malabaricum*. *D. serampurense*. *D. umbrosum*. See *ASPENIUM esculentum*.

DIPLECOIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-le²k(lak)-o(o²)/i²-a². See *DIPLACUSIS* and *PARACUSIS duplicata*.

DIPLECOLOBÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-le²k-o²-ob(o²b)/e²-e²(a³-e²). From *dis*, twice, *πέλεκυ*, to twine, and *λόβος*, a lobe. Fr., *diplecolobées*. A division of the *Cruceiferæ*, characterized by linear, incumbent cotyledons folded twice transversely. [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-ple(pla²)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *dis*, twice, and *πληγή*, a stroke. Fr., *diplegie*. Ger., *Diplegie*. Paralysis of corresponding muscles on the two sides of the body. [D.]—**D. brachialis**. Paralysis of both upper extremities. [D, 38.]—**D. cruralis**. Paralysis of both lower extremities. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**D. facialis**. Bilateral facial paralysis. [D, 35.]

DIPLEURA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-plu²r/a². From *dis*, double, and *πλευρόν*, the side. Ger., *Dipleuren*. A variety of the *Zygopleura*, the type of which is bilaterally symmetrical, with one pair of antimeres. [L, 178.]

DIPLEURAL, **DIPLEURIC**, adj^s. Di-plu²r/a²l, -i²k. From *dis*, twice, and *πλευρόν*, the side. 1. Bilateral. 2. Relating to the *Dipleura*. [L, 178.]

DIPLEUROBRANCHIA (Lat.), **DIPLEUROBRANCHIATA** (Lat.), n^s n. pl. Di(di²)-ple²-r(o²)/bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)/i²-a², -bra²n²k(bra²n²ch²)-i²-a(a³)/ta². From *dis*, twice, *πλευρόν*, the side, and *βράγχια*, gills. Fr., *dipleurobranchies*. The *Inferobranchia*. [L.]

DIPLOBLASTIC, adj. Di²p-lo²-bla²st²/i²k. From *διπλός*, double, and *βλαστής*, a sprout. Consisting of two germinal layers. The *Diploblastica* are the *Ceolenterata*. [L]; A. C. Haddon, “Sci. Proc. of the Roy. Dublin Soc.,” Oct., 1883, p. 536.]

DIPLOCARDIAC, adj. Di²p-lo²-ka²rd²/i²-a²k. From *διπλός*, double, and *καρδιά*, the heart. Having a double heart. [L, 107.]

DIPLOCÉPHALE (Fr.), adj. De-plo²-sa²-fa²l. Having two heads; as a n., a monster having two heads. [A, 385; L, 41, 87 (a, 21).]

DIPLOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a³)/li²-a². From *διπλός*, double, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *diplocephalie*. Ger., *Zweiköpfigkeit*. A monstrosity characterized by the presence of two heads on one body. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIPLOCHROMATISM, n. Di²p-lo²-krom/a²t²-i²zm. From *διπλός*, double, and *χρώμα*, color. See *DICHOISMS*.

DIPLOCOCUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-ko²k²/ku²s(ku²s). From *διπλός*, double, and *κόκος*, a kernel. Fr., *diplococque*. Ger., *Diplokokkus*. A micrococcus consisting of two sharply defined granules linked together, resulting from segmentation by median constriction; one variety is thought by Pasteur to be the cause of suppurative. [A, 15.]—**D. intracellularis meningitidis**. A variety described by Goldschmidt as almost identical with one found by Weichselbaum in cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis; so called because it is found partly within the pus-cells. [“N. Y. Med. Jour.,” March 17, 1888, p. 288.]—**D. pneumoniae fibrinosæ** [Friedländer]. See *BACTERIUM pneumoniae*.

DIPLOCONIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-plo²(plo²)-kon²/i²d-a². From *διπλός*, double, and *κόνος*, a cone. A family of the *Acanthometridea*, the skeleton of which forms a double cone. [L, 121.]

DIPLOCOPIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²k²/o²p-i²s. Gen., *diplocopidos* (-is). From *διπλός*, double, and *κοπίς*, a knife. Fr., *diplocope*. Ger., *Doppelmesser*. A double-edged or double-bladed knife. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIPLOCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-ko²(ko²)/ri²-a². From *διπλός*, double, and *κόρη*, the pupil. That condition of the iris in which there are two pupils. [F.]

DIPLODAL, adj. Di²p²/lod-a²l. From *διπλός*, double, and *όδος*, a road. Having the aphodal and prosodal canals well marked (said of sponges). [L, 121.]

DIPLODERMEUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-du²r²m(de²rm)-e²-u²s(u²s). From *διπλός*, double, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *diplo-derme*. Having a double peridium; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diplo-dermeti*; of Fries, a division of the *Lycopodiaceæ*, so characterized. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIPLODIOSORA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²)-plo²d-i²-o²sp²/o²r-a². From *διπλός*, double, *δίος*, belonging to a road, and *σπόρος*, a seed. The macrospores of the *Sphaeriaceæ*, of the genus *Othilia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIPLODOCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di(di²)-plo²d-o²s(o²k)/i²d-e(a³-e²). From *διπλός*, double, and *δοκίς*, a small beam. A family of the *Sauropoda* having the ischia with straight shafts not expanded distally, and the ends meeting in the middle line. [L, 121.]

DIPLOE (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-e(a). Gen., *dip'loes*. Gr., *διπλόη*. Fr., *diploe*. Ger., *Diploë*. It., Sp., *d. 1*. The cancelled tissue situated between the inner and outer tables of a cranial bone. [C.] 2. In botany, the parenchyma of a leaf between the two layers of epiderm. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

DIPLOETIC, adj. Di²p-lo²-e²t/i²k. See *DIPLOE*.

DIPLOGASTRIA [Breschet] (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²(lo²)/ga²s-(ga²s)/tri²-a². From *διπλός*, double, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *diplogastrie*. Ger., *Doppelbauch*. A monstrosity in which the body is double above the pelvis. [L, 41, 180.]

DIPLOGENESIS, n. f. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-je²n²(ge²n)/e²-si²s. Gen., *diplogenes'eos* (-gen'esis). From *διπλός*, double, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *diplogénèse*. Ger., *D.* The formation of a double monster. [L, 60, 149.]

DIPLOGENIC, adj. Di²p-lo²-je²n²/i²k. From *διπλός*, double, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *diplogénique*. Partaking of the nature of two bodies; producing two substances. [L, 56.]

DIPLOIC, adj. Di-plo²/i²k. Fr., *diploïque*. Ger., *diploisch*. Pertaining to the diploe. [L, 41.]

DIPLOKOKKUS (Ger.), n. Di²p-lo²-ko²k²/ku²s. See *DIPLOCOCUS*.

DIPLOLEPARIÆ [Latreille] (Lat.), **DIPLOLEPIDÆ** (Lat.), n^s f. pl. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-le²p-a(a³)/ri²-e(a³-e²), -le²p/i²d-e(a³-e²). From *διπλός*, double, and *λεπίς*, a rind or scale. Fr., *diploleparies*, *diplolepidés*. See *CYNIPIDÆ*.

DIPLOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²/e²p-i²s. Gen., *diplolep'idos* (-is). Fr., *diplolepe*, *diplolep'is*. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Asclepiadeæ*, tribe *Cynanchææ*. 2. See *CYNIPS*.—**D. bedeguaris**. See *RHOITES rosæ*.—**D. gallæ tinctoriæ**. See *CYNIPS gallæ tinctoriæ*.

DIPLOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²p-lo²/ma². Gen., *diplo'matos* (-is). Gr., *δίπλωμα*. Fr., *diplôme*. Ger., *Diplom*. 1. See *DIPLOE*. 2. A document granted by a faculty or learned society showing that the recipient has certain qualifications and is entitled to a certain rank. 3. A water-bath. [A, 301, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DIPLOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. De-plo²-me²t²r. An instrument for measuring the distance between the pupils. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIPLOMYELIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-mi²(mu²)/e²(e²)/i²-a². From *διπλός*, double, and *μυελός*, marrow. Fr., *diplomyélie*. Ger., *Doppelrückenmark*. A congenital deformity characterized by a duplication of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]

DIPLONEURUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-nu²r²(ru²s). From *διπλός*, double, and *νεύρον*, a nerve. Fr., *diplo-neure*. Ger., *dopplennervig*. Having two nervous systems, the one cerebro-spinal and the other ganglionic; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diplo-neura*, of Rudolphi, a section of the *Phaneroneura*, so characterized. [L, 180.]

DIPLOPAPPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-lo²(lo²)-pa²p(pa²p)/pe²-e(a³-e²). From *διπλός*, double, and *πάππος*, the down of a plant. Fr., *diplopappées*. A division of the *Asterææ* or of the *Asterineæ*, or a subdivision of the *Asteroidææ*, characterized by a double papus. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-pa}^2\text{p}(\text{pa}^2)\text{pu}^2\text{s}$ (pu⁴s). Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Asteroidæ*. [B. 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. chinensis**. The *Callistephus chinensis*. [B. 214.]—**D. dubius**. The *Aster (erigeron) annuus*. [B. 42, 215; B. 180 (a, 24).]—**D. fruticosus**, **D. obtusatus**. See *ASTER fruticosus*.

DIPLOPERISTOMATUS (Lat.), **DIPLOPERISTOMEUS** (Lat.), **DIPLOPERISTOMUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-pe}^2\text{r-i}^2\text{-sto}^2\text{m}^2\text{a}^2(\text{u}^2)\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$, -stom(sto²m)²e²-u²s(u²s), -pe²r-i²st²o²m²-u²s(u²s). From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, $\pi\epsilon\acute{\rho}\iota$, around, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\alpha$, the mouth. Fr., *diploperistomate*, *diploperistomé*. Ger., *doppelmundrandig*. Having two peristomes. The *Diploperistomati*, *Diploperistomeæ*, or *Diploperistomi* are a class of mosses so characterized. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOPHONY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{fo}^2\text{-on-i}^2$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\phi\omega\acute{\nu}\eta$, the voice. See *DIPHTHONGIA*.

DIPLOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-fi}^2\text{l}(\text{fu}^2)\text{lu}^2\text{m}$ (lu⁴m). From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\lambda\omicron\nu$, a leaf. Ger., *Doppelblatt*. Of Lehmann, a double calyx. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIPLOPHYSA (Lat.), **DIPLOPHYSETER** (Lat.), **DIPLOPHYSETERION** (Lat.), n's f., m., and n. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-fi}^2(\text{fu}^2)\text{sa}^2$, -fi²s(fu²s)-e(a)²tu²(ar), -e²(a)-te(ta)²ri²-o²n. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha$, $\phi\upsilon\sigma\eta\tau\eta\rho$, or $\phi\upsilon\sigma\eta\tau\eta\rho\omega$, a pair of bellows. Ger., *Doppelblasebalg*. Of Mudge, a pair of double bellows for use in artificial respiration. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DIPLOPIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\delta\acute{\upsilon}\psi\iota\varsigma$, sight. Fr., *diplopie*. Ger., *Diplopie*. *Doppelsehen*. It., Sp., d. Double vision; the seeing of two images of an object at the same time. It is almost always binocular and the result of squint. [F.]—**Binocular d.** Lat., d. *binocularis*. Fr., *diplopie binoculaire*, *bévue*. Ger., *binoculäres Doppelsehen*. It., d. *binoculare*. Sp., d. *binocular*. Double vision which takes place when both eyes concur in the visual act and disappears when one eye is covered or excluded. It results from divergence of the axes caused by some muscular affection, usually a paresis. [A. 326 (a, 21); F.]—**Crossed d.** Fr., *diplopie croisée*. Ger., *gekreuzte Diplopie*, *gekreuztes Doppelsehen*. It., d. *incrociata*. Sp., d. *cruzada*. Binocular d. in which the position of the double images is reversed, the left image corresponding to the right eye and the right image to the left eye. It results from divergent squint, from paralysis of the internal rectus or spasmodic contraction of the external rectus. [F.]—**Direct d.** See *Homononymous d.*—**Heteronymous d.** See *Crossed d.*—**Homononymous d.** Fr., *diplopie homonyme*. Ger., *gleichwinkelige Diplopie*. It., d. *omnima*. Sp., d. *homonima*. Binocular double vision in which the position of the double images corresponds to the position of the eyes, the right image corresponding to the right eye and the left image to the left eye. This occurs in convergent squint and in paralysis of the external rectus. [F.]—**Left d.** Vertical d. in which the image perceived by the left eye is below. [B.]—**Masked d.** Fr., *diplopie larvée*. Ger., *maskirtes* (oder *vertarvtes*) *Doppelsehen*. It., d. *larvata*. Sp., d. *disfrazada*. A form of indistinct vision occasionally met with in paralytic squint, in which the patient has the impression of seeing one object through another, since each eye sees a different portion of the field of vision. The disturbance occurs only in binocular vision. [F.]—**Monocular d.** See *Unocular d.*—**Nasal d.** See *Crossed d.*—**Physiological d.** Double vision produced by an abnormal degree of convergence of the optic axes with reference to the amount of accommodation brought into a not infrequent condition in some forms of anomalous muscular dynamics of the eye. [F.]—**Right d.** Vertical d. in which the image perceived by the right eye is below. [B.]—**Temporal d.** See *Homononymous d.*—**Unocular d.** Fr., *diplopie unoculaire* (ou *monoculaire*). Ger., *monoculäres Doppelsehen*. It., d. *monoculare*. Sp., d. *monocular*. 1. Double sight with one eye. It occurs in commencing cataract, in irregular cornea, and occasionally in cases of cerebral tumor. [F.]—**Vertical d.** D. in which one image is higher than the other. [B.]

DIPLOPIESMUS (Lat.), n. m. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-pi}^2\text{-e}^2\text{s}^2\text{-mu}^2\text{s}(\text{mu}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\pi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a pressing. Fr., *diplopiésme*. Ger., *Doppeldruck*, *doppelte Compression*. Double compression. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIPLOPNEUMENUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-nu}^2(\text{pnu}^2)\text{me}^2\text{n}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\pi\acute{\nu}\epsilon\iota\nu$, to breathe. Fr., *diplopnéumène*. Ger., *doppelathmend*. Having a double branchial apparatus (said of amphibious animals). [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIPLOPODUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{p-o}^2\text{-d-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\pi\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, a foot. Fr., *diplopede*. Ger., *doppelfüssig*. Having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; as a n., in the n. pl. *Diplopoda*, the *Chilognatha*. [L. 41.]

DIPLOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-po-go}^2\text{-ni}^2\text{-ne}$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\pi\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omega\text{v}$, the beard. Fr., *diploporogones*. Of P. de Beauvois, a section of mosses, embracing genera in which the orifice of the urn has teeth exteriorly and cilia interiorly. [B. 1, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOPOLA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{p-o}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\pi\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, an axis. A family of the *Monaxononia* of which the type is a body having a siag¹ axis and dissimilar poles. [L. 178.]—**D. amphipeda**. A subfamily of the *D.* the type of which has two plane surfaces (e. g., a truncated cone). [L. 178.]—**D. anepipeda**. A subfamily of the *D.* the type of which is a body having no plane surfaces (e. g., like an egg). [L. 178.]—**D. monopipeda**. A subfamily of the *D.* in which the type has a single plane surface (e. g., a cone or a hemisphere). [L. 178.]

DIPLOPSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{p-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *diplops'eos* (-is). See *DIPLOPIA*.

DIPLOPTERUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{p-te}^2\text{-r-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\acute{\upsilon}\nu$, a wing. Fr., *diploptère*. Ger., *doppel-flügelig*, *doppelflügelig*. Having two wings or fins; as a n., in the n. pl. *Diploptera*, the *Vespidæ*. The *Diplopteridæ* are a family of the *Muticæ*. [L. 180, 236.]

DIPLOSANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}(\text{di})^2\text{-p-lo}^2\text{-s-a}^2\text{nth}(\text{a}^2\text{nth})\text{-e}^2\text{-r-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, blooming. Fr., *diplosanthère*. Ger., *doppelstaubfädig*. Having the number of stamens double that of the petals; as a n., in the f. pl., *Diplosanthere*, of Gmelin, a class of plants including genera now referred to the *Ericaceæ*, *Sarifragææ*, *Caryophyllææ*, *Rutaceæ*, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 38 (a, 14); B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *diplos'eos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\omega\text{σι}\varsigma$. Duplication (e. g., of paroxysms of fever, etc.). [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DIPLOSOMA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-so}^2\text{ma}^3$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha$, the body. 1. A genus of the *Diplosomidæ*. 2. See *DIPLOSOMATIA*. [L. 121.]—**D. crenata**. A pseudelmint found in the bladder of a woman; decided to be the ovisacs of the cod introduced for purposes of deception. [L. 16.]

DIPLOSOMATIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-som-a}^2(\text{a}^2)\text{shi}^2(\text{ti}^2)\text{-a}^3$. Fr., *diplosomie*. Ger., *Diplosomie*. A form of monstrosity in which there are two individuals united at one or more points. [A. 301 (a, 21); L. 41.]

DIPLOSOMIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-som-i}^2\text{-d-e}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. A family of the compound Ascidians. [L. 121.]

DIPLOSPONDYLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-s-po}^2\text{-n-di}^2(\text{du}^2)\text{i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\pi\acute{\omicron}\nu\delta\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, a vertebra. Fr., *diplospondylie*. That condition in which there is a cartilaginous or osseous segment, representing the centrum of a vertebra, interposed between alternate vertebræ and bearing neither a neural nor a hæmal arch. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

DIPLOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-s-por}(\text{po}^2\text{r})\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a seed. Of Miquel, a subtribe of the *Gardeniææ*, comprising *Jackia* and *Diplospora*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOSPORIUM (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-s-por}(\text{po}^2\text{r})\text{i}^2\text{-u}^2\text{-m}(\text{u}^2\text{m})$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\pi\acute{\omicron}\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, a seed. Of Link, a genus of *Hyphomycetes*, classed in 1826 in the *Aspergillaceæ*, and by many now with the *Tricotheciæ*. The genus is characterized by the sterile hyphæ, fertile filaments, ovoid or oblong conidia, and hyaline, one-septate spores. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**D. furcum**. A fungus discovered by Hallier on diphtheritic membrane, the double mature spores of which are of a deep brown color. [a, 24.]

DIPLOSTEMONIS (Lat.), **DIPLOSTEMONOPETALUS** (Lat.), **DIPLOSTEMONUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-s-te}^2\text{m}(\text{tam})\text{-i}^2\text{-p}^2\text{-s}$, -te²m(tam)-o²n-o²(o²)-pe²t²(a²)l(a²)-u²s(u²s), -te²m(tam)²-u²s(u²s). From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\tau\eta\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$, a filament. Fr., *diplostémone*. Having twice as many stamens as sepals or petals. The *Diplostemones* are a tribe or section of the *Malpighiaceæ*. [B. 1, 77, 131, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOSTEPHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-s-te}^2\text{-f-i}^2(\text{i}^2)\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Astereæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOSTICHOUS, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-st-i}^2\text{-k-u}^2\text{s}$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, a row. Consisting of two layers of cells, the one vitreous and the other retinal. [L. 210.]

DIPLOSTRINX (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-si}^2\text{r}(\text{su}^2\text{r})\text{i}^2\text{-n}^2\text{x}$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\sigma\tau\eta\rho\acute{\omicron}\nu\varsigma$, a pipe. Ger., *Doppelspritze*. A syringe with a double nozzle. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DIPLOTACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-t-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^2\text{k})\text{t-e}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Brassicææ*, consisting of the genus *Diplotaxis*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-t-a}^2\text{x}(\text{a}^2\text{x})\text{i}^2\text{-s}$. Gen., *diplotax'eos* (-is). From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$, an arrangement. Fr., d. Of De Candolle, a genus of cruciferous plants closely related to *Brassica*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**D. muralis**. A smaller and much rarer species than the *D. tenuifolia*. In France it has been employed in scrofula, and other cachectic affections, especially combined in a syrup with potassium iodide. [B. 5, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. tenuifolia**. A slender, perennial plant growing in quarries and on rubbish and walls. It is said to be antiscorbutic. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DIPLOTEGIA (Lat.), **DIPLOTEGIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-te}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{e}^2)\text{j}^2(\text{g}^2)\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, a roof. Fr., *diplo-téte*. Ger., *Doppeldach*. That which has a double envelope; a capsule in which the pores occur at the base. The *Diploptegiaceæ* are: of Corda, a family of fossil ferns corresponding to the *Psaroniaceæ*; of Desvaux, an order of plants with heterocarous fruits which fly open. [A. 322, 385 (a, 21); B. 77, 121, 170 (a, 24); L. 5 (a, 14).]

DIPLOTERATOGRAPHY, **DIPLOTERATOLOGY**, n's. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-te}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{t-o}^2\text{-g}^2\text{-r-a}^2\text{-f-i}^2\text{-o}^2\text{-j}^2$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, a monstrosity, and $\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\phi\epsilon\upsilon$, to write, or $\lambda\acute{\omicron}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding. The science or study of double monstrosities.

DIPLOXYLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}^2\text{-x-yl}(\text{u}^2)\text{e}^2\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\acute{\epsilon}\upsilon\lambda\omicron\nu$, wood. Fr., *diploxyliées*. Of Corda, a family of fossil plants having the vascular bundles presenting two ligneous parts in juxtaposition, one growing from the centre, the other toward the centre. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPLOZYGLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-lo}(\text{lo}^2)\text{-zi}^2(\text{m}^2)\text{j}^2(\text{g}^2)\text{-e}^2(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2)$. From $\delta\text{i}\pi\lambda\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, double, and $\acute{\zeta}\gamma\omega\text{v}$, a yoke. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Umbelliferae*, comprising the tribes *Caucaliaceæ* and *Laserpiticeæ*, characterized by having compound umbels and secondary jugs. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

DIPLUMBIC, adj. $\text{Di-plu}^2\text{mb-i}^2\text{k}$. From $\delta\text{i}\varsigma$, twice, and *plumbum*, lead. Containing 2 atoms of lead in the molecule. [B.]

DIPNEUMONEUS (Lat.), **DIPNEUMONIS** (Lat.), **DIPNEUMONUS** (Lat.), adj's. $\text{Dip}(\text{di}^2\text{p})\text{-nu}^2\text{-mon}(\text{mo}^2\text{ny})\text{-e}^2\text{-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$, -i²s, -nu²mo²n-i²s-u²s(u²s). From $\delta\text{i}\varsigma$, twice, and $\pi\acute{\nu}\epsilon\upsilon\mu\acute{\omicron}\nu$, a lung. Fr., *dipneumone*. Having two lungs. The *Dipneumona* are a sub-order of the *Dipnoi* or a group of the *Holothuridæ*. The *Dipneumones* are an order of the *Araneæ*. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 121, 228, 353.]

DIPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{p-nu}^2\text{-st-u}^2\text{s}(\text{u}^2\text{s})$. Fr., *dipneuste*. See *DIPNOSUS*.

DIPNOIC, DIPNOOUS, adj's. Di²p'no-i²k, -u²s. See **DIPNOUS**.

DIPNOUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p'no(no²) u²s(u⁴s). Gr., διπνοος (from δις, twice, and πναι, to breathe). Fr., *dipnoé, dipnoïque*. Ger., *zweihungig*. Lit., having two vent-holes or breathing apertures; having both gills and lungs at all stages of existence, and so capable of both aerial and aquatic respiration; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dipnoa* (Fr., *dipnoés*), a subclass of the *Hæmatocrya*, or, of Fitzinger, a division of reptiles; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dipnoi*, a suborder of the *Ichthyopsida* or of the *Ganoidei*. [A, 387; L, 14, 121, 147, 180, 216, 294.]

DIPODA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²p'o²d-a³. See under **DIPODUS**.

DIPODACEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-po²-d-a²(a³)-se²f-(ke²f'y'a²(a³)-u²s(u⁴s)). From δις, twice, πούς, a foot, and κεφαλή, the head. Ger., *zweifüssiger Ohnkopf*. A monster having two feet, but no head. [L, 50 (a, 24).]

DIPODÆ (Lat.), **DIPODIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di(di²/po²-d-e-(a³-e²), -pod'id-e(a³-e²). From δις, twice, and πούς, a foot. A family of the *Myomorpha*, or the *Rodentia*, the hind legs of which are longer than the front. [L.]

DIPODINUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-o²-d-i(e)-nu²s(nu⁴s). See **DIPODUS**; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dipodina* (Fr., *dipodiens*), of Waterhouse, a subfamily of the *Muridæ*; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dipodineæ*, a subfamily of the *Dipodidæ*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, pp. 62, 70 (L).]

DIPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(di²)-po²-d'i-u²m(u⁴m). From δις, twice, and ποδιον, a little foot. See **CERCOSOMA**.

DIPODOUS, adj. Di²p'o-du²s. See **DIPONUS**.

DIPODUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p'o²-d-u²s(u⁴s). From δις, twice, and πούς, the foot. Fr., *dipode*. Ger., *zweifüssig*. Having two feet or two analogous members; as a n. m., a supposed worm found on bees; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dipoda*, of De Blainville, a class of fishes having only two fins, also, of De Blainville and Latreille, a family of reptiles having only two feet. [L, 41, 180.]

DIPOLAR, adj. Di²p'o-l-a³r. From δις, twice, and πόλος, an axis. See **BIPOLAR**; in electro-physics, pertaining to both the negative and the positive pole. [B, 26 (a, 27).]

DIPOLYCYTLEDONUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-po²-l-i²(u⁶)-ko²t-i²(u⁶)/ed(ad)-on-u²s(u⁴s)). From δις, twice, πολύς, many, and κυτληδών (see **COTYLEDON**). Fr., *dipolycotylédoné*. Ger., *zweivolksamentappig*. Provided with two multifidous cotyledons. [B, 38.]

DIPORBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-po²-r-o²b-ra²n²²k-(ra²n²²ch²)-i²-u²s(u⁴s)). From δις, twice, πόρος, a pore, and βράχια, the gills. Fr., *diporbranché*. Ger., *zweiochkiemig*. Having the branchial chambers provided with an internal and external aperture. [L, 180.]

DIPOTASSIC, adj. Di-po²t-a²s'i²k. Containing 2 atoms of potassium in the molecule. [B.]

DIPRIMARY, adj. Di-prim'a-ri². From δις, twice, and *primarius*, primary. Fr., *diprimaire*. Ger., *zweimalprimär, doppeltprimär*. Of diatomic alcohols or glycols, having both of the molecules of hydroxyl united to carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with only one other carbon atom. Such alcohols have the general formula CH₂.OH - (CH₂)_n - CH₂.OH. [B, 4.]

DIPRIOMIDIAN, adj. Di-pri-o-mi²d'i²-a²n. Having a row of cellulose on each side (said of the *Graptolitidæ*). [L, 147.]

DIPRISMATIC, adj. Di-pri²s-ma²t'i²k. Having two cleavages, one parallel to the sides and one to the base. [Pisani (a, 27).]

DIPROPARGYL, DIPROPINYL, n's. Di-pro-pa²r'i²l, -pro²-pi²n'i²l. A substance isomeric with benzene, C₆H₄ = CH : C - CH₂ - CH₂ - C ≡ CH, prepared from dibromdiallyl; a colorless, mobile, highly refractive liquid with a very penetrating odor. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DIPROPYL, n. Di-pro²-pi²l. A double molecule of propyl.—**D. ketone**. Ger., *Dipropylketon*. Butyrene; a liquid, C₈H₇ - CO - C₃H₇ = C₇H₁₄O, boiling at 145° C. It is the main product of the dry distillation of calcic butyrate. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPROPYLAMINE, n. Di-pro-pi²/a²m-en. Fr., *d. Ger., Dipropylamin*. A secondary amine of propyl, NC₆H₁₅ = $\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ | \\ \text{N} : \text{CH} = (\text{CH}_2)_2 \\ | \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}$. The compound derived from diisopropylamine (CH = (CH₂)₂) isopropyl only is known; a liquid boiling at 84° C. [B.]

DIPROPYLCARBINOL, n. Di-pro-pi²-ka²rb'i²n-o²l. See **HEPTYL alcohol**.

DIPROPYLOXALIC ACID, n. Di-pro-pi²-o²x-a²l'i²k. A 2-molecule propyl substitution compound of (C₃H₇)₂.C(OH) - CO.ON, oxalic acid. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DIPROPYLOXAMIDE, n. Dipro-pi²-o²x'a²m-i²d(id). Ger., *Dipropyloxamid*. A 2-molecule propyl substitution compound of oxamide, $\begin{matrix} \text{CO.NHC}_3\text{H}_7 \\ | \\ \text{CO.NHC}_3\text{H}_7 \end{matrix}$ = C₈N₂H₁₄O₂. [B.]

DIPROSOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)pro²s-op'i²-a³. From δις, twice, and πρόσωπον, the face. Fr., *diprosopie*. Ger., *Diprosopie*. That form of double monstrosity in which the head is cleft in its upper part and there are two faces. [A, 15; L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

DIPROSOPOS (Lat.), **DIPROSOPUS** (Lat.), adj's. Gr., διπρόσωπος. Fr., *diprosopé, opodyme*. Ger., *doppelgesichtig*. Double-faced; in ichthyology, having two eyes on one side of the head; as a n. (Ger., *Doppelgesicht*), a monster characterized by diprosopia; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diprosopa*, a family of fishes having two eyes on one side of the head. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 180.]—**D. dihyogastrius**. A d. with a reduplication of the hypogastric regions and

the lower extremities. [a, 25.]—**D. diophthalmus**. A d. with only two eyes, one for each face. [Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 (a, 14).)]—**D. sejunctus** [Gurlt]. A d. in which there are two heads, united upon a single neck. [L, 44.]—**D. tetrophthalmus**. A d. having four eyes, two for each face. [Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 (a, 14).)]—**D. tetrotus**. A d. with four ears, two for each face. [A, 326.]—**D. triophthalmus**. A d. with three eyes; two (in one orbital cavity) for one face and one for the other, or one for each face and a blended eye at the junction of the two faces. [F; Barkow, Gurlt (L, 44 (a, 14).)]—**D. triotus**. A d. with three ears. [A, 326.]



A DIPROSOPUS. (AFTER CHARPENTIER.)

DIPROTODONT, adj. Di-pro²t'o-do²nt. Lat., *diprotodontius* (from δις, twice, πῶτος, first, and ὀδούς, a tooth). Having two lower incisor teeth. The *Diprotodontia* are a family of the *Barygopa* so characterized. [L, 14, 121, 223.]

DIPROTOPHYLLATUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-pro-to-to²(o²)-fi²(fu²)-la-la³/tu²s(tu⁴s)). From δις, twice, πῶτος, first, and φύλλου, a leaf. Fr., *diprotophyllé*. See **DICOTYLEDONOUS**.

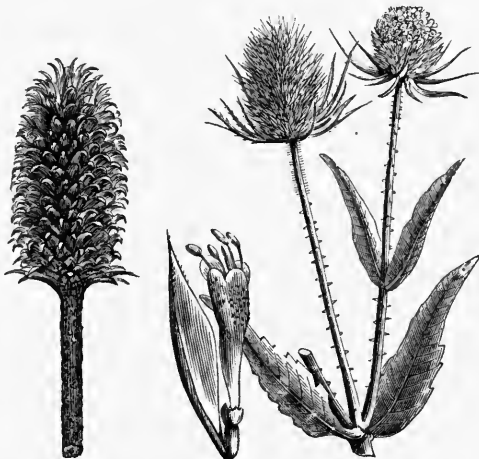
DIPSA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p'sa². Gr., δίψα. Thirst. [A, 225 (a, 21).]

DIPSACACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa²k(sa²k)-a(a³/se²(ke²-e-(a³-e²)). Fr., *dipsacacées*. Ger., *Dipsacéen*. Of Lindley, an order of the *Campanales*, comprising *Morina*, *Dipsacus*, *Cephalaria*, *Kantia*, *Pterocephalus*, and *Scabiosa*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPSACÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa(sa³/se²(ke²-e-(a³-e²)). Fr., *dipsacées*. Ger., *Dipsacée*. The teaselworts; of Vaillant and others, a class of gamopetalous dicotyledons; of Endlicher, a family of the *Aggregateæ*, comprising the tribes *Morineæ* and *Scabioseæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Asterales*, comprising *Triplotestia*, *Morina*, *Dipsacus*, *Cephalaria*, and *Scabiosa*. It differs from the nearly related *Compositæ* in that the stamens are not syngenesious and are sometimes fewer than the corolla lobes, the ovule is suspended instead of erect, the seed is albuminous, and the aestivation is imbricate instead of valvate. [B, 42, 170, 215 (a, 24).]

DIPSACEUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-sa(sa³/se²(ke²)-u²s(u⁴s)). Fr., *dipsacé*. Ger., *kardenartig*. Resembling the genus *Dipsacus*; as a n., in the f. pl., see **DIPSACÆÆ**. [L.]

DIPSACUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²p'sa²-ku²s(ku⁴s). Gr., δίψακος (from δίψα, thirst, because the leaves of the plant are so shaped as to hold water). Fr., *dipsaque, cardère* (2d def.). Ger., *Karde* (2d def.), *Kardendistel* (2d def.). 1. An old name for diabetes. [A, 322.] 2. See *D. fullonum*. 3. The teasel; a Linnaean genus of prickly plants of the *Dipsacææ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. fullonum**. Fr., *chardon à carder* (ou à bonnetier, ou à foulon), *cabaret des oiseaux*.



DIPSACUS SILVESTRIS. [A, 327.]

Ger., *Weberkarde, Walkerdistel, Kardetschendistel, Kardendistel*. Fuller's teasel, the *δίψακος* of Dioscorides; a species common in Europe and Asia, often cultivated for its hard, scaly heads, which are used as a card upon woolen cloths. The roots and heads (*radix et herba dipsacis*) were formerly used as a purgative and tonic in scrofula and kidney diseases. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. pilosus**. Fr., *dipsaque velu, verge à pateur*. Shepherd's rod, small teasel; considered a sudorific. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. sativus**. See *D.*

fullonum.—**D. silvestris**. Ger., *Waldkarde* (1st def.). 1. Of Miller, the wild teasel, a species common in hedges and by roadsides. Its root was formerly used like that of *D. fullonum*. 2. Of De Candolle, the *D. fullonum*. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. vulgaris**. See *D. fullonum*.

DIPSADIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa²d(sa³d)¹i²d-e(a³e²). From δῖψας (see DIPSAS). A family of the *Colubrinæ* (or *Colubriiformia*, or *Ophidiæ colubriiformes*). [L, 121, 337, 353.]

DIPSAL, adj. Di²p'sa². Lat., *dipsalis*. Of or pertaining to the *Dipsacæ*. [a, 24.]—**D. alliance**. Lat., *nexus dipsalis*. See DIPSALÆ.

DIPSALÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa(sa³)¹ez(las). Of Lindley, an alliance of the *Aggregate*, comprising the orders *Dipsacæ* and *Valerianæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPSARIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-sa²r(sa³r)¹(i²)¹e²-e(a³e²). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Gynocoronæ*, comprising the families *Dipsacæ* and *Valerianæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPSAS (Lat.), adj. Di²p'sa²s(sa³s). Gen., *dips'ados* (-is). Gr., δῖψας. Thirsty; as a n. f., an ancient name for a certain poisonous serpent the bite of which caused severe thirst. [A, 322.]

DIPSESI (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-se(sa³)¹si²s. Gen., *dipse'seos* (-is). Gr., δῖψσις (from δῖψα, to thirst). Excessive thirsting. [A, 337.]

DIPSETIC, adj. Di²p-se²t¹i²k. Gr., δῖψητικῶς. Lat., *dipseticus*. Fr., *dipsetique*. Ger., *dipsetisch*. 1. Very thirsty. 2. Causing thirst. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPSEUDOBUTYLMETHYLACETIC ACID, n. Di²p-sudo-bu²t¹-i²l-me²th¹-i²l-a²s-et¹i²k. See HENDECATOIC ACID.

DIPSO, n. Hot springs in the island of Euboea, now called D. The waters contain salts of sodium and magnesium, carbonic acid gas, and sulphureted hydrogen. Temperature, 87° to 167° F.

DIPSOBIOTATICA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-so²(so³)-bi²(bi²)¹-o(o³)-sta²(sta³)¹i²k-a³. From δῖψα, thirst, βίος, life, and στατική, statics. Fr., *dipsobiostatique*. Ger., *Dipsobiostatik*. Of F. W. Lippich, a statistical exposition of the injury resulting from the abuse of alcoholic drinks to the population. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPSODES (Lat.), adj. Di²p-sod²(ez)as). Gr., δῖψόδης. See DIPSETIC.

DIPSOMANE (Fr.), adj. Dep-so-ma³n. Affected with dipsomania. [a, 18.]

DIPSOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-so(so³)-ma³(ma³)¹ni²-a³. From δῖψα, thirst, and μανία, madness. Fr., *dipsomanie*. Ger., *Dipsomanie*, *Trunksucht*. It., *d.*, *enomania*, *folia degli ubbriachi*. Sp., *dipsomania*. Lit., a state of frenzy produced by excessive thirst; of Hufeland and as now commonly used, an insane and irresistible craving for alcoholic drink. [A, 322, 326 (a, 21); D, 70; L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIPSOMANIAC, n. Di²p-so-man³i²-a³k. Fr., *dipsomaniacque*. Ger., *Durstwahnsinniger*, *Trunksüchtiger*, *Säufer*. A person affected with dipsomania. [D, 1.]

DIPSOS (Lat.), n. n. Di²p'so²s. Gen., *dip'seos* (-is). Gr., δῖψος. Thirst. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²p-so²si²s. See DIPSESI.

DIPAM (Ger.), n. Di²p-ta²m¹. The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Cretischer D.**, *D'osten*. The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner D.**, *Weisser D.* The *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DIPERA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²p'te²r-a³. From δῖς, twice, and πτερόν, a wing. Fr., *diptères*. Ger., *Zweiflügler*, *Dipteren*. An order or subclass of insects having only two wings. [L.]

DIPERACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-te²r-a(a³)¹se²(ke²)-e(a³e²). Fr., *dipéracées*. See DIPTEROCARPEÆ. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPERADS, n. pl. Di²p'te²r-a³d²s. See DIPTEROCARPEÆ.

DIPERAL, adj. Di²p'te²r-a³l. See DIPTERUS.

DIPTERANS, n. pl. Di²p'te²r-a³n²s. See DIPTERA.

DIPTERIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-te²r-i²d-e(a³e²). A family of the *Lepidoganoidei*. [L, 14.]

DIPTEROCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²p-te²r-o(o³)-ka³rp'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *diptérocarpées*, *dipitérocarpées*. Ger., *Dipterocarpeen*. A natural order of dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants established by Blume; made by Agardh a tribe of the *Amentaceæ*, by Lindley an order of the *Thalamifloræ*. They are large trees yielding a resinous, balsamic juice; flowers regular, hermaphrodite; leaves alternate, involute, with convolute stipules or none at all; calyx lobes long and unequal; petals 5, twisted; and stamens numerous and distinct or united in several bundles. The *D.* are by some authors divided into three groups—the *Dryobalanopseæ*, the *Ancistrocladææ*, and the *Lophireæ*, according to the constitution of the ovary, the mode of placentation, and the number of ovules. They have strong affinities with the *Tiliacæ* and the *Ternstroemiaceæ*, differing from the first by their imbricated sepals and the concave form of the receptacle, and from the latter by the solitary non-albuminous seed with large, thick cotyledons. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DIPTEROCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²p-te²r-o(o³)-ka³rp'u³s(u⁴s). From δῖπτερος, two-winged, and καρπός, a fruit. Fr., *dipitérocarme*. Ger., *Zweiflügelness*. Of Gärtner, a genus of resinous trees of the *Dipterocarpeæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**Balsamum dipterocarpi**. See *Gurjun BALSAM*.—**D. alatus**. A species growing in Chittagong, Burnah, Tenasserim, the Andaman Islands, Siam, and French Cochinchina; one of the sources of Gurjun balsam. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. angustifolius**. A species indigenous to southeastern Asia, yielding a resin used like that of *D. laevis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. costatus**. 1. Of Gärtner, a species found in Chittagong; one

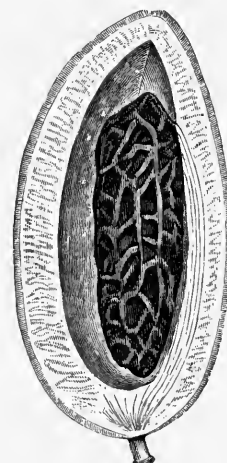
of the sources of Gurjun balsam. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *D. angustifolius*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. crispalatus**. A species indigenous to Cochinchina, having the same properties as *D. laevis*. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**D. dryobalanops**. See *DRYOBALANOPS camphora*.—**D. gonopteris**. See *D. alatus*.—**D. gracilis**. A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. hispidus**. A species found in Ceylon, yielding Gurjun balsam. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**D. incanus**. See *D. costatus* (1st def.).—**D. indicus**. 1. Of Gärtner, the *Dryobalanops camphora*. [B, 173 (a, 24).] 2. Of Bedd, the *D. laevis*. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**D. laevis**. Ger., *glatte Zweiflügelness*. Beng., *tilea gurjun*. A large tree, famous over eastern India and the Malay Islands on account of a thin, liquid balsam it yields, called wood-oil, or Gurjun balsam. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. littoralis**. A Javanese species yielding a resin like that of *D. trinervis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. retusus**. Ger., *abgetuzte Zweiflügelness*. A Javanese species yielding a product similar to that of *D. trinervis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. trinervis**. Ger., *dreinervige Zweiflügelness*. A Javanese species which furnishes a balsam or resin similar to Gurjun balsam, but of less commercial importance. It is used in Java for salves and plasters, and, dissolved in alcohol or made into an emulsion with yolk of egg, as a remedy in gonorrhœa. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. Spanogheii**. A Javanese species, containing a balsam like that of *D. trinervis*.—**D. turbinatus**. See *D. laevis*.—**D. zeylanicus**. A Ceylon species yielding Gurjun balsam. [B, 18 (a, 24).]

DIPTEROLOGY, n. Di²p'te²r-o²l-o²-ji². Lat., *dipterologia* (from δῖπτερος, two-winged, and λόγος, understanding). Fr., *diptérologie*. The study of the *Diptera*. [L, 180.]

DIPTEROUS, adj. Di²p'te²r-u³s. Gr., δῖπτερος (from δῖς twice, and πτερόν, a wing). Lat., *dipterus*. Fr., *diptère*. Ger., *zweiflügelig*. 1. Having two wings or wing-like appendages. 2. Belonging to the *Diptera*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 50.]

DIPTERYGUS (Lat.), adj. Di²p-te²r-i²ji²(u⁴r)¹i²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., δῖπτερυγῶς, δῖπτερυγός (from δῖς, twice, and πτερυγῶς, a fin). Fr., *dipitérygus*. Ger., *zweiflossig*. Having two fins; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dipterygii*, a family of fishes so characterized. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DIPTERYX (Lat.), n. f. Di²p'te²r-i²x(u⁶x). Gen., *dipter'ygus* (-is). Gr., δῖπτερυξ. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Tonkabaum*, *Tonkabohnenbaum*. A genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Dalbergiæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. eboensis**. The eboe-tree of the Mosquito coast. The seed has not the odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, but is rich in a fatty oil used by the natives as a hair-oil. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. odorata**. Fr., *gayac de Cayenne*, *coumarou*. Ger., *woltrichender Tonkabaum*. It., *albero di Tonca*. A large tree growing in Guiana; known in Brazil as *cumaru*, in Venezuela as *sarrapia*. The fruit (semen, see *fabae tonco*) is the Tonka bean of commerce, used for scenting snuff and as an ingredient in different extracts and sachet powders. Its active medicinal principle is coumarin (*q. v.*). The wood and bark are said to be sudorific. [B, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. oleifera**. A species found on the Mosquito coast. The seeds have no odor and the oil obtained from them is used by the natives partly as food, but principally as hair-oil. [B, 49 (a, 14).]—**D. oppositifolia**. A species indigenous to Dutch and French Guiana. The fruit is exported sparingly under the name of small, or English, Tonka bean. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 14.]



DIPTERYX ODORATA.
[A, 327.]

DIPYGUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²(di²)-pi²(u⁴)¹gn³s(gu⁴s). From δῖς, twice, and πύγῃ, the buttocks. Ger., *Dipye*. A monster having the lower part of the trunk double. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. dibrachius**. A d. with two arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. parastichus**. A d. formed by the fusion of two individuals, as opposed to one formed by a duplication of parts. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**D. tetrabrachius**. A d. with four arms. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. tripus**. A d. with three feet. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DIPYLIIDIUM [Leuckart] (Lat.), n. n. Di²(di²)-pi²(pu⁶r)¹i²d¹-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., δῖπυλιός. A genus of the *Cystoidei* made to include the *Tenia elliptica*. [L, 121.]

DIPYRAMIDODECEAÉDRON (Lat.), n. n. Di²(di²)-pi²r-(pu⁶r)-a²m(a³m)¹i²d-o(o³)-do-de²k-a³-e²d(e²d)¹ro²n. From δῖς, twice, πυραμῖς, a pyramid, and δωδεκάεδρος, twelve-sided. A twelve-sided double pyramid. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIPYRENON (Lat.), n. n. Di²(di²)-pi²r-(pu⁶r)-e(a³)¹no²n. Gr., δῖπυρνον. An old name for a probe with a bulb at each end. [L, 94.]

DIPYRENOUS, adj. Di²pi²r-en³u³s. Gr., δῖπυρνος (from δῖς, twice, and πυρῖν, the stone of a fruit). Lat., *dipyrenus*. Fr., *dipyrené*. Ger., *doppelkörnig*, *zweikörnig*. Having two fruit-stones. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DIPYRIDINE, n. Di²pi²r'i²d-n. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dipyridin*. A crystalline body, C₁₀H₁₀N₂, polymeric with pyridine. It melts at 108° C. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DIPYRIDINETETRACARBONIC ACID, n. Di²pi²r'i²d-e²-te²t-ra²-ka³r-ho²n'i²k. Fr., *acide dipyridine-tétracarbonique*. Ger., *Dipyridinetetracarbonsäure*. A tetrabasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₈N₂(CO.OH)₄, formed by the oxidation of diquinoline. [B.]

DIPYRIDYLDICARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi^{2r}/id-i^{2l}-di-ka^{3r}-bo²ⁿ/i^{2k}. Fr., *acide dipyridyl-dicarbonique*. Ger., *Dipyridyldicarbon-säure*. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₈N₂(CO.OH)₂. [B.]

DIPYRIDYLMONOCARBONIC ACID, n. Di-pi^{2r}/id-i^{2l}-m^o2n-o-ka^{3r}-bo²ⁿ/i^{2k}. Fr., *acide dipyridyl-monocarbonique*. Ger., *Dipyridylmonocarbon-säure*. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₁₀H₇-N₂(CO.OH). [B.]

DIPYRITES (Lat.), n. m. Di(di²-pi^{2r}(pu^r)-i(e)/tez(tas). Gen., *dipyriti*. Gr., διπυρίτης (from δις, twice, and πῦρ, fire). See BISCUIT (1st def.).

DIPYROGALLOL, n. Di-pi-ro-ga^{2l}/o^{2l}. Hexoxydiphenyl. [B.]

DIPYROS (Lat.), **DIPYRUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di^{2p}/i^{2(u)}-ro^{2s}, -ru^{2s}(ru^{4s}). Gr., διπυρος. 1. Having a double flame (said of a lamp). 2. Twice baked (said of bread). [A, 387.]

DIQUINIDINE, n. Di-kwi²ⁿ/i^{2d}-en. An amorphous compound, C₁₀H₁₄N₂O₂, and the principal constituent of chiuoridine and of barks containing much quinine and quindine. [B, 5, 81 (a, 27).]

DIQUINOLINE, n. Di-kwi²ⁿ/ol-en. Fr., *diquinolène*. Ger., *Dichinolin*. A substance, (C₈H₇N)₂, forming bright-yellow acicular crystals. [B.]

DIRADIATION, n. Di-ra-di²-a'shu²ⁿ. Lat., *diradiatio* (from *diradiare*, to diverge in rays). See ACTINOBOLIA.

DIRCA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5rk}(di^{2rk})/a². Fr., *d.*, *bois de cuir*. Ger., *Lederholz*. Leather-wood; a genus of the *Thymelaeaceae*, established by Linnaeus, indigenous to North America. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. palustris**. Fr., *bois de cuir, bois de plomb*. Ger., *Sumpffleder-*



DIRCA PALUSTRIS. [A, 327.]

holz, virginischer Kellerhals. A shrub growing in boggy woods and other low, wet places. The berries—small, oval, and of an orange color—are said to be narcotic and poisonous. The bark is tough and, when fresh, is of a nauseous odor and acrid taste, and in doses of 6 to 8 grains produces violent vomiting. It is analogous in its properties to mezereum. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DIRCÆA (Lat.), n. f. Du^{5r}(di^{2r})-se/(ka³e²)-a². Gr., *διρκαία*. See *TRICÆA*.

DIRCÆUM (Lat.), n. n. Du^{5r}(di^{2r})-se/(ka³e²)-u^{3m}(u^{4m}). The *Daucus creticus* (*Athamanta cretensis*). [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DIRDAR, n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [L, 77.]

DIRECT, adj. Di-re^{2kt}/l. Lat., *directus* (from *dirigere*, to straighten). Fr., *d.*, *droit*. Ger., *gerade*. 1. Immediate, pursuing an uninterrupted and undeviating course; also made with out the intervention of any intermediate substance or apparatus, as d. examination, d. ophthalmoscopy. 2. Occupying the same lateral half of the body as the lesion that produces it (said of paralysis, etc.). 3. Occurring with or produced by the current; opposed to regurgitant; said of cardiac murmurs caused by stenosis of the orifices.

DIRECTANGULATE, adj. Di-re^{2kt}-a²ⁿ-gu^{2l}-at. See RECTANGULAR.

DIRECTILINEAR, adj. Di-re^{2kt}-i^{2l}-i²ⁿ-e-a^{3r}. Running in a straight line. [a, 27.]

DIRECTION, n. Di-re^{2k}/shu²ⁿ. Lat., *directio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Richtung*. The tendency of an organ or part to grow toward a definite point. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**D. ray**. See under RAY.

DIRECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di(de)-re^{2k}/to^{2r}. Gen., *directo*'ris. Fr., *directeur, sonde cannelée* (2d def.). Ger., *Leiter, Führer, Hohlsonde* (2d def.). It., *conduttore, guidasonda* (2d def.). Sp., *conductor*. 1. A guide. 2. A slender instrument, grooved on one side, for guiding the point of a knife. [L, 50.]—**D. penis**. See ISCHIOCAVERNOSUS.—**Grooved d.** See *D.* (2d def.).

DIRECTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-re^{2k}-to^{2r}-i²ⁿ-u^{3m}(u^{4m}). See DIRECTOR.

DIRECTORIUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-re^{2k}-to^{2r}-i²ⁿ-u^{3s}(u^{4s}). See DIRIGENT.

DIREMPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di(di²-re^{2mp}/ta³. Organs of plants that have divided into two portions, each part deviating from the other. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIREMPTION, n. Di-re^{2mp}/shu²ⁿ. Lat., *diremptio* (from *dirimere*, to separate). See CHORISIS.

DIRESORCIN, DIRESORCINOL, n. Di-re-so^{2r}/sin, -a^{2l}. Syn.: *tetrahydroxydiphenyl*. A compound, C₁₂H₈(OH)₄, formed along with resorcin by heating phenol with caustic soda. [B, 3.]

DIRHOMBOEDRON, DIRHOMBOEDRON (Lat.), n's n. See DIRRHOMBOEDRON.

DIRIAS, n. The *Thapsia garganica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIRIBITORIUM (Lat.), n. Di(di²-ri^{2b}-i²-to^{2r}-i²ⁿ-u^{3m}(u^{4m})). 1. A place where something is divided. 2. A partition, septum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. thoracis**. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DIRIGENT, adj. Di^{2r}/i²-je^{2nt}. Lat., *dirigens*. Fr., *dirigeant*. Ger., *leitend*. Guiding, directing; as a n., an old term for that ingredient of a medicinal compound that was supposed to direct the action of the chief ingredient to a particular organ or part. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DIRINGA, n. The *Acorus calamus*. [L, 104.]

DIRISHENA (Telooqoo), n. The *Acacia speciosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DIRRHOMBOEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Di^{2r}-ro^{2m}-ho²(ho²)-ed-(e^{2d})/ro²ⁿ. A combination of two rhomboedra. [Pisani (a, 27).]

DIRSDORF (Ger.), n. Ders/do^{2rf}. A village in the government of Breslau, Prussia, where there is a sulphurous and chalybeate spring. [a, 14.]

DIRTWEED, DIRTY-DICK, n's. Du^{5rt}/wed, du^{5rt}-di^{2k}. The *Chenopodium album*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DIRTY-JOHN, n. Du^{5rt}-i²-jo²ⁿ. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DIRUPTIF (Fr.), adj. De-ru^{2p}-tef. Leading to rupture or fracture (said by Duval of dental caries when it undermines the crown of a tooth and leads to its being broken off). [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DIRUPTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)-ru^{2p}(ru^{4p})/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *diruptionis*. From *dirumpere*, to break apart. Fr., *diruption*. Ger., *Zerreißung*. Disruption, a tearing asunder. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISABILITY, n. Di^{2s}-a^{2b}-i^{2l}/i^{2t}-i². The state of being disabled, *i. e.*, more or less unfitted for the performance of a normal task or function.

DISACIDIFY, v. tr. Di^{2s}-a^{2s} i^{2d}/i²-fl. To free from acid. [L, 56.]

DISACRYL, n. Di^{2s}-a^{2k}/ri^{2l}. Fr., *disacryle, disacrone*. An amorphous solid, C₁₆H₇O₄, derived from acrolein, polymeric with acrolein. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 4.]

DISALICYLIC ACID, n. Di-sa^{2l}-i²-si^{2l}/i^{2k}. Fr., *acide salicylo-salicylique* (ou *disalicylique*). Salicylic anhydride, C₁₄H₁₀O₅; obtained by treating sodium salicylate with phosphorus oxychloride; a yellow, transparent substance, soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in benzene. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DISARTICULATION, n. Di^{2s}-a^{2r}-i^{2k}-u^{2l}-a'shu²ⁿ. Lat., *disarticulatio* (from *disarticulare*, to dismember). Fr., *désarticulation*. Ger., *Trennung im Gelenke*. It., *disarticolazione*. Sp., *désarticulación*. The procedure disconnecting two or more bones that are articulated with each other; amputation through a joint. [E.]

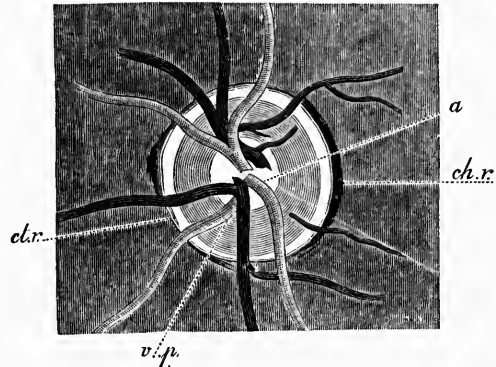
DISASSIMILATION, n. Di^{2s}-a^{2s}-si^{2m}/i^{2l}-a'shu²ⁿ. The transformation of assimilated material into less complex compounds, mainly by oxidation, whereby the potential energy in the compound is set free and appears in the kinetic energy of active muscle or other tissue. [J, 18, 33, 55, 57.]

DISASSOCIATION, n. Di^{2s}-a^{2s}-o-si²-a'shu²ⁿ. From *dis*, apart, and *associare*, to unite with. Fr., *désassociation*. Ger., *Trennung*. It., *desassociazione*. Sp., *desasociación*. In chemistry, the breaking up of a molecule of a compound body into two simpler molecules under the action of heat, which latter molecules reunite to form the original body on a reduction of temperature. [B, 2.]

DISC, n. Di^{2sk}. Gr., *δίσκος*. Lat., *discus, lamella* (7th def.). Fr., *disque*. Ger., *Diskus, Scheibe*. It., Sp., *disco*. 1. A roundish, plate-like structure. 2. In botany, the flat surface of a leaf, exclusive of the border; also a raised portion of the receptacle in the form of a rim within the whorls, between the ovary and the stamens, or bearing the stamens, or crowning the ovary. [B, 291 (a, 24).] 3. The convex part of a bivalve shell. [L, 180.] 4. The broad, flattened body of the *Batoidea*. [L, 207.] 5. In entomology, of Latreille, the middle portion of a wing; of Jurine, its whole surface. [L, 180.] 6. In ornithology, a set of feathers of peculiar shape or texture radiating around the eye. [L, 343.] 7. In pharmacy, a small, thin sheet of gelatin imbued with some medicinal substance; generally used by insertion under the eyelid, where it is left to dissolve.—**Accessory d.** Fr., *disque accessoire* (ou *secondaire*, ou *terminal*). Ger., *Kornschicht, Nebenscheibe*. A thin, feebly anisotropic d. dividing the lateral d. of a muscle compartment into two nearly equal parts. [J, 30.]—**Anisotropic d.** See *Dark D.*—**Antheridial d.** In certain cryptogams, the cup-shaped receptacle that holds the antheridia. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Bequerel's d.** An apparatus composed of two thin plates of copper which are soldered to a rod of bismuth contained in a small tube of hard rubber; used to ascertain the difference in temperature between a sound and a paralyzed limb. One d. is placed on the sound limb and another on the corresponding part of the paralyzed one, an attachment is made by means of fine wires to a galvanometer, and the

needle of the latter is deflected according as the temperature of one limb is elevated above that of the other. [D, 1.]—**Blood d's.** Red blood-corpuses.—**Bowman's d's.** Fr., *disques de Bowman*. Ger., *Bowman'sche Scheiben*, *Hauptsubstanzscheiben*. The d.-like masses into which a striated muscular fibre breaks up, especially after treatment with hydrochloric acid or gastric juice. The cleavage is at right angles with the length of the fibre, and the appearance is something like that of a pile of coins placed face to face, but not in contact in all cases. [J, 21, 24, 31.]—**Brachiferous d. Lat., discus brachiferus.** See SYNDENDRIUM.—**Bright d.** A highly refractive layer interposed between the cuticular layer of a columnar cell and the remainder of the cell. It corresponds in position to the operculum of a ciliated cell. [J, 30.]—**Cephalic d.** The sucker at the cephalic extremity of a leech. [L, 353.]—**Chief-substance d's.** See *Bowman's d's.*—**Choked d. Fr., papille étranglée.** Ger., *Stauungspapille*. It., *papillite*. Sp., *papilitis*. A condition of the optic papilla observed in cases of intracranial tumor and of Bright's disease. The papilla projects decidedly above the level of the retina, its border being blurred and spread out like the head of a mushroom, its vessels looking as if broken or bent, but clearly defined in some cases, while in others (the more common ones) they are obscured by gray, muddy stripes. Sometimes white patches and extravasations of blood are to be seen. [H, Schmidt-Rimpler (A, 319).] See also *Optic NEURITIS.*—**Ciliary d. Fr., disque ciliaire.** Ger., *Ciliarscheibe*. See *Ciliary BODY.*—**Colorless d's.** See *White BLOOD-CORPUSCLES.*—**Contractile d.** See *Dark d.*—**Dark d. Fr., disque épais, strie obscure.** Ger., *dunkles Querband, Querscheibe*. Syn.: *black stripe*. The broad, dark-transverse zone or band seen in a striated muscular fibre. The whole fibre appears as if made up of alternating light and dark d's. The dark d. is seen, under favorable circumstances, to be bisected by a narrow, lighter d. (Hensen's d.). The dark d's are doubly refractive or anisotropic, and are supposed to represent the proper contractile substance of the muscle-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 32, 55, 65.]—**D.-holder.** A universal joint attached to a microscope d. by which the latter is rendered mobile in every direction. [a, 27.]—**Epigynous d. Lat., discus epigynus.** Fr., *disque épigyne*. Ger., *oberweibige Scheibe*. A floral d. seated on the summit of the ovary. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Epiphyseal d.** See *Epiphyseal PLATE.*—**Equatorial d.** See *Nuclear PLATE.*—**Floral d.** The d. of a flower.—**Germinal d.** See *Embryonic AREA* and *Discus proligerus.*—**Hensen's d. Fr., disque médian, strie intermédiaire.** Ger., *Hensen'sche Linie* (oder *Mittelscheibe*). The narrow d. which is sometimes described as bisecting the dark stria, or principal d. of a striated muscle-fibre. [J, 30, 31, 32.]—**Hypogynous d. Fr., disque hypogynus.** Ger., *unterweibige Scheibe*. A floral d. seated under the ovary. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Imaginal d's.** Discoidal masses of indifferent tissue found in the interior of the body of the larvæ of the *Muscidae*, and possibly of other *Diptera*, from which, when the larva becomes a pupa, the legs and corresponding half of the sternal region of the thorax, the tergal portion of the same, somites, and their appendages, the head and proboscis, are developed. [L, 11.]—**Intermediate d. Fr., disque intermédiaire** (ou *mince*). Ger., *Endscheibe, Mittelscheibe, Zwischenscheibe*. Krause's membrane; the thin, dark d. or membrane passing transversely through and bisecting the clear zone or stria of a striated muscle-fibre. The intermediate d's divide the muscular fibre into segments, the so-called muscular compartments. [C; J, 30, 31.]—**Interpubic d.** A d. situated between the pubic bones at their symphysis, consisting of a thin layer of cartilage on each side closely adherent to the bony surface and an intermediate stratum of fibrous tissue and fibro-cartilage. [C, 3.]—**Interstitial d.** See *Light d.*—**Intervertebral d's.** See *Intervertebral CARTILAGES.*—**Invisible d's.** See *Transparent CORPUSCLES of Norris.*—**Isotropic d., Lateral d., Light d. Fr., espace claire.** Ger., *isotrope Substanz*. The clear, isotropic substance or d. between the intermediate and principal d's in one of the muscular compartments of striated muscle. It is half of the clear stria or zone bordering a dark stria. [J, 31, 32.]—**Masson's d's. Fr., disques de Masson.** Ger., *Masson'sche Scheiben*. It., *dischi di Masson*. Sp., *discos de Masson*. Two circular d's, one white and the other very black, both unreflecting and incised or notched in a radiating direction; in the black d., however, the notch should be prolonged parallel to the periphery. This partially detached piece can be introduced from behind in the gap in the white d., and pushed as far forward as is desirable, so that upon the white ground there is a black sector, which is capable of a measurable degree of change of size. If then the d. is rotated with the rapidity of fifty revolutions in a second, the black sector produces a gray circle upon the white ground, the intensity of which is in direct proportion to the size of the sector. By lessening the size of the sector until the gray circle has reached the limit of visibility, the observer is able to determine the smallest perceptible difference of brightness. [Graefe u. Saemisch (F).]—**Median d., Middle d.** See *Hensen's d.*—**Nuclear d. 1.** See *Nuclear PLATE.* 2. According to Van Beneden, the germinal spot after it has traveled to the surface of the cicatricular lens and become disc-shaped. [Balfour (J, 1).]—**Optic d. Lat., discus opticus, colliculus nervi optici, papilla optica** (seu *optici*, seu *nervi optici*). Fr., *papille optique* (ou *du nerf optique*, ou *de la rétine*). Ger., *Schnervenscheibe, Sehnerveintritt, Sehnervpapille, Opticuspapille, Markhügel, blinder Fleck*. It., *papilla del nervo ottico*. Sp., *disco optico*. Syn.: *optic-nerve entrance, optic papilla, head of the optic nerve, blind spot*. The termination of the optic nerve as it pierces the eyeball and spreads out to form the ental or inner layer of the retina. Normally the optic d. is nearly circular in outline, averaging about 1.5 mm. in diameter. After death it is of a whitish color, but in life of a pinkish or reddish tint, and, on careful examination, is seen to be composed of several different colored zones: 1. A central clear spot, the funnel-like depression from which emerges the central retinal vessel. 2. A vascular zone containing many capillaries. 3. A narrow, light band, the connective-tissue ring. 4. Surrounding all, the darker chorioidal zone. According to Merkel, the optic d.

is flat with a central depression or excavation, and not papilliform, as the synonym optic papilla would signify. [J, 55, 157, 158, 159.]—



THE OPTIC DISC. (AFTER LORING).

Diagrammatic representation of the surface of the disc, showing its concentric markings. a, non-vascular portion, or "clear spot," formed by connective-tissue string; v.p., vascular portion; chr., connective-tissue ring; chr., chorioidal ring.

Oral d. A soft, membranous d. surrounding the mouth in the *Asteridea*. [L, 11.]—**Perigynous d. Fr., disque pérygme.** Ger., *unweibige Scheibe*. A floral d. seated around the inner walls of the calyx. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Placido's d.** An instrument used to detect faint opacities or irregularities in the surface curvatures of the cornea. [F.]—**Principal d.** See *Dark d.*—**Proligerous d.** See *Discus proligerus.*—**Ranvier's d. Fr., renflement biconique.** A swelling in the form of a double cone often seen on the axis-cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre after treatment with silver nitrate; usually found at one of the nodes or annular constrictions. [J, 42, 31.]—**Rekoss's d.** A circular plate carrying a number of lenses, so placed in an ophthalmoscope that by its rotation the lenses are brought in succession behind the mirror aperture. [F.]—**Secondary d.** See *Accessory d.*—**Slender d.** See *Intermediate d.*—**Stroboscopic d's. Fr., disques stroboscopiques.** Ger., *stroboskopische Scheiben*. Paper d's, from 6 to 10 inches in diameter, on which a number of figures are drawn in a circle and at equal distances from each other. Such a d. is placed concentrically upon a second larger and darker d. which has near its margin as many openings as the first d. has figures, and both are fastened by means of a screw upon one end of a small iron axis. When in use, the observer must stand before a mirror, look through the holes in one d., and rotate the other rapidly. [F.]—**Tactile d., Terminal d. Fr., disque tactile.** Ger., *Tastscheibe, Terminalscheibe*. The transparent plate situated between contiguous cells in Grandry's corpuscles. In these d's the nerve-fibres are supposed to terminate. According to Krause, the d's are the flattened terminations of nerve-fibres. [J, 30, 31, 22; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 84 (J).]—**Transverse d.** See *Dark d.*—**Trochal d.** Syn.: *wheel-organ*. A retractile d. situated at the distal end of the body of most of the *Rotifera*, surrounded by a circle of cilia which vibrate so rapidly that the d. appears to rotate. [L, 147.]—**Umbrella d. Lat., discus umbralis.** The "central principal section" of the umbrella of a medusa which contains the stomach and oral apertures and its appendages. [L, 358.]—**Uncolored d.** Of Carnoy, the segments or parts of the nuclear fibrils (*his filament nucléérien*) which are incapable of becoming stained. [J.]

DISCAL, adj. Di'sk-a'2l. Pertaining to a disc. [A, 385 (a, 21).] See *DISCOIDAL*.

DISCANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di'sk-a'2nth(a'3nth)/e(a'3-e'2). Of Endlicher, a class of the *Dialypetalæ*, consisting of the orders *Umbelliferae*, *Araliaceæ*, *Ampelidææ*, *Cornææ*, *Loranthaceæ*, *Hamamelidææ*, *Bruniaceæ*, *Grubbiaceæ*, and *Helwingiaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCARIA (Lat.), n. n. Di'sk-a(a'3)/ri'2-a'3. A genus of the *Rhamneæ*, tribe *Colleciææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. febrifuga.** A species from the bark of which the Brazilians prepare a bitter, tonic, digestive extract. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISCELIACEÆ (Lat.), **DISCELIÆÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di'se-se'2(ke'2)-i'2-a'3/se'2(ke'2)-e(a'2-e'2). From *dis*, twice, and *σκελος*, a leg (referring to the structure of the teeth). Of Bruch, a family of the *Musci* (of C. Müller, a tribe of the *Acrocaryi*) characterized by a simple peristome composed of reddish lanceolate, articulate teeth which are split for about half their length from the base. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCHARGE, n. Di's-cha'3rj'. Lat., *fluxus* (2d def.), *flux* (3d def.). Fr., *décharge* (1st def.), *écoulement* (2d and 3d def's). Ger., *Entladung* (1st def.), *Ausfluss* (2d def.). 1. The escape (especially by violence) of pent-up or accumulated energy or of explosive material. 2. The flowing away of a secretion or excretion of pus, and the like. 3. The material ejected by a d. (2d def.). [E.]—**Cerebral cortical d.** The violent action of a diseased portion of the cerebral cortex that gives rise to an epileptic paroxysm. [D, 34.]—**Disruptive d.** An electrical d. accompanied with the development of light and sound. [E.]—**Electric d. Fr., décharge électrique.** Ger., *elektrische Entladung*. A slow or instantaneous bringing back to a neutral electric condition, by which every highly electrified body loses its surplus of electricity, giving it up to surrounding bodies less highly electrified. [a, 27.]—**Lochial d. Fr., écoulement lochial.** See *LOCHIA.*—**Paralytic d.** See *Paralytic SECRETION.*—**Silent d.** The gradual loss of electricity by even,

isolated bodies, owing to the conductivity of air and its contained vapors, together with that of the isolating bodies themselves, and whose rapidity depends upon the nature and tension of the electricity with which the bodies are charged, and also upon the atmospheric pressure, temperature, and hygrometric condition; being greater, all other things being equal at pointed surfaces according to laws studied by Franklin and named by him "power of points." [B, 21 (a, 27).]

DISCHARGER, n. Di²s-cha²rj'e²r. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Entlader*. An apparatus consisting of two brass arcs with bulbous extremities joined by a hinge and sometimes provided with insulating glass handles. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

DISCHARGING, adj. Di²s-cha²rj'i²n². Giving rise to a discharge. [E.]

DISCHIDIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-ki²d(ch²i²d)/i²-a³. A genus of asclepiads. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. nummularia**. A species growing as a parasite on trees in Java, Amboyna, and Australia. It yields a thick, milky, insipid juice, which is used as a cooling remedy in gonorrhoea, and as an external application to wounds made by poisonous fish. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. rafflesiana**. Probably the species described by Rumphius as being like *D. nummularia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DISCHROMASIE (Ger.), n. Di²s-ch²rom-a³-ze'. See **DICHROMATISM**.

DISCHROMATIC, adj. Di²s-krom-a³t'i²k. See **DICHROMATIC**.

DISCIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²s-si²d(ki²d)-a³. A family of the *Periphyllaea*. [L, 121.]

DISCIFEROUS, adj. Di²s-i²f'e²r-u³s. Lat., *discifer*; *disciferus* from *discus*, a disc, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *discifère*. Ger., *scheibenträgend*. Having a disc. The *Disciferae* of Scopoli are a tribe of plants comprising genera now referred to the *Coppariaceae*, *Hamamelidaceae*, *Terebinthaceae*, *Caricaceae*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCIFLORUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-si²(ki²)-flor'u³s(u⁴s). From *discus*, a disc, and *flor*, a flower. Fr., *disciflore*. Ger., *scheibenblüthig*. Having the leaflets of the involucre gathered in a rounded sublobular disc: as a n., in the f. pl., *Discifloræ*, of Fries, a class of *Thalamifloræ*. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCIFORM, adj. Di²s-i²-fo²rm. Lat., *disciformis* (from *discus*, a disc, and *forma*, form). Fr., *disciforme*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. See **DISCOID**.

DISCIGYNOUS, adj. Di²s-i²j'i²n-u³s. Lat., *discigyms* (from *discus*, a disc, and *γυνή*, a female). Fr., *discigyme*. Ger., *scheibenfruchtnotig*. In botany, having the ovary implanted upon a disc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISCINIDÆ [Davidson] (Lat.), n. Di²s-sin(ki²n)'id-e(a³-e²). A family of the *Brachiopoda* or of the *Inarticulata* having a transverse cleft in the lower shell. [L, 237; a, 14.]

DISCIPLINE DE RELIGIEUSE (Fr.), n. De-se-plen d' re²-lezhe-u². The *Amarantus caudatus*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DISCISSION, n. Di²s-si²z'yu³n. Gr., *διάκρισις*, *διακρίσις*. Lat., *discissio* (from *discindere*, to cut or tear apart). Fr., *d. Ger.*, *D. Zerschneidung*. It, *discission*. Syn.: *dilaceración*. 1. A cutting or tearing apart. 2. See *Cataract d.* 3. Of E. R. Peaslee, the operation of bilateral incision of the cervix uteri from within outward by means of a sheathed knife.—**Cataract d.** Lat., *discissio cataractæ*. Fr., *d. de la cataracte*. Ger., *Staar d.*, *Kapsel d.* An operation for cataract consisting in incising the anterior capsule of the lens in one or more directions by means of a needle with cutting edges, inserted through the cornea or through the sclera, without depressing or disturbing the lens; devised by Conradi in 1797, and said to have been employed by Galen. Modifications have been made by Buchhorn, Bowman, Jaeger, Pott, Weber, De Wecker, and others. [F.] Cf. **KERATONYXIS**.

DISCOBLASTIC, adj. Di²sk-o-bla²st'i²k. From *discos*, a disc, and *βλαστός*, a shoot. Ger., *discoblastisch*. Undergoing discoidal segmentation (said of ova). [L, 146.]

DISCOBLASTULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di²sk-o(o³)-bla²st-(bla³st)u²(u⁴)-la³. For deriv., see **DISC** and **BLASTULA**. A blastula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc. [L, 146.]

DISCOBOLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di²sk-o²b'o²l-i(e). Fr., *discoboles*. A family of fishes in which the ventral fins unite into a disc. [L, 180.]

DISCOCARP, n. Di²sk-o(o³)-ka³rp. A collection of fruits in a hollowed receptacle, as in the roseworts. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DISCOCARPI (Lat.), n. m. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-ka³rp'i(e). From *discos*, a disc, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A division of the *Lichenes*, comprising the orders *Peltidaceae*, *Parmeliaceae*, and *Graphidæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCOCYMATIUS (Lat.), adj. Di²sk-o(o³)-sim(ku²m)-a(a³)sh²(i²)-u³s(u⁴s). From *discos*, a disc, and *κύματιον*, a sprout. Fr., *discocymatius*. Provided with a proligerous membrane; as a n., in the m. pl., *Discocymatii*, of Wallroth, an order of *Lichenes*, including *Parmelia*, *Besomyces*, *Arthonia*, *Peltigera*, *Graphis*, and *Pateilaria*. [B, 38, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCOCYTULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di²sk-o(o³)-si²t(ku²t)-u²(u⁴)-la³. From *discos*, a disc, and *cytula* (q. v.). The first cleavage globule of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk. [L, 146.]

DISCODACTYLES (Lat.). **DISCODACTYLIA** (Lat.), n's m. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-da²k(da³k)'ti²(tu²)-ez(e²s), -da²k(da³k)-i²(tu²)/i²-a³. From *discos*, a disc, and *δάκτυλον*, a digit. A family or tribe of the *Anura*, having suctorial discs on the digits. [L, 321, 353.]

DISCODES (Lat.), adj. Di²sk-od'ez(as). See **DISCOID**.

DISCOGASTRA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-ga²st(ga³st)'ra³. From *discos*, a disc, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. A subclass of the *Asterida*, having a disc-shaped stomach. [L, 173.]

DISCOGASTRULA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sk-o(o³)-ga²st(ga³st)'ru²(ru⁴)²-la³. For deriv., see **DISC** and **GASTRULA**. Ger., *Scheibengastrula*. A disc-gastrula; the gastrula of a meroblastic ovum when it forms a thin circular disc upon the surface of the nutritive yolk. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 24.

DISCOGLOSSIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)'si²d-e(a³-e²). From *discos*, a disc, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *discoglossides*. A family of the *Arctifera*, having suctorial discs on the tongue. [L, 288; a, 14.]

DISCOID, adj. Di²sk'o²d. Gr., *δισκώδης* (from *discos*, a disc, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *discoideus*. Fr., *discoïde*. Ger., *scheibenförmig*. Disc-shaped. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISCOIDAL, adj. Di²sk-oid'a²l. Lat., *discoïdalis*. See **DISCOID**; in conchology, having the whorls coiled around a central axis in the same plane. [L, 147.]

DISCOIDEO-RADIATUS (Lat.), adj. Di²sk-o(o³)-i²d(ed)'e²-o(o³)-ra(ra³)-di²-a(a³)'tu²s(tu⁴s). For deriv., see **DISCOID** and **RADIATE**. Fr., *discoïdo-radie*. Having two floral crowns—the outer radiate, the interior not radiate. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISCOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. Di²sk-o(o³)-i²d(ed)'e²-u³s(u⁴s). See **DISCOID**; as a n., in the m. pl., *Discoidei*, of Acharius, a division of the *Cænothalami* (of Fries, a series of the *Hymenothalami*); as a n., in the f. pl., *Discoideæ* (Fr., *discoïdées*; Ger., *Discoïden*): 1. Of Haller, a division of the *Corymbiferae*, comprising genera now referred to different tribes of the *Compositæ*. 2. In the Linnæan system, the third natural division of the *Compositæ*. 3. A suborder of the *Calycephoridae*. As a n., in the n. pl., *Discoidea*, see **DISCOPLACENTALIA**. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24); L, 121, 353.]

DISCOLITH, n. Di²sk-o-lith. From *discos*, a disc, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *discolithe*. Ger., *Scheibensteinechen*. Of Huxley, a discoid and concavo-convex variety of coccoliths. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 146.]

DISCOLOR (Lat.), adj. Di²s'ko²-o²r. Gen., *discoloris*. Fr., *discolore*, *bicolor*. Ger., *zweifärbig*. Having two colors (said of leaves showing different colors on their two faces). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISCOLORATION, n. Di²s-ku²-u²-r-a'shu²n. Lat., *discoloratio*. Fr., *décoloration*. Ger., *Entfärbung* (2d def.). 1. A change in the natural color of a part. 2. A loss or withdrawal of color. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISCOMEDUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-me²d-u²(u⁴)/se-(sa³-e²). From *discos*, a disc, and *Μέδουσα* (see **MEDUSA**). A class or order of the *Nematophora*, also an order of the *Phacellotæ* or of the *Scyphomedusæ*. [L, 121, 228.]

DISCOMONERULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di²sk-o(o³)-mo²n-e²r'u²(u⁴)-la³. For deriv., see **DISC** and **MONERULA**. A monerula of a meroblastic ovum when it resembles a circular disc. [L, 146.]

DISCOMORULA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. f. Di²sk-o(o³)-mo²r'u²(u⁴)-la³. For deriv., see **DISC** and **MORULA**. A morula of a meroblastic ovum when it is in the shape of a circular disc. [L, 146.] See Plate I, Fig. 21.

DISCOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. Di²sk-o²m'i²(u⁶)-sez(kas). Gen., *discomycet'os* (-is). From *discos*, a disc, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *discomycète*. Ger., *Scheibenpilz*. Of Rivolta, the genus *Actinomyces*. The *Discomycetes* (Fr., *discomycètes*; Ger., *Scheibenpilze*) are a division of ascomycetous *Fungi* differing from the other groups chiefly in the structure of the hymenium, which is on the surface of a discoid, cup-shaped, or club-shaped fructification. [B, 121, 170, 291 (a, 24).]—**D. equi**. See **BOTRYOMYCES**.

DISCOPHOROUS, adj. Di²sk-o²f'o²r-u³s. Lat., *discophorus* (from *discos*, a disc, and *φέρω*, to bear). Fr., *discophore*. Ger., *scheibenträgend*. Bearing a disc-shaped organ. The *Discophora* are the *Hirudinea*; also, of von Siebold and Stannius (Ger., *Scheibenquallen*), an order of the *Acalephæ*. The *Discophoræ cryptocarpæ* of Eschscholtz are the *Hydromedusæ*; his *Discophoræ phanerozarpæ* are the *Scyphomedusæ*. The *Discophori* are the *Hirudinea*. [L, 121, 231.]

DISCOPLACENTAL, adj. Di²sk-o-pla²s-e²nt'a²l. For deriv., see **DISC** and **PLACENTA**. Fr., *discoplacentaire*. Having a disc-shaped placenta; as a n., an individual of the *Discoplacentalia*. [L, 146.]

DISCOPLACENTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-pla²s(pla³s)'e²nt(ant)-a(a³)/i²-a³. Ger., *Discoplacentalien*. A group of the *Decidua* characterized by a disc-shaped placenta. [L, 146.]

DISCOPodium (Lat.), n. f. Di²sk-o(o³)-pod(po²d)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *discos*, a disc, and *πόδιον*, a little foot. In botany, the foot, or support, of a disc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISCOPRION (Lat.), n. m. Di²sk-o(o³)-pri'(pre)'o²n(ton). Gen., *discoprionos* (-is). From *discos*, a disc, and *πρῶν*, a saw. A circular saw. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISCOS (Lat.), n. m. Di²sk'o²s. See **DISC**.

DISCOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²sk-o(o³)-spu²rm(spe²rm)'e²-e(a³-e²). From *discos*, a disc, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISCOSURUS (Lat.), adj. Di²sk-o²s-u²(ru²'s(ru⁴s)). From *discos*, a disc, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *discoure*. Ger., *scheibenschwanzig*. Having the tail depressed and orbicular at the base. [L, 41, 180.]

DISCOUS, adj. Di²sk'u²s. See **DISCOID**.

DISCRETE, adj. Di²s-kret'. Gr., *διάκριτος*. Lat., *discretus* (from *discernere*, to separate), *intertinctus* (1st def.). Fr., *discrète*. Ger., *unterschieden*, *getrennt*. It., Sp., *discreto*. 1. Separate, not

confluent (said of the lesions of a cutaneous efflorescence). [G.] 2. According to Fallopius, evacuating a certain specific humor (said of purgatives). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISCRETIVUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-kre²t(krat)-i(e)'vu²s(wu⁴s).
Diagnost. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISCRETORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-kre²t(krat)-o'ri²-u³m(u⁴m).
See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISCRIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-kri(kre)'me²n. Gen., *discrimin-*. From *discernere*, to separate. Fr., d. Ger., *Unterschiedsbinde* (4th def.). 1. A partition. 2. An injury. 3. A bandage. 4. An ancient bandage used in bleeding from the frontal vein. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 21).]—**D. nasi**. An old name for a bandage passed across the nose in the form of the letter X. [L.]—**D. thoracis et ventris**. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISCUNEATO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-ku²(ku⁴)-ne²-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *discuneation'is*. Gr., *σφῆνωσις*. Of Galen, a wedging apart. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISCUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²sk'u³(u⁴s). See Disc.—**D. brachiferus**. See *Brachiferous disc*.—**D. centralis**. See *Umbrella disc*.—**D. cerebelli**. In certain fishes, the inferior surface of the cerebellum, which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. [L, 14.]—**D. epigynus**. See *Epigynous disc*.—**D. genu**. See PATELLA.—**D. lentiformis**. See *Lenticular nucleus*.—**D. oophorus**. See *D. proligerus*.—**D. opticus**. See *Optic disc*.—**D. proligerus** [von Baer]. Fr., *disque prolifère, cicatricule*. Ger., *Hahnentritt, Narbe, Hauptkeim* [His], *Keimschicht, Keimscheibe, Keimhügel*. It., *disco prolifero*. Sp., *disco prolifero*. Syn.: *stratum proligerum*. In oviparous animals, a granular disc immediately beneath the vitelline membrane, marking the beginning of the formation of the blastoderm. Viewed crosswise, it has the appearance of an umbilicus, whence it has also been termed the *cicatricula*. From the disc it projects inward in the form of a cone-like granular accumulation, the *cumulus proligerus*, encroaching on the vitellus. [A, 45.]—**D. umbralis**. See *Umbrella disc*.—**D. vitellinus**. See *D. proligerus*.

DISCUSS, v. tr. Di²s-ku³'s. To cause the resolution of an inflammation, a tumor, or the like. [B, 117.]

DISCUSSION, n. Di²s-ku³'sh'is'n. Lat., *discussio*. The production of resolution. [L, 41, 94.]

DISCUSSIVE, adj. Di²s-ku³'s'is'v. Lat., *discussivus, discussorius*. Fr., *discussif*. See DISCUTIENT.

DISCUSSORIUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-ku³'s(ku⁴s)-so'ri²-is'is(u⁴s). See DISCUTIENT; as a n., in the n., *discussorium*, a discutient remedy.

DISCUTIENT, adj. Di²s-ku²'shi²-e²nt. Lat., *discutiens*. Fr., *discussif*. Ger., *zertheilend*. It., *discuziente*. Sp., *discuciante*. Resolvent; having the property of causing or promoting the disappearance of exudations, tumors, etc.; as a n., a d. remedy. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DISDIACLASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-di(di²)-a²k(a³k)'la³-s'is'is. Gen., *disdiaclasses'os (-ac'tasis)*. From *δῖς*, twice, and *διακλάω*, to break. Double refraction. [a, 27.]

DISDIACLAST, n. Di²s-di(a³)-kla²st. From *δῖς*, twice, and *διακλάω*, to break. Fr., *disdiaclaste*. Ger., *Disdiaklast*. Any doubly refracting body; of Brücke (1858), one of the supposed minute particles composing the doubly refracting (anisotropic) substance of muscular tissue. [A, 385 (a, 21); J, 8, 31, 35; L, 49 (a, 21).]

DISDIACLASTIC, adj. Di²s-di-a³-kla²st'is'k. Fr., *disdiaclaste*. Ger., *disdiaclastisch*. Pertaining to disdiaclasts or the substance composing them. [J.] See ANISTROPIC.

DISEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s'e²-e(a³-e²). A subtribe of the *Ophrydeæ*, order *Orchideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

DISEASE, n. Di²z-ez'. Gr., *νόσος*. Lat., *morbus*. Fr., *maladie, mal*. Ger., *Krankheit*. It., *malattia*. Sp., *enfermedad, mal*. Syn.: *disorder, affection, complaint, malady*. Any departure from, failure in, or perversion of normal physiological action in the material constitution or functional integrity of the living organism. [a, 25.]—**Acute Bright's d.** Lat., *morbus Brightii acutus*. Fr., *maladie de Bright aigue*. Ger., *acute Bright'sche Krankheit*. It., *malattia di Bright acuta*. Sp., *enfermedad aguda de Bright*. See *Acute nephritis*.—**Acute specific d's** [Walshe]. The infectious febrile diseases.—**Addison's d.** Lat., *morbus Addisonii, melasma suprarenale*. Fr., *maladie d'Addison*. Ger., *Addison'sche Krankheit*. It., *malattia di Addison*. Sp., *enfermedad de Addison (ó bronceada)*. Syn.: *bronzed-skin d.* A clearly defined, constitutional d. appearing as a chronic, local inflammation of the suprarenal capsules, but really consisting in a "peculiar anæmic condition always tending toward death, which is characterized by an intense development of pigment in the cells of the rete Malpighii and in the epithelium of the mucous membrane of the mouth" [Averbeck]. The original theory that the inflammatory processes involving the adrenals with their subsequent degeneration constituted the d. *per se* has been modified. When there is marked enlargement of the organs and the surrounding inflammation is considerable, the semilunar ganglia and the solar plexus, with the nerves given off by them, are not infrequently found involved. Upon this has been based the assumption that morbid changes in the sympathetic system constitute the initial lesion and fundamental anatomical change upon which the subsequent symptoms are developed. The symptoms develop very gradually, the earlier ones being frequently overlooked. In a well-marked case may be observed weariness, malaise, debility, anæmia, wasting, pearly sclerotics, flabby muscles, and disordered digestion with vomiting, probably sympathetic. Pain is experienced, of more or less severity, in the hypochondria, spine, and joints. The heart impulse becomes weaker and a low anæmic murmur may be heard. The gastro-intestinal disturbances increase and diarrhoea supervenes. An occasional febrile rise may occur, but a low temperature is the rule. The skin discoloration begins at

those areas of the surface of the body usually exposed to light, the changes being very gradual, from a grayish-brown even to copper-color. The palms, soles, nails, and sclerotics do not change. Post-mortem manifestations in the suprarenal capsules show these organs to be large, hard, and nodular, although sometimes unchanged in size or even atrophied. Section shows cheesy degeneration with perhaps calcification or softening. The cheesy deposits are surrounded by agglomerations of tubercular, granulative, and connective tissue. Sometimes the capsules are found to be infiltrated with carcinomatous deposits or to be the seat of fatty or waxy degeneration. Cases are cited in which the adrenals were found to have been destroyed. The changes in the blood are said to resemble those found in pernicious anæmia. A theory, hardly compatible with the total destruction of the capsules by the disease, has been advanced that the process is a chemical one, assigning a secretory function to the capsules whose morbid over-production of deleterious chemical compounds partially dissolves the blood, causes the anæmia, and precipitates the hæmoglobin, giving rise to the discoloration of the skin. The prognosis is unfavorable and the treatment only palliative. The d. was discovered in 1855 by Dr. Addison of Guy's Hospital, from whom it received its name. [a, 25.]—**Alibert's d.** Fungoid mycosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Amyloid d.** See *Amyloid degeneration*.—**Aran-Duchenne d.** See *Progressive muscular atrophy*.—**Badd d.** Syphilis. [G.]—**Balfour's d.** See *Chloroma*.—**Barking d.** Of Sir A. Clark, a dry, barking, guttural cough, generally associated with slight disorder of the nervous system and with defects of will. ["Lancet" (a, 18).]—**Basedow's d.** See *Exophthalmic goitre*.—**Bazin's d.** Buccal psoriasis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Begbie's d.** See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.—**Bergeron's d.** Localized rhythmic chorea. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Bleeder d.** See *HæMOPHILIA*.—**Blue d.** Cyanosis. [B, 226.]—**Bohemian d.** Typhus fever; so called because, in 1620, the Bavarian army lost by its ravages twenty thousand men in Bohemia. [D, 1.]—**Bouillaud's d.** A name suggested by Trousseau for endocarditis. [L, 330.]—**Bright's d.** Lat., *morbus Brightii*. Fr., *maladie de Bright, albuminurie* [Piory] *diabète leucomatique* [Paulinier] (ou *albumineux, ou leucomurique, leucomurie* [Gubler], *sérumurie* [Peter]. Ger., *Bright'sche Krankheit*. It., *malattia di Bright*. Sp., *enfermedad de Bright, nefritis albuminosa*. Syn.: *albuminuria renalis*. See *NEPHRITIS*.—**Bronzed-skin d.** See *Addison's d.*—**Caisson d.** An affection of the spinal cord produced either by anæmia or passive congestion, due to a sudden transition from a condensed to a comparatively rarefied atmosphere. It occurs in persons who have worked in caissons, tunnels, or diving appliances. It is characterized by excruciating tearing or burning pains in the knees, abdomen, back, chest, or elbows, buzzing in the ears, anæsthesia and paralysis of the lower extremities, and vesical paralysis and tenesmus. [J, L. Corning, "Med. Record," May 10, 1890, p. 513 (a, 17).]—**Charcot's d.** Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Charcot's joint d.** See *TABETIC ARTHROPATHY*.—**Choleraic d.** Sp., *signatera*. A cholera-like d. caused in tropical climates by eating certain kinds of fish. [D, 33.]—**Chronic alcohol d.** Of Heuss, see *Chronic ALCOHOLISM*.—**Chronic Bright's d.** See *Chronic NEPHRITIS*.—**Coarse d.** Of Hughlings Jackson, see *Molar LESION*.—**Colloid d.** See *Colloid DEGENERATION*.—**Compound-system d.** Of Ross, a d. which involves, simultaneously or consecutively, two or more of the embryological systems of the spinal cord. [D, 35.]—**Confectioners' d.** An affection of the ends of the fingers caused by the immersion of the hands in hot sugar or syrups. The nails are weakened and are generally disorganized by disturbed nutrition. [R. Mendez, "Lancet," 1889, ii, p. 804 (a, 25).]—**Congenital d.** Lat., *morbus congenitus*. A d. existing at the time of birth.—**Constitutional d.** Lat., *morbus constitutionalis*. Fr., *maladie constitutionnelle*. Ger., *allegemeine Krankheit*. It., *malattia costituzionale*. Sp., *enfermedad constitucional*. A d. involving the whole system as distinguished from one affecting only a part or organ. [D.]—**Contagious d.** See *CONTAGIOUS*.—**Corn-stalk d.** A malignant septic d. of cattle, imputed to their eating corn-stalks; characterized by high fever and by parenchymatous changes in the lungs and brain. [F. S. Billings, "Buffalo Med. and Surg. Jour.," July, 1889, p. 733 (a, 25).]—**Corrigan's d.** A morbid condition resulting from aortic insufficiency and characterized by a pulse visible in any of the large arteries. It is indicative of a loss of arterial contractility. [D, 45.]—**Cruveilhier's d.** Simple ulcer of the stomach; so called because Cruveilhier first demonstrated its distinction from cancerous ulceration. [a, 25.]—**Cyclical d.** A d. which follows a fixed course, cycle, or orbit, although variations in the course may occur. [D.]—**Cystic disease of the breast.** Fr., *maladie kystique des mamelles*. Under this term, Reclus ("Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1883, Jan., 1885) describes a d. that generally affects both breasts in the form of disseminated cystic dilatations of the ducts and acini, and without a general enlargement of the organ, without the formation of a special tumor, and generally without pain.—**Devergie's d.** See *LICHEN RUBER*.—**D. of Siam.** Yellow fever. [D, 47.]—**Ditmarsch d.** An endemic resembling syphilis that prevailed in Ditmarsch from 1762 to 1842. [A, 518.]—**Dressler's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Dubini's d.** Electric chorea. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Duchenne's d.** See *Pseudo-hypertrophic muscular PARALYSIS*.—**Duhring's d.** Herpetiform dermatitis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Echinococcus d.** Ger., *Echinococcuskrankheit*. The disturbance of the system caused by the presence of echinococci, especially in the liver. [L, 184.]—**Eichstedt's d.** Chromophytosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est", "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Endemic d.** See *ENDEMIC*.—**English d.** See *RHACHITIS*.—**Enthetic d.** See *ENTHETIC*.—**Entozootic d.** Any d. caused by ani-

mal parasites on the interior of the body. [D. 33.]—**Epidemic d.** See **EPIDEMIC**.—**Erb and Charcot's d.** Spasmodic tabes dorsalis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**External d.** A d. affecting the external organs of the body. [B.] Cf. **Surgical d.**—**Fauchard's d.** A slow and progressive destruction of the dental alveoli, with suppuration, followed by death of the teeth; so called because first described by Fauchard in 1728. [T. David, "Rev. de chir.," Oct., 1885, p. 845.]—**Febrile d's.** D's accompanied by fever. [D.]—**Febrile exanthematous d's.** The various forms of d. in which fever and eruption on the surface of the body are the most prominent characteristics. [D.]—**Fibrous d.** A constitutional condition supposed to give rise to fibrous growths. [C. Day, "Lancet," April 4, 1885, p. 612.]—**Fish-skin d.** See **ICHTHYOSIS**.—**Flesh-worm d.** See **TRICHINIASIS**.—**Flint d.** A form of chronic pulmonary d. prevalent among quarrymen; ascribed to the habitual inhalation of flinty dust. [W. S. Forwood, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 24, 1889, p. 212.]—**Foot-and-mouth d.** Fr., *mal des pieds et de la bouche*. Ger., *Maul und Klauenseuche*. See **APHTHÆ EPIZOOTICÆ**.—**Fothergill's d.** Trigeminal neuralgia. [a. 25.]—**Foul d.** A popular term for any venereal d.—**Friedreich's d.** See **FAMILY ATAXIA**.—**Functional d.** D. occurring without any ascertainable structural change.—**Fungoid d.** **Fungous d.** Any d. manifesting itself by the growth of a fungous mass (e. g., certain forms of cancer).—**Fungous d. of India.** An endemic d. very prevalent in India, which affects the feet and hands, and results finally in the entire disorganization of their tissues. It is due to the implantation of spores or germs in the tissues. [Carter, "Trans. of the Med. and Phys. Soc. of Bombay," No. 6, n. s., 1860 (D. 1).]—**General d's.** See **CONSTITUTIONAL d.**—**Gerlier's d.** Fr., *vertige paralysant*. A non-febrile nervous affection occurring in men occupied or sleeping in stables or cow-sheds that are in use the entire year. The d. develops in summer, and generally ceases on the approach of cool weather. It is characterized by paresis of the extremities, ptosis, often vertigo, cephalalgia, pain, and distortion of the neck. ["Prog. méd.," June 25, 1887, p. 515 (a, 18).]—**Gilles de la Tourette's d.** A form of convulsive tic manifested by motor inco-ordination with echolalia and coprolalia. [P. Legendre, "Un. méd.," 1885, p. 99; "L'encéphale," Nov.-Dec., 1885, p. 730; C. L. Dana and W. P. Wilkin, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 19, 1886, p. 701.]—**Glénard's d.** See **ENTEROPTOSIS**.—**Graves's d.** See **EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE**.—**Grinders' d.** See **GRINDERS' ASTHMA**.—**Guinea-worm d.** A d. due to the *Filaria medinensis* (q. v.). [G.]—**Hammond's d.** See **ATHEOSIS**.—**Harley's d.** Paroxysmal hæmoglobinuria. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Hebra's d.** Polymorphous erythema. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Hereditary d.** A d. that is directly inherited or that is due to an inherited tendency.—**Hide-bound d.** See **SCLEDERMA** and **SCLEREMA neonatorum**.—**Hodgkin's d.** See **PSEUDO-LEUCOCYTHÆMIA**.—**Hodgson's d.** Aortic insufficiency without valvular lesion, produced by aneurysmal dilatation of the aorta. It begins at the origin of the aorta, progresses onward, and is caused by a process of fatty degeneration. [D. 45.]—**Huguier's d.** Uterine fibromyoma. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Idiopathic d.** Any d. that is not dependent on some other d. or upon some direct exciting cause, such as an injury. [B.]—**Indiscriminate d's.** Of Ross, those forms of paralysis in which the lesion affects several of the physiological tracts of the spinal cord simultaneously. [D. 35.]—**Infectious d's.** See **INFECTIOUS**.—**Infective d's.** See **INFECTIVE**.—**Inoculated d.** Any d. due to inoculation.—**Intercurrent d.** A d. that shows itself during the course of another d. without having any essential connection with it.—**Internal d.** A d. affecting the internal organs of the body.—**Intrinsic d's.** Of Linneus, the class of internal d's. [D.]—**Kaposi's d.** Xeroderma pigmentosum. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Knife-grinders' d.** A form of mechanical or chronic catarrhal bronchitis incident to a knife-grinder's occupation. [D. 1.]—**Landry's d.** See **ACUTE ASCENDING PARALYSIS**.—**Lardaceous d.** See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—**Latent d.** Fr., *maladie latente*. Ger., *verborgene Krankheit*. It., *malattia latente*. Sp., *enfermedad latente*. A d. which remains wholly or partially concealed at its inception or during its entire course. [D. 3.]—**Leber's d.** Hereditary optic atrophy. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Little's d.** Congenital muscular rigidity.—**Local d.** Fr., *maladie locale*. Ger., *örtliche Krankheit*. It., *malattia locale*. Sp., *enfermedad local*. A d. restricted to one tissue or organ or to a particular part of the organism. [D. 3.]—**Loco-d.** A d. of horses and cattle produced by their eating locoweed; characterized by loss of appetite, an acquired liking for the weed, roughness of the coat, emaciation, plunging, and a staggering, uncertain gait. [M. G. Day, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 2, 1889, p. 237.]—**Malarial d.** A d. due to malarial poisoning.—**Malassez's d.** Cystic d. of the testicle. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Malignant d.** 1. Any form of tumor (such as cancer, sarcoma, etc.) which recurs after extirpation, and, if left to itself, goes on to a fatal issue. [B.] 2. Any infectious d. that pursues a rapid and generally fatal course.—**Ménière's d.** Syn.: *auditory (or labyrinthine) vertigo*. A d. of the internal ear characterized by sudden deafness with apoplectic symptoms. It begins with giddiness, tinnitus, nausea, vomiting, a staggering gait, and great deafness, or with sudden loss of consciousness, pallor of the face, cold perspiration, bilateral deafness, great tinnitus, a tendency to vomit, giddiness, and staggering. It is generally thought to depend on effusion or hæmorrhage into the semicircular canals, but various causes may produce these symptoms, and the substantive character of the d. has hence been denied. [B.; Bartholow (a. 25).]—**Miasmatic d.** See **MALARIAL d.**—**Miasmatico-contagious d.** A d. resembling the miasmatic d's in that the poison is contracted from without the body, but comes from an organism that has been the subject of the d. (e. g., cholera, typhoid fever, dysentery, and probably yellow fever).

[Von Ziemssen (a. 17).]—**Miners' d.** See **MINERS' ANEMIA**.—**Mixed d.** [Ross]. See **INDISCRIMINATE d.**—**Mold d.** See **MYCOSIS**.—**Morvan's d.** Analgesic paresis of the extremities. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**National Hotel d.** An endemic which affected many of the occupants of the National Hotel in Washington during the winter and spring of 1857, consisting in a severe irritation of the alimentary canal, especially of the large intestine, and caused by the inhalation of sewer-gas. It proved fatal in many cases. [D. 38.]—**Nervous d.** A d. primarily affecting either the structure or functions of the nervous system. [B.]—**Non-febrile d.** Any pathological condition the presence of which is not indicated by an exacerbation of the general temperature of the body. [a. 25.]—**Organic d.** See **STRUCTURAL d.**—**Ottawa d.** See **CANADIAN SYPHILOID**.—**Paget's d.** 1. A form of eczema of the nipple, occurring mostly in middle-aged women, and showing a tendency to attack the milk-ducts and terminate in cancer of the breast. [Paget, "St. Barth. Hosp. Rep.," x; Thin, "Trans. of the Path. Soc. of London," xxxii; Butlin, "Med. chir. Trans.," lxx, lxx; Smith, "Lancet," April 29, 1882.] 2. Hypertrophic osteitis deformans. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Painted d.** See **MAL DEL PINTO**.—**Pali d.** See **PALI-PANDÆMIC d.** See **PANDÆMIC**.—**Parasitic d's.** Fr., *maladies parasitaires*. Ger., *parasitische Krankheiten*. D's caused by animal or vegetable parasites, either internal or external. [D. 33.]—**Parkinson's d.** Paralysis agitans. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Parrot's d.** Syphilitic pseudo-paralysis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Parry's d.** Exophthalmic goitre. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Pavy's d.** Intermittent albuminuria. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Pearl-workers' d.** A recurrent inflammation of the bones seen in those who work for a long time in the presence of pearl-dust. In some cases the bones become enormously enlarged, but the swelling subsides on the abandonment of the occupation. [Levy, "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," 1890, No. 13, p. 245 (a, 25).]—**Periodic d.** A d. with exacerbations or intermissions recurring at regular intervals. [B.]—**Planet-struck d.** Apoplexy. [B. 117.]—**Porcupine d.** Ichthyosis hystrix. [G.]—**Pott's d.** Syn.: *angular (or antero-posterior) curvature of the spine, spondylitis, caries of the spine, vertebral osteitis*. A d. of the bodies of the vertebrae, occurring at a particular portion of the vertebral column, usually in childhood, leading to more or less complete destruction of the vertebral bodies affected, with consequent angular curvature and ankylosis, constituting the deformity seen in hunchbacks. [a. 25.]—**Primary d.** A d. which is not secondary to another d. [B.]—**Puerperal d's.** Fr., *maladies des suites de couches*. The d's peculiar to lying-in women.—**Pulpy d.** See **FUNGUS ARTERITIS**.—**Pus d.** See **PYÆMIA**.—**Rag-sorters' d.** Fr., *maladie des trieurs de chiffons*. An acute infectious d. observed in women sorting rags in paper factories. It begins with chills and high fever; loss of appetite, cephalalgia, small pulse, fatiguing cough, and moderate expectoration are among the symptoms. ["Union méd.," Jan. 15, 1887, p. 94 (a, 18).]—**Raynaud's d.** See **ASPHYXIA LOCALIS cum gangræna symmetrica**.—**Reclus's d.** See **CYSTIC d. of the breast**.—**Rice d.** Of Tytler, Asiatic cholera; so called because it was supposed to result from eating spoiled rice. [a. 23.]—**Riggs's d.** See **Fauchard's d.**—**Ritter's d.** See **DERMATITIS exfoliativa neonatorum**.—**Rivolta's d.** Actinomycosis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Sacro-iliac d.** An inflammatory process affecting the sacro-iliac articulation, occurring most frequently in children as a result of traumatism. The initial symptoms resemble those of hip d., but there is no abduction or eversion of the limb, but simply elongation. [a. 25.]—**Secondary d.** A d. occurring as the result of another d.—**Septic d.** D. due to the absorption of putrescent material.—**Septinous d.** A form of septic d. produced by eating decomposed animal food, the poison of a portion of which is absorbed through some abrasion in the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal. [D. 33.]—**Seven days' d.** See **TRISMUS**.—**Sleepy d's.** Of J. Allen, coma, lethargy, and carus. [B. 117.]—**Specific d.** 1. A d. produced by a specific poison, of organic origin, either derived from without or generated within the body, especially syphilis. [D. 1.]—**Spotted d. of Central America.** See **MAL DEL PINTO**.—**Straddling d.** See **QUEBRABUNDA**.—**Structural d.** D. involving some appreciable change of structure in the part primarily affected, as distinguished from functional d.—**Summer d.** Fr., *maladie d'été*. Cholera infantum. [B. 72.]—**Suprarenal-capsule d.** Addison's d. [D.]—**Surgical d.** An external d., so called because the subject of surgical treatment. [B.]—**Symptomatic d.** A d. that occurs as a symptom in the course of another d. [B.]—**Systematic d.** System d. Of Ross, any form of d. of the spinal cord in which the lesion is restricted to one of the physiological tracts of the cord. [D. 35.]—**Theriodic constitutional d's.** Of Wunderlich, a class of malignant constitutional d's. [D.]—**Thomson's d.** Lat., *morbus Thomsenii*. An affection of obscure nervous origin, characterized by a tonic spasm of the voluntary muscles produced at the moment of the inception of voluntary movements, which remains for some time after the willed movement is executed and does not yield promptly to volitional activity, although repetition of the voluntary movements causes it to cease. [a. 25.]—**Thornwald's d.** Inflammation of the pharyngeal gland of Luschka. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Thunder-struck d.** Apoplexy. [B. 117.]—**Tomaselli's d.** See **QUININE FEVER**.—**Typical d.** See **CYCLICAL d.**—**Vagrant's d.** A d. of filthy people, characterized by a dark discoloration in the superficial layers of the epidermis, sometimes mistaken for Addison's d. [D. 25.]—**Varioloid d.** See **VARIOLIN**.—**Veneral d's.** Lat., *morbi venerei* (seu *aphrodisiaci*). Fr., *maux vénériens, maladies vénériennes*. Ger., *venereische Krankheiten*. It., *malattia venerea*. Sp., *enfermedades venéreas*. A group of d's consisting of syphilis, gonorrhœa, and chancre, with their complications and sequela; so called because they are usually

contracted by sexual intercourse. [G.]—**Wardrop's d.** Malignant onychia. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Waxy d.** Amyloid degeneration.—**Well's d.** Syn.: *febrile iterus, abortive typhus with iterus*. An acute infectious d. bearing some resemblance to typhoid fever, acute atrophy of the liver, continued malarial fever, and leucæmia; characterized by a sudden onset of fever, headache, gastric disturbances, jaundice, and muscular pains. Generally there is tumefaction of the liver and spleen. The fever lasts from eight to ten days. [G. Lemoine, "Province méd.," Mar. 2, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 11, 1889, p. 521.]—**Werihof's d.** See *PURPURA hæmorrhagica* and *MORBUS maculosus Werihofii*.—**White-blood d.** See *LEUCOCYTHÆMIA*.—**Wilson's d.** Generalized exfoliative dermatitis. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Winkel's d.** Pernicious cyanosis of the new-born. ["Un. méd. et sci. du Nord-Est"; "Province méd.," Oct. 6, 1888, p. 577.]—**Wool-sorters' d.** A form of blood-poisoning occurring among those engaged in sorting alpaca, mohair, camel's-hair, and dried Eastern goods. The work is especially dangerous when disinfection of the raw material has been neglected. [R. L. MacDonnell (a, 25).]—**Yellow d.** Hæmorrhagic malarial fever. [D. 25.]—**Zymotic d's.** Those infectious d's that are ascribed to a contagium that is supposed to act upon the blood like a ferment.

DISEASED, adj. *Di²z-ezd'*. Fr., *malade*. Ger., *krankhøft*. Affected with disease.

DISECOIA (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s-e²k-oi'a²*. From *dis*, twice, and *ἀκοή*, hearing. See *DIPLACUSIS*.

DISECONDARY, adj. *Di-se²k'o²nd-a-ri²*. From *dis*, twice, and *secundarius*, secondary. Ger., *doppelt secundär*. Having both molecules of hydroxyl united to intermediate carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 2 other carbon atoms (said of diatomic alcohols). [B.]

DISEDROS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-e²d'ru²s(ru²s)*. See *DIEDRAL*.

DISELENIDE, n. *Di-se²l'e²n-i²d'id*. A compound of an element or radicle with 2 atoms of selenium. [B.]

DISENGAGEMENT, n. *Di²s-e²n-ga²j'me²nt*. Fr., *déengagement*. Ger., *Entbindung, Befreiung*. It., *disimpegno*. Sp., *desembarazo, desempeño*. The act of setting free or detaching; in obstetrics, the emergence of the fœtus, or any particular part thereof, from the pelvic canal.

DISEPALOUS, adj. *Di-se²p'al-u²s*. From *dis*, twice, and *sepalum*, a leaf. Fr., *dise pale*. Ger., *zweiblättlerig, zweikelchblätlerig*. Having two sepals. [B., 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DISEPHTHOS (Lat.), adj. *Di(di)²se²ph'tho²s*. Gr., *δίσεφθος*. Twice cooked; as a n., see *BISCUIT*.

DISERNESTON (Lat.), n. *Di²s-u²rn(e²rn)-e²st'o²n*. From *dis*, twice, and *ἐρνεσθα*, to shoot up. The genus *Dorema* of Don, [B., 121 (a, 21).]—**D. gummiferum**. The *Dorema ammoniacum* of Don. [B., 5 (a, 24).]

DISESTHÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. *Dez-e²s-ta-zek*. From *dis*, twice, and *αἴσθησις*, sensation. Lit., doubly sensitive; of Milne-Edwards, pertaining to points on the two retinae corresponding to each other in sensibility (*points correspondants ou harmoniques de la rétine*). [J.]

DISFIGURATION, DISFIGUREMENT, n's. *Di²s-fi²g-u²ra'shun, fi²g'u²r-me²nt*. The production of an unsightly deformity; also the deformity itself.

DIGESTION, n. *Di²s-je²st'yu²n*. See *DIGESTION*.

DISGORGEMENT, n. *Di²s-go²rj'me²nt*. Fr., *dérgorgement*. Ger., *Ausspeien*. 1. Expulsion, especially by vomiting. 2. The subsidence of an engorgement or the process of causing it to subside. [A., 301.]

DISREGGATION, n. *Di²s-greg-a'shu²n*. Lat., *disgregatio* (from *disregare*, to separate). Fr., *disrégation*. Ger., *D. Separation*, dispersion (as of cells previously aggregated). [A., 325, 385 (a, 21); a, 27.]

DISH, n. *Di²sh*. 1. A shallow vessel for holding objects. 2. An article of food prepared to be eaten.—**Evaporating d.** See *CAPSULE* (2d def.).—**D.-mustard**. The *Thlaspi arvense*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]—**D-washings**. The *Equisetum hiemale*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DISHEDRAL, adj. *Di²s-hed'ra²l*. See *DIEDRAL*.

DISHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Di²s-i²d-e(a²-e²)*. Of Lindley, a section of the *Ophryææ*, comprising *Disa*, etc. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DISIDOLICUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-id(ed)-o²l(ol)'i²k-u²s(u²s)*. From *dis*, twice, and *ἰδωλικός*, of or belonging to idols. Producing, pertaining to, or proceeding from a double image. [A., 322 (a, 21).]

DISILICATE, n. *Di-si²l'ik-at*. A salt of a disilicic acid. [B., 3.]

DISILICIC ACID, n. *Di-si²l-i²s'i²k*. An acid containing 2 atoms of silicon. Several such acids may exist, and their salts are known, although the acids themselves have not been isolated. They can all be regarded as made up of 2 molecules of silica combined with 1, 3, or 5 molecules of water: $2SiO_2 \cdot H_2O = H_2Si_2O_5$ (dibasic), $2SiO_2 \cdot 3H_2O = H_4Si_2O_7$ (hexabasic), and $2SiO_2 \cdot 5H_2O = H_6Si_2O_9$. [B.]

DISINFECT, v. tr. *Di²s-i²n-fe²kt'*. Lat., *disinfectare*. Fr., *desinfecter*. Ger., *desinfectiren*. It., *disinfectare, affumicare*. Sp., *desinfectar, desinfectar*. To deprive of the capability of producing infection.

DISINFECTANT, adj. Fr., *désinfectant*. Ger., *desinfektant*. It., *disinfectante*. Sp., *desinfectante*. Used to disinfect; as a n., an agent so employed.—**Bayard's d.** A mixture of 15 parts of gypsum, 20 of clay, 25 of iron sulphate, and from 1 to 15 of coal-tar. [L., 30 (a, 14).]—**Bouehardat's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Bouehardat*. A mixture of 1,000 parts of gypsum and 1 part of carbolic acid. [L., 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**Burnett's d.** Fr., *solution de Burnett*. A mixture of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid and

100 of zinc chloride in 200 of water. [L., 77 (a, 14).]—**Condy's d.** Fr., *liqueur de Condy*. A solution of 1 part of sodium permanganate in 500 parts of water. [L., 77 (a, 14).]—**Corne and Demaux's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Corne et Demaux*. A mixture of 100 parts of powdered gypsum and from 1 to 4 of coal-tar. [L., 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**Demarquay's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Demarquay*. A mixture of equal parts of potassium permanganate, calcium carbonate, and starch. [L., 77 (a, 14).]—**Douglas's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante de Douglas*. A mixture of calcium and magnesium sulphites, boiled for some time with carbolic acid. [L., 77 (a, 14).]—**Fleek's d.** A solution of 70 parts of copperas and 20 of chlorinated lime in 1,000 of water. [L., 37 (a, 14).]—**Labarraque's d.** See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—**Ledoyen's d.** Fr., *liqueur (ou eau) désinfectante de Ledoyen*. A solution of 1 part of nitrate of lead in 8 parts of water. [L., 30, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**Louvet-Milan's d.** A mixture of 2 parts each of powdered charcoal and soot, 3 of powdered lime, 10 of iron sulphate, and 20 of water. [L., 30 (a, 14).]—**Rust's d.** Fr., *pommade désinfectante de Rust*. A mixture of 7 parts each of camphor and myrrh, 30 each of powdered charcoal and styrax, and enough oil of turpentine to make an ointment. [L., 41 (a, 14).]—**Siret's d.** Fr., *poudre désinfectante des matières fécales de Siret*. A mixture of 100 parts of copperas, 50 of zinc sulphate, 40 of sawdust, 5 of coal-tar, and 5 of rapeseed-oil. [L., 37, 77 (a, 14).]

DISINFECTION, n. *Di²s-i²n-fe²k'shun*. Fr., *désinfection*. Ger., *Desinfektion*. It., *disinfezione*. Sp., *desinfección*. The process of disinfecting.—**Aerial d.** The saturation of the atmosphere of a room with some disinfecting material. [L., 20 (a, 14).]

DISINFECTOR, n. *Di²s-i²n-fe²kt'o²r*. A disinfecting apparatus or agent.

DISINTEGRABLE, adj. *Di²s-i²n-te²g-ra-b'l*. Susceptible of disintegration.

DISINTEGRATE, v. tr. and intr. *Di²s-i²n-te²g-rat*. From *dis* priv., and *integrare*, to renew. 1. (Tr.) to reduce a compound or a tissue to its component parts or into fine particles. 2. (Intr.) to become so reduced.

DISINTEGRATION, n. *Di²s-i²n-te-gra'shun*. The process of disintegrating.

DISIPHONIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. *Di(di)²i²s-i²f-on'i²-a²*. From *dis*, double, and *σφῶν*, a hollow body. A suborder of the *Siphoniata*. [L., 238.]

DISJOINTED, adj. *Di²s-joint'e²d*. Lat., *disjunctus*. Fr., *disjointé*. Ger., *getrennt, geschieden*. Widely separated (said of the habitat of species, also of organs normally united, but which have undergone division). [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DISJONCTEUR (Fr.), n. *Des-zho²n²k-tu²r*. See *RHEOTROPE*.
DISJUNCTIFLORATE, DISJUNCTIFLOROUS, adj's. *Di²s-ju²n²k-ti²-flor'at, -u²s*. Lat., *disjunctiflorus* (from *disjungere*, to disjoin, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *disjunctiflore*. Ger., *einsamblumig*. Having solitary or widely separated flowers. [L., 41.]

DISJUNCTION, n. *Di²s-ju²n²k'shu²n*. Lat., *disjunctio*. Fr., *disjonction*. Ger., *Absonderung*. It., *disgiunzione*. The separation of parts that are normally contiguous.

DISJUNCTIVE, adj. *Di²s-ju²n²k'ti²v*. Lat., *disjunctivus*. Fr., *disjonctif*. Pertaining to or causing disjunction; as a n., a tissue interposed to cause disjunction.

DISJUNCTUS (Lat.), adj. *Di²s-ju²n²k(yu²n²k)'tu²s(tu²s)*. In a state of disjunction. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DISK, n. *Di²sk*. See *DISC*.

DISKLET, n. *Di²sk'let*. A little disc; the hæmatoblast of Hayem. [W. Osler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 27, 1886, p. 341.]

DISLACERATION, n. *Di²s-la²s-u²r-a'shu²n*. From *dis*, apart, and *lacerare*, to tear to pieces. A tearing apart.

DISLE, n. *Di²s'l*. See *THRISTLE*.

DISLOCATE, v. tr. *Di²s-lo-kat*. Lat., *dislocare*. Fr., *disloquer*. Ger., *ausrenken, versetzen, versetzen*. It., *slogare*. Sp., *dislocar*. To cause a displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones. [E.]

DISLOCATIO (Lat.), n. f. *Di²s-lok(o²k)-a(a²)'shi²(ti²)-o*. Gen., *dislocation'is*. See *DISLOCATION*.—**D. ad longitudinem**. Shortening of a limb from overriding of the fragments of a broken bone. [A., 314.]

DISLOCATION, n. *Di²s-lo-ka'shu²n*. Lat., *dislocatio* (from *dis*, apart, and *locare*, to place). Fr., *d. Ger., Lageveränderung, Ausrenkung, Verrenkung*. It., *dislocazione, slogamento*. Sp., *dislocación*. Syn.: *luxation*. A displacement, especially of the articular surfaces of bones from their normal relations with each other.—**Complete d.** A d. in which the articular ends of the bones are so displaced that they overlap each other. [a, 25].—**Complicated d.** A d. complicated with fracture of the misplaced bones at their articular surfaces. [a, 25].—**Compound d.** A d. communicating with the exterior of the body by a wound. [a, 25].—**Double d.** A simultaneous displacement of the corresponding bones on both sides of the body. [E.].—**Habitual d.** A d. that is prone to recur on slight provocation, owing to a lax state of the ligaments or to active motion of the joint having been allowed before repair of the articular capsule was complete. [a, 25].—**Incomplete d.** See *Partial d.*—**Consecutive d.** A d. occurring as the result of some diseased state of the structure of a joint. [a, 25].—**Old d.** A d. attended by great difficulty in reduction, chiefly on account of the time which has elapsed since its occurrence and the changes which have taken place in the parts. [a, 18].—**Partial d.** A d. in which some portions of the disturbed articulating surfaces remain in contact. [a, 25].—**Pathological d.** See *Consecutive d.*—**Primitive d.** A d. in which the dislocated surfaces occupy the same relative position as at the time of luxation. [a, 25].—**Relapsing d.** See *Habitual d.*—**Secondary d.** A d. in which

the end of the displaced bone has undergone a further subsequent change in position in consequence of movement, muscular action, or other causes. [a, 25].—**Simple d.** A d. without other important injury of the joint, and without a communicating wound. [a, 25].—**Spontaneous d.** A d. not caused directly by external violence.—**Traumatic d.** A d. due to external violence. [a, 25.]

DISODIC, adj. Di²s-o²d¹i²k. From *dis*, twice, and *odós*, a way. Having or pertaining to a double opening. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISODIC, adj. Di-sod¹i²k. Lat., *disodicus* (from *dis*, twice, and *sodium* [q. v.]). Fr., *disodique*. Containing 2 atoms of sodium in the molecule. [a, 27.]

DISOMA (Lat.), **DISOMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. Di(di²)-so²ma²-mu²s(mu²s). From *dis*, twice, and *σώμα*, the body. Gen., *disomatous* (-tis), *disom'i*. Fr., *disome*. A monster having two bodies. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DISORDER, n. Di²s-o²rd¹u²r. Fr., *désordre*. Ger., *Krankheit*. It., *disordine*. Sp., *desorden*, *desarreglo*. See DISEASE.—**Bad d.** See **SYPHILIS**. A popular term for syphilis. [G.]

DISORDERED, adj. Di²d-o²rd¹u²r. Out of order, deranged, in an abnormal state.

DISORGANIZATION, n. Di²s-o²rg-a²n-i²z-a²'shu²n. Lat., *disorganisatio*. Fr., *désorganisation*. Ger., *Desorganisation*, *Zerörung*. It., *disorganizzazione*. Sp., *desorganización*. A marked alteration in the texture or constitution of an organic part, causing it to lose most or all of its distinctive characters. [L, 42.]

DISOXIDATION, n. Di²s-o²x-i²d-a²'shu²n. See DEOXIDATION.

DISOXYGENATION, n. Di²s-o²x-i²-je²n-a²'shu²n. See DEOXYGENATION.

DISPANSUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-pa²n(pa²n)'su²s(su²s). From *dispandere*, to spread out. Ger., *aufklaffend*, *aufgeborsten*. 1. Showing an abnormal increase of growth, that causes the splitting or fissuring of an organ, as in the thallus of *Ramalina calicaris*. 2. Having branches abnormally enlarged in all directions. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DISPAR (Lat.), adj. Di²s'pa²r. Ger., *verschiedenpaarig*, *falschpaarig*. Unequal (said of paired objects). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISPARAGINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s-pa²r(pa²r)-a²-ji²n(gi²n)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Asterinæ*, comprising *Amphiglossa*, *Disparago*, and *Homochroma*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISPARATE, adj. Di²s-pa²r'a²t. Lat., *disparare*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *disparat*. In the physiology of vision, relating to points on the two retinas which are not corresponding or identical; hence an object seen by d. retinal points appears double. [J, 52, 57.]

DISPENSARE (Fr.), n. Des-pa²n-sa²r. See DISPENSARY.—**D. de bienfaisance**. An establishment where medical advice and medicine are given gratuitously to poor people, and from which medical treatment is given them at their homes. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. de salubrité**. In the police service of Paris, a station where prostitutes are subjected to medical examination. [A, 518.]

DISPENSARY, n. Di²s-pe²ns'a²r-i². Lat., *dispensatorium*. Fr., *dispensaire*. Ger., *Apotheke* (1st def.), *Armenapothek* (2d def.), *Armenklinik* (2d def.). 1. An apothecary's shop or any place in which medicines are dispensed. 2. As commonly used, an institution which furnishes medical attendance, medicines, and the necessary appliances to the poor gratuitously, but does not receive them as inmates.

DISPENSATION, n. Di²s-pe²n-sa²'shu²n. Gr., *δίοικησις*. Lat., *dispensatio*. Fr., *d.* It., *dispensazione*. Sp., *dispensación*. The dispensing of medicines. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DISPENSATOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²s-pe²ns-at(a²)'o²r. Gen., *dispensator'is*. See DISPENSER.

DISPENSATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-pe²ns-a²t(a²)-o²ri²-u²m(u²m). See DISPENSARY and DISPENSATORY.

DISPENSATORY, n. Di²s-pe²ns'a²t-o²ri². Lat., *dispensatorium*. Fr., *dispensatoire*. Ger., *Arzneibuch*. A book giving a list of drugs and medicinal preparations arranged alphabetically or in some other definite order, with such information in regard to them as is of particular importance to pharmacists and prescribers. It is usually more comprehensive than a pharmacopœia, but is not official, although the name d. was formerly applied to several official formularies.

DISPENSE, v. tr. Di²s-pe²ns'. Fr., *dispensir*. Ger., *dispensieren*. To prepare medicines and deliver them to those who are to use them.

DISPENSER, n. Di²s-pe²ns'u²r. Gr., *δίοικητής, ἐπίτροπος*. Lat., *dispensator*. One who dispenses medicines.

DISPENSIRANSTALT (Ger.), n. Di²s-pe²ns-er'a²n-sta²lt. A dispensary; in the German military service, a dispensary large enough to accommodate six soldiers, situated in a town where at least a battalion is stationed. [H, Frolich (A, 319 [a, 21]).]

DISPERMATOUS, **DISPERMOUS**, adj's. Di-spu²'rm'a²t-u²s, -u²s. Lat., *dispermatous*, *dispermus* (from *dis*, twice, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Ger., *zweisamig*. Having but two seeds. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISPERSION, n. Di²s-pu²'r'zhu²n. Lat., *dispersio* (from *dispergere*, to scatter). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerstreuung*. It., *dispersione*. Sp., *dispersión*. A scattering; in optics, the process of decomposing a ray of white light, also the degree to which its components are thereby caused to diverge; in natural history, the dissemination of species; in medicine, the resolution of an inflammation, swelling, or the like. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Abnormal d.** Chromatic d. in which the order of the colors of the spectrum produced is not the same as in normal d. [B.]—**Circles of d.** Fr., *cercles de d.* Ger., *Zerstreuungskreise*. It., *circoli di dispersione*. Sp., *circulos de dispersión*. Figures produced by conver-

gent or divergent rays upon the retina of an eye adjusted for parallel rays. In such an eye convergent rays would be brought to a focus in front of the retina, and divergent rays would be brought to a focus behind it. Whether the focus of the rays lies behind the retina or in front of it, each luminous point from the object is no longer represented by a point on the retina, but by a circle, and, as these circles overlap each other, the image is indistinct. The circles of d. take the form of the pupil. [Wells (F).]—**Chromatic d.** Fr., *d. des couleurs*. Separation of the elementary colors composing white light by means of a prism. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Epipolic d.** The decomposition of light that takes place at the surface of various substances, producing the phenomenon ordinarily called fluorescence. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Normal d.** Chromatic d. in which the colors of the spectrum produced are disposed in the usual order, i. e., in the order orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. [B.]

DISPERSIVE, adj. Di²s-pu²'rs'q²v. Fr., *dispersif*. Ger., *zerstreuend*. It., Sp., *dispersivo*. Causing or characterized by dispersion.

DISPERSUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-pu²'rs(pe²rs)'u²s(u²s). Gr., *σποράς, σποραδικός*. Dispersed; of diseases, sporadic. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISPIREME, n. Di²s'pi²r-em. Fr., *dispireme*. Ger., *Dispirem*. That stage in carycinosis which succeeds the diaster and immediately precedes the division of the cell-body, when the threads of the daughter-star are convoluted. [L, 351.]

DISPLACEMENT, n. Di²s-plas'me²nt. Fr., *déplacement*. Ger., *Lageabweichung*, *Verschiebung* (3d def.). 1. The act of displacing or the state of being displaced (out of proper position). 2. In pharmacy, see PERCOLATION. 3. In plastic surgery, a method of operating by stretching or sliding the tissues. [Roberts, "Phila. Med. Times," July 1, 1882, p. 657.]—**Backward d. of the arm.** See **DORSAL d. of the arm.**—**Circulatory d.** A method of solution by means of which a salt inclosed in a piece of gauze or other porous tissue near the surface of the liquid is rapidly dissolved, as the liquid in contact with the salt, by becoming saturated and heavier, descends to give place to less saturated portions, so as to cause a kind of circulation of the solvent. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**Continuous d.** See PERCOLATION.—**Dorsal d. of the arm.** Fr., *croisement du bras derrière la nuque*. Ger., *auswärtsgerollter* (oder *einwärtsgerollter*) *Arm über den Rücken*. Syn.: *d. of the arm* [Simpson]. A backward d. of one of the arms of the fœtus across the neck or the occipital region, constituting an obstruction to delivery. [A, 69.]

DISPLACER, n. Di²s-plas'u²r. See PERCOLATOR.

DISPLOSOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²s-plo'so²r. Gen., *displosor'is* (from *displodere*, to swell out). Fr., *tiraillieur*. See BRACHINUS *crepitans*.

DISPOLINE, n. Di²s'pol-en. An alkaloid, C₂₂H₁₁N, isomeric with cryptidine, obtained by distilling cinchonine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DISPORA CAUCASICA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s'po²r-a²'ka(ka²'u)-ka(ka²)'si²k-a². See *BACILLUS caucasicus*.

DISPOREÆ (Lat.), n. Di²s'po²r-e²-e(a²-e²). From *dis*, twice, and *σπόρος*, a seed or ovule. A suborder of *Euphorbiaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Phyllanthææ* and *Buceæ*, characterized by 2 seeds in each cell of the fruit. [a, 24.]

DISPOROUS, adj. Di²s'po²r-u²s. Lat., *disporus*. Fr., *disporé*. Ger., *zweisporig*, *zweilöcherig*. Two-seeded; binovulated, as in the genus *Disporum* of Salisbury. [a, 24.]

DISPOSING, adj. Di²s-poz'z'ni². From *disponere*, to arrange in order. Ger., *dispositionsfähig* (2d def.). 1. See **PREDISPOSINO**. 2. Possessed of testamentary capacity.—**D. affinity**, **D. influence**. See **PREDISPOSING AFFINITY**.

DISPOSITION, n. Di²s-posi-sh'u²n. Lat., *dispositio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* 1. A particular order of arrangement of parts. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).] 2. A certain mental tendency, especially as manifested in social relations. 3. A pronounced tendency (e. g., to certain diseases). [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**D'sfähigkeit** (Ger.). The state of being able to manage and dispose of one's own property; testamentary capacity. [L, Blumenstok (A, 319 [a, 21]).]

DISPROPORTION, n. Di²s-pro-por'shu²n. Fr., *d.* Ger., *räumliches Missverhältnis*. It., *disproporzione*. Sp., *desproporción*. In obstetrics, lack of due proportion between the pelvis and the fœtus.

DISQUE (Fr.), n. Desk. See **DISC** and **DISCUS**.—**D. blastodermique**. See **BLASTODERM**.—**D. de Becquerel**. See *Becquerel's disc*.—**D. épais**. See *Principal disc*.—**D. équatorial**. See *Nuclear plate*.—**D. mince**. See *Intermediate disc*.—**D. nucléaire**. See *Nuclear plate*.—**D. prolifère**. See *DISCUS proligerus*.—**D's sanguins**. See *Red blood-corpuscles*.—**D. secondaire**. See *Accessory disc*.—**D. terminal**. See *Accessory disc*.

DISRUPTION, n. Di²s-ru²'p'shu²n. Gr., *ῥήξις*. Lat., *disruptio* (from *disrumpere*, to tear apart). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zerreißung*. A tearing or breaking apart; of the old writers, a wound penetrating the skin. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DISS, n. Di²s. See **DIS**.—**D. ergot**. See **ERROR of d.** and **APPELODESOMOS**.

DISSCABLE (Fr.), adj. Des-sa-ka²'b¹. Susceptible of dissection. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISSECT, v. tr. Di²s-se²kt'. Lat., *dissecare*. Fr., *disséquer*. Ger., *abpräparieren*, *zerschneiden*. It., *dissecare*. Sp., *dissecar*. Lit., to cut apart, to cut to pieces; as now used, to trace out and expose the individual structures of an organism by carefully cutting or tearing away from them such other parts as interfere with their examination.

DISSECTED, adj. Di²s-se²kt'e²d. Lat., *disséctus*. Fr., *disséqué*. Ger., *zerschnitten*. 1. Having been subjected to or prepared by dissection. 2. Cut deeply into lobes or divisions (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DISSECTING, adj. Di^2s-se^2kt/i^2n^2 . Lat., *dissecans*. Fr., *diséquant*. Ger., *dissezierend*. Causing exposure or separation of parts as if they had been dissected (see *D. ANEURYSM*); as a n., dissection.

DISSECTIO (Lat.), n. $Di^2s-se^2k/shi^2(t)^2o$. Gen., *dissectionis*. See DISSECTION.—*D. cartilaginis et ligamentorum ossium publi*. See *SYMBRYOTOMY*.—*D. fetus*. Ger., *Zerstücklung des Kindes*. See *EMBRYOTOMY*.—*D. tendinum*. See *TENOTOMY*.

DISSECTION, n. Di^2s-se^2k/shu^2n . Gr., *διακομή, ἀνατομή*. Lat., *dissectio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Zergliederung, Zerstückelung*. It., *dissezione*. Sp., *dissección*. Syn.: *practical anatomy* (1st def.). 1. The process of dissecting. 2. A post-mortem examination. 3. A dissected anatomical preparation.

DISSECTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di^2s-se^2kt/o^2r . Gen., *dissectoris*. Fr., *dissecteur*. Ger., *Zergliederer*. It., *dissettore*. Sp., *dissector*. 1. One who practices dissection. 2. A book of instruction in the art of dissection. 3. An instrument used in dissection.

DISSECTUS (Lat.), adj. $Di^2s-se^2kt/u^2s(u^4s)$. See DISSECTED.

DISSEMINATED, adj. $Di^2s-se^2m/i^2n-at-e^2d$. Lat., *disseminatus*. Fr., *disseminé*. Ger., *zerstreut*. It., *disseminato*. Sp., *diseminado*. Scattered, discrete (as opposed to confluent).

DISSEMINATION, n. $Di^2s-se^2m-i^2n-a^2shu^2n$. Lat., *disseminatio* (from *disseminare*, to scatter seed). Fr., *dissémination*. Ger., *Aussaait, Zerstreung*. It., *disseminazione*. Sp., *diseminación, sembradura*. 1. The natural dispersion of seed for the propagation of the species; the spread of disease from one part of the body to other parts or from one individual to others. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).] 2. The state of being disseminated.

DISSEMINATOR (Lat.), n. m. $Di^2s-se^2m-i^2n-a(a^2)/to^2r$; in Eng., $-se^2m/i^2n-at-o^2r$. Gen., *disseminatoris*. A scatterer; a person, agent, or apparatus by which anything is disseminated.—*Vaporis d.* See *ATMOSPHERE*.

DISSENTIS (Fr.), n. Des-sa²n²e. A place in the canton of Graubünden, Switzerland, where there are earthy, iron springs. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DISSEPIPMENT, n. Di^2s-se^2p/i^2me^2nt . Lat., *dissepimentum*. Fr., *cloison, dissepiment*. Ger., *Scheidevand*. 1. A horizontal shelf or partition between the septa of corals. [L, 353.] 2. The partition in a fruit. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]—*Exothecal d's*. Transverse plates which pass between the costae on the external surface of a corallum. [L, 121.]—*Interseptal d's*. Shelf-like horizontal plates which extend between the septa of certain corals. [L, 121.]—*Spurious d's*. Fr., *fausses cloisons*. Ger., *falsche Scheidevände*. Incomplete d's of fruits, either transverse, as in *Cassia fistula*, or longitudinal, as in the *Linææ*, etc. [B, 104 (a, 24).]—*Tabular d's*. Horizontal d's which stretch across the theca of certain corals. [L, 121.]

DISSEPIMENTAL, adj. $Di^2s-se^2p-i^2me^2nt/a^2l$. Relating to or of the nature of a dissepiment. [L, 121.]

DISSEPIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Di^2s-se^2p-i^2me^2nt/u^2m(u^4m)$. See DISSEPIMENT.—*D. narium*. See *SEPTUM narium*.

DISSEPTIO (Lat.), n. f. $Di^2s-se^2p/shi^2(t)^2o$. Gen., *disseptionis*. See SEGMENTATION.

DISSEPTUM (Lat.), n. n. $Di^2s-se^2p/tu^2m(tu^4m)$. A septum, particularly the diaphragm. [L, 94.]

DISSÉQUANT (Fr.), adj. Des-sa-ka²n². See DISSECTING.

DISSIDENTIA (Lat.), n. $Di^2s-si^2d-e^2n(an)/shi^2(t)^2a^2$. See DIASTASIS.

DISSILIENT, adj. Di^2s-si^2l/i^2e^2nt . Lat., *dissiliens*. Ger., *elastisch aufspringend*. Separating or springing forth with force and elasticity (said of carpels, as in *Hura crepitans*). [B, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

DISSIMILATION, n. $Di^2s-si^2m-i^2a^2shu^2n$. See CATABOLISM.

DISSIPATION, n. $Di^2s-i^2p-a^2shu^2n$. From *dissipare*, to scatter. A wasting or scattering.—*D. of energy*. The conversion of higher forms of energy (physical or vital) into lower forms, such as heat or motion. [B.]

DISSIPIUM (Lat.), n. n. $Di^2s-si^2p/i^2u^2m(u^4m)$. See DIAPHRAGM (1st def.).

DISSITIFLOUS, adj. $Di^2s-si^2t-i^2flor/n^2s$. Lat., *dissitiflorus* (from *dissitus*, distant, and *flor*, a flower). Fr., *dissitifloré*. Having the flowers distinct and scattered. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DISSITIVALVATE, adj. $Di^2s-si^2t-i^2va^2l/vat$. Lat., *dissitivalvis* (from *dissitus*, distant, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *dissitivalve*. Having disconnected valves (said of molluscs). [L, 180.]

DISSOCHÆTÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $Di^2s-so(so^2)-ket(ch^2a^2e^2t)$. $e^2-e(a^2-e^2)$. Of Naudin, a subtribe of the *Miconiales*, comprising *Dissochæta*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISSOCIANT, n. $Di^2s-so-si^2a^2nt$. Lat., *dissociare*. Fr., *liquide dissociateur*. Ger., *Macerationsflüssigkeit*. A liquid like 30-per-cent. alcohol or 20-per-cent. nitric acid, etc., used in histology for dissolving or softening cell-cement or other intercellular substance while preserving the structural elements; it thus renders the elements capable of dissociation or isolation. [J, 31, 156.]

DISSOCIATE, v. tr. $Di^2s-so-si^2a^2t$. From *dissociare*, to disjoin. To loosen by dissolving or softening the cell-cement between the structural elements or cells, such as the cardiac or unstriated muscle cells. [J.]

DISSOCIATION, n. $Di^2s-so-si^2a^2shu^2n$. Gr., *διάλυσις*. Lat., *dissociatio* (from *dissociare*, to disjoin). Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.* Trennung. It., *dissociazione, disgiunzione*. Sp., *dissociación*. 1. In chemistry, see *THERMOLYSIS*. 2. In histological investigation, the isolation of the elements of a tissue by physical and chemical agencies. [A, 518.]

DISSOLUBILITY, n. $Di^2s-so^2l-u^2-bi^2l/i^2t-i^2$. Fr., *dissolubilité*. Ger., *Löstlichkeit*. It., *dissolubilità*. Sp., *disolubilidad*. See SOLUBILITY.

DISSOLUBLE, adj. Di^2s-so^2l/u^2b-l . Lat., *dissolubilis*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *löslich, auflöstlich*. It., *dissolubile*. Sp., *disoluble*. See SOLUBLE.

DISSOLUTÉ (Fr.), n. Des-so-lu²-ta. A solution. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

DISSOLUTION, n. $Di^2s-so^2l-u^2shu^2n$. Gr., *διάλυσις*. Lat., *dissolutio* (from *dissolvere*, to dissolve). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Auflösung*. It., *dissoluzione*. Sp., *dissolución*. 1. See SOLUTION. 2. See RESOLUTION. 3. The pathological breaking up of the integrity of anatomical elements (e. g., the blood-corpuscles); the state of being so broken up. 4. Pathological softening of a tissue, as of a mucous membrane. [A, 322.] 5. Of Lempereur, the gradual disappearance of a dead fetus retained in the uterus, the placenta usually developing into a fleshy or vesicular mole. [A, 24.] 6. Death.—*D. atrophique* (Fr.). See ATROPHY.

DISSOLUTUS (Lat.), adj. $Di^2s-so^2l-u^2(tu^2s)(tu^4s)$. Fr., *dissous*. Ger., *dissolut, lose, gelöst*. It., *dissoluto*. Sp., *disuelto, disuelto*. Dissolved, lax, loose (said of certain diseases). [A, 322 (a, 21).] See MORBUS d.

DISSOLVE, v. tr. and intr. Di^2s-so^2lv' . Lat., *dissolvere*. Fr., *dissoudre*. Ger., *lösen, auflösen*. It., *sciogliere*. Fr., *dissolver*. Sp., *dissolver*. 1. (Tr.) to receive into solution (said of the solvent agent). 2. (Tr.) to cause to enter into solution. 3. (Intr.) to enter into solution. 4. To liquefy. [B.]

DISSOLVED, adj. $Di^2s-so^2lv'd'$. Lat., *dissolutus, solutus*. Fr., *dissous*. Ger., *aufgelöst*. It., *dissolto, sciolto*. Sp., *disuelto*. In a state of solution.

DISSOLVENT, adj. $Di^2s-so^2lv'e^2nt$. Lat., *dissolvens*. Fr., *dissolvant*. Ger., *auflösend*. It., *dissolvente*. Sp., *disolvente*. Having power to dissolve; as a n., a remedy supposed to be capable of disintegrating and liquefying concretions in the body, such as calculi, etc. [L, 94 (a, 27).]

DISSONANCE, n. $Di^2s-son-a^2ns$. Lat., *dissomantia* (from *disonare*, to sound out of harmony). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Dissonanz*. A discord; a compound tone produced by the simultaneous production of two discordant notes. [B.]

DISSYMMÉTRIE (Fr.), n. Des-se-ma-tre. See ASYMMETRY.

DISTACHYOUS, adj. Di^2s-ta^2k/i^2-u^2s . Lat., *distachyus* (from *dis*, twice, and *σάχυσ*, an ear of corn). Fr., *distachyé*. Ger., *zweiährig*. Having two ears or spikes. [L, 180.]

DISTAD, adv. $Di^2st'a^2d$. Toward the distal aspect of the body. [L, 14.]

DISTAFF-CANE, n. $Di^2s'ta^2f-kan$. The *Arundo donax*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DISTAFF-THISTLE, n. $Di^2s'ta^2f-thi^2s't-l$. The *Carthamus lanatus*. [B, 88, 275 (a, 24).]

DISTAL, adj. $Di^2st'a^2l$. Lat., *distalis* (from *distare*, to be distant). Fr., *d.* Distant, extreme, remote, situated at or near an extremity (opposed to proximal). [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 343.]

DISTALIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $Di^2st-a(a^2)/li^2a^2$. In comparative anatomy, the distal carpal bones. [L, 121.]

DISTANCE, n. $Di^2st'a^2ns$. Lat., *distantia*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Weite*. It., *distanza*. Sp., *distancia*. 1. The state of being remote. 2. The measurement from one point to another.—*Alveolo-basilar d.* See *Alveolo-basilar LINE*.—*Anterior focal d.* Fr., *d. focale antérieure*. Ger., *vordere Brennweite*. It., *distanza (o lunghezza) centrica anteriore*. Sp., *distancia centrica (o largo centrico) anterior*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its anterior focus. [F.]—*D. bregmato-iniaque* (Fr.). The greatest antero-posterior diameter of the skull. [L.]—*D. fondamentale* (Fr.). See *Fundamental d.*—*D. gliabello-bregmatique* (Fr.). The d. in a straight line between the bregma and the glabella. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1872, p. 294 (L).]—*D. occipito-lambdoidienne externe* (Fr.). The length of a straight line parallel to the internal border of the cerebral hemisphere, and joining the external extremity of the external occipital fissure and the lambdoid suture. [a, 18.]—*D. occipito-lambdoidienne interne* (Fr.). The d. from the internal extremity of the external occipital fissure to the lambdoid suture, measured parallel to the internal border of the cerebral hemisphere. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 230 (a, 18).]—*D. rolando-bregmatique* (Fr.). The d. comprised between the bregma and the fissure of Rolando upon the superior border of the cerebral hemisphere. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 228 (a, 18).]—*D. rolando-coronale inférieure* (Fr.). The d. from the inferior extremity of the fissure of Rolando, measured horizontally, to the coronal suture. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 228 (a, 18).]—*D. rolando-stéphanique* (Fr.). The d. measured horizontally from the stephanion to the fissure of Rolando. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 228 (a, 18).]—*D. sacro-cotyloïdienne* (Fr.). See *DISTANTIA sacro-cotyloïdea*.—*D. sylvio-lambdoidienne* (Fr.). The d. from the posterior extremity of the fissure of Sylvius to the middle point of the lambdoid suture. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 233 (a, 18).]—*D. sylvio-stéphanique* (Fr.). The d. from the posterior extremity of the Sylvian fissure to the stephanion. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 233 (a, 18).]—*D. sylvio-temporale* (Fr.). The d. from the highest point in the curve of the squamous suture to the fissure of Sylvius. [“Rev. d'anthropol.” 1876, p. 233 (a, 18).]—*Focal d.* Fr., *d. focale*. Ger., *Brennweite*. It., *lunghezza (o distanza) centrica*. Sp., *largo centrico, distancia centrica*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its focus. [F.]—*Fundamental d.* Fr., *d. fondamentale*. Ger., *gründliche Weite*. It., *distanza fondamentale*. Sp., *distancia fundamental*. The d. between two venous valves. [K, 16.]—*Infinite d.* Fr., *d. infinie*. Ger., *unendliche Entfernung*. It., *distanza infinita*. Sp., *distancia infinita*. A term frequently employed by ophthalmologists to designate that some-

what indefinite position of an object the rays of light coming from which are parallel. Practically it is about 30 feet, as the rays emanating from such a point are so slightly divergent as to be regarded as nearly parallel. [F.]—**Interauricular d.** See **Bicauricular DIAMETER**.—**Posterior focal d.** Fr., *d. focale postérieure*. Ger., *hintere Brennweite*. It., *distanza (o lunghezza) centrica posteriore*. Sp., *distancia céntrica (o largo céntrico) posterior*. The d. between the centre of a lens or mirror and its posterior focus. [F.]

DISTANT, adj. Di²st/a²nt. Lat., *distans*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *entfernt, auseinanderstehend*. It., Sp., *distante*. Far away, far apart; in botany, directed away from each other (said of petals, stems, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DISTANTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-ta²n(ta²n/shi²(ti²)-a²). See **DISTANCE**.—**D. sacro-cotyloidea**. Fr., *distance sacro-cotyloïdienne*. The sacro-cotyloid diameter of the pelvis; that diameter of the brim of the pelvis which extends from the middle of the promontory of the sacrum to a point opposite the centre of the acetabulum.

DISTANTIAL, adj. Di²s-ta²n'sha²l. Pertaining to or affected by distance.

DISTANZ (Ger.), n. Di²s-ta²ntz'. See **DISTANCE**.—**Brustwarzend'**. The distance between the centres of the two nipples. ["Arch. f. Anthrop." xii, p. 245 (L).]—**Jochbogend'**. See **Bizygomatic DIAMETER**.

DISTEARATE, n. Di-ste'a²r-at. Fr., *distéarée*. Ger., *Distearat*. A salt containing 2 molecules of the stearic acid radicle. [B, 4.]

DISTEARIN, n. Di-ste'a²r-i²n. Fr., *distéarine*. Ger., *D. Distearate hydrate of glyceryl*; a body, C₃H₅(OH)(C₁₈H₃₅O₂)₂ = C₃₉H₇₁O₅, in which 2 molecules of the radicle of stearic acid replace 2 molecules of hydroxyl. [B, 4.]

DISTEARYLGLYCEROLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. Di-ste'a²r-i²l-gli²z'²/e²r-o²l-fo²s-fo²r'i²k. A substance, C₃H₅(C₁₈H₃₅O₂)₂PO₄H₂, found in the ethereal solution of stearinlecinithin after it has been shaken up with sulphuric acid. [a, 27.]

DISTEARYLECITHIN, n. Di-ste'a²r-i²l-je²s'i²-thi²n. That form of lecithin which occurs in nerve tissue. [B.] See **LECITHIN**.

DISTEGANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s-te²g-a²n(a²n)/the²-e-(a²-e²). From *dis*, twice, *στῆγῶν*, a covering, and *ἀνθος*, a flower. Fr., *distéganthes*. Of Beer, a division of the *Diaphoranthemæ*, characterized by strobiliform spikes and by free petals convolute around the stamens. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTEL (Ger.), n. Di²st'e²l. See **THISTLE**.—**Bitterd'**. The genus *Cnicus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'birn**. The *Cactus triangularis*. [L, 43.]—**D'fink**. The *Fringilla carduelis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'frucht**. See **ACHENIUM**.—**D'gewächse**. See **CHORACEÆ**.—**D'wolle**. Thistle-down. [L, 43.]—**Doldentraubige Giftd'**. The *Cardopatum corymbosum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Englische D.**, **Karl's D.** The *Carlina acutis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sandd'**. The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DISTELARTIG (Ger.), adj. Di²st'e²l-a²rt-i²g. See **ACANTHACEOUS**.

DISTEMONIS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²-)ste²m(stam)²o²n-i²s. From *dis*, twice, and *στῆμων*, a filament. Fr., *distémone*, *distémoné*. Ger., *zweistaufadig*. See **DIANDROUS**; as a n., in the f. pl., *Distémones*, a division of the *Passifloræ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTEMPER, n. Di²s-te²mp'u²r. 1. A disease, especially an infectious disease. 2. A disease which is common among domestic animals, especially horses, thought by some writers to resemble scarlet fever. It consists in an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth, and eyes, or of the alimentary canal, sometimes associated with a pemphigoid affection of the skin. [D, 67.]—**French d.** See **SYPHILIS**.—**Lousy d.** See **PHTHEIRIASIS**.

DISTEMPERANTIA (Lat.), **DISTEMPERIES** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s-te²mp-e²r-a²n(a²n)/shi²(ti²)-a², -e(e²/ri²-ez)(as). See **DYSCRASIA**.

DISTEN, adj. Di²st'e²n. Relating to or connected with the distal situation or aspect. [L, 141.]

DISTENDED, adj. Di²s-te²nd'e²d. Lat., *distensus*. Fr., *distendu*. Ger., *gedehnt, geschwollen*. It., *steso, dilatato*. Sp., *extendido, dilatado*. Puffed out; in botany, ventricose (said of calyces, corollas, leaves, etc.). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DISTENSIBILITY, n. Di²s-te²ns-i²-bi²l'i²-ti². Fr., *distensibilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. Capability of being distended. [L, 31 (a, 14).]

DISTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-te²n'si²-o. See **DISTENTIO**.

DISTENSION (Fr.), n. De-sta²n²-se-o²n². See **DISTENTION**.—**D. des nerfs** (Fr.), **D. nerveuse**. See **DISTENTIO nervorum**.

DISTENTIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-te²n'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *distentionis*. 1. See **DISTENTION**. 2. An old term for tetanus. [E.] 3. An old term for a convulsion. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).] 4. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopice*, "violent tension of a soft part." [L, 290.]—**D. articularis**. A sprain. [L, 290.]—**D. membrorum**. Impairment of motility together with pain and swelling in the limbs after excessive exertion. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. muscularis**. A strain of a muscle. [L, 290.]—**D. nervorum**. Fr., *distension nerveuse (ou des nerfs)*. 1. An old term for a convulsion. [L, 94 (a, 21).] 2. Nerve-stretching. [A, 518.]

DISTENTION, n. Di²s-te²n'shu²n. Gr., *διάστασις, διαστολή*. Lat., *distentio* (from *distendere*, to stretch). Fr., *distension*. Ger., *Dehnung, Ausdehnung*. It., *distensione*. Sp., *distensión*. Dilatation produced by a force acting from within, also the state of being so dilated.

DISTICH, adj. Di²s'ti²ch. See **DISTICHIOUS**.

DISTICHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-ti²ch(t²i²ch²)-i²-a². See **DISTICHIASIS**.

DISTICHIAEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s-ti²ch(t²i²ch²)-i²-a(a²)/se²-(ke²)-e(a²-e²). Fr., *distichiacées*. Of C. Müller, a tribe of acrocarpous mosses, made by Rabenhorst a subsection of the *Desmatodontææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-ti²ch(t²i²ch²)-i²-a(a²)/si²s, -i(i²)/a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *distichiasis(-is)*. Gr., *διστιχίασις* (from *dis*, twice, and *στῆγῶν*, a row). Fr., *d., distichiasse*. Ger., *Distichiasse*. It., *distichiasi*. Sp., *distiquia*. A vicious direction of some of the eyelashes, so that they are arranged more or less regularly in two rows, the affected ones lying against the eyeball, where they cause irritation and inflammation. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DISTICHOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-ko-se²r. From *διστιχος*, double-rowed, and *κέρας*, a horn. Having antennæ arranged in two rows. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DISTICHOPHYLOUS, adj. Di²s-ti²ch-o-phi²l'u²s. Lat., *distichophyllus* (from *διστιχος*, double-rowed, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *distichophylle*. Having distichous leaves. [a, 24.]

DISTICHOPORE (Fr.), adj. De-ste-ko-por. From *διστιχος*, double-rowed, and *πόρος*, a pore. Having pores in two rows. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DISTICHOUS, adj. Di²s'ti²ch-u²s. Gr., *διστιχος* (from *dis*, twice, and *στῆγῶν*, a row). Lat., *distichus*. Fr., *distiche, distique*. Ger., *doppelreihig, zweireihig*. Two-rowed; arranged in two opposite rows or spread apart on either side of the middle line, like the hairs of a squirrel's tail or the tail-feathers of the *Archæopteryx*. [B, 19 (a, 24); L, 343.]

DISTIGMATE, adj. Di-sti²g²/mat. Lat., *distigmatus* (from *dis*, twice, and *στῆγμα* [see **STIGMA**]). Fr., *distigmaté*. Ger., *mit zwei Narben*. Provided with 2 stigmas. [B, 38.]

DISTIGMATIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-sti²g²-ma(ma²)/shi²(ti²)-a². Fr., *distigmatie*. Of L. C. Richard, an order of the *Synanthera* (*Synantherææ*), comprising the *Corymbifera* and *Cichoraceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DISTIGMOUS, adj. Di-sti²g²/mu²s. See **DISTIGMATE**.

DISTILL, v. tr. and intr. Di²s-ti²l'. Lat., *destillare*. Fr., *distiller*. Ger., *destilliren*. It., *distillare*. Sp., *destillar*. 1. (Intr.) to fall or exude gently (said of liquids). 2. To subject to or produce by distillation. [B.]

DISTILLABLE (Fr.), adj. De-sti²l-a²b'l. Capable of being vaporized. [a, 27.]

DISTILLATE, n. Di²s'ti²l-at. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Destillat*. That portion of a substance subjected to distillation which passes over in the form of vapor and condenses. [B.]

DISTILLATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-ti²l-la(la²)/shi²(ti²)-o. See **DISTILLATIO** and **DISTILLATION**.

DISTILLATION, n. Di²s-ti²l-a'shu²n. Lat., *destillatio*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Destillation*. It., *distillazione*. Sp., *destilación*. 1. The process of vaporizing a body by the application of heat, and of condensing and collecting the volatilized products. The apparatus for this purpose (d., or distilling, apparatus; still) consists essentially of a closed vessel (retort) containing the substance to be vaporized and communicating by a tube with a condenser. In the latter the volatilized products which come over from the heated retort are subjected to cold and thus condensed into a liquid or solid form. [B.] 2. As formerly employed, a liquid that exudes.—**Cold d.** See **D. in vacuo**.—**Destructive d.** Fr., *d. destructive*. Ger., *zerstörrende Destillation*. D. attended with decomposition, so that the distillate contains bodies essentially different from the substance distilled. [B.]—**D. à feu nu** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a triangle directly over the fire. [a, 27.]—**D. à l'alambic** (Fr.). D. through a retort.—**D. au bain de sable** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a sand-bath. [a, 27.]—**D. au bain-marie** (Fr.). A d. in which the retort is placed on a water-bath. [B.]—**D. in vacuo**. D. accomplished by connecting the receiver of the still with the vacuum chamber of an air-pump, so that less heat is required. [B, 5 (a, 27).]—**Dry d.** Fr., *d. sèche*. Ger., *trockene Destillation*. It., *distillazione secca*. Sp., *destilación seca*. The d. of solid substances without the admixture of fluids, and conducted in a closed vessel so as to afford an incomplete supply of air and hinder the processes of combustion. [B.]—**Fractional d.** Fr., *d. fractionnée*. Ger., *fraktionirte Destillation*. It., *distillazione frazionata*. Sp., *destilación fraccional*. The process of d. applied to a mixture of substances possessing different degrees of volatility, and carried on within certain limits of temperature, so that the more volatile substances, distilling over first, can be separated from the less volatile. [B.]

DISTILLATORY, adj. Di²s-ti²l'a²t-o-ri². Lat., *distillatorius*. Fr., *distillatoire*. It., *distillatorio*. Sp., *destilatorio*. Serving for or pertaining to distillation. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DISTILLED, adj. Di²s'ti²l'd. Lat., *destillatus*. Fr., *distillé*. Ger., *destillirt, abgezogen*. It., *distillato*. Sp., *destilado*. Having been subjected to distillation. [a, 27.]

DISTILLEMENT, n. Di²s-ti²l'me²nt. See **DISTILLATE** and **DISTILLATION** (2d def.).

DISTINCT, adj. Di²s-ti²n'kt'. Lat., *distinctus* (from *distinquere*, to distinguish). Fr., *d.* Ger., *gesondert, abgesondert, unterschieden*. It., Sp., *distinto*. 1. In botany, free and separate (said of organs not adherent to adjoining organs). 2. In entomology, separated from the thorax by a suture (said of the scutellum). 3. See **DISCRETE**. [B, 1, 117 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DISTIQUE (Fr.), adj. De-ste²k. See **DISTICHIOUS**.

DISTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-tos(to²k)/i²-a². See **DITOCIA**.

DISTOCOS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-to²k-o²s. Gr., *δύροκος*. Having given birth twice; secundiparus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISTOCHEIA (Lat.), **DISTOCHEIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s-te²ch(t²i²ch²)-i²-a², -te²ch(t²i²ch²)-i²-a(a²)/si²s, -i(i²)-a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gr., *δυστοχία*. See **DISTICHIASIS**. [L, 135, y. g. p. 428.]

DISTŒCHUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s-tek'(to²e²ch²)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., διστοχός. See DISTICHOS.

DISTOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²s/to²m-a². Gen., *distomatōs* (-is). From *διστομος*, double-mouthed. Fr., *distome*. Ger., *Distom*, *Distome*, *Doppelmaul*. A parasitic genus of the *Distomidae*, characterized by having the ventral sucker near the oral. Some of the species occasionally infest man. [L, 340, 343.]—**D. bilharzia**. See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.—**D. buskii**. See *D. crassum*.—**D. capense** [J. Harley]. See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.—**D. conjunctum** [Cobbold]. A variety found in the livers of the American fox and the Pariah dogs of India. In several cases it has been found in large numbers in the bile-ducts of man. [L, 340.]—**D. crassum** [Busk]. A variety found in several instances in the gall-bladder and intestinal canal of residents in and visitors to eastern Asia and the East Indies. [L, 340.]—**D. endemicum** [Baelz]. A variety found in the human liver. [L, 121.]—**D. hæmatobium**. See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.—**D. hepaticum**. Fr., *distome (ou douve) du foie*. Ger., *Leberegel*, *Leberdoppelloch*. It., *d. epatica*. Sp., *distome hepático*. Syn., *Fasciola hepatica*. The liver-fluke; a species about 30 mm. long with a conical anterior extremity and a broad body, with a number of spine-like processes on its surface. Its normal habitat is the liver and bile-ducts of sheep, causing the disease known as the "liver rot." It has been found in a number of cases in the liver of man. [L, 121, 340, 353.] Cf. *D. lanceolatum*.—**D. hepatis**. The liver-fluke; a species found occasionally in man, but principally in ruminants, and more particularly in the biliary ducts of the liver of the sheep. [L, 26 (a, 27).]—**D. hepatis innocuum** [Baelz]. A variety found in the human liver. [L, 121.]—**D. heterophyes** [von Siebold]. Fr., *distome hétérophye*. A variety found by Bilharz in the small intestines of man in several cases in Egypt. [L, 13, 16, 121, 340.]—**D. lanceolatum** [Mehlis]. Fr., *distome (ou douve) lancéolé*. Ger., *lanzettförmiges Doppelloch*. It., *d. lanceolata*. Sp., *distome lanciforme*. The smaller liver-fluke; a variety from 8 to 10 mm. long, sharp at both extremities, with the intestines less ramose, and the suckers farther apart than in *D. hepaticum*. It inhabits the bile-ducts and liver of many vertebrates, and has been found occasionally in the same localities in man in Europe. It has often been mistaken for *D. hepaticum*. [L, 16, 121, 147, 340.]—**D. lentis** [von Ammon]. **D. oculi humani** [Gescheidt]. **D. ophthalmobium** [Diesing]. Fr., *distome ophthalmobio*. A variety from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ a line long, with large suckers and a forked intestinal canal, and without sexual organs; found in one case between the crystalline lens and its capsule. By some it is regarded as an immature *D. hepaticum*. [L, 121, 340.]—**D. pulmonale** [Baelz]. See *D. Ringeri*.—**D. Raibouisi** [Foirier]. A variety found in the human liver. [L, 121.]—**D. Ringeri** [Manson]. Fr., *douve pulmonaire*. Syn.: *D. pulmonale* [Baelz]. *Gregarina pulmonum*, *Gregarina fusca*. A species that infests the lungs of man in Japan and China, giving rise to periodical hæmoptysis. [Manson. "Med. Times and Gaz.," July 8, 1882, p. 42.]—**D. sinense** [Cobbold]. **D. spathulatum** [Leuckart]. A variety found in one instance in the liver of a Chinaman. [L, 340.]

DISTOMATOUS, adj. Di-sto²m-a²-u³s. Belonging to or of the nature of a *Distoma*. [L, 11.]

DISTOME (Fr.), adj. and n. De-stom. 1. (Adj.) having two mouths. [L, 18, 41, 121.] 2. (N.) See *DISTOMA*.—**D. du foie**. See *DISTOMA hepaticum*. [A, 314.]—**D. du sang**, **D. hæmatobio**. See *BILHARZIA hæmatobia*.

DISTOMEA (Lat.), **DISTOMEÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. Di²s-tom(to²m)/e²-a². Syn.: *Digenea*. A suborder or family of the *Trematoda* in which alternation of generation takes place. All the forms are endoparasitic, the mature individuals living in the alimentary canal of vertebrates, and having at most two suckers. [L, 121, 340, 353.]

DISTOMIDÆ [Van Beneden] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²s-to²m(i²d)-e(-a²-e²). Fr., *distomiens* (1st def.). Ger., *Distomen* (1st def.). 1. A family or order of the *Trematoda*, or a family of the *Distomea*, having a lancet-shaped body, flattened or roundish, with an oral and a ventral sucker, in front of which are situated the genital orifices. 2. A family of the compound Ascidiæ. [L, 121, 340.]

DISTOMUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s-to²m-u³m(u⁴m). See *DISTOMA*.

DISTORSIO (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-to²r-si²-o. See *DISTORTION*.

DISTORTION, n. Di²s-to²r'shu³n. Gr., διστροφή. Lat., *distortio* (from *distorquere*, to distort). Fr., *distorsion*. Ger., *Verdrehung*. It., *distorsione*. Sp., *distorsión*. 1. A twisting out of shape, also the state of being so twisted. 2. A sprain. 3. An old term for strabismus. [F.]

DISTORTOR (Lat.), n. m. Di²s-to²rt'o²r. Gen., *distortor'is*. A muscle that distorts a part. [L, 116.]—**D. oris**. The zygomaticus minor muscle. [L, 116.]

DISTRACILE, adj. Di²s-tra²k'ti²l. Lat., *distractilis*. Fr., *d. Ger. zerstreund*. It., *distrattilo*. Sp., *distractilo*. 1. Pertaining to distraction. 2. In botany, separating the anther lobes (said of the tissue that connects them when it is attached to the filament crosswise). [B, 77 (a, 24).]

DISTRACTION, n. Di²s-tra²k'shu³n. Gr., δίστρασις. Lat., *distractio* (from *distrahere*, to draw apart). 1. The separation of parts formerly joined together. 2. A method of treating certain diseases of the joints and fractures of the bones, consisting in extension and counter-extension. Cf. *EXTENSION*. 3. Perturbation of mind. 4. Derangement, madness. [A, 322, 325, 326 (a, 21); L, 56; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 209.]

DISTRIBUTION, n. Di²s-tri²-bu²'shu³n. Gr., ἀνάδοσις, διαχώρασις. Lat., *distributio* (from *distribuere*, to distribute). Fr., *d. Ger. Vertheilung*. It., *distribuzione*. Sp., *distribución*. 1. The manner in which a nerve, an artery, or the like supplies a part by its terminal branches, also the part supplied by a particular vessel or nerve. 2. In botany, zoology, etc., the apportionment of any particular plant, animal, etc., throughout the world.

DISTRICHIA (Lat.), **DISTRICHIASIS** (Lat.), **DISTRICHOISIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s-tri²k(tri²ch²)/i²-a². -tri²k(tri²ch²)-i(i²)a²-si²s, -o/si²s. See *DISTRICHIASIS*.

DISTRICT, n. Di²s/tri²kt. See *REGION*.—**Motor d. of the oblongata**. The anterior portion of the medulla oblongata, containing the nuclei of origin of the motor nerves. [I, 31 (K).]

DISTRICH (Lat.), n. f. Di²s/tri²x. Gen., *districh'os* (-is). From *δίσ*, twice, and *τριξ*, a hair. Syn.: *scissura pilorum*. A condition of the hairs in which they are split at their free ends. [G.]

DISTRON (Swed.), n. The *Ribes nigrum*. [B, 88.]

DISTYLIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s/ti²-li²-u³m(u⁴m). From *δίσ*, twice, and *στυλος*, style. A small genus of Asiatic trees belonging to the *Hamamelidaceæ*, characterized by having flowers, sometimes perfect, while others have stamens only, or pistils only; they have two erect styles, attached to the fruit. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. racemosum**. A Japanese species the leaves of which yield a velvety, pear-shaped gall resembling Chinese galls. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]

DISTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-sti(stu⁶)/lu³s(lu⁴s). From *δίσ*, twice, and *στυλος*, a style. Fr., *distylé*. Having 2 styles; as a n., in the m. pl., *distyli*, plants having 2 styles. [B, 42.]

DISUBSTITUTED, adj. Di-su³b/sti²-tu²-e²d. In chemistry, having undergone two successive substitutions. [B.]

DISULFARSÉNATE (Fr.), n. De-su³lf-a²r-sa-ne-a²t. A pyrothioarsenate. [B.] For other words in *Disulf*, not here given, see the corresponding words in *Disulph*- or *Dithio*.

DISULFÁTHOLSÁURE (Ger.), n. De-zu⁴lf-a²/to²l-zoir-e². Disulphethiolic acid. [B.]

DISULFONSÁURE (Ger.), n. De-zu⁴lf-on/zoir-e². See *DITHIONIC ACID* and *Disulphonic acid*.

DISULPHANTHRAQUINONIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-a²n-thra²k-wi²n-o²n'i²qk. See *ANTHRAQUINONEDISULPHONIC ACID*.

DISULPHARSENATE, n. Di-su³lf-a²r-se²n-at. Fr., *disulfarséniate*. See *PYROTHIOARSENATE*.

DISULPHATE, n. Di-su³lf-at. 1. See *BISULPHATE*. 2. See *PYROSULPHATE*.

DISULPHETHIOLIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-e²th-i²-o²l'i²qk. Ger., *Disulfätholsäure*. Ethylenedisulphonic acid. [B.]

DISULPHIDE, n. Di-su³lf'i²d(id). Fr., *disulfide*. Ger., *disulfid*. A direct compound of 2 atoms of sulphur with 1 atom of an element or 1 molecule of a radicle. [B.]

DISULPHOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-be²n-z'o²i²qk. Fr., *acide disulfobenzoiq*. Ger., *Disulfobenzoesäure*. Benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 groups of the radicle, SO₂H : C₆H₄SO₂O = C₆H₄(SO₂H)₂(CO.OH). Two isomeric varieties are known, both strong tribasic acids; *α-d. a.*, obtained by the oxidation of *α*-toluenedisulphonic acid, and deposited from its solution in concentrated hydrochloric acid in large crystals, melting at 285° C.; and *β-d. a.*, formed when benzoic acid is heated to 250° C. with sulphuric acid, and occurring as a white, hygroscopic crystalline mass. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DISULPHOCARBONATE, n. Di-su³lf-o-ka²rb'o²n-at. A salt of carbonic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 2 of sulphur. [B.]

DISULPHOCHLORIDE, n. Di-su³lf-o-klor'i²d(id). See *SULPHUR monochloride*.

DISULPHOCUMARILIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-ku-ma²r-i²i²qk. An acid, C₉H₆O₄(SO₂.OH)₂, formed by the action of sulphuric acid on coumarin. [B, 2 (a, 27).]

DISULPHOCYANATE, n. Di-su³lf-o-si²a²n-at. See *DITHIOCYANATE*.

DISULPHOCYANIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-si²a²n'i²qk. See *DITHIOCYANIC ACID*.

DISULPHOMETHOLIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-me²th-o²i²qk. Fr., *acide disulfo-métholique*. Methenedisulphonic acid. [B, 38, 93.]

DISULPHONAPHTHOLIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o-na²f-tho²i²qk. Fr., *acide disulfo-naphtolique*. Naphthalenedisulphonic acid. [B.]

DISULPHONIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-o²n'i²qk. Ger., *Disulfonsäure*. 1. See *DITHIONIC ACID*. 2. See *Disulphonic acid*.

DISULPHURET, n. Di-su³lf-u²-re²t. See *DISULPHIDE* and *BISULPHIDE*.

DISULPHUR, n. Di-su³lf-u²r. A molecule consisting of a double atom of sulphur. [B.]

DISULPHURIC ACID, n. Di-su³lf-u²r'i²qk. Fr., *acide disulfurique*. Pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

DISULPHURYL, n. Di-su³lf'u²r-i²l. A bivalent radicle, S₂O₂' = -SO₂-O-SO₂, found in pyrosulphuric acid. [B.]

DISULPHYDRIN, n. Di-su³lf-i²(dri²n). Ger., *Disulphydrin*. A liquid, C₃H₈S₂O = C₃H₇(SH)(OH), derived from glycerin by replacing 2 molecules of hydroxyl by 2 of the radicle (SH). [B, 4.]

DISYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-si²m(su⁶m)'e²r'i²a². Of Ritgen, bilateral symmetry. [A, 322 (a, 21).] Cf. *PANSYMMETRIA* and *POLYSYMMETRIA*.

DISYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-i²s(u⁶s)'te²r-a². From *δίσ*, twice, and *ύστέρη*, the uterus. The state of having a double uterus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DISZNOPATAK, n. A place in the district of Kaschau (Hungary), where there is a sulphurous spring, recommended for bathing in cases of chronic cutaneous diseases and rheumatism. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

DITA (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)'ta². Fr., *dite*. The *Alstonia scholaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Cortex dita**, **D-bark**, **D'rinde** (Ger.). See *Cortex ALSTONIE*.

DITAINE, n. Di²t/a³-en. Fr., *ditaine*, *ditamine*. Syn.: *ditamine*. A white, pulverulent alkaloid, C₄₄H₃₈N₂O, obtained from the bark of *Alstonia scholaris*; soluble in ether, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in benzene. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DITALEM, n. See DIKALEGI.

DITAMINE, n. Di²t/a³m-en. See DITAINE.

DITANA DIGITIFOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²t-a(a³)'na². An alleged Mexican plant (thought to be the *Rhamnus alaternus*) reported by Prota-Giurleo to have a stimulant action on the salivary, cutaneous, and mammary secretions. He speaks highly of a "galactophorous syrup" made from the flowers and leaves. ["Nouv. rem." Nov. 15, 1885, p. 364; "N. Y. Med. Jour." Dec. 5, 1885, p. 648, July 2, 1887, p. 28; "Therap. Gaz." iii, p. 588.]

DITARTARIC ACID, n. Di-ta²r-ta²r'i²k. Tartaric acid. [B, 3.]

DITASSE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²t-a²s(a²s)'se(sa²-e²). Of Decaisne, a division of the *Asclepiadeæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DITASSE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²t-a²s(a²s)'se²-e(a²-e²). Of Endlicher, a section of the *Cynanchææ*; of Meissner, a subtribe of the *Cynanchææ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Asclepiariæ*, comprising the *Eustegiæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DITAXION (Lat.). **DITAXIUM** (Lat.), n's n. Di(di²)-ta²x-(ta²x)'i²-o²n, -u²m(u²m). From *dis*, twice, and *ταξιόν*, to arrange. A capsular fruit with two series of compartments. [B, 38, 127 (a, 14).]

DITCH-BUR, n. Di²ch/bu²r. The *Xanthium strumarium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-FERN, n. Di²ch/fu²rⁿ. The *Osmunda regalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-GRASS, n. Di²ch/gr²a^s. The *Ruppia maritima*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-REED, n. Di²ch/red. The *Phragmites communis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DITCH-STONECROP, n. Di²ch-sto²n'kro²p. The *Penthorum sedoides*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DITEREbene, n. Di-te²r'e²-ben. Fr., *ditérebène*. The product, C₁₀H₁₆, of the condensation of turpentine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DITERTIARY, adj. Di-tu²r'shi²-a²i². From *dis*, twice, and *tertius*, third. Ger., *doppelt tertiär*. Having both the molecules of substituted hydroxyl combined directly with carbon atoms which are themselves in direct combination with 3 other carbon atoms (said of diatomic alcohols). [B, 4.]

DITETRAEDRAL, **DITETRAHEDRAL**, adj's. Di-te²t-ra²-e'dra²l, -he'dra²l. From *dis*, twice, *τέτραρα*, four, and *ἔδρα*, a base. Fr., *ditétraèdre*. Ger., *doppeltvierflächig*. Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits. [L, 41, 56.]

DITETRYL, n. Di-te²t'ri²l. Fr., *ditétryle*. Ger., *D*. Of Benzolus, butylene. [a, 27.]

DITHECAL, **DITHECOUS**, adj's. Di-thek/a²l, -u²s. From *dis*, twice, and *θήκη*, a sheath. Bilocular (said of the anther when only two cavities or pollen-sacs remain in it, by reason of the union of the other two sacs in each lobe). [B, 77 (a, 24).]

DITHERING-GRASS, n. Di²th'e²r-i²n²-gra²s. The *Briiza media*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DITHIOARSENATE, n. Di-thi-o-a²r'se²n-at. Fr., *dithioarséniate*. See PYROTHIOARSENATE.

DITHIOBENZOIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o-be²nz-o'i²k. Fr., *acide dithiobenzoïque*. An unstable, violet-red oil, C₆H₄.CS.SH = C₇H₄S₂, or benzoic acid in which 2 atoms of sulphur replace 2 of oxygen; obtained by the action of potassium sulphide on an alcoholic solution of benzotrichloride. [B, 4 (a, 21).]

DITHIOCARBONATE, n. Di-thi-o-ka²rb'o²n-at. See DISULPHOCARBONATE.

DITHIOCHLORIDE, n. Di-thi-o-klor'i²d(id). See SULPHUR monochloride.

DITHIOCYANATE, n. Di-thi-o-si'a²n-at. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dithiocyanat*. A salt which may be regarded as composed of a bivalent radicle united to a double molecule of the acid radicle of thiocyanic acid, or as a salt of dithiocyanic acid. [B, 4.]

DITHIOCYANIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o-si'a²n'i²k. Fr., *acide dithiocyanique*. A compound, H₄S₂C₂N₂, obtained by passing currents of cyanogen and of an excess of hydrogen sulphide into alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DITHIODICHLORIDE, n. Di-thi-o-di-klor'i²d(id). See SULPHUR monochloride.

DITHIOETHYL, n. Di-thi-o-e²th'i²l. Ger., *Dithioäthyl*. A bivalent radicle, (SC₂H₅)₂. [B, 4.]—**D'URETHANE**. Ger., *Dithioäthylurethane*. A substance, CS₂N(C₂H₅)₂, or ethyl methane in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen, and 2 atoms of sulphur replace 2 of oxygen; obtained by heating mercaptan with ethyl mustard-oil. [B, 3; (a, 27).]

DITHIOGLYCOLIC ACID, n. Di-thi-o-gli²k-o²l'i²k. Dithioglycolic acid in which 2 atoms of sulphur replace 1 atom of oxygen, S₂(CH₂.CO₂H)₂. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

DITHIOMETHYL, n. Di-thi-o-me²th'i²l. Ger., *D*. A bivalent radicle, (SCH₃)₂. [B, 4.]

DITHIONATE, n. Di-thi'o²n-at. A salt of dithionic acid. [B.]

DITHIONIC ACID, n. Di-thi'o²n'i²k. Fr., *acide dithionique*. Ger., *Disulfonsäure*, *Dithionsäure*. A substance, H₂S₂O₆, known only in aqueous solution. It acts as a dibasic acid. [B, 3.]

DITHIONOUS ACID, n. Di-thi'o²n-u²s, Hyposulphurous acid; an acid, H₂S₂O₄, that exists only in basic salts, which were formerly considered sulphureted sulphites. [B, 5 (a, 27).]

DITHIONYL, n. Di-thi'o²n'i²l. Ger., *D*. A double molecule of thionyl. [B, 4.]

DITHYRUS [Aristotle] (Lat.), adj. Di²th'i²(u²)-ru²s(ru²s). Gr., *δίθυρος* (from *dis*, twice, and *θύρα*, a door). Fr., *dithyre*. Bivalve; as a n., in the n. pl., *Dithyra*, of Turton, the *Mollusca*. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DITO (Lat.), n. f. Di(de)'to. The *Alstonia scholaris*. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Cortex** d. See *Cortex ALSTONIAE*. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

DITOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-tos(to²k)'i²-a². From *διτοκεῖν*, to bear two at a birth. Double delivery; the birth of twins. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DITOCOUS, **DITOKOUS**, adj's. Di²t'o-ku²s. Gr., *διτόκος* (from *διτοκεῖν*, to bring forth twice). Lat., *ditocus*. Bringing forth two at a birth, or laying only two eggs. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 343.]

DITOLYL, n. Di-to²l'i²l. Fr., *ditolyle*. Ger., *D*. A substance, C₁₂H₁₄ = CH₂.C₆H₄.C₆H₄.CH₃, resulting from the debromination of parabromtoluene by means of sodium. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DITOMUS (Lat.), adj. Di²t'o²m-u²s(u²s). From *dis*, twice, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., *ditome*. Ger., *zweithürig*. See BIVALVE.

DITRACHYCERAS (Lat.), **DITRACHYCEROS** (Lat.), adj's. Di(di²)-tra²k(tri²ch²)-i²s(u²k)'e²r-a²s(a²s), -o²s. From *dis*, twice, *τραχύς*, rough, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *ditrachycéros*. Having two rugose horns; as a n., a supposed genus of *Entozoa*. [A, 322, 385 (a, 21).]—**Ditrachyceras rude**, **Ditrachyceros rustic** [Sulzer]. Fr., *bicorne rude* (ou *hérissé*) [Lamarck]. Syn.: *Cysticercus bicornis* [Zeder], *Diceras rude* [Rudolphi], *Dirrhyncus* [Lamarck]. A name formerly given to a supposed entozoon found in the faeces; shown to have been the carpel of a mulberry. [L, 16, 18.]

DITRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-tri²k(tri²ch²)-(i²)²-a²'si²s. Gr., *διτριχίασις*. See DISTICHIASIS.

DITRICHOTOMOUS, adj. Di-tri²k-o²t'o²m-u²s. From *dis*, twice, and *τριχοτόμα*, a division into three parts. Dividing into two sets of branches of three each.

DITRIDACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-tri²(tre)-da²k(da²k)'i²l(tu²l)-u²s(u²s). From *dis*, twice, *τρίς*, three, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Fr., *ditridactyle*. Ger., *doppeldreifingerig*. Having 2 or 3 toes in front and none behind; as a n., in the m. pl., *Ditridactyli*, a tribe of the *Grallatores*. [L, 180.]

DITROCHA (Lat.), n. Di²t'rok(ro²ch²)-a². From *dis*, twice, and *τροχός*, a wheel. A division of the *Hymenoptera*, having a double-jointed trochanter. [L, 121.]

DITROPOUS, adj. Di²t'ro-pu²s. From *dis*, twice, and *τρέπειν*, to turn. Fr., *ditrope*. In botany, having the funiculus twisted twice, so that the ovule is erect. [A, 301 (a, 21); A, 518.]

DITTANDER, n. Di²t-a²nd'u²r. The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]

DITANY, n. Di²t-a²n-i². Fr., *dictame*. The *Cunila maritana* and the *Lepidium latifolium*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 81.]—**American d.** See *DICTAMNUS abrus*.—**D. of Amorgos**, **D. of Crete**. The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**White d.** See *DICTAMNUS abrus*.

DITTECOIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²t-te²-koi'a². From *διττός* (= *δισός*), double, and *κοῖα*, hearing. See DIPLOCIASIS.

DITTOPIA (Lat.), **DITTOPIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²t-top-(to²p)'i²-a², -si²-a². From *διττός* (= *δισός*), double, and *ὤψ*, the eye. See DIPLOPIA.

DITTORRHAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²t-to²r'ra²f(r'a²f)'i²s. Gen., *dittorrhaphidos* (-is). From *διττός* (= *δισός*), double, and *ραφίς*, a needle. Ger., *doppelte Staarnadel*. A double couching-needle. [L, 50, 135.]

DIURATE, n. Di-u²'rat. An acid urate; so called because containing, relatively to the normal urates, twice as much of the acid radicle. [B.]

DIUREIDE, n. Di-u²-re'i²d(id). A compound containing or derived from a double molecule of urea. [B, 11.]

DIURÈSE (Fr.), n. De-u²-re²s. See DIURESIS.

DIURESÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-u²(u)-e(a)'si²-e²s-(a²-e²s)-the(tha)'si²s. Gen., *diuresæstheses* (-is). From *διουρεῖν*, to urinate, and *αἴσθησις*, a sensation. The sensation of a desire to pass urine. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIURESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-u²(u)-re(r'a)'si²s. Gen., *diureses* (-is). Gr., *διούρησις* (from *διουρεῖν*, to pass urine). Fr., *diurèse*. Ger., *Harnabgang*. It., *diuresi*. Sp., *d*. Originally, urination; as now employed, the passage of an excessive amount of urine. [A, 326, 385 (a, 21).]—**Chronic d.** See POLYURIA.

DIURETIC, adj. Di-u²-re²t'i²k. Gr., *διουρητικός*. Lat., *diureticus*. Fr., *diurétique*. Ger., *diuretisch*, *harnatreibend*. It., *diuretico*. Sp., *diurético*. Causing diuresis.

DIURETICA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Di(di²)-u²(u)-re²t(rat)'i²k-a². 1. (Sing.) the *Arnica montana*. [B, 88.] 2. (Pl.) diuretic medicines.

DIURETICÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-u²(u)-re²t(rat)'i²-se²s(ka²-e²s)-the(tha)'si²s. See DIURESÆSTHESIS.

DIURIE (Ger.), **DIURISM**, n's. De-u²-re², di-u²'ri²z'm. See DIURESIS.

DIURNAL, adj. Di-u²rn'a²l. Gr., *ἡμερῖνός*. Lat., *diurnus* (from *dies*, a day). Fr., *diurne*. Ger., *täglich*. It., Sp., *diurno*. 1. Pertaining to day-time, as opposed to night; of plants, blooming during the day; of animals, active during the day. 2. Living only a day (said of plants and of animals). [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24); L.] 3. Occurring once a day.

DIURNATION, n. Di-u²rn-a'shu²n. Of M. Hall, the sleep of animals by day (e. g., of the *Cheiroptera*). [L, 121.]

DIURNUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-u²rn(urn)'n²s(u²s). See DRURNAL; as a n., in the n. pl., *Diurna*, a section of the *Lepidoptera*; as a n., in the m. pl., *Diurni*, a section, family, or tribe of the *Acciptres*, also the *Rhopalocera*. [L, 180, 249.]

DIURNITAS (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-u²(u⁴)-tu⁵rn(tu⁴rn)ⁱ²t-a²s-(a²s). Gen., *diurnitas*. Fr., *durée*. In botany, the duration of a plant's existence. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DIURNUS (Lat.), adj. Di(di²)-u²(u⁴)-tu⁵rn(tu⁴rn)ⁱ²u³s(u⁴s). Chronic. [L, 94.]

DIVAGATION, n. Di-va-ga²shu²n. In psychiatry, the incoherent, inconsequent speech of the insane. [A, 301 (a, 18).]

DIVALENCE, n. Di²v-a²e²ns. See BIVALENCE.

DIVALENT, adj. Di²v-a²e²nt. See BIVALENT.

DIVALERIN, n. Di-va²l'e²r-i²n. Fr., *divalérine*. A glyceride, C₁₃H₂₄O₅ = (C₃H₅)₃(C₃H₅O₂)₂OH, obtained by heating to 200° C. for several hours valeric acid with glycerin; a neutral, oily liquid with a disagreeable fishy odor and bitter taste, solidifying at 40° C. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

DIVÁLI MULI (Hind.), n. The *Blema aurita*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DIVAN, n. Di-va²n. A small wild plum or kind of sloe. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DIVANADYL, n. Di-va²n²a²d-i²l. A quadrivalent radicle, (V₂O₅)². It enters into the formation of the so-called hypovanadic compounds. [B, 3.]

DIVAPORATION, n. Di-va²p-o²r-a²shu²n. Gr., *εξάτμις*. Lat., *divaporatio*. Vaporization. [L, 56.]

DIVARICATE, adj. Di-va²r-i²k-at. Lat., *divaricatus* (from *divaricare*, to stretch apart). Fr., *divariqué*. Ger., *verästelt, ausgeperlt*. Widely divergent, diverging at right angles (said of branches, etc.). [A, 518; B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

DIVARICATIO (Lat.), n. f. Di(di²)-va²r(wa²r)-i²-ka(ka²)ⁱ²sh-i²-ti²o. Gen., *divaricatio*. See DIVARICATION.—**D. maxillarium**, n. Ger., *Maulspierre, Maulklaffe*. Divergence of the jaws. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. palpebrarum**. An obsolete term for ectropion. [F.]

DIVARICATION, n. Di-va²r-i²k-a²shu²n. Lat., *divaricatio*. Fr., *d. Ger., Verzweigung, Voneinanderklaffen*. The process of becoming or the state of being divaricate.

DIVARICATORS, n. pl. Di-va²r-i²k-a²o²r². Lat., *divaricatores*. Fr., *diducteurs*. In the *Brachiopoda*, the muscles which open the valves. [L, 121.]

DIVELA (Guz.), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DIVELLENT, adj. Di-ve²l'e²nt. Lat., *divellens* (from *divellere*, to snatch away). Fr., *d. Ger., scheidend*. It., *divellente*. Effecting separation (said of a strong acid that robs a weaker one of a base with which it has united). [B, 52 (a, 27).] See D. AFFINITY.

DIVERGENCE, n. Di-vu²rj'e²ns. Fr., *d. Ger., Divergenz, Auseinandergehen*. It., *divergenza*. Sp., *divergencia*. Separation from a common centre; the inclination of two or more organs or the like away from each other; especially, the separation of the eyes from each other by abduction of one or both. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 1, 77 (a, 24).]

DIVERGENT, adj. Di-vu²rj'e²nt. Lat., *divergens*. Fr., *d. Ger., auseinandergehend*. It., Sp., *divergente*. Separating from a common centre. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).] Cf. D. STRABISMUS.

DIVERGENTIFLOROUS, adj. Di-vu²rj'e²nt-i²-flor²u³s. Lat., *divergentiflorus* (from *divergere*, to diverge, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *divergentiflore*. Having divergent flowers. [B, 38.]

DIVERGNERVIOUS, adj. Di-vu²rj-i²-nu²rv²i²-u³s. Lat., *divergnervius* (from *divergere*, to diverge, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *divergnerve*. Ger., *mit auseinanderlaufenden Nerven*. Having divergent nerves (said of leaves). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERGIVENOSUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu²rj(we²rg)-i²-ven(wan)-o²u³s(u⁴s). From *divergere*, to diverge, and *vena*, a vein. Fr., *divergiveine*. Ger., *mit auseinandergehenden Adern*. Having divergent veins (said of leaves). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DIVERSICOLOR (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu²rs(we²rs)-i²k'o²l'o²r-²zrom *diversus*, different, and *color*, color. Fr., *diversicolore*. Ger., *ungleichfarbig*. Of different colors; variegated. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFLORUS, adj. Di-vu²rs-i²-flor²u³s. Lat., *diversiflorus* (from *diversus*, different, and *flos*, a flower). Fr., *diversiflore*. Ger., *verschiedenblüthig*. 1. Bearing flowers of different sorts, like an umbel having the flowers of the centre regular and those of the circumference irregular. 2. Of Cassini, composed of flowers with variable corollas (said of the calathide, the disc, and of the crown). [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFOLIATE, adj. Di-vu²rs-i²-fol'i²-at. Lat., *diversifolius* (from *diversus*, different, and *folium*, a leaf). Fr., *diversifolié*. Ger., *ungleichblüthrig*. Having leaves of variable forms, dimensions, etc. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFORM, adj. Di-vu²rs-i²-fo²r²m. Lat., *diversiformis* (from *diversus*, different, and *forma*, form). Fr., *diversiforme*. Ger., *andersgestaltet, verschiedengestaltet*. Having one part differing from another in form; not to be confounded with *difformis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DIVERSIFRONS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu²rs(we²rs)ⁱ²-fro²nz-(fro²ns). From *diversus*, different, and *frons*, a bough. Fr., *diversifronde*. Ger., *ungleichwedelig*. Having pinnatifid fronds. [B, 38.]

DIVERSISPOREUS (Lat.), **DIVERSISPORIS** (Lat.), adj's. Di(de)-vu²rs(we²rs)-i-spor(spo²r)-e²-u³s(u⁴s), -i²s-po²r-i²s. From *diversus*, different, and *sporos*, a seed. Fr., *diversisporé*. Ger., *ungleichkeimkörnig*. Having spores of different sizes. The *Diversisporis* of Link are a group of *Fungi* so characterized. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DIVERSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-vu²rs(we²rs)-o²ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). See DEVERSORIUM.

DIVERSUS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vu²rs(we²rs)ⁱ²-u³s(u⁴s). Variable. [a, 24.]

DIVERTALLUM, n. Of Paracelsus, whatever is generated from the elements. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DIVERTICLE, n. Di-vu²rt(i²-k'l). See DIVERTICULUM.

DIVERTICULAR, adj. Di-vu²rt-i²k'u²-a²r. Fr., *diverticulaire*. Ger., *nebensackartig*. Resembling or proceeding from a diverticulum. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DIVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. Di(de)-vu²rt(we²rt)-i²k'u²(u⁴)-u³m(u⁴m). From *divertere*, to turn aside. Fr., *diverticule*. Ger., *Divertikel, Abweg, Ausbuchtung*. It., *diverticolo*. Sp., *diverticulo*. Lit., a by-path; a structure constituting an offshoot from the main structure, especially a hollow appendage communicating with a canal or cavity. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 21).]—**D. allantoidis**. Ger., *birnförmiger Anhang der Harnhaut*. Syn.: *appendix allantoidis*. Of von Baer, a pouch-like prolongation of the sac of the allantoids projecting through and beyond each pole of the chorion into each horn of the uterus in the pig. [A, 11.]—**D. cæcum**. See *D. ilei*.—**Diverticula coli**. See *CELLULÆ coli*.—**D. ilei**. Meckel's d.; a pouch-like d. of the lower part of the ileum, being the remains of the omphalomesenteric duct. [C; L, 115.]—**D. Meckelii**. See *D. ilei* and *AQUEDUCT of the cochlea*.—**D. Nuckii**. Ger., *Nuck'scher Divertikel*. See *CANAL of Nuck*.—**D. oesophagi**. See PHARYNGOCELE.—**D. of the duodenum**. See *AMPULLA of Vater*.—**D. of the ileum**. See *D. ilei*.—**D. pharyngis**. See PHARYNGOCELE.—**D. sanguinis**. A secondary place of lodgment of the blood (outside of the regular circulation); the spleen. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. superioris ventriculi teritil** [Gratiolet]. See *VENTRICULUS conarü*.—**D. urethræ**. A false d. of the urethra.—**D. Vateri**. See *AMPULLA of Vater*.—**D. vesicæ**. A false d. of the urinary bladder.—**Dorsal d. of the pharynx, Epipharyngeal d.** See *Retropharyngeal d.*—**False d.** An acquired d. due to disease or injury, as in saciform dilatations.—**Hypopharyngeal d.** Ger., *Hypopharyngealdivertikel*. The swimming-bladder of *Polypterus*, the air-sac of the *Plectognathia*; also a collective term for the larynx, trachea, and lungs. [Albrecht, "Ber. üb. d. Verh. d. dtsh. Gesellsch. f. Chir., xiv. Kongr." (Beilage zum "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 24), p. 54.]—**Lateral d. of the fourth ventricle**. The lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [I, 32 (K).]—**Lateral d. of the pharynx**. Ger., *laterale Divertikel des Pharynx, Parapharyngealdivertikel*. A pouch opening on either side of the pharynx at the level of the pharyngo-palatine arch. It is considered by Albrecht to be a persistent hyo-branchial cleft, the cutaneous end of which is closed and dilated into a pouch. [Albrecht, "Ber. üb. d. Verh. d. dtsh. Gesellsch. f. Chir., xiv. Kongr." (Beilage zum "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 24), p. 54.]—**Retropharyngeal d.** Ger., *Retropharyngealdivertikel*. Syn.: *dorsal d. of the pharynx*. A pouch opening into the pharynx posteriorly at the level of the entrances into the oesophagus and larynx. It corresponds to the cæcum oesophagi of the lower animals, and is considered by Albrecht to be an atavistic formation and homologous to the natatory bladder of fishes. [Albrecht, "Ber. üb. d. Verh. d. dtsh. Gesellsch. f. Chir., xiv. Kongr." (Beilage zum "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," 1885, No. 24), p. 54.]—**Meckel's d.** See *D. ilei* and *AQUEDUCT of the cochlea*.—**Parapharyngeal d.** Ger., *Parapharyngealdivertikel*. See *Lateral d. of the pharynx*.—**Pituitary d.** Ger., *Hypophysentasche*. A d. formed at an early period of embryonic life from the middle of the upper and back part of the buccal cavity, before the faucial opening into the pharynx has been formed. It becomes the anterior lobe of the pituitary body, and belongs to the epiblast. [H.]

DIVERTIKEL (Ger.), n. De-fe²rt(i²-ke²l). See DIVERTICULUM.—**Pulsionsd.** A false diverticulum caused by pressure from the interior of a hollow organ. [A, 326.]—**Seitliche d. der Rautengrube**. The lateral recess of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [K.]—**Tractionsd.** A false diverticulum caused by traction on the exterior of a hollow organ. [A, 326.]

DIVES (Fr.), n. Devz. A sea-bathing resort in the department of Calvados, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DIVIDATSIPALAVUTTIL (Tamil), n. Grapes. [B, 88.]

DIVIDATSIE PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 88.]

DIVIDED, adj. Di²v-id'e²d. Lat., *divisus* (from *dividere*, and *flos*, flower). Fr., *divisé*. Ger., *getheilt, abgetheilt*. It., *diviso*. Sp., *dividido, separado*. Parted; in botany, cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the base. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DIVIDENS (Lat.), adj. Di(de)-vi²d(wi²d)-e²nz(ans). See DIVISIVE.

DIVIDING, adj. Di²-vi²d'i²nz. See DIVISIVE.

DIVIDIVI, n. The pods of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, used for dyeing and tanning. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

DIVI-LADNER (Cingalese), n. The *Tabernæmontana dichotoma*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DIVINATION, n. Di²v-i²n-a²shu²n. Gr., *μαντεία*. Lat., *divinatio* (from *divinare*, to prophesy). Fr., *d.* The pretended occult art of foretelling events. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DIVINUS (Lat.), adj. Di²(de)-vi(we)ⁱ²-nu²s(nu⁴s). Gr., *θεϊος*. God-like; very excellent (said of many compounds on account of their supposed virtues). See *LAPIS d., REMEDIUM divinum*, etc. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Divinum quid**. An old name for the vital principle, also for sulphur. [A, 325 (a, 21); Hippocrates (L, 49).]

DIVISE (Fr.), adj. De-ve-sa. See DIVINED.

DIVISEUR (Fr.), n. De-ve-su²r. 1. In pharmacy, an instrument for dividing a medicinal mass into several parts, powdering a solid substance, or serving as an excipient. 2. A surgical instrument for dividing parts, such as a cephalotribe or cephalotome. [L, 87 (a, 21).]—**D. céphalique**. An instrument invented by Joulin for dividing the fetal head in the operation of cephalotomy. [A, 85.]

DIVISIBILITY, n. $Di^2-vi^2z-i^2-bi^2/i^2t-i^2$. Fr., *divisibilité*. Ger., *Theilbarkeit*. It., *divisibilità*. Sp., *divisibilidad*. The property of being divisible.

DIVISIBLE, adj. Di^2-vi^2z/i^2-h^1 . Lat., *divisibilis*. Fr., *d*. Ger., *thalbar*. It., *divisibile*. Sp., *d*. Susceptible of division. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIVISION, n. Di^2-vi^2z/yu^2n . Gr., *διαίρεσις* (1st def.). Lat., *divisio* (from *dividere*, to divide). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Theilung* (1st def.). It., *divisione*. Sp., *división*. 1. The process by which anything is separated into a number of parts. 2. Any one of the parts so separated. 3. That which separates one part from another. [A, 301, 325 (a, 21); a, 24.]—**Direct nuclear d.** Ger., *directe Kerntheilung*, *Kernzerschnürung*. The form of nuclear d. in which the nucleus simply divides into two or more parts without any special structural change in the nucleus being apparent. [Flemming, "Arch. f. path. Anat.," lxxvii, 1879, p. 1 (J).] See **CELL-d.**—**D. cellulaire** (Fr.). See **CELL-d.**—**D. directe des cellules** (Fr.). See **Direct CELL-d.**—**D. endogène cellulaire** (Fr.). See **Internal CELL-formation.**—**D. of cataract.** See **DISCUSSION.**—**D.-organ.** Ger., *Theilungsorgan*. A name sometimes applied to the cell-nucleus to indicate that its function is to produce cell-d. [J.]—**Indirect nuclear d.** Fr., *caryocinèse*. Ger., *indirecte Kerntheilung*, *karyokinetische Kerntheilung*. Syn., *caryocinesis*. The form of nuclear d. in which a complicated series of structural changes takes place in the nucleus, or more especially in the nuclear fibrilles, during the entire process of d. [Flemming, "Arch. f. path. Anat.," lxxvii, 1879, p. 1 (J).] See also **CARYOCINESIS** and **CELL-d.**—**Inferior d. of the thalamus.** See **Subthalamie region.**—**Nuclear d.** Nucleus d. Ger., *Kerntheilung*. Syn., *nucleus-d*. The d. of the nucleus of a cell. This is either *direct*, by a constriction appearing and deepening till the nucleus is divided into two or more parts, no apparent change in the intimate structure taking place; or *indirect*, when a complicated series of changes in the structure of the nucleus precedes and follows its division (see **CARYOCINESIS**). In both forms of nuclear d. the d. of the entire cell usually follows that of the nucleus. If, however, cell-d. does not follow, the cell becomes multinucleated. [J.]—**Superior d. of the thalamus.** The upper portion of the optic thalamus, which is figured by Meynert as composed of fibres derived from the medullary substance of the corresponding hemisphere. [I, 31; K.]—**Thalamic d.** The portion of the isthmus cerebri belonging to the thalamencephalon. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]—**Thalamo-lenticular d.** The posterior portion of the internal capsule of the brain. ["Med. Rec.," Oct. 11, 1884, p. 393 (K).]

DIVISIVE, adj. Di^2-vis/i^2v . Lat., *dividens*. Fr., *divisif*. Ger., *theilend*. It., Sp., *divisivo*. Causing division; in surgery, preventing the approximation of parts (see **DIVIDING BANDAGE**). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

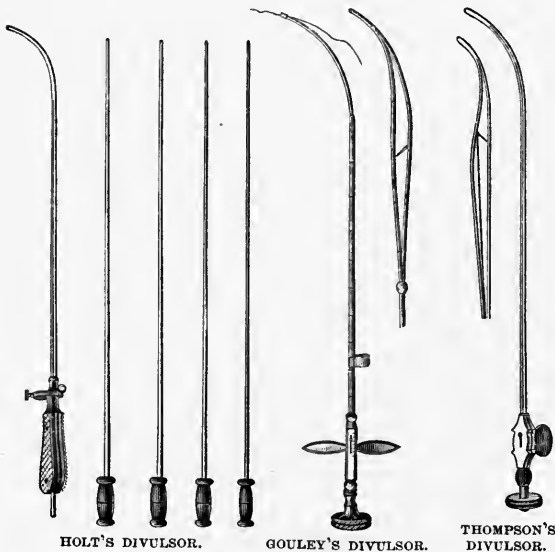
DIVISUS (Lat.), adj. $Di^2(de)-vis(wes)/u^3s(u^4s)$. See **DIVIDED**.

DIVONNE (Fr.), n. $De-von^3n$. A place in the department of Ain, France, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49.]

DIVULSIO (Lat.), n. f. $Di(de)-vu^3l(wu^4l)/shi^2(si^2)-o$. Gen., *divulsionis*. See **DIVULSION.**—**D. urinæ.** Cloudiness of the urine. [L, 116.]

DIVULSION, n. $Di-vu^3l/shu^2n$. Gr., *διστροφή*. Lat., *divulsio* (from *divellere*, to pull apart). Fr., *d*. Ger., *Zerreißung*, *Zerzupfung*. It., *divulsione*. Sp., *divulsión*. The immediate dilatation of a hollow organ; or the forcible rupture or laceration ("bloody dilatation") of an organ or of a diseased part. [A, 301 (a, 21); E.] Cf. **DILATATION** and **RUPTURE.**—**D. epiphysaire** (Fr.). In botany, a doubling of the leaves the fasciation of which would constitute the first degree. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DIVULSOR (Lat.), n. m. $Di(de)-uv^3ls(wu^4ls)/o^2r$. Gen., *divulsoris*. Fr., *divulseur*. An instrument for effecting divulsion. A



d. for the urethra consists essentially of a split sound the two halves of which may be separated widely and suddenly by thrusting a shaft between them, or of a sound split for a portion of its length, the constituent parts of the split portion being capable of rapid and forcible separation. Various forms have been devised by Holt, Gouley, Thompson, and others. [E; a, 25.]

DIWIPAHURU (Cingalese), n. The *Iponoxa pes tigridis*. [B, 88.]

DIYLISIS (Lat.), **DIYLISTMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $Di(di)^2-i^2l(u^6l)/i^2s-i^2s, -i^2l(u^6l)-i^2s/mu^2s(mu^4s)$. Gr., *διύλισις*, *διύλισμός* (from *διύλιζεν*, to strain). Ger., *Durchsehen*. Filtering, percolation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DIYLISTER (Lat.), **DIYLISTRION** (Lat.), n's m. and n. $Di(di)^2-i^2l(u^6l)-i^2st'u^2r(ar), -i^2-0^2n$. Ger., *Seihetuch*, *Filtrirmaschine*. Gr., *διύλιστήρ*. A strainer, filter, percolator. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DIYSTERA (Lat.), n. f. $Di(di)^2-i^2st(u^6st)/e^2r-a^3$. See **DISYSTERA**.

DIZENBACH (Ger.), n. $Detz/e^2n-ba^2ch^2$. A place in Würtemberg, Germany, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49.]

DIZZINESS, n. Di^2z/i^2-ne^2s . Fr., *vertige*. Ger., *Schwindel*. It., *capogiro*, *vertigine*. Sp., *vértigo*, *vahído*, *desvanecimiento*. See **VERTIGO**.

DIZZY, adj. Di^2z/i^2 . Fr., *vertigineux*. Ger., *schwindelig*. It., *vertiginoso*. Sp., *vertiginoso*, *desvanecido*. Affected with vertigo.

DJAANZ (Ar.), n. See **JAANZ**.

DJABAS, n. The *Cucurbita citrullus*. [B, 88; B, 121 (a, 24); L, 105 (a, 21).]

DJÆDJËR, n. See **JEDJËR**.

DJAGELNIK (Russ.), n. The *Archangelica officinale*. [L, 77.]

DJAHÀ (Ar.), n. See **JAHÀ**.

DJAHY, n. In Japan, the *Zingiber officinale*. [L, 105.]

DJALLO DJALLA, n. The *Sesuvium portulacastrum*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DJAMALA, n. The *Cannabis indica*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DJAMMA, n. In Java, the *Fucus natans*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJARACK MALKARONE (Ar.), n. See **JARACK MALKARONE**.

DJARONA (Malay), n. The *Lepra coccinea*. [B, 88.]

DJATIC (Malay), n. The *Tectoma grandis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJAUZ (Ar.), n. See **JAUZ**.

DJAVÉ, n. In the Gaboon country, a plant yielding a concrete oil. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJAZAR, n. See **JAZAR**.

DJEBBEL-INDE, n. See **JEBBEL-INDE**.

DJEBEL-KELLATA, n. A place in Algeria, near Drael-Mizan, where there is a warm mineral spring. [L, 49.]

DJEBEL-TOUILA, n. A place in the province of Oran, where there is a ferruginous spring containing arsenic. [L, 49.]

DJËDARI, n. In Morocco, the *Rhus oxyacantha*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJERENANG BETUL (Malay), n. The *Dæmonorops draco*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJERMAZET (Ar.), n. See **JERMAZET**.

DJERUM (Ar.), n. See **JERUM**.

DJEVIS AGHADJI (Turk.), n. See **JEVIS AGHADJI**.

DJIHER OTOU (Turk.), n. See **JIHER OTOU**.

DJILBEN BOUGUERU (Ar.), n. See **JILBEN BOUGUERU**.

DJILBEN EL HANECH (Ar.), n. The *Lathyrus clymenum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJILDEN, n. The *Lathyrus cicera*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DJINGI, DJINKA (Malay), n's. The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 88.]

DJIRAX, n. A large tree growing in the Philippine Islands, the fruit of which is edible. [B, 88.]

DJISSAB (Ar.), n. The *Orchis flava*. [B, 88; B, 121 (a, 24).]

DJOARY, DJOUARY, n's. In India, the *Holcus sorghum*. [B, 88.]

DJUMMERZ, n. In Egypt, the *Ficus sycomorus*. [B, 88.]

DJUZAM (Ar.), n. Leprosy. [G.]

DJYL-DJYLAN (Ar.), n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 88.]

DJYOUNDOU, n. The *Hibiscus præcox*. [B, 88.]

DKETOORA, n. The *Datura fastuosa*. [B, 88.]

DNYÁNA VARDHANI (Sanscr.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DOAM-SAMEC (Ar.), n. The *Cocculus suberosa*. [B, 88.]

DOBB, n. In Egypt, the *Inga unguis cati*. [L, 105.]

DOBBELBAD (Ger.), n. Dob/be^2l-ba^2d . See **DOBELBAD**.

DOBELBAD (Ger.), n. Dob/e^2l-ba^2d . A place in Styria, Austro-Hungary, where there are warm springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOBERA (Lat.), n. f. Do/be^2r-a^3 . Of Jussieu, a genus of plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Salvadoraceæ*, indigenous to eastern Asia and tropical Africa. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. glabru**. An Asiatic species having an edible fruit. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

DOBERAN (Ger.), n. Dob/e^2r-a^3n . A sea-bathing resort in the grand duchy of Meeklenburg-Schwerin, Germany. [A, 319 (a, 14).]

DOBRA MYSL (Bohemian), n. The *Origanum vulgare*. [B, 88.]

DUBUTEE-LUTA (Beng.), n. The *Ipomœa pes capræ*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOÇAMARGA (Port.), n. Do-sa³-ma³r³ga³. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 88.]

DOCHE (Lat.), n. f. Dok(do²ch²)e(a). Gen., doch'es. Gr., δοχῆ. 1. A reception. 2. A place of reception, a receptacle. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DOCHEION (Lat.), n. n. Dok(do²ch²)-i²(e²i²)-o²n. Gr., δοχεῖον. A receptacle. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DOCHELA, n. The *Teurium iva*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOCHME (Lat.), n. f. Do²k(do²ch²)me(ma). Gen., doch'mes. Gr., δοχμή. An ancient Greek measure of length, supposed to have been a hand's breadth. [A, 387; L, 94 (a, 21).]

DOCHMIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Do²k(do²ch²)-mi²-o²si²s. Gen., dochmios'os (-is). See ANKYLOSTOMIASIS.

DOCHMIUS (Lat.), n. m. Do²k(do²ch²)/mi²-u²s(u⁴s). From δοχμιος, oblique. Fr., dochmie. Ger., Dochmie. Syn.: *Ankylostoma*. A genus of the *Strongylidæ* having a large mouth, the edges of which are beset with a number of tooth-like processes. [L, 121, 340.]—**D. ankylostomus**, **D. ceruus**, **D. duodenalis**. A variety found in the sheep. [L, 340.]—**D. ankylostoma duodenale**. A variety found in the intestinal canal of man, giving rise to the disease ankylostomiasis. [L, 340.]—**D. trigenocephalus**. Fr., dochmie *trigenocephale*. A variety found in the dog and sheep. [L, 340.]—**D. tubæformis** [Dujardin]. A variety found in the cat. [L, 340.]

DOCIMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do²k)-i²-ma(ma²)/si²-a². Gen., docimas'ias. Gr., δοκιμασία (from δοκιμάζειν, to test). Fr., docimasia. Ger., Prüfung, Probekunst. An examination, investigation, testing; in chemistry, the determination of the nature of mixtures of metals and of the proportions of the different metals in such mixtures. [L, 180.]—**D. circulatoris**. A post-mortem examination of the organs of circulation, especially of the ductus arteriosus, the ductus venosus, and the foramen ovale, in a newborn infant, to determine whether or not it was born alive. [D, 44.]—**D. gastro-intestinalis**. Fr., docimasia *gastro-intestinale*. Galen's method of testing the question of live birth by observing whether or not the stomach and the intestines will float or sink in water. ["Rev. Des sci méd.," Apr., 1889, p. 594 (a, 18).]—**D. hæmato-pulmonaris**. Fr., docimasia *hæmo-pulmonaire*. A test of live birth applicable in cases in which the lungs sink in water on account of the large amount of blood contained in the pulmonary vessels; performed by comparing the weight of the lungs with that of the body. The proportion in general is 1 to 70 in an infant born dead and 1 to 35 in one born alive. [L, 7.]—**D. hepatis** [Autenrieth]. Fr., docimasia *hépatique*. A test of the question of whether or not a newborn infant was born alive, depending on the theory that the liver decreases greatly in weight after respiration has taken place, owing to the suppression of the blood-supply from the umbilical vein. [H; L, 7.]—**D. hydrostatica**. Fr., docimasia *hydrostatica*. See *Hydrostatic test*.—**D. medicamentorum**. Ger., Prüfung der Arzneikörper. A testing of medicinal substances. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. pneumohepatica**. Fr., docimasia *pneumo-hépatique*. A test of live birth consisting in a comparison of the weight of the lungs and that of the liver, the former being increased and the latter diminished after breathing has taken place. [A, 518.]—**D. pulmonalis**, **D. pulmonaris**, **D. pulmonum**. Fr., docimasia *pulmonaire*. Ger., Lungenprobe. Any test of live birth consisting in an examination of the lungs. [L, 41, 50.]—**D. pulmonum Daniell**. In legal medicine, an attempted method of proving whether a dead infant was born alive, by measuring the chest contour. [Tidy (a, 17).]—**D. pulmonum hydrostatica**. See *Hydrostatic test*.—**D. pulmonum statica**. See *Hæmato-pulmonaris*.

DOCIMASIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do²k)-i²-ma²s(-ma²s)-i²-o(o²)-lo²(lo²g²)/i²-a². From δοκιμασία (see DOCIMASIA), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., docimasologie. Ger., Dokimasologie, Untersuchungslehre. The art of examination—chemical, metallurgical, surgical, obstetrical, medico-legal, etc. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DOCIMASTER (Lat.), n. m. Dos(do²k)-i²-ma²st(ma²st)/u²r(ar). Gen., docimaster'os (-is). Gr., δοκιμαστήρ. One who practices tests, a tester or examiner. [A, 387.]

DOCIMASTIC, adj. Dos-i²-ma²st/i²k. Gr., δοκιμαστικός. Lat., docimasticus. Fr., docimastique. Ger., dokimastisch. Pertaining to docimasia. [L, 41.]

DOCIMASTICE (Lat.), n. f. Dos(do²k)-i²-ma²st(ma²st)/i²-se(ka). Gr., δοκιμαστική (τέχνη, art, understood). Ger., Dokimastik. See DOCIMASIOLOGIA.

DOCIMASY, n. Dos/i²-ma-si². See DOCIMASIA.

DOCK, n. Do²k. A-S., *doce*. Fr., *oseille*, *patience*. Ger., *Amperkraut*. It., *romice*. Sp., *acedera*. 1. A common name for various plants of the genus *Rumex*, also, in composition, for several large-leaved plants. 2. The *Malva silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**American water-d.** The *Rumex orbiculatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Batter-d.** 1. The *Petasites vulgaris*. 2. The *Potamogeton natans*. 3. The *Rumex obtusifolius*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Ben-d.** (The *Eranthe crocata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bitter-d.** See *Batter-d.*—**Bloody-d.** **Bloody-veined-d.** The *Rumex sanguineus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Blunt-leaved d.** **Broad-leaved d.** See *Batter-d.* (3d def.).—**Bur-d.** See BURDOCK.—**Butter-d.** See *Batter-d.* (3d def.).—**Can-d.** 1. The *Nymphæa alba*. 2. The *Nuphar lutea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chaele-d.** The *Senecio jacobæa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Crisp-d.** See *Curled-d.*—**Cuecold-d.** The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Curled d.** The *Rumex crispus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoction of d.** See *Decoction LAPATHI*.—**D.-bistort.** The *Polygonum bistorta*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D. cress.** The *Lapsana communis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-root.** Fr., *racine de patience* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Grindwurz*. It., *radice di romice*. Sp., *raiz de*

acedera. The root of *Rumex crispus* and of other varieties of *Rumex*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Dove-d.** The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Elf-d.** **Else-d'.** The *Ipula helenium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Fiddle-d.** The *Rumex pulcher*. [B, 375 (a, 24).]—**Flap-d.** **Flapper-d.** **Flappy d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Flatter-d.** 1. The *Nymphæa alba*. 2. The *Nuphar lutea*. 3. The aquatic form of *Polygonum amphibium*. 4. The *Potamogeton natans*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Flea-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Floppy d.** See *Flap-d.*—**Fluid extract of yellow d.** See *Extractum RUMICIS fluidum*.—**Gentle d.** The *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden d.** The *Rumex maritimus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Grainless d.** The *Rumex aquaticus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Grove-d.** The *Rumex nemolopathum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Kadle-d.** 1. The *Senecio jacobæa*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Kettle-d.** 1. The *Senecio jacobæa*. 2. The *Anthriscus silvestris*. 3. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Mullein-d.** The *Verbascum thapsus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**New Zealand d.** The *Rumex flexuosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Patience-d.** **Patient d.** The *Polygonum bistorta*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pop-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Prairie-d.** The *Parthenium integrifolium*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Red d.** The *Rumex sanguineus*. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Round d.** The *Petasites silvestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sea-d.** An old name for the genus *Acanthus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sharp d.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Smeared-d.** The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Sorrel-d.** **Sour d.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spatter-d.** The *Nuphar advena*. [A, 24.]—**Swamp-d.** The *Rumex verticillatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Velvet-d.** 1. The *Ipula helenium*. 2. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Water-d.** The *Rumex lapathicus* and the *Rumex verticillatus*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Yellow d.** The *Rumex crispus*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DOCKA, n. Do²k'a³. The *Seaforthia olivæformis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOCKAN, DOCKEN, DOCKENS, DOCKIN, DOCKING, n's. Do²k'a²n, -e²n, -e²nz, -i²n, -i²n². See DOCK.—**Eldin-d.** The *Rumex aquaticus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ell-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Flop-d.** **Floous-d.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Flowery d.** **Mercury-d.** The *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sour d.** The *Rumex acetosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Water-d.** The *Petasites vulgaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOCKMACKIE, n. Do²k'ma²k-i². The *Viburnum acerifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOCOGLOSSA [Troschel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dok(do²k)-o²(o²)-glo²s(-glos)/sa³. See CYCLOBRANCHIATA.

DOCOS (Lat.), n. f. Dok(do²k)/o²s. Gr., δοκός. A beam, or a small beam; of Hippocrates, an instrument for treating fractures. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DOCTILETUS, n. Of Paracelsus, a certain medicine employed to cure cancer. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DOCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Do²k'to²r. Gen., doctor'is. From *doce*, to teach. Gr., διδάσκαλος. Fr., *docteur*. Ger., *D. It., dottore*. Sp., *d.* Lit., a teacher; a person endowed by a university or some other authorized institution with a diploma certifying to his proficiency in a science or art or recognizing his position as a person of learning; in common parlance, a practitioner of medicine or surgery (especially, in Great Britain, a physician as distinguished from a surgeon).

DOCTOR, v. tr. Do²k'to²r. 1. To invest with the doctorate. 2. To perform treatment as a physician or surgeon. [L, 56.]

DOCTORATE, n. Do²k'to²r-at. Fr., *doctorat*. Ger., *Doctorwürde*. It., *dottorato*. Sp., *doctorado*. The degree or order which is conferred when one becomes a doctor. [D.]

DOCTOR-GUM, n. Do²k'to²r-gu²m. The resin of *Rhus metopium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOCTRINE, n. Do²k'tri²n. Gr., διδασκαλία. Lat., *doctrina*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Lehre*. It., *dottorina*. Sp., *doctrina*. A fundamental idea or theory, or a collection of such ideas or theories, believed and taught.

DOCTYLETUS, n. See DOCTILETUS.

DOD, n. Do²d. The *Typha latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOD-AERS, n. Do²d'arz. The *Didus ineptus*. [B, 88.]

DODDER, n. Do²d'u²r. 1. The genus *Cuscuta*. 2. The *Spergularia arvensis*. 3. The *Polygonum convolvulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**American d.** The *Cuscuta americana*. [A, 24.]—**Bengal d.** The *Cuscuta capitata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Clover-d.** The *Cuscuta trifolia*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**D.-cake-plant.** The *Camelina sativa*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-grass.** 1. The *Briza media*. 2. The *Poa subcærulea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-laurels.** The *Cassythaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D. of thyme.** The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Flax-d.** The *Cuscuta epitimum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Greater d.** The *Cuscuta europæa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lesser d.** **Small d.** The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DODDLE-GRASS, n. Do²d'l'gra²s. The *Briza media*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DODECACTINIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Do-de²k-a²k(a²k)-ti²n*'i*a². From δώδεκα, twelve, and *actis*, a ray. A tribe of the *Phytocorallia*, having twelve rays. [L, 24.]

DODECADACTYLITIS (Lat.), n. f. Do-de²k-a²-da²k(da²k)-ti²liti²(tu²l'i)e²/ti²s. Gen., *dodecadactylit'idis* (-is). From δώδεκαδάκτυλος, twelve-fingered (see also *itis*). Fr., *dodécadactylite*. Ger., *Zwölfingerdarmentzündung*. Sp., *dodecadactylitis*. Inflammation of the duodenum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DODECADACTYLON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de²k-a²-da²k(da²k)-ti²liti²(tu²l'i)-o²n. Gr., δώδεκαδάκτυλον. Ger., *Zwölfingerdarm*. Sp., *dodecadactilo*. The duodenum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DODECAEDRAL, adj. Do-de²k-a³-ed²/ra²l. Gr., δωδεκάεδρος. Lat., *dodecaedrus*. Fr., *dodécèdre*. Ger., *zwölfseitig*. Pertaining to a dodecaedron; having twelve sides or facets. [B, 1 (a, 24); L, 180.]

DODECAEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de²k-a³-ed²/ro²n. Gr., δωδεκάεδρον (from *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *εδρα*, a base). Fr., *dodécèdre*. Ger., *zwölfseitiger Körper*. A solid having twelve equal sides. [L, 180.]

DODECAFID, adj. Do-de²k-a³-fi²d. Lat., *dodecafidus* (from *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *findere*, to split). Fr., *dodécaphide*. Ger., *zwölfgespaltet*. Divided into twelve segments (said of leaves, petals, etc.). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DODECAGON, n. Do-de²k-a³-g²o²n. From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γωνία*, an angle. A regular polygon having twelve equal sides and angles. [L, 56 (a, 27).]

DODECAGONAL, adj. Do-de²k-a³-g²o²n-a²l. Consisting of twelve equal sides and angles. [L, 56 (a, 27).]

DODECAGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Do-de²k-a³-ji²n(gu²n)²i²a³. From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *γυνή*, a female. Fr., *dodécagynie*. Ger., *Zwölfstempelige*. It., Sp., *dodecaginia*. An order of plants in Linnaeus's artificial classification having twelve styles, stigmas, or pistils. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DODECAGYNIAN, DODECAGYNOUS, adj's. Do-de²k-a³-ji²n²i²a³-n, -a³ji²n²u³s. Lat., *dodecagynus*. Fr., *dodécagynie*. Ger., *zwölfweibig, dodecagynisch*. Having twelve pistils, styles, or sessile stigmata. [A, 301 (a, 21); a, 24.]

DODECAHEDRAL, adj. Do-de²k-a³-hed²/ra²l. See DODECAEDRAL.

DODECAHEDRON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de²k-a³-hed²(he²d)/ro²n. See DODECAEDRON.

DODECANDEK (Lat.), n. m. Do-de²k-a³-nd²(a³nd)/u²r²(ar). Fr., *dodécandre*. A dodecandrous plant. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DODECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Do-de²k-a³-nd²(a³nd)/ri²a³. From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *ἀνδρῆς*, a male. Fr., *dodécandrie*. Ger., *Zwölfmännige*. A Linnaean class of plants characterized by having from twelve to nineteen stamens to each flower. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DODECANDRIAN, DODECANDRIOUS, DODECANDROUS, adj's. Do-de²k-a³-nd²/ri²a³-n, -ri²u³s, -u³s. Lat., *dodecandrus*. Fr., *dodécandre*. Ger., *zwölfmännig*. Belonging to the *Dodecandria*, having twelve stamens. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DODECANE, n. Do-de²k-a³-n. From *δωδεκα*, twelve. An oily liquid of the paraffine series, containing 12 atoms of carbon, C₁₂H₂₆, boiling at 202° C. [B.]

DODECAPARTITE, adj. Do-de²k-a³-pa²rt²i²t. Lat., *dodecapartitus* (from *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *partitus*, divided). Fr., *dodéca-parti*. Ger., *zwölftheilt*. Divided into twelve segments (said of leaves and petals). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DODECAPETALOUS, adj. Do-de²k-a³-pe²t²a³/u²l²u³s. Lat., *dodecapetalus, dodecapetalatus* (from *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *πέταλον*, a leaf). Fr., *dodécapétalé*. Ger., *zwölfblumblätterig*. Having twelve petals. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DODECAPHARMACUM (Lat.), n. n. Do-de²k-a³-fa²r²ma³-ku²m(ku²m). From *δωδεκα*, twelve, and *φάρμακον*, a drug. Fr., *dodécapharmacium, onguent des douze apôtres*. Syn.: *unguentu n apostolorum*. The ointment of the twelve Apostles; an old preparation containing twelve ingredients. [L, 41, 94 (a, 21).]

DODECASULPHIDE, n. Do-de²k-a³-su²l²f²i²d(id). A compound consisting of an element or radicle combined with 12 atoms of sulphur. [B.]

DODECATHEON (Lat.), n. n. Do-de²k-a³-th(a³th)/e²o²n. From *δωδεκάθεος*, pertaining to the twelve greater divinities. Fr., *dodécathéon*. Ger., *Götterblume* (3d def.). 1. An ancient antidote containing twelve ingredients. [A, 325 (a, 21).] 2. Of Pliny the *Primula vulgaris*. [A, 318.] 3. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Primulaceae*, tribe *Primuleae*. [B, 34, 83, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DODGER, n. Do²j²u²r. The *Sherardia arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DODGING-TIME, n. Do²j²i²n²-tim. See MENOPAUSE.

DODIEKU (Jap.), n. The *Dryandra coriata*. [B, 88.]

DODONÆA (Lat.), n. n. Do-don-e²(a³e²)-a³. 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Sapindaceae*, suborder *Dodonæe*. 2. The genus *Conocladia* of P. Browne. The *Dodonæeae* are a section of the *Sapindaceae*. The *Dodonæe* and the *Dodonæariæ* are suborders of the *Sapindaceae*. The *Dodonæe* (the *Dodonæe* of Lindley) are a group of the *Sapindaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. angustifolia**. Fr., *didonée à feuilles étroites, bois-reinette, olivier de sabbie*. A species indigenous to India and the Antilles. In the latter, a decoction of the wood is employed as a febrifuge and purgative, the leaves being used to perfume liquors. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. dioica**. A species indigenous to the East Indies and the Moluccas. The wood is employed in flatulent colic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. salicifolia**. See *D. angustifolia*.—**D. thunbergiana**. A species found on the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called *sand-olive* and considered a mild purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. viscosa**. A species indigenous to the West Indies and South America, where its leaves are used in baths for rheumatism and cataplasms for sore throat and hæmorrhoids. [B, 199, 180 (a, 24).]

DODRA (Lat.), n. f. Do²dra³. Of Mindererus, a certain potion containing nine ingredients. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DODYX (Lat.), n. m. De²(do²e²)-di²x²(du²x). Gen., *dædu²cos* (-is). Gr., δόδυξ. 1. A pestle. 2. See COCHLEAR. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

DOEGLIC ACID, n. Do²e²g²-li²k. Fr., *acide doégligue*. Ger., *Döglingsäure*. A crystalline, monobasic acid, C₁₁H₁₆O₂, obtained from the oil of the doegling, or bottle-nosed whale. [B, 4.]

DOEMIA (Lat.), n. De²(do²e²)-mi²a³. See ΔΕΜΙΑ.

DOFANA (It.), n. Do-fa²n/a³. A place in Tuscany, where there is a warm, slightly chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DOG, n. Do²g. Gr., κύων. Lat., *canis*. Fr., *chien*. Ger., *Hund*. It., *cano*. Sp., *perro*. See CANIS *familiaris*.—**D.-almond**. The *Andira inermis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-bane**. See DOG'S-BANE.—**D.-bane family**. Lindley's name for the *Apocynaceae*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-banner**. Probably the *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-berry**. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea* and its fruit. 2. The *Viburnum opulus*. 3. The *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*. 4. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-binder**. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-bobbin**. The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-brier**. The *Rosa canina*. [L, 56.]—**D.-chamomile**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-cherry**. The fruit of *Cornus sanguinea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-chowp**. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-cods**. Various species of *Orchis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-cole**. Probably the *Mercurialis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-daisy**. 1. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. 2. The *Achillea millefolium*. 3. The *Bellis perennis*. 4. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-eller**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-fennel**. See the major list.—**D.-finkle**. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-flower**. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-gowan**. Probably the *Matricaria inodora*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-grass**. See the major list.—**D.-heather**. The *Calluna vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-hip**. **D.-job**. **D.-jumps**. The fruit of *Rosa canina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-killer**. The *condurango blanco*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**D.-lichen**. The *Peltidivium canina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-mooth**. **D.-mouth**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-nastard**. The *Cleome viscosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**D.-nettle**. 1. The *Lanium purpureum*. 2. The *Galeopsis tetrahit*. 3. The *Urtica urens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-oak**. The *Acer campestre*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-parsley**. **D.-polsion**. The *Zethusa cynapium*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-rise**. Possibly the *Euonymus europæus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-rose**. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 81, 275 (a, 21).]—**D.-rowan-tree**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-s-and-cats**. The *Trifolium arvense*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-apple**. The fruit of *Mandragora officinale*. [L, 116.]—**D.-s-bane**. See the major list.—**D.-s-berry-tree**. The *Cornus sanguinea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-caul**. The *Mercurialis annua*.—**D.-s-camomile**. See *D.-s-chamomile*.—**D.-s-camovyne**. 1. The *Anthemis nobilis*. 2. The *Anthemis cotula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-chamomile**. The *Matricaria chamomilla*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-s-chop**. The *Mesembryanthemum caninum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-s-cole**. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-dogger**. The *Orchis mascula*, and other species of *Orchis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-fingers**. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-foot**. The *Dactylis glomerata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-grass**. See the major list.—**D.-s-leek**. The *Scilla nutans*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-s-lugs**. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-mercury**. The *Mercurialis perennis*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-s-month**. **D.-snout**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-orach**. The *Chenopodium vulvaria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-rib**. The *Plantago lanceolata*. [B, 275 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-siller**. The *Rhinanthus crista galli*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-tail-grass**. The *Cynosurus cristatus*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-standard**. The *Senecio jacobæa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-tansy**. The *Potentilla anserina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-stones**. The *Orchis mascula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-tongue**. The *Cynoglossum officinale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-s-tooth-grass**. 1. The *Triticum caninum*. 2. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-s-violet**. The *Viola canina*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**D.-thistle**. Apparently the *Carduus arvensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-tooth**. See *Canine tooth*.—**D.-tooth-violet**. The *Erythronium dens canis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-tree**. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea*. 2. The *Euonymus europæus*. 3. The *Sambucus nigra*. 4. The *Alnus glutinosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-violet**. The *Viola silvatica*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-wheat**. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 116 (a, 24).]—**D'-wood**. See the major list.

DOG-FENNEL, n. Do²g²/fe²n-e²l. 1. The *Anthemis cotula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).] 2. The *Peucedanum palustre*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**False d.-f.** The genus *Dysodia*. [B, 34 (a, 24).]

DOGGA (Ar.), n. See PARONYCHIA.

DOGGENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do²g²/ge²n-kra³-u²t. The *Rumex hydrolypatham*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOGGIES, n. Do²g²/i²z. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOG-GRASS, n. Do²g²/gra³s. The *Triticum repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Compound decoction of d.-g.** See *Decoction GRAMINIS compositum*.—**Decoction of d.-g.** See *Decoction GRAMINIS*.

DOGH (Ar.), n. Whey. [L, 77, 105.]

DÖGLINGSÄURE (Ger.), n. Du²g²/li²n²-zoh²r-e². See DOEGLIC ACID.

DOGMATICISM, DOGMATISM, n's. Do²g²-ma²t²i²-si²z'm, do²g²-ma²t²-i²z'm. Gr., δογματισμός (from *δογματίζω*, to affirm an opinion). Lat., *dogmatismus*. Fr., *dogmatisme*. Ger., *Dogmatismus*. The state of being dogmatic or a dogmatist—i. e., of insisting on certain doctrines and acting according to them, to the disregard of experimental knowledge; the opposite of empiricism. The ancient *dogmatics* (Gr., δογματικαί) looked upon the whole science of medicine as resting on certain hypotheses relative to the constitution and movements of the humors. [A, 887, 518; L, 41, 30.]

DOGRALI (It.), n. Do-gra²le. A place in the island of Sardinia, where there are warm ferruginous springs containing sodium carbonate. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DOG'S-BANE, n. Do²g²/ban. The genus *Apocynum venetum*. [B, 199, 275 (a, 24).]—**American d.-b.** **Bitter d.-b.** See *D.-b.—Climbing d.-b.* The *Periploca græca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spreading d.-b.** The *Apocynum androsaemifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Syrian d.-b.** The *Asclepias cornuti*. [L, 116.]—**Tutsan-leaved d.-b.** See *Spreading d.-b.*

DOG'S-GRASS, n. Do²gz'gra's. See Dog-grass.

DOGUE (Fr.). n. Do'g. The *Rumex patientia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DOGWOOD, n. Do²g'wu'd. 1. The *Cornus sanguinea*, *Cornus canadensis*, and *Cornus florida*. 2. The *Euonymus europaeus*. 3. The *Rhamnus frangula*. 4. The *Prunus padus*. 5. The *Viburnum opulus*. 6. The *Solanum dulcamara*. 7. The *Rhus venenata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**American d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**Black d.** The *Prunus padus* and the *Piscidia carthageniensis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blue-berried d.** The *Cornus sericea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoction of d.** See *Decoctum cornus floridae*.—**D.-bark.** See *Cornus* (3d def.).—**D. family.** The *Cornaceae*. [a, 24].—**D.-tree.** 1. The *Cornus florida*. 2. The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Female d.** The *Cornus sanguinea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Florid d.**, **Flowering d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**Fluid extract of d.** See *Extractum corni fluidum*.—**Great-flowered d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**Illawarra d.** The *Emmenosperma alphonoides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica d.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Male d.** The *Cornus mas*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New South Wales d.** The *Jacksonia scoparia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Paniced d.** The *Cornus paniculata*.—**Pond-d.** The *Cephalanthus occidentalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red-osler d.** The *Cornus stolonifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Round-leaved d.** The *Cornus circinata*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Silky-leaved d.** The *Cornus sericea*. [a, 24].—**Striped d.** The *Acer pennsylvanicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swamp d.**, **Swamp-d.-tree.** The *Cornus stricta*. [B, 97].—**Tall Mexican d.** The *Cornus grandis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian d.** The *Befidia salicina*. [B, 121, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Virginian d.** The *Cornus florida*.—**White cornel-d.** The *Cornus paniculata*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxxix (a, 21).]—**White d.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**White Jamaica d.** The *Piscidia erythrina*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOH, n. In Java, the fibres of *Saguerus saccharifer*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOIGT (Fr.). n. Dwa². A finger; in entomology, see TARSUS. [L, 87].—**D. annulaire.** The fourth or ring-finger. [L, 87].—**D. à ressort.** See *Trigger-finger*.—**D. auriculaire.** The little finger. [L, 87].—**D. de Notre-Dame.** The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. de pied.** A toe. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. d'Hermès.** See HERMODYCTYLOS.—**D. hippocraticque.** See DIOITUS *hippocraticus*.—**D. medicale.** The third finger. [Rabelais (B)].—**D. mort.** See *DIARTI mortui*.—**D. médius.** The middle finger. [L, 87].—**D. palmé.** See DACTYLION.

DOIGTIER (Fr.). n. Dwa²-te-a. 1. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [L, 87 (a, 21).] 2. The *Clavaria digitata*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 3. A finger-stall. [L, 87].—**D. d'Asdrubali.** A small iron instrument for measuring the dimensions of the pelvis. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. protecteur.** A metallic shield for the finger, to protect it against injury in operations about the mouth. It is sometimes jointed.

DOKHAN (Ar.). n. Tobacco. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKKEBLADEN (Dutch), n. The *Arctium lappa*. [B, 88.]

DOKN, n. In Africa, the *Penicillaria spicata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKU-DAME (Jap.), n. The *Houttuynia cordata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOKU QUATZ (Jap.), n. See *ARALIA cordata*.

DOKWANSO (Jap.), n. The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOLABRA (Lat.), n. f. Do²l-a(a²)'bra³. Fr., *doloire*. Ger., *Hobelspahnbinde* (3d def.). It., *d. Sp.*, *d. doladera*. See *ASCTIA* (1st and 3d def's).

DOLABRIFORM, adj. Do²l-a²b'ri²-fo²rm. Lat., *dolabris* (from *dolabra*, an axe, and *forma*, form). Fr., *dolabrisforme*. Ger., *hobelförmig*. Shaped like an axe, thick at the base and thin on the border. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24); L, 41, 56.]

DOLAINCOURT (Fr.). n. Do-la'n²-kur. A place in the department of Vosges, France, where there is an alkaline and feebly sulphurous spring. [L, 87.]

DOLÇAMARGA (Port.). n. Dol-sa²-ma'r'ga³. See DOÇAMARGA.

DÖLDCHEN (Ger.). n. Du²ld'ch'e²n. An umbellule. [L, 43.]

DOLDE (Ger.). n. Dold'e². An umbel. [L, 80].—**D'nartig.** See *D'nformig*.—**D'nblumig.** Umbelliferous. [L, 43].—**D'nblüthig.** See *Cymose*.—**D'nförmig.** Umbelliform. [L, 43].—**D'n-gewächse.** The *Umbelliferae*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'nmgangold.** The *Chimaphila umbellata*.—**D'neike.** The *Holosteam umbellatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'ntragend.** Umbelliferous. [L, 43].—**D'ntraube.** A corymb. [L, 80].—**D'ntraubenartig.** Corymbose. [L, 80].—**D'ntraubentragend.** Corymbiferous. [L, 43].—**D'ntraubig.** Corymbose. [L, 43.]

DOLDIG (Ger.). adj. Dold'ig. Umbellated. [L, 80.]

DOLET (Ar.). n. Red vitriol. [Ruland (L, 94 (a, 21)).]

DOLIARIA (Lat.). n. n. pl. Do²l-i²-a(a²)'ri²-a³. From *Dolium*, one of the genera. Fr., *doliaires*. A family of the *Pectinibranchiata*. [L, 180.]

DOLIARIN, n. Dol-i'a²r-i'n. A crystallizable principle extracted from the juice of *Urostigma doliarium*. It is purgative and vermifuge, and has been used with success in the treatment of ankylostomiasis. [Bäumler (A, 518); L, 49.]

DOLIC (Fr.). n. Do-lek. See DOLICHOS.—**D. à cordes.** See *DOLICHOS funarius*.—**D. à deux fleurs.** See *DOLICHOS biflorus*.—**D. à feuilles obtuses.** See *DOLICHOS obtusifolius*.—**D. de Chine.** See *DOLICHOS cylindricus*.—**D. en forme de fèves.** See *DOLICHOS fabiformis*.—**D. en forme de hache.** See *DOLICHOS hastatus*.—**D. onguléé.** See *DOLICHOS oleraceus*.—**D. tranchant.** See *DOLICHOS cultratus*.—**D. très petit.** See *DOLICHOS minutus*.

DOLICHOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. Do²l-i²-ko(ch²o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a(a²)'li²-a³. Fr., *dolichocephalie*. Ger., *Dolichocephalie*, *Langköpfigkeit*. The state of being dolichocephalic. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOLICHOCEPHALIC, adj. Do²l-i²-ko-se²f-a²'li²ik. Lat., *dolichocephalus* (from *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, the head). Fr., *dolichocephale*. Ger., *dolichocephalisch*, *langköpfig*. Having a skull with a long antero-posterior diameter as compared with the transverse, or having the cephalic index less than 75 (Broca) or less than 70 (Thurnam). [L, 149, 150.]

DOLICHOCEPHALISM, n. Do²l-i²-ko-se²f-a²'li²z'm. See DOLICHOCEPHALIA.

DOLICHOCEPHALOUS, adj. Do²l-i²-ko-se²f-a²'li²u³s. Lat., *dolichocephalus*. See DOLICHOCEPHALIC.

DOLICHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko(ch²o²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²(a²)-u³s(u³s). See DOLICHOCEPHALIC; as a n., a dolichocephalic person.

DOLICHOCEPHALY, n. Do²l-i²-ko-se²f-a²'li². See DOLICHOCEPHALIA.

DOLICHO CERUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko²s(ch²o²k'y'e²r-u³s(u³s)). From *dolichos*, long, and *keras*, a horn. Fr., *dolichocère*. Ger., *langhornig*. Having long antennæ; as a n., in the m. pl., *Dolichoceeri*, a subtribe of the *Muscidae*. [L, 41, 180.]

DOLICHOCHAMÆCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko(ch²o²)-ka²m(ch²a²m)-e²(a²-e²)-se²f(ke²f)'a²(a²)-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, *χamaí*, on the ground, and *kephalē*, the head. Ger., *dolichocephalisch*. Dolichocephalic and chamacephalic at the same time (said of skulls in which the height-index is greater than the breadth-index by from 47 to 94). [“Arch. f. Anthropol.,” 1880, p. 327 (L).]

DOLICHODERUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko²d(ch²o²o²)'e²r-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, and *derm*, the neck. Fr., *dolichodère*. Ger., *langhalsig*. Having a long neck. [L, 41, 180.]

DOLICHOEUROMESOPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko(ch²o²)-u²-ro(ro³)-me²s-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)'a²(a²)-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, *μέσος*, middle, and *kephalē*, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuromesocephal*. Having a long head broad in the temporal region. [L.]

DOLICHOEUROOPISTHOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Dol-i²-ko(ch²o²)-u²-ro(ro³)-o²p-i²sth-o(o²)-se²f(ke²f)'a²(a²)-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, and *οπισθοκέφαλον*, the occiput (from *οπισθεν*, behind, and *kephalē*, the head). Ger., *dolichoeuroopisthocephal*. Having a long skull, broad in the occipital region. [L.]

DOLICHOEUROPROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko(ch²o²)-u²-ro(ro³)-pro-se²f(ke²f)'a²(a²)-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, *εὐρύς*, broad, *πρό*, before, and *kephalē*, the head. Ger., *dolichoeuroprocephal*. Having a long skull very broad in the frontal region. [L.]

DOLICHO-FACIAL, adj. Do²l-i²-ko-fa²'si²-a². From *dolichos*, long, and *facies*, the face. Having a long face. [L, 150.]

DOLICHOKERKIC, adj. Do²l-i²-ko-ku²'rk'i²ik. From *dolichos*, long, and *kerkis*, a shuttle. Having the angle which the crest of the scapula forms with its spinal border above 80°. [“Rev. d'anthrop.,” 1887, p. 97.]

DOLICHOLEPTOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko(ch²o²)-le²p-to-se²f(ke²f)'a²(a²)-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, *λεπτός*, slender, and *kephalē*, the head. Dolichocephalic and leptcephalic at the same time. [L.]

DOLICHOPLATYCÉPHALE (Fr.). adj. Do-le-ko-pla²-te-sa-fa². From *dolichos*, long, *πλατύς*, flat, and *kephalē*, the head. Having a long, flat skull. [L, 87.]

DOLICHOPODUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l-i²-ko²p(ch²o²o²)'o²d-u³s(u³s). From *dolichos*, long, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *dolichopode*. Ger., *langfüssig*. Having long feet. The *Dolichopode* (Fr., *dolichopodes*; Ger., *Schneckenfüßler*) are a family of the *Diptera*, and the *Dolichopodidae* a family of the *Tanytomata* or of the *Procephala*, so characterized. [L, 41, 301, 353.]

DOLICHO RHINE, adj. Do²l-i²-ko²r-en. From *dolichos*, long, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Having a long nose. [“Rev. d'anthrop.,” 1872, p. 15 (L).]

DOLICHOS (Lat.), n. m. Do²l-i²-ko²s(ch²o²o²). Gr., *dolichos*. Fr., *dolic*. Ger., *Fasel*. It., *dolico*. Sp., *dólico*. Anciently, a variety of bean with a long pod; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous plants of the tribe *Phaseoleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Dolichi pubes.** The hairs of the pods of the *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 180.]—**D. acinaciformis.** The *Canavalia ensiformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. albus.** A species the fruit of which is highly esteemed in the Moluccas and in Cochinchina as a garden vegetable. [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. arborescens.** The *Æschynomene grandiflora*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. biflorus.** Fr., *dolic à deux fleurs*. A species found in India, where it is used as provender for horses. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. bulbosus.** Fr., *dolic bulbeux*. Ger., *Knollenbohne*. An East Indian species. The root is eaten, raw and cooked, and also used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. catjang.** Fr., *dolic catjang*. A species found in the East Indies and in southeastern Asia, where it is considered medicinal. The seeds and the unripe pods have an agreeable taste. It is sometimes cultivated in the United States. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. chinensis.** See *D. cylindricus*.—**D. cultratus.** Fr., *dolic tranchant*. A species found in India, with properties like those of *D. biflorus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. euneiformis.** The *Crotalaria retusa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cylindricus.** Fr., *dolic de Chine*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and China, where it is cultivated for its seeds, which are used as food. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. dissectus.** The *Phaseolus aconitifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. ensiformis.** See *CANAVALIA ensiformis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. fabaformis.** Fr., *dolic en forme de fèves*. A species found in India, having the same properties as the *D. catjang*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. falcatus.** A species found in the East Indies. The

root is used as a purgative for children. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. filiformis**. A species indigenous to the West Indies, where the root is used as a purgative in dropsy. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. funarius**. Fr., *dolic à cordes*. A Chilean species. The seeds are surrounded with a butyrateous pulp, very agreeable to the taste. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. gladiatus**. The *Canavalia gladiata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**D. hastatus**. Fr., *dolic en forme de hache*. An African species. The seeds are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. incurvus**. The *Canavalia incurva (ensiformis)*. [B, 214.]—**D. lab-lab**. Fr., *dolic lablab haricot d'Egypte*. Ger., *ägyptische Fasel*. An Eastern species of which there are many varieties, distinguished by the color of their flowers. The pods and seeds are eaten by the natives, and the latter (*semen lab-lab*) are brought from Egypt into Europe and used in pectoral complaints and amenorrhœa, and in the East are considered a febrifuge. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. lignosus** (Linnaeus). Fr., *dolic ligneux*. A species indigenous to India. The leaves and pods, when green, are used as food. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. lineatus**. The *Canavalia lineata (obtusifolia)*. [B, 214.]—**D. minimus**. Fr., *dolic très petit*. A species indigenous to India. The seeds are poisonous. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. obovatus**. The *Canavalia obtusifolia*. [B, 212 (a, 24).]—**D. obtusifolius**. Fr., *dolic à feuilles obtuses, pois des sorciers*. A species the seeds of which are poisonous. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. oleraceus**. Fr., *dolic onguiculé, hébène*. A Central American species, eaten as greens. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. palmatilobus**. See *D. tuberosus*.—**D. pruriens**. See *MUCUNA pruriens*.—**D. psoraloides**. See *D. faboformis*.—**D. roseus**. The *Canavalia rosea (obtusifolia)*. [B, 214.]—**D. rotundifolius**. The *Canavalia obtusifolia*. [B, 212 (a, 24).]—**D. sinensis**. See *D. cylindricus*.—**D. soja**. The *Soja hispida*. [a, 24.]—**D. spicatus**. A species indigenous to the Moluccas and Cochín-China, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. stipulaceus**, **D. stipularis**. The *Phaseolus trilobus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. tranquebaricus**. A species indigenous to India. The fruit is used as food. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. trilobatus**. The *Glycine triloba*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. trilobus**. The *Phaseolus trilobus*.—**D. tuberosus**. Fr., *pois patate*. Sp., *jacama*. A species indigenous to New Holland, where the natives eat the cooked root. It is cultivated in the West Indies, where it is used in cataplasms and a decoction given in pectoral diseases. In Vera Cruz an alcoholic tincture of the seeds is used externally for scabies. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. uncinatum**. The *Teramnus uncinatus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. unguiculatus**. See *D. oleraceus*.—**D. uniflorus**. A species found in India, having seeds varying in color from light-red to dark-red and black, and possessing astringent, diuretic, and diaphoretic properties. A decoction of them is used in urinary diseases and menstrual derangements, and to promote the lochial discharge and check profuse leucorrhœa. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**D. urens**. See *MUCUNA urens*.—**D. virosus**. The *Canavalia virosa*. [B, 212 (a, 24).]

DOLOI CARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do²l¹-i²-o(o³)-ka³rp²e²-c(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Delimex*, comprising *Doloiocarpus*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

DOLOIFORM, adj. Do²l¹-i²-o-f²orm. From *dolium*, a cask, and *forma*, form. Cask-shaped. [L.]

DOLIOLIIDEA (Lat.), n. Do²l¹-i²-o(o³)-li²-i²-de²-a². A subclass of the *Salsipormia*, having cask-shaped bodies. [L, 121.]

DOLIOLOID, adj. Do²l¹-i²-o-loid. Lat., *dolioloides* (from *dolium*, a little cask, and *ēidos*, resemblance). Fr., *dolioloïde*. Ger., *fässähnlich*. Resembling a cask (said of chrysalides having an ovoid body). [L, 41, 180.]

DOLL, n. Do²l. The *Cajanus indicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOLL-CHEESES, n. Do²l¹-chez-e². The *Malva rotundifolia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOLLEKERVEL (Dutch), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [L, 77.]

DOLLEE-WOOD, n. Do²l¹-e-wu²d. The *Myristica surinamensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOLLOIR (Fr.), n. Dol-wa³r. See ASCIA (1st and 3d def's).

DOLMIA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Do-lo-mie-a². Fr., *dolomie*. Dolomite; a compound of calcium and magnesium carbonates, (CO₃)₂-CaMg. [A, 447 (a, 21); A, 518.]

DOLOR (Lat.), n. m. Dol(do²l¹)o²r. Gen., *doloris*. Fr., *douleur*. Ger., *Schmerz*. It., *dolore*. Sp., *d. Pain*.—**D'es ad partum**. Fr., *douleurs d'accouchement*. Ger., *Geburtswehen*. It., *doglie (o dolori) del parto*. Sp., *dolores de parto*. The pains of labor, especially those of the expulsive stage.—**D'es ad partum secundarium**. Fr., *douleurs d'arrière-faix (ou de délivre)*. Ger., *Nachgeburtswehen*. It., *doglie della secondina*. Sp., *dolores de sobreparto*. The pains of the placental stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**Dolor ani**. See PROCTALGIA.—**D. arthriticus**. Pain due to a gouty affection. [Sauvages (a, 17).]—**D. atrox**. Atrocious, vehement pain.—**D. capitis**, **D. cephalicus**. See CEPHALALGIA.—**D. colicus**. See COLIC.—**D'es conquiscentes**. Fr., *douleurs conquissantes*. Ger., *Schüttelwehen*. It., *doglie conquassanti*. Sp., *dolores cascasantes*. The intense final pains of the expulsive stage of labor, which accomplish the expulsion of the head. [A, 20.]—**D. dentium**. See ODONTALGIA.—**D. faciei**, **D. faciei crucians**. See D. Fothergillii. See PROSOPALGIA.—**D. glandularum**. See AENALGIA.—**D. gravitatus**. Pain with a sense of heaviness, such as that due to passive congestion. [Sauvages (a, 17).]—**D'es intestinorum**. See COLIC.—**D. ischidicus**. See SCIATICA.—**D. lateralis**. See PLEURODYNIA.—**D. lenis**, **D. mitis**. Moderate pain.—**D. nephriticus**. See NEPHRALGIA.—**D'es nocturni**. Nocturnal pains.—**D'es osteocopi**. Osteocopic pains; boring pains in the bones, especially the tibia and the cranial bones, occurring only at night or being most intense at night, due to syphilis. [A, 326 (a, 21).] Cf. OSTEOCOPIC.—**D'es parturientium**, **D'es partus**. The pains of labor. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. pectoris**. Pleurodynia [Sauvages (a, 25).]—**D'es post partum**. See AFTER-PAINS.—**D'es presparantes**, **D'es presagientes**. Fr., *mouches*. Ger., *Vorwehen*.

It., *doglie precorrenti*. Sp., *d'es precursores*. The preliminary pains of labor.—**D. pudendorum**. See EDICAGRA.—**D'es puerperarum**. See AFTER-PAINS.—**D. pungens**. Pricking, stinging pain.—**D. rheumaticus**. The pain of rheumatism.—**D'es rodentes**. Gnawing pains.—**D'es sanguinolenti**. Ger., *blutige Wehen*. The pains of the placental stage of labor. [A, 88.]—**D. stupidus**. Dull pain.—**D. tensivus**. Pain with a sense of tension.—**D. terebrans**. A boring pain. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. testicularum**. Pain in the testicles.

DOLORIFEROUS, **DOLORIFIC**, adj's. Do²l¹-o²r-i²f²e²r-u²s, -i²fk. Lat., *doloriferus*, *dolorificus* (from *dolor*, pain, and *ferre*, to bring, or *facere*, to make). Fr., *dolorifère*, *dolorifique*. Ger., *schmerztragend*, *schmerzerregend*. Causing pain. [L, 41.]

DOLORIFUGE (Fr.), adj. Do-lo-re-fu²zh. See ANODYNE.

DOLOROSUS (Lat.), adj. Do²l¹-o²r-os'u²s(u²s). Painful; as a n., in the m. pl., *dolorosi* (*morbi* understood), painful diseases.

DOLPHIN-FLOWER, n. Do²l¹-fi²n-flu²'u²r. The *Delphinium consolida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOMACY BOROWICE, n. In Bohemia, the *Pinus pinea*. [B, 88.]

DOMATOPHOBIE (Ger.), n. Dom-a²-t-o-fob-e'. See CLAUSTROPHOBIA.

DOMATS (Fr.), n. Do-ma². A place in the department of Yonne, France, where there is a spring the water of which is used by the inhabitants for affections of the eyes. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 43, 87.]

DOMBA, n. The *Colophyllum inophyllum*. [B, 88.]

DOMBEYA (Lat.), n. f. Do²m²-be²-a². Fr., *dombeye*. 1. Of Lamarck, the genus *Aravaria*. 2. Of L'Héritier, the genus *Tourretia*. 3. Of Cavanilles, a genus of the *Malvaceæ* (or, according to Bentham and Hooker, of the *Sterculiaceæ*, tribe *Dombeyæ*). The *Dombeyaceæ* (Fr. *dombeyacées*) of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth are a section of De Candolle, a tribe of the *Buettneriaceæ*; the *Dombeyæ* are: Of De Candolle, a section of the *Dombeyaceæ*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Hernanniæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Sterculiaceæ* (the *Buettneriaceæ* of Endlicher). [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. araucaria**, **D. chilensis**. The *Araucaria imbricata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. excelsa**. The *Araucaria excelsa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOMBERG, n. A sea-bathing resort on the island of Walchern, Holland. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOM-CHHOCU-PHOC, n. The *Shorea obtusa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOME, n. Dom. Gr., *θῆλος*. Lat., *tholus*. Fr., *dôme*. Ger., *Dom*. A structure shaped like a roof that slopes from the centre toward all points of the periphery; the vault-like covering of a vesicle or pustule; the cupola of the cochlea; the hood of a furnace, etc. [L, 109, 153.]—**Cortical d.** See CHONE.—**D. trocar**. See UNDER TROCAR.

DOMENE (Fr.), n. Do-me²n. A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a spring containing sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides and sulphates and calcium and magnesium carbonates. [L, 87.]

DOMERAY (Fr.), n. Do-me²r-a. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is a spring containing calcium, magnesium, and iron bicarbonates and sulphates, etc. [L, 87.]

DOMESTIC, adj. Do-me²st'i²pk. Gr., *οἰκίος*. Lat., *domesticus* (from *domus*, a dwelling). Fr., *domestique*. Ger., *häuslich* (1st def.), *inländisch* (2d def.). It., *domestico*. Sp., *doméstico*. 1. Pertaining to the household, to one's own home; of animals, kept in subjection by man and living with him; of remedies, prepared in one's own house or kept there for use in the absence of a physician; of plants, cultivated. 2. Pertaining to or produced in one's own country.

DOMESTICATION, n. Do-me²s-ti²-ka'shu²n. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Zähmung*. It., *domesticazione*. Sp., *domesticación*. The act or process of reducing animals from the wild to the domestic state. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DOMESTICITY, n. Do-me²s-ti²s'i²pk. Lat., *domesticitas*. Fr., *domesticité*. Ger., *Häuslichkeit*. It., *domestichezza*. Sp., *domesticidad*. The state of being domestic. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DOMÈVRE-SUR-VÉZOUSE (Fr.), n. Do-me²v²r-su²r-va-zus. A place in the department of the Meurthe-et-Moselle, France, where there is a saline spring the waters of which are used for dyspepsia and constipation. [L, 87.]

DOMEYRI (Arab.), n. The *Cucumis melo*. [B, 46, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOMINGULLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Do-men-gwel'ya². The *Urtica dioica*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DOMINUS MORBORUM (Lat.), n. m. Do²m²-i²n-u²s(u²s)-mo²rb-o²ru²m(ru²m). The lord of diseases; gout. [D, 74.]

DOMPHORN (Ger.), n. Do²m²'ho²rn. The *Ardea stellaris*. [B, 88.]

DOMPTE-VENIN (Fr.), n. Do²n²t-ve²n-a²n². See CYNANCHUM vincetoxicum.—**Extrait alcoolique de d.-v.** An alcoholic extract of *Cynanchum vincetoxicum*; made by digesting 1 part of the root in 6 parts of white wine, expressing, boiling the marc with new wine, and mixing together and evaporating the two liquors [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by digesting 1 part of the root in 6 parts of alcohol, expressing, boiling the marc with 3 parts of water, clarifying, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating the residue [Würtemb. Ph., 1793]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Extrait aqueux de d.-v.** See *Extractum vincetoxicum*.—**Teinture de d.-v.** See *Tinctura vincetoxicum*.

DOM-ROND, n. The *Garcinia Hanburyi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOMUS LEPROSARIA (Lat.), n. f. Dom(do²m)/u³s(u⁴s)-le²p-ro-sa(sa³)/ri²-a³. From *domus*, a house, and *leprosius*, pertaining to leprosy. See **LEPROSERY**.

DONAX (Lat.), n. m. Don(do²n)/a²x(a³x). Gen., *don/acos* (-is). Gr., δὲναξ. 1. A reed. 2. The *Arundo* d. 3. A kind of shell-fish, of the *Cardiææ*. [A, 319, 322 (a, 21); L, 30.]—**D. ampelodesmos**. See **AMPELODESOS tenax**.—**D. arundinaceus**. See **ARUNDO** d.—**D. denticulata**. A poisonous species of *D.* (3d def.). [T. Husemann (A, 319).]—**D. tenax**. See **AMPELODESOS tenax**.—**Radix** (sen Rhizoma) **donacis**. Ger., *D'wurzel*. The rhizome of *Arundo* d. [A, 319 (a, 21); B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONDA NDUGU, n. Lit., brother ulcer (i. e., one that clings to one like a brother); a disease common on the eastern coast of Africa, and probably throughout central Africa, consisting in the formation of an intensely painful and irritable sloughing ulcer on the leg or foot. Probably due to the penetration of an unknown parasite infesting stagnant water. [Christie (a, 17).]

DONDE-QUIERA (Sp.), n. Don-da-ke-a'ra³. In Colombia, the *Casearia corymbosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24); a, 14.]

DONDERBAAD (Dutch), n. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DONDERPAD (Dutch), n. The *Cottus scorpius*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DONDO, n. In Africa, an albino. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 37, 149.]

DONESIS (Lat.), n. f. Do²n-e(a)/si³s. Gen., *dones/eos* (-is). Gr., δὲνωσις (from δὲνω, to shake). Agitation, tremor. [A, 387.]

DONGON, n. In the Philippines, the *Sterculia cymbiformis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DONIA (Lat.), n. f. Don(do²n)/i²-a³. Fr., *donie*. Of G. Don and Sweet, the genus *Cilianthus*; of R. Brown, the genus *Oxyria* and the genus *Grindelia*; of Lessing, the *Buphthalmum levigatum*; of Nuttall, the genus *Prionopsis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. sapida**. The *Oxyria reniformis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONKEY'S-EYE, n. Do²n²k'i²z-i. The seed of *Mucuna pruriens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DONNERBART (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-ba³rt. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERDISTELWURZEL (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-di²st-e²l-vurtz-e²l. The root of *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERGRÜN (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-gru²n. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERKEULE (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-koil-e². The *Lapis lycnis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-kra³-u²t. 1. The *Sedum telephium*. 2. The *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERKRÖTE (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-kru³t-e². The *Cottus scorpius*. [B, 88.]

DONNERNELKE (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-ne²lk-e². The *Dyanthus Carthusianorum*. [a, 14.]

DONNERPILZ (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-pil²tzt. See **BOLETUS luridus**.

DONNERREBENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-rab-e²n-kra³-u²t. The *Glechoma hederaceum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNERSTEIN (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-stin. See **BELEMNITES** and **LAPIS lycnis**.

DONNERWURZ (Ger.), n. Do²n'ne²r-vurtz. The root of *Aristolochia clematitis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DONNINETHELL, n. The *Galeopsis ladanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DON-PATINA, n. The *Plumbago rosea*. [B, 88.]

DONSEN (Dutch), n. The *Typha latifolia*. [L, 77.]

DOOB (Hind.), **DOOBLA** (Beng.), n's. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOODH-KULNEE (Beng.), n. The *Ipomœa turpethum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOODYKYE, n. Dud'²k-i². The various species of *Rumex*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOOGHAN, n. The *Myristica spuria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOOKOO (Hind.), n. The *Pastinaca grandis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxvii (a, 14).]

DOOLAGHONDI (Telooogo), n. The *Tragia involucrata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOLAGOVILA (Telooogo), n. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOLYA-GUNDA (Telooogo), n. The *Tragia cannabina*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOMBRASTICUM (Telooogo), n. The *Alpinia galanga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOMBUR (Hind.), n. The *Ficus glomerata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOOM-PALM, n. Dum'pa³m. The *Hyphaene thebaica*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DOOPADA, n. Indian copal or piney varnish; obtained from *Vateria indica*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DOORA, n. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOORBA (Hind.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOORNAPPEL (Dutch), n. The *Datura stramonium*. [L, 77.]

DOORWA, n. See **DOORBA**. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOORWAS (Dutch), n. The *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. [B, 88.]

DOORWEED, n. Dor'wed. The *Polygonum aviculare*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOOSRA-TIGA (Telooogo), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOPPELATHMER (Ger.), n. pl. Do³p'pe²l-a³t-me²r. Amphibious animals. [L.]

DOPPELAUSWUCHS (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-a³-u³s-vuch²s. See **DISTICHLIASIS**.

DOPPELBALLON (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ba³l-lon. An apparatus consisting of two compressible bulbs.

DOPPELBILD (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-bi²ld. A double image.

DOPPELBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-bi²ld-un². A double formation (e. g., that abnormality of formation which results in a double monster).

DOPPELBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-blat-tri²g. Bilaminar, bifoliate. [a, 24.]

DOPPELBRÉCHEND (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-bre²ch²-e²nd. Doubly refracting. [B.]

DOPPELBRÉCHUNG (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-bre²ch²-un². Double refraction. [B.]

DOPPELBRUCH (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-bruch². A double fracture; also a double hernia.

DOPPELDENKEN (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-de²n²k-e²n. Lit., double thought; that condition of a patient in which everything that he thinks or reads makes a second impression upon some sensory organ, so that his thought is consequently repeated, or he sees the object concerned actually before him. [M. Salomon, "Quang.-Dissert.," 1885; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," June 23, 1885, p. 593.]

DOPPELFÄRBUNG (Lat.), n. Do³p'pe²l-farb-un². In microscopy, double staining.

DOPPELEHE (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-a-he². Digamia. [L, 80.]

DOPPELFARBIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-fa³rb-i²g. See **DICHROMATIC**.

DOPPELFLECKIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-fle²k-i²g. See **BRMACULATE**.

DOPPELFÜSSER (Ger.), n. pl. Do³p'pe²l-fu³s-se²r. The *Diplopoda*. [L.]

DOPPELGEBURT (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ge²-burt. A twin monster. [L.]

DOPPELGELENK (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ge²-le²n²k. A variety of movable articulation in which there are one or more cartilages interposed between the surfaces of the bones. [L, 31, 332.]

DOPPELGESICHT (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ge²-zi²ch²t. See **DIPROSPUS**.

DOPPELGESTIRN (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ge²-stern. See **ASTRUM duplicatum**.

DOPPELGLIEDER (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-gled-e²r. See **RHACHITIS**.

DOPPELHAKEN (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ha³k-e²n. A double hook. [L, 80.]

DOPPELHÄUPTIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-hoipt-i²g. See **DICEPHALOUS**.

DOPPELHÜLSE (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-hu³lz-e². The genus *Diphaca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOPPELKINNMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ki²n-musk-e²l. See **TRANSVERSUS menti**.

DOPPELKLAPPE (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-kla³p-pe². See **ARGEMONE mexicana**.

DOPPELKLOPFEND (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-klo²pf-e²nd. See **DICROTIC**.

DOPPELKOPF (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-ko³pf. See **DICEPHALUS**.

DOPPELKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-ku³pf-i²g. See **DICEPHALOUS** and **BICIPITAL**.

DOPPELKÖRNIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-ku³rn-i²g. See **DIPIRENUS**.

DOPPELLÄHMUNG (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-lam-un². Bilateral paralysis.

DOPPELEBEN (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-lab-e²n. 1. The state of being amphibious. 2. See **DOUBLE CONSCIOUSNESS**.

DOPPELEBIG (Ger.), adj. Do³p'pe²l-lab-i²g. See **AMPHIBIOUS**.

DOPPELLOCH (Ger.), **DOPPELMAUL** (Ger.), n's. Do³p'pe²l-lo²ch²-ma³-u²l. See **DISTOMA**.

DOPPELMESSER (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-me³s-se²r. A double-bladed knife. [a, 14.]

DOPPELMISSBILDUNG (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-mi³s-bi²ld'un². The formation of a twin monstrosity. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1885, p. 361 (L).]

DOPPELMISSGEBURT (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-mi³s-ge²-burt. A twin abortion; a double monster. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1875, p. 360 (L).]

DOPPELNAHT (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-na³t. A double suture.

DOPPELNUSS (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-nus. The genus *Aleurites*.—**Dreilappigblättrige D.** The *Aleurites trilobata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Lackliefernde D.** The *Aleurites laccifera*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DOPPELROHR (Ger.), **DOPPELRÖHRE** (Ger.), n's. Do³p'pe²l-ror,-ru³r-e². A double tube.

DOPPELSÄGE (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-zag-e². A double-bladed or two-edged saw.

DOPPELSALZ (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-za³ltz. See **DOUBLE SALT**.

DOPPELSCHEIBE (Ger.), n. Do³p'pe²l-shib-e². See **CYATHOLITH**.

DOPPELSCHIENE (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-shen-e². A double splint.

DOPPELSCHLAG (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-shla³g. A double beat.

DOPPELSCHLAGEND (Ger.), **DOPPELSCHLÄGIG** (Ger.), adj's. Do³p²pe²l-schla³g-e²nd, -schlag-i²g. See DICROTIC.

DOPPELSEHEN (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-za-he²n. See DIPLOPIA.

DOPPELSEIN (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-zin. See DUPLICITY.

DOPPELSINN (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-zi²n. See AMPHIBOLIA (1st def.).

DOPPELSONNENFIGUR (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-zo²n-ne²n-fi²g-ur". See AMPHIATER.

DOPPELSTEISS (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-stis. See DIPYGIS.

DOPPELSTERN (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-ste²rn. See AMPHIATER and DIATER.

DOPPELSTOSS (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-sto²s. A double beat (as of the pulse). See DICROTISM.

DOPPELT (Ger.), adj. Do³p²pe²lt. Double. [L, 80.]—**D'brechend.** See ANISOTROPIC.—**D'chlorquecksilber.** Mercuric chloride. [B, 49.]—**D'chromsauer.** Containing chromic acid in combination in the form of a dichromate.—**D.convex.** See CONVEXO-CONVEX.—**D'dreizählig.** See BITERNATE.—**D'e Glieder.** Rha-chitis. [B, 49.]—**D'gedreit.** See BITERNATE.—**D.gefaltet.** See BILICATE.—**D'gefiedert.** See BIPINNATE.—**D'gepaart.** See BICONGUGATE.—**D'gesägt.** See BISERRATE.—**D'gezwelet.** See BICONGUGATE.—**D'halbgefiedert.** See BIPINNATIFID.—**D'hören.** See DIPLACUSIS.—**D'kahnförmig.** See BICARINATE.—**D'kohlen-sauer.** Containing carbonic acid in combination in the form of a bicarbonate.—**D'liegend.** Conduplicate. [L, 80.]—**D'phosphorsauer.** Containing phosphoric acid in combination in the form of a biphosphate. [B.]—**D'salzsauer.** Containing hydrochloric acid in the form of a dihydrochloride. [B.]—**D'schwefel-sauer.** Containing sulphuric acid in the form of a bisulphate. [B.]—**D'sehen, D'sichtigkeit.** See DIPLOPIA.—**D'weinsauer, D'weinsteinsauer.** Containing tartaric acid in combination in the form of a bitartrate.—**D'zweizählig.** See BICONGUGATE.

DOPPELTINZIG (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-ti²n²k-tse-on". Double staining. [L, 322.]

DOPPELTÖNIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-tu⁵n-i²g-kit. See DIPHTHONGIA.

DOPPELVITRIOL (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-fi²t-ri²-ol. A mixture of copper sulphate and ferrous sulphate in varying proportions. [B, 49.]

DOPPELWAHRNEHMUNG (Ger.), n. Do³p²pe²l-va³r-nam-un². See DOPPELLENKEN.

DOPPELZAPPEN (Ger.), n. pl. Do³p²pe²l-tsa³pf-e²n. See *Twin CONES*.

DORA (Lat.), n. f. Do(do²)ra³. Gen., dor'as. Gr., δора. A hide; used by some authors as synonymous with *derma* and *cutis*. [A, 322 (a, 14).]

DORA (Ar.), n. In Egypt, the *Sorghum nigrum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DORADE (Fr.), n. Do-ra³d. See AGARICUS *cæsareus* and ASPLENUM *ceterach*.

DORADET (Fr.), n. Do-ra³da. The genus *Sparus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORADILLA (Lat.), n. f. Dor-a³-di²l'a³. Fr., doradille. Sp., d. [Mex. Ph.]. The *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DORADILLE (Fr.), n. Do-ra³-del-y'. See *DORADILLA*.—**D. de muraille.** See ASPLENUM *ruta muraria*.—**D. d'Espagne.** The *Asplenium ceterach*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. noire.** See ASPLENUM *adiantum nigrum*.

DORAH, n. See DORA.

DORAKHTE ÁMBAH (Pers.), n. The *Mangifera indica*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DORALI, n. In Bombay, the *Solanum indicum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DORANT (Ger.), n. Do-ra³nt'. A popular name for various plants.—**Blauer D.** The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'wurzel.** The root of *Doronicum pardalianches*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grosser D.** The *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kleiner D.** The *Antirrhinum orontium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Weisser D.** See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*.

DORATASPIDA [Haeckel] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dor-a²t(a³t)-a²s-(a³s)pi²d-a³. A family of the *Acanthometridae*, with 20 radiating spines and transverse outgrowths forming a spherical, fenestrated shell. [L, 121.]

DORATOXYLON (Lat.), n. n. Dor(do²r)-a²t(a³t)-o²x²'i²(u¹)e¹-o²n. Fr., doratoxyle. A genus of sapindaceous shrubs. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. angustifolium.** A species found in Mauritius. The leaves are used in the treatment of dysentery. [B, 42 (a, 24); L, 49.]

DORCAS (Lat.), n. f. Do³r'k'a³s(a³s) term., dorca'dos (-is). Gr., δоркас. See ANTILOPE *d*.

DORCA, n. Do³re²-a³. An obsolete term of uncertain derivation, synonymous with hemeralopia. [F.]

DORÉE (Fr.), n. Do-ra. The genus *Sparus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORÉ-L'ÉGLISE (Fr.), n. Dor-la-glez. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there are four springs, the waters of which are used for cerebral hemorrhages with paralysis. [L, 87.]

DORÉ-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. Dor-la-ba²n². A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a hot spring containing bicarbonates and chlorides, used for rheumatism. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 49.]

DORELLA (Lat.), n. f. Do-re²l'a³. The *Camelina sativa*. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DORÉLLE (Fr.), n. Do-re²l. The *Chrysocoma tinisyris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DOREMA [Don] (Lat.), n. n. Do-re(ra)'ma³. Gen., dorem'atos (-is). Gr., δόρημα. Fr., dorème. Ger., Oschakraut, Oschakpflanze. A genus of the *Umbelliferae*, tribe *Peucedaneae*, found in Persia and Beloochistan. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. ammoniacum, D. armeniacum.** A species found in the deserts of Persia and Tartary, yielding gum ammoniac. [A, 479 (a, 21); B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. assafœtida.** The *Ferula assafœtida* of Buhse; a secondary source of the assafœtida of commerce. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 14).]—**D. Aucheri.** A species found in western Persia, thought to yield commercial gum ammoniac. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ii, p. 76 (a, 14).]—**D. aureum.** See *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. glabrum.** A species found in Armenia, which yields a gum tasting not unlike ammoniacum. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. hirsutum.** See *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. paniculatum.** See *D. ammoniacum*.—**D. robustum.** A species which yields a gum-resin distinct from ammoniac. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

DORES (Fr.), n. Dor. See DORRES.

DORÉ SOUFRÉE (Fr.), n. Dor-su-fra. The *Agaricus bufonius*. [B, 105.]

DORFGEISMAR (Ger.), n. Do³rf'gis-ma³r. A place in the province of Hesse, Germany, where there is a cold chalybeate spring. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORGALI (It.), n. Dor'ga³-le. A place in Sardinia where there is a warm alkaline and chalybeate spring.

DORIAKREUZKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do³re-a³-kroitz-kra³-u⁴t. The *Senecio doria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DORIDACEA [Phillipi] (Lat.), n. n. pl. Dor(do²r)-i²d-a(a³)se²-(ke²)-a³. The *Cyclobranchiata*. [L.]

DORIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dor(do²r)'i²d-e(a³-e²). The sea-lemons, a family of the *Nudibranchiata*. [L, 147.]

DORIDIDÆ (Lat.), **DORIDINÆ** (Lat.), **DORIDOPSISÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Dor(do²r)'i²d-i²d-e(a³-e²), -i²d-i(e)'ne(na³-e²), -o²ps-'i²d-e(a³-e²). The *Cyclobranchiata*, also a family of the same. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 198 (L).]

DORIED (Pers.), n. The *Centaurea calcitropa*. [a, 24.]

DORINE (Fr.), n. Do-ren. The *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

DORION (Fr.), n. Do-re-o²n². The fruit of *Anona muricata*. [L, 87.]

DORIS (Lat.), n. f. Do³ri²s. Gen., dor'idios (-is). From Δωρίς, a nereid. The genus *Anchusa*; of Dioscorides, the *Leontice chrysgonum* and the *Onosma echinoides*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Doridos humor.** Sea-water. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DORLE (Hind.), n. The *Solanum Jacquini*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DORMANT, adj. Do³rm'a²nt. From *dormire*, to sleep. Fr., d. Ger., schlafend, schlunimerned. In a state of sleep or inactivity. Cf. LATENT.

DORMENCIA (Port.), n. Dor-me²n'si²-a³. In Brazil, the muscular weakness of beri-beri. [B. Féris, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," June 8, 1883, p. 388.]

DORMEUSE (Fr.), n. Do³r-mu²z. The genus *Hyoseris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DORMIDERA (Sp.), n. Dor-me-da³ra³. The *Papaver somniferum*. [B, 88.]

DORMIENS (Lat.), adj. Do³rm'i²-en²z(ans). Sleeping; as a n., one who is asleep.—**Gonorrhœa dormientum.** See SPERMATORRHEA.

DORMITATIO (Lat.), n. f. Do³rm-i²t-a(a³)shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., dormitatio'is. From *dormitare*, to sleep. Sleepiness, drowsiness, somnolence. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DORMITIO (Lat.), n. f. Do³rm-i²sh(i²)'i²-o. Gen., dormitio'is. Sleep. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. lucumioriana.** Protracted sleep. [A, 322.]

DORMITIVE, adj. Do³rm'i²t-i²v. Lat., dormitivus. Fr., dormitif. Ger., schlafbringend. It., Sp., dormitivo. See HYPNOTIC.

DORN (Ger.), n. Do³rn. A thorn; in anatomy, a spine. [L.]—**Apfeld'.** The *Pyrus malus silvestris*. [A, 315.]—**D'hähnlich.** Spinous. [L.]—**D'äpfel.** The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'ästig.** See ACANTHOCLADUS.—**D'augig.** See ACANTHOUS.—**D'enloch.** See FORAMEN spinosum.—**D'fischschuppenkrankheit.** See ICHTHYOSIS spinosa.—**D'fortsatz.** A spinous process.—**D. fruchtig.** See ACANTHOCARPUS.—**D'fissig.** See ACANTHOPODUS.—**D'fig.** See ACANTHOS and SPINOS.—**D'muskel.** See the major list.—**D'pflanze.** The genus *Euphorbium*. [L, 43.]—**D'rose.** The *Rosa canina*. [L, 43.]—**D'schle.** The *Franus spinosa*. [a, 24.]—**D'schuppenkrankheit.** See ICHTHYOSIS spinosa.—**D'schwanzig.** See ACANTHURUS.—**D'spitzenbänder.** See INTERSPINOUS LIGAMENTS.—**D'tragend.** See ACANTHOPOROUS.—**D'zelle.** See PRICKLE CELL.—**Indischer D.** The cactus. [a, 24.]—**Rhodisches D'holz.** See A LOES-wood (2d def.).—**Schotend'.** See ACACIA.—**Wollige D'hülle.** The *Centrophyllum lanatum* (*Carthamus lanatus*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DORNA (Ger.), n. Dorn'a³. A place in the province of Galicia, Austro-Hungary, where there are ferruginous springs. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORNEL, n. Do³rn'e²l. The *Lokum temulentum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DORNMUSKEL (Ger.), n. Do³rn'musk-e²l. A muscle connected with the spinous processes of the vertebra.—**D. des Nack-**

ens, D. des Rückens. See SPINALIO dorsi.—Kurze d'n. See Interspinal MUSCLES.

DORONIC (Fr.), n. Do-ro-nek. The genus DORONICUM, especially the *Doronicum pardalianches*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. à feuilles de plantain**. The *Doronicum plantagineum*. [L, 105 (a, 21).]—**D. à feuilles en cœur**. The *Doronicum pardalianches*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**D. d'Allemagne**. See *ARNICA montana*.—**D. romain**. The *Doronicum pardalianches*. [a, 24.]

DORONICUM (Lat.), n. n. Do-ro-ni-cu-m. Fr., *doronic*. Ger., *Gemswurzel*. It., *dorónico*. Sp., *dorónico*. A genus of the Composite, tribe *Senecionideæ*. The *Doronicæ* (Fr., *doronicées*) are a division of the *Senecioneteæ*, comprising *D. Arnica*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. Arnica**. The *ARNICA montana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. austriacum**. A species found in Austrian Tyrol, used like *D. pardalianches*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. cordatum**. See *D. pardalianches*.—**D. germanicum**. The *ARNICA montana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. grandiflorum**. A species growing widely diffused in the Alpine regions of Europe. It is subhirsute, leaves erosodentate, with winged petioles above and semicaulescent ones below. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**D. helveticum**. The *Senecio d.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. hirsutum**. A species growing in the highest regions of the Alps and Pyrenees, having hairy oblong leaves, squamous involucre, ligula often simple, sometimes bilobulate, the whole plant hirsute. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**D. latifolium**. See *D. pardalianches*.—**D. longifolium**. A species growing in alpine Australia, with hirsute cuticle, oblong-lanceolate leaves, with the habit of the *D. plantagineum*. [B, 214 (a, 24).]—**D. montanum**. See *ARNICA montana*.—**D. nudicaule**. See *ARNICA nudicaulis*.—**D. officinale**, **D. officinarum**. See *D. pardalianches*.—**D. oppositifolium**. See *ARNICA montana*.—**D. pardalianches**. Fr., *doronic pardalianches* (ou *romain*), *mort aux panthères*. Ger., *gemeiner Gemswurzel Kraftwurzel*, *Schwindelwurzel*. Leopard's bane; a species found in the Alpine regions of middle Europe. The root, *radix doronici*, was once official as an alexipharmac, and has also been used in vertigo, amenorrhœa, and epilepsy. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. plantagineum**. Fr., *doronic à feuilles de plantain*. A species the leaves of which the Smolanders smoke like tobacco. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. plantiginis folio**. The *ARNICA montana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. radice dulci** (see scorpion). See *D. grandiflorum*.—**D. romanum**. See *D. pardalianches*.—**D. scorpioides**. A species having a brittle, horny rhizome, of a dirty-white color, with a scaly upper surface, and a lower surface marked with scars of rootlets, and a mucilaginous, somewhat acrid taste. It is used in decoction and powder as an antispasmodic, aphrodisiac, resolvent, cardiac, stomachic, and tonic, also in dyspepsia, flatulence, nervous depression, and impaired digestion, and as an antidote against the bites of poisonous animals; given with milk, the powder is said to be efficacious in seminal debility. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**D. vulgare**. See *D. pardalianches*.—**Radix doronici**. The root of *D. pardalianches*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DÖRREN (Ger.), n. Du-r'reⁿ. See AREFACTION (1st def.).

DORRES (Fr.), n. Dor. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 87.]

DORRIBORRI, n. A pomade made of the oil of *Uvaria odorata*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÖRSUCHT (Ger.), n. Du-r'zucht^t. See ATROPHY.

DORSAD, adj. and adv. Do-rs'a^d. Toward the dorsal region. [L, 14.]

DORSAL, adj. Do-rs'a^l. Ger., *vorwärts*. Lat., *dorsualis*, *dorsalis* (from *dorsum*, the back). Fr., *d.* It., *dorsale*. Sp., *d.* Pertaining to a dorsum, especially to the back of the trunk; in botany, situated posteriorly with regard to other organs. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**D'kaum** (Ger.). A ridge or angle on the d. surface of a bone. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1876, p. 329 (L).]—**D'kern** (Ger.). See CLARKE'S COLUMN.—**D'mark** (Ger.). The d. region of the spinal cord. [L, 5 (K).]—**D'most**. Nearest the back or the d. region. [L, 121.]—**D'rinne** (Ger.). See SPINAL FURROW.—**D'wärts** (Ger.). See DORSAD.—**Grand d.** [Chaussier] (Fr.). See LATISSIMUS DORSI.—**Long d.** See LONGISSIMUS DORSI.

DORSALE [Lamarck] (Lat.), n. f. pl. Do-rs-a(sa)³/le²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *dorsalées*. See NOTORRANCHIATA.

DORSALIS (Lat.), adj. Do-rs-a(a³)/li²s. See DORSAL; as a n., a dorsal muscle, nerve, artery, or vein; as a n., in the m., of E. Coues, the latissimus dorsi muscle. [L.]—**D.** *clitoridis*. See DORSAL ARTERY OF THE CLITORIS.—**D.** *digiti minimi ulnaris*. See ARTERIA *d. digiti minimi*.—**D.** *hallucis*. See ARTERIA *d. hallucis*.—**D.** *indicialis*. See DORSAL ARTERY OF THE INDEX FINGER.—**D.** *lingue*. See DORSAL ARTERY OF THE TONGUE.—**D.** *longus*. See LONGISSIMUS DORSI.—**D.** *narium*. See PYRAMIDALIS NASI.—**D.** *nasi*. See PYRAMIDALIS NASI AND ARTERIA *d. nasi*, or DORSAL ARTERY OF THE NOSE.—**D.** *pedis*. See DORSAL ARTERY OF THE FOOT.—**D.** *penis*. See DORSAL ARTERY OF THE PENIS.—**D.** *pollicis*, **D.** *pollicis radialis*, **D.** *pollicis ulnaris*. See DORSAL ARTERY OF THE THUMB.—**D.** *scapulae*. See POSTERIOR SCAPULAR ARTERY.

DORSCH (Ger.), n. Do-rsh. The *Gadus callarias*. [B, 180.]—**D'leberthan** (Ger.). The cod-liver oil obtained from *Gadus callarias*. [B, 205 (a, 21); a, 14.]

DORSE, n. Do-rs. See DORSCH.

DORSÉ (Fr.), n. Do-r-sa. Having the back of a different color from that of the rest of the body. [L, 42.]

DORSEN, adj. Do-rs'eⁿ. See DORSAL.

DORSIBRANCHIATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Do-rs-i²-bra²n²k-(bra²n²ch²)-i²-a(a³)/ta². Fr., *dorsibranches*. The *Notobranchiata*. [L, 292.]

DORSIBRANCHIATE, adj. Do-rs-i²-bra²n²k'-i²-at. From *dorsum*, the back, and *βραγχία*, gills. Fr., *dorsibranche*. See NOTORRANCHIATA.

DORSI-CERVICALIS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. Do-rs'i²-su²r-(ke²r)-vi²(wi²)-ka(ka³)/li²s. From *dorsum*, the back, and *cervic*, the neck. See TRANSVERSALIS *collis*.

DORSICOLUMN [Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Do-rs-i²-ko²l-u²m(u⁴m)/na². From *dorsum*, the back, and *columna*, a column. The posterior column of the spinal cord. [K.]

DORSICOMMISSURA [Wilder] (Lat.), n. f. Do-rs-i²-ko²m-mi²s-su²(su)/ra². For deriv., see DORSUM and COMMISSURE. The posterior gray commissure of the spinal cord. [K.]

DORSI-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. m. Do-rs-i²-e²p-i²-tro²k(tro²ch²)-le²-a(a³)/ri²s. See DORSO-EPITROCHLEARIS.

DORSIFERUS (Lat.), adj. Do-rs-i²l'e²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *dorsum*, the back, and *ferre*, to carry. Fr., *dorsifère*. Ger., *rückentragend*, *rückensamig* (2d def.). 1. In zoology, having some distinguishing characteristic on the back. [L, 180.] 2. In botany, bearing or producing seeds on the back of the leaves or fronds; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dorsifera*, a division of ferns so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DORSIFIXED, adj. Do-rs'i²-fi²xt. Fr., *dorsifixe*. Attached at the back (said of the filaments so joined to the anther). [B, 104 (a, 24).]

DORSIGER (Lat.), **DORSIGERUS** (Lat.), adj's. Do-rs'i²-ju²r(ge²r), do-rs-i²j(i²g'e²r-u²s(u⁴s)). From *dorsum*, the back, and *gerere*, to carry. Fr., *dorsigère*. Ger., *rückentragend*. See DORSIFERUS.

DORSILUMBAR, adj. Do-rs-i²-lu²m'ba²r. See DORSO-LUMBAR.

DORSIPARUS (Lat.), adj. Do-rs-i²p'a²r(a³r)-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *dorsipare*. Ger., *rückenhöhrbringend*. Carrying the ova or young in pouches upon the back (said of certain *Batrachii* which deposit the ova in a pouch upon the back, in which they are hatched). [L, 41, 180.]

DORSIPES (Lat.), adj. Do-rs'i²-pez(pas). From *dorsum*, the back, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *dorsipède*. Ger., *rückenfüssig*. Having feet inserted upon the back. [L, 42, 180.]

DORSI-SCAPULARIS (Lat.), n. m. Do-rs-i²-ska²p(ska³p)-u²(u⁴)-la(a³)/ri²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SCAPULA. Of E. Coues, the rhomboides major and minor muscles, regarded as one. [Med. Rec., July 30, 1887 (L).]

DORSISPINALIS (Lat.), adj. Do-rs-i²-spín(spen)-a(a³)/li²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and SPINA. Pertaining to the back and to the vertebral column; as a n., of E. Coues, see SPINALIS DORSI; as a n., in the f. pl., *dorsispinales*, see DORSAL SPINAL VEINS.

DORSI-TRACHÉL-OCCIPITAL (Fr.), n. Do-r-se-tra²-ka-le-o²k-se-pe-ta²l. See COMPLEXUS.

DORSIVENTRAL, adj. Do-rs-i²-ve²nt'ra²l. For deriv., see DORSUM and VENTER. See DORSO-ABDOMINAL.

DORSLET, n. Do-rs'le²t. See DORSOLUM.

DORSO-ABDOMINAL, adj. Do-rs-o-a²b-do²m'i²n-a²l. For deriv., see DORSUM and ABDOMEN. Fr., *d.-o.* Extending from the back to the abdomen, pertaining to both the dorsal and the abdominal regions. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 11, 353.]

DORSO-ACROMIALIS (Lat.), adj. Do-rs-o(o³)-a²k(a³k)-ro-mi²a(a³)/li²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and ACROMION. Fr., *dorso-acromien*. Pertaining to the back and to the acromion; as a n. (Fr., *trapèze dorsal*; Ger., *Kappenmuskel*), of Gérard, the dorsa portion of the trapezius muscle in quadrupeds. [L, 13.]

DORSO-ANTERIOR, adj. Do-rs-o-a²n-te'ri²-o²r. From *dorsum*, the back, and *anterior*, in front. Fr., *dorso-antérieur*. Having the back directed toward the mother's anterior aspect (said of the fœtus).

DORSO-ATLOIDEUS (Lat.), n. m. Do-rs-o(o³)-a²t(a³t)-lo(lo²)-i²d(ed'e²-u²s(u⁴s)). For deriv., see DORSUM and ATLAS. Fr., *long (fêchisseur) du cou sous-dorso-atloïdien*. Ger., *Rückenträgermuskel*. See LONGUS *collis*.

DORSO-CARPAL, adj. Do-rs-o-ka²rp'a²l. Situated upon the dorsal surface of the carpus. [L.]

DORSO-CERVICAL, adj. Do-rs-o-su²r'vi²-ka²l. For deriv., see DORSUM and CERVIX. Pertaining to the back and to the neck.

DORSO-COSTALIS (Lat.), adj. Do-rs-o(o³)-ko²st-a(a³)/li²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and COSTA. Fr., *dorso-costal*. Pertaining to the back and to the ribs; as a n., of Chaussier, see SERRATUS *posticus superior*. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 13.]

DORSODYNIE (Fr.), n. Do-r-so-de-ne. Rheumatism in the dorsal region. [D, 74.]

DORSO-EPITROCHLEARIS (Lat.), n. Do-rs-o(o³)-e²p-i²-tro²k(tro²ch²)-le²-a(a³)/ri²s. Fr., *dorso-épitrochléen*. See EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS.

DORSOFASCIALIS (Lat.), n. m. Do-rs-o(o³)-fa²s(fa³s)-si²(ki²)-a(a³)/li²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and FASCIA. A muscle extending between the spinous processes of the 6th, 8th or 9th cervical vertebra, or all those vertebrae, and those of the 1st and 2d dorsal vertebrae. [L, 332.]

DORSO-HUMERALIS (Lat.), n. m. Do-rs-o(o³)-hu²m(hu⁴m)-e²r-a(a³)/li²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and HUMERUS. Fr., *dorso-huméral*, *grand dorsal*. Ger., *breiter Rückenmuskel*. In the solids, a muscle arising from the spinous processes of all the lumbar and the last 14 or 15 dorsal vertebrae, and attached to the internal tuberosity of the humerus. It carries the arm backward and upward, and is a muscle of respiration. [L, 13.]

DORSO-INTERCOSTAL (Fr.), adj. Dor-so-a²n²-ter-kos-ta²l. From *dorsum*, the back, *inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib. Pertaining to the back and to the intercostal spaces. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DORSO-INTEROSSEAL, **DORSO-INTEROSSEOUS**, adj's. Do-rs-o-i²n-tu²r-o²s'e²a²l, -u²s. For deriv., see DORSUM and

[L, 196.]—**D. decemlineata**. The Colorado potato-bug. It has vesicating properties. [L, 196.]—**D. sassafras**. An aromatic species of *D.* (1st def.), employed in Australia as a stimulant and carminative. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOS (Fr.), n. Do. See **BACK**.—**D. de crapaud**. The *Agaricus maculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. de la main**. See **DORSUM manus**.—**D. du nez**. See **DORSUM of the nose**.—**D. du testicule**. See **DORSUM testis**.—**D. ensellé**. See **LORDOSIS**.—**D. vouité**. See **KYPHOSIS**.

DOSABLE (Fr.), adj. Do-sa³b¹. Capable of being prepared in convenient doses. [L, 42 (a, 14).]

DOSAGE, n. Dos'aj. Fr., d. Ger., *Dosirung*. It., *dosatura*. 1. The act of determining the dose of a medicine or of putting up the prescribed dose. 2. The preparation of drugs in convenient quantities. 3. In chemistry, the determination of the quantity of the various component parts of a body. [A, 301 (a, 14, 21).]—**Electrical d.** The regulation of the strength of an electrical current used for medical purposes. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 134.]

DÖSCH (Ger.), n. Du³sh. See **DORSCH**.

DOSE, n. Dos. Gr., *δosis*. Lat., *dosis*. Fr., *d.*, *prise*. Ger., *Gabe*. It., *d.* Sp., *dosis*. The quantity of a medicinal preparation that is ordered to be taken at one time; as used by some French writers, the quantity to be taken in twenty-four hours.—**Divided d's**. Fr., *d's fractionnées, d's refractées*. Fractions of a d., to be taken at short intervals. [A, 385 (a, 21); A, 518.]—**D's fractionnées** (Fr.). See *Divided d's*.—**D. massive**. A d. to be taken all at once. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D's refractées** (Fr.). See *Divided d's*.—**D. vénéneuse** (Fr.). See *Toxic d.*—**Full d.** As large a d. as it is usually necessary or safe to employ.—**Infinitesimal d.** Fr., *d. infinitésimale*. An extremely minute d. prepared by the methods of homeopathy.—**Maximum d.** See *Full d.*—**Poisonous d.**, **Toxic d.** Lat., *dosis toxica*. Fr., *d. toxique, d. vénéneuse*. Ger., *toxische d.* A dose that produces symptoms of poisoning.

DOSIMETRIC, adj. Dos-i²m²et'ri³k. Fr., *dosimétrique*. Ger., *dosimetrisch*. Pertaining to dosimetry.

DOSIMETRY, n. Dos-i²m²et'ri³. From *δosis*, a dose, and *μετρον*, a measure. Fr., *dosimétrie*. Ger., *Dosimetrie*. It., *dosimetria*. Sp., *dosimetría*. 1. The measurement of medicinal doses. [L, 49.] 2. A so-called system of medicine consisting in the use of granules accurately medicated with definite quantities of active drugs, chiefly alkaloids, as inculcated by Burggraeve. [A, 518.]

DOSIOLOGY, n. Dos-i²-o²l'o²-j². Lat., *dosiologia* (from *δosis*, a dose, and *λόγος*, understanding). Ger., *Dosiologie*. See **POSIOLOGY**.

DOSIRUNG (Ger.), n. Dos-er'un². See **DOSAGE**.

DOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Dos-(dō's)is. Gen., *dos'eos (-is)*. See **DOSE**.—**D. letalis minima**. The smallest dose known to have caused death.—**D. toxica**. See *Toxic dose*.

DOSJEN, n. The *Aralia edulis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii, p. 161 (a, 21).]

DOSKAI (Telooqoo), n. The *Cucumis utilissimus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DOSO, n. In Japan, the *Kæmpferia galanga*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DOSOLOGY, n. Dos-o²l'o²-j². Lat., *dosologia* (from *δosis*, a dose, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *dosologie*. Ger., *Dosologie*. It., *dosologia*. Sp., *dosología*. See **POSIOLOGY**.

DOSIL, n. Do's'i²l. From old Fr., *dosil*, a stopper. Fr., *bourdonnet*. A small bundle (of lint) to be placed in or upon a wound, etc. [E.]

DOSTEN (Ger.), n. Do'st'e²n. The genus *Origanum*, especially the *Origanum vulgare*. [B, 180.]—**Creutischer D.** The *Origanum creticum*. [B, 180.]—**Diptam-D.** The *Origanum dictamnus*. [B, 180.]—**D'oil**. Oil of origanum. [B, 5 (a, 21).]—**D'kraut**. The *Origanum vulgare*. [a, 22.]—**Gemeiner D.** The *Origanum heracleoticum*. [B, 180.]—**Langähriger D.** The *Origanum macrostachyum*. [B, 180.]

DOSTKRAUT (Ger.), n. Do'st'kra²-u⁴t. See **DOSTENKRAUT**.

DOSU, n. See **DOSO**.

DOTAGE, n. Dot'aj. Fr., *radotage, seconde enfance*. Ger., *Kindischwerden, zweite Kindheit*. The second childhood; the enfeeblement of the mental powers due to old age.

DOTHER, n. Do²th'u³r. 1. The genus *Cuscuta*. 2. The *Spergula arvensis*. 3. The *Vicia hirsuta*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOTHERING DICKIES, DOTHERING DUCKS, DOTHERING GRASS, DOTHERING TOMS, DOTHERIN NANSY, n's. Do²th'u³r-i²n² d'i²k'i²z, d'i²ks, do²ks, du²ks, doth'u³r-i²n² gra²s, do²th'u³r-i²n² to²mz, do²th'u³r-i²n² na²n'si². The *Briza media*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOTHIDEACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Doth-i²d-e²-as(a³k'e²-e(a²-e²). From *Dothidea*, the typical genus. Fr., *dothidéacées*. A group of the *Pyrenomyces*, typified by the genus *Dothidea*; of Saccardo, a family comprising 3 sections, the first having hyaline, the second bilocular, and the third plurilocular spores. Other classification names of like origin are as follows: *Dothidiet*, of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the true *Sphaeriaceæ*; *Dothidini*, of Fries, a suborder (of Reichenbach) a subdivision, of Endlicher a subtribe of the *Sphaeriaceæ*, or, of Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Sphaeriaceæ* genuini. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DOTHIE (Lat.), n. m. Do²th'i²-e²n(an). Gen., *dothien'os (-is)*. Gr., *δοθίη*. Fr., *dothiène*. Ger., *Blutschwäre*. A boil or any similar inflammatory swelling. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DOTHIENTERIA (Lat.), **DOTHIENTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Do²th-i²-e²n(an)-te(te²)ri²-a³, -te²-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *dothiente'rie, -terit'idōs (-is)*. From *δοθίην*, a boil, and *έντερον*, an

intestine. Fr., *dothiëntérie, dothiëntérite*. Ger., *pustulöse Darmausschlag*. It., *dotiënteria, dotiënterite*. Sp., *dotiënteria, dotiënteritis*. Typhoid fever; so called from the character of the intestinal glandular lesions. [A, 273.]

DOTHIENOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. Do²th-i²-e²n(an)-o(o³)-fi-(fu³)na³. Gen., *dothienophym'atos (-is)*. From *δοθίην*, a boil, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *dothiënophyme*. Ger., *Blutschwäre*. An abscess, a tuberculous furuncle. [A, 322, 385 (a, 21).]

DOTHINENTERIA (Lat.), **DOTHINENTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. Do²th-i²-e²n-te(te²)ri²-a³, -te²-ri(re)'ti²s. See **DOTHIENTERITIS**.

DOTHION (Lat.), n. m. Do²th'i²-o²n(on). Gen., *dothi'onos (-is)*. Gr., *δοθίων*. See **DOTHION**.

DOTHIONENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Do²th-i²-o²-e²n-te(te²)ri²-a³. See **DOTHIENTERITIS**.

DOTIS (Hung.), n. Do²t'i²s. A place in Hungary, where there is a warm, sulphurous spring. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 49 (a, 21).]

DO-TOOKI (Jap.), n. See **ARALIA cordata**.

DOTED, adj. Do²t'e²d. Lat., *punctatus*. Fr., *ponctué*. Ger., *punktirt*. It., *punteggiato, macchiettato*. Sp., *puntuado, tildado*. Marked with dot-like spots.

DOTTER (Ger.), n. Do²t'e²r. The yolk of an egg. See **VITELLUS**.—**Absonderungs d.** The secreted yolk (expressing the theory that the yolk is not formed within the ovum, but added to it by secretion from the ovarian follicle). [a, 28.]—**Bildungs d.** The formative yolk.—**D'abschnitt**. See *Segmentation SPHERE*.—**D'ball**. See *Vitelline GRANULES*.—**D'bildungszelle**. See *Yolk-CELL*.—**D'bläschen, D'blase**. See *Vitelline MEMBRANE*.—**D'blume**. The genus *Caltha*, especially the *Caltha (Calendula) officinalis*. [B, 180, 270 (a, 24).]—**D'concrement**. See *Yolk-NUCLEUS*.—**D'furchung**. See *SEGMENTATION of the yolk*.—**D'gang**. The vitello-intestinal duct.—**D'gangzotten**. Villi of the vitello-intestinal duct, found by Kölliker in the embryo of rabbits. [H.]—**D'gelb, D'gelbe**. See *VITELLUS*.—**D'haut**. See *ZONA pellucida* and *Vitelline MEMBRANE*.—**D'hof**. See *Vitelline AREA*.—**D'höhle**. See *LATEBRA*.—**D'hülle**. See *Vitelline MEMBRANE*.—**D'kern**. See *Vitelline NUCLEUS*.—**D'kolliquament**. See *COLLIQUAMENTUM*.—**D'körner**. See *Vitelline GRANULES*.—**D'kraut**. See *CAMELINA sativa*.—**D'kreislauf**. See *Vitelline CIRCULATION*.—**D'kugel**. The whole yolk, including the vitelline membrane and the vitellus. [A, 20.]—**D'kügelchen**. Yolk spherules. [J, 1, 69.]—**D'loch**. 1. See *Vitellar HOLE*. 2. An opening into the cephalic part of the transparent area of a selachian blastoderm which is homologized by Kollmann as a prostoma. ["Arch. f. Anat. und Phys.," (Anat. Abth.), 1885, p. 282 (J).]—**D'mesoderm**. See *Yolk HYPOBLAST*.—**D'öffnung, D'pforte**. See *MICROPVLE*.—**D'plättchen**. See *Vitelline PLATES*.—**D'propf**. See *Vitelline YOLK*.—**D'protoplasma**. The protoplasmic material of the yolk.—**D'rose**. The *Rosa lutea*. [L, 43.]—**D'sack**. See *Vitelline MEMBRANE* and *Umbilical VESICLE*.—**D'sackckreislauf**. See *Vitelline CIRCULATION*.—**D'scheibe**. See *DISCUS protrigerus*.—**D'segment**. See *Cleavage CELL*.—**D'stock**. A special organ in worms, having for its function the production of the secondary vitellus. [A, 8.]—**D'theilung**. The segmentation of the yolk.—**D'vacuolen**. Of His, certain spaces filled with a clear fluid that form in the white vitellus beneath and around the blastoderm, when this portion of the nutritive vitellus begins to liquefy. [A, 8.]—**D'veuen**. See *Vitelline VEINS*.—**D'weide**. The *Salix vitellina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'weiss**. See *White VITELLUS*.—**D'zelle**. See *Segmentation CELL*.—**D'zerklüftung**. See *Yolk SEGMENTATION*.—**Eid'**. See *VITELLUS*.—**Furchung des D's**. See *GERM SEGMENTATION*.—**Gelber D.** See *Yellow VITELLUS*.—**Hintere D'vene**. The posterior vitelline vein.—**Nahrungs d.** See *Nutritive VITELLUS*.—**Neben d.** See *DEUTOPLASM* and *PARABLAST*.—**Primärer D.** A primary vitellus.—**Secundärer D.** Of Kölliker, the vitellus of the so-called compound eggs of insects, formed in part by the fusion with it of one or more outside nutritive cells. [J.] See *Yolk-CELLS*.—**Vordere D'vene** (oder *D'venen*). The anterior vitelline vein or veins.—**Weisser D.** See *White VITELLUS*.—**Weisse D'rinde**. That portion of the white vitellus which forms a layer surrounding the yellow vitellus. [A, 8.]

DOUAI (Fr.), n. Du-a. A place in the department of the Nord, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DOUARNENEZ (Fr.), n. Du-a²rn-e²n-e²z. A sea-side resort in the department of Finistère, France. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DOUBAON-DE-GERMS (Fr.), n. Dub-a²-o²n²-d'je²rm². A place in the department of the Hautes-Pyrénées, France, where there are mineral springs. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DOUBION, n. Du²bi²-o²n. A double cocoon made by two silkworms spinning together and interlacing the silk so that it can not be unwound. [L, 131.]

DOUBLE, adj. Du²b'l. Gr., *διπλός*. Lat., *duplex*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *doppelt*. It., *doppio*. Sp., *doble*. 1. Folded so as to make two layers; consisting of two similar parts. 2. Consisting of twice as much or of twice as many as is usual. 3. Repeated (see *D. VISION*). 4. Of twice the usual strength (see *D. AQUA FORTIS*). 5. Containing two different radicles similarly combined with a third radicle (see *D. SALT*). 6. Twofold (see *D. STAINING*). 7. Of intermittent fevers, having the alternate paroxysms related to each other, so that there are twice as many paroxysms as usual. 8. Affecting or existing on both sides of the body (e. g., *d. pneumonia*).—**D-bearing**. Bearing twice in the same season. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D-bladed**. Having two blades.—**D-bulbe** (Fr.). The *Gladiolus sisyrrinchium*. [L, 109.]—**D-concave**. See *D. concave LENS*.—**D-cloche** (Fr.). 1. The primrose. 2. A species of *Datura*. [B, 38.]—**D.convex**. See *D. convex LENS*.—**D-edged**. Having two opposite cutting edges.—**D-feuille** (Fr.). The *Orchis bifolia*. [B, 88.]—**D-headed**. Having two heads; of a muscle, having two separate parts at its origin; of a roller bandage, rolled

from each end.—**D.-inclined.** Inclined in two opposite directions (see *D.-inclined PLANE*).—**D.-langue** (Fr.). The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [a, 24].—**D.-leaf.** The *Listera ovata*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**D.-quartan.** Fr., *double-quarte*. Manifesting the phenomena of two separate quartan fevers, so that there are two paroxysms every other day, or one paroxysm every day (the alternate paroxysms resembling each other in time of occurrence or other particulars). [L, 41].—**D.-quotidian.** Fr., *double-quotidien*. Manifesting the phenomena of two separate quotidian fevers. [L, 41].—**D.-ranked.** **D.-rowed.** See **DISTICHOUS**.—**D.-tertian.** Fr., *double-tiers*. Manifesting the phenomena of two separate tertian fevers. [L, 41].—**D.-tongue.** Fr., *double-langue*. The *Ruscus hypoglossum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOUBLET, n. Du³b/le²t. Fr., *d*. A magnifying-glass composed of two lenses superposed, the smaller one of which, near the eye, receives the rays refracted by the larger one near the object before they reach their focus. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DOUBLING GAP SPRINGS, n. Du³b-li²n²-ga²p'. A sanitary resort in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, where there are sulphurous springs. [a, 14.]

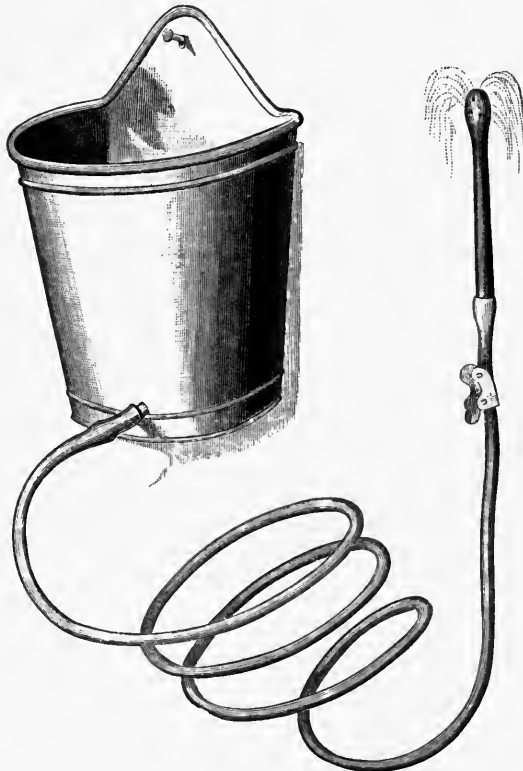
DOUÇAIN (Fr.), n. Dus-a²n². See **DOUCIN**.

DOUCE-AMÈRE (Fr.), n. Dus-a³-me²r. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [A, 301 (a, 21)].—**Décoction de d.-a.** See **Decoction DULCAMARÆ**.—**Extrait de d.-a.** (Fr. Cod.). See **Extractum DULCAMARÆ**.—**Hydrolé de d.-a.** See **Decoction DULCAMARÆ**.—**Sirup de d.-a.** Lat., *syrupus dulcamaræ*. A syrup made by infusing 1 part of the dried petals of dulcamara in 15 parts of boiling distilled water for 6 hours, straining with expression, allowing to settle, decanting, adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of the colature, allowing to come to a boil quickly, and straining again. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Tige de d.-a.** [Fr. Cod.]. The stem of *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 113 (a, 21)].—**Tisane de d.-a.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *infusum dulcamaræ*. A preparation made by infusing 2 parts of the root of dulcamara for 2 hours in 100 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

DOUCETO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the *Epilobium parviflorum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOUCETTE (Fr.), n. Du-se²t. 1. The *Campanula speculum*. 2. The *Valerianella olitoria*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

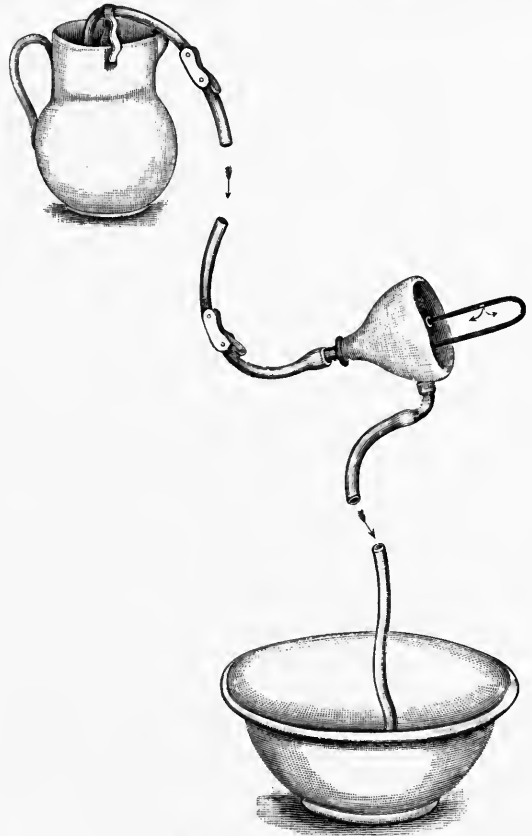
DOUCHE, n. Dush. Fr., *d*. Ger., *D*. It., *doccia*. Sp., *ducha*. 1. The direction of a continuous column, stream, or jet of liquid or gas upon the surface of the body or into one of its cavities. 2. An apparatus for accomplishing such direction.—**Absteigende D.**



A VAGINAL DOUCHE.

(Ger.). See **Descending d.**—**Aetherd'** (Ger.). An apparatus for throwing a spray of ether. [a, 23].—**Air-d.** Fr., *d. d'air*. Ger., *Luftd'*. A d. in which a current of air is substituted for one of liquid; in otology, a current of air forced through the Eustachian tube into the tympanic cavity. [F.]—**Alternating d.** Fr., *d. alternative*. A d. in which a hot current and a cold one are applied

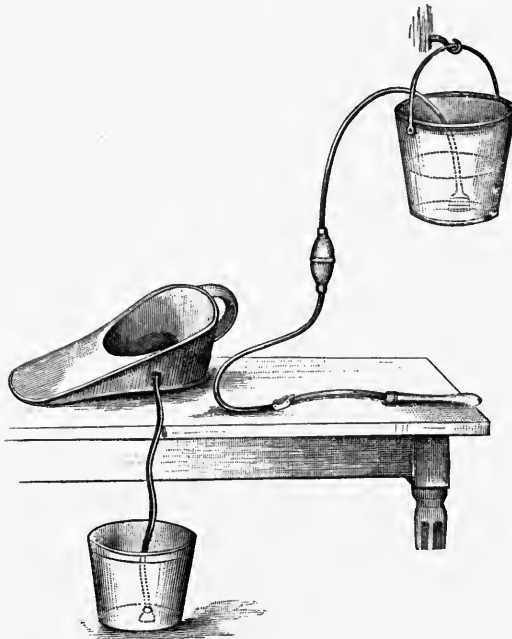
alternately. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**Anal d.** Fr., *d. anale*. A d. directed upon the anus. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**Ascending d.** Fr., *d. ascendante*. Ger., *aufsteigende D.* A d. in which the stream is directed upward, into the rectum or the vagina.—**Aufsteigende D.** (Ger.). See **Ascending d.**—**Augend'** (Ger.). See **Ocular d.**—**Aural d.** Fr., *d. de l'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrd'*. 1. A d. adapted to the external ear. [L, 49 (a, 21)]. 2. Of Saemann, a method of introducing liquids into the cavity of the middle ear by injecting them into the naso-



FOSTER'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

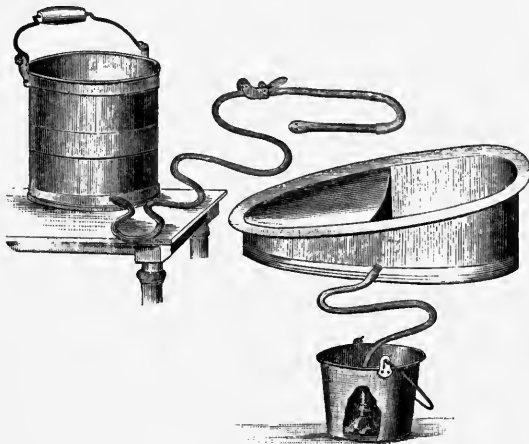
pharynx while the nostrils are closed during an act of swallowing. [F, 32].—**Auricular d.** Fr., *d. auriculaire*. See **Aural d.** (1st def.).—**Bell-d.** Fr., *d. en cloche*. Ger., *Glockend'*. An instrument for douching in which the series of water-jets surrounding the body forms a bell-shaped figure. [Winternitz (a, 18)].—**Capillary d.** Fr., *d. capillaire*. See **AQUAPUNCTURE** (1st def.).—**Cephalic d.** Fr., *d. céphalique*. Ger., *Kopfd'*. A d. adapted for application to the head. [L, 87 (a, 14)].—**Circular d.** Fr., *d. en cercle*. See **Ring-d.**—**Column d., Columnar d.** Fr., *d. en colonne*. A d. in which the liquid is applied in a solid column. [L, 87 (a, 14)].—**Compressed-air d.** Fr., *d. à air comprimé*. A d. in which the water is projected with great force by means of compressed air; used especially for needle-baths. [L, 87 (a, 14)].—**Concentric d.** Fr., *d. en lames concentriques*. A d. in which concentric circular sheets of liquid are employed; a form of shower-bath in which the ordinary sprinkler is replaced by a nozzle having concentric circular slits 1 mm. wide. [L, 49 (a, 21)].—**Descending d.** Fr., *d. descendante*. Ger., *absteigende D.* A d. in which the water descends upon the body, as in the shower-bath. [A, 363 (a, 21)].—**Dorsal d.** Fr., *d. dorsale*. A d. for the dorsal region. [L, 87 (a, 14)].—**D. à air comprimé** (Fr.). See **Compressed-air d.**—**D. de col de cygne** (Fr.). See **Sheet-d.**—**D. de gaz** (Fr.). See **Gas-d.**—**D. de l'oreille** (Fr.). See **Aural d.**—**D. de vapeur** (Fr.). See **Vapor-d.**—**D. écossaise** (Fr.). See **Scottish d.**—**D. en cercle** (Fr.). See **Ring-d.**—**D. en cloche** (Fr.). See **Bell-d.**—**D. en colonne** (Fr.). **D. en jet** (Fr.). See **Column-d.**—**D. en éventail** (Fr.). See **Fan-d.**—**D. en lame** (Fr.). See **Sheet-d.**—**D. en lames concentriques** (Fr.). See **Concentric d.**—**D. en nappe** (Fr.). See **Sheet-d.**—**D. en pluie** (Fr.). **D. en pluie verticale** (Fr.). See **SHOWER-BATH.**—**D. en poussière** (Fr.). See **Vapor-d.**—**D. in circles.** See **Concentric d.**—**D. latérale** (Fr.). See **Horizontal d.**—**D. verticale** (Fr.). See **Descending d.**—**Eye-d.** See **Ocular d.**—**Fadenförmige D.** (Ger.). See **AQUAPUNCTURE** (1st def.).—**Fan-d.** Fr., *d. en éventail*. A d. with a metal tip spreading out like a fan and having the perforations at the circumference. [A, 363 (a, 21)].—**Gas-d.** Fr., *d. de gaz*. A d. in which a current of carbon dioxide takes the place of water. It has been used as an anodyne in cases of uterine cancer. [A, 301 (a, 21)].—**General d.** Fr., *d. générale*. A d. applied to the entire surface, as in the shower-bath. [A, 518].—**Glockend'** (Ger.). See **Bell-d.**—**Hepatic d.**

Fr., *d. hépatique*. A d. for application to the region of the liver. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Horizontal d.** Fr., *d. horizontale. d. latérale*. A d. in which the stream is projected horizontally. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Hypogastric d.** Fr., *d. hypogastrique*. A d. for application to the hypogastric region. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Jet-d.** Fr., *d. en jet*. See **Column-d.**—**Kopfd'** (Ger.). See **Cephalic d.**—**Lateral d.** See **Horizontal d.**—**Luftd'** (Ger.). See **Air-d.**—**Lumbar d.** Fr., *d. lombaire*. A d. for the loins. [L, 87



LORD'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

(a, 14).]—**Mastdarmd'** (Ger.). See **Rectal d.**—**Moblie d.** Fr., *d. mobile*. A d. applied to various parts of the body in succession. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Nasal d.** Fr., *d. nasale*. Ger., *Nasend'*. A d. for irrigating the nasal passages. A vessel containing the liquid to be used is placed somewhat above the level of the patient's nose; a tube connected with the bottom of the vessel ends in a nozzle which is inserted into one nostril; the patient directs his head forward and breathes through his mouth; the current of liquid enters at one nostril and passes out from the other. The use of this d. has sometimes caused disease of the middle ear.—**Ocular d.** Fr., *d. oculaire*. Ger., *Augend'*. A d. for application to the eyeball. Usually a siphon is employed. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Ohrd'** (Ger.). See **Aural d.**—**Perineal d.** Fr., *d. périnéale*. A d. for the perineum, delivering a simple jet or a shower. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Rain-d.** Fr., *d. en pluie*. See **Shower-BATH.**—**Rectal d.** Fr., *d.*



MERRIAM'S VAGINAL DOUCHE.

rectale. Ger., *Mastdarmd'*. A d. for application within the rectum, either for irrigating that organ or for the high application of hot water in cases of chronic diarrhoea or perimetric or parametric inflammation. [J. K. Chadwick, "Trans. of the Am. Gynec. Soc.," v. 1880, p. 280.]—**Ring-d.** Fr., *d. circulaire*. A d. consisting of a cylinder

6 feet high and about 2½ feet in diameter, formed by a coil of pipes perforated on the inner side. When the patient is within, and the water is turned on, he is showered from every point of the circumference. [A, 363 (a, 21).]—**Saemann's d.** See **Aural d.** (2d def.).—**Scottish d.** **Scottish d.** Fr., *d. écossaise*. Ger., *schottische D.* A d. consisting in the application of successive hot d's, of varying duration, immediately followed by a cold d. of short duration. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Sheet d.** Fr., *d. en lame, d. en nappe, d. de col de cygne*. A d. in which the water is delivered in a sheet through a slit. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Splenic d.** Fr., *d. splénique*. A d. for the region of the spleen. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]—**Steam-d.** A vapor-d. in which steam is employed.—**Transition d.** See **Alternating d.** and **Scottish d.**—**Universal d.** A d. by means of which the patient is showered from every direction. [A, 363 (a, 21).]—**Uterine d.** Fr., *d. utérine*. Ger., *Uterind'*. A d. directed upon the cervix uteri. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Vaginal d.** Fr., *d. vaginale*. A d. for application within the vagina. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Vapor-d.** Fr., *d. de vapeur*. A d. in which vapor is substituted for water. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**Vertical d.** Fr., *d. verticale*. See **Descending d.**

DOUCIER (Fr.), n. Du-se-a. The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOUCIN (Fr.), n. Du-sa²n². A variety of the *Pyrus malus* with a sweetish fruit. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DOUDHAÏM (Heb.), n. The *Atropa mandragora*. [B, 88.]

DOUDLAR, n. Dud'la^r. The root of *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOUDLE, n. Dud'l. The root of *Phragmites communis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOUGERELLE (Fr.), n. Du-zhe^r-e²l. The *Melampyrum arvense*. [B, 38.]

DOUGOUP, n. Among the negroes of Oualo, the *Phalaris canariensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOUILLE (Fr.), n. Du-el-y'. A short pipe soldered to the side of a still, through which fluids may be introduced without taking off the head. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

DOULÁ KUDÁ, n. In Bombay, the *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DOULAVRAT (Turk.), n. The *Lappa major*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

DOULEUR (Fr.), n. Du-lu^r. See **PAIN** and **DOLOR.**—**D. de Spetzaz.** A form of pseudo-leucocythæmia, supposed to be of malarial origin, observed especially among children at Spetzaz and Hydra. [A, 518.]

DOULOUREUX (Fr.), adj. Du-lu^r-u^s. Painful. [D, 65.]

DOUM-PALM, n. Dum'pa²m. The *Hyphæne thebaica*. [A, 24.]

DOUNDAKÉ (Fr.), n. Dun-da²k-a. The *Sarcocephalus esculentus*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

DOUNDAKIN, n. Dun'da²k-en. Fr., *d.* An alkaloid or, according to some, a mixture of coloring matters with an active principle, obtained from *Sarcocephalus esculentus*. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," 9, 1886, p. 7 (B).]

DOUNO (African), n. A tree of Congo, the bark of which smells like that of cinnamon. [B, 88.]

DOUPATI SERINISTAI SURMA (RUSS.), n. See **ANTIMONY pentasulphide** and **Sulphur auratum** **ANTIMONII**.

DOURA, n. See **DHOURRA**.

DOURADINHA (Port.), n. Dur-a²-den'ya^s. In Brazil, the *Palicourea diuretica*. [B, 121.]—**D. do campo.** The *Palicourea speciosa* and the *Waltheria* d. [L, 87, 105 (a, 21).]

DOURAH [Forskål], n. In Egypt, the *Holcus durro*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DOURANELLE, n. In Egypt, the *Holcus spicatus*. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DOURINE (Fr.), n. Dur-en. See **EQUINE SYPHILIS**.

DOURRA, n. See **DHOURRA**.

DOUT AGHAAJI (Turk.), n. The *Morus nigra*. [L, 77.]

DOUVE (Fr.), n. Duv. 1. See **DISTOMA**. 2. The *Ranunculus flammula*. 3. The *Ranunculus lingua*. 4. The disease termed rot. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 17.]—**D. du fole.** **D. hépatique.** See **DISTOMA hepaticum.**—**D. lancéolé.** See **DISTOMA lanceolatum.**—**D. pulmonaire.** See **DISTOMA Ringeri.**—**Grande d.** The *Ranunculus lingua*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Petite d.** The *Ranunculus declivatus flammula*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DOUVÉ (Fr.), adj. Du-va. Containing worms (said of the liver in sheep). [L, 41.]

DOUVILLE (Fr.), n. Du-vel. A variety of winter pear. [B, 38, 121 (a, 24).]

DOUTEUX (Fr.), adj. Du-tu^s. See **DUBIUS**; as a n., m. pl., the **DUBIA**. [L.]

DOUX (Fr.), adj. Du. Sweet, sugary, gentle (said of medicines and foods which are mild in their action); of water, potable, also fresh (*i. e.*, not salt). [L, 109.]

DOVE-DOCK, n. Duv'do²k. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOVE-HOWER, DOVE-ORCHID, n's. Du^sv'hu^s-u⁴-u^sr, -o²rk'í²d. The genus *Peristeria*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DOVE-PLANT, n. Du^sv'pla²nt. The *Peristeria elata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOVER, n. Do'vu^r. Fr., *Douvres*. A sea-side resort in Kent, England. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DOVE'S-FOOT, n. Du^svz'fu⁴t. 1. The *Aquilegia vulgaris*. 2. The *Geranium maculatum*. 3. The *Geranium molle*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOVE-WOOD, n. Du⁹vu⁴d. The *Alchornea latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DOWBALLS, n. Do⁹ba⁴lz. The *Brassica rapa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOWN, n. Du⁹u⁴n. Lat., *lanugo* (1st def.). Fr., *duvet*. Ger., *Dune*, *Flaumfeder*. 1. Short, soft hairs. 2. The *Carduus tomentosus*. 3. A variety of feathers in which the stem is short and weak, the shaft and barbs are permanently soft, and the barbules are fine and without hooklets. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 1 (a, 24); L.]—**D. dilly**. The *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D. thistle**. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. tree**. The *Ochroma lagopus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D'weed**. The *Filago germanica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Powder-d.** A variety of feather in which the shaft continues growing out of the follicle, from the upper, open end of which a white or bluish dust is constantly escaping. [L, 194.]—**Primary d.** The first covering of d. upon birds. [L, 14.]

DOWNY, adj. Du⁹u⁴n-i². Lat., *pubescens*. Fr., *duveté*, *duveteux*. Ger., *flaumartig*. 1. Of plumaceous structure, a part of the plumage being of down-feathers, and the bases of the contour feathers usually also of downy structure. 2. In botany, having soft, weak hairs (said of leaves, etc.). [L, 56, 343.]

DOWNY LING, n. Du⁹u⁴n-i² li²n². The *Eriophorum polystachyon*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DOWRA, n. Du⁹u⁴r-a³. The *Conocarpus latifolia*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 21).]

DOYÉRIAN, adj. Dwa³ye²ri²a²n. Fr., *doyérien*. Ger., *Doyérisch*. Described by Doyère.

DRABA (Lat.), **DRABE** (Lat.), n's f. Dra³b'a³. Gen., *drab'es*. Gr., *δράβη*. Fr., *drave*. Ger., *Hungerblümchen*. Whitlow grass; of Linnaeus, a genus of cruciferous plants. The *Drabæ* of Reichenbach are a section of the *Alyssæ*. [B, 34, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. muralis**. A species growing in shady mountains of Europe, from Portugal to Sweden, with pubescent stem, oval-dentate, subcordate leaves, elliptico-oblong siliqua of 12 to 16 seeds, and small white flowers. [B, 128, 214 (a, 24).]—**D. verna**. Fr., *drave printanière*, *croquette*, *mignonette*, *petite pisolle*, *rouille*. Ger., *Hungerblümchen*. An astringent species used as a vulnerary and sometimes employed externally in whitlow. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DRAC (Bohemian), n. The *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 88.]

DRACENA (Lat.), n. f. Dra³s(dra³k)-en(a³e²n)-a³. From *δράκαινα*, a she-dragon. Fr., *dracène dragonier*. Ger., *Drachenlitte*, *Drachenblutbaum*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of lilaceous plants referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Draceneæ* (Fr., *dracénées*), which are. Of Reichenbach (1828), a subdivision of the *Anthericeæ*, comprising the sections *Abameæ* and *Aletrineæ*, or (1837) a subdivision of the *Asphodeleæ*, or (1841) a subsection of the *Asparagææ*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Asparagaceæ*, consisting of the genus *D.*; of Wallpole, a tribe of the *Asparagaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Liliaceæ*. They differ from the true *Asparagææ* by having a caducous perianth and anatropous ovules, by the situation of the embryo at the base and upon the side of the albumen, and by the size of the stem, which usually attains large dimensions. The *Draceneæ* of Link (Fr., *dracénacées*) are a suborder of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising *Dracena* and *Yucca*. The *Dracenoideæ* of Engler are a subfamily of the *Liliaceæ*, comprising the tribes *Draceneæ*, *Yuceæ*, and *Nolineæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. australis**. Fr., *dragonnier austral*. A species the tops of which are eaten like cabbage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cinnabari** [Balfour, Jr.]. A species growing in the island of Socotra furnishing Socotra dragon's blood. [B, 245.]—**D. draco**. Fr., *dragonnier*, *sang-dragon*, *arbre du dragon*. Ger., *gemeiner Drachenblutbaum*. A large tree found in the East Indies and in the Canary Islands, a variety of which, at Teneriffe, is called the dragon-tree. It yields, by exudation, a resin known as dragon's blood (*sanguis draconis*), formerly employed as an astringent, but now considered inert and chiefly used as an ingredient of paints and varnishes. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. ferrea**. A species indigenous to the Moluccas, the root of which is used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. ombet**. A tree which yields an exudation called *katir*. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**D. reflexa**. A species growing in Madagascar, the Mascarene Isles, and St. Helena. The flowers are said to be emmenagogue. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. schizantha**. A species found on the Somali coast, furnishing dragon's blood. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**D. terminalis**. A species the root of which is employed as a sudorific, and in diarrhoea regarded by some as identical with *D. ferrea*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACANTH, n. Dra³k'a²nth. See TRAGACANTH.

DRACÉNE (Fr.), n. Dra³s-an-en. See DRACONIN.

DRACHE (Ger.), n. Dra³ch²e². See DRACHEN.—**Fleischd'**. See CARUNCLE.—**Guineischer d.** See *FILARIA MEDINENSIS*.

DRACHEN (Ger.), n. Dra³ch²e²n. A dragon.—**D'ampfer**. The *Rumex sanguineus*. [L, 43.]—**D'baum**. See DRACENA.—**D'blut**, **D'kopf**, **D'kraut**. See the major list.—**D'pflanze**. See DRACENA.—**D'rotang**. The *Calamus draco*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'schwanz**. See *CALLA PALUSTRIS*.—**D'wurzel**. The *Iris pseudacorus* and the *Polygonum bistorta*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'wurzel**. See DRACONTIUM.

DRACHENBLUT (Ger.), n. Dra³ch²e²n-blut. See DRAGON'S BLOOD.—**Aechtes D.** See CANARY DRAGON'S BLOOD.—**Amerikanisches D.** See WEST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD.—**Canarischer D.** See CANARY DRAGON'S BLOOD.—**Cartagena-D.** See WEST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD.—**D'alaun**. See ALUMEN DRACONISATUM.—**D'baum**. See the major list.—**D'kroton**. The *Croton draco*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. von Madetra**. See CANARY DRAGON'S BLOOD.—**Indisches D.** See EAST INDIAN DRAGON'S BLOOD.

DRACHENBLUTBAUM (Ger.), n. Dra³ch²e²n-blut-ba³-u⁴m. The genus *Dracena*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner D.** The *Dracena draco*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACHENKOPF (Ger.), n. Dra³ch²e²n-ko²pf. The genus *Dracocephalum*.—**Canarischer D.** The *Dracocephalum canariense*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Moldauischer D.** The *Dracocephalum moldavicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACHENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dra³ch²e²n-kra³-u⁴t. 1. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. 2. The *Rumex sanguinea*. 3. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Vielblättriges D.** The *Dracontium polyphyllum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRACHM, n. Dra²m. Gr., *δραχμή*. Lat., *drachma*. Fr., *drachme*. Ger., *Drachme*. A weight of 60 grains.

DRACHUM, n. Of Paracelsus, an obscure term probably meaning the final dissolution or consumption of the element water. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DRACHUPUNDU (Telugoo), n. The *Vitis vinifera*. [B, 88.]

DRACIC ACID, n. Dra³si²k. See ANISIC ACID.

DRACIN, n. Dra³si²n. See DRACONIN.

DRACO (Lat.), n. m. Drak(dra³k)'o. Gen., *dracon'is* (-ont'is). Gr., *δράκων*. Fr., *dragon*. Ger., *Drache*. It., *dragone*. 1. The *Araneus*. 2. A dragon. 3. Mercuric chloride. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 3.]—**D. herba**. Fr., *herbe dracur*. The *Artemisia dracunculifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. mitigatus**. Of the alchemists, calomel. [B, 88.]—**Dracenis sanguis**, **Gummi draconis**. See DRAGON'S BLOOD.

DRACOCEPHALUM (Lat.), n. n. Drak(dra³k)-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f)-a²(a²)-u³m(u⁴m). From *δράκων*, a dragon, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *dracocephale*. Ger., *Drachenkopf*. Dragon's-head; a Linnaean genus of labiate herbs of the tribe *Nepeteæ*. [B, 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. canariense**. See *CEBRONELLA TRIPHYLLA*.—**D. lanatifolium**. See *D. VIRGINIANUM*.—**D. mexicanum**. See *CEBRONELLA MEXICANA*.—**D. moldavicum**. Fr., *dracocephale moldavique*, *mélisse de Constantinople* (ou de Moldavie, ou de Turquie), *mélisse turcique*. Ger., *moldauischer Drachenkopf*, *türkische Melisse*. Of Linnaeus, an annual species found in southeastern Europe and central Asia; used as an antispasmodic, rich in an ethereal oil which gives to the plant tonic, cephalic, astringent, and vulnerary properties. It is sometimes substituted for *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. virginianum**. The *Physostegia virginiana*. [B, 215.]

DRACOL, n. Dra³k'o²l. See ANISOL.

DRACONCULE (Fr.), n. Dra³-ko³n²-ku⁹l. The genus *Dracunculus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DRACONEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Drak(dra³k)-on'e²-e(a³e²). From *δράκων*, a dragon. Of Batsch, a family of the *Campanales*, comprising *Dracena*, *Dianella*, and *Yucca*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DRACONIC ACID, n. Dra-ko³n²'ik. Fr., *acide draconique*. Ger., *Draconsäure*. See ANISIC ACID.

DRACONIDE (Fr.), n. Dra³k-on-ed. A red resin, C₂₀H₂₀O₂, soluble in alcohol, obtained from dragon's blood. [L, 49.]

DRACONIN, n. Drak'on-i²n. Lat., *draconina*, *draconinum*. Fr., *dracine*, *draconine*. Ger., *Drakonin*. One of the resins found in dragon's blood. [B, 5.]

DRACONISATUS (Lat.), adj. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²n-i²z(i²s)-a(a³)-tu³s(tu⁴s). Containing dragon's blood. [B.] Cf. ALUMEN DRACONISATUM.

DRACONSÄURE (Ger.), n. Dra³k-on'zoi²r-e². ALUMEN DRACONISATUM. [A, 324.]

DRACONTHÆMA (Lat.), n. n. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²nth-em'(a³-am')-a³. From *δράκων*, a dragon, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Drachenblut*. Dragon's blood. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DRACONTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²nt-i²a(a³)-si²s. Gen., *dracontias'eos* (-is). From *δρακόντιος*, a worm. Fr., *dracontiasé*. The disease caused by the *Filaria medinensis*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DRACONTICUS (Lat.), adj. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²nt'i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to comedones. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DRACONTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²nt-i²i(i²e²-e(a³e²)). From *δράκων*, a dragon. A subtribe of the *Orontieæ* (Schott), or of the *Orontieæ* (Bentham and Hooker), comprising *Dracontium* and *Symplocarpus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DRACONTION (Lat.), n. n. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²n'shi²(ti²)-o²n. See DRACONTIUM.

DRACONTISOMUS (Lat.), n. m. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²nt-i²-so²mu³s(mu⁴s). From *δράκων*, a dragon, and *σῶμα*, a body. Fr., *dracontisome*. See CELOSOMUS.

DRACONTIUM (Lat.), n. n. Dra³k(dra³k)-o²n-shi²(ti²)-o²m(u⁴m). Gr., *δρακόντιον*. Fr., *d.*, *draconte*. Ger., *Zehrwurz* (1st, 3d, and 4th def's). 1. Of the ancients, the *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [A, 387.] 2. Of Galen, a sore. [A, 325 (a, 21).] 3. A Linnaean genus of the *Aroideæ*, tribe *Orontieæ*. [B, 5, 42 (a, 24).] 4. Of the U. S. Ph., 1870, the *Symplocarpus fetidus*. [a, 24.]—**D. cordatum**. The *Colocasia antiquorum*, var. *nymphæfolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24); B, 216.]—**D. foetidum**. See *SYMPLOCARPUS FETIDUS*.—**D. laciniatum**. See *D. cordatum*.—**D. minus**. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. paeonifolium**. See AMORPHOPHALLUS GIGANTEUS.—**D. pertusum**. The *Monstera pertusa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. polyphyllum**. Fr., *draconte à feuilles nombreuses* (1st def.). Ger., *vieltättrige Zehrwurz* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus a poisonous species. The root is a drastic purgative, and, according to Thunberg and others, furnishes the Japanese remedy *konjapp*, an emmenagogue. It is used in India as a remedy for hæmorrhoids. 2. Of Forster, the *Amorphophallus campanulatus*. 3. Of Deust, the *Amorphophallus dubius*. 4. Of Houttuyn (in part) the *Amorphophallus giganteus*. [B, 173, 180, 216 (a, 24).]—**D. spinosum**. Fr., *draconte épineuse*. The *Lasia spinosa*. [a, 24.]—**D. surinamense**. See *D. polyphyllum*.—**Radix draconii**. The root of *Symplocarpus*

foetidus. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Semen draconitii**. The seed of *Symlocarpus foetidus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

DRACONYL, n. Dra²k⁰n²l. Fr., *draconyle*. 1. A solid substance, C₁₁H₇, obtained by Gienard and Boudault by distilling dragon's-blood. [A, 301 (a, 21)]. 2. Anisyl. [B, 38 (a, 14)].

DRACONYLIC ACID, n. Dra²k⁰n²l²i²k. Fr., *acide dracynlique*. See ANISIC acid.

DRACUNCULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dra²k(dra²k)-u²n²k(u²n²k)-u²l(u²l)²e²(a²e²). 1. A subtribe of the *Dracunculinae* (Schott), or a tribe of the *Araceæ* (Lindley), consisting of *Dracunculus*, etc. 2. Of Schott (1856), a tribe of the *Aroidæ* *efilamentatæ stenozeymaticæ orthotropæ*, comprising the subtribes *Biarineæ*, *Arinæ*, *Helicophyllinæ*, and *Dracunculinae*. The *Dracunculinae* are: Of Schott, a tribe of the *Androgynanthæ*, including the subtribes *Arisarææ*, *Euaroidææ*, and *Dracunculææ*, and subsequently a subtribe of the *Dracunculææ*; of Blume, a tribe of the *Araceæ*, comprising the subtribes *Arisarææ*, *Euaroidææ*, and *Atherureææ*; Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Araceæ*; of Kunth, a tribe of the *Aroidææ* *veræ*; of Spach, the *Dracunculinae*, a tribe of the *Callaceæ*, consisting of the sections *Arisarææ*, *Euaroidææ*, and *Atherureææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24)].

DRACUNCULUS (Lat.), n. m. Dra²k(dra²k)-u²n²k(u²n²k)l²-u²l(u²l)²-u²s(u²s). Dim. of *draco*, a dragon. Fr., *dracuncule*. 1. Of Theophrastus, the *Arum maculatum*, *Polygonum bistorta*, *Achillea ptarmica*, and *Artemisia*. 2. Of Rupp, a section of the genus *Artemisia*. 3. Of Schott, a genus of the *Aroidææ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Arinææ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24)]. 4. See **FILARIA**.—**D. aquaticus**. The *Calla palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**D. creticus**. A variety of *D. vulgaris*. [B.]—**D. crinitus**. See **HELICODICEROS muscivorus**. [B, 121, 216 (a, 24)].—**D. esculentus**. The *Artemisia d.*—**D. gordius**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**D. hortensis**. See *D. esculentus*.—**D. Ioa**. See **FILARIA oculi**.—**D. medinensis**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**D. minor**, **D. muscivorus**. See **HELICODICEROS muscivorus**.—**D. oculi**. See **FILARIA oculi**.—**D. palustris**. The *Calla palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**D. persarum**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**D. polyphyllum**. See **DRACONTIUM polyphyllum**.—**D. pratensis**. The *Achillea ptarmica*. [B, 200].—**D. tibirum**. See **FILARIA medinensis**.—**D. vulgaris**. Fr., *dracuncule* (ou *serpente commune*). Ger., *punkirter Aron*, *Schlangekraut*. Of Schott, snake-root, European dragon-root (the *δρακόντιον* of Hippocrates, the *δρακόντιον μέγα* of Dioscorides); a European species having a fetid odor. The whole plant is acrid and poisonous. The herb has been employed in medicine. The tuberous root (the *ρίζα λευκή*) of the Hippocratic physicians, the *radix dracunculi* [seu *serpentariae majoris*, seu *ari gallici*] has the same properties and uses as that of *Arum maculatum*, but is more acrid. It is said to cure snake-bites. [A, 321; B, 19, 79, 173, 180, 216 (a, 24)].—**Herba dracunculi**. The herb of *Artemisia d.* [A, 319 (a, 21)].—**Radix dracunculi**. The root of *D. vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Summitates dracunculi**. The herb of *Artemisia d.* [A, 319 (a, 21)].

DRACYL, n. Dra²s²l. Fr., *dracyle*. See **TOLUENE**.

DRAGACANTH, n. Dra²g²a²k²a²nth. See **TRAGACANTH**.

DRAGANS, n. Dra²g²a²nz. Probably the *Arum dracunculus*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].

DRAGANT, n. Dra²g²a²nt. Fr., *dragante*. See **TRAGACANTH**.

DRAGANTIN, n. Dra²g²a²nt²in. Fr., *dragantine*. See **TRAGACANTH**.

DRAGÉE (Fr.), n. Dra²zha. A comfit, a large sugar-coated pill, or a pill made with sugar as the excipient. [A, 518; B, 88; L, 61 (a, 14)].—**D's de cheval**. The *Polygonum fagopyrum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].—**D's de Keyser**. Antisyphilitic pills composed of mercury acetate, manna, starch, gum arabic, and mucilage of tragacanth. [A, 301 (a, 21)].—**D's de Vaumie**. Confections made by dividing 9 grammes of mercury with 160 of syrup of grapes, rubbing in 40 of blanched almonds, adding 30 of ox-gall, 120 of powdered rice, and 30 of powdered marsh-mallow, dividing into 3,000 pills, and coating them with sugar. [L, 87 (a, 21)].—**D's diurétiques**. Of Saint Roch, sugared juniper-berries. [A, 301 (a, 21)].—**D's thermales**. Confections containing salts obtained by evaporating mineral-waters. [A, 301 (a, 21)].

DRAGELINE (Fr.), n. Dra²zhe²len. The *Chenopodium album*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 21)].

DRAGEON (Fr.), n. Dra²zho²n². Ger., *Ausläufer*. A sucker, or new stem springing from the base of a plant and taking root at a distance. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 49].

DRAGGE, n. Dra²g. The *Lolium temulentum*. [A, 505, (a, 21)].

DRAGMA (Lat.), **DRAGME** (Lat.), **DRAGMIS** (Lat.), n's n., f., and f. Dra²g(dra²g)ma²-me²ma², -mi²s. Gen., *dragmatos* (-is), -mes, -midos (-is). Gr., *δράγμα*, *δραγμαῖς*, *δραγμῖς*. A handful. [A, 387].

DRAGON, n. Dra²g²un. Gr., *δράκων*. Lat., *draco*. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Drachen*. 1. A large serpent, also a fabled monstrous reptile having wings. [A, 387]. 2. A saurian reptile, the chief varieties of which are found in Java, Amboyna, and the Celebes. [A, 518]. 3. The *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24)]. 4. An opacity of the cornea or of the crystalline lens, especially in horses. [L, 41]. 5. An old term for calomel and corrosive sublimate. [A, 518].—**D.-bushes**. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**D.-claw**. The *Pterospora andromeda* and the *Coralorrhiza odontorrhiza*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**D.-plant**. See the major list.—**D.-root**. The *Arisæma atropurpureum*, the *Arisæma dracunculoides*, and the *Iris pseudacorus*. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24)].—**D's-blood**. See the major list.—**D's-eye**. The *Nephelepis longanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**D's-female**. The *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**D's-head**. See the major list.—**D's-head**. The *Antirrhinum majus*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**D's-month**. The *Antirrhinum majus*, the *Helicodicerus muscivorus*, the *Digi-*

talis purpurea, and the *Epidendrum macrochilum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 275 (a, 24)].—**D's-spittle**. A gummy material found floating on the water in the Indian Ocean, or obtained from a fish of that water; used as a medicine by the Chinese. [B.]—**D's-water**. The *Calla palustris*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**D.-trees**. The genus *Dracæna*. [B, 75].—**D'-wort**. The *Dracunculus vulgaris* and the *Polygonum bistorta*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Great d.** The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**Green d.** The *Arisæma dracunculoides*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 21)].—**Small d.** The *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].

DRAGONE (Fr.), n. Dra²gon. The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24)].

DRAGONIC ACID, n. Dra²g²o²n²i²k. See ANISIC acid.

DRAGONNEAU (Fr.), n. Dra²go²n²no. The *Filaria medinensis*. [L, 15].

DRAGONNIER (Fr.), n. Dra²go²n²ne-a. The genus *Dracæna* and the *Calamus draco*. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].—**D. à nervure rouge**. The *Dracæna terminalis*. [B, 38 (a, 14)].—**D. austral**. The *Dracæna australis*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**D. commun**. The *Dracæna draco*. [L, 41].—**D. du Brésil**. The *Pterocarpus draco*. [L, 41].—**D. pourpre**. The *Dracæna terminalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].

DRAGON-PLANT, n. Dra²g²u²n²pla²nt. Fr., *dragonnier*. The genus *Dracæna*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Hardy d.-p.** The *Dracæna (Cordylina) indivisa*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**New Zealand d.-p.** The *Dracæna (Cordylina) australis*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Oval-leaved d.-p.** The *Dracæna borealis*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].

DRAGONS, n. Dra²g²u²nz. The *Polygonum bistorta*, the *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, and the *Arum maculatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**Female-d.**, **Water-d.** The *Calla palustris*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].

DRAGON'S-BLOOD, n. Dra²g²u²nz-blū². Lat., *sanguis (seu resina) draconis*. Fr., *sang-dragon* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Drachenblut*. It., *sangue di drago*. Sp., *sangre de drago* [Mex. Ph.]. 1. The resin, C₂₀H₂₀O₄, obtained from several species of *Calamus*, especially the *Calamus rotang* and *Calamus draco*. Its surface is of an intense blackish-brown, but when seen in thin splinters it is transparent and of a brilliant crimson. D's-b. is freely soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in oils, insoluble in water, and contains draconin, oil, benzoic and cinnamic acids, and calcium oxide and phosphate. It was formerly in repute as an astringent, but is now little used except to color plasters and as an ingredient of paints and varnishes. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24); "Jour. of the Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1884 (a, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," 1884, p. 327 (a, 24)]. 2. The resin of *Dracæna draco* and other species of *Dracæna*, a substance which occurs in fragments of various forms, of a cinnabarred color, and on heating emits benzoic-acid fumes. [B, 180.] Cf. **Drop d.-b.** 3. The *Geranium robertianum*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].—**Canary d.-b.** See *D.-b.* (2d def.).—**D.-b.-plant**. The *Calamus draco* and the *Geranium robertianum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Drop d.-b.** D.-b. of Socotra, the *κιννάβαρι* of Dioscorides; the resin obtained from the *Dracæna schizantha* of Somali, Africa, and from the *Dracæna ombel* and *Dracæna cinnabari* of the island of Socotra. It comes in small parcels from Bombay and Zanzibar. It is in small tears or fragments, of a ruby color, and may be distinguished from Sumatra d.-b. by its not containing scales and by its not emitting benzoic-acid fumes when heated. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24)].—**East Indian d.-b.** See *D.-b.* (1st def.).—**D.-b. tree**. The *Dracæna draco*. [B, 185, 275 (a, 24)].—**Lump d.-b.** Lat., *sanguis draconis in massis*. A variety occurring in irregular masses of a coarser fracture than reed d.-b. [a, 24].—**Reed d.-b.** Lat., *sanguis draconis in baculis*. A variety imported in cylindrical masses. [a, 24].—**Socotra d.-b.** The resin furnished by the *Dracæna ombel*, and sold in the Eastern markets under the name of *katir*. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24); L, 65 (a, 14)].—**True d.-b.** See *Canary d.-b.*—**West Indian d.-b.** The resin of *Pterocarpus draco*.

DRAGON'S-HEAD, n. Dra²g²u²nz-he²d. The genus *Dracocephalum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Betony-leaved d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum grandiflorum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**False d.-h.** The genus *Physostegia*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Hyssop-leaved d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum ruschianum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Tasmanian d.-h.** The *Diuris sulphurea*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].—**Twin-flowered d.-h.** The *Dracocephalum peregrinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24)].

DRAGUN (Ger.), n. Dra²g²un. See **DRAGON**.—**D'beiffuss**. The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Wilder D.** The *Achillea ptarmica*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

DRAGUNZELUS, n. An old name for a bubo. [Grünfeld (A, 319)].

DRAHT (Ger.), n. Dra²t. Wire. [L, 80].—**D'éraseur**. A wire éraseur. [L, 57].—**D'förmig**. Filiform. [L, 80].—**D'hose**. Of Bonnet, a wire splint used for the fixation of a joint. [F, Busch (A, 319)].—**D'matratze**. A wire mattress. [C, Böhm (A, 319)].—**D'naht**. A wire suture.—**D'rinne**. A guttered wire splint.—[D, 76].—**D'schiene**. A wire splint.—**D'schiinge**, **D'schnur**. A wire snare. [Pauly (A, 319)].

DRAIN, n. Dran. Fr., *d.* 1. A waste conduit leading to a cess-pool, a sewer, or the like. 2. An appliance for effecting drainage of a wound.

DRAINAGE, n. Dran²e²g. Fr., *d.* Ger., *D.*, *Drainirung*. It., *drenaggio*. Sp., *desague*, *drenaje*. 1. A gradual flowing off of a fluid. [E.] 2. The removal of superfluous water and refuse liquids from dwellings, stables, and lands, also a system of conduits arranged for that purpose. 3. In surgery, the employment of means (including posture, counter-openings, tubes, and tents) for securing the free escape of liquids from wounds and cavities. [E.]—**Antiseptic d. D.** for antiseptic purposes or in accordance with the antiseptic method. [F, P. Kuthe (D, 87)].—**Capillary d. D.** by means of capillary attraction, as with bundles of hairs, threads, or wires, or with wicking or strips of loosely woven cloth. [G, R. Fowler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 7, 1889, p. 257].—**D.-tube**. See under

TUBE.—Surgical d. Fr., *d. chirurgical*. See *D.* (3d def.).—Through-d. Of T. M. Markoe. d. by means of counter-openings and the passage of a tube or tent completely through the affected part, irrigation being effected by injecting a cleansing liquid through one aperture and allowing it to escape through the counter-aperture. [B.]

DRAINROHR (Ger.), **DRAINRÖHRCHEN** (Ger.), **DRAINROHR** (Ger.), n's. Drain-er'ror, -ru'r-ch'e'n, dran'ror. A drainage-tube.

DRAITSCH (Ger.), n. Dra's'etsh. A place near Bonn, Germany, at the foot of the Godesberg, where there is a spring containing sodium, iron, calcium, and magnesium chlorides. [L, 105.]

DRAKE, n. Drak. 1. Various species of *Bromus*; especially *Bromus secalinus* and *Bromus sterilis*. 2. The *Avena fatua*. 3. The *Lolium perenne* and the *Lolium temulentum*. 4. The root of *Dorstenia contrayerva*, *Dorstenia Houstoni*, and *Dorstenia drakenia*. [A, 385, 505 (a, 21); B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

DRAKENA (Lat.), n. f. Drak-e(a)'na. The *Dorstenia contrayerva*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRÁKSHA, n. In Bombay, the *Vitis vinifera*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DRÁKHTÉ BANGA (Hind.), n. The *Cannabis sativa*. [B, 479 (a, 21).]

DRÁKHTÉ-NÁRJILA (Pers.), n. The *Cocos nucifera*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DRAKHT-I-GULA EHAKANA (Pers.), n. The *Bassia latifolia*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DRAKOWA KREW (Bohemian), n. Dragon's-blood. [B, 88.]

DRALA DINA, n. In Fiji, the *Erythrina indica*. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DRALAKAKA, n. In Fiji, the *Erythrina ovalifolia*. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

DRAM, n. Dra'm. See **DRACHM**.

DRANG (Ger.), n. Dra'n2. A physical sensation of an impulse (e. g., to go to stool). [L, 80.]—**D. zum nitpressen**. See **Wehend'**.—**Harnd'**. Vesical tenesmus.—**Stuhld'**. An excessive impulse to go to stool; rectal tenesmus.—**Wehend'**. The impulse to bear down during labor.

DRANGULI, n. In Java, the *Cassia fistula*. [B, 88.]

DRANK, n. Dra'n2k. The *Bromus sterilis* and other species of *Bromus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRAP (Fr.), n. Dra. Cloth.—**D. d'hôpital**. Lit., hospital cloth; an impermeable cloth.—**D. fanon**. A folded cloth used in operations. [A, 518.]—**D. marin**. The wool-like tissue on the exterior of the shells of some molluscs. [L, 41, 180.]

DRAPA, n. In Venezuela, the aboriginal name for the *Iriartea praimorsa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DRAPÉ (Fr.), adj. Dra'p-a. See **TOMENTOSE**.

DRAPEAU (Fr.), n. Dra'p-po. Lit., a flag; a certain bandage used for the nose. [E.] See **BRUT de d.**

DRAPEYER'S SPRINGS, n. Drap'y'erz. A hamlet and watering-place in Tennessee, Putnam County, 50 miles east of Lebanon, with a mineral spring. ["Lippinc. Gaz.," (a, 4).]

DRAPEYER'S TEASEL, n. Drap'y'erz tez'l'. The *Dipsacus fulonum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DRAPEYER'S TEASEL, n. Dra'p. Lit., a flag; a certain bandage used for the nose. [E.] See **BRUT de d.**

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tion gazeuse of the Fr. Cod., the *potio Rivari* of the Ger. Ph., and the *pozione gazosa* of the Italians. [B.]

DRAUICKE, DRAUK, DRAUKE, DRAVICK, n's. Dra'2-^u4-¹2k, dra'2^u4k, dra'2^v12k. See **DRAKE**.

DRAW, v. tr. and intr. Dra'. Gr., *δρῶν*. Lat., *haurire*. Fr., *tirer*. Ger., *ziehen*. 1. To drag, to attract blood to the surface, to produce rubefaction of the skin or blistering (said of sinapisms, vesicants, etc.); in popular language, to hasten the process of supuration (said of poultices and plasters). 2. To withdraw (e. g., urine from the bladder with a catheter).—**D.-sheet**. A sheet folded one or more times in one direction, to be placed under a patient crosswise of the bed, so that a soiled portion of it may be drawn away from under the person without the whole being removed.—**D.-tube**. See under **TUBE**.

DRAWING, adj. Dra'4¹2n2. Having power to draw (1st def.).

DRAWK, n. Dra'4k. See **DRAKE**.

DRAWLING, n. Dra'4¹2n2. 1. The *Eleocharis caespitosa*. 2. A species of *Eriophorum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRAK (Lat.), n. m. Dra'2x(dra'2x). Gen., *drac'os* (-is). Gr., *δράκ*. See **DRAOMA**.

DREA, n. A place in Algeria where there is a chalybeate spring. [L, 49.]

DREAM, n. Drem. Gr., *δραμ*, *δνειρος*, *δρῶμιον*. Lat., *somnium*. Fr., *songe*, *rêve*. Ger., *Traum*. It., *sogno*. Sp., *sueño*. A more or less orderly series of sensory perceptions or thoughts occurring during sleep, either wholly imaginary or occasioned by some actual impression from without, especially an auditory impression.—**Wet d.** A lascivious d. accompanied by an emission of semen.

DRECHE (Fr.), n. Dre'2sh. Ground malt, also the residue of malt after brewing. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

DRECK (Ger.), n. Dre'2k. Dirt, filth, excrement.—**D'essen**, **D'fressen**. See **COPROPHAGY**.—**D'ig**. Stercoraceous.—**D'ihillen-wurzel**. The *Asphodelus ramosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Teufelsd'**. Asafœtida. [B.]

DREGA (Lat.), n. f. Drej(dre'2g'y'e2-a2. Fr., *dregée*. 1. A genus of asclepiadaceous shrubs, of the *Marsdenia*, indigenous to tropical Africa, India, and the Malayan Archipelago. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 2. See **BUBON** (Lat.).—**D. volubilis**. A species found in Bengal, Assam, the Deccan, Ceylon, and Java. The flowers are used as an application to boils and abscesses. [B, 172, 212 (a, 24).]

DREGS, n. pl. Dre'2gz. Gr., *ῥῆξις*. Lat., *foex* (1st def.). *morbi reliquia* (2d def.). Fr., *lie*, *effondriles*. Ger., *Auseurf*, *Bodensatz*. 1. The solid remnants forming a sediment in fermented liquors, infusions, etc. 2. The remote, lingering remains of a disease. [D, 1.]

DREHACHSE (Ger.), n. Dra'a'2ch'2s-e2. See **AXIS of rotation**.

DREHÄHRE (Ger.), n. Dra'ar-e2. The genus *Spiranthes*.—**Gemeine d.** The *Spiranthes autumnalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREHBEWEGUNG (Ger.), n. Dra'be'2-vag-un2. See **ROTATION**.

DREHBLÜTHLER (Ger.), n. pl. Dra'blu'4t-le'2r. See **CON-TORTÆ**.

DREHBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dra'bor-e'r. See **TREPHINE**.

DREHEN (Ger.), v. tr. Dra'e'n. To rotate; as a n., see **DREHUNG**.

DREHER (Ger.), n. Dra'e'r. A rotator. [L.]—**Kurze und lange D. des Ohres**. See **SCUTO-AURICULARIS internus**.

DREHGELENK (Ger.), n. Dra'ge'2-le'2n2k. A rotatory articulation. [L, 43.]

DREHKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Dra'kra'n2k-hit. The gid in sheep, a disease caused by the *Cœnurus cerebri* (the larva of *Tœnia cœnurus*). [B, 49; L, 80.]—**Falsche D.** A disease of sheep caused by the *Estrus ovis*. [B, 49.]

DREHKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dra'hra'2-u'4t. 1. The *Tordylium officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREHLADEN (Ger.), n. Dra'la'd-e'2n. The revolving door of a founding hospital; a sort of circular cabinet inserted in the outer wall, having an opening on one side into which a baby may be introduced and the cabinet then turned, so that the opening comes inside the building and nobody connected with the institution sees the person who brought the child. [Soyka (A, 319).]

DREHLEBER (Ger.), n. Dra'lah-e'r. A twisting or rotation of the liver; of Landau, a proposed term for a displacement of the liver which does not consist in a simple sinking down. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DREHLING (Ger.), n. Dra'li'n2. See **AGARICUS ostreatus**, and **DREHKRANKHEIT**.

DREHMOOS (Ger.), n. Dra'mos. The genus *Funaria*.—**Gemeines D.**, **Hygrometrisches D.** The *Funaria hygrometrica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREHMUSKEL (Ger.), n. A rotator muscle.

DREHSTOCK (Ger.), n. Dra'sto'2k. A tourniquet. [E.]

DREHSUCHT (Ger.), n. Dra'zuch'2t. See **DREHKRANKHEIT**.

DREHUNG (Ger.), n. Dra'un2. See **ROTATION** and **TORSION**.—**D'sachse**. See **DREHACHSE**.—**D'smoment**. The moment of rotation. [B.]—**Wachsthumsd'**. A process of torsion thought to be undergone physiologically by the embryo, generally to the left in man. [E. Fischer, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 3, 1887, p. 114.]

DREHWAGE (Ger.), n. Dra'va'2-g-e2. A torsion balance. [B.]

DREHWIRBEL (Ger.), n. pl. Dra'verb-e'2l. The first two cervical vertebrae. [L, 31.]

DREHWURM (Ger.), n. Dra'vurm. The *Cœnurus cerebri*. [B, 49.]

DREI (Ger.), adj. Dri. Three.—**D'atomig**. Triatomic. [B.]—**D'basisch**. Tribasic. [B.]—**D'blatt**. See the major list.—**D'blättrig**. Trifoliate, trilaminal.—**D'blume**. See the major list.—**D'blumenblättrig**. Tripetalous. [a, 24.]—**D'eck**. See the major list.—**D'eckig**. Triangular. [L, 80.]—**D'fach**. Threefold, triple; in botany, three-celled. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**D'fachdreizählig**. **D'fachdreireitig**. Trimerate. [L, 80.]—**D'fachheit**. Triplicity. [L, 80.]—**D'fächrig**. Trilocular. [L, 43.]—**D'faltig**. Triplicate.—**D'faltigkeit**. Triplicity.—**D'faltigkeitsblume**. **D'faltigkeitskraut**. The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 81, 124 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'farbig**. Three-colored. [L, 80.]—**D'fuss**. See **TRIPOD**.—**D'gestaltig**. Trimorphous. [B.]—**D'getheilt**. Tripartite. [L, 304.]—**D'gliedrig**. Triarticulate. [L, 31.]—**D'hausig**. Tricercous. [B.]—**D'hodiger**. An individual with three testicles. [L, 80.]—**D'hörnig**. Tricornate. [L, 115.]—**D'jährig**. Triennial. [a, 24.]—**D'kantig**. Triquetrous. [L, 80.]—**D'kern**. See the major list.—**D'kohlkraut**. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'köpfig**. Three-headed, tripital. [L, 31.]—**D'lappig**. Trilobate. [L, 43, 80.]—**D'malgepaart**. Trigeminate. [L, 80.]—**D'männig**. Triandrous. [a, 24.]—**D'paarig**. See **TRIPOD**.—**D'sännig**. Trispermous. [L, 43.]—**D'seitig**. Three-sided. [L, 31.]—**D'spaltig**. Trifid. [L, 43.]—**D'spitzig**. Triacuminate, tricuspid. [L, 43.]—**D'stein**. See the major list.—**D'steimpelig**. Trigynous. [B.]—**D'tägig**. Tertian. [L, 43.]—**D'theilig**. Tripartite. [L, 80.]—**D'veibig**. Trigynous. [L, 43.]—**D'werthig**. Trivalent. [B.]—**D'werthigkeit**. Trivalence. [B.]—**D'zahl**. See **TRIAD**.—**D'zählig**. Ternate. [a, 24.]—**D'zählig**. Tridennate. [L, 43.]—**D'zipfelig**. Tricuspid. [L, 43.]

DREIBLATT (Ger.), n. Dri'bla't. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kleines D**. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wasserd'**. See **D**.

DREIBLUME (Ger.), n. Dri'blum-e². The genus *Trianthena*.—**Portulakblättrige D**. The *Trianthena monogyria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREIECK (Ger.), n. Dri'e²k. A triangle. [L, 30.]—**Gaumen'd**. See **PALATAL TRIANGLE**.—**Gesichts'd**. See **FIACIAL TRIANGLE**.—**Oberes Hals'd**. See **UPPER CERVICAL TRIANGLE**.—**Petit'sches D**. See **TRIANGULUS PETITII**.—**Vomer'd**. See **VOMERINE TRIANGLE**.

DREIKERN (Ger.), n. Dri'ke²rn. The genus *Triosteum*.—**Durchwachsenblättriger D**. The *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schmalblättriger D**. The *Triosteum angustifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DREISTEIN (Ger.), n. Dri'stin. The genus *Triosteum*.—**D'wurzel**. The root of *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [L, 65 (a, 14).]—**Durchwachsener D**. The *Triosteum perfoliatum*. [L, 80.]

DRELLBOHRER (Ger.), n. Dre²l'bor-e²r. See **TREPINE**.

DRENCH, v. tr. Dre²nch. A-S, *drencan*. 1. To irrigate copiously. 2. In farriery, to purge thoroughly; as a n., a purgative draught.

DRENNON SPRINGS, n. Dre²n'u²n. A place in Henry County, Kentucky, where there is an aperient, diuretic, and diaphoretic spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DREPANOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. Dre²p-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-ka²rp'u²s(u²s). From *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr. *drépanocarpe*. A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the *Dalbergiaceae*, indigenous to tropical America and Africa. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. senegalensis**. Fr. *pterocarpe du Sénégal*. A species found in western Africa, from which African kino is obtained. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DREPANOID, adj. Dre²p'a²n-oid. From *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, and *ειδος*, resemblance. Sickie-shaped, falciform. [A, 387.]

DREPANOPHYLLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dre²p-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)²le²-e(a²-e²). From *δρεπάνη*, a sickle, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A tribe of mosses of the *Entophyllocarpi*, comprising *Fissidens*, *Drepanophyllum*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DREPANOPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. Dre²p-a²n(a²n)-o(o²)-fi²l(fu²l)²lu²m(lu²m). Fr. *drépanophylle*. 1. Of Richard, a genus of mosses indigenous to Madagascar. 2. Of Hoffman and Koch, the genus *Falcaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. agreste**. The *Falcaria Rivini*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. palustre**. The *Stum latifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. sioides**. The *Falcaria Rivini*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRESCHFLACHS (Ger.), n. Dre²sh'fla²ch²s. A variety of the *Linum usitatissimum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRESS, v. tr. Dre²s. Lat., *obligare*. Fr., *panser*. Ger., *verbinden*. To cleanse a wound, an ulcer, or the like, and make the proper applications for its protection, etc.

DRESSÉ (Fr.), adj. Dre²s-a. Erect. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DRESSER, n. Dre²s'u²r. In Great Britain, a junior medical officer of a hospital charged with applying dressings.

DRESSING, n. Dre²s'i²n². Lat., *obligatio*. Fr., *pansement*. Ger., *Verbindung* (1st def.), *Verband* (2d def.). It., *fasciatura*. Sp., *curación* (1st def.), *vendaje* (2d def.). 1. The act of dressing a wound, etc. 2. The material applied in such an act.—**Absorbent d**. A d. fitted to absorb the discharges from the surface to which it is applied.—**Alcoholic d**. Any d. impregnated with an alcoholic liquid. [a, 17.]—**Anhydrous d**. A d. from which water is excluded. [Napheys (a, 17).]—**Antiseptic d**. Fr., *pansement antiseptique*. A d. calculated to prevent or correct putrefaction.—**Chlor-alcohol d**. Of E. Hermant, a mixture of equal parts of calcium chloride and tincture of camphor; used as an antiseptic, detersive, and cicatrizing. [Napheys (a, 17).]—**Close antiseptic d**. Fr., *pansement antiseptique fermé*. An antiseptic d. covered with an impermeable fabric.—**Dry d**. Any dry, absorbent material, such as powdered starch, zinc oxide, lint, or cotton wool, that is applied directly to a wound in order to absorb its secretions and exclude infection from without. [Ashhurst (a, 17).]—**Earth d**. Of

A. Hewson, a d. consisting of a layer of yellow subsoil clay, free from gritty or organic matter, which is spread upon a wound or open ulcer; said to act as a deodorizer. [Med. Times and Gaz., Feb. 15, 1873, p. 179 (a, 17).]—**Evaporating d**. A d. moistened with a liquid which, by evaporating, reduces the temperature of the part.—**Fixed d**, **Immovable d**. See **Starch BANDAGE** and **Plaster of Paris BANDAGE**.—**Impermeable d**. An air-tight d.—**Isolating d**. Of Ollier, a method of protecting the surfaces of a wound and of removing their discharges by immersion in a continuous bath of carbolic oil. [Viennois, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de méd. et de chir.," Dec., 1871 (a, 17).]—**Lead d**. A mode of d. raw surfaces consisting in the application, at intervals of an hour or two, of a lotion composed of from 10 to 20 grains of lead acetate to the ounce of weak lime-water, thus forming a coating of precipitated lead diacetate. [J. Lowrie, "Lancet," July 10, 1875, p. 81 (a, 17).]—**Listerian d**, **Lister's d**. Fr., *pansement listérien*. Ger., *Lister'scher Verband*. An antiseptic and impermeable d.; so called after Sir Joseph Lister, who introduced the antiseptic treatment of wounds.—**Open antiseptic d**. Fr., *pansement antiseptique ouvert*. An antiseptic but not impermeable d.—**Permanent d**. Fr., *pansement à demeure*. Ger., *bleibender Verband*. A d. intended to be left in place during the whole of the healing process.—**Scott's d**. A method of treating fungous arthritis, consisting in rubbing on compound mercury ointment and then applying pitch-plaster spread on leather. [Keetley (a, 17).]—**Water d**. The treatment of a wound by constant irrigation, by applying wet compresses, or by immersion in tepid water. [Cheyne (a, 17).]

DREUL, v. intr. Dru²l. See **DROOL**.

DREW, n. Dru². The *Chorda filum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRIAS (Ar.), n. The *Thapsia garganica*. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]

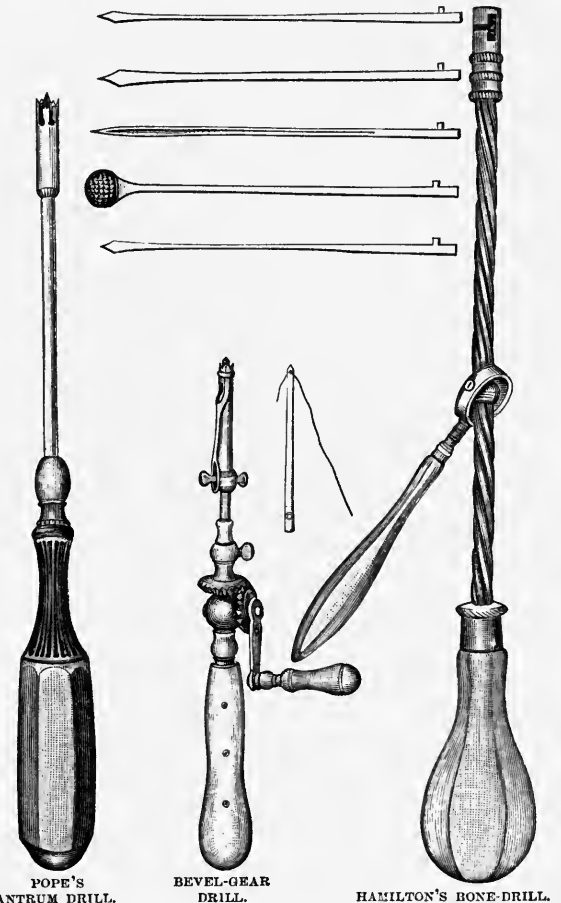
DRIBURG (Ger.), n. Dre'burg. A place in Westphalia, Germany, where there are numerous gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

DRIED, adj. Drid. Lat., *arsiccatus*. Fr., *desséché*. Ger., *getrocknet*, *entwässert*. Rendered dry by the loss or expulsion of water; of salts, deprived of water of crystallization.

DRIFF, n. Of Van Helmont, a certain remedy to which wonderful virtues were ascribed, supposed to have contained ammoniated copper sulphate. [A, 518; L, 94 (a, 14).]

DRIFTWEED, n. Dri'ft'wed. The *Laminaria digitata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRILL, n. Dri²l. Fr., *tarière*. Ger., *Bohrer*. It., *succhello*. Sp., *taladro*. A tool for boring.—**D.-bone**. See **EXERCISE-BONE**.



DRILLING, n. *Dril'j²n²*. Fr., *percement*. Ger., *Durchbohrung*. The process of piercing with a drill. [F.]

DRILLING (Ger.), n. *Dril'j²n²*. A triplet. [L, 135.]—**D's-frucht**. See *D'sgeburt*. The birth of triplets, labor with triplets.—**D'smissbildung**. Triple monstrosity. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**D'snuerv**. The trigeminal nerve. [L, 332.]—**D'sschwangerschaft**. The state of being pregnant with triplets.

DRIMIA (Lat.), n. f. *Drim'ia²*. Fr., *drimye*. A genus of liliaceous plants, of the *Scillaceæ*, indigenous to southern and tropical Africa. The juice of the bulbs is said to be very acrid and vesicant. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. ciliaris**. The *jenkbol* (itch-bulb) of the Cape of Good Hope; vesicant, emetic, expectorant, and diuretic. [B, 18 (a, 24); "Brit. and Colon. Drug.," June 11, 1887, p. 586.]

DRIMOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. *Drim²m(drem)-o(²)-pog'o²n(on)*. Gen., *drimopogon'os (-is)*. The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRIMYPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. *Drim²m(drem)-i²(u²)-fa(fa²)'j²²*. (g²)²-a². Gen., *drimiphag'ias*. Gr., *δριμψαγία* (from *δριμψς*, pungent, and *φάγειν*, to eat). Fr., *drimiphagie*. Ger., *Drimiphagie*. Addiction to highly seasoned food. [A, 387; L, 41, 50.]

DRIMYRRHIZÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Drim²m(drem)-i²r(u²r)-ri²z*. (rez)²e²-(a²)-e². From *δριμύς*, pungent, and *ρίζα*, a root. Fr., *drimyrhizées*. The *Zingiberaceæ*. [a, 24.]

DRIMYS (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). *Drī(dre)'mi²s*. (mu²s). Gen., *drim'ys (-is)*. Gr., *δριμύς*. Fr., d. Ger., *Gewürzrindenbaum*. A genus of the *Magnoliaceæ*, tribe *Winterææ*, found in South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Borneo. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. à fleurs axillaires** (Fr.). See *D. granatensis*. [L, 41.]—**D. aromatica**. Fr., d. *aromatique*. See *D. winteri*.—**D. axillaris**. A variety of *D. granatensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. chilensis**. Fr., d. *du Chili*. The *canelo* of the Chilians; a species regarded as identical with or a variety of *D. winteri*. [B, 18, 121.]—**D. de la Nouvelle Grenade** (Fr.). See *D. granatensis*. [L, 41.]—**D. du Chili** (Fr.). See *D. chilensis*.—**D. du Mexique** (Fr.). See *D. mexicana*.—**D. granatensis**. Fr., d. *de la Nouvelle Grenade, d. à fleurs axillaires*. Ger., *mehrbüthiger Gewürzrindenbaum*. Sp., *árbol de Agi, canela del Páramo*. A species indigenous to Brazil and Colombia, the *casca d'anta* of Brazil. It furnishes a bark (*cortex malamba*) of spicy odor and acrid taste, which is official, and has the medicinal properties of *Winter's bark*. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. mexicana**. A species found in Mexico resembling *D. winteri*. The bark is aromatic and stimulant. [B, 5, 93 (a, 24).]—**D. punctata**. Fr., d. *punctuée*. A South American species with the same properties as *D. granatensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. winteri**. Fr., d. *de Winter, bois-canelle*. Ger., *Winter's Gewürz-*



DRIMYS WINTERI. (AFTER DE LAESSAN.)

rindenbaum. A tree first found by Captain Winter, in 1578, at the Straits of Magellan, but since known to be distributed from Mexico to Cape Horn. Its bark (*cortex Winteri* [seu *winteranus*, seu *magellanicus*]) is still official in many pharmacopœias, and was included in the U. S. Ph. of 1850 as *wintera*. It has enjoyed high repute in scrofulous and similar diseases. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See *Cortex Winteri*.

DRIMYTES (Lat.), n. f. *Drim²m(drem)'i²(u²t)-ez(as)*. Gen., *drimytet'os (-is)*. Gr., *δριμύτης*. Ger., *Schürfe*. Acridity. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DRIN (Ar.), n. The *Aristida pungens*. [L, 49.]

DRINGEND (Ger.), adj. *Drin²n²e²nd*. Urgent. [L, 80.]

DRINGI, n. The *Cucumis acutangulus*. [B, 88.]

DRINK, v. tr. *Drin²n²k*. A.-S., *drincan*. Gr., *πίνω*. Lat., *potare*. Fr., *boire*. Ger., *trinken*. To swallow liquid.

DRINK, n. *Drin²n²k*. Gr., *πόμα*. Lat., *potus*. Fr., *boisson*. Ger., *Getränk*. It., *bevanda*. Sp., *bebida*. 1. A liquid to be drank. 2. The amount of liquid swallowed at one time. Cf. *DRAUGHT*.—**Black d.** A decoction of the leaves of the *Ilex vomitoria* of the southern United States. It is the *cassine* of the native Indians, who made it from the toasted leaves, and drank it at their councils, as a medicine, and as a d. of etiquette. It acts as an emetic. The *Ilex dahoon* is said to have entered into its composition also. [B,

5 (a, 24).]—**Bread d.** Lat., *ptisana ex pane*. Of Niemann, a d. made by boiling for 1 hour 1 part of wheat bread in 4 parts of water, straining, and adding a quantity of water equal to that which has evaporated; used as a demulcent in gastro-intestinal irritations. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Cream-of-tartar d.** Of Niemann, a d. containing 1 part of potassium bitartrate, 2 parts of syrup of raspberries, and 12 parts of boiling water. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Diet-d.** Lat., *decoctum dieteticum*. Fr., *tisane*. Ger., *diätetisches Getränk*. It., *tisana*. Sp., *bebida medicinal*, *tisana*. 1. A decoction having the supposed power of purifying the blood. 2. A decoction of barley (barley-water). [K.]—**Imperial d.** Of Niemann, an infusion of 1 part of potassium bitartrate and 6 parts of orange-peel in 96 parts of boiling water. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Lisbon diet d.** See *Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum*.—**Milman's d.** A solution of 4 oz. (av.) of potassium bitartrate in 2 lbs. of barley-water, to which 1 or 2 fl. oz. of brandy are added; recommended as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Nitrous d.** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes.] A mixture of 1 drachm of nitric acid, 1½ oz. of syrup, and 32 oz. of distilled water. [B, 97 (a, 14).]—**Tartroborated d.** [Hamb. Ph., 1804, Form. des hôp. franc., 1839.] A solution of 8 parts of potassium bitartrate and 3 of borax in 96 of boiling water [Hamb. Ph., 1804]; or of 1 part of sodium subborate, 4 of potassium bitartrate, and 12 parts of honey in enough water to make 1¼ lb. of liquor. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

DRINKER, n. *Drin²n²k'u²r*. Lat., *potator*. Fr., *buveur*. A person addicted to alcoholic drink.

DRINKING, adj. *Drin²n²k'i²n²*. Fit to be drank (said of water); as a n., addiction to alcoholic drinks.

DRIPAX (Lat.), n. f. *Drī(dre)'pa²x(pa²x)*. The genus *Rinorea* of Aublet. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DRIP-CUP, n. *Drī²p'ku²p*. A receptacle for an element removed from a galvanic cell, serving to hold the liquid that drips from it.

DRISTAL, n. In Bohemia, the *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 88.]

DRITTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. *Drī²t'ge²-bar-e²nd-e²*. A tertipara; a woman pregnant with or in labor with her third child.

DRIVELLING, n. *Drī²v'e²l-i²n²*. See *DROOLING*.

DRIZE (Fr.), n. Drez. A place near Geneva, Switzerland, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49.]

DROGUE (Fr.), n. *Dro²g*. 1. A drug. [a, 14.] 2. The *Ulex compositus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. amère**. A bitter drink composed of 1,400 parts of alcohol, 50 of myrrh, 6 of saffron, 75 of aloes, 25 of incense, and 3 of mastic; used in the Indies as a stomachic and febrifuge. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**D. musquée**. A preparation composed of extract of *Cannabis indica* and various aromatics. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DROGUERIE (Fr.), n. *Dro²g-e²r-e*. A drug-store. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DROGUIER (Fr.), n. *Dro²g-e-a*. A portable box for carrying drugs and medicines. [L, 109.]

DROGUISTE (Fr.), n. *Dro²g-est*. A druggist. [L, 87 (a, 21).]

DROHOBYCZ, n. A place at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, in Austrian Galicia, where there are highly saline springs (containing 25 per cent. of sodium chloride) and a gaseous and chalybeate spring. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

DROIT (Fr.), adj. *Drwa²*. 1. Straight; as a n., a straight muscle. 2. Vertical; as a n., in the m. pl., *d's* of Illiger, see *RECTI*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 180.]—**D. abdominal**. See *RECTUS abdominis*.—**D. antérieur de la cuisse**. See *RECTUS femoris*.—**D. antérieur de la tête**. See *RECTUS capitis anticus*.—**D. de l'abdomen**. See *RECTUS abdominis*.—**D. de la cuisse antérieur**. See *RECTUS femoris*.—**D. de la cuisse interne**. See *GRACILIS*.—**D. du bas-ventre**. See *RECTUS abdominis*.—**D. externe de l'œil**. See *ABDUCENS oculi*.—**D. grand postérieur de la tête**. See *RECTUS capitis posticus major*.—**D. inférieur de l'œil**. See *RECTUS inferior oculi*.—**D. interne**. See *RECTUS internus oculi*.—**D. interne de la cuisse**. See *GRACILIS*.—**D. interne de l'œil**. See *RECTUS internus oculi*.—**D. latéral de la tête**. See *RECTUS capitis lateralis*.—**D. postérieur grand de la tête**. See *RECTUS capitis posticus major*.—**D. postérieur petit de la tête**. See *RECTUS capitis posticus minor*.—**D. supérieur de l'œil**. See *RECTUS superior oculi*.—**Grand d. antérieur du cou**. See *RECTUS capitis anticus major*.—**Petit d. antérieur du cou**. See *RECTUS capitis anticus minor*.—**Petit d. latéral de la tête**. See *ATLOIDO-STYLOIDEUS*.—**Petit d. postérieur de la tête**. See *RECTUS capitis posticus minor*.

DROITIER (Fr.), n. *Drwa²t-e-a*. Lit., a right-handed person, of Broca, a term placed in contrast with "gaucher du cerveau" (q. v.). [Landois (K).]

DROITWICH, n. *Droit'wi²ch*. A place in Worcestershire, England, where there are saline baths. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

DROKE, DROOK, n's. *Drok, dru²k*. 1. The *Crum secalinus*. 2. The *Lotium tenuatum*. [B, 505 (a, 21).] Cf. *DRAKE*.

DROMA, n. In ancient pharmacy, the name of a plaster. [L, 94 (a, 14).]

DROMÆGNATHÆ (Lat.), **DROMÆGNATHIDÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. *Dro²m-e-o²g-na²th(na²th)e(a²-e²)*, *-o²g-na²th(na²th)i²d-e(a²-e²)*. A group of the *Carinatae*. [L, 66, 121, 221.]

DROMÆGNATHISM (Huxley), n. *Dro²m-e-o²g-nath-i²²m*. From *δρωαίος*, fleet, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. The condition in birds in which the palatine and pterygoid bones are imperfectly or not at all articulated with the rostrum of the basisphenoid bone (being usually supported by the hinder end of the vomer), and the body of the basispterygoid processes, which articulate with facets on the inner edges of the pterygoid bones. [L, 121, 221.] Cf. *ÆGITHOOC-*

NATHISM (in Supplement), DESMOGNATHISM, SCHIZOGNATHISM, and SAUROGNATHISM.

DROMÆOGNATHUS, adj. Dro²m-e-o²g-nath'u^s. Relating to or of the nature of dromæognathism. [L, 121, 221.]

DROMALECTORES (Lat.), n. m. pl. Dro²m-a²(a³)-e²k-to²-rez(re^s). From δρόμος, the act of running, and ἀλεκτωρ, the cock. A family of birds comprising the gallinaceous runners. [L, 41.]

DROMIACEA (Lat.), n. Dro²m-i²a(a³)se²(ke²)-a³. See CARCINOIDES. The *Dromiidae* (Fr., *dromiens*) are a family of the *Apterurita*; the *Dromiina* of Macleay are the same. [L, 303.]

DRONTE, n. An extinct gigantic bird, probably the *Didus*, of the island of Mauritius, the fat of which was formerly considered emollient and resolvent. [L, 94 (a, 14).]

DROOK (Ger.), n. Druk. The *Bromus secalinus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DROOL, v. intr. Drul. To allow saliva to flow from the mouth.

DROOLING, n. Drul'i²n². The flowing of saliva from the mouth.

DROOPING, adj. Drup'i²n². Bending downward or falling (as of the eyelids) from feebleness.—**D.-avens**. The *Geum rivale*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-gum**. In Australia, the *Eucalyptus Risdoni* and the *Eucalyptus viminalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-tulip**. The *Fritillaria meleagris*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

DROP, n. Dro²p. A.-S., *dropa*, *drypa*. Gr., στάλαγμα (1st def.), πῶσις (2d def.). Lat., *gutta* (1st def.), *lapsus* (2d def.). Fr., *goutte* (1st def.), *chute* (2d def.). Ger., *Tropfen* (1st def.), *Abfallen* (2d def.). It., *goccia* (1st def.), *caduta* (2d def.). Sp., *gota* (1st def.), *caida* (2d def.). 1. The smallest quantity of a liquid that becomes detached and falls in a single globular mass when the liquid is forced slowly through a small tube or where the vessel holding the liquid is slowly tilted; also (in this sense, generally used in the pl.) a medicine the dose of which is a certain number of such globular masses. 2. The falling of a part, as from paralysis.—**Ague-d.** A watery solution of potassium arsenite, now replaced by the liquor potassii arsenitis. [D, 90.]—**Anthelmintic d's.** See *Mixtura nucum JUGLANDUM*.—**Antihysterical d's** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *gouttes antihystériques*. A preparation composed of 4 parts of tincture of asafetida, 3 parts of tincture of castoreum, and 1 part of tincture of opium. [L, 162 (a, 21).]—**Bateman's (pectoral) d's.** Lat., *guttæ pectorales*. A mixture of 320 minims of tincture of opium, 240 minims of compound tincture of catechu, 300 minims of spirit of camphor, 8 minims of oil of anise, 120 grains of caramel, and enough diluted alcohol to make 16 fl. oz. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxvi (a, 14).]—**Battle's sedative d's.** A preparation composed of 3 parts of extract of opium dissolved in 30 of hot water, filtered, and mixed with 6 of alcohol. [L, 65 (a, 21).] Cf. *Tinctura opii deodorata*.—**Bitter d's** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A mixture of 1 part of ox-gall and 4 parts each of peppermint-water and Whytt's stomachic elixir. [L, 162 (a, 21).]—**Bitter stomachic d's.** See *TINCTURA AMARA*.—**Black d.** See *Acetum opii*.—**Diuretic d's.** See *GUTTULE DIURETICÆ*.—**D. bottle.** See under *BOTTLE*.—**D's of life.** See *Tinctura BENZOINI COMPOSITA*.—**D.-seed.** The *Muehlenbergia diffusa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D.-seed-grass.** The genera *Muehlenbergia* and *Sporobolus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. serena.** Lat., *gutta serena*. Fr., *goutte sérène*. Ger., *schwarzer Staar*. It., *gota serena*. Sp., *gota serena*. An old term for amaurosis. [F.]—**D.-shoulder.** A deformity in which one shoulder is lower than the other.—**D'wort.** See the major list.—**Dutch d's.** See *OLEUM TEREBINTHINI*.—**English cephalic d's.** See *GUTTÆ ANGLICANÆ CEPHALICÆ*.—**Fowler's tasteless ague-d.** See *Ague-d.*—**Haarlem d's.** Haarlem oil: a preparation formerly sold by Koning Tilly, of Haarlem; it was famous as a remedy for gout, rheumatism, spasms, and gravel; also used as a vulnerary. [L, 77 (a, 14).]—**Hot d's.** Lat., *tinctura capsici et myrrhe*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of capsicum and 4 parts of myrrh with 5 parts of clean, fine sand and exhausting with a menstruum composed of 1 part of alcohol and 9 parts of water. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., (a, 14).]—**Jesuits' d's.** See *Tinctura BENZOINI COMPOSITA*.—**Lamotte's golden d's.** A preparation resembling the tinctura ferri chlorati athera of the Ger. Ph. [B.]—**Phosphoric d's.** See *GUTTULE PHOSPHORATÆ*.—**Rosy d.** Lat., *gutta rosea*. See *ROSACEA*.—**Serene d.** See *D. serena*.—**Tasteless ague-d.** See *Ague-d.*—**Toothache d's.** 1. Of Gaudet, a preparation made by dissolving 8 parts of mastic in 14 of chloroform and adding 5 of balsam of Peru. 2. Of Gsell-Feltz, a mixture of 5 parts each of camphor and chloral hydrate and 1 part of cocaine. 3. Of Magitot, a preparation composed of 1 part each of chloroform, tincture of opium, and creasote, and 6 parts of tincture of benzoin. 4. A mixture of 1 part each of camphor, Peruvian balsam, and alcoholic extract of opium, 2 parts of mastic, and 29 parts of chloroform. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxxv (a, 14).]—**Warburg's d's.** See *Warburg's TINCTURE*.—**Wrist-d.** A condition in which the hand hangs from the forearm when it is raised and pronated, due to paralysis of the extensor muscles from chronic lead poisoning.

DROPACISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Dro²p(drop)-a³-si²z(ki²s')mu^s-mu^s. Gr., δρωακισμός (from δρωακίζειν, to apply a depilatory). Fr., *dropacisme*. The application of a depilatory, especially the *calotte* (q. v.). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DROPAX (Lat.), n. m. Dro²p'ax(a³x). Gen., *drop'acos* (-is). Gr., δρώπαξ. 1. See *CALOTTE* (1st def.). 2. A rubefacient application. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DROPPED, adj. Dro²pd. 1. Hanging limp from paralysis; in a state of ptoxis. 2. Born (said of the young of the domestic quadrupeds).

DROPPER, n. Dro²p-u²r. See *DROP-BOTTLE*, *DROP-TUBE*, and *PIPETTE*.

DROPPING, adj. Dro²p'i²n². Falling or exuding in drops; as a n., the process of thus falling or exuding: of the veterinarians, puerperal fever in the cow. [T. D. Hinebauch, "Am. Vet. Rev.,"

Apr., 1889, p. 28.]—**D.-bottle**, **D.-tube.** See *DROP-BOTTLE*, *PIPETTE*, and *DROP-TUBE*.

DROPSICAL, adj. Dro²p-si²-ka²l. Gr., δρωπικός. Lat., *hydropicus*. Fr., *hydropique*. Ger., *wassersüchtig*, *hydropisch*. It., *idropico*. Sp., *hidrópico*. Pertaining to or affected with dropsy. [D, 3.]

DROPSIED, adj. Dro²p'si²d. Affected with dropsy.

DROPSY, n. Dro²p-si². A contraction for *hydropsy*. Gr., ὑδρῶσις, ὑδρῶπις. Lat., *hydrops*, *hydropisis*. Fr., *hydropisie*. Ger., *Wassersucht*. It., *idropie*, *idropisia*. Sp., *hidropesia*. An accumulation of a watery fluid in one or more of the serous cavities, or a diffusion of such fluid through the areolar tissue of the body or its organs, or a combination of these conditions. [A, 2.]—**Abdominal d.** See *ASCITES*.—**Active d.** 1. Dropsy depending on effusion. 2. See *Acute d.*—**Acute anæmic d.** See *BERIBERI*.—**Acute d.** Fr., *hydropisie aigue*. Ger., *acute Wassersucht*. D. which follows sudden exposure to cold, being due to congestion or inflammation of the kidneys. [D, 52.]—**Acute inflammatory d.** **Acute renal d.** D. due to acute nephritis.—**Amniotic d.** See *HYDRAMNIOS*.—**Anæmic d.** D. due to anæmia. [Immermann (a, 17).]—**Arachnoid d.** **Arachnoidean d.** An accumulation of serous fluid in the sac of the arachnoid. [D, 35.]—**Articular d.** See *ARTHRŒDEMA* and *HYDRARTHROSIS*.—**Asthenic d.** See *Passive d.*—**Asthmatic d.** See *BERIBERI*.—**Atmospheric d.** Fr., *hydropisie atmosphérique*. Ger., *atmosphärische Wassersucht*. A common form of d. in tropical countries, the pathogenesis of which is not known. It may be of congestive origin, a consequence of direct or reflex nervous influence, and is sometimes, probably, the consequence of arrested cutaneous function. [D, 3.]—**Cachectic d.** Fr., *hydropisie cachectique*. Ger., *cachectische Wassersucht*. A form of d. which arises in consequence of a cachexia, being due to a decrease of the albuminous and an increase of the watery constituents of the blood. [D, 3.]—**Cardiac d.** Fr., *hydropisie cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzwassersucht*. D. caused by disease of the heart; most constantly associated with derangement in the flow of the venous blood and with dilatation of the right cavities of the heart. [D, 25.]—**Cellular d.** Lat., *hydrops cellularis*. D. of the connective tissue of the body. [Copland (a, 17).]—**Cerebral d.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Chronic d.** Fr., *hydropisie chronique*. Ger., *chronische Wassersucht*. The form of d. which lasts for months and years, and if general, usually ends fatally. [D, 3.]—**Consecutive d.** See *Mechanical d.*—**D. ex vacuo.** See *ŒDEMA ex vacuo*.—**D. of a joint.** Fr., *hydropisie articulaire*. Ger., *Gelenkwassersucht*, *Gliedwassersucht*. See *ARTHRŒDEMA* and *HYDRARTHROSIS*.—**D. of corpulence.** A general d. (1st def.) often developed in very corpulent persons in the last months of life. [Immermann (a, 17).]—**D. of pregnancy.** Lat., *œdema gravidarum* (2d def.). 1. Œdema of the lower extremities of pregnant women due to pressure and debility. 2. Local or general d. secondary to the albuminuria of pregnancy. [W. T. Smith (a, 17).]—**D. of the abdomen.** See *ASCITES*.—**D. of the amnion.** See *HYDRAMNIOS*.—**D. of the anterior chamber.** See *CERATŒTASIA*.—**D. of the antrum.** Lat., *hydrops antri*. An old and erroneous term for a dilatation of the antrum of Highmore by polypoid growths that are developed in its wall, from which a clear watery fluid may drain constantly into the nose. [Heath (a, 17).]—**D. of the areolar tissue.** See *ŒDEMA*.—**D. of the belly.** See *ASCITES*.—**D. of the bile-ducts.** Distention of obstructed bile-ducts with a fluid consisting at first of pure bile, but subsequently of a muco-serous effusion containing little or no bile and almost entirely colorless. [von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**D. of the brain.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**D. of the capsule of Tenon.** Of Carron du Villard, a variety of exudation cyst, of doubtful existence, involving the capsule of Tenon. ["Ann. d'oc.," Sept.-Oct., 1858 (F).]—**D. of the cellular tissue.** See *ŒDEMA*.—**D. of the chest.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**D. of the chorionic villi.** Fr., *hydropisie des villosités choriales*. Of Cayla, cystic degeneration of the chorion. [A, 15.]—**D. of the ear.** See *HYDROTITIS*.—**D. of the eye.** See *HYDROPHALMIA*.—**D. of the Falloppian tube.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**D. of the flesh.** See *ANASARCA*.—**D. of the gall-bladder.** Lat., *hydrops cystidis felleæ*. A somewhat rare condition which may follow the obliteration of the cystic duct; due to distension of the gall-bladder with the secretion of the mucous glands and with epithelium. [Morris (A, 63).]—**D. of the head.** See *HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**D. of the heart.** See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**D. of the integument.** See *ANASARCA*.—**D. of the kidney.** See *HYDRONEPHROSIS*.—**D. of the lacrymal sac.** Distension of the lacrymal sac with mucus or muco-pus. [F.]—**D. of the larynx.** Œdema of the glottis.—**D. of the lungs.** See *Pulmonary ŒDEMA*.—**D. of the optic sheath.** An accumulation of serous fluid between the outer and inner sheaths of the optic nerve, usually between the eyeball and the optic foramen, though it may occur between the optic foramen and the chiasm. [F.]—**D. of the ovary.** See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**D. of the ovum.** See *HYDRAMNIOS*.—**D. of the pericardium.** See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**D. of the peritoneum.** See *ASCITES*.—**D. of the pleura.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**D. of the skin.** See *ANASARCA*.—**D. of the spine.** See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.—**D. of the testicle.** See *HYDROCELE*.—**D. of the thoracic cavity.** **D. of the thorax.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**D. of the tunica vaginalis testis.** See *HYDROCELE*.—**D. of the tympanum.** See *HYDROMYRINX*.—**D. of the uterus.** See *HYDROMETRA*.—**D. of the ventricles.** See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**D. of the vitreous.** See *HYDROPHALMIA*.—**D. of the womb.** See *HYDROMETRA*.—**Encysted d.** D. circumscribed by a structure of new formation; of the peritoneum, an effusion due to chronic peritonitis with limiting adhesions; of the ovary, see *Ovarian CYSTOMA*. [D.]—**Essential d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**False d.** An accumulation of fluid in a hollow organ (e. g., the gall-bladder, the pelvis of the kidney, the uterus, or the tunica vaginalis) due to inflammation or to obstruction of its outlet. [Roberts (a, 17).]—**Fibrine d.** See *Acute d.*—**Fibrinous d.** A dropsical collection of fluid containing coagulated fibrin. [A, 2.]—**Free d.** Dropsy of a natural closed cavity.

[D, 3.]—**General d.** 1. A combination of d. of one or more of the large serous sacs with anasarca. [D, 1.] 2. "Superficial d. when it affects the trunk and arms as well as the legs." [Roberts (a, 17).]
—**Glandular d.** D. arising from disease of the lymphatic glands. [Habershon (a, 17).]
—**Hepatic d.** D. (usually ascites) due to disease of the liver. [D, 25].
—**Hydremic d.** See *Cachectic d.*
—**Idiopathic d.** A form of d. dependent on disease of the part in which it occurs, as distinguished from d. dependent on a constitutional disease or on disease of another part.—**Inflammatory d.** D. due to inflammation of the affected part.—**Inflammatory d.** D. due to inflammation of the affected part. [D.]—**Irritative d.** Of Wilks and Moxon, a process of secretion such as is seen in cases of spina bifida, the fluid being sometimes blood-stained or turbid from effusion of lymph and cells. [E.]—**Lymphatic d.** Infiltration of the tissues with lymph, due to obstruction of the lymphatics. [Bristol (a, 17).]
—**Malarial d.** A form of d. associated with the malarial cachexia, with or without an accompanying nephritis. [Hertz (a, 17).]
—**Mechanical d.** D. due to mechanical obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation. [D, 3.]—**Omental d.** An encysted ascites limited in extent to the omentum, and due to malignant disease or to localized inflammation. [J. K. Thornton (a, 17).]
—**Ovarian d.** See *Ovarian cystoma*.—**Passive d.** 1. D. due to defective absorption or to obstruction of the venous or lymphatic circulation (mechanical d.). 2. See *Cachectic d.*—**Pericardial d.** See *HYDROPERICARDIUM*.—**Plethoric d.** See *Acute d.*—**Pleural d.** See *HYDROTHORAX*.—**Primary d.** See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pulmonary d.**, **Pulmonic d.** See *Pulmonary oedema*.—**Renal d.** D. due to kidney disease.—**Scarlatinal d.**, **Scarlatinous d.** See *Scarlatinal ANASARCA*.—**Secondary d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sleeping d.** Fr., *maladie du sommeil*. A peculiar disorder, apparently infectious, occurring among the Africans. The symptoms are malaise, headache, drowsiness after meals, ever-increasing stupor, congestion and prominence of the eyes, and enlargement of the cervical glands. Death takes place during coma or epileptic convulsions. [Guérin; "Ref. Handb. of the Med. Sci.," vi, p. 478 (a, 25).]
—**Spinal d.** See *HYDRORRHACHIS*.—**Spurious d.** See *Falsè d.*
—**Sthenic d.** See *Active d.*—**Subchorioid d.**, **Subsclerotic d.** An accumulation of fluid between the chorioid and the sclera. [E.]
—**Symptomatic d.** That form of d. which is said by Becquerel and Rodier to be induced when the quantity of albumin in the blood equals six per cent., and increase of arterial pressure occurs simultaneously. [D.]—**True d.** See *D.*—**Tubal d.** See *HYDROSALPINX*.—**Urinal d.** See *HYDRONEPHROSIS*.—**Ventricular d.** See *Internal HYDROCEPHALUS*.—**Wind-d.** See *TYMPANITES* and *EMPHYSEMA*.

DROPWORT, n. Dro²p'wu²r. 1. The *Spiraea filipendula*. 2. The genus *Eranthe*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Common water-d.** See *Water-d.*—**Double-flowered d.** The *Spiraea filipendula plena*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**False water-d.** The *Tiedemannia teretifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hemlock-d.** The *Eranthe crocata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Parsley water-d.** The *Eranthe opifolia* and *Eranthe pimpinelloides*. [a, 24.]—**Water-d.** The *Eranthe fistulosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Western d.** The *Gillenia trifoliata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DROSANTHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Dro²s-a²n(a²n)/the²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *drosanthées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Hypericæ genuine*, comprising the genera of Spach's *Drosanthinæ*, which are a section of the *Hypericæ*, comprising the genera *Eremosporus* and *Drosanthe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DROSATUM (Lat.), n. n. Dro²s-at(a²t)/u²m(u²m). Gr., δρόσατον. 1. SYRUP. 2. See ROSATUM. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DROSERA (Lat.), n. f. Dro²s'e²r-a². From δροσερός, covered with dew. Fr., *d.*, *rossolis*. Ger., *Sonnenthau*. It., *rugiada del sole*. Sp., *rocío del sol*, *rosoli*. The sundew, the typical genus of the *Droseraceæ*; or the pharmacists, the *D. rotundifolia*. The *Droseraceæ* (Fr., *droseracées*; Ger., *Droseraceen*) are an order of the *Thalamifloræ*. The *Droseræ* are a suborder or tribe of the *Droseraceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**Alcoolature de d.** [Fr. Cod.] A preparation made by bruising the entire plant of *D. rotundifolia*, macerating it for 10 days in a closed vessel, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**D. anglica**. Fr., *rossolis à longues feuilles*. Ger., *schaufelblättriger Sonnenthau*. A species having the same properties as *D. rotundifolia*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. brevifolia**. A species found in wet, springy places from the Carolinas to Florida and Alabama. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. communis**. A species growing in Brazil, said to be poisonous to sheep. [a, 24.]—**D. filiformis**. A large species growing in wet, sandy places along the coast from Massachusetts to Florida. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. intermedia**. Ger., *mittelständiger Sonnenthau*. 1. A European species often used as a substitute for, or mixed with, *D. rotundifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. Of Chap-



DROSERA FILIFORMIS. [A, 327.]

man, see *D. minor*.—**D. linearis**. A species found on the borders of lakes from Michigan to the Rocky Mountains. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. longifolia**. Of Linnaeus, the *D. intermedia*; of Hayne, the *D. anglica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. minor**. A species growing in marshes from Florida to Texas. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. rotundifolia** [Linnaeus]. Fr., *herbe à la rosée*, *herbe de la goutte*,

rorelle, rosée du soleil. Ger., *rundblättriger Sonnenthau* *Jungfernbliethe*. A species common, in Europe and North America, in bogs and on muddy shores. The entire plant (*herba rorelle*, seu *rossolis*, seu *herba rovis solis* [seu *sponsæ solis*]) has a bitter taste and is a mild astringent. The fresh leaves, when bruised, blister the skin, and are used externally, especially in dropsy, pectoral complaints, intermittent fevers, and different eye diseases. They were once used in the preparation of a liqueur known as *rosoli* or *rosogli*. This species has been extolled as a remedy in phthisis, but it is probably of no value in that disease. It has been recommended as a remedy for whooping-cough. [P. Vigier, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," June 16, 1882, p. 391; B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Extrait alcoolique de d.** (Fr.). An alcoholic extract of equal parts of alcohol and fresh leaves of *D. rotundifolia*, recommended for whooping-cough; it is also employed for bronchitis. [P. Vigier, "Gaz. hebdomadaire de médecine et de chirurgie," June 16, 1882, p. 391 (a, 14).]—**Tinctura droseræ**. See *Alcoolature de d.*



DROSERA ROTUNDFOLIA. [A, 327.]

DROSOMELI (Lat.), n. n. Dro²s-o²m'e²l(i)e). Gen., *drosomelitos* (-is). Gr., δροσόμελι (from δρόσος, dew, and μέλι, honey). Manna. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DROSSEL (Ger.), n. Dro²s'se². The exterior of the throat. [L, 31, 115.]—**Aüssere D'blutader**. See *External jugular VEIN*.—**D'adergrube**. See *Jugular FOSSA*.—**D'aderloch**. See *Jugular FORAMEN*.—**D'adem**. The jugular veins. [L, 43.]—**D'ausschnitt**. See *Jugular NOTCH*.—**D'äcere**. The *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'bein**. The clavicle. [A, 450.]—**D'blutadern**. The jugular veins. [L, 322.]—**D'fortsatz**. The jugular process of the occipital bone. [L, 31.]—**D'geflecht**. See *PLEXUS jugularis internus*.—**D'grube**. The hollow in the neck, just above the sternum. [L, 304.]—**D'höcker**. See *Jugular PROCESS*.—**D'loch**. See *Jugular FORAMEN*.—**D'venen**. The jugular veins. [L, 43.]—**Gemeinschaftliche D'blutader**. See *Internal jugular VEIN*.—**Innere D'blutader**. See *Internal jugular VEIN*.

DROUS (Fr.), n. Dru. The *Bromus secalinus* and some other species of *Bromus* and of *Festuca*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DROUGHT-WEED, n. Dru²u²t-wed. Probably the *Chenopodium album*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DROUI, n. In Provence, the *Quercus pseudo-coccifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DROUILLIER (Fr.), n. Dru-el-yi²-a. The *Pyrus aria*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

DROWNING, n. Dru²u²4-n-i²n². Lat., *submersio*. Fr., *noyement*. Ger., *Ertrückung*. It., *annegazione*. Sp., *ahogación*, *sumersion*. Death by asphyxia consequent on submersion in a liquid.

DROWSINESS, n. Dru²u²4-z²i²-ne²s. Gr., νάρκη. Lat., *torpor*, *veternus*. Fr., *somnolence*. Ger., *Schläfrigkeit*. It., *somnolenza*. Sp., *somnolencia*, *pereza*, *soñolencia*. An inclination to fall asleep.

DRU (Ar.), n. See *EDRO*.

DRUB-EL-MA (Ar.), n. In Tunis, the purest quality of olive-oil, obtained by being passed through water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxii (a, 14).]

DRUCK (Ger.), n. Druk. Pressure.—**Aderd'**. See *VENOUS PRESSURE*.—**Arterien d'**. See *ARTERIAL PRESSURE*.—**Donders'scher D.** The pressure shown by a manometer in the trachea when the thorax of a dead body is freely opened. It is about 6 mm. of mercury in an adult man, and represents the elasticity of the lungs after expiration, or when they contain only the residual air. During full inspiration the elastic pressure is about 30 mm. of mercury. [J, 55, 137.]—**D'atrophie**. See under *ATROPHIE*.—**D'beule**. A swelling or boil caused by a squeeze or pressure. [L, 94 (a, 14).]—**D'bild**. A projected image or phosphene due to some pressure, direct or indirect, on the retina, and appearing in that portion of the visual field corresponding to the point of the retina involved. [F.]—**D'brand**. Gangrene due to pressure. See *BED-SORE*.—**D'empfindlich**. Sensitive to pressure. [a, 14.]—**D'figur**. See *D'bild*.—**D'gefühle**. The feeling or sensation of pressure. [a, 14.]—**D. des Gehirns**. Compression of the brain. [L, 43.]—**D'instrument**. An instrument for making pressure. [L, 80.]—**D'mark**. A mark upon the presenting part of a new-born child, due to pressure against the pelvic wall.—**D'messer**. See *MANOMETER*.—**D'muskel**. A compressor muscle. [L, 80.]—**D'muskel der Samenrüse**. See *COMPRESSOR prostate*.—**D'pophysen**. See *D'bild*.—**D'sinn**. The pressure-sense. [L, 80.]—**D'streichungen**. Fr., *massage à friction*. In massage, those movements forming a combination of friction or stroking and pressure or kneading. [L, 37 (a, 14).]—**D'verband**. See *COMPRESSIVE BANDAGE*.—**D'werkzeug**. A compressive apparatus.—**Nadeld'**. See *ACUPRESSURE*.—**Negativer D.** Suction.—**Venöser D.** See *VENOUS PRESSURE*.

DRÜCKER (Ger.), n. Dru²k'e²r. See *CRUSHER* and *COMPRESSOR*.

DRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. Dru²k'un². Pressure.—**Nadeld'**. See *ACUPRESSURE*.

DRUDENFUSSAMEN (Ger.), n. Drud'e²n-fus-z²m'e²n. The spores of *Lycopodium clavatum* and related species. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRUDENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Drud* e²n-kra³-u⁴t. The *Lycopodium clavatum*.

DRUDENMEHL (Ger.), n. *Drud*e²n-mal. *Lycopodium* powder.

DRUG, n. *Dru*g². Gr., φάρμακον. Lat., *medicamentum*. Fr., *drogue*. Ger., *Arzneistoff*. It., *droga*, *farmaco*. Sp., *droga*. Any medicinal substance; as formerly employed, a crude product serving for the preparation of a medicament.

DRUGGING, n. *Dru*g²i²n². The practice of using drugs, especially to excess; in popular language, the surreptitious administration of a stupefying drug.

DRUGGIST, n. *Dru*g²i²st. Lat., *stationarius*. Fr., *droguiste*. Ger., *Kräuterhändler*. *Drogist*. It., *troghiere*. Sp., *droguista*. One who deals in drugs. [L, 56.]

DRUDENEICHE (Ger.), n. *Dru*-ed²e²n-ich²-e². The *Quercus pedunculata*. [L, 86.]

DRUDENFINGER (Ger.), **DRUDENSTEIN** (Ger.). *Dru*-ed²e²n-f²n²-e²r, -st²n. The lapis lyncis. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRULLIER (Fr.), n. *Dru*l²-y²i²-a. See *DROUILIER*.

DRUM, n. *Dru*m². Gr., τύμπανον. Lat., *tympānum*. Fr., *tympān* (1st def.), *tambour* (2d def.). Ger., *Trommel*. It., *timpano*. Sp., *timpano*. 1. The tympanic cavity of the ear. 2. Any closed hollow structure having one or more tense membranous walls.—**D-belly**. See *TYMPANITES*.

DRUMINE, n. *Dru*m²m². Fr., d. Ger., *Drumin*. An alkaloid obtained from the milky juice of *Euphorbia Drummondii*; introduced by J. Reid as a local anodyne and anaesthetic. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 1, 1887, p. 15; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

DRUMPELBEEREN (Ger.), n. *Drum*pe²l-bar-e²n. The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DRUMSTICK, n. *Drum*st²i²ck. The *Centaurea nigra* and the *Centaurea scabiosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D-tree**. The *Cassia fistula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DRUNK, adj. *Dru*n²k. Gr., μεθύων. Lat., *ebrius*. Fr., *ivre*. Ger., *trunken*. It., *ebbro*. Sp., *ebrio*. In a state of acute intoxication with alcohol (see *Acute ALCOHOLISM*); when used before a noun, written *drunken*; as a n., the *Lotium temulentum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Dead d.** D. to the degree of unconsciousness.—**D'wort**. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DRUNKARD, n. *Dru*n²k'a²rd. Gr., πότρη. Lat., *potator*. Fr., *ivrogne*. Ger., *Trunkenbold*, *Säufer*. It., *ubriacone*. Sp., *borrachón*. A person addicted to alcoholic drink.

DRUNKEN, adj. *Dru*n²k'n. The same as *drunk*, but used only before a noun.—**D'wort**. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DRUNKENNESS, n. *Dru*n²k'n'ne²s. Lat., *ebrietas*. Fr., *ivresse* (1st def.), *ivrognerie* (2d def.). Ger., *Trunkenheit*. It., *ubriachezza*. Sp., *embriaguez* (1st def.), *borrachera* (2d def.). 1. The state of being drunk. 2. A disposition to get drunk habitually.

DRUPA (Lat.), n. f. *Dru*p'a². Gr., δρόπια. 1. An over-ripe olive. [A, 325 (a, 21).] 2. See *DRUPE*.

DRUPACEOUS, adj. *Dru*p'a²-shu²s. Lat., *drupaceus*. Fr., *drupacé*. Ger., *steinfrüchtig*. It., *drupaceo*. Sp., *drupáceo*. Like or producing drupes. The *Drupaceae* (Fr., *drupacées*; Ger., *Drupaceen*) are: Of Linnæus, an order of plants comprising *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, and *Padus*; of De Candolle, an order of the *Rosaceae*; of Gray, a family of the *Calyctifloræ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicogulieæ*; of Wahlenberg, a division of the *Pomaceae*; of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*. The *Drupæe* of Koch are the *Amygdalæe* of Jussieu. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DRUPANIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Dru*p²(drup)-a²(a²)ni²-u²m(u²m). Eichler's term for a sickle-shaped cyme; one in which the lateral axes in successive generations are always on the upper side of the axis from which it springs. [a, 24.]

DRUPE, n. *Dru*p². Gr., δρόπια. Lat., *drupa*. Fr., d., *drupaire*. Ger., *Steinfrucht*. It., *drupa*. Sp., *drupa*. A stone-fruit, like the cherry, peach, and plum. [a, 24.]—**D's sèches** (Fr.). D's of which the mesocarp does not reach a completely pulpy state, as is the case in dates, almonds, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DRUPEL, **DRUPELET**, n's. *Dru*p²e²l, -le²t. Lat., *drupeola*. Fr., *drupéole*. Ger., *Steinfrüchtchen*. A little drupe, like those of the raspberry and bramble. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

DRUPEOLATE, adj. *Dru*p²e²ol-at. Lat., *drupeolatus*. Fr., *drupéolé*. Having the appearance of a little drupe. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DRUPETIUM (Lat.), n. n. *Dru*p²(drup)-e(a²)shi²(ti²)-u²m(u²m). An aggregate fruit, like that of the *Rubus*. [B, 104 (a, 24).]

DRUPIFEROUS, adj. *Dru*p²i²f²e²r-u²s. Lat., *drupiferus* (from *drupa*, a drupe, and *ferre*, to bear). Fr., *drupifère*. Ger., *Steinfrüchttragend*. Bearing drupes. The *Drupiferae* of Karsten (Fr., *drupifères*) are a division of gymnosperms comprising the families *Taxineæ* and *Gnetaceæ*; of others, a family corresponding to the *Amygdalæe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] See *AMYGDALÆE*.

DRUPOSE (Fr.), n. *Dru*p²-os. A substance, C₂₄H₂₀O₈, produced by the action of boiling hydrochloric acid on the concretions found in pears. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 49.]

DRÜSCHEN (Ger.), n. *Dru*s²ch²e²n. A glandule.—**Kalkd'**. See *Shell GLAND*.—**Schleimd'**. A muciparous gland.—**Solitärd'**. See *Solitary GLANDS*.

DRÜSCHLING (Ger.), n. *Dru*s²h²i²n². See *AGARICUS campestris*.

DRÜSE, n. *Dru*s². A cavity in a mineral lined with crystals. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DRUSE (Ger.), n. *Dru*s²e². See *GLANDERS*.

DRÜSE (Ger.), n. *Dru*s²e². A gland. [L.]—**Accessorische Thränend'n**. See *GLANDS of Krause*.—**Achsell'd'n**. The axillary glands. [L.]—**Acinöse d.** See *Acinous GLAND*.—**Afterd'n**. In insects, glands which open close to the anus or the genital aperture. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, p. 45 (L).]—**Aggregirte D'n**. See *GLANDS of Peyer*.—**Albumind'**. See *DOTTERSTOCK* and *Albumin GLAND*.—**Anald'n**. See *Anal GLANDS*.—**Ansteckende Lidd'entzündung**. See *ADENITIS palpebrarum contagiosa*.—**Balgd'n**. See *GLANDULE lenticulares lingueæ*.—**Bartholin'sche D'n**. See *GLANDS of Bartholin*.—**Bauchspeicheld'**. See *PANCREAS*.—**Beckend'n**. The lymphatic glands of the pelvis. [L, 332.]—**Beerenartige D.**, **Blasige D.** An acinous gland. [L, 175.]—**Blandin'sche D'n**. See *GLANDULE Blandini*.—**Blinddarmförmige D'n**. See *LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS*.—**Blutd'n**, **Blutgefässd'n**. See *Hæmatopoietic GLANDS*.—**Bowman'sche D'n**. See *Bowman's GLANDS*.—**Bronchiald'n**. The bronchial lymphatic glands. [L, 332.]—**Brunner'sche D'n**. See *Brunner's GLANDS*.—**Brustbeind'n**. See *Sternal GLANDS*.—**Brustd'**. The mammary gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 287 (L).]—**Brustnabscuss**. See *Mammary ABSCESS*.—**Bürzeld'**. See *Uropygial GLAND*.—**Byssus-D.**, **Byssus-D'n**. See *Byssy GLAND*.—**Carotid'**. See *Carotid GLAND*.—**Circumanal'd'n**. See *Circumanal GLANDS*.—**Cowper'sche D'n**. See *Cowper's GLANDS*.—**Cubitald'entzündung**. See *ADENITIS cubitalis*.—**D'nabscuss**. See *Glandular ABSCESS*.—**D'nacinus**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nanlage**. The beginning or rudiment of a gland. [J, 75.]—**D'nanschwellung**. Enlargement of a lymphatic gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 255 (L).]—**D'nartig**. Adeno-, glandular.—**D'nausführungsgang**. A glandular excretory duct. [L, 332.]—**D'nausgang**. The mouth of a gland. [J, 75.]—**D'nbalg**. A simple gland. [L, 175.]—**D'nbeschreibung**. See *ADENOLOGY*.—**D'nbeule**. See *BUBO*.—**D'nbildung**. See *ADENOGENESIS*.—**D'nbindehautentzündung**. See *ADENOLOGADITIS*.—**D'nbläschen**. See *ACINUS*.—**D'nblase**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nblatt**. The endoderm or hypoblast. [J, 35, 67.]—**D'nblume**. See the major list.—**D'ncarcinom**. See *ADENOCARCINOMA*.—**D'ndarre**. See *TABES mesenterica*.—**D'nenbläschen**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nentzündung**. See *ADENITIS*.—**D'nepithel**. Glandular epithelium. [J, 75.]—**D'nerweichung**. See *ADENOMALACIA*.—**D'nfeld**. The area on the surface of the nipple on which the galactophorous ducts open. [L, 176.]—**D'nförmig**. See *ADENOID*.—**D'nfüssig**. See *ADENOPODUS*.—**D'ngang**. A duct of a gland. [L.]—**D'ngeschwulst**. See *ADENOCOSIS*, *ADENOMA*, and *ADENOPHYMA*.—**D'ngewebe**. See *Glandular TISSUE*.—**D'nfleisch**. The parenchyma of a gland. [L, 43.]—**D'ngriffel**. See *ADENOSTYLES*.—**D'nhaar**. See *PILUS glanduliferus*.—**D'nhaarig**. See *GLANDULOSO-PILOSUS*.—**D'nhäkchen**. A follicular gland. [L, 80.]—**D'nhal**. Syn.: *äusseres Schaltstück* [Rollet]. The neck of a gland (as of the gastric glands where the proper gland-cells are replaced by cells like those lining the general cavity of the stomach). ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 256 (J).]—**D'nhöhle**. The cavity of an alveolus or lobule of a gland. [J, 140.]—**D'nhaufen**. A collection of glands. [L, 115.]—**D'nkanal**. The canal, or duct, of a gland.—**D'nkapsel**. The capsule of a gland. [L, 80.]—**D'nklee**. See the major list.—**D'nkorn**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nkörper**. The body of a gland as distinguished from the neck or outlet. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1882, p. 226 (J).]—**D'nknospe**. Bud-like projections of developing glands. [J, 75.]—**D'nkrankheit**. See *ADENOSIS* (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**D'nkrebs**. See *ADENOCARCINOMA*.—**D'nkropf**. See *STRUMA follicularis*.—**D'nläppchen**. See *ACINUS* (5th def.).—**D'nlehere**. See *ADENOLOGY*.—**D'nleiden**. See *ADENOSIS* (2d, 3d, and 4th def's).—**D'nlos**. See *EGLANDULOSUS*.—**D'nmaagen**. In birds, the *ventriculus glandulosus*. [L, 121.]—**D'nmembran**. See *GLANDILEMMA*.—**D'nmündung**, **D'nöffnung**. The mouth of a gland. [J, 75.]—**D'npaquete**. See *D'nhaufen*.—**D'nrüschelhaut**. The membrana propria of glands.—**D'nsaft**. The secretion of a gland. [L, 175.]—**D'nсарком**. See *ADENOSARCOMA*.—**D'nshanker**. See *ADENITIS ezulcerata*.—**D'nsehicht**. The endoderm or hypoblast. [J, 75.]—**D'n Schlauch**. The tubule or envelope of a tubular gland. [J, 21.]—**D'n Schmerz**. See *ADENALGIA*.—**D'nstaubfadig**. See *ADENOSTEMONOUS*.—**D'nstränge des Eierstocks**. Of Kölliker, cord-like structures in the embryonic ovary; the rudiments of the Graafian follicles and the ova.—**D'nstrach**. The genus *Adenoropium*.—**D'nsubstanz**. See *Glandular TISSUE*.—**D'nssystem**. The glandular system. [L, 175.]—**D'ntragend**. See *ADENOPHOROUS*.—**D'nträger**. See the major list.—**D'nübel**. See *Pseudoleucocytæmia*.—**D'nverhärtung**. See *ADENOSCLEROSIS*.—**D'nverstopfung**. See *ADENEMPHRAXIS*.—**D'nzellen**. See *ADENOBLASTS*.—**D'nzellenkrebs**. Primary glandular carcinoma. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**D'nzergliederung**. See *ADENOTOMY*.—**Dünnardm'd'n**. See *CRYPTS of Lieberkühn*.—**Duodenald'n**. See *Brunner's GLANDS*.—**Duvernoy'sche D'n**. See *Cowper's GLANDS*.—**Einfache D.** A simple gland. [L, 175.]—**Einzeld'**. A solitary gland. [L, 115.]—**Einzellige D.** See *Unicellular GLAND* and *Goblet CELL*.—**Eischalend'**. See *Shell GLAND*.—**Excretions'd'**. An excretory gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1846, pp. 7, 41 (L).]—**Gallengand'n**. In comparative anatomy, glandular tissue secreting bile. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 508 (L).]—**Gallengangd'n**. Gland-like appearances in the liver, supposed to be due to imperfect injections of the bile-ducts and acini. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 532 (L).]—**Gaumend'**. See *PALATAL GLANDS*.—**Gefässd'n**. See *Arterial GLANDS*.—**Gehäuftaggregirte D.** A compound aggregate gland.—[L, 175.]—**Gekrösd'n**. See *Mesenteric GLANDS*.—**Genitald'**. A gland or follicle secreting ova or spermatozooids. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 199 (L).]—**Giftd'**. See *Poison GLANDS*.—**Haarbalgd'n**. See *Sebaceous GLANDS*.—**Halsd'n**. The cervical glands. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, p. 195 (L).]—**Harder'sche D.** See *Harderian GLAND*.—**Harnd'n**. See *Segmental ORGANS*.—**Haufend'n**. See *GLANDS of Peyer*.—**Hautd'n**. See *Integumentary GLANDS*.—**Hüftd'n**. The lymphatic glands of the iliac region. [L, 332.]—**Kalkd'**. See *Shell GLAND*.—**Kinnbackend'**. See *Submaxillary GLAND*.—**Kitt'd'n**. Glandular structures of unknown function connected with the vasa deferentia

of the *Echinorrhynci*. [L. 340.]—**Knäuelnd'n.** The sudoriparous glands. [L. 31.]—**Krause'sche D'n.** See GLANDS OF *Krause*.—**Kreuzbeind'n.** The lymphatic glands of the sacral region. [L. 332.]—**Labd'n.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Lenticuläre D'n.** The conglobate glands of the stomach. [L. 31.]—**Leistend'n.** The inguinal glands. [L. 332.]—**Lieberkühh'sche D'n.** See CRYPTS OF *Lieberkühh*.—**Linsenförmige D.** A lenticular gland. [L. 43.]—**Lippend'n.** The labial glands. [L. 3.]—**Littre'sche D'n.** See GLANDS OF *Littre*.—**Luftführend'n.** The lymphatic glands at the lower end of the trachea. [L. 332.]—**Luschka'sche Steissd'.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Lymphatische D., Lymphd'.** A lymphatic gland. [L. 332.]—**Magend'n.** The glands of the stomach. [L. 332.]—**Magensaft'n.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Maulbeerförmige D'n.** See *Acinous* GLANDS.—**Meibom'sche D'n.** See *Meibomian* GLANDS.—**Mery'sche D'n.** See *Couper's* GLANDS.—**Mittelfeld'n.** The mediastinal lymphatic glands. [L. 332.]—**Montgomery'sche D'n.** See *Montgomery's* GLANDS.—**Morgagni'sche D'n.** See GLANDS OF *Morgagni*.—**Moschusd'.** See *Musk* GLAND.—**Nebenspeicheld'.** See *Accessory parotid* GLAND.—**Nidamentald'.** See *Nidamental* GLAND.—**Oberflächliche Antlitzd'n.** The superficial glands of the face. [L. 332.]—**Oberflächliche Halsd'n.** The superficial lymphatic glands of the neck. [L. 332.]—**Ohrend'.** See *Parotid* GLAND.—**Ohrenschmalzd'n.** The ceruminous glands. [L. 31.]—**Ohrspeicheld'.** See *Parotid* GLAND.—**Pachioni'sche D'n.** See *Pachionian* BODIES.—**Pankreasd'n.** Glands secreting a fluid like that of the pancreas. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1847, p. 61 (L).]—**Pepsind'n.** See *Oxyntic* GLANDS.—**Peyer'sche D'n.** See GLANDS OF *Peyer*.—**Primitive D'nbläschen.** Of Kölliker, the primitive glandular terminal vesicles of the branches of the bronchial tubes of young embryos, before the formation of the permanent alveoli. [H.]—**Pylorische D'n.** See *Pyloric* GLANDS.—**Rittid'.** See *Spinning* GLAND.—**Rivini'sche D.** See *Sublingual* GLAND.—**Röhrenförmige D'n.** See *Tubular* GLANDS.—**Rosenmüller'sche D.** See *Rosenmüller's* GLAND.—**Samend'n.** Glands secreting semen. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1845, p. 117 (L).]—**Saugaderd'.** A lymphatic gland. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 181 (L).]—**Schlemd'.** See *Shell* GLAND.—**Schildd'.** See *Thyreoid* GLAND.—**Schleimd'.** A mucous gland. [L. 31.]—**Schlundd'n.** See *Pharyngeal* GLANDS.—**Schmeerd'n.** See *Mucous* GLANDS.—**Schweissd'n.** See *Sudoriparous* GLANDS.—**Solitärd'n.** See *Solitary* GLANDS.—**Speicheld'.** A salivary gland. [L. 332.]—**Spindn'.** See *Spinning* GLAND.—**Steissd'.** See *Coccygeal* GLAND.—**Talgd'.** A sebaceous follicle. [L. 332.]—**Thrändend'n.** See *Lacrimal* GLAND.—**Tiedemann'sche D'n.** See *Couper's* GLANDS.—**Traubenförmige D'n.** See *Acinous* GLANDS.—**Traubenförmige Darmd'n.** See *Brunner's* GLANDS.—**Tubulöse D'n.** See *Tubular* GLANDS.—**Tyson'sche D'n.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Unterkieferd'n.** The submaxillary lymphatic glands. [L. 332.]—**Unterkiefer-Speicheld'.** See *Submaxillary* GLAND.—**Unterzungenspeicheld'.** See *Sublingual* GLAND.—**Viold'.** A cutaneous gland in the dorsal side of the tail of the wolf and fox, described by Retzius. Its position is indicated by a dark spot and very coarse and stiff hairs. The secretion is of a yellowish color and has no marked odor. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1849, p. 429; J. 29.]—**Vorhautd'n.** See *Preputial* GLANDS.—**Vorsteherd'.** See *PROSTATE*.—**Wangend'n.** See *Buccal* GLANDS.—**Wolf'sche D.** See *MESONEPHROS*.—**Nun'sche D'n.** See *GLANDULÆ Blandini*.—**Zirbeid'.** See *Pineal* GLAND.—**Zungend'n.** See *Lingual* GLANDS.—**Zungenlymphd'n.** The lymphatic glands of the tongue. [L. 332.]—**Zusammengesetzte D.** A compound gland. [L. 175.]—**Zusammengehäufte D.** A compound acinous gland. [L. 135.]—**Zwischenrippend'n.** The lymphatic glands in the intercostal spaces. [L. 332.]—**Zwitterd'.** See *Hermaphrodite* GLAND.

DRÜSENBLUME (Ger.), n. *Dru's'e2n-blum-e*. The genus *Adenantha*.—**Kahle D.** The *Adenantha pavonina*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRÜSENKLEE (Ger.), n. *Dru's'e2n-kl-a*. The genus *Psoralea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Chilensischer D.** The *Psoralea glandulosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Harziger D.** The *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Haselblättriger D.** The *Psoralea corylifolia*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRÜSENTRÄGER (Ger.), n. *Dru's'e2n-trag-e2r*. The genus *Adenophora*.—**Lilienblättriger D.** See *ADENOPHORA liliifolia*.

DRÜSIG (Ger.), adj. *Dru's'i2g*. See *GLANDULAR*.—**D-zottig.** See *GLANDULOSO-VILLOSUS*. [B. 123 (a, 24).]

DRÜSIGT (Ger.), adj. *Dru's'i2gt*. See *ADENODES*.

DRUSKENIKI, n. A place in Russia, where there are waters resembling those of Kreuznach. [a, 14.]

DRÜSLEIN (Ger.), n. *Dru's'lin*. A little gland. [L. 80.]

DRÜSWURZ (Ger.), n. *Dru's'vurtz*. 1. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. 2. The *Oenanthe fistulosa*.

DRY, adj. *Dri. A-S., drug.* Gr. ξηρός, ἀζάλεός. Lat., *siccus*. Fr., *sec.* Ger., *trocken*. It., *secco*. Sp., *seco*. 1. Free from moisture. 2. Unaccompanied by a flow of liquid or a pathological discharge (as in the expressions *d. asthma, d. bellyache, d. labor, d. tapping*, etc.). 3. Free from an excess of sugar (said of wines). 4. Thirsty.

DRYAD, n. *Dri'a2d*. The genus *Dryas*.—**White-flowered d.** The *Dryas octopetala*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow-flowered d.** The *Dryas Drummondii*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

DRYADEUS (Lat.), adj. *Dri(du)6-a2d(a3d)e2-n3s(u4s)*. Fr., *dryadé*. 1. Resembling the dryads. 2. Growing on the trunks of oaks. 3. As a n. in the f. pl., *Dryadées* (Fr., *dryadées*; Ger., *Dryadeen*), the *Fragariaceæ*. [B. 1, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24); L. 180.]

DRYANDRA (Lat.), n. f. *Dre-a3n'dra3*. Fr., *dryandre*. 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Proteaceæ*; by Benth and Hooker referred to the tribe *Banksiæ*. 2. Of Thunberg, a section of the

genus *Aleurites*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. cordata, D. oleifera, D. vernicia.** See *ALEURITES cordata*.

DRYAS (Lat.), n. f. *Dri(du)6'a2s(a3s)*. Gen., *dryados* (-is). Fr., *dryade*. Ger., *Dryade, Silberkraut*. Sp., *dryada*. A small Linnæan genus of rosaceous plants, of the *Potentilla*. [B. 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**D. chamaedryfolia, D. octopetala.** Fr., *dryade à huit pétales*. Ger., *achtblumenblättrige Dryade*. It., *chama di Giove*. A small shrub found on the mountains of Europe, northern Asia, and North America. The whole plant, once known as *herba chamaedryos alpinæ*, is astringent and tonic. [A. 518; B. 19, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYDEN, n. *Drid'n*. A place in Tompkins County, New York, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate and sodium chloride. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

DRYIN, n. *Dri'i2n*. From *δρῦς*, the oak. Lat., *dryinum*. Fr., *dryine*. Ger., *Dryin*. Of J. Scattered good, quercin. ["Jour. of the Phila. Coll. of Pharm.," ii, 1829 (a, 14).]

DRYING, adj. and n. *Dri'i2n2*. See *DESICCATIVE* and *DESICCATION*.

DRYINOSPHERÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri(du)6-i2n-o(a3)-sfer'*-(sfa3-a')-re(ra3-e2). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Sphæriaceæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYINUS (Lat.), adj. *Dri(du)6-i(e)nu3s(nu4s)*. Gr., *δρῖνυος*. See *DRYADEUS*.

DRYMARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Dri(du)6-ma(ma3)ri2-a3*. Fr., *drymaire*. A genus of Caryophyllaceae plants of the *Polycarpeæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—**D. cordata** [Willdenow]. Fr., *drymaire en cœur*. Chickweed; a West Indian and South American species; used fresh and warmed as a poultice to hard or inflamed swellings, also eaten as a salad. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYMISPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri2m(dru)6m-i2-spu'erm-*(spe2rm)e2-e(a3-e2). Fr., *drymispermées*. Of Meissner, a tribe of the *Aquilarinæ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYMONIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri2m(dru)6m-o2n-i(i2)e2-e-*(a3-e2). Fr., *drymoniées*. A subtribe of the *Gesneraceæ*, tribe *Beslerieæ*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

DRYMOPOGON (Lat.), n. m. *Dri2m(dru)6m-o(o3)-pog'o2n(o)*. Gen., *drymopogon'os* (-is). The *Spiræa aruncus*. [B. 46, 88.]

DRYMYRRHIZÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri2m(dru)6m-u6r(u6r)-riz-*(rez')e(a3-e2). Of Ventenat, an order of plants comprising *Canna, Anomum, Costus*, and *Kämpferia*. The *Drymyrrhizææ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructifloria*, consisting of *Canna* and *Costus*. [B. 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYNARIA (Lat.), n. f. *Dri2n(dru)6n-a(a3)ri2-a3*. 1. Of Bory, a genus of ferns. 2. Of Presl, the genus *Pleopeltis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**D. cordifolia.** See *ASPIDIUM trifoliatum*.

DRYOBALANOPS (Lat.), n. f. *Dri(du)6-o(o3)-ba2l(ba1)2-a2n-*(a3n)-o2ps. Fr., *d.* Ger., *Flügelreich, Kampherölbaum*. A genus of the *Dipterocarpeæ*. [B. 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. aromatica, D. camphora.** Fr., *camphrier*. Ger., *kampherhaltige Flügelreich, Kampherbaum* von Sumatra, *sumatrischer Kampherölbaum*. A tree found chiefly in Borneo, Sumatra, and the island of Labuan. It yields Borneo camphor and camphor-oil. [B. 5, 16, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DRYOPHIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri(du)6-o2f'i2d-e(a3-e2)*. From *δρῦς*, the oak, and *φίδης*, a serpent. A family of the *Coleubriiformia* and of the *Ophidii colubriiformes*. [L. 353.]

DRYOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. *Dri(du)6-o2f'i2l-u3s(u4s)*. From *δρῦς*, the oak, and *φιλειν*, to love. Living or growing in forests. [L. 180.]

DRYOPHONON (Lat.), n. m. *Dri(du)6-o2f'o2n-o2n*. Gr., *δρῦόφωνον*. Of Pliny, the *Myrica gale*, also, according to some, the *Coriaria myrtifolia* and the *Osmunda regalis*. [A. 318; B. 121 (a, 24).]

DRYOPTERIS (Lat.), n. f. *Dri(du)6-o2p'te2r-i3s*. Gen., *dryopteridos* (-is). Gr., *δρυοπηρίς* (from *δρῦς*, the oak, and *πηρόν*, a wing). Of Dioscorides, a plant said to have the property of removing the hair; according to Sibthorp and Fraas, the *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*. The *Dryopteridææ* of Link are a suborder of the *Polypodiaceæ*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14); B. 170 (a, 24).]—**D. nigra.** See *D. DRYPEÆ* (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri2p(dru)6p'e2-e(a3-e2)*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Caryophyllææ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. *Dri2p(dru)6p'e2-e(a3-e2)*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Caryophyllææ*. [B. 170 (a, 24).]

DRYPPEPES (Lat.), adj. *Dri2p(dru)6p'e2-p-ez(as)*. Gr., *δρυπηπής*. Ripened on the tree. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DRYPETES (Lat.), adj. *Dri2p(dru)6p'e2-ez(as)*. Gr., *δρυπητής*. Over-ripe; as a n. f., of Jussieu and Poiteau, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [A. 325 (a, 21); B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**D. alba.** The *bois cotelette* of Hayti; the flesh of its fruit is said to be rubefacient. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**D. crocea.** The *Schæfferia laterifera* of Swartz, having the same properties as *D. alba*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DRYPSELON (Lat.), n. n. *Dri2p(dru)6p'se2l-o2n*. Gr., *δρῦψελον*. Scrapings, parings. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DRYPTODON (Lat.), n. m. *Dri2p(dru)6p'to(to3)-do2n*. From *δρῦπτειν*, to scratch, and *δόνος*, a tooth. Ger., *Schlitzzahn*. Of Bridel, a genus of mosses of the *Bryaceæ*; according to C. Müller, a section of *Grimmia*; according to others, a section of *Racomitrium*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**D. pulvinatus.** Ger., *polsterförmiger Schlitzzahn*. A species formerly used, boiled in vinegar, as a styptic. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

DRYS (Lat.), n. f. *Dri2s(dru)6s*. Gen., *dry'os* (-is). Gr., *δρῦς*. A tree, especially an oak-tree. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DSJERENANG, n. In India, the *Calamus draco*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

DSOJO (Jap.), n. The *Dioscorea japonica*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DSUDAM, n. Elephantiasis. [A. 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DSUDSUMA (Jap.), n. The *Coix lacrima*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]

DTHOKE, n. See **FRAMBESIA**.

DUAL, adj. Du²a²l. Lat., *dualis* (from *duo*, two). Double, twofold.

DUALIN, n. Du²a²l-in. Of Dittmar, a mixture used as a dynamite. Its composition according to Traulz is, sawdust, 30 parts, potassium nitrate, 20, and nitroglycerin, 50. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DUALISM, n. Du²a²l-i²z²m. Lat., *dualismus*. Fr., *dualisme*. Ger., *Dualismus*, *Dualitätslehre*, *Polaritätslehre* (1st def.). It., Sp., *dualismo*. 1. The science of duality according to which all the phenomena of nature are explained by means of two principles, the origin and cause of everything. 2. The science of polarity. 3. Of Lavoisier, and afterward of Berzelius, a chemical theory based on the assumption that salts are binary compounds formed by the combination of an acid and a base, and that every other compound has a like molecular arrangement. 4. Of Cooke and Berkeley, the polymorphism of the reproductive apparatus of fungi in which there are two different forms of the same species, representing different stages of the development of the latter. 5. The doctrine that there are two forms of primary venereal sore, one (chancro) being the initial lesion of syphilis, and the other (chancriod) having nothing to do with syphilis. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24); L, 41, 180.]

DUALIST, n. Du²a²l-i²st. Lat., *dualista*. Fr., *dualiste*. A believer in dualism.

DUALISTIC, adj. Du²a²l-i²st'i²k. Lat., *dualisticus*. Fr., *dualistique*. Ger., *dualistisch*. Pertaining to dualism. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 180.]

DUALITAS (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du²)-al(a²)i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., *dualitat'is*. See **DUALITY**.

DUALITÄTSLEHRE (Ger.), n. Du-a²l-i²t-ats'la-re². See **DUALISM**.

DUALITY, n. Du²a²l-i²t-i². Lat., *dualitas*. Fr., *dualité*. Ger., *Dualität*, *Zweiheit*. The state of being dual; of the brain, the state of having the two lateral halves capable of acting independently of each other.

DUB (Ar.), n. A species of lizard found in Africa, the flesh of which is eaten, according to Dapper and Marmol, by the Arabs, and is reputed to cure skin diseases. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DUBBA (Ar.), n. The *Cucurbita lagenaria*. [B, 88, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. farakis**. In Aleppo, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DUBEL COLEPH (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, a compound containing coral and amber. [Ruland (L, 94 [a, 14]).]

DUBLETUS (Lat.), n. m. Du²(du)-blet(blat)'u²s(u²s). Of Lusitanus, an encysted tumor or an abscess. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DUBIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of adj. *dubius*, doubtful. Du²b(du²b)-i²-a². Fr., *douteux*. Of De Blainville, a subclass of the *Actinozoa*, made to include forms impossible to classify. [L, 180.]

DUBOGRADK (Russ.), n. A place in Poltava, South Russia, where there are springs containing sodium and magnesium sulphates. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DUBOISIA (Lat.), n. f. Du²-bwa²s'i²-a². 1. Of R. Brown, a genus of solanaceous plants of the *Satpiglossidae*, by some classed

comprising *D. Anthocercis*, etc. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**D. Hopwoodii**. Of F. Müller, the *D. pituri* of Australia, a plant closely allied to *D. myoporoides*, but referred by some to *Anthocercis*. The leaves are chewed by the natives as a stimulant. They yield duboisine. [B, 5, 81, 121, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. Leichardtii**. An Australian plant allied to *D. myoporoides*, referred by some to *Anthocercis*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**D. myoporoides**. The cork-wood of New South Wales; of R. Brown, a tall shrub found in Australia, New Caledonia, New South Wales, and Queensland, bearing white flowers and a globular berry. It is the chief and, according to some authors, the only representative of the genus. The leaves contain duboisine. [B, 5, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. pituri**. See *D. Hopwoodii*.

DUBOISINE, n. Du²-bwa²s'en. Lat., *duboisina*, *duboisinum*, *duboisia*. Fr., d. Ger., *Dubosin*. It., Sp., *duboisina* [Mex. Ph.]. An alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₃AzO, discovered by A. W. Gerrard and A. Petit, in 1878, in the leaves of *Duboisia myoporoides*, subsequently found in *Atropa belladonna*, *Datura stramonium*, and *Hypocyanus niger*; isomeric with atropine and hyoscyamine. It occurs as a yellow, viscous mass, reddened by sulphuric acid, and giving off an unpleasant odor, like that of butyric acid when warmed. It acts as a mydriatic more rapidly than atropine, but the effects pass off more quickly. Its toxic effects differ from those of atropine by the absence of delirium and respiratory disturbance. It is said to have been used in exophthalmic goitre with advantage, causing a marked diminution of the cardiac and vascular distress, without, however, lessening the tumor or permanently suspending the symptoms of the disease. [A, 385 (a, 21); "Bull. gén. de therap.," xcix, p. 89 (a, 14); B, 5, 8 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 14).]

DUCA, n. In Colombia, the *Clusia ducu*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUCALI, n. A tree found in Surinam, resembling the *Galactodendron utile*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUCHESNEA (Lat.), n. f. Du²-shan'e²-a². Of Smith, a genus of rosaceous plants, closely allied to *Fragaria*, with which by some it is united. [B, 245.]—**D. fragiformis**, **D. indica**. An East Indian species. The root and leaves are astringent and diuretic. [B, 173, 245.]

DUCA (Lat.), n. f. Du²s(duk)'i²-a². A douche. [B, 48.]

DUCK, n. Du²k. Fr., *canard*. Ger., *Ente*. It., *anitra*. Sp., *pato*. A water-fowl of the genus *Anas*. [L.]—**D.-bill**, **D.-billed**. Shaped like a d's bill.—**D.-foot**. See *Flat-foot*.—**D.-havver**. The *Bromus mollis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-legged**. Having short legs. [L, 56.]—**D.-meat**. The genus *Lemna*, especially the *Lemna minor*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19 (a, 24).]—**D.-mud**. The *Conferva* and other delicate green-spored *Algae*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D.-pond weed**. See *D.-meat*.—**D's-foot**. 1. The *Alchemilla vulgaris*. 2. The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**D's-meat**. See *D.-meat*.—**D'-weed**. See the major list.—**D.-wheat**. Red wheat. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-willow**. The *Salix alba*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUCKSTEIN (Ger.), n. Duk'stin. Calk-tuff, a sort of beer. [B, 180.]

DUCKWEED, n. Du²k'wed. 1. See *Druck-meat*. 2. Possibly the genus *Chenopodium*. 3. The *Pilea microphyta*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—**Common d.** The *Lemna minor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Coral-berried d.** The *Nertera depressa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Greater d.** The *Lemna polyrrhiza*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Ivy-leaved d.** The *Lemna trisulca*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lesser d.** The *Lemna minor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Tropical d.** The *Pistia stratiotes*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUCLITAN (Fr.), n. Du²-kle-ta²n². An ivy found in the Philippine Islands; used as a vulnerary and given in decoction to promote labor. [B, 46, 88 (a, 24).]

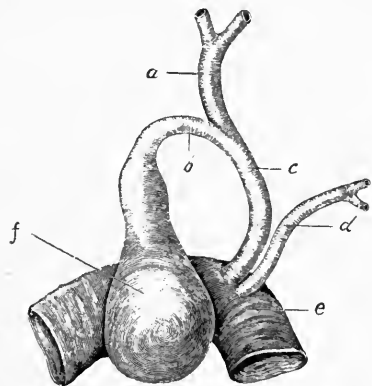
DUCT, n. Du²kt. Lat., *ductus* (from *ducere*, to lead, conduct). Fr., *conduit*, *canal*. Ger., *Gang*. It., *condotto*. Sp., *conducto*. A canal for conducting the secretion of a gland. In some instances the term is applied to canals that conduct material other than the secretion of a gland. Any tube for the conveyance of an animal or vegetable product. In botany, a tube formed by the confluence of 2 or more cells; a vessel. In the pl., vascular tissue. [B, 291 (a, 24); L, 343.] Cf. **CANAL**.—**Absorbing bile-d's**. Biliary d's not surrounded by lobules, occasionally found in the left lateral ligament of the liver and in the fibrous bands which bridge over the fossa of the vena cava and the umbilical fissure. They anastomose into a network, are accompanied by branches of the portal and hepatic veins and of the hepatic artery, and are the remains of hepatic substance present at an early stage in development. [L, 31, 142.]—**Accessory pancreatic d.** Lat., *ductus pancreaticus accessorius* (seu *azygos*, seu *minor*, seu *recurrens*, seu *secundarius*, seu *superior*). Fr., *conduit pancréatique accessoire* (ou *supplémentaire*). Ger., *accessorische Bauchspeicheldrang*. The excretory d. of the lesser pancreas, opening into the pancreatic d. or into the duodenum close to the orifice of the common bile-d. [L, 31, 142.]—**Adipose d's**. Lat., *ductus adipos*. The sacs inclosing the fat. [A, 343.]—**Air-d.** In botany, one of the intercellular spaces filled with air in aquatic plants; also the vascular tissue generally. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Alimentary d.** See *Thoracic d.*—**Alveolar d's**. The infundibula of the bronchioles. [L, 351.]—**Annular d's**. In botany, ring-shaped thickenings of the cells of vascular tissue. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Archiephric d.** See *Mesonephric d.*—**Bartholin's d.** See *D. of Bartholin*.—**Bellini's d's**. See **TUBES of Bellini**.—**Bile-d's**, **Biliary d's**. Lat., *ductus biliaris* (seu *biliferi*). Fr., *canalicules biliaires*. Ger., *Gallengänge*. It., *condotti coledochi*. See *Interlobular bile-d's* and *Intralobular biliary canals*.—**Canalicular d's of the breast**. The smaller galactophorous d's.—**Cement d's**. Of C. Darwin, channels which pass through the antennae of the *Cirripedia* from glands secreting an adhesive, cement-like substance. [L, 147.]—**Cochlear d.** See *Cochlear canal*.—**Common bile-d.** Lat., *ductus communis choledochus*. Fr., *canal cholédoque commun*. Ger., *gemeinschafflicher Gallengang*. A d. about 3 inches long which carries the bile to the intestines. It is



DUBOISIA MYOPOROIDES. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

with the *Scrophulariaceae*, found in eastern Australia and New Holland. 2. Of the Mex. Ph., see *D. myoporoides*. 3. See **DUBOISINE**. The *Duboisieae* of Miers are a tribe of the *Atropaceae*,

formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic d's, passes downward and backward between the layers of the gastro-hepatic omentum in front of the portal vein and to the right of the hepatic artery, then obliquely through the wall of the duodenum, and empties in common with the pancreatic duct at a point 3 or 4 inches beyond the pylorus. [L. 31, 142.]



BILIARY DUCTS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the hepatic duct; b, the cystic duct; c, the ductus communis choledochus; d, the pancreatic duct; e, the duodenum; f, the gall-bladder.

ing with the hepatic d., forms the common bile-d. [L. 31, 142.] **Definitive d's.** The straight milk-d's in the nipple. [L. 13.] **Dotted d's.** See **Pitted CELLS.**—**D. of Bartholin.** Lat. *ductus bartholinianus*, *ductus sublingualis major* (1st def.). Fr. *canal de Bartholin*, *conduit sublinguale* (1st def.). Ger. *Bartholin'scher Gang*. The larger and longer of the sublingual d's, opening into the mouth in common with Wharton's d. or close to the orifice of the latter. [L. 31, 142.]—**D's of Bellini.** See **TUBES of Bellini.**—**D's of Cuvier.** Lat. *ductus Cuvieri*. Fr. *canaux de Cuvier*. Syn.: *sinus of Cuvier*. Two short transverse venous trunks of the fœtus, one on each side, opening into the auricle of the heart, each being formed by the union of a superior vein, the primitive jugular (see **JUGULAR VEIN**) and an inferior vein (see **CARDINAL VEIN**). The right one becomes the superior vena cava; the left one disappears. [A. 5.]—**D. of Gartner.** See **GARTNER'S CANAL.**—**D. of Müller.** See **MÜLLERIAN D.**—**D's of Rivini.** Lat. *ductus riviniani*. The ducts of the sublingual gland.—**D. of Santorini.** See **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**D. of Steno.** **D. of Stenson.** See **STENON'S D.**—**D. of Wharton.** See **WHARTON'S D.**—**D. of Wirsung.** See **PANCREATIC D.**—**Egestive d.** See **EXCRETORY D.**—**Ejaculatory d.** Lat. *ductus ejaculatorius*. Fr. *conduit éjaculateur*. Ger. *Ausstossungsgang*. A d., one on each side, through which the semen passes into the urethra in the male. It is formed by the union of the vas deferens and the seminal vesicle, and is a little more than an inch long. It passes through the prostate and opens by a slit on the side of the veru montanum. [L. 31, 142.]—**Excretory d.** Lat. *ductus excretorius*. Fr. *canal excrétoire*. Ger. *Ausführungsgang*. The tube or channel through which the secretion of a gland is discharged. [L. 232.]—**Galactophorous d's.** Lat. *ductus galactophori* (seu *lactiferi*). Fr. *canaux (ou conduits) galactophores*. Ger. *Milchgänge*, *Milchausführungsgänge*. It., *condotti galattoriferi*. Sp., *conductos galactóforos*. The milk-d's of the lobes of the mammary gland. They are from 15 to 20 in number, are composed of an areolar, a muscular, and an epithelial layer, and converge toward the areola, beneath which they are dilated into the ampullæ, then pass into the nipple, and terminate upon its surface in small depressions. [L. 31, 142.]—**Gall-d's.** See **BILE-D'S**, **HEPATIC D.**, and **CYSTIC D.**—**Gartner's d.** See **GARTNER'S CANAL.**—**Genital d.** See **GENITAL CANAL.**—**Guttural d.** See **EUSTACHIAN TUBE.**—**Hepatic d.** Lat. *ductus hepaticus*. Fr. *canal (ou conduit) hépatique*. Ger. *Lebergang*. A d. formed by the union of the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister at the margin of the transverse fissure of the liver. It is about 14 in. long and passes downward and to the right to unite with the cystic d. [L. 31, 142.]—**Hepato-cystic d's.** Lat. *ductus hepatocystici*. Biliary d's which, in many of the lower animals and occasionally in man, empty directly into the gall-bladder. [L. 142.]—**Hepato-pancreatic d.** 1. A d. which conducts the secretion of the hepato-pancreas into the intestinal canal. [L. 322.] 2. See **COMMON BILE-D.**—**Hermaphrodite d.** A d. which, in hermaphrodite animals, receives the male and female elements. [L. 121.]—**Intercellular d.** See **INTERCELLULAR CANALS.**—**Interlobular bile- (or gall-) d's.** Lat. *ductus interlobulares hepatici*. The d's situated between the lobules of the liver. They are of two varieties, the smaller being continuous with the intralobular canals, and consisting of a membrana propria lined with polyedral epithelium, and the larger, into which the first open. They are lined with columnar epithelium, and, as they approach the hilum, contain fibrous tissue and unstriped muscular cells. They unite to form larger d's lying in the portal canals, which, in turn, unite finally into the ductus hepaticus dexter and the ductus hepaticus sinister. [L. 142, 172, 351.]—**Intralobular bile-d's.** See **INTRALOBULAR CANALS.**—**Lacrimal d.** Lat. *ductus lacrimalis*. See **NASAL D.**—**Lactiferous d's.** See **GALACTOPHOROUS D'S.**—**Left lymphatic d.** See **THORACIC D.**—**Leydig's d.** See **MESONEPHRIC D.** and **URO-GENITAL D.**—**Lymphatic d.** See **THORACIC D.**—**Main pancreatic d.** See **PANCREATIC D.**—**Mammary d's.** See **GALACTOPHOROUS D'S.**—**Mesonephric d.** Ger. *Wolff'scher Gang*, *Urnierengang*. Syn.: *Wolffian d.* A d. of the embryo developed by the longitudinal fission of a portion of the segmental d. and belonging to the mesonephros. In the male it is converted into the vas deferens, while in the female it almost entirely disappears. [A. 5.]—**Metanephric d.** See **URETER.**—**Milk-d's.** See **GALACTOPHOROUS D'S.**—**Muco-d's.** **Mucous d's.** See **MUCOUS CANALS.**—**Müllerian d.** **Müller's d.** Fr. *conduit de Müller*. Ger. *Müller'scher Gang*, *Geschlechtsgang*. Sp. *conducto de Müller*. A tube (one on each side of the body) made up of the undivided portion of the segmental d. and one of the longitudinal tubes into which it divides. From them, in the female, are developed the oviducts, uterus, and vagina, while in the male they atrophy and disappear. [L. 142, 201.]—**Nasal d.** **Naso-lacrimal d.** Lat. *ductus ad nasum* (seu *nasalis*, seu *nasalis orbitæ*, seu *naso-lacrimalis*). Fr. *conduit lacrymale*. Ger. *Thränenang*, *Thränenangsgang*. The d. that conveys the tears from the lacrimal sac into the nose. It is about 1/2 in. long, is lodged in the lacrimal groove of the superior maxilla, and opens on the outer wall of the inferior meatus of the nose. [F.; L. 142.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric d.** See **VITELLINE D.**—**Pancreatic d.** Lat. *ductus pancreaticus*. Fr. *canal pancréatique*. Ger. *Bauchspeicheldrüsengang*. It., *condotto pancreatico*. Sp., *conducto pancreático*. A d. which extends through the pancreas from the head toward the tail, giving off numerous lateral branches that begin in the lobules of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum along with the common bile-d. [L. 31, 142.] Cf. **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**Parotid d.** See **STENON'S D.** (1st def.).—**Pecquet's d.** See **THORACIC D.**—**Pneumatic d.** Lat. *ductus pneumaticus*. In fishes, the tube which connects the swimming bladder with the œsophagus. [L. 147.]—**Primitive kidney (or segmental) d.** **Pronephric d.** See **SEGMENTAL D.**—**Reticulate d's.** In botany, parenchymatous tissue-cells in which the thickenings assume the form of a network. [B. 291 (a, 24).]—**Right lymphatic d.** Lat. *ductus lymphaticus dexter*. A vessel which receives the lymph from the absorbent vessels of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It enters the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins. [C.]—**Roriferous d.** See **THORACIC D.**—**Salivary d's.** See **STENON'S D.**, **WHARTON'S D.**, **D. of Bartholin** and **D. of Rivini.**—**Santorini's d.** See **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**Scalariform d's.** See **SCALARIFORM CELLS.**—**Secretary d's.** Lat. *ductus secretorii*. Ger. *Absonderungsgänge*. The smaller d's of a gland, tributaries of the excretory d. [L. 135.]—**Segmental d.** Fr. *canalicule segmentaire*. In embryology, a tube (one on each side of the body) situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, which opens anteriorly into the body cavity and posteriorly into the cloaca, and from which spring laterally the segmental tubes. By the longitudinal fission of its posterior larger portion are formed the Wolffian and Müllerian d's. [L. 142, 201.] Cf. **SEGMENTAL ORGAN**, **MESONEPHROS**, **METANEPHROS**, and **PRONEPHROS.**—**Seminal d.** See **EJACULATORY D.**—**Spermathecal d.** In certain *Mollusca*, the d. which connects the spermatheca with the hermaphrodite d. [L. 121.]—**Spermatic d.** See **VAS DEFERENS.**—**Spiral d's.** In botany, the prosenchymatous cell-tissue, the walls of which are marked by spiral thickenings. [B. 291 (a, 24).] See **SPIRAL CELLS.**—**Stenonine d.** **Stenon's d.** **Stenon's d.** **Stenon's d.** Lat. *ductus parotideus*. Fr. *canal parotide* (1st def.). Ger. *Ohrspeichelgang* (1st def.). It., *condotto di Stenone* (1st def.). 1. A d. about 2 1/2 in. long conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. It opens on the inner side of the cheek, nearly opposite the second upper molar tooth. [L. 31, 142.] 2. See **INCISIVE CANAL** (1st def.).—**Stomach-d's.** See **STOMACH-PITS.**—**Sublingual d's.** Lat. *ductus sublingualis*. See **D's of Rivini** and **D. of Bartholin** (1st def.).—**Supplementary pancreatic d.** See **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**Tear-d.** See **NASAL D.**—**Testicular d.** See **VAS DEFERENS.**—**Thoracic d.** Lat. *ductus thoracicus*. Fr. *canal thoracique*. Ger. *Brustmilchgang*. It., *condotto toracico*. A d. from 18 to 20 in. long which receives all the lymph and chyle of the body except that coming from the right arm, right side of the head, neck, and thorax, and from the convex surface of the liver. It begins at the upper end of the receptaculum chyli, passes up in front of the vertebræ as far as the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it turns toward the left and ascends to the seventh cervical vertebra, then curves down over the subclavian artery and empties near the junction of the left subclavian and left internal jugular veins. [L. 31, 142, 322.]—**Trabecular d's.** In botany, prosenchymatous tissue-cells in which thickenings cross the lumen of the cell. [B. 291 (a, 24).]—**Uro-genital d.** In comparative anatomy, a d. that receives the urine and the genital products. [L. 294.]—**Uropygial d.** In birds, a d. which extends between the uropygial gland and the dorsal surface of the posterior extremity of the trunk. [L. 200.]—**Uro-seminal d.** See **URO-GENITAL D.**—**Vitellarian d.** Fr. *canal albuminigené*. The canal or d. in which an ovum receives its investment of albuminoid bodies. [L. 321.]—**Vitelline d.** **Vitello-intestinal d.** Lat. *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (seu *omphalo-entericus*). Fr. *canal omphalo-mésentérique*, *conduit vitello-intestinal*, *pedicule de la vésicule ombilicale*. Ger. *Dottergang*, *Nabelblasengang*. The omphalo-mesenteric d., a temporary channel of communication between the alimentary canal of the embryo and the umbilical vesicle. Cf. **OMBILIC INTESTINAL.**—**Wharton's d.** Lat. *ductus submaxillaris*. Fr. *canal de Wharton*. Ger. *Unterkiefernspichelgang*. The d. of the sublingual gland, about 2 in. long, which opens into the mouth at the side of the frænum lingue. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Wirsung's d.** See **PANCREATIC D.**—**Wolffian d.** See **MESONEPHRIC D.**—**Yellow d's.** See **ESCHRICH'S YELLOW CANALS.**

the mesonephros. In the male it is converted into the vas deferens, while in the female it almost entirely disappears. [A. 5.]—**Metanephric d.** See **URETER.**—**Milk-d's.** See **GALACTOPHOROUS D'S.**—**Muco-d's.** **Mucous d's.** See **MUCOUS CANALS.**—**Müllerian d.** **Müller's d.** Fr. *conduit de Müller*. Ger. *Müller'scher Gang*, *Geschlechtsgang*. Sp. *conducto de Müller*. A tube (one on each side of the body) made up of the undivided portion of the segmental d. and one of the longitudinal tubes into which it divides. From them, in the female, are developed the oviducts, uterus, and vagina, while in the male they atrophy and disappear. [L. 142, 201.]—**Nasal d.** **Naso-lacrimal d.** Lat. *ductus ad nasum* (seu *nasalis*, seu *nasalis orbitæ*, seu *naso-lacrimalis*). Fr. *conduit lacrymale*. Ger. *Thränenang*, *Thränenangsgang*. The d. that conveys the tears from the lacrimal sac into the nose. It is about 1/2 in. long, is lodged in the lacrimal groove of the superior maxilla, and opens on the outer wall of the inferior meatus of the nose. [F.; L. 142.]—**Omphalo-mesenteric d.** See **VITELLINE D.**—**Pancreatic d.** Lat. *ductus pancreaticus*. Fr. *canal pancréatique*. Ger. *Bauchspeicheldrüsengang*. It., *condotto pancreatico*. Sp., *conducto pancreático*. A d. which extends through the pancreas from the head toward the tail, giving off numerous lateral branches that begin in the lobules of the pancreas. It empties into the duodenum along with the common bile-d. [L. 31, 142.] Cf. **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**Parotid d.** See **STENON'S D.** (1st def.).—**Pecquet's d.** See **THORACIC D.**—**Pneumatic d.** Lat. *ductus pneumaticus*. In fishes, the tube which connects the swimming bladder with the œsophagus. [L. 147.]—**Primitive kidney (or segmental) d.** **Pronephric d.** See **SEGMENTAL D.**—**Reticulate d's.** In botany, parenchymatous tissue-cells in which the thickenings assume the form of a network. [B. 291 (a, 24).]—**Right lymphatic d.** Lat. *ductus lymphaticus dexter*. A vessel which receives the lymph from the absorbent vessels of the right arm, the right side of the head and neck, the chest, lung, and right side of the heart, and also from the upper surface of the liver. It enters the junction of the right subclavian and internal jugular veins. [C.]—**Roriferous d.** See **THORACIC D.**—**Salivary d's.** See **STENON'S D.**, **WHARTON'S D.**, **D. of Bartholin** and **D. of Rivini.**—**Santorini's d.** See **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**Scalariform d's.** See **SCALARIFORM CELLS.**—**Secretary d's.** Lat. *ductus secretorii*. Ger. *Absonderungsgänge*. The smaller d's of a gland, tributaries of the excretory d. [L. 135.]—**Segmental d.** Fr. *canalicule segmentaire*. In embryology, a tube (one on each side of the body) situated between the visceral and parietal layers of the mesoblast, which opens anteriorly into the body cavity and posteriorly into the cloaca, and from which spring laterally the segmental tubes. By the longitudinal fission of its posterior larger portion are formed the Wolffian and Müllerian d's. [L. 142, 201.] Cf. **SEGMENTAL ORGAN**, **MESONEPHROS**, **METANEPHROS**, and **PRONEPHROS.**—**Seminal d.** See **EJACULATORY D.**—**Spermathecal d.** In certain *Mollusca*, the d. which connects the spermatheca with the hermaphrodite d. [L. 121.]—**Spermatic d.** See **VAS DEFERENS.**—**Spiral d's.** In botany, the prosenchymatous cell-tissue, the walls of which are marked by spiral thickenings. [B. 291 (a, 24).] See **SPIRAL CELLS.**—**Stenonine d.** **Stenon's d.** **Stenon's d.** **Stenon's d.** Lat. *ductus parotideus*. Fr. *canal parotide* (1st def.). Ger. *Ohrspeichelgang* (1st def.). It., *condotto di Stenone* (1st def.). 1. A d. about 2 1/2 in. long conveying the secretion of the parotid gland into the mouth. It opens on the inner side of the cheek, nearly opposite the second upper molar tooth. [L. 31, 142.] 2. See **INCISIVE CANAL** (1st def.).—**Stomach-d's.** See **STOMACH-PITS.**—**Sublingual d's.** Lat. *ductus sublingualis*. See **D's of Rivini** and **D. of Bartholin** (1st def.).—**Supplementary pancreatic d.** See **ACCESSORY PANCREATIC D.**—**Tear-d.** See **NASAL D.**—**Testicular d.** See **VAS DEFERENS.**—**Thoracic d.** Lat. *ductus thoracicus*. Fr. *canal thoracique*. Ger. *Brustmilchgang*. It., *condotto toracico*. A d. from 18 to 20 in. long which receives all the lymph and chyle of the body except that coming from the right arm, right side of the head, neck, and thorax, and from the convex surface of the liver. It begins at the upper end of the receptaculum chyli, passes up in front of the vertebræ as far as the fourth dorsal vertebra, where it turns toward the left and ascends to the seventh cervical vertebra, then curves down over the subclavian artery and empties near the junction of the left subclavian and left internal jugular veins. [L. 31, 142, 322.]—**Trabecular d's.** In botany, prosenchymatous tissue-cells in which thickenings cross the lumen of the cell. [B. 291 (a, 24).]—**Uro-genital d.** In comparative anatomy, a d. that receives the urine and the genital products. [L. 294.]—**Uropygial d.** In birds, a d. which extends between the uropygial gland and the dorsal surface of the posterior extremity of the trunk. [L. 200.]—**Uro-seminal d.** See **URO-GENITAL D.**—**Vitellarian d.** Fr. *canal albuminigené*. The canal or d. in which an ovum receives its investment of albuminoid bodies. [L. 321.]—**Vitelline d.** **Vitello-intestinal d.** Lat. *ductus vitello-intestinalis* (seu *omphalo-entericus*). Fr. *canal omphalo-mésentérique*, *conduit vitello-intestinal*, *pedicule de la vésicule ombilicale*. Ger. *Dottergang*, *Nabelblasengang*. The omphalo-mesenteric d., a temporary channel of communication between the alimentary canal of the embryo and the umbilical vesicle. Cf. **OMBILIC INTESTINAL.**—**Wharton's d.** Lat. *ductus submaxillaris*. Fr. *canal de Wharton*. Ger. *Unterkiefernspichelgang*. The d. of the sublingual gland, about 2 in. long, which opens into the mouth at the side of the frænum lingue. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—**Wirsung's d.** See **PANCREATIC D.**—**Wolffian d.** See **MESONEPHRIC D.**—**Yellow d's.** See **ESCHRICH'S YELLOW CANALS.**

DUCTILE, adj. Du³k-ti²l. Lat., *ductilis*, *ductibilis* (from *ducere*, to lead). Fr. *d.* Ger., *dehnbar*, *geschmeidig*. It., *duatile*. Sp., *dictil*. Capable of being drawn into a different shape, especially by elongation.

DUCTILIMETER, n. Du³k-ti²l²m²e²t-u³r. From *ductilis*, ductile, and *μῆτρον*, a measure. Of Regnier, the ectasiometer. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DUCTILITY, n. Du³k-ti²l²t-i². Lat., *ductilitas*. Fr., *ductil-*

ité. Ger., *Delubarkeit, Geschmeidigkeit, Streckbarkeit, Zähigkeit*. The property of being ductile.

DUCTLESS, adj. Du³k^rle²s. Having no duct. See *D. GLANDS*.

DUCTOR (Lat.), n. m. Du³k^r(du⁴k^r)to²r. Gen., *ducto'ris*. Fr., *ducteur*. Ger., *Führer, Leiter*. 1. A surgical instrument for use as a guide or director or for making traction. 2. See **DUCT**.—**D. canaliculatus**. See **GONGET**.—**D. capitis**. An obstetrical instrument for pulling down the head. [L., 135.]—**Ductores urinæ** [Bartholin]. The ureters. [L., 349.]

DUCTULE, n. Du²k^rtu²l. Lat., *ductulus*. A small duct. [L., 210.]

DUCTULOSUS (Lat.), adj. Du³k^r(du⁴k^r)tu²l(tu⁴l)-os²u³s(u⁴s). From *ductulus*, a little duct. Uninervate; as a n., in the f. pl., *Ductulose*, a division of the acotyledons, comprising the ferns. [B., 1, 121 (a, 24).]

DUCTULUS (Lat.), n. m. Du³k^r(du⁴k^r)tu²l(tu⁴l)-u³s(u⁴s). See **DUCTULE**.—**Ductuli (seminiferi) recti**. See **VASA RECTA**.

DUCTUS (Lat.), n. m. Du³k^r(du⁴k^r)tu²s(u⁴s). Gen., *duc'tus*. See **DUCT**.—**D. adiposi**. See **ADIPOSE DUCTS**.—**D. ad nasum**. See **NASAL DUCT**.—**D. Arantii**. See **D. venosus**.—**D. arteriosus** (**Botalli**). Fr., *canal artériel*. Ger., *Botalli'scher Gang*. It., *condotto arterioso*. Sp., *conducto arterioso*. A channel of communication between the main pulmonary artery of the fetus and the aorta. [A., 5.]—**D. auris palatinus**. See **EUSTACHIAN TUBE**.—**D. Bartholinianus**. See **DUCT OF BARTHOLIN**.—**D. belliniani**. See **TUBES OF BELLINI**.—**D. biliarii**. See **BILIARY DUCTS**.—**D. biliarius communis**. See **Common bile-duct**.—**D. biliferi**. See **Biliary ducts**.—**D. Botalli**. See **D. arteriosus**.—**D. choledochus**, **D. choledochus communis**. See **Common bile-duct**.—**D. chyliferus**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. cibarius**. See **ALIMENTARY CANAL**.—**D. cochlearis**. See **Cochlear canal**.—**D. communis choledochus**. See **Common bile-duct**.—**D. Cuvieri**, **D. Cuvieri dexter**, **D. Cuvieri sinister**. See **DUCTS OF CUVIER**.—**D. cysticus** (**hepatis**), **D. cystidis fellæ**. See **CYSTIC DUCT**.—**D. deferens seminis**. See **VAS DEFERENS**.—**D. efferens**. See **ECRETOREY DUCT**.—**D. ejaculatorius**, **D. ejaculatorius communis**. See **EJACULATORY DUCT**.—**D. endolymphaticus**. See **AQUEDUCT OF THE VESTIBULE**.—**D. Eustachii**. See **EUSTACHIAN TUBE**.—**D. excretorius**. See **ECRETOREY DUCT** and **EJACULATORY DUCT**.—**D. Ferreinii**. See **CANAL OF FERREIN**.—**D. galactophori**. See **GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS**.—**D. glandulæ parotidis**. See **STENSON'S DUCT** (1st def.).—**D. hemithoracicus**. An ascending branch of the thoracic duct given off high in the thorax and opening either into the right lymphatic duct or close to the angle of union of the right subclavian and right internal jugular veins. [L., 332.]—**D. hepaticocystici**. See **HEPATO-CYSTIC DUCTS**.—**D. hepaticus**. See **HEPATIC DUCT**.—**D. hepaticus dexter**. A duct which issues from the right lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus sinister to form the hepatic duct. [L., 332.]—**D. hepaticus medius**. An occasional branch of the hepatic duct which conveys the bile from the quadrate lobe. [L., 332.]—**D. hepaticus sinister**. A d. which issues from the left lobe of the liver and unites with the d. hepaticus dexter to form the hepatic duct.—**D. hepato-cysticus**. See **HEPATO-CYSTIC DUCT**.—**D. incisivus**, **D. incisivus**. See **INCISIVE CANAL**.—**D. inferentes**. In certain *Edentata*, ducts leading from the submaxillary glands to a receptacle from which the secretions are discharged through another duct into the mouth. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1830, p. 137 (L).]—**D. intercellulares**. Of Link, the intervascular spaces in the tissue of plants. [B., 1 (a, 24).]—**D. interlobulares** (**hepatici**). See **Interlobular bile-ducts**.—**D. intestinalis**. See **Intestinal canal**.—**D. jacobsonianus**. See **Tympanic canal**.—**D. lacrimales glandulares**. See **CANALICULI lacrimales**.—**D. lacrimales**. See **NASAL DUCT**.—**D. lactei**, **D. lactiferi**. See **GALACTOPHOROUS DUCTS**.—**D. lumbothoracicus**, **D. lymphaticus** (**communis**) **sinister**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. lymphaticus dexter**. See **Right lymphatic duct**.—**D. lymphaticus sinister**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. meseraicus**. See **VITELLINE DUCT**.—**D. Mülleri**. See **MÜLLERIAN DUCT**.—**D. nasalis** (**orbitæ**), **D. nasolacrimalis**. See **NASAL DUCT**.—**D. nasopalatinus**. See **INCISIVE CANAL** (1st def.).—**D. nuckiani**. The excretory ducts of the orbital gland of the dog. [L., 13.]—**D. nutritii**. See **Haversian canals**.—**D. omphalo-entericus**, **D. omphalo-mesentericus**. See **VITELLINE DUCT**.—**D. pancreaticus**. See **PANCREATIC DUCT**.—**D. pancreaticus accessorius** (**seu azygos**). See **Accessory pancreatic duct**.—**D. pancreaticus directus**. Of Bernard, see **PANCREATIC DUCT**.—**D. pancreaticus minor** (**seu recurrens**, **seu secundarius**, **seu Santorini**, **seu superior**). See **Accessory pancreatic duct**.—**D. papillares**. See **URINIFEROUS TUBULES**.—**D. parotideus**. See **STENSON'S DUCT**.—**D. Pecqueti**, **D. pecquetianus**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. perilymphaticus**. See **AQUEDUCT OF THE COCHLEA**.—**D. pneumaticus**. See **PNEUMATIC DUCT**.—**D. prostatici**. The ducts through which the secretion of the prostate passes into the urethra. [L., 232.]—**D. punctorum lacrimarium**. See **LACRYMAL CANALS**.—**D. recessus vestibuli**. See **AQUEDUCT OF THE VESTIBULE**.—**D. Rivini**, **D. riviniani**. See **DUCTS OF RIVINI**.—**D. roriferus**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. rosenthalianus**. See **Accessory pancreatic duct**.—**D. Rosenthalii spiralis**. See **Spiral canal of the modiolus**.—**D. sacculo-utricularis**. A small tube which connects the sacculæ of the internal ear with the utricle. [L., 142, 201.]—**D. salivales**. See **STENSON'S DUCT**, **Wharton's duct**, **DUCT OF BARTHOLIN**, and **DUCTS OF RIVINI**.—**D. salivialis blasianus**. See **STENSON'S DUCT**.—**D. salivalis inferior**. See **Wharton's duct**.—**D. salivalis superior**. See **STENSON'S DUCT**.—**D. Santorini**. See **Accessory pancreatic duct**.—**D. secretorii**. See **Secretory ducts**.—**D. semicirculares**, **D. semicirculares membranæ**, **D. semicirculares ossæ**. See **Semicircular canals**.—**D. semicircularis anterior** (**seu frontalis**). See **Superior semicircular canal**.—**D. semicircularis horizontalis**. See **External semicircular canal**.—**D. semicircularis inferior** (**seu sagittalis**). See **Posterior semicircular canal**.—**D. seminales**. See

Seminiferous tubules.—**D. seminales communis**. See **EJACULATORY DUCT**.—**D. seminiferi**. See **Seminiferous tubules**.—**D. spermaticus**. See **VAS DEFERENS**.—**D. spirales** (**cochleæ**). The spiral turns of the cochlea. [L., 7.]—**D. stensonianus**, **D. Stenonius**, **D. stensonianus**. See **STENSON'S DUCT**.—**D. sublingualis**. See **DUCT OF BARTHOLIN** (1st def.) and **DUCTS OF RIVINI**.—**D. sublinguales minores**. See **DUCTS OF RIVINI**.—**D. sublingualis major**. See **DUCT OF BARTHOLIN**.—**D. submaxillaris**. See **Wharton's duct**.—**D. thoracicus**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. thoracicus dexter**. See **Right lymphatic duct**.—**D. thoracicus sinister**. See **THORACIC DUCT**.—**D. thyreoglossus**. In the embryo, a duct which terminates upon the tongue as the foramen cæcum, and leads to the rudiments of the thyroid body. [L., 142.]—**D. thyreolingualis**. See **D. thyreoglossus**.—**D. urinæ**, **D. urinarii**. The urinary passages.—**D. urinarii contortii**. The tubules of Ferrein. [L., 7.]—**D. urinarii recti medullares**. See **TUBES OF BELLINI**.—**D. urinarii serpentarii**. See **D. urinarii contortii**.—**D. uriniferi**. See **URINIFEROUS TUBULES**.—**D. uriniferi Bellini**. See **TUBES OF BELLINI**.—**D. (uteri) varicosus**. See **OVIDUCT**.—**D. venosus** (**Aranitii**). Fr., *canal veinoux* (ou *d'Aranit*). The smaller, shorter, and more posterior of the two branches into which the umbilical vein divides after entering the abdomen; in a more restricted sense, that portion of the umbilical vein that intervenes between the venæ hepaticæ advehentes and the venæ hepaticæ revehentes. [A., 5.]—**D. vitellaris**, **D. vitellinus**, **D. vitello-intestinalis**. See **VITELLINE DUCT**.—**D. whartonianus**. See **Wharton's duct**.—**D. wirsungianus**, **D. wirsungicus**, **D. Wirsung**. See **PANCREATIC DUCT**.—**D. Wolfii**. See **Mesonephric duct**.

DUCU, n. The resin of *Clusia d.* [B., 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DUDAİM (Heb.), n. The *Cucumis d.*, the *Mandragora officinalis*, the *Musa paradisiaca*, and the *Tuber cibarium*. [B., 19, 121 (a, 24); B., 46, 88 (a, 14).]

DUDDER-GRASS, n. Du²d²u²r-gra²s. The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUDE (Ar.), n. The cochineal insect. [L., 77.]

DUDELDU, n. At St. Croix, the *Cesalpinia pulcherrima*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DUDGEON, n. Du³j²u²n. The root or wood of *Burus semper-virens*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUDHAVELA (Sind.), n. The *Dæmia extensa*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUDHI, n. 1. A Hindu name for the *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. ["Brit. and Colon. Druggist," May 8, 1886, p. 302.] 2. In Bombay, the *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUDHIÁ BIKHA (Hind., Beng.), **DUDHI VOCHANÁGA** (Guz.), n's. The *Aconitum napellus*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUDH-KULMI (Hind.), n. The *Convolvulus turpetum*. [B., 88.]

DUDHÁ BHOPALÁ BIJA (Mah.), n. The *Lagenaria vulgaris*, var. *amara*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUDUR, n. At Penang, the *Caryota sobolifera*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

DUELLA (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du⁴)e²l²a². An ancient Roman weight equal to the third of an ounce. [L., 84 (a, 21).]

DUELLUM (Lat.), n. n. Du³(du⁴)e²l²u³m(du⁴m). Gr., *μολομαχία*. 1. A struggle between the mind and the body. 2. A struggle between a morbid cause and vital heat. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DUENEC (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, *mercurius philosophorum*. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DUENECH, n. Of the alchemists, antimony. [A., 325 (a, 21).]

DUENEZ (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, iron filings. [L., 84.]

DUFFEL-GRASS, n. Du³f²e²l²-gra²s. The *Holcus mollis*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUFFLE, n. Du³f²l. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B., 275 (a, 24).]

DUFOIL, n. Du²foil. The *Listera ovata*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

DUFOURIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du⁶-fur²i²d-e(a³e²). Fr., *dufouridées*. A section of the *Calypterata*. [L., 41, 180.]

DUFT (Ger.), n. Duft. A perfume, fragrance. [L., 80.]—**D'mittel**. A remedy acting by means of its odor. [a., 14.]

DUG, n. Du²g. A popular term for the mammary gland or the nipple.

DUGONG (Malay), n. See **HALICORE**.—**D. oil**. An oil obtained by boiling the superficial fat of *Halicore australis* and *Halicore d.* It is free from disagreeable taste and smell, and has been recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil, as it can be given in much larger doses. [B., 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]

DUGU (Tamil.), n. The *Oryza sativa*. [B., 46, 88.]

DUHALDEE (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du)-ha²l²d(ha²l²d)e²-a². Fr., *duhaldeé*. See **INULA**.

DUH-KULMI (Hind.), n. The *Ipomœa turpethum*. [B., 172 (a, 24).]

DUHN-ULA-HALA (Ar.), n. The *Sesamum indicum*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUHN-ULA-KANDULA (Pers.), n. The *Myrica sapida*. [A., 479 (a, 21).]

DUHN-UL-FÁGIYA (Ar.), n. A fragrant oil expressed from the flowers of *Lawsonia alba*, highly esteemed as a cosmetic by the Arabs. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxvii (a, 14).]

DUHN UL KHEROA (Ar.), n. See **CASTOR-OIL**.

DUHU, n. In Java, the *Seaforthia reinwardtiana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUNEN-THEE (Dutch), n. The dried leaves of the *Helichrysum imbricatum*; used in Cape Colony in coughs and chest diseases. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.,” xxii (a, 14).]

DUNI, n. In Java, the bark of *Cinnamomum Kiamis*. [a, 24.]

DUIVELSBEET (Dutch), n. The *Scabiosa succisa*. [B, 88.]

DUIVELSDRECK (Dutch), n. Asafetida. [B, 88.]

DUIVON (Fr.), n. Dwe-voⁿ². A place in the department of the Loire, France, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49, 87.]

DUIZENBLAD (Dutch), n. The *Achillea millefolium*. [L, 7.]

DUIZENDGULDENKRUID (Dutch), n. The *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DUK, n. The horse-hair-like fibres of *Saguerus saccharifer*. [B, 13, 121 (a, 24).]

DUKAN (Ar.), n. The *Nicotiana rustica*, furnishing East Indian tobacco. [B, 18 (a, 24); L, 77.]

DUKE'S-MEAT, n. Du²ks/met. The *Lemna minor*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DULB (Ar.), n. The *Platanus orientalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DULCACIDUM (Lat.), n. Du¹lk(du¹lk)-a²s(a²k)/i²d-u²m(u⁴m). From *dulcis*, sweet, and *acidus*, sour. A medicine that is at the same time sweet and sour. [L, 94.] Cf. **OXYMEL**.

DULCAMARA [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. f. Du²lk(du¹lk)-a²-ma²ra²ya². From *dulcis*, sweet, and *amarus*, bitter. Fr., *doce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Bittersüss*. It., Sp., d. [Mex. Ph.]. Bittersweet (the *Solanum d.*); of the pharmacopœias, its young branches, formerly used internally and externally in skin diseases, chronic muscular rheumatism, chronic bronchitis, whooping-cough, etc. It has been considered antaphrodisiac. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Caules dulcamaræ**. Fr., *liges de douce-amère*. Ger., *Bittersüssstengel*. The young branches of *Solanum d.* [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Decoctum dulcamaræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph., Lond. Ph., 1824, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Netherl. Ph., 1805, Genev. Ph., 1780]. Fr., *décoction (ou hydrolé) de douce-amère*. Sp., *coccimiento de d.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by boiling 1 oz. of d. for 15 minutes in the necessary quantity of water, then adding enough water to make a pint [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by macerating for 1 hour 1 part of d. in enough water to make 20 parts, boiling for 15 minutes, straining with slight expression, and decanting [Belg. Ph.]; or by boiling for 1 hour [Russ. Ph.] or 1 hour [Sp. Ph.] and straining [Russ. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Similar preparations were official in the older pharmacopœias of Europe. [B, 5, 95, 119 (a, 14).]—**D.** **flexuosa**. See **SOLANUM d.**—**Extractum dulcamaræ** [U. S. Ph., 1870, Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.), Gr. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph., Fr. Cod. Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *extracto de d.* [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by evaporating the fluid extract of d. [U. S. Ph., 1870]; or by infusing fresh [Gr. Ph.] or dried (according to the other pharmacopœias) d. with warm water from 12 to 24 hours, straining with expression, and evaporating on the water-bath to a soft [Fr. Cod., Mex. Ph.] or to a thick, nearly hard consistency (according to the other pharmacopœias). The product should be reddish-brown [Gr. Ph., Ger. Ph. (1st ed.)], or dark-brown (according to the other pharmacopœias). [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Extractum dulcamaræ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de douce-amère*. Ger., *flüssiges Bittersüss-Extrakt*. A preparation made by moistening 25 oz. of d. stalks in No. 60 powder with 108 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol of a specific gravity of 0.928, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding a quantity of diluted alcohol sufficient to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above, macerating for 48 hours with the upper and lower orifices of the percolator closed, then allowing the percolation to proceed, adding diluted alcohol until the d. is exhausted, reserving the first 194 fluid oz. of the percolate and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough alcohol to obtain 24 fl. oz. of extract. [B, 81, 95 (a, 14).]—**Infusum dulcamaræ** [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *tisane de douce-amère* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by infusing in a covered vessel for 1 hour 1 oz. of bruised d. in 10 fl. oz. of boiling distilled water, and then straining [Br. Ph.]; or by infusing 1 part of chopped d.-root for 2 hours in 50 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining [Fr. Cod.]. [B, 81, 113 (a, 14, 21).]—**Stipites dulcamaræ** [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]. See **Caules dulcamaræ**.

DULCAMARRHETIN, n. Du²lk-a²m-a²r-re²ti²n. From *dulcamara* (q. v.), and *ρρην*, a resin. A dark-brown, tasteless resinous substance, C₁₆H₂₆O₆, obtained by Geissler by treating dulcamarin with dilute acid; soluble in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in water. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 27); L, 57.]

DULCAMARIN, n. Du²lk-a²m-a²r-i²n. Fr., *dulcamarine*. Ger., *D.* A glucoside, C₂₂H₃₄O₁₀, obtained from the stems of *Solanum dulcamara*; a yellowish powder, at first bitter and then sweet to the taste, soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether, in chloroform, and in carbon disulphide. [B, 18 (a, 24).]

DULCAMARUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²lk(du¹lk)-a²m(a²m)-a(a²)²-ru²m(ru⁴m). A substance that is at the same time sweet and bitter.

DULCARINE, n. Du²lk-a²r-en. Fr., d. Ger., *Dulcarin*. Of Desfosses, an alkaloid found by him in *Solanum dulcamara*, combined with solanine; thought by Pelletier to be only uncrystallizable sugar retaining a little solanine. [B, 88 (a, 14); “Jour. de pharm.,” vii (a, 14).]

DULCE, n. Du²ls. See **DULSE**.

DULCEDO (Lat.), n. Du²l(du¹)-sed(kady'o. Gen., *dulcedinis*. From *dulcis*, sweet. 1. Sweetness. 2. Agreeableness, delightfulness. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**D. amoris**. See **CLITORIS**.—**D. Saturni**. See **Basic LEAD carbonate**.

DULCIAMARGO (Sp.), n. Dul-the-a²-ma²r'go. The *Solanum dulcamara*. [B, 88.]

DULCICHINUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²l(du¹)-sik(kech²)²i²n-u²m(u⁴m). The *Cyperus esculentus* and the *Juncus odoratus*. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

DULCIFIANT (Fr.), adj. Du²l-se-fe a²n². See **CORRIGENT**.

DULCIFICATION, n. Du²l-si²-fi²-ka²'shu²n. Lat., *dulcificatio* (from *dulcificare*, to sweeten). Fr., d. Ger., *Versüssung*, *Absüsen*. See **EDULCORATION**.

DULCIFIDA (Lat.), n. f. Du²l(du¹)-si²f(ki²f)²i²d-a². The *Pæonia officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DULCIFY, v. tr. Du²l/si²-fi. Lat., *dulcificare*. Fr., *dulcifier*. Ger., *versüssen*. It., *dolcificare*. Sp., *dulcificar*. To sweeten, to free from acrimony. [L, 56.]

DULCIN, n. Du²l/si²n. Fr., *dulcine*. See **DULCITE**.

DULCINAN, n. Du²l/si²n-a²n. See **DULCITAN**.

DULCINIUM (Lat.), n. Du²l(du¹)-si²n(ki²n)/i²-u²m(u⁴m). The *Cyperus esculentus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DULCIS (Lat.), adj. Du²l(du¹)/si²s(ki²s). Sweet. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**D. amara**. See **DULCAMARA**.

DULCIT (Ger.), n. Dul'tset. See **DULCITE**.

DULCITAMINE, n. Du²l-si²e/a²m-en. Fr., d. An alkaloid, C₈H₁₅NO₆, obtained in the form of an uncrystallizable syrup by treating its hydrochloride (obtained by heating dulcitan monohydrochloride with 10 times its weight of alcoholic ammonia) with silver oxide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DULCITAN, n. Du²l/si²-t-a²n. Fr., *dulcitane*. Ger., *D.* A neutral, uncrystallizable, syrupy, sweetish substance, volatilizing at 120° C., soluble in alcohol and in water, insoluble in ether, obtained by subjecting dulcitate to a temperature of 200° C. for a long time, when it loses a molecule of water and is transformed into d. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

DULCITE, **DULCITOL**, n's. Du²l/sit. -si²t-o²l. Fr., d. Ger., *Dulcit*. Melampyrite; a hexatomic alcohol, C₆H₈(OH)₆ = C₆H₄(O)₆, isomeric with mannite, occurring in colorless, clinorhombic prisms, derived from the sap of *Melampyrum nemorosum*, *Scrophularia nodosa*, *Euonymus europæus*, etc. It is but little soluble in alcohol or in water, melts at 182° C., and decomposes at 275° C. It neither affects polarized light nor ferments when in contact with beer yeast. If, however, it is left for several weeks in contact with chalk and cheese, it undergoes an incomplete fermentation, giving rise to alcohol and to lactic and butyric acids. [B, 4, 244 (a, 27).]

DULCORATION, n. Du²l-ko²r-a²'shu²n. See **EDULCORATION**.

DULCOR SATURNI (Lat.), n. m. Du²l(du¹)/co²r sa²t(sa²t)-u²(ru¹)²ni(ne). An old name for crystallized lead acetate. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DULECH (Ar.), n. Of Paracelsus and Van Helmont, a species of tartar or spongy stone in the human body causing great danger and pain. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DULESH, n. See **DULLESH**.

DULICHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²(du¹)-li²lk(li²ch²)-i(i²)e²-e-(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a suborder of the *Cyperinæ*, comprising *Dulichium*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DULL, adj. Du²l. A.-S., *dol*. Gr., *ἄμυλός* (1st def.). Lat., *hebes* (1st def.), *obscurus* (2d and 3d def's). Fr., *hébété* (1st def.), *stupidé* (1st def.), *lourd*. Ger., *dumm*, *mattig*, *dampf* (3d def.). It., *scuro*, *ottuso*. Sp., *torpe*. 1. Stupid, sluggish, slow of perception. 2. Not bright in color. 3. Muffled, not resonant.

DULLAHA, n. Of Serapion, the *Cucumis citrullus*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DULLESH, n. Du²l/e²sh. See **DULSE**.

DULNESS, **DULNESS**, n's. Du²l/ne²s. Fr., *stupidité*, *pesanteur*. Ger., *Dämpfung*, *Dummheit*, *Mattigkeit*, *Dämpfung*. It., *lentezza*, *ottusità*. Sp., *torpeza*. The state of being dull.—**Wooden d.** A percussion note suggesting that given out by wood. [Delafield (a, 17).]

DULONGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²-lo²n(lo²n²)-ji(gi²)e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *dulongiées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Celastraceæ* consisting of the genus *Dulongia*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DULSE, n. Du²ls. A Scotch name for several rose-spired *Alge*, especially the *Rhodymenia palmata* and the *Iridaea edulis*. [B, 19, 121, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—**Craw-d.** The *Rhodymenia ciliata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Mountain-d.** Probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Pepper-d.** The *Laurencia pinnatifida*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red d.** The *Rhodymenia palmata*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

DULWICH, n. Du²l/i²ch. A place in Surrey, England, where there is a purgative spring. [L, 105 (a, 21).]

DUM, n. A certain disease prevalent in the mountainous districts of India. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DUM (Ar.), n. The *Hyphæna thebaica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUMAJACA, n. In Java, the *Wallichia tremula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUMAL, adj. Du²m/a²l. See **DUMETOSE**.

DUMAPARÁSATMA (Sancr.), n. 1. The *Alpinia officinarum*. 2. The *Alpinia galanga*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DUMASINE, n. Du⁶-ma³'en. Fr., *d.* Of R. Kane, an empyreumatic oil, C₁₀H₈O, obtained by distilling calcium acetate. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DUMASO, n. In Bombay, the *Tagonia mysorensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]

DUMB, adj. Du³m. A.-S. *d.* Gr., κωφός. Lat., *mutus*. Fr., *muet*. Ger., *stumm*. It., *muto*. Sp., *mudo*. 1. Unable or refusing to speak. 2. Latent, not expressed by the ordinary signs (as in the expression *d. ague*).

DUMB-BELL, n. Du³m/be²l. A weight to be lifted and swung in the hand, consisting of a shaft of suitable size to be grasped and having a ball-like expansion at each end; as an adj., shaped like a d.-b. (said of crystals).

DUMBLANE, n. Du³m-blán'. A place in Perth, Scotland, where there is a saline spring. [L, 49.]

DUMB-CANE, n. Du³m'kan. In the West Indies, the *Caladium seguinum*; so called on account of the dumbness, due to swelling of the mouth, which results from biting it. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

DUMBNESS, n. Du³m'ne²s. Fr., *mutisme*. Ger., *Stummheit*, *Sprachlosigkeit*. It., *mutezza*. Sp., *mudez*. The state of being dumb.

DUMB-NETTLE, n. Du³m'ne²t'l. The *Lamium album*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUMBRATICUM (Telooqoo), n. The *Alpinia galanga*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DUMERILIA (Lat.), n. f. Du⁴-ma-re'h²-a³. Fr., *dumérilie*. 1. The genus *Jungia*. 2. The genus *Perezia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. alami**. See *PEREZIA ADNATA*.

DUMETOSE, adj. Du³m'e²t-os. Lat., *dumetosus*. Fr., *buissonneux*. Ger., *gebüschig*. Belonging to a hedge or thicket or having a bush-like form. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

DUMICOLUS (Lat.), adj. Du³m(dum)-i²k'o²l-u³s(u⁴s). From *dumus*, a bush, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *dumicole*. Living in bushes and thickets. [L, 41, 180.]

DUMKE MIRCHE, n. In the Deccan, the *Piper cubeba*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DUMM (Ger.), adj. Dum. See **DULL**.

DUMMEJRI (Ar.), **DUMMEIRI** (Ar.), n's. The *Cucumis melo*. [B, 46, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

DUMMERJAHNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Dum'me²r-ya³n-kra³-u⁴t. The herb of *Pulicaria dysenterica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DUMMHEIT (Ger.), n. Du³m'hit. See **DULLNESS**.

DUMMKOLLER (Ger.), n. Dum'kol-le²r. A frequent complaint of horses, produced by a chronic affection of the brain; the symptoms are a dulness of sensation, loss of appetite or slowness of mastication, drowsiness, and weakness in the legs. [L, 39 (a, 14).]

DUMMULACKWAYN (Telooqoo), n. Kino. [L, 77, 105.]

DUMONTIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du³-mo²nt-i²-a(a³)'se²(ke²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *dumontiacées*. An order of the *Nematopermeæ*, characterized by a continuous tubular form. The *Dumontiæ* are a division or family of the *D.* [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

DUMOSUS (Lat.), adj. Du³m(dum)-os'u³s(u⁴s). See **DUMETOSE**; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dumoseæ*; of Linnaeus, a natural order of plants, comprising *Fibrium*, *Opulus*, *Sambucus*, *Rhus*, *Ilex*, etc., and subsequently *Rhamnus*, *Achras*, *Euonymus*, etc.; of Grisebach, the same order, including *Grislea*, *Toocca*, *Leoncenia*, etc.; of Scopoli, a tribe of plants with few stamens or petals, including *Embothrium*, *Coletia*, etc., also of plants with many stamens and petals, including *Causea*, *Cuphea*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DUMPALME (Ger.), n. Dum'pa²l-me². The genus *Hyphæne*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aegyptische D.** The *Hyphæne crinita*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DUNBITIJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

DUNBLANE, n. Du³n-blán'. See **DUMBLANE**.

DUNGE-DOWN, **DUNCHE-DOWN**, n's. Du³ns/du⁵-u⁴n, du²nsh/du⁵-u⁴n. The *Typha latifolia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUND (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium*. [L, 77, 105.]

DUNDAKIN (Ger.), n. Du⁴n-da³-ken'. Doundakin.

DUNDEE, n. Du³n/du⁴r. In the West Indies, lees or dregs, especially those of cane-juice, which are used as a ferment in making rum. [L, 56 (a, 14).]

DUNDUL (Ar.), n. The *Croton variegatum*. [B, 88.]

DUNG, n. Du³n². Gr., κόμπος. Lat., *stercus*. Fr., *fiente*, *bouse*, *bouze*. Ger., *Mist*, *Dünger*. It., *sterco*, *escremento*. Sp., *estiércol*. The excrement of an animal. [L, 56.]—**Devil's-d.** See **ASAFETIDA**.—**D.-bath**. See **D. BATH**.

DUNGA (Sp.), n. Dun'ga². A name applied to dengue when that disease first appeared in Cuba. [Christie, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Mar., 1882.]

DUNGAN, n. In the Philippines, the *Myristica spuria*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DUNGARI (Sind.), n. The *Allium cepa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DUNGA-RUNGA-TREE, n. The *Notelæa ovata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DÜNGER (Ger.), n. Du⁶n²e²r. See **DUNO**.

DUN-JOHN, n. Du³n'jo²n. A name for various species of *Agrostis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUNKEL (Ger.), adj. Du⁴n²ke²l. Dark, misty, obscure.—**D'heit**. Dimness, obscurity.—**D'machen**. See **SCOTASMUS**.—**D'sehen**. Dimness of vision. [L, 80.]—**D'werden**. See **SCOTASMUS**.

DUNKERQUE (Fr.), n. Du⁶n²-ke²rk. Ger., *Dünkirchen*. A sea-side resort in the department of the Nord, France. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DUNKOLA (Cing.), n. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 88.]

DUNMORE, n. Du³n'mor. A sea-side resort on Waterford Harbor, Ireland. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÜNN (Ger.), adj. Du⁶n. Thin, slender. [L, 43.]—**D'blättrig**. See **TENUFOLIUS**.—**D'darm**. See the major list.—**D'hüssig**. Diluted. [L, 80.]—**D'haarigkeit**. Thinness of the hair. [L, 80.]—**D'heit**. Thinness. [L, 80.]—**D'schenkelig**. Thin in the legs. [A, 322.]—**D'werden**. Emaciation. [L, 80.]—**D'ungen**. The iliac regions. [L, 80.]

DÜNNDARM (Ger.), n. Du⁶n'da³rm. The small intestine. [L, 135.]—**D'drüsen**. See **CRYPTS of Lieberkühn**.—**D'entzündung**. Inflammation of the small intestine.—**D'gekröse**. The mesentery of the ileum. [L, 303.]—**D'niereன்பில்**. See *Duodeno-renal LIAMENT*.—**D'pillen**. Of Unna, coated pills. [B.]—**D'saft**. See *Intestinal JUICE*.—**D'scheidenfistel**. A fistula leading from the vagina into the small intestine.—**D'schlagadern**. The duodenal arteries. [L.]

DUNNIES, n. Du³n'iz. The *Petasis vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUNNINESS, n. Du³n'i²-ne²s. The state of being somewhat deaf. [L, 56.]

DUNNY-NETTLE, n. Du³n'i²-ne²t'l. 1. The *Lamium galeobdolon*. 2. The *Lamium album*. 3. The *Ballota nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUNSE-DOWN, n. Du³ns/du⁵-u⁴n. See **DUNCE-DOWN**.

DUNST (Ger.), n. Dunst. Vapor. [L, 80.]—**D'ähnlich**. Vapor-like.—**D'bad**. See **VAPOR BATH**.—**D'bildung**. Vaporization. [L, 80.]—**D'blatt**. A hazy layer.—**D'gift**. A vaporous poison. [L, 80.]—**D'ig**. Vaporous, hazy.—**D'kreis**. See **ATMOSPHERE**.—**D'messer**. See **ATMIDOMETRUM**.—**D'schweiss**. See **INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION**.

DUNTEE (Beng.), n. The *Croton polyandrum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DUNTI BIJA (Sanscr.), n. The *Croton tiglium*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DUNYA (Beng., Hind.), n. The *Coriandrum sativum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

DUODECIMPID, adj. Du²-o-de²'si²m-fi²d. From *duodecim*, twelve, and *findere*, to cleave. Fr., *duodécimpide*. Ger., *zwölfspaltig*. Cleft into twelve parts. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

DUODECIMLOBATE, adj. Du²-o-de²'s-i²m'lob-at. Lat., *duodecimlobatus* (from *duodecim*, twelve, and λαβός, a lobe). Fr., *duodécimlobé*. Ger., *zwölfappig*. Having twelve lobes. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DUODECIMPARTITE, adj. Du²-o-de²'s-i²m'pa³rt-it. Lat., *duodecimpartitus* (from *duodecim*, twelve, and *partire*, to divide). Fr., *duodécimparti*. Ger., *zwölftheilig*. Having twelve divisions. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

DUODECIMPUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du⁴)-o²-de²'s-(de²k)-i²m-pu³n²k(pu⁴n²k)-ta(ta³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). Fr., *duodécimpuncté*. Ger., *zwölfpunktig*. Marked with twelve points or spots. [L, 41, 180.]

DUODENAL, adj. Du²-o-den'a²l. Lat., *duodenalis*. Fr., *duodénal*. Ger., *d.*, *duodenalisch*. Pertaining to the duodenum. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DUODENARIUS [Wachendorf] (Lat.), adj. Du²(du⁴)-o(o²)-de²n(dan)-a(a³)'ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *duodénaire*. Arranged in sets of twelve. [L, 41.]

DUODENITIS (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du⁴)-o(o²)-de²n(dan)-i(-e)'ti²s. Gen., *duodenit'idis* (-is). Fr., *duodénite*. Ger., *Zwölfingerdarmentzündung*. It., *duodenite*. Sp., *d.* Inflammation of the duodenum, usually associated with inflammation of the stomach, and not infrequently leading to obstruction at the opening of the bile-duct. [D, 48; L, 41, 50.] Cf. **GASTRO-DUODENITIS**.

DUODENO-GASTRIC, adj. Du²-o-deu'²o-ga²'st'ri²k. See **GASTRO-DUODENAL**.

DUODENO-JEJUNAL, adj. Du²-o-den'²o-je-ju²n'a²l. Lat., *duodeno-jejunalis*. Pertaining to or connected with the duodenum and the jejunum. [L.]

DUODENO-RENAL, adj. Du²-o-den'²o-re'na²l. Lat., *duodeno-renal*. Connected with or pertaining to the duodenum and the kidney. [L.]

DUODENOSTOMY, n. Du²-o²-de²n-o²s'tom-i². From *duodenum* (*q. v.*), and *στόμα*, a mouth. Fr., *duodénostomie*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the duodenum through the abdominal wall.

DUODENOTOMY, n. Du²-o-de²n-o²t'i²-o-mi². From *duodenum* (*q. v.*), and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *duodénotomie*. The operation of cutting into the duodenum.

DUODENUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²(du⁴)-o(o²)-den(dan)'u³m(u⁴m). From *duodeni*, twelve by twelve. Gr., δωδεκάδκτυνον. Fr., *duodénum*. Ger., *Zwölfingerdarm*. It., Sp., *duodeno*. Syn.: *accessory stomach*. The upper portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingerbreadths (10 in.) long, extending from the pylorus to the jejunum. It lies against the posterior wall of the abdomen, and is curved like a horse-shoe around the pancreas. The common bile-duct, together with the pancreatic duct, opens into its descending portion. [C; L, 31, 142, 332.]

DUO-STERNAL (Fr.), n. Du⁶-o-ste²rn-a²l. From *duo*, two, and *sternum* (*q. v.*). The second piece of the sternum. [L, 41.]

DUPADA-MARA (Telooqoo), n. The resin of *Vateria malabarica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

DUPION, n. Du²'pi²-o²n. Fr., *d.* A double cocoon formed by two or more silk-worms. [L, 56.]

DUPLEX (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)²ple²x. From *duo*, two, and *plicare*, to fold. Double, twofold.

DUPLICANA (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du)-pli²k-a(a³)na². See **TER-TIANA duplex**.

DUPPLICATE, adj. Du²pli²k-at. Lat., *duplex, duplicatus*. Fr., *double*. Ger., *doppelt, zweifach*. It., *doppio*. Sp., *doble*. Growing in pairs (said of different plant-organs). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPLICATION, n. Du²pli²-ka²/shu²n. Gr., *διπλασιασμός*. Lat., *duplicatio* (from *duplicare*, to double). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Verdoppelung*. A doubling or folding, also the state of being doubled or folded.

DUPLICATO-CRENATE, adj. Du²pli²k-at²/o-kren²/at. See **DUPICO-CRENATE**.

DUPLICO-DENTATE, adj. Du²pli²-kat²/o-de²nt²/at. See **DUPICO-DENTATE**.

DUPLICATO-PINNATE, adj. Du²pli²k-at²/o-pi²n²/nat. Lat., *duplicato-pinnatus*. Fr., *duplicato-pinnatē*. Ger., *doppeltgefiert*. Having pinnate leaves and leaflets. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPLICATOR (Lat.), n. m. Du²(du)-pli²k-at(a³)o²r; in Eng., du²pli²k-at-o²r. Fr., *duplicateur*. Ger., *Verdoppler*. 1. An apparatus for collecting very weak currents of electricity. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder after doubling them up, or, if this is impossible, stretching them out in a line with the instrument. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

DUPLICATO-SERRATE, adj. Du²pli²k-at²/o-se²r²/rat. Lat., *duplicato-serratus*. Fr., *duplicato-serrē*. Ger., *doppeltgesägt*. Having serratures themselves serrated (said of leaves, etc.). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPLICATO-TERNATE. Du²pli²k-at²/o-tu²rn²/at. Lat., *duplicato-ternatus*. Fr., *double-terné*. See **BIERNATE**.

DUPPLICATE, n. Du²pli²k-at-u²r. Lat., *duplicatura* (from *duplicare*, to fold). Fr., *d.* Ger., *Duplicatur*. A doubling; a fold. [L, 56.]

DUPLICIDENTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Du²(du)-pli²s(pli²k)-i²-de²n(dan)-ta(ta³)ta³. Fr., *duplicidentés*. A suborder or family of the *Kodentia*. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 185 (L).]

DUPPLICITY, n. Du²pli²s²/i²t²-i². Lat., *duplicitas* (from *duplicare*, to fold). Fr., *duplicité*. Ger., *Duplicität, Doppeltsein, Verdoppelung*. The condition of being double. [A. Wiltshire, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 3, 1883, p. 395; L, 41.]

DUPICO-CRENATE, adj. Du²pli²k-o-kren²/at. Lat., *duplicato-crenatus*. Fr., *duplicato-crenelé*. Ger., *doppeltgekerbt*. Having crenels themselves crenulate. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

DUPICO-DENTATE, adj. Du²pli²k-o-dent²/at. Lat., *duplico-dentatus*. Fr., *duplico-denté*. Ger., *doppeltgezähnt*. Having teeth themselves toothed (said of leaves and other organs). [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

DUPLOCONUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)-plo²-kon²/u²s(u⁴s). From *διπλός*, double, and *κωνός*, a cone. Fr., *duplocone*. Ger., *zweikegelig, doppelkegelig*. Having the appearance of two superimposed cones. [L, 180.]

DUPLO-CRENATUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)-plo²-kre²n(kran)-at(a³)u²s(u⁴s). See **DUPICO-CRENATE**.

DUPONDIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Du²(du)-po²nd²/i²-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *διπώνδιον*. An ancient weight equal to four drachms. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DUPPER, n. A globular, short-necked vessel, made of buffalo's hide, in which castor-oil is imported from India. [L, 108.]

DUR (Fr.), adj. Du²r. Hard. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DURA (Lat.), n. f. Du²(du)/ra². Fr., *dure-mère*. Ger., *harte Hirnhaut*. It., Sp., *d. madre*. Syn.: *d. mater*. The white, shining, and strong fibrous tissue which forms the external covering of the cerebro-spinal axis. Its external surface is rough, but the inner one is covered with endothelium. [L, 31, 332.]—**Cerebral D.** Lat., *d. cerebri* (seu *encephali*). Fr., *dure-mère cérébrale*. The d. covering the brain. It is continuous below with the spinal d., forms the periosteum of the inner surface of the cranial cavity, and sends into the brain three folds or processes—the *falx cerebelli*, the *falx cerebri*, and the *tentorium cerebelli*. At various points it separates into two layers to form the sinuses. It passes out through the different foramina of the skull and is continuous with the sheaths of the nerves, to which they furnish exit, and with the pericranium, where the foramina are unoccupied by nerves. [L, 31, 142, 332.]—**Spinal d.** Lat., *d. spinalis*. Fr., *dure-mère spinale*. Ger., *harte Rückenmarkshaut*. The d. of the spinal cord. It consists largely of longitudinal fibres, is continuous with that of the cerebrum, is attached to the periosteum of the atlas and of the margin of the foramen magnum, and is continued below into the sacral canal, to the periosteum of which it is attached. Within the vertebral canal it is free, being separated from the vertebrae by areolar tissue-fat and blood-vessels. It forms tubular prolongations over the roots of the spinal nerves, with the sheaths of which they blend. [L, 1, 31, 332.] Cf. **LIGAMENTUM denticulatum**.

DURÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du²r(dur)-e²m(a³-am)-a²t(a³)-o²ma². Gen., *duræmatomatos (-is)*. For deriv., see **DURA** and **HÆMATOMA**. Ger., *Durhæmatom*. A hæmatoma of the dura. [D, 36.]

DURAL, adj. Du²r/a². Pertaining to the dura.

DURALABHA (Sanskrit), n. The *Alhagi maurorum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DURA MATER (Lat.), n. f. Du²r(dur)/a³ mat(ma³t)/u²r(e²r). See **DURA**—**D. m. cerebri**. See **Cerebral DURA**—**D. m. (medullæ) spinalis**. See **Spinal DURA**.

DURAMEN (Lat.), n. n. Du²r(dur)-a(a³)/me²n. Gen., *duramēnis*. From *durus*, hard. Fr., *d.*, *cœur du bois*. Ger., *Herzholz, Kernholz*. It., *cuore di albero*. Sp., *corazón*. The hard, dense, and often colored heart-wood of a tree or vine. [B, 1, 19, 77, 291, 299 (a, 24).]

DURANGO-PLANT, n. Du-ra²n²/go. The *Tricerastes glomerata*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

DURANTIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²r(dur)-a²n(a³n)/shi²(ti²)-e(a³-e²). Of Bentham, a tribe of the *Verbenaceæ*; of Schauer and Jussieu, a subtribe of the *Verbenaceæ*, including *Duranta*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DURAS-I-TAPAKATI (Pers.), n. The *Conium maculatum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DURATION, n. Du²-ra²/shu²n. Lat., *duratio* (from *durare*, to continue existence). Fr., *durée*. Ger., *Dauer*. It., *durazione*. Sp., *duración*. Continuance as to time, also the length of time for which anything continues. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Cathodal d.** Ger., *Kathodendauer*. Persistence at the cathode during the entire time of the closure of the circuit. Its symbol is KaD. [B.] See **Cathodal d. CONTRACTION**.

DURATUS (Lat.), adj. Du²r(dur)-at(a³t²)/u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *σκληραυθεῖς*. Hardened. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DURAVÁ (Mah.), n. The *Cynodon dactylon*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DURAZNILLO (Sp.), n. Dur-a²th²-nel²/yo. 1. A variety of peach-tree growing in Peru, considered to be aperient and diuretic. [B, 88 (a, 14).] 2. In the Argentine Republic, the *Azara salicifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. blanco**. In the Argentine Republic, the *Ruprechtia polystachya*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. colorado**. In the Argentine Republic, the *Ruprechtia triflora*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DURAZNO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. Dur-a²th²/no. The *Persica vulgaris*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

DURCHBEZUG (Ger.), n. Durch²/bitz-un². Corrosion. [a, 14.]

DURCHBLÄTERT (Ger.), adj. Durch²/blat-te²rt. See **PERFOLIATE**.

DURCHBOHREN (Ger.), n. Durch²/bor-e²n. See **DURCHBOHRUNG**.

DURCHBOHREND (Ger.), adj. Durch²/bor-e²nd. Perforating. [L, 43.]

DURCHBOHRER (Ger.), n. Du²r²ch²/bor-e²r. 1. A perforating muscle. [L, 80.] 2. A perforator.

DURCHBOHRT (Ger.), adj. Durch²/bort. Perforated. [L, 80.]

DURCHBOHRUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/bor-u²n. See **TREPHING**, **PUNCTURE**, **PERFORATION**, and **PARACENTESIS**.

DURCHBROCHEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²/broch²-e²n. Pierced, perforated, reticulated. [a, 14.]

DURCHBRUCH (Ger.), n. Durch²/bruch². A breaking through (e. g., the eruption of a tooth). [L.]

DURCHFALL (Ger.), n. Durch²/fa²l. Diarrhoea. [D, 67.]—**Blutiger D.** See **DIARRHŒA cruenta**.—**Einfacher D.** See **Simple DIARRHŒA**.—**Entzündlicher D., Entzündungsd.** See **Inflammatory DIARRHŒA**.—**Gallichter D., Galliger D.** See **Bilious DIARRHŒA**.—**Habitueller D.** See **Chronic DIARRHŒA**.—**Kothiger D.** See **Simple DIARRHŒA**.—**Langwieriger D.** See **Chronic DIARRHŒA**.—**Urinärer D.** See **DIABETES**.—**Wurmarteriger D.** See **DIARRHŒA VERMINOSA**.

DURCHFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/farb-un². In microscopy, the staining of objects *en masse* before making sections. [J, 144, 150.]

DURCHFÄULE (Ger.), n. Durch²/foil-e². A small suppurating swelling on the feet of horses and donkeys, which generally produces gangrene of the skin. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**Einfache D.** A D. above the hoofs.—**Horn-D.** A D. of the horny substance of the hoof. [a, 14.]

DURCHFUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/foich²t-un². Osmosis. [K, 16.]

DURCHFLECHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/fle²ch²t-un². An interlacing. [I, 11 (K).]—**D. des Kleinhirnstieles.** The decussation of the superior cerebellar peduncles in the pons Varolii. [I, 11.]

DURCHFLOCHTEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²/foch²t-en². Interlaced; as a n., in the m., *D'er (Muskel) understood*, see **COMPLEXUS**. [I, 73 (K).]

DURCHFRESSEND (Ger.), adj. Durch²/fre²t-se²nd. Corrosive.

DURCHFRESSUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/fre²t-sun². Corrosion.

DURCHGANG (Ger.), n. Durch²/ga²n². A passage through. [L, 80.]—**D'sknötchen.** Transmission ganglia. [L, 14.]

DURCHGÄNGIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Durch²/gan²-i²g-kt. Porosity. [L, 80.]

DURCHKREUZUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/kroit²-un². See **CHIASM** and **DECUSSATION**.—**D. der Sehnerven, Sehnervend.** See **CHIASM**. Also a method of breeding in cattle.

DURCHLASSIG (Ger.), adj. Durch²/las-si²g. Penetrable. [B.]

DURCHLAUF (Ger.), n. Durch²/la²-u²f. Diarrhoea. [L, 80.]—**D'bocksdorn.** See **ASTRAGALUS monspessulanus**.

DURCHLAUFEND (Ger.), adj. Durch²/la²-u²f-e²nd. Excurrent. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

DURCHLEUCHTUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/loich²t-un². Illumination by transmitted light, as of the cavity of the larynx through the tissues of the neck in laryngoscopy. [Voltolini, "Internat. klin. Rundsch.," Nov. 25, 1888, col. 1889.]

DURCHLIEGEN (Ger.), n. Durch²/leg-e²n. The production of bed-sores.

DURCHLÖCHERT (Ger.), adj. Durch²/lu²ch²-e²rt. Perforated. [L, 304.]

DURCHLÖCHERUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/lu²ch²-e²rt-un². Perforation.

DURCHMESSER (Ger.), n. Durch²/me²s-se²rt. See DIAMETER.—**Auricular** D. See *Biauricular* DIAMETER (1st def.).—**Basilo-bregmatischer D.** See *Basilo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**Biauricular** D. See *Biauricular* DIAMETER.—**Bimastoidald** D. See *Bimastoid* DIAMETER.—**Biparietal D.** See *Biparietal* DIAMETER.—**Bitemporal** D. See *Temporal* DIAMETER.—**Breitend** D. The diameter of a breadth. [L.]—**Deventer'sche D.** See DIAMETERS of *Deventer*.—**Durchtrittsd** des Schädels. The distance from the middle of the anterior fontanelle to that of the posterior. [A, 61.]—**Gerader D. des Beckens.** See *Anatomical CONJUGATE*.—**Grösster Breitend** D. See *Maximum transverse* DIAMETER of the skull.—**Grösster Hinterhaupt** D. See *Maximum occipital* DIAMETER.—**Grösster Occipital** D. See *Maximum occipital* DIAMETER.—**Grösster Stirnd** D. See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.—**Hauptd** D. A principal diameter. [L.]—**Hinterquerer D.** See *Biparietal d.*—**Höhend** D. **Hohend** des Schädels. 1. A vertical diameter. 2. See *Basilo-bregmatic* DIAMETER.—**Inialer Längsd** D. See *Inial* DIAMETER.—**Jugular** D. See *Bifugal* DIAMETER.—**Kleiner Diagonal** D. des Kindesschädels. See *Lesser diagonal* DIAMETER of the fetal head.—**Kleinsten Stirnd** D. See *Minimum frontal* DIAMETER.—**Kopfbreitend** D. A transverse diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Längsd** D. A longitudinal diameter. [L.]—**Mastoidald** D. **Mastoidald** D. **Mastoidealer Quer** D. See *Bimastoid* DIAMETER.—**Oberer Frontald** D. **Oberer Stirnd** D. See *Maximum frontal* DIAMETER.—**Ohrend** D. See *Biauricular* DIAMETER.—**Parietal** D. See *Biparietal* DIAMETER.—**Quer** D. **Quer** D. A transverse diameter. [L, 80.]—**Schädeld** D. A diameter of the skull. [L.]—**Schädelhängend** D. **Schädelhängend** D. See *Antero-posterior* DIAMETER of the skull.—**Scheiteld** D. See *Biparietal* DIAMETER.—**Schräger D.** An oblique diameter. [L, 80.]—**Senkrechter D. des Kindesschädels.** See *Vertical* DIAMETER of the fetal head.—**Unterer Frontald** D. **Unterer Stirnd** D. See *Minimum frontal* DIAMETER.

DURCHSCHEINEND (Ger.), n. Durch²/shin-e²nd. Diaphanous. [B, 123 (a, 24); L, 43.]

DURCHSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/shnid-un². 1. Division by cutting. 2. Intersection. [L, 80.]

DURCHSCHNITT (Ger.), n. Durch²/shni²t. 1. See DURCHSCHNEIDUNG. 2. An average.

DURCHSCHWITZEN (Ger.), **DURCHSCHWITZUNG** (Ger.), n's. Durch²/shwi²tz-e²n, -un². See EXUDATION and DIAPEDESIS.

DURCHSEIHEN (Ger.), **DURCHSEIHUNG** (Ger.), n's. Durch²/zi-he²n, -hun². Filtration, percolation. [L, 135.]

DURCHSICHTIG (Ger.), adj. Durch²/zi²ch²-i²g. Transparent. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

DURCHSICKERN (Ger.), **DURCHSICKERUNG** (Ger.), n's. Durch²/zi²k-e²rn, -e²r-un². Transudation.

DURCHSIEBEN (Ger.), n. Durch²/zeb-e²n. See CRIBRATION.

DURCHSINTERN (Ger.), n. Durch²/zi²nt-e²rn. See DURCHSICKERN.

DURCHSTECHUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/ste²ch²-un². Transfixion. [L, 80.]—**D'sfractur**. A fracture in which a fragment of the bone perforates the soft parts. [E. Gurli (A, 319).]

DURCHSTOCHEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²/stoch²-e²n. Perforated. [a, 24.]

DURCHWACHS (Ger.), n. Durch²/va²ch²s(va²x). See BUPLEURUM.—**D'dost**. The *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**D'öl**. The oil of *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**Sichelförmiger D.** The *Bupleurum falcatum*. [L, 80.]—**Strauchartiger D.** The *Bupleurum fruticosum*. [L, 80.]

DURCHWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. Durch²/va²x²s-e²n. Perfoliate.

DURCHWACHSUNG (Ger.), n. Durch²/va²x²s-un². Perfoliation.

DURCHWEHEN (Ger.), n. Durch²/va²e²n. Perflation. [L, 80.]

DURCHZUG (Ger.), n. Durch²/tzug. Transition. [L, 80.]—**D. vom Wunde**. Perflation. [L, 80.]

DURCISSANT (Fr.), adj. Du²/r-ses-a²n². Hardening. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DURCISSMENT (Fr.), n. Du²/r-ses-ma²n². Induration. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DÜRCKHEIM (Ger.), n. Du²/rk'him. A place in Bavaria, where there are iodo-bromated saline springs containing caesium chloride. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

DURELIN (Fr.), n. Du²/r-la²n². The *Quercus robur*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

DURE-MÈRE (Fr.), n. Du²/r-me²r. See DURA.—**D.-m. crânienne**, **D.-m. proprement dit**. See *Cerebral DURA*.—**D. rhachi-dienne**, **D. spinale**. See *Spinal DURA*.

DURENE, n. Du²/r'en. Fr., *durène*. Ger., *Duro*. Tetramethylbenzene, C₁₀H₁₄ = C₆(CH₃)₂H₂CH₂CH₂. [B, 4.]

DURET (Fr.), n. Du²-ra. The *Acer monspessulanum*. [B, 88.]

DURETÉ (Fr.), n. Du²-ra. Hardness. [L, 49.]—**D. d'oreille**. Hardness of hearing. [L, 109.]

DUREYN (Malay), n. The genus *Durio*. [B, 38.]

DURHEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. Du²/r(dur)-he²m(ha²-am)-a²t-(a²t)-o²-ma². See DURHEMATOMA.

DURILÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Du²(du)-ri²-e²-(a²/e²)-e²-e(a²-e²). A division of the *Ricciæ*, consisting of *Duricæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DURIAN (Fr.), n. Du²-re-a²n². The genus *Durio*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DURIAON (Malay), n. The *Durio zibethinus*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DURIE-CARBAN, n. See *ARTABOTRYS suaveolens*.

DURILLO (Sp.), n. Du-rel'yo. The *Viburnum tinus*. [B, 88 (a, 24).]

DURILLON (Fr.), n. Du²-rel-yo²n². An induration of the epidermis, a corn. [E.]—**D. sous-unguéal**. An epidermic tumor situated beneath a nail. ["*Jour. de méd.*," Nov. 18, 1888 (a, 18).]

DURIO (Lat.), n. m. Du²/ri²-o. From Malay, *duriaon*. Fr., *durian*. A genus of the *Malvaceæ*, tribe *Bombacæ*, indigenous to the Moluccas and the Indian Archipelago. The *Durioneæ* (Fr., *durionées*) are a subtribe of the *Bombacæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. zibethinus**. Fr., *duriaon*, *durione*, *durion*. Ger., *indischer Libethbaum*. A large forest tree resembling the elm. The fruit is agreeable, but its odor is very offensive. The seeds are roasted and the unripe fruit is boiled as a vegetable. The pulp is given in fevers, diarrhoea, and eruptive diseases, and the seeds are used in asthma. [B, 88, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]

DURIU (Fr.), n. Du²-re-o²n. The *Chondrilla juncea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. jauue**. The *Chondrilla crepoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

DURI-ROTTANG, n. At Amboyna, the *Metroxylon micranthum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DURITIA (Lat.), **DURITIES** (Lat.), n's f. Du²(r)-ri²-i²sh(i²ty²-i²-a², -ez(as)). Fr., *durété*. Hardness, insensibility, severity. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DURIVENTRIS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)-ri²-ve²nt(we²nt)/ri²s. From *durus*, hard, and *venter*, the belly. Fr., *duriventre*. Having a hard belly. [L, 42.]

DÜRLITZE (Ger.), n. Du²/rli²tz-e². The *Cornus mascula*. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

DURMAST, n. The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUROIA (Lat.), n. f. Du-ro'i-a². Fr., *duroie*. A genus of trees and shrubs of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Gardenieæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. eriophila**. Fr., *genipayer de mérian*. A species found in Surinam where the fruit is eaten. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

DUROL (Ger.), n. Du-rol'. See DURENE.

DUROU (Fr.), n. Du²-ru. The *Chondrilla juncea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DURRA, n. See DHOURRA.

DURRAGRAS (Ger.), n. Dur²/ra²-gra²s. The *Sorghum vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DURRAKORN (Ger.), n. Dur²/ra²-ko²rn. The *Sorghum saccharatum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]

DÜRRE (Ger.), **DÜRRHEIT** (Ger.), n's. Du²/r-re², -hit. Aridity, sterility, leanness. [A, 450; L, 80.]

DÜRRELEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Du²/r-lib-i²g. Lean. [A, 450.]

DÜRRMADEN (Ger.), n. pl. Du²/r-ma²d-e²n. Comedones. [L, 43.]

DÜRRSEIN (Ger.), **DÜRRSUCHT** (Ger.), n's. Du²/r-zin, -zuch²t. Emaciation, withering. [A, 450; L, 80.]

DÜRRWANGEN (Ger.), n. Du²/r-wa²n²-e²n. A town of the Bavarian district of Middle Franconia, with mineral springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

DÜRRWURZ (Ger.), n. Du²/r-wurtz. 1. The *Ipula dysenterica*. 2. The genus *Conyza*. [B, 88, 180 (a, 24).]—**Blaue D.**, **Blaues D'kraut**. The *Erigeron acris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**D'kraut**. 1. The *Pulicaria dysenterica*. 2. The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 42 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine D.**, **Sparrige D.** The *Conyza squarrosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

DÜRST (Ger.), n. Durst. Thirst. [L, 43, 80.]—**D'gefühl**. The sense of thirst.—**D'ig**. Thirsty. [L, 80.]—**D'igkei**. Thirstiness. [L, 80.]—**D'ios**. See ADIPSIC.—**D'löschend**. Having the property of allaying thirst.—**D'losigkeit**, **D'mangel**. See ADIPSIA.—**D'sucht**. Morbid thirst. [L, 43.]

DURTAL (Fr.), n. Du²/r-ta². A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there are chalybeate springs. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 87.]

DURU (Cingalese), n. The *Cuminum cyminum*. [B, 88.]

DURUS (Lat.), adj. Du²(du)/ru²s(ru²s). Hard, tough; as a n., in the f., see DURA.

DURVILLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. Du²/r-vel-le²(la²/e²)-a². Fr., *durvillee*. A genus of *Algae*, order *Fucaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**D. utilis**. Fr., *laminare utile*, *poireau de mer*. The *cachaguyo* of the Chilians, who use it as food. [B, 88, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DURYLIC ACID, n. Du²-ri²/i²k. Ger., *Durylsäure*. A 3-molecule methyl substitution compound of benzoic acid, C₁₀H₁₂O₂ = C₆H₃(CH₃)₃CO.OH; obtained by the oxidation of durenene. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DUSCHE (Ger.), n. Dush'e². See DUCHE.

DUSCLE, n. Du²/s'l. The *Solanum nigrum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DUSKINESS, n. Du²/sk-i²-ne²s. Lat., *obscuritas*. Fr., *obscurité*. Ger., *Dunkelheit*. It., *scurità*. Sp., *oscuridad*. The state of being dusky.

DUSKY, adj. Du²/sk'i². Lat., *obscurus*. Fr., *obscur*. Ger., *dunkel*, *düster*. It., *bruno*, *fusco*, *scuro*. Sp., *fusco*, *oscuro*. Of any dark undefined color. [L, 343.]

DU-SPARSHÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Fagonia mysorensis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

DUST, n. Dust. Gr., κόκκς. Lat., *pulvis*. Fr., *poussière*. Ger., *Staub*. Any material, especially refuse matter, in the state of a dry, fine powder.—Cosmic d. D. floating in the atmosphere and supposed to be derived from extra-terrestrial sources (meteors, etc.). [B.]—**D.-brand**. The genus *Ustilago*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Ear-d**. The otoliths. [L, 13.]

DÜSTERNBROOK (Ger.). n. Duste^{rn}-brok. A sea-bathing resort near Kiel, province of Holstein, Germany. [L, 57.]

DUSTING, n. Dusti^{ng}. The act of sprinkling with a fine powder, also that of removing dust; as an adj., for application by sprinkling (said of powders).

DUSTY, adj. Dusty. In a condition of dust, strewn with or containing dust.—**D.-husband**. The *Cerastium tomentosum* and the *Arabis alpina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-miller**. The *Primula auricula* and the *Senecio cineraria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTCH, adj. Du^{ch}. Pertaining to Holland; as a n., the *Trifolium repens*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**D.-agrimony**. The *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. bulbs**. A commercial name for bulbous-rooted plants exported from Holland. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**D. mice**. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**D. morgani**. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).] For other subheadings, see D. BEECH, D. CAMPHOR, D. CHEESE, D. CLOVER, D. DROPS, D. GOLD, D. LIQUID, D. MADDER, D. MEDLAR, D. MYRTLE, D. OIL, D. PINK-plant, D. RUSHES, and D. TOURNELOL.

DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES, n. Du^{ch}'maⁿ-bri^{ch}'e^z. The *Dicentra cucullaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTCHMAN'S-BUTTER, n. Du^{ch}'maⁿ-bu^t'u^r. The *Cassia glandulosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE, n. Du^{ch}'maⁿ-pip'. The *Aristolochia siphon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DUTRA, **DUTRAY**, **DUTROA**, n's. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 38, 88, 92 (a, 14, 24); L, 105, 116.]

DUUMVIRATE, n. Du²-u^m'vi²-at. From *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man. Lit., a government by two persons; as of Van Helmont, the conjoint action of a vital principle attributed to the stomach and of another attributed to the spleen. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DUVAGAGA, n. See *DERRIS uliginosa*.

DUVAUA [Kunth] (Lat.). n. f. Du⁶-vo^a. Fr., *d*. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Anacardiææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. dependens**. Fr., *balsamier polygame*. Syn.: *Amyris polygama*, *Schinus areira* (seu *hingar*, seu *dependens*, seu *terebinthifera*). A species found in Chili, where the seeds are used in dyspepsia, kidney diseases, and hysteria. A decoction of the bark is employed as a febrifuge and in rheumatism. A purgative resin exudes from the stems, and an anodyne plaster is made from it. A wine, called *chicha*, is made from the fruit and, by distillation, a toilet perfume. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xvi (a, 14); B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

DUVERNOIA (Lat.). n. f. Du⁶-ve²-nwa³'ya³. See ADHATODA.

DUVET (Fr.). n. Du⁶-va. See Down and LANUGO.

DUVETÉ (Fr.). adj. Du⁶-v't-a. Downy. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 42, 109.]

DUVU (Fr.). n. Du⁶-vu⁶. The *Medusanthera vitiensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DUX (Lat.). n. m. Du⁶x(du⁶x). Gen., *duc'is*. See MERCURIUS philosophorum.

DUYONG, n. See DRAGON.

DWALE, n. Dwal. The *Atropa belladonna* and the *Solanum dulcamara*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Deadly d**. The *Atropa belladonna*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DWARF, n. Dwa⁴rf. A.-S., *dveorg*. Gr., *vavos*. Lat., *nanus*. Fr., *nain*. Ger., *Zwerg*. It., *nano*. Sp., *enano*. An animal or vegetable organism that at its maturity is decidedly smaller or shorter than ordinary individuals of the same species. [L, 56.]—**D.-Caroline**. The *Carlina acutis*. [B, 88, 92; L, 77.] For other subheadings, see D. BAY-tree, D. crimson-flowered BRAMBLE, D. CORN-EL, D. ELDER, D. FLAG, D. HONEY-SUCKLE, D.-MALLOW, D.-NETTLE, D.-SAGEBRUSH, D.-STUMACH, etc.

DWARFED, adj. Dwa⁴rfd. Stunted, in the condition of a dwarf.

DWARFING, n. Dwa⁴rf'i^{ng}. The process of making or becoming, or the state of being a dwarf.

DWAX-BERRIES, n. Dwa⁴be^r-i^z. The *Atropa belladonna*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

DWINDLE, v. intr. Dwi²n'd'l. A.-S., *drinan*. Fr., *dégénérer*, *se consommer*. Ger., *schwinden*, *entarten*, *abnehmen*. It., *decadere*, *degenerare*, *consumarsi*. Sp., *decaer*, *degenerar*, *aniquilarse*. To waste away. [L, 56.]

DYAD, n. Di²a²d. From *dyás*, consisting of two. 1. A secondary unit, one made up of an aggregate of primary units (monads) which are differentiated into parts, but yet constitute a whole (e. g., a morula). [L, 121.] 2. In chemistry, a bivalent element. [B.] Cf. MONAD, TETRAD, and TRIAD.—**D.-deme**. An aggregation of d's which is intermediate between a d. and a triad, i. e., when the units taken as a whole do not form an individual. [L, 121.] Cf. TRIAD.

DYADIC, adj. Di²a²d'ik. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyad.

DYAMETTIN, n. Di²a²m'e²t'iz. A neutral crystallizable body, discovered by Flückiger in the root of *Cissampelos pareira*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xviii (a, 14).]

DYASTER (Lat.). n. m. Di(du⁶)-a²st(a²st)'u⁶r(ar). Gen., *dyast'eros* (-ast'ris). From *dyás*, formed of two, and *ástip*, a star. See AMPHIASTER.

DYCH-EL-GHORAB (Ar.). The *Strychnos nux vomica*. [B, 88.]

DYCHLÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Di²k(du⁶ch²)'i²e(a³e³). Of Beer, a division of the *Diaphoranthemææ* consisting of *Dychia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

DYE, n. Di. Gr., βαφή. Lat., *tinctura*. Fr., *teinture*, *teinte*. Ger., *Farbe*. It., *tintura*, *tinta*. Sp., *tinte*. A coloring agent. [L, 56.]—**Black d**. Fr., *teinture noire*. Ger., *schwarze Farbe*. It., *tintura nera*. Sp., *tinte negro*. In microscopy, a d. made of a black insoluble stable sulphide into which the object to be dyed is dipped, or upon which it is precipitated. A mixture of charcoal and albumen or of ferric hydrate and madder may also be used, as well as aniline black. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Coal-tar d's**. The colors obtained from aniline and its derivatives. [B.]—**Devil's d**. Indigo. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 21).]—**Indian d**. The *Hydrastis canadensis*. [B.]—**Kainia d**. A red d. obtained from the powder covering the capsules, leaves, and stalks of *Mallotus philippensis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**D-weed**. The *Genista tinctoria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

DYENHYLE (Fr.). n. De-an-el. Of Toewig, a group of chemical compounds, comprising formyl, acetyl, etc. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 41.]

DYMYARIOUS, adj. Di-mi-a'ri²-u^s. Lat., *dymyarius*. From *dyás*, paired, and *μῆς*, a muscle. Provided with two adductor muscles (said of the *Mollusca*). [L, 147.]

DYN (Ger.). n. Duⁿ. See DYNE.

DYNACTINOMETER, n. Di²n-a²k-ti²n-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. From *dyónais*, power, *ἀκτίς*, a ray, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays and computing the power of object glasses. [L, 108.]

DYNAM, n. Diⁿa²m. In physics, a unit of dynamic force, being that which, applied to a unit of matter, communicates to it an acceleration of one centimetre in a second. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

DYNAMETER, n. Di²n-a²m'e²t-u⁶r. See DYNAMOMETER.

DYNAMIA (Lat.). n. f. Di²n(du⁶n)-a(a²)'mi²-a³. From *dyónais*, power. Fr., *dynamie*. Ger., *Widerstandskraft* (1st def.). It., Sp., *dinamia*. 1. Resisting force; ability to hold out against disease or other unfavorable conditions. 2. Of Lobstein, exaggerated vital activity, supposed to lead to disease; also sthenic disease. [A, 301 (a, 21); Schuyler "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 1, 1883, p. 596 (D); L, 49 (a, 21).]

DYNAMIC, DYNAMICAL, adj's. Di²n-a²m'i²k, -i²k-a². Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *dynamisch*. It., *dinamico*. Sp., *dinámico*. 1. Pertaining to dynamics or to force exhibited under the form of motion; opposed to static. 2. Pertaining to inherent power. 3. Sthenic; pertaining to dynamia (2d def.) or dynamics. [L, 109.]

DYNAMICITY, n. Di²n-a²m-i²t'i²-i². The degree to which a substance or an organism possesses inherent power. [L, 27.]

DYNAMICS, n. sing. Di²n-a²m'i²ks. Lat., *dynamica*, *dynamice*. Fr., *dynamique*. Ger., *Dynamik*. Sp., *dinamología*. That branch of physics which deals with the forces possessed by bodies in a state of motion. [A, 518.]—**Vital d**. The science of the forces of a living organism. [K.]

DYNAMIDE, n. Di²n'a²m-i²d'id. See ATOM.

DYNAMIMETER, n. Di²n-a²m-i²m'e²t-u⁶r. See DYNAMOMETER.

DYNAMIOLOGIA (Lat.). n. f. Di²n(du⁶n)-a²m(a²m)-i²-o(o³)-loj(lo²g)'i²-a³. From *dyónais*, power, and *λόγος*, understanding. See DYNAMICS.

DYNAMIOMETER, n. Di²n-a²m-i²-o²m'e²t-u⁶r. See DYNAMOMETER.

DYNAMIQUE (Fr.). adj. and n. De-na²-mek. See DYNAMIC and DYNAMICS.

DYNAMIS (Lat.). n. f. Di²n(du⁶n)-a²m(a²m)-i²s. Gen., *dynam'eos* (*dynamis*). Gr., *dyónais*. Power, vital activity.

DYNAMISM, n. Di²n'a²m-i²z'm. Lat., *dynamismus*. Fr., *dynamisme*. 1. The theory that matter does not exist by itself, but is the resultant of two forces, the one contractile and the other expansive, and that when the equilibrium between these two is destroyed, the result is that matter is reduced to the state of a mathematical point. [L, 180.] 2. The theory that the vital forces of an organism are superior to its material parts. [A, 518.]

DYNAMIST, n. Di²n'a²m-i²st. Fr., *dynamiste*. A believer in dynamism. [L, 180.]

DYNAMITE, n. Di²n'a²m-it. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dynamit*. It., Sp., *dinamita*. An explosive mixture of nitroglycerin and some inert powder. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYNAMIZATION, n. Di²n-a²m-i²-z-a'shu³n. Fr., *dynamisation*. Ger., *Potentisirung*. The process of endowing with force; of the homeopaths, the increase of medicinal power with which, as they profess, a substance may be endowed by comminution, agitation, etc. [A, 518.]

DYNAMCEBA (Lat.). n. f. Di²n(du⁶n)-a²m(a²m)-e'(o²e²)-ba³. From *dyónais*, power, and *ἀμοιβή* (see AMOIBA). A fanciful genus of the *Protozoa*, made to include the ovule of the female and the spermatozoid of the male. [L, 221.]

DYNAMO-ELECTRIC, adj. Di²n'a²m-o-e-le²k-tri²k. Fr., *dynamo-électrique*. Ger., *dynamo-elektrisch*. It., *dinamo-elettrico*. Sp., *dinamo-eléctrico*. Pertaining to the motor force of electricity. [a, 27.]

DYNAMOGENESIS, DYNAMOGENY, n's. Di²n-a²m-o-je²n'e²s-i²s, -o²j'e²n-i². From *dyónais*, power, and *γεννάω*, to engender. Fr., *dynamogénie*, *dynamogénésie*. 1. Of Brown-Séquard, the accidental development of nervous power (e. g., the increased power of vision in one eye when the other is excited by a luminous impression). [C. E. Brown-Séquard, "Prog. méd.," July 31, 1886, p. 637; M. Duval, "Comptes rend. de la soc. de biol.," Dec., 1887;

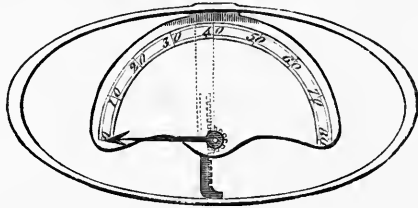
P. Loyer, "Rev. des sci méd.," 1888, No. 6; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 55.] 2. The action of a tonic remedy. [L, 41.]

DYNAMOGRAPH, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}^0\text{-o-gra}^2\text{f}$. From $\delta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\epsilon\upsilon$, to write. Fr., *dynamographe*. Ger., *Kräfteregister*. An instrument for recording muscular contractions. [L. Landois (A, 319).]

DYNAMOGRAPHY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}^0\text{-o-gra}^2\text{f-i}^2$. Fr., *dynamographie*. Ger., *Dynamographie*. 1. See DYNAMICS. 2. The use of the dynamograph. [L. Landois (A, 319).]

DYNAMOLOGY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}^0\text{-o-l}^0\text{-o-ji}^2$. Lat., *dynamologia* (from $\delta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power, and $\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, understanding). Fr., *dynamologie*. See DYNAMICS.

DYNAMOMETER, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}^0\text{-o-m}^0\text{-e}^2\text{t-u}^6\text{r}$. Lat., *dynamometron* (from $\delta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power, and $\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, a measure). Fr., *dynamomètre*. Ger., *D. Kraftmesser*. It., *dinamometro*. Sp., *dinamometro*. 1. An instrument for measuring the power exerted in muscular contractions, particularly for testing the muscular strength of an individual. Burq's d., modified by Matthieu, consists of a stiff steel ellipse. It is to be squeezed in the hand, and the degree to which its sides are made to approach each other is shown on a dial connected with one side or, as in G. M. Hammond's modification, projecting from one end. A. McL. Hamilton's d. con-



BURQ'S DYNAMOMETER. (AFTER HAMMOND.)

sists of a hand-bulb of rubber connected with a column of mercury in a graduated glass tube. Special modifications of the d. have been used for measuring the muscular power of the urinary bladder, the uterus, etc. 2. (In this sense, generally written *dynameter*) an apparatus for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes, etc. [B, 49.]—Optical d. See D. (2d def.).

DYNAMOMETRIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}^0\text{-o-m}^0\text{-e}^2\text{t-ri}^2\text{k}$. Fr., *dynamométrique*. Ger., *dynamometrisch*. Pertaining to dynamometry, provided with a dynamometer (see D. FORCEPS).

DYNAMOMETERIA, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{n-a}^2\text{m}^0\text{-o-m}^0\text{-e}^2\text{t-ri}^2$. Lat., *dynamometria*. Fr., *dynamométrie*. Ger., *Dynamometrie*. The measurement of force, the use of the dynamometer.—Vital d. Fr., *dynamométrie vitale* [Recamier]. The estimation of the inherent vitality of an individual. [J.]

DYNAMOPHORE (Fr.), adj. $\text{De-na}^3\text{-mo-for}$. From $\delta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power, and $\phi\omicron\sigma\epsilon\upsilon$, to bring. Strengthening; alimentary, affecting the organic forces without affecting the tissues. [A, 385 (a, 21); Gubler (A, 518); L, 88.]

DYNE, n. Din. From $\delta\upsilon\lambda\alpha\mu\iota\varsigma$, power. Fr., *d*. Ger., *Dyn*. A unit of force (sometimes represented by the symbol δ); the force which would propel a mass of the weight of 1 gramme with the velocity of 1 centimetre in a second. ["Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 187 (B).]

DYSACOE (Lat.), **DYSACUSIS** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})^0\text{-o}^2\text{-e}(\text{a})$, $\text{-a}^2\text{k}(\text{a}^3\text{k})\text{-u}^2(\text{u})\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysac'o'es*, *-acus'eos* (-is). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\eta$ or $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\alpha$, hearing. Difficulty of hearing. [F.]

DYSEMIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-e}(\text{a}^3\text{-a}^3)\text{-mi}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, blood. Fr., *dysémie*. A morbid condition of the blood. [L, 50.]

DYSÆMORRHOIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{m}(\text{a}^3\text{-am})\text{-o}^2\text{-r}(\text{ro})\text{-i}^2\text{d-ez}(\text{e}^2\text{s})$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\phi\omicron\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$, hæmorrhoids. Fr., *dysæmorrhoides*. Ger., *unterdrückte Hämorrhoiden*. It., *dismetrorra*. Sp., *dismetrorroides*. Suppressed hæmorrhoids. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2\text{s})\text{-théz}(\text{thas})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\alpha$ (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ [see *Dys*-*], and $\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, sensation). Fr., *dysæsthésie*. Ger., *Dysästhesie*. 1. Impairment of sensibility, especially of the sense of touch. 2. See PARÆSTHESIA. 3. A morbid, unpleasant sensation. Of Charcot, a distressing vibratory sensation passing up a limb and then down toward its extremity, which may be occasioned by the application of a cold body and lasts for several minutes. [A, 325 (a, 21); D, 35; L, 50.]—D. auditoria. See COPHOSIS.—D. contrectoria. See D. (1st def.).—D. gustatoria. A defective power of taste. [L, 290.]—D. interna. Impairment of the memory or of the intellect. [L, 290.]—D. olfactoria. Impairment of the sense of smell. [L, 290.]—D. visualis. Impairment or loss of the sense of sight. [F.]

DYSÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-e}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{-e}^2\text{s})\text{-thé}(\text{thas})\text{-i}^2\text{si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysæsth'es eos* (-is). See DYSÆSTHESIA.

DYSALBUMOSE, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{l}^1\text{-bu}^2\text{m}^0\text{-os}$. See *Dys-ALBUMOSE*.

DYSALTHES (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{l}^1(\text{a}^3\text{l})\text{-théz}(\text{thas})$. Ger., *dysalθés*. Difficult to cure. [L, 84.]

DYSAMYLIN, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{m}^1\text{-i}^2\text{-l}^1\text{-i}^2\text{n}$. Of Nägele, cellulose which is not colored violet by iodine till after it has been subjected to the action of nitric acid or a caustic alkali. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DYSANAGNOSIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{g}(\text{a}^3\text{g})\text{-no}^0\text{-si}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\gamma\gamma\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, recognition. Ger., *Dysanagnosie*. See ALEXIA.

DYSANAGOGOS (Lat.), adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-a}^3\text{-go}^0\text{-go}^0\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu\alpha\gamma\omicron\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ [see *Dys*-*], and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\eta$, a bringing up). Fr., *dysanagogue*. Difficult to expectorate. [L, 84.]

DYSANARRHOPHESIS (Lat.), **DYSANARRHOPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{n}(\text{a}^3\text{n})\text{-a}^2\text{-r}(\text{ro})\text{-o}^2\text{-f}(\text{a})\text{-si}^2\text{s}$, $\text{-rof}(\text{ro}^2\text{f})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\rho\rho\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, absorption. Impairment of the power of absorption. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSANGIAIRONERVES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. $\text{De-za}^3\text{n}^2\text{-zhe-a}^2\text{-r}(\text{r})\text{-o-ne}^2\text{-r-ve}$. Neuroses of the air-passages. [L, 82.]

DYSAORTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $\text{De-sa}^3\text{-o}^2\text{-rt-o-pe}$. Displacement of the aorta. [L, 82.]

DYSAPHE (Lat.), **DYSAPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{f}(\text{a}^3\text{f})\text{-e}(\text{a})$, $\text{di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)\text{-fi}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\phi\eta$, the sense of touch. Fr., *dysaphe*, *dysaphie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Gefühl*. It., Sp., *disafia*. Derangement of the tactile sense.

DYSAPOCATASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{p}(\text{a}^3\text{p})\text{-o}(\text{o}^2)\text{-ka}^2\text{t}(\text{ka}^3\text{t})\text{-a}^2\text{st}(\text{a}^3\text{st})\text{-a}^2\text{s}(\text{a}^3\text{s})\text{-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysapocatastas'eos* (-ast'-asis). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\sigma\tau\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$, restoration to health. A morbid dissatisfaction with one's self, combined with extreme disturbance of the mind. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSAPONOTOXY, n. $\text{Di}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{p-o}^2\text{n-o}^2\text{t}'\text{o-si}^2$. Lat., *dysaponotocia* (from $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ [see *Dys*-*], $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$, painless, and $\tau\omicron\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, parturition). Fr., *dysaponotocie*. Parturition that is difficult from some complication, but not painful. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

DYSAPULOTOS, **DYSAPULOUS**, adj's. $\text{Di}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{p-u}^2\text{l-o}^2\text{-u}^3\text{s}$, $\text{-u}^2\text{l}'\text{u}^3\text{s}$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\pi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\pi\upsilon\lambda\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$. Lat., *dysapulotos*, *dysapulotos*. Difficult to heal. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSARESTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{r}(\text{a}^3\text{r})\text{-e}^2\text{st-e}(\text{a})\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysarestes'eos* (-is). Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\alpha\rho\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$. Ger., *Missbechagen*. Morbid moroseness. [L, 50, 94.]

DYSARTHRIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{rth}'\text{ri}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\rho\omicron\upsilon\upsilon$, to articulate. Fr., *dysarthrie*. Ger., *Dysarthrie*. An impairment of speech due to some abnormal state of the muscles involved in articulation. [F. Müller, "Oesterr. ärztl. Vereinsztg.," 1884, No. 8; "Irrenfreund," 1885, No. 7, p. 108.]—Basal kinesodic d. D. due to lesions of or changes in the fibres conducting speech impulses, where they pass through the medulla oblongata. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—Central d. Lat., *d. centralis*. D. due to cerebral disease. [D, 18.]—Cortical d. D. due to a lesion or disorder in the cerebral cortex. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—D. literalis. Stammering. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—D. syllabaris. Stuttering. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]

DYSARTHRIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s-a}^2\text{rth}'\text{ri}^2\text{k}$. Ger., *dysarthrisch*. Pertaining to dysarthria. [D, 18.]

DYSARTHTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{rth-ri}(\text{re})\text{-ti}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysarthrit'idis* (-is). For deriv., see *Dys*-* and ARTHRITIS. Fr., *dysarthrite*. Ger., *unregelmässige Gicht*. It., *disartrite*. Sp., *disartritis*. Anomalous gout. [L, 41, 56, 135.]

DYSARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-a}^2\text{rth-ro}^2\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dysarthros'eos* (-is). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\acute{\alpha}\rho\theta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, articulation. Fr., *dysarthrose*. Ger., *Dysarthrose*. 1. An abnormal conformation of a joint. 2. Dislocation of a joint. 3. A false joint. 4. See DYSARTHRIA. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 41, 50.]

DYSBLENNIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-ble}^2\text{n}'\text{ni}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\beta\lambda\epsilon\nu\nu\alpha$, mucus. Fr., *dysblennie*. Ger., *Dysblennie*, *krankhafte Schleimbildung*. A morbid formation or condition of the mucus. [L, 50.]

DYSBULIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-bu}^2(\text{bu})\text{-li}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\beta\upsilon\lambda\upsilon\lambda\alpha\tau\alpha$, to will. Ger., *Dysbulie*, *Willenskrankheit* [Stark]. Any morbid impairment of the will. [L, 57 (a, 21).] Cf. ABULIA.

DYSCARDIOMORPHIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $\text{Des-ka}^3\text{-r-de-o-mo}^0\text{-r-fe}$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, the heart, and $\mu\omicron\rho\phi\eta$, shape. Any morbid change in the shape of the heart. [L, 82.]

DYSCARDIONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $\text{Des-ka}^3\text{-r-de-o-ne}^2\text{-r-ve}$. See CARDIODYSNERVIA.

DYSCARDIOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. $\text{Des-ka}^3\text{-r-de-o-to-pe}$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$, the heart, and $\tau\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$, situation. Displacement of the heart. [L, 82.]

DYSCATABROSIS (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-ka}^2\text{t}(\text{ka}^3\text{t})\text{-a}^2\text{-bro}^0\text{-si}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dyscatabros'eos* (-is). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\kappa\alpha\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, deglutition. Fr., *dyscatabrose*. See DYSPHAGIA.

DYSCATAPOSI (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-ka}^2\text{t}(\text{ka}^3\text{t})\text{-a}^2\text{p}(\text{a}^3\text{p})\text{-o}^2\text{-s-i}^2\text{s}$. Gen., *dyscatapos'eos* (-ap'osis). From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$, a drinking down. Fr., *dyscatapose*. Ger., *erschwertes Trinken*. It., *discatapose*. Sp., *discataposis*. Difficulty in drinking. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCHEZIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-ke}(\text{ch}^2\text{e}^2)/\text{zi}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\chi\epsilon\zeta\epsilon\upsilon$, to go to stool. Fr., *dyschézie*. Ger., *schwerer Stuhlgang*. It., *dischezia*. Sp., *disquesia*. Painful or difficult defecation. [L, 44, 50, 95.]

DYSCHOLIA (Lat.), n. f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-kol}(\text{ch}^2\text{o}^2\text{l})\text{-i}^2\text{-a}^3$. From $\delta\upsilon\varsigma$ (see *Dys*-*), and $\chi\omicron\lambda\eta$, bile. Fr., *dyscholie*. It., Sp., *discolia*. A morbid condition of the bile. [L, 41, 43, 50.]

DYSCHROEA (Lat.), **DYSCHROIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-kre}(\text{ch}^2\text{ro}^2\text{e}^2)\text{-a}^3$, $\text{-kroi}(\text{ch}^2\text{roi})\text{-a}^3$. Gr., $\delta\upsilon\sigma\chi\rho\omicron\iota\alpha$. Fr., *dyschrée*, *dyschroïe*. Ger., *Dyschroë*. It., *dischroia*. Sp., *dischrota*. Morbid discoloration of the skin. [L, 50.]—Blepharo-d. See the major list.

DYSCHROIC, adj. $\text{Di}^2\text{s-kro}^0\text{i}^2\text{k}$. Lat., *dyschroïcous*. Pertaining to or affected with dyschroea. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSCHROMA (Lat.), **DYSCHROMASIA** (Lat.), n's f. $\text{Di}^2\text{s}(\text{du}^6\text{s})\text{-krom}(\text{ch}^2\text{rom})\text{-a}^3$, $\text{-krom}(\text{ch}^2\text{rom})\text{-a}(\text{a}^3)\text{-zi}^2(\text{si}^2)\text{-a}^3$. See DYSCHROEA.

DYSCROMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Des-kro-ma²-tu⁵. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCROMATODERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-krom-(chrom)-a²t(a²t)-(o³)-du²rm(de²rm)¹i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *χρώμα*, color, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See DYSCHRŒA.

DYSCROMATOPE, n. Di²s-krom/a²t-op. Fr., d. A person affected with dyschromatopsia. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DYSCROMATOPSIA, **DYSCROMATOPSIE**, n's f. Di²s(du⁶s)-krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²t)-o³ps¹i²-a². -e. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *χρώμα*, and *ὄψις*, sight. See *Color-BLINDNESS*.

DYSCROMATOSE, **DYSCROMATEOUS**, adj's. Di²s-krom/a²t-os, -u³s. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCROMODERMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-kro-mo-de²r-me. See DYSCHRŒA.

DYSCROOS (Lat.), **DYSCHROUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁶s)-kro(ch²ro²-o³s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *δυσχροος*. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCHYLAGOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-kil(ch²u⁶l)-a³-g³-ji²(gi²)-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *χυλος*, chyle, and *ἀγωγή*, a leading. A flow of chyle in an abnormal direction. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-kil(ch²u⁶l)¹i²-a². Fr., *dyschylie*. It., *dischilia*. Sp., *disquilia*. A morbid condition of the chyle. [L, 41, 43, 50, 116.]

DYSCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-kim(ch²u⁶m)¹i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *χυμός*, chyme. Fr., *dyschymie*. A bad condition of the chyme. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCHYMOMA (Lat.), **DYSCHYMOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. Di²s(du⁶s)-kim(ch²u⁶m)-o³ma², -si²s. Gen., *dyschymomatos* (-is), -o³s(-e³os) (-is). See CHYMOPLANIA.

DYSCHYMUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-kim(ch²u⁶m)¹u²s(u⁴s). 1. Containing morbid or injurious juices. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSCINESIA (Lat.), **DYSCINESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁶s)-si²na(ki²n-e(a)²)/zi²(si²)-a², -si²s. Gr., *δυσκινησία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *κίνησις*, movement). Fr., *dyscinésie*. Ger., *Dyskinesie*, *Schwerbeweglichkeit*. It., Sp., *discinesia*. Loss or impairment of the power of motion; also the state in which movements cause pain. [L, 41, 43, 50.]

DYSCĒLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s-sel'(ko²e³l)¹i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *κοιλία*, the belly. Fr., *dyscelie*. Habitual constipation. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSCOPHOS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-ko²fo²s. Gr., *δυσκοφος*. Very deaf. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSCOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-ko²fo²si²s. Gen., *dyscophosios* (-is). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *κώφωσις*, deafness. Of Hippocrates, deafness. [F.]

DYSCOPRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-ko²p²ri²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *κόπρος*, excrement. Fr., *dyscoprie*, *dyscoprotie*. An abnormal condition of the faeces. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSCORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-ko²(ko²)ri²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *κόρη*, the pupil. Irregularity in the shape of the pupil. [F.]

DYSCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-kra(kra³)/zi²(si²)-a². Gr., *δυσκράσια* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *κράσις*, a mingling). Fr., *dyscrasie*. Ger., *Dyscrasie*, *Blutkrase*, *Blutmischungskrankheit*. It., Sp., *discrasia*. Lit., an abnormal mixture; a depraved state of the system, especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease. [A, 325, 385 (a, 21); D, 5; L, 50 (a, 14).] Cf. CACHEXIA and DIATHESES.—**Basic aural d.** Fr., *dyscrasie auriculaire fondamentale*. A d. which R. T. Cooper considers as predisposing to aural disease; manifested by vascular bruits in the neck that are not anæmic. [“Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.”, lxxix, pp. 273, 410, 504; lxxx, pp. 25, 120.]—**Bilious d.** Ger., *gallsichtige Dyscrasie*. Of Horacek, see CHOLEMIA.—**Drunkards' d.** See *Drunkards' CACHEXIA*.—**D. hæmorrhagica.** See HÆMOPHILIA.—**D. herpeticæ.** See *Dartrois DIATHESES*.—**D. potatorum.** See *Drunkards' CACHEXIA*.—**D. saturnina.** See *Lead CACHEXIA*.—**D. scrofulosa.** See *Scrofulous DIATHESES*.—**D. tuberculosa.** See *Tuberculous CACHEXIA*.—**Malarial d.** **Malarious d.** **Marsh d.** See *Malarious CACHEXIA*.—**Metastatic d.** Of Virchow, Billroth, and others, a class of diseases in which there is evidence of the occurrence of secondary or metastatic inflammation, as if matter were carried from one part of the body and deposited in another. [D, 1.]—**Metastatic suppurative d.** See *PYÆMIA*.—**Paludal d.** See *Malarious CACHEXIA*.—**Primary d.** A d. forerunning the development of an active disease-process, and supposed to be produced by the presence of some morbid matter in the blood. [Bristowe (a, 17).]—**Sanguineous d.** A diseased condition of the blood, once believed to be the cause of various affections, and to depend upon excess of or deficiency in a normal ingredient, or upon the presence of an abnormal one. [A, 364 (a, 17).]—**Secondary d.** General deterioration of health and functional disturbance caused by the depletion of nutrition. [Bristowe (a, 17).]—**Specific d.** A d. of limited distribution which consists in a tendency in certain tissues of the body to undergo a special kind of proliferation when irritated. [Bristowe (a, 17).]—**Uric acid d.** See *Uric-acid DIATHESES*. [D, 3.]

DYSCRASIC, adj. Di²s-kraz²i²k. Lat., *dyscrasicus*. Fr., *dyscrasique*. Ger., *dyscrasisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of a dyscrasia. [D, 3.]

DYSCRASIE (Fr., Ger.), n. Des-kra²-ze, du⁶s-kra²-z-e'. See DYSCHRASIA.—**D. exophthalmique** (Fr.). See *Exophthalmic goitre*.—**D. leucomatique** (Fr.). Cachexia associated with an excess of albumin in the circulating fluids. [B, 46.]—**Melanotische D.** (Ger.). A d. assumed to exist in cases of melanotic cancer. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—**D. urique** (Fr.). See *Uric-acid DIATHESES*.

DYSCRASY, n. Di²s²/kra²-zi². See DYSCHRASIA.

DYSCRATICUS (Lat.), **DYSCRATUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁶s)-kra²(kra³t²)/i²k-u²s(u⁴s), -u³s(u⁴s). See DYSCHRASIC.

DYSCRITOS (Lat.), **DYSCRITUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁶s)-kri²t-o³s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *δυσκρίτος*. Difficult to be brought to a crisis, or brought to an imperfect or unfavorable crisis. [L, 50, 94.]

DYSCROMATEUX (Fr.), adj. Des-kro-ma²-tu⁵. See DYSCHROIC.

DYSCROMATOPE (Fr.), n. Des-kro-ma²-top. See DYSCHROMATOPE.

DYSCROMATOPSIE (Fr.), n. Des-kro-ma²-to²p-se. See *Color-BLINDNESS*.

DYSCYSTUROTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ses-tu⁶-ro-to-pe. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *κύστις*, the bladder, *ὄρον*, urine, and *τόπος*, situation. Displacement of the urinary bladder. [L, 82.]

DYSDACRYA (Lat.), **DYSDACRYOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁶s)-da²k(da²k)/ri²(ru⁶)-a², -da²k(da²k)-ri²(ru⁶)-o³si²s. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *δάκρυα*, a tear. Any lacrimal affection. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSDIACHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-di(di²)-a²-ko²r-(ch²or)-e(a)²si²s. Gen., *dysdiachoresios* (-is). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *διαχωρεῖν*, to go through. 1. A slow or difficult passage of the food through the intestinal tube. 2. Of T. A. von Hagen, a form of rheumatism which renders walking difficult. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSDIACHORETICUS (Lat.), **DYSDIACHORETUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du⁶s)-di(di²)-a²-ko²r-(ch²or)-e²(at)²i²k-u²s(u⁴s), -(et)(at)²-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *δυσδιαχωρητικός*. Pertaining to or affected with dysdiachoresis; constipated. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSDIPLEURA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²s(du⁶s)-di(di²)-plu²r-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *δίς*, twice, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Ger., *Dysdipleuren*. Syn., *Dipleura heteropleura*. A suborder of the *Dipleura*, including those forms which are asymmetrical. [L, 178.]

DYSDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-di²na(du⁶m)-a(a²)²mi²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *δύναμις*, power. Fr., *dysdynamie*. Ger., *Dysdynamie*, *krankhafte Lebensthätigkeit*. It., Sp., *disdinamia*. Defective vital power. [Bartels (L, 50).]

DYSECBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²k-bol(bo²l)¹i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐκβολή*, expulsion. Impeded evacuation; of Young, urethral stricture. [L, 290.]

DYSECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²k(kri²si²)-i²s. Gen., *dyscecrisios* (-e³crisis). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion. Fr., *dyscecrise* (1st def.). Ger., *erschwerter Stoffausscheidung* (1st def.), *schwerer Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Difficult or defective secretion or excretion of the so-called critical discharges. 2. Constipation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSECCŒA (Lat.), **DYSECOIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²s-(ak)-e'(o²e²)-a², -oi²a². Gr., *δυσσκόια* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *ἀκοή*, hearing). Fr., *dysécécie*, *dysécécie*. Ger., *Schwerhörigkeit*. It., *diseccia*. Sp., *diseccia*. Deafness. [L, 290.]—**D. atonia.** 1. Of Cullen, “simple difficulty of hearing.” 2. Of Sauvages, deafness from paralysis of the auditory nerve. [L, 290.]—**D. hydropica.** See HYDROMYRINGA.

DYSECOUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²k(ak)²o(o³)-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *δυσήκος*. Hard of hearing. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSECPNEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²k-nu²(pnu²)/si²s. Gen., *dyscecpneusios* (-is). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐκπνεύσις*, expiration. Impeded expiration. [L, 50.]

DYSECPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²k-nu²st(pnu²st)²-u²s(u⁴s). Affected with impeded expiration. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSECPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²k-ne'(pno²e²)-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐκπνοή*, expiration. See DYSECPNEUSIS.

DYSEGERTOS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²g(e²g)-u²rt(e²rt)²o²s. Gr., *δυσέγερτος*. Aroused with difficulty from sleep. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSEKKRISIS (Ger.), n. Du⁶s-e²k-kre-zep'. See DYSECCRISIS.

DYSELCEIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²l-si²(ke²i²)-a². Gr., *δυσέλκεια* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer). 1. A condition of an ulcer in which it is difficult to heal. 2. Of Hippocrates, a state of the system unfavorable to the healing of ulcers. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSELCES (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²l(sez)(kas). Gr., *δυσελκίης*. Proceeding from or dependent on ulcers which are difficult to heal. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSELCLIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²l'si²(ki²)-a². Gr., *δυσελκία*. See DYSELCEIA.

DYSEMBOLICUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²m-bo²l'i²k-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *δυσέμβολος*. Causing or consisting in difficulty in injecting. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSEMBOLISIS (Lat.), **DYSEMBOLISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and n. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²m-bo²l'i²s-i²s, -bo²l'i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu⁴s). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to insert. Ger., *schwierige Einspritzung*. Difficulty in giving an enema. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²m'e²s-i²s. Gen., *dysemesios* (-em'esis). From *δυσεμεῖν*, to vomit with difficulty. Ger., *schweres Erbrechen*. Difficult vomiting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSEMIE (Fr.), n. Dez-a-me. See DYSEMIA.

DYSEMPHYSTIC (Ger.), n. Du⁶s-e²m-fez-e'. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐμφύσις*, implantation. Syn., *Vererbungsstörung*. A derangement of the transmission of hereditary peculiarities. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²n-te(te²)ri²-a². See DYSENTERY.—**D. acuta.** See *Acute DYSENTERY*.—**D. adynamica.** See *Adynamic DYSENTERY*.—**D. alba.** See *White DYSENTERY*.—**D. biliosa.** See *Bilious DYSENTERY*.—**D. carnosæ.** See *DIARRHŒA carnosæ*.—**D. castrensis.** See *Camp DIARRHŒA*.—**D. catarrhalis.** See *Catarrhal DYSENTERY*.—**D. chronica.** See *Chronic DYSENTERY*.—**D. cruenta.** See *Bloody DYSENTERY*.—**D. diphtherica,**

D. diphtheritica. See *Diphtheritic* DYSENTERY.—**D. epidemica.** See *Epidemic* DYSENTERY.—**D. gangraenosa.** See *Sloughing* DYSENTERY.—**D. haematerata.** See *Bloody* DYSENTERY.—**D. hepatica.** See *Hepatic* DYSENTERY.—**D. inflammatoria.** See *Inflammatory* DYSENTERY.—**D. intermittens.** See *Intermittent* DYSENTERY.—**D. maligna.** See *Malignant* DYSENTERY.—**D. nephritica.** Diabets mellitus. [D. 74.]—**D. nostras.** The ordinary dysentery of temperate climates. [Le Scour, Thèse de Montpellier, 1888, No. 42 (a, 18).]—**D. putrida.** See *Malignant* DYSENTERY.—**D. scorbutica.** See *Scorbutic* DYSENTERY.—**D. sicca.** See DYSENTERISCHESIS.—**D. sporadica.** See *Sporadic* DYSENTERY.—**D. typhodes.** See *Typhoid* DYSENTERY.—**D. verminosa.** D. due to intestinal worms. [Copland (a, 17).]

DYSENTERIC, adj. Di²z-e²n-te²r'i²k. Gr. *δυσεντερικός*. Lat., *dysentericus*. Fr., *dysentérique*. Ger., *dysenterisch*, *ruhrartig*. It., *dissenterico*. Sp., *disentérico*. Like, pertaining to, accompanied with, or proceeding from dysentery. [D.]

DYSENTERIE (Fr.), n. De-za³n²-ta-re. See DYSENTERY.—**D. aigue.** See *Acute* DYSENTERY.—**D. blanche.** See *White* DYSENTERY.—**D. rouge.** See *Bloody* DYSENTERY.

DYSENTERIFORM, adj. Di²z-e²n-te²r'i²-fo²rm. From *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, and *forma*, form. Fr., *dysentérique*. See DYSENTERIOID.

DYSENTERIOID, adj. Di²z-e²n-te²r'i²-oid. Gr., *δυσεντεριώδης* (from *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, and *είδος*, resemblance). Resembling dysentery.

DYSENTERISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²n-te²r-i²sk-(i²sch²)e²s-i²s. Gen., *dysenterisches/eos* (-isch/esis). From *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, and *ισχυειν*, to check. Fr., *dysentérischèse*. Ger., *Verhaltung der Ruhrgänge*. The checking of dysentery, also the condition in which it has been checked. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSENTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²n-te²(te²)ri²-u³m-(u³m). Gr., *δυσεντέριον*. See DYSENTERY.

DYSENTEROPORPHYRYPTUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²n²-te²r-o²(o²)-po²r²'fi²r(fu²r)-o²(o²)-ti²(u³)fu²s(fu²s). From *δυσεντερία*, dysentery, *πορφύρεος*, purple, and *τύφος*, stupor. Ger., *Scharlachtyphus mit Durchfall*. Scarlet fever with typhoid and dysentery symptoms. [A. 322.]

DYSENTERUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²n²-te²r-u³s(u³s). Gr., *δυσεντέρος*. See DYSENTERIC.

DYSENTERY, n. Di²z-e²n-te²r-i². Gr., *δυσεντερία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *εντέρον*, an intestine). Lat., *dysenteria*. Fr., *dysentérie*. Ger., *Dysenterie*. Ruhr. It., *dysenteria*. Sp., *dysenteria*. An acute or chronic inflammatory disease, which involves the large intestine throughout the whole or a portion of its extent, and sometimes the small intestine. The parts affected in the large intestine are the lenticular and tubular glands of the mucous membrane and the intertubular connective tissue. The disease is often accompanied by fever, and is characterized by griping pains in the abdomen, with frequent desire to evacuate the bowels. The evacuations consist mostly of mucus and blood, are attended with straining, and are followed by painful tenesmus. The disease may be either epidemic or sporadic. [D. 1.]—**Acute d.** Lat., *dysenteria acuta*. Fr., *dysentérie aigue*. A form of d. of rapid progress and accompanied with fever, abdominal pain, excessive intestinal secretion, frequent mucous or bloody passages, and tenesmus; the form usually meant when the term d. is used without qualification. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**Adynamic d.** **Asthenic d.** Lat., *dysenteria adynamica*. Acute d. with marked prostration. [D. 1.]—**Ataxic d.** See *Malignant d.*—**Benign d.** Fr., *dysentérie bénigne*. Of Vignes, a purely inflammatory form of d., either mucous or bilious. [Copland (a, 17).]—**Bilious d.** Lat., *dysenteria biliosa*. Fr., *dysentérie bilieuse*. An asthenic form of d. in which certain phenomena are prominent which are characteristic of the so-called bilious condition. [D. 1.]—**Bloody d.** Lat., *dysenteria cruenta*. Fr., *dysentérie rouge*. Acute d. in which the dejections are bloody. Cf. *Hæmorrhagic d.*—**Catarrhal d.** Lat., *dysenteria catarrhalis*. Fr., *dysentérie catarrhale*. A form of d. in which the changes in the intestinal mucous membrane are superficial, and the dejections contain little or no blood.—**Choliferous d.** **Choleroïd d.** Fr., *dysentérie cholérique* (ou *cholérique*). A form of acute d. in which the dejections resemble those of cholera and are accompanied by suppression of urine, an algid state, cramps, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**Chronic d.** Lat., *dysenteria chronica*. Fr., *dysentérie chronique*. 1. A condition occurring as a sequel of acute d., characterized by purulent and sometimes bloody dejections, dryness of the skin, anæmia, and emaciation. It usually depends on ulceration of the large intestine. [A. 326, 385 (a, 21).] 2. A like condition occurring without a preceding acute attack. See *Camp DIARRHŒA*.—**Diphtheric d.** **Diphtheritic d.** Lat., *dysenteria diphtherica*. A form of acute d. characterized by a fibrinous exudation which is prone to become changed into a granular gangrenous mass mingled with extravasated blood. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Epidemic d.** Lat., *dysenteria epidemica*. Fr., *dysentérie épidémique*. D., usually acute, occurring as an epidemic and thought by some to be contagious. [A. 326, 385 (a, 21).]—**Gangrenous d.** See *Sloughing d.*—**Hæmorrhagic d.** A disease of India (not a true d., but rather a paludal pernicious fever) in connection with which there are enormous discharges of disintegrated blood from the bowels, which are followed by collapse. [Chevers, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 208 (D).]—**Hepatic d.** Lat., *dysenteria hepatica*. Fr., *dysentérie hépatique*. A form of d. accompanied by inflammation of the liver. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *dysenteria inflammatoria*. Fr., *dysentérie inflammatoire*. D. characterized by fever, with a frequent and hard pulse, heat, and sweating. The abdominal pain is severe; the stools may be infrequent or numerous. [D. 72.]—**Intermittent d.** Lat., *dysenteria intermittens*. Fr., *dysentérie intermittente*. An asthenic form of d. in which the attacks are intermittent in character. In some cases they are associated with intermittent fever. [D. 1.]—**Malarial d.** **Malari-**

ous d. D. associated with or due to malarial poisoning. [D. 1.]—**Malignant d.** Lat., *dysenteria maligna*. Fr., *dysentérie maligne*. An asthenic form of d. of a severe type, especially prone to occur epidemically in armies and to lead to gangrene. [D. 1.]—**Mucous d.** A mild form of d. in which the stools consist of masses of mucus or of feces inclosed in mucus. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**Nervo-** (or **Neuro-**) **adynamic d.** See *Typhoid d.*—**Pituitous d.** Fr., *dysentérie pituiteuse*. See *Mucous d.*—**Purulent d.** Lat., *dysenteria purulenta*. Fr., *dysentérie purulente*. D. with purulent but not bloody dejections. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**Putrid d.** Lat., *dysenteria putrida*. Fr., *dysentérie putride*. See *Malignant d.*—**Remittent d.** An asthenic form of d. in which the attacks are of a remittent character. In some cases they are associated with remittent fever. [D. 1.]—**Rheumatic d.** Fr., *dysentérie rhumatismale*. D. characterized by excessive pain and tenesmus, but especially by metastases to the joints. [D. 72.]—**Scorbutic d.** Lat., *dysenteria scorbutica*. A form of d. associated with or dependent on scurvy. [A. 326 (a, 21); D.]—**Simple d.** See *Acute d.*—**Sloughing d.** Lat., *dysenteria gangraenosa*. An aggravated form of d. in which a marked characteristic is the sloughing of portions of the intestinal mucous membrane. [D. 1.]—**Sporadic d.** Lat., *dysenteria sporadica*. Fr., *dysentérie sporadique*. Acute d. not occurring as an epidemic. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Sthenic d.** See *Inflammatory d.*—**Typhoid d.** Lat., *dysenteria typhodes*. An asthenic form of d. in which certain of the phenomena are of a typhoid character. [D. 1.]—**White d.** Lat., *dysenteria alba*. Fr., *dysentérie blanche*. An epidemic variety of d. in which the stools are muco-purulent throughout. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]

DYSEPULOTIC, DYSEPULOTOUS, adj's. Di²s-e²p-u²-o²t'i²-p²l²-(o²)u³s. Lat., *dysepuloticus, dysepulotus* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys*-*], and *ἐπούλωτικός* or *ἐπούλωτος*, healing). Fr., *dysépulotique*. Ger., *schwer vernarbend*. Cicatrizing with difficulty. [L, 50, 56, 135.]

DYSERETHISIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²r-e²-thi²(thi²)'si²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐρεθίζω*, to excite. Ger., *verminderte Reizbarkeit*. Diminished sensibility or irritability; in the pl., *dyserethisia*, diseases accompanied with diminished sensibility. [L, 50 (a, 14, 21).]

DYSERETUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-e²r'e²t-u³s(u³s). From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἐρέτης*, a rower. Fr., *dysérette*. Swimming with the stumps of the arms; as a n., in the f. pl., *Dyserette*, a family of the *Halicolymbi*, so characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

DYSERGASIE (Ger.), n. Du⁶s-e²rg-a³-ze'. From *δυσεργής*, difficult of action. Functional disturbance; of Arndt, especially the functional anomalies of a neurosthenic person. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Des-es-ta-ze. See *DYSESTHESIA*.

DYSGALACTIA (Lat.), **DYSGALIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁶s)-ga²(ga²)-a²k(a³k)'shi²(ti²)-a², -ga²(ga²)'i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *γάλα*, milk. Fr., *dysgalie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Aussonderung der Milch*. A defective condition of the milk or of its secretion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSGASTRONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-ga²s-tro-ne²r-ve. See *GASTRODYSENURIA*.

DYSGENESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-je²n(ge²n)-es(e²s)'i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *γεννάω*, to engender. Fr., *dysgénésie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Zeugungsvermögen*. Any morbid condition of the generative powers or parts. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-je²n(ge²n)'e²s-i²s. Gen., *dysgenes/eos* (-gen/esis). Fr., *dysgénésie*. 1. See *DYSGENESIA*. 2. That variety of hybridity among animals in which the offspring are sterile among themselves, but capable of procreation with individuals of one or the other of the original races. [A, 518.]

DYSGEUSIA (Lat.), **DYSGEUSTIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du⁶s)-ju²s(gu²s)'i²-a², -ti²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *γεύσις*, taste. Fr., *dysgeusie*. Ger., *Dysgeusie, krankhafter Geschmack*. A partial loss of the sense of taste; morbid or depraved taste. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 43, 57.]

DYSGRAMMATISME (Fr.), n. Des-gra³m-a³-tez'm. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *γράμμα*, a letter or writing. A morbid impairment of the faculty of making the correct use of words. [A, 518.]

DYSGRAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-gra²(gra²)'fi²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *γράφω*, to write. Fr., *dysgraphie*. A morbid difficulty in writing. [A, 385.]

DYSHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-hem²(ha³-am²)'i²-a². See *DYSHÆMIA*.

DYSHÆMORRHŒA (Lat.), **DYSHÆMORRHŒIS** (Lat.), **DYSHÆMORRHŒIDES** (Lat.), n's f. sing., f. sing., and f. pl. Di²s(du⁶s)-he²m(ha³-am)-o²r-re²(ro²'e²)-a², -o²r(ro²)'i²-a², -o²r-ro²(ro²)'e²s. See *DYSHÆMORRHŒIDES*.

DYSHAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-ha²(ha³)'fi²-a². See *DYSHAPHIA*.

DYSHARMONIE (Fr.), n. Des-ha³r-mo-ne. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), and *ἁρμονία*, harmony. Lack of harmony. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**D. fonctionnelle.** Functional derangement consequent on disease in another part. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYSHÉMIE (Fr.), n. Des-a-me. See *DYSHÆMIA*.

DYSHÉMORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Des-a-mo²r-ra. See *DYSHÆMORRHŒIDES*.

DYSHÉPATONERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-a-pa³-to-ne²r-ve. From *δυσ* (see *Dys*-*), *ἥπαρ*, the liver, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Nervous derangement of the liver. [L, 82.]

DYSHIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-hid²(hi²)'ri²-a². See *DYSHIDRIA*.

DYSHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-hi²d-ros'i²s. See *DYSHIDROSIS*.

DYSHORASIS (Lat.), n. Di²s(du⁶s)-ho²r-a(a²)'si²s. See *DYSHORASIS*.

DYSIATOS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du^s)-i²(e)-a(a³)/to²s. Gr., δυσ-ιατος. Difficult to cure. [L, 84.]

DYSIDRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-id(i²d)/ri²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *idros*, sweat. Fr., *dysidrie*. Ger., *krankhafter Schweiss*. Any morbid state of the perspiratory function. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-i²d(ro^s)/si²s. Gen., *dysidros/eos* (-os/-is). From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *idros*, perspiration. Fr., *dysidrose*. Of Tilbury Fox, an excessive secretion by the sweat glands, with retention, and the morbid state of the skin resulting therefrom; also the disease termed cheiro-pompholyx (q. v.), which he regarded as a perspiratory disease. [G, 69.]

DYSIDRUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du^s)-i²d(ed)/ru²s(ru⁴s). Gr., δυσ-ιδρος. Perspiring with difficulty. [A, 387.]

DYSILOËMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-e-lo-e-a-me. Yellow fever. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

DYSKATAPOSI (Lat.), n. f. See *DYSCATAPOSI*.

DYSKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-ki²n(ken)-e(a)/si²-a³. See *DYSCINESIS*.

DYSKORIA (Lat.), n. f. See *DYSKORIA*.

DYSKRASIE (Ger.), n. Du^s-k²ra³-z-e'. See *DYSCRASIA*.

DYSKYESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-ki(ku⁶)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *dyskyes/eos* (-es/-is). From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *kyesis*, pregnancy. Fr., *dyskyésie*. 1. Complicated or unusually troublesome gestation. [Nägele (A, 301 [a, 21]).] 2. Extra-uterine gestation. [A, 112.]

DYSLALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-la(la³)/li²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *λαλειν*, to speak. Fr., *dyslalie*. Ger., *Dyslalie*, *erschwertes Sprechen*. It., Sp., *dislalia*. Loss or disturbance of the faculty of speech on account of lesions of extracerebral organs. [D, 18.]—**D. dentalis**. D. caused by absence or irregularity of the teeth. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**D. labialis**. D. due to some defect of the lips (e. g., hare-lip). [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**D. laryngea**. D. from a defect or obstruction of the larynx. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**D. lingualis**. D. caused by congenital or acquired defects of the tongue. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**D. nasalis**. Syn.: *rhinolalia*. D. caused by a defect of the nose. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**D. palatina**. D. caused by a defect or cleft in the palate. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Mechanical d.** D. depending on gross anatomical defects of the external organs of articulation. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

DYSLEXIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-le²x/i²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *λέξις*, reading. Fr., *dyslexie*. Ger., *Dyslexie*. It., *dislessia*. A morbid dread or difficulty in reading. [R. Berlin, "Würtemb. Corr.-Bl.," 1883, No. 27; "Lyon méd.," Feb. 1, 1885, p. 169; "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1887, p. 650; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 19, 1887, p. 588.]

DYSLISINE (Fr.), n. Des-le-sen. See *DYSLYSIN*.

DYSLOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-lo²k(lo²ch²)-i(e)/a. For deriv., see *Dys*-* and *Lochia*. Fr., *dyslochie*. Ger., *fehlerhafte Kindbettreinigung*. It., Sp., *dislochía*. Fr., *disloquia*. Any abnormal state of the lochia. [A, 322.]

DYSLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-loj(lo²g)/i²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *λόγος*, a word. Fr., *dyslogie*. Ger., *Dyslogie*. Difficulty of speech depending on a cerebral lesion. [A, 326 (a, 21); D, 18.]

DYSLAGIC, DYSLITICAL, adj's. Di²s-lo²j/i²k, -i²k-a²l. Pertaining to dyslogia. [a, 18.]

DYSLYSIN, n. Di²s/i²s-i²n. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *λύειν*, to dissolve. Fr., *dyslysine*. Ger., D. It., Sp., *dislissina*. A resinous dehydration product. C₂H₃O₃, of cholic acid; insoluble in water and in alcohol, soluble in ether and in concentrated sulphuric acid. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

DYSMAESIS (Lat.), **DYSMASSESIS** (Lat.), **DYSMASTESIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du^s)-ma²s(ma²s)-e(a)/si²s, -se(sa)/si²s, -te(ta)/si²s. See *BRADYMAESIS*.

DYSMENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-me(ma)/ni²-a³. Fr., *dysménie*. See *DYSMENORRHEA*.

DYSMENICUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du^s)-me²n(man)/i²k-u²s(u⁴s). See *DYSMENORRHEAL*.

DYSMENORRHÉE (Fr.), n. Des-ma-no²r-ra. See *DYSMENORRHEA*.—**D. hémorrhagique**. Of Gendrin, vicarious menstruation. [Rouvier, "Ann. de gyn.," Jan., 1885, p. 24.]

DYSMENORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-me²n(man)-o²r-re(ro²e²)-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), *μηρία*, the menses, and *ρῆν*, to flow. Fr., *dysménorrhée*. Ger., *Dysmenorrhöe*. It., Sp., *dismenorrea*. Painful or difficult menstruation.—**Apoplectic d.** See *Membranous d.*—**Congestive d.** Lat., *d. congestiva*. Fr., *dysménorrhée congestive*. Ger., *Congestionsdysmenorrhöe*. D. caused by congestion of any of the parts concerned in menstruation.—**D. dermatica**. Of Schönlein, a form of hæmatidrosis occurring in women during menstruation. Circumscribed erythematous spots first appear, and at those points the blood oozes out, forming drops on the surface of the skin. [G, 10.] See also *STIGMA*.—**D. membranacea**. See *Membranous d.*—**D. neuralgia**, *d. neuralgica*, *d. nervosa*. See *Neuralgic d.*—**D. obstructiva**. See *Obstructive d.*—**Endometritic d.** D. due to endometritis.—**Essential d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée essentielle*. See *Idiopathic d.*—**Hysteralgic d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée hystéralgique*. Uterine neuralgia occurring at the time of menstruation.—**Idiopathic d.** Lat., *d. idiopathica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée idiopathica*. Ger., *idiopathische Dysmenorrhöe*. D. not due to any discoverable general or local disease.—**Inflammatory d.** Lat., *d. inflammatoria*. Fr., *dysménorrhée inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Dysmenorrhöe*. D. due to inflammation of the uterus, the ovary, the oviduct, or the neighboring peritonæum or connective tissue. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Intermediate d.**, **Intermenstrual d.** See *Intermenstrual PAIN*.—**Mechanical d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée mécanique*. Ger., *mechanische Dysmenorrhöe*. See *Obstructive d.*—**Membranous d.** Lat., *d. membrana-*

cea. Fr., *dysménorrhée membrancuse*. Ger., *häutige Dysmenorrhöe*. D. accompanied by the detachment of membranous masses from the interior of the body of the uterus, consisting either of exudation or of necrosed mucous membrane. The pain may be due to the same causes that lead to the formation of the membrane or to obstruction of the uterine or cervical canal by masses of the membrane.—**Nervous d.**, **Neuralgic d.** Lat., *d. nervosa*, *d. neuralgica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée neuralgique* (ou *nerveuse*). Ger., *neuralgische* (oder *nerveöse*) *Dysmenorrhöe*. D. in which the pain is of a neuralgic nature.—**Obstructive d.** Lat., *d. obstructiva*. Fr., *dysménorrhée obstructive*. Ger., *Obstructionsdysmenorrhöe*. D. from mechanical obstruction by stenosis, an acute flexure of the uterus, lodgment of a clot or other solid body in the uterine canal or the vagina, compression of the organs from without, or muscular spasm.—**Ovarian d.** Lat., *d. ovarica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée ovarienne*. Ger., *Ovariadysmenorrhöe*. D. due to some affection of the ovary.—**Plethoric d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée pléthorique*. Congestive d. attributed to plethora.—**Rheumatic d.** Lat., *d. rheumatica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée rhumatismale*. Ger., *rheumatische Dysmenorrhöe*. D. attributed to uterine rheumatism.—**Spasmodic d.** Lat., *d. spasmodica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée spasmodique*. Ger., *spasmodische Dysmenorrhöe*. D. due to muscular spasm.—**Stenotic d.** Lat., *d. stenotica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée sténotique*. Ger., *Stenosedysmenorrhöe*. Obstructive d. due to stenosis of the uterine canal or the vagina.—**Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. sympathica*. Fr., *dysménorrhée sympathique*. Ger., *sympathische Dysmenorrhöe*. Nervous d. caused by disease of some other parts than those directly concerned in menstruation.—**Tubal d.** D. due to disease of the oviduct.—**Uterine d.** D. due to disease of the uterus.—**Vaginal d.** D. due to obstruction of the vagina.—**Vascular d.** Fr., *dysménorrhée vasculaire*. Pain appearing a week or more before menstruation, characterized by congestive symptoms in the genital apparatus with tenesmus of the bladder and anus. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

DYSMENORRHEAL, DYSMENORRHEIC, adj's. Di²s-me²n-o²r-re'a²-i²k. Lat., *dysmenorrhœicus*, *dysmenicus*. Fr., *dysménorrhéique*. Ger., *dysmenorrhöisch*. Pertaining to dysmenorrhœa.

DYSMERISTIC, adj. Di²s-me²r-i²st/i²k. Pertaining to or of the nature of dysmerogenesis. [L, 121.]

DYSMEROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-me²r-o(o³)-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *dysmerogenes/eos* (-gen/esis). From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), *μερος*, a part, and *γενναω*, to engender. Of E. R. Lankester, a variety of budding or segmentation in which the different buds or segments of a complex organism are very unlike. ["Encycl. Brit.," xii (J).] Cf. *EUMEROGENESIS*.

DYSMEROMORPH, n. Di²s(du^s)-me²r'o-mo²rf. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), *μερος*, a part, and *μορφή*, shape. A segment or organism developed in a dysmeristic manner. [L, 121.]

DYSMIMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-mi(me)/mi²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *μιμείσθαι*, to imitate. Fr., *dysmimie*. A morbid inefficiency in using signs as an aid to or substitute for speech. [A, 518.]

DYSMNESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-mnez(mnas)/i²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *μνήσις*, memory. Fr., *dysmnésie*. Ger., *Gedächtnisschwäche*. Defect or impairment of the memory. [L, 43, 50.]

DYSMORPHE (Lat.), **DYSMORPHIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du^s)-mo²rf'e(a), -i²-a³. Gr., *δυσμορφία* (from *dys* [see *Dys*-*], and *μορφή*, shape). Fr., *dysmorphie*. Ger., *Missgestaltung*. Deformity. [L, 133.]

DYSMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. Di²s(du^s)-morf'o-ma³. Gen., *dysmorphom'atos* (-is). Fr., *dysmorphome*. Ger., *Missgestalt*. A deformed part or organism. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-mo²rf'o-si²s. Gen., *dysmorphos/eos* (-os/-is). Malformation. In Fuchs's classification of skin diseases the *Dysmorphoses* are a genus of the *Teratoses*, including adermia, albinismus, atrichia, and anonychia. [G, 5.]

DYSMORPHOSTEOPALINKLASIE (Ger.), n. Du⁶-mo²rf-o²st-e²-o-pa²l-en-klaz-e'. From *δυσμορφος*, deformed, *δέρων*, a bone, *πάλλω*, again, and *κλάω*, to break. The operation of refracting a bone that has united faultily. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSMORPHOSTEOPALINKLAST (Ger.), n. Du⁶-mo²rf-o²st-e²-o-pa²l'en-klaz-st. Of Bosch and Oesterlen, an apparatus for refracting a bone that has united faultily after fracture. [E; L, 44 (a, 14).]

DYSMORPHUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du^s)-mo²rf'u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *δυσμορφος*. Deformed. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSMYOTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-mi(mu⁶)-o(o³)-ton(to²n)/i²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), *μῦς*, a muscle, and *τόνος*, tone. Fr., *dysmyotonie*. Muscular atony.—**D. congenita**, **D. congenitalis**. Fr., *dysmyotonie congénitale*. The congenital muscular atony and obstinately rigid condition of the muscles observed in Thomsen's disease. [Schönfeld, "Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.," Apr. 11, 1884, p. 248 (D).]

DYSNEPHRONERVIA (Lat.), **DYSNEPHRONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du^s)-ne²r(ro³)-nu²r(ne²r)/vi²(w²)-a³, -nu²ri²-a³. See *NEPHRODYSNEURIA*.

DYSNEPHROTROPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-na-fro-to-pe. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), *νεφρός*, the kidney, and *τρόπος*, situation. Displacement of the kidney. [A, 250.]

DYSNEURIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-nu²r/i²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *dysnerve*, *dysnervie* [Piorry]. Ger., *fehlerhafte Sinnesfähigkeit*. It., Sp., *disnervia*. Nervous derangement; of Greiner, impairment of the senses. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSNUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du^s)-nu²s(nus)/i²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys*-*), and *νοεῖν*, to understand. Fr., *dysnésie*. Ger., *Dysnoesie*. A disturbance of the intelligence. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSODES (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-od²ez(as). Gr. δυσώδης (from *δύς* [see *Dys**], and *ὄζειν*, to smell). Pœtid. [L, 87, 135, 180.] See *Bacillus d.*

DYSODIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-od²i²a³. Gr. δυσωδία. Fr. *dysodie*, *puanteur*. Ger., *Gestank*. It., *disodia*, *fetore*. Sp., *hedor*, *disodia*. 1. Fœtor, a stench, especially a fœtid odor from the body. 2. Of Sauvages, a generic term for all diseases characterized by fœtid emanations. [G, 17.] 3. False dog-fennel; of Cavanilles, a genus of composite herbs. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 34 (a, 24).]—**D. chrysanthemoides**. A species of *D.* (3d def.) found on prairies and roadsides from Illinois and Missouri to Alabama; employed as a vermifuge. It yields a yellow dye. [B, 34, 173 (a, 24).]—**D. cutanea**. Fr., *dysodie cutanée*. See *Bromidrosis*.—**D. glandulosa**. See *D. chrysanthemoides*.

DYSODICUS (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-od²i²k-u²s(u⁴s). See *Dysodes*.

DYSODMIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²d²mi²a³. Gr. δυσωδμία. See *Dysodia*.

DYSODMUS (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²d²mu²s(mu⁴s). Gr. δυσωδμος. See *Dysodes*.

DYSODONTIACUS (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-od²d²-o²nt-i(i²)-a²k(a³k)-u²s(u⁴s). Pertaining to difficult teething. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSODONTIASIS (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-od²d²-o²nt-i(i²)-a²a³-si²s. Gen., *dysodontiasis* (of *o²nt-i(i²)-a²a³-si²s*). Fr., *dysodontiase*. Ger., *schweres Zahnen*. Difficult dentition; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Ectopiea*. [L, 50, 135, 290.]—**D. adultorum**. D. of the wisdom teeth. [L, 290.]—**D. lactantium**. Difficult primary dentition. [L, 290.]—**D. puerifilis**. Difficult second dentition. [L, 290.]

DYSODONTOSIE (Ger., n. Des-o-do²nt-o-ze². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ὄδους*, a tooth. Of Arndt, a degeneration of the dental structure. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSODYNIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²d²-i²n(u⁴n²)-i²a³. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *dysodynie*. Derangement or inefficiency of the pains of labor, [Næglee (A, 301).]

DYSOMPHALOTOCIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²m-fa²(fa²)-o²(o²)-tos(t²o²k)²i²a³. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), *ὄμφαλος*, the navel, and *τόκος*, parturition. Fr., *dysomphalotocie*. Dysapnotocœ (q. v.) characterized by some abnormality of situation of the umbilical cord. [A, 518.]

DYSONEIROS (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-o(o²)-ni²(ne²i²)-ro²s. Gr. δυσνείρος (from *δύς* [see *Dys**], and *νείρος*, a dream). Causing or troubled with unpleasant dreams. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSOOTOCIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o(o²)-tos(t²o²k)²i²a³. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ωοτοκείν*, to lay eggs. Painful ovulation; of Barnes, ovarian dysmenorrhœa. [K, 17.]

DYSOPE (Fr., adj. Des-op. Suffering from dysopia. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYSOPHYLLA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o(o²)-fi²(fu²o²)/la². Fr., *dysophylle*. Of Blume, a genus of labiate plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Satureiæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**D. auricularia**. An East Indian species. The herb has a strong but pleasant odor, and is used in deafness, and other ear troubles. [B, 180, (a, 24).]

DYSOPIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-op²i²a³. Gr. δυσωπία. Fr., *dysopie*. Ger., *erschwertes* (oder *fehlerhaftes*) *Sehen*, *Gesichtsfehler*. It., *disopia*, *disopsia*. Sp., *disopsia*. 1. Of the ancients a shame-faced disinclination to look up. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. Dimness of vision. [F, 1.] 3. The state of having small or deformed eyes. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**D. dissitorum** [Cullen]. See *Myopia*.—**D. lateralis**. Skew-sight; vision to one side; an affection in which an object can be seen only when held obliquely before the eye; generally due to some opacity of the cornea or lens. [F, 1.]—**D. luminis**. See *NYCTALOPIA*.—**D. proximorum** [Cullen]. See *HYPERMETROPIA* and *PRESBYOPIA*.—**D. tenebrarum**. See *HEMERALOPIA*.

DYSOPIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²ps²i²a³. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSOPSIDÆ (Lat., n. f. pl. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²p-si²d²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *dysopsidées*. Of Baillon, a series of one-ovuled *Euphorbiacæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DYSOPSY, n. Di²s²o²ps²-i². See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSORASIS (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²r-a(a³)/si²s. Gen., *dysorasios* (-is). From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ῥασις*, vision. See *DYSOPIA*.

DYSOREXIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²r-e²x²i²a³. Gr., *δυσωρεξία*. Fr., *dysorexie*. Ger., *verminderte Esslust*, *Appetitabnahme*. Diminution of the appetite. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSOREXY, n. Di²s²o²r-e²x²-i². See *DYSOREXIA*.

DYSOSMIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s²os-mi²a³. Gr., *δυσωσμία* (from *δύσσωμος* [from *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ὄσμη*, a smell]. Fr., *dysosmie*. Ger., *Dysosmie*. 1. Impairment of the sense of smell. 2. An unnatural odor exhaled from any part of the body; dysodia. 3. The genus *Saprosma* of Blume. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DYSOSMON [Dioscorides]. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²s²mo²n. Gr., *δύσσωμον*. The *Teucrium scorodonia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DYSOSMUS (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²s²mu²s(mu⁴s). Gr., *δύσσωμος*. See *Dysodes*.

DYSOPHRANSIS (Lat.), **DYSOPHRASIA** (Lat.), **DYSOPHRESIA** (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²s-fra²n(fra²n)/si²s. fra-(fra²)/si²(si²)-a³-fr(fra²)/si²(si²)-a³. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ὄσφρασις* or *ὄσφρασις*, the sense of smell. Fr., *dysophrésie*. Ger., *krankhaftes Riechvermögen*. An impaired condition of the sense of smell. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

DYSOSTOSIS (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-o²st-o²si²s. Gen., *dysostosis* (-os²is). From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ὄστέον*, a bone. Fr., *dysostose*. Ger., *erschwerter Knochenbildung*. Defective formation of the bones. [L, 41, 50, 135.]

DYSOVARINERVIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-o-va³-re-ne²r-ve. See *OVARIODYSNEURIA*.

DYSPAREUNIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pa²r(pa²r)-u²n²-i²a³. From *δυσπαρευνος*, unhappily mated as bed-fellows. Ger., *Dyspareunie*. Of R. Barnes, the condition in which sexual intercourse is productive of physical pain in the woman.

DYSPATHES (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)/pa²th(pa²th)-ez(as). Gr., *δυσπάθης*. Affected with or characterized by dyspathia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSPATHIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pa²th(pa²th)-i(e)-a³. Gr., *δυσπάθεια*. 1. Very severe suffering or illness. 2. Non-susceptibility to disease. 3. Great impatience and unrliness during sickness. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPATHICUS (Lat., adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-pa²th(pa²th)-i²k-u²s(u⁴s). See *DYSPATHES*.

DYSPEPSIA (Lat., n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²p²si²a³. Gr., *δυσπεψία* (from *δύς* [see *Dys**], and *πέπτειν*, to digest). Fr., *dyspepsie*. Ger., *Dyspepsie*, *Verdauungsschwäche*. It., Sp., *dispepsia*. A condition in which the digestive power is weak or in which digestion is painful. Used without qualification, the term usually denotes a chronic difficulty or painfulness of digestion.—**Accidental d.** Fr., *dyspepsie accidentelle*. See *Acute d.*—**Acid d.** Lat., *d. acida*. Fr., *dyspepsie acide*. D. caused or accompanied by an excess of acid in the gastric juice. [A, 385 (a, 21); D, 72.]—**Acute d.** Lat., *d. acuta*. Fr., *embarras gastrique*. D. of short duration, usually attributable to dietetic errors.—**Alcoholic d.** D. due to the immoderate use of alcoholic liquors. [D.]—**Alkaline d.** D. caused by the gastric juice having lost its normal acidity. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Apyreitic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Arthritic d.** See *Gouty d.*—**Asthenic d.**, **Atonic d.** Lat., *d. asthenica*, *d. atonica*. Fr., *dyspepsie atonique*. D. attributed to a deficient secretion of the gastric juice or to general weakness. [D, 63.]—**Biliary d.**, **Billous d.** A form of intestinal d. caused by defective quantity or quality of the biliary secretion. [D.]—**Buccal d.** See *Salivary d.*—**Bulimic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie boulimique*. D. accompanied by bulimia.—**Cardiac d.** D. occurring in consequence of heart disease. [D, 57.]—**Catarrhal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie catarrhale*. D. due to gastric catarrh.—**Chemical d.** D. due to a perversion in the constitution of the saliva or other digestive secretion. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Chlorotic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie chlorotique*. D. coincident with chlorosis. [D.]—**Congestive d.** D. due to gastric congestion. [D, 57.]—**Climacteric d.** A form of d. associated with the menopause. [a, 17.]—**Convulsive d.** D. of a reflex nervous character, usually associated with some constitutional or visceral disturbance. [D, 57.]—**Diabetic d.** D. coincident with diabetes. [D.]—**Duodenal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie duodénale*. D. due to indigestion occurring in the duodenum. [D, 2.]—**Dyscrasic d.** D. secondary to any general dyscrasia. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**D. ab ingestis**. D. due to improper food. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**D. acida**. See *Acid d.*—**D. acuta**. See *Acute d.*—**D. adipisa** [Cullen]. See *ADIPSIA*.—**D. anorexia**. See *ANOREXIA*.—**D. atonica**. See *Atonic d.*—**D. bulimia**. See *Bulimic d.*—**D. dolorosa**. See *GASTRALGIA*.—**D. hypochondriasis** [Cullen]. See *HYPOCHONDRIASIS*.—**D. per consensum**. See *Sympathetic d.*—**D. pica** [Cullen]. See *PICA*.—**D. polydipsia** [Cullen]. See *POLYDIPSIA*.—**D. pyrosis** [Cullen]. See *PYROSIS*.—**Essential d.** Fr., *dyspepsie essentielle*. See *Idiopathic d.*—**Feculent d.** D. produced by the too free use of starchy foods. [D, 57.]—**Flatulent d.**, **Gaseous d.** Lat., *d. flatulenta*. Fr., *dyspepsie flatulente*. D. in which the prominent and most annoying feature is the constant or nearly constant generation of gas within the stomach. [D.]—**Gastralgic d.** See *GASTRALGIA*.—**Gastric d.** Fr., *dyspepsie gastrique*. D. in which the stomach alone is at fault. [D, 57.]—**Gastro-intestinal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie gastro-intestinale*. D. in which both the stomach and the intestine are at fault. [D, 57.]—**Gastro-rhœal d.** D. due to gastric catarrh with oversecretion. [D, 57.]—**Gouty d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of gout. [D, 57.]—**Hæmorrhoidal d.** D. coincident with hæmorrhoids, the latter bearing a causal relation to a greater or lesser degree. [D, 57.]—**Hepatic d.** D. due to disease of the liver. [D, 57.]—**Herpetic d.** D. attributed to the so-called herpetic diathesis or occurring in conjunction with herpes. [D, 57.]—**Hysterical d.** Fr., *dyspepsie des hystérique*. D. of hysterical persons. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Idiopathic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie idiopathique*. Of Cullen, a d. not ascertained to depend upon any lesion or diathesis. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**Inflammatory d.** Fr., *dyspepsie inflammatoire*. D. due to gastric catarrh or any other form of gastritis. [D, 57.]—**Intestinal d.** Fr., *dyspepsie intestinale*. D. which arises from defective digestion while the food is passing through the intestinal tract. [D, 57.]—**Irritative d.** Fr., *dyspepsie irritative*. D. caused by irritation, and manifesting itself by a sensation of heat and tickling in the epigastric region. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Lienteric d.** Fr., *dyspepsie lientérique*. D. caused by faulty or over-abundant feeding, especially in children, and manifesting itself by lienteric stools. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Motor d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Muscular d.** Fr., *dyspepsie musculieuse*. D. caused by atony of the muscular coat of the stomach or intestine. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Nervo-secretory d.** Neurotic d. in which the gastric secretions are excessive or perverted. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Nervous d.** Lat., *apepsia nervosa*. Fr., *dyspepsie nerveuse*. D. due to any disturbance of the nervous system. [D, 34.]—**Neuralgic d.** A disturbance of digestion chiefly characterized by gastrodynamia and by complete intermissions: secondary to hysteria, chlorosis, general debility, gout, or spasm of the muscular coat of the stomach. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Neurotic d.** D. secondary to any nervous disorder or disturbance. [W. Fox (a, 17).]—**Nicotianic d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Ovarian d.** D. due to an irritable and diseased condition of the ovary. [Von Ziemssen, Pepper (a, 17).]—**Pancreatic d.** D. caused by disturbance of the pancreatic secretion. [D, 57.]—**Paralytic d.** See *Atonic d.*—**Pituitary d.**, **Pituitous d.** D. due to gastric catarrh. [D, 57.]—**Primary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie primitive*. See *Idiopathic d.*—**Pyretic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie pyretiques*. Of Gendrin, the forms of in-

inflammatory d. formerly called bilious fever, gastric fever, etc. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**Reflex d.** Fr., *dyspepsie réflexe*. D. due to reflex nervous action.—**Relative d.** Fr., *dyspepsie relative*. D. as a secondary symptom of some other complaint.—**Renal d.** D. due to renal disease. [D. 57.]—**Rheumatic d.** D. occurring as a manifestation of rheumatism. [D. 57.]—**Salivary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie salivaire*. D. due to excess, insufficiency, or defective quality of the saliva, or to insufficient mastication of the food. [D. 57.]—**Scrofulous d.** See *Strumous d.*—**Secondary d.** Fr., *dyspepsie secondaire*. See *Symptomatic d.*—**Smokers' d.** See *Tobacco d.*—**Strumous d.** Of T. Todd, a d. in scrofulous persons which he supposed led to the establishment of tuberculosis. [D. 1.]—**Sympathetic d.** Lat., *d. per consensum*. Fr., *dyspepsie sympathique*. D. due to disease in some other part than the digestive tract.—**Symptomatic d.** Fr., *dyspepsie symptomatique*. D. depending on a definite lesion or diathesis. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**Synopal d.** D. attended with attacks of nausea and faintness. [D. 25.]—**Tabetic d.** D. due to tabes dorsalis. [D. 57.]—**Tobacco d.** D. due to the immoderate use of tobacco. [D.]—**Tubercular d., Tuberculous d.** D. coincident with tuberculosis. [D. 57.]—**Uræmic d.** D. due to uræmia. [D. 57.]—**Uterine d.** D. due to uterine disease. ["Am. Jour. of Obstet.," Aug., 1887, p. 824.]

DYSPEPSIA (Fr., Ger.), n. Des-pe²p-se, du⁶s-pe²p-ze'. See **DYSPEPSIA**.—**D. accidentelle** (Fr.). See *Acute DYSPEPSIA*.—**D. chomélienne** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia characterized by flatulence, eructations, pain, and acidity ("symptômes choméliens"); so called because it was described by Chomel. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**D. des boissons.** Dyspepsia due to an accumulation of gas and liquids in the stomach and manifesting itself by a sensation of fluctuation in the epigastric region [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**D. essentielle** (Fr.). See *Idiopathic DYSPEPSIA*.—**D. mésogastrique** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia due to dilatation of the stomach; characterized by a sense of weight, fullness, constriction, etc. (*symptômes mésogastriques*). [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]—**D. stomacale** (Fr.). See *Gastric DYSPEPSIA*.—**D. vaporeuse** (Fr.). A form of nervous dyspepsia peculiar to women. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Mar. 29, 1885, p. 449.]

DYSPEPSIODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²p-si²-o(o²)-di²n-(du⁶n)ⁱ2-a³. From *dyspepsia*, dyspepsia, and *δύσπν*, pain. Fr., *dyspepsiodynie*. Gastric pain due to dyspepsia. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPEPSIQUE (Fr.), adj. Des-pe²p-sek. See **DYSPEPTIC**.

DYSPEPSODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²p-so(so²)-di²n-(du⁶n)ⁱ2-a³. See **DYSPEPSIODYNIA**.

DYSPEPSY, n. Di²s-pe²p'ⁱ2. See **DYSPEPSIA**.

DYSPEPTIC, adj. Di²s-pe²p'ti²k. Gr., *δύσπεπτος* (1st def.). Lat., *dyspepticus*. Fr., *dyspeptique*, *dyspepsique*. Ger., *dyspeptisch*. It., *dyspeptico*, *dyspeptico*. Sp., *dyspeptico*. 1. Difficult to digest. [A. 322 (a, 21).] 2. Pertaining to, suffering from, or due to dyspepsia; as a n., one who is affected with dyspepsia. [D.]

DYSPEPTODYNIA (Lat.), n. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²p-to(to²)-di²n-(du⁶n)ⁱ2-a³. See **DYSPEPSIODYNIA**.

DYSPEPTONE, n. Di²s-pe²p'ton. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *Dyspepton*. Of Meissner, an obscure product of gastric digestion said to be the insoluble residue of the fibrin of the food. [A. 518 (a, 27); K.]

DYSPEPTUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²p'tu²s(tu²s). See **DYSPEPTIC** (1st def.).

DYSPERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²r-i²-sta²(sta²)ⁱ2-si²s. Gen., *dysperistal'seosis* (-is). For deriv., see *Dys-*, and *PERISTALSIS*. Ger., *Dysperistaltik*. Violent contractions of the intestine induced by the direct application of stimuli to the plexus mesentericus. [K. 16.]

DYSPEKITROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pe²r-i²-trop(tro²p)ⁱ2-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), *περί*, around, and *τρέπεω*, to turn. Ger., *Dysperitropik*. Difficult rotation (as of the fetus in parturition). [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYSPERMASIA (Lat.), **DYSPERMATISMUS** (Lat.), n. s. f. and m. Di²s(du⁶s)-pu²rm(pe²rm)-a(a²)zi²(si²)-a³, -a²(a²)i²-iz(i²s)-mu²s(mu²s). Faulty spellings of *dyspermasia* and *dyspermatismus*. See **BRADYBOLISMUS**.

DYSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pu²rm(pe²rm)ⁱ2-a³. See **DYSPERMIA**.

DYSPHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-fa(fa²)ji²(gi²)-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *φαγέω*, to eat. Fr., *dysphagie*. Ger., *Dysphagie*, *erschwertes Schlucken*, *Schlingbeschwerde*. It., Sp., *disfagia*. Difficulty in swallowing. [D.; L. 50.]—**Buccal d.** Fr., *dysphagie buccale*. D. due to any affection of the mouth. [A. 518.]—**Diphtheritic d.** Fr., *dysphagie diphthérique*. D. occurring in diphtheria, owing to paralysis of the pharyngeal muscles. [D. 35.]—**D. atonica.** See *D. paralytica*.—**D. callosa.** D. due to the constriction of dense callous cicatricial tissue formed after partial or total destruction of the muscular layers of the œsophagus. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**D. constricta.** D. due to stricture of the pharynx or œsophagus. [E.; L. 50.]—**D. globosa.** D. associated with globus hystericus. [Gowers (a, 17).]—**D. hyoidea.** D. caused by a congenital or mechanical defect of the hyoid bone. [L. 135 (a, 14).]—**D. hysterica.** See *D. globosa*.—**D. inflammatoria.** D. dependent on inflammation in or about the pharynx or œsophagus.—**D. linguosa.** D. due to paralysis of the tongue, causing incapacity to direct the food into the pharynx and shut off the latter from the oral cavity. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**D. lusoria.** A form of d. said to arise from the compression of the œsophagus by the right subclavian artery when this artery springs from the aorta behind the left subclavian artery and turns round either before or behind the œsophagus. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. nervosa.** D. due to a nervous disorder, especially hysteria. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**D. paralytica.** Fr., *dysphagie paralytique*. D. due to paralysis. [D. 35.]—**D. pharyngea.** See *Pharyngeal d.*—**D. ranula.** See *RANULA*.—**D. scirrhusa.** D. due to œsophageal cancer. [Von

Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**D. spasmodica, D. spastica.** Syn.: *œsophagismus*. D. due to spasm of the muscles of deglutition (as in hysteria, rabies, or disease of the brain and the upper part of the spinal cord, or without assignable causes). [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**D. strumosa.** D. caused by goitre. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**D. uvulosa.** D. due to some affection of the uvula. [E.]—**Laryngeal d.** Lat., *d. laryngea*. D. due to laryngeal disease.—**Œsophageal d.** Fr., *dysphagie œsophagienne*. D. due to some abnormality of the œsophagus. [L. 20.]—**Pharyngeal d.** Lat., *d. pharyngea*. Fr., *dysphagie pharyngienne*. D. due to any affection of the pharynx.

DYSPHAGIC, adj. Di²s-fa²ji²k. Lat., *dysphagicus*. Pertaining to or dependent on dysphagia. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

DYSPHASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-fa(fa²)zi²(si²)-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *φάω*, to speak. Fr., *dysphasie*. Ger., *Dysphasie*, *Sprechbeschwerde*. Difficulty of speech not dependent on any abnormality of the organs of articulation and phonation, but on brain trouble. [D.]—**Obstructive d.** An obstruction of thought rather than speech, or loss of power to put a stop to certain trains of thought when they have once been set in motion; an atony of the controlling power of the mind. [L. 20 (a, 14).]

DYSPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-fonⁱ2-a³. Gr., *δυσφωνία* (from *dys* [see *Dys-*], and *φώνη*, the voice). Fr., *dysphonie*. Ger., *Dysphonie*, *erschwertes Sprechen*. Difficulty of phonation. [D. 20.]—**D. clericorum.** See *Chronic glandular LARYNGITIS*.—**D. immodulata.** Permanent alteration in the sound of the voice, rendering it indistinct, inharmonious, or harsh. [a. 17.]—**D. puberum.** The dissonant, irregular, or harsh vocalization of puberty. [a. 17.]—**D. spastica.** Syn.: *aphonia spastica*, *aphthongia laryngea spastica* [Gottschelm]. Stammering of the vocal cords, spasm of the tensors, speakers' cramp; an affection characterized by sudden aphonia or a change in the voice to one that is high-pitched, jerky, and feeble; attributed to spasm of the muscles of phonation or respiration or both. [F. I. Knight, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 14, 1889; p. 285.]—**D. sussurans.** Weak, whispering, and scarcely audible vocalization. [a. 17.]

DYSPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-fo(fo²)ri²-a³. Gr., *δυσφορία* (from *dys* [see *Dys-*], and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *dysphorie*. Ger., *Unruhe in Krankheiten*. It., Sp., *aisforia*. The impatience or restlessness of the sick. [A. 301, 319 (a, 21).]—**D. anxietas.** See **ANXIETY**.

DYSPHOTIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-foⁱ2-shi²(ti²)-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *φῶς*, light. See **MYOPIA**.

DYSPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-fra(fra²)zi²(si²)-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *φράσσειν*, to speak. Ger., *Dysphrasie*. Difficulty of speech caused by mental derangement. [A. 326 (a, 21); D. 18.] Cf. **DYSPHASIA**.—**D. imitatoria.** A form of d. seen in imbeciles in which there is merely a repetition of sounds heard in the speech of others, without any conception of the ideas implied. [D. 18.]

DYSPHRENIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-fre(fra)ⁱ2-ni²-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *φρην*, the mind. Fr., *dysphrénie*. Ger., *Dysphrenie*. Mental derangement; of Kahlbäum, any form of mental derangement which is developed either sympathetically or symptomatically together with a special physiological or pathological condition. [A. 319 (a, 21).]—**D. neuralgia.** Fr., *dysphrénie névralgique*. Of Schüle, a psychosis due to neuralgia. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DYSPIONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pi²(pe)-on(o²n)ⁱ2-a³. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *πίον*, fat. Fr., *dyspionie*. Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Fettes*. A diseased state of the fat. [L. 50, 109.]

DYSPLASIE (Ger.), n. Du⁶s-pla²z-e'. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *πλάσσειν*, to form. A disturbance of formative activity. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

DYSPLASTAMATIC, adj. Di²s-pla²z-ma²t'i²k. See **CACOPLASTIC**.

DYSPLASTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²s(du⁶s)-pla²st(pla²st)ⁱ2-a³. Ger., *Dysplasten*. Of P. H. Schultz, cacoplastic formations. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPLASTIC, adj. Di²s-pla²st'i²k. Lat., *dysplastus*. Fr., *dysplaste*. Ger., *dysplastisch*. See **CACOPLASTIC**.

DYSPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-plo(plo²)-se(ka). Gen., *dysploceos*. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), and *πλοκή*, a texture. Fr., *d. Ger.*, *üble Beschaffenheit des organischen Gewebes*. A structural defect. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPNÉE (Fr.), n. Des-pna. See **DYSPPNEA**.—**D. des chloro-anémiques.** See *Anæmic DYSPPNEA*.—**D. mécanique.** See **DYSPPNEA extrinseca**.

DYSPNÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. Des-pna-ek. See **DYSPPNEIC**.

DYSPNEUMONERIE [Piory] (Fr.), n. Des-nu⁶-mo-ne²r-ve. From *dys* (see *Dys-*), *πνεύμων*, the lung, and *νεῖρον*, a nerve. Morbid nervous action of the lungs. [L. 82.]

DYSPNŌE (Ger.), n. Du⁶s-pnu²e². See **DYSPPNEA**.—**Diabetische Terminal-D.** See *Diabetische DYSPPNEA*.—**D. bei Fettsucht.** See *DYSPPNEA pinguedinosa*.—**Wärmed.** See *Heat DYSPPNEA*.

DYSPPNEA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du⁶s)-pne²(pno²)e²-a³. Gr., *δύσπνοια* (from *dys* [see *Dys-*], and *πνέω*, to breathe). Fr., *dyspnée*. Ger., *Dyspnöe*, *Schwerathmen*, *Engbrüstigkeit*. It., Sp., *dispnée*. 1. In physiology, a condition in which there is a deficiency of oxygen in the blood supplying the respiratory centre. There may be at the same time an excess of carbon dioxide. This condition produces great activity of the respiratory centre, and consequent violent respiratory movements. [J.] 2. As commonly employed, difficult, laborious, or painful breathing. [D. 2.]—**Anæmic d.** Fr., *dyspnée des chloro-anémiques*. The shortness of breath that attacks anæmic persons on exertion.—**Anæstasic d.** Fr., *dyspnée anæstasique*. D. due to atelectasis. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Asthmatic d.** Fr., *dyspnée asthmatique*. The d. of asthma, the breathing being long-drawn, dry, and without cough. [D. 1.]—**Bronchitic d.** Fr., *dyspnée bronchique*. The d. which accom-

panies bronchitis. The breathing is short and accompanied with cough. [D, 1.]—**Cardiac d.** Fr. *dyspnée cardiaque*. D. due to heart disease (*i. e.*, to lesion or defective action of the heart causing imperfect circulation in the lungs and consequently deficient hæmatisation). [A, 15.]—**Catarrhal d.** Lat. *d. catarrhalis*. Fr. *dyspnée catarrhale*. Ger. *catarrhalische Dyspnée*. See *Bronchitic d.*—**Diabetic d.** Fr. *dyspnée diabétique*. Ger. *diabetische Terminal-D.* A form of d. characterized by deep and frequent inspirations in the last stage of diabetes; possibly resulting from acetonæmia and associated with a chemical disturbance in the organic economy, causing a direct excitation of the respiratory centres. [A, 336 (a, 21).]—**Dyspeptic d.** D. due to dyspepsia; characterized by "a sense of weight or oppression across the chest, an almost constant desire to draw a long breath, and a feeling that the air does not enter the lungs to a sufficient depth." In some cases paroxysms like those of asthma occur at night. [W. H. Katzenbach, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 30, 1888, p. 709.]—**D. aquosa**. The d. of dropsy. [L, 200.]—**D. catarrhalis** [Cullen]. See *Bronchitic d.*—**D. chronic** [Good]. A condition in which the breath is uniformly short and heavy, usually accompanied by cough. [L, 200 (a, 17).]—**D. exacerbans** [Good]. D. occurring in sudden and irregular exacerbations. [L, 200 (a, 17).]—**D. expiratoria**, **D. expiratoria**. See *Expiratory d.*—**D. extrinseca**. Fr. *dyspnée mécanique*. D. due to some accidental or mechanical affection. [L, 200.]—**D. humoralis**. Fr. *dyspnée humorale*. D. caused by some modification of the blood. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**D. inspiratoria**. See *Inspiratory d.*—**D. of the heart**. Of Bellingham, angina pectoris. [D, 1.]—**D. pinguedinosa**. Ger. *Dyspnée bei Fettsticht*. Shortness of breath from obesity. [L, 200.]—**D. pneumatica**. See *PNEUMOTHORAX*.—**D. terrea**. D. with expectoration of earthy matter. [L, 200 (a, 17).]—**D. thoracica**. D. from structural disease or deformity of the chest. [L, 200.]—**D. sicca** [Cullen]. D. without expectoration. [L, 200.]—**Eriphymatous d.** Fr. *dyspnée emphysemateuse*. The d. of pulmonary emphysema; like that of asthma, but continuous and unaccompanied by heezing. [D, 1.]—**Expiratory d.** Lat. *d. expiratoria*. Ger. *expiratorische Dyspnée*. Difficulty of expiration, as in emphysema, asthma, and chronic bronchitis. [A, 336 (a, 21); L, 20.]—**Gastric d.** D. due to gastric disorder. Cf. *Dyspeptic d.*—**Heat d.** Fr. *dyspnée de chaleur*. Ger. *Wärmedyspnée*. D. produced by increasing the temperature of the blood going to the respiratory centre. The heated blood seems to accelerate the tissue-change in the respiratory centre so much that, although the blood contains the normal amount of oxygen, there is not enough to supply the demand made by the centre. [J, 19, 40.]—**Hysterical d.** Fr. *dyspnée hystérique*. Very rapid breathing, from 60 to 80 respirations a minute, occurring in attacks of hysteria. [Gowers (a, 17).]—**Inspiratory d.** Lat. *d. inspiratoria*. Ger. *inspiratorische Dyspnée*. A form of d. in which inspiration is difficult as compared with expiration. [A, 336 (a, 21); L, 30.]—**Mixed d.** D. on both inspiration and expiration. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Paralytic d.** Fr. *dyspnée paralytique*. D. caused by a primary lesion of the nervous system. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**Pulmonary d.** D. due to any condition in the lungs which interferes with the aeration of the blood. [a, 17.]—**Renal d.** A neutotic paroxysmal asthma occurring in uræmia. [Voss, Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**Spasmodic d.** Fr. *dyspnée spasmodique*. D. caused by spasm or occurring in paroxysms. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Uræmic d.** Fr. *dyspnée urémique*. D. due to uræmia. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

DYSPNÆAL, DYSPNÆIC, DYSPNOIC, adj's. Di²sp-ne²a²i²-i²k, -no²i²k. Gr., *δυσπνοικός*. Lat., *dyspnoicus*. Fr., *dyspnéique*. Ger., *dyspnoisch*, *dyspnœtisch*. It., *dispnoico*, *dispnetico*. Sp., *dispnético*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of dyspnoea. [D.]

DYSPNŌON (Lat.), n. n. Di²sp(du²sp)²no(nō²)²o²n. Gr., *δυσπνοον*. See *DYSPNÆA*.

DYSPNOTOCIE (Fr.), n. Des-po-no-to-se. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), *πῶνος*, pain, and *τόκος*, parturition. Dystocia from mechanical obstruction. [A, 518.]

DYSPOTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²sp(du²s)-po²t-i²z(i²s)²mu²s. (mu²s). Ger., *erschwertes Trinken*. Difficulty in drinking. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSPOTOS (Lat.), adj. Di²sp(du²s)²po²t-o²s. Gr., *δύσποτος*. 1. Difficult to drink. 2. Having difficulty in drinking. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSPRAXIE (Ger.), n. Du²s-pra²x-e'. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *πράξις*, action. A derangement of normal motion or action. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

DYSPSYCHISMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. Des-se-kez-me. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *ψυχή*, the mind. Mental derangement. [L, 82.]

DYSRACHITIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-ra²ch(tra²ch²)²(e)²ti²s. Gr., *δυσραχίτις*. Of Galen, a plaster used for callous sinuses, fistule, etc. [L, 94.]

DYSRHEXITOCIE (Fr.), n. Des-re-x-e-to-se. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), *ρήξις*, rupture, and *τόκος*, parturition. Dystocia caused by rupture of the uterus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYSSENTERIE (Fr.), n. Des-a²n²-ta-re. See *DYSENTERY*.

DYSSIALIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-si²(si²)-a(a²)²vi²a²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *σάλια*, saliva. Fr., *dysssialie*. Ger., *erschwertes Absonderung des Speichels*. Defective secretion of saliva. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

DYSSITESIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-si²t-e(a)²si²s. Gen., *dys-sites(eo²-is)*. From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *σῆσις*, a furnishing with food. Fr., *dys-sitesse*. Ger., *erschwertes Einnehmen der Nahrung*. Difficulty in ingesting food. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

DYSSPERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-spu²rm(spe²rm)-a(a²)²zi²(si²)-a². See *DYSSPERMATISMUS*.

DYSSPERMATISMUS (Lat.), n. m. Di²sp(du²s)-spu²rm(spe²rm)-a²ti²(a²)-i²zi²(si²)²mu²s(mu²s). From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *σπέρμα*, semen. Fr., *dyspermastie*. See *BRADYBOLISMUS*.—**D. apractodes**. D. from disuse of the genitals. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D.**

epilepticus. D. due to an epileptic seizure in the act of coitus. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. hypertonicus**. D. due to excessive erection. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. mucosus**. D. from a stoppage of the urethra by mucus. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. nodosus**. D. from nodes in the corpora cavernosa. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. præputialis**. D. from phimosis. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. refluxus**. Failure of emission in coitus from escape of the semen backward into the bladder. [L, 290 (a, 17).]

DYSSPERMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-spu²rm(spe²rm)²i²-a². Fr., *dyspermie*. Ger., *krankhafte Beschaffenheit des Samens*. An abnormal condition of the semen or of its ejaculation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**D. antieipans**. A premature ejaculation of semen in coitus. [a, 17.]

DYSSTICHIASIS (Lat.), **DYSSTICHIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. Di²sp(du²s)-sti²k(sti²ch²)²i²-a(a²)²si²s, -ste²k(sto²-e²ch²)²i²-a(a²)²si²s. See *DISTICHIASIS*.

DYSSYMMETRIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-si²m(su²m)²-me²t²-ri²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *συμμετρία*, symmetry. Fr., *dys-symetrie*. See *ASYMMETRY*.

DYSSYNODICUS (Lat.), adj. Di²sp(du²s)-si²n(su²n)²-o²d²i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to or dependent on dyssynodic. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSSYNODUS (Lat.), **DYSSYNUZIA** (Lat.), n's m. and f. Di²sp(du²s)-si²n(su²n)²-o²d²-u²s(u²s), -si²n(su²n)²-u²i²(u²)²si²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *σύνωδος*, or *συνουσία*, coitus. Fr., *dysynnode*, *dys-synnuzie*. Ger., *erschwerter Beischlaf*. Difficult coitus. [K.]

DYSTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-ta²x(ta²x)²i²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *τάξις*, regulation. See *ATAXIA* (1st, 2d, and 3d def's).—**D. agitans**. Of Sanders, pseudo-paralysis agitans; tremor resulting from an irritation of the spinal cord. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DYSTELEOLOGY, n. Di²sp-te²e²-o²-o²-ji². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), *τέλεος*, complete, and *λόγος*, understanding. The study of the doctrine of purposelessness in the creation or development of organs now rudimentary and useless to the organism, as opposed to teleology, which regards them as having been created for a special purpose. [L, 146.] Cf. *TELEOLOGY*.

DYSTETRAPLEURA [Lat.], n. n. pl. Di²sp(du²s)-te²t-ra²-phu²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), *τέτραπο*, four, and *πλευρά*, a rib. Ger., *Dystetrapleuren*. The *Tetrapleura heteropleura*. [L.]

DYSTHANASIE (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-tha²n(than²)²-a(a²)²zi²(si²)-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *θάνατος*, death. Fr., *dysthanasie*. A lingering and painful death. [L, 41.]

DYSTHANATOS (Lat.), adj. Di²sp(du²s)-tha²n(than²)²-a²ti²(a²)-o²s. Gr., *δυσθάνατος*. Causing or involving a slow and painful death. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

DYSTHELASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-the²(thal)²-a(a²)²zi²(si²)-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *θηλάζειν*, to suck or suckle. Fr., *dysthélasié*. Ger., *erschwertes Säugen*. Difficulty in sucking or in giving suck. [L, 50.]

DYSTERAPEUSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-the²-ra²-a²-pu²-si²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *θεραπευσία*, medical treatment. See *DYSTERAPIA*.

DYSTERAPEUTOS (Lat.), **DYSTERAPEUTUS** (Lat.), adj's. Di²sp(du²s)-the²-ra²-a²-pu²-ti²-o²s, -ti²s(u²s). Ger., *schwerheilend*. Slow or difficult to heal. [L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

DYSTERAPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-the²-ra²-a²-pi²(pe²)²-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *θεραπεία*, medical treatment. Fr., *dysthérapie*. Ger., *erschwerter Heilung*. Difficulty in healing or curing. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

DYSTERMASIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-thu²rm(them²rm)-a(a²)²zi²(si²)-a². From *δύς* (see *Dys**), and *θερμ*, heat. Fr., *dysthermasie*. Ger., *Dysthermasie*. Of Gubler, insufficient production of animal heat. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

DYSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-thez(the²s)²i²-a². Gr., *δυσθησία*. Fr., *dysthésie*. Ger., *Dysthésie*, *Unbehaglichkeit eines Kranken*. The impatience of the sick. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTHETIC, adj. Di²sp-the²t²i²k. Gr., *δύσθητος*. Lat., *dysthetus*. See *DYSCRASIC*.

DYSTHETICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. Di²sp(du²s)-the²t²i²k-a². The dyscrasie. [L, 135.]

DYSTHETUS (Lat.), adj. Di²sp(du²s)²the²t²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *δύσθητος*. See *DYSCRASIC*.

DYSTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-thi²m(thu²m)²i²-a². Gr., *δυσθυμία*. Continuous mental depression. [A, 301, 326 (a, 21).]—**D. neuralgica**. Of Schuele, insanity, or melancholia of neuralgic origin. [D, 36.]

DYSTICIDÆ [Leach] (Lat.), **DYSTICITES** (Lat.), n's f. pl. Di²sp(du²s)-ti²s(ti²k)²i²d(e-a²e²)-i²-e²z(e²s). From *Dysticus*, one of the genera. Fr., *dysticides*. A family of the *Coleoptera*. [L, 121.]

DYSTOCHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-tok(to²ch²)²i²-a². See *DYSTOCIA*.

DYSTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²sp(du²s)-tos(to²k)²i²-a². Gr., *δυστοκία*. Fr., *dystocie*. Ger., *Dystocie*, *Dystokie*, *Geburtsstörung*. It., *distocia*. Sp., *distoquia*, *distocia*. Labor which, left unaided by artificial interference, is impossible, or attended with great difficulty or with danger to the mother or the child. [A, 15.]—**D. accidental d.** Fr., *dystocie accidentelle*. D. due, not to disproportion between the fetal and the maternal structures, but to some accidental circumstance, such as convulsions. [A, 518.]—**D. abortiva**. Abortion. [L, 290.]—**D. amorphica**. D. from rigidity of the cervix or deformity. [L, 290.]—**D. cervicalis**. D. from malformation of the cervix uteri. [H. L. Cooman, "Wien. klin. Woch.," Apr. 3, 1890, p. 265.]—**D. convulsiva**. See *Puerperal ECLAMPSIA*.—**D. dyscyesis**. See *DYSCYESIS*.—**D. emetica**. Vomiting during pregnancy. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. febrilis**. See *Puerperal FEVER*.—**D. geminorum**. D. from a plurality of children. [L, 290.]—**D.**

hæmorrhagica. Menstruation during pregnancy after the third or fourth month. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. hæmorrhoidalis.** Hæmorrhoids during pregnancy. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. hydriopica.** The dropsy of pregnancy. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. inversoria.** Labor complicated with inversion of the uterus. [L, 290.]—**D. laceratoria.** Laceration during labor. [L, 290.]—**D. maniaca.** See *Puerperal MANIA*.—**D. perversa** [Gardner]. D. from a preternatural presentation. [L, 290.]—**D. protracta.** Labor protracted by local or general debility. [a, 17.]—**D. retentiva.** Labor complicated by retained placenta. [L, 290.]—**D. syncopalis.** Frequent fainting in pregnancy. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**D. varicosa.** Varicosities of the veins of the lower extremities in pregnancy. [L, 290 (a, 17).]—**Essential d.** Fr., *dystocie essentielle*. D. due to atony or irregular action of the uterus, contraction or faulty formation of the pelvis, abnormal foetal position or presentation, or some malformation of the foetus. [A, 518.]—**Foetal d.** Fr., *dystocie foetale*. D. due to some abnormality of the foetus or its appendages.—**Maternal d.** Fr., *dystocie maternelle*. D. dependent on some abnormal state in the mother.—**Shoulder d.** Difficulty in the expulsion of the shoulders. [Murray, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr., 1882.]

DYSTOCIC, adj. Di²s-to²s'i²k. Lat., *dystocicus*. Pertaining to or dependent on dystocia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTOCOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-to²k-o²-o²-o²(g)²i²-a². From *δυστοκία*, dystocia, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *dystocologie*. Ger., *Dystokologie, Lehre von Schweregeburten*. That branch of obstetrics which is concerned with dystocia.

DYSTOCESIAS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du²s)-to²k-u²s(u²s). See *DYSTOCIC*.
DYSTOCHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-te²k(to²-e²ch²)²-i²-a²(a²)si²s. Fr., *dystochiasis*. See *DISTICHIASIS*.

DYSTONIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-ton(to²n)²i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τόνος*, tone. Fr., *dystonie*. Ger., *krankhafte Spannkraft*. Disordered tonicity. [L, 41, 50.]

DYSTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-top(to²p)²i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τόπος*, situation. Fr., *dystopie*. Ger., *Dystopie*. Misplacement, displacement. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DYSTRAMIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-tra²m'(tra²-um)²-i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τραῦμα*, a wound. Difficulty of healing (said of wounds). [E, 6.]

DYSTRÉSIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-trez(tras)²i²-a². From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *τρήσις*, perforation. Fr., *dystresie*. Insufficiency of an opening. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTRÉTIUS (Lat.), *DYSTRÉTUS* (Lat.), adj's. Di²s(du²s)-tre²(trat)²i²-k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to or in a state of dystresia. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-trof(trof²)²i²-a². See *DYSTROPHY*.—**D. muscularis** *progressiva*. See *Progressive muscular DYSTROPHY*. Of Erb, the myopathic form of progressive muscular atrophy. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

DYSTROPHIC, adj. Di²s-tro²f'i²k. Gr., *δυστροφός*. Lat., *dystrophicus, dystrophus*. Fr., *dystrophique*. Pertaining to or affected with dystrophy. [D.]

DYSTROPHY, n. Di²s'tro-fi². Lat., *dystrophia* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys-*], and *τροφή*, to nourish). Fr., *dystrophie*. Ger., *Dystrophie, mangelhafte Ernährung*. Defective nutrition. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**Neurotic d.** Lat., *dystrophia neurotica*. Ger., *neurotische Dystrophie*. D. due to disturbance of the trophic nervous mechanism. [D, 35.]—**Progressive muscular d.** Lat., *dystrophia muscularis progressiva* [Erb]. Fr., *dystrophie musculaire progressive*. A general term for progressive muscular atrophy, pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, and some allied affections. [B, Sachs, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 8, 15, 1888, pp. 620, 651.]

DYSTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-trop(tro²p)²i²-a. From *δυστροφήσις*. Fr., *dystropie*. A morbid version (as of the uterus). [A, 250.]

DYSTROPODEXTRINE (Fr.), n. Des-tro-po-de²x-tren. A variety of dextrin but slightly soluble. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

DYSULOTUS (Lat.), adj. Di²s(du²s)-u²(u)-lot'u²s(u²s). Gr., *δυσούλωτος*. Ger., *schluervernarbend*. Difficult to heal. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

DYSURESIA (Lat.), *DYSURESIS* (Lat.), n's f. Di²s(du²s)-u²(u)-re(ra)/zi²(si²)²-a²-si²s. From *δυσ* (see *Dys-*), and *ούρησις*, urination. Fr., *dysurie*. Ger., *erschwerete Harn*. Any urinary affection. [L, 50, 135.]

DYSURIA (Lat.), n. f. Di²s(du²s)-u²(u)/ri²-a². Gr., *δυσουρία* (from *δυσ* [see *Dys-*], and *ούρον*, urine). Fr., *dysurie*. Ger., *Dysurie, Harnbeschwerde*. Difficult or painful urination.—**D. ardens** [Cullen]. D. with a sense of burning in the urethra. [L, 290.]—**D. calculosa**. D. from vesical calculus. [a, 17.]—**D. compressionis** [Cullen]. D. from compression. [L, 290.]—**D. irritata**. See *D. calculosa*.—**D. mucosa** [Cullen]. See *CYSTITIS*.—**D. phlogistica** [Cullen]. D. due to inflammation. [L, 290.]—**Senile d.** Fr., *dysurie sénile*. Of D. Mollière, a form of d. observed in old men, thought not to be due to enlargement of the prostate, but sometimes to a hæmorrhoidal condition of the veins of the vesico-prostatic plexus. ["*Lon méd.*," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 24, 1890, p. 574.]—**Spastic d.** Lat., *d. spastica*. D. caused by tonic spasm of the bladder. [D, 36.]

DYSURIC, adj. Di²s-u²/ri²k. Lat., *dysuricus*. Fr., *dysurique*. Pertaining to or affected with dysuria.

DYSURY, n. Di²z'u²-ri². See *DYSURIA*.

DYTIQUE (Lat.), adj. Di²t(du²t)²i²-k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *δυτικός*. Fr., *dytique*. Accustomed or adapted to diving. [L, 180.]

DZUDAYAKUSHU (Jap.), n. The *Tiarella polyphylla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

DZUDDAM (Ar.), *DZUDHAM* (Ar.), n's. Leprosy. [D, 18; G; L, 57.]

E

EA-EA, n. In Tahiti, the *Cucumis acidus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

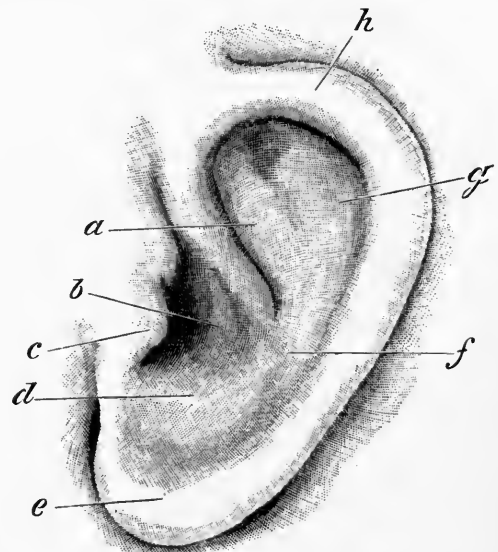
EAGLE, n. Eg'l. Gr., *aerós*. Lat., *aquila*. Fr., *aigle*. Ger., *Adler*. It., Sp., *aquila*. A bird of the genus *Aquila* (q. v.); one of the varieties of this bird, the golden eagle (Fr., *aigle royal*; Ger., *Goldadler*), furnishes several substances to the pharmacopœia of the ancients, notably its bile and excrement. The latter was used in French practice until this century. [D, 75.]—**Bird e's.** The fruit of *Cratægus oxyacantha*.—**E-stone.** See *AETITE*.—**E. veins.** See *VENÆ aquilæ*.—**E-wood.** See *ALOES-wood*.

EAHEI, EAI, n's. The *Santalum insulare*.

EAK, n. Ek. Ad oak. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EAR, n. Er. Gr., *οἶς*. Lat., *auris* (1st def.), *spica* (2d def.). Fr., *oreille* (1st def.), *épi* (2d def.). Ger., *Ohr* (1st def.), *Aehre* (2d def.). It., *orecchio* (1st def.), *spiga* (2d def.). Sp., *oreja* (1st def.), *espiga* (2d def.). 1. The organ of hearing, which is divided into three parts; the first, the *external e.*, comprises the auricle with the lobe and the external auditory canal; the second, or *middle e.*, consists of the tympanic membrane, the cavity of the tympanum, the Eustachian tube, and the mastoid antrum and cells; the third, the *internal e.*, consists of the cochlea, the semicircular canals, and the auditory nerve with its terminal expansion in the labyrinth. [F.] 2. An inflorescence in which the flowers are disposed on a common axis; also a collection of seeds so placed; a spike. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Asylum e.** See *HEMATOMA auris*.—**Cat's-e.** Fr., *oreille de chat*. Ger., *Katzenohr*. It., *orecchio di gatto*. Sp., *oreja de gato*. A defective formation of the external e., consisting in a stunting or shriveling of the cartilage, which causes the auricle to resemble somewhat the e. of a cat. [F, 32.]—**E'ache.** See *OTALGIA*.—**E-aches.** The *Papaver rhœas*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E. bones.** See *OSSICULA auditus*.—**E. cockle.** The purples; a disease in wheat caused by the presence of worms of the genus *Vibrio*. The grain becomes blackened, contracted, and mealy within. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. cough.** See under *CORCH*.—**E-crystal.** Of Hushke, see *OTOLITH*.—**E-drop.** See the major list.—**E-drum.** See *TYMPANUM*.—**E. gidliness.** See *Ménière's disease*.—**E-pick.** Lat., *auriscapulum*. Fr., *cure-oreille*. Ger., *Ohrlöffel*. A small scoop or spoon for extracting hardened cerumen from the external auditory canal. [F.]—**E. powder.** See *OTOLITH*.—**E. probe.** See under *PROBE*.—**E. sand.** Fr., *sable d'oreille*. Ger., *Ohrreusand*. See *OTOLITH*.—**E. scoop.** See *E-pick*.—**E. speculum.** See under *SPECULUM*.—**E. stone.** See *OTOLITH*.—**E. syringe.** See under *SYRINGE*.—**E-trumpet.** Fr., *cornet acoustique*. Ger.,

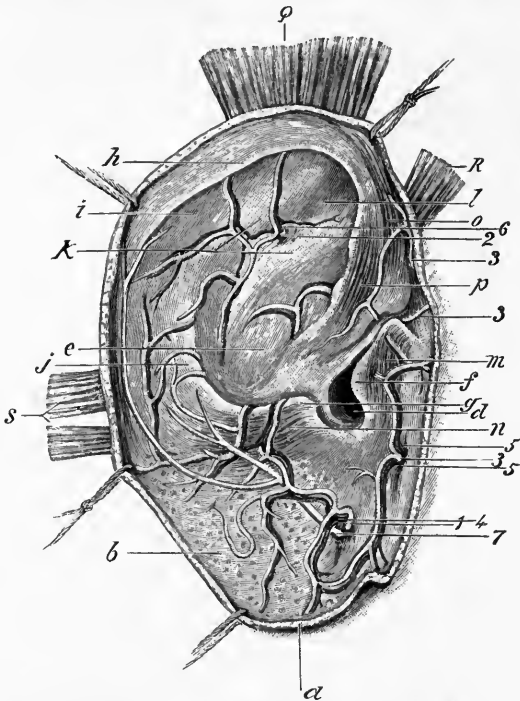
Hörrohr. A tube to be held in the hand for condensing the waves of sound, so as to enable a deaf person to hear; having one end small for insertion into the external auditory meatus, and the other



THE EXTERNAL EAR. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)
a, the fossa of the anthelix; b, the concha; c, the tragus; d, the antitragus, e, the lobule; f, the anthelix; g, the fossa of the helix; h, the helix.

end flaring for collecting the waves of sound. [F.]—**E. vertigo**. See *Ménière's disease*.—**E. wax**. See *CERUMEN*.—**E. wig**. Fr., *perce-oreille*. Ger., *Ohrwurm*. It., *formica pinzajuola*. Sp., *tije-*

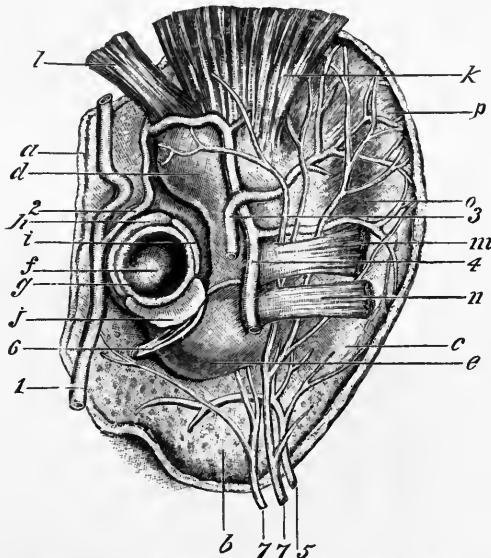
Lat., *auris externa*. Fr., *oreille externe*. Ger., *äusseres Ohr*. See *E.* (1st def.).—**Flap-e**. A deformity of the auricle consisting in a more or less extensive development of the skin and subcutaneous



THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE AURICLE. (AFTER BÉRAUD.)

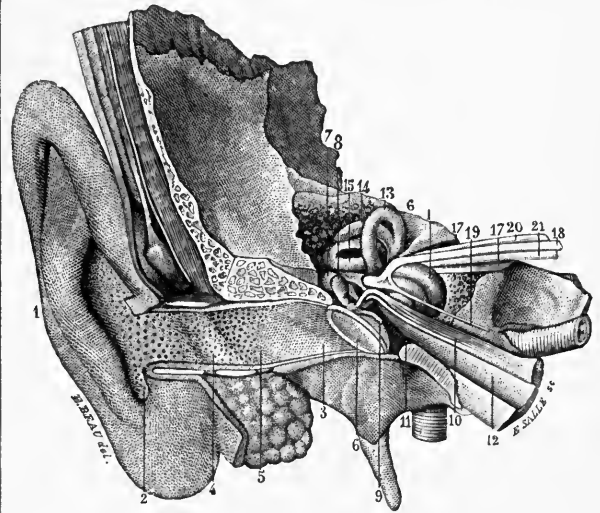
a, section of the skin; b, cellular fatty tissue of the lobule; d, external opening of the auditory canal; e, the concha; f, the tragus; g, the antitragus; h, the helix; i, the cavity of the helix; j, the anthelix; k, the two branches of the anthelix; l, the fossa of the anthelix; m, the tragus muscle; n, the antitragus muscle; o, the great muscle of the helix; p, the small muscle of the helix; q, the atillens auren muscle; r, the atrahens auren muscle; s, the retrahens muscle; t, the inferior auricular artery; u, the auricular artery; v, w, the anterior auricular vein; x, the inferior auricular vein; y, z, the auricular veins; 1, 2, the superior auricular vein; 3, the auricular nerve; 4, 5, 6, 7, the auricular nerves.

reta del oído. The *Forficula auricularia*. [L. 292.]—**E'wort**. The *Rhacicalis rupestris*, and some other plants supposed to be valuable for relieving deafness. [B. 275 (a, 24); L. 56.]—**External e**.



THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE AURICLE. (AFTER BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the skin; b, the lobule seen on its inner surface; c, convexity corresponding to the concavity of the fossa of the helix; d, e, convexity of the concha; f, orifice of the external auditory canal; g, section of the mucous membrane; h, i, j, section of the auricular cartilage; k, atillens auren muscle; l, atrahens auren muscle; m, n, retrahens auren muscle; o, the transversus auriculae muscle; p, the temporal artery; q, the posterior auricular artery; r, s, t, posterior auricular arteries; u, branches of the auricular artery; v, auricular nerve; w, x, posterior auricular nerves.



THE ORGAN OF HEARING SEEN IN SECTION. (FROM FLINT, AFTER SAPPÉY.)

1, the pinna; 2, 4, 5, the cavity of concha, the external auditory meatus with opening of ceruminous glands; 6, membrana tympani; 7, the anterior part of the incus; 8, the malleus; 9, the long handle of the malleus, attached to internal surface of the tympanic membrane—it is here represented as strongly indrawn; 10, tensor tympani muscle; 11, the tympanic cavity; 12, the Eustachian tube; 13, the superior semicircular canal; 14, the posterior semicircular canal; 15, external semicircular canal; 16, the cochlea; 17, the internal auditory meatus; 18, the facial nerve; 19, the large petrosal nerve; 20, the vestibular branch of the auditory nerve; 21, the cochlear branch of the same.

fat, and sometimes of the cartilage, so that the auricle turns over and is more or less pendulous. [F.]—**Insane e**. See *HÆMATOMA auris*.—**Internal e**. Lat., *auris interna*. Ger., *inneres Ohr*. Fr. under *E.* 2. See *Labyrinth*.—**Middle e**. Fr., *oreille moyenne*, *caisse du tympan*. Ger., *Mittelohr*. See *Tympanum*.

EARATHAU, n. In Tahiti, the *Ascarina polystachya*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

EAR-DROP, n. Er'dro'p. The genus *Dicentra*. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**Lady's e.-d's**. The genus *Fuchsia*. [B. 34, 275 (a, 24).]

EARED, adj. Erd. Lat., *auriculatus*. Fr., *oreillé*. Ger., *gehört*. Auriculate (said of birds having lengthened or highly colored auricular or other feathers on the side of the head). [L. 343.]

EARNING-GRASS, n. U'rn'1'n2-gra's. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EARLET, n. Er'le't. See *AURICULA*.

EAR-RING FLOWER, n. Er'ri'n2 flu'6-u4-u'6r. The garden *Fuchsia*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EARTH, n. U'rth. A.-S., *eardhe*. Gr., *γῆ*. Lat., *terra*. Fr., *terre*. Ger., *Erde*. It., *terra*. Sp., *tierra*. 1. The powdery portion of the crust of the globe. 2. Any native powdery substance.—**Absorbent e**. Fr., *terre absorbante*. Magnesia. [A. 518.]—**Alkaline e's**. Fr., *terres alcalines*. Lime, baryta, strontia, and magnesia; so called on account of their earthy character and alkaline properties. [B. 3.]—**Alum e**. See *ALUM e*.—**Aluminous e**. Lat., *terra aluminosa*. E. containing alum. [L.]—**Animal e**. Fr., *terre animale*. Calcium phosphate of animal origin found in the soil. [A. 518.]—**Argillaceous e**. See *CLAY*.—**Armenian e**. See *ARMENIAN BOLE*.—**Barbadoes e**. An e. made up largely of the shells of the *Radiolaria*. [L. 121.]—**Barytic e**. An e. containing baryta, usually in the form of a sulphate or carbonate. [Pisaní (a, 27).]—**Bitter e**. Magnesia calcinata. [L. 77 (a, 14).]—**Blue e**. Fr., *terre bleue*. Native pulverulent iron phosphate. [A. 518.]—**Bog-e**. An e. consisting chiefly of sand and vegetable fibre. [L. 108.]—**Bolar e**. See *BOLE*.—**Bone e**. Fr., *phosphate de chaux*. A popular term for calcium phosphate.—**Calcareous e**. Fr., *terre calcaire*. Lime. [L. 130.]—**Chian e**. A dense, compact e. found in Chios; used anciently as an astringent and cosmetic. [L. 73.]—**Cinolian e**. See *Fullers' e*.—**Dhobbies' e**. An impure carbonate of sodium occurring as an efflorescence in almost every district of India, and called *sajji mutti*. It is used in the manufacture of soap and glass. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc. xxiv (a, 14).]—**E.-almond**. See *ARACHIS hypogea*.—**E.-apple**. 1. The cucumber. 2. The potato. 3. The *Aitropa mandragora*. [B. 131 (a, 14); L. 56.]—**E.-balls**. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-bath**. See *E. BATH*.—**E.-closet**. Fr., *cabinet à terre*. Ger., *Erdcabinet*. An apparatus used as a substitute for a water-closet. Instead of being washed away, the excreta are deodorized by being received into and covered with dry e., which absorbs their liquid portions.—**E.-chestnut**. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**E.-currents**. See *TERRESTRIAL CURRENTS*.—**E. dressing**. See under *DRESSING*.—**E.-flax**. See *ASBESTOS*.—**E.-foam**. Native magnesium silicate.—**E.-gall**. See the major list.—**E.-jelly**. The *Tremella auricula*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-moss**. The genus *Phascum*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-nut**. See the major list.—**E. of alum**. A preparation used in making paints;

O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).

procured by precipitating the alumina from a solution of alum dissolved in water by adding ammonia or potash. [L. 107.]—**E. of bones.** See *Bone e.*—**E. of Chios.** See *Chiau e.*—**E. of glaucina.** See *Beryllium.*—**E. of jargon.** See *Zirconium.*—**E.-oil.** See *Petroleum.*—**E.-pea.** See *Arachis hypogaea.*—**E.-puff.** A species of *Lycopodium.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**E'-quakes.** The *Briza media.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-smoke.** The *Fumaria officinalis.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-star.** Various species of *Geaster.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**E. tougue.** The genus *Geoglossum.* [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**E. treatment.** The treatment of wounds and ulcers with dry e.—**E.-wax.** See *Ceresin.*—**E'-worm.** See the major list.—**Edible e.** Fr., *terre comestible.* Ger., *essbare Erde.* An argil or potter's clay mixed with oxide of iron and a yellowish-red color. It is used as an article of food by the so-called Geophagists, or dirt-eaters, who are to be found among the Ottomacs of South America (Humboldt), and some of the African tribes and their descendants in North America (Le Conte). [a. 27.]—**Foliaceous calcareous e.** Fr., *terre foliée calcaire.* Foliaceous calcium acetate. [A. 518.]—**Foliaceous mercurial e.** Fr., *terre foliée mercurielle.* Native mercury acetate. [A. 518.]—**Fullers' e. Lat., terra cinolia.** Fr., *terre à foulon, terre cimolée, argile smectique.* Ger., *Walkererde, Seifenerde.* It, *terra grassa da nettare gli abiti.* Sp., *tierra de batán.* An amorphous, greenish-white, yellow, or brown e. found in layers intercalated between the oolitic and cretaceous strata. It is only partially miscible with water, and easily absorbs fatty substances; hence its use in the cloth industries. It is employed as an absorbent application to irritated surfaces. [Pisaní (a, 27).]—**Heavy e.** Baryta. [L. 84.]—**Japan e.** Catechu. [L. 107.]—**Lemnian e.** Lat., *terra lemnia.* Ger., *lemnische Erde.* See *Lemnian BOLE.*—**Magnesian e.** See *Absorbent e.*—**Mineral calcareous e's.** Calcareous e's that are not of animal origin. [L. 84.]—**Ponderous e.** See *Heavy e.*—**Samian e., Samos e.** Fullers' e. found in Samos and formerly used in collyriums as an astringent. [Dana; L. 87 (a, 27).]—**Sealed e.** Lat., *terra sigillata.* See *BOLE.*

EARTHEN, adj. U^rth'eⁿ. Lat., *terreus.* Fr., *terreux, argileux.* Ger., *irden, thönern.* It., *di terra.* Sp., *térreo, de barro.* Made of earth or of burnt clay. [L. 56.]

EARTH-GALL, n. U^rth'ga'l. Ger., *grosses Tausendgüldenkraut.* The *Erythraea centaurium* and other plants of the gentian tribe. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**Chinese e.-g.** The *Picria fel terreæ.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-g. of the Malays.** The *Ophiorrhiza mungos.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EARTH-NUT, n. U^rth'nu't. Fr., *pistache de terre.* Ger., *Erdnuss.* 1. See *ARACHIS hypogaea.* 2. The *Bunium flexuosum.* 3. The *Eranthe pimpinelloides.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]—**American e.-n.** See *ARACHIS hypogaea.*—**E.-n. oil.** See *Oleum ARACHIDIS* (under *ARACHIS*).—**Large e.-n.** The *Bunium (Carum) bulbocastanum.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EARTH-WORM, n. U^rth'wu'rm. Fr., *lombrix terrestre, ver de terre.* Ger., *Regenwurm.* It., *lombrico.* Sp., *lombriz de tierra.* The *Lumbricus terrestris.* [L. 56.]—**E. oil.** See *Oleum LUMBRICORUM* (under *LUMBRICUS*).

EARTHY, adj. U^rth'i². Gr., γαῖώδης. Lat., *terreus.* Fr., *terreux.* Ger., *erdig.* Containing or of the nature of earth. See *E. ELEMENTS, E. PHOSPHATES, etc.*

EASTBOURNE, n. Est'bu'rn. A sea-side resort on the southern coast of England. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

EASTER-BELL, n. Est'u'r-be'l. The *Stellaria holostea.* [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EASTER-FLOWER, n. Est'u'r-flu^s-u⁴-u⁶r. The *Poinsettia pulcherrima.* [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EASTER-GIANT, EASTER-LEDGES, EASTERN GIANT, EASTER-MAGIANTS, EASTER-MANGIANTS, n's. Est'u'r-ji'a²nt, -le²j'e², -u⁶rn ji'a²nt, -u⁶r-ma²j'i²a²nts, -ma²nj'i²a²nts. The *Polygonum bistorta.* [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).]

EATON RAPIDS WELLS, n. Et'n ra²p'i²dz we²lz. Springs in Eaton County, Michigan, characterized by the properties of calcic and also of alkaline waters. [A. 363 (a, 21).]

EATING, adj. Et'i²nt². Lat., *edens, exedens.* Corroding; progressing by ulceration.

EAU (Fr.), n. O. 1. Water. 2. An aqueous solution of a medicinal substance. The term is restricted in the Fr. Cod. to the *e'x distillés*, aqueous solutions of gases, and certain preparations the names of which are fixed by long usage, like *e. de chaux.* [B. 113.] 3. In the pl., *eaux*, in obstetrics, the liquor amnii.—**Cérat à l'e.** See *CERATUM Galeni.*—**E. acidule bicarbonatée.** See *Aqua natro-efervescentes.*—**E'x acidules gazeuses.** Natural aerated mineral-waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. acidule saline** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua acidulo-salsa.* A preparation made with an aqueous solution of 33 centigrammes (5 grains) of calcium magnesium chloride, 27 centigrammes (4 grains) of magnesium chloride, 10 centigrammes (17 grains) of sodium chloride, and an aqueous solution of 90 centigrammes (14 grains) of sodium carbonate, and 10 centigrammes (1½ grain) of sodium sulphate, using only a little water for each; then putting the two solutions into a bottle of the capacity 65 centilitres (22 fl. oz.), filling the bottle with carbonic-acid water, and tightly corking it. [B.]—**E. acouéline.** **E. acoustique.** See *Aqua acustica.*—**E. acoustique de Ludwig.** See *Aqua acustica Ludwigii.*—**E. à détacher.** Any solution for removing stains, especially a solution of potassium cyanide.—**E. aérée.** Aerated water. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 88.] See also *AQUA ACIDI CARBONICI.*—**E. africaine.** See *E. d'Égypte.*—**E. aluminieuse** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua aluminosa* [Fr. Cod.]. It., *aqua aluminosa.* Sp., *aqua aluminosa.* A preparation made by mixing the whites of 4 eggs with a little water, then adding 1,000 grammes (34 fl. oz.) of distilled water, straining, and adding 10 grammes of distilled water of orange-flowers. Used in the treatment of poisoning with salts of mercury and copper. [A. 314; B. 113.]—**E'x alcalines.** See *AQUÆ*

alcalina.—**E. alkaline gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua alcalina effervescentes.* A preparation made by dissolving in a little water a mixture of 312 centigrammes (48 grains) of sodium bicarbonate, 23 centigrammes (¾ grains) of potassium bicarbonate, 35 centigrammes (½ grains) of magnesium sulphate, and 8 centigrammes (1½ grain) of sodium chloride; then placing this solution in a bottle of the capacity of 65 centilitres (23 fl. oz.), and filling the bottle with water charged with carbon dioxide under a pressure of 7 atmospheres. [B. 88, 113.]—**E'x alcalines minéralisées.** Natural waters containing alkaline bicarbonates and sometimes silicates. [L. 4 (a, 14).]—**E. alexitére.** See *AQUA alexiteria.*—**E. alexitére simple.** See *AQUA alexiteria simplex.*—**E. alexitére spritueuse.** See *AQUA alexiteria spirituosæ.*—**E. aloétique mercurielle.** See *AQUA aloetica mercurialis.*—**E. aluminieuse.** A solution of 1 part of alum in 100 parts of water. [B. 88.]—**E. aluminieuse composée.** A solution of 3 parts each of alum and iron sulphate in 100 of boiling water. [L. 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. aluminieuse de Fallope.** See *ALUMINOUS SOLUTION OF Fallopius.*—**E'x amères.** See *Aqua sulphatis MAGNESIÆ carbonicæ.*—**E. ammoniacale camphrée.** See *AQUA sedativa.*—**E. angélique.** See *AQUA angelica.*—**E. anillée.** 1. Of Boilez, a solution of aniline salts in water; employed to neutralize the effects of the inhalation of chlorine. 2. Of Turnbull, a solution of aniline sulphate; used as a remedy for chorea. [L. 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. anodyne.** See *AQUA anodyna.*—**E. anodyne de Langelot.** See *Tinctura OPII.*—**E. anodyne de Prague.** See *AQUA anodyna di Praga.*—**E. anodyne de Vicat.** A preparation made by macerating for 3 days 15 parts of spiritus ammoniæ, 30 of brandy, 2½ of opium, and 1½ of camphor, and straining; employed in toothache. [L. 41, 77, 85 (a, 14).]—**E. antiapoplectique de Lange.** Lat., *aqua apoplectica Langii.* A preparation made by macerating for 24 hours 540 parts each of primrose-flower water, limtree-flower water, and sage-water, 6 each of the seed of *Siler montanum*, fennel-seeds, long pepper, sagapenum, opopanax, myrrh, and juniper gum, 7 each of cinnamon and aloes-wed, 11 each of cubeb, nutmeg, and cloves, 30 of marjoram, rosemary, iya, and primrose-flowers, and 45 each of orris-root, calamus-root, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, and then distilling; formerly used to prevent apoplexy. [L. 85 (a, 14).] Cf. *AQUA apoplectica.*—**E. antiapoplectique des Jacobins de Rouen.** A preparation containing 120 parts each of cinnamon, yellow sandal-wood, and juniper-berries, 60 of red sandal-wood, 80 of green aniseed, 20 each of mace, galanga, masterwort, licorice-root, aloes-wood, and cloves, 50 each of angelica-seed and *Contrayerva brava*, 1 part of cochineal, and 5,680 parts of 85-percent alcohol. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. antiasthmatique.** See *AQUA asthmatica.*—**E. antidartreuse du Cardinal de Luynes.** See *AQUA del Cardinale di Luynes.*—**E. antiépileptique de Lange.** See *AQUA antiépileptica Langii.*—**E. antihystérique.** See *AQUA hysterica* and *AQUA BRYONICÆ composita* (in Supplement).—**E. antimélancolique.** See *AQUA antimelancholica.*—**E. antiasthmatique de Beisser.** See *AQUA CUPRI ammonio-muriatici.*—**E. antiasthmatique de Koechlin.** See *AQUA antiasthmatica Koechlini.*—**E. antiéphrétique.** See *AQUA nephretica.*—**E. antiophthalmique.** See *AQUA ophthalmica.*—**E. antiophthalmique d'Yvel.** A collyrium made by mixing 24 parts of zinc sulphate, 8 of copper sulphate, 5 of camphor, and 2 of saffron, and dissolving a thimbleful of this powder in a pint of water; used as a remedy for chronic inflammation of the eyelids. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. antipédiculaire.** See *AQUA antipediculare di Cadet.*—**E. antipestilentielle.** See *AQUA pestilentialis.*—**E. antisporique de Ranque.** See *AQUA antispórica di Ranque.*—**E. antiputride.** See *AQUA antiputrida.*—**E. antiputride de Beaufort.** See *AQUA antiputrida di Beaufort.*—**E. antiputride de Belloste.** See *Liquor exfoliatus Bellostii.*—**E. antiscorbutique.** See *AQUA antiscorbutica.*—**E. ardente.** An old name for alcohol and brandy. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. aromatique.** See *AQUA aromatica.*—**E. aromatique de pin.** See *AQUA aromatique de PIN.*—**E. aromatique spiritueuse.** See *AQUA aromatica spirituosæ.*—**E. arsenicale antipédiculaire de Clater.** See *AQUA arsenicale antipediculare.*—**E. arsenicale de Biette.** See *Liquor AMMONIÆ arsenici.*—**E. arthritique.** A preparation made by mixing 61 parts of hydrochloric acid and 19 of kerosene; used, diluted, in the form of baths, in rheumatism. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. athénienne.** See *AQUA atheniensis.*—**E'x aux jambes.** See *GREASE and HORSE-POX.*—**E. azotée.** See *Searle's patent oxygenous aerated WATER.*—**E. azzurée.** See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis.*—**E. balsamique de Jackson.** See *AQUA balsamica* (2d def.).—**E. bénite.** 1. See *Liquor ANTIMONII tartorisati* (1st def.). 2. Of Foy, a liquor made by macerating for 2 days 1 part each of saffras and licorice-root in 100 parts of lime-water and straining. [B. 38 (a, 14).]—**E. bénite de la Charité.** See *AQUA benedictæ della carità.*—**E. bénite de Goulard (ou de Ruland).** See *Vinum ANTIMONII.*—**E'x bicarbonatées.** Natural waters containing calcium and sodium bicarbonates. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E'x bitumineuses.** Warm springs having a film of petroleum. [B. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. blanche** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus.*—**E'x calcaires.** Waters containing calcareous matter. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. callidore.** An English patent medicine similar to the Goulard lotion; used in the treatment of pityriasis, acne, etc. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. camphrée.** See *AQUA CAMPHORÆ.*—**E. camphrée acide.** See *AQUA camphorata acidula.*—**E. camphrée étherée.** See *AQUA camphorata æthereæ.*—**E. carbuncluse.** See *AQUA carbunculi.*—**E. carminative.** See *AQUA carminativa.* Cf. *CLARETUM ex sex seminibus.*—**E'x carboniques.** Natural waters containing free carbonic acid. [B. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. carminative simple.** See *AQUA carminativa simplex.*—**E. carminative spiritueuse.** See *AQUA carminativa spirituosæ.*—**E. cathérétique de Kluge.** A solution of 1 part of corrosive sublimate and 2 parts of iron sulphate in 72 parts of alcohol; used as an application to condylomata. [L. 85 (a, 14).]—**E. cathérétique de Plenck.** See *Liquor ad condylomatata.*—**E. céleste.** See *AQUA celestis* and *AQUA cœrulea.*—**E. céleste pour les yeux.** See *Solutio CUPRI ammoniacalis.*—**E. céphalique.** **E. céphalique de Charles Quint.** See *AQUA cephalica*

Caroli Quinti.—E'x chalybées. See *AQUÆ chalybeatæ*.—E. chlorée. See *AQUA CHLORI*.—E. chloroformée, E. chloroformisée. See *AQUA CHLOROFORMI*.—E. chromée gazeuse. A solution of 0.03 part of potassium dichromate, 0.10 each of potassium nitrate and sodium nitrate, and 0.20 of sodium chloride in 600 parts of water, to be bottled and highly charged with carbonic acid; used in the treatment of syphilis. [Güntz, Vulpius, "Jour. des sci. méd. de Lille," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 15, 1884, p. 316.]—E. émémentine. See *Spiritus MILLEFOLII acutus*.—E'x composés. Distilled aromatic waters. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—E. confortante. See *AQUA confortativa*.—E. commune. See *WATER*.—E. contre le charbon. See *AQUA carbunculi*.—E. contre la gonorrhée. See *AQUA ad gonorrhœam Quercitani*.—E. contre la mauvaise haleine. See *COLLUTOIRE désinfectant*.—E. contre la migraine. A preparation containing equal parts of camphorated alcohol, ammonia, and oil of lemon-thyme. [L, 41, 85 (a, 14).]—E. cordiale froide. See *AQUA cordialis frigida*.—E. cordiale tempérée. See *AQUA cordialis temperata*.—E. cosmétique. See *AQUA cosmetica*.—E. cosmétique de Vienne. An emulsion made by mixing 60 parts of almond-meal and 250 each of orange-flower water and rose-water and adding 4 of borax and 8 of tincture of benzoin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. crénatée. A spring-water containing crenates. [L, 88 (a, 21).]—E. creosotée. See *AQUA CREASOTI*.—E. croupie. Water found in marshes, ponds, and pools, which contains animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—E. crue. See *HARD WATER*.—E. d'Afrique. See *AQUA d'Égipito*.—E. d'Alibour. See *Decoctum RUTÆ zincatum*.—E. d'ange. A cosmetic water prepared by distillation from the flowers and leaves of *Myrtus communis* and its varieties. [B, 81 (a, 14); B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. d'Anhalt. See *AQUA anhaltina*.—E. d'Armagnac, E. d'Armagnac de Bonferme. See *AQUA di Bonferme*.—E. d'arquesad. See *ALCOOLAT vulneraire*.—E. d'arquesad de Thédén. See *AQUA vulneraria Thedenii*.—E. d'arquesad spiritueuse. See *AQUA vulneraria spirituosus*.—E. d'arquesad. See *AQUA vulneraria Thedenii*, *AQUA vulneraria spirituosus*, and *ALCOOL SALVÆ vulnerarius*.—E. de Balaruc. A drink made by dissolving 70 grains of sodium chloride, 68 of calcium chloride, 33 of magnesium chloride, 20 of sodium sulphate, and 25 of sodium bicarbonate in a siphon of soda-water. [L, 85 (a, 14).]—E. de Barbade. A liquor made in Barbadoes from lemon-peel. [L, 107.]—E. de Baréges artificielle. See *BALNEUM bareginense*.—E. de Bates. See *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*.—E. de Belloste. See *AQUA di Belloste*.—E. de Binelli. See *AQUA Binelli*.—E. de Bonferme. See *AQUA di Bonferme*.—E. de Botot. See *E. dentifrice de Botot*.—E. de Bouquet. A preparation containing 64 grammes of spirits of honey, 32 grammes of spirits of cloves, 128 grammes each of the spirits of lavender, aromatic bark, *Cyperus longus*, and *estus paville*, 36 grammes of tincture of gelsemium, 32 grammes of Florentine iris, and 20 drops of the alcoholic tincture of neroli. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—E. de Brettfeld. A toilet-water made by digesting for 3 days 230 grammes of orris-root in 2,000 of brandy, adding, after 5 days, a tincture composed of 70 drops each of oil of lemon and oil of neroli bigarade, 60 drops of oil of musk, and 300 grammes of brandy, and then filtering. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 14).]—E. de Brocchieri. A preparation made by distilling an infusion of pine shavings; used to stop hæmorrhages. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—E. de carrière. Water found in the pores of rocks, especially in those occurring in strata. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de Chine. See *AQUA d'Égipito*.—E. de citerne. Cistern-water. [B.]—E. de Clauder. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of digested tallow, 9 parts of potassium carbonate, 1 part of sal ammoniac, and 54 parts of distilled elder-water; used in the treatment of gout. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de Cologne [Fr. Cod.]. See *Spiritus odoratus*.—E. de combinaison, E. de constitution. See *WATER of crystallization*.—E. de Corne et Demeaux. A solution of 1 part each of weight of "disinfectant powder" and alcohol in 30 parts of water; employed by Trousseau in injections into the pleura. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E'x de couleur. Colored waters; used by apothecaries for flasks in show-windows. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de crâne humain. Water distilled from human skulls; formerly used as a nostrum. [L, 109 (a, 14).]—E. de Créole. A stomachic preparation obtained by distilling the fruit of *Mameea americana*. [B, 19.]—E. de cristallisation. See *WATER of crystallization*.—E. de cuivre ammoniacal. See *Liquor CUPRI ammoniaci*.—E. de Cythère. A solution of 4 parts of lead chloride and 8 of sodium hyposulphite in 88 of distilled water; used for deepening the color of the hair. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—E. de Dardel. An imitation of the *e. de mélisse des Carmes*, composed of 96 parts each of oil of peppermint and oil of rosemary, 72 of oil of sage, 64 of the oil of thyme, and 125 of *e. de mélisse*, according to Baume's formula. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—E. de Dippel. A mixture of 30 parts of oil of hartshorn with 2,000 of water; employed as a remedy for convulsions in children and in fomentations, for gout and rheumatism. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de fleuve. River-water. [B, 88 (a, 21).]—E. de fontaine. See *Spring-water*.—E. de Fuller. A mixture of 23 parts of camphor, 125 each of acetic acid and potassium nitrate, 500 of alcohol, and 1,000 of infusion of parietaia. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de Gondran. See *E. arthritique*.—E. de goudron. See *AQUA PICIS (under PIX)*.—E. de Goulard. An aqueous solution of lead subacetate with the addition of a little alcohol. [L, 87 (a, 14).] Cf. *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis*.—E. d'Égypte. See *AQUA d'Égipito*.—E. de Hartmann. See *AQUA viridis Hartmanni*.—E. de Hongrie. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI compositus*.—E. de Hepp. A slight modification of Pagliari's aqua hæmostatica. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—E. de Javelle. See *Javelle-water*.—E. de Labarraque. See *Liquor sodæ chloratæ*.—E. de la Charité. See *AQUA benedicta della carità*.—E. de la duchesse d'Angoulême. See *COLLYRE boratè (5th def.)*.—E. de la duchesse de Lamballe. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of lead acetate, 2 parts of alum, and 250 parts each of rose-water and plantain-water. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—E. de la Floride. A preparation made by mixing 27 parts of neutral lead acetate, 26 of sulphur, and 100 of rose-water; used as a hair-dye. [L, 41,

57 (a, 14).]—E'x de l'annios. The liquor amnii.—E. de la reine de Hongrie. See *Spiritus ROSMARINI compositus*.—E. de la Vrillière. See *E. de Madame de la Vrillière*.—E. de Léchelle. See *AQUA hæmostatica*.—E. de l'épiciier. See *COLLYRE boratè (5th def.)*.—E. de looch sani et experti [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting for 3 days 2 parts each of orris-root, licorice-root, the herbs of hyssop, maidenhair, calaminth, and cinnamon, and 1 part each of aniseed and fennel in 120 of water, and distilling off 67 parts. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—E. de Luce. See *Spiritus AMMONIÆ cum succino*.—E. de Madame de Beaumont. A preparation containing myrrh, aristolochia, camphor, opium, the seeds of parsley, wild poppy, and hypericum, and alcohol; used as a dentifrice and also as a stimulant. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de Madame de la Vrillière. A preparation made by macerating 32 parts each of cochlearia and nasturtium, 8 of cinnamon, 6 of lemon-peel, 4 of red roses, and 3 of cloves in 185 of alcohol, and distilling. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—E. de magnanimité. See *AQUA magnanimitatis simplex*.—E. de magnanimité d'Hoffmann. See *AQUA magnanimitatis*.—E. de mantes. A liquid obtained by distilling the *Croton balsamifera*. [B, 19.]—E. de Mars. An old collyrium made by pouring Hoffmann's liquor and an alcoholic extract of wormwood over red-hot flints. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. de Mettemberg. A mixture of 1 part each of mercuric bichloride and alcoholized nitric acid, 30 parts of vulnerary tincture, and 100 parts of distilled water; used in scabies. [L, 41, 105 (a, 14).]—E. de Morgagni. See *AQUA Morgagni*.—E. de Notre-Dame des Neiges. Tincture of arnica-fores. [L, 4 (a, 14).]—E. dentifrice de Botot. A dentifrice made by macerating crushed aniseed, cinnamon, and cloves for 8 days in 80-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. de Pagliari. See *AQUA hæmostatica*.—E. de péricarde. See *AQUA pericardii*.—E. de Perse. See *AQUA græca*.—E. de Portugal. A toilet-water prepared by mixing 32 parts of oil of orange, 8 parts of oil of lemon, 4 parts of oil of bergamot, and 1 part of oil of roses, and filtering. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—E. de Prague. See *AQUA fetida pragensis*.—E. de primevère. See *AQUA paralyseos*.—E. de Princesse. A toilet-water made of 4 parts of tincture of benzoin, 1 part each of tincture of camphor and potassium carbonate, 250 parts of cologne-water, and 0.25 part of tinctura ambra composita. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—E. de Provence. See *COLLYRE boratè (5th def.)*.—E. de puits. Well-water. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—E. de Rabel. A mixture resembling the acidum sulphuricum aromaticum of the U. S. Ph. [B, 88.]—E. de Raspail. See *AQUA sedativa Raspail*.—E. de Ruland. See *Vinum ANTIMONIUM*.—E. de Saint-Jean. A preparation made by dissolving 3 grammes of zinc sulphate and 1 part of copper sulphate in 1,000 grammes of water, adding 0.25 gramme of saffron and 360 grammes of spirits of camphor, macerating for 48 hours, and filtering; used for luxations and fractures. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—E. de Saturne. See *Liquor PLUMBI subacetatis dilutus*.—E. des Carmes. See *Spiritus MELLISÆ compositus*.—E. de Schultz. A hæmostatic water composed of 250 grammes of distilled water, 8 grammes of empyreumatic oil of tobacco, and 12 drops of Dippel's oil. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—E. de Sedlitz. See *AQUA sedlitzensis*.—E'x de senteurs. Perfumed waters. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. des fées. A hair-dye containing 20 parts of sodium hyposulphite, 5 parts of lead acetate, 200 parts of rose-water, and 1 part of glycerin. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—E. des glaciers. Water proceeding from glaciers. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—E. des hydriopiques. A dropsical effusion. [L, 109 (a, 14).]—E. des montagnes. The snow-water of mountain torrents. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—E. des sources. Spring-water. [B, 88.]—E. de Stettin. See *AQUA stettinensis ad usus externos*.—E. d'étangs. The stagnant water of ponds or swamps. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—E. de Thédén. See *AQUA vulneraria Thedenii*.—E. de Tisseraud. A preparation made by macerating for 6 hours over hot ashes 1 part each of dragon's blood and of turpentine from *Abies pectinata* in 10 parts of water, and filtering; used as a hæmostatic. [L, 49, 77 (a, 14).]—E. de Trevez. See *E. fondante de Trevez*.—E. de Van-Swieten. A solution of 1 part of mercuric bichloride in 240 parts of distilled water. [L, 109.]—E. de vie. See the major list.—E. distillée [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua destillata, hydrolatum* (2d def.). 1. Distilled water. 2. A class of preparations obtained by distilling a volatile principle with water. [B.]—E. dite de Sedlitz. See *AQUA sedlitzensis extemporanea*.—E. diurétique. See *AQUA diuretica e nucleis*.—E. diurétique camphrée de Fuller. See *E. de Fuller*.—E. diurétique de Quercitan. A liquid obtained by distilling the juices of the onion, leek, horse-radish, parietaia, and citron. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. diurétique gazeuse. A mixture of 1 part each of magnesium sulphate and vinegar of calcichum and 31 parts of water, with the addition of a bottle of aerated water; used in gout and rheumatism. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—E. divine. 1. A preparation made by distilling 1 part each of oil of lemon and oil of bergamot with 60 parts of orange-flower water and 480 of alcohol, and adding to the product 240 parts of sugar and 960 of water. 2. A solution of 25 parts each of alum, nitre, and copper sulphate, and 1 part of camphor in 5,000 parts of water. [B, 38, 119 (a, 14).] 3. See *Collyre à la pierre divine*.—E. divine de Fernel. See *AQUA phagedænica*.—E. d'or. A liquid preparation obtained by distilling *Convallaria maialis*. [B, 19.]—E. d'Orvol. An aromatic tincture resembling the tinctura aromatica of the Ger. Ph. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—E. douce. See *SOFT WATER*.—E. dure. See *HARD WATER*.—E. d'Yvel pour les yeux. See *Decoctum RUTÆ zincatum*.—E. égyptienne. See *AQUA d'Égipito*.—E. éméttique. See *Liquor ANTIMONIUM tartaricatum*.—E. épidémique. See *AQUA epidemica londinensis*.—E. épileptique de Lange. See *AQUA epileptica Langii*.—E. essentielle. See *E. distillée (2d def.)*.—E. éthérée. See *AQUA æthera*.—E. éthérée camphrée. See *AQUA camphorata æthera*.—E. fébrifuge gazeuse de Meirieu. A preparation made by triturating 0.6 gramme of quinine, 4 grammes of tartaric acid, and 30 grammes of sugar with 1,000 grammes of water in a siphon, adding 5 grammes of soda bicarbonate before corking. [L, 41, 77 (a, 14).]—E. ferrée. 1. Water in which red-hot iron has been immersed repeatedly. 2. A liquid ob-

tained by immersing rusty nails for about an hour in boiling water, and decanting. [B. 41, 85, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. ferrée gazeuse** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua martia effervesces*. A preparation made by dissolving in a little water 56 centigrammes (9 grains) each of potassium bitartrate and sodium carbonate and 16 centigrammes (2½ grains) of sodium chloride, placing the solution in a bottle of the capacity of 650 c. c. (22 oz.), adding 18 centigrammes (nearly 3 grains) of ferrous sulphate, and filling the bottle with water charged with carbon dioxide. [B.]—**E. ferrugineuse**. See *E. ferrée* and *Chalybeate waters*.—**E'x ferrugineuses carbonatées**. Chalybeate waters containing free carbonic acid. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x ferrugineuses crénatées**. Chalybeate waters containing crenic acid. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. ferrugineuse gommée**. A solution of 3 parts of iron sulphate and 150 of gum arabic in 2,000 of boiling water. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E'x ferrugineuses sulfatées**. Chalybeate waters containing iron, magnesium, aluminium, and calcium sulphates. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. fétide antihystérique**. See *Aqua fetida pragensis*.—**E. fondante**. 1. A solution of from 1,200 to 2,400 parts of crystallized sodium sulphate, 20 parts of potassium nitrate, and 1 part of tartar emetic in 80,000 of water. 2. See *E. fondante de Trevez*.—**E. fondante de Swinton**. A solution of 3 parts of tartar emetic and 450 of magnesium sulphate in 20,000 of water. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. fondante de Trevez**. A solution of 30 parts of magnesium sulphate and 0.03 part of tartar emetic in 1,000 parts of water; or of 0.013 part of tartar emetic, 96 parts of potassium nitrate, 1.27 part of potassium acetate, and 53 parts of sodium sulphate in 1,000 parts of water. [L. 32, 77, 85 (a, 14).]—**E. forte**. See *NITRIC acid*.—**E. gazeuse**. Water into which a certain quantity of carbonic acid has been introduced. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).]—**E'x gazeuses acidulées**. Natural effervescent waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. gazeuse hydrosulfurée**. See *Aqua acidula hydrosulphurata*.—**E. gazeuse martiale**. See *Aqua acidula martialis*.—**E. gazeuse simple** [Fr. Cod., 1866]. Lat., *aqua acidula simplicior*. See *Aqua ACIDI CARBONICI*.—**E. gélatineuse**. A solution of gelatin in water. [B. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. générale**. A preparation made from the root of white dittany. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. gingivale de Kopp**. Lat., *aqua ad gingivas*. Syn.: *collutoire tonique*. A preparation for hardening the gums; made by mixing 11 parts of extract of krameria, 7 each of tincture of kino and tincture of catechu, 15 of syrup of mulberries, and 180 of aqua salviae. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. gingivale de Vogt**. Lat., *aqua ad gingivas*. Syn.: *collutoire tonique*. A preparation for hardening the gums; made by mixing 1 part of extract of krameria, 3 parts of tincture of cochlearia, and 12 parts of aqua salviae. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. gommeuse**. See *Aqua quimosa*.—**E. grecque**. See *Aqua graeca*.—**E. grisee**. See *Aqua grisea*.—**E. hémostatique**. See *Aqua haemostatica*.—**E. hémostatique de Brocchieri**. See *E. de Brocchieri*.—**E. hémostatique de Monterosi** (on Naples). See *E. stagnotique de Monterosi*.—**E. hémostatique de Neljubin**. A preparation made by distilling 125 parts of ergot, 30 each of ambergris and castoreum, 12 of Mecca balsam, 62 of Canada balsam, 750 of peppermint, and 1,000 of rosemary until all the essential oil has passed over, mixing this with 600 parts of a hydrolate distilled from 450 parts of powdered cinnamon, and adding 15 parts of oil of cajeput and enough alcohol to make a homogeneous mass, and afterward, with continuous shaking, enough water to make 6,300 parts. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. hémostatique de Schultz**. A mixture of 8 grammes of empyreumatic oil of tobacco, 12 drops of Dippel's animal oil, and 250 grammes of distilled water; proposed as a substitute for the *E. stagnotique de Monterosi*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. hémostatique de Tisserand**. See *E. de Tisserand*.—**E. hépatique**. See *Aqua hepatica*.—**E. hydrocyanique (végétale)**. See *Aqua hydrocyanica vegetabilis*.—**E. hydrogénée**. A solution of hydrogen in water. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**E. hydrolat**. See *Aqua* (6th def.).—**E'x hydrosulfatées**. Natural waters containing hydrosulphides. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. hydrosulfurée**. Water containing hydrogen sulphide. [B. 46, 88, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. hydrosulfurée artificielle**. A mixture of 0.64 gramme of sodium carbonate, 1 litre of water saturated with hydrogen sulphide, and 3 litres of pure water; used in painters' colic. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E'x hydrosulfuriques**. A spring-water containing free hydrogen sulphide. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. hygiénique de Memphis**. See *Aqua haemostatica*.—**E. hyperthermale**. A very hot mineral-spring. [B.]—**E. hystérique**. See *Aqua BRVONIAE composita* (in Supplement).—**E. immortelle**. See *CLARETUM ex sex seminibus*.—**E. impériale**. See *Aqua imperialis*.—**E'x incrustantes**. Natural waters containing calcium carbonates in solution which, either by agitation or variation of pressure, lose their excess of carbonic acid, forming calcareous deposits. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. infernale**. See *Aqua infernalis*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. inodore désinfectante de Ledoyen**. A solution of 1 part of lead nitrate in 8 parts of water. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. iodée**.—**E. iodurée**. A solution of potassium iodide in water. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. iodurée de Lugol**. See *Lugol's solution*.—**E. laxative de Corvisart**. A solution of 25 milligrammes of tartar emetic, 30 grammes of soluble potassium bitartrate, and 60 grammes of sugar in 1,000 grammes of water; used in constipation. [L. 41, 85, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. laxative de Vienné**. See *Aqua laxativa viennensis*.—**E. magnanimité**. See *Aqua magnanimitatis simplex*.—**E. magnésienne** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua magnesio-effervesces* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation analogous to the *liquor magnesiae carbonatis* of the Br. Ph., but containing more than four times the quantity of magnesium carbonate. [B.]—**E. magnésienne gazeuse**. A water differing from the *e. magnésienne* in that it contains less of the two salts but the same quantity of gas and water. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**E. marécageuse**. The water of marshes and ponds. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**E. marine**. Sea-water. [A. 14.]—**E. martiale**. See *Liquor TARTARI solubilis chalybeati*.—**E. martiale de Trousseau**. A solution of 1 gramme of ferro-potassic tartrate in 1 litre of aerated water. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. médicamentouse**.—**E. médicinale**. A water, artificial or natural, capable of exercising a therapeutic action. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**E. médicinale de Sedlitz**. A solution of from 1 to 7 parts of magnesium sulphate in 100 parts of water. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E. médicinale**

d'Husson. See *Aqua medicinalis Hussonii*.—**E. méphitique alcaline** (ou gazeuse). See *Aqua mephitico-alcalina*.—**E. mercurielle**. See *Aqua MERCURII cocta*.—**E. mercurielle balsamique de Plenek**. A preparation made by thoroughly mixing 255 parts of calomel, 15 of tincture of myrrh, and 30 each of Sydenham's laudanum and decoction of cinchona; used to dress venereal ulcers. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. mercurielle caustique** (ou composée). See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI perchloridi*.—**E. mercurielle de Rosenstein**. A preparation made by boiling 75 parts of triticum, 10 of orange-peel, 3 of cinnamon, and 15,000 of water until the whole is reduced to one fourth, and boiling again for some time with 3,000 parts of mercury. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. mercurielle simple**. See *Aqua MERCURII cocta*.—**E. mercurielle vitriolée**. See *Aqua MERCURII vitriolata*.—**E. mère**. See *Mother-Liquor*.—**E'x minérales artificielles**. Artificial mineral-waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. minérale de Marc**. A preparation used for intermittent fevers; made by dissolving 2 parts of iron sulphate and 8 of elaeosaccharum of orange in 1,000 of water. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. minérale iodurée** [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by dissolving 0.06 gramme of iodine and 0.12 gramme of potassium iodide in 245 grammes of distilled water. [B. 119 (a, 14).] See *Lugol's solution*.—**E'x minérales**. 1. See *Mineral waters*. 2. In general, any spring-water; called mineral because it proceeds from geological strata of which it dissolves certain constituent salts. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. minérales naturelles**. Natural mineral-waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. minérales sulfureuses**. Sulphurous mineral-water. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. miraeulose**. See *Aqua mirabilis*.—**E. odoriférante**. See *Aqua odorifera*.—**E. O'Meara**. A liquid dentifrice containing 4 grammes of *Andropogon muricatum*, 15 of pyrethrum, 30 centigrammes each of cloves, essence of bergamot, and essence of lemon, 60 centigrammes each of iris, coriander, orcanet, and essence of peppermint, 160 grammes of creasote, and 60 grammes of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**E. ophthalmique**. See *Aqua ophthalmica*, *Aqua ophthalmica aluminosa*, and *Decoction RTÆ zincatum*.—**E. ophthalmique bleue**. See *Solutio CURRI ammoniacalis*.—**E. ophthalmique danoise**. A mixture of 5 parts of camphor, 8 of lead acetate, 16 of zinc sulphate, and 1,500 of rose-water; or of 5 parts of zinc sulphate, 8 of lead-water, 28 of spirit of camphor, and 1,200 of distilled water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Benedict**. A mixture of from 20 to 28 parts of copper aluminate, 5 to 16 of Sydenham's laudanum, and 540 of distilled water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Blasius**. A mixture of from 5 to 6 parts of copper aluminate, 15 of hydrolate of opium, and 46 of distilled water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Bogle** [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. A collyrium made by mixing 5 parts of aloes, 7 each of zinc sulphate and antimony oxide, 180 of distilled water, and 1 drop of oil of rosemary to the oz., allowing the mixture to stand for a month, and filtering. [L. 83.]—**E. ophthalmique de Conrad**. See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muriatico corrosivo*.—**E. ophthalmique de Crespy**. A preparation composed of 12 parts of zinc sulphate, 3 of powdered orris-root, and 700 of water. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Graefe**. A collyrium containing 0.12 part of copper aluminate, 28 parts of rose-water, 4 parts of quince mucilage, and 2 parts of Sydenham's laudanum. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Jaeger**. A collyrium containing 1 part of copper aluminate, 2 parts of pyroigneous acid, and 480 parts of water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Loches**. A collyrium containing 3 parts of tincture of aloes, 5 each of aluminium sulphate and zinc sulphate, 20 of alcohol, and 450 each of distilled water and melilot-water. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Rust**. A collyrium containing from 18 to 24 centigrammes of copper aluminate, 30 grammes of aqua sambuci, 12 drops of tincture of opium, and 5 drops of lead-water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique de Theden** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. A collyrium containing 1 part of ammonium chloride, 2 parts of copper aluminate, and 20 parts of rose-water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique fortifiante**. A collyrium containing 7.6 parts each of lead-water and spirit of camphor, 3.8 of zinc sulphate, and 245 of aqua chamomillae. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ophthalmique mercurielle**. See *Collyrium ex HYDRARGYRO muriatico corrosivo* and *Collyrium ex muriate HYDRARGYRI oxygenato*.—**E. ophthalmique resolutive**. See *Aqua ophthalmica resolvens*.—**E. orientale de Delabarre**. A dentifrice made by macerating for 48 hours 1 gramme each of cochineal and potassium tartrate, 40 drops of oil of peppermint, and 12 drops of oil of roses in 250 grammes of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. oxygénée**, **E. oxygénée**. See *Aqua oxygenata*.—**E. oxygénée d'Alyon**. A mixture of 2 parts of nitric acid and 1,000 of water; used in syphilis. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. ozonisante**. A preparation devised by Boussier for absorbing oxygen and giving it off again in the form of ozone. It consists of a substance—erroneously designated a hydrate of terpine (terpene)—made by mixing the distilled product of pine-resin with pure water. [Labbe, cited in "Rev. de med. y chirurg. pract.," Aug. 22, 1884, p. 174 (B).]—**E. ozonisée**. "Liquid ozone"; a solution of 1 part of potassium permanganate in 500 parts of water; used as a preventive of cholera, in diphtheria, and to deodorize the hands after dissection. [L. 41, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. panée**. A liquid prepared by soaking toasted crusts of bread in water. [L. 41, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua phagedénique* and *Lotio HYDRARGYRI flava* [Br. Ph.].—**E. phagédénique blanche**. A solution of 5 parts of mercuric bichloride in 1,680 of lime-water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique composée**. A mixture of 180 parts of *e. phagédénique blanche* with 4 of extract of myrrh and 15 of tincture of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique de Grindel**. See *Liquor HYDRARGYRI camphorata*.—**E. phagédénique de Piderit**. A mixture of 180 parts of *e. phagédénique blanche*, 30 of lead carbonate, 15 of essence of saffron, and 4 of solution of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. phagédénique jaune**. See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI lutea*.—**E. phagédénique noire**. See *Lotio HYDRARGYRI nigra*.—**E. phagédénique noire allemande**. A mixture of 4 parts of calomel, 2 of opium powder, and 375 of lime-water. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E. phéniquée**. See *Soluté d'acide PRÉNIQUE*.—**E. phéniquée**

composée désinfectante. A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid, 30 parts of zinc or iron sulphate, and 100 parts of water. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E. phéniquée dentifrice.** A solution of 1 part each of carbolic acid and spiritus menthae in 1,000 parts of water. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**E. phéniquée saturée.** A solution of 1 part of crystallized carbolic acid in 100 parts of water. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**E. physagoga.** See *Aqua physagoga*.—**E'x plates.** An unusually copious flow of liquor amnii at the time of the rupture of the foetal envelopes. [A. 120.]—**E. pontificale.** See *Aqua pontificalis*.—**E. potable.** Water fit for drinking. [a. 14.]—**E. pour la bouche.** See *COLLUTORY*.—**E. pour la téture des cheveux.** A hair-dye. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. prophylactique.** See *Aqua prophylactica*.—**E'x puantes.** See *GREASE* and *HORSE-POX*.—**E. pulvérisée.** Atomized water; spray. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. purgative émetisée** [Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.]. A preparation made by dissolving 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 30 grammes of sodium sulphate in 1,000 grammes of water. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**E. régale** [Fr. Cod.]. See *NITROHYDROCHLORIC ACID*.—**E. rouge.** 1. Colored liquid for bottles in apothecaries' show-windows. 2. See *ALCOOLATURE vulnéraire*. [B. 38, 88, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. rouge d'Alibert.** A solution of 1 part of mercuric bichloride in 125 parts of water, colored red with false alkanet (*radix anchusae*), or in 500 parts of water, colored red with poppy-flowers. [B. 92, 119, 125 (a, 14).] Cf. *Lotion mercurielle d'Alibert*.—**E. rouge.** A mixture of red wine and water. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x salines.** Natural water rich in neutral alkaline salts. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x salines bromodurées.** Waters containing, besides the chlorides, small quantities of the iodides and bromides. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x salines chlorurées.** Waters containing chlorides, sodium, magnesium, and calcium. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. saline fondante de Lassone** [Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp.]. A mild laxative prepared by dissolving 3 parts of sodium borate and 8 of potassium bitartrate in 96 of boiling water. [B. 97 (a, 14).] Cf. *Portio tartro-borata*.—**E. saline purgative** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Aqua sedlitzensis extemporanea*.—**E. sans pareille.** Lat., *aqua sine pari*. Syn.: *alcoool sans pareille*. A preparation made by mixing (or mixing and reducing by distillation to 270 parts) 8 parts of oil of lemon, 5 of oil of bergamot, 4 of oil of citron, 125 of spirit of rosemary, and 1,500 of 90-per-cent. alcohol. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. saphirine.** See *Aqua celestis*.—**E. saphirine cinnamomée** [Hamb. Ph., 1804]. A solution of 19 parts of copper acetate in 7 of ammonia-water, to which 22 parts of cinnamon-water are added. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. saturnine.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**E. seconde.** In chemistry, a dilution of nitric acid, of painters, a solution of potash. [L. 41, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. sédative** [Fr. Cod.]. **E. sédative de Raspail.** See *Aqua sedativa Raspail*.—**E. sédative naphthalinée.** A preparation like the *aqua sedativa Raspail*, except that the *alcoool camphré* is replaced by *alcoool naphthaliné*; or made by dissolving 2 parts of sodium chloride in 20 of water, and adding 3 each of ammonia-water and *alcoool naphthaliné*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. séiénl-téuse.** See *Hard water*.—**E'x senteurs.** Perfumed waters. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E'x spiritueuses.** See *ALCOOLATS*.—**E. spiritueuse d'Anhalt.** See *Aqua anhatina*.—**E. splénétique.** See *Aqua splenetica*.—**E. stagnotique de Monterosi** (ou de Naples). A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 250 parts each of pepper-mint, *Momordica balsamina*, *Origanum dictamnus*, marum, and calamus, 1,000 each of white agaric, athanasia, bistorta, logwood, cataria, centaury, consolida, cypress, oak-bark, eupatorium, millefolium, urtica, plantain, pulegium, black pitch, rosemary, sanicula, sage, sumac, and tormentilla with enough water, and distilling two thirds of the liquid. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—**E. stomachique.** See *Aqua stomachica* and *Infusum quassiacum natro*.—**E. styptique.** See *Aqua styptica*, *Solutio sulphatis cupri composita*, and *Liquor ALUMINIS compositus*.—**E. styptique de Loff.** See *FERRUM muricatum liquidum*.—**E. styptique de Mattela-faveur.** A watery solution of iron sulphate. [B. 88, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. styptique de Weber.** Syn.: *liquor stypticus Weber, solutio ferri aluminosa* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by dissolving over a slow fire 6 parts each of iron sulphate and alum in 48 of plantain-water, adding 1 part of sulphuric acid. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. sucrée.** Lat., *aqua saccharata*. Water sweetened with sugar.—**E'x sulfatées sodiques.** Natural waters containing sodium sulphate. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. sulfo-carbonée.** Water holding sulphide of carbon in solution. Dujardin-Beaumez gives the following formula: Sulphide of carbon, 375 grains; essence of mint, 50 drops; water, 7,500 grains. ["*Progr. méd.*," Aug. 1, 1885, p. 76.]—**E. sulfurée** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *aqua sulfurata*. A solution of 1 part each of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride or sodium carbonate [Fr. Cod., 1832] in 5,000 parts of distilled water previously deprived of air by boiling. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. sulfureuse.** A solution of 1 part each of sodium sulphide, sodium chloride, and sodium carbonate in 3,840 parts of distilled water deprived of air; sold generally under the names of artificial water of Baréges, Cauterets, Bagnères de Luchons, Saint-Sauveur, etc. [L. 32, 105 (a, 14).] Cf. *BALNEUM baretginense*.—**E. sulfureuses calciques.** Sulphurous waters containing more or less calcium. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. sulfureuses sodiques.** Sulphurous waters containing more or less sodium. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. térébentinée.** A preparation made by triturating 1 part of Venice turpentine in 6 parts of water, allowing the mixture to stand, and decanting. [L. 49, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. terpinée.** Water saturated with terpene. [R. Lépine, "Rev. de méd.," Aug., 1885, p. 638.]—**E. thériacale.** Lat., *aqua thieriacalis simplex* [Ferr. Ph., 1832]. A preparation made by distilling 48 parts of a mixture of 1 part of thieriacum and 64 parts of juice of sour grapes. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. thériacale chaude.** A preparation made by distilling to dryness on a water-bath 14 parts each of angelica-root, contrayerva, Virginia snake-root, and zedoary, 83 of thieriacum, and 664 each of aqua scordii and alcohol. [L. 85.]—**E. thériacale froide** (ou romaine). See *Aqua scordii composita*.—**E. thermale.** A warm mineral spring. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. végété-mercurielle.** See *Aqua vegeto-mercurialis Pressavini*.—**E. végété-minérale.** See *Liquor plumbi subacetatis dilutus*.—**E. végété-minérale camphrée.** A mixture of

3 parts each of lead-water and spirit of camphor, and 1,000 of spring-water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. végété-minérale de Beil** [Dutch Ph., 1805 (Niemann's notes)]. A mixture of 1 part of lead acetate, 8 parts of pure vinegar, and 48 parts of distilled water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. verte de Hartmann.** See *Aqua viridis Hartmanni*.—**E. vineuse.** Water mixed with wine. [a. 14.]—**E. viscérale.** See *Aqua visceralis*.—**E. vitale.** Lemonade made with sulphuric acid. [L. 105, 109 (a, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire.** See *Aqua vulnaria Thedenii*, *Aqua vulnaria spiritiosa*, and *Alcohol salviae vulnerrarius*.—**E. vulnéraire acétique.** Syn.: *vinagra vulnéraire*. A preparation containing the same proportions of vegetable ingredients as the *alcoool vulnéraire*, but, instead of being distilled with alcohol, they are macerated for 8 days in 6,000 parts of pure vinegar, and filtered with expression. [B. 119 (a, 14).] See *Liquora discutiens*.—**E. vulnéraire acide.** See *Liquor discutiens*.—**E. vulnéraire blanche de Dippel.** A preparation formerly official, consisting of a mixture of vinegar and the juices of aristolochia, chærophyllum, pimpinella, and *Sempervivum tectorum*. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire camphrée** [Wütrzb. Ph.]. A mixture of 2 parts of lead acetate, 11 of camphor triturated with 30 of alcohol, and 1,440 of pure water. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire de Plenk.** A preparation made by boiling 3 parts of white lead, 6 of soot, and 100 of lime-water together for 30 minutes, and adding by degrees 3 of oil of myrrh. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—**E. vulnéraire rouge.** See *ALCOOLATURE vulnéraire*.—**E. vulnéraire spiritueuse.** See *ALCOOLATURE vulnéraire* and *Aqua vulnaria spiritiosa*.—**E. zincée camphrée.** See *Aqua zinci cum camphora*.—**Eléocéroli à l'e., Oléocérat à l'e.** See *CERATUM Galeni*.

EAU-DE-VIE (Fr.), n. O-d'v. Brandy.—**E.-d.-v. allemande.** See *Teinture de JALAP composée*.—**E.-d.-v. camphrée.** A solution of camphor in brandy. [B. 119.] See *Spiritus camphoræ*. [L. 88.]—**E.-d.-v. caraïbe.** An alcoholic solution of guaiacum. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E.-d.-v. de Dantzic.** An infusion of citron-peel and mace in brandy, with the addition of particles of gold-leaf. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E.-d.-v. des femmes de Boecler.** A preparation made by digesting for 8 days 15 parts each of the seeds of anise, fennel, cumin, and white poppy, 30 each of cloves, cinnamon, and grains of paradise, and 11 each of zedoary, sweet-flag, and orris-root, in 4,000 of brandy, distilling, and adding 120 of sugar. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**E.-d.-v. double.** Brandy of double strength, marking 28 degrees on Beaume's scale (= sp. gr. '886, corresponding to an alcoholic strength of 64 per cent by weight, 72 per cent by volume). [B.]—**E.-d.-v. genévrière.** See *Gin*.

EAUBURON (Fr.), n. O-bu²r-o³n². The *Lactarius piperatus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EAUX (Fr.), n. pl. O. The liquor amnii.—**Fausses e.** Liquor amnii which in some cases is discharged some days or even some months before delivery. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**Premières e.** Liquor amnii discharged at the moment of the rupture of the membranes. [L. 49 (a, 14).]

EAUX-BONNES (Fr.), n. O-bo²n. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are several springs of a temperature of from 12° to 31° C., containing sodium and calcium salts, also a highly sulphurous spring of a temperature of 28° C., which also contains lithium, arsenic, antimony, cobalt, nickel, glucinum, rubidium, and caesium. The water of the latter spring is said to be almost specific in the bronchorrhœa of fibroid phthisis. ["*Lancet*," Sept. 28, 1883, p. 660.]

EAUX-CAROLINES (Fr.), n. O-ka²r-o-len. See *CARLSBAD*.

EAUX-CHAUDES (Fr.), n. O-shod. A place in the department of the Basses-Pyrénées, France, where there are sulphurous and saline springs of a temperature of 10° to 36° C. [L. 41, 87 (a, 14).]

EBANO (Sp.), n. A-ba²n-o. See *EBONY*.

EBARBEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ba²r-b²ma³n². The shaving off of a superficial growth. [E.]

EBARBULATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ba²rb-u²(u²)-at-(a³)u²s-(u²s). From *e* (see *Ez*), and *barbula*, a little beard. Fr., *ébarbulé*. Without barbules or barbs (said of feathers). [L. 41.]

ÉBAUPIN (Fr.), n. A-bo-pa²n². 1. The *Mespilus oxyacantha*. [B. 173 (a, 24).] 2. A place in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, where there is a chalybeate spring. [L. 105 (a, 14).]

EBBIO (It.), n. E²b²be-o. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

EBBLE, n. E²b²l. The *Populus tremula*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EBEHER (Ger.), n. Ab²e²-he²r. In Saxony, the *Ardea ciconia*. [L. 105 (a, 14).]

EBEL, n. E²b²e²l. The seeds of sage or of juniper. [L. 84, 87.]

EBEN (Ger.), adj. Ab²e²n. Plane; in botany, see *LÆVIS*. [B. 123 (a, 24); L. 80.]—**E²baum.** The *Cytisus laburnum*, the *Pterocarpus ebenus*, and the *Diospyros ebenum*. [B. 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**E²geboren.** See *NEONATUS*.—**E²helt.** 1. Evenness. 2. See *APHELIA*.—**E²holz.** Ebony-wood. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E²mass.** Symmetry, proportion. [L. 43.]—**E²mässig.** Symmetrical. [L. 43.]

EBENACEOUS, [adj. E²b²e²n-a³shu²s]. Lat., *ebenaceus*. Fr., *ébané*. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus *Ebenum*, belonging to the *Ebenaceæ* (Fr., *ébanacées*; Ger., *Ebenaceen*), the ebenads or ebenads, which are: Of Venetian, Jussieu, De Candolle, and others, an order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicitubie* (ou *Jasminariceæ*); of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifoliceæ*; of Link, an order of the *Hypnathæ*; of Bartling, an order of the *Styracineæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Ebenales*. They are trees or shrubs chiefly indigenous to the Indies and the tropics without a milky juice and with a heavy wood. The *Ebenales* of Bentham and Hooker are a cohort of the series *Inferæ* of the *Gamopetalæ*, including the orders *Sapotaceæ*, *Ebenaceæ*, and *Styracæ*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EBENASTER (Lat.), n. m. E²b²e²n-a²st(a²st²)u²r(ar). Gen., *ebenaster* os (-is). Fr., *ébanastre*. The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B. 88.]

EBENE (Ger.), n. Ab'e²n-e². A plane. [a, 14.]—**Auriculo-orbitale**. See *Van Ihering's PLANE*.—**Coronarnachte**. See *Alveolo-condylar PLANE*.—**Geneigte E.**, **Inklinirte E.**, **Schiefe E.** An inclined plane. [B; L, 80.]—**Wasserrechte E.** A horizontal plane. [L, 80.]

ÉBÈNE (Fr.), n. A-be²n. See EBONY.—**Bois d'é.** See EBONY.—**E. blanche.** The wood of *Diospyros melanica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Crète.** The *Anthyllis cretica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Portugal.** The wood of the *Melanoxylon brauna*. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. du Sénégal.** The wood of *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. jaune.** The wood of *Tecoma leucoxylin*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. noire.** The wood of *Pterocarpus ebenus*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—**E. noire du Brésil (ou de Portugal).** The wood of *Melanoxylon brauna*. [L, 87.]—**E. rouge du Brésil.** The wood of an unclassified species of *Diospyros*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. verte.** The wood of *Cytisus laburnum* and of *Bignonia leucoxylin*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. verte-brune de Cayenne.** The wood of *Ercecaria glandulosa*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. verte-grise de Cayenne.** Of Guibourt, probably the *quararriba*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. verte-souffrée de Cayenne.** The wood of *Bignonia leucoxylin*. [L, 87.]

EBENGIUMEGI (Turk.), n. The *Malva silvestris*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ÉBÉNIER (Fr.), n. A-ba-ne-a. 1. The *Diospyros ebenum*. 2. The genus *Ebenus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Crète.** The *Ebenus creticus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de montagne.** In the Antilles, the *Bauhinia acuminata*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des Alpes.** The *Genista (Cytisus) laburnum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Orient.** The *Mimosa (Acacia) lebbek*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. épineux.** A South American palm. [L, 41.]—**E. faux, E. sauvage.** The *Genista (Cytisus) laburnum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EBENOXYLON [Sprengel], **EBENOXYLUM** [Loureiro] (Lat.), n's n. E²b-e²n-o²x²yl²(u²)²-o²n, -u²m(u²m). From *ēbos*, ebony, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *ébénorylon*. The genus *Maba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. verum** [Loureiro]. The *Maba ebenus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBENUS (Lat.), n. m. E²b-e²n-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἔβενος*. Fr., *ébénier* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Hedysaraceae*. 2. Of Comerson, a section of *Diospyros*. 3. Of Rumphius, the genus *Maba*. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Ebeni lignum.** Ebony-wood: the wood of *Maba ebenus*, *Diospyros ebenum*, and other species of *Diospyros*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. creticus.** Fr., *ébénier de Crète*. A species of *E.* (1st def.) a decoction of which is considered laxative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Lignum ebeni.** See *Ebeni lignum*.

EBERESCHE (Ger.), n. Ab'e²r-e²sh-e². The genus *Sorbus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Bastarde**. The *Sorbus hybrida*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E-nsäure.** Sorbic acid. [A, 324.]—**Filzige E.** The *Sorbus aria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Spitzlappige E.** The *Sorbus torminalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Zahne E.** The *Sorbus domestica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBERKRAUT (Ger.), n. Ab'e²r-kra²u²t. The genus *Epilobium*. [L, 43.]

EBERMAIERA (Lat.), n. f. Ab-e²r-ma²'e-ra². Fr., *éber meÿère*. A genus of acanthaceous plants established by Nees, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Nelsoniaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. subpaniculata.** A Java species the young leaves of which are edible. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EBERRAUTE (Ger.), **EBERRAUTENKRAUT** (Ger.), **EBERREIS** (Ger.), n's. Ab'e²r-ra²u²t-e², -e²n-kra²u²t, -ris. See ARTEMISIA *abrotanum*.

EBERWURZ (Ger.), n. Ab'e²r-vurtz. The genus *Carlina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Stengellose E.** See *CARLINA acaulis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBERWURZEL (Ger.), n. Ab'e²r-vurtz-el. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EBESMECH (Ar.), **EBESMETH** (Ar.), n's. Quicksilver. [L, 84.]

EBET (Ar.), n. Fr., *ébet*. Sensitiveness of the teeth. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EBIL (Ar.), n. The tree furnishing cardamom. [B, 46, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

EBISCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²b-i²sk'u²s(u²s). See HIBISCUS and ALTHÆA.

EBLANIN, n. E²b'la²n-i²n. Fr., *éblanine*. See PYROXANTHIN.

ÉBLE (Fr.), n. E²b'l. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉBLOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-bl-u-es-ma²n². A momentary disturbance of vision produced either by the too sudden impression of light or by some subjective cause, such as a cerebral congestion. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EBOE-NUT, n. E²b'o-e-nu²t. According to W. Hooker, the fruit of *Dipteryx oleifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EBOE-TREE, n. E²b'o-e-tre. The *Dipteryx eboensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EBOLO (It.), n. E²b'o-lo. The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

EBONITE, n. E²b'o²n-it. From *ēbos*, ebony. Ger., *Ebonit*. Hard rubber. [B, 80 (a, 14).]

EBONY, n. E²b'o²n-i². Gr., *ἔβενος*. Lat., *ebenus*. Fr., *ébène*. Ger., *Ebenholz*. The wood of various species of *Diospyros*, *Brya*, and *Melhania*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**African e.** The wood of a certain tree of eastern Africa. [B, 19.]—**American e.** The *Brya*.—**Black e., Ceylon e.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenum*. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cochin-China e.** The wood of a species of *Maba*. [B, 19.]—**Coromandel e.-tree.** The *Diospyros melanoxylon* and the *Maba ebenus*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**East Indian e.-tree.** The *Dalbergia latifolia*, *Diospyros ebenaster*, and *Diospyros melanoxylon*.

[B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. family.** The *Ebenaceae*. [B, 75.]—**False e.-tree.** The *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Green e. Fr., ébène verte.** The wood of *Ercecaria glandulosa*, *Tecoma leucoxylin*, and *Jacaranda ovalifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian e.** The wood of *Diospyros ebenaster* and *Diospyros melanoxylon*. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica e.** The wood of *Brya ebenus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mauritius e.** The wood of *Diospyros reticulata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mountain e.** The wood of *Bauhinia variegata*. [B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**St. Helena e.-tree.** The *Melhania melanoxylon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Senegal e.-tree.** The *Dalbergia melanoxylon*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian e.** See *Jamaica e.*

EBORILINGUES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²b-o²r-i²l²n²-gwez(gwas). From *ebur*, ivory, and *lingua*, tongue. Of Reichenbach, a section of orchids of the *Vandee*, comprising the *Cynochideae* and *Catasectae*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EBRACTEATE, EBRACTEATED, adj's. E-bra²kt'e-o-at, -at-e²d. Lat., *ebracteatus*. Fr., *ébractée*. Ger., *deckblattlos*. Without bracts. [B, 19, 34 (a, 24).]

EBRACTEOLATE, adj. E-bra²kt'e-o-lat. Lat., *ebracteolatus*. Fr., *ébractéolé*. Without bracteoles. [L, 41, 56 (a, 14).]

EBRANCHIATE, adj. E-bra²n²k'i²-at. See ABRANCHIATE.

ÉBRANLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-bra²n²l-ma²n². A state of commotion. [A, 301.]—**E. des dents.** Looseness of the teeth in their sockets. [L, 88.]—**E. des tissus.** The state of contusion observed in tissues which is less and less pronounced in proportion to its distance from the injured part. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. nerveux.** Nervous commotion due to acute or prolonged emotion. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉBRIECATUM, n. Of Paracelsus, a mental state resembling drunkenness. [L, 84.]—**E. caeleste.** Of Paracelsus, religious e. [L, 84.]

ÉBRIETY, n. E-br'i'e²t-i². Lat., *ebrietas*. Fr., *ébrîété*. Ger., *Trunkenheit*. See DRUNKENNESS.

ÉBRIEUX (Fr.), adj. A-bre-u². Drunk or pertaining to drunkenness. [L, 42.]

ÉBRIOSITY, n. E-br'i²-o²s'i²t-i². Lat., *ebriositas*. Fr., *ébriosité*. Ger., *Trunksucht*. Habitual drunkenness. [L, 109.]

ÉBRITTENKRAUT (Ger.), n. E²b-ri²t'e²n-kra²u²t. The leaves and flowering tops of *Artemisia abrotanum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉBROUEMENT (Fr.), n. A-bru-ma²n². Sneezing. [A, 518.]

EBRUN (Fr.), n. E²b-ru²n². Ergot of rye. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EBSCHBEEREN (Ger.), n. pl. E²bsh'bar-e²n. The berries of *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBSEMECH, n. Of the alchemists, quicksilver. [A, 518.]

ÉBULLIOSCOPE (Fr.), n. A-bu²i-e-o-skop. From *ebullire*, to boil, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. An instrument devised by Brossard Vidal, and improved by Conaty, for estimating the strength of hydrated alcohol by its boiling point. [Ure (B, 92 [a, 14]).]

EBULLITIO (Lat.), n. f. E²b(ab-u²)²l²(u²l²)-li²sh(li²t²)-i²-o. Gen., *ebullition'is*. See EBULLITION.—**E. sanguinis.** See EBULLITION OF THE BLOOD.—**E. stomachi.** See PYROSIS.

EBULLITION, n. E²b-u²l²-i²sh'u²n. Gr., *ἔβρασμός*. Lat., *ebullitio* (from *ebullire*, to bubble up). Fr., *ébullition*. Ger., *Ebulliren*. *Aufwallung*. It., *ebollizione*. Sp., *ebullición*. 1. The act of boiling. 2. A bursting forth, as of a cutaneous eruption. [G.] See STROPHULUS.—**E. of the Blood.** Lat., *ebullitio sanguinis*. 1. An orgasm. [A, 322 (a, 21).] 2. See *E.* (2d def.). 3. An old term for fever. [B, 117.]

EBULUS (Lat.), n. m. E²b'u²l²(u²l²)-u²s(u²s). The *Sambucus e.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EBUR (Lat.), n. n. E²b'e²bu²r(u²r). Gen., *eb'oris*. 1. Ivory. 2. See DENTIN.—**E. dentis.** See DENTIN.—**E. ustium album.** Ger., *weissgebranntes Elfenbein*. Calcium phosphate prepared by calcining ivory. [B, 270.]—**E. ustium nigrum.** Ivory black. [B, 270.] See ANIMAL CHARCOAL.—**Spiritus eboris.** See SPIRITUS CORNU CERVI.

EBURIN, n. E²b'u²r-i²n. Fr., *éburine*. An imitation of ivory, made of a mixture of cellulose, "worm-eaten wood powder," and white of egg. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

EBURNATION, n. E²b-u²rn-a'shu²n. Fr., *éburnation*, *éburnification*. Ger., *E.*, *Verknöcherung*. It., *eburnazione*, *eburnizzazione*. Sp., *eburnificación*. 1. Incrustation of a tumor with phosphates or carbonates of lime. 2. Ossification of articular cartilages. 3. An ivory-like increase in density of a portion of bone, particularly the articular surfaces or the parts near a fracture. [E.]

ÉBURNÉ (Fr.), adj. A-bu²r-na. See EBURNEOUS; as a n., see DENTIN.

EBURNEATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²b-u²rn(u²rn)-e²-a(a²)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *eburneatio'is*. See EBURNATION.

EBURNEOUS, adj. E²b-u²rn'e²-u²s. Lat., *eburneus*. Fr., *éburné*, *éburnéen*. Ger., *elfenbeinart'ig*. Ivory-like. [L, 41.]

EBURNIFICATION, n. E²b-u²rn-i²f²-ka'shu²n. Lat., *eburnificatio*. Fr., *éburnification*. See EBURNATION.

ÉCACHEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ka²sh-ma²n². A bruising. [L, 41.]

ÉCAILLAIRE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-el-yar. The genus *Squamaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCAILLE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-el-y. A scale. [a, 24.] See SQUAMA. **E's de huîtres.** See OYSTER SHELLS.—**E's de huîtres préparée.** See PREPARED OYSTER SHELLS.—**E. de l'occipital.** That portion of the occipital bone that is situated behind the foramen magnum. [A, 518.]—**E. de temporal.** See *Squamosal BONE*.

ÉCAILLETTE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-el-ye²t. A small scale. [L, 41.]

ÉCAILLEUX (Fr.), adj. A-ka²-el-yu². Scaly, squamous, squamate. [a, 24.]

ÉCAILLURE (Fr.), n. A-ka²-el-yu^r. A scaly covering. [L, 41.]

ECALCARATE, adj. E-ka²l'ka²r-at. Lat., *ecalcaratus* (from *e* [see *Ex*-²] and *calcar*, a spur). Fr., *privé d'éperon*. Ger., *unge-spornt*, *spornlos*. Without a calcar. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

ÉCALE (Fr.), n. A-ka²l. The coriaceous husk of a fruit. [B, 38.]

ÉCALÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka²l-a. Deprived of the bark. [B, 38.]

ÉCALURE (Fr.), n. A-ka²l-u^r. The hard shell of certain fruits and seeds. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

ECALYPTRATUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(ak)-a²l(a²l)-i²p(u⁶p)-trat-(tra²t)u³s(u⁴s). From *e* (see *Ex*-²), and *calyptra* (q. v.). Fr., *écalyptré*. Having an uncovered fructification; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ecalyptrata*, an order of the *Cryptogamia*, so characterized. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECALYPTROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(ak)-a²l(a²l)-i²p(u⁶p)-tro(tro³)-ka²rp'u³s(u⁴s). From *e* (see *Ex*-²), *καλύπτρα* (see CALYPTRA), and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *écalyptrocarpe*. See ECALYPTRATUS.

ÉCANÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ka²-na. Hip-shot, walking like a duck. [L, 41.]

ECAPANI, n. The *Hydrocotyle asiatica*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ECAPATLI, n. Of the Mex. Ph., the *Cassia occidentalis*. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉCARISSOIR (Fr.), n. A-ka²r-es-swa^r. An instrument for filling teeth. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCARLATE (Fr.), adj. A-ka²r-la²t. Scarlet; as a n., the *Ane-thum (Peucedanum) graveolens*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]-E. *de graine*, *Graines d'é*. True kermes, the grains formed by the *Coccus ilicis*. [L, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ÉCARLATINE (Fr.), n. A-ka²r-la²-ten. The old term for scarlatina. [L, 109.]

ÉCART (Fr.), n. A-ka²r. Separation, divergence.

ÉCARTE (Fr.), adj. A-ka²r-ta. See DIVERGENT.

ÉCARTEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ka²rt-ma²n². Separation, divergence, abduction.

ÉCARTEUR (Fr.), n. A-ka²r-tu^r. 1. An instrument or apparatus for holding structures apart (e. g., a retractor). 2. An abductor muscle.

ECASTAPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-a²st(a²st)-a²-fi²(fu⁶l)-lu³m(lu⁴m). Fr., *écastaphylle*. Ger., *Rundhülse*. A genus of the *Dalbergiaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]-E. *Brownei*, *E. frutescens*. A species found in South America and the West Indies, where the flowers and fruits are used in decoction for rabies, and fumigations with the decoction to reduce swellings of the limbs. The flowering branches are emetic and the young shoots laxative. A syrup is prepared from the flowers combined with the leaves of *Lantara cammaria*, which is employed in constipation and as a diuretic in dropsy. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]-E. *monetaria*. A species indigenous to Surinam, which furnishes a resin like dragon's-blood. The root emits a purple juice when cut. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ECASTAPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-a²st(a²st)-a²-fi²(fu⁶l)lu³s(lu⁴s). From *εκαστος*, single, and *φύλλος*, a leaf. Fr., *écastaphylle*. Having simple leaves. [B, 38.]

ECAUDATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(ak)-a²d(a²-u⁴d)-at(a²t)u³a². See ANURA.

ECAUDATE, adj. E²k-a²d'at. Lat., *ecaudatus* (from *e* [see *Ex*-²] and *canda*, the tail). Fr., *écaudé*. Ger., *unbeschwanzt*, *schwanzlos*. Without a tail. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

ECBALIN, n. E²k'ba²l-i²n. See ELATERIC ACID.

ECBALIUM [Br. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ba²l(ba²l)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). See ECBALLUM.—*Ecbalii fructus* [Br. Ph.]. Lat., *pona elaterii*. Fr., *fruits de concombre sucré* (ou *purgatif*). Ger., *Springgurke*. See ELATERIUM.

ECBALLIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ba²l(ba²l)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). A genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]-E. *agreste*. See *E. elaterium*.—E. *buchu*. Syn.: *Momordica bucha*. A Brazilian species; according to Duprat, a local irritant, emetic, and powerful cathartic. ["Brit. and Colon. Drug." June 11, 1887, p. 588.]-E. *elaterium* [Richard], *E. officinarum*. Fr., *concombre sauvage* (ou *purgatif*, ou *aux anes*), *giolet*. Ger., *Eselsbalsamapfel*, *Springgurke*. The wild or squirting cucumber, a plant common to the Mediterranean region and cultivated in England. It is the *εικύς* of Hippocrates and Dioscorides. The juice of the fruit, which is ovoid and about 1½ in. long, furnishes the official elaterium. Both it and the root are drastic purgatives. In the Caucasus it has a great reputation as a remedy against malarial fevers, and is known under the Georgian name of *kitrana*; it is also used as a narcotic, and believed to be especially serviceable in rabies. [B, 5, 18, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]

ECBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-bl'e²f'a²r(a²r)-o²n. From *εκ*, out of, and *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid. Of K. J. Beck, an artificial eye made of fine steel plate painted. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECBLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-blo²ma². Gen., *ecblo²matos (-is)*. From *εκβάλλειν*, to cast out. 1. Anything expelled. 2. The foetus expelled by abortion. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ECBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²k'bo²l-e(a). Gen., *ec'boles*. Gr., *ἐκβολή*. 1. A throwing out. 2. Abortion. 3. A complete dislocation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECBOLIC, adj. E²k-bo²l'i²k. Gr., *ἐκβολικός*. Lat., *ecbolicus*. Fr., *ecbolique*. Ger., *fruchtabtreibend*. It., *ecbolico*. Sp., *ecbólico*. 1. See ABORTIFACIENT. 2. See OXYTOIC.

ECBOLINE, n. E²k'bo²l-en. Lat., *ecbolina*. Fr., e. Ger., *Ecbolin*. A supposed amorphous alkaloid found by Wenzell in ergot of rye, in combination with ergotic acid; said to owe any

physiological activity it may possess to its containing more or less cornutine. [A, 286; Vogel (A, 319).]

ECBOLIUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-bol(bo²l)'i²-u³s(u⁴s). See ECBOLIC.

ECBRASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-bra²z(bra²z)'ma². Gen., *ecbras²matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκβρασμα*. Lat., scum cast up by boiling; scurf; a cutaneous eruption; in the pl., *ecbrasmata*, of Hippocrates, "certain burning eruptions"; according to others, *ecthyma*. [G, 16.] Cf. ECCHYMA.

ECBRASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-bra²z(bra²z)'mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., *ἐκβρασμος*. See EBULLITION.

ECBYRSOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-bu²rs(bu²rs)-o²ma². Gen., *ecbyrsom²atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκβύρσωμα*. Fr., *ecbyrsome*. An abnormal prominence of the articular extremity of a bone beneath the skin. [L, 41, 50.]

ECBYRSOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-bu²rs(bu²rs)-o²si²s. Gen., *ecbyrsos²eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκβύρσωσις*. The formation of an ecbyrsoma. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECALYPTROCARPA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k-ka²l(ka²l)-li²p-(lu³p)-tro(tro³)-ka²rp'a². From *εκ*, out of, *καλύπτρα* (see CALYPTRA), and *καρπός*, a fruit. Of Löhmann, a class of cryptogams corresponding to the *Ecalyptrata* of Hoffmann. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ka²nth(ka²nth)'i²s. From *εκ*, out of, and *κανθός* (see CANTHUS). Fr., e. A fleshy growth at the angle of the eyelids. [L, 41, 50.]

ECCATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ka²th(ka²th)-a²rs'i²s. Gen., *eccathars²eos (-is)*. See CATHARSIS.

ECCATHARTIC, adj. E²k-ka²th-a²rt'i²k. Gr., *ἐκκαθαρτικός*. Lat., *eccatharticus*. Fr., *eccathartique*. Promoting excretion, especially by the skin. [A, 325 (a, 21); J, 518.]

ECCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ka²m(ka²'u⁴m)-a². Gen., *eccau²m²atos (-ars'is)*. Gr., *ἐκκαύμα*. 1. A sore or growth which has been burnt with a caustic. 2. The hearth or furnace for assaying. 3. Of Aetius, gangrenous blepharitis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCAUSTIS (Lat.), n. E²k-ka²s(ka²'u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *eccaus²eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκκαυσίς*. 1. See ECCAUMA. 2. A sudden excitement. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCELLULAIRE (Fr.), adj. E²k-se²l-u⁶l-a²r. 1. A term used by some French writers, especially Robin, to designate the parts of the organism which, although the product of cells, are not themselves cellular (e. g., the intercellular or ground substances generally, egg membranes, the chitinous covering of insects, etc.). [A, 385 (a, 21); J, 174.] See EXTRA-CELLULAR.

ECCENTRIC, adj. E²k-se²nt'ri²k. Gr., *ἐκκεντρος* (from *εκ*, away from, and *έντρον*, a centre). Lat., *eccentricus*. Fr., *excentrique*. Ger., *excentrisch*. It., *eccentrico*. Sp., *eccéntrico*. 1. Situated away from the centre, peripheral; in pathology, due to peripheral rather than centric causes (said of nervous phenomena). 2. See CENTRIFUGAL. 3. Odd in behavior, but not insane.

ECCENTRICITY, n. E²k-se²nt-ri²s'i²t-i². Gr., *ἐκκεντρότης*. Fr., *excentricité*. Ger., *Eckentricität*. It., *eccentricità*. Sp., *excentricidad*. The state of being eccentric; also a particular manifestation of that state.

ECCENTROPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-se²nt(ke²nt)-ro(ro³)-pi-(pi²)e²s-i²s. Gen., *eccentropies²eos (-pi²esis)*. From *εκκεντρος*, eccentric, and *πίεσις*, a pressing. Ger., *eccentrischer Druck*. Pressure from within outward, proposed by B. Bermond for the treatment of fistula in ano. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCENTROTAS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-se²nt(ke²nt)/ro³t-ez(as). Gr., *ἐκκεντρότης*. See ECCENTRICITY.

ECCEPHALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-o²s'i²s. Gen., *eccephalos²eos (-is)*. From *εκ*, out of, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *Enthirnung*. See EXCEREBRATION.

ECCHELYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ke²l(ch²e²l)'i²s(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *ecchelys²eos (-el'ysis)*. From *εκ*, out of, and *χελύσσειν*, to cough severely. Fr., *ecchélyse*. Ger., *Aushusten*. Expectoration. [L, 50.]

ECCONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro²ma². Gen., *eccondrom²atos (-is)*. From *εκ*, out of, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *eccondrome*. Ger., *Echondrom*. A cartilaginous tumor on the exterior of a bone. [E, 24.] Cf. EXCHONDROMA.

ECCONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²n(ch²o²n)-dro²s'i²s. Gen., *eccondros²eos (-is)*. Fr., *eccondrose*. Ger., *Echondrose*. 1. A cartilaginous growth. 2. Of Virchow, a simple hyperplastic form of cartilaginous tumor. [A, 319 (a, 21).] Cf. CHONDROMA.

ECCONDROTOME, n. E²k-ko²n(dro²-tom). From *εκ*, out of, *χόνδρος*, cartilage, and *τέμνω*, to cut. Fr., e. Ger., *Echondrotom*. An instrument for cutting away echondromata, especially of the nasal septum, devised by M. Brown; it somewhat resembles the tonsil-guillotine. ["Med. Record.," Oct. 5, 1889.]

ECCHORESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²r(ch²o²r)-e(a)'si²s. Gen., *ecchores²eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχώρησις*. Fr., *ecchorese*. Ger., *Abweichung* (1st def.), *Stuhlgang* (2d def.). 1. Aberration. 2. Defecation. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ki²l(ch²u⁴l)-om'a². Gen., *ecchylo²matos (-is)*. From *ἐκχυλίσειν*, to press out juice. Ger., *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft*, *Extrakt*. An expressed juice, an extract. [L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECCHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ki²l(ch²u⁴l)-o²s'i²s. Gen., *ecchylos²eos (-is)*. Ger., *Ausziehen*, *Auspressen*. Expression of the juice of a plant. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-kim(ch²u⁴m)'a². Gen., *ecchym²atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχυμα* (from *ἐκχύνω*, to pour out). See ECBRASMA.

ECCHYMOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ki²m(ch²u⁴m)-o²ma². Gen., *ecchymom²atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχύμαμα*. Fr., *ecchymome*. Ger., *Echchymom*. It., *ecchymoma*. Sp., *equimoma*. 1. An effusion of

blood into the subcutaneous tissue in sufficient quantity to cause tumefaction. 2. An ecchymosis. [G.]—E. a decubitu. An ecchymosis due to decubitus. [G. 11.]—E. arteriosum. See *Falsæ ANEURYSM*.—E. a venesectione. The ecchymosis or e. sometimes observed at or near the point where venesection has been performed. [G. 11.]—E. capitis. See *CEPHALÆMATOMA*.—E. conjunctivæ. Fr., *ecchymome de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bluterguss unter der Bindehaut*. It., *ecchymoma della congiuntiva*. Sp., *equimoma de la conjuntiva*. Extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva. [F.]—E. lymphaticum. See *PHEGMA (alba) dolens*.—E. melasma. See *MELASMA maculosum*.—E. scorbuticum. An e. due to scurvy. [G. 17.]—E. spontaneum. A spontaneous effusion of blood in women, following suppression of the catamenia. [G. 17.]—E. sugillatio. A sugillation. [G. 33.]—E. violentum. An e. or ecchymosis due to contusion. [G. 17.]

ECCHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ki²m(ch²u²m)-os¹i²s. Gen., *ecchymos¹eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκχύμωσις*. Fr., *ecchymose*. Ger., *Ekchymose*. It., *ecchimosi*. Sp., *equimosis*. Properly, the formation of an ecchymoma; as commonly used, a livid discoloration of the skin or mucous membrane due to blood extravasated beneath the surface. [G.]—**Cadaveric e.** E. occurring after death. [L. 30 (a, 17).]—**Capillary e.** E. from the capillaries, as in petechial forms of purpuric eruption. [L. 30 (a, 17).]—**E. of the breast** (Cooper). A painful affection of the breast characterized by an e., occurring at the time of menstruation. [A, 42.]—**Post-mortem e.** See *Cadaveric e.*—**Tabetic e.** Fr., *ecchymose tabétique*. An e. which occurs in tabes dorsalis, appearing suddenly at the end of paroxysms of lancinating pain and gastric crises. It is irregularly circular, varies in size from that of a lentil to a half-dollar, and is scattered over the lower extremities and the lower part of the body. [D, 35.]

ECCHYMOTIC, adj. E²k-i²m-o²t¹i²k. Fr., *ecchymotique*. Of the nature of ecchymosis. [E.]

ECCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ki²s(ch²u²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecchys¹eos (ec¹chysis)*. Gr., *ἐκχυσίς*. Fr., *ecchysse*. Ger., *Ergiessung*. Effusion. [L. 50.]—**Cutaneous ecchyses**. Cutaneous diseases characterized by effusions into the tissue of the skin from the capillary blood-vessels, including hæmorrhages and œdemas, and also effusions of adventitious matters, whether of such as pertain to the organism, as in the case of jaundice, or of those foreign to it, as in argyria. [E. B. Brouson, "Journ. of Cutan. and Ven. Dis.," July, 1884.]

ECCHYTIOSIS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ki²t(ch²u²t)¹i²k-u²s(u²s). Pertaining to ecchysis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-klā²s(klā²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecclas¹eos (ec¹clasis)*. From *ἐκκλάω*, to break away from. A breaking away, especially of a small piece of bone from a larger piece. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCLE-GRASS, n. E²k-l'grā²s. The *Pinguicula vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ECCLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-klī²s-i²s. Gen., *ecclis¹eos (ec¹clisis)*. Gr., *ἐκκλίσις*. Fr., *ecclise*. Ger., *Auseinanderweichen*. 1. See *DISLOCATION*. 2. Displacement of the fragments of a broken bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-klī²s(klu²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecclys¹eos (ec¹clysis)*. From *ἐκ*, out of, and *κλύσις*, a washing. Fr., *ecclysse*. Ger., *Auswaschen*, *Reinigen durch Klystiere*. A washing out by injections. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCOPE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²p-e(a). Gen., *ec¹copes*. Gr., *ἐκκοπή*. Fr., *eccopé*. Ger., *Ausscheiden*, *Aushieb*. 1. See *EXCISION*. 2. An oblique wound of the skull caused by a cutting weapon. [A, 322 (a, 21); D, 135; L, 49.]

ECCOPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-ko²p-ez(as). See *ECCOPEUS*.

ECCOPEUR (Fr.), n. E²k-o-pu²r. A sort of lithotrite. [L, 41.]

ECCOPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-ko²p-e²-u²s(u²s). Ger., *Meissel*. An instrument for cutting, used by the ancients in the dissection of bones, especially of those of the head. [A, 325 (a, 21); D.]

ECCOPROSIÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²p-ro²s(ros)-i²p²-e²s(a²-e²s)-thes(thas)¹i²s. Gen., *eccoprosiæsthes¹eos (-is)*. From *ἐκκόπρωσις*, defecation, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation. Fr., *eccoprosiæsthèse*. Ger., *Drang zum Stuhlgange*. The sensation of the need of defecation. [L, 50.]

ECCOPROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²p-ro²s-i²s. Gen., *eccopros¹eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐκκόπρωσις*. Fr., *eccoprose*. Ger., *Kothausleerung*. Defecation. [L, 50.]

ECCOPROTIC, adj. E²k-o-pro²t¹i²k. Gr., *ἐκκοπωτικός*. Lat., *eccoproticus*. Fr., *eccoprotique*. Ger., *abführend* (adj.), *Abführungsmittel* (n.). It., *eccoprotico*. Sp., *eccoprotico*. Gently cathartic; as a n., a mild purgative. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCOPROTICÆSTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ko²p-ro²t(rot)-i²s(i²k)-e²s(a²-e²s)-thes(thas)¹i²s. See *ECCOPROSIÆSTHESIS*.

ECCORTHATIC, adj. E²k-o²r-tha²t¹i²k. From *ἐκ*, out of, and *κόρθης*, a heap. Fr., *eccorthatique*. Causing copious discharges of fæces. [L, 41.]

ECCREMOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-kre²m-o(o²)-ka²rp²-e²-a(a²-e²). Fr., *eccremocarpees*. Of Endlicher and others, a suborder or section of the *Bignoniaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECCRINOLOGY, n. E²k-ri²n-o²l'o-ji². Lat., *eccrinologica* (from *ἐκκρίνειν*, to excrete, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *eccrinologie*. Ger., *Lehre von den Ausscheidungen*. The physiology, pathology, etc., of excretion. [L, 94.]

ECCRINOLOGIA, **ECCRISIONOMIA**, n's. E²k-ri²z-i²o²l'o-ji²-o²n'o-mi². Lat., *eccrinologia*, *eccrisionomia* (from *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion, and *λόγος*, understanding, or *νόμος*, a law). See *ECCRINOLOGY*.

ECCRISIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-kri²z(kri²s)-i²o²n'o²s-u²s(-u²s). From *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion, and *νόσος*, disease). Ger., *Absonderungskrankheit*. Any disease of excretion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCRISIOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-kri²z(kri²s)-i²o²sch(-o²sch²)e²s-i²s. Gen., *eccrisiosches¹eos (-osch¹esis)*. From *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion, and *σχέσις*, a state of health. The retention of a critical secretion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCRISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-kri²s-i²s. Gen., *eccris¹eos (ec¹crisis)*. Gr., *ἐκκρίσις*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*, *Ausscheidung*, *Ausleerung*. Sp., *e*. The discharge of excrementitious or morbid matter. [L, 50, 56, 149.]

ECCRITICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-kri²t¹i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐκκρίτικός*. Fr., *eccritique*. Ger., *ekkrätisch*. Pertaining to eccrasis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCRITOCRITICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k-kri²t-o(o²)-kri²t¹i²k-a². From *ἐκκρίσις*, excretion, and *κρίτικός*, critical. Fr., *eccritocritiques*. Ger., *kritische Zeichen der Ausleerung*. Critical signs pertaining to excretion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCRITUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-kri²t-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐκκρίτος*. Excreted. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECCEYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-si(ku²)-e(a)²si²s. Gen., *ecceyes¹eos (-is)*. From *ἐκ*, away from, and *κύησις*, pregnancy. Extra-uterine gestation. [L, 50, 107.]—E. abdominalis. See *Abdominal GESTATION*.—E. ovaria. See *Ovarian GESTATION*.—E. tubalis. See *Tubal gestation*.

ECCLYIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-si²(ku²)-i²o²si²s. Gen., *eccliyos¹eos (-is)*. From *ἐκκλύειν*, to roll out. Fr., *eccliyose*. Ger., *Entwicklung* (1st def.), *Entwickelungskrankheit*. 1. Evolution. 2. A disease of development. [L, 107.]

ECCEYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-si²st(ku²st)¹i²s. From *ἐκ*, out from, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *ecceyste*. Ger., *Blasenvorfall*, *Ausentliegen der Blase*. Prolapse or extrusion of the urinary bladder. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCDARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-da²rs-i²s. Gen., *eccdars¹eos (-is)*. From *ἐκ* (see *Ex-**) and *δάρις*, a faying. Fr., *eccdarse*. Ger., *Abziehen* (oder *Wundwerden*) *der Haut*. Extensive excoriation. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

ECCDEMIC, adj. E²k-de²m-i²k. From *ἐκδήμιος*, foreign. Fr., *ecclémique*. Arising from a cause foreign to the locality, and not attacking the masses of the people (said of diseases). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ECCDEMIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-de²m(dam)-i²o(o²)-ma(-ma²)ni²a². From *ἐκδήμιος*, to travel abroad, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *ecclémionie*. Ger., *Reisesucht*. A morbid impulse to travel. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECCDEMIONOSUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-de²m(dam)-i²o(o²)-no²-su²s(su²s). See *ECCDEMIOMANIA*.

ECCDERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. E²k-de²rm-ek. From *ἐκ*, away from, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Outside of the skin. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECCDERMOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-du²rm(de²rm)-o²p-to²si²s. Gen., *eccdermotos¹eos (-is)*. Of Huguier, see *ACNE varioliformis*.

ECCDERON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-de²r-o²n. From *ἐκ*, out from, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Of Busk and Huxley (1854), the intermediate one of the three layers of which they consider the skin and mucous membrane to be composed; described as being a layer of indifferent tissue which by growth toward the surface gives rise to the epithelium or to its representative in an appendage of the skin or mucous membrane, and by a growth away from the surface gives rise to the enderon. [J, 24.]

ECCDEXIS (Lat.), n. E²k(ak)-de²x-i²s. Gr., *ἐκδέξις*, *διαδοχή*. A succession. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECCDORA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-do²r-a². Gen., *ec¹doras*. Gr., *ἐκδόρα*. Fr., *ecclodore*. Ger., *Abziehung der Haut*. Sp., *e*. Excoriation, particularly of the urethral canal. [L, 109.]

ECCDORIOS (Lat.), **ECCDORIOSUS** (Lat.), adj. E²k-dor(do²r)¹i²-o²s(-u²s(u²s)). Gr., *ἐκδόριος*. Vesicant or caustic. [A, 32 (a, 21).]

ECDYSANTHEREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-di²ps(du²s)-a²n(a²n)-the(thā)¹re²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *ecdysanthères*. Of Baillon, a subtribe of the *Echiteæ*, family *Apocynaceæ*, distinguished by having small flowers, rarely solitary and axillary or united in clusters of cymes, an urceolate, nearly globose corolla without appendages at the mouth, and the ovary entirely superior. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ECDYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-di²ps(du²s)-i²s. Gen., *ecdys¹eos (ec¹dysis)*. Gr., *ἐκδύσις*. Lit., a putting off (as of armor), the casting off of the skin, shell, feathers, etc. [L, 221.]

ECCONINE, n. E²k-go²n-en. Lat., *ecgonina*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Egonin*. It., *ecgonina*. An artificial alkaloid, C₈H₁₅NO₃ + H₂O, produced, along with benzoic acid and methyl alcohol, by the decomposition of cocaine by hydrochloric acid affected in closed tubes at a temperature of 100° C. It forms colorless, monoclinic prisms of a slightly bitter and sweetish taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in absolute alcohol, and insoluble in ether. [Wöhler, "Ann. d. Chem. u. Pharm.," 1862, p. 479, quoted in "Ann. d. chim. med. farm. e. di. farmacol.," Feb., 1885, p. 130 (B).]

ÉCHAILLON (Fr.), n. A-sha²-el-yo²n². A place in the department of Isère, France, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L, 49.]

ÉCHALOTE (Fr.), n. A-sha²-lot. The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. d'Espagne. The *Allium arvenarium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—Fausse e. The *Allium schœnoprasmum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCHANCRURE (Fr.), n. A-sha²-n²-kru²r. See *NOTCH*, *INCISURA*, and *EMARONATURA*.—E. coracoidienne. See *Suprascapular NOTCH*.—E. ethmoidale. See *Ethmoidal NOTCH*.—E. Hio-sclatique. See *Great sciotic NOTCH*.—E. inter-épineuse antérieure. See *INCISURA iliaca minor*.—E. inter-épineuse postérieure. See *Semilunar NOTCH*.—E. ischio-pubienne. See *Cotyloid NOTCH*.—E. marsupiale. E. médiane du cerveau. The fissure which separates the cerebellar hemispheres. [I, 35, 42]

(K).—**E. nasale**. See *Nasal NOTCH*.—**E. parotidienne**. See *Parotid NOTCH*.—**E. peripneumoniae**. See *NOTCH of the cerebellum*.—**E. postérieure**. The posterior notch between the lobes of the cerebellum. [I, 22 (K)].—**E. ptérygo-palatine**. See *Pterygo-palatine NOTCH*.—**E. sciatique**. See *Sciatric NOTCH*.—**E. semilunaire**. See *Semilunar NOTCH*.—**Grande é. sciatique**. See *Great sciatric NOTCH*.—**Petite é. sciatique**. See *Lesser sciatric NOTCH*.

ECHAR, n. An Egyptian name for a large red root, mucilaginous and slightly aromatic; used as a remedy for dysentery. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉCHARBON (Fr.), n. A-sha³r-bo³n². The fruit of *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

ÉCHARBOT (Fr.), n. A-sha³r-bo. The *Trapa natans*. [B, 88; B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCHARDE (Fr.), n. A-sha³rd. Ger., *Splitter*. It., *severza*. Sp., *astilla*. A splinter. [E.]

ÉCHARDON (Fr.), n. A-sha³r-do³n². The *Trapa natans*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCHARPE (Fr.), n. A-sha³rp. A sling for the arm. [E.]

ÉCHASSE (Fr.), n. A-sha³s. The *Himantopus melanopterus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCHASSIER (Fr.), adj. A-sha³s-se-a. Having long legs (said of birds); in the pl., *e's*, see *GRALLATOIRES*. [L, 180.]

ÉCHATOU (Fr.), n. A-sha³-tu. The *Lentiscus vulgaris*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCHAUBOULURES (Fr.), n. pl. A-sho-bu-lu³r. A word of uncertain meaning, commonly signifying little vesicles that develop on the skin during the summer heat; prickly heat. Sometimes it signifies simply a transient skin eruption. [G.]

ÉCHAUDURE (Fr.), n. A-sho-du³r. A scald. [L, 109.]

ÉCHAUFFAISON (Fr.), n. A-sho-fe²-zo³n². A cutaneous eruption. [L, 41.]

ÉCHAUFFANT (Fr.), adj. A-sho-fa³n². Heating. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉCHAUFFEMENT (Fr.), **ECHAUFFURE** (Fr.), n's. A-shof-ma³n²-u³r. Popular terms for constipation, also for a slight, non-specific urethral discharge. [A, 518; G.]

ECHEBANNA, n. The *Besleria mellitifolia*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ECHECOLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-e²-ko²l²lu³s(lu⁴s). Gr., *εχέκολλος*. Glutinous, resinous. As a n., in the n., *echecollum*, a glutinous substance. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCHELLE (Fr.), n. A-she²l. A ladder-like structure; the union in the median line of the white fibres springing from the acoustic nerve at the level of the rhomboidal sinus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. de Jacob**. The *Polemonium caeruleum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ECHENEIDÆ (Lat.), **ECHENEIDINI** (Lat.), **ECHENEIS-DÆ** (Lat.), n's f., f. pl., m. pl., and f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-e²n-e(a)³i²d-e(a³-e²), -e(a)³i²d-i(e)³n(i)e, -e(a)³i²s'i²d-e(a³-e²). From *Echeneis*, one of the genera. A family of the *Acanthopterygia*. [L, 303.]

ECHENIMOS, n. The *Mentha arvensis*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ECHETROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k(e²ch²)-e²-tro³si²s. Gen., *echetrosos* (-os³is). Gr., *ἐχέτροσις*. Fr., *échétrosie*. Ger., *weisse Zahn-rübe*. See *BRONIA dioica*.

ECHEVERIA (Lat.), n. f. A-cha-ver-re²a. Named from *Echeveria*, a botanist. Fr., *échévèria*. Of De Candolle, a genus of the *Crassulaceae*, referred by most authors to the genus *Cotyledon*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. coccinea** [De Candolle]. Sp., *oreja de burro* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the fresh leaves of which are emollient. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1886, p. 20.]—**E. pulverulenta**. A species having the same properties as *E. coccinea*. [J. M. Maisch, l. c.]

ECHIAL ALLIANCE, n. E²k'i²-a²l. Lat., *Echiales*. Of Lindley (1833), an alliance of the *Dicarpæ*, comprising the orders *Borraginæ*, *Ehretiacæ*, *Cordiaceæ*, and *Hydrophyllæ*, and subsequently (1847) an alliance of perigynous *Ecogonæ*, consisting of the orders *Jasminaceæ*, *Salvadoraceæ*, *Ehretiacæ*, *Nolanaceæ*, *Borraginæ*, *Brunoniaceæ*, *Lamiaceæ*, *Verbenaceæ*, *Myoporaceæ*, and *Selaginaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHICAOUTCHIN, n. E²k-i²-ka³-ut³/chi²n. Fr., *échicaoutchine*. Ger., *Echikautschin*. An elastic resin, C₂₅H₄₀O₂, obtained by precipitation from an alcoholic solution of the petroleum extract of the bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ECHICERIC ACID, n. E²k-i²-se²r'i²k. Fr., *acide échicérique*. An amorphous product, C₃₀H₄₀O₄, of the simultaneous action of air and sodium on the petroleum solution of echicerin. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ECHICERIN, n. E²k-i²s'e²r-i²n. Fr., *échicérine*. Ger., *E*. A substance, C₃₀H₄₀O₄, obtained from the hot alcoholic washings of the petroleum ether residue of the dita-bark. It crystallizes from the alcoholic solution in loose stellate groups of small colorless needles or in warty masses composed of needle-shaped crystals. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14).]

ECHIDNIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²d'ni²d-a³. From *ἐχίδνα*, the viper. Ger., *Landschnabelthiere*. A family or order of the *Ornithostoma*. The *Echidnidae* are a family of the *Ornithodelphia*. [L, 121, 228.]

ECHIDNIN, n. E²k-i²d'ni²n. From *ἐχίδνα*, a viper. Fr., *échidine*. Ger., *E*. See *VIPERINE*.

ÉCHIDNIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ked-nek. Pertaining to serpents or to the effects of their poison. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECHIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²(i²)e²-e(a³-e²). From *ἐχίος*, the *Echium rubrum*. Fr., *echiées*. Of Sprengel and others, an order of the *Asperifolia*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Borraginæ*; of Reichenbach (1828), a division of the *Asperifoliaceæ*, and subsequently a subdivision of the *Schizocarpaceæ*; of De Candolle (1840), a tribe of the *Borraginæ*, and subsequently (1846) a subtribe of the *Borragæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHIES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²-ez(e²s). From *ἐχίος*, a viper. Of Ritgen, a group of the *Ophidia*. [L, 180.]

ECHINE, n. E²k'i²-en. Lat., *echina*. An alkaloid obtained from *Echium vulgare*, which resembles cynoglossine in its chemical and physical character, but differs from it in not producing paralysis, but tetanic convulsions and a rigidity of the muscles which continues for several days. ["Jahrb. d. Pharm.," xxiv, 2; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 14).]

ECHINACEA (Lat.), n. f. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-a(a³k'y/a²-a²). From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog. Fr., *échinacée*. Purple cone-flower; of Münch, a genus of composite plants, by many authors referred to *Rudbeckia*. [B, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. angustifolia**. Of De Candolle, a species of more slender habit than the *E. purpurea*, growing on prairies and in marshes throughout the United States. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**E. heterophylla**. Sp., *raíz del manso* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the valley of Mexico. The root contains 12.11 per cent. of resin, 15.62 per cent. of gum, 46.87 per cent. of extractive matter, and 23.06 per cent. of woody substance. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**E. purpurea**. A rough species growing in thickets and barrens in the western and southern United States. The root is aromatic. [B, 34 (a, 24); L, 107.]

ECHINARIACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-a(a³)-ri²-a(a³k'y/e²-e(a³-e²)). From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog. Fr., *echinariacées*. Of Link, a family of grasses characterized by having the inflorescence in simple, globose spikelets, each two- to four-flowered, the superior flower stalked; two keeled membranaceous glumes, the superior glume having but one awn at the apex; and by two pales or inner glumes, the lower five-nerved and cleft at the tip. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINATE, **ECHINATED**, adj's. Ek-in'at, -at-e²d. From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog. Lat., *echinatus*. Fr., *échiné*. Ger., *stachelig*. Bristled; spiny; set with rigid hairs on prickles. [B, 19, 291 (a, 24).]

ÉCHINE (Fr.), n. A-shen. The projecting line formed by the spinous processes of the vertebrae. [A, 518.]

ECHINELLACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-e²-i-las-(la³k'y/e²-e(a³-e²)). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog. Fr., *echinellacées*. Of Fries, a tribe of the *Diatomeæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Confervaceæ*; of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Desmidiæ*. It comprises *Echinella*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).] For the *Echinellæ*, see *DIATOMACEÆ*.

ECHINEUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i(n)(en)-e²-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog. Fr., *échiné*. Ger., *igelförmig*. Like a hedgehog. [a, 21.]

ECHINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i(n)(en)'i(e). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog. Ger., *Seeigel*. A class of the *Thecestræleæ*. The *Echinida* of Pomel are a suborder of the *Echinoidea*. The *Echinida* of Pomel are a family of the *Globiformes*. The *Echinidea* are the sea-urchins, an order of the *Echinodermata*. [L, 121, 147, 228.]

ECHINIPES (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-i²p-ez(a³s). From *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog, and *pes*, the foot. Fr., *échinipède*. Ger., *igelfüssig*. Having the feet covered with stiff, bristly hairs. [L, 41.]

ECHINOCACTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o³)-ka²(ka³k'y/te-e(a³-e²)). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, and *κάκτος*, a prickly plant. Fr., *échinocactées*. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Opuntieæ*, or of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Cactaceæ*, distinguished by having the calyx-tube prolonged beyond the ovary, and by the stem being covered with tubercular ribs or protuberances ending in spines; the stem sometimes, but very rarely, carries leaves in the form of scales. It includes *Echinocactus*, etc. The *Echinocactidae* of Lindley (Fr., *echinocactidées*) are a tribe of the *Cactaceæ*, consisting of *Echinocactus* and *Ptelecyphora*. The *Echinocactoidææ* of Salm-Dyck and Endlicher are a tribe of the *Cactaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINOCARPOUS, adj. E²k-i²n-o-o-ka³rp'u³s. Lat., *echinocarpus* (from *ἐχίος*, the hedgehog, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Having the fruit covered with small prickles or rigid hairs. [a, 24.]

ECHINOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o³)-se²f-(ke²f'a²l(a³)-u³s(u⁴s)). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Having a spiny head. [L, 16.]

ECHINOCCIFFER (Lat.), n. m. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o³)-ko²k'si²(ki²f)-u³r(a³r). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, *κόκκος*, a berry, and *ferre*, to bear. Of Weiland, a division of the genus *Tenia*, including those forms in which "the heads arise in special brood-capsules." [L, 121.] See *TENIA echinococcus*.

ECHINOCCOCCUS, adj. E²k-i²n-o-ko²k'u³s. Pertaining to an *Echinococcus*.

ECHINOCCOCCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o(o³)-ko²k'-ku³s(ku⁴s). From *ἐχίος*, a hedgehog, and *κόκκος*, a berry. Fr., *échinococque*. Ger., *Echinokokkus*, *Hülsewurm*, *Blasenwurm*, *Blasenstachelwurm*. It., *echinococco*. Sp., *equinococo*. 1. A genus of the *Cystica*, or of the *Teniadae*. 2. The larval stage of the *Tenia* e. after it has penetrated into some tissue of its host. The embryo, after having reached its permanent situation, loses its hooks and becomes a somewhat spherical mass, which increases slowly in size, and contains a clear fluid rich in albuminoids. Its walls consist of two layers—the outer (ectocyst), cuticular in nature, the inner (endocyst, germinal membrane [Ger., *Keimhaut*]), granular and regarded as an expansion of the parenchyma of the scolex, and, according to some authorities, provided with an epithelium. The outer layer is tightly stretched, and, when cut, rolls up. Ex-

ECHINORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o²r-ri²n²k(ru²n²ch²)u²s(u²s). From *éxivos*, the hedgehog, and *óvxylos*, the snout. Fr., *échinorhynque*. A genus of the *Acanthocephala*, family *Echinorhynchidae*. [L, 340.]—E. *capra* [Braun]. See PENTASTOMA tenuoides.—E. *gigas*. Fr. *échinorhynque du cochon*. Of Goetze, a species, sometimes about 50 cm. long, marked with transverse striae, having a globular proboscis with from 6 to 8 hooks and a pointed extremity. It is found in the intestines of swine and occasionally in man. [L, 24, 340.]—E. *hominis*. Of Lambl, a species about 6 mm. long, with a globular proboscis having 12 hooks. It has been found in the small intestines of man and is considered by some to be a sexually immature specimen of *E. gigas* or some other species. [L, 24, 340.]

ÉCHINORRHYNQUE (Fr.), n. A-ke-no²r-ra²n²k. See ECHINORRHYNCHUS.—E. *du cochon*. See ECHINORRHYNCHUS *gigas*.

ECHINOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o²(o²)-spu²erm(spe²rm)(e²a²-e²). From *éxivos*, the hedgehog, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *échinospérmées*. Of Dumortier, a series of the *Umbellales* (*Umbelliferae*), consisting of the *Caucalideae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHINOSTOMATUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o²(o²)-stom(sto²m)a²t(a²)-u²s(u²s). From *éxivos*, the hedgehog, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *échinostome*. Ger., *igelmundig*. Provided with bristly hairs or spines near the mouth. [L, 41.]

ECHINOTHURIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o²(o²)-thu²(thu)²ri²d-a². A family of the *Desmesticha*. The *Echinothuridae* are a family of the *Ecoyctica*. [L, 121, 176.]

ECHINOZOA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-o²(o²)-zo²a². From *éxivos*, the hedgehog, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Of Allman, the *Annuloida*. [L, 147.]

ECHINULATE, adj. E²k-in²u²-at. Lat., *echinulatus*. Fr., *échinulé*. Set with minute prickles. [B, 201 (a, 24).]

ECHINURUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²n(en)-u²(u)²ru²s(ru²s). From *éxivos*, the hedgehog, and *οὐρά*, the tail. Fr., *échinure*. Ger., *igelschwanzig*. Having a bristly tail. [L, 41.]

ECHINUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k(e²ch²)-(e)²nu²s(nu²s). Gr., *ἔχινος*. Fr., *échinus*, *hérissure* (2d def.). Ger., *Igel* (2d def.). 1. A prickly head or top of a plant; an echinated pericarp. 2. The sea-hedgehog; used anciently, according to Dioscorides, as a stomachic and diuretic, its roasted shell as an application in psora, and the ashes to cleanse ulcers and repress exuberant granulations. 3. An old name for the stone found in the head of *Mugil cephalus*. 4. Of Haller, the genus *Hydnum*. 5. Of Loureiro, a genus of euphorbiaceous plants, referred by Müller and others to *Mallotus*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24); L, 41, 56, 105 (a, 14).]—E. *philippinensis*. See *MALLOTUS philippinensis*.

ECHIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k(e²ch²)-i²-o²(o²)-glo²s(glos)²-su²m(su²m). From *ἔχis*, the viper, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *échioglosse*. See OPHIOGLOSSUM.—*Herba échioglossi*. The herb of *OphioGLOSSUM vulgatum*. [B, 97 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉCHIQUAGE (Fr.), n. A-she-ka²zh. The operation of extracting the *Pulex penetrans* from the skin. [G.]

ECHIRRHÉTIN, n. E²k-i²r-ret²i²n. Fr., *échirrhétine*. A transparent, brittle, tasteless, neutral, resinous mass, C₃₅H₅₆O₈, obtained from the mother-liquor from which echiteïn has crystallized. It forms a white powder when triturated, is easily soluble in ether, in benzene, in chloroform, in boiling acetone, and in hot alcohol; does not combine with potassium hydrate, and is decomposed by concentrated acids. [B, 81, 93 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14).]

ECHITAMINE, n. E²k-i²t(a²m)-en. Fr., *échtamine*. Ger., *Echitamin*. Of Hesse, an alkaloid, C₂₂H₃₀N₂O₄, first isolated by Harnack, in 1877, from dita-bark, and called by him *ditaine*. It forms glossy, prismatic crystals, almost insoluble in benzene and in benzine, readily soluble in water, in alcohol, and, if freshly precipitated, in ether and in chloroform. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

ECHITEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²(et)²e²-e(a²e²e²). Fr., *échtites*. Of Reichenbach and others, a subdivision or tribe of the *Apocynæe* (of De Candolle, of the *Apocynaceæ*); of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Eupocynæe*, corresponding nearly to the *Echitideæ* of Bentham and Hooker. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHITEIN, n. E²k-i²t-e²-i²n. Fr., *échtéine*. A substance, C₁₂H₇₆O₂, remaining in an alcoholic solution of dita-bark from which echicerin and echitin have separated. It crystallizes readily in quadrilateral, sometimes hexagonal prisms, is readily soluble in ether and in chloroform, is less easily soluble in benzene and in acetone, and fuses at 190°C. [B, 81, 93; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxx (a, 14).]

ECHITENINE, n. E²k-i²t(e²n)-en. An amorphous, brown alkaloid, C₂₀H₂₅NO₄, obtained by Hesse from dita-bark; easily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water, colored reddish-violet by sulphuric acid, and purple, afterward green and yellow, by nitric acid. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

ECHITES (Lat.), n. m. (treated by botanists as f.). E²k(e²ch²)-it(et)²ez(as). Gr., *ἔχινος*. Gen., *échtite(-tes)*. Fr., *échtites*. Ger., *Klammerstrauch*. Of Linnæus, a genus of apocynaceous plants. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*Cortex échtite*. The bark of *Alstonia scholaris*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—E. *acuminatus*. A species yielding the thin, pale-gray bark called in Peru *cundurango de plátano*. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—E. *alexicaea*. A species growing in Brazil. The root is purgative and is recommended in icterus, hypochondriasis, and abdominal obstructions. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—E. *antidysenterica*. See *HOLARRHENA antidysenterica*.—E. *biflora*. Fr., *échtites biflore*, *liane à lait*. A species having a milky juice. The leaves and stalks are purgative. ["Nouv. rem.," May 8, 1859, p. 237.]—E. *caryophyllata*. An East Indian species. The leaves are used in gout. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *chilensis*. A species the root of which, called *quimai* in Chili, is used in powder as an emetic and sternutatory.

["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]—E. *circinalis*. See *HOLARRHENA antidysenterica*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—E. *cururu*. Of Martius, a species found in Brazil and Guiana; used by the Indians on the Rio Negro in gastric and intestinal diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *edulis*. Probably the *Brachystelma macrorrhizum*. [B, 214.]—E. *frutescens*. The *Ichnocarpus frutescens*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—E. *hirsutus*. A species found in Ecuador, yielding the *cundurango de paloma*. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—E. *insignis*. A species found in Brazil and Guiana; used like *E. cururu*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *Kona*. A species found on the western coast of Africa, yielding a poisonous extract used by the natives as an arrow-poison. [B, 173 (a, 24).] Cf. *BRACHYSTELMA macrorrhizum*.—E. *longiflora*. A species found in Brazil, where the whole plant, and especially the root (which exudes a sharp, milky sap), is used in poultices and in injections for hæmorrhoidal tumors; also in murrain and in the putrid fevers of cattle. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *malabarica*. A species indigenous to Malabar, where the root is employed in fevers and the leaves in carbuncles. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *micrantha*. A species, classed by Hooker with the genus *Edysanthera*, found in Malabar. The leaves are employed in amenorrhœa. A lotion made from the root is used in gout. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—E. *pubescens*. Ger., *weichhaariger Klammerstrauch*. An East Indian species. The reddish-brown, bitter bark of the stem, *cortex antidysentericus* (seu *profuvii*, see *conessi*, seu *codago pala*), is used in the East Indies for diarrhœa and dysentery and externally in gout. The seed is vermifuge. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *salicifolia*. A species referred by Duchesne (probably erroneously) to *Allamanda cathartica*. An infusion of the leaves is said to be used in Ceylon as a purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *scholaris*. See *ALSTONIA scholaris*.—E. *spinosa*. The *Curissa carandana*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *suberecta*. Ger., *Savannenblume*, *Arorabume*. The savanna-flower; a South American and West Indian species, exuding a very poisonous, milky sap, said to be an ingredient of curare. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *syphiliticus*. Fr., *échtites syphilitique*. A tree found in Surinam. The leaves and bark are used, especially in decoction, in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *torosa*, E. *torulosa*. Fr., *échtites contourné*, *liane mangie*. A poisonous species found in the Antilles, where the seed and sap are used by the negroes as a purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ECHITIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²t-i²(e²)e²-e(a²e²e²). Fr., *échtitiées*. Of G. Don, a tribe of the *Apocynæe*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECHITIN, n. E²k-i²t-i²n. Fr., *échtine*. A substance, C₂₂H₅₁O₄, accompanying echicerin, and forming soft, white leaflets, which are generally isolated, but are occasionally grouped concentrically. It is readily soluble in hot alcohol and in chloroform, but much less soluble than echicerin in ether, in acetone, or in benzene. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv, xxv (a, 14).]

ECHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k(e²ch²)-i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἔχινος*. Fr., *échtium*, *vipérine*. Ger., *Natterkopf*. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Boraginaceæ*, tribe *Boragæe*; of the pharmacists, the *E. vulgare*. [B, 34, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *egyptiacum*. A species found near Aleppo, in Asiatic Turkey. The root was used anciently, according to Dioscorides, mixed with oil, in the form of a cataplasm, as a remedy for wounds; with *potenta*, for erysipelas; triturated with oil, in the form of an unguent, as a diuretic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—E. *altissimum*. See *E. italicum* (1st def.).—E. *anglicum*. See *E. vulgare*.—E. *asperinum*. See *E. italicum* (1st def.).—E. *bonariense*. Fr., *vipérine à feuilles de plantain*. A Brazilian species, used like *Borago officinalis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *creticum*. 1. Of Lamarck, see *E. violaceum* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnæus, see *E. bonariense*. 3. Of Pallas, see *E. rubrum*.—E. *fuchsii*. The *Buglossum silvestre*. [B, 200.]—E. *italicum*. 1. Of Linnæus, a species found in southern Europe and England; considered to be the *λύκωφis* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used as a remedy for wounds and cutaneous eruptions. 2. Of Gmelin, see *E. rubrum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *lævigatum*. The *E. italicum* (1st def.). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *plantagineum*. See *E. bonariense*.—E. *pyramidale*, E. *pyrenaicum*. The *E. italicum* (1st def.). [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *rossicum*, E. *rubrum*. A species found in southern Europe; perhaps the *ἔχινος* of Dioscorides, the root of which was used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *violaceum*. 1. Of Linnæus, a European species the leaves and tops of which are emollient and stomachic. The root was formerly used for snake-bites. 2. Of Withering, a variety of *E. vulgare*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *vulgare*. Fr., *vipérine commune*, *herbe aux vipères*, *langue d'oie*. Ger., *gemeiner Natterkopf*, *Otterkopf*, *Steinzungkraut*, *wilde blaue Ochsenzunge*, *stolzer Heinrich*, *falscher Waid*, *Frauenkräut*, *Schlangehaupt*. 1. Of Linnæus, blue-weed; a species found in fields and waste places through Europe and the northern United States. Formerly the root, the herb, and sometimes the fruit, were employed as expectorant, cooling, and emollient remedies. 2. Of Miller, the *E. violaceum* (2d def.). [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ECHIURIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²k(e²ch²)-i²-u²r(ur)²/i²d-a². From *ἔχis*, the viper, and *οὐρά*, the tail. An order of the *Gephyrea*. The *Echuridae* (Fr., *échturides*), or *Echturoides*, are a family of the *Gephyrea*. [L, 121, 173, 176, 353.]

ECHIURUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-i²-u²r(ur)²/u²s(u²s). Fr., *échturus*. Ger., *igelschwanzig*. Having the tail provided with bristly thorns. [L, 41.]

ECHMASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k(e²ch²)/ma²s(ma²s)-i²s. Gen., *echmas/eos* (*ech/masis*). From *ἐμάζω*, to hinder. Obstruction, retention. [A, 387.]

ECHO (Lat.), n. f. Ek(ach²)o; in Eng., e²k/o. Gen., *ech/oos* (*ech/us*). Gr., *ἠχώ*. Fr., *écho*. Ger., *Wiederhall*. It, Sp., etc. A sound repeated by reflection from some obstructing surface; of Hippocrates, tinnitus aurium. [L, 94 (a, 14).]—**Amphoric e**. See *AMPHORIC RESONANCE*.—E. *speech*, E's *sprache* (Ger.). See *ECHOLALIA*.

ECHOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k(ach)-o-la(la²)/li²-a². From *ἠχώ* (see *ECHO*), and *λαλιά*, prattic. Fr., *écholalie*. Ger., *Echolalie*.

Syn.: *dysphrasia imitatoria*. 1. Of Romberg, the repetition by imbeciles of questions put to them. [K.] 2. Of Gilles de la Tourette, the verbal mimicry of myriachit (q. v.). ["Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

ECHOMETER, n. Ek-o²m'e²t-u²r. From ἤχώ, a sound, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *écomètre*. Ger., *Schallmesser*. 1. An instrument for measuring the duration, etc., of sounds. [L. 56.] 2. A stethoscope. [A. 322.]

ECHOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k(ach²)-o(o²)-fraz(fra²s)'i²-a². From ἤχώ (see ECHO), and φράσις, speech. Fr., *échophrasie*. Ger., *Echophrasie*. See ECHOLALIA.

ECHOS (Lat.), n. n. E²k(ach²)'o²s. Gen., *ech'eos* (-eis). Gr., ἤχος. See ECHO.

ECHOSCOPE (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²k(ach²)-o²s'ko²p-e²(a), -ko²p'i²-a². From ἤχώ (see ECHO), and σκοπεῖν, to examine. Fr., *échoscopie*. Ger., *Schallprüfung*. Auscultation. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECHOSCOPEMPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k(ach²)-o²s'kop-(ko²p)-e²m-fra²g(fra²g)'ma². Gen., *echoscopemphrag'matos* (-is). From ἤχώ, a sound, σκοπεῖν, to examine, and ἐμφράγμα, a barrier. The obturator of a stethoscope. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ECHOSCOPIUM (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPON** (Lat.), **ECHOSCOPIUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. E²k(ach²) o²s'kop(ko²p)'i²-u²m-(u²m), -o²s'ko²p-o²n, -u²s(u²s). From ἤχώ, a sound, and σκοπεῖν, to examine. See ECHOMETER.

ECHTHYSTEROCYTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k(e²ch²)-thi²st(thu²s't)-e²r'o²(e²)-si(ku²)-e(a)'si²s. See ECYSTRUCYTESIS.

ECHTHYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E²k(e²ch²)-thi²st(thu²s't)'e²r-u²s(u²s). See ECYSTRUS.

ECHUGIN, n. E²k'u²-j²i²n. Ger., *E*. 1. A blackish-brown, intensely bitter poisonous mass prepared from the *Adenium boeinianum* of southwestern Africa. 2. A crystalline glucoside obtained from *e*. (1st def.), of which it constitutes about 10 per cent. It arrests the heart in systole. [R. Böhm, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1889, p. 892; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1890, p. 176.]

ECHUGONE, n. E²k'u²-j²on. A resinous body found in echugin (1st def.). [R. Böhm, "Ctrlbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," 1889, p. 892; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," April, 1890, p. 176.]

ECHZELLE (Ger.), n. E²ch²'tse²-le². A township in the grand duchy of Hesse, Germany, where there is a sulphurous spring. [L. 30 (a, 14).]

ÉCIDIE (Fr.), n. A-se-de. See **ÆCIDIUM**.

ÉCIDIOLE, n. E²s'i²d'i²-ol. From *αἰκία*, a blow with a whip. The spermogonium of an æcidium, developing usually upon the face of the leaf opposite to that attacked by the fungus and giving rise to spermatia. [B. 121 (a, 24).] See **ÆCIDIOLOGUS**.

ÉCIDIOLISPORE, n. E²s'i²d-i²-o²i²'i²-spor. A small spore developed in the *æcidiole* of an æcidium. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ÆCIDIOMYCETES (Fr.), n. pl. A-se-de-o-me-se²t. See **ÆCIDIOMYCETES**.

ÆCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²s(ak)-i²d'i²-u²m(u²m). See **ÆCIDIUM**.

ECKBERRY, n. E²k'be²r-i². The *Prunus padus*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

ECKE (Ger.), n. E²k-e². See **ANGLE**.—**E. des Ohrs**, **E²mmuskel**. See **TRAGUS**.—**Vordere E. des Bodens**. The anterior projection of the gray matter in the floor of the fourth ventricle, which lies between the auditory nucleus and the eminentia teres. It contains portions of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nuclei. [I. 11 (K).]

ECKERBERG (Ger.), n. E²k'e²r-be²rg. A water-cure establishment near Stettin, Germany. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ECKERDOPPEN (Ger.), n. E²k'e²r-do²p-pe²n. See **ACKERDOPPEN**.

ECKIG (Ger.), adj. E²k'i²g. See **ANGULAR**.

ECKSTREBEWINKEL (Ger.), n. E²k'strab-e²-vi²n²k-e². See **ANGLE of inflexion**.

ECKZAHN (Ger.), n. E²k'tza²n. A canine tooth. [L. 332.]

ECLACTISMA (Lat.), **ECLACTISMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E²k-la²k(la²k)'ti²s-ma², -mu²s(mu²s). Gen., *eclactis'matos* (-is), -mi. See **LACTISMA** and **ECLAMPISIA**. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCLAIR (Fr.), n. A-klā²r. A flash of light. [L. 41.]

ÉCLAIRAGE (Fr.), n. A-klā²r-a²zh. Illumination. [L.]

ÉCLAIRE (Fr.), n. A-klā²r. The *Chelidonium majus*. [B. 19 (a, 24).]—**Grande é.** See **E**.—**Petite é.** The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉCLAIRETTS (Fr.), n. A-klā²r-e²t. The *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B. 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ECLAMPISIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-la²mp(la²mp)'si²-a². From *εκλαμψις*, a shining forth. Fr., *eclampsie*. Ger., *Eclampsie*, *Eklampsie*, *Gichter*. It, Sp., e. Syn.: *convulsions*. An acute affection occurring without structural lesion of the nervous system, characterized by general or partial convulsions, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. [D. 35].—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *eclampsie albuminurique*. E. due to or associated with albuminuria. [D. 72].—**Cerebral e.** Fr., *eclampsie cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirngichter*. That variety of puerperal e. in which, according to Cohen, of Hamburg, the irritation starts in the brain, as distinguished from *uterine e.* [A. 15].—**Cholæmic e.** Fr., *eclampsie cholémique*. Ger., *cholämische Gichter*. That form of puerperal e. which depends on cholæmia produced by acute yellow atrophy of the liver. [A. 15].—**E. at term.** Fr., *eclampsie utérine à terme des parturientes*. That variety of *uterine e.* which (as distinguished from *premature e.* according to Cohen) proceeds from the events connected with labor at full term. [A. 15].—**E. gravidarum.** See **Puerperal e.**—**E.**

hæmatigenes. E. due to vascular disturbance in infants. [Soltmann (A. 319).]—**E. idiopathica**. E. occurring independently of any recognizable disease. [Soltmann (A. 319).]—**E. infantum**. Fr., *eclampsie des enfants*. Ger., *Fraisen*, *Kopfkrämpfe*, *Gichter*. It, e. *dei bambini*. Sp., e. *infantil*. Convulsions in infants characterized by general or partial clonic contractions of the muscles, with more or less complete loss of consciousness. They resemble epileptic and choreic attacks, and are usually symptomatic of some other affection. [D. 39].—**E. puerperalis**. See **SALAM CONVULSIONS**.—**E. parturientium**, **E. puerperalis**, **E. puerperarum**. See **Puerperal CONVULSIONS**.—**E. saturnina**, **E. ureterum**. See **Puerperal CONVULSIONS**.—**E. uterine**. A rare form of e., due to lead-poisoning. [D. 70].—**E. with suffocation**. Spasm of the glottis. [D. 40].—**Nodding e.** See **SALAM CONVULSIONS**.—**Premature e.** Fr., *eclampsie prémature* (ou *avant terme*). Cohen's term for that variety of *uterine e.* (q. v.) which, according to him, comes on between the sixth month of gestation and its close, depends on the distension and modification of form undergone by the lower segment of the uterus, and causes labor to take place. [A. 15]. Cf. *E. at term*.—**Puerperal e.** See **Puerperal CONVULSIONS**.—**Uterine e.** Fr., *eclampsie utérine*. Ger., *Gebärmuttereklampsie*. That one of the two varieties (the other being *cerebral e.*) into which Cohen divides puerperal e. in which the uterus is supposed to be the primary seat of the irritation. [A. 15.]

ECLAMPSIC, adj. E²k-la²mp'si²k. See **ECLAMPITIC**.

ECLAMPISIA (Fr.), n. A-klā²mp-se. See **ECLAMPISIA**.—**E. avant terme**. See **Premature ECLAMPISIA**.—**E. des enfants**. See **ECLAMPISIA infantum**.—**E. puerperale**. See **Puerperal CONVULSIONS**.

ECLAMPISIE (Ger.), n. Ak-la²mp-ze'. See **ECLAMPISIA**.—**Dentitiones'**. Infantile eclampsia due to dentition. [Soltmann (A. 319).]

ECLAMPSY, n. E²k-la²mp'si². See **ECLAMPITIC**.

ECLAMPITIC, adj. E²k-la²mp'ti²k. Fr., *eclampitique*. Ger., *eclampitisch*. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with eclampsia. [D.]

ECLECTIC, adj. E²k-le²k'ti²k. Gr., *ἐκλεκτικός* (from *ἐκλέγειν*, to select). Lat., *eclecticus*. Fr., *écléctique*. Ger., *eklektisch*. It., *eclettico*. Sp., *eclectico*. In therapeutics, professing not to be governed by any general theory or system of practice, but to select from all systems that which most conforms to reason and experience; as a n., a medical practitioner who so professes.

ECLECTICISM, n. E²k-le²k'ti²-si²z'm. Lat., *eclecticismus*. Fr., *écléctisme*. Ger., *Eklektik*. The eclectic system of medical practice.

ECLECTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-le²k(lak)'ti²k-u²m(u²m). See **ECLIGMA**.

ÉCLECTISME (Fr.), n. A-klē²k-tez'm. See **ECLECTICISM**.

ECLECTISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-le²k-ti²z(tis)'mu²s(mu²s). See **ECLECTICISM**.

ECLLECTOS (Lat.), adj. E²k-le²k(lak)'to²s. Gr., *ἐκλεκτικός*. Made in the form of an electuary. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ECLGEM, n. E²k'le²m. See **ECOLEGMA**.

ECLGEMA (Lat.), **ECLIGEMA** (Lat.), n's n. E²k-le²g(lag)'ma², -lig'(le²'i²g)'ma². Gen., *eclag'matos* (-is), *e'igmatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκλεγμα* (from *ἐκλέχειν*, to lick up). Fr., *éclegme*. Ger., *Lecksaft*. Old names for a sort of electuary. [A. 387].—**E. album**. See **POTION emulsive gommée**.—**E. fortius incressans**. A preparation made by triturating together 1 oz. each of confection of red roses, syrup of violets, and syrup of opium, and 3 drachms of the seeds of white poppy, straining, and adding 3 drops of nutmeg-oil. [B. 90 (a, 14).]—**E. gummoso-oleosum**. See **POTION emulsive huileuse**.—**E. incressans in tussil.** Of Sydenham, a mixture of 1 part each of syrup of poppies, portulaca, junible-berries, and dohoc sani with 2 parts of sweet-almond oil, stirred until it thickens; used for coughs. [B. 90 (a, 14).]

ECLIPISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-le²p'i²s-i²s. Gen., *eclipsis'eos* (-lep'isis). Gr., *ἐκλείσις*. Ger., *Abshälen*. See **DECORTICATION**, **DEQUAMATION**, and **EXFOLIATION**.

ECLIPISITREPANON (Lat.), **ECLIPISITREPANUM** (Lat.), **ECLIPISITRYPANON** (Lat.), **ECLIPISITRYPANUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²k-le²p'i²s-i²-tre²p'a²n(a²n)-o²n, -n²m(u²m), -tri²p'tru²p'a²n(a²n)-o²n, -n²m(u²m). From *ἐκλείσις*, a peeling, and *τρίπανον*, a trephine. Ger., *Schiefertrepan*, *Entblätterungstrepan*. Old names for a trephine used in removing exfoliating bone. [A. 316; E; L. 135.]

ECLIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-li²g(leg)'ma². See **ECLEGMA**.

ECLIMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-li²m(lem)'i²-a². Gen., *eclim'ias*. Gr., *ἐκλιμία*. See **BULIMIA**.

ECLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-li²p(lep)'si²s. Gen., *eclips'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκλείπειν* (from *ἐκλείπειν*, to die out). A failure or giving out of Choulant, fainting, trance, apparent death. [A. 322 (a, 21); A. 387.]

ECLIPTA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-li²p(lep)'ta². Fr., *éclipte*. Ger., *Mehlbiume*. A Linnaean genus of the *Compositae*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the tribe *Helianthoidæ*. The *Eclipta* of Lessing (Fr., *écliptées*) are a subtribe of the *Asteroidæ*.—**E. adpressa** [Mönch], **E. erecta** [Linnaeus]. A species found in the East Indies and the United States. The plant, mixed with gingely-oil, is applied in elephantiasis. The root is purgative and emetic, and is used in diseases of the liver and spleen and dropsy. Its juice affords a black dye used for the hair and for wool. It is also used in asthma in the Moluccas. [B. 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. integrifolia** [Sprengel]. See **BELLIS integrifolia**.—**E. prostrata**. Fr., *éclipte couchée*. 1. Of Linnaeus, a species growing in India, where it is called *maka*, and in tropical America. In Bombay it is used as a tonic in connection with aromatics; the bruised leaves are applied to wounds and sores, and the Ind. Ph. recommends it as a substitute for taraxacum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14); B. 88 (a, 14).] 2. Of Roxburgh, the *E. erecta*. [B. 172]

(a, 24).]—**E. punctata**. A variety, according to Roxburgh, of *E. erecta*, and having the same properties. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ECLIPTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-li²p(lep)/ti²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἐκλειπτικός. Ger., *ausbleibend, unterbrochen, fehlend*. Failing, intermittent (said of the pulse); syncopal, trance-like, pertaining to eclipsis. [Choulant [L, 50] (a, 14).]

ÉCLISSE (Fr.), n. A-kles. 1. A small splint. 2. An enema syringe. [L, 41.]

ECLITHOTOMY, n. E²k-li²th-o²t'o-mi². Lat., *ec lithotomia*. See LITHECTOMY.

ÉCLOSION (Fr.), n. A-klo-ze-o²n². Of Raciborski, the dehiscence of a Graafian vesicle. [A, 18.]

ÉCLUSEAU (Fr.), n. A-klu²-zo. The *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ECLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-li²s(lu⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *eclysis eos (eclysis)*. Gr., ἐκλύσις. Fr., *éclyse*. Ger., *Schwäche, Ohnmacht*. 1. A loosening, especially of the bowels. 2. Enervation, relaxation, faintness. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 84.]

ECMAGEION (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ma²-ji²(ge²-e²)-o²n. Gr., ἐκμάγειον. From ἐκμάσσειν, to wipe. 1. A napkin. [A, 387.] 2. Of Galen, the spleen. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECMAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ma²-g(ma²g)/ma². Gen., *ecmagmatis (-is)*. Gr., ἐκμάγμα. See CROCOMAGNA.

ECMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-me²-rop(ro²p)/i²a-². From ἐκμετρος, beyond the (normal) limit, and ὄψις, sight. Of Dixon, ametropia. [F.]

ECMYZETHMUS (Lat.), **ECMYZESIS** (Lat.), n's m. and f. E²k-mi²z(mu⁴z)-e²th(ath)/mu³s(mu⁴s), -e(a)/si²s. Gen., *ecmyzethmi, zes/eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκμυζήθμος, ἐκμύζις. Extraction by suction. [A, 387.]

ECNEPHIAS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-ne²f(i²a-²s(a³s)). Gr., ἐκνεφίας. Lit., a hurricane. Of Galen, a fulminant fever. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECNOEA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ne²(no²e²a)-². Gr., ἐκνοία. Lat., *amentia, dementia*. Ger., *Verstandeslosigkeit, Wahnsinn*. Delirium, idiocy, insanity. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECNOICUS (Lat.), **ECNOUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²k-no²(no²i²k)-u³s(u⁴s), e²k'no²(no²i²k)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἐκνοός. Pertaining to ecnoea; as a n., a madman. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCOBULE (Fr.), n. A-ko-bu²l. The *Aira cæspitosa*. [B, 38.]

ECONOMY, n. E²k-o²n'o-mi². Gr., οἰκονομία (from οἶκος, a household, and νέμειν, to govern). Lat., *economia*. Fr., *économie*. Ger., *Oekonomie*. It., *economia*. Sp., *economía*. The harmonious working of the component parts of a living organism; as commonly used, the organism itself.—**Animal e.** Fr., *économie animale*. The e. of an animal organism.—**Medical e.** Fr., *économie médicale*. The collection of rules observed in the practice of medicine and surgery. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCORCE (Fr.), n. A-ko²rs. See BARK, CORTEX, CRUST, RIND, and SHELL.—**E. amère de Madagascar**. Of Guibourt, a certain Madagascar bark used as an antidiysenteric. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. astringente**. See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis*.—**E. Buranhem**. See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. caryocortine**. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. cérébrale**. See *Cerebral cortex*.—**E. copalchi**. See *Copalche*-BARK.—**E. culilavan**. See *Culilawan*-BARK.—**E. d'Alcornoque**. See *Alcornoque*-BARK.—**E. de Bebergn**. See *Nectandria cortex*.—**E. de Brésil**. See CORTEX *adstringens brasiliensis* and *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. de Buranhem**. See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. de caryocostin**. The bark of *Drimys Winteri*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Canto**. See LICANIA.—**E. de chachaca**. The bark of *Drimys mexicana*. [a, 24.]—**E. de dite**. See CORTEX *ALSTONIE*.—**E. de Guaraniem**. See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. de Hoang-Nan**. The bark of *Strychnos gauthieriana*. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de jeunisse**, **E. de virginité**. The bark of *Inga adstringens*. [L, 77, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de Josse**, **E. de Koss**. The bark of a *Cephalanthus*, employed in Senegal as a febrifuge. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de la conche optique**. The upper surface of the optic thalamus, formed by laminae of white substance. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. de l'insula**. See OPERCULUM.—**E. de Magellan**. See *Winter's* BARK.—**E. de Malabar**. The bark of *Wrightia antidyysenterica*. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de mancone**. The bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. de Panama**. Quilaja-bark. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. de Péron**. See *Peruvian* BARK and CINCHONA.—**E. de Sainte-Lucie**. See *Santa Lucia* BARK.—**E. des hémisphères**. See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**E. des Jésuites**. See *Jesuit's* BARK.—**E. de Surinam**. The bark of *Andira retusa*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. de Timbo**. The root-bark of *Paulinia pinnata*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. de Winter**. See *Winter's* BARK.—**E. du Brésil**. The *Cortex adstringens brasiliensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. du cerveau**. See *Cerebral* CORTEX.—**E. du cervelet**. The cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. du Kin**, **E. du Péron**. *Peruvian* bark. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. élothérienne**. The bark of *Croton eleuteria*. [B, 173.]—**E. grise**. See *Gray* CORTEX.—**E. grise du cervelet**. The gray cortex of the cerebellum. [I, 35 (K).]—**E. Guaraniem**. See *Monesia*-BARK.—**E. noire**. The bark of *Scorzonera edulis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. poivrée**. Of Brande, an acrid, slightly aromatic bark having a peppery taste, probably identical with *Paratodo*-bark and obtained from the *Cinnamodendron axillare*. [B, 46, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. préciense**. The bark of *Mespidodaphne pretiosa*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. sacrée**. See *CASCARA SAGRADA*.—**E. sans pareille**. *Winter's* bark. [a, 24.]—**Fausse é. de Winter**. See *Cortex winterianus spiruius*.

ÉCORCHÉ (Fr.), n. A-ko²r-sha. A picture of the human body or that of an animal with the integument dissected away so as to show the muscles. [L, 56.]

ÉCORCHEUR (Fr.), n. A-ko²r-shu²r. The *Lanius collurio*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCORCHURE (Fr.), n. E-ko²r-shu²r. An excoriation. [A, 518.]

ECORTICATE, adj. E-ko²rt'i²-kat. Lat., *ecorticiatus, decorticiatus*. See DECORTICATED.

ECOSTATE, adj. E-ko²st'at. Lat., *ecostatus*. Ger., *ungerippi, rippelos*. Not costate. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

ÉCOUBETTE (Fr.), n. A-ku-be²t. The *Cichorium intybus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. jaune**. The *Chondrilla crepoides (juncea)*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉCOULEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ku-l-ma²n². 1. A flow, especially a pathological discharge. [A, 518.] 2. An abortion within the first few days after the beginning of gestation. [A, 44.]

ÉCOUVILLON (Fr.), n. A-ku-vel-yo²n². A swab. [E, 24.]

ÉCOUVILLONAGE (Fr.), **ÉCOUVILLONEMENT** (Fr.), n's. A-ku-vel-yo²n-a²zh, -ma²n². The operation of swabbing. [A, 385 (a, 21); Doléris, "Nouv. arch. d'obstét. et de gynéc.", May, 1886, p. 284.]

ECPEPIESMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²k-pe²p-i²e²s'me²n-o²s. Gr., ἐκπεπιεσμένος. Everted, protuberant (said of ulcers with protruding lips). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPEPLEGEMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²k-pe²p-leg(lag)/me²n-o²s. Gr., ἐκπεπληγμένος. Remaining quiet with the eyes open, neither saying nor doing anything (said of sick people). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPEPTAMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²k-pe²p-ta²m(ta²m)/e²n-o²s. Gr., ἐκπεπταμένος. Expanded, gaping, open (said of wounds). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-floj(flo²g)/i²a-². Gr., ἐκφλόγια. Fr., *ecphlogie*. Ger., *Pocken, Menschenblattern*. Small-pox. [L, 50.]

ECPHLOGIODES (Lat.), **ECPHLOGIOIS** (Lat.), adj's. E²k-floj(flo²g)-i²-od'ez(at)s, -floy(flo²g)/i²-o²-i²s. See VARIOLOID.

ECPHLOGISCON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-floj(flo²g)-i²sk'o²n. Chickentox. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-flo(flo²)-go²i²s. Gen., *ecphlogosis eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκφλόγσις. Inflammation. [L, 50, 135.]

ECPHLYDIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fl'i²d(fl'u⁴d)-i²a(a³)²i²s. Gen., *ecphlydiasis eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκφλυδίασις. Fr., *ecphlydiase*. Small-pox. [L, 50.]

ECPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fl'i²s(fl'u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *ecphlysis eos (ecphlysis)*. From ἐκφύειν, to burst forth. Any vesicular disease; of Good, "orbicular elevations of the cuticle containing a watery fluid." Prefixed to the names of various skin diseases, the word adds nothing to the meaning. [G, 52.]

ECPHORERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. E²k-fo²r-e²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p'-e²l-a²s(a³s). Gen., *ecphorerysipelatos (-is)*. From ἐκφορά, a springing forward, and ἐρυσίπτελας, erysipelas. Erysipelas with elevation of the affected skin. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPHRACTIC, adj. E²k-fra²k'ti²k. Gr., ἐκφρακτικός (from ἐκφράσσειν, to free from obstruction). Lat., *ecphracticus*. Fr., *ecphractique*. Ger., *auflösend, eröffnend*. Aperient, deobstruent. [A, 387; L, 50.]

ECPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fra²x(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., *ecphrax' eos (-is)*. The setting free of pent-up matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECPHRONIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fro²n(fro²n)/i²a-². From ἐκφρονεῖν, to be out of one's mind. Insanity. [L, 107.]

ECPHROSINE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fro²z(fro²s)/i²n(u⁶n)-e(a). Gen., *ecphrosines*. Gr., ἐκφρόσινη. See ECPHRONIA.

ECPHYAS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fl'i²(fu⁶)-a²s(a³s). Gen., *ecphy'ados (-is)*. Gr., ἐκφύας. An offshoot; of Galen, the appendix vermiformis. [L, 50, 84.]

ECPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-fi²(fu⁶)/ma². Gen., *ecphy'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκφύμα. Ger., *Auswuchs*. It., Sp., *ecfima*. A blister, pimple or other cutaneous elevation; of Good, an order of cutaneous diseases characterized by "superficial, permanent, indolent exuberance, mostly circumscribed." It includes *Caruncula*, *Verruca*, *Clavus*, and *Callus*. [G, 52.]—**E. glanduliforme**. "An unequal fleshy swelling, not circumscribed." [L, 290.]—**E. medullare**. Of Abernethy, medullary sarcoma. [L, 290.]—**E. mixtum**. "A tumor consisting of a combination of heterogeneous substances." [L, 290.]—**E. oedematiacum**. See PHELEGMASIA (*alba*) *dotens*.—**E. superficiale**. An excrescence springing from a free surface. [L, 290.]

ECPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-fi²s(fu⁶s)-e(a)/ma². Gen., *ecphysem'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκφύσμα. Fr., *ecphyseme*. Ger., *aufgeblasene Stelle*. A pustule. [L, 50.]

ECPHYSESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fi²s(fu⁶s)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *ecphyse'seos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκφύσις. Fr., *ecphyse*. Ger., *Ausblasen, kräftiges Ausathmen*. 1. The rapid breathing of a person out of breath. 2. Forcible expiration. [A, 387; L, 50, 56.]

ECPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-fi²s(fu⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *ecphysis eos (ecphysis)*. Gr., ἐκφύσις. Fr., *ecphyse*. Ger., *Auswuchs*. 1. Germination, sprouting. 2. Of Herophilus, an appendix or outgrowth. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—**E. ventriculi**. Of Galen, the duodenum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPIESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-pi²(pi²)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *ecpies'eos (-pi'esis)*. Gr., ἐκπίσις. Expression, a squeezing out. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-pi²-e²s'ma². Gen., *ecpies'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐκπίσμα. Fr., *ecpiesme*. Ger., *eingedrückter Schädelbruch* (1st def.), *ausgepresster Pflanzensaft* (2d def.). 1. A comminuted fracture of the cranium in which a fragment is driven down upon the dura. 2. See APOTHIMMA. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 32, 43.]

ECPIESMOS (Lat.), **ECPIESMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²k-pi²-e²s'-mo²s, -mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., ἐκπίσμος. 1. See ECPIESIS. 2. Exophthalmia. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPIESTERION (Lat.), n. n. E²k-pi²-e²s-te(ta)'ri²-o²n. Gr., ἐπιεστέριον. A press for squeezing out juice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPECTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ple²k(plak)'ti²-u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐπλεκτικός. Pertaining to eplexis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPECTUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ple²k(plak)'tu²s(tu²s). Gr., ἐπλεκτος. Stunned. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPLEROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ple²r(plar)'o²ma². Gen., eplerom'atos (-is). Gr., ἐπλήρωμα. Fr., eplérome. Ger., kleines Kissen, Polster. A pledget of lint or any like material used to fill a cavity, or to be placed in the axilla for reducing dislocations. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPLETOPSEUDOMORPHOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k'ple²t-o(o²)-su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-mo²rf-o²ma². Gen., epletopseudomorphom'atos (-is). From ἐπλεος, overflowing, ψεύδης, false, and μορφή, shape. Ger., Ausfüllungsafterkrystall. The crystalline mass formed by epletopseudomorphosis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPLETOPSEUDOMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ple²t-o(o²)-su²d(psu²d)-o(o²)-mo²rf-os'i²s. Gen., epletopseudomorphos'is (-is). Ger., Ausfüllungsafterbildung. The formation of secondary crystals filling a cavity formerly occupied by other crystals. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPLEXIA (Lat.), **EPLEXIS** (Lat.), n's. E²k-ple²x(plax)'i²-a², -i²s. Gr., ἐπληξία, ἐπληξίς. Fr., eplexie. Ger., das Erstarren vor Schrecken. Sp., eplexis. Stupor from consternation or a blow. [L, 4, 50.]

ECPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), **ECPNEUSIS** (Lat.), **ECPNOE** (Lat.), n's f. E²k-nu²m(pnu²m)-a²(a²)-o²si²s, -nu²s-i²s, e²k'no-(pno²)-e(a). Gr., ἐκπνεύματος, ἐκπνευσίς, ἐκπνοή. Expiration. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPNOICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-no(pno²)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐκπνοικός. Expiratory. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECPATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to²(pto)'ma². Gen., eptom'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκπτώμα. Fr., eptome. A dislocation or sprain. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECPOTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to²(pto)'si²s. Gen., eptos'eos (-is). Gr., ἐκπτώσις. A dislocating or spraining. [A, 327.]

ECPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-pi(pu²)-e(a)'ma². Gen., epyem'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκπύημα. Of Hippocrates, an abscess or suppurating surface. [A, 325 (a, 21); E.]

ECPYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-pi(pu²)-e(a)'si²s. Gen., epyes'eos (-is). Gr., ἐκπύεσις. Fr., epyése. Ger., Vereiterung, Bildung eines Geschwürs. Suppuration; of Good, an eruption of small pustules, either discrete or confluent, that harden into crusts. [G, 52.]

ECPYETIC, adj. E²k-pi-e²t'i²k. Gr., ἐκπυητικός. Lat., epyet'icus. Fr., epyétique. Ger., eitererzeugend. Suppurative, promoting suppuration. [L, 43.]

ECQUEVILLET (Fr.), n. E²k'vel-a. A place in the department of the Haute-Saône, France, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCRASÉ (Fr.), adj. A-kra²-za. In botany, depressed. [L, 42.]

ÉCRASEMENT (Fr.), n. A-kra²-za-ma². Ger., Zerquetschung. It., schiacciamento. Fr., magulladura. The operation of crushing. [E.]—E. linéaire. The operation of cutting through tissues in a line by means of an écraseur. [E.]

ÉCRASEUR (Fr.), n. A-kra²-zu²r. Ger., Zerquetscher. It., schiacciatore, sarcotritore, isotritore. Sp., magullador. An instrument devised by Chassignac for effecting the gradual and bloodless division of tissues by crushing them by means of a loop of chain, wire, or cord which, having been made to encircle them,



MAISSONEUVE'S ÉCRASEUR.

is slowly tightened by a screw or rack-and-pinion mechanism in the handle. [E.]—Galvanic é. Of Middeldorpf, an instrument consisting of a loop of platinum wire which, by its attachment to a rod and screw, can be shortened as it burns its way through the tissues. [E.]

ECREGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-re²g(rag)'ma². Gen., ecreg'matos (-is). See ECRHEGMA. [A, 387.]

ÉCREVISSE (Fr.), n. A-k'r-ves. See ASTACUS and CANCER.—Pattes d'é. de mer. See Chela CANCERUM (under CANCER).—Pierres d'é's, Yeux d'é's. See ASTACOLITH.

ECREXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-re²x(rax)'i²s. Gen., ecrex'eos (-is). Gr., ἐκρηξίς. See ECRHEXIS.

ECRHEGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-re²g(rag)'ma². Gen., ecrheg'matos (-is). Gr., ἐκρηγμα. A rupture, bursting forth, eruption. [A, 325 (a, 21); A, 387.]

ECRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-re²x(rax)'i²s. Gen., ecrhex'eos (-is). Gr., ἐκρηξις. Sp., ecrexis. A rupture in general, but particularly of the uterus. [L, 41 (a, 15).]

ECRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ri²s(ru²s)-i²s. Gen., ecrhys'eos (ec'rhy'sis). Gr., ἐκρυσίς. Ger., Ausfließen, Ausrieseln. A discharge. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECRHÝTHMOS (Lat.), **ECRYTHMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²k-ri²th-mo²s, -mu²s(mu²s). Gr., ἐκρυθμος. Fr., écrythmique. Ger., unordentlich, unregelmässig. Irregular (said of the pulse). [L, 50, 84.]

ECRHOE (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ro²(ro²)-e(a). Gen., ec'rhoes. Gr., ἐκροή. A discharge. [L, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉCRIVAIN (Fr.), n. A-kre-va²n². The genus ADOXA. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECROË (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ro(ro²)-e(a). See ECRHOE.

ÉCROUELLES (Fr.), n. pl. A-kru-e²l. Scrofula. [L, 32 (a, 14).]

ÉCROUELLET (Fr.), n. A-kru-e²l-a. An enlargement of the bursa altantoidea by pus or serum in cattle. [L, 349.]

ÉCROUELLEUX (Fr.), adj. A-kru-e²l-u². Scrofulous. [L, 41.]

ÉCROUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-kru-es-ma²n². An increase of density and hardness given to some ductile metals by beating them. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECRUSTACEOUS, adj. E-kru²st-a'shu²s. Lat., ecrustaceus (from e priv., and crusta, a crust). Fr., écrustacé. Destitute of crust (said of the thallus in certain lichens). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

ECRYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ri²s(ru²s)-i²s. See ECRHYSIS.

ECSCAROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-sa²r-ko'ma². Gen., ecscarom'atos (-is). Gr., ἐκσάρωμα. Fr., escarome. Ger., Fleischwucherung. A fleshy excrescence. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ECSCAROSIOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-sa²r-ko-si²-o(o²)-tra²(tra²-um)-a². Gen., ecscarosiotraum'atos (-is). From ἐκσάρκωσιν, to produce flesh, and τραύμα, an injury. Fr., ecscarosiotraume. A wound with exuberant granulations. [L, 50.]

ECSCARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-sa²r-ko'si²s. Gen., ecscarcos'eos (-is). Ger., Herauswachsen des Fleisches. The formation of a fleshy excrescence. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECSTASY, n. E²k'sta²s-i². Gr., ἐκστασις (from ἐξίστασθαι, to put out of place). Lat., ecstasi. Fr., extase. Ger., Ekstase, Ekstasis. It., estasi. Sp., éxtasis. A state in which the mind is rapt or carried away beyond the reach of ordinary impressions. The term is often used for the exalted condition of mind which sometimes immediately precedes death. [D.]

ECSTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-sto²m-o'si²s. Gen., ecstomos'eos (-is). From ἐκ, out of, and στόμα, an aperture. Fr., ecstomose. Ger., Ausmündung, Öffnung. The state of opening on the surface of the body. [L, 50.]

ECSTROPHIOS (Lat.), adj. E²k-strof(stro²f)'i²-o²s. Gr., ἐκστροφίος. Drawing out, extractive (said of remedies for extracting blind hæmorrhoids). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ECSTROPHY, n. E²k'stro²f-i². Gr., ἐκστροφή (from ἐκ, out of, and στρέφειν, to turn). Lat., ecstrophe. Fr., ecstrophie. Ger., Ekstrophie. Eversion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTAD, adj. E²k'ta²d. From ἐκτός, out of. Ger., ectalwärts. Toward or upon the surface or exterior of the body or some of its parts; away from a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100.]

ECTAL, adj. E²k'ta²l. From ἐκτός, out of. Pertaining to the exterior, especially of a cell. [L.]

ECTANGIOTORRHÉE (Piorry) (Fr.), n. E²k-ta²n²-zhi²-o-to²-ra. From ἐκτός, out of, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, οὖς, the ear, and εἶναι, to flow. A discharge from the external ear. [L, 82.]

ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-taz(ta²s)'i²-a². See ECTASIS.—E. sacci lacrymalis. Fr., ectasie du sac lacrymal. Ger., Ekstasie des Thränensacks, Thränensackektasie. It., ectasia del sacco lacrimale. Sp., ectasis del sacco lagrimal. Distension of the lacrymal sac. [F.]—E. venarum. See VARIX.

ECTASIOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-taz(ta²s)-i²-o(o²)-me²t'r-ru²m(ru²m). From ἐκτασις, extension, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., ectasiomètre. Ger., Metallductilitätsmesser, Ausdehnbarkeitsmesser. An instrument for measuring the ductility of metals. [L, 50.]

ECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'ta²s(ta²s)-i²s. Gen., ectas'eos (ec'tas-is). Gr., ἐκτασις. Fr., ectasie. Ger., Ekstasie, Ausdehnung. It., ectasia. Sp., e. Extension, distension, dilatation, prominence, bulging.—Capillary e. of the lungs. Of Buhl, a passive hyperæmia of the pulmonary capillaries, producing dilatation and elongation. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—E. æquatorialis corporis ciliaris. Equatorial staphyloma of the ciliary body. [F.]—E. annularis. Annular staphyloma, usually confined to the ciliary region. [F.]—E. corneæ. See STAPHYLOMA corneæ.—E. intercalaris. Staphyloma of the cornea at the limbus or sclero-corneal margin. [F.]—E. iridis. Fr., ectasie de l'iris. Ger., Iridausbreitung, Regenbogenhautausbreitung. An expansion of the iris caused by a relaxation of the dilator fibres and a contraction of the sphincter, causing a contracted pupil. [F.]—E. postica. See Posterior STAPHYLOMA.—E. scleræ. See STAPHYLOMA scleræ.

ECTATERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-ta²t(ta²t)-e²r-i²(u²)-the-(tha)-ma². Gen., ectaterythem'atos (-is). From ἐκταράς, extended, and ἐπίθημα, redness. Ger., ausgebreitetes Erythem. Diffuse erythema. [L, 116.]

ECTATIC, adj. E²k-ta²t'i²k. Gr., ἐκτατός. Lat., ectaticus. Fr., ectatique. Ger., ekstatisch. Pertaining to or in a state of ectasis. [A, 322, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTATOCACOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), **ECTATOPNEUMONOSAPROSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²k-ta²t(ta²t)-o(o²)-ka²k(ka²k)-o(o²)-nu²(pnu)-mon(mo²nu²)'i²-a², -mo²n-o(o²)-sa²p(sa²p)-ro²si²s. From ἐκτατός, diffuse, κακός, evil, and πνευμονία, a lung disease, or πνεύμων, the lung, and σάπρος, putrid. Diffuse gangrene of the lungs. [L, 50.]

ECTATOPROTHYLE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ta²t(ta²t)-o(o²)-pro²th-(proth)'i²(u²)-e(a). From ἐκτατός, expansive, πρῶτος, first, and ὕλη, matter. Fr., e. Ger., expansive Grundmaterie, ausdehnbarer Grundstoff. An old name for hydrogen, on the theory that it was the primary expansive substance. [L, 50.]

ECTENTAL, adj. E²kt-e²nt'a²l. From ἐκτός, outward, and ἐντός, inward. Pertaining to the line of union between the ectoderm and the entoderm. [Minot J, 55.]

ECTETHMOID, adj. E²k-t²h²m²oid. From *ἐκτός*, out from, and *ἠμοειδής*, sieve-like. Situated externally to the ethmoid bone. [L.] See *E. BONE*.

ECTEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-t²e²x(tax)²is. Gen., *ectex/eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτέξις*. Ger., *Zerschmelzung*. Emaciation, consumption. [L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTHLYNSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-the²l(thal)-i²n(u²n)²is². Gen., *ecthlyns/eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκθλύσις*. Fr., *ecthlynsie*. Ger., *Nachlassen*. Relaxation, flaccidity. [L, 41, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTHETOPHROPHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-the²t²o-(o²)-bre²f²o-(o²)-trof(tro²f)²i²u²m(u²m)². From *ἐκθετος*, abandoned, *βρέφος*, a child, and *τροφή*, to nourish. Fr., *hôpital des enfants trouvés*. Ger., *Findelhaus*. A foundling hospital. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECTHIMMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-thi²m²ma². Gen., *ecthim/matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκθίμμα*. Fr., *ecthimme*. Ger., *Druck, Wolf*. Of Hippocrates, a galling, erosion, or superficial ulceration of the skin produced by violent pressure. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ECTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-thi²ps²is². Gen., *ecthlips/eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκθλίψις*. Ger., *Auspressen*. Of Hippocrates, a pressing or squeezing out. [L, 50.]

ECTHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-thi²(thu²)²ma². Gen., *ecthy/matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκθύμα* (from *ἐκθύειν*, to break out). Fr., *e. furuncles atoniques*. Ger., *Eiterpusteln*. It., *ectima, rogna grossa*. Sp., *ectimo*. Syn.: *furunculi atonici, phlyctacia agria*. A cutaneous eruption of deep-seated pustules, with hard, elevated, reddened bases, attended with the formation of thick, greenish or dark-colored crusts, and followed either by cicatrices or by dark pigmented spots. As used by ancient writers, the term signified no single disease, but was applied to various inflammatory affections of the skin, the characters of which were not strictly defined. For this reason, and because such pustules as are described above may be associated with a number of different cutaneous diseases, some writers of the present day discard the term as signifying an independent form of disease. [G, 9.]—**Contagious e.** A disease said to resemble acute pemphigus. Bullae with clear contents first appear, which soon become purulent, afterward burst, and are succeeded by red, slightly exuding spots that leave pigment stains. Ten cases are described by Ranking, who refers to Castel as having previously described the disease. Several of these ten cases, it is stated, were due to exposure to ammoniacal emanations in indigo factories, while the remaining cases were the result of contagion. ["Practitioner," 1882, p. 279 (G).]—**E. acutum**. Syn.: *phlyctacion acutum*. Acute e.; a rare form, ushered in with fever and running a comparatively short course. [G, 15.]—**E. antimoni-ale**. Syn.: *exanthema Autenriethi*. The pustular eruption excited by the application of antimony to the skin. [G, 5.]—**E. arthriticum**. Fr., *e. arthritique*. E. due to arthritis. [G, 26.]—**E. bullosum**. See *RUPIA*.—**E. cachecticum**. Fr., *e. rupiforme, e. cachectique*. The e. that occurs in cachectic subjects; said to differ from ordinary e. chiefly in the large size and the sanious character of the pustules, and in its tendency to relapse. [G, 9.]—**E. chancreux** (Fr.). Simple chancre. [G.]—**E. chronicum**. Fr., *e. chronique*. Syn.: *phlyctacion chronicum*. Chronic e.; a generic term for nearly all the commoner varieties of e. [G, 15.]—**E. criticum febrile**. See *E. febrile*.—**E. des cavaliers** (Fr.). Of Dauve, a pustular eruption limited generally to the externo-anterior part of the tibia, due to the chafing of riding-boots. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. des fesses** (Fr.). E. caused by horseback-riding; limited to the breech. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. febrile**. E. occurring in connection with a febrile disease, formerly regarded as a manifestation of the crisis. [G, 5.]—**E. gangrenosum** [Bidenkap]. Fr., *e. gangréneux, térébrant de l'enfance* [Fournier and Laillet]. Ger., *multiple cachectische Hautgangrän* [O. Simon]. Syn.: *multiple gangrene of the skin in infants* [Crocker]. E. attended with gangrene or ulceration, occurring more especially in cachectic infants. The lesions are usually multiple, and occur on various parts of the body. They begin as pustules or blebs surrounded by inflammatory areolae. Dark-colored crusts form, beneath which more or less deep ulceration takes place, often involving the whole thickness of the skin. It sometimes follows varicella or vaccinia. [O. Simon, "Viertelj. f. Dermat. u. Syph.," 1879, p. 394 (G); Bidenkap, *id.*, 1888, p. 425 (G); C. Boeck, "Norsk Mag. f. Lægevidensk." 1881, 10 (G); Crocker, "Trans. of the Roy. Med.-chir. Soc. of London," xvii, 1887, p. 397 (G).]—**E. herpeticum**. Fr., *e. herpétique*. E. due to herpeticism. [G, 26.]—**E. infantile**. A form observed in cachectic or ill-nourished children. [G, 9.]—**E. luridum**. E. in which the pustules are seated on bases of a dusky color. [G, 9.]—**E. morientium**. E. due to cerebral anæmia, etc., at the time of or just before death. [a, 17.]—**E. neuriticum**. Neuritic e.; according to Auspitz, a variety of erythema neuriticum. [G, 4.]—**E. parasitaire** (Fr.). Parasitic e.; e. produced by scabies. [G, 26.]—**E. pseudopsora**. A form characterized by pustules resembling those of scabies. [G, 5.]—**E. rupiforme**. See *E. cachecticum*.—**E. scabieus** (Fr.). A pustular eruption produced by scabies. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. scrofulosum**. Fr., *e. scrofulosum*. Scrofulous e.; the form observed in scrofulous subjects. [G, 26.]—**E. sénile** (Fr.). The e. of aged persons. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. simple** (Fr.). E. in its primary stage. [L, 88 (a, 17).]—**E. syphiliticum**. Fr., *e. syphilitique*. A pustular eruption consequent upon syphilis, characterized by an elevation of the epidermis filled with a cloudy fluid which soon becomes purulent, and not infrequently tinged with blood. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**E. terebrans**. See *E. gangrenosum*.—**E. toxicum**. E. occurring as a toxic effect of the constitutional action of a drug. [G, 4.]—**E. vulgare**. The most common form of e., as distinguished from its special varieties. [G, 28.]—**Idiopathic e.** E. due to local irritation; not symptomatic. [G.]—**Perforating e.** See *E. gangrenosum*.—**Symptomatic e.** Fr., *e. symptomatique*. E. occurring as a symptom of some general disease. [G.]

ECTHYMATIFORM, adj. E²k-thi²m²a²t²i²fo²rm. From *ἐκ* (see *ECTHYMA*), and *forma*, form. See *ECTHYMATODES*.

ECTHYMATODES, adj. E²k-thi²m²(thu²m)-a²t²(a²t)-od²ez(as). From *ἐκθύμα* (see *ECTHYMA*), and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Ger., *pustel-artig, blatterartig*. Resembling or pertaining to ecthyoma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECTHYMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E²k-te-mo-zhe²n. From *ἐκθύμα* (see *ECTHYMA*), and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Giving rise to or resembling ecthyoma. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-thi²m²(thu²m)-os²i²s. Gen., *ecthy/mosis* (-is). Fr., *ecthymose*. See *EBULLITION*.

ECTHYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-thi²st²(hu²st)-e²r²-o(o²)-si(ku²)-c(a²)si²s. See *ECTHYSTEROCYESIS*.

ECTHYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-thi²st²(hu²st)-e²r²-u²s(u²s). See *ECTHYSTERUS*.

ECTILLOTIC, adj. E²k-ti²l²o²t²i²l²ik. Lat., *ectillotice* (from *εκτίλλειν*, to pluck out). Fr., *ectillotique*. Ger., *haarrestreibend*. It., *ectillotico*. Sp., *ectilótico*. Capable of eradicating (hairs, corns, etc.). [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 44, 95 (a, 14).]

ECTMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²kt-me(ma)²si²s. Gen., *ectmes/eos* (-is). Fr., *ἐκτέμσις* (from *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out). Excision. [A, 387.]

ECTOANGEIOSPOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to²(to²)-a²ng²e²o²spo²r²e²-e(a²)-e². j(ge²-e)-o(o²)-spor(spo²r)²e²-e(a²)-e². From *ἐκτός*, outward, *ἀγγείον*, a vessel, and *σπόρα*, a seed. Of Zanardini, a section of the *Angiosporeæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOBASIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to²(to²)-ba²s²(ba²s²)-i²d²-ez²(e²s). Fr., *e.* Of Lévillé, a division of the *Basidiosporei* characterized by having the basidia external. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOBATICUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-to²(to²)-ba²t²(ba²t²)-i²k²-u²s(u²s). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *βαίνειν*, to go. Efferent (said of nerves). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTOBLAST, n. E²kt²-to²-bla²st. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *βλαστός*, a sprout. Fr., *ectoblaste*. 1. See *ECTODERM*. 2. Of Agassiz, the wall of a cell. [K.]

ECTOBLASTIC, adj. E²k-to²-bla²st²i²k. Pertaining to the ectoderm. [L, 358.]

ECTOBRONCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to²(to²)-bro²n²ch²i-um(u²m). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *βρόγχιον*, a bronchus. A bronchus which is given off from the dorsal surface of the main bronchus (mesobronchus) in birds, posterior to the entobronchia. [L, 294.]

ECTOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to²(to²)-ka²rd²i²a². From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *ectocardie*. Ger., *Ectocardie*. A malformation in which the heart is out of its normal position. [L, 107.]—**E. abdominalis**. E. in which, from a deficiency of a portion of the diaphragm, the heart lies wholly within the abdomen or in a sac in the præcordia [Peacock (a, 17).]—**E. cephalica**, **E. cervicalis**. E. in which the heart lies free at the root of the neck. [William Osler, Peacock (a, 17).]—**E. extrathoracica**. E. in which the heart lies externally to the thoracic cavity. [Peacock (a, 17).]—**E. intrathoracica**. E. within the thorax. [Osler (a, 17).]—**E. pectoralis**. E. extrathoracica in which the heart lies in front of the chest. [Peacock (a, 17).]

ECTOCARP, adj. E²k-to²-ka²rp. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *ectocarpé*. Belonging to the *Ectocarpeæ*. [L, 358.]

ECTOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to²(to²)-ka²rp²a²(a²)-e(a²)-e². (ke²)-e(a²)-e². 1. Of Harvey, an order of *Melanosporeæ*, with the sporangia, usually external, fixed at the intersection of the articulations. It comprises the suborders *Sphacelariæ* and *Ectocarpeæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).] 2. A group of the *Cnidariæ*. [L, 358.]

ECTOCARPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to²(to²)-ka²rp²e²-e(a²)-e². Fr., *ectocarpees*. Ger., *Ectocarpeen*. A natural order of dark-spored algae, by Agardh made a division of the *Confervoidæ* and afterward a tribe of the *Fucoideæ*; by Harvey, a tribe of the *Melanosporeæ*; by Decaisne, a tribe of the *Algisporæ*; by Zanardini, a tribe of the *Antheridiosporeæ*; by Endlicher, a tribe of the *Vaucheriæ*; by Kützinger, a family of the *Dermatosiphææ* and afterward of the *Confervinæ*; by Fries, a division of the *Hemiacarpidæ*; by Rabenhorst, a subsection of the *Confervææ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOCARPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to²(to²)-ka²rp²i²d²-e(a²)-e². Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Vaucheriæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOCENTRAL, adj. E²k-to²-se²nt²ra²l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *κέντρον*, a centre. Situated near the centre and the external surface. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ECTOCHONE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to²(to²)-ch²o²(ch²o²)/ne(na). Gen., *ectochon/es*. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *χώνη* (see *CHONE*). The outermost of the two parts into which a chone (2d def.) is often divided by a transverse sphenite. [L, 121.]

ECTOCLINI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k-to²(to²)-kli(kle)/ni(ne). Fr., *ectoclines*. Of Lévillé, a subdivision of the *Clinosporei*, comprising the tribes *Sarcopsidæi* and *Coniopsidæi*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOCNEMIAL, adj. E²k-to²k²-ne²mi²a²l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Situated on the outer surface of the fibula. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 474 (L).]

ECTOCONDYLAR, adj. E²k-to²-ko²n²(di²)-a²r. Relating to an external condyle (e. g., the ridge of the os brachii). [L.]

ECTOCONDYLE, n. E²k-to²-ko²n²di²l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *κόρυλος*, a condyle. An external condyle. [L.]

ECTOCONDYLOID, adj. E²k-to²-ko²n²di²l-oid. See *ECTOCONDYLAR*.

ECTOCUNEIFORM, adj. E²k-to²-ku²n²e²-i²fo²rm. Lat., *ectocuneiformis*. Externally cuneiform. [L.]

ECTOCYST, n. E²k'to-si²st. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *κύστις*, a bag, Fr., *ectocyste*. 1. The chitinous or calcareous outer covering of the cell (cystid) which contains a polypide of the *Polyzoa*. 2. The cuticular structureless layer which lies immediately beneath the outer cyst, derived from the surrounding tissues, of an *Echinococcus*. [L, 11, 813.]

ECTODERM, n. E²k'to-du⁵rm. Lat., *ectoderma* (from *ἐκτός*, external, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *ectoderme*. Ger., E. 1. Of Van Beneden, the epiblast. 2. The outermost of the layers of a two-layered animal. [L, 193.]—E²s²inneszellen (Ger.). Cells belonging to the e. which form the terminal organs of the sensory nerves (olfactory, auditory, and gustatory cells). [H.]

ECTODERMAL, adj. E²k'to-du⁵rm'a²l. Relating to the ectoderm. [L, 11.]

ECTODERMAVULST (Ger.), n. E²k'to-de²rm'a⁵-vulst. Of Kölliker, a thickening of the ectoderm at the place which subsequently becomes the allantoic part of the false annion, or outer layer of the amniotic fold. It corresponds to the outer part of the mesoderm. [H.]

ECTODERMIC, adj. E²k'to-du⁵rm'i²k. Fr., *ectodermique*. Ger., *ectodermisch*. See ECTODERMAL.

ECTODYSÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k'to-(to³)-di²z(du⁵s)-e²s-(a²-e²s)-thez(thas) i²-a³. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *δυσαισθησία*, disordered sensibility. Fr., *ectodysæsthésie*. Dullness of the external senses. [L, 50.]

ECTO-ETHMOID, adj. E²k'to-e²th'moid. See ECTETHMOID.

ECTO-GASTROCNEMIUS (E. Coves) (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to-(to³)-ga²st(ro)-ro²k-ne(na)/mi²-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐκτός*, external, and *γαστροκνήμιον*, the calf of the leg. The gastrocnemius externus muscle. ["Med. Rec.," July 30, 1887 (L).]

ECTOGENOUS, adj. E²k'to-ǰ'e²n-u³s. Lat., *ectogenus* (from *ἐκτός*, outward, and *γενᾶν*, to engender). Syn.: *facultative*. Capable of development independently of a host (said of organisms, especially micro-organisms, that are usually parasitic). [Ziegler (J), 109, 137.]

ECTOGLUTEUS [E. Coves] (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to-(to³)-glu²-2-(glu)-te²(ta³/e²)-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐκτός*, external, and *γλύτος*, the buttock. The glutæus maximus muscle. [L.]

ECTOLECITHAL, adj. E²k'to-le²s'i²th-a²l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *λέκθος*, the yolk of an egg. Having the yolk distributed over the surface (said of ova). [L, 353.] Cf. CENTROLECITHAL and PELOLECITHAL.

ECTOMARGINAL, adj. E²k'to-ma³r'ji²n-a²l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *margo*, a margin. External and near the margin. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ECTOME (Lat.), n. f. E²k'to²m-e(a). Gen., *ectomes*. Gr., *ἐκτομή*. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMERE, n. E²k'to-mer. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the ectoderm.

ECTOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k'to-m(to²m)/i²-a³. Gr., *ἐκτομή*. See EXCISION and CASTRATION.

ECTOMIAS (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to-m(to²m)/i²-a²s(a²s). Gen., *ectomiaz*. Gr., *ἐκτομίας*. A castrated person. [L, 50.]

ECTOMON (Lat.), n. n. E²k'to²m-o²n. Gr., *ἐκτομων*. Of Galen, the *Helieborus niger*. [L, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTOMOS (Lat.), **ECTOMOS** (Lat.), adj's. E²k'to²m-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐκτομος*. Castrated. [E.]

ECTO-ŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to-(to³)-e(o²-e²)-so²f²-a²g(a²g)-u³s(u⁴s). See ECTROŒSOPHAGUS.

ECTO-ORBITAL, adj. E²k'to-o²rb'i²t-a²l. See ECTORBITAL.

ECTOPAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k'to-(to³)-pa²g(pa²g)/i²-a³. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πάγιος*, fixed. Fr., *ectopagie*. Ger., *Ektopagie*. A form of monstrosity in which two individuals are fused laterally by the thorax and have but one umbilical cord. [L, 42, 44, 57.]

ECTOPAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to-p'a²g(a²g)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *ectopagie*. A monster of the variety described under ECTOPAGIA. [L, 42, 44, 57.]

ECTOPARASITE, n. E²k'to-pa²r'a²s-it. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Fr., e. Ger., *Ektoparasit*. An external parasite, one that lives on the surface of its host. [B, 104 (a, 24); L, 11, 121.] See ECTOPHYTE and ECROZOON.

ECTOPARASITIC, adj. E²k'to-pa²r-a-si²t'i²k. Fr., *ectoparasitique*. Ger., *ectoparasitisch*. Pertaining to an ectoparasite, or parasitic upon the exterior of an organism. [L, 121.]

ECTOPHLEODOUS, adj. E²k'to-fl'e²od-u³s. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *φλοιός*, bark. Fr., *ectophléode*. Growing on the outer surface of plants (said of lichens). [B, 38 (a, 14).]

ECTOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E²k'to²f-tha²(tha²)/i²-mu³s(mu⁴s). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Having eyes outside of the head; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ectophthalma*, a section of the *Phaneropneumona*. [L, 338.]

ECTOPHYTE, n. E²k'to-fit. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., e. Ger., *Ektophyt*. A vegetable ectoparasite. [L, 49.]

ECTOPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k'to-p(i²)/i²-a³. From *ἐκτροπος*, out of place. Fr., *ectopie*. Ger., *Ektopie*. Dislocation, displacement; a morbid or developmental anomaly of situation of an organ. [E; L, 43, 50, 290.]—E. ani. 1. Prolapse of the anus. 2. An unnatural situation of the anus. [L.]—E. bulbi. See *E. oculi*.—E. cerebri. Protrusion of a great portion of the brain from the skull. [Obermeier (A, 319).]—E. cordis. Displacement of the heart. [D, 1.]—E. herniosa. See HERNIA.—E. Intestinorum. See ENTERO-

CELE.—E. lentis. Fr., *ectopie* (ou *luxation*) *du cristallin*. Ger., *Linsenverrückung*, *Linsenverrenkung*. Dislocation of the crystalline lens from the lenticular fossa, from rupture or lack of development of the suspensory ligament. It may be congenital or acquired. [F.]—E. oculi. A condition of arrested development in which there is no brain, and in which the vault of the skull is almost entirely wanting, the frontal bone and orbits are stunted, and the greater part of the eyeball projects uncovered. [F.]—E. pupille. The condition in which the pupil occupies a decidedly eccentric position in the iris. [Fuchs (B).]—E. tarsi. A peculiar form of congenital defect of the lid, described by Blasius and Fleischmann, in which the ectropion is caused by a separation of the tarsus from the rest of the lid, and a second lid is developed between the latter and the eyeball. [F, 21.]—E. testis. Fr., *ectopie du testicule*. Ger., *Ektopie der Hoden*. A condition in which the testicle occupies any abnormal situation. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. testis abdominalis. Fr., *ectopie abdominale*. The condition in which the testicle either remains in the abdominal cavity or has descended more or less into the inguinal canal and been arrested there. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. testis cruralis. Fr., *ectopie crurale*. The condition in which the testicle has descended through the femoral canal. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. testis inguinalis. Fr., *ectopie inguinale*. Arrest of the testicle in the inguinal canal. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. testis perinaealis. Fr., *ectopie périnéale*. Displacement of the testicle beneath the skin of the perineum. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. vesicæ. Displacement or ectrophy of the urinary bladder. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

ECTOPIC, adj. E²k'to²p'i²k. Gr., *ἐκτροπος*. Lat., *ectopus*, *ectopictus*. Fr., *ectopique*. Ger., *ektopisch*. Anomalous in situation, out of place. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTOPIE (Fr.), n. E²k'to-pe. See ECTOPIA.—E. abdominale. See ECTOPIA *testis abdominalis*.—E. crurale. See ECTOPIA *testis cruralis*.—E. cruro-scrotale. A displacement of the testicle in which it remains fixed in the cruro-scrotal fold. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. inguinale. See ECTOPIA *testis inguinalis*.—E. périnéale. See ECTOPIA *testis perinaealis*.

ECTOPION (Lat.), **ECTOPISIS** (Lat.), **ECTOPISIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., m., and n. E²k'to-(to²p)/i²-o²n, -i²s(-i²s), -top(to²p)-i²z(i²s)/mu³s(mu⁴s), -top(to²p)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See ECTOPIA.

ECTOPIUS (Lat.), adj. E²k'to-(to²p)/i²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐκτόπιος*. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPLASM, n. E²k'to-pla²z'm. Lat., *ectoplasma* (from *ἐκτός*, external, and *πλάσμα* [see PLASMA]), *periplasma*, *epiplasma*. Fr., *ectoplasme*. Ger., *Hautschicht*. Syn.: *ectosarc*. 1. The outer layer of the primordial utricle of a vegetable cell. 2. The peripheral, condensed layer of protoplasm which forms the cuticular investment of the *Infusoria* and of some ova. [B, 291 (a, 24); J, 3, 15; L, 353.]—Intercellular e. Protoplasm outside or between cells. It may appear as intercellular cement. ["Proc. of the Roy. Soc.," 1885 (J).]

ECTOPLASTIC, adj. E²k'to-pla²st'i²k. Pertaining to or constituting ectoplasm. [J.]

ECTOPOCYSTIC, adj. E²k'to²-po-si²st'i²k. Lat., *ectopocysticus*. Fr., *ectopocystique*. Pertaining to displacement of the urinary bladder. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ECTOPOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k'to²-p(o²)-si²st(ku³st)/i²s. Gen., *ectopocyst'eos* (-is). From *ἐκτροπος*, out of place, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *ectopocyste*. Displacement of the urinary bladder. [L, 41.]

ECTOPŒSOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to²-p-e(o²-e²)-so²f²-a²g(a²g)-u³s(u⁴s). See ECTROŒSOPHAGUS.

ECTOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²k'to-(to³)-po-gon'i²(e). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πίγων*, a beard. Fr., *ectopogonées*. Of Palisot, a section of the *Muscinea*, comprising *Fissidens*, etc.; characterized by an internal peristome and an urn garnished by 8 teeth at its orifice. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOPOTOMY, n. E²k'to²-p-o²t'o-mi². From *ἐκτροπος*, out of place, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Ger., *Ektopotomie*. Of Stratz, a cutting operation (laparotomy) for the removal of the contents of an extra-uterine gestation sac. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 18, 1890, p. 72.]

ECTOPOUS, adj. E²k'top-u³s. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPROCTUS (Lat.), adj. E²k'to-(to³)-pro²k(prok)/tu³s(tu⁴s). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Having the anus outside the lophophore; as a n., in the n. pl., *Ectoprocta*, of Nitsche, a subdivision of the *Eupolyzoa* so characterized. [L, 121, 201.]

ECTOPTYERYGOID, adj. E²k'to-te²r'i²-goid. Lat., *ectopterygodes*, *ectopterygoideus* (from *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πτερυγοειδής*, pterygoid). Fr., *ectoptérygoïde*. Externally pterygoid (see *E. bone*). [L.]

ECTOPTYERYGOIDEUS [E. Coves] (Lat.), n. m. E²k'to-(to³)-te²r(p²r)-i²(u⁴)-go²(g)-i²(e)/de²-u³s(u⁴s). See PTERYGOIDEUS *ecternus*.

ECTOPUS (Lat.), adj. E²k'to²-p-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐκτροπος*. See ECTOPIC.

ECTOPY, n. E²k'top-i². See ECTOPIA.

ECTORBITAL, adj. E²k'to²-r'bi²t-a²l. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *orbita* (see ORBIT). Situated upon or connected with the external (temporal) portion of the orbits. [L, 14.]

ECTORGANISM, n. E²k'to²-r-ga²n-i²z'm. Lat., *ectorganismus*. See ECTOPARASITE.

ECTOSAC, n. E²k'to-sa²k. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σάκος*, a sac. The limiting membrane of an ovum. [L, 14.]

ECTOSACCAL, adj. E²k'to-sa²k'a²l. Relating to or connected with an ectosac. [L, 14.]

ECTOSARC, n. E²k-to-sa³rk. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr. *ectosarque*. The outer, transparent layer of an *Amœba*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTOSKELETAL, adj. E²k-to-ske²l/e²t-a²l. See EXOSKELETAL.

ECTOSKELETON, n. E²k-to-ske²l/e²t-o²n. See EXOSKELETON.

ECTOSOME, n. E²k-to-som. From *ἐκτός*, external, and *σῶμα*, a body. The cortical layer of a sponge. In its simpler form it consists of a limiting membrane; but in some of its higher forms (e. g., the cortex) it is more complicated and contains the chones. [L, 121.] Cf. CHONE, ECTOCHONE, and ENDOCHONE.

ECTOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²k-to-(to³)-spu⁵rm(spe²rm)/e(a³-e²). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ectospermes*. Of Vaucher, a section of fresh-water *Algae*, comprising those having unjointed filaments. [B, 1 (a, 24).] The *Ectospermeæ* of Reichenbach are a subdivision of the *Vaucherieæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. CONFERVÆ.

ECTOSPORE, n. E²k-to-spor. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *σπόρᾶ*, a seed. Fr., *e*. An external spore. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ECTOSPOREUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-to-(to³)-spor(spo²r)/e²-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *ectosporé*. Having ectospores; as a n., in the f. pl., *Ectosporæ*, of Trevisan, a subdivision of the *Trichothalææ* so characterized. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 170 (a, 24).]

ECTOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. E²k-to-ske²l-e²t. See EXOSKELETON.

ECTOSTEAL, adj. E²k-to²st/e²-a²l. From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Pertaining to the surface of a bone, especially to ossification taking place on the surface. [J, 85.]

ECTOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E²k-to²st-te²-o²m/i²(u⁵)-sez-(kas). From *ἐκτός*, outward, *ὀστέον*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Ger., *düsserer Knochenschwamm*. A superficial fungous outgrowth from a bone. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ECTOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to²st-o²si²s. Gen., *ectostosis* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ossification immediately entad or within the perichondrium and extending into the cartilage. [J, 30.]

ECTOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to²st/ra²k(rak³k)/u³m(u⁴m). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ὄστρακον*, a shell. The middle one of the three layers forming the cuticular integument (i. e., the *exoskeleton*) of the *Crustacea*. It is thinner and somewhat more transparent than the two others, and is usually without striae. [L, 168.] Cf. ENDOSTRACUM and EPIOSTRACUM.

ECTOSTROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to-(to³)-stro²ma³. Gen., *ectostromatos* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *στρώμα* (see STROMA). Of Fries, a spot on a leaf produced by the attacks of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ECTOTHALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-to-(to³)-tha²l(thal³)/a²-mu³s(mu⁴s). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *θάλαμος*, a chamber. The outer, medullary lamina of the optic thalamus. ["Science," Apr. 9, 1881, p. 165 (K).]

ECTOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-to-(to³)-the(thal³)/ka³. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *θήκη*, a sheath. The most external of the three layers of the perigonium of the *Hydroïda*. [L, 193.]

ECTOTROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. E²k-to-(to³)-trok(tro²ch²)-a²nt(a³nt)/u³r(ar). Gen., *ectotrochanteros* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *τροχάντηρ* (see TROCHANTER). The greater trochanter of the femur. [L.]

ECTOTROCHANTERIC, adj. E²k-to-tro-ka²n-te²r/i²k. Relating to or connected with the outer trochanter. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 387 (L).]

ECTOZENA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-toz(tro²z)-e/(a³-e²)-na³. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ὄζανα* (see OZENA). Fr., *ectozène*. Ozæna of the anterior part of the nasal passages. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTOZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²k-to-(to³)-zo²o²n. From *ἐκτός*, outward, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *ectozoaire*. Ger., *Ectozoë*. It., Sp., *ectozooario*. A parasitic animal that infests the outer integument of the body. [A, 322 (a, 21).] Cf. ENTOZOON.

ECTRIMMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-tri²m/ma³. Gen., *ectrimmatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτριμμα* (from *ἐκρίβειν*, to abrade). Fr., *ectrimme*. Ger., *wundgeriebene Stelle*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an excoriation. 2. Ulceration of the skin produced by pressure; a bed-sore. [A, 311 (a, 17); G, 22; L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTRODACTYLISM, n. E²k-tro-da²k/ti²l-i²z²m. Lat., *ectrodactylia* (from *ἐκτριμμα*, an abrasion, and *δάκτυλος*, a finger or toe). Fr., *ectrodactylie*, *pince de homard*. It., Sp., *ectrodactilia*. Of St. Hilaire, a congenital malformation consisting in the absence of one or more fingers or toes. [A. C. Post, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 14, 1884, p. 656.]

ECTROGENY, n. E²k-tro²g/i²e²n-i². From *ἐκτριμμα*, an abrasion, and *γεννάν*, to engender. Fr., *ectrogénie*. Of Serres, a malformation consisting in a lack or defective development of a part. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 49.]

ECTROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k-tro²ma³. Gen., *ectromatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτριμμα*. See ABORTION (2d def.).

ECTROMELIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-tro-mel(mel²)/i²-a³. From *ἐκτριμμα*, an abrasion, and *μέλος*, a limb. Fr., *ectromélie*. Monstrosity by absence or defective development of one or more limbs. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ECTROMELIAN, n. E²k-tro-mel/i²-a²n. Lat., *ectromelus*. Fr., *ectromèle*, *ectromélien*. A monster of the variety described under ECTROMELIA. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ECTROPE (Lat.), n. f. E²k-tro²p-e(a). Gen., *ectropes*. Gr., *ἐκτροπή*. 1. An old name for a channel by which morbid humors were said to be got rid of. 2. See ECTROPION. [L, 50, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-trop(tro²p)/i²-a³. Gr., *ἐκτροπή*. Eversion, especially of the bladder. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTROPION (Lat.), **ECTROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²k-trop(tro²p)/i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἐκτροπιον* (from *ἐκτρέπειν*, to turn out). Fr., *ectropion*, *érraillement*, *renversement*. Ger., *Ectropium*, *Umkehrung*, *Umlegung*, *Umstülpung*, It., *ectropio*. Sp., *ectropión*, *ectropio*. Partial or complete eversion of a part (e. g., an eyelid). [F.]—**E. acutum**. See *E. musculare spasmodicum*.—**E. anguli externi**. Eversion of the external angle of either the upper or lower eyelid. [F.]—**E. cicatricium**, **E. cicatriciale**. Fr., *ectropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbiges Ectropium*. E. consequent on cicatricial contraction. [F.]—**E. des Pigmentblottes** (Ger.). A condition existing in some cases of glaucoma, in which, by atrophy of the anterior layers of the iris, the retinal pigment layer projects over the pupillary margin. [Fuchs (B).]—**E. luxurians**. See *E. sarcomatosum*.—**E. mechanicum**. E. of the eyelids due to the pressure of orbital tumors. [Reuss (A, 319 (a, 14)).]—**E. musculare**. Fr., *ectropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres Ectropium*. E. of the eyelids due to some disturbance of nutrition in the tissue of the orbicular muscle, either atrophy or fatty degeneration. [F.]—**E. musculare paralyticum**. Fr., *ectropion (musculaire) paralytique*. Ger., *paralytisches Ectropium*. E. of the lower lid from paralysis of those fibres of the facial nerve which supply the orbicular muscle or of the entire facial nerve. [F.]—**E. musculare senile**. Fr., *ectropion musculaire senile*. Ger., *seniles musculäres Ectropium*. E. musculare occurring in persons of advanced years. [F.]—**E. musculare spasmodicum**. Fr., *ectropion musculaire spasmodique*. Ger., *spastisches Ectropium*. Spasmodic or spastic e. of the eyelids, usually occurring in purulent and violent phlyctenular conjunctivitis accompanied by blepharospasm. This may occur spontaneously with the lids themselves or come on after the lids have been everted for treatment. [F.]—**E. of the cervix** (or os) **uteri**. Syn.: *inversion of the canal of the cervix uteri* (T. Smith). Eversion of the lips of the cervix uteri such as may occur after laceration. [Reuss (A, 319).]—**E. palpebrarum**. E. of the eyelids. [A, 21; L, 20 (a, 14).]—**E. paralyticum**. Fr., *ectropion paralytique* (ou *paratonie*). See *E. musculare paralyticum*.—**E. sarcomatosum**. Fr., *ectropion sarcomateux*. Ger., *sarcomatöses Ectropium*. A form of e. of the eyelids in which the conjunctiva is decidedly hypertrophied, papillomatous, in places covered by thick scabs, and of great vascularity, and has an appearance in places as if the epithelium had become epidermis. This occurs when the inner surface of the lid has been exposed for a long time to the air. [F.]—**E. senile**. See *E. musculare senile*.—**E. spasticum**. See *E. musculare spasmodicum*.—**E. symptomaticum**. See *E. mechanicum*.

ECTROPODISM, n. E²k-tro²p/o²d-i²z²m. From *ἐκτριμμα*, an abrasion, and *πούς*, the foot. Fr., *ectropodie*. Ectrodactylism of the foot. [F. Guermontprez, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," Feb., 1885, p. 81.]

ECTROPESOPHAGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²k-tro²p-e(o²-e²)-so²f-a²g(a³g)/u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐκτριμμα*, turning aside, and *ὄσφραγος* (see OSOPHAGUS). Fr., *ectropesophage*. Ger., *Ectropisophag*. Of Vacca Berlinghieri, an instrument consisting of an oesophageal tube, slightly curved and open on the concave side near the distal end to allow of the divergence of the blades of a bifurcated shaft that is passed into it after its introduction; used to render the oesophagus prominent in the operation of external oesophagotomy.

ECTROSIS (Lat.), **ECTROSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²k-tros/i²s, -tro²s(tros)/mu³s(mu⁴s). Gen., *ectrosos* (-is), *-mi*. Gr., *ἐκτροσις*, *ἐκτροσμός*. Fr., *ectrose*. Ger., *Fehlgeburt* (1st def.). 1. See ABORTION. 2. Abortive treatment. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41, 50, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTROTIC, adj. E²k-tro²t/i²k. Lat., *ectroticus*. Fr., *ectrotique*. See ABORTIFACIENT and ABORTIVE (2d def.).

ECTYLOTIC, adj. E²k-ti²l-o²t/i²k. Lat., *ectyloticus* (from *ἐκ*, out from, and *τυλόω*, to become callous). Fr., *ectylotique*. Having a tendency to remove warts, callosities, and indurations of the skin; as a n. (Ger., *Schwielenmittel*), an e. remedy. [L, 50, 56, 94 (a, 14).]

ECTYMPANOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ti²m(tu⁴m)-pa²n(pa³n)-o²-si²s. Gen., *ectympanosos* (-is). Gr., *ἐκτυμπάνωσις*. See TYMPANITES.

ECTYSTEROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ti²st(u⁵t)/e²r-o(o³)-si-(ku⁶)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *ectysterocyesos* (-is). From *ἐκτός*, outside of, *ὕστερα*, the uterus, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Extra-uterine pregnancy. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ECTYSTERUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-ti²st(u⁵t)/e²r-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐκτός*, outside of, and *ὕστερα*, the uterus. Fr., *ectystère*. Extra-uterine. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉCU (Fr.), n. A-ku⁶. See PRÆSCUTUM.

ÉCUELLE (Fr.), n. A-ku⁶-e²l. The *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. d'eau**. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉCUILLÉ (Fr.), n. A-kwel-ya. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there is an alkaline and ferruginous spring containing a little arsenic. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ÉCUME (Fr.), n. A-ku⁶m. Foam-froth, scum. [L, 42.]—**E. bronchique**. Frothy mucus from the bronchi. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. de mer**. 1. Meerschaum (hydrated magnesium silicate). [L, 49 (a, 14).] 2. An old name for the genus *Alcyonium*. [L, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. de verre**. See SEL de verre.—**E. empoisonnée des deux dragons**. See *Solutio ANTIMONII chloridi*.—**E. printanière**. The *Nostoc commune*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉCUMEUX (Fr.), adj. A-ku⁶-mu⁶. Frothy. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉCUSSON (Fr.), n. A-ku⁶-so²n². Lat., *scutellum*. 1. A shield-shaped expansion of the hypocotyl in grasses. 2. The conceptacles of lichens. 3. A grafted bud. 4. A plaster or ointment to be used upon the epigastrium. [B, 1, 321, 291 (a, 24); L, 41.] See SCURV and SCUTELLUM.—**E. stomachique**. See SCUTUM *stomachicum*.

ÉCUSSONÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ku⁶-o²n-na. See SCUTATE.

ECZEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²k'ze²m-a³. Gen., *eczematos* (-is). Gr., ἐκζέμα, ἐκζεσμα, (from ἐκζεῖν, to boil out, to boil over). Fr., *eczéma, dartre vive* (ou *humide*), *gale épidémique*. Ger., *E., Eczem, Ekzem, Hitzblätterchen, Flechte, nässende Flechte, Salzfuss*. It., *Sp., e.* Salt rheum, tetter, humid tetter, scall, scald, heat eruption; a non-contagious inflammatory disease of the skin, sometimes acute, more often chronic, attended with itching, with desquamation or loss of the cuticle, and usually with the exudation of a serous or sero-purulent fluid, either beneath the cuticle or upon the denuded surface. The lesions vary with the stage and character of the case, and include erythema, papules, vesicles, pustules, erosions, fissures, scales, crusts, and thickening of the skin due to hyperplastic changes. [G.]—**Acute e.** Lat., *e. acutum* (seu *typicum*). Fr., *eczéma aigu*. E. in which the course and grade of the inflammation are acute. It is commonly either of the erythematous, the vesicular, or the papular variety. [G.]—**Amorphous e.** Fr., *eczéma amorphe*. The ordinary form of e. without lesions of determinate form. [G. 50.] Cf. *E. polymorphicum* and *E. vulgare*.—**Artificial e.** An eczematous state of the skin due to the action of an external irritant.—**Catamenial e.** Fr., *eczéma catamenial*. E. occurring in connection with a menstrual period or the menopause. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Chronic e.** Lat., *e. chronicum* (seu *paratypticum*). E. that pursues a protracted or chronic course. [G.] Cf. *E. paratypticum*.—**Climacteric e.** A form of e., usually squamous and oozing, not purulent, almost invariably confined to the scalp and ears, occasionally beginning on the fingers and hands, observed in women at the time of the menopause. According to H. G. Brooke, it occurs oftener on the neck and limbs than on the scalp. [Bohn, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xxxix, 1886; "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 171.]—**Diabetic e.** E. due to diabetes mellitus. [G.]—**E. acutum.** See *Acute e.*—**E. arsenicale.** E. due to the toxic action of arsenic. [G.]—**E. arthriticum.** Fr., *eczéma arthritique*. E. due to and symptomatic of the arthritic diathesis; gouty e. Bazin describes three forms: *eczéma circoscript*, *eczéma nummulaire*, and *eczéma suintant généralisé*. [G. 26.]—**E. artificiale.** See *Artificial e.*—**E. barbe.** Fr., *impetigo de la barbe* (ou *acnéiforme*, ou *sycoisiforme*). An e. usually pustular, affecting the region occupied by the beard. [G.]—**E. caloricum.** A form of e. caused by exposure to the heat of fire; generally characterized by large vesicles. [Kaposi (L. 57 [a, 14]).]—**E. chronicum.** See *Chronic e.*—**E. chronium universale.** The severest form of e., where the skin from the crown of the head to the toes becomes red, thickened, scaly, and cracked, and sometimes covered with crusts and moistened. The hair falls out, the nails degenerate, and the eyelids are everted. [Kaposi (L. 57 [a, 14]).]—**E. coriaceum.** See *E. sclerosum*.—**E. crustaceum, E. crustosum.** See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. epizooticum.** See APHTHE *epizootice*.—**E. erythematosum.** Fr., *eczéma érythémateux* (ou *erosif aigu*). A form of e. having some of the appearances of an erythema, characterized by diffuse redness and swelling. [G.]—**E. (erythematosum) exfoliativum.** Syn.: *e. exfoliativum*. Of Wilson, pityriasis rubra. [G. 1.]—**E. figuratum.** E. in which the lesions are arranged in definite shapes or figures. [G.]—**E. fissum.** Fr., *eczéma fendillé*. E. attended with the formation of fissures in the affected skin. [G.]—**E. foliaceum.** See DERMATITIS *exfoliativa*.—**E. folliculaire.** A form of e. described by Kaposi as occurring in chlorotic women or in young people in whom the sebaceous secretion is disordered, and in which eczematous papules are formed corresponding to the sebaceous follicles. [G. 47.]—**E. fugax.** E. of a transient character or marked by attacks that disappear and recur suddenly. [G.]—**E. genitale.** E. of the genitals. [G.]—**E. herpeticum.** Fr., *eczéma herpétique*. E. due to and symptomatic of the herpetic diathesis. Bazin describes two forms: *eczéma rubrum généralisé* and *eczéma symétrique*. [G. 26.]—**E. herpeticforme.** A form of e. in children, resembling varicella, ascribed to the lodgment of a *Fungus*. [L. 57 (a, 14).]—**E. humidum.** Moist e.; a term used by the older writers, who divided e. into dry and moist forms. [G.]—**E. hypertrophicum.** Fr., *eczéma hypertrophique*. Ger., *hypertrophisches Eczem*. E. attended with hypertrophy of various cutaneous structures. [G.] See *E. hypertrophicum epidermidis*, *E. hypertrophicum papillomatousum*, and *E. hypertrophicum tuberosum*. For e. with diffuse oedematous infiltration, see *E. spargosiforme*.—**E. hypertrophicum epidermidis.** See ECZÉMA *des fleurs et varouleurs de la*.—**E. hypertrophicum papillomatousum.** E. with hypertrophy of the papillæ of the skin. [G. 61.]—**E. hypertrophicum tuberosum.** A form of e. hypertrophicum, described by Wilson, in which tubera are produced by circumscribed oedematous infiltration. [G. 61.]—**E. ichorosum.** E. attended with an ichorous discharge. [G.] See *E. rubrum*.—**E. impetiginodes, E. impetiginosum.** Fr., *eczéma pustuleux, melitagre, croûte laiteuse, dartre crustacée*. Ger., *Krustenflechte, feuchter Grind, nässender Grind, Ausprung*. Sugar-bakers' itch, bricklayers' itch, grocers' itch, milk crust; e. attended with supuration, giving rise to pustules and crusts, and hence having some resemblance to impetigo. The chief clinical difference between impetigo and e. impetiginosum is that in the former the lesions are discrete, while in the latter they are confluent, so that the whole region affected may be covered with a thick yellowish scab. Some writers regard the two affections as identical. [G.]—**E. infantile.** E. of infants; e. to which certain infants are especially predisposed. It affects most commonly the face and scalp, often the nates, the flexor aspect of the joints, and sometimes other regions of the body. It may be papular, squamous, impetiginous, or erythematous, depending upon the character of the subject affected, the duration and intensity of the inflammation, or other modifying circumstances. [G.]—**E. intertrigo.** E. due to intertrigo. [G.]—**E. inveteratum.** See *E. perstans*.—**E. irritativum.** E. due to local irritation of the skin, including artificial e. [G. 33.]—**E. labiale.** E. of the lips. [G.]—**E. larvale infantium.** See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. lichenoides.** Fr., *eczéma lichénoïde*. Ger.,

lichenartiges Eczem. A papular e. with lesions like those of lichen. [G.] See LICHEN *agrivus*.—**E. lichenoides cornu.** See ECZÉMA *des fleurs et varouleurs de la*.—**E. lotricum.** Syn.: *washer-woman's itch*. A form of e. of the hands and arms to which washer-women are subject. [G.]—**E. madidans.** Moist e.; e. attended with copious exudation; e. rubrum. [E.]—**E. marginatum.** Fr., *eczéma marginé*. Syn.: *tinea circinata* (seu *trichophytina*) *cruris, erythrasma, dermatomycosis marginata*. Ringworm of the thigh and genital region; a disease of the skin characterized by brownish-red or dirty-yellow patches, with sharply defined, slightly elevated, red, scaly margins; occurring most frequently on the perineum, the inner surface of the thigh, the scrotum, the fold of the nates, the axillæ, and the parts beneath the female breasts; attended with the development of a vegetable parasite (*Trichophyton tonsurans*), which by many is regarded as the cause of the disease, and the latter is by them therefore held to be a form of trichophytosis. Others consider it essentially an e., but complicated with ringworm. [G. 3.]—**E. mercuriale.** Syn.: *erythema mercuriale, psudracia* (seu *impetigo*, seu *lepra*, seu *miliaria*) *mercurialis, erysipelas mercuriale*. A form of e. produced by the application of mercury to the skin, or, according to some writers, by its internal use. It includes several varieties, which, according to most recent observers, do not differ from varieties due to other causes, although Fournier and Hallepeau maintain the contrary. [G.]—**E. mite.** E. of a mild type; e. simplex. [G.]—**E. mucosum.** 1. E. in which the surface affected is smooth, moist, and red, resembling a mucous membrane. 2. As described by E. Wilson, an e. affecting such portions of the mucous membrane as are exposed to the air (e. g., that of the lips), in which a muco-purulent exudation takes place without abrasion of the surface. [G. 1.]—**E. multiforme.** See *E. polymorphicum*.—**E. nervosum.** See *E. neurosum*.—**E. neuriticum.** Strictly e. associated with neuritis; e. due to disorders affecting the sensitive nerves of the skin. [G. 4.]—**E. neurosum.** Fr., *eczéma nerveux*. 1. E. occurring as the expression of a neurosis. 2. As used by Wilson, e. attended with neuralgic pain and extreme sensitiveness of the part affected. [G. 61.]—**E. neuro-traumaticum.** E. due to injury of a nerve. [G.]—**E. nummulaire.** Fr., *eczéma nummulaire*. A form of e. first described by Devergie, characterized by its occurrence in small, circumscribed, sharply defined, roundish patches, the limits of which vary but little during the whole course of the disease, and, from their shape and size, may be compared to coins (hence the name). It is also marked by the slowness with which it yields to treatment. [G. 50.]—**E. oedematosum.** Fr., *eczéma œdémateux*. E. associated with oedematous infiltration of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. [G.]—**E. onychicum.** Of Wilson, *e. unguis*. [G. 61.]—**E. papulosum.** Fr., *eczéma papuleux*. E. in which the predominating lesions are papules. [G.]—**E. paratypticum.** A chronic e. modified in its course by accidental influences; of Auspitz, chronic e. in general. [G. 4.]—**E. partiale.** Eczema affecting a limited portion of the body. [G.]—**E. perstans.** Fr., *eczéma persistant*. Rebellious chronic e. [G.]—**E. pilare.** Fr., *eczéma pileaire*. E. affecting the hairy parts, especially the scalp. [G.]—**E. pileare faciei.** See *E. barbe*.—**E. polymorphicum.** E. presenting a variety of lesions, such as papules, vesicles, and exuding abrasions. [G. 61.]—**E. psoriasiforme.** Fr., *eczéma psoriasiforme*. E. with abundant scaling, resembling psoriasis. [G.]—**E. pustulosum.** See *E. impetiginosum*.—**E. rhagadiforme, E. rimosum.** See *E. fissum*.—**E. rubrum.** Fr., *eczéma rouge*. Literally, red e.; e. presenting a red, eroded, and usually moist surface, from denudation of the stratum mucosum, from which in most cases a clear, sticky fluid exudes. [G.]—**E. rubrum madidans.** See *E. madidans*.—**E. scabidum.** See *E. crustosum*.—**E. sclerosum.** Fr., *eczéma scléreux*. E. attended with hardening or condensation of the skin. [G.]—**E. seborrhœicum.** See *E. folliculaire*.—**E. siccum.** Fr., *eczéma sec*. Dry e.; e. in which no fluid exudation is apparent. [G.]—**E. simplex.** Fr., *eczéma simple*. A term sometimes applied to the simpler forms of e., especially those of a superficial character, not attended with marked congestion, infiltration, or the like. [G.]—**E. solare.** Of Bateman, a form of e., either papular or vesicular, that chiefly affects the back of the hands in persons much exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays. [G. 12.]—**E. spargosiforme.** Fr., *eczéma spargosiforme*. E. attended with a condition resembling spargosis or elephantiasis; e. in which the skin undergoes great hypertrophy. [G. 61.]—**E. sparsum.** E. in which the efflorescence is scattered. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. squamosum.** Fr., *eczéma squameux*. Squamous e.; the psoriasis of some writers; a form or phase of e. characterized by the accumulation of epidermic scales on the affected surface. [G.]—**E. strumosum.** E. due to or accompanied by a strumous habit. [G.]—**E. successivum.** Recurrent e.; e. prone to relapse. [G. 61.]—**E. sudamen, E. sudorale.** A papular or vesicular e. due to profuse sweating. [G.] See also SUDAMINA, HYDROA *sudamen*, MILIARIA *papulosa*, MILIARIA *rubra*, MILIARIA *alba*, LICHEN *tropicus*, and PRICKLY HEAT.—**E. syncomatousum, E. sycoisiforme.** E. resembling sycois; a pustular or impetiginous e. occurring on hairy parts and affecting the hair follicles. [G.] See *E. barbe*.—**E. syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic e.*—**E. toxicum.** Toxic e.; e. due to the toxic action of a substance acting upon the general system, as distinguished from e. *artificiale*, the latter being caused by the topical use of such a substance. [G.]—**E. traumaticum.** Fr., *eczéma traumatique*. Traumatic e.; e. due to mechanical injury. [G.]—**E. tuberculosum.** Of Wilson, a variety of e. hypertrophicum attended with the formation of tuberculous elevations on the surface, due to oedematous infiltration. [G. 61.]—**E. tuberosum.** See *E. hypertrophicum tuberosum*.—**E. tyloiticum.** A form of e. seen on the palmar surface of the hand and fingers, accompanied with callosities. [Kaposi (L. 57 [a, 14]).]—**E. typicum.** Typical e.; e. that runs a typical course unmodified by modifying circumstances. According to Auspitz, such an e. is always acute and usually due to local causes—i. e., an e. *artificiale*. Other forms of e. are regarded by him as atypical, and are classed under the generic name of e.

paratypticum. [G. 4.]—*E. anguivum*, *E. unisquamosum*. Fr., *eczéma de la racine du nez*. A localized form of e., of small extent, situated between the eyebrows. The affected part is covered by a single scale or crust (hence the name *unisquamosum*), which in time drops off, to be succeeded by others of like character. [G. 50.]—*E. universale*. E. affecting the whole or the great part of the general surface. [G.]—*E. uterinum*. E. due to uterine disease, pregnancy, or lactation. [H. G. Brooke, "Med. Chron.," May, 1887, p. 171.]—*E. varicosum*. E. due to the presence of varicose veins. [G.]—*E. verrucosum*. Fr., *eczéma verruqueux*. E. attended with hypertrophy and elongation of the papillae, producing wart-like elevations. [G. 61.]—*E. vesiculosum*. Fr., *eczéma vésiculeux*. E. in which the predominating lesions are vesicles. [G.]—*E. vesiculosum madidans*. See *E. madidans*.—*E. vulgare*. Common e.; e. presenting the ordinary features of the disease. [G. 61.]—*Moist e.* See *E. humidum* and *E. madidans*.—*Numbular e.* See *E. nummular*.—*Nutritive e.* E. due to impairment of nutrition. [G.]—*Reflectorisches E.* (Ger.). E. due to reflex irritation. [G.]—*Seborrhœal e.* See *E. folliculæ*.—*Strumous e.* See *E. strumousum*.—*Substitutive e.* E. supposed to occur as a vicarious or substitutive irritation in connection with some internal disorder. [G.]—*Symmetrical e.* See *ECZÉMA SYMÉTRIQUE*.—*Syphilitic e.* Lat., *e. syphiliticum*. Fr., *eczéma syphilitique*. 1. A vesicular syphilitoid. Cf. *SYPHILIDE à forme d'eczéma*. 2. E. associated with syphilis. [G.]—*Weeping e.* See *E. madidans*.

ECZÉMA (Fr.), n. E²k-za-ma³. See ECZEMA.—**E. centrifuge**. See under *E. circoscrit arthritique*.—**E. circoscrit arthritique**. Circumscribed arthritic eczema; a form described by Bazin as belonging to the common or secondary arthritides. He gives three varieties: 1. *E. circoscrit*, a circumscribed squamous eczema. 2. *E. orbiculaire*, a dry, circumscribed eczema that appears about mucous orifices. 3. *E. centrifuge*, in which annular or semi-circular patches of eczema tend to recede from the centre, leaving the latter free and healthy. [G. 26.] See also varieties under *HERPES squamosus*.—**E. conjunctival**. Eczema of the conjunctiva, occurring generally as a complication of impetiginous eczema of the face. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**E. constitutionnel**. Eczema having a constitutional cause. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**E. craquelé**. See *ECZÉMA fissum*.—**E. erouteux**. See *ECZÉMA impetiginosum*.—**E. des fileurs et varoleurs de lin**. An eczema of the hands affecting principally the inner surface of the thumbs, the outer and palmar surface of the forefinger, the palmar surface of the little finger, and the corresponding border of the palm; said to be due to handling wet flax. The epidermis becomes thickened and shiny, showing erosions here and there. [Leloir, "Ann. de dermat. et de syphil." Mar., 1885; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Oct. 31, 1885, p. 747 (G).]—**E. érosif aigu**, *E. érythémateux*. See *ECZÉMA erythematismum*.—**E. fendillé**. See *ECZÉMA fissum*.—**E. orbiculaire**. See under *E. circoscrit arthritique*.—**E. pubère**. One of the forms of catamenial or menstrual eczema occurring at the age of puberty. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**E. rouge**. See *ECZÉMA rubrum*.—**E. sec**. See *ECZÉMA siccum*.—**E. suintant généralisé**. A generalized weeping eczema; eczema madidans; of Bazin, a form of arthritic eczema classed by him under the *arthritides tardives et graves*. [G.]—**E. symétrique**. Symmetrical eczema; a form of herpetic eczema described by Bazin as one of the *herpétides vulgaires* (ou secondaires); two varieties are described: 1. *A forme inflammatoire*, corresponding nearly to eczema rubrum. 2. *A forme sécrétante*, the chief characteristics of which are an abundant secretion, a tendency to invade large tracts of integument, intense pruritus, and a disposition to a symmetrical arrangement. [G. 26.]

ECZÉMATEUX (Fr.), adj. E²k-za-ma³-tu³. See ECZEMATOUS.

ECZEMATOID, adj. E²k-ze²m-a²t-oid. Lat., *eczematoides* (from *έκζεμα*, eczema, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *eczématoïde*. Resembling eczema.

ECZEMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ze²m-a²t(a³t)-os¹is. Gen., *eczematosis* (is). Fr., *eczématose*. Ger., *Ekzematose*. The coming out of an eruption on the skin; in the pl., *Ekzematosen* (Ger., *Ekzematosen*), of Fuchs, the fifth family of the first class of the order *Hæmatonosi*. The family included *Epidroses*, *Acarpe*, *Polycarpe*, *Monocarpe*, and *Seborrhœæ*, all of which were regarded as simple anomalies of secretion, corresponding to blennorrhœa of mucous membranes. The term eczema is not used by Fuchs, but the disease is described under *Psudracia* in the subdivision of *Monocarpe*. [A. 322 (a, 21); G.]

ECZEMATOUS, adj. E²k-ze²m-a²t-n³s. Lat., *eczematosus*. Fr., *eczématueux*. Ger., *ekzematös*. Relating to or of the nature of eczema. [G.]

ECZÉMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E²k-za-mo-zhe²n. Producing or productive of eczema. [G.]

ECZESIS (Lat.), **ECZESMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²k-ze²s-is, e²k-ze²s-ma³. Gen., *eczesis* (e²zesis), *eczesis* (is). Gr., *έκζεσις*, *έκζεσμα*. See ECZEMA.

ECZESMOPYGAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-ze²s-mo(mo³)-pi²g-(pu²g¹/a²g(a²g)-ra³). From *έκζεσις*, eczema, *πυγή*, the buttocks, and *άγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *eczesmopygagre*. Ger., *Steissleiden mit Hautstippen*. Eczema of the anus. [G.]

EDACITAS (Lat.), n. f. E²d-a²s(a²k)/i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., *edacitatis* (is). Voracity. [A. 318.]

EDAX (Lat.), adj. E(e²y²/da²x(da²x). Gen., *ed'acis*. Gr., *βορός*. Devouring, greedy, gluttonous. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EDDA, n. See EDDOES.

EDDA-PADELLE (Fr.), n. E²d-da²-pa²-de²l. The endemic ophthalmia of Malabar. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

EDDER (Ar.), n. The *Colocasia antiquorum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

EDDERS, n. E²d'u²r². An old name for the *Arum maculatum*. [a. 24.]

EDDER'S-TONGUE, n. E²d'du²r²-tu²n². The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EDDER-WOOD, n. E²d'du²r²-wu²d. The wood of *Condatia ferrea*. [B. 116, 121 (a, 24).]

EDDERWORT, n. E²d'du²r²-wu²rt. The *Arisæma dracontium* and the *Dracunculus vulgaris*. [A. 505 (a, 21); B. 275 (a, 24).]

EDDICK, n. E²d'i²k. The *Arctium lappa*. [A. 505 (a, 21).]

EDDOES, n. In the West Indies, the different varieties of the *Arum* family. [B. 185 (a, 24).]

EDEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²d(ad)-e²(a)-i(e)/ti²s. See *ÆDEITIS*.

EDEL (Ger.), adj. Ad'e²l. Noble.—**E'beifuss**. The *Absinthium ponticum*. [L. 77 (a, 14).]—**E'distel**. The *Eryngium alpinum*. [B. 48 (a, 14).]—**E'fichte**. The *Abies pectinata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'fink**. The *Fringilla coelebs*. [B. 180.].—**E'hirsch**. See *Cervus elaphus*.—**E'koralle**. The *Corallium rubrum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'krebs**. See *ASTACUS*.—**E'kraut**. See *ANEMONE hepatica*.—**E'marder**. The *Mustela martes*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'münze**. The *Mentha gentilis*. [L. 80.].—**E'pilz**. The *Boletus edulis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E'quelle**. See the major list.—**E'sabel**. The *Salvia officinalis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'soole**. See the major list.—**E'stein**. Any precious stone, especially the onyx. [L. 80 (a, 14).]—**E'tanne**. See the major list. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'weiss**. The *Gnaphalium (Leontopodium) alpinum*; of New Zealand, the *Gnaphalium Colensoi* and *Gnaphalium grandiceps*. [B. 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**E'wermuth**. The *Artemisia pontica*. [B. 48 (a, 14).]

EDELQUELLE (Ger.), n. Ad'e²l-kwe²l-le². 1. The richest of the saline springs of Reichenhall. [A. 319.]. 2. Any strong saline spring. [a. 14.]

EDELSTOOLE (Ger.), n. Ad'e²l-zol-e². A mixture of the waters of the Edelquelle and the Carl-Theodorquelle of Reichenhall. [A. 319.]

EDELTANNE (Ger.), n. Ad'e²l-ta²n-ne². The *Abies pectinata*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Europäische E.** See *Abies excelsa*. [a. 24.]

EDENKOBEN (Ger.), n. Ad'e²n-kob-e²n. A place in the Palatinate, Germany, where there are cold-water-cure and grape-cure establishments. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

EDENTAL, **EDENTALOUS**, adj's. E-de²nt'a²l-u²s. See EDENTATE.

EDENTATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-de²n-ta(ta³)/ta³. From *e* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Fr., *édentés*. Ger., *zahntlose Thiere*. 1. An order of the *Mammalia*, either without teeth or having the teeth of a low order of development. 2. Of Owen, a family of the *Bruta*. [L. 147.] See MYRMECOPHAGIDÆ.

EDENTATE, **EDENTATED**, adj's. E-de²n'tat, -tat-e²d. From *e* priv., and *dens*, a tooth. Lat., *edentatus*. Fr., *édenté*. Ger., *zahntlos*. Destitute of teeth. [L.]

EDENTATI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a)-de²n(dan)-ta(ta³)/ti²(te). See EDENTATA.

EDENTATION, n. E-de²n-ta³/shu³n. 1. The removal of teeth. 2. The state of being toothless.

ÉDENTÉS (Fr.), n. pl. A-da³n-ta³. See EDENTATA.

EDENTULATE, adj. E-de²n'tu²-lat. See EDENTATE.

EDENTULI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a)-de²nt'u²(u²)/li²(le). See EDENTATA.

EDENTULOUS, adj. E-de²nt'u²-at. Lat., *edentulus*. See EDENTATE.

EDERA (Lat.), n. f. E²d'e²r-a³. See HEDERA.

EDESSENUM (Lat.), n. n. E²d-e²s-sen(san)/i²m(u²m). From *Έδεσσα*, a city of Macedonia. Of Aetius, a collyrium made by mixing with a sufficient quantity of water 1 part each of gum tragacanth, gum arabic, starch, and sarcocolla, 2 parts of opium, 4 parts of white lead, and 8 parts of cadmium sulphate. [L. 94 (a, 14).]

EDGED, adj. E²j'd. Lat., *marginatus*. Fr., *bordé, marginé*. Ger., *berandet, gerändert*. Having one color surrounded by a very narrow rim of another, as in *Euphorbia marginata*. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EDGEWEED, n. E²j'wed. The *Oenanthe phellandrium*. [B. 275 (a, 24).]

EDIBILITY, n. E²d-i²-bi²/i²-ti². The quality of being edible.

EDIBLE, adj. E²d'i²-b¹. Gr., *βρώσιμος*. Lat., *edulis* (from *edere*, to eat). Fr., *comestible*. Ger., *essbar*. Suitable for eating.

EDIBLENESS, n. E²d'i²-b¹-ne²s. See EDIBILITY.

EDIC, **EDICH**, n's. Of the alchemists, iron. [L. 94 (a, 14).]

EDIOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E²d(ad)-i²(e)-o²f'i²(u²t)(u²t)-o²n. More properly written *Ædiophyton*. From *αἰδία*, the genitals, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Of Eklund, a genus of microphytes found infesting the urogenital passages in cases of gonorrhœa.—**E. dictyades**. Eklund's term for two forms (α and β) of spores discovered by him, the presence of which he considers necessary to prove the existence of true gonorrhœa. [A. F. Currier, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 24, 1885, p. 88.]

EDIR, n. See EDIC.

EDITUS (Lat.), n. m. E²d(ad)/i²-u²s(u²s). From *edere*, to emit. 1. A discharge of excrement. 2. Excrement. [A. 318.]

ÉDOCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. f. A-do-sa-fa²l. From *αἰδία*, the genitals, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a monster having the two ears near together or united under the head, atrophied jaws, no mouth, a single median eye, and above the eye a nasal tube resembling a penis. [A. 319, 385, 518 (a, 21).]

EDRA (Lat.), n. f. E²d'ra³. See HEDRA.

ÉDREDON (Fr.), n. A-dr'do²n². Eider-down. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉDRIOPHTHALME (Fr.), adj. A-dre-o²p-ta³lm'. See HEDRIOPHTHALMOUS.

EDRO, n. In Morocco, the bark of *Lentiscus vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EDUCT, n. E²du³kt. Lat., *eductum* (from *educere*, to lead out). Fr., *educte*. Ger., *Edukt*. A substance existing in a vegetable or animal tissue and extracted therefrom unchanged. [B, 5.]

EDUCTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)du³k(du⁴k)'shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *eductio'nis*. See ANAGOGE.

EDUCTUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-du³k(du⁴k)'tu²m(tu⁴m). See EDUCT.

EDULCORANT, adj. E-du³'ko²r-a²nt. From *educare*, to sweeten. Fr., *edulcorant*. Ger., *aussüssend*. Sweetening, ameliorating, corrective of acrimony. [L, 50.]

EDULCORATION, n. E-du³'ko²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *edulcoratio* (from *educare*, to sweeten). Fr., *edulcoration*. Ger., *Aussüssung*. The process of freeing from acids or any soluble impurities by repeated affusions of water, also of sweetening. [L, 50.]

EDULCORATIVE, adj. E-du³'ko²r-at-i²v. Fr., *edulcoratif*. Ger., *aussüssend*. See EDULCORANT.

EDULCORATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-du³lk(du⁴lk)-o²r-a(a³)to²r; in Eng., e-du³lk'o-rat-o²r. Ger., *Aussüßrohr* (2d def.). 1. An edulcorating agent. 2. An apparatus for washing a precipitate by forcing water through it from below by means of a siphon. [B, 270 (a, 14).]

EDULOUS, adj. E-du³'li²-u²s. Lat., *edulis*. Fr., *édule*. See EDIBLE.

EEL, n. El. Fr., *anguille*. Ger., *Aal*. See ANGUILLA *fluviatilis*.—E.-beds. The *Ranunculus fluitans*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—E.-fat. See *Adeps ANGUILLÆ*.—E.-grass. See under GRASS.—E.-ware. The *Ranunculus fluitans* and various pond weeds. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—Electrical e. Fr., *anguille électrique*, *anguille-torpille*. Ger., *Zitteraal*. It., *anguilla elettrica*. Sp., *anguila eléctrica*, *temblador*. The *Gymnotus electricus*. [A, 56.]—Paste-e. See RHABDITIS *glutinis*.—Vinegar-e. See RHABDITIS *acetii*.

EELOOPEI (Tam.), n. The *Bassia longifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EENI, n. A shrub, probably the *Lausonia inermis*, found in Sumatra and used to dye the finger-nails red. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EENTHA (Malay), n. The *Phoenix farinifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EESARA (Telooqoo), n. The *Aristolochia indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EESHA-NUNGULA (Beng.), n. The *Gloriosa superba*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EESTRIGE, n. The *Salsola kali*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EETHIE (Tam.), n. The *Phoenix farinifera*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EETHUM-PANNY (Tam.), n. The *Phoenix silvestris*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EETTIE (Tam.), n. The *Dalbergia sissooides*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EEVER, n. Ev'u²r. The *Lolium perenne*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EEVY, n. Ev'²i. The *Hedera helix*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EFARVATTE (Fr.), n. E²-fa³-r-va²t. The *Silvia arundinacea*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFER, n. In Egypt, the *Carlina vulgaris*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EFFACEMENT (Fr.), n. E²-fa³-s-ma³n². An effacing disappearance.—E. du col de l'utérus. The shortening which the cervix uteri undergoes during the few days preceding the completion of the full term of gestation.

EFFANAGE (Fr.), n. E²-fa³n-a²zh. The methodical removal of leaves. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFFARVATTE (Fr.), n. E²-fa³-r-va²t. The *Silvia arundinacea*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFFERENT, adj. E²'fe²-r-ent. Lat., *effereus* (from *efferre*, to bring out of). Fr., *efférent*. Ger., *abführend*. It., *efférente*. Sp., *eférente*. Carrying or leading out of; said of nerves, vessels, or ducts which extend from an organ. [L, 343.]

EFFERSUE, n. In Morocco, the *Pteris aquilina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EFFERVESCENCE, n. E²-u²-r-ve²s'e²ns. Gr., *ἐκφύσις*. Lat., *effervescentia* (from *effervesce*, to boil over). Fr., e. Ger., *Aufbrausen*. 1. The frothing of a liquid from the rising of little bubbles of gas. 2. Formerly a certain morbid state of the humors considered as a cause of disease (see EBULLITION). [A, 518.]

EFFERVESCENT, adj. E²-u²-r-ve²s'e²nt. Lat., *effervescens*. Fr., e. Ger., *aufbrausend*. In a state of effervescence.

EFFERVESCIBLE, adj. E²-u²-r-ve²s'i²-b'l. Capable of effervescence.

EFFERVESCING, adj. E²-u²-r-ve²s'i²n². See EFFERVESCENT.

EFFETE, adj. E²'fet'. Lat., *effetus*. Fr., *stérile*, *usé*. Ger., *abgenutzt*, *unfruchtbar*. It., *sterile*, *frusto*, *logoro*. Sp., *estéril*, *gastado*. Exhausted, no longer capable of serving a useful purpose; barren (said of anthers destitute of pollen, ovaries destitute of ovaules, etc.). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EFFEULLAISON (Fr.), n. E²'fu²-el-ye²-zo²n². Defoliation; the natural fall of leaves. [L, 41.]

EFFEULLEMENT (Fr.), n. E²'fu²-el-y'ma³n². 1. The falling of leaves. 2. The state of trees from which the leaves have fallen. [L, 41.]

EFFICIENT, adj. E²'fi²sh'e²nt. Gr., *δραστικός*, *ποιητικός*. Lat., *efficiens* (from *efficere*, to work out). Producing results; of causes, the only cause or the most potent one. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFFIDES (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, *cerussa*. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EFFILA (Lat.), n. f. E²'fi²l-a³. See EPHELIS.

EFFILÉ (Fr.), adj. E²'fe-la. Having long, slender stems (said of plants). [L, 41.]

EFFILEMENT (Fr.), n. E²'fe-la-ma³n². The reduction of bands of animal or vegetable tissue into filaments. [A, 885 (a, 21).]

EFFLAGELLIS (Lat.), adj. E²'fla²g'(fla²g)-e²l'i²s. For deriv., see *Ex-2* and FLAGELLUM. Fr., *efflagellé*. Having no sarmenta. [L, 180.]

EFFLANQUÉ (Fr.), adj. E²'fla²n²-ka. Thin-flanked (said of a horse). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EFFLATION, n. E²'fla'shu²n. Gr., *ἐκφύσις*. Lat., *efflatio*, *efflatus* (from *efflare*, to blow out). The act of belching. [L, 56.]

EFFLEURAGE (Fr.), n. E²'flu²-a²zh. That variety of massage which consists in stroking the affected part from the periphery toward the centre. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EFFLORATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²'flor-a(a³)'shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *effloratio'nis*. Gr., *ἐκφύσις*. An emission of the breath. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—E. mellita. See MELITAGEA.

EFFLORESCENCE, n. E²'flor-e²s'ens. Gr., *ἐξάθσις*. Lat., *efflorescentia* (from *efflorescere*, to bloom). Fr., e., *élément eruptif* (2d def.). Ger., *Efflorescenz*, *Aufblühen*. 1. An exanthem. [G.] 2. One of the circumscribed marks of disease or lesions upon the skin which collectively constitute an exanthem; such as a papule of lichen, a vesicle of herpes, a pustule of variola, etc. [G.] 3. In botany, the act of flowering. [a, 24.] 4. A condition which certain crystalline bodies tend to assume, in which they give off their water of crystallization spontaneously at ordinary temperatures and are converted into an amorphous mass. [B, 1, 6.]

EFFLORESCENTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²'flor-e²s-se²n(ke²n)-shi²(ti²)-e(a³-e²). Fr., *éléveures*. An order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases, embracing affections characterized by lesions elevated above the surface and including *Pustule*, *Papule*, *Phlyctæne*, and *Vari*. [G.]

EFFLUENCE, n. E²'flu²-e²ns. From *effluere*, to flow. Fr., e. Ger., *Ausfluss*. An outflow.

EFFLUENT, adj. E²'flu²-e²nt. From *effluere*, to flow out of. Fr., e. Ger., *aussliessend*. Flowing out. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

EFFLUESCENCE (Fr.), n. E²'flu²-e²s-sa³n²s. From *effluere*, to flow from. The formation, nutrition, etc., of the embryo with regard to that which is derived from the mother and father by fecundation. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EFFLUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²'flu(flu⁴)'vi²(wi²)-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἀερόφιον*, *ἀερόποτα*. Fr., *effluve*. Ger., *E. Ausdünstung*. 1. A flowing out, falling out (as of the hair). 2. A subtle, invisible exhalation or emanation, especially one perceived by the sense of smell. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—E. capillorum. See ALOPECIA.—E. latrinarium. In sanitation, the air given off from cess-pools and privy-vaults. ["Parke's Manual of Practical Hygiene," vol. i, p. 131 (a, 17).]—E. palustris. The air exhaled from marshes. [l. c.]—E. pilorum. See ALOPECIA.

EFFLUX, n. E²'flu²-x. Lat., *effluxus*. Fr., e. Ger., *E. Ausfluss*. A flowing out. [L, 50.]

EFFLUXION, n. E²'flu²-x'yu²n. Gr., *ἐκροια*, *ἐκρυσίς*. Lat., *effluxio*. Fr., *effluxion*. Ger., *E. Ausfliessen*. Sp., *eflucción*. An old term for abortion during the first few days of gestation. [A, 120.]

EFFETUS (Lat.), adj. E²'fet'(fo²'e²t)-u²s(u⁴s). See EFFETE.

EFFOLIATION, n. E²'fo-li²-a'shu²n. From *ex*, out of, and *folium*, a leaf. Lat., *effoliatio*. Fr., *effeuillage*. Ger., *Ausfallen der Blätter*. The removal or shedding of leaves. [L, 107.]

EFFORT, n. E²'fort. Fr., e. 1. An attempt to perform a definite act or achieve a particular purpose. 2. A sharp pain in a muscle, due to its too violent contraction. [A, 518.]—**Bearing-down e.** An e. to expel something by the anus, the vagina, or the urethra.—E. d'épaule (Fr.). Lameness resulting from luxation of the shoulder. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—E. du coude (Fr.). A sprain of the metacarpal or metatarsal-phalangeal joint. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—E. général (Fr.). E. thoraco-abdominal (Fr.). Of Verneuil, the general muscular strain undergone when the breath is held and the mouth, the anus, and the neck of the bladder are kept closed.

EFFOSSIO (Lat.), n. f. E²'fo²s'si²-o. Gen., *effossio'nis*. From *effodere*, to dig out. Ger., *Ausgrabung*. Exhumation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—E. forensis. Judicial exhumation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EFFRACTURA (Lat.), n. f. E²'fra²k(fra³k)-tu²(tu)'ra³. Fr., *effracture*. Ger., *Effraktur*, *Herausbrechen*. A fracture of the skull with depression. [L, 43, 50.]—E. cranii. See E.

EFFRENITATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²'fren(fran)-i²-ta(ta³)'shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *effrenitatio'nis*. Excessive purging. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EFFRONDEMENT (Fr.), n. E²'fro²nd-ma³n². Of Colin, the collapse of the mucous membrane above and about follicles that are destroyed in dysentery. [Pepper (a, 17).]

EFFUMABILITY, n. E²'fu²-m-a²-b-i²l'i²-i². The capability of being volatilized. [Boyle (a, 27).]

EFFUSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²'fu²s(fu⁴s)-e(a³-e²). From *effundere*, to pour out. Of Wallroth, those *Sphæriacei* having a stroma diffuse and containing immersed perithecia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EFFUSE, adj. E²'fu²-z'. From *effundere*, to pour out. Fr., *effuse*. Ger., *ergossen*. 1. Spreading loosely, especially on one side (said of an inflorescence). 2. Having the lips separated by a groove (said of shells). [L, 56.]

EFFUSION, n. E²'fu²-z'yu²n. Gr., *ἐκχυσις*. Lat., *effusio* (from *effundere*, to pour out). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausguss*, *Ausgiessung*. It., *effusione*, *versamento*. Sp., *efusión*. 1. The act of pouring out, or the discharging of a fluid from the vessel or gland in which it is contained, into the neighboring tissues or cavity. 2. The material

which is so poured out. The e. may be composed of substances which are normal to the discharging vessels, such as blood, serum, etc., or it may be an abnormal product, such as pus. [D.]

EFULCRATE, adj. E-fu³/krat. Deprived of a supporting leaf (said of buds). [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EGA, n. In Samoa, the *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉGAGROPILE (Fr.), n. A-ga³-gro-pel. See **ÆGAGROPILUS**.

ÉGAGROPILIFORME (Fr.), adj. A-ga³-gro-pe-le-form. Having the form of an *ægagropilus*. [L, 42.]

ÉGALADE (Fr.), n. A-ga³-la²d. The *Castanea vesca*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉGARÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ga³-a. Expressing a state of moral suffering consequent upon an external cause (said of the countenance and the eyes of the sick). [L, 43.]

ÉGARROTTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ga³-ro³-ta. Wounded in the withers; wither-wrung. [L, 41.]

EGARTBAD (Ger.), n. A'ga³-rt-ba³d. A village in the district of Meran, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

EGBELL, n. A town in the province (or district) of Neutra County, Hungary, where there is a sulphurous mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

EGEGH, n. A village in the district of Honth County, Hungary, where there is a strong saline spring. [Beschërelle, "Dict. de géogr. univ." (a, 14).]

EGEL (Ger.), n. Ag'e²l. A leech.—**Blute'**. See **E.—Blute'**-schnitt. See **BDLEOTOMY**.—**Blute'stich**. A leech bite. [L,]—**E'baum**. The *Crataegus torminalis*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]—**E'kraut**. The *Lysimachia nummularia* and the *Ranunculus flammula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'säuche**. See **VERMINOUS** CACHEXIA.—**E'schnecke**. See **DISTOMA lanceolatum**.—**E'sucht**. See **CACHEXIA aquosa**.—**E'wurm**. The genus *Distoma*. [L, 80.]—**Künstliche Blute'**. See **Artificial** LEECH.

ÉGÈLE (Fr.), n. A-zhe²l. The *Sorbus aucuparia*. [a, 24.]

EGELIDUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-je²l(ge²)i²d-u³s(u⁴s). Lukewarm, tepid. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EGELN (Ger.), n. Ag'e²l'n. See **ROR**.

EGERIES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-je(ge²)ri²-ez(as). Gen., *egerie'i*. From *egerere*, to cast out. Excrement. [A, 318.]

EGGERMINATION, n. E-ju³-mi-na'shu³n. See **GERMINATION**.

EGERSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(e²)-gu³r(ge²r)'si³s. Gen., *egers'eos* (-gers'is). Gr., *éγερσις* (from *éγείρω*, to awaken). Excitement, wakefulness. [A, 387.]

EGERSUNDKRANKHEIT (Ger.), n. Ag'e²r-zund-kra³n²k-hit. See **RADESYGE**.

EGERTICUS (Lat.), adj. E(e²)-ju³r(ge²r)'ti²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *éγερτικός* (from *éγείρω*, to awaken). Stimulating, causing wakefulness. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EGESTA (Lat.), n., n. pl. of *egestus* (q. v.). E(a)-je²s(ge²s)'ta³.

EGESTION, n. E-je²st'yu³n. Lat., *egestio* (from *egerere*, to carry out), *eccrisis*. Fr., *égestion*. Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Stuhlgang*. It., *egestione*. Sp., *egestión*. The expulsion of material, especially from the bowels.

EGESTIVE, adj. E-je²st'i²v. Fr., *egestif*. Ger., *ausleerend*. It., Sp., *egestivo*. Excretory.

EGESTUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-je²st(ge²st)'u³s(u⁴s). From *egerere*, to carry out. Cast out; as a n., in the n. pl., *egesta*, the natural excretions or evacuations of the body, such as urine, fæces, etc. [L, 107 (a, 21).]

EGETLING, n. The *Agaricus edulis*. [B, 88.]

EGG, n. E'g. Gr., *ᾠόν*. Lat., *ovum*. Fr., *œuf*. Ger., *Ei*. It., *uovo*. Sp., *huevo*. See **OVUM**.—**Egg-albumin**. See **ALBUMEN** (1st def.).—**E. apparatus**. In botany, the oosphere (ovum) and the two synergidae at the top of the embryo-sac of the ovule. [B, 279, 291 (a, 24).]—**E.-bag**. See **E.-SAC**.—**E.-ball**, **E.-berry**. The *Prunus padus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-brandy**. See *Mistura spiritus vini gallici*.—**E.-cell**. See **OOSPHERE** and **OVUM**.—**E.-chains**. See **Ovarian** TUBES.—**E. epithelium**. Ger., *Eipithel*. A layer of cylindrical cells directly inclosing the ovum in the Graafian follicle. It is usually covered by one or more layers of the ordinary rounded cells forming the follicular epithelium. [J, 35.]—**E.-flip**. A hot mixture of wine or spirit, sugar and beaten eggs, spiced with nutmeg and ginger. [L, 77 (a, 14).] Cf. **MIXTURE alcoolique**.—**E.-membranes**. Ger., *Eihüllen*, *Eihäute*. The investing membranes of the e. or ovum. They may be derived (a) from the protoplasm of the ovum (vitelline membrane); (b) from the follicular epithelium (chorion); or (c) from the oviduct (oviduct-membranes), such as the shell in the e. of birds. [J, 1, 35.]—**E.-nests**. Ger., *Eiballen*. Groups of germinal epithelium imbedded in the ovarian stroma. [J, 1, 35, 83, 140.]—**E.-nog**. A hot or cold drink made of eggs, milk, sugar, and brandy, beaten together and flavored with nutmeg. [B, 81; a, 14.]—**E.-nucleus**. Fr., *noyau de l'œuf*. Ger., *Eikern*. Of Hertwig, the germinal vesicle of a mature ovum after the expulsion of the extrusion-globule. [J, 23, 62.] See also **FEMALE** PRONUCLEUS.—**E.-peg bushes**. The *Prunus spinosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E.-plant**. 1. The *Solanum melongena*. 2. The *Symphoricarpos racemosus*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 215 (a, 24).]—**E.-s-and-bacon**. 1. The *Linaria vulgaris*. 2. The *Lotus corniculatus*. 3. The *Narcissus incomparabilis bicolorata*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-s-and-butter**. 1. The *Linaria vulgaris*. 2. The *Ranunculus acris*. 3. The *Ranunculus bulbosus*. 4. The *Narcissus aurantius*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-s-and-collops**. The *Linaria vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E.-shaped**. See **OVATE**.—**E.-shell**. Lat., *testa ovorum*. Fr., *coquille d'œuf*. Ger., *Eierschale*. It., *guscio dell' uovo*. Sp., *cáscara de huevo*. The shell of a bird's e. (usually

of the hen, but, of some of the older formularies, also that of the ostrich and peacock); used as a source of calcium carbonate. [B, 119.]—**E.-sphere**. See **OOSPHERE**.—**E.-tubes**. See **OVIDUCTS**.—**Oil of e's**. Lat., *oleum e vitellis ovorum*. Fr., *huile d'œufs*. Ger., *Eieröl*. Oil extracted from hard boiled yolks of eggs by rectified ether or by pressure between heated metal plates; employed as a remedy for hæmorrhoids, fissures in the breasts, and chilblains. [B, 91, 92, 119 (a, 14).]—**Summer e's**. 1. In the *Rotifera*, thin-shelled ova produced in the summer, from which females alone are hatched. 2. In the *Crustacea*, e's produced and hatched in the summer. [L, 147, 353.]—**White of e**. See **ALBUMEN** (1st def.), and **OVI ALBUMEN**.—**Winter e's**. Ger., *Ephilliale Rose* (2d def.). 1. In the *Rotifera*, fertilized ova produced in the autumn. 2. In the *Crustacea*, e's which are contained in the ephippium and float during the winter until spring, when they are hatched by the increased temperature of the water. [L, 147, 353.]—**Yolk of e**. Lat., *vitellus ovi*. Fr., *jaune d'œuf*. Ger., *Dotter*, *Eidotter*. It., *tuorlo*. Sp., *yema de huevo*. See **YOLK**.

EGENBERG (Ger.), n. Ag'gen-be²rg. A place in Styria, Austria, where there is a water-cure establishment. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

EGGLESTON'S SPRINGS, n. E²g'l'stu³nz. A place in Giles County, Virginia, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

EGHELO, n. In the district of Trient, Austria, the *Cytisus laburnum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EGHOZ (Hebr.), n. The *Juglans regia*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉGILOPS (Fr.), n. A-je²-ops. See **ÆGILOPS**.

ÉGLANDER (Fr.), v. tr. A-gla³n²-da. To remove a gland. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EGLANDULOSE, **EGLANDULOUS**. E-glan'du²-los, -lu²s. From *e*, out, and *glandulosus*, full of kernels. Fr., *églanduleux*. Ger., *drüsenlos*. Destitute of glands. [L, 56.]

EGLANTERROSE (Ger.), n. n. Ag'la³n-te²r-roz-e². See **EGLANTINE**.

ÉGLANTIER (Fr.), n. A-gla³n²-ti²a. 1. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. The *Rosa eglandaria*. [B, 19, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. jaune**. The *Rosa lutea*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. odorant**. The *Rosa rubiginosa*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. sauvage** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Rosa canina*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EGLANTINE, n. E²g'la³n-ti²n. Fr., *églantine*. Ger., *Eglanterrose*, *wohlriechende wilde Rose*. It., *rosa canina*. Sp., *eglantina*, *flor de escara mujo*. The *Rosa eglandaria*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, and *Rubus eglandaria*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ÉGLÉ (Fr.), n. A'gle². See **ÆGLE**.

ÉGLENTÈRE (Fr.), n. E²g'le²n²-te²r. The *Rosa rubiginosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EGLET, n. E²g'le²t. The fruit of *Crataegus oxyantha*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ÉGOBRONCHOPHONIE (Fr.), n. A-go²-bro³n²-ko²-fo-ne. A condition presenting the combined elements of bronchophony and ægophony. [D, 72.]

ÉGOPHONIE (Fr.), n. A-go-fo-ne. See **ÆGOPHONY**.

ÉGOPODE (Fr.), n. A-go-pod. The genus *Ægopodium*. [a, 24.]—**E. podagraire**. See *Ægopodium podagraria*.

EGOTISTICAL, adj. E-go-ti²s'ti²k-a²l. From *ἐγώ*, I. Manifesting egotism (said of the changes which occur in the nutrition of tissues, e. g., the change in a gland which takes place in the interest of its own proper nutrition). [L, 350.]

ÉGOU (Fr.), n. A-gu. In central France, the *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 38.]

ÉGOUT (Fr.), n. A-gu. 1. The drain or issue of an ulcer. 2. A sewer. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. nasal**. The nasal orifice of the lacrymal duct. [L, 13.]

EGRA, n. A place in Bohemia, where there is a cold saline spring. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉGRATIGNURE (Fr.), n. A-gra³-ten-yu³r. A scratch, such as that made by the nails. [G.]

EGREGORIS (Lat.), n. f. E²-greg(gra²)-or(o²r)'si³s. Gr., *ἐγρηγορσις*. Gen., *egregor'seos* (-is). Wakefulness. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EGREMOINE, **EGREMOUNDE**, n's. E-gre²-moin', -mun'-de². The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EGRET, n. E²g're²t. See **PAPPUS**.

ÉGREVILLE (Fr.), n. Agr'vel. The *Lactuca perennis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EGRIE, n. The *Isatis tinctoria*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EGRIMONY, n. E²g'ri²-mo-ni². See **AGRIMONIA** and **AGRIMONIA eupatoria**.

EGRITUDE, n. E'gri²tu²d. See **ÆGRITUDE**.

ÉGROTANT (Fr.), adj. A-gro²-ta²n². Sickly. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EGUSE OIL, n. Oil of colocyath-seeds, imported from the gold coast of Africa. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

EHE (Ger.), n. A'he². Marriage. [L, 80.]—**Doppelte E**. See **DIGAMIA**.—**E'bindniss**. See **E.—E'fähig**. Nubile.—**E'fähigkeit**. Marriageability.—**E'feind**. Misogamous. [L, 80.]—**E'hindernis**. An impediment to marriage.—**E'lieh**. Conjugal.—**E'lios**. Unmarried. [L, 80.]—**E'liosbleiben**, **E'loser Stand**, **E'losigkeit**, **E'losleben**. Celibacy. [L, 80.]—**E'mündig**. Of a suitable age to marry.—**E'mündigkeit**. Marriageability as concerns age.—**E'proc**. Conjugal intercourse.—**Heimliche E. der Pflanzen**. See **CRYPTOGAMIA**.—**Mehrfache E. der Pflanzen**. See **POLYGAMIA**.—**Offenbare E. der Pflanzen**. See **PHANEROGAMIA**.—**Verborgene E. der Pflanzen**. See **CRYPTOGAMIA**.

EHEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. A'he²-brun-ne²n. One of the springs at Schwalbach (q. v.).

EHMERWEIZEN (Ger.), n. A'me²r-vitz-e²n. The *Triticum amyleum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EHNENKRAUT (Ger.), n. A're²n-kra²-u⁴t. See EHRENPREIS.

EHRENPREIS (Ger.), n. A'ren-pris. The genus *Veronica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aechter E.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Aehriger E.** The *Veronica spicata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Dreiblättriger E.** The *Veronica triphyllos*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E., Gemeiner E'.** The *Veronica officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Schildförmiger E'.** The *Veronica scutellata*. [L, 80.]—**Virginischer E.** The *Veronica virginica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EHRETIA (Lat.), n. f. A-re²t/i²-a². Fr. *chrétie*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of tropical trees or shrubs, of the *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Ehretieae*. The *Ehretieaceae* of Schrader (Fr., *ehretiacées*) are: of Lindley, the *Ehretiads*, a tribe of borageworts, made a distinct order of the echal alliance; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Asperifoliales*; of Meisner, an order; of the *Tubiflorae*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Boraginaceae*, comprising the tribes *Tournefortieae* and *Heliotropiceae*. As defined by Lindley, they comprise trees, shrubs, or herbs, chiefly tropical, covered with rough hairs; leaves alternate, simple, without stipules; inflorescence scorpioid; aestivation intricate; calyx inferior, with five divisions; corolla gamopetalous and tubular; ovary on a circular disc, with a terminal style or two-lobed stigma; fruit fleshy, with a single seed in each cell. A few of them have medicinal value. The *Ehretieae* (Fr., *ehreties*) of Dumortier are a tribe of the *Cordiaceae*, of Jussieu, a tribe of the *Asperifoliales*, comprising the *Tournefortieae* and *Heliotropiceae*, and, of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Boraginaceae*, distinguished chiefly by having a terminal instead of a gynobasic style. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. baueria.** See *BOURRERIA succulenta* and *BOURRERIA havanensis*.—**E. buxifolia.** Fr., *chrétie à feuilles de buis*. Telooogo, *bapanaboori*. Hindoo, *poluh*. Tamil, *cooruvingie*. An East Indian species. The root is employed in decoction in cachexia and venereal affections. The Mohammedan physicians consider it an antidote to vegetable poisons. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. havanensis.** See *BOURRERIA havanensis*.—**E. tinifolia.** Fr., *chrétie à feuilles de laurier*. The bastard-cherry; a species found in Jamaica. The berries are edible. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]

EHRHARTINE (Lat.), n. f. pl. Ar-ha²rt-i(e)'ne(na²-e²). Of Link, a family of the *Gramineae*, distinguished by having the inflorescence in compressed spikelets, three-flowered, the two lower flowers neutral, one-paled, the terminal flower hermaphrodite, two-paled, six stamens, and two styles with feathery stigmas. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EHTZEMO [Mex. Ph.] (Tarasco), n. See CEBADILLA.

EI (Ger.), n. I. See EGG, OVUM, and OVULE.—**Befruchtetes E.** A fecundated ovum.—**Bereitete E'erschalen, Calcinierte E'erschalen.** See *TESTA OVORUM preparata*.—**E. apparat.** See *Egg apparatus*.—**E'achse, E'axe.** The axis of the ovum. [J, 1.]—**E'austritt.** The discharge of an ovum from the ovary. [J, 57, 131.]—**E'ballen.** See *Egg-nest*.—**E'bildung.** The formation of an egg or ovum.—**E'blatt.** The *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. [L, 80.]—**E'blättrig.** Oval-leaved. [a, 24.]—**E'chen.** See OVULE.—**E'decke.** The outer investment of an ovule. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**E'dotter.** See Yolk and VITELLUS.—**E'entwicklung.** The development of an egg or ovum.—**E'erabum.** See *Egg ALBUMIN*.—**E'erblume.** The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'erbovist.** The *Bovista nigrescens*.—**E'erbruch.** Ovarian hernia. [L, 80.]—**E'erfrucht.** The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 48, 83 (a, 14).]—**E'ergang.** See OVIDUCT.—**E'erkrant.** The *Taraxacum officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'erkunde.** See Oology.—**E'erlegend.** See Oviparous.—**E'erlehere.** See Oology.—**E'eröl.** See Oil of eggs.—**E'erpflanze.** The *Solanum melongena*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'erschwamm.** See *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'erstock.** See the major list.—**E'erstrank.** A drink made with eggs.—**E'erwein.** See Malted wine.—**E'erweiss.** See *Egg ALBUMIN*.—**E'follikel.** See *Graafian FOLLICLE*.—**E'förmig.** Egg-shaped. [B.]—**E'furchung.** The segmentation of the vitellus. [L, 238.]—**E'gelb.** See VITELLUS.—**E'haut.** See the major list.—**E'höhle.** The amniotic cavity.—**E'hügel.** See *Discus proligerus*.—**E'hülle.** See the major list.—**E'kapsel.** See *Graafian FOLLICLE*.—**E'keim.** A young or primordial ovum. [J.]—**E'erkeimstock.** The blind end of the ovary in nematode worms, where the primordial ova are developed. [Meissner (J).]—**E'kern.** See *Egg-NUCLEUS* and *Female PRONUCLEUS*.—**E'ketten.** See *Ovarian TUBES*.—**E'leiter.** See the major list.—**E'nest.** See *Egg-nest*.—**E'pol.** The pole of an egg. See under POLE.—**E'protoplasma.** See VITELLUS.—**E'reifung.** The maturation of the ovum. [J, 1, 69.]—**E'röhre.** See *Ovarian TUBES*.—**E'rund.** Oval.—**E'sack.** See *Graafian FOLLICLE*.—**E'schale.** See *Egg-shell*.—**E'schimmel.** Certain *Fungi* of the genus *Oidium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E'schläuche.** See *Ovarian TUBES*.—**E'sporige.** The *Oosporeae*. [B.]—**E'stränge.** See *Ovarian TUBES*.—**E'theilung.** Segmentation of the ovum. [J.]—**E'thier.** An oozoon. [L, 43.]—**E'tötung.** See FETICIDE.—**E'wasser.** See *Liquor AMNII*.—**E'weiss.** See the major list.—**E'zelle.** See *Egg-CELL*, *OOSPHERE*, *OVUM*, and *Germinal CELL* (1st def.).—**Einfaches E'.** See *Simple OVUM*.—**Ephippiale'er.** See *Winter Eggs* (2d def.).—**Graafische E'er.** See *Graafian FOLLICLES*.—**Nabothische E'er.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.—**Präparierte E'erschalen.** See *TESTA preparata*.—**Primordiale'er.** See *Mother-CELL*.—**Uteruse'er.** The ovum after it has reached the uterus. [J.]—**Zusammengesetzte E'er.** Of Kölliker, ova in which, as in some insects, the formative yolk consists of a single cell, while the nutritive yolk is formed by the transformation of several cells (the nutritive or yolk-cells). [J, 23.]

EIBE (Ger.), n. I'be². The genus *Taxus*; in the pl., *E'n*, the *Taxinea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'nbaum.** See *E.*—**E'nbaumblättr.**

The leaves of *Taxus baccata*.—**E'cypresse.** The genus *Taxodium*. [B, 49.]—**E'gewächse.** The *Taxinea*. [B, 49.]—**Gemeine E'.** The *Taxus baccata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EIBISCH (Ger.), n. I'bi²sh. The genus *Althaea*, especially the *Althaea officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Bastarde'.** The *Abutilon Avicennae*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'blumen.** The flowers of *Althaea officinalis*. [B.]—**E'rose.** See *ALTHAEA rosea*.—**E'saft.** See *Syrupus ALTHAEA*.—**E'salbe.** See *Unguentum ALTHAEA*.—**E'syrup.** (Ger. Ph.). See *Syrupus ALTHAEA*.—**E'teig.** See *Pasta d'ALTEA*.—**E'wurzel.** The root of *Althaea officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E'.** See *ALTHAEA officinalis*.

EICHÄPFEL (Ger.), n. pl. Ich²'ap-fe². Oak galls. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EICHE (Ger.), n. Ich²e². The oak. See QUERCUS.—**Burgundische E.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'blatffackel-diste.** The *Cactus phyllatus*. [L, 80.]—**E'bnlätterschwamm.** See *Oak AGARIC*.—**E'blatt-Gallwespe.** The *Cynips quercus folii*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—**E'farm.** The *Polypodium vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'fechte.** The *Parmelia plicata*. [L, 80.]—**E'gerbsäure.** Tannic acid derived from oak-bark. [a, 24.]—**E'holzblätterschwamm.** The *Agaricus dryinus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'honig.** See *MANNA quercina*.—**E'knester.** The *Viscum album*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'leder.** The *Pilostroma corium*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**E'lungemoos.** The *Sticta pulmonacea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'mauna.** See *MANNA quercina*.—**E'mistel.** The *Loranthus europaeus* and the *Viscum album*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'moos.** See *Tree MOSS* and *MUSCUS arboreus*.—**E'rinde.** See the major list.—**Essbare E.** See QUERCUS *esculus*.—**Faunliaarige E.** See QUERCUS *pubescens*.—**Gemeine E.** The *Quercus robur*. [L, 80.]—**Immergrüne E.** The *Quercus ilex*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Osterrheische E.** The *Quercus austriaca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothe E.** The *Quercus rubra*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Starke E.** The *Quercus robur*. [L, 80.]—**Süßfrüchtige E.** The *Quercus ballota*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Weisse E.** The *Quercus alba*. [a, 24.]—**Welsche E.** The *Quercus pubescens*. [B, 49.]—**Wintere'.** The *Quercus sessiliflora*. [B, 49.]—**Zerre', Zirne'.** The *Quercus cerris*. [B, 49.]—**Zwerge'.** The *Quercus coccifera*. [B, 49.]

EICHEL (Ger.), n. Ich²e²l. 1. An acorn. 2. The glans penis. [G.]—**E'band, E'bändchen.** The frenum of the penis. [L.]—**E'cacao.** A preparation made of cacao deprived of its fatty matter and mixed with an infusion of roasted acorns and a little sugar and meal; recommended as a remedy for diarrhoea. [Michaelis, "Dtsch. med. Woch.," 1885, No. 40; "Ctbl. f. d. ges. Ther.," Feb., 1886, p. 95.]—**E'chen.** See GLANDULA.—**E. des Kitzlers.** The glans clitoridis.—**E'entzündung.** See BALANITIS.—**E'förmig.** Acorn-shaped.—**E'frucht.** See *E.* (1st def.).—**E'kaffee.** See *ACORN coffee*.—**E'katarrh.** See BALANITIS.—**E'kegel.** The glans penis. [L, 115.]—**E'kronenfurche.** The furrow surrounding the glans penis. [a, 29.]—**E'ntragend.** See BALANIFEROUS.—**E'rand.** See *CORONA glandis*.—**E'schleimaufluss.** See *Gonorrhoeal BALANITIS*.—**E'schleimfluss.** See BALANITIS.—**E'schwamm.** A *Fungus* of the genus *Phallus* or *Verpa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E'stein.** See *Preputial CALCULUS*.—**E'tripper.** See *Gonorrhoeal BALANITIS*.—**E. und Vorhautkatarrh.** See BALANOPOSTHITIS.—**E'zucker.** See QUERCITE.—**Entblösste E.** See ACROPSILON.

EICHEN (Ger.), n. I'ch²e²n. An ovule. [L.]—**E' des Eierstockes.** See *Ovarian OVUM*.—**Nabot'sche E.** See *Nabothian FOLLICLES*.

EICHENRINDE (Ger.), n. Ich²e²n-ri²nd-e². Oak-bark; of the Ger. Ph. and Austr. Ph. the bark of *Quercus pedunculata* and *Quercus sessiliflora*. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**E'nabkoehung.** *E'nabsud.* See *Decoctum QUERCUS*.

EICHHASE (Ger.), n. Ich²ha²-e². 1. The *Polyporus frondosus*. 2. The *Clavaria botrytis*. [B, 48 (a, 14); B, 121 (a, 24).]

EICHPILZ (Ger.), n. Ich²pi²litz. See POLYPORUS *bellatus*.

EICHWALD (Ger.), n. Ich²va²ld. A place in Leitmeritz, Bohemia, where there is a water-cure establishment with mud, brine, and pine-needle baths. [A, 319 (a, 14).]

EIDECHSEN (Ger.), n. pl. I'de²ch²-se²n. See LACERTILLA.

EIDER (Fr.), n. A de²r. The *Fuligula (Anas) mollissima*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EIDOPTOMETRY, n. I-do²p-to²m'e²t-ri². Fr., *eidoptométrie*. Ger., *Eidoptometrie*. The determination of the acuity of vision. The process consists in determining the smallest angle under which the eye is still able to recognize the form of objects. [F.]

EIER (Ger.), n. pl. of *Ei* (q. v.). I'e²r.

EIERSTOCK (Ger.), n. I'e²r-sto²k. See OVARY.—**E'anschwellung, E'aufreibung.** Swelling of the ovary. [L, 43.]—**E'ausrottung.** See OOPHORECTOMY and OVARICTOMY.—**E'bruch.** Ovarian hernia. [L, 135.]—**E'eiterung.** Abscess of the ovary. [L, 43.]—**E'entzündung.** See OOPHORITIS.—**E'follikel.** See *Graafian FOLLICLE*.—**E'gekröse.** See MESOVARIUM.—**E'geschwulst.** An ovarian tumor. [L, 80.]—**E'schwangerschaft.** Ovarian pregnancy. [L, 43.]—**E'schwindsucht.** Ovarian phthisis. [L, 43.]—**E'sband.** See *Ovarian LIGAMENT*.—**E'sbruch.** Hernia of the ovary.—**E'schlagader.** See *Ovarian ARTERY*.—**E'seyste.** See *Ovarian CYSTOMA*.—**E'sgeschwulst.** An ovarian tumor.—**E'sgevebe.** Ovarian tissue. See OVARY.—**E'schwangerschaft.** See *Ovarian GESTATION*.—**E'sei.** An ovarian ovum.—**E'svorfall.** Protrusion of the ovary.—**E'swassersucht.** Ovarian dropsy.—**Männlicher E'.** See ANDROARIUM.—**Nebene'.** See PAROOPHORON.—**Zwittere'.** See ANDROGYNOARIUM.

EIFER (Ger.), n. I'fe²r. Impetuosity. [L, 80.]—**E'sucht.** Insane jealousy. [L, 80.]

EIGELBRÄNDCHEN (Ger.), n. I'ge²l-bre²nd-ch²e²n. See CHALAZA (1st def.).

EIGELBEERE (Ger.), n. I'ge²l-bar-e². The *Vaccinium myrtillus*. [L, 43.]

EIGEN (Ger.), adj. Ig'eⁿ. Personal, peculiar. [L, 80.]—**E'bewegung**. "Spontaneous movement, active or individual movement." [J, 173.]—**E'gewicht**. See *Specific GRAVITY*.—**E'heit**. Individuality. [L, 80.]—**E'leidig**. Idiopathic. [L, 80.]—**E'liebe**. Egotism. [L, 80.]—**E'schwere**. See *Specific GRAVITY*.

EIHAUT (Ger.), n. I'ha³u^t. Any one of the membranous investments of an egg, especially the vitelline membrane; in the pl., *Eihäute*, see *Fœtal ENVELOPES*.—**Äussere E.** The true chorion. See *CHORION secundarium*.—**Bleibende äussere E.** The true (persistent) chorion. [L, 228.]—**Dünne E.** The amnion. [L, 80.]—**E'reste**. Remnants of the fœtal membranes left in the uterus after delivery.—**E'stich**. Puncture of the fœtal membranes.—**Gederte E.** The chorion. [L, 80.]—**Glatte E.** See *False CHORION*.

EIHÄUTCHEN (Ger.), n. I'hoit-ch²eⁿ. See *Pellicula ovi*.

EIHÖLE (Ger.), n. I'hu¹e². The amniotic cavity.—**E'n-wassersucht**. Dropsy of the amnion.

EIHÜLLE (Ger.), n. I'hu¹le². An investing membrane of the ovum, especially the vitelline membrane; in botany, the envelope of the embryo in the ovule; in the pl., *E'n*, the enveloping membranes of the fecundated ovum, the fœtal envelopes, including the decidua, the chorion, and the amnion. [B; L.]—**Fötale E'n**. The fœtal envelopes.—**Mütterliche E'n**. The maternal investments of the ovum. See *DECIDUA*.

EIKE-TREE, n. Ik'tre. The *Quercus robur*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EILAMIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. I(e²i²)-la²m(la³m)¹i²d-ez(e²s). Gr., ειλαιμίδες. The meninges of the brain. [L, 50.]

EILEBER, n. I'le²bu²r. The *Alliaria officinalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EILEITER (Ger.), n. I'lit-e²r. See *OVIDUCT*.—**E'ei**. The ovum during its passage through the oviduct.—**E'hülle**. See *OVIDUCT-MEMBRANE*.—**E'mündung**. The uterine orifice of the oviduct.—**E'schwangerschaft**. See *TUBAL GESTATION*.

EILEMA (Lat.), n. n. I(e²i²)-le(la)¹ma². Gen., *eilem'otos (-is)*. Gr., ειλημα (from ειλαιν, to roll). Fr., *eilème*. 1. A hull or husk. 2. Of Hippocrates, see *VOLVULUS*.

EILEON (Lat.), n. n. I'(e²i²)-le²o²n. See *ILEUM*.

EILEOS (Lat.), n. m. I'(e²i²)-le²o²s. Gr., ειλεός. See *ILEUS*.

EILFLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. Il'flät-ri²g. See *ENDECAPHYLOUS*.

EILFMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj. Il'fman-i²g. See *ENDECANDROUS*.

EILFWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. Il'fvi²b-i²g. See *ENDECAGYNUS*.

EILHARDIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. Il-ha³rd'i²d-æ(a³e²). From *Eilhardia*, one of the genera. A family of the *Leuconaria*. [L, 121.]

EILICRINES (Lat.), adj. I(e²i²)-li²k'r'i²n-ez(as). Gr., ειλικρινής. Unmixed, pure (said of the sediment of urine). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EILOID, adj. Il'oid. From ειλαιν, to coil, and εϊδος, resemblance. Having a coil-like structure (said of certain tumors). [E.]

EILSEN (Ger.), n. Il'zeⁿ. A place in the principality of Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, where there are seven gaseous and sulphurous springs, also four chalybeate springs, and mud-baths. [L, 105 (a, 14).]

EILYMENOS (Lat.), adj. Il(e²i²)-i²m(u³m)¹e²n-o²s. Gr., ειλύμενος. Contorted, convoluted. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EIMBECK (Ger.), n. In'be²k. A place in the province of Hannover, Germany, where there is a spring containing calcium bicarbonate and sodium chloride. [L, 49.]

EIN, n. In Burmah, the *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EINÄSCHERUNG (Ger.), n. In'ash-e²r-un². Incineration. [L, 80.]

EINATHMEN (Ger.), **EINATHMUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'a³thme²n, -mun². Inhalation; inspiration. [J.]—**E'sdruck**. Inspiratory pressure. [J.]—**E'stuft**. Inspired air. [J.]

EINATOMIG (Ger.), adj. In'a³t-om-i²g. Monatomic. [B.]

EINÄUGIG (Ger.), adj. In'oig-i²g. See *MONOPHTHALMUS*.—**E'kelt**. See *MONOPHTHALMIA*.

EINBALGUNG (Ger.), n. In'ba³lg-un². Encystment. [a, 14.]

EINBALSAMIREN (Ger.), **EINBALSAMIRUNG** (Ger.), n's. In-ba³l-za³m-er'e²n, -un². The process of embalming. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

EINBASISCH (Ger.), adj. In'ba³s-i²sh. Monobasic. [B.]

EINBEERE (Ger.), n. In'bar-e². The genus *Paris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E.** The *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EINBETEN (Ger.), **EINBETUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'be²t-te²n, -tun². The process of imbedding a microscopic object. [B.]

EINBILDUNG (Ger.), n. In'bi²l-d-un². Imagination. [L, 43.]

EINBLASUNG (Ger.), n. In'bla²s-un². Insufflation.

EINBLATT (Ger.), n. In'bla²t. The genus *Parnassia* and the *Majanthemum bifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EINBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'blät-ri²g. 1. Of the calyx, monosepalous. 2. Of the corolla, monopetalous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

EINBLUMENBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'blum-e²n-blät-ri²g. Monopetalous. [L, 43.]

EINBLUMIG (Ger.), **EINBLÜTHIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'blum-i²g, -blu²t-i²g. Uniflorous. [L, 43.]

EINBRINGEN (Ger.), n. In'br'i²n-e²n. An introduction (as of a catheter). [L, 80.]

EINBRÜDERIG (Ger.), adj. In'bru²d-e²r-i²g. Monadelphous; as a n., in the f. pl., *E'e*, see *MONADELPHIA*. [B.]

EINBRÜDERSCHAFT (Ger.), n. In'bru²d-e²r-sha²ft. Monadelphia. [L, 80.]

EINDÄMPFUNG (Ger.), **EINDICKUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'dampf-un², -di²k-un². Inspissation. [L, 80, 135.]

EINDRÄNGEN (Ger.), n. In'dran²e²n. See *PAREMPTOSIS*.

EINDRINGEN (Ger.), n. In'dri²n-e²n. See *PENETRATION*.

EINDRUCK (Ger.), n. In'druk. A physical impression or depression. [L, 31.]—**Gehirneindrücke**. Depressions on the inner surface of the cranial bones corresponding to the cerebral convolutions. [a, 24.]—**Siunese'**. A sensory impression. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.,” 1877 (Phys.), p. 469 (L).]—**Tast-E.** A tactile impression. [K.]

EINDRÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. In'dru²k-un². Depression. [L, 80.]

EINEHELICH (Ger.), adj. In'a-he²-li²ch². Monogamous. [L, 80.]

EINEHIGE (Ger.), n. f. In'a-hi²g-e². See *MONOGAMIA*.

EINEIIG (Ger.), adj. In'i²i²g. See *UNIOVULAR*.

EINFACH (Ger.), adj. In'fa³ch². Simple, single. [L, 80.]—**E'chlorosen**. Ferrous chloride. [B, 49.]—**E'füsser**. See *CHEILOPODA*.—**E'heit**. Simplicity. [L, 80.]—**E'sehen**. That state of the faculty of sight in which only one image is perceived of an object looked at with both eyes. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.,” 1842, p. 17 (J).]

EINFÄCHERIG (Ger.), adj. In'fach²e²r-i²g. See *UNILOCULAR*.

EINFÄDELN (Ger.), adj. In'fad-e²l'n. Having or consisting of one filament. [L, 80.]

EINFALL (Ger.), n. In'fa³l. Incidence. [L, 80.]—**E'sebene**. The plane of incidence. [B.]—**E'sloth**. The perpendicular to a reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence. [B, 49.]—**E'spunkt**. The point at which an incident ray strikes a reflecting or refracting surface. [B, 49.]—**E'swinkel**. See *ANGLE of incidence*.

EINFETTUNG (Ger.), n. In'fe²t-un². See *INUNCTION*.

EINFINGERIG (Ger.), adj. In'fi²n²e²r-i²g. See *MONODACTYLOUS*.

EINFLEISCHUNG (Ger.), n. In'flish-un². See *INCARNATION* and *CARNIFICATION*.

EINFLOSSIG (Ger.), **EINFLÜGELIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'flo²s-i²g, -flu²g-e²l-i²g. Monopterous. [L, 80.]

EINFUSS (Ger.), n. In'fuss. A flowing in, influence. [L, 80.]—**E'krankheit**. See *INFLUENZA*.

EINFRÜCHTIG (Ger.), adj. In'fru²ch²t-i²g. See *MONOCARPOUS*.

EINFÜGUNG (Ger.), **EINFÜHRUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'fu²g-un², -fu²r-un². Insertion, introduction. [L, 43.]

EINFÜSSIG (Ger.), adj. In'fu²s-i²g. Monopodious. [L, 80.]

EINGANG (Ger.), n. In'ga³n². An entrance. See *ADITUS*, *INTROITUS*, etc.—**E'sconjugata**. The conjugate diameter of the inlet of the pelvis.—**E'söffnung**. An aperture of entrance. [L, 31.]—**E'söffnung der Sylvius'schen Wasserleitung**. See *ADITUS ad aqueductum Sylvii*.—**E'spforte**. See *E'söffnung*.—**Munde'**. An oral aperture. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.,” 1857, p. 139 (L).]—**Trichtere'**. See *ADITUS ad infundibulum*.

EINGEBEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'gab-e²n. To administer (food or medicine). [L, 80.]

EINGEBETTET (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-be²t-e²t. 1. See *NIDULANT* (2d def.). 2. Of a microscopic object, imbedded. [B.]

EINGEBOGEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-bog-e²n. Bent inward; inverted. [a, 14.]

EINGEFALLEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-fa³l-le²n. Sunken, hollow (said of the cheek or eyes). [a, 14.]

EINGEFASST (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-fa³st. See *MARGINATE*.

EINGEGRABEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-gra³b-e²n. Hollowed out. [L, 80.]

EINGEHÜLLT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-hu²l't. Surrounded with an involucre. [L, 43.]

EINGEKAPSELT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ka³p-ze²l't. See *INCAPSULED*.

EINGEKEILT (Ger.), adj. In'ge-kilt. Impacted. [L, 43.]

EINGEKLEMT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-kle²mt. Incarcerated. [L, 80.]

EINGELENKIG (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-le²n²k-i²g. 1. Having one joint. 2. Pertaining to one joint (said of muscles). [L, 31.]

EINGELENKUNG (Ger.), n. In'ge²-le²n²k-un². See *DIARTHROSIS*.

EINGEMACHT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ma³ch²t. Pickled or preserved. [L, 81.]

EINGEMACHT E. (Ger.), n. In'ge²-ma³ch²t-e². See *CONDIMENT*.

EINGENOMMEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-no²m-me²n. Dizzy, giddy. [L, 80.]—**E'heit**. See *VERTIGO*.

EINGEROLLT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-rol't. Induplicate. [B.]

EINGSCHLAFENSEIN (Ger.), n. In'ge²-shla³f-e²n-zin. The state of being numb or “asleep” (said of a limb). [Gruenhagen (K).]

EINGESCHLECHTIG (Ger.), **EINGESCHLECHTLICH** (Ger.), adj's. In'ge²-schle²ch²t-i²g, -li²ch². Unisexual. [L, 43.]

EINGESCHLOSSEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-shlo²s-se²n. Shut up, incarcerated, encysted. [L, 43.]

EINGESCHNITTEN (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-shni²t-te²n. Incised. —E. gekerbt. Inciso-crenate. [a, 24.]

EINGESCHNÜRT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-shnu⁴rt. Strangulated. [L, 80.]

EINGESENKT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ze²n²kt. Immersed. [L, 43.]

EINGESPRIZT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-spriz²tzt. Injected. [L, 80.]

EINGESTÜLPT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-stu⁴lpt. Invaginated. [L.]

EINGEWEBT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-ve²bt. Interwoven; interlaced. [L, 31.]

EINGEWEIFDE (Ger.), n. pl. In'ge²-vid-e². The viscera. [C.] —Abdominale', Bauche'. The abdominal viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1845, pp. 292, 293 (L).] —Beckene'. The pelvic viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1862, p. 595 (L).] —Bereitende E. The secretory organs. [L, 80.] —Brüste'. The thoracic viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1845, pp. 292, 293 (L).] —E'arterie. The coeliac artery. [L, 80.] —E'bruch. See ENTEROCÆLE. —E'gefecht. The solar plexus. [L, 115.] —E'geschwulst. An intestinal swelling. [L, 80.] —E'höhle. See *Pleuro-peritoneal* space. —E'knoten. Visceral tubercles. [L, 80.] —E'lehre. See SPLANCHNOLOGY. —E'leiden. See ENTEROPATHY. —E'nerv. A splanchnic nerve. [Krause (a, 29).] —E'nervensystem. The sympathetic nervous system. [Krause (a, 29).] —E'pulsader, E'schlagader. See *E'arterie*. —E'schmerz. See ENTERALGIA. —E'übel. A visceral disease. [L, 80.] —E'stopfung. See ENTEROCÆLISIS. —E'würmer. Intestinal worms. [A, 322.] —Secernirende E. The secretory organs. [L, 80.] —Unterleibse'. The abdominal viscera. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1844, p. 373 (L).]

EINGEWURZELT (Ger.), adj. In'ge²-vurtz-e²lt. Radicate, deep-rooted, inveterate. [a, 14.]

EINGREIFEND (Ger.), adj. In'grif-e²nd. Grasping, embracing. [L, 31.]

EINGRIFF (Ger.), n. In'gri²f. Any surgical procedure.

EINGUSS (Ger.), n. In'gus. An infusion; in veterinary practice, a potion, a drench. [a, 14.]

EINHAUCHEN (Ger.), n. In'ha²-u⁴ch²-e²n. Inspiration, inhalation. [L, 80.]

EINHAUCHRÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'ha²-u⁴ch²-ru⁴r-e². A laryngeal tube for artificial respiration. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINHÄUSIG (Ger.), adj. In'hois-i²g. Monocœious; as a n., in the f. sing., E'e, see MONOCÆIA. [B.]

EINHEIMISCH (Ger.), adj. In'him-i²sh. See ENDEMIC.

EINHEIT (Ger.), n. In'hit. Unity; also a unit. [L, 80.]

EINHODIG (Ger.), adj. In'hod-i²g. Having only one testicle. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINHORNIG (Ger.), adj. In'ho²rn-i²g. One-horned. [L, 80.]

EINHUEFIG (Ger.), adj. In'hu²-f-i²g. See SOLIDUNGULATE.

EINHÜLLEND (Ger.), adj. In'hu²-le²nd. Emollient. [B, 49.]

EINHÜLSUNG (Ger.), n. In'hu²-ls-ung². See INCARCERATION.

EINIMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'i²mpf-e²n. To inoculate. [L, 43.]

EINIMPFER (Ger.), n. In'i²mpf-e²rn. An inoculator. [E.]

EINIMPFUNG (Ger.), n. In'i²mpf-ung². Inoculation. [L, 43.]

EINJÄHRIG (Ger.), adj. In'yar-i²g. See ANNUAL (1st def.).

EINKAMMERIG (Ger.), adj. In'ka²m-me²r-i²g. Having only one chamber or ventricle. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINKEILUNG (Ger.), n. In'kil-ung². A wedging in, impaction. [L, 80.]

EINKEIMBLÄTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'kim-blat-i²g. Monocotyledonous. As a n., in the f. pl., E'e, the *Monocotyledoneæ*. [a, 24.]

EINKERBUNG [Lautermann] (Ger.), n. In'ke²rb-ung². See *Medullary* SEGMENT.

EINKLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'kla²p-i²g. Univalvular. [L, 43.]

EINKLEMMEN (Ger.), n. In'kle²m-e²n. The process of inclosing a microscopic specimen for purposes of section between two pieces of some tissue which can be cut readily, such as cork, elderpith, etc. [B.]

EINKLEMMUNG (Ger.), n. In'kle²m-ung². Strangulation, incarceration. [E.] —E. der Eichel. Paraphimosis. [L, 80.]

EINKNOLLIG (Ger.), adj. In'kno²l-i²g. In botany, monorchidous. [L, 43.]

EINKOCHEN (Ger.), n. In'ko²ch²-e²n. A boiling down. [L, 80.]

EINKÖPFIG (Ger.), adj. In'ku²pf-i²g. Monocephalous. [L, 43.]

EINKORN (Ger.), n. In'ko²rn. The *Triticum monococcum*. [L, 80.]

EINKÖRNIG (Ger.), adj. In'ku²rn-i²g. Monospermous. [L, 43.]

EINKRÜMMUNG (Ger.), n. In'kru²m-mun². Incurvation. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINLAGERUNG (Ger.), n. In'la²g-e²r-ung². 1. Intussusception. 2. In microscopy, imbedding. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINLEGEN (Ger.), **EINLEITUNG** (Ger.), n's. In'lag-e²n, -lit-ung². See INTRODUCTION.

EINLENKUNG (Ger.), n. In'le²n²k-ung². See ARTHROSIS.

EINLIPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'lip²-i²g. Unilabiate. [L, 43.]

EINLOCH (Ger.), n. In'lo²ch². See AMPHISTOMA.

EINLUNGER (Ger.), n. pl. In'lun²-e²rn. The *Monopneumonæ*. [L.]

EINMÄNNIG (Ger.), adj. In'man-i²g. Monandrous; as a n., in the f., E'e, see MONANDRIA. [B.]

EINMÄULIG (Ger.), adj. In'moll-i²g. See MONOSTOMATOUS.

EINMÜNDER (Ger.), n. pl. In'mu²nd-e²rn. The *Monostomata*. [L.]

EINMÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. In'mund-ung². See INOSCULATION and ABOUCHEMENT.—E'sstelle. The place at which a tube empties (e. g., the oviduct into the uterus).

EINNAGELUNG (Ger.), n. In'na²g-e²l-ung². See GOMPHOSIS.

EINNEHMEN (Ger.), n. In'nam-e²n. To ingest (food or medicine). [L, 80.]

EINOID (Ger.), n. In'no-ed. A village in the province of Styria, Austria, where there are mineral springs. [a, 14.]

EINPAARIG (Ger.), adj. In'pa²r-i²g. United in single pairs. [a, 42.]

EINPACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'pa²k-ung². Packing. [L, 57 (a, 14).]

EINPASSUNG (Ger.), n. In'pa²s-ung². See GOMPHOSIS.

EINPFLANZUNG (Ger.), n. In'pfla²ntz-ung². An implantation, a setting in, as in plastic operations.

EINPROFFUNG (Ger.), n. In'pro²pf-ung². Ingrafting, incultation. [L, 50, 80 (a, 14).]

EINPINSSELUNG (Ger.), n. In'pi²ns-e²l-ung². The application of a medicament with a brush. [a, 14.]

EINPOLIG (Ger.), adj. In'pol-i²g. See UNIPOLAR.

EINRÄUCHERUNG (Ger.), n. In'roich²-e²r-ung². Fumigation. [L, 46 (a, 4).]

EINREIBUNG (Ger.), n. In'rib-ung². 1. Inunction. 2. An embrocation. [B.] —E'skur. A course of treatment by inunction. [L, 57.]

EINRENKUNG (Ger.), n. In're²n²k-ung². Reduction (of a dislocation or fracture). [a, 21.] —E'smaschine. An apparatus used in the reduction of dislocations or fractures. [E.] Cf. ARTHREMBOLA.—Hippokratische E'sbank. The *Scammum Hippocratis*. [L, 80.]

EINRICHTEBANK (Ger.), n. In'ri²ch²t-e²-ba²n²k. A bed or couch used in reducing dislocations or fractures. [L, 135.]

EINRICHTER (Ger.), n. In'ri²ch²t-e²rn. A bone-setter. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINRICHTUNG (Ger.), n. In'ri²ch²t-ung². 1. An arrangement. [L, 135.] 2. The reduction of a dislocation or fracture.—E'sbank. See EINRICHTEBANK.

EINRISS (Ger.), n. In'ri²s. A slit-like laceration.

EINROLLUNG (Ger.), n. In'rol-ung². Involution. [a, 14.]

EINSACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'za²k-ung². Incarceration. [a, 21.]

EINSALBUNG (Ger.), n. In'za²lb-ung². See INUNCTION.

EINSAMBLUMIG (Ger.), adj. In'za²m-blum-i²g. See DISJUNCTIFLORATE.

EINSAMENLAPPIG (Ger.), adj. In'za²m-e²n-la²p-i²g. See MONOCOTYLEDONOUS.

EINSAMIG (Ger.), adj. In'za²m-i²g. See MONOSPERMATOUS.

EINSAUGEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'za²-u⁴g-e²n. To absorb; as a n., absorption. [B.]

EINSAUGER (Ger.), n. In'za²-u⁴g-e²rn. An absorber; any body which absorbs light and heat. [B.]

EINSAUGERÖHRE (Ger.), n. In'za²-u⁴g-e²-ru⁴r-e². 1. An absorbent vessel. 2. A feeding-tube. [a, 14.]

EINSAUGUNG (Ger.), n. In'za²-u⁴g-ung². See ABSORPTION.—E'skraft. See ABSORPTIVITY.

EINSCHACHTELUNG (Ger.), n. In'sha²ch²t-e²l-ung². Preformation. [L, 80.] —E'slehre, E'stheorie. The doctrine of evolution from pre-existing germs. [L, 80.]

EINSCHICHTIG (Ger.), adj. In'shi²ch²t-i²g. Having but one layer or stratum. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINSCHIEBUNG (Ger.), n. In'sheb-ung². See INTUSSUSCEPTION.

EINSCHLAFEN (Ger.), n. In'shla²f-e²n. Drowsiness; of a limb, numbness. [L, 43.]

EINSCHLÄFERN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shla²f-e²rn. To lull to sleep; as a n., see HYPNOTISM. [L, 80.]

EINSCHLÄFERND (Ger.), adj. In'shla²f-e²rn. See HYPNOTIC.

EINSCHLÄFERUNG (Ger.), n. In'shla²f-e²rn-ung². See HYPNOSIS and HYPNOTISM.—E'smittel. A hypnotic.

EINSCHLAG (Ger.), n. In'shla²g. See TRAUMA.

EINSCHLAGEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shla²g-e²n. To dress, envelope, bandage; to strike (said of lightning). [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINSCHLIESSUNG (Ger.), n. In'shles-ung². Impaction, incarceration. [L, 80.]

EINSCHLUMMERN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shlum-me²rn. To fall asleep lightly and placidly. [L, 30.]

EINSCHLÜRFEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shlu²rf-e²n. To swallow; as a n., see RHOPHESIS. [L, 80.]

EINSCHMIERKUR (Ger.), n. In'shmer-kur. A course of treatment by inunction.

EINSCHMIERUNG (Ger.), n. In'shmer-ung². Inunction. [L, 50.]

EINSCHNAUBEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shna³-u⁴-b-e²n. To inspire audibly, to snore. [a, 14.]

EINSCHNAUFEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'shna³-u⁴-f-e²n. Of an animal, to inspire. [a, 14.]

EINSCHNEIDEBEIN (Ger.), n. In'shmid-e²-bin. See *Intermaxillary bone*.

EINSCHNEIDEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'shmid-e²n. To incise; as a n., an incision; also the separation of the labia pudendi caused by the advance of the fetal head during a uterine contraction. [A, 20.]

EINSCHNEIDEND (Ger.), adj. In'shmid-e²nd. See *INCISOR*.

EINSCHNEIDUNG (Ger.), n. In'shmid-un². 1. The act of cutting. 2. A cut. [a, 14.]

EINSCHNITT (Ger.), n. In'shni²t. See *INCISION*.—**E'messer**. See *SCALPEL* and *BISTOURY*.—**E'skeimer**. The *Pleceoblastæ*. [L, 80.]—**Mantele'**. See *INCISURA pallii*.

EINSCHNÜRUNG (Ger.), n. In'shnu⁴r-un². Constriction, strangulation. [L, 80.]—**Ranvier'sche E'en**. See *NODUS of Ranvier*.

EINSCHRÄNKUNG (Ger.), n. In'shran²k-un². In tempering, modification. [L, 80.]

EINSCHRUMPFEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. In'shrumpf-e²n. 1. To wrinkle. 2. To become wrinkled. [L, 80.]

EINSEITIG (Ger.), **EINSEITSWENDIG** (Ger.), adj's. In'zit-i²g, -zits-ve²nd-i²g. Unilateral. [L, 46, 80 (a, 21).]

EINSETZEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'ze²tz-e²n. To implant; as a n., implantation. [L, 80 (a, 14); (a, 21).]

EINSICHT (Ger.), n. In'zi²ch²t. The intellect. [L, 80.]—**E'slosigkeit**. See *ASYNESIA*.

EINSIEDLERWURM (Ger.), n. In'zed-le²r-vurm. See *TÆNIA solium*.

EINSOMMERIG (Ger.), adj. In'zom-me²r-i²g. See *ANNUAL* (1st def.).

EINSPICHELUNG (Ger.), n. In'spich²-e²l-un². See *INSALIVATION*.

EINSPERRUNG (Ger.), n. In'spe²r-un². Incarceration. [L, 80.]

EINSPRITZEN (Ger.), v. tr. In'spri²tz-e²n. To inject, to syringe. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

EINSPRITZER (Ger.), n. In'spri²tz-e²r. See *SYRINGE*.

EINSPRITZROHRE (Ger.), n. In'spri²tz-ru⁴-e². An injection pipe. [E.]

EINSPRITZUNG (Ger.), n. In'spri²tz-un². See *INJECTION*.—**Trockene E.** Fr. *injection sèche*. The insertion of a dry medicinal substance into a diseased part. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

EINSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. In'ste²l-lun². See *PRESENTATION*.—**Extramediane E. des Kopfes**. That variation from the normal mechanism of labor in which, on account of a contraction of the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim, the fetal head enters one lateral half of the pelvic canal. [A, 61.]

EINSTEMPELIGE (Ger.), n. f. sing. In'ste²mp-e²i²g-e². See *MONOXYNIA*.

EINSTICH (Ger.), n. In'sti²ch². Puncture. [L, 80.]—**E'messer**. A knife for puncturing. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

EINSTRÖMEN, EINSTROMÜNG (Ger.), n. In'stru⁴m-e²n, -un². A flowing in (e. g., of the blood into the ventricles during the cardiac diastole). [K.]

EINSTÜLPUNG (Ger.), n. In'stu⁴p-un². Intussusception, invagination, inversion. [L, 135.]

EINTÄGIG (Ger.), adj. In>tag-i²g. Quotidian, ephemeral. [L, 43, 80.]

EINTAUCHUNG (Ger.), n. In'ta³-u⁴ch²-un². Immersion. [L, 80.]

EINTEILUNG (Ger.), n. In'til-un². Division, segmentation. [L, 80.]—**E'ssucht**. See *POLYSCHIDIA*.

EINTONIG (Ger.), adj. In'ton-i²g. Sounding in unison. [L, 80.]

EINTRÄUFELUNG (Ger.), n. In'troif-e²l-un². Instillation, infusion by drops. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

EINTRITT (Ger.), n. In'tri²t. The onset (of a disease, a course of symptoms, etc.). [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EINTRÖPFELUNG (Ger.), n. In'tru⁴pf-e²l-un². Instillation. [L, 43.]

EINVERLEIBUNG (Ger.), n. In'fe²r-lib-un². Incorporation, insertion. [L, 46 (a, 21).]

EINWACHSEN (Ger.), v. intr. In'va³ch²s-e²n. To grow into; as a n., a growing in. [L, 46 (a, 21).] Cf. *EINFLEISCHUNG*.

EINWÄRTS (Ger.), adv. In'vartz. Inward; in botany, introrsely; as an adj., see *INTRORSE*.—**E'biegung**. See *INCURVATION*.—**E'drehen**. To pronate; as a n., pronation. [L, 80.]—**E'dreher**. See the major list.—**E'drehung**. See *PRONATION* and *INVERSION*.—**E'gebogen**. Inflexed; introflexed. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—**E'gedreht**. Inverted, incurved, pronated.—**E'gekrümmt**. Bent inward; in botany, see *INCURVATUS*. [L, 43.]—**E'geneigt**. Inclined inward. [a, 24.]—**E'geschlagen**. In botany, induplicate. [B, 35.]—**E'kehrung**. See *INVERSION* and *INTROVERSION*.—**E'roller**. A muscle that rotates a part inward. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'schielen**. Convergent strabismus. [a, 14.]—**E'wender**. See the major list.—**E'zieher**. See the major list.

EINWÄRTSDREHER (Ger.), n. In'varts-dra-he²r. A pronator muscle. [L.]—**Runder E.** See *PRONATOR radii teres*.—**Viereckiger E.** See *PRONATOR quadratus*.

EINWÄRTSWENDER (Ger.), n. In'varts-ve²nd-e²r. A pronator muscle. [L.]—**Länglicher E., Runder E.** See *PRONATOR radii teres*.

EINWÄRTSZIEHER (Ger.), n. In'varts-tze-he²r. An adductor muscle. [L.]—**Breiter E. des Hinterschenkels**. See *Short ADDUCTOR of the leg*.—**Dicker E. des Oberschenkels**. See *Great ADDUCTOR of the thigh*.—**Dünnere E. des Hinterschenkels**. See *Long ADDUCTOR of the leg*.—**E. des Armbeins (oder Oberarmbeins)**. See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—**E. des Auges**. See *RECTUS oculi internus*.—**E. des Oberarmbeins**. See *ADDUCTOR of the arm*.—**E. des Ohres**. See *ADDUCTOR auris*.—**Langer E. des Oberschenkels**. See *Small ADDUCTOR of the thigh*.—**Schmalere E. des Hinterschenkels**. See *Long ADDUCTOR of the leg*.

EINWÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. In'vas-se²r-un². Maceration in water. [a, 21.]

EINWEIBIG (Ger.), adj. In'vih-i²g. See *MONOGYNOUS*; as a n., *E'e*, the *Monogynia*.

EINWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. In'vich²-un². Maceration. [L, 80.]

EINWERTHIG (Ger.), adj. In've²rt-i²g. Univalent. [B.]—**E'keit**. Univalence. [B.]

EINWICKELUNG (Ger.), n. In'vi²k-e²l-un². 1. Involution. 2. A swathing or packing. [a, 14.]—**E'sbinde**. A swaddling band. [L.]

EINWIRKUNG (Ger.), n. In've²k-un². Action, influence. [a, 14.]

EINZACKUNG (Ger.), n. In'tza³k-un². An indentation; as a notched joint. [L, 80 (a, 14).]

EINZELBLUMENBLÄTTRIG (Ger.), adj. In'tze²l-blum-e²n-blät-ri²g. See *UNIPETALOUS*.

EINZELDRÜSE (Ger.), n. In'tze²l-dru⁴s-e². A solitary gland. [L, 115.]

EINZELLIG (Ger.), adj. In'tze²l-li²g. Unicellular. [L, 228.]

EINZELSEHEN (Ger.), In'tze²l-zu-he²n. Simple vision. [B.]

EINZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. In'tze-hun². A drawing in, inspiration, inhalation, or imbibition. [a, 14.]—**E'smittel**. A medicine to be inhaled. [L, 46 (a, 14).]

EIPOLE (Ger.), n. I'pol. The central point in the dorsal (animal) and the ventral (vegetative) region of an ovum. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxiv, xxix (J).]—**Dunkler E.** The central point in the dorsal (animal or pigmented) region of an amphibian ovum. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxiv, p. 476 (J).]—**Heiler E.** The central point in the ventral (vegetative or non-pigmented) region of an amphibian ovum. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.” xxiv, p. 476 (J).]

EIRIN (Celtic), n. The prune. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EIRION (Lat.), n. I'(e²i²)-ri²-o²n. Gr., εἰριον. Wool. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EIRUND (Ger.), adj. I'rund. Oval.

EIS (Ger.), n. Is. Ice. [L, 43.]—**E'bein**. An old name for the os innominatum. [a, 29.]—**E'bentel**. An ice-bag. [a, 14.]—**E'blume**. The *Mesembryanthemum*. [B, 49.]—**E'essig**, **E'essigsäure**. Glacial acetic acid. [A, 324.]—**E'kalt**. Ice-cold.—**E'kraut**. See *E'pflanze*.—**E'öl**. Anhydrous sulphuric acid. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'pflanze**. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'pomade**. Syn.: *Krystallpomade*. A preparation made by mixing 500 grammes of castor-oil, 900 of colorless olive-oil, 120 of spermaceti, 20 of jessamine-oil, 0.5 of a gramme each of rose and bergamot oil, 5 drops of neroli-oil, 2 drops of French geranium, 1 drop of iris-oil, 0.02 gramme of coumarin, and 0.3 gramme of heliotropine. [A, 522 (a, 14).]—**E'punkt**. The freezing point. [B.]—**E'umschlag**. A compress wet with ice-water, also a bag containing pounded ice, to be applied to the body. [a, 14.]—**E'wasser**. Ice-water. [a, 14.]—**E'wasserkappe**. A cap or bladder filled with ice-water for applications to the head. [a, 14.]

EISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. Is(e²i²s)-a²g(a²g)-o²je(g)a. Gen., *eisago-gis*. Gr., εἰσαγωγή (from εἰς, into, and ἄγω, to conduct). An introduction or intromission. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EISANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. Is(e²i²s)-a²n(a²n)-the(tha)'ma². Gen., *eisanthematos (-is)*. From εἰς, into, and ἄνθημα, efflorescence. See *EANTHEMA*.

EISBOLE (Lat.), n. f. Is(e²i²s)-bo²le(a). Gen., *eisboles*. Gr., εἰσβολή (from εἰσβάλλειν, to throw into). 1. An injecting, a forcible insertion. 2. The onset of a disease or of a paroxysm. [A, 387; L, 94 (a, 14).]

EISCH-KEYS, n. Esh'kez. The fruit of *Fraginus excelsior*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EISEN (Ger.), n. Iz'e²n. See *IRON*.—**Aderlasse'**. A phlebotomy lancet. [A, 305.]—**Aetherische E'acetatinctur**. See *Tinctura ferri acetatis*.—**Aetherische E'chloridinctur**. See *Tinctura ferri chlorati aetherea*.—**Alaunhaltiges blausaures E.** Prussian blue in which aluminium replaces iron. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**Ammoniak-E.**—**Alaun**. See *IRON* and *ammonium sulphate*.—**Apfelsaures E'extract**. See *Extractum ferri pomatum*.—**Arsensaures E.** See *IRON arsenate*.—**Aufäufliches E.** See *FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.—**Bastarde'**. Nickel. [B, 270.]—**Bernsteinsaures E.** Iron succinate. [B.]—**Blausaares E.** See *IRON cyanide*.—**Brome'**. Iron bromide. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**Citronsaures E'strychnin**. Iron and strychnine citrate. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Dialysirtes E.**, **Dialysirtes E'hydroxyd in Lösung**. See *Dialyzed IRON*.—**E'Alaun**. See the major list.—**E'albminat**. See *IRON albuminate*.—**E'artig**. Ferruginous, chalybeate. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'bad**. See the major list.—**E'bahn**. See the major list.—**E'baum**. See *SIDEROXYLON*.—**E'blausaure**. Hydroferrocyanic acid. [A, 324.]—**E'bleich**. Sheet iron. [B.]—**E'blumen**. Ferric chloride formed by sublimation. [B, 49.]—

E' bromid. Ferric bromide. [B.]—**E' bromür.** Ferrous bromide. [B.]—**E' bromürsyrup.** See *Syrupus FERRI bromidi*.—**E' chamäleon.** A disinfectant preparation consisting of sodium permanganate and ferric sulphate. [B. 49.]—**E' chinin.** See the major list.—**E' chlorin.** See the major list.—**E' chlorür.** See the major list.—**E' chrom.** The mineral chromite. [B.]—**E' citrat.** Iron citrate. [B.]—**E' cyanid.** See the major list.—**E' cyanalkium.** See *POTASSIUM ferrocyaniide*.—**E' cyanür.** See the major list.—**E' draht.** Iron wire. [B.]—**E' erz.** Iron ore. [B. 49.]—**E' extract.** See the major list.—**E' farbe.** Iron-gray; the color of iron. [L. 80 (a. 14).]—**E' feile.** Iron filings. [L. 46 (a. 14).]—**E' gehalt.** The proportion of iron contained in a compound.—**E' glanz.** Specular ironstone; common iron-glance. [B. 131 (a. 14).]—**E' glanzzerz.** Yellow ochre. [B. 131 (a. 14).]—**E' graphit.** See *E' schaum*.—**E' haltig.** Containing iron.—**E' haltigkeit.** See *E' gehalt*.—**E' hart.** As hard as iron, as a n. see the major list.—**E' holzbaum.** The genus *Sideroxylon*. [B. 131.]—**E' hut.** See the major list.—**E' hydroxyd.** Ferric hydroxide. [B. 49.]—**E' hydroxydul.** Ferrous hydroxide. [B. 49.]—**E' hydroxyduloxyd.** Ferrous-ferric hydroxide. [B. 49.]—**E' jodid.** Ferric iodide. [B. 131 (a. 14).]—**E' jodür.** See the major list.—**E' kali.** E' kalium. See the major list.—**E' kies.** Iron pyrites. [a. 27.]—**E' kiesel.** Quartz containing yellow, brown, or red ochre. [B. 270 (a. 27).]—**E' kraut.** See the major list.—**E' kugelet.** See *Martial balls*.—**E' laktat.** Ferrous lactate. [B. 81 (a. 14).]—**E' mangel.** A deficiency of iron.—**E' mennige.** See *Berlin red*.—**E' mittel.** A remedy containing iron. [L. 57 (a. 21).]—**E' mohr.** See *ETHIOS FERRI martialis*.—**E' molken.** See *Serum lactis martiatum* (under LAC).—**E' moor.** The boggy earth on a chalybeate spring; used in the form of a peat-bath.—**E' nitrat.** Ferrous nitrate. [B. 81 (a. 14).]—**E' öl.** See *Liquor FERRI chloridi*.—**E' oxychlorid.** See the major list.—**E' oxyd.** See the major list.—**E' oxydammonium.** See the major list.—**E' oxydul.** See the major list.—**E' pastillen.** See *Trochisci FERRI redacti*.—**E' peptonat.** Iron peptonate. [L. 57 (a. 27).]—**E' plaster.** See *Emplastrum FERRI*.—**E' phosphat.** See *Syrupus FERRI phosphatis*.—**E' pillen.** See *Pilule FERRI carbonatis*.—**E' pöhlenwurzel.** The rhizome of *Carex arenaria*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**E' präparate.** Preparations containing iron. [a. 21.]—**E' pulver.** See *FERRUM pulveratum*.—**E' reichkraut.** The *Verbenä officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**E' rost.** Iron rust. [B. 49.]—**E' rostbraun.** Ferric oxide or brown iron rust. [L. 43 (a. 27).]—**E' safran.** See the major list.—**E' salmiak.** See *AMMONIUM chloratum ferratum*.—**E' salz.** A salt of iron. [B. 131 (a. 27).]—**E' säuerlinge.** Chalybeate mineral waters. [B. 49.]—**E' säure.** Ferric acid. [A. 324.]—**E' schaum.** The frothy scum that appears on the surface of dilute acid solutions of iron carbonates. [B. 270 (a. 27).]—**E' schlacke.** Dross of iron employed to make drinking-water slightly ferruginous. [L. 46 (a. 14).]—**E' schokolade.** Lat., *pasta cacao ferrata*. A preparation made by triturating together 475 parts of cacao, 500 of white sugar, 20 of ferrum carbonatum saccharatum, 5 of cinnamon, and 2 of elaeosaccharum of vanilla. [A. 522 (a. 14).]—**E' schüssig.** See *FERRUGINOS*.—**E' schwamm.** Pure metallic iron in the form of a spongy mass; sometimes used in filters. [L. 57 (a. 27).]—**E' schwarz.** 1. Graphite. 2. A pigment consisting of finely divided antimony. [B. 49, 270.]—**E' schwärze.** 1. An impure mixture of ferrous and ferric acetates; used as a mordant. 2. A mixture of gall-nuts, iron sulphate, and logwood in varying proportions; used as a black dye. [B. 270 (a. 27).]—**E' seife.** See *Emplastrum FERRI*.—**E' sesquichlorid.** See *IRON sesquichloride*.—**E' sesquioxyl.** Ferric oxide. [B. 49.]—**E' steinmark.** See *FERRA miraculosa Saxoniae*.—**E' sublimat.** Ferric chloride obtained by sublimation. [B. 49.]—**E' sulfuret.** A sulphide of iron. [B. 49.]—**E' syrup.** See *Syrupus FERRI oxydati solubilis*.—**E' tannat.** Ferric tannate. [a. 27.]—**E' thermen.** Chalybeate springs. [L. 57 (a. 27).]—**E' tinctur.** See the major list.—**E' vitriol.** Impure iron sulphate; green vitriol. [L. 46 (a. 14).]—**E' wasser.** A ferruginous water.—**E' watte.** Hemostatic cotton. [L. 57 (a. 27).]—**E' wein.** See *Vinum FERRI*.—**E' weinstein.** Tartaric acid; tartrate of iron and potassium. [B.]—**E' weinsteinkugeln.** See *Globuli MARTIS*.—**E' widrig.** See *ANTISIDERIC*.—**E' wurzel.** The *Centauria scabiosa*. [B. 131.]—**E' zette.** The genus *Siderodendron*. [B. 131.]—**E' zucker.** See *FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.—**Essigsäures E.** Iron acetate. [B.]—**Galvanisirtes E' bleich.** Galvanized iron; sheet-iron coated with zinc. [B.]—**Gekohltes E.** Graphite. [B. 180.]—**Gepulvertes E.** See *FERRUM pulveratum*.—**Gepulvertes metallisches E.** Iron filings. [L. 43.]—**Gerbsäures E.** Iron tannate. [a. 27.]—**Gühendes E.** Incandescent iron. [L. 43.]—**Kohlensäures E.** See *IRON carbonate*.—**Milchsäures E.** Iron lactate. [A. 319 (a. 21).]—**Oelsäures E.** Iron oleate. [A. 319.]—**Phosphorsäures E.** See *IRON phosphate*.—**Pyrophosphorsäures E. mit Ammonicitrat.** See *FERRUM pyrophosphoricum cum ammonio citrico*.—**Pyrophosphorsäures E. mit Natriumcitrat.** See *FERRUM pyrophosphoricum cum natrio citrico*.—**Reduzirtes E.** Reduced iron. [B.]—**Roths salzsaures E.** See *IRON hydrochloride*.—**Salpetersäures E.** Iron nitrate. [B.]—**Salzsaures E.** Iron chloride. [a. 27.]—**Schwärzes oxydulirtes E.** Black iron oxide. [L. 43.]—**Schwefelsäures E.** Iron sulphate. [a. 27.]—**Thioxyansäures E.** Iron thioxyanate. [B.]—**Weiches E.** Wrought iron. [B.]—**Weinsäures E.** Weinstensäures E. Iron tartrate. [a. 14.]—**Zuckerhaltiges Kohlensäures E.** See *FERRI carbonas saccharatus*.

EISENALAUN (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-a¹-a³-n⁴ⁿ*. See *IRON ALUM* and *IRON and potassium sulphate*.—**Ammonilake', Ammonikalischer E.** See *IRON and ammonium sulphate*.

EISENBACH (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ba³ch²*. A village in Presburg, Hungary, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L. 30 (a. 14).]

EISENBAD (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ba³d*. See *Ferruginous BATH*.—**Moussirendes E.** See *Effervescent ferruginous BATH*.

EISENBAHN (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ba³n*. A railway.—**E' apparat.** See *Railway APPARATUS*.—**E' erschütterung.** See *Railway SPINE*.

—**E' furcht, E' krankheit.** A morbid dread of railroad accidents. [L. 57 (a. 27).]

EISENBRECH (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-bre²ch²*. The genus *Lunaria*. [B. 131 (a. 14).]

EISENCHININ (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ch²en-en'*. A chemical compound containing iron and quinine.—**Citronensäures E., E' citrat.** See *IRON and quinine citrate*.

EISENCHLORID (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ch²lor-ed'*. Ferric chloride. [B.]—**Aetherische E' lösung** (oder **E' tinctur**). See *Tinctura FERRI chlorati aetherea*.—**E' flüssigkeit.** A solution of 1 part of ferric chloride in from 2 to 25 parts of water. [a. 14.] See also *Liquor FERRI chloridi*.—**E' watte.** Cotton impregnated with iron perchloride. [a. 27.]—**Geistige E' lösung.** See *Tinctura FERRI chloridi*.—**Wässrige E' lösung.** See *Liquor FERRI chloridi*.

EISENCHLORÜR (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ch²lor-ür'*. Ferrous chloride. [B.]—**E' tinctur.** See *Tinctura FERRI chloridi*.—**Flüssiges E.** A solution of 1 part of ferrous chloride in 5 to 6 parts of water. [B. 81 (a. 14).] See *Liquor FERRI chlorati*.

EISENCITRAT (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-tzet-ra³t'*. Iron citrate.—**Flüssiges E.** See *Liquor FERRI citratis*.

EISENCYANID (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-tsu⁶-a³n-ed'*. A ferricyanide. [B.]—**E' kalium.** Potassium ferricyanide. [B. 131 (a. 27).]—**E' wasserstoff.** Hydroferricyanic acid. [a. 27.]

EISENCYANÜR (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-tzu⁶-a³n-ür'*. A ferrocyanide. [B.]—**Aethyle'.** See *ETHYLferrocyanide*.—**E' ammonium.** Ammonium ferrocyanide. [a. 27.]—**E' cyanid.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [a. 27.]—**E' kupfer.** See *COPPER ferrocyanide*.—**E' wasserstoff.** Hydroferrocyanic acid. [B. 131 (a. 14).]

EISENEXTRACT (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ex-tract'*. See *Extractum FERRI*.—**Apfelsäures E.** See *Extractum FERRI cydoniatum*.

EISENFEILE (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-fle-e²*. Iron filings.—**Präparierte E.** Prepared iron filings. [L. 43 (a. 21).]

EISENFLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-flu⁶-si²g-kit*. See *Liquor anodynus martiatum*.—**Essigsäure E.** See *Liquor FERRI acetatis*.

EISENHART (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ha³rt*. The *Verbenä officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Dreiblättriger E.** The *Verbenä triphylla*. [L. 80.]—**Offeineller E'.** See *E*.

EISENHUT (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-hut*. See *ACONITUM*.—**Aechter E.** The *Aconitum napellus*. [L. 80.]—**E' blätter.** See *ACONITE leaves*.—**E' extrakt.** See *Extractum ACONITI*.—**E' knollen.** See *ACONITE root*.—**E' tinctur.** See *Tinctura ACONITI*.—**Feinblättriger E.** The *Aconitum anthora*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Fuchswurze'.** The *Aconitum vulparia*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Gelber E.** See *ACONITUM luteum*.—**Langhelmiger E.** The *Aconitum cammarum*. [L. 80.]—**Neuberger E'.** The *Aconitum neomontanum*. [L. 80.]—**Störk's E.** The *Aconitum stoeckianum*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EISENJODÜR (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-jod-ür'*. Ferrous iodide. [L. 77.]—**E' syrup.** See *Syrupus FERRI iodidi*.—**E' zucker.** See *FERRI iodidum saccharatum*.

EISENKALI, EISENKALIUM (Ger.), n's. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ka¹e-²um*. A compound of iron and potassium. [B.]—**Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B. 49.]—**Weinsäures E' kalium.** See *IRON and potassium tartrate*.

EISENKRAUT (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-kra³-u⁴t*. The genus *Verbenä*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]—**Geb räuchliches E.** See *Gemeines E.*—**Gelbes E.** The *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B. 180.]—**Gemeines E.** The *Verbenä officinalis*. [B. 180 (a. 24).]

EISENKUGELN (Ger.), n. pl. *Iz'e²ⁿ-kug-e²l'n*. See *Martial BALLS*.—**Weinsteinsäure E.** See *Martial BALLS*.

EISENNATRIUM (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-na³-ri²-um*. A chemical compound having iron and sodium as the bases.—**Pyrophosphorsäures E' natrium.** Iron and sodium pyrophosphate. [A. 319 (a. 21).]

EISENNITRAT (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-net-ra³t'*. See *FERRI nitras*.—**E' lösung.** See *Liquor FERRI nitratis*.

EISENOXYCHLORID (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ox-x-ür⁶-ch²lor-ed'*. See *IRON oxychloride*.—**Flüssiges E.** See *Liquor FERRI oxychlorati*.

EISENOXYD (Ger.), n. *Iz'e²ⁿ-ox-x-ü⁶d'*. Iron oxide; a term much used in compound expressions to denote a ferric combination. [B.] Cf. *EISENOXYDUL*.—**Aepfelsäures E.** Ferric malate. [B.]—**Arsenigsäures E'.** Ferric arsenite. [B.]—**Arsensäures E'.** Ferric arsenate. [B.]—**Baldriansäures E.** Ferric valerianate. [B. 81 (a. 14).]—**Chromsäures E.** Ferric chromate. [B.]—**Citronensäures E.** See *IRON citrate*.—**Citronensäure E' ammonium.** Iron and ammonium citrate. [B.]—**E' ammonium.** See the major list.—**Eisenblausäures E.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [a. 27.]—**E' flüssigkeit.** See *FERRUM oxidum hydratum*.—**E' haltig.** Containing ferric oxide. [L. 43.]—**E' hydrat.** Ferric hydroxide. [a. 27.]—**E' natron.** Fr., *ferrite de sodium*. A compound of sesquioxide of iron, Fe₂O₃, and oxide of sodium, Na₂O, obtained by open-air calcination of ferric-sodic oxalate. [B. 244 (a. 27).]—**E' saccharat.** See *FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.—**E' salz.** A ferric salt. [B.]—**Essigsäures E.** Ferric acetate. [B. 131 (a. 27).]—**Feuchtes E.** See *FERRI oxidum hydratum*.—**Flüssiges schwefelsäures E.** See *Liquor FERRI tersulphatis*.—**Galläpfelsäures E.** Ferric gallate. [a. 27.]—**Gerbsäures E.** Ferric tannate. [a. 27.]—**Holzessigsäures E.** Ferric acetate. [a. 27.]—**Humussäures E.** Ferric humate. [a. 27.]—**Jodsäures E.** Ferric iodate. [B.]—**Kieselsäures E.** Ferric silicate. [B.]—**Kohlensäures E.** Ferric carbonate. [B. 131 (a. 27).]—**Lösliches E.** See *FERRUM oxydatum saccharatum solubile*.—**Phosphorsäures E.** Ferric phosphate. [B.]—**Pikrinsäures E.** Ferric picrate. [B.]—**Pyrophosphorsäures E.** Ferric pyrophosphate. [B. 81 (a. 14).]—**Pyrophosphorsäures E. mit citronensäuren Ammonium.** Syn.: *Natriumferricitrophosphat*. A so-

lution of 5 parts of iron citrate and 6 of sodium phosphate in 10 of distilled water, evaporated to the consistency of thick syrup, and spread on plates of glass to dry. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Pyrophosphorsäures E. mit citronensäuren Natron.** A solution of 9 parts of iron citrate and 10 of sodium pyrophosphate in 18 of distilled water, evaporated to the consistency of a thick syrup, and spread on plates of glass to dry. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Roths E.** See *Crocus martis adstringens*.—**Salpetersäures E.** Ferric nitrate. [B.]—**Schwefelsäures E.** Ferric sulphate. [B.]—**Unterphosphorsäures E.** Ferric hypophosphite. [B.]

EISENOXYDAMMONIUM (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d''a^3m$ -mon¹²-um. That portion of a chemical compound which consists of ferric oxide and ammonium.—**Citronensäures E.** Citrate of iron and ammonium. [B.]—**Schwefelsäures E.** Iron and ammonium sulphate. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Weinsäures E.** Iron and ammonium tartrate. [B, 81.]

EISENOXYDFLÜSSIGKEIT (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d''flu^6$ -si²-kit. See *Ferrum oxydatum hydratum*.—**Essigsäures E.** See *Liquor ferri acetatis*.—**Schwefelsäures E.** See *Liquor ferri tersulphatis*.

EISENOXYDKALI (Ger.), **EISENOXYDKALIUM** (Ger.), n's. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6ka^3l-e$, e-um. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferric oxide and potassium.—**Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide.—**Kohlensäures E.** Iron and potassium carbonate. [a, 27.]—**Salzsaures E.** Iron and potassium perchloride. [L, 80.]—**Schwarzes E.** Magnetic iron oxide. [L, 65, 80.]—**Weinsäures E.** Iron and potassium tartrate. [B.]

EISENOXYDUL (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ul$. Ferrous oxide; iron monoxide. The term is used in combination with an adjective designative of an acid, to denote the ferrous salt of that acid. [B.]—**Aepfelsäures E.** Ferrous malate. [B.]—**Arsenigsäures E.** Ferrous arsenite. [B, 131 (a, 27).]—**Arsensäures E.** Ferrous arsenate. [B.]—**Blausaures E.** Ferrous cyanide. [a, 27.]—**Eisenblausäures E.** Ferrous ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (a, 27).]—**E'hydrat.** Ferrous hydroxide. [B (a, 27).]—**E'salz.** A ferrous salt. [B.]—**Entwässertes schwefelsäures E.** See *Ferri sulphas exsiccatus*.—**Essigsäures E.** Ferrous acetate. [B, 131 (a, 27).]—**Galläpfelsäures E.** Ferrous gallate. [B, 131 (a, 27).]—**Gerbsäures E.** Ferrous tannate. [B, 131 (a, 27).]—**Kieselsäures E.** Ferrous silicate. [B.]—**Kleesäures E.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.]—**Kohlensäures E.** Ferrous carbonate. [B.]—**Milchsäures E.** Ferrous lactate. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Oxalsäures E.** Ferrous oxalate. [B.]—**Phosphorsäures E.** Ferrous phosphate. [B, 131.]—**Salpetersäures E.** Ferrous nitrate. [B, 131.]—**Salzsaures E.** Ferrous chloride. [B, 131.]—**Schwefelsäures E.** Ferrous sulphate. [B.]—**Schwefligsäures E.** Ferrous sulphite. [B.]—**Thonsäures E.** Ferrous aluminite. [a, 27.]—**Unterschweifligsäures E.** Ferrous hyposulphite. [B.]—**Weinsteinsäures E.** Ferrous tartrate. [B, 131.]—**Wolfraumsäures E.** Ferrous tungstate. [B.]

EISENOXYDULAMMONIAK (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ul$ -a³m-mon-e-a³k'. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and ammonium.—**Blausaures E.** Ammonium ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (a, 27).]

EISENOXYDULKALI (Ger.), **EISENOXYDULKALIUM** (Ger.), n's. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ul-ka^3l-e$, e-um. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and potassium.—**Blausaures E.** Potassium ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (a, 27).]

EISENOXYDULKUPFEROXYD (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ul-kup''fe^{2r}o^2x-u^6d$. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous oxide and cupric oxide.—**Blausaures E.** Cupric ferrocyanide. [B, 131 (a, 27).]

EISENOXYDULOXID (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ul-o^2x-u^6d''$. That part of a chemical compound which consists of ferrous and ferric oxides; ferrous-ferric oxide. [B, 48.]—**Blausaures E.** Ferric ferrocyanide. [a, 27.]

EISENPOHDENWURZEL (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ul-o^2x-u^6d''$. The rhizome of the *Carex arenaria*. [B, 180.]

EISENSAFRAN (Ger.), n. $Iz'e^{2n}o^2x-u^6d-ra^3n$. See *Crocus martis*.—**Zusammenziehender E.** See *Crocus martis adstringens*.

EISENTINCTUR, n. $Iz'e^{2n}i^2n^2k-tur''$. A tincture containing iron.—**Aepfelsäures E.** See *Tinctura ferri pomata*. [L, 80.]—**Aetherische essigsäures E.** See *Tinctura ferri acetici aetherea* and *Klaproth'sche E.*—**Gemeine E.** See *Tinctura martis adstringens*.—**Klaproth'sch E.** A solution of ferric hydrate in vinegar with the addition of alcohol and ether. [L, 80, 80 (a, 14).]—**Ludwig's E.** See *Tinctura martis tartarisata*.—**Salzsaures E.** See *Tinctura ferri chloridi*.—**Stahl's alkalisirte E.** See *Tinctura martis alcalisata Stahlii*.—**Weinsteinsäures E.** See *Tinctura ferri tartarisata*.

EISERICH (Ger.), n. $Is'e^{2r}i^2ch^2$. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EISODIC, adj. $Is-o^2d'i^2k$. From $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, into, and $\delta\acute{\omicron}\delta\acute{\epsilon}$, a path. Fr., *eisodique*. Centripetal (said of the nerve fibres of a reflex arc). [L, 88 (a, 14).]

EISPNÖE (Lat.), n. f. $Isp'(e^2i^2sp)-no(no^2)-e(a)$. Gen., *eispnoes*. Gr., *εἰσπνοή*. See *INSPIRATION*.

EISSBEIN (Ger.), n. $Is'bin$. See *Coccyx*.

EITCHIE (Tam.), n. The *Ficus tictia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EITER (Ger.), n. $It'e^2r$. Pus. [a, 14.]—**Bösartiger E.**, **Böser E.** Unhealthy pus. [L, 80.]—**E'abfluss**, **E'abgang**. A discharge of pus. [E.]—**E'absetzen**. A deposit of pus. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'ansammlung**. A collection of pus.—**E'ansetzen**. To suppurate. [E.]—**E'artig**. Purulent, pus-like. [E.]—**E'aufnahme**. Absorption of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'auge**. Hypopyon. [L, 80.]—**E'ausfluss**. A discharge of pus. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'auslieferung**. The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80.]—**E'**

auswurf. Purulent expectoration. [L, 43.]—**E'bacterium**. See *Staphylococcus pyogenes*.—**E'balg**. A cyst containing pus. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'band**. A seton. [L, 43.]—**E'bauch**, **E'bauchwassersucht**. Purulent ascites.—**E'becken**. A pus-basin.—**E'befördernd**. Promoting suppuration. [L, 80.]—**E'beule**. See *Abcessus*, *Boil*, and *Pustule*.—**E'beulenartig**. Resembling an abscess. [D, 75.]—**E'bildend**. Pus-forming, pus-producing. [E.]—**E'bildung**. See *SUPPURATION*.—**E'bläschen**, **E'blase**, **E'blatter**. A pustule. [G.]—**E'bräune**. Purulent angina. [L, 80.]—**E'brechen**. Vomiting of pus. [L, 80.]—**E'bruch**. See *EMPHYSEME*.—**E'brust**. See *PYOTHORAX*.—**E'butzen**. The purulent core of a tumor. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'diathese**. See *PYÆMIA*.—**E'durchbruch**. An eruption of pus; the bursting of a collection of pus. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'durchfall**. Purulent diarrhoea. [L, 80.]—**E'dyskrasie**. See *PYÆMIA*.—**E'entleerung**. The evacuation of a cavity containing pus. [L, 80.]—**E'erbrechen**. Purulent vomiting. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'ergiehung**, **E'ergus**. A purulent effusion. [L, 80.]—**E'erzeugend**. See *PYOGENIC*.—**E'ieber**. Fever attending the formation of pus. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'finden**. A pustular eruption. [L, 80.]—**E'flechte**. Ecthymatous herpes. [L, 80.]—**E'fluss**. A flow of pus. [E.]—**E'flüssigkeit**. See *Liquor puris* (under *Pus*).—**E'förmig**. Pus-like. [L, 43.]—**E'frass**. A corroding ulcer. [E.]—**E'friese**. Purulent miliaria. [L, 80.]—**E'gang**. The canal by which pus is discharged from an abscess. [a, 14.]—**E'gelenk**. See *PYARTHROSIS*.—**E'geschwulst**. See *E'beule*.—**E'geschwür**. 1. A suppurating ulcer. [L, 40.] 2. A collection of pus. [L, 80.]—**E'gift**. The infectious matter of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'harnen**. See *PYURIA*.—**E'herd**. A focus of suppuration. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—**E'höhle**. A cavity containing pus. [E.]—**E'husten**. Purulent expectoration. [L, 80.]—**E'licht**, **E'ig**. Purulent. [E.]—**E'janche**. See *ICHOR*.—**E'kettenococcus**. The *Streptococcus pyogenes*. [Rosenbach (A, 396).]—**E'klumpchen**. See *PUS-CORPUSCLES*.—**E'knoten**. A hard nodule sometimes remaining in a tumor when the rest of it has softened and discharged. [a, 14.]—**E'körperchen**, **E'kügelchen**. A pus-corpuscle.—**E'krase**. See *PYÆMIA*.—**E'machend**. Pus-forming, pyogenic. [L, 80.]—**E'nabel**. See *EMPHYSEMA*.—**E'nd**. Suppurating.—**E'nessel**. The *Lanium album*. [B, 131, 180 (a, 25).]—**E'pfropf**. The core of a boil. [L, 80.]—**E'pustel**. An ecthymatous pustule; in the pl., *E'pusteln*, ecthyma. [G.]—**E'sack**. The sac of an abscess. [E.]—**E'sammlung**. A collection of pus. [L, 80.]—**E'schale**. A pus-basin.—**E'schieht**. A layer of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'schnupfen**. Purulent coryza. [L, 80.]—**E'schnur**. A seton.—**E'senkung**. A secondary abscess, also a burrowing of pus. [E.]—**E'serum**. See *Liquor puris* (under *Pus*).—**E'spelen**. Purulent expectoration. [L, 80.]—**E'star**. A collection of pus in the field of the pupil; formerly supposed to be an abscess in the crystalline lens. [E.]—**E'stock**. The core of a boil. [E.]—**E'stuhl**. Purulent diarrhoea. [L, 80.]—**E'traubenococcus**. The *Staphylococcus pyogenes*. [a, 24.]—**E'ung**. See the major list.—**E'verbreitung**. Metastatic suppuration. [L, 80.]—**E'vergiftung**. See *PYÆMIA*.—**E'verhaltung**. The retention or suppression of a purulent discharge. [L, 80.]—**E'versenkung**. A burrowing of pus.—**E'wasser**. See *ICHOR* and *Liquor puris* (under *Pus*).—**E'zelle**. A pus-corpuscle.—**E'zersetzung**. Decomposition of pus. [a, 14.]—**E'ziehend**. See *DRAWING*.—**E'zessender E.** See *ICHOR*.—**Gutartiger E.** **Guter E.** Laudable pus. [L, 80.]—**Reifer E.** Mature pus. [L, 80.]—**Schlechter E.** See *ICHOR*.

EITERUNG (Ger.), n. $It'e^2r-um^2$. Suppuration. [E.]—**E'be'fördernd**. Promoting suppuration. [L, 80.]—**E'sieber**. The fever of suppuration (as in small-pox).—**E'sgift**. See *EITERGIFT*.—**E'smittel**. A remedy that promotes suppuration.—**E'schwindsucht**. The purulent stage of pulmonary phthisis. [L, 80.]

EIWEISS (Ger.), n. $I'vis$. See *ALBUMEN*, *ALBUMIN*, and *CANDIDUM OVI*.—**Circulirendes E.** See *Circulating ALBUMIN*.—**E'ähnlich**. See *ALBUMINIFORM* and *ALBUMINOID*.—**E'artig**. See *ALBUMINOID*.—**E'drüsen**. See *Albuminous GLANDS*.—**E'entziehung**. The withdrawing of albuminous matter (as from the diet). [Kisch (A, 319).]—**E'förmig**, **E'haltig**. See *ALBUMINOUS*.—**E'harnen**. See *ALBUMINURIA*.—**E'häntchen**. See *AMNION*.—**E'hülle**. The white mass surrounding the yolk in the egg of the chicken and, on a smaller scale, that of the ovum of the rabbit. [H.]—**E'körper**. See *DERIVED ALBUMIN* and *ALBUMINOID*.—**E'leim**. See *GLUTEN*.—**E'los**. Destitute of albumen or albumin; in botany, exalbuminous. [a, 24.]—**E'probe**. A test for albumin. [a, 18.]—**E'rest**. The fixed residue occurring in the analysis of albuminous substances. [a, 27.]—**E'schieht**. An albuminous layer. [a, 21.]—**E'schwamm**. An albuminous fungoid excrecence. [a, 14.]—**E'spaltung**. A splitting up or decomposition of an albuminous substance. [a, 27.]—**E'stoff**. See *ALBUMIN*.—**E'verlost**. A loss of albumin from the organism. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**E'zerfall**, **E'zersetzung**. The degeneration or decomposition of albumin. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E'gelöstes E.** See *Circulating ALBUMIN*.—**Lösliches E.** See *Soluble ALBUMIN*.—**Molkene'**. See *Whey ALBUMIN*.—**Nicht-retractiles E.** See *Non-retractile ALBUMIN*.—**Organe'**. Of Voit, see *Organ ALBUMIN*.—**Pflanzliches E.** See *Vegetable ALBUMIN*.—**Retractiles E.** See *Retractile ALBUMIN*.—**Samene'**. See *ALBUMEN* (2d def.).—**Tatae'**. See under *Egg ALBUMIN*.—**Thierisches E.** See *Animal ALBUMIN*.—**Unlösliches E.** See *Insoluble ALBUMIN*.—**Vorrathse'**. See *VorrathsALBUMIN*.—**Zirkulirendes E.** See *Circulating ALBUMIN*.

EJACULANT, adj. $E-ja^2k'u^2a^2nt$. See *EJACULATORY*.

EJACULATEUR (Fr.), adj. and n. $A-zha^2k-u^6-la^3-tu^6r$. See *EJACULATORY* and *EJACULATOR*.

EJACULATION, n. $E-ja^2k-u^2a^2shu^2n$. From *ejaculari*, to throw out. Fr., *ejaculation*. Ger., *E.*, *Ausspritzung*. It., *ejaculazione*. Sp., *eyaculación*. The act of casting or throwing out forcibly, especially the emission of semen. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EJACULATOIRE (Fr.), adj. $A-zha^2k-u^6-la^3-twa^2r$. See *EJACULATORY*.

EJACULATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ja²k(ya³k)-u²(u⁴)-la(la³)'to²r; in Eng., e-ja²k'u²-at-o²r. Gen., *ejaculatoris*. Fr., *éjaculateur*. Ger., *É.*, *Ausspritzer*. It., *ejaculatore*. Sp., *ejaculador*. A muscle that ejaculates. [C.]—*E. seminis*, *E. urinæ*. See BULBOCAVERNOSUS.

EJACULATORY, adj. E-ja²k'u²-a-to²r-i². Lat., *ejaculatorius*. Fr., *éjaculateur*, *éjaculatoire*. Ger., *ausspritzend*, *ejaculatorisch*. It., *ejaculatore*. Sp., *ejaculatorio*. Serving for or pertaining to ejaculation, especially that of semen. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41.]

ÉJARD (Fr.), n. A-za³r. In central France, a variety of the maple. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

EJECTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-je²k(ye²k)'ta³. Matters cast out from the organism.

EJECTION, n. E-je²k'shu³n. Lat., *ejectio* (from *ejicere*, to cast out). Fr., *éjection*. Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Auswurf*. It., *espulsione*, *egestione*. Sp., *eyeción*, *expulsión*. The act of ejecting or casting out, especially of excrementitious matter. [L, 56 (a, 21).]

EKABORON, n. E²k-a²-bor'o²n. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *boron*. Ger., *Eka²bor*. A hypothetical element predicted by the Russian chemist Mendelejeff, having an atomic weight of 44 and exactly corresponding to scandium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (a, 14).]

EKALUMINIUM, n. E²k'a²-u²-min'i²-u²m. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *aluminium*. Of Mendelejeff, a hypothetical element whose existence he predicted, since discovered and known under the name of gallium. [B, 3.]

EKASILICON, **EKASILICON**, n's. E²k-a³-si²l-i²s'i²-u²m, -si²l'i²k-o²n. From Sanscr., *eka*, one, and *silicon*. An element the existence of which was foretold by Mendelejeff as filling the gap between titanium and zirconium; since discovered to be germanium. [B, 3; "Am. Jour. of Sci.," Jan., 1887 (B).]

EKEGRES (Swed.), n. The *Teucurium chamædrys*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

EKEL (Ger.), n. A'ke²l. See NAUSEA.—*E'*erregend. See NAUSEANT.—*E. für das Essen*. Disgust for food. [L, 43.]—*E'*gefühl. The sensation of nausea. [a, 14.]—*E'*habend, *E'*haft. Nauseating. [L, 43, 80.]—*E'*kur. A course of treatment with emetics. [L, 46, (a, 14).]—*E'*mittel. A nauseant. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—*E. von Übersättigung*. See COROS.—*E. vor Speisen*. A distaste for food. [L, 80.]

EKELIG (Ger.), adj. A'ke²l-i²g. Nauseous, nauseating. [L, 80.]

EKER, n. Ek'u²r. The *Nasturtium officinale*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EKHARO (Guz.), n. The *Hygrophila spinosa*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

EKO, n. Of Jobert, a Brazilian climbing plant, perhaps the *Cocculus toziferus* of Weddell, having the characteristics of the *Menispermaceæ*, called in Brazil *paris do maranhão*, and forming one of the ingredients of curare as prepared by the natives. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

EKTROPIONIRT (Ger.), adj. E²k-trop-i²-on-er't'. Everted. [A, 32.]

EKTROPIONIRUNG (Ger.), n. E²k-trop-i²-on-er'un². See EVERSION.

ELÁ (Sansk.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ELABORATION, n. E-la²b-o²r-a'shu³n. Fr., *éppayasia*. Lat., *elaboratio* (from *elaborare*, to work out). Ger., *élaboration*. Ger., *Ausarbeitung*. It., *elaborazione*. Sp., *elaboración*. In physiology, the preparation of a product from crude material (as of a secretion, of chyme, etc.).

ELABRATUS (Lat.), adj. E²l-a²b(a³b)-rat(r'a³t)'u³s(u⁴s). From *e*, priv., and *labrum*, a lip. Fr., *élabré*. Ger., *ohne Lippen*. Having no labrum. [L, 41.]

ELACALLI (Malay), n. The *Euphorbia nereifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELACHI (Bomb.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ELACHISTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-ak(a³ch²)-i²st'i²d-e(a³-e²). From *Elachista*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lepidoptera*. [L, 303.]

ELADÁ CHURANA (Guz.), n. A preparation made by pulverizing and mixing 5 parts of elachi, 2 parts each of rála, ratánjall, and lavanga, and 1 part of nága kesara; used to check vomiting. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ELÆA (Lat.), n. f. E²l-e(a³e²)-a³. Gr., *ἐλαία*. The olive-tree. [A, 387.]

ELÆAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²l-e(a³e²)-aj(a³g)'i²-a³. Fr., *élaëgie*. Of Weddell, a genus of rubiaceous trees, indigenous to the Andes of Peru and New Granada; referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Rondeletiacæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*E. Mariae*. A Peruvian species yielding *acete Maria* (St. Mary's oil), an aromatic resin said to be tonic and stimulant; used by the Indians as a varnish. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. utilis*. Sp., *árbol del cera*. The wax-tree of New Granada, which yields a resin similar to that of *E. Mariae*, known as New Granada varnish. [B, 19, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

ELÆAGNACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-e(a³e²)-a³g(a³g)-nas(na³k)'e²-e(a³e²). Fr., *élaëgnacées*. Ger., *Élaëgnaceen*, *Silberbräume*. The oleasters; an order of monoclamydeous dicotyledons of Lindley's amental alliance, consisting of *Shepherdia*, *Hippophae*, *Conuleum*, and *Elæagnus*, to which Schlechtendahl added as doubtful genera *Ocotarillum* and *Ætorticon*. Baillon rejects *Ocotarillum*, and divides the order into two series, the *Elæagnacæ* and *Ætortiacæ*, subsequently including only the genus *Ætorticon*, referred to the *Euphorbiacæ* by Bentham and Hooker, who include under the *E.*, *Elæagnus*, *Hippophae*, and *Shepherdia*, and refer the genus *Conuleum* to the *Monimiacæ*. The *E.* are trees or shrubs, indigenous chiefly to the northern hemisphere, usually with

the leaves covered with a silvery scurf, entire, flowers mostly dioecious, the calyx free, entire, persistent; the ovary free with a single cell containing one ovule, and the fruit a crustaceous achene enclosed within the succulent perianth. The *Elæagnacæ* (Fr., *élaëgnées*; Ger., *Élaëgnen*) are: Of Batsch, a family of the *Nucifereæ*; of De Candolle, a family of the *Dicotyledones*, or an order of the *Monochlamydeæ*; of R. Brown, an order of the *Peristamineæ*, or of the *Frucititegmia* [Dumortier], or of the *Epichlamydeæ* [Agardh], or of the *Santalacæ* [Reichenbach], corresponding to the *Elæagnacæ* of Lindley; of Baillon, a series of the *Elæagnacæ*. The *Elæagni* of Adanson, Jussieu, and others are partly the *Elæagnacæ* and partly the *Santalacæ*. The *Elæagnideæ* of Dumortier are the *Elæagnacæ* of Lindley, and the *Elæagnoidæ* of Link (the *Elæagnoidæ* of Ventenat) are the same. [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELÆAGNUS (Lat.), n. f. E²l-e(a³e²)-a³g(a³g)'nu³s(nu⁴s). Gr., *ἐλαίγνος*. Fr., *élaëgnus*, *chalef*. Ger., *Oleaster*, *Oelweide*. Of Theophrastus, the *Vitæ agnus castus*, or, according to Sprengel, the *Salix babylonica*; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Elæagnacæ*, indigenous to southern Europe, temperate and tropical Asia, Australia, and North America. [B, 42 (a, 24); B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—*E. angustifolia*. Fr., *chalef à feuilles étroites*, *arbre d'argent*, *olinet*, *olivier de Bohême* (ou *savage*). Ger., *schnalblättriger Oleaster*, *böhmischer* (oder *falscher*) *Oelbaum*, *Payudisbaum*, *Oelweide*. A species widely cultivated for the sake of its beautiful foliage and pleasant, date-like fruit, and used for hedges. From the flowers is made a table liquor which is also used medicinally in malignant fevers. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. arborea*. The *sheeshong* of Nepal. The fruit is edible. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. argentea*. A North American species, bearing small cartilaginous drupes which are edible. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. conferta*. The *guara* of the Bengalese, a species with edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. ferruginea*. A species with edible fruit, cultivated in France. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. macrophylla*. Of Kämpfer, the *fou gomme*, a species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. orientalis*. A species, regarded by Bierstein as a thornless variety, of *E. angustifolia* having edible fruit. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. philippensis*. Fr., *chalef des Philippines*. A species found in the Philippine Islands, where the fruit is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. pungens*. Of Kämpfer, the *axin gomme*, a cultivated species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. salicifolia*. A species having edible fruit. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. spinosa*. Of Linnaeus, a variety of *E. angustifolia* found in the East and in Egypt; thought by many to be the *αριαια* of Dioscorides. It is one of the sources of African or Ethiopian *Elemi* resin. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELÆENCEPHOLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e(a³e²)-e²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)'o²l-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἐλαίον*, olive-oil, and *ἐγκέφαλος*, within the head. Fr., *élaëncéphole*, *élaëncéphole*. Ger., *Elaëncéphöl*, *Elaëncéphöl*, *Hirndöl*. Of Courbe, a reddish, oily substance, extracted from the brain. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

ELÆÈNE (Fr.), n. A-la-e²n. See OLEIN.

ELÆERIN, n. E²l-e'e²r-i²n. From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *έριον*, wool. Fr., *élaërine* [Chevreul]. Ger., *Elæin*, *ölsaures Glycerin*, *Oelfett*. A fatty principle allied to oleine, found in the grease on sheep's wool. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 38, 46, 48 (a, 14).] Cf. LANOLIN.

ELÆIDE (Fr.), n. A-la-ed. See ELÆIS.

ELÆIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-e(a³e²)-i²d'e²-e(a³e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of palms, of the tribe *Coccoineæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

ELÆIS (Lat.), n. f. E²l-e(a³e²)-i²s. Gen., *elæ'idōs (-is)*. Fr., *élaïs*, *élaïde*, *élaïs*. Ger., *Oelpalme*. Of Jacquin, a genus of tropical palms of the *Coccoineæ*, divided by Bentham and Hooker into *Euelais* and *Barcella*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. butyracea*. Sp., *quito*, *corozo*. The *Cocos butyracea*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. guineensis*. Fr., *élaïs* (ou *avouara de Guinée*), *palmistè épineux*, *avouara*, *avouira*. Ger., *wahre Oelpalme*, *afrikanische Oelpalme*. The African oil-palm, found in western Africa, whence it was introduced into the West Indies. The fruit is of about the size of a date, with an orange-red rind enveloping a pulpy matter surrounding a hard nut, from both of which palm-oil is obtained. The oil is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and candles. In Africa, it is eaten as butter and a kind of soap is made by boiling the fruit. The sap of the stem contains much sugar and, when fermented, is employed by the natives as an intoxicating liquor. [B, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24); (a, 14).]—*E. melanococca*, *E. oleifera*. Ger., *südamerikanische Oelpalme*. See ALFONSIA *oleifera*.

ÉLÆÈNE (Fr.), n. A-la²-e²n. See NONYLENE.



ELÆIS GUINEENSIS. [A, 327.]

ELÉOCARPACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)ka²r(ka²r)-pa³k'e²-e(a³-e²). From *ἐλαίον*, olive-oil, and *καρπός*, fruit. Of Lindley, see *Elæocarpaceæ*. The *Elæocarpaceæ* (Fr., *elæocarpacees*) are; of Jussieu, a division of tilliaceae plants; of De Candolle, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Thalamiseria* or *Malvarieæ*; of Agardh and Spach, a division or tribe of the *Tiliaceæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Malvales*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Tiliaceæ*, comprising the *E. veræ*, and *Tricuspidarieæ*; of Jussieu, a subfamily of the *Tiliaceæ* comprising the *E. veræ* and *Cuspidarieæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Tiliaceæ* characterized by having linear anthers dehiscing at the apex, and petals inserted around the base of a glandulous elevated torus bearing the stamens at the top. It includes *Aristotelia*, *Elæocarpus*, *Dubouzetia*, and *Tricuspidaria*. The *Elæocarpinae* of Link are the *Elæocarpaceæ* of Jussieu. [B, 1, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

ELÉOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. and f. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-ka²r(ka²r)-pu³s(pu³s). From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *καρπός*, fruit. Fr., *elæocarpe*, *elæocarpe*, *ganitre*. Ger., *Ganiterbaum*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Tiliaceæ*, tribe *Elæocarpaceæ*, found in tropical Asia, the islands of the Pacific, and Australia. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. copalliferus**. The *Vateria acuminata*. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cyaneus**. Of Sims, a species found in Australia; the leaves are astringent, the fruit is edible, and the bark is used as a tonic and aromatic. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. integrifolia**. Fr., *ganitre à feuilles entières*. A species the fruit of which is eaten at Macassar and the wood employed in building. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. lanceolatus**. Fr., *ganitre lanceolé*. Of Blume, a Java species the fruit of which is diuretic and anthelmintic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. redjosso**. Fr., *ganitre redjoso*. A tree found in Java the fruit of which is used as a diuretic and the bark as an anthelmintic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. serrata**. Fr., *ganitre deutè en scie*. An East Indian species the fruit of which is pickled in Ceylon. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ELÉOCÉRÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. El-a-o-sa-ra-o-la. See CERATE (1st def.).

ELÉOCOCCA (Lat.), n. f. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-ko²k'ka³. From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *κόκκος*, a kernel. Fr., *elæococque*. Of Jussieu, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a section of *Aleurites*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. cordata**, **E. montana**. See ALURITES *cordata*.—**E. vernicia**. The oil-tree of China and Cochinchina. The seeds yield a colorless, inodorous oil, which is one of the most drying of all oils, solidifying in a few hours, when spread in thin layers and exposed to the air, without losing its transparency. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. verrucosa**. The *Aleurites cordata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ELÉODENDRÆÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-de²n'dre²-e-(a³-e²). From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *elæodendrées*. Of Endlicher, a tribe of the *Celastraceæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Celastrææ*; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Celastraceæ*; of Baillon, a subseries of the *Euoynymææ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Celastrææ*. It includes *Elæodendron* and other genera, characterized by having the leaves usually alternate and the fruit indehiscent. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELÉODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-de²n'dro²n. From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *elæodendron*, *elæodendron*. Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Celastraceæ*, tribe *Celastrææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. argania**. See ARGANIA *sideroxylo-n*.—**E. croceum**. Of De Candolle, a species found at the Cape of Good Hope. The bark is used as a remedy for snake-bites. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. indicum**, **E. orientale**. Fr., *bois d'olive*, *olivétier*. A species used in the Isle of France in pectoral complaints. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. Roxburghii**. A species found in the East Indies. The root is recommended as a remedy for snake-bites. It is highly astringent and the fresh root-bark, rubbed with water, is applied externally to reduce swellings. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. sphaerophyllum**. A species found at the Cape of Good Hope which has edible berries. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ELÉODES (Lat.), adj. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o'(dez)(das). Gr., *ἐλαϊώδης*. See ELÉOIDES.

ELÉODIC ACID, n. E²l-e-o²d'i²k. Fr., *acide elæodique*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELÉODOCHON (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o²d'o²k(o²ch²)-o²n. From *ἐλαϊώδης*, containing oil. See *Uropygial OLAND*.

ELÉOIDES (Lat.), adj. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-id(ed'y²ez)(as). Gr., *ἐλαϊώδης* (from *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *elæoïde*. Ger., *ölähnlich*. Oily, resembling oil. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELÉOLATE, n. E²l-e'o²-at. See ELÉOLAT.

ELÉOLEME (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e(a³-e²)-ol(o²)'e²-u²m(u⁴m). See ELÉOLÉ.

ELÉOLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o²i'i²k-a³. Of Bérál, a general term for fatty pharmaceutical preparations. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELÉOLIC ACID, n. E²l-e-o²i'i²k. A liquid formed from elæomargaric and elæostearic acids by heating them to 175° to 180° C. in an atmosphere of hydrogen. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ELÉOLOTIVA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o(o³)-lot-i(e)'va³-(wa³). From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *lavare*, to wash. Of Bérál, fatty preparations for frictions, baths, etc. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ELÉOMARGARIC ACID, n. E²l-e-o-ma³r-ga²r'i²k. From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *μάργαρον* (see MARGARIC ACID). A crystalline acid. C₁₇H₃₀O₂, isomeric with elæolic acid, found in the form of a glyceride in the oil of the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ELÉOMELI (Lat.), n. n. El-e(a³-e²)-o²m'e²i-i². Gen., *elæomelitos* (-is). Gr., *ἐλαίμελι* (from *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *μέλι*, honey). Fr., *eléomeli*. 1. An acid and purgative oil of the consistence of honey. 2. Of Dioscorides, a sweet gum which oozes from the olive-tree. [B, 115 (a, 24); L, 43.]

ELÉOMETER, n. E²l-e-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *elæometrum* (from *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *elæomètre*, *elæo-*

mètre. Ger., *Eläometer*, *Oelmesser*. An instrument for determining the quality and specific gravity of oils. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21); L, 56.]

ELÉON (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e'(a³-e²)-o²n. Gr., *ἐλαίον*. See OLEUM.

ELÉOPHANES (Lat.), adj. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o²f'a²n(a³n)-ez(as). From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *φαίνεσθαι*, to appear. Fr., *eléophane*. See ELÉOIDES.

ELÉOPINES (Lat.), adj. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o²p'i²n-ez(as). Gr., *ἐλαϊσπινῆς*. Of Hippocrates, stained with or soaked in oil. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELÉOPTENE, n. E²l-e-op'ten. Lat., *elæoptenum* (from *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *πτηνός*, volatile). Fr., *elæoptène*, *elæoptène*. Ger., *Eläopten*. The component part of oxygenated volatile oils which has the lower boiling point and generally forms a hydrocarbon of the composition C₁₀H₁₆ or C₁₀H₁₄. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

ELÉOSACCHARUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e(a³-e²)-o²-sa²k(sa²k)-ka²(ka³-ru²m(ru⁴m)). Gr., *ἐλαϊοσάκχαρον*. Fr., *elæosaccharure*. Ger., *Oelzucker*. A preparation made by adding a drop of a volatile oil to 2 grammes of powdered sugar [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swed. Ph., and Swiss Ph.]. When citron, orange-peel and flowers, mace, or roses are employed, the Russ. Ph. prescribes 1 drop of oil to 4 grammes of powdered sugar. The Fr. Cod. and the Gr. Ph. prescribe 1 gramme of oil to 20 grammes of sugar; the Sp. Ph., 1 to 24; the Dan. Ph. and Belg. Ph., 1 to 49; the Dutch Ph., 1 to 50. For the preparation of elæosacchara of lemon, orange, citron, and bergamot, the Fr. Cod. directs the rind of the fresh fruit. [B, 95 (a, 14).]

ELÉOSTEARIC ACID, n. E²l-e-o-ste-a²r'i²k. From *ἐλαίον*, oil, and *στέραι*, tallow. An acid, C₁₇H₃₀O₂, deposited from an alcoholic solution of elæomargaric acid. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ELÄÉRINE (Fr.), n. A-la³-a-ren. See ELÄERIN.

ELAGUIR, n. Of the alchemists, green vitriol (ferrous sulphate). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELAH (Heb.), n. A tree of Palestine, probably the *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELAIAGNON (Lat.), n. n. E²(a)-li(la³-i²)-a²g'a²g'no²n. Gr., *ἐλαίαννος*. See ELÆAGNUS.

ELAIC ACID, n. E-la'i²k. See ELAIDIC ACID.

ELAICH (Hind.), n. The *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELAIDATE, n. E²l-a'i²d-at. Fr., *elaidate*. A salt of elaidic acid. [L, 41.]

ELAIDIC ACID, n. E²l-a-i²d'i²k. Fr., *acide elaidique*. Ger., *Eläidinsäure*. An isomeric form of oleic acid, derived from the latter by treatment with nitrous acid, and occurring as foliate crystals melting at 45° C. [B, 4.]

ELAIDIN, n. E²l-a'i²d-i²n. Fr., *elaidine*. Ger., *Eläidin*. Of Pontet and Boudet, a substance, C₁₇H₃₀O₂, isomeric with olein, obtained by treating olive-oil or castor-oil with nitric acid; soluble in ether, nearly insoluble in alcohol, and fusing at from 25° to 28° C. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]—**E'säure**. Elaidic acid. [B.]

ELÄÉRINE (Fr.), n. A-la³-e-a-ren. See ELÄERIN.

ELÄÏLE (Fr.), n. A-la³-el. See ETHYLENE.

ELÄIN, n. E²l-a³i²n. From *ἐλάϊνος*, of the olive-tree. Lat., *eläinum*. Fr., *eläïne*. Ger., *Oelfett*, *Oelstoff*. See OLEIN.—**E'säure** (Ger.). See OLEIC ACID.

ELÄIODATE, n. E²l-a'i²-od-at. Fr., *eläiodate*. A salt of eläiodic acid. [L, 41.]

ELÄIODE (Fr.), n. A-la³-e-od. See ELÄIODON.

ELÄIODIC ACID, n. E²l-a-o²d'i²k. From *ἐλαίον*, olive-oil, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *acide eläiodique*. Ger., *Eläiodinsäure*. See RICINOLEIC ACID.

ELÄIODON (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i'(a³-i²)-o²d-o²n. From *ἐλαίον*, olive-oil. The fluid part of a volatile oil. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ELÄIOMETER, n. E²l-a-i²-o²m'e²t-u²r. See ELÉOMETER.

ELÄIÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A-la³-ek. See OLEIC.

ELAIS (Lat.), n. f. E²l-i(a³-i²)'i²s. See ELÆIS.

ELAIZON (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i'(a³-i²)-zo²n. Gen., *elai'zontos*. Gr., *ἐλαϊζον*. Fr., *eläizon*. The color of an olive. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELAKULLIE (Tamil), n. The *Euphorbia mirulua*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELALDEHYDE, n. E²l-a²l'de-hid. Fr., *elaldéhyde*. Ger., *El-aldehyd*. See PARALDEHYDE.

ELAMBIATIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-la³m(la³m)-bi²-ka²(ka³y-shi²i²)-o. Gen., *elambicationis*. Fr., *elambication*. An old method of analyzing mineral waters. [L, 41, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉLAN (Fr.), n. A-la³n². The genus *Cervus*. [L.]

ÉLANCEMENT (Fr.), n. A-la³n²s-ma³n². A severe lancinating pain, such as occurs in facial neuralgia. [L, 43, 49 (a, 14).]

ÉLAND'S BEAN, n. E-la³ndz ben. A species of *Eucalyptus*, found in central Africa, from which an inferior variety of kino is obtained. The beans yield about 22.5 per cent. of a light-colored, inodorous oil, which the natives use as food; and the root, containing 13 per cent. of tannin, is employed by them in tanning. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (a, 14).]

ÉLANDEI-VAYR (Tamil), n. The *Zizyphus jujuba*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉLANULA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-la³n(la³n)/u²(u⁴)-a³. An old name for a very hard form of alum, resembling iron. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELÄOPTEN (Ger.), n. A-la-op-tan'. See ELÉOPTENE.

ELAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. E²l-af(a³f)/i²-a³. From *ἐλαφος*, the stag, Ger., *Hirschkrankheit*. A complaint observed chiefly in stags, but also seen in horses; characterized by general rigidity, cardiac excitement, and rolling of the eyes. In the pl., a section of the *Ruminantia*, including the deers and giraffes. [L, 50 (a, 14); L, 173.]

ELAPHION (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²f(a³f)/i²-o²n. From *ἐλαφος*, a stag. Of Dioscorides, the *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ELAPHII (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²l-a²f(a³f)/i²-e). See ELAPHIA (pl.).

ELAPHION (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²f(a³f)/i²-o²n. From *ἐλαφος*, the stag. Of Dioscorides, the *Antirrhinum majus*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ELAPHOBOSCOM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²f(a³f)-o²-bo²s'ku²m-(ku⁴m). From *ἐλαφος*, the stag, and *βοσκός*, a herdsman. The *Sitarum Germanorum*. [B, 38, 88, 200 (a, 14).]

ELAPHOMYCEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²l-a²f(a³f)-om(o²m)is(u⁶k)/e²-i(e). From *ἐλαφος*, the stag, and *μύκης*, a mushroom. Fr., *Elaphomyces*. Of Zobel, a suborder of the *Tuberacei*, or of Baillon and Tulane, a family of the *Gasteromyces*, consisting of the genus *Elaphomyces*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELAPHOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²-fo²m'i²s(u⁶k)-ez(as). Gen., *elaphomyces* (-is). Fr., *elaphomyce*. Ger., *Hirschstreuung*, *Hirschschwamm*. Of Nees, a genus of the *Gasteromyces*, allied to the *Tuberaceae*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cervinus**, **E. granulatus**, **E. officinalis**. Fr., *truffe de cerf*. Ger., *gemeiner Hirschschwamm*, *Hirschbrunst*, *Hirschtrüffel*, *gebräuchlicher Hirschspitz*. A species formerly used in Europe (under the names *boletus*, *fungus cervinus*, and *tubera cervina*) as a parturifacient and galactagogue, but now employed only in domestic and veterinary practice. It is said to be aphrodisiac, and to be eaten by harts when rutting. [B, 105; B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELAPHOPILA (Lat.), n. f. E²l-a²f(a³f)-o²p'i²-a³. From *ἐλαφος*, a stag, and *pila*, a ball. A ball of hair formed in the stomach of the stag. [B, 87 (a, 21).] Cf. **BEZOAR**.

ELAPHORNITHIS (Lat.), adj. E²l-a²f(a³f)-or'n'i²th-i²s. From *ἐλαφος*, the stag, and *ὄρνις*, a bird. Fr., *elaphornithe*. Partaking of the nature of a stag and of a bird. [L, 41.]

ELAPHOS (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²f(a³f)-o²s. Gr., *ἐλαφος*. See **CERVUS**.—**Cornu elaphi**. See **CORNU CERVI**.

ELAPHOSCORODON (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²f(a³f)-o(o²)-sko²r'o²-do²n. From *ἐλαφος*, the stag, and *σκόρον*, garlic. The *Allium ophioscorodon*. [a, 24.]

ELAPHRIDES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²l-a²f(a³f)/ri²d-ez(e²s). A subfamily of the *Carabidae*. [L, 267.]

ELAPHRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²f(a³f)/ri²-u²m(u⁴m). From *ἐλαφρός*, light. Fr., *elaphrie*, *elaphrion*. Ger., *Leichtholz*. Of Jacquin, a genus of the *Burseraceae*; of Benth and Hooker, a subgenus of *Bursera*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. aloexylon**. A species growing on the western slope of the Sierra Madre; the wood is used as a perfume. [B, 224 (a, 14).]—**E. copalliferum**. A Mexican tree yielding penca copal. A white, transparent resin like copal. [B, 190 (a, 24).]—**E. elemiferum**. Of Royle, a species which yields Mexican elemi. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. excelsum**. A species similar to *Bursera tomentosa*, the bark of which yields a resin known as Mexican tacamahac. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. glabrum**, **E. jacquinianum**, **E. tomentosum**. See *BURSERA tomentosa*.

ELAPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²f(a³f)-u²s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐλαφος*. See **CERVUS**.

ELAPIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-a²p(a³p)/i²d-e(a³-e²). From *ἐλαψ*, a serpent. A family of the *Pterotyphidae*. [L, 353.]

ELAPS (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²ps(a³ps). See **ELOPS**.

ELAPSUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-la²p(la³p)/su²s(su⁴s). Gen., *elapsus*. Gr., *ἐκπτωσις*. See **DISLOCATION**.

ELAQUIR (Ar.), n. Fr., *elaquir*. Of Rulandus, red vitriol. [L, 41, 94 (a, 14).]

ELARATHMETHUL (Cing.), n. The *Plumbago zeylanica*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉLARGI (Fr.), adj. A-lar-zhe. See **EXTENSUS**.

ELASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²l-a²s(a³s)-i²s. Gen., *elasios* (*el'asis*). Gr., *ἐλασις*. See **ELASTICITY**.

ELASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²s(a³s)/ma². Gen., *elas'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐλασμα*. 1. A lamina or plate. 2. A clyster-pipe. [L, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ELASMIÁ (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-la²s(la³s)/mi²-a³. From *ἐλασμα*, a metal plate. Fr., *élasmie*. Each of the horny plates attached to the palate of the whale, which serve as teeth. [L, 41.]

ELASMOBRANCH, **ELASMOBRANCHIATE**, adj's. E-la²s'mo-bran²n'k, -la²s'mo-bran²n'k'i²-at. Lat., *elasmobranchius* (from *ἐλασμα*, a plate, and *βράχια*, gills). Fr., *elasmobranchie*. Belonging to the *Elasmobranchii*, which are an order or suborder of fishes having plate-like gills and a cartilaginous skeleton. [L, 121, 147, 294.]

ELASMOGNATHINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-a²s(a³s)-mo²g-na²th-(na²th)-i(e)'ne(na²-e²). From *ἐλασμα*, a plate, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. A tribe of the *Tapiridae*. [Proc. of the Zool. Soc., 1867, p. 885 (L).]

ELASMORCHIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²l-a²s(a³s)mo²r'ki²d-(ch'i²d)-a³. From *ἐλασμα*, a plate, and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. An order of the *Trachymedusæ*. [L, 173.]

ELASTEMBRYULCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²st(a³st)-e²m-bri²-(bru²)-u²lk(n⁴lk)/u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐλαστός*, elastic, *ἔμβρυον*, the embryo, and *ἔλκειν*, to drag. Fr., *elastembryulce*. An old name for an elastic or flexible appliance for making traction on the fetus in parturition. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELASTES (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²s(a³s)/tez(tas). Gen., *elast'u* (-æ). Gr., *ἐλαστής*. See **ELATER**.

ELASTHISTOS (Lat.), **ELASTHYPHE** (Lat.), n's m. and f. E²l-a²st(a³st)-hi²st'o²s, -a²st(a³st)/hi²f(hu⁶f)-e(a). From *ἐλαστός*, elastic, and *ιστός*, or *ὄψη*, a web. Fr., *elasthiste*, *elasthype*. Elastic tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELASTIC, adj. E-la²s'ti²k. Gr., *ἐλαστός*. Lat., *elasticus*. Fr., *élastique*. Ger., *elastisch*. 1. Having elasticity. [L, 43.] 2. As a n., see **CAOUTCHOUC**.

ELASTICI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²l-a²st(a³st)/i²-si(ke). Of Fries, a division of the *Cortinari*, comprising species with an elastic stipe. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ELASTICIN, n. E-la²s'ti²-si²n. Fr., *élasticine*. See **ELASTIN**.

ELASTICITY, n. E-la²st-i²s'i²-i². Lat., *elasticitas*. Fr., *élasticité*. Ger., *Elasticität*. It., *elasticità*. Sp., *elasticidad*. 1. The property by which certain bodies resume their original form or volume immediately on the cessation of any force that has disturbed them. The word is sometimes used improperly to denote flexibility. 2. Figuratively, the ability to regain one's equanimity promptly after it has been disturbed.—**Coefficient of e.** See *Modulus of e.*—**Modulus of e.** The measure of the elastic force of any substance as shown in traction, compression, flexion, and torsion; expressed by the ratio of the force used to the work accomplished on a unit of material. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

ÉLASTICO-MUSCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A-la²s-te-ko-mu²s'-ku²-la²r. Elastic and at the same time muscular. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELASTIN, n. E-la²s'ti²n. Fr., *élastine*. Ger., *E*. An amorphous, pale-yellow, transparent, tasteless substance forming the proteid constituent of yellow elastic tissue. It is insoluble in water, in ammonia, and in dilute acetic acid, which, however, cause it to swell. According to Horbaczewski, it contains 54.32 per cent. of carbon, 6.99 of hydrogen, and 16.75 of nitrogen. On artificial digestion, it is converted into hemielastin and elastin-peptone. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14); "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 330 (B).]—**E-peptone**. One of the two chief products obtained in the digestion of e. by pepsin and hydrochloric acid, and also by superheating e. with water. It is a yellowish, amorphous, tasteless powder, soluble in both hot and cold water, deflects the polarized ray to the left about 88°, and in most of its reactions resembles albumin-peptone. [Horbaczewski, "Ztschr. f. phys. Chem.," vi, p. 330 (B).]

ELASTOBREPHULCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²s(a³s)-to(to²)-bre²ph-u²lk(u⁴lk)/u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐλαστός*, elastic, *βρέφος*, the embryo, and *ἔλκειν*, to drag. See **ELASTEMBRYULCUS**.

ELASTOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. E²l-a²s(a³s)-to(to²)-klin(klen)/e(a). Gen., *elastoclin'es*. From *ἐλαστός*, elastic, and *κλίση*, a couch. Fr., e. Ger., *elastisches Bett*. An elastic bed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ÉLASTOMÈTRE (Fr.), n. A-la²s-to-me²r. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of tissues. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELASTOSE, n. E²l-a²st'o²s. Fr., *élastose*. The product of pepsin digestion of elastin; classified as *protoelastose* and *deuteroelastose* according to the degree of digestion. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," April 15, 1889, p. 446 (a, 18).] Cf. **ELASTIN-PEPTONE**.

ELATE (Lat.), n. f. E²l-a²t(a³t)-e(a). Gen., *el'ates*. Gr., *ἐλάτη*. Fr., *élaté*, *indol asiaticque*. Ger., *Tannenpalme*. The genus *Phoenix*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. silvestris**. The *Phoenix silvestris*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]

ELATER (Lat.), n. m. E²l-a²t(a³t)-u²r(ar). Gen., *elate'ros* (-is). From *ἐλάτη*, a driver. Fr., *élatère*. Ger., *Springfaden* (1st def.), *Sporenschleuder* (1st def.). 1. An elastic spiral filament in the sporangia of certain plants, serving to scatter the spores. [B, 19, 121, 291 (a, 24).] 2. A genus of the *Elateridae*. [A, 518; L, 41.] 3. An old name for a purgative juice. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—**E. cateniformis**, **E. nudus**. See **CATENULA**.

ELATERIC ACID, n. E²l-a²t-e²r'i²k. Fr., *acide élatérique*. Syn., *ecbalin*. A resin-like, bitter, acid substance extracted from the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*; soluble in alkalies, in alcohol, in ether, and in 20 parts of water. [B, 5 (a, 27).]

ELATERID, n. E²l-a²v'e²r-i²d. A very bitter substance found in the *Ecballium elaterium*; insoluble in water and in ether, soluble in alcohol, in alkalies, and in concentrated acids. [B, 5.]

ELATERIDÆ (Leach) (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-a²t(a³t)-e²r(ar)/i²d-e-(a³-e²). Fr., *élatérides*, *élatériens*. Ger., *Springkäfer*, *Schnellkäfer*. A family of the *Coleoptera* having the prothorax and mesothorax united by a loose articulation. [L, 41, 49, 292.]

ÉLATÉRIE (Fr.), n. A-la²-ta-re. A sort of fruit marked with longitudinal ribs and dehiscing with elastic force. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ELATERIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-a²t(a³t)-e²r(ar)-i(i²)/e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *élatériées*. A tribe of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, including *Elaterium*, etc. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

ELATERIN, n. E²l-a²t'e²r-i²n. Lat., *elaterinum* [U. S. Ph.], *elaterina*. Fr., *élatérine*. Ger., *E*. The crystalline, very bitter, active purgative principle of *elaterium*, C₂₀H₂₀O₆, probably a glucoside, identical according to Buckheim, with the anhydride of elateric acid; obtained by boiling *elaterium* with a little alcohol and treating the filtrate with potash. [B, 8 (a, 27).]—**Trituration of e.** [U. S. Ph.]. See **TRITURATIO ELATERINI**.

ELATERINUM [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²t(a³t)-e²r(ar)-i(i²)/e²-nu²m(nu⁴m). See **ELATERIN**.—**Trituratio elaterini** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *trituration d'élatérine*. Ger., *Elaterintriturati*. A preparation made by triturating thoroughly together 10 parts of *elaterin* and 90 parts of sugar of milk. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

ELATERIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-la²-ta-re-o. See **ELATERIUM**.—**E. francés**. See **ELATERIUM** (3d def.).—**E. inglés**. See *Clutterbuck's ELATERIUM*.

ELATERION (Lat.), n. n. E²l-a²t(a³t)-e(a)/ri²-o²n. Gr., *ἐλατήριον*. 1. A purgative. [B, 88; L, 94.] 2. See **ELATERIUM**.

ELATERITE, n. E²-a²t²e²r-it. Fr., *elatérite*. Ger., *Elaterit*. Mineral caoutchouc; a bituminous, blackish-brown, slightly elastic substance ("mineral resin") containing about 85 per cent. of carbon and 15 per cent. of hydrogen. It is found only near Castleton, England, in the department of the Loire-Inférieure, France, at Woodbury, Connecticut, and in South Australia. [L, 41 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 14).]

ELATERIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²-a²t²(a²t²-e(a)²/r²i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἐλατήριον*. Fr., *elatérium*, *concombre sauvage*. Ger., *E. Spritzgurke*, *Eselskürbis*. 1. Of Hippocrates, any aperient or purgative. 2. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Cucurbitaceæ*, tribe *Elaterieæ*, indigenous to tropical America, especially Mexico and Venezuela. 3. Of the Br., Finn., and Swed. Ph's, the sediment from the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* It is, when dried, of a yellowish-white color, tinged with green. The French e. is prepared by expressing the fruit, and clarifying and evaporating. It occurs in commerce in thin, flat or slightly curled, pulverulent cakes, which will float on water. Its active principle, elaterin, is extracted by alcohol. It is a powerful hydrogogue cathartic. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Clutterbuck's e.** E. obtained from the free juice flowing from the fruit of *Ecballium e.* when sliced. It is more powerful than the commercial e. and constitutes a violent purgative. [B, 5 (a, 14).]—**Compound powder of e.** See *Pulvis elaterii compositus*.—**Elaterii cortex.** Cascarrilla-bark (the bark of *Croton eluterium*). [B, 200.]—**E. album.** The sediment of the juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* bleached by exposure to air and sunlight. [B, 18, 95, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cordifolium.** The *Ecballium e.*—**E. nigrum.** The juice of the fruit of *Ecballium e.* [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. officinale.** E. officinarum. See E. (3d def.).—**English e.** See *Clutterbuck's e.*—**Maltese e.** The commercial name for the e. exported from the south of Europe. It contains 27.6 per cent. of e. [B, 18 (a, 24).]—**Poma Elaterii.** The fruit of *Ecballium e.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Pulvis elaterii compositus** [Br. Ph.]. A preparation made by triturating together 10 parts of e. and 90 of sugar of milk. [B, 5 (a, 14).]—**Schwarz E.** (Ger.). See *E. nigrum*.—**Weisses E.** (Ger.). See *E. album*.

ELATERIUM (Lat.), adj. E²-a²t²(a²t²-e(a)²/r²i²-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐλατήριος* (of *ἐλατήριον*, to drive). Purgative. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELATEROMETER, n. El-a²t²-e²r-om'et-u²r. Lat., *elaterometrum*, *elaterometricum*, *aerelaterometrum* (from *ἐλατήριον*, elasticity, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *élastéromètre*, *aérelatéromètre*. Ger., *E. Gaselektrometer*, *Elasticitätsmesser*, *Luftelasticitätsmesser*. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of gases. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ELATES (Lat.), n. m. E²/a²t²(a²t²-ez(as). Gen., *el'atæ*. Gr., *ἐλάτης*. See ELATER.

ELATIN, n. El'a²t-i²n. Fr., *elatine*. Ger., *E.* Of Pareira, a soft, green resin, probably a mixture of elaterin and chlorophyll, found in the fruit of *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

ELATINACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²-a²t²(a²t²-i²n-as(a²k²)e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *elatinnacées*. The water-peppers; of Lindley, an order of the *Rutales*, of Gray, an order of the *Dicotyledones*. [B, 34, 170 (a, 24).]

ELATINE (Lat.), n. f. E²-a²t²(a²t²-i²n-e(a). Gen., *elat'ines*. Gr., *ἐλατίν*. Fr., *elatine*. Ger., *Tünnel*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of small herbs, of the *Elatineæ*, found in the temperate or subtropical regions of both hemispheres. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. cymbalaria.** The *Linaria cymbalaria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. folio subrotundo.** The *Linaria spuria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. hastata.** The *Linaria e.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. ovata.** The *Linaria spuria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Herba e's.** The herb of *Linaria elatine*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉLATINE (Fr.), n. A-la²-ten. 1. Of Zeise, a light, brownish-yellow, oily liquid extracted from tar oils. It has a very disagreeable odor, distills at 150° C., and is lighter than, and insoluble in, water. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).] 2. See ELATIN.

ELATINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²-a²t²(a²t²-i²n'e²-e(a²-e²). From *ἐλατίν*, a kind of toad-flax. Fr., *elatinnées*. The water-peppers; of Cambess, a division of dicotyledons; of Lindley, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Bartling and others, a division or tribe of the *Lytharicæ*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Guttiferæ*; of Brongniart, a family of the *Crossulincæ*. They comprise *Elatine*, and the *Elatinidæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Stellaricæ*, and are the same as the *E.* [B, 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ELATOBANCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²-a²t²(a²t²-o(o²)-bra²n²2k-(bra²n²2ch²)i²a². From *ἐλάτη*, an oar, and *βράγχια*, gills. See LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

ELATORCHIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²-a²t²(a²t²-o²r²k(o²r²ch²)-i²d'e²-e(a²-e²). From *ἐλατήριον* (see ELATER), and *ὄρχις* (see ORCHIS). Of Dumortier, a division of orchids consisting of the *Ophrydæ* and the *Gastrodieæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ELATOSTEMA, **ELATOSTEMMA** (Lat.), n's n. E²-a²t²(a²t²-o(o²)-ste(sta)²ma²-ste²m'ma². Gen., *elatostem'mafos* (-is). Fr., *elatostemme*. Of Forster, a genus of the *Urticaceæ*, tribe *Urticææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. hincolatium.** E. *platyphyllum*. An East Indian species, eaten, like some of the other species, like pulse in place of spinach. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ELATOSTEMMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²-a²t²(a²t²-o(o²)-ste²m'me²-e(a²-e²). Of Gaudichaud and of Reichenbach, a division of the *Urticææ*, consisting of *Elatostemma*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ELAVUM (Tamil), n. The *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. pisin.** The *Eriodendron occidentale*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELAYL, n. E²/a²-i²l. Lat., *elaylum* (from *ἐλαιον*, oil [see also *ελία*]). Fr., *élayle*. Ger., *E.* Ethylene. [B, 49.]—**E'chlorid** (Ger.), **E'chlorür** (Ger.). Ethylene chloride. [a, 27.]—**E'gas** (Ger.). See *E.*

EL BETHINA (Ar.), n. See BETHINA.

ELBOGEN (Ger.), n. E²/bog-e²n. See ELBOW.—**E'arterie.** See *Ulnar ARTERY*.—**E'bein.** See ULNA.—**E'beinkopf.** The capitulum ulnæ.—**E'beuger.** See BRACHIALIS *anticus*.—**E'beuger der Hand.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris*.—**E'blutader.** See *Ulnar VEIN*.—**E'bubo.** See ADENITIS *cubitalis*.—**E'fortsatz.** See OLECRANON.—**E'gegend.** The region of the elbow. [L.]—**E'gelenk.** The elbow joint. [L, 80, 135.]—**E'gelenkentzündung.** See OLECRANTHRITIS.—**E'gelenkkapsel.** The capsular ligament of the elbow joint. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1869, p. 31; 1867, p. 56 (L).]—**E'gelenkverderbniss.** **E'gelenkwindnorr.** See OLECRANARTHROCE.—**E'gicht.** Gout in the elbow. [L.]—**E'grube.** See FOSSA *cubiti*.—**E'höcker.** See OLECRANON.—**E'hohlhand pulsader des Daumens.** See ARTERIA *pollicis ulnaris volaris*.—**E'kapsel.** See *E'gelenkkapsel*.—**E'knochen.** See ULNA.—**E'knorren.** See OLECRANON.—**E'krone.** The coronoid process of the ulna. [L, 80.]—**E'muskel.** See the major list.—**E'nerv.** See *Ulnar NERVE*.—**E'pfelfe.** See ULNA.—**E'pulsader.** **E'schlagader.** See *Ulnar ARTERY*.—**E'strecker.** An extensor muscle of the forearm. [L.]—**E'strecker der Hand.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris*.—**Hintere zurücklaufende E'pulsader.** See *Posterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY*.—**Kleine E'pfelfe.** See RADIUS.—**Langer E'strecker.** See SCAPULO-OLECRANIUS.—**Oberflächliche E'schlagader.** See ARTERIA *plivæ cubiti superficialis*.—**Vordere zurücklaufende E'pulsader.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY*.—**Zurücklaufende E'arterie.** See *Anterior ulnar recurrent ARTERY*.

ELBOGENMUSKEL (Ger.), n. E²/bog-e²n-musk'e²l. A muscle having its origin near the elbow. [L.]—**Aeusserer E.** See EXTENSOR *carpi ulnaris*.—**Innerer E.** See FLEXOR *carpi ulnaris*.

ELBOW, n. E²/bo. A. S., *elboga*. Gr., *κίβιτον*, *ἀγκών*. Lat., *cubitus*. Fr., *coudé*. Ger., *Elbogen*, *Ellenbogen*. It., *gomito*. Sp., *codo*. The outer angle made by the bend of the arm; the joint connecting the arm and the forearm. [C, 1.]—**Bend of the e.** The inner angle formed at the b.

ELBOWIT-GRASS, n. E²/bo-²t-gra²s. The *Alopecurus geniculatus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELCAJA (Ar.), n. The *Trichilia emetica*. [a, 24.]

ELCHE (Sp.), n. E²/cha. A winter resort in the province of Murcia, Spain. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

ELCICORN, adj. E²-si²-ko²-rn. See ALICORNIS.

ELCIDRION (Lat.), n. n. E²-si²d(ki²d)/ri²-o²n. See HELCYDRION.

ELCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²-ko²-ma². Gen., *elcom'atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐλκωμα*. See ULCER.

ELCOPLASTY, n. E²/ko-pla²-st-i². See HELCOPLASTY.

ELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²-ko²-s'i²s. See HELCOSIS.

ELCYSTER (Lat.), n. m. E²-si²-st(ku²st)/u²r(ar). See HELCYSTER.

ELDEN, n. E²/de²n. See ELDIN.

ELDER, n. E²/du²r. 1. The *Sambucus nigra* and the *Sambucus canadensis*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).] 2. See SAMBUCCUS (3d def.).—**American e.** The *Sambucus canadensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Autumn-flowering e.** The *Sambucus canadensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bishop's e.** See *Ægopodium podagraria*.—**Box e.** See *NEGUNDO*.—**Californian e.** See *SAMBUCUS glauca*.—**Common e.** In Europe, the *Sambucus nigra*; in America, the *Sambucus canadensis*. [B, 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**Decoction of e.-bark.** See *Decoctum corticis SAMBUCCI*.—**Dwarf e.** 1. The *Ægopodium podagraria*. 2. The *Sambucus ebulus*. 3. The *Sambucus humilis*. 4. The *Pilea grandis*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E.-bark.** Fr., *écorce de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. The bitter bark of *Sambucus nigra* [Fr. Cod.], or *Sambucus canadensis* [U. S. Ph.]. [B, 5 (a, 24); B, 81 (a, 14).]—**E.-berries.** Fr., *fruits de sureau* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Hollunderbeeren*. It., *bacche di sambuco*. Sp., *bayas de saúco*. The fruits of *Sambucus nigra* or of *Sambucus canadensis*. A wine is made from the juice (the *suc de sureau* of the Fr. Cod.), which is also used to color wines. [B, 81, 113 (a, 14); B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E.-berry-wine.** Wine made from e.-berries.—**E.-flowers.** Lat., *sambucus* [U. S. Ph.], *sambuci flores* [Br. Ph.], *flores sambuci* [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *leurs de sureau*. Ger., *Hollunderblüthen*, *Flüderblumen*. It., *fiore di sambuco*. Sp., *flores de saúco*. The flowers of *Sambucus canadensis* [U. S. Ph.] or *Sambucus nigra* [Br. Ph.]. They have a faint, sweet smell and bitterish taste when dry. In domestic practice they are given as a sudorific. In Holland they enter into the composition of a vinegar. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**E.-flower-oil.** An essential oil obtained in France from the flowers of *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E.-flower-water.** See *QUA AMBA*.—**Ground-e.** 1. The *Sambucus ebulus*. 2. The *Angelica silvestris*. 3. The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E. ointment.** See *Unguentum SAMBUCCI*.—**E. rob.** See *Succus SAMBUCCI inspissatus*.—**Harts-e.** The *Sambucus racemosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Herbaecous e.** See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*.—**Horse-e.** The *Inula helenium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Marsh e.** Marsh e. The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**North American e.** The genus *Ira*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Parsley-leaved e.** The *Sambucus nigra*, var. *laciniata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Poison e.** The *Rhus venenatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red-berried e.** The *Sambucus pubens*, and the *Sambucus racemosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rose e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spanish e.** The *Artanthe adunca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Water-e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White e.** The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Wild e.** The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Wild e. of North America.** The *Aralia hispida*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ELDERN, n. E²/du²rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELDIN, n. E²/di²n. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E.-dockin.** 1. The *Petasites vulgaris*. 2. The *Rumex aquaticus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELDROOT, n. E²/du²rt. See ELTROT.

ELECAMPANE, n. E¹-e²-ka²m-paⁿ. Probably a corruption of *Inula campana*, so called from Campana, Italy, where it grows. Fr., *aillaune, aunée, inule, aromate germanique, enula campana, œil de cheval, panacée de Chiron*. Ger., *Alant, Brustant, Helenekraut, Glockenwurz*. It., Sp., *enula campana*. The *Inula helenium* and its rhizome. [a, 24.]—**Conserve of e.** See *Conserva HELENI*.—**Decoction of e.** See *Decoctum HELENI*.—**Extract of e.** See *Extractum HELENI aquosum* and *Extrait d'aunée*.—**E. rhizome.** Fr., *rhizome d'aunée officinale* [Fr. Cod.]. The rhizome of *Inula helenium*. [B.]—**E. root.** Lat., *inula* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *racine d'aillaune (ou d'aunée), aunée officinale*. Ger., *Alantwurzél, It., radice di enula campana*. Sp., *raiz de enula campana*. The rhizome of *Inula helenium*. It contains inulin and helenin (q. v.). It is an aromatic tonic, and was formerly considered emmenagogue, but is now chiefly used in domestic and veterinary practice. [B, 5, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ointment of e.** See *Unguentum INULÆ*.

ELECAMPIN, n. E¹-e²-ka²mp/i²n. See INULIN.

ELECTARY, n. E-le²kt'a-ri². See ELECTUARY.

ÉLECTIFS (Fr.), n. pl. A-le²kt'ef. In ancient medicine, specific remedies. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ELECTION, n. E-le²k'shu²n. Gr., ἐκλογή, αἵρεσις. Lat., *electio*. Fr., *élection*. Ger., *Auserwählung*. It., *elezione*. Sp., *elección*. A choice or selection, as of remedies or of the point at which a limb is to be amputated, called the *point of e.* [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELECTIVE, adj. E-le²kt'iv. Lat., *electivus*. Fr., *électif*. Ger., *wählend*. It., *elettivo*. Sp., *electivo*. Optional, brought about by or subject to a choice; in chemistry, showing a preference (see E. AFFINITY).

ELECTIVITY, n. E-le²kt'iv'i²t-i². Fr., *électivité*. Ger., *Electivität*. The capability of exerting an elective action. [A, 301.]

ELECTREPETER, n. E-le²kt-tre²p'e²nt-u²r. From ἤλεκτρον, amber (see ELECTRICITY), and πρῆξις, to turn. See RHETROPE.

ELECTRIC, ELECTRICAL, adjs. E-le²kt'ri²qk, -tri²qk-a²l. Lat., *electricus*. Fr., *électrique*. Ger., *electrisch, elektrisch*. It., *elettrico*. Sp., *eléctrico*. Pertaining to, caused by, or resembling electricity; as a n., a body capable of being electrified, a non-conductor of electricity, a substance which exhibits electrical properties on friction. [B, 26.]

ELECTRICIAN, n. E-le²kt-tri²sh'a²n. Fr., *électricien* (1st def.), *électriciseur* (2d def.). Ger., *Elektriker* (1st def.), *Elektriseur* (2d def.). It., *elettrischer Arzt* (2d def.). It., *elettrizzatore* (2d def.). Sp., *electricista* (1st def.), *electricador* (2d def.). 1. One who is skilled in electrical science, or who manipulates electrical apparatus. 2. One who employs electricity in the treatment of disease. [L, 41; a, 27.]

ELECTRICITAS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²kt-tri²s(tri²qk)'i²t-a²s(a²s). Gen., *electricitat'is*. See ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRICITÄT (Ger.), n. A-le²kt-tretz-i²tat'. See ELECTRICITY.—**E'sbretreffend.** See ELECTRIC.—**E'sserregung.** Electric excitation. [L, 135].—**E'ssmesser.** See ELECTROMETER.—**Glase'.** See VITREOUS ELECTRICITY.—**Harze'.** See RESINOUS ELECTRICITY.—**Thierische e.** See ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—**Reibungse'.** See FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.

ÉLECTRICITÉ (Fr.), n. A-le²kt-tre-se-ta. See ELECTRICITY.—**Bain d'é.** See ELECTRIC BATH.—**E. de l'air atmosphérique.** See ATMOSPHERIC ELECTRICITY.—**E. d'induction.** See INDUCED ELECTRICITY.—**E. dissimulée.** Latent electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTRICITY, n. E-le²kt-tri²s'tri²qk. Lat., *electricitas* (from ἤλεκτρον, amber, because of its manifestation on rubbing amber). Fr., *électricité*. Ger., *Electricität*. It., *elettricità*. Sp., *electricidad*. One of the forces of nature (sometimes termed a "fluid," and also a form of molecular movement) manifested in thunder and lightning, in the rapid induction of incandescence or combustion, attraction or repulsion, chemical decomposition, or muscular contraction, and in its conversion into mechanical force. It may be brought into action (generated) by friction or by the exposure of certain substances to the operation of certain chemical agents. One of its chief characteristics is its almost instantaneous transmissibility to any distance through the medium of a conductor. [a, 27.]—**Acid e.** See POSITIVE e.—**Active e.** See FREE e.—**Animale.** Lat., *electricitas animalis*. Fr., *électricité animale*. Ger., *thierische Electricität*. E. manifested in the physiological action of an animal organism.—**Atmospheric e.** Fr., *électricité de l'air atmosphérique*. E. resident in the atmosphere. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Bound e.** See PASSIVE e.—**Chemical e.** See GALVANISM.—**Condensed e.** The hypothetical state of the e. contained in a body when its capacity for e. has been apparently increased by connecting it with the earth. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Contact e., Contactual e., Continuous e., Current e.** See GALVANISM.—**Disguised e.** See LATENT e.—**Dynamic e.** See GALVANISM.—**E. of tension.** See STATIC e.—**Faradaic e., Faradic e.** See INDUCED e.—**Franklinic e.** See STATIC e.—**Free e.** E. made manifest by some disturbance of the electrical equilibrium between two bodies or the different parts of the same body. [B.]—**Frictional e.** Ger., *Reibungselectricität*. Static e. generated by friction (as of glass or some resinous body with flannel, fur, or the like); also static e. in general.—**Galvanic e.** See GALVANISM.—**High tension e.** See STATIC e.—**Induced e.** Fr., *électricité d'induction*. The e. generated in the primary or secondary coil of an induction machine. The apparatus consists of a core of soft iron or a bundle of soft-iron wire surrounded by some insulating material, around which, outside the insulating material, are wound several layers of insulated wire in the shape of a helix. This wire is termed the primary coil. Outside of this there is a sliding insulating tube around which is wound a very great length of fine insulated wire, constituting the secondary coil. The ends of the primary coil are connected with the poles of a battery, and those of the secondary coil with discharging points. The battery current passing through

the primary coil converts the core for the instant into an electromagnet, which excites an induced current (running in an opposite direction to the battery-current) in the secondary coil. When the core is demagnetized by the breaking of the current, an induced current (now running in the same direction as the battery-current) is also developed in the secondary coil. Except in very large coils, the induced current is slight when the connection with the battery is broken. The making and breaking of the primary current is performed by a vibrator or some form of mechanical interrupter. Between the battery and the primary current there is usually a condenser, which aids in the rapid demagnetization of the core. The strength of the induced current may be varied by sliding the secondary coil on the core. The induced current is of high tension, and is given off in rhythmical discharges, each one corresponding to an opening or closure of the battery circuit. With the electrodes applied to the body, muscular contractions are produced in the region included between them, either directly or through the medium of their nerves. The muscles are thus strengthened and many of the good effects of active exercise are produced. Induced e., especially with very rapid interruptions, has also an anodyne action, particularly in cases of muscular pain; applied by means of a wire-brush electrode, the skin being dry, it exerts a painful action that is sometimes of service in hysterical cases. [L.]—**Infuential e.** The e. induced in a body whose neutral state has been disturbed by the action of either the positive or negative form existing in another body. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Latent e.** See PASSIVE e.—**Magnetic e., Magneto-e.** The induced e. generated by means of a magneto-electric apparatus (see under APPARATUS).—**Medical e.** Lat., *electricitas medica*. Fr., *électricité médicale*. Ger., *medizinische Electricität*. E. generated by an apparatus provided with accessories for regulating its application for medical purposes.—**Metallic e.** Lat., *electricitas metallica*. Fr., *électricité métallique*. Ger., *metallische Electricität*. See GALVANISM.—**Natural e.** See NEUTRAL e.—**Negative e.** Fr., *électricité négative*. Ger., *negative Electricität*. 1. Of Franklin, see RESINOUS e. 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the decomposable element of a battery (e. g., the zinc of a zinc-carbon battery). [a, 27.]—**Neutral e.** Of Symmer, the e. existing in a body in which the two electric fluids (positive and negative) are in a state of combination (equilibrium). [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Organic e.** E. generated by living tissues. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Paralyzed e.** E. rendered latent or immobile by the equilibrium of the potentials of two electricities of opposite nature, as in Epinus's condenser, when it is isolated after being fully charged. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Passive e.** E. in a state of equilibrium, i. e., so uniformly distributed through the various parts of a substance that no evidence of electrical action is exhibited. [B.]—**Positive e.** Fr., *électricité positive*. Ger., *positive Electricität*. 1. Of Franklin, see VITREOUS e. 2. That variety of galvanic e. which is given off from the non-decomposable element of a battery (e. g., the carbon of a zinc-carbon battery). [a, 27.]—**Resinous e.** Fr., *électricité résineuse*. Ger., *Harzelectricität*. The form of static e. generated by friction of a resinous body. [a, 27.]—**Static e., Static e.** Fr., *électricité statique*. Ger., *statische Electricität*. Syn.: *franklinism*. E. in a state of high tension, produced by friction, pressure, or cleavage, and accumulated on the surface of an insulated conductor, manifesting its presence by attractive force and the display of sparks, but not by the production of currents. Two kinds of static e. are distinguished: *vitreous (or positive) e.*, and *resinous (or negative) e.*, both being supposed to reside in equal amounts in non-electrified bodies, and to neutralize each other. When two dissimilar bodies are rubbed together, one of them becomes charged with resinous, the other with vitreous e., and this disturbance of electrical equilibrium gives rise to the phenomena of static e. Bodies charged with the same kind of static e. repel each other, those charged with opposite kinds attract each other, and any body charged with a single kind tends to regain its electrical equilibrium by withdrawing from surrounding bodies an equal quantity of the opposite kind of e. Static e. has recently been considerably used in medicine. [B, 21 26.]—**Thermo-e.** See the major list.—**Unbound e.** See FREE e.—**Vitreous e.** Fr., *électricité vitrée*. Ger., *Glaszelectricität*. The form of e. generated by friction of glass. [a, 27.]—**Voltaic e.** Fr., *électricité voltaïque*. Ger., *Volta'sche Electricität*. See GALVANISM.

ELECTRIFIABLE, adj. E-le²kt-tri²-fi-a²b'l. Capable of being electrified.

ELECTRIFICATION, n. E-le²kt-tri²-fi²-ka'shu²n. Fr., *électrisation*. Ger., *Electrisirung*. The act or process of electrifying.

ELECTRIFY, v. tr. E-le²kt-tri²-fi. Fr., *électriser*. Ger., *elektrisieren*. It., *elettrizzare*. Sp., *electrizar*. To charge with electricity, especially with static electricity; or, more properly, to disturb the neutral state of the electricity with which a body is already charged, so that the positive and negative forms of electricity become separately manifest. [a, 27.]

ÉLECTRISABLE (Fr.), adj. A-le²kt-tre-za³b'l. See ELECTRIFIABLE.

ÉLECTRISANT (Fr.), adj. A-le²kt-tre-za³n². Electrifying.

ELECTRISATION (Fr.), n. A-le²kt-tre-za³-se-ô²n². See ELECTRIFICATION.

ÉLECTRISEUR (Fr.), n. A-le²kt-tre-zu²r. See ELECTRICIAN (2d def.).

ÉLECTRITION (Fr.), n. A-le²kt-tre-se-ô²n². The perception of electricity by an organism. [A, 518.]

ELECTRIZATION, n. E-le²kt-tri²-za'shu²n. Fr., *électrisation*. Ger., *Electrisirung*. It., *elettrizzazione*. Sp., *electrización*. 1. See ELECTRIFICATION. 2. The application of electricity to a body; in medicine, the transmission of an electrical current through the body or any portion of it. [A, 518.]—**Continuous e.** E. by means of appliances (such as electric belts) which are worn for long periods without intermission. [B, 26.]—**Direct e.** E. of a muscle by applying the electrode directly over the muscle itself. [B, 26.]—**General e.** E. of the entire organism.—**Indirect e.** E. of a

muscle by applying the electrode to the nerve supplying the muscle. [B, 26].—**Local e.** The application of electricity to a particular organ or part of the body. [B, 26].—**Localized e.** Fr., *électrisation localisée* [Duchenne]. Ger., *lokalisirte Electrisation*. Local e. in which the electricity affects only the part to which the application is made. [B, 26].—**Peripheral e.** E. of the periphery of the body or of a part. [B, 26.]

ELECTRIZE, v. tr. E-le²k'triz. Fr., *électriser*. Ger., *electrisiren*. 1. See **ELECTRIFY**. 2. To apply electricity.

ELECTRIZER, n. E-le²k'triz-u²r. A disc made of two different metals, for attachment to the surface of the body. They constitute a feeble galvanic battery. [B.]

ELECTRO-AIMANT (Fr.), n. A-le²k'tro-a-ma²n°. See **ELECTRO-MAGNET**.

ELECTRO-ANÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k'tro(tro³)-a²n(a³n)-e²s(a²-e²s)-thez(thas)'i²-a². For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **ANÆSTHESIA**. Anæsthesia produced by electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, n. E-le²k'tro-bi-o²'o-ji². For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **BIOLOGY**. Fr., *électro-biologie*. Ger., *Electrobiologie*. It., *electro-biologia*. Sp., *electro-biologia*. The science which treats of animal electricity. [B.]

ELECTRO-BIOSCOPY, n. E-le²k'tro-bi-o²'s'kop-i². For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **BIOSCOPE**. Fr., *électro-bioscopie*. Ger., *Electrobioskopie*. It., *electrobioscopia*. Sp., *electro-bioscopia*. An examination with electricity to ascertain whether life is extinct. [B.]

ELECTRO-CAPILLARITY, n. E-le²k'tro-ka²p-i²-a²'r'i²-i². For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CAPILLARITY**. Fr., *électro-capillarité*. Ger., *Electrocapillarität*. See **Electro-capillary ACTION**.

ELECTRO-CAPILLARY, adj. E-le²k'tro-ka²p'i²-a-ri². Fr., *électro-capillaire*. Ger., *electrocapillär*. Capillary and produced by electricity. [B.] See **E.-c. ACTION**.

ELECTRO-CAPILLO-CHIMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-le²k-tro-ka²-pe-lo-sh-mek. Electro-capillary and chemical. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ELECTRO-CAUSTIC, adj. E-le²k'tro-ka²'st'i²k. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CAUSTIC**. Fr., *électro-caustique*. Ger., *electrokaustisch*. See **GALVANO-CAUSTIC**.

ELECTRO-CAUTERY, n. E-le²k'tro-ka²'t'e²r-i². See **GALVANIC CAUTERY**.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL, adj. E-le²k'tro-ke²m'i²k-a²i. Fr., *électro-chimique*. Ger., *electrochemisch*. Pertaining to electrochemistry; also of or pertaining to the chemical decomposition produced by electricity. Cf. **E.-c. BATH**. [L, 56.]

ELECTROCHEMISMS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le²k'tro(tro³)-ke²m(ch²am)-i²z(i²s)'mu²s(mu²s). Fr., *électro-chimisme*. Ger., *E*. The doctrine that all chemical action is due to electricity. [L, 43.]

ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, n. E-le²k'tro-ke²m'i²st-ri². For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CHEMISTRY**. Lat., *electrochemia*. Fr., *électro-chimie*. Ger., *Electrochemie*. It., *electrochimica*. Sp., *electro-química*. Electrology in its relations to chemistry. That branch of science which relates to the chemical effects of electricity. [B.]

ELECTRO-CINETICUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-le²k'tro(tro³)-si²n-(ki²n)-e²t(at)'i²k-u²s(u²s). For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **KINETIC**. See **ELECTRO-MOTOR**.

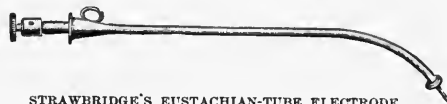
ELECTRO-CONDUCTIVITY, n. E-le²k'tro-ko²n-du²k-ti²v'-i²t-i². Capacity for conducting electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTROCUTAN (Ger.), adj. A-le²k-tro-ku-ta²n'. For deriv., see **ELECTRICITY** and **CUTIS**. Pertaining to the electrical sensibility of the skin. [E. Remak (A, 319).]

ELECTROCUTION, n. E-le²k-tro-ku²'shu²n. A contraction of *electrical execution*. Judicial execution by means of electricity. ["Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," May 8, 1890, p. 458.]

ELECTRODE, n. E-le²k'trod. From ἤλεκτρον (see **ELECTRICITY**), and ὄδος, a path. Fr., *électrode*. Ger., *Electrod*. 1. Either

pole of a galvanic battery. [a, 27.] 2. In medicine, that portion of any electrical apparatus which is designed to be applied to the patient's body.—**Active e.** In electro-diagnosis, that e. which is ap-



STRAWBRIDGE'S EUSTACHIAN-TUBE ELECTRODE.

plied to the immediate neighborhood of the part to be affected by the electricity. [B, 24].—**Brush-e.** An e. consisting of a wire brush; commonly used with the faradaic current.—**Cataphoric e.**, **Diffusion-e.** Fr., *électrode cataphorique*. Ger., *Diffusions-electrod*. An e. specially devised for the use of cataphoresis (ano-



WHEEL ELECTRODE.



HAIR-BRUSH ELECTRODE.



RECTAL ELECTRODE.



VAGINAL ELECTRODE.

dal diffusion); so constructed as to secure the passage of the electrical current from the positive pole through a medicinal solution as it enters the body. [F. Peterson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," April 27, 1889, p. 449].—**Franklinic e.** A metallic conductor attached to a static electrical machine, and designed for the application of sparks



EYE ELECTRODE.

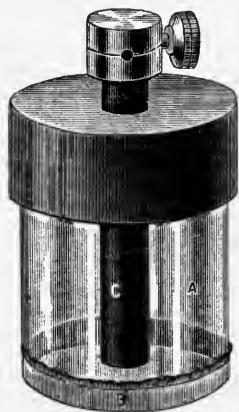


EAR ELECTRODE.



TONGUE ELECTRODE.

and of other forms of static discharge. [B.].—**Hair-brush e.** An e. in the form of a hair-brush; designed especially for application to the scalp. [B.].—**Hand e.** An e. designed to be held in the hand of the person applying electricity. [B.].—**Indifferent e.** In electro-diagnosis, that e. which is applied at some point (indifferent

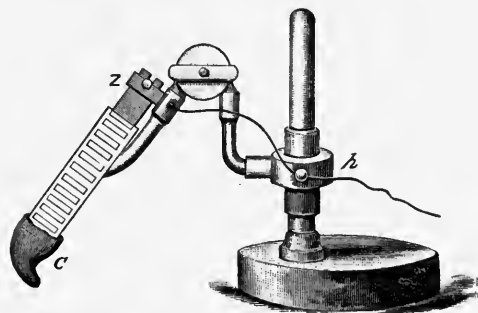


PETERSON'S DIFFUSION ELECTRODE.

A, glass holder for fluid; B, membrane bottom of cavity; C, carbon conductor in a cork.



SPONGE ELECTRODE.

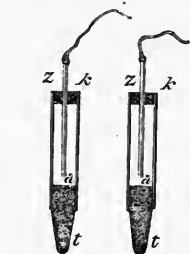


NON-POLARIZABLE ELECTRODE OF DU BOIS-REYMOND. (FROM LANDOIS AND STIRLING.)

z, zinc; h, movable support; c, clay point. The whole on a universal joint.

point) remote from the part designed to be affected by the electric current. [B, 24].—**Labile e.** An e. which is passed to and fro over the surface of the body that is to be electrized. [a, 27.] Cf.

Stabile e.—**Non-polarizable e.** A zinc e. having a porous stopper containing a solution of zinc sulphate. [a, 27.]—**Normal e.** Ger., *Normalelektrod.* Of Erb, an e. having a constant cross-section of 10 square centimetres; proposed as a suitable standard in comparing electrical measurements with each other. ["Neurol. Ctrbl.," 1886, i.; "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wsnessn.," June 12, 1886, p. 4 (B).]—**Koller e.** An e. consisting of a roller, designed to be passed over a surface to be electrized. [B.]—**Stabile e.** An e. that is applied to a patient's body and kept fixed in one situation. [a, 27.] Cf. *Labile e.*—**Unpolarizable e.** See *Non-polarizable e.*



NON-POLARIZABLE ELECTRODES. DU BOIS-REYMOND. (FROM LANDOIS AND STIRLING.)

z, zinc-wire; k, cork; a, a, zinc-sulphate solution; t, clay points.

ELECTRO-DENTISTRY, n. E-le²k''-tro-de²nt''i²st-ri². The use of electricity in dentistry (e. g., the practice, prevalent at one time, of sending a strong galvanic current through a tooth at the moment of its extraction; supposed to act as an anæsthetic, but probably efficient only by distracting the patient's attention).

ELECTRO-DEPOSITION, n. E-le²k''-tro-de²p-o-zî²sh'u²n. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and *deponere*, to deposit. Deposition (as of a metal) by electrolysis. [B, 2.]

ELECTRODES (Lat.), adj. E(a)-le²k-trod''ez/as). Gr., ἤλεκτροδῶν (from ἤλεκτρον, amber, and εἶδος, resemblance). Like amber (said by Hippocrates of the excretions). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k''-tro(tro³)-di(di²)-a²g(a²g)-no²si²s. Gen., *electro-diagnos'eos (-is)*. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and DIAGNOSIS. Fr., *électro-diagnosticue*. Ger., *Electrodiagnostik*. The making of a diagnosis by the study of the nervous, muscular, or secretory electrical reactions. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSTIC, adj. E-le²k''-tro-di-a²g-no²st''i²k. Fr., *électro-diagnostique*. Ger., *electrodiagnostisch*. Of or pertaining to electro-diagnosis. [B.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMIC, **ELECTRO-DYNAMICAL**, adj's. E-le²k''-tro-di²n-a²m''i²k, -i²k-a²l. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and DYNAMIC. Fr., *électro-dynamique*. Ger., *electrodynamisch*. Pertaining to electric force or to electro-dynamics. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-DYNAMICS, **ELECTRO-DYNAMISM**, n's. E-le²k''-tro-di²n-a²m''i²ks, -di²n'a²m-i²z'm. Fr., *électro-dynamie, électro-dynamique, électro-dynamisme*. Ger., *Electrodynamik, Electrodynamicismus*. Of Oersted and Ampère, the science of the reciprocal action of electrical currents, magnets, etc. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-DYNAMOMETER, n. E-le²k''-tro-di²n-a²m-o²m'-e²t-u²r. From ἤλεκτρον, amber (see ELECTRICITY), δύναμις, force, and μέτρον, a measure. An instrument for the electro-magnetic measurement of an electric current. It consists of a strong and uniform magnetic field in which is suspended a coil of wire through which the current to be measured is passed. The current will deflect the coil in proportion to its strength and the strength of the surrounding magnetic field. [Daniell (J).]

ELECTRO-ENDOSCOPY, n. E-le²k''-tro-e²n-do²s''kop-i². For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and ENDOSCOPE. Ger., *Electro-endoskopie*. Endoscopy with electrical illumination. [Schnitzler (A, 319).]

ELECTRO-GALVANIC, adj. E-le²k''-tro-ga²l-va²n-i²k. Fr., *électro-galvanique*. Ger., *electro galvanisch*. See GALVANIC.

ELECTRO-GALVANISM, n. E-le²k''-tro-ga²l-va²n-i²z'm. Fr., *électro-galvanisme*. Ger., *Electro galvanismus*. See GALVANISM.

ELECTRO-GALVANOMETER, n. E-le²k''-tro-ga²l-va²n-o²m'e²t-u²r. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and GALVANOMETER. Fr., *électro-galvanomètre*. A galvanometer for measuring the amount or intensity of electricity. [L, 49.]

ELECTROGEN, n. E-le²k''-tro-je²n. Lat., *electrogenium* (from ἤλεκτρον [see ELECTRICITY], and γεννᾶν, to engender). Fr., *électrogène*. Ger., *E*. An old term for the cause of electrical phenomena. [L, 50.]

ELECTRO-GENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k''-tro(tro³)-je²n-(ge²n)'i²s-i²s. Gen., *electro-genes'eos (-gen'esis)*. Fr., *électrogénèse, électrognéie*. Ger., *Electrogenese*. The production of electricity. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELECTROGENIC, adj. E-le²k-tro-je²n''i²k. Fr., *électrognéique*. Ger., *electrogenisch*. Productive of electricity (said of animal tissues in general, and particularly of the electrical apparatus of certain fishes). [a, 27.]

ELECTROGENIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-le²k-tro(tro³)-jen-(ge²n)-i²-u²m(n'm). See ELECTROGEN.

ELECTROGENIUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le²k-tro(tro³)-jen-(ge²n)-i²-u²m(n'm). Of A. S. Franco, a little box of bone, 9 mm. high and 15 mm. in diameter, inclosing a voltaic pile composed of six alternate layers of zinc and copper separated by paper discs moistened with a solution of salt, the box being open at the ends; used in the treatment of dental neuralgia, so inserted between the tooth and the cheek that the zinc is in contact with the tooth and the copper with the cheek. [F. N. Schivardi, "Gazz. degli Ospit.," v, 1884, p. 807 (a, 27).]

ELECTROGENOUS, adj. E-le²k-tro²je²n-u²s. See ELECTROGENIC.

ELECTROGENY, n. E-le²k-tro²je²n-i². See ELECTROGENESIS.

ELECTROGRAPHY, n. E-le²k-tro²g'ra²f-i². From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and γράφειν, to write. Fr., *électrographie*. See ELECTROLOGY.

ELECTRO-KINETIC, adj. E-le²k''-tro-ki²n-e²t''i²k. See ELECTRO-MOTOR.

ELECTRO-KINETICS, n. sing. E-le²k''-tro-ki²n-e²t''i²ks. For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and KINETIC. 1. The science or study of current electricity (galvanism). [B.] 2. The science or study of electricity as a source of mechanical motion.

ÉLECTROLEPSIE (Fr.), n. A-le²k-tro-le²p-se. Of Tordens, electric chorea. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELECTROLITHOTRITY, n. E-le²k''-tro-li²th-o²t''ri²t-i². For deriv., see ELECTRICITY and LITHOTRITY. The destruction of calculi by means of electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTROLOGIST, n. E-le²k-tro²l'o-ji²st. See ELECTRICIAN.

ELECTROLOGY, n. E-le²k-tro²l'o-ji². From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *électrologie*. Ger., *Electrologie*. That department of physics which deals with the phenomena and laws of electricity. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ELECTROLYSABILITY, n. E-le²k-tro-liz-a²b-i²l''i²t-i². Capability of electrolysis. [Armstrong, "Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 469 (B).]

ÉLECTROLYSATION (Fr.), n. A-le²k-tro-le-za²-se-o²n². See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYSE, v. tr. E-le²k-tro-liz. See ELECTROLYZE.

ELECTROLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k-tro²l'i²(n²)-si²s. Gen., *electrolysis'eos (-troly'ysis)*. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and λύειν, to resolve. Fr., *électrolyse*. Ger., *Electrolyse*. It., *electrolisi*. Sp., *electrolisis*. Of Faraday, chemical decomposition accomplished by means of electricity; in medicine, the resolution of tumors, exudates, etc., by means of electricity, but without its caustic action. [E; L, 41, 44, 95 (a, 14).]—**Reversed e.** Of H. E. Armstrong, all chemical action, regarded as a decomposition of compounded electrolytes. ["Nature," Sept. 17, 1885, p. 467 (B).]—**Secondary e.** Chemical decomposition caused by the action of chemical principles which are themselves the immediate product of an e. [B.]

ELECTROLYTE, n. E-le²k-tro-lit. Lat., *electrolyton*. Fr., *électrolyte*. Ger., *Elektrolyt*. It., *eletrolito*. Sp., *electrolito*. A body capable of undergoing electrolysis. [B.]

ELECTROLYTIC, adj. E-le²k-tro-lit''i²k. Fr., *électrolytique*. Ger., *electrolytisch*. It., *eletrolitico*. Sp., *electrolitico*. Pertaining to electrolysis. [B.]

ELECTROLYZATION, n. E-le²k-tro²l-i²z-a'shu²n. See ELECTROLYSIS.

ELECTROLYZE, v. tr. E-le²k-tro-liz. Fr., *électrolyser*. Ger., *electrolysiren*. To decompose by electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-MAGNET, n. E-le²k''-tro-ma²g-ne²t. Fr., *électro-aimant*. Ger., *Electromagnet*. It., *electrocolamita*. Sp., *electroimán*. A piece of soft iron rendered magnetic so long as an electrical current is passed through a coil of wire surrounding it. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC, adj. E-le²k''-tro-ma²g-ne²t''i²k. Lat., *electro-magneticus*. Fr., *électro-magnétique*. Ger., *elektro-magnetisch*. 1. Pertaining to electro-magnetism. 2. Rendered magnetic by electricity.

ELECTRO-MAGNETICS, **ELECTRO-MAGNETISM**, n's. E-le²k''-tro-ma²g-ne²t''i²ks, -ma²g-ne²t-i²z'm. Lat., *electromagnetismus*. Fr., *électro-magnétisme*. Ger., *Electromagnetismus*. 1. The science of the mutual relations of electricity and magnetism. [L, 50.] 2. The magnetism developed in a piece of iron by electricity. [L.]

ELECTRO-MASSAGE, n. E-le²k''-tro-ma²s-sa²zh'. See E-MASSAGE.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL, adj. E-le²k''-tro-me²d''i²k-a²l. Pertaining to the use of electricity in medicine.

ELECTRO-MEDICATION, n. E-le²k''-tro-me²d-i²ka'shu²n. 1. Medical treatment with electricity. [a, 27.] 2. Of Beard and Rockwell, the introduction of medicines into the organism by means of electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRO-MEDICINE, n. E-le²k''-tro-me²d-i²s-n. Electricity as applied to medicine. [B, 26.]

ELECTROMETER, n. E-le²k-tro²m'e²t-u²r. From ἤλεκτρον (see ELECTRICITY), and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *électromètre*. Ger., *Elektrometer, Blitzstoffmesser*. It., *eletrometro*. Sp., *electrómetro*. Any instrument for detecting the presence or measuring the quantity, intensity, etc., of an electrical current. [A, 518; L, 50.]

Absolute e. A standard galvanometer or ammeter. [a, 27.] See AMPEREMETER and MILLIAMPEREMETER.—**Attracted disc e.** See *Quadrant e.*—**Capillary e.** An instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current, or more exactly the difference in the potential of its two electrodes. Lippmann's model is almost exclusively employed. It consists of a vertical tube drawn out to a point at its lower extremity and containing a column of mercury which descends into the narrow tubular part until it is arrested by capillary resistance. The point is plugged into a test-tube containing a layer of a dilute solution of sulphuric acid. By uniting the two bodies of mercury by a platinum wire, the capillary column becomes fixed in position, its lower meniscus representing the zero of the apparatus. The intensity of an electro-motor force interposed in the closed circuit can be measured by a micrometric reading of the extent of the upward or downward displacement of the inferior mercury meniscus. The displacement is due to the fact that the capillary constant of mercury when in contact with sulphuric acid varies with the electrical condition. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—**Quadrant e.** An instrument invented by W. Thomson to measure the potential of electricity of a body or the difference in the potentials of two bodies. It consists of a box composed of four equal horizontal and isolated metallic sectors, the diagonal members being coupled and of the same potential. A metallic plate is

suspended by a wire in the centre of the box in such a manner that its axis is superposed upon one of the division lines of the sectors, to whose contours its own outlines are parallel. This plate is fully charged by means of a Leyden jar, but remains in repose so long as the sectors themselves are not charged. In order to determine the electrical condition of a given body, it is connected with one pair of quadrants, while the second pair communicates with the earth, and so is freed from tension. The current passing into the apparatus revolves the plate either to the right or to the left, according to whether the electricity is of the same or of a different kind from that with which the plate is charged. The amplitude and duration of the oscillation are limited by the resistance of the suspending wire, the time being proportional to the amplitude. By connecting a body with each quadrant couple in succession, the varying vibration of the plate will indicate the difference in their potentials. The plate is provided with a mirror that reflects the image of a scale to be read by means of a telescope. [B, 21, 270 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-METRIC, ELECTRO-METRICAL, adj's. E-le²k''tro-me²t/ri²k, -ri²k-a². Fr., *électrométrique*. Ger., *electrometrisch*. Pertaining to electrometry.

ELECTROMETRY, n. E-le²k''tro-m²e²t-ri². Lat., *electrometria*. Fr., *électrométrie*. Ger., *Electrometrie, elektrische Messkunst*. The measurement of, or the art of measuring, electricity. [A, 301.]

ELECTRO-MOTION, n. E-le²k''tro-mo²/shu²n. Fr., *électromotion*. Ger., *E*. Mechanical action produced by electricity. [L, 56.]

ELECTRO-MOTIVE, adj. E-le²k''tro-mo²/ti²v. Lat., *electromotorius*. Fr., *électro-moteur*. Ger., *electromotorisch* (1st def.), *Electricität erregend* (2d def.). It., *elettromotrice*. Sp., *electromotriz*. 1. Pertaining to, or productive of, electro-motion. See *E. m. FORCE*. 2. See *ELECTROGENIC*.

ELECTRO-MOTOR, adj. E-le²k''tro-mo²/to²r. See *ELECTRO-MOTIVE*; as a n., a machine whose motive power is electricity. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ELECTRO-MUSCULAR, adj. E-le²k''tro-mu²s²k/u²l-a²r. Fr., *électro-musculaire*. Ger., *electromuskulär*. Pertaining to the reaction of the muscles on the application of electricity. [B, 26.]

ELECTRON (Lat.), n. E(a)-le²k''tro²n. Gr., *ἤλεκτρον*. Amber. [B.] See *AMBRA NAVA*.

ELECTRO-NEGATIVE, adj. E-le²k''tro-ne²g/a²t-i²v. Fr., *électro-négatif*. Ger., *electronegativ*. Possessed of negative electricity and therefore attracted to the positive pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the positive pole). The term is a relative one, for it is possible to arrange the elements and compound radicles into a series each member of which shall be e.-n. as compared with the one which precedes it and electro-positive to the one which follows. Oxygen and the non-metallic elements in general are e.-n., and so also are acid radicles. [Cooke (B); a, 27.]

ELECTRO-OPTICS, n. E-le²k''tro-o²p/ti²ks. Fr., *électro-optique*. Ger., *Electro-Optik*. The science of the optical phenomena of electric light. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

ELECTRO-OTIATRICALS, n. sing. E-le²k''tro-o-ti²-a²t/ri²ks. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *otōs*, the ear, and *iatricia*, medical treatment. Lat., *electro-otiatricia*. Fr., *électro-otiatrice*. Ger., *Electrootiatrik*. The use of electricity in the treatment of diseases of the ear. [E. Remak (A, 319).]

ELECTRO-PATHOLOGY, n. E-le²k''tro-pa²th-o²l'o-jii. The investigation of pathological conditions by ascertaining the electrical reaction of muscles, nerves, etc.

ELECTROPHONE, n. E-le²k''tro-fo²n. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *φωνή*, sound. See *TELEPHONE*.

ELECTROPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le²k''tro-fo²r/u²s(u²s). From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *φορέω*, to carry. An apparatus for collecting static electricity by induction. It consists of a plate made of a mixture of shellac and turpentine, which is negatively electrified by friction with cat-skin, and a metallic cover which, being placed upon the plate, becomes electrified by induction, and, upon being removed, imparts positive electricity to anything with which it is brought into contact. [B, 3.]—*E. machine*. See *Holtz e. MACHINE*.

ELECTROPHthalmocyclop, n. E-le²k''tro-*f*-tha²t'm-sik'/lo²p. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, and *κύκλωψ* (see *CYCLOPS*). An instrument invented by Noisewski for enabling the blind to perceive light by the senses of temperature and position. It consists of a small camera obscura with its posterior wall composed of three layers—one of fine metallic gauze, then a plate of selenium, and finally a brush-like arrangement of gold wires in immediate contact with the skin when the instrument is fixed to the middle of the forehead. Rays of light falling into it excite a thermo-electric current, which is at once perceived through the glabellar nerve-filaments as an impression of heat. The degree of heat is increased by the approach and diminished by the recession of a luminous object, and the sensation moves on the forehead according to the motion of the object from right to left, etc. [a, 31.]

ELECTRO-PHYSICS, n. sing. E-le²k''tro-fi²z/i²ks. See *ELECTROLOGY*.

ELECTRO-PHYSIOGNOMY, n. E-le²k''tro-fi²z-i²-o²g'no-mi². Fr., *électro-physionomie*. Of Duchenne, the study of facial expression and of character by the localized faradization of the muscles of the face. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-PHYSIOLOGY, n. E-le²k''tro-fi²z-i²-o²l'o-jii. Fr., *électro-physiologie*. Ger., *Electrophysiologie*. 1. The study of animal electricity, the physiology of electrical organs. 2. Physiology studied by means of electrical applications. [A, 518.]

ELECTROPOION, n. E-le²k''tro-poi'o²n. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *ποιεῖν*, to make. The exciting fluid of a galvanic battery, especially the solution used in a bichromate battery (see under *BATTERY*).

ELECTRO-POLAR, adj. E-le²k''tro-pol/a²r. Fr., *électropolaire*. Ger., *electropolar*. Charged with electricity of different polarities at the opposite ends or surfaces. [A, 301, 385.]

ELECTRO-POSITIVE, adj. E-le²k''tro-po²z/i²t-i²v. Fr., *électro-positif*. Ger., *electropositiv*. It., *elettropositivo*. Sp., *electropositivo*. Possessed of positive electricity and therefore attracted to the negative pole of a battery (applied to that constituent of a salt which in the process of electrolysis is evolved at the negative pole). The term is relative only (see *ELECTRO-NEGATIVE*). Most of the metallic elements, including hydrogen, are e.-p., and so are the alkali radicles. [Cooke (B); a, 27.]

ELECTRO-POTENTIAL, n. E-le²k''tro-po-te²n'/sha²l. See *POTENTIAL (n.)*.

ELECTRO-PUNCTURATION, ELECTRO-PUNCTURE, n's. E-le²k''tro-pu²n²k-tu²r-a²/shu²n, -pu²n²k'tu²r. Fr., *électropuncture*. Ger., *Electropunktur*. Electrolysis of a portion of the body by means of a needle-electrode passed into the tissues. [A, 518.]

ELECTRO-PYROMETER, n. E-le²k''tro-pi-ro²m'e²t-u²r. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *πῦρ*, fire, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An apparatus for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of a galvanometer. [B, 21.]

ELECTROSCOPE, n. E-le²k''tro-skop. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. An apparatus for detecting the presence of static electricity. [B, 26.]—*Gold-leaf e.* An e. consisting essentially of two strips of gold-leaf suspended from a metallic rod which is inclosed in a glass case. On touching the metallic rod with an electrified body, the strips of gold-leaf become electrified and diverge. [B, 21.]

ELECTROSCOPY, n. E-le²k''tro-skop-i². Lat., *electroscopia* (from *ἤλεκτρον* [see *ELECTRICITY*], and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *électroscopie*. Ger., *Electroscopie*. The use of the electroscope.

ELECTRO-SENSIBILITY, n. E-le²k''tro-se²ns-i²-bi²/t'i². The degree of sensitiveness of the body to the application of electricity. [Beard and Rockwell (B, 26).]

ELECTROSTATIC, adj. E-le²k''tro-sta²t'i²k. Fr., *électrostatique*. Ger., *electrostatisch*. Pertaining to electrostatics or to static electricity.

ELECTROSTATICS, n. sing. E-le²k''tro-sta²t'i²ks. Fr., *électrostatique*. Ger., *Electrostatik*. The science of static electricity.

ELECTROSTIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k''tro(sto²)-stix'i²s. Gen., *electrostixis/eos (-is)*. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *στρίξις*, puncture. See *ELECTRO-PUNCTURE*.

ELECTRO-SURGERY, n. E-le²k''tro-su²r'je²r-i². Fr., *électrothérapie chirurgicale*. The use of electricity in surgery. [a, 27.]

ELECTRO-SUSCEPTIBILITY, n. E-le²k''tro-su²s-se²p-ti²-bi²/t'i². Of Beard and Rockwell, susceptibility to electricity. [B.]

ELECTROSYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k''tro(tro²)-si²n-(su²n)'the²s-i²s. Gen., *electrosynthesis/eos (-synthesis)*. Fr., *électrosynthèse*. Ger., *Electrosynthese*. Chemical synthesis produced by electricity. [Drechsel, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," n. F., xix, p. 229 (B).]

ELECTROTHANASIA [F. Peterson] (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-le²k''tro(tro²)-tha²n'(tha²n)-az(a²s)'i²-a². From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *θάνατος*, death. Death by electricity. [a, 31.]

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS, ELECTROTHERAPY, n's. E-le²k''tro-th²e²r-a²-pu²t'i²ks, -the²r'a²-pi². From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *θεραπευτική*, therapeutics. Fr., *électrothérapeutique*. Ger., *Electrotherapeutik, Electrotherapie*. It., *electroterapia*. Sp., *electroterapéutica, electroterapia*. The treatment of disease by means of electricity. [a, 27.]

ELECTROTHERMANCY, n. E-le²k''tro-thu²rm'a²n-si². From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *θερμανσις*, a heating. Fr., *électrothermie*. Ger., *Electrothermie*. The science of the production of heat by means of electricity. [A, 518.]

ELECTROTHERMIC, adj. E-le²k''tro-thu²rm'i²k. Pertaining to electrothermancy.

ELECTRO-THERMOGRAPH, n. E-le²k''tro-thu²rm'o-gra²f. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), *θερμῆ*, heat, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *électro-thermographie*. An instrument invented by Dujardin to indicate the thermal variations in the different organs of the body. It consists of a couple composed of iron and an amalgam of copper, zinc, and nickel one end of which is placed on the organ, and the other connected with an apparatus for keeping it at a constant temperature. The deviations of the needle of a galvanometer placed in the circuit are registered by means of photography. [L, 88 (a, 27).]

ELECTROTHERMY, n. E-le²k''tro-thu²rm-i². See *ELECTROTHERMANCY*.

ELECTROTONE, n. E-le²k''tro-ton. See *ELECTROTONUS*.

ELECTROTONIC, adj. E-le²k''tro-to²n'i²k. Fr., *électrotonique*. Ger., *electrotonisch*. Pertaining to electrotonus. [A, 385.]

ELECTROTONUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-le²k''tro-to²n-u²s(u²s). From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *τόνος*, tension. Fr., *électrotonus*. Ger., *Electrotonus*. The condition of electric tension in a nerve or muscle during the passage of a constant galvanic current through a portion of its extent. [K.] See *ANELECTROTONUS* and *CATELECTROTONUS*.

ELECTRO-VITAL, adj. E-le²k''tro-vit'a²l. From *ἤλεκτρον* (see *ELECTRICITY*), and *vita*, life. Electric and produced by vital processes (said of animal electricity, etc.). [B, 26.]

ELECTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-le²k'tru³m(tru⁴m). Gr. ἤλεκτρον. 1. A native alloy of silver and gold containing more than 36 per cent. of the former metal. [B. 3.] See under ARGENTUM. 2. See *AMBRA flava*.—*E. aureum cordiale*. See *CHRYSOBEZOAR*.—*E. majus*, *E. minerale*. See *Regulus METALLORUM*.—*E. minus*. See *Regulus ANTIMONIUM jovialis*.

ÉLECTUAIRE (Fr.), n. A-le²k-tu³-a-fr. See *ELECTUARY*.—*E. absorbant et aromatique*. See *E. de safran composé*.—*E. adouçissant* [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *electuarium dulcificans*. A veterinary preparation made by mixing equal parts of powdered licorice and marsh-mallow, and adding sufficient honey to give it a proper consistence. [B. 113 (a, 14).]—*E. aloétique asariné*. See *ELECTUARIUM ALOES COMPOSITUM*.—*E. altérant*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of guaiac and black sulphide of mercury, 2 parts of pulp of prunes, and a sufficiency of white syrup or 7 parts of cacao-butter, 15 parts of almond-oil triturated with 1 part of potassium sulphate and 11 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 24).]—*E. altérant de Schubarth*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of potassium sulphate with 5 parts of skimmed honey; used in the treatment of croup and lead-poisoning. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. s anodins*. Anodyne veterinary preparations having as their chief ingredient camphor, asafoetida, valerian, belladonna, or opium. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—*E. anthelminitique*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of santonium, polypodium, and potassium sulphate, 4 parts of distilled water, and 8 parts of honey [Belg. Ph., 1854]; or 2 parts each of jalap, valerian, and potassium sulphate and 45 parts of oxymel of squill [Disp. Fuld., 1761]. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anthelminitique de Heister*. See *ELECTUARIUM ANTHELMINTHICUM*.—*E. antiacide*. See *ELECTUARIUM ANTIACIDUM*.—*E. antiarthritique*. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of guaiac, 3 of antimony tersulphide (or red sulphide of mercury), and 4 of confection of roses with sufficient ginger-syrup to form a soft mass. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antiobnorrhagique*. An electuary made by mixing 30 parts of morphine hydrochloride, 20 parts of oil of mint, and 1,000 parts of copaiba with a quantity of sweet-almond pulp sufficient to form an electuary. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—*E. anticachectique de Ward*. See *WARD'S PASTE*.—*E. anticardialgique de Dehaen*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of camphor and myrrh and 16 parts of powdered Peruvian bark, with 20 parts each of syrup of mint and of poppy-capsules. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antidartreux*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of metallic mercury, 3 parts of camphor, 6 parts each of extract of dulcamara, extract of pulsatilla, and powdered pansies, and 12 parts of regulus of antimony with a sufficiency of syrup of fumaria. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antidartreux de Fouquet*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of corrosive sublimate, 100 parts each of guaiac and antimony sulphide, and 200 parts of extract of fumaria with a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antidysentérique*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of rhubarb, 2 parts of balsamum Locatelli, and 4 parts of Japanese confection with a sufficiency of syrup of marsh-mallows. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antidysentérique de Wilkinson*. A mixture of 1 part of cinnamon and 8 parts of powdered angustura-bark with a sufficiency of white honey. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-épileptique*. A mixture of one part of powdered white dittany and 4 parts of peppermint confection with a sufficiency of white syrup. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-hémoptysique* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of powdered seeds of hyoscyamus and poppy with 24 parts each of confection of roses and syrup of wild poppy. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-hémorrhoidal*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of flowers of sulphur, senna, and cream of tartar, 6 parts of manna, 8 of pulp of tamarinds, and a sufficiency of syrup of senna; or 1 part of senna, 2 parts each of washed sulphur and potassium nitrate, 24 of pulp of tamarinds, and a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-hémorrhoidal de Reuss*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of precipitated sulphur, potassium nitrate, and potassium sulphate with 8 parts of manna and a sufficiency of honey. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-hépatique*. Lat., *electuarium resolvens antihepaticum*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of rhubarb, 4 parts of graphitic aethiops, 8 parts of extract of chloery, and a sufficiency of purified honey. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antihystérique de Vogt*. A preparation made by mixing 2 parts of castoreum, 3 parts each of chenopodium and marum, and 30 parts of purified honey. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antilyssique de Kemme*. A preparation made by triturating 10 oil-beetles (*Meloe proscarabæus*) without heads and 15 grammes each of powdered agrimony, mistletoe, valerian, and saxifrage-root, with a sufficiency of evaporated elderberry-juice. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antilyssique de Strachwitz*. A preparation of the Dutch Ph., 1811, made by mixing 30 ripe walnuts and a handful of rue with 8 oz. of honey. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antinéphrétique*. A preparation made by beating 1 part of oil of turpentine with 12 parts of sweet-almond oil, adding 3 parts of porphyritized crabs' eyes and 24 parts of evaporated juice of juniper-berries without sugar; used for chronic nephritis. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-phlogistique de Wendt*. A mixture of 1 part of cream of tartar and 3 parts of tamarind-pulp with a sufficiency of strawberry-syrup. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antirhumatismal* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. An electuary made by mixing one grated nutmeg, 8 grammes each of rhubarb and guaiac, 30 grammes of cream of tartar, and 60 grammes of powdered sulphur with 360 grammes of honey. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).] See *CHELSEA PENSIONER*.—*E. antiscorbutique*. A mixture of 1 part of calamus-root and 12 parts of confection of cochlearia with a sufficiency of orange-peel syrup and Haller's acid elixir. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antiscrofuleux*. A mixture of 3 parts of potassium acetate, 8 of confection of cochlearia, and 4 each of extract of dandelion and of tritium with a sufficiency of compound syrup of chloery. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antiscrofuleux de Baumes*. A mixture of 8 grammes each of potassium acetate and burnt sponge, 0.6 gramme of calomel, 6 grammes of antimony sulphide, 0.8 gramme of jalap, and 4 grammes of flowers of sulphur, thoroughly incorporated with syrup. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antistrumeux*. A mixture of 1 part of burnt sponge with 3 parts of syrup of orange-peel;

or of 1 part of prepared oyster-shells, 2 parts each of burnt sponge and flowers of sulphur, with 20 parts of confection of roses. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antisypilitique de Stoll*. A preparation made by mixing 1 grain of corrosive sublimate thoroughly with 1 oz. each of extract of hedge-hyssop and boiled juice of elderberries. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. apéritif*. Lat., *electuarium deobstruens*. A mixture of 2 parts each of squill and Jamaica pimenta, 3 each of potassium nitrate, 7 of ammonium and potassium tartrate, and 1 part of ammonium chloride with a sufficiency of syrup of cinnamon. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. aphrodisiaque*. 1. A preparation made by mixing 6 grammes of confection of alkerkes, 7.6 grammes each of borax and troches of *Echium vulgare*, 11.5 grammes of confection of saffron, 23 grammes of theriacum, and 30 drops of oil of ambergris with a sufficiency of syrup of ginger. [B. 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *ELECTUARIUM DIASCYRION*.—*E. aromatique*. See *CONFECTIO AROMATICA*.—*E. astringent de Fuller*. See *ELECTUARIUM ADSTRINGENS FULLERI*.—*E. astringent de Kæmpf*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of cascarilla-extract, 2 parts each of licorice-juice and extract of Campeachy wood, and 3 parts of extract of Peruvian bark with a sufficiency of mucilage of quinces. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. astringent de Saunders*. A mixture of 7 parts each of alum, catechu, and cinnamon, and 22 each of diascordion and white syrup. [B. 92 (a, 14).]—*E. astringent de Suedelin*. A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether, 6 parts of extract of Peruvian bark, 18 parts of citron-oil, and 48 parts of tamarind-pulp. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. balsamique de Barthez*. A mixture of 1 part of syrup of diacodeon, 4 parts of syrup of tolu, and 16 parts of confection of roses. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. calmant de Kæmpf*. A mixture of 1 part of cream of tartar, 4 parts each of gum arabic and sugar with a sufficiency of syrup of roses. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. calmant de Lebas*. A veterinary preparation of the Fr. Cod., made by dissolving 6 parts each of theriac and poppy-extract in 128 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and macerating for several days in this solution 4 parts each of aloes, rhubarb, bitter orange-peel, and gentian-root, and 1 part of saffron, filtering with expression, and adding 12 parts of commercial ether. [B. 113 (a, 14).]—*E. calmant de Vogt*. A mixture of 1.25 gramme of musk, 15 grammes of valerian, 16 drops of capjeut-oil, and 45 grammes of syrup of poppies. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. carminatif de Tronchin*. A mixture of 7 grammes each of yellow amber and catechu, powdered, 120 grammes of rosemary, and a sufficiency of French lavender. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. caryocostin*. See *ELECTUARIUM CARYOCOSTINUM*.—*E. catholicon double*. See *ELECTUARIUM CATHOLICUM DUPLICATUM*.—*E. catholicon* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. de rhubarbe composé*.—*E. chalybé* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A mixture of 15 parts of rhubarb, 22 each of aromatic herbs, nutmeg, and cinnamon, 210 of iron filings, and 360 each of white syrup and skimmed honey. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. contre la stomacace*. A mixture of 7 parts each of alum and myrrh, 4 each of mastic and Florentine iris, 1 of dragon's-blood, and 15 of balsamic syrup. [L. 85.]—*E. cordial*. See *ELECTUARIUM CORDIALE*.—*E. de Fuller*. A mixture of 2 parts of yellow wax, 6 of spermaceti, 16 of sweet-almond oil, 3 of red roses, and 16 of honey. [Dutch Ph., 1811; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 3 of yellow wax, 2 of spermaceti, 6 of almond-oil, and 12 of confection of roses with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies [Ph. Herbolip., 1796]. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. dentifrice* [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of white honey and 1 part of glycerin and, when cold, gradually adding 4 of *poudre dentifrice acide* until a homogeneous paste is obtained. [B. 113 (a, 14).]—*E. dépuratif de Werlhof*. See *ELECTUARIUM MUNDIFICANS WERLHOFFI*.—*E. de Winkler*. See *ELECTUARIUM ANTIPTHTISICUM*.—*E. diaphénic*. See *ELECTUARIUM DIAPHENICON*.—*E. s diaphorétiques*. Veterinary preparations used to produce perspiration, containing principally sulphur, ammonia, or antimony, and sometimes guaiac, sassafras, or sarsaparilla. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—*E. s diascordion*. See *DIASCORDION*.—*E. s diurétiques*. Veterinary diuretic preparations the chief ingredients of which are turpentine, pine cones, needles, and pine barks, alkaline carbonates, potassium nitrate, etc. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—*E. s excitants*. Stimulating veterinary preparations, used for indigestion and colic, the chief ingredients of which are powdered spices, volatile salts of ammonia, volatile oils, etc. [L. 14 (a, 14).]—*E. expectorant et calmant* [Fr. Cod.]. A veterinary preparation made by triturating 4 parts of antimony oxysulphide with 1 part of extract of belladonna and mixing with a sufficiency of powdered licorice-root and honey. [B. 113 (a, 14).]—*E. febrifuge d'Hoffmann* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of cloves and extract of lesser centaury, 4 parts of chamomile-flowers, 8 parts of elderberry-juice, 12 parts of Peruvian-bark, and 24 parts of lemon-syrup. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. gingival*. See *ELECTUARIUM MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUM*.—*E. graphitique*. See *ELECTUARIUM GRAPHITICUM*.—*E. hiera picra*. See *ELECTUARIUM ALOES COMPOSITUM*.—*E. lenitif*. See *E. de séné composé*.—*E. mondificatif*. See *ELECTUARIUM MUNDIFICANS*.—*E. opiacé*. See *CONFECTIO OPII*.—*E. opiacé astringent*. See *DIASCORDION*.—*E. polypharmaque*. See *E. thériaque*.—*E. s purgatifs*. Veterinary cathartic preparations containing as their chief ingredient Glauber's salt, aloes, cream of tartar, manna, calomel, or croton-oil. [L. 41 (a, 14).] See also *Purgative ELECTUARY*.—*E. résomptif*. See *ELECTUARIUM RESUMPTIVUM*.—*E. safrané de Desportes*. See *E. de safran composé*.—*E. simple*. See *CONSERVE*.—*E. stomacalique* [Tur. Ph., 1833]. 1. A preparation made by mixing 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, nutmeg, and calcined hartshorn, 2 parts each of seeds and roots of peony, red roses, red saunders, and animal charcoal, 24 parts of water, and 48 parts of sugar. [B. 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *ELECTUARIUM DE ACORO*.—*E. tempéranant*. A mixture of 1 part potassium nitrate with 8 parts confection of roses [Gen. Ph., 1780]; or 1 part potassium nitrate and 8 parts each of confection of roses and oxymel. [Hamb. Ph., 1804.] [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. térébenthiné*. See *CONFECTIO TEREBINTHINE*.—*E. thériaque* [Fr. Cod.]. *E. thériaque*. A preparation made by triturating 1 part each of the root of *Aristolochia clematitis*, wild ginger, aloes-wad, lesser centaury, wild-carrot seeds, opoponax, castoreum and Judea bitumen; 2 parts each of gentian,

wild-fennel root, herbs of chamaedrys, chamaepitys, and hypericum, seeds of fennel, bonewort, and *Seseli tortuosum*, gum arabic, benzoin, terra sigillata, and dried iron sulphate; 3 parts each of calamus, *Rheum rhaponticum*, *Origanum dictamnus*, *Potentilla reptans*, herbs of calaminta, white horehound, and *Mentha pulegium*, dried laurel-leaves, stoechas-flowers, parsley-seeds, frankincense, and galbanum; 4 parts of aniseed, 6 each of ginger, orris-root, squill, red-rose petals, dried leaves of germander, lemon-peel, black pepper, grape-seed, white agaric, licorice-juice, and dried bread-crumbs, 8 parts each of valerian, and cardamom, 10 parts of Ceylon cinnamon, 12 parts each of long pepper and official opium, and 20 parts of tare (*Ervum ervilia*)-seeds, mixing all the powders thoroughly and passing through a No. 100 silk sieve. Of the fine powders thus obtained 100 parts are mixed with 5 parts of melted Chian turpentine, 350 of white honey, and 25 of Spanish white wine. [B. 113 (a, 14).]—*E. Confectio opii*.—*E. traumaticum*. 1. A mixture of 1 part of compound tincture of benzoin, 2 parts of conserve of red roses, and a sufficiency of balsamic syrup. [L. 85, 179.] 2. See *ELECTUARIUM traumaticum Burggravi*.—*E. vermifuges*. Veterinary preparations having as their chief ingredients tar, oil of turpentine, animal oil, soot, wormwood, aspidium, or calome. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—*E. vermifuge* [Port. Ph., 1711]. A preparation made by mixing one part of tin filings with 4 parts of skimmed honey. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. vermifuge de Spielmann*. See *ELECTUARIUM joviale ad teniam*.—*E. vermifuge de Storek*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of jalap, 2 parts of valerian, and 4 parts of santonica with a sufficiency of oxymel of squill [Lipp. Ph., 1794]; or 1 part each of jalap and valerian, 2 parts of potassium sulphate, 4 parts of santonica, and 44 parts of oxymel of squill [Hamb. Ph., 1804; Han. Ph., 1819; Würzb. Ph., 1815]. [B. 119 (a, 14).] See *ELECTUARIUM ad vermes*.

ELECTUARIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E(a) \cdot l(e)k \cdot tu^2(tu^4) \cdot a(a^3) \cdot r(i)^2 \cdot u^5m(u^4)m$. See *ELECTUARY*.—*E. adstringens Fullerii* (Sp. Ph., 1798). Fr., *électuaire astringent de Fuller*. Syn.: *conserva rosarum adstringens*. An electuary made by mixing 1 gramme of wild pomegranate, 3 grammes of dragon's-blood, 4 grammes of Armenian bole, 8 grammes of diascordium, 32 grammes of confection of roses, 1 drop each of oil of nutmeg and of cinnamon, and 16 grammes of syrup of roses. [B. 92, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. ad vermes* [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. Syn.: *conditum ad vermes*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of jalap, valerian, and potassium sulphate with 24 parts of oxymel of squill. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—*E. amarum*. An electuary made by mixing 2 parts each of cloves, mace, nutmeg, and saffron, 3 of cinnamon, 4 each of gentian, zedoary, and acorus, 6 of angelica-root, 8 of epithymum, 96 of aloes, and a sufficiency of syrup of citron, orange-peel, and sugar. [L. 94 (a, 14).]—*E. anodynum*. See *E. aromaticum cum opio*.—*E. anodynum pro infantibus*, *E. antacidum* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Lipp. Ph., 1794]. Fr., *électuaire antacide (ou de magnésie)*. Syn.: *e. mithridaticum*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of aniseed, 2 parts of magnesia, and 6 parts of chicory-syrup [Brunsw. Ph.]; or 11 parts each of charcoal and fennel-seed, 22 of magnesia, 4 of saffron, and 240 of white syrup; or 33 parts of magnesia, 15 of aniseed, 4 of saffron, and a sufficiency of chicory-syrup [Fr. Cod.]. [B. 92, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antihelminticum* [Belg. Ph., 1835; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Russ. Ph., 1803]. 1. An electuary made by mixing 7 parts each of powdered aspidium, santonica, valerian, and potassium sulphate with enough of purified honey to make 100 parts. 2. An electuary made by triturating 15 parts of mercury with 30 parts of gum arabic and a sufficiency of water to make a homogeneous mucilage, adding 30 parts of powdered Peruvian-bark and enough syrup of mint to give a proper consistence. 3. An electuary made by pulverizing and mixing 7 parts each of aspidium, santonica, valerian, and potassium sulphate with purified honey sufficient to make 100 parts. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-epilepticum* [Disp. Fuld., 1791; Sp. Ph., 1798]. Syn.: *confectio chinae anti-epileptica*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of powdered valerian, and 2 parts of powdered cinchona with a sufficiency of syrup of orange-peel [Disp. Fuld.]; or 1 part of powdered serpentaria and 3 parts of powdered cinchona with 12 parts of syrup of peony [Sp. Ph.]. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—*E. antiphthisicum*. Fr., *électuaire de Winkler*. An electuary made by boiling for one hour 4 oz. each of the roots of comfrey, colt's-foot, and elecampane, straining, boiling in the colature, for an hour, 6 oz. each of raisins and currants, straining, pounding together the boiled roots and raisins, passing through a coarse sieve, meanwhile boiling the liquid for another hour with a handful each of sage, speedwell, wood-betony, lungwort, ground-ivy, and hyssop, adding to the colature 1 lb. of sugar, evaporating the whole to the consistence of syrup, and adding the pulp of the roots and raisins together with 1 scruple of saffron, 2 drachms of cinnamon, and 3 oz. each of paste of sweet almonds and Barbadoes-nuts. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. anti-spasmodicum*. See *E. anti-epilepticum*.—*E. aperiens*. See *Confectio cassiæ*.—*E. aromaticum*. 1. Of the Austr. Ph., an electuary made by mixing 1 part each of powdered cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves, 2 parts each of angelica-root and ginger, and 10 (20 [Hung. Ph.]) of peppermint and salvia with a sufficiency (60 parts [Hung. Ph.]) of skimmed honey. [B. 95 (a, 14).] 2. See *Confectio aromatica*.—*E. balsamicum* [Lond. Ph.]. Ger., *balsamische Latwerge*. An electuary made by mixing 2 parts of confection of roses with 1 part of balsamum Locatelli dissolved in yolk of egg. [B. 48 (a, 14).]—*E. cardiacum*. See *Confectio aromatica*.—*E. caryocostinum* [Tur. Ph., 1833]. Syn.: *caryocostinum*. A mixture of 1 part each of Arabian costus, cummin, ginger, and cloves, and 2 parts each of colchicum and scammony-root with 24 parts of purified honey. [B. 92, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. catholicum duplicatum* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Russ. Ph., 1803; Würzb. Ph., 1793; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *électuaire catholicon double (ou de séné et de rhubarbe)* [Fr. Cod., 1832]. An electuary made by mixing 1 part of aniseed, 2 parts of rhubarb, 4 parts of senna, and 16 parts each of tamarind-pulp and evaporated elderberry-juice [Russ. Ph., 1803]; or 3 parts of aniseed, 4 parts each of rhubarb and potassium bitartrate, 16 of senna, 12 of tamarind-pulp, and 96 of honey [Würzb. Ph.]. The preparations of the Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798, and Fr. Cod.,

1832, are similar to the *é. de RHUBARBE composé*. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. ceratum*. See *E. demulcens*.—*E. cordiale* [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Syn.: *confectio santalorum cordialis*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of powdered red and yellow saunders, saffron, cinnamon, cloves, and lemon-peel with a sufficiency of syrup of lemon. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. de acoro* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by boiling 48 parts of grated fresh calamus with 96 parts of red wine till reduced to 80 parts, adding 240 parts of white sugar, 32 each of preserved ginger and calamus in small pieces, 12 each of preserved lemon and orange peel, 3 each of cardamoms, nutmeg, and long pepper, 5 of cloves, 8 of cinnamon, and 96 of confection of roses. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. demulcens* [Würt. Ph., 1796; Würt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by melting together 2 parts of yellow wax, 6 of spermaceti, and 16 of almond-oil, triturating the mass till cold with 3 of red roses and 16 of honey; or 6 parts of yellow wax, 4 of spermaceti, 12 of almond-oil, and 3 of confection of red roses with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies [Würt. Ph.]. [B. 97 (a, 14).]—*E. dentifricium*. 1. A preparation made by mixing 4 grammes each of red coral, cuttle-fish bone, and dragon's-blood, 2 grammes of cinnamon, 0.5 gramme of lac, and 12 drops of clove-oil, with a sufficiency of honey [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or 111 parts of red coral, 28 each of cuttle-fish bone and pumice-stone, 21 of cinnamon, 7 of myrrh, 14 of cochineal, 2.3 of alum, and 332 of honey [Tur. Ph., 1833]; or 48 parts each of potassium bitartrate and pumice-stone, 16 each of myrrh, crab's eyes, and orris-root, 6 of cochineal, 1 part of oil of cloves, and 384 parts of honey of roses [Hann. Ph., 1819]; or 1.5 drachm of potassium bitartrate, 1 drachm of cochineal, 3 oz. of saturated tincture of myrrh, distilling to one half, adding 4 oz. of honey of roses, 1 oz. of tincture of lac, digesting for 24 hours, and adding 7 drops of oil of cinnamon [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]; or 125 parts of calcium phosphate, 30 of cinnamon, 15 of cochineal, 2 of alum, and 328 of skimmed honey [Belg. Ph., 1885]. [B. 95, 97, 119 (a, 14).] 2. See *ELECTUAIRE dentifrice*.—*E. dentifricium alcalinum* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. An electuary made by mixing 100 parts each of sodium bicarbonate, Armenian bole, and lac, 1 part of peppermint-oil, and 699 parts of honey. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—*E. deobstruens*. See *ELECTUAIRE apéritif*.—*E. diacatholicon*. See *E. catholicon duplicatum*.—*E. diaphenicon*. [Sard. Ph., 1773; Tur. Ph., 1833]. More properly written *é. diaphenicon*. An electuary made by boiling 24 parts of pulp of dates with 60 of honey to the proper consistence, and incorporating the powders of 3 parts of scammony, 4 of licorice-root, and 8 of turbitth. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. diasiatyrium* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *électuaire aphrodisiaque*. An aphrodisiac electuary, made by reducing 8 parts of salep with 24 of white syrup to a pulp, adding 2 parts each of cocoa-nut and ginger confections, purging and pistachio-nuts, bruising thoroughly, and adding 1 part each of cinnamon, cloves, and skink, and a sufficiency of syrup of ginger [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by mixing 75 parts each of radix eryngii, radix pastinacæ, salep, purging and pistachio-nuts and confection of walnuts, 95 parts each of aniseed, semen urticæ romanæ, semen eruce, semen fraxini, cinnamon, cloves, and ginger, 45 parts of skink (*Scincus officinalis*), 2 parts of musk, and 5,400 of honey [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. diascordium*, *E. diascordium*. See *DIASCORDIUM*.—*E. diatartareum* [Dutch Ph., 1811; Bav. Ph., 1822; Dan. Ph., 1805; Gr. Ph., 1833; Palat. Disp., 1764; Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823; Sax. Ph., 1820; Tur. Ph., 1833; Würt. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1815]. More properly written *é. diatartaru*. Fr., *électuaire de séné et crème de tartre*. An electuary made by mixing 3 parts of senna, 1 part (3 parts [Bav. Ph., 1821; Gr. Ph., 1837; Sax. Ph., 1820]) of potassium bitartrate, 24 parts of pulp of prunes, and 12 parts of honey [Pruss. Mil. Ph., 1823; Würzb. Ph., 1815]; or 1 part of potassium bitartrate, 2 parts of senna, 4 of tamarind-pulp, and 8 of syrup of manna [Dan. Ph., 1805]; or 1 part each of fennel and cinnamon, 3 parts of potassium bitartrate, 6 each of senna and raisin and prune-pulp, and 16 of tamarind-pulp, and adding a few drops of nutmeg- or anise-oil [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 1 part (2 parts [Tur. Ph.]) each of ginger, aniseed, and galanga (cinnamon [Tur. Ph.]), 8 parts (16 parts [Tur. Ph.]) each of manna and sugar, 12 parts each (4 parts each [Tur. Ph.]) of senna and potassium bitartrate, and 40 of syrup of roses (honey of rose [Tur. Ph.]) [Dutch Ph., 1811]. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. dulcificans*. See *ELECTUAIRE adoucissant*.—*E. eccoproticum*. See *Confectio sennæ*.—*E. Fracastoris*. See *DIASCORDIUM*.—*E. gingivale*. Fr., *électuaire gingivale*. See *E. MYRRHÆ compositum* and *E. dentifricum*.—*E. graphiticum* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *électuaire graphitique*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of plumbago with 12 parts of honey, and triturating thoroughly. [B. 119 (a, 14).]—*E. joviale ad teniam* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Ph. Herbpol., 1796; Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *électuaire vermifuge de Spielmann*. An electuary made by amalgamating 1 part each of mercury and pure tin, pulverizing it with 1 part of prepared oyster-shells, and adding gradually 2 parts of conserve of wormwood and a sufficiency of syrup of mint. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. laxativum*, *E. lenitivum*. See *Confectio cassiæ* and *E. TAMARINDORUM*.—*E. mithridaticum* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798; Tur. Ph., 1817]. 1. An electuary said to have been invented by Mithridates, King of Pontus, and considered a panacea. The formula is very complicated, and varies in the different pharmacopœias, Galen giving a prescription containing 48 ingredients. Of the Sard. Ph. and the Tur. Ph., a mixture of 3 parts of opium, 4 each of sweet-flag, Arabian costus, round birthwort, valerian, and zedoary, 5 each of leaves of Cretan dittany, white horehound, rue, wild thyme, pennyroyal, flowers of sweet-rush, chamomile, French lavender, and tansy, fruit of *Stum ammi* and of carrots, lesser cardamoms, and cubeb, 6 parts each of castoreum, saffron, oil of nutmeg, amber, Chian turpentine, galbanum, myrrh, and gum arabic, 120 parts of honey, and a sufficiency of Madeira wine. 2. See *E. antacidum*. [L. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. mundificans* [Lipp. Disp., 1794]. Fr., *électuaire mondificatif*. An alterative electuary made by mixing 2 parts of pulverized rhubarb, 3 of senna, 4 each of guaiac and washed sulphur, 8 of sassafras, 12 of patience-root, and 96 of despumated honey. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. mundificans Werlhofii*. Fr., *électuaire dépuratif (ou mondificatif)*

de Werthof. Syn.: *e. sarsaparilla compositum*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of rhubarb and senna, 4 parts each of guaiac and saffras, and 8 of honey [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]; or 1 part each of saffras and anise, 2 parts of rhubarb, 8 of guaiac, 13 of senna, 24 of sarsaparilla, and 96 of spumated honey [Dutch Ph., 1811; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Dan. Ph., 1805; Hamb. Ph., 1804; Hannover. Ph., 1819; Slessv. Ph.].—*E. opiatum*. See *Confectio Opii*.—*E. opiatum astringens*. See *Electuaria DIASCORIDI*.—*E. pectorale*. An electuary made by mixing 1 part each of elecampane and seeds of cresses, 3 parts each of orris-root, round birthwort, nettle-seeds, hyssop, and maidenhair, 16 of pine needles, 8 each of sweet almonds and licorice-juice, and 224 of honey. [L., 94 (a, 14).]—*E. pro pauperibus*. See DIATESSARON.—*E. purgans*. 1. An electuary made by mixing 4 parts of ginger, 9 of potassium sulphate, 12 of jalap, 48 of rob of elderberries, and 72 of oxymel of colchicum [Disp. Fuld., 1791]; or 1 part each of cinnamon and fennel, 4 parts of scammony, 6 of jalap, 16 each of juniper-rob and tamarind-pulp, and 40 of oxymel of squill [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. [B., 97 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. SCAMMONII*.—*E. resolvans antitherpeticum*. See *ELECTUARIES antitherpeticum*.—*E. resumptivum* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An electuary made by macerating 1 part each of licorice-root and herb of ground-hivy and of veronica in 60 parts of boiling water for 12 hours, and boiling in the colature 32 parts each of fresh root of colt's-foot and Corinth raisins, passing through a silk sieve, and emulsifying the decoction with 14 of blanched sweet almonds, mixing the pulp with the emulsion, and, after boiling with 64 parts of white sugar, adding 1 part of powdered cinnamon, $\frac{1}{2}$ part of cloves, and the peel of a few lemons. [B., 97, 119 (a, 24).]—*E. solidum*. An old name for a troche or lozenge. [B., 92 (a, 14).]—*E. stomachicum*. See *E. aromaticum*.—*E. terebinthinatum*. See *Confectio TEREBINTHINÆ*.—*E. thebaicum*, *E. theriacale*, *E. theriacale magnum*. See *Confectio Opii* and *ELECTUARIA theriacal*.—*E. traumaticum Burggravii* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Fr., *electuaire traumatique*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of balsamic syrup, 2 parts of balsamum Locatelli, and 4 of confection of roses. [B., 119 (a, 14).]—*E. Tronchin* [Belg. Ph., 1885]. An electuary made by mixing 29 parts each of manna, syrup of violets, and sweet-almond oil, 8 of extract of cassia, and 5 of orange-flower water. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—*E. Winkleri*. See *E. antiphthisicum*.

ELECTUARY, n. $E\text{-}l\text{e}^2k\text{'tu}^2\text{-}a\text{-}r\text{i}^2$. Gr., $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\mu\alpha$. Lat., *electuario* (from *eligere*, to choose). Fr., *electuaire*. Ger., *Latwerge*. It., *elettuario*. Sp., *electuario*. A preparation of pasty consistence, made of powders or other medicinal substances intimately mixed with a saccharine material (syrup, honey, or the like). [B.]—**Alterative e.** See *ELECTUARIUM mundificans*.—**Alterative e. for the poor** [Brunsw. Ph., 1791]. An e. made by mixing 1 part each of powdered anise and fennel, 3 parts each of jalap and sassafras-bark, 4 parts each of hermodactyl and the roots of marsh-mallow and licorice, 8 parts of senna, 12 parts each of the roots of burdock and the *Smilax china*, and guaiac-wood, and 160 parts of de-sugared honey, and adding 4 parts of concentrated alcohol. [B., 97 (a, 14).]—**Anthelmintic e.** See *ELECTUARIUM ad vermes*.—**Anti-artihritic e.** (Hamb. Ph., 1804). An e. made by mixing 1 part of powdered sabbine, 2 parts of powdered sweet flag, and 16 parts of honey. [B., 97 (a, 14).]—**Anti-epileptic e.** See *ELECTUARIUM anti-epilepticum*.—**Aphrodisiac e.** See *DIASATYRON*.—**Chalybeate e.** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. See *ELECTUARIE chalybè*.—**Chelsea pensioner's e.** See *CHELSEA PENSIONER*.—**Colmeiro's e.** An e. containing 45 parts of powdered caroba-leaves, 15 parts each of powdered sarsaparilla-root and senna-leaves, 1 part of calomel, and a sufficiency of syrup; used in Brazil in the treatment of cutaneous and syphilitic affections. ["Sentido Católico"; "Med. Record," Aug. 5, 1882, p. 163.]—**Cordial e.** See *ELECTUARIUM cordiale*.—**Diuretic e.** See *Electuarium de JUNIPERO*.—**Ferrand's laxative e.** A mixture of 30 parts each of flake manna and clarified honey and 4 of calcined magnesia; used at the Laennec Hospital for phthisical patients, a tablespoonful being given before breakfast. ["Abeille Méd." 1882, p. 24; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," June, 1882, p. 308.]—**Incrassant e.** [Würtz. Ph., 1796]. An e. made by mixing 3 parts of powdered comfrey-root, 6 of conserve of roses, 8 of gum tragacanth, and 16 of Iceland-moss jelly with a sufficiency of syrup of poppies. [B., 97 (a, 14).]—**Lenitive e.** See *Confectio SENNÆ*.—**Mesenteric e.** See *Electuaria D'ALOËS ammonio-ferrè*.—**Purgative e.** [Port. Ph., 1711, 1836]. Fr., *electuaire purgatif*. A mixture of the pulp of *Cassia fistula* and of tamarinds with cinnamon, sugar, and water, or with syrup of orange-peel. Other similar preparations were formerly employed. [B., 119.]—**Refrigerant e.** See *Confectio SENNÆ*.—**Traumatic e.** [Disp. Fuld., 1791]. An e. made by mixing 1 part of compound tincture of benzoin and 2 parts of conserve of red roses with a sufficiency of syrup of Tolu. [B., 97 (a, 14).] Cf. *ELECTUARIE traumatica*.—**Vogler's anthelmintic e.** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. An e. made by mixing 5 parts of cinnamon, 10 of jalap, 20 of syrup of artemisia, and from 1 to 2 parts of calomel with a sufficiency of peach-syrup. [B., 97 (a, 14).]—**Ward's e.** See *Ward's PASTE*.

ELEDONA (Lat.), n. f. $E\text{-}l\text{e}^2\text{-}e^2\text{-}d\text{-}o\text{'na}^2$. Gr., $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\delta\acute{\omega}\nu\eta$. Fr., *élédoné*. A genus of cephalopodous molluscs of the *Dibranchiata*. [A., 518.]—**E. moschata**. A species having a strong odor of musk and said to cause the formation of ambergris. [A., 518.]

ELEENCEPHOL, n. $E\text{-}l\text{e}^2\text{-}e^2\text{-}e^2\text{'n}\text{'se}^2\text{-}f\text{-}o^2\text{'l}$. From $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$, oil, and $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, the brain, and $\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\mu$, oil. Fr., *éléencephole*. Ger., *E. It.*, *eleencefote*. Sp., *eleencefolo*. See *CEREBRO-OLEINE*.

ELEGIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E\text{-}l\text{e}^2\text{-}e^2\text{-}j\text{'(g\text{'})}^2\text{'e}^2\text{-}e\text{'(a}^2\text{-}e^2)$. Of Desvaux, a family of monocotyledons comprising *Hypolæna*, *Elegia*, etc. [B., 170 (a, 24).]

ELEIDIN, n. $E\text{-}l\text{e}^2\text{-}i\text{'d}^2\text{-}i\text{'n}$. Fr., *éléidin*. Ger., *Eleidin*. Syn.: *keratohyalin* [Waldeyer]. Of Ranvier, a substance, intermediate in nature between protoplasm and keratin, which constitutes the elliptical granules found around the nuclei of the cells forming the superficial layers of the rete mucosum. ["Fortschr. d. Med.," June 15, 1883, p. 443; G.; L., 351.]

ÉLÉIS (Fr.), n. A-la-es. See *ELÆIS*.
ELEKTRICITÄT (Ger.), **ELEKTRIZITÄT** (Ger.), n. s. A- $l\text{e}^2k\text{-}t\text{r}\text{e}^2z\text{-}i\text{'t}\text{'at}$. See *ELECTRICITY* and *ELECTRICITÄT*.
ELEKULLI (Tam.), n. The *Euphorbia nerifolia*. [B., 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELELISPHACOS (Lat.), n. m. $E\text{-}l\text{e}^2\text{-}e\text{'l}\text{-}i\text{'s}\text{'fa}^2k\text{'(fa}^2k\text{'-}o\text{'s}$. Gr., $\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\lambda\iota\sigma\phi\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$. Of Theophrastus, a variety of sage. [B., 115 (a, 24).]

ELEM, n. $E\text{-}l\text{'e}^2\text{'m}$. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A., 505 (a, 21).]

ELEMENT, n. $E\text{-}l\text{'e}^2\text{'m}\text{'e}^2\text{'nt}$. Gr., $\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$, $\sigma\tau\omicron\iota\chi\epsilon\iota\omega\mu\alpha$. Lat., *elementum*. Fr., *élément*. Ger., *E. Grundstoff*, *Urstoff*. It., Sp., *elemento*. 1. In general, a simple ultimate constituent of a compound substance, structure, or organ; also any individual part or group of parts of a structure, process, or series of phenomena. 2. In chemistry, a substance that can not be resolved into dissimilar constituents (see the list given below). 3. Of a galvanic battery, either of the substances that are immersed in the exciting liquid or liquids, or both of them together, considered as a couple, along with the vessel containing them. 4. In the pl., the *e's*, a general term for the meteorological agencies at work upon the earth; of the ancients, fire, water, earth, and air. 5. In the pl., the rudiments of a science. The following is a list of the chemical *e's* which are at present known to exist, together with others whose place as *e's* is uncertain. The symbols and the forms in which they occur at ordinary temperatures are also given. Those which are used in medicine or the allied sciences are in small capitals, and their Latin equivalents are given. There are also appended the dates of discovery, and a number indicating to which of the groups described below the *e.* belongs.

1. ALUMINIUM—Lat., aluminium, Al, a metallic solid. 1827. XIV.
2. ANTIMONY—Lat., antimonium (stibium), Sb, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) V.
3. ARSENIC—Lat., arsenicum (arsenicum, U. S. P.), As, solid. IV.
4. BARIUM—Lat., barium, Ba, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
5. BERYLLIUM, or GLUCINIUM, Be, or Gl, metallic solid. 1828. XIV.
6. BISMUTH—Lat., bismuthum, Bi, metallic (?) solid. (Known to the alchemists.) V.
7. BORON—Lat., boron, B, non-metallic solid. 1807. VI.
8. BROMINE—Lat., brominum (bromum, U. S. P.), Br, liquid. 1826. II.
9. CADMIUM—Lat., cadmium, Cd, metallic solid. 1817. X.
10. CÆSIUM, Cs, metallic solid. 1860. II.
11. CALCIUM—Lat., calcium, Ca, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
12. CARBON—Lat., carboneum, C, non-metallic solid. VII.
13. CERIUM—Lat., cerium, Ce, metallic solid. XIV.
14. CHLORINE—Lat., chlorinum (chlorum, U. S. P.), Cl, gas. 1774. II.
15. CHROMIUM—Lat., chromium, Cr, metallic solid. 1797. XIII.
16. COBALT, Co, metallic solid. 1735. XIII.
17. COPPER—Lat., cuprum, Cu, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
18. DIDYMIUM, D or Di, metallic solid. 1841. XIV. (Recently proved not to be an element. See DIDYMIUM.)
19. ERBIUM, E or Er, metallic solid. 1843. XIV.
20. FLUORINE—Lat., fluorinum, fluorum, F, gas. 1812. II.
21. GALLIUM, Ga, metallic solid. 1876. XIV.
22. GOLD—Lat., aurum, Au, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XVII.
23. HYDROGEN—Lat., hydrogenium, H, gas, resembling a metal in properties. 1766. I.
24. INDIUM, In, metallic solid. 1863. XIV.
25. IODINE—Lat., iodium (iodum, U. S. P.), I, non-metallic solid. 1811. II.
26. IRIDIUM, Ir, metallic solid. 1804. XVII.
27. IRON—Lat., ferrum, Fe, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XIII.
28. LANTHANUM, La, metallic solid. 1839. XIV.
29. LEAD—Lat., plumbum, Pb, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XI.
30. LITHIUM—Lat., lithium, L, metallic solid. 1817. VIII.
31. MAGNESIUM—Lat., magnesium, Mg, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
32. MANGANESE—Lat., manganum, Mn, metallic solid. 1774. XIII.
33. MERCURY—Lat., hydrargyrum, Hg, metallic liquid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
34. MOLYBDENUM, Mo, non-metallic (?) solid. 1782. XV.
35. NICKEL—Lat., niccolum, Ni, metallic solid. 1754. XIII.
36. Niobium, Nb, Cb (Columbium), non-metallic (?) solid. V.
37. NITROGEN (Azote)—Lat., nitrogenium, N, Az, gas. 1669. IV.
38. OSMIUM—Lat., osmium, Os, metallic solid. 1804. XVII.
39. OXYOEN—Lat., oxygenium, O, gas. 1774. III.
40. Palladium, Pd, metallic solid. 1803. XVII.
41. PHOSPHORUS—Lat., phosphorus, P, non-metallic solid. 1669. IV.
42. PLATINUM—Lat., platinum, Pt, metallic solid. 1750. XVIII.
43. POTASSIUM—Lat., potassium (kalium), K, metallic solid. 1807. VIII.
44. Rhodium, Rh, metallic solid. 1803. XVII.
45. Rubidium, Rb, metallic solid. 1861. VIII.
46. Ruthenium, Ru, metallic solid. 1828. XVII.
47. Scandium, Sc, metallic solid. 1879. XIV.
48. Selenium (Selenium), Se, non-metallic solid. 1817. III.
49. SILICON (Silicium), Si, non-metallic solid. 1807. VII.
50. SILVER—Lat., argentum, Ag, metallic solid. (Known to the ancients.) XII.
51. SODIUM—Lat., sodium (natrium), Na, metallic solid. 1807. VIII.
52. Strontium—Sr, metallic solid. 1808. IX.
53. SULPHUR—Lat., sulphur or sulfur, S, non-metallic solid (known to the ancients.) III.
54. Tantalum—Ta, metallic (?) solid. 1802. V.
55. Tellurium—Te, non-metallic solid. 1782. III.
56. Thallium—Tl, metallic solid. 1861. XI.
57. Thorium—(thorium) Th, metallic solid. XVI.
58. TIN—Lat., stannum, Sn, metallic (?) solid (known to the ancients.) XVI.

59. Titanium—Ti, metallic solid. 1795. XVI.
60. Tungsten—(wolfram) W, non-metallic (?) solid. 1783. XV.
61. Uranium—U, metallic solid. 1789. XV.
62. Vanadium—V, non-metallic solid. (1801. Rediscovered 1830.) V.
63. Yttrium—Y, metallic solid. XIV.
64. Zinc—Zn, zincum, Zn, metallic solid (known to the alchemists). X.
65. Zirconium—Zr, metallic solid. XVI.

The following-named bodies are not certainly known to be elements:

- Davyum, Da; Decipium, Di; Holmium, Ho; Ilmenium, Il; Lavoisium, Lv; Mosandrum, Neptunium, Np; Norwegium, Philupium, Pp; Terbium, Tb; Thulium, Tm; Uralium; Ytterbium, Yb (by some held to be only a mixture of yttrium and erbium).

Various classifications of the chemical e's have been proposed. The following exhibits their relations as given by various writers. Those marked with an asterisk are placed by some authors in a group by themselves.

Group I. Hydrogen.

- II. The *Halogens*: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.
III. The *Oxygen Group*: oxygen,* sulphur, selenium, and tellurium.
IV. The *Nitrogen Group*: nitrogen, phosphorus, and arsenic (the last sometimes placed in the next group).
V. The *Antimony Group*: subdivision A, antimony, bismuth,* and vanadium; subdivision B, tantalum and niobium.
VI. Boron (sometimes included in group VII).
VII. The *Carbon Group*: carbon, silicon.
VIII. The *Alkaline Metals*: sodium, potassium, lithium, rubidium, and caesium.
IX. The *Metals of the Alkaline Earths*: calcium, barium, and strontium.
X. The *Magnesium Group*: magnesium, zinc, and cadmium.
XI. The *Lead Group*: lead and thallium.*
XII. The *Copper Group*: silver (sometimes included in group VIII), mercury, and copper (sometimes included in the next group).
XIII. The *Iron Group*: subdivision A, iron and manganese; subdivision B, cobalt and nickel; subdivision C, chromium (sometimes included in group XV).
XIV. The *Aluminium Group*: subdivision A, aluminium (sometimes included in group XIII), indium (sometimes included in group XI), beryllium (sometimes included in group X), scandium, and gallium; subdivision B, yttrium, ytterbium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, and erbium.
XV. The *Tungsten Group*: molybdenum, tungsten, and uranium.*
XVI. The *Tin Group*: tin, zirconium, titanium, and thorium.*
XVII. The *Gold Group* (noble metals): subdivision A, gold; subdivision B, palladium and platinum; subdivision C, rhodium, iridium, and ruthenium; subdivision D, osmium (sometimes included in group XV). [B, 3, 6, 8, 9.]

—**Acidulous e.** Fr., *élément aciduleux*. Ger., *säuerliches E.* See *Non-metallic e.*—**Aggregation e's.** The granules, globules, or filaments into which the protoplasm of cells may become aggregated. [Geddes, "Zool. Anz.," 1883, p. 400 (J).]—**Anatomical e's.** Fr., *éléments anatomiques* (ou figurés). Ger., *Elementargebilde, Formbestandtheile, Gewebe* (oder *Structur*)-*E'e.* It., *elementi anatomici* (o *istologici*). Sp., *elementos anatómicos*. The ultimate structural e's into which the tissues may be resolved by the aid of the microscope, *i. e.*, epithelial cells, connective-tissue fibres and corpuscles (including bone-cells and cartilage-cells), muscular fibres, nerve-fibres, nerve-cells, and blood-corpuscles and lymph-corpuscles. [J, 27, 31.] See **CELL**.—**Aplastic e.** Lat., *elementum aplasticum*. An anatomical e. incapable of becoming organized. [K, 4.] Cf. **Plastic e.**—**Artiad e's.** See **ARTIAD**.—**Basigenic e's, Basylious e's.** Ger., *basigenische E'e.* The metallic e's; so called on account of the readiness with which the oxides of most of them form basic derivatives. [B, 6, 9.]—**Bindesubstanz'e** (Ger.). See **Connective-tissue corpuscles**.—**Bunsen's e.** Fr., *élément de Bunsen*. Ger., *Bunsen'sches E.* The e. of a Bunsen's battery (see under **BATTERY**). [a, 27.]—**Cellular e.** See **CELL**.—**Chemical e.** Fr., *élément chimique*. Ger., *chemisches E.* See **E.** (2d def.).—**Chromatic e.** See **CHROMATIN**.—**Constant e.** A galvanic e. which gives rise to a current of constant strength, owing to the prevention of polarization of the e's and the formation of secondary currents. [B, 21, 270 (a, 27).]—**Connective-tissue e's.** See **Connective-tissue corpuscles**.—**Contractile e's.** Fr., *éléments contractiles*. The fibre-cells of muscle. [J.]—**Corpuscular e.** See **CORPUSCLE**.—**Daniell's e.** Ger., *Daniell'sches E.* The e. of a Daniell's battery (see under **BATTERY**). [a, 27.]—**Diad e.** A chemical e. with an atomicity equal to two. [a, 27.]—**Earthy e.** An e. entering into the composition of an earth (2d def.).—**Electro-negative e.** 1. That e. of a galvanic couple which is decomposed by the exciting fluid and constitutes the negative pole. [a, 27.] 2. A chemical e. having electro-negative properties. See **ELECTRO-NEGATIVE**.—**Electro-positive e.** 1. That e. of a galvanic couple which is the less affected by the exciting fluid and constitutes the positive pole. [a, 27.] 2. A chemical e. having electro-positive properties. See **ELECTRO-POSITIVE**.—**E'enlehre** (Ger.). See **ELEMENTOLOGY**.—**E'enmessung** (Ger.). See **STOICHIOMETRY**.—**E'enähler.** The current-selector of a galvanic battery. [a, 27.]—**Endothelial e's.** See **Endothelial cells**.—**Epithelial e's.** See **Epithelial cells**.—**Eruptive e.** Fr., *élément éruptif*. A cutaneous efflorescence or lesion. [G.]—**Figured e's, Form e's.** See **Anatomical e's**.—**Formative e.** See **Formative cell**.—**Ganglionic e's.** See **Nerve-cells**.—**Grove's e.** See **Grove's battery**.—**Hæmoglobinous e.** See **HÆMA**.—**Haloid e.** See **HALOGEN**.—**Hexad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of six. [a, 27.]—**Histogenetic e.** See **Plastic e.**—**Histological e's.** See **Anatomical e's**.—**Inconstant e.** A galvanic e. or couple that generates a variable current

owing to the effect produced by electrolytic decomposition upon the liquid and the substances composing the poles. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**Leclanché e.** Ger., *E. von Leclanché*. The e. of a Leclanché battery.—**Lymph e's.** See **Lymph corpuscles**.—**Meidinger's e.** Ger., *Meidinger'sches E.* A slightly modified form of the Daniell e. [a, 27.]—**Metallic e.** See **METAL**.—**Monad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of one. [a, 27.]—**Morphological e's.** Ger., *Formbestandtheile*. See **Anatomical e's**.—**Motor e's.** Fr., *éléments moteurs*. Of Meynert, the large multipolar ganglion cells of the fifth layer of the cerebral cortex. [1, 28 (K).]—**Negative e.** See **Electro-negative e.**—**Nervous e's.** Fr., *éléments nerveuses*. Ger., *nervöse E'e.* The anatomical e's composing the nervous system (essentially the nerve-cells and the nerve-fibres). [J.]—**Non-metallic e.** Syn.: *metalloid*. An elementary body which differs from the metals in both physical and chemical properties. According to most chemists, the non-metallic e's are: hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, nitrogen, phosphorus, antimony, arsenic, carbon, silicon, boron, vanadium, tantalum, niobium, tungsten, and molybdenum. Others include also bismuth, tin, zirconium, titanium, and uranium, while tantalum and osmium are regarded as doubtful members of this class. By some, however, especially among recent writers, the term is restricted to those e's the names of which are printed in italics in the list given above, while Miers added selenium and tellurium to this list, and many chemists now regard hydrogen as a metal. [B, 3.]—**Nuclein e.** See **CHROMATIN**.—**Organic e.** Fr., *élément organique*. See **Proximate principle**.—**Organoleptic e.** See **Plastic e.**—**Oxygenic e.** Ger., *oxygenisches E.* A non-metallic e. so called because characterized by the readiness with which its oxides combine with water and form acids. E's of this class are oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, silicon, boron, and selenium. [B, 6.]—**Parachordal e's.** See **Parachordal cartilages**.—**Paraneural e's.** Of Huxley, the sense-capsules. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 198 (L).]—**Pentad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of five. [a, 27.]—**Perissad e.** An e. whose quantivalence is expressed by an odd number. [Cook (a, 27).]—**Tuberkel'e'n** (Ger.). Before the discovery of the tubercle bacillus, the pathological elements found in tuberculosis, and supposed to be constant and diagnostic. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, pp. 288, 289, 291, 292 (J).]—**Vegetative e's.** The cells at the vegetative pole of the ovum (J).—**Plastic e. (of nutrition).** Fr., *élément plastique (de nutrition)*. Ger., *plastisches Ernährungselement*. Any e. in the food which serves to form tissue. [K, 3.]—**Positive e.** See **Electro-positive e.**—**Proximate e.** See **Proximate principle**.—**Red corpuscular e's of the blood.** See **Red blood corpuscles**.—**Sarcouse's e.** Fr., *élément sarcoeux*. Ger., *Fleischprismen, Fleischtheilchen*. Syn.: *muscle prisms, primitive particles*. Of Bowman, the minute, anisotropic, quadrangular particles, which, joined side by side, form the dark bands or discs of a striated muscular fibre; they are supposed to be the proper contractile substance. ["Phil. Trans.," 1840 (J); J, 24, 30, 31, 32, 35.]—**Seminal e.** See **SPERMATOZOID**.—**Smece's e.** See **Smece's battery**.—**Structural e's.** See **Anatomical e's**.—**Tetrad e.** An e. having an atomicity of four. [a, 27.]—**Thermo-electric e.** Ger., *thermo-electrisches E.* See **Thermo-electric couple**.—**Third corpuscular e. of the blood.** See **HÆMATOBLAST**.—**Tissue e's.** See **Anatomical e's** and **Tissue cells**.—**Triad e.** A chemical e. having an atomicity of three. [a, 27.]—**Ultimate e.** See **E.** (1st def.).—**Volta's e.** See **Voltaic couple**.—**Wandering e's.** See **Wandering cells**.—**Zelliges E.** (Ger.). See **CELL**.

ÉLÉMENT (Fr.), n. A-la-ma²n². See **ELEMENT**.—**E's figurés.** See **Anatomical elements**.

ELEMENTARY, adj. E²l-e²-me²nt'a²r-i². Gr., στοιχειώδης. Lat., *elementarius*. Fr., *élémentaire*. Ger., *elementarisch* (in comp., *elementar*). It., *elementare*. Sp., *elemental, elemental*. 1. Fundamental. 2. In chemistry, pertaining to the elements or of the nature of an element; in analysis, ultimate. [B; C.]

ÉLÉMENTISTE (Fr.), n. A-la-ma²n²-test. A person who explains all phenomena, even pathological, as the effect of the four elements—air, fire, earth, and water. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ELEMENTOLOGY, n. E²l-e²-me²nt-o²l-o-ji². From *elementum*, an element, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *élémentologie*. Ger., *Elementenlehre*. 1. The study of elements. 2. Histology. [L, 41.]

ELEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-e²-me²nt'u²m(u²m). See **ELEMENT**.—**Elementum acidificum.** See **ACIDIFIER**.—**E. aplasticum.** See **Aplastic element**.

ELEMI (Lat.), n. n. indecl. E²l'e²m-i(e). Fr., *élemi*. Ger., *Elemiharz, Oelbaumharz*. It., *resina e.* Sp., *goma (ó resina) e.* A soft, yellowish-white, aromatic, stimulating resin used as an ingredient of plasters and ointments; thought to be the product of the pitch-tree (*Canarium commune*) of Manila. [B, 5, 18, 172 (a, 24).]—**African e.** Lat., *e. africanum, e. verum*. Ger., *afrikanisches E'harz*. A variety occurring in tears of a pale-yellow color and agreeable odor; the product of *Eticagnus angustifolia*, var. *spinosa*, or of *Boswellia frereana*. [B, 18, 180 (a, 24).]—**American e.** The product of *Amyris elemifera*. [L, 80.]—**Bengal e.** Lat., *resina e. bengalensis*. Ger., *bengalisches E'harz*. The product of *Amyris galloccha*; a variety of Indian bdellium. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Brazilian e.** Fr., *encens de Cayenne, résine tacamaque*. Ger., *amerikanischer Weihrauch*. The product of several trees described as species of *leica*; a translucent, greenish-yellow, fragrant resin partly soluble in alcohol, the residue being a mass of colorless acicular crystals. [B, 18, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**East Indian e.** Fr., *élemi d'Orient*. Ger., *ostindisches (oder indisches) E'harz*. A product, according to some authorities, of *Balsamodendron zeylanicum*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).] See also *Manila e.*—**E. ethiopicum.** See **African e.**—**E'baum** (Ger.). The *leica icaribica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. commune.** See **West Indian e.**—**E'gummi** (Ger.). **E'harz** (Ger.). See **E.**—**E'harzsalbe** (Ger.). See **Unquintum e.**—**E. indicum.** See **East Indian e.**—**E. occidentale.** See **West**

Indian e.—*E. orientale*. See *East Indian e.*—*E'salbe* (Ger.). See *Unguentum e.*—*E'strauch* (Ger.). The *Amyris elemifera*. [a 24.]—*E. verum*. Fr. *élémi vraie*. See *African e.*—*Ethiopian e.* See *African e.*—*Gemeines E.* (Ger.). See *West Indian e.*—*Gum-e tree*. See *AMYRIS hexandra*.—*Manilla e.* See *E.—Mauritius e.* The product of *Colophonia mauritiana*, resembling *Manilla e.* [B, 18, 275 (a, 24).]—*Mexican e.* The product of *Amyris elemifera*, of a light-yellow color, occurring in cylindrical or irregular fragments. It softens in the mouth and has an agreeable, terebinthinate odor. [B, 18, 275 (a, 24).]—*Ointment of e.* See *Unguentum e.*—*Oriental e.* See *East Indian e.*—*Resina e.* See *E.—Unguentum e.* [Br. Ph.]. An ointment made by melting together 1 part of e. and 4 parts of simple ointment, straining through flannel, and stirring constantly while the mixture is cooling. [B, 5, 81 (a, 14).]—*Unguentum e. compositum* (seu et terebinthinae, seu resinae e.). Fr. *baume* (ou *onguent*) *d'Arcæus, onguent d'élémi et de térébenthine* (ou *d'élémi et de térébenthine et de graisse*), *stéarolé mou d'élémi, rétinolé de suif et d'élémi*. Ger. *E'salbe*. Syn.: *unguentum* (seu *balsamum*) *Arcei*. Of the Fr. Cod., 1832, an ointment made with 3 parts each of e. and turpentine, 4 of mutton-tallow, and 2 of lard. Similar preparations were formerly official in many formularies, some of which contain white wax, stag's tallow, or oil of hypericum. [B, 119, 270 (a, 14).]—*Vera Cruz e.* See *Mexican e.*—*West Indian e.* Lat., *e. occidentalis, e. commune*. Fr., *élémi d'Amérique*. Ger., *westindisches* (oder *gemeines*) *E'harz*. The product chiefly of *Amyris Plumieri*, also of several species of *Iceia*. [B, 5, 18, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉLÉMI (Fr.), n. A-la-me. See **ELEMI**.—**E. d'Amérique**. See *West Indian ELEMI*.—**E. d'Orient**. See *East Indian ELEMI*.—**E. fausse**. See *West Indian ELEMI*.—**E. vraie**. See *African ELEMI*.—**Resine é. purifiée** [Fr. Cod.]. An official preparation obtained by melting elemi in a copper vessel over a slow fire and straining it through a cloth with expression. [B, 113 (a, 14).]

ELEMIC ACID, n. $E^{21}e^{2m}i^{2k}$. Ger., *Elemisäure*. Of Buré, a substance, $C_{25}H_{56}O_4 = (C_5H_8)_5O_4$, obtained in the form of small, shining crystals on treating elemi with alcohol. It is insoluble in water, readily soluble in alcohol and in ether, and melts at 215° C. [B, 81, 270 (a, 27).]

ELEMIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $E^{21}e^{2m}i^{2f}e^{2r}u^{2s}(u^4)$. Fr., *élémi-fère*. Sp., *elemifero*. From *elemi* (q. v.), and *ferre*, to bear. Producing elemi; as a n., in the f., *Elemifera*, of Plumier, the genus *Amyris*. [B, 170.]

ELEMIN, n. $E^{21}e^{2m}i^{2n}$. Lat., *eleminum*. Fr., *élémine*. Ger., *E.* A crystallizable resin, $C_{40}H_{88}O$, found in elemi. [B, 5, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ELEND (Ger.), n. Al^2nd . 1. Distress. [L, 80.] 2. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'distel**, **E'kraut**. See *E.* (2d def.).—**E'skragen**. Lat., *collare misericordie*. An old name for a bandage carried over the shoulder and attached to the sling for holding the lithotomy posture. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ELENGI (Malay), n. The *Mimusops elengi*. [B, 121, 172 (a, 24).]

ELENI (Malay), n. The *Cocos nucifera*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELENIUM (Lat.), n. $E^{21}en(e^{2n})i^{2u}m(u^4m)$. The *Inula helenium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELENN (Ger.), n. Al^2en . See **ALCES**.—**E'shorn**. See **ALCIS cornu philosophice præparatum** (under **ALCES**).—**E'sklauen**. See **ALCIS unguis** (under **ALCES**).—**E'thier**. See **ALCES**.

ÉLÉOCÉRAT (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa-ra². See **CERATE** (1st def.).

ÉLÉOCÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa-ro-la. See **CERATE** (1st def.).—**E. mercuriel**. See *Unguentum HYDRARGYRI oxidii rubri*.—**E. mercuriel saturné**. See *CERATUM mercuriale Falkii*.—**E. saturné**, **E. saturné camphré**. See *Ceratum PLUMBI subacetatis*.

ELEOCHARIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}e^{2o}k(o^2ch^2)a^2r(a^2r)^2s$. See **HELEOCHARIS**.

ELEODEË (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{21}e^{2o}d^2e^2e(a^2e^2)$. Fr., *éléodées*. The *Characee* of Richard. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉLÉOLAT (Fr.), n. A-la-o-la². A liquid preparation having a volatile oil as its chief ingredient. [A, 385 (a, 21); A, 518.]

ÉLÉOLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-la. An infusion of one or more drugs in a fixed oil. [B, 38, 81 (a, 14).]—**E. ammoniacal**. See *Linimentum AMMONIÆ*.—**E. ammoniacal camphré**. See *Linimentum volatile camphoratum*.—**E. calcaire**. See *Linimentum CALCIS*.—**E. calcaire opiacé**. See *Linimentum calcicum cum opio*.—**E. camphré**. See *OLEUM camphoratum*.—**E. savonneux opiacé**. Syn.: *liniment savonneux opiacé*. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of *liniment savonneux* and 1 part of tincture of opium. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

ÉLÉOLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-la-o-lek. Having oil as an excipient. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ÉLÉOMÉLI (Fr.), n. A-la-o-ma-le. An oily balsam produced by an unknown tree of Syria. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ELEOPTENE, n. $E^{21}e^{2o}p^2ten$. See **ELEOPTENE**.

ÉLÉO-RÉTINOLÉ (Fr.), n. A-la-o-ra-te-no-la. From *élaoui*, oil, and *rétyrin*, resin. An ointment containing resin and olive-oil. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

ÉLÉO-SACCHARUM (Fr.), n. A-la-o-sa²k-ka²r-u⁴m. See **OLEOSACCHARUM**.

ELEOSELINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^{21}e^{2o}(o^2)se^{21}i^{2n}e^{2e}(a^2e^2)$. A tribe of umbelliferous plants; of Koch and others, a tribe of the *Campylospermeæ* of Reichenbach, a subsection of the *Caucalineeæ*; characterized chiefly by having the inner face of the seed furrowed. The *Eleoselinidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Apiaceæ* corresponding to *E.* [B, 119, 170 (a, 24).]

ELEOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^{21}e^{2o}(o^2)se^{21}i^{2n}e^{2e}(a^2e^2)nu^4m(nu^4m)$. Gr., *ἑλεοσέλινον*. The *Apium graveolens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELEPHANT, n. $E^{21}e^{2f}a^{2n}$. Gr., *ἑλέφας*. Lat., *elephas*. Fr., *éléphant*. Ger., *E.* An animal of the genus *Elephas*; the source of ivory. [L.]—**African e. See **ELEPHAS africanus**.—**Asiatic e. See **ELEPHAS indicus**.—**E.-apple**. See under **APPLE**.—**E.-creeper**. The *Argyrea speciosa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E'-enapfel** (Ger.). See **E.-APPLE**.—**E'-enaug** (Ger.). See **BCPHTHALMIA**.—**E'-ennaussatz** (Ger.), **E'-enbein** (Ger.). See **ELEPHANTIASIS**. [L, 80.]—**E'-endrachen** (Ger.). The *Tilanosauria*. [L.]—**E'-enkäfer** (Ger.). The genus *Elephantopus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'-enkäfer** (Ger.). The genus *Curculis*. [L, 43.]—**E'-enlaus**. 1. The kernel of the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*. 2. The fruit of *Semecarpus anacardium*. These fruits are generally called *ostindische Elephantenläuse* or *Malacca-nuts*. [B, 48, 49 (a, 14).]—**E'-enlaubsbaum** (Ger.). The genus *Anacardium*. [a, 24.]—**E'-enmeerzahn** (Ger.). The genus *Dentalium*. [a, 24.]—**E'-enstein** (Ger.). Lat., *bezoar elephantinum*. A variety of bezoar found in the e. [L, 43.]—**E.-grass**. The *Typha elephantina*. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. leg**. See **ELEPHANTIASIS**.—**E'-s-ear**. The genus *Begonia* and the *Siphonanthus hastatus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E'-s-foot**. The *Testudinaria elephantipes* and the genus *Elephantopus*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E'-s-trunk-plant**. The *Martynia proboscidea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E'-s-vine**. The *Cissus latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]****

ELEPHANTIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}e^{2f}a^{2n}(fa^{2n})shj^2(ti)^2a^3$. See **ELEPHANTIASIS**.—**E. alba** [Pliny]. Leprosy. [G, 73.]

ELEPHANTIC, **ELEPHANTIASIC**, adj's. $E^{21}e^{2f}a^{2n}i^{2a}k^2, -fa^{2n}i^{2a}zj^2k^2$. Lat., *elephantiacus*. Fr., *éléphantique*, *éléphantiasique*. Affected with or pertaining to elephantiasis. [L, 88.]

ELEPHANTIASIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^{21}e^{2f}a^{2n}(fa^{2n})i^{2a}(a^3)si^2s, -i(i^2)fa^{2n}(a^3)i^2s$. Gen., *elephantios'eos* (*-ias'is, -i'asis*). Gr., *ἑλεφαντίσιος* (from *ἑλέφας*, the elephant). Fr., *éléphantiasis, maladie glandulaire de Barbadoes*. Ger., *E., Elephantiensatz, Knollbein von Barbadoes*. It., *elefantina*. Sp., *elefancia, elefantiasis*. Barbadoes leg, Cochinchina leg, glandular disease of Barbadoes, sarcocele of the Egyptians, tropical big leg; a chronic disease, affecting most commonly the region of the lower extremities and the genitals, characterized by circumscribed hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, and due to inflammation attended with obstructed circulation and engorgement of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. In certain tropical regions, where the disease is endemic, it is attributed by many to the presence of a parasite, the *Filaria sanguinis*. Its course is marked by recurrent attacks of inflammation in the form of erythema, erysipelas, lymphangitis, or phlebitis, attended usually with fever, each attack being followed by an augmentation of the hypertrophy, together with enlargement of the lymphatic glands. It is often associated with ulceration in the affected part, and occasionally with rupture of lymphatics and lymphorrhœa. [G.]—**E. alopeciata**. Leprosy attended with alopecia.—**E. anæsthetica**. See *Anæsthetic LEPROSY*.—**E. arabica**, **E. Arabum**. Fr., *éléphantiasis des Arabes, hydrocèle endémique de Malabar*. *E.* of the Arabs, a designation used to distinguish e. as the disease described by the Arabian writers from the e. of the Greeks, *i. e.*, leprosy. The tropical form of the disease (*e. tropicalis*) is supposed to be due to the presence of the *Filaria sanguinis*. [G.]—**E. Arabum cruris**. *E. Arabum* of the leg. [A, 319.]—**E. asturiensis**. A form of leprosy occurring in the Asturias. [G.]—**E. cruris**. *E. Arabum* of the leg.—**E. dura**. *E. Arabum* in which the subcutaneous connective tissue becomes dense and hard. [Kaposi (G).]—**E. eczematosa**. *E.* due to lymphangitis associated with chronic eczema (usually of the leg). [G.]—**E. frambœsoides**. See *E. papillaris*.—**E. fusca**. *E. Arabum* associated with discoloration of the skin due either to pigmentation or accumulation of discolored sebaceous and epidermic scales. [Kaposi (G).]—**E. gelatinosa**. See *E. mollis*.—**E. genitalium**. *E.* of the genitals, especially of the scrotum. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**E. glabra**. 1. Anæsthetic leprosy. 2. *E.* in which the hypertrophy produces a uniform smooth surface. [G.] Cf. *E. verrucosa* and *E. tuberculosa*.—**E. Græcorum** (Lat.). Fr., *éléphantiasis des Grecs*. See **LEPROSY**.—**E. indica**. The white leprosy of Bateman. [L, 290.]—**E. italica**. Fr., *éléphantiasis d'Italie*. See **PELLAGRA**.—**E. javanensis**. Of Sauvages, a variety observed in Java. [L, 290.]—**E. laevis**. Elephantiasis in which the affected surface is smooth. [G.] Cf. *E. tuberculosa* and *E. verrucosa*.—**E. legitima**. Leprosy of Provence. [L, 290.]—**E. lymphangeiectatica**, **E. lymphangeiectodes**. A diffuse form of lymphangeiectasis affecting usually tissues having a loose structure, such as that of the subcutaneous tissue of the scrotum, the prepuce, clitoris, or labia majora. Diffuse tumid or flabby formations are produced, attended with discoloration of the skin and sometimes with erosions and lymphorrhagia. The affected tissue contains dilated lymph vessels in the form of lacunæ or ampullæ, with œdema of the surrounding parts. [Von Ziemssen (G).]—**E. mollis**. *E. Arabum* in which the subcutaneous tissue is soft. [G.]—**E. mutilans**. See **LEPRA mutilans**.—**E. neuromatosa**. A form of *e. Arabum* in which neuromata (often painful) occur, imbedded in a spongy tissue. [Kaposi, P. Bruns (G).]—**E. nigra**, **E. nigricans**. *E. Arabum* attended with blackish discolorations of the skin. [G.]—**E. nodosa**. See *E. tuberosa*.—**E. oculi**. An obsolete term for extreme exophthalmia. [F.]—**E. of the Arabs**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. of the Greeks**. See **LEPROSY**.—**E. orientalis**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. pachydermia**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. papillaris**. *E. Arabum* in which wart-like papillary outgrowths occur in the skin. [G.]—**E. pudendorum skerljevitica**. Of Suttina, a hyperplastic condition (elephantiasis) of the labia majora attended with ulceration which was observed in a patient affected with skerljevo. [Suttina, "Wien. med. Presse," 1884, 1, 5, 13; "Ctrblf. f. Gynäk.," Oct. 10, 1885, p. 652.]—**E. sclirrhosa**. See *E. dura*.—**E. sclerosa** [Rasmussen]. See **SCLERODERMIA**.—**E. scrofulosa**. Scrofuloderma tuberculolum in which the skin becomes hypertrophied. [G.]—**E. scrotalis**. Fr., *éléphantiasis scrotal*. *E.* of the scrotum. [G.]—**E. simplex**. *E.* due to causes other than the pressure of *Filaria sanguinis*. [G.]—**E. syphilitica**. *E.* due to lymphangitis the result of syphilitic

disease. [G.]—**E. teleangiectodes**. *E.* with great enlargement of the blood-vessels usually developing from the navi. [L.; G.]—**E. tropica**. See *E. Arabum*.—**E. tuberculosa**, **E. tuberosa**. Fr., *éléphantiasis tubereux*. *E.* in which the surface presents a nodular or tuberos appearance. [G. 7.]—**E. ulcerosa**. *E.* attended with ulceration. [G.]—**E. verrucosa**. *E.* in which the surface of the affected part has a warty appearance. [G.]—**E. vulgaris**. Fr., *éléphantiasis vulgaire*. Tubercular leprosy. [G. 7.]—**E. vulvæ**. A form of *e.* of the labia majora and sometimes the labia minora and the clitoris, caused by excess of venery, mechanical lesions, climatic conditions, and especially syphilitic infection. [A, 326 (a, 21)].—**Nævoid e.** See *E. teleangiectodes*.—**Non-tuberculated e.** See *E. glabra*.—**Sporadic e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Tuberculated e.** See *E. tuberculosa*.

ELEPHANTIASMUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)-i^2-a^2z-(a^2s)/mu^3s(mu^4s)$. See ELEPHANTIASIS.

ELEPHANTIC, adj. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt/i^2k$. See ELEPHANTIC.

ELEPHANTIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)/i^2d-e(a^3e^2)$. An order of the *Mammalia* or a family of the *Ungulata* or of the *Proboscidea*, containing the genus *Elephas*. [L, 147, 270, 321.]

ELEPHANTINE, adj. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt/i^2n$. Gr., *ἐλεφαντινος*. Lat., *elephantinus*. 1. Enormously hypertrophied. 2. See ELEPHANTIC.

ÉLÉPHANTINE (Fr.), n. A-la-fa²n²-ten. See under ELEPHANTINUS.

ELEPHANTINUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)/i^2n-u^3s(u^4s)$. Gr., *ἐλεφαντινος*. See ELEPHANTIC. As a n. (Fr., *éléphantine*, *ratifia de benzoin*), a preparation used in ancient pharmacy under the name of *elephant's urine*, made by digesting 1 part of benzoin in 12 parts of water, decanting, and adding 12 of sugar and 16 of alcohol of a strength of 64°. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ELEPHANTIPES (Lat.), adj. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)/i^2-pe^2z(pas)$. From *ἔλεφος*, the elephant, and *pes*, the foot. Resembling an elephant's foot.

ELEPHANTOMMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)-o^2m^2ma^3$. Gen., *elephantomatos (-is)*. From *ἔλεφος*, the elephant, and *ὄμμα*, the eye. See BUPHTHALMIA.

ELEPHANTOPEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)-op(o^2p)-e^2-e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *éléphantopées*. Of Cassini, Lindley, and Endlicher, a division of the *Vernoniaceæ*, comprising *Dialesta*, *Distreptus*, and *Elephantopus*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Segregateæ*, and subsequently of the *Rolandreæ*, comprising the single genus *Elephantopus*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉLÉPHANTOPODIE (Fr.), n. A-la-fa²n²-t-o-po-de. Elephantiasis of the leg. [L, 41.]

ELEPHANTOPUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2l-e^2fa^2nt(fa^3nt)-op(o^2p)-u^3s(us)$. From *ἔλεφος*, the elephant, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *éléphantope*. Ger., *Knollfuss* (1st def.), *Elephantenfuss* (2d def.). 1. Elephantiasis of the leg. [G.] 2. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Vernoniaceæ*; so called from the shape of the leaf. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. carolinianus**. A species found in dry soils in the United States from Pennsylvania to Florida; also in the West Indies, where the leaves are used like those of *Centurea benedicta*, and in Brazil, where the root is employed as a febrifuge. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. Martii**. The *yerva grossa*, *fumo bravo*, or *erva do collegio* of Brazil, where a decoction of the root is employed against intermittent fevers, and an infusion of the leaves as a sudorific. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. scaber**. Fr., *piéd d'éléphant*. Malay and Tamil, *anashovadi*. Hind., *samditulan*. An East Indian species. The leaves, boiled with rice, are used internally for swellings and for gastric pains. The root and leaves, according to Rheede, are employed in decoction in dysuria. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ELEPHAS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2l-e^2fa^2s(fa^3s)$. Gen., *elephantos (-is)*. Gr., *ἔλεφος*. 1. The elephant; a genus of the *Elephantidæ*. [L, 14.] 2. Of the alchemists, nitric acid. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. africanus**. A variety inhabiting Africa. It has an apparently convex forehead, large flapping ears, a dark-brown color, and four nails on the fore feet and three on the hind feet. [a, 14.]—**E. asiaticus**, **E. indicus**. A variety inhabiting Asia. It differs from the African variety in having a concave forehead, small ears, and five nails on the fore feet and four on the hind feet, and is usually of a pale-brown color. [a, 14.]—**Dens elephantis**. Ivory. [B, 180.]

ELERSNA, n. Of the alchemists, molybdæna. [L, 84.]

ELESMATIS, n. Of the alchemists, burnt lead. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ELETTARI, n. In Malabar, the fruit of *Elettaria cardamomum*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ELETTARIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2l-e^2ta(ta^3)/ri^2-a^3$. Ger., *Elettarie*. A genus of the *Scitamineæ*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cardamomum** [Maton]. Ger., *Cardamom-Elettarie*. A perennial plant, 6 to 12 feet high, found wild in the forests of Malabar, and largely cultivated by the natives for its fruit [*fructus Cardamomi*], *Semina cardamomie minoris*, *cardamome*, [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**E. cardamomum medium**, **E. major**, **E. media**. Ger., *mittlere Cardamom-Elettarie*. An East Indian plant, now regarded as a variety of *E. cardamomum*, differing chiefly in the elongated form and large size of its fruits. [B, 18, 42, 180 (a, 24).]

ELEUSINE (Lat.), n. f. $E^2l-u^2-si(-se)/ne(ena)$. Fr., *éleusine*. A genus of the *Gramineæ*, tribe *Chloridææ*. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. ægyptia**. See DACTYLOCTENUM *ægyptiacum*.—**E. coracana**. One of the most prolific cultivated grasses of southeastern Asia. A fermented liquor is made from the seeds. [B, 19, 121, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. indica**. A species common in the Middle and Western States. In the Moluccas the root is used in diarrhoea. [B, 34, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. stricta**. A species cultivated in eastern Asia, used like *E. coracana*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. tocosso**. An Abyssinian species used like *E. coracana* and also in the preparation of a beer. [B, 49.]

ELEUSINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2l-u^2-si^2n^2-e^2-e(a^3e^2)$. Of Dumortier, a subtribe of the *Poaceæ*, comprising *Sclerochloa*, *Eleusine*, *Dactyloctenium*, and *Leptochloa*; of Miquel, a cohort of the *Chloridææ*, comprising *Dactyloctenium*, *Eleusine*, *Chloris*, *Leptochloa*, and *Tripogon*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ELEUTHERANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-a^2n(a^3n)-the(th)a/re^2-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *ἑλευθερος*, free, and *ἀνθήρα* (see ANTHÉR). Fr., *éleuthéranthéré*. Having the anthers free. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ELEUTHERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-a(a^3)/ta^2$. Fr., *éleuthérates*. See COLEOPTERA.

ELEUTHERIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-a^2n(a^3n)-thé$. 1. See CROTON *e.* 2. A genus of the *Coleopterata*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Cortex eleutheriæ**. See CASCARILLA-bark.—**Tinctura crotonis eleutheriæ**. See Tinctura CASCARILLÆ.

ELEUTHEROBLASTIC, adj. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o-bla^2s^2tik$. From *ἑλευθερος*, free, and *βλαστis*, a bud. Of the *Hymenoptera*, capable of developing generative buds on their walls, as opposed to the simply nutritive polyyp. [B, 206; L, 353 (a, 27).]

ELEUTHERODACTYLI (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o(o^2)-da^2k(da^3k)/ti^2(tu^6)-i(e)$. From *ἑλευθερος*, free, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. A section of the *Passeres*, having the digits free. [L, 121.]

ELEUTHEROGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o(o^2)-ji^2n(gu^6n)-i^2a^3$. Of A. Richard, a class of plants having the ovary free. [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 1 (a, 24).]

ELEUTHEROPETALOUS, adj. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o-pe^2t^2a^2l-u^3s$. Lat., *eleutheropetalus* (from *ἑλευθερος*, free, and *πέταλον* [see PETAL]). Fr., *éleuthéropétalé*. Ger., *freiblumblättrig*. Having free and distinct petals. The *Eleutheropetalæ* are the *Choripetalæ*. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

ELEUTHEROPODUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o^2p^2o^2d-u^3s(u^4s)$. From *ἑλευθερος*, free, and *πους*, the foot. Fr., *éleuthéropode*. Ger., *freiüssig*. Having free pectoral fins; as a n., in the m. pl., *Eleuthéropodi*, a family of fishes so characterized. [L, 41.]

ELEUTHEROSEPALOUS, adj. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o-se^2p^2a^2l-u^3s$. Lat., *eleutherosepalus*. Fr., *éleuthéropépulé*. Ger., *freikelchblättrig*. Having distinct sepals. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

ELEUTHEROSTEMONES (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^2l-u^2-the^2r-o(o^2)-ste^2m(stam)/o^2n-ez(e^3s)$. From *ἑλευθερος*, free, and *στέμον*, a filament. Of Klotsch, a tribe of the *Ericaceæ*, comprising *Erica*, *Eleutherostemon*, etc. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉLÉVATEUR (Fr.), n. A-la-va³-tu⁶r. See ELEVATOR and LEVATOR.—**E. commun profundæ**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius*.—**E. commun superficialis**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris atque nasi*.—**E. court de la queue**. See SACRO-COCYGEUS *superior*.—**E. court de l'oreille**. See SCUTO-AURICULARIS *externus*.—**E. de l'aile du nez**. See LEVATOR *ala nasi*.—**E. de l'aile du nez et de la lèvre supérieure**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris atque nasi*.—**E. de l'aile du nez propre**. See LEVATOR *ala nasi proprius*.—**E. de la lèvre inférieure**. See LEVATOR *labii inferioris*.—**E. de la lèvre supérieure propre**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius*.—**E. de l'angle des lèvres**. See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**E. de la pupille**. See RECTUS *superior*.—**E. de l'humérus**. See DELTOID *muscle*.—**E. de l'œil**. See RECTUS *oculi superior*.—**E. de l'oreille**. See ATTOLLENS *aurem*.—**E. de la paupière supérieure**. See LEVATOR *palpebre superioris*.—**E. du coin de la bouche**. See LEVATOR *anguli oris*.—**E. du menton**. See LEVATOR *labii inferioris*.—**E. du pharynx interne**. See LEVATOR *pharyngis internus*.—**E. du testicule**. See CREMASTER.—**E. du voile du palais**. See LEVATOR *palati*.—**E. épicondylo-radial**. See SUPINATOR *radii brevis*.—**E. épicondylo-sus-métacarpien**. See EXTENSOR *radialis brevis*.—**E. épicondylo-sus-phalangien** du petit doigt. See EXTENSOR *minimi digiti*.—**E. épicondylo-sus-phalangien des doigts**. See EXTENSOR *communis digitorum*.—**E. épineux de la nuque**. See SPINALIS *coli*.—**E. épineux du dos**. See SPINALIS *dorsi*.—**E. épitrochlo-métacarpien**. See FLEXOR *carpi radialis*.—**E. épitrochlo-palmaire**. See PALMARIS *longus*.—**E. épitrochlo-phalangien commun**. See FLEXOR *digitorum sublimis*.—**E. épitrochlo-radial**. See PRONATOR *radii teres*.—**E. interne**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris*.—**E. long de la queue**. See SACRO-COCYGEUS *lateralis*.—**E. moyen de l'oreille**. See TEMPORO-AURICULARIS *internus*.—**E. propre de la lèvre inférieure**. See LEVATOR *labii inferioris*.—**E. propre de la lèvre supérieure**. See LEVATOR *labii superioris proprius*.

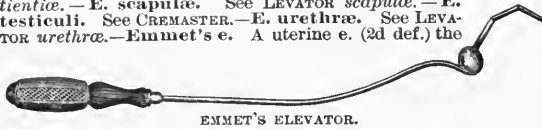
ELEVATIO (Lat.), n. f. $E^2l(al)-e^2va(wa^3)/shi^2(ti^2)-o$. Gen., *elevationis*. From *elevare*, to elevate. See ELEVATION. [A, 325.]—**E. uteri**. See ASCENT (3d def.).

ELEVATION, n. $E^2l-e^2va/wshu^3n$. Lat., *elevatio*. Fr., *élévation*. Ger., *E. Erhöhung, Höhe, Höheit*. It., *elevazione*. Sp., *elevación*. 1. An increase of altitude; the state of being raised or lifted up. 2. A rise, as of temperature. 3. Anything that projects above the surrounding surface.—**Rückstosse**? (Ger.). The secondary elevation of the pulse wave on a sphygmogram. [R. Geigel, "Dtsch. Arch. f. klin. Med.," xlii, 4; "Ctbl. f. klin. Med.," Aug. 25, 1888, p. 613.]

ÉLÉVATOIRE (Fr.), n. A-la-va³-twa⁶r. See ELEVATOR (1st def.).

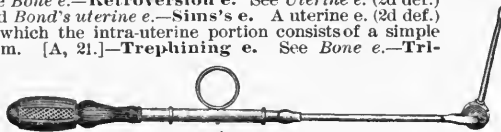
ELEVATOR (Lat.), n. m. $El(al)-e^2va(wa^3)/to^2r$; in Eng., $e^2l-e^2va-to^2r$. Gen., *elevatoris*. Fr., *élévateur* (1st def.), *élevateur* (2d def.). Ger., *Hebeisen* (1st def.), *Hebemuskel* (2d def.). It., *elevatorio* (1st def.), *elevatore* (2d def.). Sp., *elevator*. 1. An instrument for raising a part, especially depressed pieces of bone in fracture of the skull. [E.] 2. See LEVATOR. 3. A contrivance for artificially increasing the length of a shortened lower extremity by upright bars passing from a lower sole to that of the shoe, or by increasing the thickness of the sole of the shoe by layers of cork. [a, 17.]—**Bond's uterine e.** An instrument devised by

Bond, of Philadelphia, for reducing backward displacements of the gravid uterus, consisting of two curved rods, each terminating in a ball, attached to a common handle, but movable on each other, one of which is introduced into the rectum and the other into the vagina, so that pressure may be made with them upon a large portion of the posterior surface of the uterus.—**Bone-e.** (Ger., *Beinhebel, Beinheber*). A lever for raising the pieces of bone in a depressed fracture of the cranium. [E.]—**E. alae nasi.** See **LEVATOR alae nasi.**—**E. humeri.** See **DELTOID.**—**E. labii inferioris proprius.** See **LEVATOR labii inferioris.**—**E. labii superioris proprius.** See **LEVATOR labii superioris proprius.**—**E. labiorum communis.** See **LEVATOR anguli oris.**—**E. oculi.** See **RECTUS oculi superior.**—**E. patientiae.** See **MUSCULUS patientiae.**—**E. scapulae.** See **LEVATOR scapulae.**—**E. testiculi.** See **CREMASTER.**—**E. urethrae.** See **LEVATOR urethrae.**—**Emmet's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) the



EMMET'S ELEVATOR.

intra-uterine portion of which consists of three jointed sections. [A, 21.]—**Lid e.** An instrument employed to retract the upper lid and hold it away from the eyeball during an operation. [a, 29.]—**Periosteal e., Periosteum e.** See **PERIOSTEOTOME.**—**Petit's e.** See **Bone e.**—**Retroversion e.** See **UTERINE e.** (2d def.) and **Bond's uterine e.**—**Sims's e.** A uterine e. (2d def.) in which the intra-uterine portion consists of a simple stem. [A, 21.]—**Trephining e.** See **Bone e.**—**Tri-**



SIMS'S ELEVATOR.

pliod e. A bone e. with three converging branches for seizing a depressed fragment. [E.]—**Uterine e.** Fr., *stéclisseur intra-utérin*. Ger., *Intrauterinbeuger*. 1. Any instrument for raising the uterus. See **PESSARY**. 2. An instrument for correcting retroversion of the uterus, consisting of an intra-uterine stem attached by a hinge to a shaft like a uterine sound. After its insertion, pressure backward causes the uterus to turn forward. [A, 21.] See **Emmet's e.** and **Sims's e.** 3. See **Bond's uterine e.**

ELEVATORIUM. See **ELEVATOR.** Cf. **PESSARIUM, RASPARIUM.**
ELEVATOR. Fr., *élévatoire*. It., *elcatorio*. See **ELEVATOR.**
ELEVATUS (Lat.), adj. E²l(al)-e²-va(wa³)'tu²s(tu⁴s). Fr., *élevé*. Ger., *erhaben*. Elevated; in botany, having a salient or raised surface (said of the border of grains, etc.). [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]
ELEVEN-O'CLOCK-LADY, n. E-le²v-e²n-o-kl²o'k'lad-i². The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]
ÉLEVURE (Fr.), n. A-le²-vū²r. Any lesion of the skin that is elevated above the surface. The *e's* are the first class of the second order in Sauvages's classification of skin diseases. [G.]—**E's folliculoses.** See **MOLLUSCUM contagiosum.**
ELF-DOCK, n. E²l'f'do²k. See under **DOCK.**
ELFENBEIN (Ger.), n. E²l'f'e'n-bin. See **DENTIN** and **IVORY.**—**Biegsames E.** See **CAMPELEPHAS.**—**E'artig.** See **EBURNOSUS.**—**E'exostose, E'geschwulst.** See **IVORY EXOSTOSIS.**—**E'hant.** See **CUTICULA dentis.**—**E'schwamm.** See **XYROPHORUS eburneus.**—**E'substanz.** See **DENTIN.**—**E'zelle.** See **DENTINAL CELL.**—**Secundäres E.** See **SECONDARY DENTIN.**—**Weissgebranntes E.** See **EBUR ustum album.**

ELFWORT, n. E²l'f'wu²rt. The *Inula helenium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]
ELGINS, n. E²l'ji²nz. The *Rumex aquaticus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]
ELGIN SPRING, n. E²l'ji²n-spr'i²n'. A place in Addison County, Vermont, where there is a purgative spring. [A, 303 (a, 21).]
ELHANNA (Ar.), n. The *Lawsonia inermis*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]
ELHEDDAD (Ar.), n. The root of *Atractylis gummifera*. [L, 49.]
ELHET LAKODE, n. See **ASPHODELUS tenuifolius**.
ELHORN (Ger.), n. E²l'ho²rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
ELBANUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i²b-a²n(a²n)-u²m(u⁴m) See **OLIBANUM.**
ELICHRYSÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²l-i²kriz(ch²ru²s)'e(a²e²). See **HELICHRYSÆ.**
ELICHRYSON (Lat.), **ELICHRYSUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²l-i²kris(ch²ru²s)'o²n, -u²m(u⁴m). See **HELICHRYSUM.**
ELICOIDES (Lat.), adj. E²l-i²ko(ko²)'id(ed)'ez(as). See **HELICOID.**
ELIENE, n. E²l-i²-en. From *ἐλαϊον*, oil. Fr., *éliène*. Of Chevreul, liquid fat. [B, 3.]
ELIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i²g'ma². See **HELIGMA.**
ELIGNITE (Fr.), n. A-len-yet. 1. A ligneous growth on the stems of certain plants near the roots or on the roots. 2. Of Desvaux, an exostosis. [B, 1 (a, 24).]
ELIGULATE, adj. E-li²g'u²-lat. From *e*, priv., and *ligula* (g. v.). Destitute of a ligula (said of flowers). [a, 24.]
ELIM, n. E²l-i²m. See **ELEMI.**
ELIMINANT, adj. E-i²m'i²-a²nt. Effecting or promoting elimination.

ELIMINATION, n. E-li²m-i²-a²'shu²n. Lat., *eliminatio* (from *eliminare*, to expel). Fr., *élimination*. Ger., *Ausstossung, Absonderung*. It., *eliminazione*. Sp., *eliminación*. The separation or excretion of noxious or waste matters from the system. [D.]
ELIMINATIVE, adj. E-li²m'i²-a²-t-i²v. See **ELIMINANT.**
ELIMITCHUM PULLUM (Tamil), n. The *Citrus medica*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]
ELINGUID, adj. E-li²n²'gwi²d. Lat., *elinguis* (from *e* priv., and *lingua*, the tongue). Fr., *élingué*. Tongue-tied, incapable of speech. [L, 56.]
ELIOSELINUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i²(e)-(o)(s²)-se²l-i²(e)'nu²m-(nu⁴m). See **ELEOSELINUM.**
ELIOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. El(al)-i²-o(o²)-trop(tro²p)'i²-a². See **HELLOTROPIA.**
ELIQUATION, n. E²l-i²-kwa²'shu²n. Lat., *eliquatio* (from *eliquare*, to liquefy). Fr., *éliquation*. Ger., *Abschmelzung*. The process of separating a fusible substance from one that is less fusible. [B, 244 (a, 27).]
ELISABETHBAD (Ger.), n. A-le²-z'a²-be²-t-ba²d. A ferruginous and saline spring in the town of Prenzlan, Prussia. [L, 30, 49 (a, 14).]
ELISENBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E²l-ez'e²n-brun-ne²n. One of the principal mineral springs of Homburg, and the richest in sodium chloride and calcium carbonate. [L, 57 (a, 14).]
ELIVE, n. In Egypt, the fruit of *Coffea arabica*. [L, 88 (a, 14).]
ELIXATION, n. E²l-i²x-a²'shu²n. Lat., *elixatio* (from *elixare*, to boil). Fr., *élixation*. Ger., *Aussieden, Auskochung*. It., *elissazione*. See **DECOCTION** and **CONCOCTION.**
ELIXIR, n. E-li²x'u²r. Ar., *e*, *alexir*. Lat., *elixirium, e*. Fr., *élixir*. Ger., *E. It.*, *élixir*. Sp., *e*. A compound tincture, spirit, or wine; in modern American pharmacy, a sweetened and aromatized alcoholic preparation or cordial often containing minute quantities of the medicinally active ingredients, which are added in the form of tincture or of fluid extract or as a solution in the case of the saline ingredients. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Acid e. of Dippel** (or of Haller). See **MIXTURA sulfurica acida.**—**Alco'e** (Ger.), **Alcöisches E.** (Ger.). See **TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.**—**Alternative e.** See **E. POTTASSII IODIDI COMPOSITUM.**—**Antacid e.** Fr., *élixir anti-acide*. A mixture of 64 parts of lime-water and 1 part of extract of quassia. [Hamb. Ph., 1835 (B, 119).]—**Anthelmintic e.** Fr., *élixir anthelminthique*. An e. containing 125 parts of jalap, 15 of scammony, 8 of gamboge, and 1,000 of alcohol. [A, 518].—**Antiscorbutic e.** See **E. scorbuticum amarum.**—**Antiscrofulous e. of Peyrilhe.** See **TEINTURE DE GENTIANE alcaline.**—**Balsamic pectoral e.** Fr., *élixir balsamique pectoral* (Würt. Ph., 1798). An e. made by digesting 3 parts each of balsam of Tolu, storax, benzoin, and myrrh, and 2 of *Crocus sativus* in 160 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Bitter e.** Ger., *bitteres E.* See **E. amarum.**—**Boerhaave's acid e. proprietatis.** See **E. proprietatis cum acidulo Boerhaavi.**—**Brown-Séguard's e.** A term applied contemptuously to "testicular juice" (a liquid obtained by crushing the testicles of freshly killed rabbits, etc., and filtering), recommended by C. E. Brown-Séguard as a rejuvenator when used subcutaneously. —**Carminative e. of Sylvius.** Fr., *esprit carminatif de Sylvius*. A preparation made by macerating for 4 days 3 parts each of orange-peel, cloves, ginger, and galanga, 6 each of angelica-root, cinnamon, nutmeg, and laurel-leaves, 8 each of anised and the seeds of angelica and *Levisticum officinale*, and 24 each of rue, rosemary, marjoram, and basil in 760 parts of 85-per-cent. alcohol, and distilling. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**Cathartic e.** A preparation made by mixing 240 grains of calcined magnesia, a sufficient quantity of acetic acid, 4 drachms each of fluid extract of Culver's root and of bitternut-bark, 2 oz. of fluid extract of Alexandrian senna, 4 oz. each of alcohol and syrup, from 40 to 60 grains of citric acid, and sufficient water to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]—**Clauder's aperient e.** See **E. aperitivum Clauderi.**—**Compound cathartic e.** (N. Y. and Brookl. Formul.). A preparation made by dissolving 8 grains of podophyllum resin and 16 grains of leptandra resin in ½ fl. oz. of alcohol, adding the solution to a mixture of 2 fl. oz. each of fluid extract of senna and syrup and 4 fl. oz. of compound e. of taraxacum in which 2 oz. of tartrate of potassium and sodium and 120 grains of sodium bicarbonate have been dissolved, adding afterward enough e. of glycyrrhiza to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**Compound laxative e.** A preparation adopted by the commission for a national formulary; made by exhausting 560 grains of senna in coarse powder with sufficient boiling water to make 5 fl. oz. of infusion, adding 1 fl. oz. of alcohol, straining, and dissolving 7 oz. of sugar in the mixture, adding 2 fl. oz. of aromatic spirit, ½ fl. oz. each of compound tincture of cardamom and fluid extract of licorice, 1 fl. oz. of extract of juglans, and 2 fl. oz. of fluid extract of *Rhamnus purshianus*, and finally water enough to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**Dalby's e.** An e. patented in England, composed of 18 parts of tincture of opium, 10 of tincture of asafoetida, 4 each of essence of caraway, oil of peppermint, and calcined magnesia, 26 of tincture of castoreum, 30 of dilute alcohol, and 125 of syrup. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Drawitz's antiscorbutic e.** See **SPIRITUS antiscorbuticus Drawitzi.**—**Einfaches E.** (Ger.). See **ELIXIR AURANTII.**—**E. acidum Dippelii** (seu Halleri). See **MIXTURA sulfurica acida.**—**E. adjuvans** [Nat. Form.]. A preparation made by mixing 2 oz. of sweet-orange peel, 1 oz. each of coriander and caraway, 4 oz. of wild-cherry bark, and 10 oz. of peeled Russian licorice, with a sufficient quantity each of alcohol and water, adding enough syrup to make 1 gallon. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**E. ad longam vitam.** See **TINCTURA ALOES composita.**—**E. alexipharmacum Huxhami.** See **TINCTURA CINCHONÆ composita.**—**E. aloeticum.** Ger., *alocöisches E.* See **TINCTURA ALOES ET MYRRHÆ.**—**E. amarum** [Ger. Ph.]. Fr., *élixir amer.* Ger., *bit-*

teres E. Bitter e.; made by dissolving 2 parts of absinth and 1 part of oleosaccharum of peppermint in 5 parts of water, and adding 1 part each of bitter tincture and aromatic tincture. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**E. ammoniato-opiatum.** An expectorant e. containing liquor ammoniac anisatus, tincture of opium, fennel-water, and licorice. [B, 48.]—**E. anarthriticum.** See *Liquor MENYANTHIS acidus.*—**E. anthelminticum sucozum.** See *Tinctura JALAPÆ composita.*—**E. anticolicum crocatum.** See *ELIXIR de Garus.*—**E. antifebrile** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of *Artemisia pontica*, menyantthes, lesser centaury, *Carduus benedictus*, and Virginia snake-root, 4 each of cascarilla and Winter's bark, 6 of ammoniochloride of iron, 8 of gentian, and 12 of cinchona-bark in 192 of brandy, expressing, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antihypochondriacum.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.*—**E. antinephreticum.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.*—**E. antinephreticum.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.*—**E. aperitivum.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita.*—**E. aperitivum Clauderi.** Ger., *Clauder's eröffnendes E.* Syn.: *e. proprietatis aquosum.* A stimulating e. made by digesting for 3 days 2 parts of potassium carbonate, 10 parts each of elderflower-water, scurvy-grass-water, and cress-water, filtering the solution and pouring it upon 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh and 1 part of saffron, and filtering [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 2 oz. of potassium carbonate in enough of the three waters to cover it to the height of five fingers [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or digesting for a sufficient time 2 parts of *Crocus sativus* and 8 of potassium carbonate in 96 of chamomile-water, straining with expression, and adding 4 parts each of aqueous extract of aloes and aqueous extract of myrrh, and filtering [Oldenb. Ph., 1801]; or 8 parts each of potassium carbonate and chloride, 96 of chamomile-water, 8 each of the two extracts, and 2 of *Crocus sativus* [Frank. Disp., 1791]. It was used for abdominal and menstrual obstructions. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. aromaticum.** An e. proposed by the commission for a national formulary; made by mixing 1 part of calcium phosphate and 16 parts of aromatic spirit with 24 parts each of syrup and water. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]—**E. balsamicum (Hoffmanni).** See *balsamicum stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni.* An old preparation variously made, but corresponding in some of its modifications to the e. aurantium compositum. [B, 97, 119.]—**E. fetidum.** Fr., *elixir fétide.* An e. made by macerating from 6 to 8 days 2 parts of castoreum and 1 part of asafetida in 24 parts of ammoniacal alcohol, and filtering [Edinb. Ph., 1826; Würzb. Ph., 1796]; or by digesting sufficiently 2 parts of castoreum and 1 part of asafetida in 6 parts of ammonia-water and 18 parts of alcohol, and straining [Port. Ph., 1711]; or 3 parts each of asafetida, myrrh, *Crocus sativus*, and castoreum, 2 of camphor, 4 of ammoniacum, and 1 part of oil of amber in 128 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sp. Ph., 1798]. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. Helmontii.** See *E. proprietatis album Helmontii.*—**E. longæ vitæ.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita.*—**E. of Garus.** See *ELIXIR de Garus.*—**E. of life, E. of long life.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita* and *Brown-Séquard's e.*—**E. paregoricum.** See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**E. paregoricum scoticum.** An e. containing opium alkaloids in a free state dissolved by the aid of alcohol and of an excess of ammonia, 90 minims representing very nearly 1 grain of opium. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**E. pectorale (dulce).** See *E. succo LIQUIRITÆ.*—**E. pectorale regis Danicæ (seu Danorum), E. pectorale Ringelmanni.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITÆ.*—**E. proprietatis.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita.*—**E. proprietatis album Helmontii.** An e. made by reducing to powder and digesting together on a water-bath 1 part each of Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus*, gradually increasing the heat so as to make the water of the bath boil; when the powders have run into a mass, removing the mass from the bath, allowing it to cool, and pouring upon it 12 parts of vinous cinnamon-water, digesting for a sufficient time, distilling to dryness over a water-bath, and preserving the product [Würt. Ph., 1798]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. proprietatis aquosum.** See *E. aperitivum Clauderi.*—**E. proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavi.** Boerhaave's acid e. proprietatis; made by boiling for several hours over a gentle fire 1 part each of myrrh, aloes, and *Crocus sativus* in 48 parts of distilled vinegar; when cold, setting aside, decanting the clear part and pouring upon the residue 24 parts of distilled vinegar, boiling again as before, pouring off the clear liquor, mixing it with the preceding, and boiling again over a gentle fire until only 10 parts remain, adding to this 10 parts of concentrated alcohol, digesting and filtering [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling down to one half 1 part each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh in 12 parts of distilled vinegar, straining the liquor until there remains but five sixths, adding an equal weight of essence of saffron, digesting for a short time, and filtering [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. proprietatis dulce.** See *E. proprietatis sine acido.*—**E. proprietatis Helvetii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *elixir de propriété d'Helvétii.* An e. made by digesting 24 parts each of aloes and myrrh in 96 parts of tinctura alcalina and adding a tincture composed of 24 parts of *Crocus sativus* and 96 of tinctura alcalina, mixing well, and adding 2 parts of oil of cinnamon. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi.** See *Tinctura ALOES et myrrhae.*—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi cum acido.** See *Tinctura ALOES aetherea.*—**E. proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido.** Fr., *elixir de propriété alcalin.* Syn.: *tinctura aloetica alcalina.* An e. made by macerating together for 24 hours 3 parts each of aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus* and 4 parts of deliquescent potassium carbonate, then adding 24 parts of alcohol, and digesting for 4 days on the water-bath, stirring continuously [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by saturating 1 part of myrrh with liquid potassium carbonate, allowing it to dry, then digesting it for 8 days with 1 part each of aloes and myrrh in 18 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sard. Ph., 1773]; or by placing 3 parts of aloes, 4 of myrrh, and 8 of potassium carbonate in a warm place and, when they have become liquid, pouring upon them 24 of warm water, digesting for 3 days at a moderate heat, and straining [Sax. Ph., 1820]. [B, 119 (a,

21).]—**E. proprietatis rhabarbarinum.** See *E. proprietatis cum RHEO.*—**E. proprietatis sine acido** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777; Hannov. Ph., 1819; Palat. Disp., 1764; Sax. Ph., 1820; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Syn.: *e. proprietatis dulce, tinctura aloetica alcalina.* An e. made by bruising 1 part each of Socotrine aloes, *Crocus sativus*, and myrrh, pouring upon them 3 parts of potassium tartrate and 6 of spring-water, digesting for 3 days on a water-bath, then adding 24 parts of concentrated alcohol, digesting again, allowing the water in the bath to boil, and when cold, decanting the liquid and pouring upon the residuum 12 parts of alcohol, digesting again, and pouring off the clear part, continuing this process until almost the whole is dissolved, then mixing the liquors together, filtering, and distilling off 20 parts [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by saturating 1 part each of powdered Socotrine aloes, myrrh, and *Crocus sativus* with a solution of potassium carbonate and drying, then digesting the whole for 8 days in 18 parts of alcohol, and filtering [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Similar preparations occur in some of the other old pharmacopœias. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. proprietatis Stahlian.** See *E. ALOES saponaceum.*—**E. purgans.** Fr., *elixir purgatif.* A preparation made by mixing 10 parts of resin of jalap, 60 of molasses, and 180 of 60-per-cent. alcohol, and adding 10 drops of oil of citron. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. regis Danicæ (seu Danorum), E. Ringelmanni.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITÆ.*—**E. roborans Whyttii.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.*—**E. sacrum.** See *Tinctura RHEI et aloes.*—**E. salutaris.** See *Tinctura SENNÆ.*—**E. scorbuticum amarum** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. Fr., *elixir antiscorbütique.* Syn.: *e. antiscorbüticum amarum.* Antiscorbütic e.; made by digesting for a sufficient time 3 parts each of absinthium, *Veronica beccabunga*, *Borago*, *Anchusa officinalis*, *Cochlearia*, *Fumaria*, and *Nasturtium officinale*, 2 parts of radix inulæ, 4 of *Aspidium filix mas*, 2 of orange-peel, and 6 of the bark of the tamarix-tree in enough spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis* to cover the whole to a depth of at least three fingers, expressing, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. simplex.** See *E. AURANTIUM.*—**E. stomachicum.** See *Teinture d'ABSINTHE composée.* Cf. *Tinctura RHEI.*—**E. stomachicum spirituosum.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.*—**E. stomachicum.** See *E. AURANTIUM compositum.*—**E. sulcatum.** See *Tinctura ALOES composita.*—**E. sulfurico-acidum.** See *MISTURA sulfurico-acida.*—**E. traumaticum.** See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita.*—**E. uterinum.** See *Tinctura CASTOREI thebaica.*—**E. uterinum Crolii.** Fr., *elixir utérin de Crolii, alcoolé de castoréum safrané.* [Palat. Disp., 1764; Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1779]. A preparation made by macerating $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of saffron and 15 oz. of castoreum in a tincture made with 3 oz. of wormwood and 15 of alcohol, filtering, and adding 40 drops each of the oils of anise, angelica, and amber [Brunsw. Ph., Sard. Ph., Würt. Ph.], or by infusing 8 parts of saffron and 24 of castoreum with enough alcohol to make a strong tincture, distilling, and adding 16 parts of wormwood extract, and 4 of pearl-shell salt, adding a sufficiency of alcohol with 2 parts each of the oils of anise, angelica, and saffron, and filtering after 8 days [Palat. Disp.], [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. viscerale (Hoffmanni).** See *E. AURANTIUM compositum.*—**E. vite.** See *E. of life.*—**E. vitæ Matthioli** [Palat. Disp., 1764; Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *elixir de vie de Matthioli.* An e. made by macerating for 3 days 8 parts each of the roots of galanga, ginger, and zedoary, 4 of the root of *Zrundo phragmites*, 4 each of the leaves of *Origanum majorana*, mint, *Thymus vulgaris*, *Thymus serpyllum*, *Salvia officinalis*, and *Rosa alba*, 2 each of *Pimpinella anisum* and *Anethum feniculum*, 24 each of cinnamon, cloves, and musk, 8 each of mace, cubebs, aloes-wood, and yellow saunders-wood, 4 of lesser cardamoms, and 24 of fresh orange-peel in 144 of alcohol, adding 384 of water, and distilling off 1,248 on the water-bath. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. vitæ mulierum.** An aromatic preparation formerly official as a preventive of abortion; made by macerating for 3 days 1 part each of ginger and cloves, 2 parts of zedoary, and 4 of cinnamon in 192 each of alcohol and water, reducing by distillation to 192 parts. [Hamb. Ph., 1804 (a, 14).]—**E. vitriolicum.** Ger., *vitriolisches E.* See *ACIDUM SULPHURICUM aromaticum.*—**E. Whyttii.** See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita.*—**Haller's acid e.** See *MISTURA sulfurica acida.*—**Helmont's e. proprietatis.** See *E. proprietatis album Helmontii.*—**Laxative e.** An e. made by mixing 120 grains of calcined magnesia, a sufficiency of acetic acid, 2 oz. of fluid extract of Alexandrian senna, 2 drachms of fluid extract of coriander, 1 oz. of alcohol, 4 oz. of syrup, 30 to 60 grains of citric acid, and enough water to make 1 pint. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]—**Lebense' (Ger.).** See *Tinctura ALOES composita.*—**Mynsicht's e.** See *ACIDUM sulphuricum aromaticum.*—**Paregoric e.** See *Tinctura opii camphorata.*—**Pectoral e.** [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *elixir pectoral.* An e. made by digesting 12 parts of balsam of Peru, 2 each of flowers of benzoin, purified opium, camphor, *Crocus sativus*, *Scilla maritima*, and oil of *Pimpinella anisum*, and 2 parts of asafetida in 720 of alcohol, and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**Peptogenous e.** Of Dujardin-Beaumez, a mixture of 5 parts of dextrin, 10 of rum, 4 of syrup, and 8 of water; used to promote digestion. ["Nouv. rem.," July 15, 1886; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 28, 1886, p. 252.]—**Pomeranzen-e' (Ger.)** [Ger. Ph.]. See *E. AURANTIUM compositum.*—**Radcliffe's e.** Fr., *elixir de Radcliffe.* An e. made with 12 parts of Socotrine aloes, 2 of rhubarb, 1 part each of cinnamon, zedoary, and cochineal, 32 parts of syrup of hartshorn, 384 of proof spirit, and 80 of water. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Red e.** A mixture of 31 parts of simple e. with 1 part of tincture of cochineal. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Ringelmann's e.** See *E. succo LIQUIRITÆ.*—**Simple e.** See *E. AURANTIUM.*—**Saponaceous aloetic e.** See *E. ALOES saponaceum.*—**Strengthening acid e.** [Hamb. Ph.]. Fr., *elixir acide fortifiant.* A mixture of 1 part each of acid e. of Haller and extract of cascarilla with 16 parts of mint-water. [B, 119.]—**Traumatic e.** See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita.*—**Werlhof's balsamic e.** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. Fr., *elixir balsamique de Werlhof.* An e. made by digesting 4 parts each of cinchona and fresh orange-peel, 2 each of myrrh and Arabian costus, 1 part of *Crocus*

sativus, and 4 parts of potassium subcarbonate in 96 of Madeira wine, straining, and adding 2 each of extract of *Centauria benedictus* and of *Erythraea centaurium*, mixing, and filtering. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

ELIXIR (Fr.), n. A-lex-er. See ELIXIR.—**E. acide de Dippel** (ou de Haller). See *MIXTURA sulfurica acida*.—**E. acide de Vogler**. An antispasmodic mixture of equal parts of sulphuric acid and nitric ether. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. acide fortifiant**. See *Strengthening acid ELIXIR*.—**E. amer**. See *ELIXIR amarum*.—**E. amer de Boerhaave**. A preparation made by distilling 3 parts each of water-cress, hops, mustard, eruca, and erysimum, and 10 each of cochlearia and horseradish and a sufficiency of alcohol. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. amer de Dubois**. An antiscrofulous tincture composed of 10 parts of gentian, 3 of potassium carbonate, and 390 parts of 60-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. amer de Peyrillie** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Teinture de GENTIANE alcaline*.—**E. amer de Whytt**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. américain de Courcelles**. See *Alcoolat d'AUNÉE composé*.—**E. anthelminthique**. See *Anthelminthic ELIXIR*.—**E. anti-acide**. See *Anti-acid ELIXIR*.—**E. anti-epileptique des Jacobins de Rouen**. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of cochineal, 2 parts each of mace, cloves, aloes-wood, licorice, masterwort, and galanga, 5 each of angelica and contrayerva, 6 of red saunders, 8 of green anise, and 12 each of juniper-berries, yellow saunders, and cinnamon with 768 of 85-per-cent. alcohol. [L, 32, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. antirrhithique**. An elixir made by macerating 1 part of the root of *lignum vitæ* in 45 parts of tafia; used as a remedy for gout. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. anti-asthmaticque d'Aubrée**. An elixir made by boiling 2 parts of the root of polygala in 125 of water down to 60, straining, adding 15 of potassium iodide, 120 of syrup of opium, and 60 of brandy, and coloring with tincture of cochineal. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. anti-asthmaticque de Boerhaave**. An elixir containing alcohol, anise, camphor, orris-root, calamus rhizome, licorice-root, and the root of *Asarum europæum*. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. anticholérique russe**. See *E. de Woronjé*.—**E. antifébrile**. See *ELIXIR antifébrile*.—**E. antiglaireux**. A preparation made by mixing 5 parts each of rhubarb, juniper-berries, and *Calamus aromaticus*, 10 of potassium nitrate, 20 each of scammony and jalap, 250 of sugar, and 1,000 of 18-per-cent. alcohol. [a, 14.]—**E. antilaiteux**. See *Alcoolat d'AUNÉE composé*.—**E. antipestilentiel de Spina**. An elixir containing Socotrine aloes (24 grains to the oz.), rhubarb (6 grains to the oz.), theriacum, gentian, myrrh, saffron, etc. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiscorbütique**. See *ELIXIR scorbüticum amarum*.—**E. antiscorbütique de Drawitz**. See *SPRITUS antiscorbüticus Drawitzi*.—**E. antiscrofuloux**. An elixir made by digesting for 8 days 4 parts of powdered gentian in 64 parts of 54-per-cent. alcohol, straining, adding 1 part of ammonium carbonate, and filtering. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiscrofuloux de Peyrillie**. The *é. antiscrofuloux* with the ammonium carbonate replaced by 1½ part of sodium carbonate. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiseptique de Chausser**. A preparation made by macerating for 2 days 1 part of saffron, 6 parts of cinnamon, 8 of cascariilla, 32 of cinchona-bark, and 80 of white sugar, in 192 each of muscatell wine and alcohol, decanting, and adding 3 parts of sulphuric ether. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. antiseptique d'Huxham**. An elixir made by digesting for 2 weeks 2 parts of cochineal, 3 of saffron, 9 of snake-root, 36 of bitter-orange peel, and 48 of cascariilla-bark, in 576 of alcohol. [L, 32 (a, 14).] Cf. *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. antivénérien**. An elixir patented in England, composed of 44 parts of guaiac resin, 31 of sassafras, 3 of balsam of Peru, and 250 of alcohol; used in gout and syphilis. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. apéritif de Clauder**. See *ELIXIR aperitivum Clauderi*.—**E. aromatique**. See *CLARETUM aromaticum*.—**E. balsamique de Werlhof**. See *Werlhof's balsamic ELIXIR*.—**E. balsamique pectoral**. See *Balsamic pectoral ELIXIR*.—**E. balsamique temperé de Hoffmann**. See *ELIXIR balsamicum stomachicum et temperatum Hoffmanni*.—**E. calmant de Lebas**. A veterinary medicine made by macerating for several days 2 parts each of aloes, gentian, French rhubarb, and orange-peel, 1 part of *Crocus sativus*, 3 parts each of treacle and extract of opium, 6 of ether, and 64 of brandy, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**E. camphré d'Hartmann**. Spirit of camphor colored with a little saffron. [L, 32 (a, 14).]—**E. carminative de Dalby**. See *Dalby's ELIXIR*.—**E. chloroformique de Bouchut**. A mixture of 8 parts of chloroform, 64 of alcohol, and 225 of syrup. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. cholagogue** (Hannov. Ph., 1819). An elixir made by digesting 8 parts of Socotrine aloes, 4 of gentian, and 2 of myrrh in 120 of alcohol, straining with expression, and adding to the colature 2 parts of extract of absinth and 8 of dilute sulphuric acid. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. de drogues amères des Indiens**. See *DROGUE amère*.—**E. de Garus** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *elixirium Gari*. An elixir made by first macerating for 2 days 1 part of *Crocus sativus* and 2 parts of *Vanilla planifolia* in 2,000 of *alcoolat de Garus* and filtering, next by infusing 40 parts of *Adiantum pedatum* in 1,000 of boiling distilled water, straining with expression, and adding 400 of orange-flower water and 2,000 of white sugar to form a syrup; then mixing this with the maceration of saffron and vanilla, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**E. de Haller**. See *MIXTURA sulfurica acida*.—**E. de hussard**. A popular term for brandy of very poor quality. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de Huxham**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. de longue vie**. See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. dentifrice** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *elixirium dentifricum*. A dentifrice made by mixing 1 part of oil of Ceylon cinnamon, 2 parts each of oils of *Illicium anisatum* and cloves, 8 each of oil of mint, tincture of benzoin, tincture of guaiacum, and tincture of *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, 20 of tincture of cochineal, and 1,000 of 80-per-cent. alcohol, and, after some hours, filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**E. de propriété**. See *Tinctura ALOES et myrrhæ* and *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. de propriété acide de Paracelse**. See *Tinctura ALOES ætherea*.—**E. de propriété alcalin**. See *ELIXIR proprietatis Paracelsi sine acido*.—**E. de propriété aqueux**. See *ELIXIR aperitivum Clauderi*.—**E. de propriété antiscorbütique** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777]. An elixir made by digesting for several

days 2 parts each of Socotrine aloes and myrrh and 1 part of *Crocus sativus* in 18 parts of alcohol previously digested for 3 days with 3 of sulphuric acid, decanting, and pouring upon the residue 6 of alcohol of the same quality, digesting again, uniting the two liquors, filtering, and adding 54 of spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. de propriété blanc**. See *ELIXIR proprietatis album Helmontii*.—**E. de propriété de Boerhaave**. See *ELIXIR proprietatis cum acido Boerhaavi*.—**E. de propriété de Helvétius**. See *ELIXIR proprietatis Helvetii*.—**E. de propriété de Stahl**. See *ELIXIR ALOES saponaceum*.—**E. de propriété de Van Helmont**. See *ELIXIR proprietatis album Helmontii*.—**E. de propriété salin**. See *ELIXIR proprietatis sine acido*.—**E. de Prudhomme**. A dentifrice containing kino, ratanhia, angelica, nutmeg, and the oils of several spices. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. de Radcliffe**. See *Radcliffe's ELIXIR*.—**E. de salut**. See *Tinctura SENNÆ*.—**E. de Stoughton**. See *Teinture d'ABSINTHE composée*.—**E. de Whytt**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. de Woronjé**. An elixir made by digesting for 4 hours 19 parts each of potassium nitrate, ammonium chloride, and black pepper, and 8 each of naphtha and *agua regia* in 1,000 of tincture of peppermint, 3,000 of vinegar, and 14,000 of alcohol; used in Russia for Asiatic cholera. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. du Dr. Thernes**. See *E. au citroactate de FER*.—**E. fébrifuge de Whytt** (ou d'Huxham). See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. fétide**. See *ELIXIR fetidum*.—**E. parégorique** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Tinctura OPII camphorata*.—**E. pectoral**. See *Pectoral ELIXIR*.—**E. pectoral de Danemarek**. See *Elixir e succo LIQUIRITIE*.—**E. purgatif de Leroy**. Syn.: *medecine* (ou *remède*) *Leroy*. An elixir made by digesting for 12 hours at a moderate heat 32 grammes of turpeth, 64 of scammony, and 250 of jalap in 6 kilogrammes of brandy, straining, and adding a syrup made by infusing 250 grammes of senna in 1 litre of water and adding 1,250 grammes of moist sugar. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. roborant de Whytt**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. simple**. See *Elixir AURANTII*.—**E. stomachique** (de Stoughton). See *Teinture d'ABSINTHE composée*.—**E. stomachique de Whytt**. See *Tinctura CINCHONÆ composita*.—**E. stomachique spiritueuse de Hoffmann**. See *Teinture d'ABSINTHE composée*.—**E. suédois**. See *Tinctura ALOES composita*.—**E. tonique antiglaireux de Guillié**. A preparation the composition of which was long kept secret by the proprietors, who declared afterward in court that it consisted merely of *eau de vie allemande*, or compound tincture of jalap, sweetened with a certain quantity of syrup. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. tonique de Gendrin**. A preparation made by macerating for several days 5 parts each of extract of cascariilla, extract of gentian, extract of myrrh, and extract of wormwood, 6 of chamomile-flowers, 10 of bitter-orange peel, and 15 of potassium subcarbonate in 250 of distilled water of mint, expressing, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. traumatique**. See *Tinctura BENZOINI composita*.—**E. utérin**. See *Tinctura CASTOREI thebaïca*.—**E. utérin de Crolious**. See *ELIXIR uterinum Crolii*.—**E. végétal de la Grande-Chartreuse**. A preparation, very popular in the southeast of France, made by macerating for 8 days 4 parts each of mace and saffron, 16 of cinnamon, 32 of fresh angelica-root, and 64 each of fresh hyssop and melissa in 1,000 of alcohol, expressing, sweetening, and filtering. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. viscéral d'Hoffmann**. See *Elixir AURANTIORUM*.—**E. vitriolique** (de Mynsicht). See *ACIDUM campositum aromaticum*.

ELIXIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l²i²x²(e)²ri²u²m(u²m). See ELIXIR.—**E. acidum Halleri**. See *ELIXIR acidum Halleri*.—**E. anti-asthmaticum**. See *ELIXIR anti-asthmaticque d'Aubrée*.—**E. dentifricium** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ELIXIR dentifrice*.—**E. Gari** [Fr. Cod.]. See *ELIXIR de Garus*.—**E. parégoricum**. See *Tinctura OPII camphorata*.—**E. pepsineum** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Elixir de PEPSEINE*.

ELIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²l²i²x²i²s. Gen., *elix'eos* (-ix). See LINCTUS.

ELIXOID, n. E²l²i²x²oid. From *elixir* (q. v.) and *eidōs*, resemblance. A preparation resembling an elixir (applied to certain English proprietary preparations).

ELIZ, n. See *Flos æris* (under *Æs*).

ELK, n. E²lk. Ger., *Elkhirsch*. The *Cervus alces*. [B, 180.] See *ALCES*.—**E. bark**. The *Magnolia glauca*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. nut**. The *Hamiltia oleifera*. [L, 56.]—**E'wood**. The *Magnolia umbrella*. [L, 56.]

ELKAJA (Ar.), n. The *Trichilia emetica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EL KELLAH (Ar.), n. See *AMMI visnaga*.

ELKTAGEBER (Ar.), n. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ELKOPLASTY, n. E²l²ko-pla²st². See HELCOPLASTY.

ELLAGATE, n. E²l²a²g-at. Fr., e. A salt of ellagic acid. [L, 116.]

ELLAGIC ACID, n. E²l²a²g²i²ak. Fr., *acide ellagique*. Ger., *Ellagsäure*. It., *acido ellagico* (o *ellagico*). 1. Of J. Löwe, an acid formed by keeping an aqueous solution of 2 parts of gallic acid and 1 part of arsenic acid near the boiling point for several hours. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 14).] 2. See *BEZOARDIC acid*.

ELLAGITANNIC ACID, n. E²l²a²g²i²-i²a²ta²n²i²ak. Of Löwe, a tannin, C₁₄H₁₀O₁₆, extracted from the pod of *Cesalpinia coriaria*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ELLAGSÄURE (Ger.), n. E²l²la²g²-zöir-e². See *ELLAGIC ACID*.

ELLAH (Heb.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [E, 18 (a, 14).]

ELLAKOORA (Telooogo), n. The *Salsola indica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELLAR, n. E²l²a²r. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLAR (Heb.), n. The *Quercus robur*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ELLARNE, n. E²l²a²rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLAUBWURZEL (Ger.), n. E²¹la³-u⁴-b-vurtz-e²¹. The root of *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELLBEIN (Ger.), n. E²¹l²bin. The ulna. [L, 115 (a, 29).]

ELBOGEN (Ger.), n. E²¹l²bog-e²¹n. See ELBOGEN.

ELL-DOCKEN, n. E²¹l²do²k-e²¹n. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLE (Ger.), n. E²¹l²e. The ulna. [L, 31.]

ELLÉBORE (Fr.), n. E²¹l-a-bor. See HELLEBORE.—**Décoction d'e blanc**. See *Decoctum veratri*.—**Décoction d'e fétide** [Dutch Ph.; Niemann's Notes, 1811]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of the leaves of *Helleborus fetidus* in 32 parts of water; used as a purgative. [B, 149 (a, 14).]—**E. blanc**. The *Veratrum album*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Orient**. The *Helleborus orientalis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. fétide**. The *Helleborus fetidus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. noir**. The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. puant**. The *Helleborus fetidus*. [a, 24.]—**Faux e. noir**. The *Actea spicata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Hydrolé d'e blanc**. See *Decoctum veratri*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ELLÉBORÉINE (Fr.), n. E²¹l-a-bo-ra-en. See HELLEBORINE.

ELLÉBORINE (Fr.), n. E²¹l-a-bo-ren. See HELLEBORINE.

ELLÉBORISÉ (Fr.), adj. E²¹l-a-bo-re-za. Containing hellebore. [L, 41.]

ELLEBORISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²¹l-e²-bor(bor²)-i²z(i²s)'mu²s-(mu⁴s). See HELLEBORISM.

ELLEBORUS (Lat.), n. m. E²¹l-e²b'or(o²r)-u³s(u⁴s). See HELLEBORUS.—**E. albus**. The *Veratrum album*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. niger**. The *Helleborus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELLEM, n. E²¹l²e²m. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLENBEIN (Ger.), n. E²¹l²e²n-bin. The ulna. [L, 115.]—**E'kamm**. The crest of the ulna. [L, 115.]

ELLENBEUGER (Ger.), n. E²¹l²e²n-boig-e²¹r. A flexor muscle of the ulnar group.—**Der Hand**. See FLEXOR CARPI ULNARIS.

ELLENBOGEN (Ger.), n. E²¹l²e²n-bog-e²¹n. See ELBOGEN.

ELLEN-TREE, n. E²¹l²e²n-tre. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505.]

ELLER, n. E²¹l²u²r. Ger., *E. The Alnus glutinosa* and the *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Dog-e**. The *Viburnum opulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E-tree**. See *Schwarze'* (Ger.). The *Alnus glutinosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELLEM, ELLET, n's. E²¹l²e²m, -e²¹t. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLIPANTHOUS, adj. E²¹l²p-a²n3s. Lat., *ellipanthus* (from *ἔλλανθός*, inadequate, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Fr., *ellipanthé*. Ger., *unvollkommenblumig*. Having incomplete flowers. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

ELLIPSE, n. E²¹l²i²ps'. The figure resulting from an oblique section of a cone through its opposite sides. [F. Hoefler (a, 27).]

ELLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²¹l²i²ps(eps)'i²s. Gen., *ellips'es* (-is). Gr., *ἔλλειψις* (from *ἔλλειπειν*, to fail, to be deficient). Ger., *Ellipse* (1st def.), *Ausbleiben* (2d def.). It., *ellisse*. Sp., *elipse*. 1. An ellipse. 2. Failure of the pulse. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ELLIPSOID, adj. E²¹l²i²ps'oid. Lat., *ellipsoides*. Fr., *ellipsoïde*. Ger., *ellipsoidisch*. Like an ellipse; as a n., a solid figure generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. [F. Hoefler (a, 27).]—**E'gelenk** (Ger.). See CONDYLARTHROSIS.—**Oblate e**. An e. formed when the ellipse is revolved around its minor axis.—**Prolate e**. An e. formed when the ellipse is revolved around its major axis. [F. Hoefler (a, 27).]

ELLIPSPERMUS, adj. E²¹l²i²ps'o-spn²rm²n²s. Lat., *ellipsoidermus* (from *ἔλλειψις*, an ellipse, and *σπέρμα*, a seed). Fr., *ellipsoiderme*. Ger., *ellipsoidermig*. Having elliptical seeds. [L, 41.]

ELLIPSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²¹l²i²ps(eps)-o²st'o²rm²-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔλλειψις*, an ellipse, and *στομα*, an opening. Fr., *ellipstome*. Ger., *ellipsoidmündig*. Having an elliptical mouth or opening (said of molluscs). [L, 41.]

ELLIPTIC, ELLIPTICAL, adj's. E²¹l²i²pt'i²pk, -i²k-a²l. Lat., *ellipticus*. Fr., *elliptique*. Ger., *elliptisch*. It., *ellittico*. Sp., *elíptico*. Shaped like an ellipse.

ELLIPTIC-LANCEOLATE, adj. E²¹l²i²pt'i²pk-la²ns'e-o-lat. Lat., *elliptico-lanceolatus*. Fr., *elliptique-lancolé*. Ger., *elliptisch-lanzenförmig*. Having a form intermediate between elliptic and lanceolate. [a, 24.]

ELLISELLADÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²¹l²i²s-e²¹l²a²d(la²d)-e(a²e²). Of Gray, a family of the *Lithophyta*. [L, 245.]

ELLISIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²¹l²i²s-i(i²)e²¹e²a²e². Of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Capsulares*, consisting of the single genus *Ellisia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ELLIS SPRING, n. E²¹l²i²s spr'i²ns. A place near Saratoga, New York, where there is a mineral spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ELLIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²¹l²i²x(lex)'i²s. Gen., *ellix'es* (-is). Gr., *ἔλλειξις*. 1. Of Hippocrates, doglutition. 2. An electuary. [A, 322 (a, 14, 21).]

ELLOBOS (Lat.), adj. E²¹l²o²b-o²s. Gr., *ἔλλοβος*. See LEGUMINOSUS.

ELLOPEI-TUTAY (Tamil), n. The *Bassia longifolia*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELLOT, n. E²¹l²o²t. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELLOU (Tamil), n. The *Sesamum orientale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ELLYCHNIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²¹l²i²ch²(u⁴ch²)ni²a². See VENÆ stellate.

ELLYCHNION (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTUS** (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTUS** (Lat.), **ELLYCHNIOTUS** (Lat.), n's n., m., m., and n.

E²¹l²i²ch²(u⁴ch²)ni²-o²n, -i²ch²(u⁴ch²)ni²-o²to²s, -tu³s(tu⁴s), -i²ch²(u⁴ch²)ni²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἔλλυχνιον*, *ἔλλυχνιωτός*. Old names for a sort of lint made from lamp-wicking, also for a certain lintment. [L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

ELM, n. E²¹lm. The genus *Ulmus*; of the U. S. Ph., the bark of *Ulmus fulva*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**American e**. The *Ulmus americana*.—**American cork-e**. The *Ulmus racemosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American false-e**. The *Celtis occidentalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American rock-e**. The *Ulmus racemosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**American small-leaved e**. The *Ulmus alata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Black e**. The *Ulmus effusa*. [B, 81 (a, 24).]—**Black Irish e**. The *Ulmus montana*, var. *nigra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Broad-leaved e**. The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *latifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**California slippery e**. The *Fremontia californica*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**Camperdown weeping e**. The *Ulmus montana*, var. *pendula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Canterbury seeding e**. The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *major*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Cevenness e**. The *Ulmus montana*, var. *cebnensis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Chichester e**. The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *vegeta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common e**. The *Ulmus campestris*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Corky white e**. The *Ulmus racemosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Decoction of e-bark**. See *Decoctum ulmi*.—**Downton e**. The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *pendula*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dutch e**. The *Ulmus suberosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf e**. The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *nana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf Siberian e**. The *Ulmus pumila*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**East Indian e**. The *Ulmus (Holoptelea) integrifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E-bark**. Lat., *ulmi cortex* [Br. Ph.]. Fr., *écorce d'orme champêtre* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *Ulmennrinde*, *Rüsterrinde*. It., *corteccia di olmo*. Sp., *corteza de olmo*. The liber, or inner bark, of *Ulmus campestris* (seu *fulva* [U. S. Ph.], seu *rubra*). It occurs in long, flat pieces from 1 to 2 lines thick, of fibrous texture and sweetish taste. When chewed or infused in water, it is highly mucilaginous, and is used as demulcent in diseases of the bowels and of the urinary passages, and in the form of an emollient poultice. [a, 24.]—**E-tree**. See *E*. (1st def.).—**English e**. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Exeter e**. The *Ulmus montana*, var. *fastigiata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Feathered e**. The *Ulmus glabra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Floetbeck e**. The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *ramulosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Golden e**. The *Ulmus Dampieri aurea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Hertfordshire e**. The *Ulmus suberosa*, var. *latifolia* and *angustifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Himalayan e**. The *Ulmus waltichiana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Huntingdon e**. The *Ulmus glabra*, var. *vegeta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Indian e**. The *Ulmus (Holoptelea) integrifolia*. [B, 172, 275 (a, 24).]—**Japanese e**. The *Ulmus kaki*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jersey e**. The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *sarriensis*. [B, 275 (a, 25).]—**Kidbrook e**. The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *virens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moose-e**. The *Ulmus fulva*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mucilage of e. (or of slippery-e bark)**. See *Mucilage ulmi*.—**Red e**. The *Ulmus fulva*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red English e**. The *Ulmus campestris*, var. *stricta*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sand-e**. The *Ulmus suberosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scampston e**. A variety of *Ulmus glabra*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Scotch e**. The *Ulmus montana*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Slippery e**. Lat., *ulmus* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *orme fauve* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Ulmus fulva*. [B, 5, 148.]—**Slippery-e bark**. See *E-bark*.—**Slippery e of California**. The *Fremontia californica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Spanish e**. The *Cordia geracanthus* (*Geracanthus vulgaris*). [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**White e**. The *Ulmus americana*. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—**Witch e**, **Wych e**. The *Ulmus montana*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Yoke-e**. The *Carpinus betulus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELMANN, n. A sugary, manna-like exudation, obtained on Mount Sinai from a variety of *Tamarix gallica*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ELMEN, ELMEN-TREE, n's. E²¹l²me²n, -tre. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELMEN (Ger.), n. E²¹l²me²n. A place near Magdeburg, in the Prussian province of Saxony, where there are cold saline springs containing calcium sulphate. [L, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ELMINS (Lat.), n. f. E²¹l²mi²nz(mi²ns). See HELMINS.

ELMOCI, n. In Tahiti, a kind of fern the rhizome of which is edible. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EL MOLAR (Sp.), n. E²¹l²o-la²r'. A place in the province of Madrid, Spain, where there is a cold saline and sulphurous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

EL-NEFIB (Ar.), n. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

ELNORNE, n. E²¹l²no²rn. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELOANX, n. An alchemical name for arsenic trisulphide. [L, 84.]

ELOCULAR, adj. E-lo²k'u²l-a²r'. Lat., *elocularis* (from *e* priv., and *loculus*, a compartment). Fr., *eloculaire*. Ger., *ein-fachzellig*. Not divided into compartments. [a, 24.]

ELODÆA (Lat.), n. f. E²¹l²o-d'e(a²e²)-a². See ELODÆA.

ELODE (Fr.), adj. A-*lod*. From *élod*, a marsh. Prevailing in marshy districts. [L, 41.] See PALUDAL.

ELODEA (Lat.), n. f. E²¹l²o-d'e(a²e²)-a². Fr., *élode*. 1. Of Michaux, a genus of aquatic plants of the *Hydrocharidæ*, tribe *Hydrilleæ*. 2. Of Spach and others, a genus of the *Hypericineæ*, referred by Bentham and Hooker to *Hypericum*. The *Elodeæ* of Dumortier are a family of the *Hydrocharicæ*, comprising *E. Anacharis*, and *Hydrilla*. The *Elodeæ* of Endlicher, Lindley, and others, are a tribe of the *Hypericineæ*, comprising *E*, etc. The *Elodeinæ* of Reichenbach (the *Elodeinæ* of Spach) are a section of the *Vismicæ* [Reichenbach] (or of the *Desmestemonææ* [Spach]) consisting of *E*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. campanulata**, **E. virginica**. The *Hypericum virginicum*. [B, 42, 180 (a, 24).]

ELOD ELHMAR. In Morocco, the root of a species of *Armeria*, probably the *Armeria mauritanica*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxiv (a, 14).]

ELODES (Lat.), adj. E¹-od'ez(as). See HELODES.

ELODITA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E¹-o²-d-i(e)'ta³. From *ἔλος*, a swamp, on account of their habitat. Fr., *éoditées*. Ger., *Sumpfschildkröten*. A family of the *Chelonía*. [L, 173, 228.]

ÉLOIGNÉ (Fr.), adj. Al-waⁿ-ya. See REMOTE.

ELONGANTHOS, adj. E-loⁿ2-gaⁿth'u^ss. Lat., *elonganthus* (from *elongatus*, elongated, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Fr., *elonganthe*. Ger., *langährnenblühig*. Having the flowers disposed in elongated spikes. [B, 88.]

ELONGATION (Fr.), n. E-loⁿ2-gaⁿ'shuⁿ. Lat., *elongatio* (from *elongare*, to lengthen). Fr., *elongation*. Ger., *Verlängerung*. It., *elongazione*. Sp., *elongación*. The process of lengthening or the state of being lengthened.

ÉLONGATION (Fr.), n. A-loⁿ2-gaⁿ-oⁿ2. See ELONGATION.

—E. de la moelle épinière. The operation of stretching the spinal cord. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. des nerfs. See NERVE-STRETCHING.

ELÖPATAK, n. A place in Transylvania, where there is a cold gaseous and ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 57 (a, 14).]

ELOPINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E¹-o²-p-i(e)'na³. A group of the *Clupeidae*. [L, 280.]

ELOPS (Lat.), n. m. E¹-o²-ps. Gen., *e'lopus* (-is). Gr., *ἔλοψ*. 1. Of Ætius, a serpent, the flesh, heart, liver, and fat of which were anciently considered powerful sudorifics and antidotes to poisons. 2. A modern name for the coral snake. [L, 49, 105 (a, 14).]

ELORRIO (Sp.), n. E¹-or'ri-o. A place in the province of Biscaye, Spain, where there are cold sulphurous springs containing sodium and calcium sulphates and iron, calcium, and magnesium carbonates. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

EL PASO (Sp.), n. E¹-pa'sa^o. A place in El Paso County, Texas, near the hot springs of Las Vegas; recommended as a winter climatic resort. [E. W. Schauffler, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 22, 1887, p. 89.]

EL PERAL (Sp.), n. E¹-pa-ra'l. A place in the province of Cuenca, Spain, where there is a cold gaseous ferruginous spring. [L, 49 (a, 14).]

ELPHAMY, n. E¹-faⁿ-i². The genus *Bryonia* or the genus *Tamus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELREN, n. E¹-re'n. The *Sambucus nigra*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELRITZEN (Ger.), n. E¹-ri²-tz-eⁿ. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELSE (Ger.), n. E¹-ze². The *Alnus glutinosa*. [a, 24.]

ELSEBEERBAUM (Ger.), n. E¹-ze²-bar-ba³-u⁴m. The *Sorbus torminalis*. [a, 14.]

ELSEBEERE (Ger.), n. E¹-ze²-bar-e². The fruit of *Sorbus torminalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ELSE-DOCK, n. E¹-s'do²k. The *Inula helenium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EISENICH (Ger.), n. E¹-ze²-i²ch². 1. The *Peucedanum silvestre*. [B, 48 (a, 14).] 2. The *Selinum palustre*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

ELSHINS, n. E¹-shi²nz. The *Scandix pecten*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELSTER (Ger.), n. E¹-ste'r. A place in the district of Zwickau, Saxony, where there are cold gaseous and saline springs. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ELSTER-NEGER (Ger.), n. E¹-ste'r-nag'e'r. A piebald negro. [G.]

ELTLUFT (Ger.), n. E¹-lt'luft. Oxygen. [L, 80.]

ELTROT, n. E¹-ro²t. 1. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. 2. The *Athriscus silvestris*. 3. The stalk of the wild barley. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELUTRIATION, n. E-lu²-ri²-a'shuⁿ. From *elutriare*, to cleanse. Fr., *élutriation*. Ger., *Abwaschung, Ausspülung*. It., *elutrazione*. The process of separating a mixture of two solid substances into its constituents by suspending it in water and allowing the heavier constituent to sink to the bottom while the lighter one floats on the top. [B.]

ELUVIES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-lu²(lu⁴)'vi²(wi²)-ez(as). Gen., *eluvie*'i. From *eluvare*, to wash away. 1. A washing away, a discharge; an old term for leucorrhœa. [K.] 2. A pestilence. [A, 318.]

ELUXATION, n. E-lu²-x-a'shuⁿ. Lat., *eluxatio*. See LUXATION.

ELVASIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E¹-va²s(wa³s)-i(i²)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Ochnææ*, comprising the genus *Elvasia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ELVEN, n. E¹-ve²n. The *Ulmus campestris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ELWA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Aloe foliolata*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ELYMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E¹-i²m(u⁴m)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Bentham and Hooker, a subtribe of the *Hordeææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

ELYTRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ra³-ri(r²)'e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *élytrariées*. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Acanthideæ* (of Reichenbach, a section of the *Acanthariæ*), consisting of *Nelsonia*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ELYTRATRESIA (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-a²t(a²t)-rez(ras)'i²-a². From *élytron*, a sheath, a priv., and *τρήσις*, perforation. Fr., *élytratriésie*. An imperforate state of the vagina. [L, 50, 135.]

ÉLYTREMTHRAXIE (Fr.), n. A-le-traⁿ2-fra³-x-e. From *élytron*, a sheath, and *ἔμφραξις*, obstruction. Obstruction of the vagina. [L, 41.]

ELYTREURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ru²-r²int(u⁶nt)-u⁵(r)ar. Gen., *élytreurynteros* (-is). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *εὐρύων*, to dilate. Fr., *élytreurynrière*. Ger., *Scheidendehner*. See COLPEURYNTER.

ELYTRICULUS (Lat.), n. m. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ri²k'u²(u⁴)-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *élytricule*. Ger., *Deckschildchen*. Of Necker, one of the florets which cover the receptacle in the *Compositæ*. [a, 24.]

ELYTRIFORM, adj. E¹-i²t'ri²-fo²rm. From *élytron*, a sheath, and *forma*, form. See ELYTROIUM.

ELYTRIN, n. E¹-i²t-ri²n. The chief constituent of the elytra of insects. [L, 56.]

ELYTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *élytritidos* (-is). From *élytron*, a sheath. Fr., *élytrite*. Ger., *Scheidenzündung*. It., *elitrite, elitroite*. Sp., *elitroitis*. Inflammation of the vagina. [L, 20, 50 (a, 14).]—Granular e. Fr., *vaginite granuleuse* [Deville]. A form of e. of pregnant women, accompanied by the formation of granular masses and a very copious yellowish or greenish, irritating discharge. [A, 15.]

ELYTROBLENNORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-ble²n-no²-r-re'(ro²'e²)-a³. From *élytron*, a sheath, *βλέννα*, mucus, and *ρῆξις*, to flow. Fr., *élytroblessorrhée*. Ger., *Elytroblessorrhœe*. Vaginal blennorrhœa. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ELYTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e¹'i²t-ro-sel. From *élytron*, a sheath, and *κύηλα*, a tumor. Fr., *élytrocele*. Ger., *Scheidenbruch*. Vaginal hernia. [A, 320 (a, 21).]

ÉLYTROCLASIE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-kla³-ze. From *élytron*, a sheath, and *κλάειν*, to break. Rupture of the vagina. [L, 41.]

ELYTROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-klis'(kle²-es')-i²s. See COLPOCLEISIS.

ELYTROCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-si(ku⁶)-e(a)-si²s. Gen., *élytrocyses* (-is). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *κύησις*, pregnancy. Fr., *élytrocyesè*. Ger., *Scheidenschwangerschaft*. So-called vaginal pregnancy (probably an impossible condition). [A, 133; L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ELYTRODES (Lat.), adj. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-rod'ez(as). See ELYTROIUM.

ELYTROEDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-re²d(ro²-e²d)-e(a)'ma³. Gen., *élytrodematos* (-is). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *οἰδημα*, edema. Edema of the vagina. [L, 50.]

ELYTROID, adj. E¹-i²t-roid. Lat., *elytroides, elytroides* (from *élytron*, a sheath, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *élytroides*. Ger., *scheidenähnlich, scheidentartig*. It., Sp., *elitroide*. Sheath-like.

ELYTROIDES (Lat.), adj. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-i(e)'de(z)das. See ELYTROID; as a n., the tunica vaginalis testis, also a pessary. [L, 116.]

ÉLYTROÏTE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-et. See ELYTRITIS.

ELYTROMOCHLION (Lat.), n. n. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-mok(mo²ch²'li²-o²n. From *élytron*, a sheath, and *μοχλίον*, a little lever. Of Killian, a certain spring pessary for supporting the uterus by distending the vagina. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

ELYTRON (Lat.), n. n. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro²n. Gr., *élytron*. Fr., *élytre* (1st def.). Ger., *Flügeldecke* (1st def.). It., *elitra* (1st def.). 1. In the *Coleoptera*, the anterior wing. It is chitinous and not adapted for flying, and overlies the posterior wing, for which it forms a protective covering. 2. In the *Polychéta*, a thin, oval plate with its long axis directed obliquely outward and backward, and attached to the notopodium by a thick peduncle. [L, 11, 147.] 3. See VAGINA. 4. The conceptacle of an *Alga*. [B, 7 (a, 24).]

ELYTRONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro²n²'u³s(u⁴s). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *ὄγκος*, a swelling. Fr., *élytroncus*. Ger., *Scheidengeschwulst*. A tumor of the vagina. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ELYTROPAPPUS (Lat.), n. m. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-pa²p(pa²)'pu³(pu³s). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *πάππος*, down. Fr., *élytropappe*. A genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Helichryseæ*. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14).]

ELYTROPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-fi(fu⁶)'ma³. Gen., *élytrophymatos* (-is). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *élytrophyme*. See ELYTRONCUS.

ELYTROPLASTIC, adj. E¹-i²t-ro-pla²st'i²k. Lat., *elytropiclasticus*. Fr., *élytropiclastique*. Ger., *élytropiclastisch*. Pertaining to elytoplasty.

ELYTROPLASTY, n. E¹-i²t-ro-pla²st-i². Lat., *elytropiclastica, elytoplastice* (from *élytron*, a sheath, and *πλαστική*, plastic). Fr., *élytropiclastie, élytropiclastique*. Ger., *Elytropiclastik*. It., *elitroplastica*. Sp., *elitroplastia*. The plastic surgery of the vagina.

ELYTROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro(ro²)-po²l'i²p(u³)'pu³(u³s). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *πολύπους*, a polypus. Fr., *élytropolype*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenpolyp*. A vaginal polypus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ELYTROPTEROUS, adj. E¹-i²t-ro²p'te'r-u³s. Lat., *elyptropterus* (from *élytron*, a sheath, and *πτερον*, a wing). Fr., *élyptroptère*. Ger., *deckschildflügelig*. See COLLEOPTEROUS.

ÉLYTRO-PTÉRYGOÏDE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-ta-re-go-ed. From *élytron*, a sheath, *πτερυξ*, a wing, and *είδος*, resemblance. Of Chasagny, a sort of colpeurynter devised by him, having wing-like attachments, which diverge when the bag is expanded and retain the latter within the vagina. [A, 15.]

ELYTROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro²p-to'si²s. Gen., *élytropsitos* (-is). From *élytron*, a sheath, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *élytropsose*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenvorfall*. It., *elitropsiosi*. Sp., *elitropsosis*. Prolapse of the vagina. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ELYTRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E¹-i²t(u⁶t)-ro²-ra(ras)'ji²(g²)-a³. From *élytron*, a sheath, and *ῥήγνισθαι*, to break forth. Fr., *élytorrhagie*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenblutung*. It., Sp., *elitrorragia*. Vaginal hæmorrhage. [L, 50, 135.]

ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E¹-i²t-ro²-ra²f-i². From *élytron*, a sheath, and *ῥαφή*, stitching. Fr., *élytorrhaphie*. Ger., *Elyttrorrhaphie*. It., Sp., *elitrorrafia*. See COLPORRHAPHY.

ELYTRORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. E²l-i²t(u⁶t)-ro²r-re'(ro²e²)-a³. From *ἔλτρον*, a sheath, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *elytrorrhée*. Ger., *Mutterscheidenfluss*. Sp., *elitrroea*. A vaginal discharge.

ELYTROTÉNIE (Fr.), n. A-le-tro-sta-ne. See COLPOSTENOSIS.

ELYTROTOMY, n. E²l-i²t(u⁶t)-ro²t'o-mi². Lat., *elytrotomia* (from *ἔλτρον*, a sheath, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Ger., *Scheidenschmitt*, *Elytrotomie*. It., *elittrotomia*. An incision through the wall of the vagina.—**Gastro-e**, **Laparo-e**. See LAPARO-ELYTROTOMY.

ELYTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²l-i²t(u⁶t)-ru³m(ru⁴m). See ELYTRON.

ELZ, n. See *Flos ÆRIS* (under ÆS).

EMACERIREN (Ger.), n. E²m-a²tz-e²r'er'e²n. See MACERATION.

EMACIATION, n. E-ma-si²-a'shu²n. Lat., *emaciatio*. Fr., *émaciement*. Ger., *Abmagerung*. It., *emaciazione*. Sp., *emaciación*. Deficiency in or loss of adipose and muscular tissue. [D.]

EMACULATION, n. E-ma²k-u²-l'a'shu²n. From *emaculare*, to remove spots. The removal of spots (such as freckles) from the skin.

EMAIL (Fr.), n. A-ma²-el. See ENAMEL.—**É. dentaire**, **É des dents**. See Dental ENAMEL.

ÉMANATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ma²-na²-tu²r. A vaporizer, a vapor-diffusing apparatus. [L, 41, 88 (a, 14).]

EMANATION, n. E²m-a²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *emanatio* (from *emanare*, to issue). Fr., *émanation*. Ger., *Ausfluss*. It., *emanazione*. Sp., *emanación*. The process of issuing forth, also anything (particularly gas, vapor, or invisible particles) that issues forth; in botany, transpiration. [A, 518; B, 1 (a, 24).]

EMANDIBULATE, adj. E-ma²n-di²b'u²-l-at. Lat., *emandibulatus* (from *e. priv.*, and *mandibula*, the jaw). Fr., *emandibulé*. Ger., *ohne Kinnladen*. Without mandibles. [L, 41.]

EMANSIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)ma²n(ma²n'shi²(si²)-o. Gen., *emansio'is*. A failing or deficiency. [B, 4, 14.]—**E. mensium**. That variety of amenorrhœa in which menstruation has never taken place.

EMARCID, adj. E²m-a²r's'i²d. Lat., *emarcidus* (from *emarcere*, to wither). Fr., *emarescent*. Ger., *verwelkt*. Flaccid; wilted without falling off (said of leaves and corollas). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EMARGINATE, adj. E-ma²r-'ji²n-at. Lat., *emarginatus* (from *emarginare*, to deprive of an edge). Fr., *émarginé*. Ger., *ausgerändert*, *ausgezwickelt*. Of a bird's tail, or of leaves, petals, etc., notched at the end, moderately forked. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24); L, 221.]

EMARGINATION, n. E-ma²r-'ji²n-a'shu²n. Lat., *emarginatio* (1st def.), *emarginatio* (2d def.). Fr., *émarginure* (2d def.). Ger., *Ausrandung*. 1. The state of being emarginate. 2. A superficial slit or fissure in the termination of an organ, as in that of the foliole of *Colutea arborescens*. [B, 123 (a, 24); B, 198.]

EMARGINATURE, n. E-ma²r-'ji²n-a²t-u²r. See EMARGINATION (2d def.).

EMASCULATION, n. E-ma²s-ku²-l'a'shu²n. Lat., *emasculation* (from *emasculare*, to castrate). Fr., *émasculation*. Ger., *Entmannung*. Sp., *emasculación*. See CASTRATION.

EMATTATION, n. E-ma²t-ta'shu²n. Perhaps from Ger. *matt*, faint, exhausted. Faintness, exhaustion. [D, 1.]

EMBABEN, n. In Egypt, the meal from *Lupinus termis*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBALMING, n. E²m-ba²m'i²n². Lat., *cadaverum conditura*. Fr., *embauvement*. Ger., *Einsalbsmirung*. The process of treating a dead body with preservatives against putrefaction.

EMBAMMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-ba²m(ba²m)ma². Gen., *embammatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμβαμμα* (from *ἐβ*, in, and *βάμμα*, to dip). Ger., *Tunke* (1st def.). 1. A sauce or liquid condiment into which food is dipped. [L, 94.] 2. The genus *Pterisanthes*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

EMBANDÉ (Fr.), n. A³m-ba²n²-da. The swathing of an infant. [L, 42.]

EMBAPHION (Lat.), **EMBAPHIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²m-ba²f(ba²f)i²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἐμβάφιον*. Of Hippocrates, a small vessel or dish, also a measure of $\frac{1}{2}$ cotyle (about 3 oz.). [L, 50, 94 (a, 14).]

EMBARRAS (Fr.), n. A³m-ba²r-ra². A disorder, a difficulty (in the performance of a function). [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. de parole**. Difficulty of speech. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**E. gastrique**. Acute indigestion. [D, 5.]—**E. gastrique fébrile**. Acute indigestion with fever. [Eloy, "Union méd." May 24, 1884, p. 913 (D).]—**E. gastro-intestinal**. Acute indigestion with diarrhœa. [L, 43.]—**E. intestinal**. Any derangement of the intestinal functions. [B, 51.]

EMBARRURE (Fr.), n. A³m-ba²r-ru²r. The lodgment of a splinter of bone beneath the surrounding uninjured bone in fracture of the skull. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EMBAUUMENT (Fr.), n. A³m-bom-ma²n². See EMBALMING.

EMBEDDING, n. E²m-be²d'i²n². See IMBEDDING.

EMBELIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-be²(be²)li²-a³. Named after *Embel*, a German traveler. Fr., *embélie*. 1. Of Jussieu, the genus *Samara*. 2. Of Burmann, a genus of the *Myrsineæ*, tribe *Eumyrsineæ*. The *Embeliæ* (Fr., *embéliées*) are: Of Bartling, a division of the *Artisicæ* comprising *E.*, etc.; of A. De Candolle (1841), a tribe of the *Myrsineæ* (in 1844 a tribe of the *Eumyrsineæ*); of Endlicher, a section of the *Artisicæ*, comprising *E.* and *Chora-*

petalum; of Lindley, a tribe of the *Myrsineæ*; of Miquel, a tribe of the *Eumyrsineæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. basaal**, **E. basal**. A species found in Malabar. The seed is used as a vermifuge, the bark of the root in toothache, and a decoction of the leaves as a gargle in sore throat and in making a soothing ointment. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. indica**, **E. ribes**, **E. ribesoides**. Fr., *grosseiller de Ceylan*. A large climbing species found in the East Indies. The succulent black berries are made into jellies. The dried fruit (called *embeli*) is used to adulterate black pepper and as a remedy for tapeworm and for piles. [B, 46 (a, 14); B, 172 (a, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," July, 1888, p. 33; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14); Cheton Shah, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Aug., 1885, p. 238.]—**E. tsjeriana-coftam**. A species found in Malabar. The bark is used in aphthæ and in indolent ulcers of the mouth and gums. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EMBELICA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-be²l'i²k-a³. 1. Of Retzius, the genus *Salvadora*. [B, 42, 121, 173 (a, 24).] 2. See EMBLICA.—**E. Burmanni**, **E. grossularia**, **E. indica**. The *Salvadora persica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EMBIRA (Port.), n. E²m-be²ra². 1. In Brazil, the genus *Xylopiæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. Any tree the bark of which is used in making cordage. [a, 14.]

EMBLIC (Fr.), n. A³m-blek. See EMBLICA.—**E. myrobalans**. The fruit of *Emblia officinalis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EMBLICA (Lat.), n. f. E²m'bli²k-a³. Fr., *emblic*, *emblique*. Ger., *Amlabacum*. Of Gärtner, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceæ*, differing from *Phyllanthus* chiefly in the nature of the fruit. [B, 19, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. officinalis**, **E. officinarum**. Fr., *emblic officinal*, *phyllanthé emblic*. Ger., *gebrüchlicher Amlabacum*, *Myrobalanenbaum*. Malay, *nellee*. Beng., *amla*. Hind., *amlica*. The only species, an East Indian tree. An infusion of the seeds is used as a febrifuge and as a collyrium, and is also given in diabetes. The root-bark, mixed with honey, is used in aphthous stomatitis. The fruit (*myrobalani seu fructus emblicæ*) was formerly employed in diarrhœa and dysentery, and is still so used in Turkey. In Turkestan it is used in inflammation of the eyes and of the lungs, and in Persia as a vermifuge. It contains 45 per cent. of tannic acid, and in the East is employed as a dye and for making ink. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxiv (a, 14).] See MYROBALANUS.—**Emblicæ fructus**, **Fructus emblicæ**. The fruit of *E. officinalis*.

EMBOÏTEMENT (Fr.), n. A³m-bwa²t-ma²n². Inclusion, encasement. [L, 14.]—**E. des germes**. The theory of the "encasing of germs," according to which each germ is contained within another, so that as the enveloping germ disappears another takes its place; in other words, every germ contains the germs of all the individual's descendants. [K, 4, a, 24.]—**E. réciproque**. The articulation (encasement) of two bones having each a convex surface at one portion of the extremity and a concave surface at the other, and so arranged that the convexity of each is received within the concavity of the other. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBOLEMIÆA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bo²l-em'(a³-am')i²-a³. From *ἐμβολος*, a plug, and *αἷμα*, blood. Of O. Weber, the condition in which emboli are found in the blood. [E.]

EMBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²m'bo²l-e(a). Gen., *em'boles*. Gr., *ἐμβολή*. See EMBOLISM.

EMBOLHÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bo²l-hem'(ha³-am')i²-a³. See EMBOLÆMIA.

EMBOLIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bol(bo²l)l'i²-a³. Of Virchow, embolism. [D, 25.]

EMBOLIC, adj. E²m-bo²l'i²k. Lat., *embolicus*. Fr., *embolique*. Ger., *embolisch*. It., *embolico*. Sp., *embólico*. Pertaining to or caused by embolism. [D.]

EMBOLIE (Fr., Ger.), n. A³m-bo²-le, e²m-bol-e'. See EMBOLISM.—**Aderhaute**' (Ger.). See EMBOLISM of the *chorioid*.—**Capillare**' (Ger.). See *Capillary* EMBOLISM.—**E. aérienne** (Fr.). See *Air*-EMBOLISM.—**E. graisseuse** (Fr.), **Fette**' (Ger.). See *Fat*-EMBOLISM.—**Gehirne**' (Ger.). See *Cerebral* EMBOLISM.—**Luft**' (Ger.). See *Air*-EMBOLISM.—**Lungene**' (Ger.). See *Pulmonary* EMBOLISM.—**Netzhaut**' (Ger.). See *Central retinal* EMBOLISM.—**Paradoxe** E. (Ger.). See *Paradoxical* EMBOLISM.—**Pigmente**' (Ger.). See *Pigmentary* EMBOLISM.—**Pulmonale**' (Ger.). See *Pulmonic* EMBOLISM.—**Schlagader**' (Ger.). See *Arterial* EMBOLISM.

EMBOLIFORM, adj. E²m-bo²l'i²-fo²rm. From *ἐμβολος* (see EMBOLOS), and *forma*, form. See EMBOLOID.

EMBOLIMÆUS (Lat.), **EMBOLIMOS** (Lat.), **EMBOLIMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²m-bo²l'i²-me'(ma³-a')-u³s(u⁴s), -bo²l'i²-mo²s, -mu²s(mu⁴s). Gr., *ἐμβολιμαῖος*, *ἐμβολίμος*. See INTERCALARY.

EMBOLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bo²l'i²s-i²s. See EMBOLISM.

EMBOLISM, n. E²m-bo²l-i²z'm. Gr., *ἐμβολισμός* (from *ἐμβολος*, to throw in). Lat., *embolismus*, *embolia*. Fr., *embolisme*, *embolie*. Ger., *Embolismus*, *Embolie*. It., *embolismo*, *embolia*. Sp., *embolia*. 1. Anciently, a forcing in, an inserting, as of a dislocated bone into its socket. [L, 94.] 2. Intercalation. [A, 387.] 3. As now used, the condition in which a blood-vessel is wholly or partially occluded by a plug (embolus), including the consequences of such occlusion. [D, 3, 25.]—**Air-e**. Fr., *embolie aérienne*. Ger., *Luftembolie*. The obstruction to the circulation, often resulting in sudden death, caused by the entrance of bubbles of air into a blood-vessel. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Apoplectic cerebral e**. E. of the brain followed by a zone of inflammation about the embolus and by symptoms resembling those of apoplexy. [Von Ziemssen (a, 17).]—**Arterial e**. Fr., *embolie artérielle*. Ger., *Schlagaderembolie*. E. of an artery. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Capillary e**. Fr., *embolie capillaire*. Ger., *Capillarembolie*. E. of the capillaries only or of the capillaries and the smallest arteries. [D, 3.]—**Cardiac e**. Fr., *embolie cardiaque*. Ger., *Herzembolie*. 1. E. due to an embolus (generally a fibrinous concretion) carried from the heart into an artery. [D,



AN EMARGINATE LEAF. [A, 442.]

72.] 2. Cardiac thrombosis.—**Central retinal e.** Fr., *embolie de l'artère centrale de la rétine*. E. of the central artery of the retina or one of its branches. [L, 88.]—**Cerebral e.** Fr., *embolie cérébrale*. Ger., *Gehirnembolie*. It., *embolia cerebrale*. Sp., *embolia cerebral*. E. of a cerebral artery, often giving rise to apoplectic symptoms and subsequently to those of cerebral degeneration. [D, 34.]—**E. of the chorioid.** Fr., *embolie de la choroïde*. Ger., *Aderhautembolie*. A purulent chorioiditis due to e. of one or more of the nutrient vessels. It occurs most frequently in the puerperal condition. [F.]—**Fat-e., Fatty e.** Fr., *embolie graisseuse*. Ger., *Fettembolie*. A condition sometimes observed as a sequence of fractures, consisting essentially in the passage into the veins of liquefied fat, which is carried into the lungs, brain, etc., blocking up the capillaries of those organs. [E, 4; R. Park, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 1, 1884, p. 177.]—**Fibrinous e.** Fr., *embolie fibrineuse*. E. by a fibrinous clot or concretion. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Gangrenous e.** Fr., *embolie gangreneuse*. E. by gangrenous material detached from a thrombotic area. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Infective e.** E. by infective material capable of giving rise to septic or specific disease in its new situation. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Lymphatic e.** Fr., *embolie lymphatique* (ou des lymphatiques). Ger., *Embolie der Lymphgefäße*. E. of a lymphatic vessel. [D, 3.]—**Metastatic e.** See *Infective e.* and *Pycmic e.*—**Microscopic e.** See *Capillary e.*—**Multiple e.** E. by a number of emboli situated in different vessels.—**Oil-e.** See *Fat-e.*—**Paradoxical e.** Ger., *paradoxe Embolie*. Arterial e. by a venous thrombus that has gained access to the systemic arteries without going through the lungs, as may happen when the foramen ovale is persistent. [Zahn, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," cxv, p. 71; "Ctrbl. f. Chir.," Apr. 27, 1889, p. 289.]—**Pigment-e., Pigmental e., Pigmentary e.** Fr., *embolie pigmentaire*. Ger., *Pigmentembolie*. E. by particles of pigment, thought to be generally formed in the spleen; usually observed in that organ, the liver, the brain, and the kidney, less frequently in the skin and the lungs. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Pulmonary e., Pulmonic e.** Fr., *embolie pulmonaire*. Ger., *Pulmonalembolie*, *Lungenembolie*, *Obturation der Pulmonalarterie*. E. of the pulmonary artery or one of its branches. When the embolus is large enough to obstruct a branch of great size, it gives rise to cyanosis, distressing dyspnoea, and often sudden death; smaller emboli cause limited gangrene, abscesses, infarctions, etc.—**Pyæmic e.** E. by purulent material.—**Retinal e.** See *Central retinal e.*—**Secondary e.** Fr., *embolie secondaire*. E. by fragments detached from an embolus that has previously caused e. in another situation. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Venous e.** E. of a vein. Venous emboli have been supposed to occur in the hepatic veins as the result of regurgitation from the inferior vena cava. [Thierfelder (a, 17).] See *Refluxant EMBOLUS*.

EMBOLOID, adj. E²m'bo'l-oid. Gr., *ἐμβολοειδής* (from *ἐμβολος*, an embolus, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Resembling or pertaining to an embolus.

EMBOLOLALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bo'l-o(o')-la(la')li²-a². From *ἐμβολον*, something thrown in, and *λαλεῖν*, to talk. Ger., *Embololalie*. Of Merkel, the morbid intercalation of meaningless words or phrases in speaking. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

EMBOLON (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo'l-o'n. Gr., *ἐμβολον*. See *EMBOLOS*.

EMBOLOPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bo'l-o(o')-fraz(fra's)is'-i²-a². From *ἐμβολον*, something inserted, and *φράσις*, speech. Ger., *Embolophrasie*. See *EMBOLOLALIA*.

EMBOLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo'l-u'm(u'm). Gr., *ἐμβολον*. See *EMBOLOS*.

EMBOLUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m'bo'l-u's(u's). Gr., *ἐμβολος* (from *ἐβάλλειν*, to throw in). Fr., *embolie*. Ger., *E.*, *Keil*, *Spitzen*, *Stämpel*. It., *embolo*. Sp., *embolo*. 1. Anything inserted, intercalated, or forced in; in botany, a plug projecting from the cavity of the ovary and closing the foramen of the ovule. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 2. A plug arrested in a blood-vessel or a lymphatic and causing obstruction. 3. The genus *Stemonites*, the genus *Cephalotrichum*, or a genus of the *Discomycetes*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).] 4. In cerebral anatomy, the nucleus emboliformis. [L.]—**Refluxant e.** An e. supposed to have been regurgitated into an hepatic vein from the inferior vena cava. [Thierfelder (a, 17).]

EMBOLY, n. E²m'bo'l-i². In embryology, the formation of a two-layered gastrula by the pushing in of one half of the wall of a blastosphere upon the other, as the finger of a glove may be pushed in to form a two-layered sac. [L, 121.]

EMBOPPOINT (Fr.), n. A²m-bo'n²-pwa'n². Plumpness. [L, 343.]

EMBOOREL (Tamil), **EMBOOVEL** (Tamil), n's. The *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBORISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-bo'r-i's(i's)ma². Gen., *emboris'matos* (-is). See *ANEURYSM*.

EMBOSSED, adj. E²m-bo'ssd. Fr., *bosselé*, *relevé*, *embosse*. Ger., *hervorragend*, *erhaben*. It., *intagliato*. Sp., *realzado*. See *BOSSÉD*.

EMBOTHRIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²m-bo'th-ri(i)ri²-e(-a²)-æ(-a²)-æ(-a²)-æ(-a²). From *ἐμβόθριος*, a pit. Fr., *embothriées*. Of Sprengel, an order (of Agardh and others, a tribe; of Reichenbach, a division) of the *Protocæca* (of Endlicher, a subtribe of the *Grevilleæ*), distinguished by 4 or oftener an indefinite number of ovules, inserted in 2 collateral series, flowers umbellated or capitate, often involucred. It comprises *Embothrium*, *Knightsia*, etc. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]

EMBOTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m'bo't-u'm(u'm). A funnel for conveying fumes into any orifice of the body. [L, 94.]

EMBOUCHURE (Fr.), n. A²m-bu-shu'r. The point where one vessel empties into another. [L, 41.]

EMBOUT (Fr.), n. A²m-bu. 1. The plug of a tubular or valvular speculum. [A, 518.] 2. The expanded objective end of a stethoscope. [L, 41.]

EMBRACING, adj. E²m-bras'is'n². Lat., *amplexens*, *amplectens*. Fr., *embrassant*. Ger., *umfassend*. It., *abbracciante*. Sp., *abrazante*, *cenido*. Folding together or clasping (said of the appendages of leaves and other organs). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EMBRANCHEMENT (Fr.), n. A²m-bra'n²-sh-ma'n². A fundamental division of plants or animals. [A, 518.]

EMBRASSÉ (Fr.), adj. A²m-bras'-sa. Lat., *amplexus*. Embraced, folded on each other (said of leaves in the bud). [B, 1 (a, 24).] See *PREFOLIATION*.

EMBREGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-bre'g'ma². Gen., *embregmatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμβρεγμα*. See *EMBOCCATION*.

EMBRESAILLES (Fr.), n. A²m-br'sa'-el-y'. The *Ribes uva crispa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EMBRIAIGO, n. In Languedoc, the *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBRICATION, n. E²m-bro-ka'shu'n. Gr., *ἐμβρεγμα* (2d def.). Lat., *embrocatio*. Fr., e. Ger., *Einreibung* (1st def.), *Einreibungsmittel* (2d def.). It., *embrocazione*. Sp., *embrocación*. 1. The process of applying a liquid medicament to the surface, especially by rubbing. [A, 518.] 2. Any liquid medicament applied by rubbing, especially a liniment. [E.]—**Roche's e.** Fr., e. *de Roche*. An English patent medicine, prepared by mixing 8 parts of tincture of ambergris, 30 of oil of cloves, and 500 of olive-oil; or, according to Müller, by digesting 2 parts of asafoetida in 30 of oil of poppies, adding 2 parts each of the oils of bergamot, caraway, and turpentine; used as a remedy for whooping-cough. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

EMBROCHA (Lat.), **EMBROCHE** (Lat.), n's f. E²m'bro'ch-(bro'ch²)-a², -e(a). Gr., *ἐμβροχῆ*. 1. The process of steeping. [A, 387.] 2. See *EMBOCCATION*.

EMBRONTETOS (Lat.), adj. E²m'bro'n-te(ta)'to's. Gr., *ἐμβρόντητος* (from *ἐμβροντᾶν*, to astound). Stunned, stupefied, struck with apoplexy. [A, 325, 387.]

EMBRYECTOMIE (Fr.), n. A²m-bre-e'k-to-me. From *ἐμβρυον* (see *EMBRYO*), and *ἐκτέμνειν*, to cut out. Extraction of the fœtus and its appendages by laparotomy in cases of extra-uterine gestation. [A, 518.]

EMBRYO, n. E²m'br'i-o. Gr., *ἐμβρυον* (n. of adj., *ἐμβρυσος*, growing within). Fr., *embryon*. Ger., *E.*, *Fruchtkeim*. It., *embrione*. Sp., *embrión*. 1. That portion of a fecundated ovum which is destined to constitute an independent individual. Most writers apply this term to the product of the first two or three months of gestation in the human subject, applying the word *fœtus* after that time. In ornithology, a young bird up to the time when it is hatched. 2. In botany, the rudimentary plant within the seed. [A, 5; B, 1, 291 (a, 24).]—**Abaxial e.** Fr., *embryon abaxile*. Ger., *ungleichlaufender Keim*. An e. not lying in the direction of the axis of the seed. [B, 77 (a, 24).] Cf. *AXIAL e.*—**Adventitious e.** Of Strasburger, an e. developed as an outgrowth from the cells of the nucleus which bound the embryo-sac. [B, 167 (a, 24).]—**Amphitropal e.** Lat., *embryon amphitropum*. Fr., *embryon amphitrope*. Ger., *doppelläufiger Keim*. Sp., *embrion anfítropo*. A half-inverted vegetable e.; an e. so folded that its radicular and cotyledonary extremities are approximated, as in curved or campylotropical seeds. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Axial e.** Fr., *embryon axile*. Ger., *axialer Keim*. In botany, an e. which lies in the axis of the seed, and has the same direction. [Mirbel (B, 1).]—**Dicotyledonous e.** Fr., *embryon dicotylédoné*. Ger., *dikotyledonischer Keim*. An e. with a pair of cotyledons. [a, 24.]—**Ei-küschchen** (Ger.). See *E-SACS*.—**E.-bud.** See under *BUD*.—**E.-cell.** See under *CELL*.—**E.-module.** See *E.-BUD*.—**E.-plant.** See *E* (2d def.).—**E.-sac.** See under *SAC*.—**E'-träger** (Ger.). See *CHORDA embryonalis* (in the Supplement).—**Erect e.** Fr., *embryon homotrope*. Ger., *aufrechter Keim*. Syn.: *homotropal e.* An e. in which, as in an anatropal seed, the radicle is directed toward the base of the seed. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Fixed e.** Fr., *embryon fixé*. Ger., *Keimküschchen*. A leaf-bud. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]—**Homotropal e.** Ger., *gleichläufiger Keim*. See *Erect e.*—**Monocotyledonous e.** Fr., *embryon monocotylédoné*. Ger., *monokotyledonischer Keim*. An e. with a single cotyledon, or, if there are two, with one so highly developed as to hide the other. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**Naked e.** Lat., *embryon nudum*. Of Ehrenberg, the spore of a fungus. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Oblique e.** See *Abaxial e.*—**Primitive e.** The collection of blastomeres which constitutes the blastoderm in the higher animals. [A, 5.]—**Pseudo-e.** See the major list.



ERECT EMBRYO. [A, 442.]

EMBRYOCARDIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-br'i²(bru')-o(-o)-ka'rd'-i²-a². For deriv., see *EMBRYO* and *CARDIA*. Fr., *embryocardie*. Fœtal rhythm of the heart-beats; of Huchard, a condition of the heart in which the pulsations resemble those of a fetal heart. It comprises three elements: (1) tachycardia, (2) equalization of the length of the two periods of silence in the cardiac cycle, (3) similarity of the tone and of intensity in the two sounds. It indicates a certain degree of degeneration in the myocardium and an extreme enfeeblement of the arterial tension. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," March 16, 1889, p. 299; "Sem. méd.," April 17, 1889, p. 126 (a, 18).]

EMBRYOCTONIC, **EMBRYOCTONOUS**, adj's. E²m-br'i²-o'k-to'n-i'k, -o'k'to'n-u's. Lat., *embryoc-tonus* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *κτόνος*, murder). Fr., *embryoc-tonique*. Ger., *leibesfrucht-tödtend*. Abortifacient. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMBRYOCTONY, n. E²m-br'i²-o'k'to-ni². Lat., *embryoc-tonia*. Fr., *embryoc-tonie*. Ger., *Embryoktonie*, *Tödtung der Leibesfrucht*. The destruction of the embryo (i. e., the production of abortion). [A, 322.]

EMBRYOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m-br'i²(bru')-o-je'n-e's-i's. Gen., *embryogene'seos* (-gen'esis). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *γεννάω*, to produce. Fr., *embryogénie*. It., Sp., *embriogenia*. The formation of the embryo.

EMBRYOGENIC, adj. E²m bri²-o-je²n¹i²k. Fr., *embryogénique*, *embryogène*. Serving for the formation of the embryo (said of the blastoderm).

EMBRYOGENY, n. E²m bri²-o²j²e²n¹i². Fr., *embryogénie*. Ger., *Embryogenie* (1st def.), *Embryolehre* (2d def.). 1. See EMBRYOGENESIS. 2. See EMBRYOLOGY.

EMBRYOGONY, n. E²m bri²-o²g²o²ni². See EMBRYOGENESIS.

EMBRYOGRAPH, n. E²m bri²-o-gra²f. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *γράφειν*, to describe. Ger., *E*. A modified compound microscope originally designed by His for drawing large objects like entire embryos with a camera lucida under an amplification varying from 4 to 70 diameters. It consists of a plano-convex lens from 2 to 3 cm. in diameter, a small photographic or a low microscopic objective, a mirror, a stage to support the objects, and an ocular combined with a camera lucida, usually of the Oberhausen form. The varying powers are obtained by changing the relative position of the parts, and, as the ocular remains constant, the size of the final image, as with single lenses, depends on the law that the size of the object and that of the image are directly as their distance from the centre of the objective. ["*Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.*," 1882; *J*, 177.]

EMBRYOGRAPHY, n. E²m bri²-o²g²ra²f²i². Lat., *embryographia* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *γράφειν*, to describe). Fr., *embryographie*. Ger., *Beschreibung eines Embryos* (1st def.). 1. See EMBRYOLOGY. 2. The use of the embryograph.

EMBRYOLOGICAL, adj. E²m bri²-o-lo²j²i²ka². Lat., *embryologicus*, *embryologus*. Fr., *embryologique*, *embryologique*. Ger., *embryologisch*. Pertaining to embryology. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMBRYOLOGIST, n. E²m bri²-o²l²o²ji²st. Lat., *embryologus*. Fr., *embryologiste*. Ger., *Embryolog*. It., *embriologo*. Sp., *embriologista*. One who devotes himself to the study of embryology.

EMBRYOLOGY, n. E²m bri²-o²l²o²ji². Lat., *embryologus* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *embryologie*, *embryogénie*. Ger., *Embryologie*, *Entwickelungsgeschichte*, *Entwicklungsgeschichte*, *Bildungsgeschichte*. It., Sp., *embriologia*. The science of the origin and development of organisms and of their component parts. See also DEVELOPMENT, ONTOGENY, PHYLOGONY, PHYTOGENY, and ZOOGENY.—*Comparative e.* Fr., *embryologie comparée*. Ger., *vergleichende Embryologie*. The study of e. in various species of animals.

EMBRYOMETROTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m bri²(bru²)-o-(o²)-me²t²(ro²ro²)-tro²(ro²)f²i²a². From *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, *μήτρα*, the womb, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Fr., *embryométrotrophie*. Ger., *Ernährung im Fruchthalter*. The nourishment of the embryo in the uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMBRYOMORPHOUS, adj. E²m bri²-o-mo²r²f²u²s. From *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, and *μορφή*, shape. Fr., *embryomorphe*. Embryolike or of embryonic origin (said of certain morbid productions encysted in the testicle, ovary, etc.). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EMBRYON (Lat., Fr.), n. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²n, a²n²-bre-o²n². See EMBRYO.—*E. nudum* (Lat.). See *Naked embryo*.—*E. sulfureux* (Fr.). An old name for a metallic sulphide, especially yellow antimony sulphide. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EMBRYONAL, adj. E²m bri²-o²n-a²l. Lat., *embryonalis*. Fr., *embryonnaire*. Ger., *e.*, *keimgebörig*. See EMBRYONIC.—*E'anlage* (Ger.). See ANLAGE (1st def.).—*E. area*. See under AREA.—*E. cell*. See EMBRYO-CELL and EMBRYONIC CELL.—*E'fleck* (Ger.). See *Germinal spot*.

EMBRYONARY, adj. E²m bri²-o²n-a-ri². See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYONAT (Ger.), n. E²m bri²-o²n-a²v. The embryonic period of life. [A, 43.]

EMBRYONATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²n-a(a²)te-(ta²-e²). Of Richard, the *Phanerogamæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EMBRYONATE, adj. E²m bri²-o²-nat. Lat., *embryonatus*. Fr., *embryonné*. Ger., *keimhaltig*. Sp., *embrionado*. Provided with an embryo, fecundated.

EMBRYONELLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m bri²(bru²)-o-ne²l²lu²m-(lu²m). Dim. of *embryon*. Fr., *embryonelle*. Ger., *kleiner Embryo*. Sp., *embrionela*. A spore. [L, 41.]

EMBRYONIC, adj. E²m bri²-o²n-i²ck. Lat., *embryonalis*, *embryonnaris*. Fr., *embryonnaire*. Ger., *keimgebörig*, *embryonal*. It., *embrionale*. Sp., *embrionario*. In the condition of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, an embryo; in ornithology, not yet hatched. [L, 343.]—*E. area*. See under AREA.

EMBRYONIFERUS (Lat.), adj. E²m bri²(bru²)-o(o²)-ni²f²u²r-(e²r)-ni²s(n²s). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *embryonifère*. Ger., *embryotragend*. See EMBRYONATE.

EMBRYONIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. E²m bri²(bru²)-o(o²)-ni²-fo²rm'i²s. From *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, and *forma*, form. Fr., *embryoniforme*. Ger., *embryoförmig*. Formed like an embryo. [L, 41.]

EMBRYONNAIRE (Fr.), adj. A²n²-bre-o²n-ne²r. See EMBRYONAL and EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-bre-o²n-na. See EMBRYONATE.

EMBRYOPARUS (Lat.), adj. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²p²a²r-u²s(u²s). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *parere*, to produce. Fr., *embryopare*. Ger., *embryovorbringend*. Sp., *embrioparo*. Bringing forth an embryo. [L, 180.]

EMBRYOPÉRITONÉ [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A²n²-bre-o-pa-ri²-to-ne. For deriv., see EMBRYO and PÉRITONÆUM. Intra-peritoneal gestation. [A, 250 (a, 21).]

EMBRYOPHTHORA (Lat.), n. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²f²tho(tho²)-ra². From *ἐμβρυον*, embryo, and *φθορά*, destruction. Fr., *embryophtore*. Ger., *Vernichtung eines Embryos*. The destruction or death of the embryo. [L, 50.]

EMBRYOPHYTA (Lat.), n. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²f²i²t(u²t)-a². From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Of Engler, a name applied to two grand divisions of plants, comprising all vegetable organisms above the *Mycetozoa* and the *Thallophyta* (*Fungi*, *Algae*, and *Schizomyces*); so called because in their sexual development a true embryo is formed which for a time remains in connection with the body of the female organism. [B, 245.]—*E. siphonogama*. A grand division of the vegetable kingdom corresponding to the *Phanerogamia* of the older systems; so called because in the process of fertilization the male germ-cell (pollen-cell) sends out a tubular process through which fertilization is accomplished. The division comprises the subdivision *Gynnosperma* (including the classes *Cycadina*, *Cordaitina*, *Coniferina*, and *Gnetales*) and the *Angiosperma* (including the classes *Monocotyledonæ* and *Dicotyledonæ*). [B, 245.]—*E. zoidiogramma*. Syn.: *Archegoniales*. A grand division of plants, comprising those in which fertilization takes place by spermatozooids. It includes the subdivisions *Bryophyta* (comprising the classes *Hepaticeæ* and *Muscifoliosæ*) and *Pteridophyta* (comprising the classes *Filicinae*, *Equisetinae*, *Sphenophyllinae*, and *Lycopodiinae*). [B, 245.]

EMBRYOPLASTIC, adj. E²m bri²-o-pla²st'i²ck. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *πλαστικός*, plastic. Fr., *embryoplastique*. Ger., *embryoplastisch*. Taking part in the formation of the embryo (said of the cells of the mesoderm and of connective-tissue corpuscles). See E. CELLS.

EMBRYOSCOPE, n. E²m bri²-o-skop. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Embryoskop*. A device for enabling one to observe the course of development in eggs with shells, like the hen's egg. In its simplest form it consists of a thin piece of glass cemented by paraffin or in some other way over an opening through the shell and shell membranes. The e. of Gerlach consists of a perforated saddle-shaped metallic piece or holder, which is firmly cemented to the egg-shell. The egg-shell and its membranes are then cut away inside the perforation with a trephine, and a nut containing a glass window is screwed into the perforated holder. On suitably turning the egg, the blastoderm comes up under the window and may be studied. With this appliance the development of eggs has been followed until the 13th day of incubation. ["*Anat. Anz.*," ii, p. 583; "*Am. Naturalist*," xxii, 1888 (J).]

EMBRYOSPACT, n. E²m bri²-o-sfa²kt. Gr., *ἐμβρυοσφάκτης* (from *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *σφάγειν*, to slaughter). Lat., *embryosphactes*, *embryosphacta*. Fr., *embryosphacte*. Ger., *Embryotödtter*. An ancient copper instrument, in the form of a needle or spike, mentioned by Tertullian as having been used for destroying the life of the fœtus in the operation of embryulcia. [A. R. Simpson, "*Brit. Med. Jour.*," Dec. 13, 1884, p. 1178.]

EMBRYOTEGIA (Lat.), **EMBRYOTEGIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²m bri²(bru²)-o(o²)-te²(te²g²)i²a²-u²m(u²m). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *τέγος*, a covering. Fr., *embryotège*. Ger., *Embryokappe*. A small process of integument at the micropyle of certain seeds (e. g., the bean) which is pushed up when the young plant sprouts. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EMBRYOTHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²th²la²-si²s. Gen., *embryothlas'eos* (-oth²lasis). From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *θλάσις*, a crushing. Fr., *embryothlasie*. Ger., *Embryothlasie*, *Zerstückelung der Leibesfrucht*. Of Hütter, cephalotripsy. [A, 85.]

EMBRYOTHLASTA (Lat.), **EMBRYOTHLASTES** (Lat.), n's. E²m bri²(bru²)-o²th²la²s(la²s)ta²-tez(tas). Fr., *embryothlaste*. Ger., *Fruchtpresser*, *Zerstückeler*. Of Galen, an instrument for crushing the foetal head. [A, 88; L, 5 (a, 14).]

EMBRYOTIC, adj. E²m bri²-o²t'i²ck. See EMBRYONIC.

EMBRYOTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m bri²(bru²)-o(o²)-tos(to²k)ia². From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *τόκος*, parturition. Fr., *embryotocie*. Ger., *Embryotokie*, *Abortion* (1st def.), *Vorhandensein eines Embryos in einem weiblichen Fetus* (2d def.). 1. Abortion of the embryo. 2. Of Schurig, the birth of a female fœtus which carries in the uterus another embryo. [L, 44, 50, 95 (a, 14).]

EMBRYOTOME, n. E²m bri²-o²-tom. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Embryotom*. It., *embriotomo*. Sp., *embriótomo*. An instrument for performing embryotomy, especially decapitation. P. Thomas's e. is a contrivance for passing a chain-saw around the neck and protecting the maternal parts from injury by the working of the saw. [A, 46.]—*E. a lame cachée* (Fr.). An e. devised by Jacquemier; being a grooved crochét traversed by a shaft having a number of articulated blades at the end, and capable also of guiding a chain-saw so as to encircle a portion of the fœtus. [A, 54.]—*E.-couteau* (Fr.). Syn.: *couteau-e*. A decapitator with a knife-like blade; a general term for such decapitators as Stein's and Busch's bistouris, Albuca'sis's, Paré's, and Hizzoli's knives, Mauriceau's and Ramsbotham's cutting hooks, Jacquemier's *couteau-e*, Simpson's hook, Davis's *e. cachée*, Baudelocque's somatome, Concato's and Scanzoni's decapitators, etc.—*Rhachidian e.* Of Tarnier, an instrument for dividing the trunk of the fœtus in cases of transverse presentation with impaction, consisting essentially of a cutting crochét with a protector. [Le Page, "*Concours mcd.*," Aug. 4, 1888; A. F. Currier, "*N. Y. Med. Jour.*," Mar. 30, 1889, p. 360.]

EMBRYOTOMY, n. E²m bri²-o²-tom'i². Gr., *ἐμβρυοτομία* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Lat., *embryotomia*. Fr., *embryotomie*, *morcellement du fœtus*. Ger., *Embryotomie*, *Zerstückelung des Kindes*. 1. Anciently, the operation of cutting the umbilical cord of a new-born child. [A, 387.] 2. Any operation, especially rhachiotomy, for reducing the bulk of the fœtus to facilitate delivery.—*Affleck's method of e.* Syn.: *Macdonald's method*. Rhachiotomy followed by forced pedalic version. [A, 15.]—*Boens's method of e.* The removal of all the prolapsed parts of the fœtus, followed by thoracic and abdominal evisceration, crushing of the walls of the thorax with the fingers, and finally the complete division of the fœtus into two parts and the separate extraction of the two. [A, 15.]—*Celsus's method of e.*, *Cervical e.* See

DECAPITATION.—Championnière's method of e. Evisceration (sometimes preceded by brachiotomy) followed by rhachiotomy in two or three places by means of a terebellum, and the extraction of the fetus in two parts. [A, 15.]—**Lee's method of e.** Brachiotomy followed by perforation of the thorax and extraction by means of a crotchet hooked into the pelvis or the lower part of the vertebral column. [A, 15.]—**Macdonald's method of e.** See *Affleck's method of e.*—**Michaëll's method of e.** Evisceration followed by rhachiotomy and forced evolution. [A, 15.]—**Porta's method of e.** Perforation of the thorax in the axillary region (the arm having been drawn down forcibly with a fillet), followed by evisceration and podalic version. [A, 15.]—**Rhachidian e.** Rhachiotomy.—**Thoraco-abdominal e.** Rhachiotomy at the junction of the dorsal and lumbar portions of the vertebral column.—**Veit's method of e.** Evisceration followed by simultaneous traction on an arm and the breech, so that the fetus is folded upon itself and made to emerge doubled. [A, 15.]

EMBRYOTOXON (Lat.), n. n. E²m-bri²(bru⁶)-o(o³)-to²x'o²n. From *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *τόξον*, a bow. Ger., *Fötabrüg*. Congenital marginal opacity of the cornea. [Reuss (A, 319).]

EMBRYOTROPHE (Fr.), n. A³n²-bre-o-trof. From *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *τρέφειν*, to nourish. Ger., *Fruchtstoff*. Of Veelpau, the nutritive vitellus. [A, 45.]—**E. secondaire.** Syn.; *membrane de la coque*. Of Veelpau, the covering which forms around the ovum in its passage through the oviduct. [A, 45.]

EMBRYOULCIA (Lat.), EMBRYOUSIA (Lat.), n's f. E²m-bri²(bru⁶)-ul'si²(ki²)-a³, -u'si²-a³. See EMBRYULCIA.

EMBRYULCIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bri²(bru⁶)-u³l'(ul)'si²(ki²)-a³. Gr., *ἐμβρυουλκία* (from *ἐμβρυον*, the embryo, and *ἄλκειν*, to drag forth). Fr., *embryulcie*. Ger., *Embryulcie*. 1. Anciently, obstetric in general. 2. Properly, the forcible extraction of the fetus. 3. As now used, see EMBRYOTOMY (3d def.). [A, 43, 88, 387.]

EMBRYULCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m-bri²(bru⁶)-u³lk(ulk)'u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐμβρυουλκός*. Fr., *embryulce*. Any instrument for extracting the fetus, such as a blunt hook or a forceps. [L, 50.]

EMBRYULE (Fr.), n. A³n²-bre-u¹l. Dim. of *embryon*. The embryo at a very early stage of development. [L, 41.]

EMBRYUSTERULCIA [Rolfink] (Lat.), n. f. E²m-bri²(bru⁶)-u³l's(u⁴s)-tu³r'(te³)-u³l's(ulk)'i²-a³. More properly written *embryusterulcia*. From *ἐμβρυον*, an embryo, *στέρηα*, the womb, and *ἄλκειν*, to draw out. See EMBRYULCIA. [L, 50.]

EMBURANA, n. E²m-bu-ra³na³. In Brazil, the *Bursera leptoclaoes*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EMBURON (Fr.), n. A³n²-bu³-ro³n². The *Lactarius piperatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EMBUSCU, n. In Provence, a species of the genus *Vallisneria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EMBUYA-EMBO (Port.), EMBYAYEMBO (Port.), n's. E²m-bu-ya³-e²m'bo, e²m-be-a³-ye²m'bo. In Brazil, the *Petiveria tetradanora*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]

EMEMORPHINE, n. E²m-e²-mo³rf'en. For deriv., see EMERIC and MORPHINE. See APOMORPHINE.

EMENDANT, adj. E-me²nd'a³nt. Lat., *emendans* (from *emendare*, to improve). See CORRIGENT.

EMERALD GREEN, n. E²m'²e²r-a³ld-gren'. See under GREEN.

EMERALDINE, n. E²m'e²r-a³ld-en. Fr., *éméraldine*. Ger., *Emeraldin*. A commercial name for a green pigment (a variety of aniline green) produced by the action of potassium chlorate on aniline hydrochloride. [B, 2, 49.]

ÉMERAUDE (Fr.), n. A-m'³-rod. 1. The emerald. 2. See HEMORRHOID.—*Eau d'é.* A vulnerary prepared by macerating certain fresh aromatic plants (not specified) in alcohol. [L, 109 (a, 14).]

ÉMERAUDINÉ (Fr.), adj. A-m'³-ro-de-na. Of an emerald-green color. [L, 41.]

ÉMÈRE (Fr.), n. A-me²r. See EMERUS.

ÉMERGÉ (Fr.), adj. A-me²r-zha. See EMERSED.

EMERGENCE, n. E-mu³rj'e²ns. From *emergere*, to emerge. Fr., *émergence*. Ger., *Hervorkommen*. The act or state of emerging or coming forth, as from concealment; of a luminous ray, the point where it passes from one medium into another; of a nerve, the point at which it separates either from a nervous centre or from a principal system of which it represents a branch; of a vessel, the point where it branches off from a larger one; of a spring, the place where it comes up from the earth. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 77 (a, 14).]

EMERGENCIES, n. pl. E-mu³rj'e²n-si²z. The prickles that arise from a collection of cells, and not from one epidermal cell, as in the rose and bramble. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

EMERGENT, adj. E-mu³rj'e²nt. Lat., *emergens*. Fr., *émergent*. Ger., *hervorragend*. Emerging, coming forth. [a, 30.]

ÉMERI (Fr.), ÉMERIL (Fr.), n's. A-m're. rel. See EMERY. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EMEROD, EMEROID, n's. E²m'e²r-od, -oid. See HEMORRHOID.

EMERSED, adj. E-mu³rsd'. Lat., *emersus* (from *emergere*, to emerge). Fr., *émergé*. Ger., *aufgetaucht, hervorragend*. Growing out of the water (said of the superior part of aquatic plants). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉMERSON (Fr.), n. A-me²r-ze-o²n². See EMERGENCE.

EMERUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m'e²r-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *émérous, émere*. A section of the genus *Coronilla*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. Cæsalpini, E. major.** The *Coronilla e.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EMERY, n. E²m'u³r-i². Gr., *σμήρις, σμύρις*. Fr., *émeri, émeric*. Ger., *Smirgel, Schmergel*. It., *smergilio*. Sp., *esmeril*. A native compound of alumina and iron oxide, of a dark-gray color; used in the form of powder to polish stones, metals, and crystals. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EMESIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-e(e²)/si²-a³. 1. Nausea. 2. Vomiting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMESIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. E²m-es(e²s)-i²-o³-i(o³g)/i²-a³. From *έμεσις*, vomiting, and *λόγος*, understanding. See EMETOLOGY.

EMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m'e²-si²s. Gen., *emes'eos (em'esis)*. Gr., *έμεσις* (from *έμειν*, to vomit). Fr., *vomissement*. Ger., *Erbrechen*. Vomiting. [L, 50.]

EMESIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-es(e²s)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See EMETINE.

EMESMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-e²s/ma³. Gr., *έμεσμα*. Gen., *emes'matos (-is)*. Ger., *das Erbrochene*. Vomited matter. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMETATROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-e²t-a³t(a³t)-ro(ro²)/i²-a³. For deriv., see EMESIS and ATROPHY. Emaciation resulting from persistent vomiting. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMETIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-esh(e²t)/i²-a³. See EMETINE.

EMETIC, adj. E²m-e²t'i²k. Gr., *έμετικός, έμετοποιός*. Lat., *emeticus*. Fr., *émétique, vomitif*. Ger., *emetisch*. It., *emetico*. Sp., *emético*. Productive of vomiting; as a n. (Ger., *Brechkittel*), a substance that produces vomiting.—**Direct e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by its action upon the gastric nerves. [S. Mickles (a, 17).]—**E. of Hufeland.** A mixture of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain of tartar e., $\frac{23}{10}$ grains of ipecac, $\frac{24}{10}$ fl. drachms of oxymel of squill, and 10 fl. drachms of water. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**E. nut.** The *Randia dumetorum*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]—**E. weed.** The *Lobelia inflata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. root.** See IPECACUANHA.—**Indirect e., Systemic e.** An e. supposed to produce its effect by acting upon the e. centre in the brain. [S. Mickles (a, 17).]—**Tartar e.** See ANTIMONY and *potassium tartrate*.

ÉMÉTICITÉ (Fr.), n. A-ma-te-ce-ta. The property of exciting vomiting. [L, 41.]

ÉMÉTICO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-ma'te-ko. 1. See EMETIC. 2. See ANTIMONY and *potassium tartrate*.—**E. vegetal.** At Caracas, the *Jatropha multifida*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EMETICO-LAXANS (Lat.), adj. E²m-e²t-i²k-o(o³)-la²x(la²x)-a³n²(a³ns). From *έμετικός*, emetic, and *laxare*, to loosen. See EMETO-CATHARTIC.

EMETICOLOGY, n. E²m-e²t-i²-ko²/o-j². Lat., *emeticologia* (from *έμετικός*, emetic, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *éméticologie*. Ger., *Brechkittellehre*. The pharmacology, etc., of emetics. [L, 50.]

ÉMÉTICOPURGATIF (Fr.), adj. A-ma-te-ko-pu³r-ga³-t²ef. For deriv., see EMETIC and PURGATIVE. See EMETO-CATHARTIC.

EMETICUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-e²t-i²k-u³m(u⁴m). An emetic.—**E. commune.** Of Sydenham, a mixture of 1 part of syrup of cloves, 2 parts of infusion of *crocus metallorum*, and 4 parts of distilled water of *Centaurea benedicta*. [B, 90 (a, 14).]

EMETICUS (Lat.), adj. E²m-e²t-i²k-u³s(u⁴s). See EMETIC.—**E. mitior [Boerhaave].** Van Helmont's salt flowers of antimony. [B, 59.] See *Flores ANTIMONII Helmontii*.

EMETINE, n. E²m'e²t-en. Lat., *emetina, emetinum, emetia*. Fr., *émétine*. Ger., *Emetin, Brechstoff*. It., Sp., *emetina*. An alkaloid, C₁₅H₂N₂O₄, constituting the active principle of ipecacuanha. It occurs as a whitish, inodorous, slightly bitter powder, soluble in hot water, in alcohol, in chloroform, and in a solution of potash or of soda, and forming very bitter salts with the acids; used as an emetic and as an irritant to the skin. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Impure e.** Lat., *emetina medicinalis*. Fr., *émétine brune, émetine médicinale*. Sp., *emetina medicinal (6 morena)* [Mex. Ph.]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of extract of ipecacuanha in cold distilled water, filtering, and evaporating on a water-bath to the consistency of a thick syrup, spreading it in thin layers on plates, and evaporating in an oven at a moderate heat. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ÉMÉTINE (Fr.), n. A-ma-ten. See EMETINE.—**E. brune.** See *Impure EMETINE*.—**E. indigène.** The emetic principle of *Viola odorata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. médicinale.** See *Impure EMETINE*.

EMETINUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-e²t-i(e)/nu³m(nu⁴m). See EMETINE.—**E. coloratum.** See *Impure EMETINE*.

ÉMÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ma-tek. Emetic; as a n., see ANTIMONY and *potassium tartrate*.—**Bain avec l'é.** A bath prepared by dissolving 60 grammes of tartar emetic in a sufficiency of water; employed in lumbago and skin diseases. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. allemand, E. des Allemands.** Sodium thioantimonate. [B, 92.]—**Émplâtre d'é.** See *Emplastrum ANTIMONII*.—**Liparolé d'é.** See *Unguentum ANTIMONII*.

EMETIZED, adj. E²m'e²t-izd. Fr., *émétisé*. 1. Containing or prepared with tartar emetic. [B, 119.] 2. Nauseated with an emetic. [A, 316.]

ÉMÉTO-ANODIN (Fr.), adj. A-ma-to-a³-no-da³n². Emetic and acting as an anodyne. [B, 119.]

EMETO-CATHARSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m-e²t-o(o³)-ka²th(ka²th)-a³rs'i²s. Gen., *emeto-cathars'eos (-is)*. For deriv., see EMETIC and CATHARSIS. Fr., *éméto-catharse*. Ger., *Brechpurgiren*. Simultaneous vomiting and diarrhoea. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMETO-CATHARTIC, adj. E²m'e²-to-ka²th-a³rt'i²k. Lat., *emeto-catharticus, emetico-laxans*. Fr., *éméto-cathartique, émetico-purgatif*. Ger., *zugleich erbrechen und purgiren machend*. It., *emetico-cattartico*. Sp., *emetocattártico*. Producing both vomiting and catharsis. The *éméto-cathartique* of the French is a solution of 5 centigrammes of tartar emetic and 15 grammes of sodium sulphate in 150 grammes of water, of which one third is given every 15 minutes. [A, 518; B, 119.]

EMETOLOGY, n. E²m-e²t-o²l'o-j². Lat., *emetologia* (from *éméiv*, to vomit, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *émétologie*. Ger., *Emetologie*. The study of the physiology of vomiting, of the action of emetics, or of the nature of vomited matter.

EMETOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-e²t-o(o³)-man(ma²n)²i²a². From *éméiv*, to vomit, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *émétomanie*. Ger., *Emetomanie*, *Brechwuth*. A morbid propensity to use emetics. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMETOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-e²t-o(o³)-fob(fo²b)²i²a². From *éméiv*, to vomit, and *φόβος*, dread. Fr., *émétophobie*. Ger., *Brechscheu*. A morbid dread of vomiting. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMETOS (Lat.), **EMETUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²m'e²t-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *έμετός*. See **EMESIS** and **EMESMA**.

EMICATION, n. E²m-i²k'a²shu²n. Lat., *emicatio* (from *emicare*, to leap forth). A flying off in small particles. [L, 56.]

EMICTIO, n. E-mi²k'shu²n. From *e*, out, and *mingere*, to make water. See **MICTURITION** and **URINE**.

EMICTORY, adj. E-mi²k'to-ri². Pertaining to or promoting micturition. [A, 316.]

EMIGRATION, n. E²m-i²gra'shu²n. Lat., *emigratio* (from *emigrare*, to wander forth). Fr., *émigration*. Ger., *E*, *Auswanderung*. It., *emigrazione*. Sp., *emigración*. The process by which wandering cells, or leucocytes, pass through the wall of a blood-vessel. [D, 4.]—**E'sthéorie** (Ger.). The theory of the origin of inflammatory exudates in a migration of the colorless blood-corpules.

EMILIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-i²l'i²a². Fr., *émile*. Of Cassini, a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Senecionidæ*, chiefly indigenous to the East Indies. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. purpurea**. See *E. sonchifolia*.—**E. rigidula**. Of De Candolle, a species indigenous to Guiana, where it is used by the natives as a tonic and antichlorotic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," x (a, 14).]—**E. sonchifolia**. Malay, *muel-schevi*. Beng., *sadi-modi*. A species common in the East. In China the leaves are eaten raw in salads. In the East Indies the cooling juice is prescribed in inflammation of the eyes. It is used in decoction on the Malabar coast as a febrifuge, and the juice, mixed with sugar, is employed in bowel complaints. The pure juice of the leaves is used in Travancore for night-blindness. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EMINENCE, n. E²m'i²-ne²ns. Gr., *έξοχή*. Lat., *eminentia* (from *eminare*, to stand out). Fr., *éminence*. Ger., *Eminenz*, *Höcker*. It., *eminenza*. Sp., *eminencia*. A prominence. [C.]—**Arcuate e.** See **EMINENTIA arcuata**.—**Articular e. of the temporal bone.** A rounded e. which forms the front boundary of the glenoid fossa. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Auditory e.** Lat., *eminentia auditoria*. Fr., *éminence auditive*. A collection of gray matter on the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain at its lower part, forming the deep origin of the auditory nerve. [I, 29 (K).]—**Bicipital e.** Fr., *éminence bicipitale*. A tuberosity on the radius for the insertion of the biceps muscle. [L, 53 (a, 29).]—**Blastodermic e.** The somewhat elevated mass of cells at the animal pole of a developing ovum forming the blastoderm. It is especially prominent in meroblastic ova like those of birds, bony fishes, etc. [J, 89.]—**Canine e.** A vertical ridge on the external surface of the superior maxilla, corresponding to the socket of the canine tooth. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Digital e.** Lat., *eminentia digitalis* (seu *minor*). Fr., *éminence digitale*. Ger., *kleine Wulst*. It., *eminenza digitale*. See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**Doyère's e.**, **Doyèrian e.** See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**.—**E. of the aqueductus Falloppii.** A ridge which traverses the inner wall of the tympanum above the fenestra ovalis, and behind that opening curves nearly vertically downward along the posterior wall. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Frontal e.** A rounded prominence on either side of the median line, a little below the centre of the frontal bone. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Germinal e.** The *discus proliferus*. [L, 13.]—**Hypothenar e.** Fr., *éminence hypothenar*. Ger., *Kleinfingerballen*. A prominence on the ulnar side of the palm of the hand, formed by the muscles of the little finger. [a, 29.]—**Ilio-pectineal e.**, **Ilio-pubic e.** Lat., *tuberculum ilio-pectineum*. Fr., *éminence iléo-pectinée*. Sp., *eminencia iléo-pectínea*. An e. on the upper aspect of the pubic bone above the acetabulum, marking the junction of the bone with the ilium. [C, 3.]—**Mamillary e's.** Fr., *éminences mamillaires*. See **CORPORA albicantia**.—**Median e.** See **ANTERIOR PYRAMIDS**.—**Nasal e.** A prominence on the external surface of the vertical portion of the frontal bone above the nasal notch and between the two superciliary ridges. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**Nerve e.**, **Neural e.** See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**.—**Occipital e.** Fr., *éminence occipitale*. See **EXTERNAL OCCIPITAL PROTUBERANCE**.—**Olivary e.** Fr., *éminence olivaire*. See **OLIVARY BODY**.—**Parietal e.** Lat., *eminentia parietalis*. Fr., *protubérance pariétale*. The marked convexity on the outer surface of the parietal bone. [C.]—**Portal e's.** Fr., *éminences portes*. The small median lobes on the lower surface of the liver. [A, 518.]—**Pyramidal e.** Lat., *eminentia pyramidalis* (seu *papillaris*). Fr., *éminence pyramidale*. The pyramid of the tympanum. [I, 6 (K).]—**Thenar e.** Fr., *éminence thénar*. Ger., *Daumenballen*. The ball of the thumb, formed by the four muscles, abductor pollicis, opponens pollicis, flexor brevis pollicis, and adductor pollicis. [L, 55 (a, 29).]

EMINENCE (Fr.), n. A-me-na²n's. See **EMINENCE** and **EMINENTIA**.—**E. collatérale.** See **EMINENTIA collatérale**.—**E's cuneiformes grises.** See **ALA cinerea**.—**E. de Pétrier.** See **EMINENTIA stapèdii**.—**E. du vermis supérieure.** See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**E. lobée.** Of Baudelot, the optic lobe in fishes. [I, 43 (K).]—**E. médiane du bulbe rhachidien.** See **EMINENTIA mediana bulbi rhachidii**.—**E. nates.**, **E. natiforme.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**E. nerveuse.** See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**.—**E. olivaire.**, **E. olive du bulbe rhachidien.** See **OLIVARY BODY**.—**E's pisiformes.** See **CORPORA albicantia**.—**E's portes.** See **PORTAL EMINENCES**.—**E. pyramidale.** See **PYRAMIDAL EMINENCE**.—**E. ter-**

minale. See **MOTORIAL END-PLATE**.—**E. testes.** See **TESTIS** (2d def.).—**E. unifornne.** See **HIPPOCAMPUS minor**.—**E. vermuculaire inférieure.** See **Inferior vermiform PROCESS**.—**E. vermiforme.** See **Superior vermiform PROCESS**.—**E. vermiforme du cervelet.** See **Vermiform PROCESS**.

EMINENTIA (Lat.), n. E²m-i²-ne²n'shi²(ti²)-a². See **EMINENCE**.—**E. annularis.** See **PONS Varolii**.—**Eminentie anteriores.** The anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**E. arcuata.** Syn.: *jugum petrosum*. A rounded eminence on the upper surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone which indicates the situation of the superior semicircular canal. [L, 332.]—**E. articularis.** See **Articular EMINENCE of the temporal bone**.—**E. auditoria.** See **Auditory EMINENCE**.—**E. bicipitalis.** See **Bicipital EMINENCE**.—**Eminentie bigeminae.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**E. canalis semicircularis superioris.** See *E. arcuata*.—**Eminentie candelicantes.** See **CORPORA albicantia**.—**E. capitata.** The head of a bone. [L.]—**E. capitata humeri.** The lesser or radial head of the humerus. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1866, p. 464 (a, 29).]—**E. carpi externa.**—**E. carpi radialis.**—**E. carpi interna.**—**E. carpi ulnaris.**—**E. carpi lateralis superior.** The tuberosity of the os naviculare. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1866, p. 569 (a, 29).]—**E. carpi radialis.** An elevation on the radial side of the palmar surface of the carpus, formed by the tuberosities of the trapezium and trapezoid. [L, 332.]—**E. carpi ulnaris.** An elevation on the ulnar side of the palmar surface of the carpus formed by the pisiform bone and the processus hamatus of the ulniform bone. [L, 332.]—**E. caudata.** A narrow portion of the liver which connects the lobulus Spigelii with the right lobe. [L, 115 (a, 29).]—**E. cerebelli.** See **Vermiform PROCESS**.—**E. cinerea.** See **LAMINA cinerea**.—**E. collatérale** (Meckelii). Fr., *éminence collatérale*. A projection at the junction of the posterior and descending cornua of the lateral ventricle of the brain, between the hippocampi, corresponding with the collateral fissure on the exterior of the brain. [I, 6 (K).]—**E. conchæ.** An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the concha. [L, 31, 332.]—**E. costaria** [Luschka]. That portion of the transverse processes of the second to the seventh cervical vertebrae situated anteriorly to the vertebral foramen. [L, 332.]—**E. cruciata.** The cross-like figure formed by the internal occipital protuberance, the internal occipital crest, and the transverse ridge on the inner surface of the occipital bone. [L, 31.]—**Eminentie cuneiformes cinerea.** Two gray elevations in the medullary portion of the fourth ventricle of the brain. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**E. cuneiformis.** The ridge which separates the two articular facets of the head of a rib. [L, 31 (a, 29).]—**E. cymbæ.** A prominence on the dorsum of the ear corresponding to the upper portion of the concha, which is separated from the lower portion by the termination of the helix. [L, 7 (a, 29).]—**E. digitalis.**, **E. digitata.** See **Digital EMINENCE**.—**E. fossæ conchæ.** See *E. conchæ*.—**E. fossæ triangularis** (seu *triquetrae*). An elevation on the posterior surface of the external ear corresponding to the fossa triangularis. [L, 31, 332.]—**E. frontalis.** See **FRONTAL EMINENCE**.—**Eminentie glandulosæ.** See **CORPORA albicantia**.—**E. hepatis caudata.** The lobus caudatus. [L, 172 (a, 29).]—**E. hepatis longitudinalis.**, **E. hepatis radiata.** See *E. hepatis caudata*.—**E. iliopectinea** (seu *ilio-pubica*). See **Ilio-pectineal EMINENCE**.—**Eminentie inferiores.** The posterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. intercondylea.**, **E. intercondylia.**, **E. intercondyloidea.**, **E. intermedia.** The surfaces on the cricoid cartilage which articulate with the thyroid cartilage. [L, 332.]—**E. lateralis** (Meckelii). **E. lateralis bulbi rhachidii.** See **OLIVARY BODY**. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. lenticularis.** See **CORPUS striatum**.—**Eminentie longitudinales.** See **FASCICULI teretes**.—**E. longitudinales.** See *E. caudata*.—**E. magna cerebri.** See **OPTIC THALAMUS**.—**Eminentie mamillares.** Fr., *éminences mamillaires*. Ger., *Markhügel*. See **CORPORA albicantia** (under **CORPUS**).—**E. mamillaris vermis inferior.** Of Vieq d'Azv, the velum medullare posterius. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. marginalis.** An elevation or ridge (on each side) on the lower margin of the arcus cartilaginis cricoideæ where it joins the lamina. [L, 332.]—**E. Meckelii.** See *E. collatérale*.—**E. mediana bulbi rhachidii.** Of Chaussier, one of the anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eminentie medianæ internæ.** The anterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [L, 10 (a, 29).]—**E. media tibiæ.** The spine of the tibia. [L, 175.]—**E. medullæ spinalis ovata.** Of Sömmering, one of the olivary bodies. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eminentie medullares.**, **E. medullaris.** Of Meckel, see **CORPORA albicantia**.—**E. musculi stapèdis.** See *E. stapèdii*.—**E. nasalis.** See **Nasal EMINENCE**.—**Eminentie nates.** See **NATES** (2d def.).—**E. obliqua.** The tuberosity on the plantar surface of the cuboid bone. [L, 31, 332.]—**Eminentie oblongæ.** Of Gordon, the pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. occipitalis.** A ridge in the lateral ventricle of the brain, dorsad of the calcar and corresponding with the occipital fissure; one of the colliculi; distinct in the fœtus, often nearly or quite obliterated in the adult; the bulbus post cornu of Henle. [I, 98.]—**E. olivaris** [Vieussensii]. See **OLIVARY BODY**.—**Eminentie ossæe.** Bony prominences. [a, 29.]—**E. ossis cuboidei.** Syn.: *tuberculum cuboidei*. A prominence on the lower surface of the cuboid bone to which the long plantar calcaneo-cuboid ligament is attached. [L, 175 (a, 29).]—**E. ovalis.**, **E. ovalis lateralis.** See **OLIVARY BODY**.—**E. papillaris (tympani).** The pyramid of the tympanum. [I, 6 (K).]—**E. parietalis.** See **Parietal EMINENCE**.—**Eminentie perpendicularares.** Fr., *éminences perpendiculaires*. Of Prochaska, the posterior lateral columns of the spinal cord. [I, 3 (K).]—**Eminentie pisiformes.** See **CORPORA albicantia**.—**Eminentie posteriores.** The posterior pyramids of the medulla oblongata. [I, 62 (K).]—**E. præcuneata.** In cerebral anatomy, the uncus. [L, 332.]—**E. pyramidalis.**, **E. pyriformis.** See *E. papillaris*.—**Eminentie quadrigeminae.** See **CORPORA quadrigemina**.—**E. radiata.** See *E. caudata*.—**E. scaphæ.** An elevation

on the posterior surface of the external ear, corresponding to the scapha. [L, 31, 332.]—**EMINENTIE SEMITERETES.** See FASCICULI TERETES.—**E. STAPEDII.** Fr., *éminence de l'étrier* (ou *pyramidale*). See PYRAMID OF THE TYMPANUM.—**E. STRIATA.** The corpus striatum. [I, 6 (K).]—**E. SUPERIOR.** Of Bartholin, the anterior pair of the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).]—**E. SUPRACONDYLOIDEA EXTERNA.** The prominence produced by the external condyle. [a, 29.]—**E. SUPRACONDYLOIDEA INTERNA.** The prominence produced by the internal condyle. [a, 29.]—**EMINENTIE TERETES.** See FASCICULI TERETES.—**EMINENTIAE TESTES (see TESTIFORMES).** See TESTIS (2d def.).—**E. TYMPANI.** See *E. PAPILLARIS*.—**E. UNCIFORMIS.** See *E. PRÆCUNEATA*.

ÉMISSAIRE (Fr.), adj. A-mes-sa'ir. See EMISSARIUM.

EMISSARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m(am)-i²s-sa(sa³)ri²-n³m(u⁴m). From *emittere*, to send forth. Gr., δῶρυξ. Fr., *émissaire*. Ger., *Ausführungsgang*. An outlet. [L, 31, 50 (a, 14).]—**E. AQUE.** See AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIVS.—**E. CONDYLOIDEUM ANTERIUS.** A vein which accompanies the hypoglossal nerve through the anterior condyloid foramen and forms a communication between the confluent condyloideus anterior and the occipital sinus, the circular sinus of the foramen magnum, and the jugular vein or the end of the inferior petrosal sinus. [L, 50 (a, 29).]—**E. CONDYLOIDEUM POSTERIUS.** See *E. OCCIPITALE INFERIUS*.—**EMISSARIA DURE MATRIS.** Fr., *émissaires de la dure mère*. Ger., *Fortsätze der harten Hirnhaut*. Prolongations of the dura accompanying the nerves at their emergence from the skull. [L, 50 (a, 14).]—**E. FORAMINIS LAECRI ANTECI.** A vein which forms a communication between the cavernous sinus and the pharyngeal veins. [L, 50 (a, 29).]—**E. FORAMINIS OVALIS.** A vein which passes through the foramen ovale and connects the cavernous sinus with the internal maxillary plexus. [L, 50 (a, 29).]—**E. MASTOIDEUM.** A vein which passes through the mastoid foramen to the lateral sinus. [L, 50 (a, 29).]—**E. OCCIPITALE.** A small vein which passes through the foramen condyloideum posterius and unites the transverse sinus with the plexus vertebralis cervicalis. [Krause (a, 29).]—**E. OCCIPITALE INFERIUS.** A vein which passes through the foramen condyloideum posterius connecting the transverse sinus with the plexus vertebralis cervicalis. [L, 50 (a, 29).]—**E. OCCIPITALE SUPERIUS.** A vein of the diploe of the occipital bone which opens into the torcular Herophili by a foramen in the internal occipital protuberance, or into the transverse sinus, or externally into an occipital vein through the external occipital protuberance. [Krause (a, 29).]—**E. PARIETALE.** A small vein which passes through the parietal foramen. [Krause (a, 29).]—**EMISSARIA SANTORINI.** Communications between the sinuses or veins of the meninges and the veins of the outer surface of the skull. [Krause (a, 29).]

EMISSARIUM, adj. E²m'i²s-sa-ri². Gr., ἑποσάριον. Lat., *emissarius* (from *emittere*, to send forth). Fr., *émissaire*, *émissif*. Ger., *ausführend*. Serving as an outlet (see *E. VEINS*); as a n., see EMISSARIUM.

EMISSIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-mi²s/shi²(si²)-o. Gen., *emissionis*. See EMISSION.—**E. SANGUINIS.** Fr., *emission sanguine*. Bloodletting. [E.]—**E. SEMINIS.** The emission of semen.

EMISSION, n. E-mi²sh'u²n. Lat., *emissio* (from *emittere*, to send forth). Fr., *émission*. Ger., *Ausleerung*. A discharging, giving out (as of an odor, a secretion, etc.).—**INVOLUNTARY E'S.** Nocturnal e's. See SPERMATORRHEA.—**SEMINAL E.** The ejaculation of semen.

EMISSIVE, adj. E-mi²s'si²v. Fr., *émissif*. In physics, capable of radiating heat and light. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

EMISSORY, adj. E²m'i²s-o-ri². Lat., *emissorium*. See EMISSARIUM.

EMMAILLOTTAGE (Fr.), n. A³m-a²-el-yo-ta²zh. From *maillet*, swaddling-clothes. That part of the care of a new-born infant that devolves upon the physician, including the dressing of the stump of the umbilical cord. [A, 76.]

EMMELIDI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²m-me²i²d-i(e). From *Emmelia*, one of the genera. A subfamily of the *Bombycidae*. [L, 302.]

EMMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²m-me(ma)'na². Gr., ἔμμηνα (from ἐν, in, and μήν, a month). See EMMENIA.

EMMENAGOGUE, adj. and n. E²m-me²n'a²g-o²g. From ἔμμηνα, the menses, and ἀγεῖν, to draw. Fr., *emménagogue*. Ger., *monstrreiniigungsbefördernd, menstruationsbefördernd*. Exciting or increasing the menses; as a n., an e. remedy. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EMMENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²m-men(man)'i²a². For deriv., see EMMENA. Fr., *menstrues*. Ger., *Monatsblutfluss*. The menses. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EMMENIAGOGUE, n. E²m-me²n'i²a²g-o²g. See EMMENAGOGUE.

EMMENIOPATHIA (Lat.), n. E²m-me(ma)-ni²-o(o)-pa²th-(pa²th)'i²(e)a². From ἐν, in, μήν, a month, and πάθος, pain or disease. Fr., *emménio-pathie*. Ger., *Störung der Monatsreinigung*. Disordered menstruation. [L, 50.]

EMMENOLOGY, n. E²m-e-no²'o-ji². From ἐν, in, μήν, a month, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *emménologie*. Ger., *Emmenologie, Menstruationslehre*. The study of the function of menstruation and its derangements.

EMMERKORN (Ger.), n. E²m-me²r-ko²rn. The *Triticum amyleum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EMMESOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²m-me(me²)-so²s'to²m-u²s(u⁴s). From ἐν, in, μέσος, the middle, and στόμα, the mouth. Fr., *emmesostome*. Ger., *mittelmündig*. Having a central mouth. [L, 41.]

EMMETROPIC, n. E²m'e²t-rop. A person endowed with emmetropia.

EMMETROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-me²t-rop'i²a². From ἔμμετρος, in due measure, and ὤψ, the eye. Fr., *emmétropie*. Ger.,

Emmetropie. The normal state of the eye as regards refraction, so that, without any effort at accommodation, parallel rays are brought to a focus on the retina, the far point of distinct vision lying at an infinite distance. [F.]

EMMETROPIC, adj. E²m-e²t-ro²p'i²k. Fr., *emmétrope*. Ger., *emmetropisch*. Pertaining to or endowed with emmetropia.

EMMENES (Lat.), n. f. E²m-me²n-ez(e)²s. Gen., *emmenesis*. Gr., ἔμμενες. Hyoscyamus. [Apuleius (A, 318).]

EMMORPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m-mo²rfo-s'i²s. Gen., *emmorphoseos* (-is). From ἐν, in, and μορφοῖν, to shape. Fr., *emmorphose*. See METAMORPHOSIS.

EMMOTON (Lat.), **EMMOTUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²m'mo²-to²n, -tu²m(tu⁴m). Gr., ἔμμοτος. An old name for a salve to be applied on lint. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMMOTUS (Lat.), adj. E²m'mo²-tu²s(tu⁴s). Gr., ἔμμοτος. Spread on or requiring to be dressed with lint. [A, 387.]

EMMYXIU (Lat.), n. E²m-mi²x(mu⁴x)'i²-u²m(u⁴m). From ἐν, in, and μύξα, mucus. A tumor containing mucilaginous fluid. [L, 290.]—**E. ARTICULARE.** Of Cullen, hydrarthrosis. [L, 290.]—**E. CELLULARE.** Of Abernethy, a cystic sarcoma. [L, 290.]—**E. GANGLION.** See GANGLION.—**E. SUBCUTANEUM.** A soft encysted tumor beneath the skin. [L, 290.]

EMODIN, n. E²m'od-i²n. Fr., *émodine*. Ger., *E*. A principle, C₁₂H₁₀O₅, found in *Rheum palmatum*, *Rheum officinale*, *Rhannus frangula*, and *Rhannus purshiana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv, xxxvii (a, 14).]

EMOLLESCENCE, n. E-mo²'le²s'se²ns. From *emollescere*, to become soft. Softening.

EMOLIENS, adj. E-mo²'i²-e²nt. Lat., *emolliens* (from *emollire*, to soften). Fr., *émollient*. Ger., *erweichend, emolliend*. Having a softening, relaxing, soothing action (said of topical applications). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMOLLITAS (Lat.), **EMOLLITIES** (Lat.), **EMOLLITIO** (Lat.), n's f. E(a)-mo²'li²t-a²s(a²s). -mo²-li²sh(i²t)'i²-ez(as), -o. Gen., *emollitatis*, -litie'i, -oi'is. Softening. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 135.] See MOLLITIES.

ÉMONCTOIRE (Fr.), n. A-mo²n'k-twa'ir. See EMUNCTORY.

ÉMONDATION (Fr.), n. A-mo²n-da²-si²-o'n². See EMUNDATION.

EMONY, n. E²m'o²n-i². A corruption of *Anemone*. The *Anemone coronaria*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

EMOTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-mo²'shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *emotionis*. From *emovere*, to agitate. 1. Emotion. 2. An old term for a luxation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMOTION, n. E-mo²'shu²n. Gr., ἀποκίνσις. Fr., *émotion*. Ger., *E*. The agitated state produced by a moral or sentimental impression.

EMOTIONAL, adj. E-mo²'shu²n-a²l. Pertaining to or caused by emotion.

EMOTIVITY, n. E-mo-ti²'v'i²-i². Fr., *émotivité*. Of Cerise, the degree in which a person is susceptible of emotion. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉMOUSSÉ (Fr.), adj. A-mus-sa. Lat., *ebetatus*. Ger., *stumpf-spitzig, stumpfzahnig*. Deprived of points (said especially of leaves obtuse at their top). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EMPALEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-pa²l-ma²n². See IMPALEMENT.

EMPAN (Fr.), n. A³n²-pa²n². Lat., *spithama*. Of the old botanists, the distance between the end of the little finger and that of the thumb when the hand is expanded. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EMPANSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-pa²n²-ma²n². Of the veterinarians, a disease of sheep characterized by swelling of the abdomen. [L, 41.]

EMPASM, n. E²m'pa²zm. From ἐν, upon, and πάσσειν, to sprinkle. Lat., *empasma, pulvis aspersoris*. Fr., *empasme*. Ger., *Streupulver*. Sp., *empasma*. A perfumed dusting powder. [L, 50.]

EMPÂTÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-pa²-ta. Swollen, oedematous. [L, 41.]

EMPÂTEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-pa²t'ma²n². 1. Oedematous infiltration. [A, 518.] 2. The base of the *Hydrophyta*, which serves to fix them upon rocks or other bodies to which they are attached. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EMPATHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pa²th(pa²th)-e(a)'ma². From ἐν, in, and πάθος, suffering. A predominating passion that perverts or subverts the judgment and alters the facies. [L, 83 (a, 17).]—**E. ATONICUM.** E. characterized by depression; hypochondria. [L, 83 (a, 17).]—**E. ENTONICUM.** E. characterized by general excitement and activity. [L, 83 (a, 17).]

EMPAUMURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-po-mu²r. See CORNU CERVI.

EMPEGANTO, n. In Provence, the *Silene italica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EMPEIRIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pi²(pe²'i²)-ri²-a². Gr., ἐμπειρία (from ἐμπεῖρειν, to know by experience). See EMPIRICISM.

EMPENATUS (Lat.), adj. E²m-pe²n-nat(na²)'u²s(u⁴s). From *pinna*, a wing. Fr., *empenné*. Ger., *gefiedert*. Pinnate. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EMPEPHLASMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²m-pe²l-la²z(la²s)'me²n-o²s. Gr., ἐμπεφλασμένος (from ἐν, in, and φλάσν, to crush). Depressed (said of a bone). [A, 323 (a, 21).]

EMPEROS (Lat.), adj. E²m-pe²(pa)'ro²s. Gr., ἔμπερος. Mutilated. [L, 94.]

EMPETRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²m-pe²-tras(tras'k)'e²-e(a)²-e². Fr., *émpétracées*. The crowberries; a small order of dicotyledons belonging to Lindley's euphorbial alliance of diclinous exogens,

consisting of *Empetrum*, etc.; low heath-like shrubs with crowded leaves and small flowers with a calyx of 4 to 6 hypogynous, persistent, imbricated scales, and 2 or 3 stamens. The ovary is free in a fleshy disc, and the seed is ascending and albuminous. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EMPETRÉ (Fr.), adj. $A^3n^2pe^2t-ra$. Embarrassed, entangled (said of the legs of amphibious animals). [Bocquillon (a, 27).]

EMPETRÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2m-pe^2t-re^2e(a^3e^2)$. Fr., *empétrées*. 1. Of Nuttall, Don, Reichenbach, and others, the *Empetraceæ*. 2. Of Ballou, a series of the *Ericaceæ*. [B. 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EMPETRIDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2m-pe^2t-ri^2d'e^2e(a^3e^2)$. Of Gray, a family of the *Monochlamydeæ*, consisting of *Empetrum*. [B. 170 (a, 24).] See **EMPETRACEÆ**.

EMPETRIDIA (Lat.), **EMPETRINEÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. $E^2m-pe^2t-ri^2d'i^2a^3$, $ri^2n'e^2e(a^3e^2)$. See **EMPETRACEÆ**.

EMPETRON (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m-pe^2t-ro^2n$. See **EMPETRUM**.

EMPETRUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m-pe^2t-ru^2m(ru^4m)$. Gr., *ἐμπετρον* (from *ἐν*, against, and *πέτρα*, a rock, because the plant was considered lithontriplic). Fr., *empétrum*, *camarine*. Ger., *Steinbrech*. 1. The crowberry or craneberry; a Linnean genus of the *Empetraceæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, an undetermined purgative. 3. Formerly the *Critinum maritimum*, the *Globularia alypum*, and the *Herniaria glabra*. [B. 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. acetosum** [Rumphius]. The *Begonia tuberosa*. [B. 214.]—**E. aciculare** [Bertol.]. The *Ceratiola ericoides*. [B. 121.]—**E. nigrum** [Linnæus]. Fr., *camarine à fruit noir*, *camarine*. Ger., *schwarze Rauschbeere*, *Krähenbeere*. A species found in cold regions. The acid berries are eaten by Scottish and Russian peasants, and furnish a purple dye. The Greenlanders prepare an unpleasant alcoholic beverage from them. They are antiscorbutic and diuretic. [B. 19, 42, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. pinnatum**. The *Margyricarpus setosus*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. procumbens**. See *E. nigrum*.

EMPFANGEN (Ger.), v. Intr. $E^2mp-fa^2n^2e^2n$. To conceive; as a n., conception. [L. 60.]

EMPFÄNGLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. $E^2mp-fe^2n^2li^2ch^2-kit$. Receptivity. [L. 60.]

EMPFÄNGNISS (Ger.), n. $E^2mp-fe^2n^2ni^2s$. See **CONCEPTION**.—**E'hügel**. A minute, conical mass of protoplasm rising on the surface of an ovum at the point of contact of a zoospore. [J. 69.]—**E'periode**. The period of conception. [J.]—**E'vermögen**. Capability of conception.—**Falsche E**. See **FALSE CONCEPTION**.

EMPFINDEND (Ger.), adj. $E^2mp-fi^2nd'e^2nd$. See **EMPFINDLICH**.

EMPFINDLICH (Ger.), adj. $E^2mp-fi^2nd'li^2ch^2$. Sensitive. [K.]—**E'keit**. Sensibility. [K.]

EMPFINDSAM (Ger.), adj. $E^2mp-fi^2nd'za^3m$. See **EMPFINDLICH**.—**E'keit**. Nervous irritability. [L. 80.]

EMPFINDUNG (Ger.), n. $E^2mp-fi^2nd'un^2$. Sensation, sensibility. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Aeusserliche E**. External sensation. [K.]—**E'sfaser**. A sensory nerve-fibre. [J. 67.]—**E'skreis**. The area within which two or more sensory impressions cause only one sensation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**E'slähmend**. Causing paralysis of sensibility.—**E'slähmung**. Paralysis of sensibility. [A. 521.]—**E'sleiter**. A sensory nervous conductor. [J.]—**E'slos**. Void of sensation; apathetic, callous. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'slosigkeit**. Insensibility. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'smaximum**. The maximum of sensibility in a nerve. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**E'sminimum**. The minimum of sensibility in a nerve. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**E'snerv**. A sensory nerve or fibre. [J. 67.]—**E'sneurose**. See **ESTHESIO-NEUROSI**.—**E'ssitz**. The sensory centre. [J. 137.]—**E'sstörung**. A disturbance of sensibility. [A. 319.]—**E'svermögen**. The power of sensation. [L. 30 (a, 14).]—**E'szelle**. A sensory nerve-cell or ganglion-cell. [J. 173.]—**Fühlbare E**. See **Tactile SENSATION**.—**Geräusche**. Auditory sensation produced by noise. [J. 19, 40.]—**Geruchse**. The sensation of smell. [Gruehagen (K).]—**Geschmackse**. Gustatory sensation. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1844, pp. 334, 335 (J).]—**Gesichtse**. Visual sensation. [J.]—**Innerliche E**. See **INTERNAL SENSATION**.—**Klange**. Auditory sensation produced by periodical or musical sound waves, in contradistinction to those produced by noise. [J.]—**Mite**. An irradiated sensation. [R. Arndt (A, 319).]—**Objective E**. See **OBJECTIVE SENSATION**.—**Reflexe**. 1. A sensation arising from the transfer of the stimulus in a motor to a sensory nerve. 2. The sensation in some part of the skin due to the stimulation of the skin at some other point. [J. 176.]—**Schmerze**. A sensation of or sensitiveness to pain. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.," 1848, p. 136 (L).]—**Subjective E**. See **SUBJECTIVE SENSATION**.—**Taste**. See **Tactile SENSATIONS**.

EMPFING (Ger.), n. $E^2mp-fi^2n^2$. A place in Upper Bavaria, where there are various bathing establishments. [A, 319.]

EMPHEROMENON (Lat.), adj. $E^2m-fe^2r-o^2m'e^2n-o^2s$. From *ἐμφέρειν*, to bring into. Added; as a n., in the n., *empheromenon*, of Hippocrates, a urinary sediment or cloudiness of the urine. [A. 325 (a, 21); L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m-fi^2s(fu^4s)-i^2s$. Gen., *emphlysi-eos* (*em'phlysi*). From *ἐν*, in, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Of Good, a genus of exanthematous diseases including miliaria, aphthæ, vaccinia, varicella, pemphigus, and erysipelas. [G.]

EMPHRACTIC, adj. $E^2m-fra^2k'ti^2k$. Gr., *ἐμφρακτικός*. Lat., *emphracticus*. Fr., *emphrastique*. Ger., *verstopfend*, *ausfüllend*. Anciently, obstructive of the pores of the skin. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m-fra^2g(fra^3g)ma^3$. Gen., *emphragm'atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφραγμα*. Fr., *emphragme*. An obstruction, impediment. [A. 325 (a, 21).]—**E. lacrimale**. Lacrimal fistula. [L. 290.]—**E. maxillare**. Distension of the maxillary antrum. [L. 290.]—**E. salivare**. A ranula. [L. 290.]—**E. spermaticum**. See **SPERMATOCELE**.

EMPHRAGMUS (Lat.), **EMPHRASIS** (Lat.), **EMPHRAXIS** (Lat.), n's m. f., and f. $E^2m-fra^2g(fra^3g)mu^3s(mu^4s)$, $e^2m-fra^2s(fra^3s)-i^2s$, $e^2m-fra^2x(fra^3x)u^3s$. Gen., *emphrag'mi*, *-phras'eos* (*em'phrasis*), *-phrax'eos* (*-phraxis*). Gr., *ἐμφραγμός*, *ἐμφραξις* (from *ἐμφράσσειν*, to obstruct). Fr., *emphraxis*. Ger., *Verstopfung*. Obstruction. [L. 50, 135.]

EMPHRUE, n. A plant found in Guinea, a decoction of which is used by the natives as a tonic. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EMPHYLOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2m-fi^2(fu^4l)-lo^2(lo^3)-ka^3rp'u^3s(u^4s)$. See **ENTOPHYLOCARPUS**.

EMPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m-fi(fu^4)ma^3$. Gen., *emphym'atos* (-is). From *ἐν*, on, and *φύειν*, to grow. A tumor. [E.]

EMPHYSEM (Ger.) n. E^2m-fu^4s-am' . See **EMPHYSEMA**.—**Bindegewebe**. See **Subcutaneous EMPHYSEMA**.—**Bindehaute**. See **EMPHYSEMA conjunctivæ**.—**Brandiges E**. Emphysema due to gangrene. [D. 4.]—**Haute**. See **Subcutaneous EMPHYSEMA**.—**Lungen E**. See **Pulmonary EMPHYSEMA**.—**Vicariirendes E**. See **Compensatory EMPHYSEMA**.—**Zellgewebe**. See **Subcutaneous EMPHYSEMA**.

EMPHYSEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2m-fi^2s(fu^4s)-e(a)ma^3$. Gen., *emphys'em'atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐμφύσημα* (from *ἐμψύσσειν*, to inflate). Fr., *emphysème*. Ger., *Emphysem*. It, Sp., *enfisema*. Distension with air or gas.—**Alveolar e**, **Atrophic e**. See **Vesicular e**.—**Cellular e**. See **Subcutaneous e**.—**Compensatory e**. Fr., *emphysème compensatoire*. Ger., *vicariirendes Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. due to defective expansibility of some other portion of the lung, the portion in which the e. develops giving way under the influence of atmospheric pressure through the air-passages. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**E. abdominale**, **E. abdominis**. See **TYMPANITES**.—**E. cellulare**. See **Subcutaneous e**.—**E. conjunctivæ**. Fr., *emphysème de la conjonctive*. Ger., *Bindehautemphysem*. It., *enfisema della congiuntiva*. Sp., *enfisema de la conjuntiva*. A collection of air beneath the conjunctiva. [E.]—**E. orbitæ**. Fr., *emphysème de l'orbite*. Ger., *Emphysem der Augenhöhle*. A collection of air in the meshes of the orbital tissue, almost always accompanied by e. of the lids. [E.]—**E. pulmonum**. See **Pulmonary e**.—**E. tympanicum**. See **TYMPANITES**.—**E. universale**. General subcutaneous e. [L. 128.]—**E. uterinum**. See **PHYSOMETRA**.—**E. vagans**. A form of subcutaneous e. in which the collection of air shifts from one part to another. [L. 128.]—**E. vaginae**. See **COLPO-HYPERPLASIA cystica**.—**Extra-alveolar e**, **Extra-vesicular e**. See **Interlobular e**.—**Falser e**. See **Spontaneous e**.—**Interlobular e**. Fr., *emphysème interlobulaire*. Ger., *Interlobularemphysem*. That form of pulmonary e. in which, from the rupture of one or more air-vesicles, air is forced into the connective tissue between the lobules, generally near the apex of the lung, and forms pouches of various sizes. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Mediastinal e**. Distension of the mediastinum with air; usually from rupture of the sacs formed in interlobular pulmonary e. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Pulmonary e**. Lat., *e. pulmonum*. Fr., *emphysème pulmonaire*. Ger., *Lungenemphysem*. E. of the lung. See **Interlobular e** and **Vesicular e**.—**Senille e**. Fr., *emphysème sénile*. Ger., *seniles Emphysem*. The pulmonary e. of the aged; usually preceded by diminished mobility of the ribs. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Spontaneous e**. Subcutaneous e. dependent on gangrene. [A. 319.]—**Subcutaneous e**. Fr., *emphysème sous-cutané*. Ger., *Hautemphysem*. Distension of the subcutaneous connective tissue with air.—**Subpleural e**. Interlobular pulmonary e. occurring immediately beneath the pleura. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Substantive e**. Fr., *emphysème substantif*. Ger., *substantielles Emphysem*. Pulmonary e. in which the atrophic changes in the alveolar walls are a prominent feature. [Korányi (A, 319).]—**Surgical e**, **Traumatic e**. Subcutaneous e. due to traumatism.—**Vesicular e**. Fr., *emphysème vésiculaire*. Ger., *Vesicularemphysem*. Of Laennec, that form of pulmonary e. which consists in abnormal dilatation of the air-vesicles and consequent over-accumulation of air. It may come on gradually or suddenly (as from playing upon a wind instrument). As the air-vesicles coalesce, the interstitial tissue and its blood-vessels are effaced and the nutrition of the lung is consequently impoverished. Dyspnoea is a marked symptom of the disease, and there is a tendency to ultimate dilatation of the right side of the heart and dropsical effusions. [D. 1.]—**Vicarious e**. See **Compensatory e**.

EMPHYSEMATOSE, adj. $E^2m-fi^2s-e^2m'a^2t-os$. 1. See **EMPHYSEMATOUS**. 2. In botany, filled with air; resembling a bladder. [B. 1, 19, (a, 24).]

EMPHYSEMATOUS, adj. $E^2m-fi^2s-e^2m'a^2t-u^3s$. Lat., *emphysem'atosus*. Fr., *emphysemateux*. Ger., *emphysematös*. Pertaining to, or affected with emphysema. [D.]

EMPHYSEMODYSPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m-fi^2s(fu^4s)-em(am)'o(o^2)-di^2sp(du^4sp)-ne^2(no^2e^2)-a^3$. For deriv., see **EMPHYSEMA** and **DYSPNŒA**. Fr., *emphysémo-dyspnée*. Dyspnoea from pulmonary emphysema. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYTIATREUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2m-fi^2(fu^4t)-i^2a^2(ta^2t)-ru^2s'i^2s$. Gen., *emphytiat'reus'eos* (-is). From *ἐμψυτος*, innate, and *ίάρπεισις*, medical treatment. Fr., *médication instinctive*. Ger., *instinctive Heilmethode*. Of Teste, medical treatment under the direction of a person professing to have some extraordinary natural gift that serves instead of a scientific knowledge of medicine. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYTIC, adj. $E^2m-fi^2t'i^2k$. Gr., *ἐμψυτος*. Lat., *emphytus*. Fr., *emphytique*. Ger., *eingeboren*. Inborn. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPHYTIE (Fr.), n. $A^3n^2-fe-te$. A disease peculiar to a country. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EMPHYTOTHERMON (Lat.), **EMPHYTOTHERMUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2m-fi^2t(fu^4t)-o(o^2)-thu^4rm$ (the²rm)²o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). From *ἐμψυτος*, innate, and *θερμῦν*, heat. Fr., *emphythothermon*. Ger., *eingeborne Wärme*, *Lebenswärme*. Natural animal heat. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPIESMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pi²-e²z(e²s)/ma². Gen., *empiesmatos* (-is). Gr., ἐμπίεσμα. Fr., *empiesme*. Ger., *Niederdrückung*, *Eindruck*. 1. Pressure or depression. 2. The expressed juice of plants. 3. Pressure on the brain from fracture of the skull with depression. [L., 50 (a, 14).]

EMPIGO (Port.), n. E²m-pe/go. A variety of elephantiasis observed in Brazil. [G.]

EMPIMELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pi²-mel(me²l)/i²-u²m(u²m). From ἐμπίμελος, fatty. A fatty tumor. [L., 290.]—**E. polysarcia** [Cullen]. See POLYSARCIA.

EMPIRE SPRING, n. E²m-pir. One of the springs at Saratoga (q. v.). [A., 363 (a, 21).]

EMPIRIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pi²(pe)/ri²-a². Gr., ἐμπειρία. See **EMPIRICISM**.

EMPIRIC, n. E²m-pi²r-i²k. Ger., *Empiriker*. One who practises according to experience only, disregarding learning (usually applied to quacks). [D., 20.]

EMPIRIC, EMPIRICAL, adj's. E²m-pi²r-i²k, -i²k-a²l. Gr., ἐμπειρικός (from ἐν, according to, and πείρα, a trial). Fr., *empirique*. Ger., *empirisch*. It., *empirico*. Sp., *empirico*. Pertaining to or founded on experience or experiment, without regard to science or theory. [D., 20.] In chemistry, see **EMPIRICAL FORMULA**.

EMPIRICISM, n. E²m-pi²r-i²s-i²z'm. Lat., *empirice*, *empirismus*. Fr., *empirisme*. Ger., *Empirie*, *Erfahrungskunde*. It., Sp., *empirismo*. Medical practice founded on experience; in a bad sense, charlatanism. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

EMPIRICIST, n. E²m-pi²r-i²-si²st. Lat., *empiricus*. Fr., *empiriste*. Ger., *Empiriker*. It., *empirista*. Sp., *empiricista*, *empirico*. In pathology and therapeutics, one who concerns himself as little as possible about the explanations of separate symptoms or the mode of action of medicaments, but relies upon experience. [D., 3.]

EMPISEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-p s-ma²n². Of the veterinarians, engorgement of the mammary gland with milk (said especially of the cow). [L., 41 (a, 14).]

EMPLASTIC, adj. E²m-pla²st'i²k. Gr., ἐμπλαστικός. Lat., *emplasticus*. Fr., *emplastique*. Ger., *pflasterähnlich*, *schmierbar*. It., *emplastico*. Sp., *emplástico*. Fit to be applied as a plaster or to be used as a constituent of a plaster. [A., 518; L., 50 (a, 14).]

EMPLASTO (Sp.), n. E²m-pla²st'o. See **PLASTER**.—**E. aglutinante** [Sp. Ph., Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**E. antidopágrico de Tarqueno** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS**.—**E. aromático de Piña** [Mex. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting 500 grammes each of tacaamahac, white copal, and turpentine and 250 of white wax, straining, allowing to cool, and to 60 grammes of this mass adding and thoroughly incorporating 12 drops each of oil of thyme and of amber. [A., 447 (a, 14).]—**E. catagmático** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLÁSTRUM MERCURIUM**.—**E. común** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**E. contra rotura, E. confortivo de Vigo**. See **EMPLASTRUM DE VIGO CUM MERCURIO**.—**E. de Gratia Dei** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM BETONICÆ**.—**E. de Andrés de la Cruz** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**E. de Alberto, E. de la madre Tecla**. See **EMPLÁSTRUM BRUNUM**.—**E. de la Vireina, E. de la Virgen**. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**E. de los cuatros fundentes** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI**.—**E. de Vigo**. See **EMPLASTRUM DE VIGO CUM MERCURIO**.—**E. diapalma** [Sp. Ph.]. See **EMPLÁSTRUM DIAPALME**.—**E. diaquilon**. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**E. diviuo** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM ACIDI PLUMBI CUM ACETATE CUPRICO**.—**E. epispástico** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. fusco** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLÁSTRUM BRUNUM**.—**E. mercurial simple** [Sp. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**E. para las hernias** [Mex. Ph.].—**E. regio** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM DE VIGO CUM MERCURIO**.—**E. resolutivo** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI**.—**E. simple** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**E. vejigatorio** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. vejigatorio de Gutierrez** [Mex. Ph.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI IODIDI**.

EMPLASTRATION, n. E²m-pla²s-tra'shu²n. Lat., *emplastratio*. Fr., c. The application of a plaster or salve. [L., 30, 41 (a, 14).]

EMPLASTROPIËSE (Fr.), n. A³n²-pla²s-tro-pwa²e-s. From ἐμπλαstron, a plaster, and ποιείν, to make. The art of making plaster. [L., 41 (a, 14).]

EMPLASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pla²s(pla²s)/tru²m(tru²m). Gr., ἐμπλαstron (from ἐμπλάσσειν, to plaster). Fr., *emplâtre*. Ger., *Pflaster*. It., *empiastro*. Sp., *emplastro*. See **PLASTER**, and for *emplastra* the titles of which contain the names of drugs, see under the names of those drugs.—**Bithynici tonsoris e.** A plaster for splenic people used by Bithynian barbers. [L., 104.]—**Coracum e.** Of Paulus Ægineta, a plaster for the pudenda and for spreading ulcers. [L., 94 (a, 21).]—**Defensatum e.** A protective plaster. [L., 94 (a, 21).]—**E. abbatis de Grace**. A plaster made by boiling together 16 parts of oil of roses, 9 parts each of the depurated juice of pale roses and prepared golden litharge, 2 parts of prepared Venetian white lead, and 4 of yellow wax; used for drying wounds and ulcers and for applying potential cauteries. [L., 94 (a, 21).]—**E. ad botium** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *emplâtre contre le goître*. A plaster applied to goitres; composed of 1 part of tartar emetic, 6 parts of calomel, and 24 of lead plaster. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**E. ad clavos pedum** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Palat. Dispensat., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. See **E. ad verrucas**.—**E. ad dolores dentium**. See **E. mastichinum**.—**E. ad fonticulos** [Ger. Ph.]. Ger., *Fontanellpflaster*. A plaster made by melting together over a slow fire 36 parts of emplastrum lithargyri simplex, 3 of pine-resin, and 1 part of tallow, spreading the mass in a very thin layer on one side of linen, and cutting with a punch of 3 centimetres diameter small round plasters. [B., 95 (a, 14).] Cf.

CHARTA ad fonticulos.—**E. adhaerens, E. adhesivum** [Belg. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norw. Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See **E. RESINÆ**.—**E. adhesivum anglicum** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed., Gr. Ph.]. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ**.—**E. adhesivum borussicum** [Hung. Ph.]. See **E. RESINÆ**.—**E. adhesivum edinburgense** [Ger. Ph. 1st ed.]. Syn.: *e. picis nigrae (edinburgense)* [Gr. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together over a water-bath 10 parts of finely powdered litharge and 18 of crude oleic acid to the consistence of a plaster, and melting with the mass 3 of black pitch; the product must be brownish-black, and strongly adhesive [Ger. Ph.]; or by boiling 8 parts of finely powdered litharge with 12 of lard to the consistence of a plaster and adding over a slow fire 6 parts of pine-resin and 3 of black pitch; the mass must be brown, hard, and brittle [Ger. Ph.]. [B., 95 (a, 14).] Cf. **E. RESINÆ**.—**E. adhesivum fuscum** [Belg. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together 336 parts of minium, 410 of olive-oil, and 52 of suet to the consistence of an elastic plaster of a brown color, removing the mass from the fire, adding 38 parts of yellow wax, 52 of purified pine-resin, and 112 of larch-tree turpentine, and stirring until entirely cool. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—**E. adhesivum linteum extensum** [Hung. Ph.]. Syn.: *sparadræp simplex* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. Ordinary adhesive plaster spread on linen. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—**E. adhesivum tunica bracteata extensum** [Fr. Cod.]. See **BAURONNE gonnée**.—**E. adhesivum Woodstockii**. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ**.—**E. ad herniam**. A plaster made by powdering ½ oz. each of galls, cypress-nuts, pomegranate-peel, balaustrines, acacia, the seeds of plantain, fleawort, and cresses, acorn-cups, roasted beans, long and round birthwort, and myrtles, macerating them for four days in vinegar of roses and afterward drying and adding 1 oz. each of the greater and lesser comfrey, horse-tail, wood-ceterach, the roots of the *Osmunda regalis* and fern, 2 oz. each of frankincense, myrrh, and mastic, and 3 oz. each of Armenian bole washed in vinegar, prepared calamine, litharge of gold, and dragon's-blood, and enough turpentine to make a plaster. [L., 94 (a, 21).]—**E. ad mamillas**. See **E. mamillare** (1st def.).—**E. ad rupturas** [Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre contre les ruptures*. Sp., *emplastro regio de pez negra* [Sp. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 57 parts of yellow wax, 36 of common turpentine, and 144 of pine-resin [Hung. Ph.]; or 64 of yellow wax, 144 of black pitch, 64 of common turpentine, and 16 of purified labdanum [Sp. Ph.]; straining and adding a solution of 6 parts each of powdered mastic, oilbanum, and dragon's-blood in 36 of common turpentine [Hung. Ph.]; or 8 parts of a mixture of succus hypocyti inspissati and decoctum fructus cupressi, evaporated to the consistence of honey [Sp. Ph.]. When the mass is half cold, a finely powdered mixture of 18 parts each of Armenian bole, lapis hematiticus, and radix symphyti majoris [Hung. Ph.]. It is added, or of 8 parts each of Armenian bole and lapis hematiticus, 5 each of mastic and radix symphyti majoris, and 16 of fructus cupressi [Sp. Ph.]. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—**E. adstringens** [Lond. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *emplâtre astringent*. A plaster made by melting 8 parts of e. simplex, adding 2 of frankincense and 1 part of powdered dragon's-blood, and mixing thoroughly. [B., 119 (a, 14).]—**E. ad verrucas** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Palat. Disp., 1764; Würtemb. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *cire verte composée*. A plaster made by melting together 16 parts each of yellow wax and gum ammoniac and rubbing in 6 of verdigris [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]; or by dissolving 24 parts of galbanum in vinegar, evaporating to the consistence of thick honey, and adding successively 12 parts of tar, 6 of litharge plaster, and 1 part each of verdigris and ammonium chloride. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**E. agglutinans** [Belg. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre agglutinatif*. A plaster made by melting together over a water-bath 176 parts of litharge plaster, 800 of Burgundy-pitch plaster, and 24 of larch or Venetian turpentine. [B., 94 (a, 14).]—**E. album coctum**. See **E. CERUSÆ**.—**E. alexandrinum viride**. Ger., *alexandrinisches Pflaster*. See **E. viride alexandrinum**.—**E. ammoniaco-galbanicum** [Finn. Ph.]. See **E. GALBANI**.—**E. ammoniaco-scilliticum** [Finn. Ph.]. See **E. AMMONIACI**.—**E. Amythæon**. A plaster composed of 8 parts each of ammoniacum, yellow wax, and bdellium, and 20 each of turpentine, iris-root, and galbanum. [L., 104.]—**E. Andreae a Cruce**. See **E. RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**E. anglicanum** [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.].—**E. anglicum**. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ**.—**E. a nostratibus flos unguentorum dictum**. Lit., the flower of ointments; a plaster made by boiling together 1 part of camphor, 4 parts each of myrrh and mastic, 10 parts of turpentine, 16 of oilbanum, and 24 parts each of white wine, mutton-tallow, yellow wax, and resin of the pine-tree. [L., 94 (a, 14).]—**E. anticolicum** [Netherl. Ph., 1811]. Fr., *emplâtre contre la colique*. A plaster made by melting 24 parts of *e. de galbano crocato*, 6 of asafetida, and 1 part of peppermint-oil, and mixing thoroughly. [B., 119 (a, 14).]—**E. antihystericum**. See **E. ASAFETIDÆ MTRICALE** and **E. ASAFETIDÆ**.—**E. antimoniale**. See **E. ANTIMONII**.—**E. aromaticum** [Ger. Ph., 1872]. Fr., *emplâtre aromatique*. Ger., *aromatisches Pflaster*, *Magenpflaster*. Aromatic or stomach-plaster; a grayish-brown, aromatic plaster made by melting together 32 parts of yellow wax, 24 of suet, and 8 of turpentine, and when nearly cool adding 6 parts of the expressed oil of nutmeg, 16 of powdered oilbanum, 8 of powdered benzoin, and 1 part each of oil of cloves and oil of peppermint, mixing thoroughly, forming rolls, and keeping in a wax paper. [B., 81 (a, 21).] Cf. **E. CAPSICI**.—**E. attractivum, E. attrahens**. See **E. PICIS NIGRÆ** (under **PICIS**).—**E. balsamicum** [Dutch Ph., 1895, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *emplâtre balsamique*. A plaster made by melting together 32 parts of simple plaster and 8 of white soap, and, when cool, adding 2 of camphor and 1 part of castoreum. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**E. Bechholzii** [Würzb. Ph., 1796, Batav. Ph.]. A plaster made by digesting for 1 month 2 parts of ammonium chloride, 16 of oil of turpentine, and 24 of potassium subcarbonate, adding 4 of sublimed sulphur, and digesting for another month, adding afterward 5 parts each of gum ammoniac, galbanum, bdellium, and sagapenum, 4 each of myrrh and turpentine, and 24 of resin, and boiling to the consistence of a plaster. [B., 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. benedictum Musitani**. See **E. PLUMBI CARBONATIS ustum**.—**E. Caesaris**. See **Caesar's PLASTER**.—**E. calefactans**

[Br. Ph.]. See *E. PICIS cum cantharide*.—*E. cantharidatum*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. carbolisatum*. See *E. phenylatum*.—*E. catagmaticum ex Vigo* [Mex. Ph.]. See *E. de Vigo cum MERCURIO*.—*E. cephalicum*. See *E. OPII*.—*E. cereum*. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.—*E. ceroneum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *EMPLÂTRE céroène*.—*E. citrinum* [Dan. Ph.]. *E. commune*, *E. commune cum resina*. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.—*E. confortativum Vigonis*. See *E. oxydi FERRI rubri*.—*E. consolidans*. Fr., *emplâtre gris, emplâtre de calamine*. A plaster made by mixing 12 parts each of carbonate and oxide of lead and commercial zinc oxide, 2 parts of mastic, and 1 part of frankincense with a sufficiency of olive-oil to form a plaster. [A. 522; B. 119 (a, 14)].—*E. corrosivum* [Genev. Ph., 1780]. A plaster made by boiling 1 part of bichloride of mercury with 4 parts of white wax and 8 of lard to the consistence of a plaster. [B. 97, 119 (a, 14)].—*E. cum gummatibus*. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. defensivum*. See *E. oxydi FERRI rubri*.—*E. de Vigo*. See *E. de Vigo cum MERCURIO*.—*E. diabotanon*. See *DIABOTANON*.—*E. diachylon*. See *DIACHYLON* and *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. diachylon compositum* (seu *gummatum*) [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. diachylon linteo extensum* [Aust. Ph.]. A mixture of 25 parts of e. plumbi and 10 of turpentine, spread on linen. [L. Lewin (A, 319)].—*E. diachylon simplex*. See *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. diapalma* [Fr. Cod.]. See *EMPLÂTRE DIAPALME*.—*E. diaphoreticum Myrsichti* [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster prepared by melting together over a slow fire 12 parts of yellow wax and 4 each of resin and litharge plaster, adding a solution of 1 part of galbanum and 2 parts of ammoniacum in 6 of common turpentine, and finally a mixture of 1 part each of powdered olibanum, mastic, and amber, and 4 parts of myrrh. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. diapompholygos*. See *E. zincio-phombicum*.—*E. diasulphuris Rulandi*. See *E. SULPHURIS*.—*E. dionysianum*. Of Paulus Ægineta, a plaster made by boiling together a pint each of oil and water, adding 6 oz. of aphronitre and 1 oz. or 2 oz. of misy, boiling until it will not stick to the fingers, and adding 6 oz. each of grained frankincense, wax, and turpentine; used for abscesses. [L. 94 (a, 2)].—*E. divinum*. See *E. oxydi PLUMBI cum acetate cuprico*.—*E. e gummatibus resinosis*. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. emollens*. A plaster made by melting together 48 parts of yellow wax, 24 of resin, 16 of beef suet, and 12 of turpentine, straining, and adding 4 each of powdered turmeric, linseed, and fenugreek, 2 of marsh-mallow-root, and 3 of wheat-flour [Swed. Ph., 1817]; or 12 parts each of yellow wax and resin, 6 each of turpentine, powdered marshmallow-root, and fenugreek, 4 of linseed-oil, and 3 of powdered turmeric [Würzb. Ph., 1796]. [B. 97 (a, 14)].—*E. epispasticum*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. epispasticum primum*. See *First blistering PASTER*.—*E. epispasticum secundum*. See *Second blistering PASTER*.—*Empiastrea extraensa* [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph.]. Fr., *sparadraps* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *espadrapos* [Sp. Ph.]. Plasters spread in a thin layer on cotton, linen, silk, leather, or paper, cut in long narrow strips [Fr. Cod.], in squares, or in circular or oval forms [Belg. Ph., Norw. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. The Norw. Ph. orders linen, if not otherwise prescribed by the physician, and employs for 100 sq. centimetres 2 grammes of e. adhaesivum, 10 grammes of e. cantharidis colatum, or 12 grammes of any other plaster. They should show an evenly spread mass, sufficiently adhesive, and still hard enough not to stick when rolled up, but soft enough to prevent cracking when folded, and should be kept in a dry place at a temperature not above 20° C. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. ferratum*. See *E. FERRI*.—*E. filii*. See *E. CETACEI*.—*E. flavum*. See *E. emollens*.—*E. fetidum* [Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See *E. ASAFETIDÆ*.—*E. frigidum* [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 10 parts of beef-tallow, 20 of yellow wax, and 40 of pine-resin, straining, and adding to the hot mass 50 parts of litharge plaster and, when half cold, a finely powdered mixture of 2 parts each of turmeric and fenugreek seeds, and 1 part each of olibanum, myrrh, mellot, chamomile-flowers, fennel-seed, and marsh-mallow-root. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. fuscum* [Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Russ. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. Sp., *cerato de plomo pardo* [Sp. Ph.]. 1. A plaster made by boiling together 4 parts of olive-oil and 2 of finely powdered litharge until a blackish-brown color is obtained, and adding 1 part of yellow wax [Ger. Ph., 1st ed.]; or 1 part each of lard, suet, and beef-tallow, and 2 parts of olive-oil, adding through a sieve 1 part of finely powdered litharge, boiling to a dark-brown color, and adding 1 part of yellow wax [Sp. Ph.]; or 50 parts of lead plaster, 20 of olive-oil, 10 of yellow wax, and 3 of black pitch [Russ. Ph.]; or 414 of lead plaster, 138 each of suet, beef-tallow, unsalted butter, and yellow wax, and 34 of black pitch [Belg. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 14)]. 2. Of the Swiss Ph., see *E. fuscum camphoratum*. Cf. *E. SAPONIS* and *EMPLÂTRE brun*.—*E. fuscum camphoratum* [Ger. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. fuscum* [Swiss Ph.], *e. lithargyri fuscum* [Gr. Ph.], *e. minii adustum* [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.], *e. ninii camphoratum* [Dan. Ph.]. [B. 95]. The camphorated brown plaster of the Nat. Form. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.; made by boiling 30 parts of finely powdered litharge in 60 of olive-oil till a dark-brown color is obtained, and adding 15 parts (5 parts [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of yellow wax, and 1 part (2½ parts [Aust. Ph., Hung. Ph.]) of camphor triturated with a little (2 parts [Swiss Ph.]) olive-oil [Ger. Ph., Nat. Form.] (the Dan. Ph. omits the wax, and orders 4 parts of camphor triturated with 1 part of petroleum); or by melting together 96 parts of lead plaster and 16 of yellow wax, and adding 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive-oil [Gr. Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 14)]; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvi (a, 14)].—*E. fuscum Theclæ* [Fr. Cod.]. See *EMPLÂTRE brun*.—*E. glutinans*, *E. glutinosum*. See *E. ICHTHYOCOLLÆ*.—*E. griseum*. See *E. consolidans*.—*E. gummatum*, *E. gummi-resinosum* [Dan. Ph., Norw. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. *E. gummosum* [Netherl. Ph.]. See *E. GALBANI*.—*E. Hjäernerii* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. A plaster made by dissolving at a gentle heat 20 parts [Finn. Ph.] (21 parts [Swed. Ph.]) of white castile soap in 90 of olive-oil, boiling with a finely powdered mixture of 18 parts of lead carbonate and 36 of litharge till a chestnut-brown color is obtained, and adding 3 parts of Venetian turpentine. [B. 95, 119 (a, 14)].—*E. hystericum*. A plaster made by mixing 2 parts of tacamahac with 3 of galbanum dissolved in tincture of castoreum. [B. 90 (a, 14)].—*E. incognitum*.

See *E. SANTALI*.—*E. irritans*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. ischiadicum* [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *emplâtre ischiadique*. 1. A plaster made by mixing 4 parts each of sulphur and amber, 16 of galbanum, and 32 of black pitch, and adding, when partly cooled, 3 parts each of cumin-seed and chamomile-flowers, and 8 of petroleum [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 32 parts of black pitch, 16 of galbanum, 4 of sulphur, and 2 of amber, and adding 1 part each of cumin-seed, chamomile-flowers, and orris-root, with a sufficiency of petroleum [Palat. Disp., 1764]. [B. 97 (a, 14)]. 2. See *E. de EUPHORBIO*.—*E. Janini*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS perpetuum*.—*E. magneticum* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. *E. magneticum arsenicale* [Würt. Ph., 1763]. *E. magneticum in peste* [A. Sala]. Fr., *emplâtre magnétique d'Ange Sala*. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts each of galbanum and gum ammoniac and 5 each of wax and turpentine, adding 3 each of saganepum and magnes arsenicales, and 1 part each of colcothar and oil of amber. [B. 119 (a, 21)].—*E. malacticum*. Fr., *emplâtre malactique*. A plaster composed of 240 parts of yellow wax, 90 each of turpentine and colophony, 60 of olibanum, 9 of white tartar, 30 each of myrrh, fenugreek, and linseed, 60 each of marsh-mallow-root, bean-flour, and turmeric, and 45 of linseed-oil. [L.].—*E. mamillare* [Sard. Ph., 1773; Würt. Ph., 1798; Würzb. Ph., 1796]. Fr., *emplâtre pour les seins*. 1. A plaster made by melting together 8 parts of white wax, 4 of spermaceti, and 2 each [Würt. Ph., Würzb. Ph.] or 1 part each [Sard. Ph.] of galbanum and turpentine. [B. 119 (a, 14)]. 2. See *E. SAPONIS*.—*E. manus Dei* [Dan. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling together 4 parts of finely powdered verdigris and 150 of e. plumbi until a brown-red color is obtained, adding 32 of yellow wax and, after cooling, a finely powdered mixture of 4 parts each of galbanum, olibanum, and ammoniacum, and 1 part each of mastic and myrrh. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. martiale*. See *E. FERRI*.—*E. mastichinum* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777; Palat. Disp., 1764]. A plaster made by melting together 3 parts each of turpentine and storax and 6 each of mastic, elemi, caranua, and tacamahac, adding 2 parts of expressed oil of nutmeg, and boiling to the proper consistence [Palat. Disp., 1764]; or 2 parts each of the gum of *Hymenaea couboril*, elemi, tacamahac, and oil of mastic, 6 of mastic, 12 of yellow wax, and 1 part of turpentine [Brunsw. Ph.]. [B. 119 (a, 14)].—*E. matris* [Russ. Ph.]. See *E. fuscum*.—*E. matris album* [Ger. Ph., 1872]. See *E. LITHARGYRI molle*.—*E. matris fuscum*. See *E. fuscum*.—*E. mercuariale*. See *E. HYDRARGYRI*.—*E. miniacæ-camphoratum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *EMPLÂTRE de MINUM camphré*.—*E. miraculosum Rademacheri* [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster prepared by boiling 50 parts of finely powdered litharge with 100 of olive-oil, and continuously stirring till a black-brown color is obtained, and, after partly cooling, adding 3 parts of powdered amber, 2 of triturated camphor, and 1 part of dried alum. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. muclilaginosum*. See *E. emollens*.—*E. nigrum*. See *E. fuscum*.—*E. nigrum Aristi*. See *TETRAPHARMACUM*.—*E. nigrum Bechholzii*. See *E. Bechholzii*.—*E. norbergense*, *E. noricum*, *E. norimbürgense*. See *E. MINI rubrum*.—*E. odontalgicum*, *E. opiatum* [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *E. OPII*.—*E. oxycroceum* [Aust. Ph., Belg. Ph., Ger. Ph., 1st ed., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 12 parts each of yellow wax, colophony, and Burgundy pitch, and adding 4 each of powdered ammoniacum, galbanum, mastic, myrrh, and olibanum, dissolved in 6 parts of common turpentine and 2 of powdered saffron [Ger. Ph.]. The formula of the Hung. Ph. is similar, omitting the colophony and myrrh, augmenting the Burgundy pitch to 18 parts, the mastic and olibanum each to 6, and the saffron to 3 parts. The other Ph's omit the Burgundy pitch and (except the Austrian) replace the common turpentine by Venetian turpentine, but the proportion of the other ingredients is little changed except in the Swiss Ph., which reduces the quantity of saffron to about ¼ part, adding ¾ part of annotta moistened in alcohol. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. phenylatum* [Swiss Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 5 parts each of yellow wax and purified Burgundy pitch, and adding to the mass, when half cooled, 1 part of crystallized carbonic acid and 5 parts of e. plumbi. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. phonicum*. See *EMPLÂTRE DIAPALME*.—*E. picatum* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. PICIS burgundicæ*.—*E. picum nigrum*. See *E. PICIS nigro*.—*E. plumbicum* [Finn. Ph.]. See *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. polychrestum*. See *E. RESINÆ cum lithargyro*.—*E. resinosum* [Belg. Ph., Netherl. Ph.]. See *E. RESINÆ*.—*E. resinosum rubrum* [Netherl. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting together 8 parts of e. plumbi, 2 of common frankincense, and 1 part of finely powdered dragon's-blood. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. resolutivum*. See *DIABOTANON*.—*E. resolvens* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. AMMONIACI*.—*E. roborans* [Br. Ph.]. See *E. FERRI* and *E. adstringens*.—*E. rubefians*. See *E. CANTHARIDIS*.—*E. santalinum*. See *E. SANTALI*.—*E. saponaceum* [Swed. Ph.]. See *E. SAPONIS*.—*E. saponatum* [Ger. Ph., Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *emplâtre de savon camphré* [Fr. Cod.]. Sp., *emplasto de jabon alcanforado* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. lithargyri saponatum* [Gr. Ph.], *e. saponis camphoratum* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. 1. A plaster made by melting together 100 parts of common soap plaster and 1 part of powdered camphor [Fr. Cod.]; or 97½ parts of soap plaster, 17 of camphor, and 8 of olive-oil [Belg. Ph.]; or 144 of soap plaster, 18 of white wax, 3 of olive-oil, and 1 part of camphor [Sp. Ph.]; or 70 parts of e. plumbi, 10 of yellow wax, 5 of medicated soap powder, and 1 part of camphor triturated with a little olive-oil [Ger. Ph.]. The other Ph's agree nearly with the Ger. Ph. [B. 95 (a, 14)]. 2. See *E. SAPONIS*.—*E. Schifflauseni* [Russ. Ph.]. A plaster made by boiling 24 parts each of powdered litharge and lead carbonate with 72 of olive-oil and a little hot water till the proper consistence is obtained, and adding 6 parts of colophony and, after partly cooling, 5 of powdered camphor and 24 of powdered hard Castile soap. [B. 95 (a, 14)].—*E. simplex* [Fr. Cod.]. See *E. PLUMBI*.—*E. stibiatum*. See *E. ANTIMONII*.—*E. sticticum* [Dan. Ph.]. See *E. PICIS* (2d def.), under *Pix*.—*E. stomachale*, *E. stomachicum*. See *E. aromaticum*.—*E. stomachicum magistrale*. See *Magistral stomach PASTER*.—*E. tonsoris*. A plaster composed of 24 parts of hard pitch, 12 of wax, 6 of pine resin, 4 each of fenugreek-flowers, the powder of black chamæleon, and

brony-root, and 2 of finely powdered cumin-seeds. [L. 94 (a, 21).]—**E. tripharmacum**. See **E. MINI RUBRUM**.—**E. universale**. See **E. fruscum**.—**E. vesicans** [Fr. Cod.]. See **E. CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. vesicans Dronoti**. See **E. MEZERI CANTHARIDATUM**.—**E. vesicans medianense** [Fr. Cod.]. See **E. vesicatorium resinosum**.—**E. vesicatorium (ordinarium)**. See **E. CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. vesicatorium perpetuum**. See **E. CANTHARIDUM PERPETUUM**.—**E. vesicatorium resinosum** [Gr. Ph.]. Fr., *mouches de Milan* [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster made by digesting for 2 hours over a water-bath 50 parts of powdered cantharides with 50 each of Burgundypitch and yellow wax, and 10 of Venetian turpentine, and adding 1 part each of oil of lavender and oil of thyme [Fr. Cod.]. The Gr. Ph. replaces the Burgundy pitch by black pitch, adding 50 parts of lard, and replaces the oil of thyme by oleum serpylli. The mass is evenly spread in a thin layer on taffeta. [B. 95 (a, 14).]—**E. Vigonis cum mercurio**. See under **MERCURIUS**.—**E. Vigonis viride mercurio**. See **E. RANA simplex** (under **RANA**).—**E. viride** [Swiss Ph.]. See **Ceratum ERUGINIS**.—**E. viride alexandrinum**. Of Celsus, a plaster containing alum, sal ammoniac, copper scale (copper oxide), myrrh, frankincense, wax, colophony, oil, and vinegar. [B. 45.]—**E. viride compositum** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. See **E. de SCOPHULARIA**.—**E. Woodstockii**. See **E. ICHTHYOCOLLE**.—**E. zincico-plumbicum** [Swed. Ph.]. A plaster made by melting 20 parts of yellow wax with 10 of olive-oil, and adding, when partly cooled, a finely powdered mixture of 3 parts of olibanum, 5 of commercial zinc oxide, 6 of lead carbonate, and 10 of plumbago. It was also official, with slight variations, in the Netherl. Ph., 1792, 1805, Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Finn. Ph., 1819, Hannov. Ph., 1819, Sard. Ph., 1773, and Würt. Ph., 1798. [B. 95, 119 (a, 14).]—**Ephesium** e. Of Celsus, a certain plaster used for the cure of bites. [B. 45; L. 94.]

EMPLÂTRE (Fr.), n. A²pl²tr. See **PLASTER**.—**E. adhésif**. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ**.—**E. agglutinatif**. See **EMPLASTRUM AGGLUTINANS**.—**E. agglutinatif d'André de la Croix**. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**E. ammoniac camphré**. See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIÆ cum camphora**.—**E. ammoniaco-mercuriel**. A plaster made by extinguishing 12 parts of mercuric bichloride with 1 part of turpentine, adding 48 of melted gum ammoniac, and mixing well [Dubl. Ph., 1807]; or by triturating 24 parts of mercuric bichloride in 1 part of turpentine, and mixing with 96 parts of melted gum ammoniac [Lond. Ph., 1815]. [B. 49 (a, 21).]—**E. anodin**. See **EMPLASTRUM SEBI anodynum**.—**E. anodin de Boerhaave**. A plaster composed of 250 parts of white wax and 30 each of oil of roses, and of the extracts of the juice of hysocyanus, of papaver, and of cicuta. [L. 49 (a, 21).]—**E. antihystérique**. See **EMPLASTRUM ASAFETIDÆ**.—**E. antimonial**. See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**E. antidontalgique**. See **EMPLASTRUM OPII**.—**E. aromatique**. See **EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM**.—**E. astrigent**. See **EMPLASTRUM ADSTRINGENS**.—**E. balsamique**. See **EMPLASTRUM BALSAMICUM**.—**E. béniit**. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI carbonatis ustum**.—**E. blanc cuit**. A plaster containing 500 parts of white lead, 1,000 each of olive-oil and water, and 20 of white wax. [L. 49 (a, 21).]—**E. brûlé** [Fr. Cod.]. A plaster which has been prepared at a temperature much above 100° C., and has consequently acquired a brown color from alteration of the fatty substances present in it. [B. 113.]—**E. brun** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum fuscum Thecæ*. Syn., *onguent de la mère Thécæ*. A preparation made by heating together 5 parts each of lard, suet, butter, and yellow wax and 10 of olive-oil until decomposition occurs, then adding 3 parts of lead oxide, and heating again until the mixture assumes a brown color, when 1 part of purified black pitch is added, and the whole allowed to cool. [B. 113.]—**E. calaminaire**. A plaster composed of 60 parts of calamine, 100 of vegetable wax, and 500 of resin plaster. [L. 49 (a, 21).]—**E. calmant**, **E. céphalique**. See **EMPLASTRUM OPII**.—**E. céroène** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *emplastrum ceroneum*. A plaster made by melting 400 parts of Burgundy pitch and 100 parts of black pitch, then 100 parts of yellow wax and 50 parts of mutton suet, straining with expression through a cloth, and, when the mass has cooled sufficiently to attain the consistence of a cerate, incorporating 100 parts of pulverized Armenian bole, 20 parts each of pulverized myrrh and olibanum, and 20 parts each of porphyzied minium, and straining through a sieve. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—**E. citrin**. See **EMPLASTRUM PICTIS**.—**E. contre la colique**. See **EMPLASTRUM ANTICOLICUM**.—**E. contre le goître**. See **EMPLASTRUM AD BOTIUM**.—**E. contre les cors aux pieds**. See **EMPLASTRUM AD VERRUCAS**.—**E. contre les fractures**. See **EMPLASTRUM CATAGMATICUM**.—**E. contre les ruptures**. See **EMPLASTRUM AD RUPTURAS**.—**E. corrosif**. See **EMPLASTRUM CORROSIVUM**.—**E. d'André de la Croix**. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINARUM GLUTINANS**.—**E. de Bust**. A plaster composed of 1,500 parts of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 85 parts each of powdered opium and triturated camphor. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. de Canet** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM FERRI**.—**E. de Doyen**. A plaster composed of 500 parts each of olive-oil and lead red oxide, 130 of Burgundy pitch, 60 of olibanum, and 15 of soap. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. défensif**. See **EMPLASTRUM OXYDI FERRI RUBRI**.—**E. de Fouquet**. A resolvent and desiccative plaster composed of equal parts of e. diapalme, white wax, and pulverized lead deutoxide. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. de fraie de grenouille**. See **EMPLASTRUM DE SPERMATE RANARUM**.—**E. de Kennedy**. A plaster containing 250 parts of yellow wax, 60 of turpentine, and 150 of capersubacetate. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. d'émétique**. See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**E. de Nuremberg** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM MINI RUBRUM**.—**E. de Pissier**. A plaster composed of 1,000 parts of turpentine and linseed-oil, 250 each of minium, white lead, and yellow wax, and 30 of opium. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. de Ranque**. A plaster consisting of 50 parts each of hemlock plaster and galbanum plaster, 40 of powdered theriaca, 10 of camphor, and 2 of flowers of sulphur. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. de Ricord**. A plaster composed of 11 parts each of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 10 of mucilaginous extract of opium. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. de Rustaing**. A plaster composed of 1,000 parts of litharge plaster, 1,250 of olive-oil, 5,000 of yellow wax, 125 each of Chian turpentine and oil of *Laurus nobilis*, 80 of opopanax, 64 each of bdellium, gum ammoniac, sarcocolla, olibanum, mastic, myrrh, and *Aristolochia rotunda*, 32 of

aloes, and 96 of camphor. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. des Capucins** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A resolvent and rubefacient preparation made by melting together 3 parts each of pitch and yellow wax and 1 part of turpentine, and adding 1 part each of gum ammoniac, olibanum, mastic, and tully, and 2 parts each of *Euphorbia*, *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, and common salt. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. des quatre fondants**. See **E. résolutif**.—**E. de Vigo cum mercurio**. See **EMPLASTRUM DE VIGO cum MERCURIO**.—**E. diachylon gommé**. See **EMPLASTRUM GALBANI**.—**E. diapalme** [Fr. Cod.]. See under **DIAPALME**.—**E. divin**. See **EMPLASTRUM OXYDI PLUMBI cum acetate cuprico**.—**E. du pauvre homme** [Fr. Cod.]. See **PAPIER gondronné**.—**E. du Prieur Cabryan**. A plaster similar to the emplastrum ad rupturas. [A. 301 (a, 21).]—**E. émétique**. See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**E. épispastique**. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. fétide**. See **EMPLASTRUM ASAFETIDÆ**.—**E. fondant**. See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI**.—**E. fondant de Ricord**. A plaster composed of 25 parts of hemlock plaster and 3 parts of lead iodide; employed as a remedy for chronic swelling of the testicles. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. fondant gommé**. See **E. ammoniaco-mercuriel**.—**E. fondant sédatif de Dupuytren**. A plaster consisting of 4 parts of emplastrum de Vigo cum mercurio and 1 part of extract of belladonna; employed as an anodyne in cases of cancer. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. gris**. See **EMPLASTRUM CONSOLIDANS**.—**E. ischiadique**. See **EMPLASTRUM ISCHIADICUM**.—**E. magnétique d'Ange Sala**. See **EMPLASTRUM MAGNETICUM**.—**E. malactique**. See **EMPLASTRUM MALACTICUM**.—**E. mercuriel** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM HYDRARGYRI**.—**E. mercuriel de Vigo**. See **EMPLASTRUM DE VIGO cum MERCURIO**.—**E. mercuriel gommé**. See **EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI cum hydrargyro**.—**E. odontalgique**. See **EMPLASTRUM OPII**.—**E. pour les seins**. See **EMPLASTRUM MAMILLARE** and **EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS**.—**E. résineux**. See **EMPLASTRUM RESINÆ**.—**E. résolutif** [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation consisting of equal parts of the e. de savon, e. diachylon gommé, e. mercuriel, and e. de ciguë of the Fr. Cod., melted together. [B.]—**E. révsulf de Ravignot**. A plaster containing 20 parts each of Burgundy pitch and yellow wax, 10 parts of turpentine, 5 parts of powdered euphorbium, and 3 parts each of powdered cantharides and powdered *Croton tiglium*. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. rouge de Vidal**. A mixture of 52 parts of diachylon, 5 of minium, and 3 of cinnabar. [A. 518.]—**E. rubéfiant**. See **EMPLASTRUM PICTIS cum cantharide**.—**E. salicylé**. See **SALICYLÉZÉ PLASTER**.—**E. simple** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM PLUMBI**.—**E. soufré**. See **EMPLASTRUM SULPHURIS**.—**E. splénétique** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A plaster made by boiling 12 parts of vinegar, 2 each of dwarf elder and water hemlock, 1 each of tobacco and flowers, and adding 12 of gum ammoniac, reducing to the consistence of honey, and adding 6 parts of yellow wax and 2 each of rosin, turpentine, and oil of capers. [L. 85 (a, 21).]—**E. stibié**. See **EMPLASTRUM ANTIMONII**.—**E. stibié de Ricord**. A plaster composed of hemlock plaster and 1 or 2 grains of tartar emetic. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. styptique**. See **EMPLASTRUM OXYDI FERRI RUBRI**.—**E. suppuratif** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. A plaster made by heating together (to expel moisture) 4 parts of pulp of bryonia, 12 of emplastrum galbani, and 13 of rancid olive-oil, and subsequently adding 1 part of camphor. [L. 85.]—**E. temporal**. See **EMPLASTRUM OPII**.—**E. vert**. See **Ceratum ERUGINIS**.—**E. véscicant camphré**. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDUM camphoratum**.—**E. véscicant de Janin**. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDUM PERPETUUM**.—**E. véscicatoire** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS**.—**E. véscicatoire anglais**. A plaster containing equal parts of cantharides, lard, and wax plaster. [L. 41 (a, 21).]—**E. véscicatoire camphré** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDUM camphoratum**.

EMPLATTOMENA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²m-pla²(pla)²to²m²-e²n-a². Gr., *ἐμπλαττόμενα* (from *ἐμπλάττειν*, to plaster up). An old term for plasters, ointments, and empractic remedies. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPLEMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-ple²(pla)-me²nt²u²m(u²m). More properly, *implementum* (from *implere*, to fill in). A filling material (as for a dental cavity).—**E. ad dentes** [Gr. Ph.]. See **MASTIX odontalgica**.

EMPLEURUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-plu²ru²s(ru²u²m). Fr., *emplèvre*. A genus of rutaceous trees of the *Diosmeæ*. [B. 42 (a, 24).]

EMPLUCIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²m-plo²s(plo²2k)²i²d-e(a²-e²). From *Emplocia*, one of the genera. A family of the *Lepidoptera heterocera*. [L. 248.]

EMPLUMÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-plu²e²m. Of birds, having the legs covered with feathers. [L. 41.]

EMPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²mp-nu²-ma²(ma²)-to²si²s. Gen., *empneumatosis* (-sis). Gr., *ἐμπνεύματος*. Fr., *empneumatose*. 1. Of Galen, flatulent distension. 2. See **INSPIRATION**. 3. See **EMPHYSEMA**. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

EMPODISTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²m-po²d-i²st²i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐμποδιστικός* (from *ἐμποδίζεω*, to hinder). Thwarting, hindering; as a n., in the n., *empodisticum* (Ger., *Hinderungsmittel*), a preventive remedy. [A. 322 (a, 14, 21).]

EMPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pod(po²d)²i²-u²m(u²m). From *ἐμπίδιον*, an impediment. A cushion-like disc found on the coxa of certain *Diptera*. [L. 196.]

EMPOIS (Fr.), n. A²n²-pwa². A paste made with starch. [A. 518.]

EMPOISONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-pwa²-zon-ma²n². Poisoning. [L. 32.]—**E. oxycarboné**. Poisoning by respiration of carbon monoxide. [a. 18.]—**E. saturnin**. Poisoning with lead.—**E. traumatique**. Blood-poisoning from a wound. [Chassaing (E).]

EMPORE (Fr.), n. A²n²-por. See **EMPORIUM**.

EMPORETICUS (Lat.), adj. E²m-po²r-e²t(at)²i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐμπορετικός*, *ἐμπορευτικός* (from *ἐμπορεία*, trade). Fr., *emporétique*. 1. Commercial, pertaining to trade (applied particularly by Pliny to the coarse wrapping paper used by tradesmen, and afterward, in

pharmacy, to bibulous paper. [A, 518.] 2. Pertaining to filtration, used in filtering (as in the expression *charta emporetica*); of Leutaud, performing a filter-like function (said of the kidneys, the skin, etc.). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²m-por(po'r)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). -po'r-(e)/u³m(u⁴m). Gr. ἐμπόριον, ἐμπορείον. Fr., *emporium*. Ger., *Handelsort*, *Niederlage*. Lit., a place of storage; an old term for a supposed reservoir in the brain "in which the animal spirits were stored." [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMPORTE-PEIGNE (Fr.), n. A²n²-port-pe²n-y'. The *Scandix pecten*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EMPORTE-PIÈCE (Fr.), n. A³n²-port-pe-e²s. An instrument for removing portions of muscular or other tissue from the living subject for purposes of examination.

EMPREINTE (Fr.), n. A³n²-pra²n²t. An Impression (in anatomy, a bony rugosity corresponding to the insertion of a muscle; in dentistry, a cast of the dental arch). [A, 518.]

EMPRESIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-prez(pras)-i²-o(o³)-ma-(ma³)ni²-a². See EMPRESOMANIA.

EMPRESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pre(pra)/si²s. Gen., *empres'eos* (-is). Gr., ἐμπρησις (from ἐμπρησις, to burn). Inflammation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMPRESMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pre²s(pras)/ma². Gen., *empres'matos* (-is). See EMPRESIS.—E. bronchitis, E. bronchlemitis. See BRONCHITIS and TRACHEITIS.—E. cephalitis. See ENCEPHALITIS.—E. orchitis. See ORCHITIS.—E. paristhmitis. See CROUP.—E. parotitis. See PAROTITIS.

EMPRESMOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pre²s(pras)-mo(mo³)-ma(ma³)ni²-a². From ἐμπρησμός, a setting on fire, and μανία, madness. Fr., *empresmomanie*. Ger., *Empresmomanie*, *Feuerwuth*, *Zündewuth*. Insanity manifested in a propensity for incendiarism. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMPRESMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m-pre²s(pras)/mu³s(mu⁴s). Gr., ἐμπρησμός. See EMPRESIS.

EMPRION (Lat.), adj. E²m-pri(pre)/o²n(on). Gr., ἐμπρίων (from ἐμπρίειν, to bite into, or from ἐν, in, and πρίων, a saw). Tooth-like, saw-like; of Galen, unequal (said of the pulse). [A, 325 (a, 21); K.]

EMPROPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²m-pro(pro²)-o²f(i²t)(u⁶t)-a². From ἐμπροσθύν, to set on fire, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., *emprophytes*, *emprophytes*. Ger., *Feuerpflanzen*. Of Necker, a group of plants having an acrid juice, now referred to the *Aroideae*, *Piperaceae*, etc. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EMPROSTHOCLINE (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pro²s tho(tho³)-kli-(kle)'ne(na). Gen., *emprosthoclina*. From ἐμπροσθεν, forward, and κλίση, a couch. Fr., e. Ger., *Bauchbett*. A bed or couch specially adapted to the prone posture. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMPROSTHOCYPHOSIS (Lat.). **EMPROSTHOCYRTO-****MA** (Lat.), **EMPROSTHOCYTOTIS** (Lat.), n's f. n., and f. E²m-pro²s-tho(tho³)-si(ku³)-fo'si²s, -su³(ku³)-to'ma², -si²s. Gen., *emprosthocyp'eos* (-is), -cyrtoma² (-is), -os'eos (-is). From ἐμπροσθεν, forward, and κύψωσις, crookedness, or κύρτωμα or κύρτωσις, a bending. Fr., *emprosthocyp'ose*, *emprosthocyr'tome*, *emprosthocyr'tose*. See LOROSIS.

EMPROSTHOMELOPHORUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m-pro²s-tho(tho³)-me²-o²f(o'r)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἐμπροσθεν, forward, μέλος, a limb, and φέρειν, to carry. Fr., *emprosthomelophore*. A monster having one or more supernumerary limbs springing from the front of the neck or chest. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EMPROSTHOTHONOS (Lat.). **EMPROSTHOTOS** (Lat.), adj's. E²m-pro²s-tho²(o²n)-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., ἐμπροσθότωνος. Fr., e. Bent forward (commonly used as a n. instead of emprosthontonia [q. v.]). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMPSYCHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²mp-si²k(su⁶ch²)-o'si²s. Gen., *emp'sycho's* (-is). From ἐψύχωσις, to animate (1st def.), or ἐψύχωσις, to cool (2d def.). Fr., *empsychose*. Ger., *Beseelung* (1st def.). 1. Animation, the state of having an animating spirit, the union of the soul with the body. 2. Refrigeration. [A, 387.]

EMPSYXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²mp-si²x(su⁶x)-i²s. Gen., *emp'syx'eos* (-is). Gr., ἐψύξις. See EMPSYCHOSIS (2d def.).

EMPTOE (Lat.), n. f. E²mp-to²(to²)-e(a). Gen., *emp'toes*. From ἐμπτύνειν, to spit. An old term for expectoration or, according to some, hemoptysis. [L, 41.]

EMPTOICUS (Lat.), adj. E²mp-to²(to²)/i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Fr., *emptoïque*. Pertaining to or affected with emptoe. [L, 41.]

EMPTY, adj. E²mp'ti². A.-S., *emptig*. Gr., κενός. Lat., *vacuus*. Fr., *vide*. Ger., *leer*. Containing nothing (in botany, said of bracts in the axils of which no flower-buds are produced). [B, 77 (a, 24).]

EMPTYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²mp'ti²s(tu⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *empty'seos* (emp'tysis). From ἐμπτύνειν, to spit. Expectoration; of Aretæus, expectoration of blood. [L, 50.]

EMPTYSMA (Lat.), n. n. E²mp-ti²x(tu⁶s)/ma². Gen., *empty'sm'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐμπυσμα. See SALIVA and SPUTUM.

EMPUSA (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pu²(pu)/sa². From Ἐμψουσα, a certain spectre invoked by Hecate. Fr., *empuse*. 1. Of Cohn, a genus of mucorinous *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. muscæ. The *Sporodendroma muscæ*. [B, 61.]

EMPYE (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pi(pu⁶)/e(a). Gen., *empy'es*. See EMPYEMA and EMPYESIS.

EMPYEM (Ger.), n. E²m-pu⁶-e²m'. See EMPYEMA.—**Stirn-höhle**. Fr., *empyème du sinus frontal*. A collection of pus in the frontal sinus. [A, 18.]

EMPYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pi²(pu⁶)-em(am)'a². Gen., *empy'em'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐμπύημα (from ἐμπύειν, to suppurate). Fr., *empyème*. Ger., *Empyem*, *Eitergeschwür*, *Eiterbrust*. It., Sp., *empyema*. 1. A collection of pus in a natural closed cavity, especially in that of the pleura. 2. Of Hippocrates, suppuration; of Galen, an internal abscess. [D, 1.]—**Diaphragmatic e.** A circumscribed collection of pus between the lower surface of the lung and the diaphragm. [V, D. Harris, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 22, 1886, p. 972.]—**E. articuli**. A collection of pus in a joint. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

—**E. necessitatis**. Fr., *empyème de nécessité*. An e. in which the pus makes its way through the intercostal spaces, and appears gradually as a subcutaneous swelling. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**E. pulsans**. See *Pulsating e.*—**E. vesicæ felleæ**. A collection of pus in the gall-bladder. [C. A. Ewald (A, 319).]—**Encysted e.** E. in which the whole or a portion of the purulent exudation is separated from the rest of the pleural cavity by means of the adhesions which are developed in the course of the inflammatory process. [D, 1.]—**False e.** E. in which an abscess of the lung bursts into the pleural cavity. [D, 1.]—**Pulsating e.** Lat., e. *pulsans*. Fr., *empyème pulsatile*. Ger., *pulsirendes Empyem*. A form of thoracic e. in which the collection of pus forms a projection between the ribs that pulsates, either with the respiratory movements (generally indicating gangrene of the costal pleura) or with the cardiac pulsations. [Rosenbach (A, 319); B. F. Westbrook, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Sept. 11, 1886, p. 281.]—**True e.** A pleural e. in which the exudation is from the pleura itself. [D, 1.]

EMPYÈME (Fr.), n. A³n²-pe-e²m. See EMPYEMA.—**E. de nécessité**. See EMPYEMA *necessitatis*.

EMPYESIS (Lat.) n. f. E²m-pi²(pu⁶)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *empy'es'eos* (-is). Gr., ἐμπύσις (from ἐμπύειν, to suppurate). Fr., *empyèsse*. Ger., *Eitergeschwürbildung*. It., Sp., *empiesi*. 1. An eruption of pustules. 2. A deep-seated formation of pus. [A, 301 (a, 21); L, 50, 56.]—**E. oculi**. Ger., *Eiterauge*. See HYPOPYON.

EMPYISIS (Lat.), **EMPYISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²m-pi²(pu⁶)i²s-i²s, -i²z(i²s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). Gen., *empy'is'eos* (-y'isis). From ἐμπύειν, to cause purulent expectoration. Fr., *empyissis*, *empyisme*. The production or existence of purulent disease of the lungs. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EMPYOCÈLE (Lat.), n. f. E²m-pi²(pu⁶)-o(o³)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²m-pi²-o-sel. Gen., *empyoc'eles*. From ἐμπύειν, to suppurate, and κῆλη, a swelling. Fr., *empyocèle*. Ger., *Eiterbruch*. It., Sp., *empiocele*. 1. Purulent hernia. 2. A swelling formed by pus in the scrotum, testicle, or tunica vaginalis. [A, 301 (a, 21); E.]

EMPYOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²m-pi²(pu⁶)-o²m'fa²(fa³)-u³s(u⁴s). From ἐμπύειν, to suppurate, and δαφῆλος, the navel. Fr., *empyomphale*. Ger., *Eiternabel*. Suppuration of the navel or an abscess in its vicinity. [E; L, 135.]

EMPYOS (Lat.), adj. E²m-pi(pu⁶)/o²s. Gr., ἐμπυος. Suppurating or affected with suppuration. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EMPYOSE (Fr.), n. A³n²-pe-oz. The production of empyema. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EMPYREAL, adj. E²m-pi²r'e²-a²l. From ἐμπύρειν, to prepare with fire. Fr., *empyré*. Pertaining to or consisting of refined air. See E. AIR.

EMPYREUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²m-pi²r(pu⁶)-u³ma². Gen., *empyreum'atos* (-is). Gr., ἐμπύρειμα. Fr., *empyreume*. Ger., *E*. The process of burning or roasting, also the odor produced by heating an animal or vegetable substance. [A, 387; L, 50.]

EMPYREUMATIC, adj. E²m-pi²-ru²-ma²t'i²k. Lat., *empyreumaticus*. Fr., *empyreumatique*. Ger., *empyreumatisch*, *brenzlich*. Formed by the destructive distillation of an animal or vegetable substance. [L, 50.]

EMPYROS (Lat.), **EMPYRUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²m'pi²(pu⁶)-ro²s, -ru²(ru³s). Gr., ἐμπυρος. Feverish; as n's, one who has fever. [L, 84.]

EMS (Ger.), n. E²ms. A place in the duchy of Nassau, Germany, near where the Lahr empties into the Rhine, where there are hot springs (chiefly the *Felsenbrunnen*, the *Krähchen*, the *Kesselbrunnen*, the *Victoria-Felsenquelle*, and the *Augusta-Felsenquelle*) containing sodium, lithium, ammonium, calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, iron, and manganese bicarbonates, sodium and potassium sulphates, sodium chloride, bromide, and iodide, sodium and aluminium phosphates, silicic acid, and free carbonic acid; much used in catarrhal affections, gout, and rheumatism. [A, 319.]

EMSLER ANDER (Ar.), n. In Morocco, the root of *Verbascum sinuatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 14).]

EMULGENT, adj. E-mu³l'je²nt. Lat., *emulgens* (from *emulgere*, to milk off, drain). Fr., *émulgent*. Ger., *ausmelkend*, *harn-absondernd*. It., Sp., *emulgente*. Lit., filtering off; pertaining to the secretion of urine or to the kidney (said of the renal arteries and veins). [L, 50, 94 (a, 24).]

EMULSIC, adj. E-mu³l'si²k. Pertaining to, or produced from, emulsin. [L, 56.]—**E. acid**. Ger., *Emulsinsäure*. An acid, C₂₅H₄₂N₂O₁₀, obtained by boiling emulsin with baryta-water. [B, 42 (a, 14).]

ÉMULSIF (Fr.), adj. A-mu³l'-sef. See EMULSIVE.

EMULSIFICATION, n. E-mu³l-si²-fi²-ka'shu²n. Fr., *émulsification*. Ger., *E*. The formation of an emulsion. [K.]

EMULSIFY, v. tr. E-mu³l'si²-fi. Fr., *émulsionner*. To form into an emulsion. [B.]

EMULSIN, n. E-mu³l'si²n. Fr., *émulsine*. Ger., *E*. It., Sp., *emulsina*. Syn.: *amandin*, *sympitase*. An albuminous or caseous ferment contained in almonds. According to Robiquet, when freed from albumin, sugar, and gum, it forms an easily soluble,

yellowish, horny substance dyed rose-color by tincture of iodine. According to Bull, the formula is $10C_6H_8N_2O_6 + S$. [B, 46, 48 (a, 14).]—*E'ssäure* (Ger.). See EMULSIO ACID.

EMULSIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-mu¹(mul)/si²-o. Gen., *emulsio'nis*. See EMULSION.—*E. amygdalina* [Austr. Ph., Hung. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. See *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—*E. anodyna*. Sp., *emulsión anodina* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by rubbing 1 part of peeled sweet almonds in 24 parts of water, straining, and adding two parts of syrup of white poppies. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. antiasthmatica Brunnerii* [Brunsw. Ph., 1777, Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *émulsion de Brunner*. An emulsion made by triturating 3 [Sp. Ph.] or 4 [Brunsw. Ph.] parts of gum ammoniac, 32 of white wine, and 64 of distilled water of hyssop. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. antihysterica* [U. S. Ph., 1820, Dutch Ph., 1811, Dubl. Ph., 1830, Genev. Ph., 1780, Lond. Ph., 1815]. Fr., *lait (ou mixture) d'asafoetida, émulsion antihysterique*. See *Mistura ASAFETIDÆ*.—*E. arabica* [Dubl. Ph., 1830, Sp. Ph., 1798, Edinb. Ph., 1813]. Fr., *lait d'amandes et gomme*. Sp., *emulsión arábica* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *emulsio gummi arabicæ*. An emulsion made by rubbing to a fine paste 1 part of blanched sweet almonds with 2 parts of white sugar, adding 24 parts of water, straining, and dissolving 1 part of powdered gum arabic in the product; or by triturating 1 part of blanched sweet almonds and 2 parts each of gum arabic and white sugar with 96 parts of barley-water, and straining [Dubl. Ph.]; or 1 part each of blanched sweet almonds and mallow-seeds, 2 parts of gum arabic, and 48 parts of barley-water [Sp. Ph.]; or 1 part of sugar, 2 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 4 parts of mince of gum arabic, and 60 of water [Edinb. Ph.]. [B, 95 (a, 21), 119 (a, 14).] Cf. *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—*E. arabica Fullerii*. Sp., *emulsión arábica de Fuller* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by triturating 1 part each of blanched sweet almonds, seeds of malva, and white poppy with 64 parts of barley-water, dissolving 2 of powdered gum arabic in the mixture, and adding 6 of syrup of althæa. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. balsamica* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion balsamique*. An emulsion made by mixing 2 parts of balsam of Tolu, 3 of gum arabic, 8 of syrup of opium, and 64 of water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. bechica*. See *Mistura AMMONIACI*.—*E. benzoinata* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed.]. An emulsion for external use; made by rubbing 5 parts of black soap with enough water to form a thick mucilage, and adding in small quantities 10 parts of benzene and enough water to make 100 parts. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. camphorata* [Finn. Ph.]. See *E. CAMPHORÆ*.—*E. cannabina* [Swed. Ph.]. See *E. CANNABIS*.—*E. cerata* [Swiss Ph.]. Syn.: *emulsio cereæ* [Swed. Ph.]. See *Ceratum RESINÆ*.—*E. cerea*. Fr., *émulsion de cire, mixture anti diarrhéique*. Syn.: *mixture cerea*. An emulsion made by mixing 1 part of Castile soap, 6 parts of white wax, and 16 of boiling water, adding gradually in a mortar 16 of poppy-syrup [Disp. fuld., 1791]; or 2 parts of Castile soap, 9 of rasped yellow wax, and 6 of hot water, adding gradually 48 of distilled water of nutmeg, 384 of water, and a sufficiency of sugar [Dutch Ph., 1811]; or 1 part each of gum arabic and melted yolk wax and 2 parts of boiling water, adding gradually in a warm mortar 8 each of syrup and water [Lippica Disp., 1794]. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. chinata* [Swed. Ph., 1817]. Fr., *émulsion de quinquina*. An emulsion made by mixing 18 parts of infusion of cinchona and 2 of syrup of orgeat. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—*E. communis* [Austr. Ph.]. See *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—*E. cretacea* [Finn. Milit. Ph.]. See *Mistura CRETÆ*.—*E. guaiacina*. See *Mistura GUAIACI*.—*E. gummosa* [Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 3 parts of powdered gum arabic with 97 of water [Belg. Ph.]; or by dissolving 4 parts of powdered gum arabic in enough distilled water, and adding 96 of emulsion of almonds. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. hordeata amygdalina*. See *E. arabica*.—*E. hydrocyanata* [Swed. Ph.].—*E. hydrocyanica* [Finn. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 1 part of amygdalin with 80 of e. amygdalarum and macerating for 1 hour. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. iodata*. Sp., *emulsión iodada* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 2 parts of oleum iodatum with 1 part of pulverized gum arabic and 8 parts of syrup, and adding, little by little, 40 of water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. leniens*. See *E. olei AMYGDALARUM*.—*E. nitrata*. Sp., *emulsión nitrada* [Sp. Ph.]. An emulsion made by dissolving 1 part of potassium nitrate in 288 parts of e. amygdalarum. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. oleosa* [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Finn. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. Fr., *potion emulsive huileuse*. See *E. olei AMYGDALARUM*.—*E. oleoso-volatilis* [Geneva Ph., 1780]. Fr., *émulsion ammoniacale*. Syn.: *mixture ammonii carbonici pyro-oleosa camphorata*. An emulsion consisting of 4 parts of ammonium sesquicarbonate, 15 of gum arabic, 45 of sweet-almond oil, and 210 of water made into an emulsion. Other preparations contained camphor and other ingredients. [L, 85.]—*E. phosphatica* [Nat. Form. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., 1888]. Syn.: *mistura phosphatica*. Phosphatic emulsion; made by gradually mixing 24 oz. (troy) of glycerite of yolk of egg [U. S. Ph.] and 4 fl. oz. of cod-liver oil until they are emulsified, and adding 10 minims of bitter-almond oil, 360 minims of dilute phosphoric acid, 4 fl. oz. of Jamaica rum, and enough orange-flower water to make 16 fl. oz. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 14).]—*E. phosphorata* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion phosphorée*. An emulsion made by dissolving from 2 to 4 grains of phosphorus in 1 oz. of sweet-almond oil, and triturating with 3 blanched almonds, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of syrup of marsh-mallow and gum arabic, and from 3 to 4 oz. of water. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. picea*. See *Émulsion de Goudron*.—*E. resinosa* [Swiss Ph.]. An emulsion made by mixing 10 parts of finely powdered rosin with 5 of powdered gum arabic, and adding, little by little, 85 of hot water. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. salina* [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An emulsion made with 8 parts of blanched sweet almonds, 12 of honey, 3 of potassium tartrate, and enough distilled water to make 96 parts [Finn. Ph.] (100 [Swed. Ph.]) of colature. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—*E. seliativa* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. Fr., *émulsion narcotique*. An emulsion made with 20 grains of hyoscyamus-seed, 2 drachms of sweet almonds, and enough water to make 6 oz. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. simplicis* [Ger. Ph.]. An emulsion containing 1 part of seeds and enough water to make 10 parts of colature. [B.]—*E. simplex*. See *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—*E. spuria*. See *Spuri-*

ous EMULSION.—*E. vera*. See *Simple* EMULSION.—*E. violata* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *émulsion de violette*. An emulsion made by triturating 1 part of poppy-seeds, 4 parts of violet-seeds, and 16 of sweet almonds in 48 each of distilled waters of lettuce and water-lily, and 96 of distilled water of violets, and adding 16 of syrup of violets. [B, 119 (a, 14).]

EMULSION, n. E-mu¹/shu²n. Lat., *emulsio* (from *emulgere*, to milk). Fr., *émulsion*. Ger., *E. Saamenmilch*. It., *emulsione*. Sp., *emulsión*. 1. A milky fluid of any kind, more particularly a liquid containing fatty matter in suspension in a state of very fine subdivision, so as to communicate to the liquid a uniform opaque milky whiteness. 2. A pharmaceutical preparation containing fatty matter so subdivided and suspended. 3. The act or process by which an e. is produced. 4. The state or condition of being an e. [B; L, 50.]—*Aechte* e. (Ger.). See *Simple* e.—*Camphorated antimonial* e. [Disp. fuld., 1791]. An e. composed of 5 grains of tartar emetic and 10 oz. of camphorated e. [B, 97, 119 (a, 21).]—*Camphorated* e. See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—*Diuretic* e. [Hamb. Ph., 1835]. Fr., *émulsion diurétique, lait d'amandes cantharid.* A mixture of equal parts of infusum cantharidis and milk of almonds. [B, 119.]—*Genuine* e. See *Simple* e. (1st def.).—*Mandele'* (Ger.). See *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—*Phosphatic* e. See *Emulsio phosphatica*.—*Simple* e. Lat., *emulsio simplex*. Fr., *émulsion simple*. Ger., *ächte* e. It., *emulsione semplice*. Syn.: *true* e., *genuine* e. 1. An e. made from any seed containing much fatty matter. 2. E. of almonds. [B, 5, 10.]—*Spurious* e. Lat., *emulsio spuria*. Fr., *émulsion fausse* (ou artificielle). Ger., *unächte* e. It., *emulsione spuria*. An e. formed with oils, resins, oleo-resins, gum-resins, or balsams. [B, 10.]—*True* e. See *Simple* e. (1st def.).—*Unächte* e. (Ger.). See *Spurious* e.—*Zusammen-gesetzte Mandele'* (Ger.). See *Emulsio AMYGDALARUM composita*.

EMULSION (Fr.), n. A-mu¹-si²-o²-n². See EMULSION.—*E. alexipharmaca*. See ALEXIPHARMAC.—*E. ammoniacale*. See EMULSIO OLEOSO-VOLATILIS.—*E. antihysterique*. See EMULSIO ANTIHYSTERICA.—*E. antimonial camphrée*. See *Camphorated antimonial* EMULSION.—*E. artificielle*. See *Spurious* EMULSION.—*E. balsamique*. See EMULSIO BALSAMICA.—*E. calmante*. See *Emulsio externa* e. NUCLEIS.—*E. camphrée*. See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—*E. de Brunner*. See *Emulsio antiasthmatica Brunnerii*.—*E. de Van Swieten*. A preparation made by mixing 3 parts of extract of opium, 40 of barley-meal, 80 of calcium phosphate, 320 of syrup of lemon-peel, and 1,800 of water. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—*E. diurétique*. See *Diuretic* EMULSION.—*E. fausse*. See *Spurious* EMULSION.—*E. fébrifuge* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. A preparation made by emulsifying 1 part of bitter almonds with 8 parts of distilled water of chamomile and adding 1 part of extract of lesser centaury. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. huileuse* [Würtz. Ph., 1815]. 1. An emulsion made by mixing the yolk of 1 egg with 1 oz. of olive-oil, adding gradually 7 oz. of water. [L, 41, 85 (a, 14).] 2. See *Emulsio olei AMYGDALARUM*.—*E. mercurielle de Ducean*. A cosmetic preparation made by mixing 1-3 part of bichloride of mercury, 50 parts of bitter almonds, and 500 of distilled water. [L, 77, 87 (a, 14).]—*E. narcotique*. See EMULSIO SEDATIVA.—*E. phosphorée*. See *Emulsio phosphatica*.—*E's purgatives* [Fr. Cod., 1832. Form. of the Fr. Mil. Hosp., 1839]. Emulsions containing the extract of jalap, castor-oil, or scammony. [L, 41, 85 (a, 14).]—*E. purgative magnésienne*. An emulsion composed of 20 parts of oil of almonds, 0-4 part of scammony, 15 parts of milk of magnesia, 30 parts of water, 10 parts of orange-flower water, 15 parts of sugar, and 5 parts of powdered gum arabic. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—*E. résineuse*. An emulsion made from a resin. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—*E. saline* [Swed. Ph., 1817]. An emulsion made by dissolving 1 part of potassium tartrate and 4 parts of purified honey in 32 parts of water, triturating the solution with 4 parts of blanched sweet almonds, and straining. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—*E. simple* [Fr. Cod.]. See *Mistura AMYGDALÆ*.—*E. ténifuge*. An emulsion composed of 40 parts of peeled pumpkin-seeds, 30 of sugar, 150 of water, and from 4 to 8 of the root of male fern. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—*E. térébenthinée* [Dutch Ph., 1811]. An emulsion made by thoroughly mixing in a mortar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of turpentine, the yolks of 2 eggs, and 2 oz. of marsh-mallow, adding gradually 8 oz. of water or white wine. [L, 49, 85 (a, 14).]—*E. vermifuge*. An emulsion composed of 22 parts of oil of turpentine, 7 of gum arabic, 180 of chamomile-water, and 7 of ether. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—*E. vraie*. See *Simple* EMULSION (1st def.).

EMULSION (Sp.), n. A-mul-se-on'. See EMULSION.—*E. anodyna* [Sp. Ph.]. See EMULSIO ANODYNA.—*E. alcanfarada* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See *Emulsio* CAMPHORÆ.—*E. arábica* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. See EMULSIO ARABICA.—*E. común* [Mex. Ph.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.—*E. iodada* [Sp. Ph.]. See *Emulsio iodata*.—*E. nitrada* [Sp. Ph.]. See EMULSIO NITRATA.—*E. simple* [Mex. Ph.]. See *Mistura* AMYGDALÆ.

EMULSIONE (It.), n. A-mul-se-o'na. See EMULSION.—*E. arabica*. An Italian preparation containing 1 part of gum arabic dissolved in 50 parts of emulsion of sweet almonds. [B, 10.]

EMULSIONIZE, v. tr. E-mu¹/shu²n-iz. Fr., *émulsionner*. Ger., *emulsioniren*. It., *emulsionare*. Sp., *emulsionar*. To form into an emulsion. [B.]

EMULSIONNANT (Fr.), adj. A-mu¹-si²-o²-n-na². Emulsionizing. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EMULSIONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A-mu¹-si²-o²-n-ma². See EMULSIFICATION.

EMULSIVE, adj. E-mu¹/si²/v. 1. Milk-like. 2. Capable of forming or being formed into an emulsion. 3. Yielding oil on expression (said of seeds). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EMULSUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-mu¹(mul)/su³m(su⁴m). See EMULSION.

EMUNCTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-mu¹nk(munk)-to'ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). See EMUNCTORY.—*Cordis emunctoria*. The cleansers of the heart; of the ancients, the sweat-glands of the axilla, on account

of the characters of their secretion. [C, 3.]—**E. cerebri**. An old term for the parotid gland. [L.]

EMUNCTORY, n. E-muŋk'to-ri². Lat., *emuntorium* (from *emungere*, to blow the nose). Fr., *émunctoire*. Ger., *Ausscheidungsorgan*. An excretory organ or channel. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EMUNDANT, adj. E-muŋd'aŋt. Lat., *emundans* (from *emundare*, to clean out). Fr., *émundant*. Ger., *reinigend*. Cleansing, detergent. [L, 50, 94.]

EMUNDATION, n. E-muŋd-a'shuŋ. Fr., *émundation*. In pharmacy, an operation by which useless substances are eliminated. [L, 41.]

EMYDIANS, n. pl. E²m-i²d-i²a²n². Lat., *Emyda*, *Emydes*, *Emydida*, *Emydidæ* (from *εμύς*, a tortoise). Fr., *émydiens*. The fresh-water tortoise, a family of the *Chelonina*. [L, 14, 353.]

EMYDIN, n. E²m-i²d-i²n. From *εμύς*, the tortoise. Fr., *émydine*. Ger., *E*. The albuminoid of turtles' eggs. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EMYDOSAURIA (Lat.), **EMYDOSAURIA** (Lat.), n. s. m. pl. and n. pl. E²m-i²(n²)-dō(dō²)-sa⁴(sa⁴-u⁴)-ri(re)-ri²-a². From *εμύς*, a tortoise, and *σαύρος*, a lizard. Fr., *emydo-sauriens*, *caïmans*. The emydosaurs, an order of the *Reptilia*. [L, 270; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1857, p. 131 (L).]

EMYDO-SAURIUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-m-i²(mu²)-dō(dō²)-sa⁴(sa⁴-u⁴)-ri²-u²s(u⁴s). Fr., *émydo-saurien*. Partaking of the nature of turtles and lizards. [L.]

EMYNA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²m-i²(n²)-i(e)²na². From *εμύς*, a tortoise. A tribe of the *Cistudinidæ*. [L, 256.]

ENABEDDIH, n. In Egypt, the *Solanum nigrum*. [Forskål (B, 88 (a, 14)).]

ENADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²d(a²d)-e²l'i²-a². From *έν*, in, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Fr., *énadelphie*. See **FATAL INCLUSION**.

ENÆMON (Lat.), **ENÆMOS** (Lat.), **ENÆMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²n-e²(a²e²)-mōn(mōn), -mōs², -mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *ἐναίμων*, *ἐναίμος*. 1. Bloody, conveying blood, 2. Hæmostatic. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENÆOREMA (Lat.), n. E²n-e²(a²e²)-o-re²(ra)/ma². Gen., *enæore-matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐναώρημα* (from *ἐναώρησθαι*, to float in). Fr., *énœoreme*. Ger., *Aufgehängte, Schwebeide, Wülkchen*. It., Sp., *enœorema*. A cloudy deposit floating in the middle of a mass of urine; distinguished from *nubecula*, which floats at the top, and *hypostasis*, which falls to the bottom. [B, 117.]

ENAIMA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-a²(a²e²)-ma². From *ἐναίμος* (see **ENÆMUS**). Of Aristotle, the *Vertebrata*. [L, 121.]

ENALIOSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-al(a²l)-i²-o(o²)-sa⁴(sa⁴-u⁴)-ri²-a². From *ἐνάλιος*, of the sea, and *σαύρος*, a lizard. Fr., *énaliosauriens*. The enaliosaur, an order of the *Hydrosauria* having amphicealous vertebrae and swimming flins. [L, 353.]

ENALLOCHROME (Fr.), n. A-na²l-lo-krom. From *ἐναλλος*, changed, and *χρῶμα*, color. See **BICOLORIN**.

ENALLOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-a²l(a²l)-lo²st'e²g-u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐναλλος*, changed, and *στέγη*, a chamber. Fr., *énallostègue*. In conchology, having the chambers arranged on two or three alternating axes; as a u., in the n. pl., *Enallostega*, of D'Orbigny, an order of the *Foraminifera* so characterized. [L, 147, 180.]

ENALOSAURIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-a²l(a²l)-o(o²)-sa⁴(sa⁴-u⁴)-ri²-a². From *ἐνάλιος*, marine, and *σαύρα*, a lizard. Fr., *énalosauriens*. A family of the *Hydrosauria*. [L, 216, 321.]

ENAMEL, n. E²n-a²m'e²l. Lat., *adamas*, *adamantina*, *encastum*, *indumentum vitreum*, *nitro*, *odonthyliis*, *substantia adamantina* (sen *filamentosa*, seu *striata*, seu *vitreæ*). Fr., *émail*, *substance vitrée* (ou *strée*, ou *émallée*). Ger., *Schmelz*. It., *smalto*. Sp., *esmalte*. Syn.: *adamantine* or *vitreous substance*. The hard, dense substance, composed of closely set columns or prisms (e. prisms), forming a protective covering for the crown of the teeth. It is the hardest substance found in vertebrates. In man, the *Carnivora*, and many other animals with simple teeth, it forms a cap-like cover for the crown or exposed part. In animals with folded teeth, such as the rodents and solipeds, it dips into the sides and ends of the teeth, and is usually covered by a thick layer of cement. Teeth of the latter form, after they become somewhat worn, show the e. in the form of ridges on the grinding surface. [J, 21, 29, 30, 35.]—**Central e.** A ring of e. which surrounds the external dental cavity of the incisor teeth in the solipeds. [L, 13.]—**Encircling e., External e.** The e. which covers the surface of a tooth. [L, 13.]—**Internal e.** In horses' teeth, the bands of e. which form projecting ridges upon the grinding surface. [L, 13.]

ENANTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²n(a²n)-te(ta)/si²s. Gen., *enant'esos* (-sis). Gr., *ἐναντήσις* (from *ἐναντίος*, opposite). Fr., *éantèse*. Ger., *E*. Of Galen, the anastomosis of ascending and descending blood-vessels. [A, 322, 325.]

ENANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-a²n(a²n)-the(tha)/ma². Gen., *enant'hematos* (-is). From *έν*, inward, and *ἀνθήμα*, efflorescence. Fr., *éansthème*. Ger., *Ena²l'h'em*. An eruption on an internal mucous membrane. [D, 72; G.]

ENANTIOBLASTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-a²n(a²n)-ti²-o(o²)-bla²(bla²s)/te(ta²-e²). From *ἐναντίος*, opposite, and *βλάστη*, a germ. Fr., *éanotioblastées*. Of Martius, an order (class) including the *Restiaceæ*, *Eriocaulaceæ*, *Xyridæ*, and *Commelyneæ*; of Endlicher, a class of the *Amphibrya*, including the *Centrolepidæ*, *Restiaceæ*, *Eriocaulonææ*, *Xyridæ*, and *Commelyneæ*; or of Jussieu, a suborder of the *Perispermææ*, including the *Centrolepidææ*, *Restiaceææ*, *Eriocaulonææ*, *Xyridææ*, and *Commelyneææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ENANTIOPATHIC, adj. E²n-a²n-ti²-o²p'a²th-i²k. Gr., *ἐναντιοπαθής* (from *ἐναντίος*, opposite, and *πάθος*, a disease). Lat., *enantiopathes*, *enantiopathicus*. Fr., *énantiopathique*. Ger., *enantiopathisch*. Pertaining to enantiopathy. [A, 322.]

ENANTIOPATHY, n. E²n-a²n-ti²-o²p'a²th-i². From *ἐναντίος*, opposite, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *énantiopathie*. Ger., *Enantiopathie*. 1. A disease antagonistic to another disease. 2. Of Fuchel, see **ALLOPATHY** (3d def.).

ENANTIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²n(a²n)-ti²-o²si²s. Gen., *enant'iosos* (-sis). Gr., *ἐναντιώσις*. Fr., *éantiose*. See **ALLOPATHY** (3d def.).

ENANTIOTRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-a²n(a²n)-ti²-o(o²)-tre(tre)/ta². From *ἐναντίος*, opposite, and *τρητός*, perforated. Fr., *énantiotrètes*. Ger., *Gegenmündige*. A family of the *Polygastrica* having the mouth and anus opposite. [L, 30, 41, 180.]

ENARGEÆ (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²r'je²(ge²)-a². Fr., *énargée*. A South American genus of the *Luzuriaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]

ENARTHROCARPÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-a²r-thro(thro²)-ca²r'pe²(e²a²-e²). Fr., *énarthrocarpées*. Of Meyer, a tribe of the *Orthoploceæ* (*Cruciferae*); of Webb, a subtribe of the *Brassicææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENARTHROCARPUS (Lat.), n. n. E²n-a²r-thro(thro²)-ca²r'pu²(spu⁴s). From *ἐναρθρος*, articulated, and *καρπός*, a fruit. A genus of *Cakiliææ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*E. arcuatus*. Fr., *raifort en lyre*, *cresson du désert*. A species growing in Arabia, where it is eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ENARTHRODIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²rth-rōd'i²-a². See **ENARTHROSIS**.

ENARTHRODIAL, adj. E²n-a²rth-ro'di²-a²l. Lat., *enarthrodialis*. Fr., *énarthrodial*. Pertaining to enarthrosis. [C.]

ENARTHROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-a²rth-ro'ma². Gen., *enarthrom'atos* (-is). See **ENARTHROSIS**.

ENARTHRON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-a²rth'ro²n. See **ENARTHROMA**.

ENARTHROS (Lat.), adj. E²n-a²rth'ro²s. Gr., *ἐναρθρος*. Jointed. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²rth-ro'si²s. Gen., *enarth'rosos* (-sis). Gr., *ἐναρθρωσις* (from *έν*, in, and *άρθρωσις*, a jointing). Lat., *inarticulatio*. Fr., *éurthrose*. Ger., *Enarthrose*, *Nussgelenk*. It., *enartrosi*. Sp., *enartrosis*. That variety of diarthrosis which includes joints, like that of the hip, that are freely movable in all directions, and are formed by the play of a rounded or globular bony eminence within a corresponding cup-like cavity; a ball-and-socket joint. [L, 172.]

ENARTHURUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-a²rth'ru²sin(ru⁴m). From *έν*, in, and *άρθρον*, a joint. A foreign body in a joint. [E; L, 50.]

ENATE, adj. E-na²t'. Having outgrowths from the surface (said of certain irregular flowers). [a, 21.]

ENAUlia (Lat.), n. f. E²n-a²l'(a²u⁴l)-i²-a². Gr., *ἐναυλίη*. An internal channel or duct; of Hippocrates, the cavity of the vulva. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ENASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-a²s(a²u⁴s)-ma². Gen., *enasu'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνάσμα*. See **FOMITES**.

ENBRICKLERBAD (Ger.), n. E²n-bri²k'le²r-ba²d. A bathing establishment at Ampas, near Innsbruck, Austria, where there are ferruginous springs. [L, 30, 37, 105 (a, 14).]

ENCACIA (Port.), n. E²n-ka²-si²-a². The bark of an unknown tree, growing in Brazil, where it is used by the natives as a purgative and emetic and is considered an antidote against snake-bites and vegetable poisons. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ENCALYPTACEÆ (Lat.), **ENCALYPTEÆ** (Lat.), **ENCALYPTOIDEÆ** (Lat.), n. s. f. pl. E²n-ka²l'(ka²l)-i²p(u⁴p)-ta(ta²)-ge²(ke²)-e(a²-e²), -i²p(u⁴p)-te²(e²a²-e²), -to(tō²)-i²d(e²-e(a²-e²)). Fr., *encalyptées*. A family (order) of mosses consisting of the genus *Encalypta*; distinguished by the large, funnel-shaped, persistent veil which covers the capsule. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENCANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-ka²n(ka²n)/thi²s. Gen., *encanth'idōs* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκανθίς* (from *έν*, in, and *κανθός* [see **CANTHUS**]). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Augenwinkelübel*, *Thränenrüsengeschwulst*. It., *encanti*, *encantide*. Sp., *encantis*. A small tumor or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye. [L, 50.]—**E. benigna**. Fr., *e. bénigne*. Ger., *gutartige Thränenrüsengeschwulst*. A simple inflammatory swelling of the caruncle, which usually starts from the plica semilunaris. It is common in all acute cases of catarrhal conjunctivitis. [F.]—**E. calculeosa**. Fr., *e. calculeuse*. Ger., *kalkulöse Thränenrüsengeschwulst*. The formation of masses of concretion in the little glands of the caruncle, causing irritation and swelling of the caruncle. [F.]—**E. carcinomata**, **E. fungosa**. Fr., *e. carcinomateuse*, *e. maligne*, *e. squirreuse*. Ger., *carcinomatöse* (oder *bösartige*, oder *skirrhöse*) *Thränenrüsengeschwulst* (oder *Verbildung der Thränencarunkel*). Cancerous degeneration or disease of the lacrymal caruncle and the surrounding tissues at the internal canthus of the eye. [F.]—**E. inflammatoria**. Fr., *e. inflammatoire*. Ger., *entzündliche Thränenrüsengeschwulst*. See **E. benigna**.—**E. maligna**, **E. scirrhosa**. See **E. carcinomatosa**.

ENCAR (Lat.), n. E²n²ka²r. Gr., *ἐγκαρπος*. The brain. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCARDION (Lat.), n. n. E²n-ka²rd'i²-o²n. Gr., *ἐγκάρδιον* (from *έν*, in, and *καρδία*, the heart). The heart or pith of a plant. [L, 56.]

ENCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ka²rd-(e)/ti²s. See **ENDOCARDITIS**.

ENCARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-ka²rp'i²-u²m(u⁴m). From *έν*, in, and *καρπός*, a fruit. The receptacle of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENCARPOS (Lat.), adj. E²n-ka²rp'o²s. Gr., *ἐγκαρπος*. Fruitful, pregnant. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94.]

ENCASTELÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-ka²s te²-la. Affected with encastelure. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENCASTELURE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-ka³s-te²-lu^{4r}. A contraction of the frog and narrowing of the heel in the solipeds and ruminants. [A, 518; L, 41.]

ENCATALEPSIS (Lat.), n. E²ⁿ-ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a³-le²ps(laps)ⁱ2s. Gr., ἐγκατάληψις. Fr., *encatalsepsie*. Apoplexy. [L, 41.]

ENCATANTLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-ka^{2t}(ka^{3t})-a²nt(a²nt)-les-(las)ⁱ2s. Gen., *encatantlesios* (-sis). Gr., ἐγκατάντησις. A washing over with water. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ENCATHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-ka^{2t}th(ka^{3t}th)-i²s/ma³. Gen., *encathismatos* (-is). Gr., ἐγκάθισμα (from ἐγκάθισεν, to seat in). Ger., *Einsitzen* (1st def.), *Sitzbad* (2d def.). Sp., *baño de asiento* (2d def.). 1. A sitting down, or into. 2. A sitz-bath. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-ka^{2t}(a³u¹)-ma³. Gen., *encaumatos* (-is). Gr., ἐγκαύμα (from ἐν, in, and καίω, to burn). Fr., *encaume*. Ger., *Brandwund* (1st def.), *Hornhautgeschwür* (2d def.). It., e. 1. A mark, sore, or excoriation caused by a burn. 2. A deep corneal ulcer. [A, 387, 518.]

ENCAURIA, n. In Biscay, the walnut. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-ka^{4s}(ka²u^{4s})-i²s. Gen., *encausios* (-is). Gr., ἐγκανσις. Burning, cauterization. [L, 50.]

ENCAUSSE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-kos. A place in the department of the Haute-Garonne, France, where there are warm springs containing sulphur, and sodium, calcium, and magnesium chlorides. [L, 41, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ENCAUSSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-kos-ma³ⁿ2. Of the veterinarians, a disease of sheep characterized by dropsy. [L, 41.]

ENCAVURE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-ka³-vu^{4r}. A deep corneal ulcer. [L, 41.]

ENCEINTE (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ2-sa²ⁿ2t. Pregnant.

ENCÉLIALGIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ2-sa-le-a²-zkek. Pertaining to encéaliagia. [L, 41.]

ENCÉLITE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-sa-let. See ENCÉLITIS.

ENCENS (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-sa³ⁿ2. 1. Incense; of the Fr. Cod., oilbanum and other gum-resins. 2. In Provence, the genus *Artemisia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Confection de l'e.** See **Confectio de thure** (under **Thurs**).—**E. américain.** The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. d'Afrique.** The resin of *Juniperus lycia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. d'eau.** The resin of *Selinum palustre*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Cayenne.** The resin of *Jocca heptaphylla*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Java.** A translation of the original Ar. name for benzoin, *luban javi*, which has been corrupted into *banjavai*, *benjai*, etc. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—**E. de l'Inde.** The exudation of *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Mas.** In Provence, the *Artemisia gallica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de Moka.** The resin of *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. de Thuringe** (ou de village). The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. du Brésil.** The resin of *Bursera (Heliotropia) balsamifera*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. en larme.** The better sort of resin derived from *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. en sorte.** An inferior discolored variety of resin derived from the *Boswellia serrata*. [B, 173.]—**E. femelle.** See *E. en sorte*.—**E. madre.** The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. mâle.** See *E. in larme*.—**E. terrestre.** The *Valeriana phu*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Faux e.**—The resin of *Pinus silvestris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ENCENSIE (Provenç.), **ENCENSIER** (Fr.), n's. A³ⁿ2-sa³ⁿ2-se-a. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENCEPHALA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a³. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Larvæ of the *Nemocera*, a suborder of the *Diptera*, having a perfectly differentiated head. [L, 353 (a, 27).]

ENCEPHALEMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-em³(a²-am³)-i²-a³. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *αἷμα*, b. ood. Fr., *encephalémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zum Gehirn*. Congestion of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²(a³)/jⁱ2(a²)-a³. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *encephalalgie*. Ger., *Hirneiden, tiefer Kopfschmerz*. Deep-seated pain in the head. [L, 41.]

ENCEPHALANALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²(a³)-n(a³n)-a³-lo³s/s. Gen., *encephalanalosis* (-sis). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *ἀνάλωσις*, a wasting away. Fr., *encephalanalose*. Ger., *Hirnschwinden, Hirnzehrung*. Atrophy of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALARTEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²(a³)/r²e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., *encephalartées*. A tribe of the *Cycadaceæ*, comprising the *Euencephalartee*, *Stangericeæ*, and *Zamiææ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]

ENCEPHALARTOS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²r²/o²s. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *ἄρτος*, bread. A genus of the *Cycadaceæ* indigenous to tropical and southern Africa. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. caffer.** Caffre-bread; a species found in southern Africa (the *broodboom* of the Dutch settlers). The pith contains much starch, which is used as food. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. Miquellii** [F. Müller]. The *bangia* of North Queensland. From the seeds the natives make a sort of bread. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENCEPHALATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²t(a³)^a3. See VERTEBRATA.

ENCEPHALATROPHIC, adj. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²-a²-t-ro²f/i²3k. For deriv., see ENCEPHALON and ATROPHY. Pertaining to defective nutrition of the encephalon. [C. H. Hughes, "Alien. and Neurol.," Oct., 1885.]

ENCEPHALAUXE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²x³(a³u⁴x)-e(a). Gen., *encephalauxe*. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *αὔξω*, increase. Fr., *encephalauxe*. Ger., *Überwucherung der Hirnmasse*. Hypertrophy of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-sa-fa³. See ENCEPHALON.

ENCEPHALELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-e²l-kosⁱ2s. Gen., *encephalelcosios* (-is). For deriv., see ENCEPHALON and HELCOSIS. Fr., *encephalelcolose*. Ger., *Hirngeschwür*. Sp., *encefalulcolosis*. Ulceration of the brain. [L, 41, 50.]

ENCEPHALIC, adj. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²/i²3k. Gr., ἐγκέφαλος. Lat., *encephalicus*. Fr., *encephalique*. Ger., *encephalisch*. It., *encefalico*. Sp., *encefalico*. Belonging to the head or the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCÉPHALIE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2-sa-fa³-le. Sp., *encefalia*. A generic term for diseases of the brain. [L, 41.]

ENCEPHALIN, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²/i²3n. Fr., *encephaline*. Ger., *Enkephalin*. It., Sp., *encefalina*. A substance obtained, along with cerebryn and homocerebryn, from brain tissue by boiling with a saturated solution of baryta, washing the precipitate with water, and boiling again with absolute alcohol. Centesimal composition: carbon, 68.40; hydrogen, 11.60; nitrogen, 3.09; oxygen, 16.91. [Parkus, "Jour. f. prakt. Chem.," xxiv, p. 310 (B).]

ENCEPHALION (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)/i²-o²n. Dim. of ἐγκέφαλος, the brain. Fr., *encephalion*. See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-it(et)ⁱ2s. Gen., *encephalitis* (-idos) (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain (see also -itis). Fr., *encephalite, phrénésie, cérébrite, inflammation du cerveau et du cervelet*. Ger., *E., Gehirnentzündung*. It., *encefalite, encefalite*. Sp., *encefalitis*. Brain-fever; inflammation of the brain and its membranes, especially of the substance of the brain. [D, 1; E.]—**Acute purulent e.** E. with the formation of abscesses. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**E. ab insolatione.** See INSOLATION.—**E. acuta infantum.** See HEMIPLEGIA SPASTICA INFANTILIS.—**E. exsudatoria, E. infantum.** Fr., *encephalite exsudatoire (ou des enfants)*. Acute hydrocephalus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. insolationis.** See INSOLATION.—**E. membranosa, E. peripherica.** See MENINGITIS.—**E. potatorum.** Diffuse e. resulting in general atrophy, due to chronic alcoholic poisoning. [Fagge (a, 17).]—**Hyperplastic e.** Fr., *encephalite hyperplastique*. E. with proliferation of connective tissue without suppuration, producing symptoms resembling those of chronic meningitis. [L, 49 (a, 17).]—**Meningo-e.** Inflammation of the substance of the brain complicated with meningitis. [D, 35.]—**Partial e.** Inflammation of a circumscribed portion of the brain. [D, 40.]—**Pyæmic e.** The formation of multiple acute abscesses in the brain, secondary to acute pyæmia. [Huguenin (a, 17).]—**Sclerotic e.** Fr., *encephalite sclérotique*. Chronic meningitis with the formation of patches of sclerosis; observed in old persons, lunatics, epileptics, etc. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Traumatic e.** Fr., *encephalite traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Gehirnentzündung*. E. due to mechanical injury. [D, 1.]

ENCEPHALIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)/i²-u²m(u⁴m). See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-o-(o³)-sel(kal)^e(a); in Eng., e²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²-o-sel. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *encephalocèle*. Ger., *Gehirnbruch, Enkephalokele*. It., Sp., *encefalocèle*. 1. A condition, usually congenital, in which a portion of the brain protrudes from the skull in the form of an external tumor. [D, 29.] See MENINGOCELE and HYDRENEPHALOCELE.—**Orbital e.** A congenital orbital hernia, the cyst-wall being formed by the dura mater, and the contents consisting of cerebro-spinal fluid and a varying quantity of brain substance. It usually enters the orbit through a fissure in the suture between the ethmoid and the frontal bones. [F.]

ENCEPHALOCYHYSIS (Lat.), n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-o²k(o²ch)/i²(u⁶)-si²s. Gen., *encephalocyhysios* (-ochyysis). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *χύσις*, a pouring forth. Fr., *encephalochyse*. Ger., *Wassereygiessung in das Hirn*. See HYDROCEPHALUS.

ENCEPHALODES (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-od³-ez(a³). See ENCEPHALOID.

ENCEPHALODIALYSIS (Lat.), E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-o(o³)-di(di²)-a²(a³)/i²s(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *encephalodialysios* (-al'ysis). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *διάλυσις*, dissolution. Fr., *encephalodialyse*. Dissolution or softening of the brain. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

ENCEPHALODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-o(o³)-di²n(du⁴n)/i²-a³. From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *δύνη*, pain. See ENCEPHALALGIA.

ENCEPHALŒDEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-e²d(o²-e²d)-e(a³/ma³). Gen., *encephalœm'atos* (-is). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *οἴδημα* (see ŒDEMA). Ger., *Gehirnödem*. Œdema of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALOHŒMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-a²(a³)-o(o³)-hem(ha³-am³)-i²-a³. Fr., *encephalohémie*. See ENCEPHALŒMIA.

ENCEPHALOID, adj. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²/oid. Lat., *encephaloides, encephalodes* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *encephaloïde*. Ger., *hirnähnlich*. It., *encefaloido*. Sp., *encefaloido*. Resembling the cerebral substance; as a n. (Ger., *Markschwamm*; It., *cancro midollare*; Sp., *encefaloido*), an e. canceroid growth. [L, 30, 44, 50, 87 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOLITH, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²-o-li²th. Lat., *encephalolithus* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *encephalolithie*. Ger., *Hirneconcrement*. A cerebral concretion or calculus. [L, 41.]

ENCEPHALOLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a²(a³)-o(o³)-li²th-i(i²)/a²s(a²s)-i²s. Gen., *encephalolithiasios* (-i'asis). From ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *λίθιασις*, the formation of calculi. Fr., *encephalolithiase*. Ger., *Bildung von Gehirnssteinen* (1st def.), *Verhärtung des Gehirns* (2d def.). It., *encefalolitiasis*. Sp., *encefalolitiasis*. 1. The formation of calculi in the brain. 2. Induration of the brain. [L, 41, 44, 50.]

ENCEPHALOGY, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a²-o/yo²-jⁱ2. Lat., *encephalologia* (from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr.,

encéphalologie. Ger., *Hirntehe*. The anatomy, physiology, etc., of the brain. [L, 41, 50.]

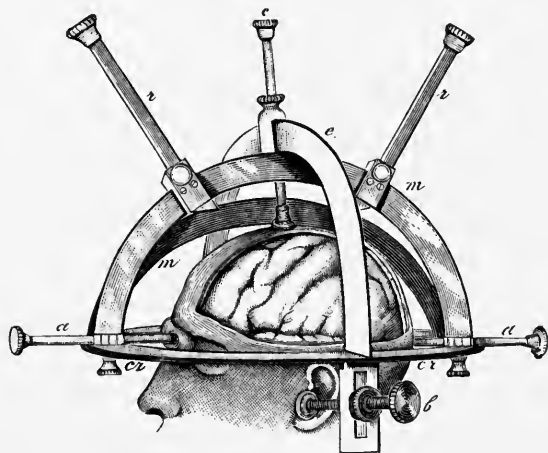
ENCEPHALOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-om³-a³. Gen., *encephalomatosis* (-is). Ger., *Hirnmarschwamm*. An encephaloid tumor. [A, 322.]—**E. melanodes**. See *Melanotic Cancer*.—**E. vulgare**. See *Medullary Sarcoma* and *Medullary Carcinoma*.

ENCEPHALOMALACIA (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-ma^{2l}(ma^{3l})-as^(a^{3k})i²-a³, -a^{2s}(a^{3k})-os^(i^{2s}), -ma^{2l}(ma^{3l})-a^{2x}(a^{3x})i^{2s}. Gen., *encephalomalacia*, -*cos'eos* (-is), -*lax'eos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *μαλακία* or *μαλάξω*, softening, or *μαλάσσειν*, to soften. Fr., *encephalomalacose*. Ger., *Encephalomalacie*, *Hirnerweichung*. Softening of the brain. [D, 35.]

ENCEPHALOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-me²ⁿ(man)-i²ⁿ(i²ⁿ)-ji^(ge)t^{i^{2s}}. Gen., *encephalomeningitidos* (-is). For deriv., see *ENCEPHALON* and *MENINGITIS*. Fr., *encephalomeningite*. Ger., *Hirnhautentzündung*. See *Cerebral Meningitis*.

ENCEPHALO-MÉNINGOCÈLE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ²-sa-fa^{3l}-o-ma-na²ⁿ²-go-se^{2l}. Hernia of the encephalon and of the meninges. [a, 18.]

ENCEPHALOMETER, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a^{2l}-o^{2m}-e^{2t}-u^{5r}. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *encephalometre*. An instrument for ascertaining that point in the cranium which



ZERNOFF'S ENCEPHALOMETER.

a, a, screws for the median anterior and posterior points; b, screw for the external auditory meatus; c, a vertical screw; e, a circle to be applied horizontally around the head; m, a transverse arc; m, m, anterior-posterior arcs; r, r, radiating slides.

corresponds to a particular organ of the brain by measurement from the known or assumed situation of another cerebral organ. [Zernoff, "Rev. gén. de clin. et de therap.," May 7, 1890, p. 302.]

ENCEPHALO-MYÉLOPATHIE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ²-sa-fa^{3l}-lo-me-a-lo-pa³-te. A diseased condition of both the brain and the spinal cord.—**E. alcoolique aigu**. See *ALCOOLISME cérébro-spinal aigu*.

ENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})/a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o²ⁿ. Gr., *ἐγκέφαλος*. Fr., *encéphale*. Ger., *Gehirn*, *Hirn*. It., *encefalo*. Sp., *encefalo*. Those portions of the central nervous system which are contained within the cavity of the cranium. [I, 6 (K).] See *BRAIN*.—**E. trilobulare**. A form of monstrosity in which the cerebrum is divided into three portions separated by longitudinal sulci. [L. Heydenreich, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. klin. Med.," c, 2, p. 241 (a, 29).]

ENCEPHALONARCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-na^{3r}k-o^(s)i^{2s}. Gen., *encephalonarcosis* (-sis). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *νάρκωσις*, a numbing. Fr., *encephalonnarcose*. Ger., *Unempfindlichkeit des Gehirns*. Stupor. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALO-OCULAIRE (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ²-sa-fa^{3l}-lo-pa³-la²-ta²ⁿ². Pertaining to the brain and to the eye. [L.]

ENCEPHALO-PALATIN (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ²-sa-fa^{3l}-lo-pa³-la²-ta²ⁿ². Pertaining to the brain and to the palate. [L.]

ENCEPHALOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-pa^{2th}(pa^{3th})i²-a³. See *ENCEPHALOPATHY*.—**E. puerperalis**. See *Puerperal Insanity*.—**E. saturnina**. See *Saturnine Encephalopathy*.

ENCEPHALOPATHY, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a^{2l}-o^{2t}-p²-a^{2th}i². Lat., *encephalopathia* (from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *encephalopathie*. Ger., *Gehirnkrankheit*. It., *encefalopatia*. Sp., *encefalopatia*. Any affection of the brain, especially disordered cerebral action due to a constitutional disease or to disease in some other part of the organism.—**Albuminuric e.** Fr., *encephalopathie albuminurique*. Eclampsia associated with albuminuria. [Bertrand, "Normandie méd.," Nov. 1, 1885, p. 13.]—**Crapulous e.** Fr., *encephalopathie crapuleuse*. See *DELIRIUM tremens*.—**Gouty e.** Fr., *encephalopathie gouteuse*. See *Cerebral gout*.—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Pleuritic e.** Fr., *encephalopathie pleurétique*. E. associated with pleurisy; either epileptoid or hemiplegic in character. ["Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct., 1888, p. 511 (a, 18).]—**Rheu-**

matic e. Fr., *encephalopathie rhumatismale*. See *Cerebral RHEUMATISM*.—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *encephalopathia saturnina*. Fr., *encephalopathie saturnine*. E. due to lead poisoning. According to Koss, idiocy, imbecility, and epilepsy are frequently observed among the children of those who work in lead. [H. Schulz, "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Dec. 22, 1884, p. 595; D, 35.]—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *encephalopathie syphilitique*. See *Cerebral SYPHILIS*.—**Uremic e.** Fr., *encephalopathie urémique* [Parrot]. See *Albuminuric e.*

ENCEPHALOPHTHARSIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-p^h(p^h)i²-a³. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *φθείρειν*, to destroy. Fr., *encephalophtharsie*. Ger., *Verderbmiss des Gehirns, organischer Hirnfehler*. Sp., *encefalotarsia*. Any organic lesion of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-fl^(fu)(f)²-ma³. Gen., *cephalophymatos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *φύμα*, a growth. Fr., *encephalophyme*. Ger., *Hirngeschwulst*. A tumor of the brain; in the pl., *encephalophymata*, tubercles of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOPYOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-pⁱ(pⁱ)u³-os^(i^{2s}). Gen., *encephalopyosis* (-is). Fr., *encephalopyose*. Ger., *Gehirnentzündung*. Abscess of the brain. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALO-RHACHIDIAN, ENCEPHALORRHACHIDIAN, adj's. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}/a^{2l}-o-ra^{2k}-i^{2d}i²-a²ⁿ, -o^{2r}-ra^{2k}-i^{2d}i²-a²ⁿ. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ῥαχίς*, the vertebral column. Fr., *encephalo-rhachidien*. See *CEREBRO-SPINAL*.

ENCEPHALORRHACHOMENINGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^{2r}-ra^{2k}(ra^{3ch})i²-o^(o³)-me²ⁿ(man)-i²ⁿ(i²ⁿ)-ji^(ge)t^{i^{2s}}. Gen., *encephalorrhachiomeningitidos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, *ῥαχίς*, the vertebral column, and *μνίγγις*, a membrane of the brain (see also *-itis*). Fr., *encephalorrhachiomeningite*. Ger., *Gehirn-und-Rückenmarkhautentzündung*. See *Cerebro-spinal MENINGITIS*.

ENCEPHALORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^{2r}-ra^(ra)-ji^(g)i²-a³. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth. Fr., *encephalorrhagie*. Ger., *Hirnblistung*. It., Sp., *encefalorrhagia*. Cerebral hæmorrhage. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^{2r}-ro^(ro)i^{2s}. Gen., *encephalorrhoidos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *αἰμορροΐς*, a hæmorrhoid. Fr., *encephalorrhóide*. Ger., *Hämorrhoidalkrankheit des Hirns*. An old term usually defined as "a hæmorrhoidal disease of the brain"; probably cerebral disturbance attributed to the suppression of a hæmorrhoidal flux. [L, 50, 116 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})/a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^{2s}. Gr., *ἐγκέφαλος* (from *ἐν*, within, and *κεφαλή*, the head). Encephalic; as a n. (*κεφαλός* understood), see *ENCEPHALON*.—**Deuteros e.** See *THALAMENCEPHALON*.

ENCEPHALOSCOPY, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a^{2l}-o^{2s}/kop-i². Lat., *encephaloscopia* (from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine). Fr., *encephaloscopie*. Ger., *Encephaloskopie*. 1. The art or process of examining the brain (as by examining the fundus oculi, by applying a differential calorimeter, etc.). [A, 518.] 2. Of some writers, see *CRANIOSCOPY*.

ENCEPHALOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-si^{2s}. Gen., *encephalosis* (-sis). Ger., *Gehirnswammbildung*. The formation of an encephaloma. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOSISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-si^{2s}(ses)/mu^{3s}(mu^{3s}). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *σείσμις*, a shaking. Fr., *encephalosisme*. Ger., *Gehirnerschütterung*. Concussion of the brain. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOSPONGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-sfo^(sn)(sfo²ⁿ)i²-a³. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *σφονγγία*, a fungus. Fr., *encephalosphongion*. Ger., *Hirnschwamm*. Fungous disease of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALO-SPINAL, adj. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}/a^{2l}-o-spin². See *CEREBRO-SPINAL*.

ENCEPHALOTHLIPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-thli^{2p}(thlep)/si^{2s}. Gen., *encephalothlipsos* (-sis). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *θλίψω*, pressure. Fr., *encephalothlipse*. Ger., *Hirnzquetschung*. Compression of the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTHLIPTICUS (Lat.), **ENCEPHALOTHLIPTUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-thli^{2p}(thlep)/si^{2s}. Pertaining to or suffering from compression of the brain; as a n., a monster with a brain either absent or deformed as a result of injury or pressure during gestation. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTOME, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}/a^{2l}-o-tom. Fr., *encephalotome*. 1. A knife or other instrument for cutting microscopical sections of the brain. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. An instrument for performing encephalotomy (2d def.).

ENCEPHALOTOMY, n. E²ⁿ-se^{2f}-a^{2l}-o^{2t}-o-mi². Lat., *encephalotomia* (from *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *encephalotomie*. Ger., *Hirnschnitt* (1st def.), *Enthirnung* (2d def.). 1. The art or process of dissecting or incising the brain. 2. The destruction of the brain of a fetus to facilitate delivery. [L, 41, 50, 56 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTRAUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-tra^{4m}(tra^{3u})i²-a³. Gen., *encephalotraumatos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τραύμα*, a wound. Fr., *encephalotraumme*. Ger., *Hirnwunde*. A mechanical injury of the brain. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTRAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ²)-se^{2f}(ke^{2f})-a^{2l}(a^{3l})-o^(o³)-tra⁴(tra^{3u})i²-a³. Gen., *encephalotrausos* (-is). Fr., *encephalotrausis*. Ger., *Verrundung des Gehirns*. The act of wounding or injuring the brain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTUBERCULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-o(o²)-ti(tu²)-bu²r(b²r²/ku²)-li². Fr., *encephalotubercules*. Ger., *Hirntuberkeln*. Tubercles of the brain. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALOTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-o²u²m(u²m). See CEPHALOT.

ENCEPHALOTYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-o(o²)-ti(tu²)-lo²ma². Gen., *encephalotylomatos* (-is). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τύλωμα*, a callosity. Fr., *encephalotylome*. Ger., *Hirntuberkeln*. See ENCEPHALOPHYMA.

ENCEPHALOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-o(o²)-ti(tu²)/fu²s(fu²s). From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., *encephalotypus*. Ger., *Hirntypus*. Cerebral typhus. [L, 50.]

ENCEPHALOUS, adj. E²n-se²f-a²l-u²s. From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain. Provided with a distinct head. [L, 227.]

ENCEPHALOOZA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-o(o²)-zo²a². From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, and *ζῷον*, a living creature. Fr., *encephalozoaires*. Ger., *Gehirnthiere*. 1. Animals provided with a brain. 2. Parasites living in the brain. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCEPHALUM (Lat.), **ENCEPHALUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-u²m(u²m), -u²s(u²s). See ENCEPHALON.—**Encephalus opisthus**. See CEREBELLUM.

ENCEPHALYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n(e²n²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²(a²l)-i(u²)-pu²r(pe²r)-pa²th(pa²th)/i²-a². From *ἐγκέφαλος*, the brain, *ὑπέρ*, above, and *πάθος*, disease. Fr., *encephalyperpathie*. A severe affection of the brain. [L, 50.]

ENCERIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n(e²n²)-se²(ka²r)ri²s. Gen., *encer'idios* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκρις* (from *ἐν*, in, and *κριός*, wax). Of Galen, a lump of wax found in a badly made plaster. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENCEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n(e²n²)-se²(ka)-ro²si²s. Gen., *enceros'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγκήρωσις*. The process of incorporating wax in a mixture. [A, 325.]

ENCHANTER'S BINDWEED (or **MANDRAKE**, or **NIGHTSHADE**), n. E²n-cha²at²u²r²z bind²wed, ma²n²/dra²k, nit²/shad. See *CIRCÆA lutetiana*.

ENCHARAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n(e²n²)-ka²r(ch²a²r)-a²x(a²x)/i²s. Gen., *encharax'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχάρᾶξις* (from *ἐν*, in, and *χαράσσειν*, to scarify). Fr., *encharaxie*. See SCARIFICATION.

ENCHARUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n(e²n²)-ka²r(ch²a²r)-u²s(u²s). Ar., *encharus*. An old name for the pancreas. [J. Hyrtl, quoted by F. B. Stephenson, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 24, 1886, p. 92.]

ENCHATONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-sha²-to²n-na. See CHATONNÉ.

ENCHATONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A²n²-sha²-to²n-ma²n². See CHATONNEMENT.—**E. multiloculaire**. Of Guillemot and Velpéau, that form of incarceration of the placenta in which the irregular contraction of the uterus forms separate chambers of its cavity, so that the several parts of the placenta are imprisoned in corresponding sacs. [A, 15].—**E. par encadrement**. A lesser degree of incarceration of the placenta, in which it is not completely shut off from the general uterine cavity. [A, 15, 96].—**E. par enkystement**. That form of incarceration of the placenta in which it is entirely shut off by hour-glass contraction of the uterus from that part of the uterine cavity which lies below the constriction. [A, 15.]

ENCHEIREIS (Lat.), **ENCHEIRIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²n²-kir(ch²e²i²)-e(a)si²s, -kir(ch²e²i²)-i²-a². Gr., *ἐνχειρήσις* (from *ἐνχειρῆν*, to handle). Fr., *encheirèse*. Ger., *Handgriff*. Manipulation, a manual procedure. [L, 41, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

ENCHELYSOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²n²-ke²l(ch²e²l)-i²(u²)-som²u²s(-u²s). From *ἐχχελύς*, an eel, and *ώμα*, the body. Fr., *enchelysome*. Ger., *aalkörperig*, *aalkühnlich*. Having a long and cylindrical body. [L, 41.]

ENCHENREUTH (Ger.), n. E²n²-ch²e²n-roit. A place in the district of Upper Franconia, Bavaria, where there is a mineral spring. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ENCHEVÉTRURE (Fr.), n. A²n²-sh-va-tru²r. A wound in a horse's foot, caused by entanglement with the halter. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCHEVILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-sh²-vel-ya. Held with a pin at every stitch. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCHIFRENEMENT (Fr.), n. A²n²-she-fre²n-ma²n². Obstruction of the nose from coryza. [A, 474.]

ENCHILADORA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²n-chel-a²-do²ra². The *Croton adenaster*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ENCHONDRA, adj. E²n-ko²n²/dra². See ENDOCHONDRA.

ENCHONDROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)-ro²ma². Gen., *enchondromatos* (-is). From *ἐν*, in, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Fr., *enchondrome*. Ger., *Enchondrom*, *nach innen ausgebildetes Knorpelgewächs*. It., Sp., *enchondroma*. A cartilaginous growth that does not form a projection.—**Albuminous e.** An e. whose ground substance contains no chondrin, but is albuminoid. [a, 33].—**Central e.** An e. that grows from the bone itself, usually developing in the interior of the bone. [a, 33].—**Cystic e.** An e. in which some or all of the lobules undergo softening (usually mucoid) and liquefaction, so that cysts are formed which sometimes have cartilaginous walls. [a, 33].—**E. hæmatodes**. An e. containing much blood or blood-cysts produced by hæmorrhage from thin-walled vessels. [a, 33].—**E. molle**. Syn.: *soft e.*, *gelatinous e.* An e. having a gelatinous consistence. It usually contains many large star-shaped cells. [a, 33].—**E. mucosum**, **E. myxomatodes**. Syn.: *chondromyoxoma*. An e. containing mucoid tissue, but in which the cartilage predominates. [a, 33].—**E. teleangiectodes**. An e. that contains numerous vessels, which are usually

dilated, varicose, and thin-walled. [a, 33].—**Fibrous e.** An e. composed of fibro-cartilage. [a, 33].—**Gelatinous e.** See *E. molle*.—**Hard e.** An e. composed of hyaline cartilage or fibro-cartilage, and having a peculiar dense and elastic consistence. [a, 33].—**Heterotopic e.** An e. that arises from some tissue other than cartilage. [a, 33].—**Homotopic e.** An e. that grows from pre-existing cartilage. [a, 33].—**Hyaline e.** An e. that is composed of one or more lobules of hyaline cartilage. [a, 33].—**Mucoid e.** See *E. mucosum*.—**Ossifying e.**, **Osteoid e.** A bone tumor in which the proportions of bone and cartilage are nearly equal. [K].—**Peri-pheric e.** An e. that arises from the periosteum. [a, 33].—**Soft e.** See *E. molle*.

ENCHONDROMATOUS, adj. E²n²-ko²n-dro²m²/a²t-u²s. Pertaining to or of the nature of an enchondroma.

ENCHONDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ko²n(ch²o²nd)-dro²si²s. Gen., *enchondros'eos* (-is). Lit., the formation of an enchondroma; as commonly used, an enchondroma.—**E. sphenooccipitalis**. An enchondroma of the clivus Blumenbachii that often perforates the dura. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]

ENCHONDROSTOTISCH [Vrolik] (Ger.), adj. E²n-ch²o²nd-ro-stot²/i²sh. See ENCHONDRA.

ENCHONDRA (Lat.), n. m. E²n²-ko²nd(ch²o²nd)/ru²s(ru²s). 1. Cartilaginous. 2. Granular. [L, 107.]

ENCHORIAL, **ENCHORIC**, adj's. E²n²-ko²r'i²-a²l, -ko²r'i²/k. Gr., *ἐνχῶριος*. See INDIGENOUS and ENDEMIC.

ENCHORIONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-kor(ch²or)-i²-o²n²o²s-u²s(u²s). From *ἐνχῶριος*, endemic, and *νόσος*, a disease. Ger., *enheimische Krankheit*. An endemic disease. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCHORIOUS, adj. E²n²-ko²r'i²-u²s. Gr., *ἐνχῶριος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *χώρα*, a country). Lat., *enchorios*, *enchorios*. See INDIGENOUS and ENDEMIC.

ENCHRISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-kri²z(ch²ri²s)/ma². Gen., *enchris'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνχρισμα*. An ointment. [A, 387.]

ENCHRISTON (Lat.), **ENCHRISTUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²n²-kri²st(ch²ri²st)/o²n, -u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἐνχριστον* (from *ἐνχρίειν*, to anoint). Of Celsus, an ointment or liniment. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 45.]

ENCHUSA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ku²(ch²u²)/sa². See ANCHUSA.

ENCHYLEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-kil(ch²u²l)-e(a)/ma². Gen., *enchyle'matos* (-is). Fr., *enchylème*, *masse interfilaire*. The hyaline, granular, semi-fluid substance filling the spaces between the intracellular fibrils of cell nuclei. It exists in vegetable protoplasm to the amount of 66.7 per cent., and has a sp. gr. of 1.209. [B, 229 (a, 24); Hanstein, Carnoy, 1884 (J, 30).]

ENCHYLISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-kil(ch²u²l)-i²s(ma²). Gen., *enchylis'matos* (-is). Fr., *enchylisme*. Ger., *ausgepresster Saft*. An expressed juice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCHYLOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-kil(ch²u²l)-o²ma². Gen., *enchylom'atos* (-is). An inspissated juice, also an elixir. [L, 116.]

ENCHYLOS (Lat.), adj. E²n²-kil(ch²u²l)/o²s. See ENCHYLUS.

ENCHYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-kil(ch²u²l)-o²si²s. Gen., *enchylo'seos* (-sis). 1. The expression of juice. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See SUGILLATION.

ENCHYLUS (Lat.), adj. E²n²-kil(ch²u²l)/u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐχχυλος*. 1. Moist. 2. Juicy. 3. Fat. 4. Stupid. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-ki²(ch²u²)-ma². Gen., *enchym'atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγχυμα* (from *ἐγχύνω*, to pour in). Fr., *enchyme*. Ger., *Aufguss* (2d def.), *Bildungssaft* (2d def.). 1. Plethora. 2. An infusion. 3. Of Hayne, an organic juice elaborated from the chyme and forming the different tissues. 4. A liquid to be instilled. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENCHYMAPOZEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-ki²(ch²u²)-ma²p(ma²p)-o²z(e²m)-a². Gen., *enchymapozem'atos* (-tis). From *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion, and *ἀπόζεμα*, a decoction. Fr., *enchymapozème*. Ger., *Aufgussabsud*. An infuso-decoction. [L, 50.]

ENCHYMATISM, n. E²n²-ki²m²/a²t-i²z'm. Gr., *ἐγχυματισμός*. Lat., *enchymatismus*. Ger., *Aufgiessen*, *Auftröpfeln*. Instillation, infusion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCHYMOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-ki²(ch²u²)-mo²ma². Gen., *enchymo'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγχύωμα* (from *ἐγχύνω*, to pour in). Fr., *enchymome*. Ger., *Ergiessung der Säfte*. 1. Of Hippocrates, the natural distribution and circulation of the blood in the veins. 2. Blushing. [L, 41, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENCHYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-kim(ch²u²m)-o²si²s. Gen., *enchymos'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγχύμωσις* (from *ἐγχύνω*, to pour in). Fr., *enchymose*. Ger., *Bildung des Enchymoms*. The establishment of enchymoma. [L, 41, 50.]

ENCHYSA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ki²(ch²u²)/sa². See ANCHUSA.

ENCHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ki²s(ch²u²s)-i²s. Gen., *enchys'eos* (en'chysis). Gr., *ἐγχυσις*. An infusion. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. and n. pl. E²n²(e²n²)/ki²(ch²u²)-ta². Fr., *enchyte*. Ger., *Spritze* (1st def.), *Einspritzmittel*, *Eintropfmittel* (2d def.). 1. A syringe. 2. A medicament to be injected or instilled. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCHYTOTIS (Lat.), adj. E²n²-ki²(ch²u²)-to²s. See ENCHYTOTIS.

ENCHYTRÆUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n²-ki²(ku²)-træ²(tra²/e²)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *enchytrée*. Ger., *Topfwurm*. A genus of the *Chatopoda*. [A, 518].—**E. albidus**. See under DACTYLUS (3d def.).

ENCHYTUS (Lat.), adj. E²n²-ki²(ku²)-tu²s(tu²s). Gr., *ἐγχυτος*. Fr., *enchyte*. Ger., *eingetrofft*. Dropped in, instilled. [L, 50.]

ENCINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²n²-the²na². The *Quercus ilex*. [A, 447 (a, 21)].—**E. de mar** [Mex. Ph.]. The *Fucus vesiculosus*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ENCKEA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²k²e²a³. A genus of the *Piperaceae*, tribe *Pipereae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. glaucescens*, *E. unguiculata*. See *Piper unguiculata*.

ENCLAVEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-kla³v-ma³n². Impaction (as of the foetus in the superior strait of the pelvis); retention by constriction (as of the prolapsed iris in an opening in the cornea). [A, 518; L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCLAVES (Fr.), n. pl. A³n²-kla³v. Of Carnoy, bodies contained within a cell and produced by the activity of its protoplasm (e. g., fat globules). [J, 15.]

ENCLISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²kl²i²si²s. Gen., *encl'isios* (*en'clisis*). Gr., *ἐγκλισίς* (from *ἐγκλίνειν*, to bend in). A flexion or inclination. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCLITIC, adj. E²n-kl²i²t²ik. Gr., *ἐγκλιτικός*. Bending, inclining. [A, 387.]

ENCOLOURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-klu-u⁶r. A wound (e. g., of the foot or hoof) made by a nail. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENLUME (Fr.), n. A³n²-klu⁶m. The incus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCLYDASTICOS (Lat.), adj. E²n²-kl²i²(klu⁶)-da²s(da³s)/ti²k-o²s. Gr., *ἐγκλυδαστικός*. Floating. [A, 387.]

ENCLYSMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-kl²i²s(klu⁶s)/ma³. Gen., *enclys'matos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐγκλυσμα*. Fr., *enclysme*. Ger., *Klystier*. See *ENEMA*.

ENCOCHE (Fr.), n. A³n²-kosh. A slight depression or notch (as in the border of the lip after the operation for hare-lip). [E.]—*E. d'ossification*. Ger., *Ossificationsgrube*. Of Ranvier, the groove in the epiphyseal cartilage of a long bone in which is found the wedge or ring of bone that extends beyond the general line of ossification. [J, 31.]

ENCELIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n²(e²n²)-sel'(ko²e²)-i²a³. Gr., *ἐγκόλια*. Ger., *Baucheingeweide*. The abdominal contents. [L, 50, 84.]

ENCELIALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-sel'(ko²e²)-i²a²l(a²l'i²gi²)a³. From *ἐγκόλια*, the intestines, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *encelialgie*. Ger., *Bauchschmerz*. Pain in the bowels. [L, 43, 50.]

ENCELIPHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n²(e²n²)-sel'(ko²e²)-i²(i²)e²-e²(a²e²). Of Kützing, a family of the *Pycnospermeae*, composed of plants having a tubular frond formed of two layers of cells. The *Encelii* of Bory are an order of the *Hydrophytes*, comprising the *Dumontieae* and *Bryopsidæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENCELITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-sel'(ko²e²)-i²-i²(e)²ti²s. Gen., *encel'itidos (-is)*. From *εν*, within, and *εντελις* and *-itis*. Fr., *encel'ite*. Ger., *Baucheingeweideentzündung*. Inflammation of the intestines. [L, 50.]

ENCELIUS (Lat.), adj. E²n²(e²n²)-sel'(ko²e²)-i²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐγκόλιος*. Contained within the belly. [A, 387.]

ENCELEOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ko²e²-e²-o²/si²s. Gen., *encoleos' eos (-is)*. From *εν*, within, and *κόλιος*, a sheath. See *INVAGINATION*.

ENCOLPISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n²(e²n²)-ko²-pi²s(mu⁴s). Gr., *ἐγκολπισμός* (from *εν*, within, and *κόλιος*, the vagina). Fr., *encolpisme*. Ger., *Einbringen in die Mutterscheide* (1st def.), *Mutterscheidenmittel* (2d def.). 1. The insertion of a medicament into the vagina. 2. The medicament so employed. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ko²-pi²(e)²ti²s. Gen., *encolp'itidos (-is)*. From *εν*, within, and *κόλιος*, the vagina. Fr., *encolp'ite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina. [A, 518.]

ENCOLURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-kol-u⁶r. Of a horse or other mammal, the neck, measured from the point of the shoulder to the head. [L, 32, 41 (a, 14).]

ENCOMBREMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-ko²n²-br'ma³n². An overcrowded state of a dwelling. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—*E. charbonneux des poumons* (Riembault). See *ANTHRACOSIS* (4th def.).

ENCOPE (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-ko²-pe(pa). Gen., *en'copes*. Gr., *ἐγκοπή* (from *ἐκκόπτειν*, to cut into). Fr., *encopé*. Ger., *Einschnitt* (2d and 3d def's). 1. An incision. 2. A notch. 3. An impediment. [A, 387; L, 41, 50, 354.]

ENCORNÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-kor-na. Having horns. [L, 41.]

ENCORNET (Fr.), n. A³n²-kor-na. The *Loligo vulgaris*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENCRANINÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-kre²-na. See *ÉGARROTÉ*.

ENCRANIAL, adj. E²n²-kran'i²a²l. From *εν*, within, and *κρανιον*, the skull. See *INTRACRANIAL*.

ENCRANION (Lat.), **ENCRANIS** (Lat.), **ENCRANIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E²n²-kran(kra³n)/i²-o²n, -i²s, -i²-u³m(u⁴m). See *CEREBELLUM*.

ENCRASICHOLUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n²-kra(kra³)-si²k(sic²h²y²-o²l²-n²s(u⁴s)). Gr., *ἐγκρασιχολος* (from *εν*, within, *κρανιον*, the skull, and *χολή*, bile). Fr., *encrasichole*. Ger., *Sardelle*, *Anchovis*. The anchovy (*Clupea encrasichola*), anciently supposed to have the gall in the head. [L, 50.]

ENCRASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-kra(kra³)-si²s. Gen., *en'cras'eos* (*en'crasis*). Gr., *ἐγκρασις*. A mixing in. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENCRIBERS (Fr.), n. pl. A³n²-kre-a. Of Paulet, various *Coпрini*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENCRINES (Fr.), n. pl. A³n²-kren. See *CRINOIDEA*.

ENCROÛTANT (Fr.), adj. A³n²-kru-ta³n². Incrusting. [L, 41.]

ENCROÛTEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-krut-ma³n². See *INCRUSTATION*.

ENCYCLIC, adj. E²n-si²k'i²ik. From *ἐγκύκλιος*, circular. Fr., *encyclique*. Ger., *ἐγκύκλιχ*, *kreislaufend*. It., *enciclico*. Sp., *enciclico*. Having whorls which have an equal number of parts and are alternate (said of flowers). [B, 77 (a, 24).]

ENCYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-si(ku⁶)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *en'cyes'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐγκύσις*. Pregnancy. [A, 387.]

ENCYMATOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²(e²n²)-si²m(ku⁶m)/a²t-(a²t)-o(o³)-pla²z(pla³s)/ma³. Gen., *encymatoplas'matos (-is)*. Of Kühn, see *ENCYMOPLASMA*.

ENCYMON (Lat.), adj. E²n²(e²n²)-si(ku⁶)mo²n(mon). Gr., *ἐγκύμων*. See *PREGNANT*.

ENCYMOPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²(e²n²)-si(ku⁶)mo²(mo³)-pla²z(pla³s)/ma³. Gen., *encymoplas'matos (-is)*. From *ἐγκύμων*, pregnant, and *πλάσμα*, formed material. Fr., *encymoplasme*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftsfrucht* (1st def.), *Darstellung des schwangeren Uterus* (2d def.). 1. The product of the gravid uterus. 2. Of E. W. Tuson, a representation on a folding map of the gravid uterus and its circulation. [L, 50, 116 (a, 14).]

ENCYMOSIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-si²m(ku⁶m)-oz(os)/i²a³. From *ἐγκύμωνειν*, to be pregnant. See *ENCYSIS* (1st def.).

ENCYCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-si²(ku⁶)-o(o³)-kol'i²ik-a³. From *ἐγκύκος*, pregnant, and *κολική*, colic. Fr., *encycolique*. Ger., *Schwangerschaftskolik*. The colic of pregnancy. [L, 50.]

ENCYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-si²(ku⁶)si²s. Gen., *en'cyes'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐγκύσις*. Fr., *gravidité* (1st def.), *accouchement* (2d def.). Ger., *Schwangerschaft* (1st def.), *Geburt* (2d def.). 1. Pregnancy. 2. Parturition. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENCYSTATION, n. E²n-si²s-ta³shu³n. See *ENCYSTMENT*.

ENCYSTED, adj. E²n-si²t'e²sd. From *εν*, within, and *κύστις*, a sac. Lat., *sacculatus*, *saccatus*. Fr., *enkysté*, *enchatonné*. Ger., *eingebalgt*. Included in a sac or cyst. [E.]

ENCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²(e²n²)-si²s(ku⁶s)/ti²s. Gen., *en'cyst'ios (-is)*. Fr., *loupe*. Ger., *Balgeschwulst*. An encysted tumor or wen. [L, 50.]

ENCYSTMENT, n. E²n-si²t'me²nt. Fr., *enkystement*, *chatonnement*, *enchatonnement*. Sp., *enquistamiento*. The state of being or becoming encysted. [E.]

END, n. E²nd. A.-S., *ende*. Gr., *ἄρος*. Lat., *finis*, *extremum*. Fr., *fin*, *extrémité*. Ger., *Ende* (in comp., *End-*). It., *fine*, *termine*. Sp., *fin*, *extremo*. The point at which anything ceases; an extremity.—**E'anastomose** (Ger.). A terminal anastomosis. [a, 29.]—**E'apparat** (Ger.). See the major list.—**E'arterien** (Ger.). Of Cohnheim, arterioles that terminate directly in capillaries without anastomosing with other arterioles. [K.]—**E'ast** (Ger.). A terminal branch. [L, 80.]—**E'blüschchen** (Ger.), **E'blase** (Ger.). See *ALVEOLUS* (2d def.).—**E'-bud**, **E'-bulb**. See *END-BULB*.—**E'büschel** (Ger.). The brush-like expansion of the divided axis-cylinder in the motorial e-plate, especially of *Amphibia*. [J, 35; "Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1883, p. 355 (J).]—**E'-capsule**. See *END-BULB*.—**E'darm** (Ger.). See *PROCTODÆUM*.—**E'dolden** (Ger.). Of Bremer, small e-plates found in striated muscle-fibres, supposed to be the terminations of sensory nerves. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat." 1882, p. 178 (J).]—**E'epithel** (Ger.). See *ENTODERMIC EPITHELIUM*.—**E'faden** (Ger.). A terminal thread (said of the terminal part of the tail of a zoosperm). [J, 57, 65, 140, 158.]—**E'faser** (Ger.). The terminal part of a myelinic nerve-fibre in which the myeline has disappeared, but the neurilemma remains, inclosing the axis-cylinder. [J, 67.]—**E'fibrillen** (Ger.). The fibrillæ of a sensory nerve at its termination, especially in an organ of sense. [J.]—**E'fingerknochen** (Ger.). The terminal bone of a finger. [a, 14.]—**E'fläche** (Ger.). The surface of the extremity of a long bone. [L, 31 (a, 29).]—**E'gebilde** (Ger.). A nerve-ending. [J.]—**E'geflecht** (Ger.). See *TERMINAL PLEXUS*.—**E'geweih** (Ger.). The antler-like termination of a naked axis-cylinder in a motorial end-plate. [Kühne, "Zeit. f. Biol." 1886, p. 111 (J).]—**E'glied** (Ger.). A distal joint. [a, 29.]—**E'-gut**. See *PROCTODÆUM*.—**E'kapsel** (Ger.). See *END-BULB*.—**E'knochen** (Ger.). See the major list.—**E'knöpfchen** (Ger.), **E'knospe** (Ger.), **E'kölbchen** (Ger.), **E'kolben** (Ger.). See *END-BULB*.—**E'loch** (Ger.). See *AMPHISTOMA*.—**E'netz** (Ger.). A terminal network of a nerve or vessel. [J, 67.]—**E'-organ**. See *END-ORGAN*.—**E'phalange** (Ger.). A terminal phalanx. [a, 29.]—**E'-plate**. See *UNDER PLATE*.—**E'plexus**. See *TERMINAL PLEXUS*.—**E'säckchen** (Ger.). See *ALVEOLUS* (2d def.).—**E'scheibe** (Ger.). See *ACCESSORY DISC*.—**E'schlinge** (Ger.). See *TERMINAL PLEXUS*.—**E'sehne** (Ger.). A tendon of insertion. [a, 29.]—**E'stuck** (Ger.). Any terminal part, such as the part of the vas deferens next the vesicula seminalis. [J, 67.]—**E'tasche** (Ger.). See *ALVEOLUS* (2d def.).—**E'umsprosser** (Ger.). See *ACRAMPHIBRYON*.—**E'verstelung** (Ger.). The arborization or complicated branching of a nerve or vessel at its peripheral termination. [J, 31, 67.]—**E'ndzapfen** (Ger.). See *CONUS TERMINALIS*.—**E'zehenknochen** (Ger.). The terminal bone of a toe. [a, 14.]—**Intramuscular e**. The end of a striated muscular fibre which does not reach a tendon but tapers gradually to a point and terminates within the body of a muscle. A fibre may have one or both of its endings of this character; and the ends may also be branched. [J, 175.]—**Nerve e**. The termination of a nerve-fibre. [J.]—**Tendinous e**. The end of a striated muscular fibre reaching the tendon. It is usually single and bluntly pointed, but may be branched. [S. P. Gage, "Microscope," 1888.]

ENDADELPHIE (Fr.), n. A³n²-da³-de²lf. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ἀδελφός*, a brother. Of Gurit, a double monster characterized by one of the individuals being so completely merged in the other as to form only a tumor. [L, 32, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

ENDADELPHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nd-a³-de²lf'i²a³. See *ENDADELPHIA*.

ENDAHOLLA, n. In Abyssinia, the *Kalanchoe glandulosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDANGEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nd-a²n(a³n²)-ji'(ge²e'-e')ti²s. Gen., *endang'eit'idos (-is)*. Inflammation of the endangium (2d def.). [A, 84.]

ENDANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-a²n²(a²n²)-ji'(ge²-e²)-u²m(u²m). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Fr., *endangion*. 1. The interior layer of cells in the conceptacle of *Algae*. [L., 41.] 2. The internal coat of the arteries and veins. [A., 84.]

ENDANGIAL, adj. E²n²-a²n²ji²-a²l. Pertaining to the endangium. [A., 84.]

ENDANGION (Fr.), n. A²n²-da²n²-zhe-o²n². See **ENDANGIUM**.

ENDANGITIS (Lat.), **ENDANGIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²n²-a²n²(a²n²)-ji'(ge²/ti²s, -u²m(u²m)). See **ENDANGIETIS** and **ENDANGIUM**.

ENDAORTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-da(da²)-o²rt-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *endaortitidos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἀορτή*, the aorta (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the inner tunic of the aorta. [D., 45.]

ENDAPPARAT (Ger.), n. E²n²-a²p-pa²-ra²3t'. A terminal organ.—**Motorischer E.** The special ending of a motor nerve at the periphery. [J., 67.]—**Sensibler E.** The special ending of a sensory nerve at the periphery. [J., 67.]

ENDARTÉRIASIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A²n²-da²r-ra-ra²3ze. Aneurysm of the internal membrane of the aorta. [L., 41, 82.]

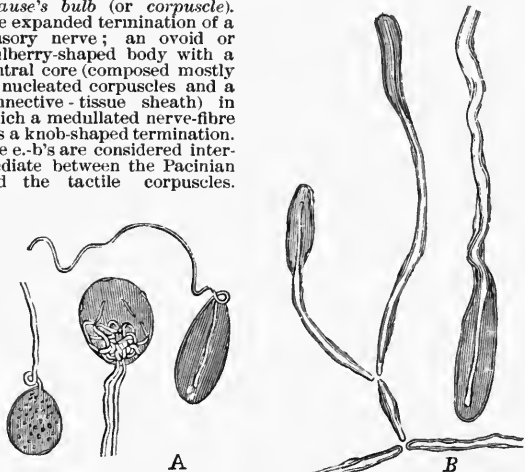
ENDARTÈRE (Fr.), n. A²n²-da²r-te²r. The internal tunic of the arteries. [L., 49.]

ENDARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-a²r-te(ta)-ri²-i(e)/ti²s. A more correct form of *endarteritis* (q. v.).

ENDARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-a²rt-e²r(ar)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *endarteritidos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endarterite*. Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery. [E.]—**Aortic e.** See **ENDAORTITIS**.—**Chronic e., E. (chronica) deformans** (seu *nodosa*). Fr., *endarterite chronique*. E. following a slow course and resulting in simple thickening of the intima, or in its replacement in patches by atheromatous or calcareous material, or in implication of the media and the adventitia, in extreme cases converting the vessel into a cord of bony stiffness. [Marchand, Samuel (A., 319).] Cf. **ARTERIOSCLEROSIS**.—**E. obliterans, E. obliterativa**. Fr., *endarterite obliterative*. Gen., *obliterante E.* A form of chronic e. characterized by progressive thickening of the intima by the formation of connective tissue, leading to stenosis and even complete closure of the lumen. [Marchand (A., 319).]—**E. syphilitica**. Fr., *endarterite syphilitique*. Gen., *syphilitische E.* E. obliterans due to syphilis. [Marchand (A., 319).]—**E. tuberculosa**. A specific inflammation of the internal coat of an artery caused by tubercle bacilli. [a., 33.]

ENDARTIRE (Fr.), adj. A²n²-da²rtr'. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Situated on or near the internal border or angle of the appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

END-BUD, END-BULB, n's. E²n²-bu²d, -bu²lb. Fr., *corpuscule claviforme* (ou *de Krause*). Ger., *Endkapsel, Endkolben, Endknospen, Endknöpfchen*. Syn.: *Krause's bulb* (or *corpuscle*). The expanded termination of a sensory nerve; an ovoid or mulberry-shaped body with a central core (composed mostly of nucleated corpuscles and a connective-tissue sheath) in which a medullated nerve-fibre has a knob-shaped termination. The e.-b's are considered intermediate between the Pacinian and the tactile corpuscles.



END-BULBS (CORPUSCLES) OF KRAUSE. [AFTER LUDDEN.]

A, from conjunctiva of man; B, from conjunctiva of calf. It may be noticed that in all these cases the nerve loses its non-essential parts before entering the corpuscle.

They have been found in various parts of the body, and have been named from their form (e. g., spherical or cylindrical e.-b's) or from their situation (e. g., articular, genital, or tendon e.-b's). ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1881, p. 53 (J); J., 30, 31, 32.]

ENDEBIETO, n. In Languedoc, the *Polyporus frondosus*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

ENDEBIO, n. In Languedoc, the *Cichorium endivia*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]

ENDECAGYNOUS, adj. E²n²-de²k-a²ji²n-u²s. Lat., *endecagynus* (from *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, and *γυνή*, a female). Fr., *endécagyne*. Ger., *elfweibig*. Having eleven pistils. [a., 24.]

ENDECANDRIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-de²k-a²n(a²n²)/dri²-a²3. Fr., *endécandrie*. Ger., *Elfmännig*. Of Linnæus, a class of plants with flowers having eleven stamens. [L., 41.]

ENDECANDROUS, adj. E²n²-de²k-a²n/dru²s. Lat., *endecandrus*, *endecandrius* (from *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, and *ἄνθρωπος*, a man). Fr.,

endécandre. Ger., *elfmännig*. Having eleven stamens or male organs. [L., 41.]

ENDECAPHYLLOUS, adj. E²n²-de²k-a²-fil²/u²s. Lat., *endecaphyllus* (from *ἐνδεκα*, eleven, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Fr., *endécaphylle*. Ger., *elfblättrig*. Of a leaf, composed of eleven leaflets. [L., 41, 56.]

ENDECTOPLASTIC, adj. E²n²-de²k-to-pla²st²/i²k. From *ἐνδόν*, within, *ἐκτός*, outward, and *πλάσμα* (see **PLASMA**). Of a cell, forming tissue by a metamorphosis of the protoplasm at both centre and periphery. [J.]

ENDEICTIC, adj. E²n²-de-ic²k/ti²k. Gr., *ἐνδεικτικός*. Serving as or governed by an indication.

ENDEXIOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-dix(de²-i²x)-i-o²-o²l(o²g)/i²-a²3. From *ἐνδείξις*, an indication, and *λόγος*, understanding. Ger., *Lehre von den Heilanzeigen*. The science or doctrine of indications of treatment. [L., 50 (a., 14).]

ENDEIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-dix'(de²-i²x)-i²s. Gen., *endeixeos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνδείξις* (from *ἐνδεικνύω*, to indicate). Fr., *indication*. Ger., *Anzeige*. See **INDICATION**.

ENDEMIÀ (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-dem(dam)/i²-a²3. Gr., *ἐνδημία*. Fr., *endémie*. Ger., *Landeskrankheit*. It., Sp., e. An endemic disease. [L., 50, 107.]

ENDEMIC, adj. E²n²-dem/i²k. Lat., *endemicus*, *endemius* (from *ἐνδημιος*, or *ἐνδημιος*, pertaining to the people). Fr., *endémique*. Ger., *endemisch*, *einheimisch* (2d def.). It., *endemico*. Sp., *endémico*. 1. Prevailing in a certain locality or among a certain class of persons (said of diseases); as a n., a disease so prevailing, also an instance of its prevalence. 2. See **INDIGENOUS**.

ENDEMICITY, n. E²n²-de²m-i²s/i²t-i². Fr., *endémicité*. The quality of prevailing as an endemic or of being indigenous. [L., 41.]

ENDEMIOCHLOASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-dem(dam)/i²-o(ch²lo²)-a²3(a²s²/ma²3). Gen., *endemiochloasmatos (-itis)*. From *ἐνδημιος*, endemic, and *χλόασμα* (see **CHLOASMA**). Fr., *endémiochloasma*. Ger., *endemische Leberfleckenkrankheit*. Endemic chloasma. [L., 50.]

ENDEMIOLOGY, ENDEMONOSLOGY, n's. E²n²-de²m-i²-o²l(o²)-i², -o²-noz-o²l-i²-o²-j². Lat., *endemiotologia* (from *ἐνδημιος*, endemic, and *λόγος*, understanding), *endemionosologia* (from *ἐνδημιος*, endemic, *νόσος*, a disease, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *endémio-ologie*. The science or study of endemic diseases. [L., 50.]

ENDÉMISME (Fr.), n. A²n²-da-me²z'm. See **ENDEMICITY**.

ENDEPIDERMIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-e²p-i²-du²r(de²r)/mi²s. Gen., *endepidermidos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἐπίδερμις*, epidermis. Fr., *endépiderme*. Ger., *innere Epidermis*. See **EPITHELIUM**.

ENDÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. A²n²-da-re-a²n². From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἔρος*, the skin. In the depths of the body, under the skin. [A., 385 (a., 21).]

ENDERMATIC, ENDERMIC, adj's. E²n²-du²r-ma²t²/i²k, -du²rm/i²k. Lat., *endermaticus*, *endermicus* (from *ἐν*, within, and *ἔρμα*, the skin). Fr., *endermatique*, *endermique*. Ger., *endermatish*, *endermisch*. 1. Passing through the skin. 2. Pertaining to or consisting in the application of drugs directly to the skin, the epidermis having first been removed by blistering. [L., 50, 56.]

ENDERMISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n²-du²r(de²r)-mi²s(mu²s(mu²4)s). Fr., *endermisme*, *endermie*. Ger., *Endermose*, *Endermik*. Endemic indication. [L., 50.]

ENDERMOSE (Fr.), n. A²n²-de²r-moz. 1. See **ENDERMISMUS**. 2. An "internal herpetic affection"; a group of symptoms pointing to an internal disease, but thought to depend upon "herpetism." [Guéneau de Mussy, "France méd.," March 29, 1884; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Feb., 1885, p. 157.]

ENDERMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-du²rm(de²rm)-o²si²s. Gen., *endermosios (-isis)*. See **ENDERMISMUS**.

ENDERON, n. E²n²/de²r-o²n. From *ἐν*, within, and *ἔρος*, the skin. Of Huxley, the inner of the two layers into which the ectoderm of many of the lower *Metazoa* divides, corresponding to the derma in man. [L., 11, 147.]

ENDESIS (Lat.), n. E²n²/de²s-i²s. Gen., *endesios* (*end'esis*). Gr., *ἐνδεσις* (from *ἐνδεῖν*, to bind on). A binding on, ligation. [A., 387.]

ENDESMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-de²s/ma²3. Gen., *endesmatos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνδεσμα*. A cord, a ligature. [A., 387.]

ENDHYMÉNINE (Fr.), n. A²n²-de-ma-nen. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ὕμην*, a membrane. See **INTINE**.

ENDIGUNG (Ger.), n. E²n²/i²-gun². A termination, ending.—**Browne-E.** See **BROWNE BODY**.

ENDINON (Lat.), n. n. E²n²-di²n/i²-o²n. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ἰνών*, the inion. A point on the inner surface of the skull corresponding to the inion. ["Rev. d'anthropol.," 1876, p. 520 (L).]

ENDIPLEURAL, adj. E²n²-di²-plu²/ra²l. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *πλευρά* (see **PLEURA**). Pertaining to the inner tegmen of the seed of a plant. [B (a., 24).]

ENDIVIE, n. E²n²/di²v. Fr., e. Ger., *Endivie*. See **CICHORIUM endivia**.—**Eau d'e.** (Fr.), **Hydrolat d'e.** (Fr.). See **AQUA ENDIVIE**.—**Wild e.** The *Cichorium intybus*. [a., 22.]

ENDIVIA, n. E²n²-di²v/i²-a²3. The *Cichorium e.*; of Bauhin, the genus *Intybus*. [B., 121 (a., 24).]—**Aqua endiviæ** (Turin Ph., 1833). Fr., *eau* (ou *hydrolat*) *d'endive*. A preparation made by distilling half of a mixture of 1 part of fresh leaves of *Cichorium e.* and 9 parts of water. [B., 119 (a., 14).]—**E. alba, E. latifolia, E. major, E. sativa**. The *Cichorium e.* [B., 180 (a., 24).]

ENDIVIE (Ger.), n. E²n²-de-fe'. See **CICHORIUM endivia**.—**E'n-Cichorie**. See **E**.

ENDIXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n²-dix(dex)/i²s. See **ENDEIXIS**. [D., 129.]

ENDKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. E²nd'knoch²-e²n. A terminal bone.—**Unbeweglicher E. des Rückgrats.** See SACRUM.

ENDO-ABDOMINALIS (Lat.), adj. E²n-do(do³)-a²b(a³b)-do²m-i²-nal(na³)i²s. See INTRA-ABDOMINAL.

ENDO-AORTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-a(a³)-o²rt-i(e)'ti²s. See ENDOARTITIS.

ENDO-ARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nd-o(o²)-a³rt-e²r(ar)-i(e)'ti²s. See ENDARTERITIS.

ENDOBLAST, n. E²nd'o-bla²st. Fr., *endoblaste*. See ENTOBLAST.

ENDOBLASTIC, adj. E²n-do-bla²st'i²k. Pertaining to the endoderm. [L, 358.]

ENDOBLASTOMERE, n. E²n-do-bla²st'o-mer. From *ἔνδο*, within, *βλαστός*, a germ, and *μέρος*, a part. A segment formed by the equatorial division of an ovum. In some nematodes the first division of the ovum is equatorial and the larger segment represents the e. or beginning of the endoderm, while the smaller segment or ectoblastomere (*q. v.*) represents the beginning of the ectoderm. [“*Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.*,” 1889 (J).]

ENDBRANCHIATE, adj. E²nd-o-bra²n²k'i²-at. Lat., *endobranchiatus* (from *ἔνδο*, within, and *βράγχια*, gills). Fr., *endobranchie*. Having the gills situated within the body; for the *Endobranchiata*, see *ABRANCHIATA*. [L, 43.]

ENDOCARDE (Fr.), n. A³n²-do-ka³rd. See ENDOCARDIUM.

ENDOCARDIAC, **ENDOCARDIAL**, adj's. E²n-do-ka³rd-i²-a²k, -a²l. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *καρδία*, the heart. Lat., *endocardiacus*. Fr., *endocardiaque*, *endocardique*. Within the heart or pertaining to the endocardium. [L, 107.]

ENDOCARDITIC, adj. E²n-do-ka³rd-i²'i²k. Fr., *endocarditique*. Ger., *endocarditisch*. Pertaining to endocarditis. [D.]

ENDOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-ka³rd-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocarditidos (-is)*. Fr., *endocardite*. Ger., *E. innere Herz hautentzündung*. It., *endocarditide*, *endocardite*. Sp., *E. Inflammation of the endocardium*. [D, 1.]—**Acute e.** E., either ulcerative or plastic, which begins suddenly and runs its course in a short time. It is usually secondary. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Atheromatouse.** Fr., *endocardite atheromatouse*. E. which is associated with atheromatous disease of the arterial system, and in which the endocardium participates to a greater or lesser extent in the atheromatous process. [D.]—**Blennorrhagic e.** Lat., *e. blennorrhœica*. E. due to gonorrhœa. [R. G. Derignac and Moussous-Freissan, “*Gazz. degli Ospit.*,” v, 1884, p. 276.]—**Choreic e.** E. developed in connection with chorea; believed by Bramwell to be secondary to rheumatism. [D, 68.]—**Chronic e.** A plastic e. in which the pathological changes are developed slowly and extend over a considerable period of time. It may be either idiopathic or secondary. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Contracting e.** E. complicated by contraction of the borders of the valves. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Diphtheritic e.** See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**Dyscrasic e.** Fr., *endocardite dyscrasique*. An e. caused by alteration of the blood, generally following eruptive fevers. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. bacteritica.** See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**E. blennorrhœica.** See *Blennorrhagic e.*—**E. diphtherica.** See *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. fibrosa.** See *Fibrinous e.*—**E. fungosa.** See *E. verrucosa*.—**E. maligna.** See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**E. mitralis.**—E. affecting the mitral valve. [B.]—**E. pneumonica.** See *Pneumonic e.*—**E. septica.** See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**E. ulcerosa.** See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**E. syphilitica.** Of Virchow, an e. resulting from syphilis. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—**E. valvularis.** See *Valvular e.*—**E. verrucosa.** E. characterized by condyloma-like excrescences on the valves and the chordæ tendineæ. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Fibrinous e.** Lat., *e. fibrosa*. A subacute or chronic e. in which more or less of the cardiac connective tissue is transformed into fibrous tissue. [D.]—**Gonorrhœal e.** See *Blennorrhagic e.*—**Idiopathic e.** An e. developed as a primary affection from exposure to cold or similar causes. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Infectious e.** **Infective e.** Fr., *endocardite infectieuse*. See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**Latent e.** E. which runs its course in connection with some other primary disease, without manifesting any distinctive cardiac symptoms. The condition is only realized when a valvular lesion is subsequently developed. [D, 68.]—**Malignant e.** See *ULCERATIVE e.*—**Parietal e.** Fr., *endocardite pariétale*. E. limited to the lining membrane of the walls of the cardiac chambers, without involving the valves. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Plastic e.** Fr., *endocardite plastique*. E. accompanied by the effusion of plastic material producing roughening of the endocardium, especially of the valves, with the formation of vegetations and adhesions, often distorting the valvular segments so as to prevent their exact approximation, or narrowing the lumen of the valvular orifices, and thus giving rise to valvular murmurs which are the characteristic sign of the disease. The symptoms are chiefly those of embarrassed heart action and those of secondary affections produced by the disturbances of circulation and the detachment of the valvular vegetations (embolism). [Niemeyer (B).] [D, 45.]—**Pneumonic e.** Lat., *e. pneumonica*. Fr., *endocardite pneumonique*. E. developed in the course of a pneumonia and due to the same cause as the latter. [B.]—**Productive e.** See *PLASTIC e.*—**Puerperal e.** Fr., *endocardite puerpérale*. Ulcerative e. occurring during the puerperal state.—**Recurrent e.** Ger., *recurrente E.* Of Virchow, a variety of e. which recurs one or more times at the site of a former endocarditic lesion. [Niemeyer (B).]—**Rheumatic e.** Fr., *endocardite rhumatismale*. E. due to rheumatism. [D, 68.]—**Rheumatoid e.** Ger., *rheumatoide E.* Of Litten, a severe and often fatal, but not septic, form of e.; most frequently secondary to an attack of articular rheumatism. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Scarlatinal e.** Fr., *endocardite scarlatineuse*. E. occurring in the course of scarlet fever; usually rheumatic. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Sclerotic e.** E. with induration and hyperplasia of the connective tissue of the valves. [D, 45; L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Septic e.** **Septicæmic e.** Fr., *endocardite septique* (ou *septicémique*).

Ulcerative e. of septic origin. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Ulcerative e.** Fr., *endocardite ulcéreuse*. Ger., *ulceröse E.* A form of e. attended with the development of bacteria and with ulceration which perforates the valves and may extend to the muscular structure of the heart. It usually occurs in connection with blood-poisoning; the symptoms being those of the latter. Some writers consider the disease as of a diphtheritic nature. The fatal issue results from exhaustion or by the tearing away of the valves. [D, 25.]—**Valvular e.** Fr., *endocardite valvulaire*. E. affecting the valves. [D, 70.]—**Variolous e.** Fr., *endocardite varioluse*. E. caused by or complicating small-pox. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Verrucosa e.** See *E. verrucosa*.

ENDOCARDIUM (Lat.), n. E²n-do(do³)-ka³rd'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *endocardie*. Ger., *innere Herzhaut*, *E. It.*, *endocardio*. Sp., *endocardio*. The serous lining membrane of the heart. [L, 343.]

ENDOCARP, n. E²n-do-ka³rp. Lat., *endocarpium* (from *ἔνδο*, within, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *endocarpe*. Ger., *Innenhaut*, *Fächerhaut*. The inner layer of the pericarp, equivalent to the upper epidermis of the capillary leaf or the epithelium of the ovary; the hard outer shell of the kernel in any stone-fruit. [B, 1, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

ENDOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-ka³s'(ka³-u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *endocausis(-is)*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *καῖσις*, a burning. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *innere Hitze*, *inneres Brennen*. Internal heat. [L, 50.]

ENDOCEPHALUS, adj. E²n-do(do³)-se²f(ke³f/a²)i²-u³s-(u⁴s). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *endocéphale*. Ger., *innenköpfig*. Having the head hidden inside. The *Endocéphala* are a class of molluscs so characterized. [L, 41.]

ENDOCERVICITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-su²r(ke³r)-vi²-z(we)-si(ke)'tis. Gen., *endocervicitidos (-is)*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *cervix* (*q. v.*). Fr., *endocervicite*. See *CERVICAL ENDOMETRITIS*.

ENDOCHONDRAL, adj. E²n-do-ko²nd'ra²l. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *χόνδρος*, cartilage. Formed in a cartilaginous matrix. [J, 32, 42.] See *E. NONES*.

ENDOCHONE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-kon(ch²o²n)'e(a). Gen., *endochon'es*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *χώνη* (see *CHONE*). The innermost of the two parts into which a chone is often divided by a transverse sphincter. [L, 121.] Cf. *CHONE* and *ECTOCHONE*.

ENDOCHORION (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-kor(ch²o²r)'i²-o²n. From *ἔνδο*, within (see also *CHORION*). Fr., *e. Ger.*, *E. It.*, *endochorion*. Sp., *endochorion*. The vascular lamina of Wagner; of Dutrochet, the decidua reflexa; of Müller, the same as the *tunica media* of Bischoff; of Velpeau, the inner layer of the chorion at an early stage of development reflected on to the umbilical cord. [A, 43, 45.]

ENDOCHROA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²k(do²ch²)'ro(ro²)-a³. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *χρόα*, the skin. The supposed inner layer of the cuticle in plants. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ENDOCHROME, n. E²n-do-krom. Lat., *endochroma* (from *ἔνδο*, within, and *χρόμα*, color). Fr., *e.* The coloring matter of the cell-contents in plants, particularly in the *Diatomaceæ* and other lower organisms; also a similar substance in phanerogams. [B, 291 (a, 24); L, 121.]

ENDOCELAR, adj. E²n-do-sel'a³r. Pertaining to the endocœlium. [L, 146.]

ENDOCELARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-sel(ko²e²)-a-(a²)ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κοιλία*, the belly. The visceral cœlium-epithelium, the cell-layer which covers the outer surface of the intestines. [L, 146.]

ENDOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-sel'(ko²e²)-e(a). Gen., *endocel'es*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κοιλία*, the belly. The space within a mesentery in the *Actinozoa*. [L, 355.]

ENDOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-kol-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocolitidos (-is)*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κῶλον*, the colon. See *COLITIS*.

ENDOCOLPITIS (Lat.), n. E²n-do(do³)-ko²l'p-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocolpitidos (-is)*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κόλπος*, the vagina. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina.

ENDOCRANE (Fr.), n. A³n²-do-kra³n. See ENDOCRANIUM.

ENDOCRANIAL, adj. E²n-do-kran'i²-a²l. 1. Pertaining to the endocranium. 2. See *INTRACRANIAL*.

ENDOCRANITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-kran(kra³n)-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *endocranitidos (-is)*. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. External pachymeningitis. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

ENDOCRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-kran(kra³n)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κράνιον*, the cranium. Fr., *endocrâne*. 1. The inner surface of the skull. 2. The cerebral dura. [L, 150.]

ENDOCULAR, adj. E²nd-o²k'u²-la³r. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *oculus*, the eye. Fr., *endoculaire*. Ger., *endoculär*. See *INTRACULAR*.

ENDOCYCLICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-do(do³)-si²k(ku⁶k)'li²k-a³. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κυκλικός*, circular. Syn.: *Regularia*. A group of typical *Echinidea* (the *Typica*). [L, 121.]

ENDOCYME, n. A³n²-do-sem. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κύμα*, a fetus. Fr., *e.*, *endocymien*. Ger., *Endocym*. Of St.-Hilaire, a double monster in which one fetus is contained in the other. [L, 1, 44 (a, 14).]

ENDOCYMLIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nd-o(o²)-si²m(ku⁶m)'i²-a³. Fr., *endocymie*. The form of monstrosity defined under *ENDOCYME*. [L, 41.]

ENDOCYST, n. E²n-do-si²st. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κύστις*, a bag. Ger., *Endocyste*. 1. The thin, soft, granulated membrane lining the interior of a hydatid, from which the echinococcus head

springs. 2. The lining of the ectocyst in the *Polypozoa*, invaginated inward at the opening in the ectocyst and forming the extrusible portion of the polypid. [L, 11, 313, 353.]

ENDOCYTIC, adj. E²ⁿ-do-si^{2t}-i^{2k}. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *κύτος*, a cell. Fr., *endocytique*. Ger., *endocytisch*. Pertaining to that which is within a cell or syncytium. [J.]

ENDOD, n. In Abyssinia, the *Saponaria abyssinica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDODECA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do-de(da)'ka². See **ARISTOLOCHIA**. —**E. serpentaria**. See **ARISTOLOCHIA serpentaria**.

ENDODERM, n. E²ⁿ-do-du^{2r}m. Lat., *endodermis* (from *ἔνδο*, within, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *endoderme*. Ger., *E. 1*. Of Van Beneden, the hypoblast. 2. The innermost cuticular layer of the integument in insects. [“*Jour. of the Roy. Micr. Soc.*,” 1885 (J.).] 3. The more internal of the two organized layers of which the body of a hydroid is composed. [L, 193.] 4. In botany, a sheath consisting of one or more layers of parenchymatous cells, which incloses certain kinds of fibro-vascular bundles. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

ENDODERMAL, **ENDODEMIC**, adj's. E²ⁿ-do-du^{2r}m/a^{2l}, -i^{2k}. Pertaining to the endoderm. [L, 11.]

ENDODONTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-do²ⁿ-ti(te)'ti^{2s}. Gen., *endodontit'idōs* (-is). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *δόντις*, a tooth (see also -itis²). Fr., *endodontite*. Ger., *Entzündung des Zahnkeims*. Inflammation of the membrane lining the pulp-cavity of a tooth. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 30, 50, 95 (a, 14).]

ENDO-ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-i(e)'ti^{2s}. See **ENTERITIS**.

ENDOGASTRICUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-ga^{2st}(ga^{2st})'ri^{2k}-u^{2s}(u^{2s}). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. See **INTRA-ABDOMINAL**.

ENDOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-ga^{2s}(ga^{2s})-trit-(tre)'ti^{2s}. Gen., *endogastrit'idōs* (-is). Fr., *endogastrite*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 41, 44, 95 (a, 14).]

ENDOGASTRIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-ga^{2st}(ga^{2st})'ri²-u^{2s}(u^{2s}). See **ENGASTRUS**.

ENDOGEN, n. E²ⁿ-do-je²ⁿ. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *E*. An endogenous plant; one in which the fibro-vascular bundles are definite and are formed from the centre, so that the diameter of the stem increases by the new matter pushing out that previously formed. De Candolle supposed this mode of growing peculiar to *Monocotyledons*, and named all such e's; but this opinion has been found erroneous, and the term has lost its first application in a measure. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

ENDOGENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²ⁿ-do-je²ⁿ(do²g)'e²ⁿ-e(a²-e²). Fr., *endogènes*. Ger., *Endogenen*. The endogens; of De Candolle (1813), a class of the *Cotyledoneæ*; of Lindley (1830), a subclass of the *Vasculares*, consisting of the *Petaloidæ* and *Glumaceæ*; in 1833 his 3d class of plants, comprising the *Epigynæ*, *Gynandree*, *Hypogynæ*, *Imperfectæ*, and *Glumaceæ*; and in 1847 his 4th class of plants, consisting of the alliances (*nixi*) *Glumales*, *Arales*, *Palmales*, *Hydrates*, *Narcissales*, *Amomales*, *Orchidales*, *Xyridales*, *Juncuales*, *Liliates*, and *Astilmales*. They are the monocotyledons of other systems. [B, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. cryptogamæ**. Of De Candolle, a division of endogens, consisting of the *Naiades*, *Equisetaceæ*, *Marsiliaceæ*, *Lyopodineæ*, and *Filices*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOGENÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-je²ⁿ(ge²ⁿ)'e²-e(a²-e²). Of Link, a class of plants comprising the *Gramineæ*, *Cyperoidæ*, *Juncæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, *Commelineæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Amaryllidæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, *Tridæ*, *Scitamineæ*, *Musaceæ*, *Orchidæ*, *Palme*, *Cycadæ*, *Pandaneæ*, *Aroidæ*, *Alismaceæ*, *Stratioteæ*, *Vallisneriaceæ*, *Hydrocharidæ*, *Hydrogetones*, *Hippuridæ*, and *Lemnaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).] Cf. **ENDOGENÆ**.

ENDOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-je²ⁿ(ge²ⁿ)'e^{2s}-i^{2s}. Gen., *endogenēs'ēōs* (gen'ēsis). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *γενεῖσθαι*, production. Fr., *endogénèse*. Ger., *Endogenese*. Endogenous formation. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENDOGENOUS, adj. E²ⁿ-do-je²ⁿ-u^{2s}. Gr., *ἐνδογενής* (from *ἔνδο*, within, and *γενεῖν*, to engender). Lat., *endogenus*, *endogenes*. Fr., *endogène*. Ger., *endogen*, *inwendig gewachsen*. It., *endogeno*. Sp., *endógeno*. Generated or growing within (said of cell-multiplication in which the daughter cells are formed within the mother cell; of stems and cell-tissue [in plants] springing from the interior tissue; of new tissue [in animals] that is deposited interstitially; and of diseases that are due to causes originating within the organism). [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 77, 291 (a, 24); L, 353.] See **INTERNAL CELL-formation**.

ENDOGENY, n. E²ⁿ-do-je²ⁿ-i². See **ENDOGENESIS**.

ENDOGLOBULAR, adj. E²ⁿ-do-glo²b'u²-la^{2r}. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *globulus*, a globe. Fr., *endoglobulaire*. Situated within the blood-corpuscles (said of malarial germs). [“*Sem. méd.*,” Oct. 30, 1889 (a, 18).]

ENDOGNATH, n. E²ⁿ-do-g-na^{2th}. From *ἔνδο*, within, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *endognathé*. Of Milne-Edwards, the principal branch of a gnathite. [L, 158.]

ENDOGNATHAL, adj. E²ⁿ-do-g'nath-a^{2l}. Fr., *endognathaire*. Pertaining to the internal aspect of the jaws; of Milne-Edwards, pertaining to the endognath. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 158.] See **E. PALP**.

ENDOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do-g-nath(na^{2th})'i²-o²ⁿ. The median portion of the superior maxilla when it remains united after birth, and supports a middle incisor tooth. [L, 392.] Cf. **EXOGNATHION** and **MESOGNATHION**.

ENDOGONIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-go²ⁿ-i^{2d}'i²-u^{2m}(u^{2m}). From *ἔνδο*, within (see also **GONIDIUM**). A gonidium formed within a receptacle (gonidangeium). [B, 279.]

ENDOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-gon(go²ⁿ)'i²-u^{2m}(u^{2m}). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *γενεῖν*, to engender. Fr., *endogone*. 1. Of mosses, the sporangium. [A, 518.] 2. Of *Characeæ*, the contents of the nucleole. [B, 19.] 3. Of sponges, the internal wall or cellular layer. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENDOGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. s. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-ji²ⁿ(gu²ⁿ)'i²-a². From *ἔνδο*, within, and *γυνή*, a woman. Of Rafinesque, a class of plants comprising the *Synantheria* and *Conrantheria*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOLEMMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-le^{2m}'ma². Gen., *endolemmatos* (-is). The neurilemma. [Kühne, “*Zeit. f. Biol.*,” 1886, p. 72 (J).]—**E'kerne** (Ger.). The nuclei of the neurilemma, especially those in a motorial end-plate. [Kühne, l. c. (J).]

ENDOLYMPH, n. E²ⁿ-do-li²mf. Lat., *endolympa* (from *ἔνδο*, within, and *lympa*, water). Fr., *endolymphe*. Ger., *E. It.*, Sp., *endolymfa*. A pale, limpid fluid which entirely fills the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [F, 33.]

ENDOLYMPHANGIAL, adj. E²ⁿ-do-li²mf-a²ⁿ'ji²-a^{2l}. From *ἔνδο*, within, *lympa*, water, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Contained within a lymphatic vessel. [J.] As a n., see **LYMPHATIC NODULE**.

ENDOMESOGNATHICUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-me^{2s}-o²g-nath(na^{2th})'i^{2k}-u^{2s}(u^{2s}). From *ἔνδο*, within, *μέσος*, middle, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Relating to or connected with the endognathion and the mesognathion (said of a fissure). [L, 332.]

ENDOMETRITIC, adj. E²ⁿ-do-me^{2t}-ri^{2t}'i^{2k}. Ger., *endometritisch*. Pertaining to endometritis.

ENDOMÉTRITE (Fr.), n. A²ⁿ-do-ma-tret. See **ENDOMETRITIS**. —**E. de la caduque**. See **ENDOMETRITIS decidua**. —**E. de la caduque avec protubérances**. See **ENDOMETRITIS decidua tuberosa et polyposa**. —**E. muqueuse catarrhale**. See **ENDOMETRITIS decidua catarrhalis**. —**E. muqueuse mamelonée (ou polypeuse)**. See **ENDOMETRITIS decidua tuberosa et polyposa**. —**E. nécrobiotique**. See **Gangrenous ENDOMETRITIS**. —**E. poly-peuse**. See **ENDOMETRITIS decidua polyposa**. —**E. putrescente**. See **Gangrenous ENDOMETRITIS**.

ENDOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do²)-me^{2t}(mat)'ri(re)'ti^{2s}. Gen., *endometrit'idōs* (-is). From *ἔνδο*, within, and *μήτρα*, the uterus (see also -itis²). Fr., *endométrite*, *métrite interne (ou de la muqueuse)*. Ger., *Entzündung der Gebärmutterinnenfläche*. It., *endometrite*. Sp., *e*. Inflammation of the internal portion or lining membrane of the uterus. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Adhesive e.** Fr., *endométrite adhésive*. Of Braun, *chronic diffuse decidua e.*, his idea being that the cell-changes are not confined to the decidua proper, but spread to the underlying tissue and give rise to adhesion of the placenta. [A, 15.]—**Catarrhal e.** Fr., *endométrite catarrhale*. Ger., *catarrhalische E.* Affecting only the superficial portion of the endometrium and causing a mucous discharge. —**Cervical e.** Lat., *e. cervicis*. E. limited to the neck of the uterus.—**Chronic diffuse decidua e.** See *E. decidua chronica diffusa*. —**Corporeal e.** E. affecting the body of the uterus.—**Croupous e.** Lat., *e. crouposa*. Ger., *croupöse E.* See *Membranous e.* and *Diphtheritic e.*—**Cystic e.** A form of glandular e. in which retention cysts form. [Graulich (A, 319).]—**Decidual e.** See *E. decidua*. —**Diphtheritic e.** Lat., *e. diphtheritica*. Fr., *endométrite diphthérique (ou pseudo-membraneuse, ou gangréneuse), métrio-lymphangite*. Ger., *diphtheritische E., Gebärmutter-diphtherie*. Syn.: *metrorymphangitis, parametritis cum thrombosis vasorum lymphaticorum, phlegmone abdominalis diffusa, putrescentia uteri* [Boër]. A puerperal inflammation which may affect not only the endometrium, but also, as it generally does, the vagina, the muscular and peritoneal structures of the uterus, the ovaries, and the lymphatics and connective tissue of the pelvis; originating almost always by diphtheritic infection of some solution of continuity in the parturient canal. [A, 57.]—**Dissecting e.** Lat., *e. disseicans*. Fr., *endométrite dissequante*. A form in which the lining membrane of the uterus is expelled, together with traces of the muscular tissue; to be distinguished from membranous dysmenorrhœa and from the expulsion of the decidua. [Kubassow, “*Ztschr. f. Geb. u. Gyn.*,” ix, 2, p. 310; “*Rev. d. sci. méd.*,” Jan., 1885, p. 223.]—**E. cervicis**. See *Cervical e.*—**E. cervicis granulosa**. A granular inflammation of the lining membrane of the neck of the uterus. [A, 29.]—**E. cervicis, E. colli**. See *Cervical e.*—**E. crouposa**. See *Membranous e.* and *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. crouposa puerperalis**. Ger., *croupöse puerperale E.* The diphtheritic e. of lying-in women.—**E. decidua**. See *E. decidua*. —**E. decidua catarrhalis**. See *E. decidua catarrhalis*. —**E. decidua chronica diffusa**. See *E. decidua chronica diffusa*. —**E. decidua**. Fr., *endométrite de la caduque*. An inflammation of the decidua membrane of pregnancy, affecting either the decidua uterina, the decidua reflexa, or both.—**E. decidua catarrhalis**. Fr., *endométrite muqueuse catarrhale, hydrorrhée des femmes enceintes*. Syn.: *hydrorrhœa gravidarum*. A form of chronic decidua e. characterized not so much by thickening of the decidua as by a watery exudation from the decidua vera, or both that and the decidua reflexa, which may escape in gushes from time to time. [A, 61.]—**E. decidua chronica**. Syn.: *hyperplasia of the decidua*. A generic term for e. decidua chronica diffusa, e. decidua polyposa, and e. decidua catarrhalis. [A, 61.]—**E. decidua chronica diffusa**. Fr., *endométrite de la caduque chronique diffuse*. A chronic proliferation of the cells of the entire decidua vera, sometimes extending to the decidua reflexa. [A, 61.]—**E. decidua hæmorrhagica**. A form of e. met with in cholera, characterized by extravasations of blood into the endometrium. [Slavjansky, “*Arch. f. Gyn.*,” iv, 1872, p. 293 (a, 29).]—**E. decidua polyposa**. Fr., *endométrite polypeuse (ou mamelonée, ou muqueuse)*. A chronic decidua e. accompanied with great thickening and the formation of vascular polypoid outgrowths. [A, 15, 61.]—**E. decidua tuberosa et polyposa**. Fr., *endométrite muqueuse mamelonée (ou polypeuse, ou de la caduque avec pro-*

tubercles). A form of e. decidualis usually limited to the decidua uterina, especially of the anterior and posterior uterine surfaces, with roughening of the surface and the formation of protuberances and polypus-like excrescences. [A, 22, 24].—**E. diphtherica**. See *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. disseccans**. See *Dissecting e.*—**E. exfoliativa**. See *Membranous DYSMENORRHEA*.—**E. fungosa**. 1. See *E. deciduata polyposa*. 2. Of Olshausen, interstitial e. [Grenlich (A, 319)].—**E. hæmorrhagica**. See *Hæmorrhagic e.*—**E. hypertrophica**. A form of e. characterized by thickening of the lining membrane of the uterus. [a, 29].—**E. placentaris**. E. associated with disease of the placenta. [a, 29].—**E. placentaris gummosa**. A form of e. characterized by the formation of gummata. [Fränkel, "Arch. of Gyn.," v, 1873, p. 44 (a, 29)].—**E. placentaris hypertrophica**. An inflammation of the placenta which occurs in connection with e. [A, 326 (a, 29)].—**E. puerperalis**. See *Puerperal e.*—**E. septica**. See *Septic e.*—**E. serosa**. See *E. deciduata catarrhalis*.—**E. tuberosa**. See *E. decidua tuberosa et polyposa*.—**E. villosa** [Slavjansky]. A form of glandular e. characterized by papillary excrescences destitute of epithelium and springing from the deep layer of the endometrium. [Grenlich (A, 319)].—**Exudative e.** See *Membranous e.* and *Membranous DYSMENORRHEA*.—**Fundal e.** E. affecting the fundus uteri.—**Fungous e.** Lat., *e. fungosa*. E. characterized by outgrowths from the endometrium; of Olshausen, interstitial e.—**Gangrenous e.** Fr., *endométrite gangréneuse (ou nécrobiotique, ou putrescente), métrite gangréneuse, ramollissement putride (ou gangréne, ou putrescence) de l'utérus*. E., usually septic, with gangrene.—**Glandular e.** Ger., *glanduläre E.* Of Ruge, a form of e. in which the glands of the endometrium become elongated, dilated, and branched, sometimes giving rise to a cystic condition. [Grenlich (A, 319)].—**Hæmorrhagic e.** Lat., *e. hæmorrhagica*. A form of e. characterized by metrorrhagia, usually due to the presence of fungosities.—**Hyperplastic e.** Ger., *hyperplasierende E.* Of Olshausen, a form of chronic e. characterized by uniform or irregular thickening of the endometrium from proliferation of its connective-tissue cells. [A, 229].—**Interstitial e.** Ger., *interstitielle E.* Of Ruge, a form of e. in which the glands of the endometrium are not affected, but its substance is infiltrated with nucleated cells and not uncommonly with oil globules. [Grenlich (A, 319)].—**Membranous e.** E. accompanied by the formation of a false membrane.—**Puerperal e.** Lat., *e. puerperalis*. Fr., *endométrite (ou métrite interne) puerpérale*. Ger., *puerperale Entzündung der Innenfläche der Gebärmutter*. E. occurring during the puerperal period. See *Septic e.* and *Diphtheritic e.*—**Purulent e.** E. characterized by a purulent discharge.—**Putrescent e.** See *Gangrenous e.*—**Septic e.**, **Septicæmic e.** Lat., *e. septica, putrescentia uteri*. Fr., *endométrite septique*. Ger., *septische E.* E. due to the retention or absorption of putrid material or to infection with the germs of putrefaction. See *Diphtheritic e.*—**Syphilitic e.** A form of chronic e. occurring as a manifestation of syphilis, usually characterized by a proliferating granular surface from which severe and frequent hæmorrhages take place. [P. F. Mundé and B. H. Wells, "Ann. of the Univ. Med. Sci.," 1889, ii].—**Villous e.** See *Villosa*.

ENDOMETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-me²t(mat)²ri²-u³m-(u⁴m). The mucous membrane lining the uterus.

ENDOMETRORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-me²t(mat)-ro²-ra²(ra²g)¹²-a³. From *ἐνδόν*, within, *μήτρα*, the womb, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to break forth. Fr., *endométrorragie*. Ger., *innerer Gebärmutterblutfluss*. See *METRORRHAGIA*.

ENDOMETRY, n. E²ⁿ-do³m²-tr². A system by means of which the surface of the brain incised within the cranial cavity can be measured. [L, 149 (a, 29)].

ENDOMYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-mi²(mu²)-o(o³)-ka³rd-i(e)²ti³s. Gen., *endomyocardit'idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, *μῦς*, a muscle, and *καρδία*, the heart (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endomyocardite*. Endocarditis complicated with myocarditis. The prominent symptoms are palpitation, irregular and violent action of the heart, a weak pulse, dyspnoea, and dropsy. [D, 68].

ENDOMYSIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-mi²s(mu²s)¹-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *μῦς*, a muscle. The connective tissue which binds the muscular fibres together. [L, 351].

ENDONARTERITIS (Lat.), **ENDONARTERITIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²ⁿ-do²n-a³r-te²r(tar)-i²(e)²ti³s, -te²r(tar)-i²(e)²ti³s. See *ENDARTERITIS*.

ENDONENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do²n-e²n-te²r-i(e)²ti³s. See *ENTERITIS*.

ENDONEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-ne²f-ri(re)²ti³s. Gen., *endonephrit'idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *νεφρός*, the kidney (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endonephrite*. See *NEPHRITIS* and *PYELITIS*.

ENDONÉPHRITE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-do-na-fret. See *NEPHRITIS* and *PYELITIS*.—**E. exsudative** [Bouillaud]. See *NÉPHRITE albumineuse primitive*.

ENDONEURAL, adj. E²ⁿ-do-nu²ra². Fr., Ger., *e.* Pertaining to the endoneurium or anything within a nerve. [J.]

ENDONEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-nu²ri²-n³m(u⁴m). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *tissu conjonctif intrafasciculaire*. Ger., *E. Endoneuralscheide*. Of Key and Retzius ("Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 344), the delicate connective-tissue support surrounding nerve-fibres and the capillaries in a nerve funiculus. It is connected with the sheath of the funiculus (perineurium), and most of its fibres extend in a longitudinal direction. [J, 30.]

ENDO-ŒSOPHAGITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-e(o³-e²)-so²f-a³-i(i)e²ti³s. Gen., *endo-œsophagit'idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *œsophágos*, the œsophagus (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endo-œsophagite*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the œsophagus. [L, 116.]

ENDOPARASITE, n. E²ⁿ-do-pa²r-a³-sit. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. An internal parasite. [L, 11.]

ENDOPARASITIC, adj. E²ⁿ-do-pa²r-a³-si²t'i²kh. Pertaining to endoparasites or parasitic in the interior of an organism. [L, 121.]

ENDOPERICARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-pe²r-i²-ka³rd-i(e)²ti³s. Gen., *endo-pericardit'idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within (see also *PERICARDITIS*). Fr., *endopéricardite*. Endocarditis complicated with pericarditis. The prominent symptoms are pain and tenderness in the epigastrium and tenderness on pressure in the region of the heart. [D, 68.]

ENDOPERIMYOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-pe²r-i²-mi(mu²)-o(o³)-ka³rd-i(e)²ti³s. Gen., *endoperimycardit'idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *περί*, around (see also *MYOCARDITIS*). Myocarditis complicated with endocarditis and pericarditis. [D, 68.]

ENDOPHACINE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-do-fa³-sen. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φακή*, a lens. One of two albuminous substances found by Frémy and Valenciennes in the crystalline lens; a colorless liquid coagulating at 65° C. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

ENDOPHÉRIDE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-do-fa-red. See *SYCONUS*.

ENDOPHLEBITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-fle²b-i(e)²ti³s. Gen., *endophlebit'idos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φλέψ*, a vein (see also *-itis**). Fr., *endophlébite*. Inflammation of the inner coat of a vein. [E.]—**E. portalis**. See *PYLEPHLEBITIS*.

ENDOPHLEUM [Link] (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-fle²(flo²-e²)-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φλοιός*, bark. Fr., *endophléon*. See *LIBER*.

ENDOPHORA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do²f'o²-ra³. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φορά*, that which is borne or carried. Fr., *endophore*. See *ENDOPLEURA*.

ENDOPHRAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-frag(fra³g)²ma³. Gen., *endophrag'matos (-is)*. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φράγμα*, a fence. Fr., *endophragme*. A transverse diaphragm like those observed in some of the *Thalassiophytes*. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ENDOPHYLLOUS, adj. E²ⁿ-do-ph²l'u³s. Lat., *endophyllus* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φύλλον*, a leaf). Formed within a leaf which acts as a sheath (e. g., the young leaves of endogens). The *Endophyllites* of Fries are a subdivision of the *Sphaeria*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOPHYTE, n. E²ⁿ-do-ph²t. Lat., *endophyton* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *φύτον*, a plant). Fr., *e.* Ger., *Endophyt*. A vegetable endoparasite. [B, 121, 279 (a, 24).]

ENDOPHYTIC, adj. E²ⁿ-do-ph²t'i²kh. Fr., *endophytique*. Ger., *endophytisch*. Of the nature of an endophyte. [a, 24.]

ENDOPLASM, n. E²ⁿ-do-pla²z'm. Lat., *endoplasma* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter). Ger., *Körnerplasma*. The granular, somewhat fluid protoplasm in the interior of rhizopods and some ova, and constituting the more internal layers of the PROTOPLASM of vegetable cells. [B, 75; J, 15.] See *ECTOPLASMA* and *POLIOPLASMA*.

ENDOPLAST, n. E²ⁿ-do-pla²st. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *πλάσσω*, to form. 1. One of the rounded or oval bodies found in the protoplasm of the *Protozoa* and in the ectoderm and endoderm of the *Cœlenterata*; very similar in structure to nuclei but not identical with them. 2. Of Huxley, the cell-body and nucleus (i. e., whatever is contained in the cell-wall). ["Brit. and For. Med.-Chir. Rev.," 1853, p. 230 (J); L, 11, 147.] 3. See *NUCLEUS*.

ENDOPLASTIC, adj. E²ⁿ-do-pla²st'i²kh. 1. Pertaining to endoplasm or endoplasts, or containing an endoplast. [L, 11.] 2. Relating to the entire part of a cell or to what is within it. [J; L, 11.] Cf. *ECTOPLASTIC*.

ENDOPLASTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-pla²st(pla²st)¹-i²kh-a³. The higher group of the *Protozoa*, in which a nucleus is distinguishable and often one or more contractile vacuoles are present. [L, 11.]

ENDOPLASTULE, n. E²ⁿ-do-pla²st'u²l. See *NUCLEOLUS*.

ENDOPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-plu²ra³. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *πλευρά*, the side. Fr., *endopleure, endopleèvre*. Ger., *Kernhaut, Lederhaut, innere Samenhaul*. Of De Candolle, the analogue in plants of the blastoderm; the inner tegmen of the seed. [A, 45; B, 229, 291 (a, 24).]

ENDOPLEURITES, n. pl. E²ⁿ-do-plu²r'its. Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemata between adjacent somites which are farthest from the middle line. [L, 168.]

ENDOPLEÛRE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-do-plé²vr'. See *ENDOPLEURA*.

ENDOPODITE, n. E²ⁿ-do-p²o-dit. From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *πούς*, the foot. The inner one of the two branches into which the protopodite of crustaceans divides. [L, 121.]

ENDOPOGONI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²ⁿ-do(do³)-pog-o²ni(ne). Of Dumortier, the first series of mosses, consisting of the *Dawsoniaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOPTILUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ-do-p²ti²-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐνδόν*, within, and *πίλον*, a feather cushion. Fr., *endoptile*. Of Lestibondo, the embryo of a monocotyledon; so called because its plumule is contained entirely in the cotyledon. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

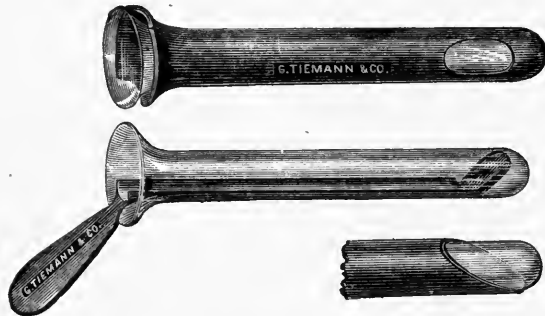
END-ORGAN, n. E²ⁿ-do²rg-a³n. Ger., *Endorgan*. The special structure in which nerve-fibres terminate at the periphery. [J.] Cf. *NERVE-ENDING*.—**Tactile e.-o.** See *END-BULB*.

ENDORMIE (Fr.), n. f. A³ⁿ-do²r-me. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ENDORRHIZAL, **ENDORRHIZOUS**, adj's. E²ⁿ-do²r-ri²-za²l, -zu³s. Lat., *endorrhizus* (from *ἐνδόν*, within, and *ρίζα*, a root). Fr., *endorrhize*. Ger., *scheidenwurzelig*. Having a sheathed radicle, or a root which springs from within the primitive root or radicle, or belonging to the *Endorrhizee* or *Endorrhizeæ*, which are a subdivision of the *Embryonata* so characterized. [B, 1, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOSARC, n. E²n-do-sa³rk. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σάρξ*, flesh. Fr., *endosarque*. Ger., *Endosark*. See ENDOPLASM.

ENDOSCOPE, n. E²n-do-skop. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Fr., e. Ger., *Endoskop*. It., *endoscopio*. Sp., *endoscopio*. An instrument invented by Desormeaux in 1852 for the illumination and visual examination of an internal cavity of the body, especially the urethra and the bladder. [L, 41.] See



SKENE'S ENDOSCOPE.

SPECULUM, CYSTOSCOPE, and URETHROSCOPE.—**Recto-colonic e.** Of W. Badenhamer, an e. for examining the rectum and the colon; a long tube with a flexible lower portion made of spiral wire, a plug to facilitate its introduction, and a small mirror on a long handle. [E.]—**Uterine e.** A modification of the vesical e. employed to obtain a view of the uterine mucosa after the internal os has been dilated. [P. F. Mundé (a, 29).]

ENDOSCOPIC, adj. E²n-do-sko²p'i²k. Fr., *endoscopique*. Ger., *endoskopisch*. Pertaining to the endoscope or to endoscopy.

ENDOSCOPY, n. E²n-do²s'ko-pi². Lat., *endoscopia*. Fr., *endoscopie*. Ger., *Endoskopie*. The art or process of using an endoscope.—**E. by inflation.** A method of urethral e. devised by von Antal, in which the urethra is inflated with air, so that the use of a long tube is not required. [“Contrib. f. Chir.” May 14, 1887; W. K. Otis, “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Apr. 13, 1889, p. 418, and Mar. 8, 1890, p. 270; F. Heuel, Jr., id., Feb. 22, 1890, p. 204.]

ENDOSIPHIE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-do-se-fe-a. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σίφη*, a tube. Contained in a tube; as a n., in the m. pl., *Endosiphies*, a group of the *Annelida*. [L, 41.]

ENDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²s'i²s. Gen., *endo²seos* (*en²dosis*). Gr., *ἐνδοσις* (from *ἐνδιδίνα*, to give up). Fr., *endose*. Ger., *Vernünderung*, *Nachlassen*. Of Galen, a remission or intermission, as of a fever. [L, 43, 50, 116, 119 (a, 14).]

ENDOSKELETAL, adj. E²n-do-ske²l'e²t-a². Relating to or connected with the endoskeleton. [L, 14.]

ENDOSKELETON, n. E²n-do-ske²l'e²t-u²n. From *ἐνδον*, within (see also SKELETON). That form of skeleton consisting of connective tissue, bone, and cartilage, which forms an internal support to the body. [L, 121.] Cf. EXOSKELETON and DERMOSKELETON.—**Appendicular e.** The e. of the limbs. [L, 121.]—**Axial e.** The e. of the head and trunk. [L, 121.]—**Fibrous e.** 1. The fibrous supporting substance within the body of many invertebrates. 2. The membranous matrix of the skeleton in developing vertebrates. [J. 1, 30, 89, 96, 121.]—**Spicular e.** The hard supporting substance in the form of spicules found within the substance of many invertebrates. [J, 90, 96, 121.]

ENDOSKOP (Ger.), **ENDOSKOPIE** (Ger.), n's. E²n-do-skop, e²n-do-skop-e'. See ENDOSCOPE and ENDOSCOPY.

ENDOSMIC, adj. E²n-do²s'mi²k. Fr., *endosmique*. See ENDOSMOTIC.

ENDOSMO-EXOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²s'-(dos)mo(mo²)-e²x-o²s(os)-mo²si²s. See OSMOSIS.

ENDOSMOMETER, n. E²n-do²s-mo²m'e²t-u²r. From *ἐνδον*, within, *ὄσμος*, a thrusting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring the rapidity with which adjacent liquids of different densities pass into each other. [B, 7.]

ENDOSMOSE, n. E²n-do²s-mos. Lat., *endosmosis* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὄσμος*, a thrusting). Fr., *endosmose*. Ger., *Endosmose*. It., *endosmosi*. Sp., *endosmosis*. That form of osmosis in which a viscid fluid in a cavity attracts to itself a more watery fluid through an organic membrane. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ENDOSMOSMIC, ENDOSMOTIC, adj's. E²n-do²s-mo²s'i²-mi²k, mo²t'i²k. Fr., *endosmotique*. Ger., *endosmotisch*. Pertaining to endosmose. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENDOSPERM, n. E²n-do-spu²rm. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Lat., *endosperma* (1st def.), *endospermium* (3d def.). Fr., *endosperme* (2d def.). Ger., *Kernmasse*, mit *Eiweisskörper umgebenes Samenkorn*. Sp., *endosperma*. 1. See ALBUMEN (3d def.). 2. A seed or embryo surrounded by albumen. [B, 77, 121, 291 (a, 24); L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENDOSPERMEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-do²(do²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)-e²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *endospermees*. Of Kützing, a division of filamentous *Algae*, in which the spores are included in the frond. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOSPERMIC, adj. E²n-do-spu²rm'i²k. Lat., *endospermicus*. Fr., *endospermiqúe*. Ger., *kernmassig*, *kernmassehaltig*.

Pertaining to (of an embryo, accompanied by) an endosperm; albuminous. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

ENDOSPERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²(do²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)-i²-u²m(u²m). See ENDOSPERM (3d def.).

ENDOSPORE, n. E²n-do-spor. Lat., *endosporium* (from *ἐνδον*, within, and *σπόρά*, a seed). Fr., e. 1. The more internal of the two envelopes of a spore, as in ferns. 2. A spore produced within the theca of cryptogams. [B, 4, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOSPOREA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-do²(do²)-spor(spo²r)/e²-a². Of Zopf, an order of the *Mycetozoa* living on rotten wood and vegetable refuse. They always pass through the flagellula stage, and form fusion plasmodia. The spore-fruit is in the form of a large cyst inclosing plasmodium which breaks up into chlamydo-spores. They comprise the *Peritrichæ* and the *Endotrichæ*. The almost identical *Endosporææ* of Rostafinski are a family of the *Myxomycetes*, containing genera whose spores are in the interior of the conceptacle, corresponding in part to the *Endomyxææ* of Van Tieghem and to the 2d class of *Myxogasteres* of Schröter. [B, 121 (a, 24); B, 236; L, 121.]

ENDOSPOROUS, adj. E²n-do²s'por-u²s. Lat., *endosporus*. Fr., *endosporé*. Having the spore in the interior of the conceptacle. [a, 24.] Cf. ARTHROSPOROUS.

ENDOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. A³n²-do-sk'le²t. See ENDO-SKELETON.

ENDOSTEAL, adj. E²n-do²s'te-a². From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Of ossification, beginning within the substance of the primitive hyaline cartilage. [L, 153.]

ENDOSTEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²st-e²-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *endosteitidos* (-is). Fr., *endostéite*. See OSTEOMYELITIS.

ENDOSTERNITES, n. pl. E²n-do-stu²rn'its. From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στέρνον* (see STERNUM). Of Milne-Edwards, the two apodemata between adjacent somites which are situated nearest the middle line of the body. [L, 163.] Cf. ENDOPLEURITES, MESOPHRAGM, and PARAPHRAGM.

ENDOSTEUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²s'te²-u²m(u²m). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Ger., *Endost*. The medullary membrane; a delicate membrane which, according to some, lines the medullary canal and the cells of the cancellous tissue of a bone. Its existence has been denied. [B.]

ENDOSTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²st-i(e)/ti²s. See OSTEOMYELITIS.

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²s'to²-ma². Gen., *endostomatos* (-is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. Sp., *endostomo*. 1. The opening into the ovular secundine in plants; the micropyle or foramen when it extends through the second coat of the nucleus. 2. A plate which, in certain *Crustacea*, stretches backward and supports the labrum within its posterior boundary. [B, 77, 293 (a, 24).]

ENDOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²st-o²-ma². Gen., *endostomatos* (-is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone (see also *oma*²). Fr., *endostome*. Ger., *Endostom*. An endogenous, osseous neoplasm. [L, 49, 50 (a, 14).]

ENDOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²s'to²/si²s. Gen., *endostosis* (-is). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. 1. Ossification within the substance of cartilage. 2. An osseous, deposit scattered through the hyaline cartilage. [L, 153, 294.]

ENDOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²s'tra²k(tra²k)-u²m(u²m). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *ὄστρακον*, a shell. The innermost of the layers which form the cuticular layer of the integument of the *Crustacea*. [L, 168.] Cf. ECOSTRACUM and EPIOSTRACUM.

ENDOT, n. In Abyssinia, an undetermined saponaceous tree. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOTHALLUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-do²(do²)-tha²l(thal²)/lu²s(lu²s). From *ἐνδον*, within, and *θαλλός*, a branch. The cellular tissue which fills the endospore of the macrospore of a lycopod. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

ENDOTHECA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do²(do²)-the(thal)/ka². From *ἐνδον*, within, and *θήκη*, a sheath. Fr., *endothèque*. Sp., *endoteca*. Of Purkinje, the inner layer of an anther cell; also the layer of cellular tissue around the archegonium in cryptogams, especially mosses. [B, 105, 121 (a, 24).]

ENDOTHECI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-do²(do²)-the(thal)/si(ke). Of Lévellé, a subdivision of the *Thecasporææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENDOTHECIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²(do²)-the(thal)/si²(ki)²-u²m(u²m). See ENDOTHECA.

ENDOTHEL (Ger.), n. E²n-do-te²l'. See ENDOTHELIUM.—**Eierstocke**'. Of Flemming, an endothelium on the surface of the ovarian follicles in some molluscs. [“Arch. f. mikr. Anat.,” 1877, p. 818 (J).]—**E'häutchen**. See ENDOTHELIUM and CELLULAR COAT.—**E'krebs**. See ENDOTHELIOMA.—**E'platte**. See *Endothelial CELL*.—**E'rohr**. See under ROHR.—**E'plimmere**'. See *Ciliated ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Gefässe**'. See *Vascular ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Lungene**'. See *Pulmonary ENDOTHELIUM*.—**Venene**'. The e. lining the veins. [J, 67.]

ENDOTHELIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. of *endothelium* (q. v.). E²n-do-thel(thal)/i²-a².

ENDOTHELIAL, adj. E²n-do-the/li²-a². Fr., *endothérial*. Ger., e. Pertaining to an endothelium or its cells. [J.]—**E. carcinoma**. See ENDOTHELIOMA.

ENDOTHELIOID, adj. E²n-do-thel/i²-oid. For deriv., see ENDOTHELIUM and *-oid*'. Resembling or of the nature of endothelium or endothelial cells. [J.]

ENDOTHELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do²(do²)-the(thal)-li(e)/o²-ma². Gen., *endotheliomatos* (-is). Fr., *endothéliome*. Ger., *Endotheliom*. A cancerous growth of endothelial origin. [E.]

ENDOTHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-do(do³)-the(tha)l¹2-u³m-(u⁴m). From *ἔνδον*, within, and *θηλή*, a nipple. Fr., *endothélium*. Ger., *Binnenepithel*, *Endothel*, *Endothelhäutchen*. It., Sp., *endotelio*. 1. Of Hiss (1866), a single layer of flattened cells joined edge to edge to form a covering for the free surface of serous membranes, for the cavities of the heart and blood-vessels, and, in general, for any free surface excluded from contact with air. 2. Of Ranvier, a single layer of flattened cells covering any free internal surface, whether excluded from the air or not (e. g., the e. of the pulmonary alveoli). 3. In the pl., *endothelia*, endothelial cells. [J., 26, 21, 35, 42.]—**Ciliated e.** An e. the cells of which bear cilia on their free ends (e. g., the peritoneal e. of female *Amphibia* or the columnar e. of the cavities [coelae] of the central nervous system). [J., 6, 26, 31.]—**Germinating e.** See *Germinating endothelial cell*.—**Peritoneal e.** Fr., *endothélium péritonéal*. Ger., *Peritonealendothel*. The e. (or epithelium) covering the free surface of the peritoneum. [J.]—**Pulmonary e.** Fr., *endothélium pulmonaire*. Of Ranvier, the pavement epithelium lining the infundibula and alveoli of the lungs. [J., 31.]—**Subepithelial e.** Fr., *endothélium sous-épithélial*. Of Debove, an almost continuous layer of connective-tissue corpuscles on the surface of the mucous membrane of the bronchi, bladder, and intestine, between the membrane and its proper epithelium. ["Arch. de phys.," 1874, p. 19 (J., 31).]—**Vascular e.** Fr., *endothélium vasculaire*. Ger., *Gefässendothel*. The e. lining the cavities of the heart and the blood- and lymph-vessels. [J.]

ENDOTHELOID, adj. E²n-do-the'loid. See ENDOTHELIOD.

ENDOTHÈQUE (Fr.), n. A³n²-do-te²k. See ENDOTHECA.

ENDOTHERMIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-do-te²r-mek. From *ἔνδον*, within, and *θερμή*, heat. Having an internal thermic action, like that of light in the decomposition of carbon dioxide in the respiration of plants. [L., 41 (a, 14).]

ENDOTHORACICUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-do(do³)-thor-a²s(a³)k¹-i²k-u³s(ut³). From *ἔνδον*, within, and *θώραξ* (see THORAX). Situated within the thorax. [L., 332.]

ENDOTOME, n. E²n²-do-tom. From *ἔνδον*, within, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. Fr., e. Of Mattei, a strong pair of shears used by him in the operation of decapitation of the foetus. [A., 15.]

ENDOTOSCOPE, n. E²n-do²t'o-skop. From *ἔνδον*, within, *ὄσ*, the ear, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see. Of Gellé, an instrument for examining the ear, designed to make visible the movements of the tympanum and the effects of insufflation of air. [L., 41 (a, 14).]

ENDOTRACHELITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-tra²k(tr²ch²)-e²(al)-i(e)'ti³s. Gen., *endotrachelit'idos (-is)*. From *ἔνδον*, within, and *τράχηλος*, the neck. See *Cervical ENDOMETRITIS*.

ENDOTRICHEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-do(do³)-tri²k(tri²ch²)-e²-a³. Ger., *Endotricheen*. Of Zopf, a suborder of the *Endosporia*. [B., 236; L., 121.]

ENDOURMIANO, ENDOURMIDO, n's. In Provence, the *Datura stramonium*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

ENDO-UTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-do(do³)-u²(u)-te²r-i(e)'ti³s. Gen., *endo-uterit'idos (-is)*. From *ἔνδον*, within, and *uterus*, the womb. See *ENDOMETRITIS*.

ENDOVASCULAR, adj. E²n-do-va²s'ku³-la²r. From *ἔνδον*, within, and *vas*, a vessel. See *INTRAVASCULAR*.

END-PLATE, n. E²n²-plat. Ger., *Endplatte*. The termination of a motor nerve-fibre in a striated muscular fibre. [J.]—**Electrical e.-p.** Ger., *elektrische Endplatte*. The plexus-like termination of a nerve-fibre on the plates of the electrical organ of fishes. [J., 67, 124.]—**Grand e.-p.** See *TERMA*.—**Motorial Nerve e.-p.** Syn.: *Doyère's nerve eminence*. The special expansion of a motor nerve-fibre at its termination in a striated muscular fibre. It consists of a medullated nerve, the primitive sheath of which becomes continuous with the sarcolemma of the muscle, while the axis-cylinder penetrates the sarcolemma, divides into numerous, often anastomosing branches, which spread out over the muscular substance. At the point of entrance of the axis-cylinder into the muscle-fibre there is usually an eminence formed by a granular nucleated mass, the appearance being as if many muscle corpuscles had become aggregated at this point. There are also many granular, nucleus-like masses situated along the twigs of the divided axis-cylinder. According to some investigators, the axis-cylinder is entirely outside the sarcolemma. According to Kühne, the motorial e.-p. is not the entire termination, but a clear space or substance between the granular mass and the axis-cylinder at the point where it penetrates the sarcolemma. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," 1873, p. 481; (J.); J., 30, 31, 35.]—**Reticulated e.-p.** A form of ending in which a nerve-fibre terminates on a tendon or other structure by a fine network of primitive fibrillae. [J., 83.]—**Secretary e.-p.** Ger., *secretorische Endplatte*. The terminal part of a nerve ending in a gland. [J., 67.]—**Sensory e.-p's.** Ger., *sensible Endplatten*. Somewhat peculiar plate-like terminations of nerves in muscle, the nerves being supposed by some to be sensory. They are thought to be motor nerve endings by most authors. [J., 67.]

ENDRACENDRACH, ENDRANGENDRA, n's. Lat., *Endrachium madagascariense*. Fr., *endrach*. In Madagascar, the *Humbertia madagascariensis*. [B., 121 (a, 24).]

ENDROGUEZ, n. The *Agaricus caesarius*. [B., 173 (a, 24).]

ENDUIT (Fr.), n. A³n²-dwe. A coating or glazing of adventitious material. [L., 41 (a, 14).]—**E. cérumineux**. A waxy coating (as of the skin and certain cases of seborrhoea). [G., 15.]—**E. fœtal**. See *VERNIX CASEOSA*.—**E. fuligineux**. A soot-colored coating of the tongue, teeth, lips, etc., in typhoid affections. [B., 52 (a, 27).]—**E. gras**. A greasy coating (as of the skin in seborrhoea). [G., 15.]—**E. muqueux**. A white or yellow coating of the tongue, in mucous and bilious fevers. [B., 52 (a, 27).]—**E. sébacé**. See *VERNIX CASEOSA*.

ENDURCISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-du²r-ses-ma³n². See *INDURATION*.—**E. du tissu cellulaire**. Induration of the cellular tissue; sclerema cutis. [G.]

ENDUSIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-du²(du)'si²-u³m(u⁴m). See *INDUSIUM*.

ENDWULST (Ger.), n. E²n²-vulst. A terminal enlargement; a mass of non-differentiated cells found at the posterior end of the notochord at its point of fusion with the medullary plate. [A., 8 (H).]

ENDYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-di²m(du²m)-a³. Gen., *endym'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἔνδυμα* (from *ἐνδύειν*, to put on). The epithelial lining of the encephalic cavities. [J.]—**Paracellian e.** Of B. G. Wilder, the lining of a lateral ventricle of the brain. [L.]

ENDYPOCAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-di²(du²)-po(po³)-ka²s'(ka²'-u⁴s)-i³s. Gen., *endypocaus'eos (-is)*. From *ἔνδον*, within, and *ὑπόκαυσis*, a burning underneath. Ger., *Selbstverbrennung von Trunkentolden*. An internal combustion; the alleged spontaneous combustion of drunkards. [A., 322 (a, 14, 21).]

ENDYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-di²s(du²s)-i³s. Gen., *endys'eos (en'dysis)*. Gr., *ἐνδύσις* (from *ἐνδύειν*, to put on). The acquisition of feathers. [L., 221.]

ENEÄ (Lat.), n. f. E(a)'ne²-a³. See *ÆNEA*.

ENANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-e²-a²n(a³n)-the(tha)'ma³. Gen., *enantem'atos (-is)*. See *ENANTHEMA*.

ENEB (Ar.), n. A vine. [B., 88 (a, 14).]—**E.-al-dyb**. The *Artostaphylos uva ursi*. [B., 92 (a, 14).]

ENEBRINA (Sp.), n. A-na-bre'na³. See *ENEBRIO*.

ENEBRO (Sp.), n. A-na'bro. The *Juniper vulgaris*. [B., 92, 127 (a, 14).]—**Acete de**. See *Oil of JUNIPER*.—**Bayas de e.** Juniper-berries. [B.]—**Cocimiento de bayas de e. compuesto** [Sp. Ph.]. See *Decoctum JUNIPERI compositum*.—**E. comun**, **E. real** [Mex. Ph.]. See *JUNIPERUS communis*.—**Esencia de e.** See *Oil of JUNIPER*.

ENECHEMA (Lat.), **ENECHESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E²n-e²(a)-kem(ch²am)'a³, -kes(ch²as)'i³s. Gen., *enechem'atos (-is)*, *eneches'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνεχῆμα* (from *ἐνεχέω*, to sound in). Ger., *Ohrenklingen*. See *TINNITUS aurium*.

ENECIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-ne(ne²)-si²(ki²)-a³. From *ἑνεκίς*, long-continued. See *Continued FEVER*.—**E. cauma**. See *Inflamatory FEVER*.—**E. synochus**. A form of continued fever which includes many fevers now separated. [L., 29 (a, 29).]—**E. synochus flavus**. A continued fever characterized by jaundice. [L., 29 (a, 29).]—**E. synochus puerperarum**. See *Puerperal FEVER*.—**E. synochus soporosis**. A form of continued fever characterized by drowsiness or coma. [L., 29 (a, 29).]—**E. synochus sudatorius**. A form of continued fever characterized by a violent attack followed by diaphoresis. [L., 29 (a, 29).]—**E. typhus**. See *Typhoid FEVER*.

ENEILEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-i(e²)-i²-le(la)'ma³. Gen., *eneilem'atos (-is)*. From *ἐν*, in, and *ἔילהμα*, a husk. Fr., *énéilème*. In botany, the inner envelope of the ovule. [L., 41.]

ENELDO (Sp.), n. A-ne²l²do. See *ANETHUM graveolens*.—**Acete de e.**, **Esencia de e.** See *Oleum ANETHI*.

ÉNÉLÉUM (Fr.), n. A-na-la-u⁴m. See *ENELÉON*.

ENELLAGMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²n-e²(al)-la²g(la²g)'me²n-o³s. Gr., *ἐνλαλαγμένους* (from *ἐναλλάσσειν*, to exchange). Alternate, mutually recipient (said of the vertebral joints). [A., 325 (a, 21); L., 84 (a, 14).]

ENEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n'e²-ma³. Gen., *enem'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐνέμα* (from *ἐνέμαι*, to throw in). Fr., *lavement*. Ger., *Klystier*. It., *clistere*, *enteroclisteme*. Sp., e., *lavativa*. A liquid preparation to be injected into the rectum. [B., 81 (a, 21).] For enemata the titles of which contain the name of a drug, see under the name of that drug.—**Anodyne e.** See *E. anodynum*.—**E. ad iteritiam Herculis Saxonie**. An old e. consisting of a decoction of various purgatives and aromatics; used in jaundice. [B., 89 (a, 21).]—**E. adstringens**. Sp., *clister (ó e.) astringente* [Sp. Ph.]. An e. made by boiling for 15 minutes 1 part of pomegranate-root bark with enough water to make 24 parts. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—**E. alimentarium**. See *Nutrient e.*—**E. amylicum**. See *Lavement à l'amydon*.—**E. anodynum**. 1. See *E. opil*. 2. An e. containing 200 parts of decoction of althaea and 0.01 to 0.05 part of extract of opium, either with or without the addition of camphor. 3. An e. made of 80 parts of carminative decoction, 8 each of honey of roses and honey of rosemary-flowers, 10 of lenitive electuary, and 12 each of oil of sweet almonds and of rue. [B., 81, 108 (a, 21).]—**E. anticolicum**. See *E. commune*.—**E. antihysterium**. See *E. ASAFETIDE*.—**E. antispasmodicum**. Ger., *Baldrianklystier*. An e. containing 200 grammes of infusion of valerian, 10 grammes of tincture of camphor, 10 to 20 drops of tinctura opii crocata, and 20 grammes of mucilage of gum arabic. [L., 57 (a, 21).]—**E. antysterium**. See *E. ASAFETIDE*.—**E. camphoratum**. See *E. ASAFETIDE*.—**E. catharticum** [Edin. Ph., 1813, Dub. Ph., 1807, Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *lavement aloétique*. 1. An old e. consisting of aloes, yolk of egg, and milk [Sp. Ph., 1798]. 2. See *E. MAGNESIÆ sulphatis*.—**E. commune** [Finn. Ph., Swed. Ph.]. An e. made by boiling 2 parts of coarse oatmeal in enough water to make 12 parts [Finn. Ph.] (16 parts [Swed. Ph.]) of colature, and adding 2 parts each of sodium chloride and olive-oil, with continuous agitation. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—**E. emolliens** [Würzb. Ph., 1815; Tur. Ph., 1833]. Fr., *lavement emollient*. A mixture of 1 part of linseed-oil and 5 parts of decoction of marsh-mallow. [B., 119 (a, 14).]—**E. evacuanis**. See *Purgative e.*—**E. foetidum**. See *E. ASAFETIDE*.—**E. irritans**. Sp., *clister irritante de vino antimomial* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of 1 part of wine of antimony and 2 parts of water. [B., 95 (a, 14).]—**E. laxans** [Fr. Cod.]. See *LAVEMENT laxatif*.—**E. medicatum**. Ger., *medicamentöses Klystier*. A medicated e. [A., 319 (a, 14).]—**E. morphinatum**. Ger., *Morphinklystier*. An e. composed of

200 parts of e. amylaceum and 0.01 part of morphine acetate. [A, 319 (a, 14)].—**E. nutriens**. See **NUTRIENT** e.—**E. oleosum**. A warm mixture of oil and water. [B, 87 (a, 14)].—**E. purgans** [Fr. Cod.]. See **LAVEMENT purgatif**.—**E. sedativum**. See **E. opii**.—**Fetid e.**, **Fœtid e.** See **E. ASAFETIDÆ**.—**Nutrient e.**, **Nutritious e.**, **Nutritive e.** Lat. *e. nutritius*, *e. alimentarium*. Fr. *lavement nutritif*. Ger. *nährendes Klystier*. An e. composed of alimentary material, such as eggs, milk, blood, beef-juice, etc.—**Purgative e.** Lat. *e. evacuanis*. Fr. *lavement purgatif*. Ger. *ausleerendes Klystier*. An e. designed to cause evacuation of the rectum or the colon. [L, 57 (a, 21)].—**Recto-colonic e.** An e. thrown into the colon by a tube passed up from the anus.—**Stimulating e.** An e. containing a stimulating substance, such as oil of turpentine. [L, 20 (a, 14)].

ENEMION (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ne²m¹o²n. Gr. *ἐνέμιον*. Fr. *énémion*. Of Dioscorides, the *Anemone pulsatilla*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14)].

ÉNÉMITIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-na-me-tek. Styptic. [L, 41 (a, 14)].

ENEMY, n. E²n¹e²-mi². The *Anemone nemorosa*. [A, 505 (a, 21)].

ENEOCIANINA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-na-o-the-a³-ne²-na². The coloring matter contained in the skins of grapes. [A, 441 (a, 14)].

ENEOS (Lat.), adj. E²n¹e²-o²s. Gr. *ἐνεός*. Dumb. [A, 311 (a, 30)].

EN-EPAE, n. In Malabar, the *Rotala verticillaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ENEPIDERMIC, adj. E²n¹-e²p¹-i²-du²rm¹i²ks. For deriv., see **IN-²** and **EPIDERMIC**. From *ἐν*, and *ἐπίδερμις*, the epidermis. Of remedies, brought into contact with the skin without friction. [B.]

ENERGETICS, n. sing. E²n¹-u²-je²t¹i²ks. See **PHYSICS**.

ENERGIE (Ger.), n. A-ne²r-ge². See **ENERGY**.—**E. der Bewegung**. See **KINETIC ENERGY**.—**E. der Lage**. See **POTENTIAL ENERGY**.—**Erhaltung der E.** See **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY**.—**Ruhende E.** Potential energy.—**Thätige E.** See **KINETIC ENERGY**.

ENERGIZE, v. intr. and tr. E²n¹-u²-jiz. To acquire or promote energy; to strengthen. ["Pop. Sci. Month.," July, 1872, p. 276 (B)].

ENERGY, n. E²n¹-u²-jiz. Gr. *ἐνέργεια* (from *ἐνεργεῖν*, to execute). Fr. *énergie*. Ger. *Energie*, *Thatkraft*. It., *energia*. Sp., *energía*. The capacity for performing work; vigor. [L, 50.]—**Actual e.** See **KINETIC e.**—**Conservation of e.** Ger. *Erhaltung der Energie*. The preservation of e. by the transmutation of one form into another, as from friction to heat, to light, or to electricity, by means of which the total sum of e. is maintained invariable. [B, 270 (a, 27)].—**Dynanic e.**, **E. of movement**. See **KINETIC e.**—**E. of position**. Ger. *Energie der Lage*. See **POTENTIAL e.**—**Kinetic e.** Fr. *énergie cinétique*. Ger. *thätige Energie*, *Energie der Bewegung*. E. manifested in the performance of work and the production of motion. [B.]—**Latent e.**, **Potential e.**, **Static e.** Fr. *énergie potentielle*. Ger. *ruhende Energie*, *Energie der Lage*. E. that is not actually employed in generating motion or in the accomplishment of other work; e. g., the e. of a body raised above the surface of the earth or the e. of a coiled spring. [B.]

ENERVATE, adj. E-nu²rv¹at. See **ENERVUS**.

ENERVATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²n¹-u²r(e²r)-va(wa³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *enervatio/ris*. 1. See **ENERVATION**. 2. See **APONEUROSIS**.

ENERVATION, n. E²n¹-u²-r¹-va³shu²n. Lat., *enervatio* (from *ex*, out, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr. *énervation*. Ger., *E*. 1. The production of weakness or languor, especially of nervous action. 2. The state of being weakened in nervous activity. 3. The operation of cutting or destroying a portion of the nervous system (as in "pithing" an animal) or of cutting a tendon or muscle (e. g., the levator muscles of the upper lip in the horse, to give the muzzle a finer shape). [K, 29; L, 41 (a, 14)].

ENERVATION (Fr.), n. A-ne²rv-ma²n². See **ENERVATION**.

ENERVUS (Lat.), **ENERVUS** (Lat.), **ENERVUS** (Lat.), adj^s. E(a)-nu²r(ne²r)/vi²s(wi²s), -vi²(wi²)-u²s(u²s), -vu²s(wu²s). From *e*, priv., and *nervus*, a nerve. Fr. *énervé*. Ger., *entkräftet* (1st def.), *rippellos* (2d def.). 1. In a state of enervation. 2. In botany, having no nerve. The *Enervie* are an order of the *Synchlamydeæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

ENEUS (Lat.), adj. E²n¹e²-u²s(u²s). Gr. *ἐνεός*. Dumb. [L, 119 (a, 14)].

ENFANCE (Fr.), n. A³n²-fa³n²s. See **INFANCY**.

ENFANT (Fr.), n. A³n²-fa³n². An infant or child.—**E. arriéré**. A child that is backward, especially in mental development. [D, 39.]—**E. assisté**. A child reared at the public expense. [A, 518.]—**E. du diable**. The *Phallus impudicus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. due**. A new-born child affected with sclerema. [G.]

ENFANTEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-fa³n²t-ma²n². See **DELIVERY** (1st def.).—**E. césarien**. The Cæsarean operation.

ENFANTER (Fr.), v. intr. A³n²-fa³n²-ta. To be delivered.

ENFERMÉS [Cuvier] (Fr.), n. pl. A³n²-fe²r-ma. See **TUBERCULA**.

ENFILÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-fe-la. See **PERFOLIATE**.

ENFLAMMÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-fla³-ma. Inflamed.

ENFLÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-fla. Inflated, swollen.

ENFLEBOÛF (Fr.), n. A³n²-fl¹-bu²ff. An insect of the *Buprestis* or the *Carabidæ*. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

ENFLER (Fr.), v. intr. A³n²-fla. To swell up; to bloat.

ENFLEURAGE (Fr.), n. A³n²-flu²-a²zh. The process of extracting the perfume of flowers by immersing them in fat. [Bernatzik (A, 319)].

ENFLURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-flu²r. Inflation, tumefaction. [L, 43.]—**E. œdémateuse des lèvres de la partie honteuse**. An old term for œdema of the labia pudendi. [A, 44.]—**E. variqueuse**. A varicose state of the veins. [A, 44.]

ENFOLDING, n. E²n¹-fold¹i²n². See **INFOLDING**.

ENFONCÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-fo²n²-sa. Sunken, depressed. [B, 1 (a, 24)].

ENFONCEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-fo²n²-ma²n². Depression (as of a fragment of bone in fracture of the skull). [L, 41, 49 (a, 14)].

ENFONÇURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-fo²n²-su²r. 1. See **ARTHRODIA**. 2. See **ENFONCEMENT**.

ENFOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-fu-es-ma²n². 1. The burial of the carcass of an animal that has died of an infectious disease. [L, 41.] 2. Infanticide by burying alive. [L, 88 (a, 14)].

ENGADINE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ga³-den. A valley in the canton of Grisons, Switzerland, having an elevation of 5,753 feet above the sea, frequented as a climatic sanitarium and winter resort.

ENGAGEMENT, n. E²n-ga²/me²nt. Fr., *e*. The entrance of the presenting part of the foetus into the brim of the pelvis.

ENGAÏNANT (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ga-e-na²n². Lat., *vaginans*. Ger., *scheidenartig*, *scheidig*. Ensheathing (said of leaves, petioles, etc., which form a sheath around a stem or other organ). [B, 1 (a, 24)].

ENGAÏNÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ga³-e-na. Ensheathed.

ENGALACTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n¹-ga²l(ga³)-a²k(a³k)/tu²m(tu⁴m). From *ἐν*, containing, and *γάλα*, milk. An old name for a plant supposed to have been the *Salsola kali*. [L, 116, 119.]

ENGARNO, n. In Provence, the genus *Salicornia*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ENGARROTTÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ga³r-rot-ta. See **ÉGARROTTÉ**.

ENGASTRIMYTHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n(e²n²)-ga²st(ga³st)-ri²-mi²(mu²)-thu²(thi²)/mu²s(mu²s). From *ἐν* (see **IN-²**), *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *μύθος*, speech. Fr., *engastrimysme*, *engastrimysme*. Ventriloquism. [A, 322 (a, 21)].

ENGASTRIMYTHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n(e²n²)-ga²st(ga³st)-ri²-mi²(mu²th)/u²s(u²s). Gr., *εγγαστήρ/μύθος* (from *ἐν*, in, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *μύθος*, speech). Fr., *engastrimythe*. Ger., *Bauchredner*. See **VENTRILQUIST**.

ENGASTRIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n(e²n²)-ga²st(ga³st)-ri²-u²s(u²s). From *ἐν*, in, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. A double monster of the order *Thoracopagi* in which one foetus is stunted and remains as a parasitic growth, surrounded by a separate pouch, within the abdominal cavity of the other foetus. [A, 326 (a, 14)].

ENGBEN, n. In Burmah, the *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ENGBÄUCHIG (Ger.), adj. E²n²boich²-i²g. Narrow-bellied. [A, 450.]

ENGBRÜSTIG (Ger.), adj. E²n²bru²st-i²g. See **ASTHMATIC**.

ENGBRÜSTIGKEIT (Ger.), n. E²n²bru²st-i²g-kit. See **ASTHMA**.

ENGE (Ger.), n. E²n²e². Stenosis; also a contracted part.—**E. der Vorhaut**. Phimosis. [L, 43.]—**E. zwischen Mund und Sehhaut**. The isthmus of the fauces. [L, 43.]

ENGESOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n(e²n²)-ji(ge²-i²)-so²ma². Gen., *engisomatos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐγγίσωμα*. Fr., *engisome*, *enbarrure*. Ger., *Engisom*. A cranial fracture in which a splinter of bone is depressed so as to lie upon the dura with sound bone above it. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

ENGELBERG (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-be²rg. A health resort in the Swiss canton of Unterwalden, where there are wye-cure and bathing establishments. [L, 30 (a, 14)].

ENGELBLÜMCHEN (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-blūm¹-ch²e²n. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ENGELBLUME (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-blum¹-e². The *Trollius europæus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ENGELHARDTIA [Leichen] (Lat.), n. f. E²n²e²l-ha²r²t²-a². A genus of the *Juglandææ* indigenous to the East Indies, the Malayan Archipelago, and southern China. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. roxburghiana**. A species growing in Silhet. The bark contains much tannin. [B, 180.]—**E. spricata**. A species growing on the Sunda and Molucca Islands; erroneously believed to be one of the sources of Indian dammar. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ENGELKRAUT (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-kra²-u²t. The *Ranunculus flammula* and the *Arnica montana*. [B, 38 (a, 14); B, 88, 180 (a, 24)].

ENGELMACHEREI (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-ma²ch²-e²-ri¹. Lit., an angel-factory; a contemptuous term for a baby-farming establishment. [Soyka (A, 319)].

ENGELSÜSS (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-zu²s. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ENGELTRANK (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-tra²n²k. The *Arnica montana*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ENGLURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-zh¹lu²r. See **CHILBLAIN**.—**E. chronique**. Of Legouest, a chronic insensitiveness of the soles of the feet to contact with the ground, accompanied by thickening of the skin and subcutaneous tissue, and a reddish-brown coloration, sometimes lasting for five or six months; attributed to the prolonged influence of cold and moisture. [L, 88 (a, 14)].

ENGELWURZ (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-wur²ts. See **ARCHANGELICA**.—**Grosse E.** See **ARCHANGELICA officinalis**.—**Uferständige E.** See **ARCHANGELICA litoralis**.

ENGELWURZEL (Ger.), n. E²n²e²l-wurtz-e²l. See **RADIX ANGELICÆ**.—**Dunkelrotte E.** See **ARCHANGELICA atropurpurea**.—**Glänzende E.** The *Ligusticum actæifolium*. [L, 80.]—**Wilde E.** See **ANGELICA silvestris**.

ENGENES (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ(e²ⁿ2²)²je²ⁿ(ge²ⁿ)-ez(e^{2s}). See CONCENTRAL and INDIGENOUS.

ENGERLING (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²e^{2r}-li²ⁿ. See Bot.

ENGLOSFEDERIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²flos-fad-e^{2r}-i^{2g}. See ANGSTIREMATUS.

ENGFLÜGELICHT. See ANGSTI-PENNATE.

ENGGISTEIN (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²g²-stin. A place near Berne, Switzerland, where there are tepid gaseous and ferruginous springs. [L, 106.]

ENGHALSIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²ha²l²s-i^{2g}. See ANGSTICOLLIS.

ENGHÄNDIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²he²ⁿ-nd-i^{2g}. See ANGSTIMANUS.

ENGHIEN (Fr.), **ENGHIEN-LES-BAINS** (Fr.), n's. A³ⁿ2²ge-a²ⁿ-la-ba²ⁿ. A place in the department of the Seine-et-Oise, France, where there is a cold sulphurous spring. [L, 41, 57, 87, 88.]

ENGHISTEIN (Ger.), n. See ENGGISTEIN.

ENGHÜLSIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²hu²l²s-i^{2g}. See ANGSTISILIQUS.

ENGINE, n. E²ⁿ2²j²ⁿ. Fr., *engin*. Ger., *Werkzeug*. A machine for the transmission of mechanical power.—**Dental e.**, **Surgical e.** A system of wheels connected by belts and worked by a treadle, so arranged as to impart a rapid movement of rotation to a dental or surgical instrument fastened at the end of a movable arm. [E.]

ENGISOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-j²(ge)-so²ma². See ENGEISOMA.

ENGISTEIN (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²i²s-tin. See ENGGISTEIN.

ENGISTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-j²st(gi²st)²i²k-u²s(u²s). From *ἐγγιστος*, nearest. Of Ploucquet, arising from too great proximity. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENGLISCH (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²li²sh. See ENGLISH.—**E²e Krankheit**. See RICKETS.—**E²gewürz**. The unripe fruit of *Pimenta aromatica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E²roth**. See COLCOTHAR.

ENGLISH, adj. I²ⁿ2²gli²sh. Lat., *anglicus*. Fr., *anglais*. Ger., *englisch*. Pertaining to, found in, or obtained from England. See *E. DISEASE*, *E. MERCURY*, *E. PLASTER*, etc.

ENGLOTTOGASTOR (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-glo²t(glot)-to²(to²)-ga²st(ga²st)²or. Gr., *ἐγγλωττογάστρον* (from *ἐν*, within, *γλωσσα*, the tongue, and *γαστήρ*, the belly). A ventriquist. [A, 387.]

ENGMÜNDIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²mu²nd-i^{2g}. Narrow-mouthed. [L.]

ENGOMPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-go²m-fos²i²s. Gen., *engomphos/eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγγόμφωσις* (from *ἐγγομφών*, to nail in). See GOMPHOSIS.

ENGOICATHETER (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-go-ni²-o(o²)-ka²th(ka²th)²e²t-u²r(ar). Gen., *engoiocatheter/eos* (-os). From *ἐγγώνιος*, forming an angle, and *καθετήρ*, a catheter. An angular catheter. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENGIOMELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-gon-i²-o(o²)-me(ma²)-le(la). Gen., *engiomel/es*. From *ἐγγώνιος*, forming an angle, and *μήλη*, a probe. A bent probe. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENGIONIOS (Lat.), **ENGIONIUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-gon-i²-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐγγώνιος*. Bent at an angle. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENGIONUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-go²n-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐγγωνος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *γενῶν*, to engender). Native, endemic; as a n., a foetus or offspring. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENGORGEMENT, n. E²ⁿ2²go²r²me²nt. Fr., *e. Ger.*, *Anhéufung*. Over-distension (as with blood). [A, 518].—**E. farcinieux** (Fr.). See FARCY. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

ENGOS (Port.), n. E²ⁿ2²gos. See *SAMBUCUS ebulus*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ENGOUÉ (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ2²gu-a. Obstructed. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENGOUEMENT (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2²gu-ma²n². Obstruction from accumulation of material. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. herniaire**. Intestinal obstruction due to hernia. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. pulmonaire**. The condition of the lung observed in the first stage of pneumonia or in hypostatic congestion of the lungs. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. stercoral**. See COPROSTASIS.

ENGOUDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2²gur-des-ma²n². 1. Numbness. [L, 41, 49 (a, 14).] 2. See HIBERNATION.

ENGRAFTING, n. E²ⁿ2²gra²ft²i²n². See GRAFTING.

ENGRAIN (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2²gra²n². The *Triticum spelta* and *Triticum monococcum*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENGRAISSO GALINO. In Provence, the *Crassula magnoli*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENGRAISSO MOUTON. In Provence, the *Psoralea bituminosa*. [B, 121 (a, 34).]

ENGRAISSO PORC. In Provence, the genus *Sonchus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENGRAULINA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-gra²l(gra²3²u²l)-in(en)²a². From *Engraulis*, one of the genera. A group of the *Clupeidæ*. [L, 280.]

ENGRAULIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ2²(e²ⁿ2²)-gra²l(gra²3²u²l)-i²s. Gen., *engraulidos* (-is). Gr., *ἐγγραυλῖς*. A genus of the *Clupeidæ*. [L, 354].—**E. encrasiolus**. See ANCHOVY.

ENGRAVÉE (Fr.), **ENGRAVURE** (Fr.), n's. A³ⁿ2²gra²-va, -vu²r. A disease of the foot in cattle, goats, etc., due to the entrance of gravel into the cleft of the hoof. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENRENAGE (Fr.), **ENRENURE** (Fr.), n's. A³ⁿ2²gr²na²zh, -gr²nu²r. Synarthrosis. [A, 7, 385 (a, 21).]

ENGSCHNABELIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²shna²b-e²l-i^{2g}. See *ANGUSTIROSTRATE*.

ENGSTLEBRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²st²le²-brun-ne²n. An intermittent spring in the Hasthal, Canton of Berne, Switzerland. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ENGRICHTERFÖRMIG (Ger.), adj. E²ⁿ2²tri²ch²t-e²r-fu²rm-i^{2g}. Contracted and funnel-shaped (said of the pelvis).

ENGUAMBA, n. In Mexico, a species of *Solanum* (probably the *Solanum igneum*) the fruit of which yields an oil used as a solvent and vulnerary. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ENHYDROUS, adj. E²ⁿ2²hid²/ru²s. From *ἐν*, in, and *ὕδωρ*, water. Fr., *enhydre*. Containing water in cavities, as in the vitreous varieties of quartz. [Brewster, Dana (a, 27).]

ENIAUTOS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-i²a²t²(a²2²u²t)-o²s. Gr., *ἐνιαυτός*. Annual (said of diseases). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ÉNILÈME (Fr.), n. A-ne-le²m. See ENEILEMA.

ÉNIVRANT (Fr.), adj. E²ⁿ2²e-vra²n². Intoxicating. [D, 72.]

ENIXA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-ni²x(nex)²/a². From *eniti*, to strive. Ger., *Kindbetlerin*. A puerperal woman. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

ENIXUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ni²x(nex)²/u²m(u²m). An old name for a neutral salt. [L, 116, 119 (a, 14).]

ENIXUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ni²x(nex)²/u²s(u²s). Gen., *enix/us*. See DELIVERY (1st def.).

ENIZESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ2²-i²ze(zə)²/sis. Gen., *enizes/eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐνίζησις* (from *ἐνίζειν*, to set in). Ger., *Einsetzen*, *Einleinesetzen*. Of Aretaeus, the use of a sitz-bath of warm oil to elope urinary calculi. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENKATARRHAPHIE (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²ka²-ta²r-ra²-fe'. From *ἐγκαταρράπτειν*, to sew in. Syn., *Vergrabung*. Of E. Kaufmann, the inclusion (burying) of an epithelial structure by sewing the two sides of a furrow together. [Kaufmann, "Arch. f. path. Anat. u. Physiol. u. f. kl. Med.," xcvi, 2, p. 236.]

ENKEL (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²k²e²l. See ANKLE.

ENKELBLASE (Ger.), n. E²ⁿ2²k²e²l-bla²-z-e². A granddaughter-sac. [L, 321.]

ENKYSTÉ (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ2²ki²-s-ta. Encysted. [L, 41.]

ENKYSTEME (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2²ki²st-ma²n². See ENCYSTMENT.

ENLARGEMENT, n. E²ⁿ2²la²r²me²nt. Lat., *intumescencia*. Fr., *agrandissement* (1st def.), *renflement* (2d def.). Ger., *Anschwellung*. 1. The process of becoming or the state of being larger. 2. A portion of a structure that is larger than the rest.—**Brachial e.**, **Brachio-rhachidian e.**, **Cervical e.** Lat., *intumescencia cervicalis*. Fr., *renflement cervical*. Ger., *Halsanschwellung*. It., *ampliazione cervicale*. Sp., *ampliación cervical*. An e. of the spinal cord extending from the third cervical to the first dorsal vertebra, its greatest diameter being transverse. From this region of the cord arise the cervical and brachial nerves. [L, 15.] See *Brachial BULB*.—**Crural e.**, **Lumbar e.** Lat., *intumescencia lumbalis*. Fr., *renflement lombaire*. Ger., *Lendenanschwellung*. An e. of the spinal cord which begins opposite the tenth dorsal vertebra, reaches its greatest extent at the twelfth, and then gradually diminishes. From it arise the nerves which supply the lower limbs. [J, 25, 33.] See *Crural BULB*.—**Gangliform e.** The intumescencia gangliformis. [B.]

ENLEVURE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ2²le²-vu²r. A cutaneous vesicle. [L, 41.]

ENMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ2²-me²t(mat)-ri(re)²/ti²s. Gen., *enmetritidos* (-is). See ENDOMETRITIS.

ENN (Fr.), n. E²ⁿ. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a warm spring containing sulphates and chlorides. [A, 518.]

ENNEAACETYLENE, n. E²ⁿ2²-ne²-a²-a²s-e²t²/l-en. See under ACETYLENE.

ENNEACANTHUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne²-a²-ka²n(ka²n)²/thu²s(thu²s). From *ἐννέα*, nine, and *ἀκανθα*, a spine. Fr., *ennéacanthé*. Ger., *neundornig*. Having nine spines. [L, 41.]

ENNEADACTYLE (Fr.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne²-a²-da²k-tel. From *ἐννέα*, nine, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Ger., *neunfingerig*. Having nine digits or dactyloid appendages. [L, 41.]

ENNEAGYNE (Fr.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-na-a²-zhen. An enneagynous plant. [A, 518.]

ENNEAGYNOUS, adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne-a²ji²-u²n²s. Lat., *enneagynus*. Fr., *ennéandre*, *enneagyme*, *enneagymique*. Ger., *neungriffelig*. Sp., *eneágino*. Having, or producing, nine pistils or styles; belonging to the *Enneagynia* (an order of plants so characterized). [B, 84 (a, 24).]

ENNEAMENUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne²-a²-men(man)²/u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐννεάμηνος* (from *ἐννέα*, nine, and *μήν*, a month). Of nine months. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENNEANDER, n. E²ⁿ2²-ne²-a²nd²/u²r. Fr., *ennéandre*. An enneandrous plant. [A, 518.]

ENNEANDRIAN, **ENNEANDROUS**, adj's. E²ⁿ2²-ne-a²ndri²-a²n, -dru²s. Lat., *enneandrus*, *enneandricus*. Fr., *ennéandre*, *ennéandrique*. Ger., *neunmännig*, *enneandrich*. Sp., *eneandro*. Having nine stamens; belonging to the *Enneandria* (a class of plants so characterized). [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENNEANTHERUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne-a²n(a²n)-the(tha)²/ru²s(ru²s). From *ἐννέα*, nine, and *ἀνθήρ* (see ANTHÉR). Fr., *enneanthère*. Ger., *neunstaubfädig*. Having nine anthers. [L, 41.]

ENNEAPETALOUS, adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne-a²-pe²t²/a²l-u²s. From *ἐννέα*, nine, and *πέταλον*, a leaf. Fr., *ennéapétalé*. Ger., *neunblumblättrig*. Having nine petals. [L, 56.]

ENNEAPHARMACUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ2²-ne²-a²-fa²rm²/a²-ku²s(ku²s). Gr., *ἐννεαφάρμακος* (from *ἐννέα*, nine, and *φάρμακον*, a drug). ²ⁿ, *enneapharmaque*. Containing nine medicinal ingredients; as

a n., of Celsus, a medicine or plaster (of Galen, a pessary) so composed. [L, 41, 119 (a, 14).]

ENNEAPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-ne²-a³-fi²(fu⁶l)/lu³s(lu³s). From *έννεά*, nine, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *ennéaphylle*. Ger., *neunblättrig*. Having nine leaves; as a n., in the n., *enneaphyllum*, of Pliny, the *Helleborus fatidius*; of other authors, the *Dentaria bulbifera*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ENNEAPTERYGIUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-ne²-a²p(a²p)-te²r-i²j-(u⁶g)/i²-u³s(u³s). Fr., *enneapterygien*. Ger., *neunflossig*. Having nine fins. [L, 41, 303.]

ENNEASEPALOUS, adj. E²n-ne²-a³-se²p²-a²l³s. Lat., *enneasepalus* (from *έννεά*, nine, and *sepalum*, a sepal). Fr., *ennéasépale*. Ger., *neunkelchblättrig*. Having nine sepals. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ENNEASPERMOUS, adj. E²n-ne²-a³-spu²m³u³s. From *έννεά*, nine, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ennéasperme*. Ger., *neunsaamig*. Having nine seeds. [L, 56.]

ENNEATIC, **ENNEATICAL**, adj's. E²n-ne²-a²t/i²2k, -a²l. From *έννεά*, nine. In botany, occurring once in nine times, days, or years. [L, 56.]

ENNEUROSIOS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-nu²-ros/i²2s. Gen., *enneurosi-*(-is). From *έν*, in, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. See INNERVATION.

ENODE, adj. E-nod'. Lat., *enodis* (from *e* priv., and *nodus*, a knot). Fr., *énode*. Ger., *knottenlos*. Destitute of knots; without nodes (said of the stem of a plant). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

ÉNÉSOPHAGITE (Fr.), n. A-na-so-fa²-zhet. Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENOLADO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. A-no-la³-do. A medicated wine. [A, 447 (a, 14).]

ÉNONÉ, n. In the Gaboon country, a kind of ginger. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-o²f-tha²l(th³a³l)/mi²-a². From *έν*, in, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Retraction of the globe of the eye. [F.]

ENOPHTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-o²f-tha²l(th³a³l)/mu³s-(mu³s). Affected with enophthalmia.

ENORCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-o²r-ki²z(ch²i²s)/mu³s(mu³s). From *έν* (see *In-*), and *ὄρχις*, the testicle. See CRYPTORCHISMUS.

ENORMIS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-no²r/m³u³s. From *e*, without, beyond, and *norma*, a rule. 1. Irregular, abnormal. 2. Enormous. [A, 318.]

ENORMITAS (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-no²r/m³i²-a²s(a²s). Gen., *enormitat'is*. The state of being very large. [A, 318.]

ENORMON (Lat.), n. m. E²n-o²r/mo²n(mon). From *ένορμῶν*, to incite. Fr., *énormon*. Ger., *E., Lebensthätigkeit*. Of Hippocrates, the vital principle. [K, 4.]

ENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-o²/si²2s. Gen., *enos'eos* (-is). Gr., *ένωσις*. Union.

ENOSMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-o²s(os)-mos/i²2s. Gen., *enosmos'eos* (-is). From *έν* (see *In-*), and *ὄσμος*, a thrusting. Fr., *enosmose*. See ENOSMOSE.

ENOSTÉAL (Fr.), n. A-nos-ta²-al. Of G. St.-Hilaire, the tympanic bone of the crocodile. [L, 14.]

ENOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-o²s-tos/i²2s. Gen., *enostoseos* (-is). From *έν*, in, and *ὄστος*, a bone. Fr., *énostose*. Ger., *Enostose, Knochenwucherung nach innen*. An osseous tumor developed in the medullary canal, or projecting from the interior of the skull. [E; L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENRAGÉ (Fr.). A³n²-ra³-zha. Affected with rabies.

ENREGISTREUR (Fr.), n. A³n²-re²-zhi²s-tru²r. That which registers a movement; as an adj., registering. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENRHUMIRT (Ger.), adj. E²n-rh-mer't'. Affected with a cold. [A, 521.]

ENRHYTHMUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-ri²th(ru³th)/mu³s(mu³s). Gr., *ένρhythμος* (from *ρhythμός*, rhythm). Fr., *enrhythmique*. Ger., *rhythmisch, regelmässig*. Of the pulse, rhythmical. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENROBAGE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ro-ba²zh. The process of imbedding and impregnating tissues with fluid substances which, upon hardening, allow the tissues to be cut into thin sections without destroying the relation of the various parts. [G. C. Freeborn (a, 27).]

ENROBER (Fr.), v. tr. A³n²-ro-ba. To coat (pills, etc.). [B.]

ENROUÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ru-a. Hoarse. [a, 29.]

ENROUEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-ru-ma³n². Hoarseness.

ENROULÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ru-la. See CONVOLUTE.

ENROULEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-rul-ma³n². 1. A winding or twining (see *E. du cordon*). [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. See VOLVULUS.—*E. du cordon*. The looping or coiling of the umbilical cord around any part of the fœtus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENS (participle of *esse*, to be), n. E²n/anz(ans). Gen., *ent'is*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Wesen*. It., *e*. Sp., *ser, esencia*. A thing, an entity, being, existence in the abstract; inherent quality or power. [B.]—*E. astrale*, *E. astrorum*. Of Paracelsus, the power of the stars to cause disease. [H.]—*E. deale*, *E. Del.* Of Paracelsus, a disease sent from God as a punishment. [H.]—*E. Martis*. Syn.: *flores martiales*. Flowers of iron; ammonio-ferric chloride obtained by sublimation. [B.]—*E. naturale*. Of Paracelsus, an inherent bodily defect or tendency to originate disease (as by self-infection). [H.]—*E. parvum sapientium*. A soap made by mixing a fixed alkaline salt with a distilled vegetable oil. [L, 84.]—*E. primum*. A tincture to which the alchemists attributed the power to change a base metal into a precious one. [L, 44, 94 (a, 14).]—*E. primum salium*. See CIRCULATUM minus.—*E. primum solare*. Antimony. [L, 84.]—*E. spirituale*. 1. Of Paracelsus, the

morbific power of the mind. 2. Obsession of the mind by witchcraft. [H; L, 49 (a, 14).]—*E. venenale*, *E. veneni*. Of Paracelsus, a poisonous property. [H.]—*E. Veneris*. An old name for a preparation of copper, either copper chloride or reduced copper. [A, 518; L, 107.]

ENSADE (Fr.), n. A³n²-sa³d. See *Ficus indicus*.

ENSAL, adj. E²n'sa²l. From *ensis*, a sword. Fr., *e*. Sword-shaped; as a n., a sword-shaped cautery-iron used in ancient surgery; in Ceylon, the cardamom. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

ENSALADA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²n-sa²-la³/da². The *Plumiera tricolor*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ENSATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-sa(sa²)/te(ta³-e²). Ger., *Schwertlilien*. 1. Of Linnaeus, an order of plants (of Batsch, a family of the *Gladiales*) comprising genera now distributed among the *Iridaceæ*, *Xyridaceæ*, *Aphyllanthaceæ*, etc. 2. Of Eichler, an order (cohort) of the *Lilifloræ*, comprising the *Iridaceæ*, *Bromeliaceæ*, *Agaveæ*, and *Amaryllidaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENSATE, adj. E²n'sat. Lat., *ensatus* (from *ensis*, a sword). Fr., *ensal*. Ensiform (said of leaves when quite straight, with the point acute). [B, 1, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ENSELLÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-se²l-la. Saddle-backed, affected with lordosis. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENSELLURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-se²l-y'u²r. From *sella*, a saddle. See LORDOSIS.

ENSEMENCEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-se²-ma³n²s-ma³n². See INSEMINATION.

ENSEVELISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-se²-ve²-les-ma³n². Preparation for, or the act of, burial. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 88 (a, 14).]

ENSETÉ, n. In Abyssinia, the *Musa e*. [B, 121, 185 (a, 24).]

ENSICAUDATUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-si²-ka⁴d(ka³-u⁴d)-at(a²t)/u³s-(u³s). From *ensis*, a sword, and *cauda*, a tail. Fr., *ensicaudé*. Ger., *schwertschwanzig*. Having a sword-like tail. [L, 41.]

ENSIFORM, adj. E²n'si²-fo²rm. Lat., *ensiformis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, form). Fr., *ensiforme*. Ger., *schwertförmig*. It., Sp., *ensal, ensiforme*. Sword-shaped.

ENSISTERNAL, adj. E²n-si²-tu²r'a²l. Lat., *ensisternalis* (from *ensis*, a sword, and *sternum* [q. v.]). Fr., *e*. Ensate and belonging to the sternum. [L, 41.]

ENSOMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-som-a²t(a²t)-os/i²2s. Gen., *ensomatoseos* (-is). Gr., *ένσωματώσις* (from *ένσωματόν*, to incorporate). See INCORPORATION.

ENSTACTON (Lat.), **ENSTACTUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²n-sta²k-(sta²k)/to²n, -tu²m(tu²m). Gr., *ένστακτον*. Of Galen, a collyrium. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ENSTALAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-sta²l(sta²l)-a²x(a²x)/i²2s. Gen., *enstalax'eos* (-is). Gr., *ένσταλαξις*. Instillation. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ENSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n'sta²s-i²s. Gen., *enstas'eos* (en'sta-sis). Gr., *ένστασις* (from *ένσταναί*, to oppose). Obstruction (as of the pores). [L, 119 (a, 14).]

ENSTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²n'stro(stro²)-fe(fa). Gen., *en'stropheos*. Gr., *ένστροφή* (from *ένστροφήν*, to turn in). Ger., *Einwärtsdrehen*. A turning inward, especially of the eyelids. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTAD, adv. E²n'ta²d. From *έντός*, within. Toward the interior; toward a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100.]

ENTADA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-ta²/da². Fr., *e.*, *entade*. Ger., *Riesenhülse*. The sword-bean; of Adanson, a genus of the *Adenanthereæ*, found chiefly in Africa and tropical America. [B, 42, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. gingalobium*. Fr., *liane à beufis*. The sea-side chestnut-plant; a species found in the West Indies. The legumes yield a gummy, transparent juice which is used for sores and wounds. The seeds are emetic and are employed as an antidote to poisons, and also in syphilis. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. monostachya*, *E. pu-sætha*, *E. scandens*. The match-box bean of Queensland, the cacao or cocoon of the West Indies, the scimitar-pod-plant or West Indian filbert-tree; a tropical species used like *Acacia scandens* (q. v.). The raw fruit is poisonous, but in India is eaten roasted, after repeated and prolonged soaking. The seeds also are eaten roasted. [B, 19, 121, 172, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxxvii (a, 14).]

ENTAILLE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta²-el-y'. A deep incision. [L, 41.]

ENTAL, adj. E²n'ta²l. Lat., *entalis* (from *έντός*, within). Fr., Ger., *e*. Internal; situated at or directed toward a real or assumed centre. [J, 55, 100; B. G. Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 31, 1886, p. 184.]

ENTALE, n. 1. A vessel. 2. In pharmacy, the *Dentalium entalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14); L, 84.] 3. See ENTALI.

ENTALI, n. Of Paracelsus, a salt formed by the transformation of *sal gemmae*; fossil alum. [H; L, 119.] See ALUMEN scissum.

ENTALIA [Würt. Ph., 1798] (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-tal(ta²l)/i²2-a². Fr., *entales*. Ger., *Zahnschnecken*. Certain shells (especially those of the *Dentalium entalis*) used in the preparation of calcium carbonate. [B, 97, 119; B, 180 (a, 24).]

ENTALIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-tal(ta²l)/i²2-u²m(u²m). 1. See ENTALIA. 2. See ENTALI.

ENTALKOHOLISIRUNG (Ger.), n. E²n-ta²l-ko-hol-ez-er'un². The process of depriving a mixture of the whole or a part of the alcohol contained in it. [A, 521.]

ENTALLANTOIC, adj. E²n'ta²-a²l-a²n-to'i²2k. From *έντός*, within, and *ἀλλαντοειδής* (see ALLANTOID). Situated within the sac of the allantoids. [L, 14.]

ENTAMNIOTIC, adj. E²n'ta²m-ni²-o²t/i²2k. From *έντός*, within, and *ἀμνιον* (see AMNION). Situated within the cavity formed by the folds of the amnion. [L, 14.]

ENTAMURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta³-mu^r. 1. A lesion of a bone involving the loss of a superficial portion. 2. An abrasion of the pastern. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENTANGLED, adj. E²n²-ta²n²g¹ld. Fr. *embrouillé*. Ger., *verwickelt*. It., *intralciato*. Sp., *enredado*. Densely intertwined (said of the roots, hairs, and branches of plants). [E.]

ENTANKYLOBLEPHARITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-a²n²(a²n²)-ki²l(ku²l)-o(o³)-ble²f²a²r²(a²r²)-ie²t²is. Gen., *entankyloblepharitis* (-idos (-is)). Fr., *entancyloblepharite*. Ger., *Entzündung einwärts gewandter Augentlider*. Entankyloblepharon with blepharitis. [L, 50.]

ENTANKYLOBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. E²nt-a²n²(a²n²)-ki²l(ku²l)-o(o³)-ble²f²a²r²-o²n. Fr., *entancyloblepharon*. Adhesion of the eyelids to the surface of the eyeball. [L, 50.]

ENTANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²nt-a²n²(a²n²)-the(th²a)/ma². Gen., *entanthematos* (-is). See **ENTANTHEMA**.

ENTARTHROCHONDRIUM (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-a²r²th-ro(ro³)-ko²n(ch²o²n²)/dru²s(dru²s). Fr., *entarthrochondre*. Ger., *Zwischengelenkknorpel*, *Gelenkknorpel*. An interarticular cartilage. [L, 50.]

ENTARTHROICUS (Lat.), adj. E²nt-a²r²th-rot(ro²)/i²k-u²s(-u²s). Fr., *entarthroic*, within, and *arthron*, a joint. Ger., *zwischen-gelenkig*. Interarticular. [L, 50.]

ENTARTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-a²r²t²un². See **DEGENERATION**.—**E'sreaction**. See **REACTION OF DEGENERATION**.—**Fette'**. See **FATTY DEGENERATION**.—**Hydropische E.** Dropsical degeneration; cellular degeneration caused by the absorption of dropsical fluid. [D, 4.]—**Kohlenhydrat-E.** See **HYDROCARBONACEOUS DEGENERATION**.—**Specke'**. See **AMYLOID DEGENERATION**.—**Wachse'**. See **WAXY DEGENERATION**.

ENTASIA (Lat.), **ENTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²n-ta(ta³)/zi²(si²)-a³, e²nt/a³-si²s. Gen., *entasis*, *entasis* (-entasis). Gr., *έντασις* (from *έντείνω*, to stretch tight). Ger., *Spannung*, *Anstrengung*. 1. Contracture. 2. Tension, exertion. [L, 50.]—**E. articularis**. See **E.** (1st def.).—**E. acrotismus**. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrum, the consciousness and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. articulum**. See **ARTHRITIS**.—**E. ioxia**. See **TORTICOLLIS**.—**E. iysa**. See **RABIES**.—**E. orcheos**. Epididymitis. [L, 57.]—**E. priapismus**. See **PRIAPISM**.—**E. rhachybia**. Lateral curvature of the spine without paralysis of the lower limbs. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. systemma**. See **CRAMP**.—**E. tetanus**. See **TETANUS**.—**E. tetanus anticus**. See **EMPROSTHOTONUS**.—**E. trismus**. See **TRISMUS**.

ENTASSÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ta³-s-sa. See **CONGESTED** (2d def.).

ENTATIC, adj. E²n-ta²t²i²k. Gr., *έντατικός* (from *έντείνω*, to stretch tight). Lat., *entaticus*. 1. Bracing, invigorating. 2. Aphrodisiac. [A, 387; L, 119 (a, 14).]

ENTENDEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-bi²nd²e²n. To deliver (in the obstetrical sense).

ENTBINDER (Ger.), n. E²nt-bi²nd²e²r. An obstetrician. [L, 80.]

ENTBUNDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-bi²nd²un². 1. Childbirth; labor; parturition, especially when artificial assistance is rendered; See **GEBURT** and **ACCOUCHEMENT FORCÉ**. 2. In chemistry, liberation. —**E. des Magens**. See **PYLOSUS**.—**E'sakt**. The act of delivery. [A, 521.]—**E'sanstalt**. A lying-in hospital. [L, 135.]—**E'sarzt**. An obstetrician. [L, 80.]—**E'sflasche**. In chemistry, a flask for containing the substances from which gas is evolved. [B, 270 (a, 27).]—**E'shaus**. See **E'sanstalt**.—**E'sinstrument**. An obstetrical instrument. [A, 521.]—**E'sklinik**. An obstetrical clinic.—**E'skunst**. Obstetrics. [L, 135.]—**E'sslöhmung**. Paralysis in a new-born child due to injury during parturition. [Seeligmüller (A, 319).]—**E'slehranstalt**. An institution for teaching obstetrics. [L, 135.]—**E'sstuhl**. See **OBSTETRICAL CHAIR**.—**E'sverfahren**. An obstetrical procedure. [A, 521.]—**E'swerkzeug**. An obstetrical instrument. [L, 43.]—**E'sszange**. An obstetrical forceps. [A, 521.]—**Gewaltsame E.** See **ACCOUCHEMENT FORCÉ**.—**Künstliche E.** Artificial delivery. [L, 135.]

ENTBLÄTTERN (Ger.), n. E²nt-ble²t²te²rn. See **DEFOLIATION**.

ENTBLÄTTERT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-ble²t²te²rt. See **DEFOLIATE**.

ENTBLÄTTERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ble²t²te²r-un². See **DEFOLIATION**.

ENTBLEIEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-bli²e²n. To deprive of lead. [B.]

ENTBLINDEN (Ger.), v. intr. E²nt-bli²nd²e²n. To regain the power of sight. [A, 521.]

ENTBLÖSSEN (Ger.), n. E²nt-blü²s²e²n. See **ENTBLÖSSUNG**.

ENTBLÖSST (Ger.), adj. E²nt-blü²s²t². Denuded. [L, 43.]

ENTBLÖSSUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-blü²s²un². Denudation. [L, 43.]

ENTBUNDEN (Ger.), adj. E²nt-bund²e²n. Delivered; as a n., in the f., e', see **PUEPERA**. [L, 80.]

ENTE (Fr.), n. A³nt. 1. A graft. 2. Grafting. [A, 385.]

ENTE (Ger.), n. E²nt'e². See **ANAS**.—**E'nfett**. See **AXUNGIA ANATIS**.—**E'nflott**. See **LEMNA**.—**E'nfluss**. The *Podophyllum peltatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'nfüßig**. See **ANATIPES**.—**E'ngang**. A waddling gait. [L, 80.]—**E'ngras**. The *Glyceria fluitans*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'ngrün**, **E'ngrütze**. See **LEMNA**.—**E'nrschnabel**. A duck-bill (speculum, forceps, or the like); of J. Rueff, a certain instrument for extracting the fetus by the breech. [A, 20, 521.]—**Gemeine E.** See **ANAS BOSCHAS**.

ENTELECHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²l-e²k(e²ch²)/i(e)/a³. Gr., *έντελέχεια*. Activity, action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTELODON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²l(o²)-do²n. From *έντελής*, complete, and *δόνος*, a tooth. A mammal having a complete set of teeth. [L, 87.]

ENTELEL, n. In Abyssinia, the *Gomphocarpus pedunculatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTELEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta³nd²ma²n². The intellect; intelligence. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTERICONDYLAR, adj. E²nt-e²p-i²-ko²n(di²)-a²r. From *έντός*, within, *έντι*, upon, and *κόνδυλος* (see **CONDYLE**). Situated at the inner side of the epicondyle. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 497 (L).]

ENTERICONDYLE, n. E²nt-e²p-i²-ko²n²dil. Of Owen, the internal condyle of the humerus. [L, 153.]

ENTERA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *enteron* (q. v.).

ENTERADEN (Lat.), n. m. and f. E²nt-e²r-a(a³)/de²n(dan). Gen., *enteradenos* (-is). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *άδην*, a gland. Fr., *enteradène*. Ger., *Darmdrüse*. It., *e.* An intestinal gland. [L, 41, 50, 119 (a, 14).]

ENTERADENOGRAPHY, **ENTERADENOLOGY**, n's. E²nt-e²r-a²d-e²n-o²g²ra²f-i²-o²ji². Lat., *enteradenographia*, *enteradenologia* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, *άδην*, a gland, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *entéradéno-graphie*, *entéradénologie*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenlehre*. The anatomy, etc., of the intestinal glands. [L, 41, 50, 56.]

ENTEREMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-em²(a³-am²)-i²-a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *αίμα*, blood. Fr., *enterémie*. Ger., *Blutandrang zu den Gedärmen*. Intestinal congestion. [L, 50, 116.]

ENTEREMOTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-em²(a³-em²)-o(o³)-tif(tu²f)/u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, an intestine, *αίμα*, blood, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., *enterémotiphus*. Ger., *Bluttyphus mit Darm-entzündung*. See **HEMOTYPHERITIS**.

ENTERÆRECTASIA (Lat.), **ENTERÆRECTASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²n-te²r-er(a³-e²r)-e²k-taz(ta³)/i²-a³, -re²k-ta³(ta³)-si²s. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *άπν*, air, and *εκτασις*, extension. Fr., *enterærectasie*. Ger., *Luft in den Darmen*. Intestinal flatulence. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTERAGRA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-a²g(a³g)-ra³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *άγρα*, a seizure. Fr., *enteragré*. Ger., *Darmgicht*. Intestinal gout. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTERALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-a²(a³)/ji²(gi²)-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *entéralgie*. Ger., *Enteralgie*, *Darmschmerz*. Intestinal pain. [A. Jacobi, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 9, 1889, p. 521.]

ENTERANGIEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-a²n(a³n²)-ji²(ge²-e)-e²n-fra²x(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., *enterangiemphraxeos* (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, *άγγειον*, a vessel, and *εμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *entéranგიemphraxie*. Ger., *E. Verstopfung der Darmgefäße*. Obstruction of the intestinal blood-vessels. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTÉRARCTIE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ra²r²ct-e. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *arctare* (= *artare*), to constrict. Intestinal stricture. [L, 41, 44 (a, 14).]

ENTERATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-te²r-a(a³)/ta³. Animals in which the digestive tract is separated from the body cavity. [a, 27.]

ENTÈRE (Fr.), n. A³n²-te²r. Mucous membrane. [L, 41.]

ENTERECHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-e(a)-kem(ch²am²)/a³. Gen., *enterechematos* (-is). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ήχημα*, a sounding. Fr., *entérechème*. Ger., *Darmlaut*. Intestinal rumbling. [L, 41, 50, 95 (a, 14).]

ENTERECTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r-e²k(ta³s)/i²s. Gen., *enterectasios* (-ectasis). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *εκτασις*, dilatation. Fr., *entérectasie*. Ger., *Darmausdehnung*. Dilatation of the intestines. [L, 41, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERECTOMY, n. E²n-te²r-e²k'to-mi². Lat., *enterectome* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *εκτείνω*, to cut out). Fr., *entérectomie*. Ger., *Darmausschneidung*. It., *enterectomia*. Sp., *enterectomia*. The resection of a portion of intestine. [L, 50, 87.]

ENTERELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²l-kos'i²s. Gen., *enterelcosios* (-is). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *entérelcosie*, *entérelcie*. Ger., *Darmverschwörung*. Intestinal ulceration. [L, 135.]

ENTERELCUS (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-e²l-k(u²s)(u²s). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *έλκος*, an ulcer. Fr., *entérelcus*. Ger., *Darmgeschwür*. An intestinal ulcer. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTERELESIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²-le(la)/zi²(si²)-a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ελαγίς*, a whirling. Fr., *entérelésie* [Alibert]. See **VOLVULUS**.

ENTEREMBOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²m²(ho)(bo²)-le(la). Gen., *enteremboles*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *εμβολή*, insertion. Fr., *entérembole*. Ger., *Darmeiuschiebung*. Intestinal intussusception. [L, 50.]

ENTEREMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²m-fra²x(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., *enteremphraxios* (-is). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *εμφραξις*, obstruction. Fr., *entéremphraxie*. Ger., *Darmverstopfung*. Intestinal obstruction. [L, 50.]

ENTERENCHYTA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²n²(e²n²)/ki²(ch²u²)-ta³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ήχυν*, to pour in. Fr., *entérenchyte*. Ger., *Klystirpritze*. Sp., *entérenchyta*. An instrument for administering an enema. [L, 50, 119.]

ENTEREPIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²p-i²-plo(plo²)-se(ka)/le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²r-e²p-i²p-lo-sel. Gen., *enterepipocel'es*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *επιπλοκήλη* (see **EPIPOCELE**). Fr., *entérepipocèle*. Ger., *Netzdarbruch*. A hernia containing both intestine and omentum. [A, 322.]

ENTEREPILOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²p-i²p-lo²m-fa²(fa²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., -lo²m'fa²-o-sel. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *ἐπιπλοον*, the omentum, *ὀμφαλός*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. An umbilical enteropileocele. [a, 29.]

ENTÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ta-ra-tek. Pertaining to enteritis. [L, 41.]

ENTEREUPEPTICUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-u²-pe²pt'i²k-u²m(u²m). From *έντερον*, an intestine, *εὖ*, well, and *πεπτικός*, assisting digestion. Fr., *entéropépticum*. A medicine that promotes intestinal digestion. [L, 50.]

ENTERHELCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-e²r-he²lk-u²s(u²s). See ENTERELCUS.

ENTERHELICOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-e²r-he²lk-o'si²s. See ENTERELICOSIS.

ENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te(te²)ri²-a³. See *Catarrhal* DIARRHŒA.

ENTERIC, adj. E²n-te²r'i²k. Gr., *έντερικός*. Lat., *entericus*. Fr., *entérique*, *entérien*. Ger., *enterisch*. It., *enterico*. Sp., *entérico*. Intestinal. [L, 50, 343.]

ENTERICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-te²r'i²k-a³. An order in Good's nosology, comprising diseases of the alimentary canal. [L, 107.]

ENTÉRIE (Fr.), n. f. A³n²-ta-re. See ENTERITIS.

ENTÉRIEN (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ta-re-a³n². See ENTERIC.

ENTERISCHOCLELE (Lat.), n. E²n-te²r-i²s-ki²(ch²i²)-o(o²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²n-te²r-i²sk'i²-o-sel. Gen., *enterischocel'es*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *ισχίον*, the hip joint, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *enterischocèle*. Ger., *Hüftausschnittbruch*. It., *e. Sp., enterotischocèle*. An intestinal hernia through the greater sciatic notch. [E.]

ENTÉRIE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-re. See ENTERITIS.—**E. aiguë des porcs de la volaille**. See *Chicken* CHOLERA.—**E. aiguë des porcs**. See *Hog* CHOLERA.—**E. cholériforme**. See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**E. couenneuse**. See *Membranous* ENTERITIS.—**E. dothiénentérique**. See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**E. glaireuse**. A condition which simulates dysentery, and is sometimes an accompaniment of chronic uterine disease. The alvine discharges are transparent, thick, and almost colorless, and the rectum is inflamed. [Jousset (D).]—**E. glaireuse dysentérique** [Nonat]. A condition in which there are glairy intestinal discharges, with tenesmus ("false dysentery"), that sometimes precedes the rupture of an abscess into the intestine. [A, 62.]—**E. iléocolyditte**. See *Typhoid* FEVER.—**E. muqueuse**. See *Catarrhal* ENTERITIS.—**E. subaiguë**. See *Catarrhal* ENTERITIS.—**E. sraigue**. See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**E. syphilitica**. See *Syphilitic* ENTERITIS.

ENTERITIC, adj. E²n-te²r-i²t'i²k. Lat., *enteriticus*. Fr., *entéritique*. Pertaining to enteritis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i²(e)'tis. Gen., *enterit'idos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine (see also -itis*). Fr., *entérite*. Ger., *E. Darmentzündung*, *Darmkatarrh*. It., *enterite*. Sp., *e. Inflammation* of the intestine, especially of its mucous coat. [D, 1.]—**Catarrhal e.** Lat., *e. catarrhalis*. Fr., *entérite muqueuse*. Intestinal catarrh; ordinary e. affecting only the superficial portion of the intestinal mucous membrane, giving rise to mucous diarrhoea.—**Choleric form e.** See *CHOLERA infantum*.—**Croupous e.** See *Membranous e.*—**Diphtheritic e.** Lat., *e. diphtherica*. A form of e. occurring in infectious and chronic diseases, in which the mucous membrane is covered with an adherent, filmy or flaky, whitish-gray deposit. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Diphtheritic-ulcerative e.** A severe and fatal form of e. generally secondary to scurvy, marked by frequent bloody stools. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—**Dothiéné**. See the major list.—**E. catarrhalis**. See *Catarrhal e.*—**E. colica**. See *COLITIS*.—**E. cystica polyposa**. E. characterized by papillary swellings and retention of the mucus in Lieberkühn's papillary canals. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**E. diphtherica**. See *Diphtheritic e.*—**E. enterocœlica**. E. associated with an intestinal hernia. [L, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. erythematosa** [Cullen], **E. erythematoides**. See *Catarrhal e.*—**E. follicularis**. See *Follicular e.*—**E. iliaca**. E. limited to the small intestine. [L, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. mesenterica**. Of Pinel, typhoid fever. [a, 29.]—**E. phlegmonoidea** [Cullen], **E. phlegmonosa**. See *Phlegmonous e.*—**E. polyposa**. Chronic intestinal catarrh in which the mucous membrane becomes hypertrophied and polypoid formations are developed from it. [D, 70.]—**E. pustulosa**. See *Pustular e.*—**E. submucosa purulenta**. See *Phlegmonous e.*—**Erythematous e.** [Cullen]. See *Catarrhal e.* [D, 25.]—**Follicular e.** Lat., *e. follicularis*. 1. Typhoid fever. 2. Of Billard, cholera infantum. [D, 1, 40.]—**Membranous e.** Fr., *entérite membranueuse* (ou *couenneuse*). Syn.: *pellicular intestinal inflammation* [Simpson]. A form in which membrane-like deposits or exudates form on the mucous surface.—**Muco-e., Mucous e.** See *Catarrhal e.*—**Partial e.** Inflammation of the glands of the small intestine. [D, 63.]—**Pellicular e.** See *Membranous e.*—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosa*. Fr., *entérite phlegmonieuse*. A rare form, affecting chiefly the duodenum, characterized by a tendency to suppurate in the submucous, occasionally the subserous, connective tissue; usually of metastatic origin. [H. Eichhorst (A, 319); L, 20, 41 (a, 14).]—**Pseudo-membranous e.** See *Membranous e.*—**Pustular e.** Lat., *e. pustulosa*. Fr., *entérite pustuleuse*. A form described as characterized by the formation of pustules. [D, 44.]—**Syphilitic e.** E. in which there are numerous Peyer's scales or indurations corresponding to individual glands. [L, 57 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-ANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-a³n(a³n)-a³s(a³s)-to(to²)-mo'si²s. Gen., *anastomoseos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ἀναστόμισις* (see ANASTOMOSIS). See ANASTOMOSE *intestinale*.

ENTERO-ARCTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-a³rk'shi²(ti²)-a³. See ENTÉRARCTIE. [L, 50.]

ENTEROBIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-ob(o²b)'i²-u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *βίσιον*, to live. See *OXYURIS vermicularis*.

ENTEROBRANCHIUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-bra²n²ik-(bra²nch)'i²-u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *βράγχια*, gills. Fr., *entérobanché*. Ger., *darmkiemig*. Having the branchiæ opening into the intestine. [L, 41.]

ENTEROBROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-bro'si²s. Gen., *enterobros'es (-is)*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *βρώσκειν*, to eat. Perforation of the intestine. [a, 29.]

ENTEROCACE (Lat.), n. E²n-te²r-o²k'a³-se(ka). Gen., *enteroc'aces*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κακός*, evil. Ger., *Darmfäule*. See CACENTERIA.

ENTÉRO-CARCINE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-ka³r-sen. Intestinal cancer. [L, 41.]

ENTEROCATARRHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-ka²t(ka²)-a³r'ru²s(ru²s). For deriv., see ENTERON and CATARRH. Fr., *entérocatarrhe*. Ger., *Darmkatarrh*. Intestinal catarrh. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROCÈLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-sel(kal)'e(a); in Eng., e²n'te²r-o-sel. Gen., *enterocel'es*. Gr., *έντεροκῆλη* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κῆλη*, a tumor). Fr., *entérocele*. Ger., *Darmbruch*. A hernia containing intestine. [L, 43, 50, 56.]—**Crural e.** See *Femoral e.*—**E. vaginalis**. See *Vaginal e.*—**Femoral e.** Fr., *entérocele fémorale* (ou *crurale*). Ger., *Darmschenkelbruch*. A femoral hernia containing intestine. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Inguinal e.** Fr., *entérocele inguinale*. Ger., *Darmweichebruch*. An inguinal hernia containing intestine. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Partial e.** Fr., *entérocele partielle*. Ger., *theilweiser Darmbruch*. A hernia in which a part only of the circumference of the bowel is engaged and strangulated in the hernial orifice. The involved segment may become gangrenous, yet the lumen of the gut remain free. The portion constricted projects from the surface of the intestine as a small rounded bud-like diverticulum. ["Med.-chir. Trans.," lxx, p. 149 (a, 29).]—**Perineal e.** A perineal hernia containing intestine.—**Pudendal e.** A pudendal hernia containing intestine. [T. G. Thomas, "N. Y. Med Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 705.]—**Rectal e.** See PROCTOCELE.—**Scrotal e.** Fr., *entérocele scrotale*. Ger., *Darmhodsackbruch*. An inguinal e. that has descended into the scrotum.—**Vaginal e.** Lat., *e. vaginalis*. Fr., *entérocele vaginale*. Ger., *Darmscheidenbruch*. A vaginal hernia containing intestine. [T. G. Thomas, l. c.]—**Vulvar e.** Fr., *entérocele vulvaire*. Ger., *Darmschaampaltenbruch*. 1. A vaginal e. protruding from the vulva. 2. See *Pudendal e.*

ENTEROCÉLÈTES (Lat.), **ENTEROCÉLICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²nt-e²r-o(o²)-sel(kal)'e(at)'ez(as), -sel(kal)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *έντεροκῆλητης*, *έντεροκῆλιος*. Fr., *entérocélique*. Affected with or pertaining to enterocele. [E.]

ENTEROCENTESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-se²nt(ke²nt)-es(as)'i²s. Gen., *enterocentes'es (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *έντερον*, puncture. Fr., *entérocentèse*. The operation of puncturing the intestine (as in tympanites). [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 88 (a, 14).]

ENTEROCEPHALOPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-se²f-(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-o²p'i²(u²)-a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *κεφαλή*, the head, and *πύρ*, a fire. Of Eisenmann, acute internal hydrocephalus. [D, 29.]

ENTEROCESTRION (Lat.), **ENTEROCESTRIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-ce²st(ke²st)'ri²-o²n, -ri²s. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κέστρα*, an awl. Fr., *entérocestrion*. Ger., *Darmbohrer*. An instrument for performing enterocentesis. [L, 50.]

ENTERO-CHLOROPHYLL, n. E²n'te²r-o-kl'o'ro-fi²l. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *χλωρός*, green, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Of MacMunn, the green coloring matter, with a spectrum like that of plant-chlorophyll, which is found in many animals, more especially in the liver and other intestinal appendages. ["Phil. Trans.," 1886, p. 225 (J).]

ENTERO-CHOLECYSTOSTOMY, n. E²nt'e²r-o-kol-e-si²st-o²st'o-mi². See CHOLECYSTENTEROSTOMY.

ENTEROCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-klis'(kle²-es)-i²s. Gen., *enterocleis'es (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κλείσις*, a closing. Fr., *entérocléisis*. Ger., *Darmverschlussung*. Occlusion of the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTEROCLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²k'li²s(u²s)-i²s. Gen., *enteroclys'es (-oc'lysis)*. For deriv., see ENTERON and CLYSIS. Ger., *Enteroklysis*, *Darmwaschung*. The administration of an enema. [B.]

ENTEROCLYSM, n. E²n-te²r-o²k'li²z'm. Lat., *enteroclysmo* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κλύσμα*, a clyster). Fr., *entéroclisme*. Ger., *Enteroklysmo*, *Darminfusion* (1st def.). It., *enteroclysmo* (1st def.), *enteroclysmo* (2d def.). An enema, especially one thrown up past the ileo-cæcal valve. 2. An apparatus for administering such an enema. [A. Cantani, "Cribl. f. d. med. Wssnsch.," Nov. 1, 1884, p. 769 (B); "Union méd.," Jan. 5, 1882.]

ENTEROCÈLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-sel(ko²-al)'e(a); in Eng., e²nt'e²r-o-sel. Gen., *enterocel'es*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *κοιλία*, a cavity. Fr., *entérocele*. Ger., *Bauchöhle*, *Leibeshöhle*. 1. The abdominal cavity. 2. See *Pleuro-peritoneal* SPACE. 3. A body cavity formed by a diverticulum of the archenteron in the embryo. [J, 1, 69, 89.] Cf. *Pleuroperitoneal* SPACE.

ENTEROCÉLIAC, adj. E²nt'e²r-o-sel'i²-a³k. Lat., *enterocel'iacus*. Pertaining to the abdominal cavity. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTÉROCELOME (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro-sa-lom. The cavity which contains the intestine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-COLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o²)-kol-i'e)'ti²s. Gen., *enterocolit'idos (-is)*. For deriv., see ENTERON and COLITIS.

Fr., *entéro-colite*. It., *entéro-colite*. Sp., *e.c.* See *Inflammatory DIARRHŒA*.

ENTEROCYSTOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o(o³)-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-si²st/o-sel. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **CYSTOCELE**. Fr., *entéro-cystocèle*. Ger., *Darmblasenbruch*. A hernia of the urinary bladder and intestine. [E.]

ENTEROCYSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o¹-ma³. Gen., *enterocystomatos (-is)*. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **CYSTOMA**. A cystic tumor formed by the persistence of a portion of the omphalo-mesenteric duct, having no opening either externally or into the intestinal canal. ["Prag. med. Woch.," June 26, 1889, p. 307 (a, 29).]

ENTEROCYSTOSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-si²st(ku⁶st)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o³)-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-si²st-o²s-ke-o-sel. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *κύστις*, a bladder, *όσχεον*, the scrotum, and *κίλη*, a swelling. Fr., *enterocystoschéocèle*. Ger., *Darmblasenhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing both intestine and bladder. [L, 41.]

ENTERODARIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-da³r/si²s. Gen., *enterodaris (-is)*. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **DARIS**. Fr., *entérodarisme*. Ger., *Excoriation in den Därmen*. Excoriation of the intestines. [L, 50, 135.]

ENTERODELUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-del(dal)/n³s(u⁴s). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *δελος*, evident. Fr., *entéro-dèle*. Having a well-marked intestinal tube; as a n., in the n. pl., *Enterodela*, of Ehrenberg, a class of the *Polygastrica* so characterized. [L, 30, 41 (a, 14).]

ENTERODIALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-di(di²)-a²(a³l)/i²s(u⁴s)-i²s. Gen., *enterodialysos (-al'ysis)*. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **DIALYSIS**. Fr., *entérodialyse*. Complete traumatic division of an intestine. [L, 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENTERODOMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-do²-mi²(mu⁶)-ko(ko³)-do²r-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *enterodomycodoriti'dos (-is)*. Of Rittgen, see **ENTEROMYCODERMITIS**.

ENTERODOTHENIA (Lat.), **ENTERODOTHIONOSIS** (Lat.), **ENTERODOTHIONIA** (Lat.), **ENTERODOTHIONOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-do²th-i²-en(an)/i²a³, -en(an)-o/si²s (-is), -on/i²a³, -o-no/si²s. Gen., *enterodothienos (-is)*, *-onos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *δοθίη*, a boil. Fr., *entérodathénie*. Ger., *pustulöser Darmausschlag*. More correct terms for *dothienenteria* (g. v.).

ENTERODYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-di²n(du⁶n)/i²a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *δύνη*, pain. Fr., *entérodynie*. Ger., *Darmschmerz*, *Enterodynie*. It., Sp., *enterodinia*. Intestinal pain. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

ENTERO-ECTASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-e²k-ta(ta³)/zi²-si²(u⁴s)-a³. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **ECTASIA**. Of Piorry, see **ENTERECTASIS**.

ENTERO-EPIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-e²p-i²-plo(plo³)-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-e²p-i²p-lo-sel. Gen., *entéro-épiplœces*. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **EPIPOCELE**. See **ENTEREPIPOCELE**.

ENTEREPILOPHALOCHELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-e²p-i²-plo³m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o³)-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-e²p-i²p-lo³m-fa²l-o-sel. See **ENTEREPILOPHALOCHELE**.

ENTERO-GASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-ga²st-(ga³st)-ro(ro³)-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-ga²st-ro-sel. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **GASTROCELE**. Fr., *entérogastrocèle*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*, *Darmbauchbruch*. It., Sp., *e. i.* An abdominal enterocele. 2. A hernia containing both intestine and stomach. [L, 41, 43, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROGASTROSE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-ta-ro-ga³s-tros. Gastroenteritis. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

ENTEROGRAPHE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-ta-ro-gra³f. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *γράφειν*, to write. A myograph arranged for measuring the movements of the intestines. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTEROGRAPHY, n. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²g-ra³f-i². From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *γράφειν*, to write. Fr., *entérographie*. It., Sp., *enterografia*. See **ENTEROLOGY**.

ENTEROHELCOSES (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-he²l'ko²s. Gen., *enterohelcosos (-is)*. See **ENTERELCOSES**.

ENTEROHELCOISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-he²l'kos/i²s. Gen., *enterohelcosos (-is)*. See **ENTERELCOISIS**.

ENTEROHÉMIE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-ta-ro-a-me. See **ENTEREMIA**.

ENTÉRO-HÉMORRHAGIE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-ta-ro-a-mo³r-ra³-zhe. See **ENTERORRHAGIA**.

ENTÉRO-HÉPATITE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-ta-ro-a-pa³tet. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ήπαρ*, the liver (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the liver and intestines. [L, 41.]

ENTEROHYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-hi(hu⁶)-dro-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-hi/dro-sel. See **ENTEROYDROCELE**.

ENTEROYDROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-hi(hu⁶)-dro²m-fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). Of Bégin, see **ENTEROYDROMPHALUS**.

ENTÉROIDE (Fr.), adj. A³ⁿ-ta-rwa³d, or a³ⁿ-ta-ro-ed. Resembling an intestine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTEROLITE, **ENTEROLITH**, n's. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-lit, -li²th. Lat., *enterolithus* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *entérolithe*. Ger., *E.*, *Darmstein*. It., *enterolito*. Sp., *entérolito*. A stony concretion in the intestine. [L, 50.] See **Intestinal CALCULUS**.

ENTEROLITHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-li²th-i²-a(a³y)-si²s. Gen., *enterolithiasos (-is)*. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **LITHIASIS**. Fr., *entérolithiase*. Ger., *Steinbildung im Darmkanal*. It., *enterolitiassi*. Sp., *enterolitiassi*. The formation or existence of intestinal concretions. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTEROLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²l'i²th-u³s(u⁴s). See **ENTEROLITH**.—**E. bezoardus**. See **BEZOAR**.—**E. calculus**. See **Intestinal CALCULUS**.—**E. scybalum**. See **SCYBALUM**.

ENTEROLOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-lob(lōb³)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). A genus of the *Leguminosæ*, tribe *Ingeæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. timbouva**. The *cowroot* of South America. The bark and pericarp have marked astringent and saponaceous properties, and are extensively used in southern Brazil and Uruguay. [B, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiv (a, 14).]

ENTEROLOGY, n. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²l'o-jī. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entérologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidelehre*. It., Sp., *enterologia*. The anatomy, etc., of the intestines. [L, 107.]

ENTEROMALACIA (Lat.), **ENTEROMALACOSIS** (Lat.), **ENTEROMALAXIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-ma²l(ma³l)-as(a³k)/i²a³, -a²(a³)-ko³sis, -a²x(a³x)/i²s. Gen., *enteromalacice*, -cos²eos (-is), -ax²eos (-is). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μαλακία*, softness, or *μαλαξίς*, a softening. Fr., *entéromalacie*. Ger., *Darmweichung*. Morbid softening of the intestines. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTEROMELANORRHŒA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-me²l-a²n(a³n)-o²r-re²(ro³e²)-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *μέλας*, black, and *ρίον*, to flow. Fr., *entéromélanorrhée*. See **MELÆNA**.

ENTEROMENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-men(man)/i²a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μήν*, a month. Fr., *entéroménié*. Vicarious menstruation by the bowels. [L, 50.]

ENTEROMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-me(ma)-ro(ro³)-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-me/ro-sel. Gen., *entéromérocelles*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, *μηρός*, a thigh, and *κίλη*, a rupture. Fr., *entéromérocelle*. Ger., *Schenkel Darmbruch*. See **Femoral ENTEROCELE**.

ENTEROMESENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-me²s-e²n-te^{2r}/i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μεσεντήριον*, the mesentery. Fr., *entéro-mésentérique*. Ger., *Darmgeköse betreffend*. Pertaining to the intestinal mesentery; as a n., in the f., *enteromesenterica* (*febris* understood), of Petit and Serres, typhoid fever, from its being associated with ulceration of the mucous membrane of the small intestine and swelling of the mesenteric glands. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14, 21).]

ENTÉRO-MÉSÉNTÉRITE (Fr.), n. A³ⁿ-ta-ro-ma-za³n²-ta-ret. See **TABES mesenterica**.

ENTEROMORPHA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-mo²rf'a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *μορφή*, shape. Fr., *entéromorphe*. A genus of *Algæ*; the *Ulva* of most authors. The *Enteromorpheæ* (Fr., *entéromorphées*) of Kützinger are a family of algae of the *Dermatoblasteæ*, made by Rabenhorst a subsection of the *Ulvææ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENTEROPHALOCHELE (Lat.), **ENTEROPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-o(o³)-sel(kal¹e(a)) (in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²m-fa²l-o-sel), e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²m-fa²l(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *έντεροφάλας* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ὄμφαλος*, the navel). Fr., *entérophalœ*. Ger., *Nabel Darmbruch*. An umbilical hernia of the intestine. [A, 301, 325 (a, 21); E.]

ENTEROMYCODERMIA (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-ko(ko³)-du²rm(de²rm)/n³s. Gen., *enteromycodermatos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *μύκης*, a fungus, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *entéromycodermie*. Ger., *Darmschleimhaut*. The intestinal mucous membrane. [L, 50.]

ENTEROMYCODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-ko(ko³)-du²rm(de²rm)-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *enteromycodermi'tidos (-is)*. Fr., *entéromycodermite*. Ger., *Darmschleimhautentzündung*. Inflammation of the intestinal mucous membrane. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTEROMYCODORA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-ko²d'o²r-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *μύκης*, a fungus, and *δέρμα*, the skin. See **ENTEROMYCODERMIA**.

ENTEROMYCODORITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-ko²d-o²r-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *enteromycodoriti'dos (-is)*. See **ENTEROMYCODERMITIS**.

ENTEROMYIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-mi²(mu⁶)-i²-as(a³s)/i²s. Gen., *enteromyiasos (-my'i'asis)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *μύια*, a fly. Fr., *entéromyiasé*. A disease of the intestines due to the presence of the larvæ of flies. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERON (Lat.), n. n. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²n. Gr., *έντερον*. Fr., *intestin* (1st def.). Ger., *Darm* (1st def.). It., Sp., *intestino* (1st def.). 1. An intestine. 2. In the pl., *entera*, the abdominal organs in general. 3. The uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTERONCOCOLICA (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²n²-ko(ko³)-kol'-i²k-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *όγκος*, a mass, and *καλική*, colic. Fr., *entéronocolique*. Colic due to an abdominal tumor or to proptosis. [A, 322.]

ENTERONCOS (Lat.), **ENTERONCUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o²n²-ko²s, -ku²s(ku³s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *όγκος*, a mass. Fr., *entéroncos*. Ger., *Darmgeschwulst*. An intestinal tumor. [L, 50.]

ENTERONERVIA (Lat.), **ENTERONEURIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-nu²r(ne²r)/vi²(wi²)-a³, -nu²ri²-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *nervus* or *νεύρον*, a nerve. Fr., *entéronéurie* [Piorry]. Intestinal disorder due to deranged nervous action. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-OSCHEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o-sel(kal¹e(a)); in Eng., e²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o-o²s-ke-o-sel. See **ENTEROSCHEOCELE**.

ENTEROPARALYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-pa²r(pa³r)-a²l(a³l)/i²q²-si²s. Gen., *enteroparalysos (-al'ysis)*. For deriv., see **ENTERON** and **PARALYSIS**. Intestinal paralysis. [L, 107.]

ENTEROPARISACTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²ⁿ-te^{2r}-o(o³)-pa²r(pa³r)-i²(e)-sa²k(sa³k)/i²-ku³s(ku³s). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and

παρεσάγειν, to insert. Fr., *entéroparisactique*. Pertaining to enteroparisagoge. [L. 41, 50.]

ENTEROPARISAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-pa²r(pa²r)-i²s(es)-a³-go²/je(ga). Gen., *enteroparisagog'es*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *παρεσάγωγη*, an inserting. Fr., *entéroparisagoge*. Ger., *Ineinanderschiebung der Därme*. Intestinal intussusception. [L. 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTEROPATHY, n. E²n-te²r-o²p'a²th-i². Lat., *enteropathia* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πάθος*, disease). Fr., *entéropathie*. Ger., *Darmleiden*. Any intestinal disease. [L. 50.]

ENTEROPERISTOLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-pe²r-i²s-to²-le(la). Gen., *enteroperist'oles*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *περιστέλλειν*, to compress. Fr., *entéropéristole*. 1. Intestinal peristalsis. [L. 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).] 2. See ENTEROSPHIGMA.

ENTEROPERITONITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-pe²r-i²-to²n(i'e)/ti²s. Gen., *enteroperitonit'idos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *περιτόναιον*, the peritoneum (see also *-itis**). Fr., *entéro-péritonite*. Ger., *Darмбаuchfettentzündung*. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the intestine.

ENTEROPHLOODES (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-fle(flo²-e²)-o²/dez(das). From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *φλοιώδης*, like bark. Fr., *entérophloode*. Ger., *darmrindig*. Of lichens, growing on the interior of the woody stems of other plants. [L. 41.]

ENTEROPHLOGIA (Lat.), **ENTEROPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-flo²(flo²g²/i²-a³)-flo²g²-o²si²s. Gen., *enterophlog'iae*, *-phlogos'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φλόγη* or *φλόγωσις*, a burning. Fr., *entérophlogie*, *entérophlogose*. See ENTERITIS.

ENTEROPHTHISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²f²/thi²-si²s. Gen., *enterophtis'eos (-oph'thisis)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φθίσις*, phtisis. Fr., *entérophthisie*. Ger., *Darmschwindsucht*. Intestinal phtisis. [L. 50.]

ENTEROPHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-fi²m(fi²m²)/i²-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *φύειν*, to grow. Fr., *entérophymie*. Intestinal tuberculosis. [L. 41.]

ENTEROPLASTIC, adj. E²n-te²r-o-pla²st'i²k. Lat., *enteroplasticus*. Fr., *entéroplastique*. Plastic and pertaining to the intestine (said of operations).

ENTEROPLASTY, n. E²n-te²r-o-pla²st-i². Lat., *enteroplastice* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πλαστικός*, plastic). Fr., *entéroplastie*. The plastic surgery of the intestines. [E.]

ENTEROPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ple(pla)/ji²(gi²)-a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See ENTEROPARALYSIS.

ENTEROPNEUMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²p-nu²-ma²-to²si²s. Gen., *enteropneumat'os'eos (-is)*. For deriv., see ENTERON and PNEUMATOSIS. Fr., *entéropneumatose*. Ger., *Luftentwicklung im Darmkanal*. Excessive formation of gas in the intestine. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ENTEROPNEUSTUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o²p-nu²st'u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πνεύω*, to inspire. Fr., *entéropneuste*. Having the function of respiration performed by the intestine; as a n., in the n. pl., *Enteropneusta*, an order of the *Rhynchocœla*; as a n., in the m. pl., *Enteropneusti*, of Gegenbaur, a class of worms. [L. 49, 228, 354.]

ENTEROPONUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o²p-o²n-u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πόνος*, pain. Fr., *entéropone*. Ger., *Darmgrimmen*. See COLIC.

ENTEROPROCTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-pro²k(prok²)-shi²(ti²)-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πρωκτός*, the anus. Fr., *entéroproctie*. The formation or existence of an artificial anus. L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.] Cf. COLOPROCTIA.

ENTÉROPTOSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ta-ro²p-to-zek. Pertaining to or affected with enteroptosis. [a. 18.]

ENTEROPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-op-to²si²s. Gen., *enteroptos'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *πτώσις*, a falling. Fr., *entéropose*. 1. A prolapse of intestine. 2. The descent of the intestines *en masse* as the result of relaxation of the abdominal wall, as in cases of pendulous abdomen. [F. Glénard, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885, p. 492.]

ENTEROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²p'i²r(u²r)-a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *πύρ*, a fire. Fr., *entéropyre*, *entéropyrie*. Ger., *Darmfieber*, *Darmentzündungsfeber*. Intestinal fever (*enteritis*); of Alibert, typhoid fever. [L. 50 (a, 14).]—E. *asiatica*. See ASIATIC CHOLERA.—E. *billosa*. See BILIOUS FEVER.

ENTERORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²r-raj(r'a²g²)/i²-a³. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ρρύνναι*, to burst forth. Fr., *entérorrhagie*. Ger., *Enterorrhagie*, *Darmblutung*, *Darmblutfluss*. Intestinal hæmorrhage. [D.]

ENTERORRHAPHY, n. E²n-te²r-o²r-ra²f-i². Lat., *enterorrhaphie*, *enterorrhaphia* (from *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ραφή*, a suture). Fr., *entérorrhaphie*. Ger., *Enterorrhaphie*, *Darmnaht*, *Kürschnernah*. It., *enterorrafia*. Sp., *enterorrafia*. The operation of stitching together the lips of an intestinal wound or of stitching an intestine to some other structure (e. g., the abdominal wall).

ENTERORRHUMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o²r-ru²ma². Gen., *enterorrhum'atos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ῥέυμα*, a flowing. Fr., *entérorrhume*. Ger., *Darmrheumatismus*. Intestinal rheumatism. [L. 50.]

ENTERORRHEXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²r-rex(rax²)/i²s. Gen., *enterorrhex'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ῥήξις*, rupture. Rupture or laceration of an intestine. [L. 20 (a, 14).]

ENTERORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²r-re(r'o²e²)-a³. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *entérorrhée*. Ger., *schwarze Ruhr* (1st def.), *Darmschleimfluss* (2d def.). It., Sp., *enterorra*. See DIARRHEA. 2. See MELENA.

ENTERORRHOIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²r-ro(ro²)-i²s. Gen., *enterorrh'o'id'os (-is)*. From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ῥόος*, a stream. Fr., *entérorrhoïde*. Ger., *Darmblutsickerung*. An oozing of blood from the intestine. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSARCOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-sa²r'k-o(o³)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o-sa²r'k'o-sel. Gen., *enterosarco'cel'es*. For deriv., see ENTERON and SARCOCELE. Fr., *entérosarco-cèle*. Ger., *Darmfleischbruch*. It., Sp., e. Intestinal hernia complicated with sarcocele. [E.]

ENTEROSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-sa²r'k-o'ma². Gen., *enterosarcom'atos (-is)*. For deriv., see ENTERON and SARCOMA. Sarcoma of the intestine. [A. 29.]

ENTEROSCHFOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o³)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-o²s'ke²-o-sel. Gen., *enteroscho'cel'es*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, *σχάω*, the scrotum, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *entéroschoécèle*. Ger., *Darmhoden-sackbruch*. A scrotal enterocele. [E.]

ENTEROSCIRRHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ski²r'ru²s(ru²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σκιρρῶσις*, scirrhus. Fr., *entérosquirrhe*. Ger., *Darmkrebs*. Intestinal scirrhus. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSCOPE, n. E²n-te²r-o-skop. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Enteroskop*. Of LEITER, an instrument for illuminating the intestinal cavity by means of an electric light, for purposes of examination. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

ENTEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o²si²s. Gen., *enteros'eos (-is)*. Fr., *entérose*. Ger., *Darmübel*. Any intestinal disease. [L. 41, 43.]

ENTEROSPASMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-spa²z(sp'a²z)/mu²s(mu²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σπασμός*, a spasm. Fr., *entérospasme*. Ger., *Darmkrampf*, *Krampfcolik*. Spasmodic colic. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSPHIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-sfi²g'ma². Gen., *enterosphig'matos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σφίγμα*, that which is bound tight. Fr., *entérosphigme*. Ger., *Darmnklemmung*. 1. An intestinal constriction or occlusion. 2. A strangulated or incarcerated intestinal hernia. [L. 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENTEROSPHINXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-sfi²n'x'i²s. Gen., *enterosphin'x'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σφίγξις*, a binding tight. Fr., *entérosphinxis*. Ger., *Entstehung einer Darm-einklemmung*. The formation or existence of an enterosphigma. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSPHONGIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-sfo²n(sfo²n²)-ji²(gi²)-o'ma². Gen., *enterosphongi'om'atos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *σφόνγιος*, a sponge. Fr., *entérosphongi-ome*. Ger., *Darmschwamm*, *Darmtuberkeln*. An intestinal fungus or tubercular growth. [L. 50.]

ENTEROSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ste²n-o²si²s. Gen., *enterostenos'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *στενωσις*, constriction. Fr., *entéro-sténose*. Ger., *Darmverengerung*. Intestinal stricture. [L. 42, 50.]

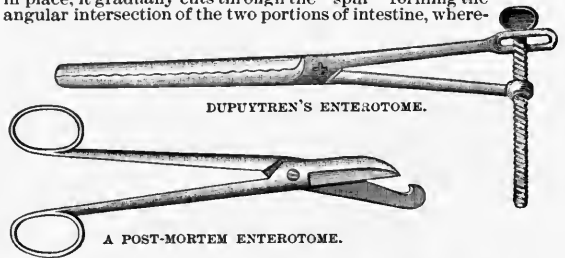
ENTEROSTEUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-te²r-o²st'e²-u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ὀστέον*, a bone. Fr., *entérosté*. Ger., *darmbeinig*. Having a bony formation in the interior of the body (said of certain *Cephalopoda*). [L. 41, 42.]

ENTEROSTOMY, n. E²n-te²r-o²st'o-mi². From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *entérostomie*. Ger., *Enterostomie*. The operation of making a permanent opening into the small intestine for the purpose of inserting food. [L. H. Petit, "Union méd.," Apr. 10, 1886, p. 577.]

ENTEROSYMPHOREMA (Lat., **ENTEROSYMPHORESIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-si²m(su²m)-fo²r-e(a)/ma², -sis. Gen., *enterosymphore'm'atos (-is)*, *-es'eos (-is)*. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *συμφόρημα*, that which is brought together, or *συμφορησις*, a bringing together. Fr., *entérosymphorème*. Ger., *Anhäufung in den Därmen*. Intestinal congestion. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ENTEROSYPHILIDIE [Pierry] (Fr.), n. A³n²-ta-ro²se-fe-le-de. For deriv., see ENTERON and SYPHILIS. Any syphilitic affection of the intestine. [A. 250 (a, 21).]

ENTEROTOME, n. E²n-te²r-o²tom. Lat., *enterotomus* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *entérotome*. Ger., *Enterotom*, *Darmschneider*, *Darmscheere* (2d def.). 1. A compressing forceps, one blade of which is inserted into the upper and the other into the lower portion of an intestine, that communicates with the exterior of the body by a preternatural anus. Being left in place, it gradually cuts through the "spur" forming the angular intersection of the two portions of intestine, where-



by the continuity of the intestinal canal is restored as a preliminary step to the closure of the unnatural opening. 2. A pair of scissors with one blade blunt-pointed and longer than the other, used for slitting open the intestines in post-mortem examinations. [E.]

ENTEROTOMY, n. E²n-te²r-o²o-mi². Lat., *enterotomia* (from *έντερον*, the intestine, and *τέμνειν*, to cut). Fr., *entérotomie*.

Ger., *Darmschnitt*. It., *enterotomia*. Sp., *enterotomia*. The operation of making an opening into the intestine. The term is restricted by some writers to a temporary opening, as opposed to *enterostomy* (q. v.). [E; J. H. Pettit, "Union méd.," April 10, 1880, p. 577.]

ENTEROTUBERCULUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-tu²(tu)-bu²r(ku²ku²)-lu²m(lu²m). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *tuberculum*, a tubercle. See ENTEROSPONGIOMA.

ENTEROTYPHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-ti(tu²)/fu²s(fu²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *τύφος*, stupor. Fr., *entérotypus*. Ger., *Darmtyphus*. Typhoid fever. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

ENTERO-VAGINAL, adj. E²n'te²r-o-va²j'i²n-a²l. For deriv., see ENTERON and VAGINA. See INTESTINO-VAGINAL.

ENTEROZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-te²r-o(o³)-zo'o²n. From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *entérozoaire*. Ger., *Darmthier*. An intestinal entozoon. [L, 41, 88 (a, 14).]

ENTERUM (Lat.), n. n. E²n'te²r-u²m(u²m). See ENTERON.

ENTERURIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-u²(u²)/ri²a². From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ούρον*, urine. Fr., *entéurie*. Ger., *Harnversetzung nach dem Darmkanal*. The vicarious excretion of urinary constituents by the intestine. [L, 50.]

ENTERYDROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i(u²)-dro(dro²)-sel(kal)²(e/a); in Eng., e²n-te²r-i²-dro-sel. Gen., *enterydrocel'es*. For deriv., see ENTERON and HYDROCELE. Fr., *entérohydrocèle*. Ger., *Darmwasserbruch*. Intestinal hernia complicated with hydrocele. [E.] 1. An enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. 2. A scrotal enterocele complicated with hydrocele. [E.]

ENTERYDROMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-te²r-i(u²)-dro²m'-fa²l(fa²l)-u²s(u²s). From *έντερον*, the intestine, *ύδωρ*, water, and *μφάλαξ*, the navel. Fr., *entérohydromphale*. Ger., *Nabeldarmwasserbruch*. An umbilical enterocele with watery effusion into the sac. [E.]

ENTERYPERPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i(u²)-pu²r(pe²r)-pa²th(pa²th)-i(e)²a². From *έντερον*, the intestine, and *ύπερπαθειν*, to suffer excessively. Fr., *entéryperpathie* [Piorry]. Ger., *übermässiges Darmleiden*. Any severe intestinal affection. [L, 30.]

ENTERYPOPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-i(u²)-po(po²)-pa²th(pa²th)-i(e)²a². From *έντερον*, an intestine, and *ύποπαθειν*, to suffer slightly. Fr., *entérypopathie*. Ger., *mässiges Darmleiden*. A slight intestinal affection. [L, 30.]

ENTERERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-te²r-e²-ri²(ru²)-thro²-si²s. Gen., *entererythros'is* (-is). For deriv., see ENTERON and ERYTHROSIS. Intestinal erythrosis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTÉTÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-te²-ta. Affected with vertigo. [L, 41.]

ENTFÄRBT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-farbt'. Decolorized. [L, 43.]

ENTFÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-farb'ung². See DECOLORATION.—E'ssflüssigkeit. A bleaching fluid. [a, 14.]

ENTFETTEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-fe²t'te²n. 1. See DECREASE. 2. To reduce corpulency. [A, 521.]

ENTFETTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-fe²t'ung². 1. The removal of fatty matter. 2. The reduction of corpulency. [A, 521.]—E'sskur, E'ssmethode. A course of treatment for reducing corpulency. [A, 521.]—E'ssmittel. A remedy for corpulency. [A, 521.]

ENTFEBERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-feb'e²r-un². See DEFERVESCENCE.

ENTFIBRINIRT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-fe-bri²-nert'. See DEFIBRINATED.

ENTFLEISCHEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-flish'e²n. To deprive of flesh (said of bones). [A, 521.]

ENTFREMUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-fre²md'un². See ALIENATION.

ENTFUSELN (Ger.), **ENTFUSELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-fuz'e²n, -e²l-un². The purification of alcohol, especially by getting rid of fusel oil. [J, 173.]

ENTGASUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ga²z'un². The process of depriving of gas. [K, 13.]

ENTGEGEN (Ger.), n. E²nt-gag'e²n. See CONTRARY.—E'gezetzt. See CONTRARY.—E'reizend. See COUNTER-IRRITANT.—E'setzer, E'steller. See OPPONENS.—E'wirkend. Antagonistic. [L, 80.]

ENTGLASUNG (Ger.), r. E²nt-gla²z'un². See DEVITRIFICATION.

ENTHAAREND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-ha²r'e²nd. See DEPILATORY. **ENTHAARUNG** (Ger.), n. E²nt-ha²r'ung². See DEPILATION.—E'ssmittel. A depilatory. [L, 57.]

ENTHALTEN (Ger.), n. E²nt-ha²lt'en². Contenance. [L, 80.]

ENTHALTEND (Ger.), **ENTHALTSAM** (Ger.), adj's. E²nt-ha²lt'e²nd, -za²m. 1. Abstemious. 2. Continent. [L, 81.]

ENTHAUPTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ha²u²pt-un². Decapitation. [L, 135.]—E'sshaken. A decapitating hook.

ENTHÄUTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-hoit'un². Excoriation. [A, 521.]

ENTHEASTICOS (Lat.), adj. E²n-the²-a²st(a²st)'i²k-o²s. Gr., *ένθεαστικός* (from *ένθεάζειν*, to be inspired). Inspired; as a n., of Paulus Ægineta, a victim of melancholia who believes himself inspired. [L, 94 (a, 14).]

ENTHELMINTHA (Lat.), **ENTHELMINTHES** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and f. pl. E²n-the²-mi²n'tha², -thez(the²s). From *έντρός*, within, and *ελμύς*, a worm. Fr., *enthelminthes*. Ger., *Eingeweidewürmer*, *Enthelminthen*. Intestinal worms. [L, 50.]

ENTHEMATATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-the²m'a²-ta². Gr., *ένθέματα* (from *έντιθέβαιν*, to put in). Medicines anciently supposed to prevent

inflammation and stop hæmorrhage when applied immediately to recent wounds. [L, 84.]

ENTHEOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-the²-o(o³)-man(ma²n)'i²-a². From *ένθεος*, inspired, and *μανία*, madness. Fr., *enthéomanie*. Ger., *religiöser Wahnsinn*. Religious mania. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTHETIC, adj. E²n-the²'i²k. From *έν*, in, and *τιθέβαιν*, to place. Introduced into the system from without (said of infectious diseases). [D, 20.]

ENTHETOS (Lat.), adj. E²n'the²-o²s. Gr., *ένθετός* (from *έντιθέβαιν*, to put in). Placed upon (in particular, said of medicines placed upon the nostrils to stop hæmorrhage). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ENTHERNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-her'n'un². Removal of the brain. [A, 521.]

ENTHLASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n'thla²s(thla²s)-i²s. Gen., *enthlas'eos* (en'thlasis). Gr., *ένθλασις* (from *ένθλαω*, to indent by pressure). Fr., *enthlase enthlasié* (2d def.). Ger., *Enthlase*, *Schädel eindruck* (2d def.). 1. Originally, any depression. 2. A comminuted, depressed fracture of the skull. [E; L, 50.]

ENTHYSTEROPHYMA (Lat.), n. E²n-thi²st(thu²st)-e²r-o(o³)-fi(fu²)/ma². Gen., *enthysterophym'atos* (-is). From *έντρος*, within, *ύτρον*, a womb, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *enthysterophyme*. A tumor protruding into the cavity of the uterus. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTIRE, adj. E²n-tir'. Lat., *integer*. Fr., *entier*. Ger., *ganz*, *ungetheilt*. It., *intero*. Sp., *entero*. In botany, consisting of a single piece, not divided at the edge. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTJUNGFERN (Ger.), **ENTJUNGFERUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-yun²fe²rn, -fe²r-un². See DEFLOURATION (1st def.).

ENTKALKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ka²lk'un². Decalcification. [G.]

ENTKRÄFTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-kre²t'fun². Enervation; debility. [L, 80.]

ENTKRUSTUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-krust'un². See DECRUSTATION.

ENTLADER (Ger.), n. E²nt-la²d'e²r. See DISCHARGER.

ENTLADUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-la²d'ung². See DISCHARGE.—Elektrische E. See *Electric DISCHARGE*.—E'sshypothese. See *Discharge HYPOTHESIS*.—E'sschlag (Ger.). See *Discharging SHOCK*.

ENTLAUBT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-la²u²bt. See DEFOLIATE.

ENTLAUBUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-la²u²b-un². See DEFOLIATION.

ENTLEEREND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-lar'e²nd. See EVACUANT.

ENTLEERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-lar'ung². See EVACUATION.

ENTMANNEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-ma²n'ne²n. To castrate. [E.]

ENTMANNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ma²n'un². See CASTRATION.

ENTMARKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ma²rk'un². Ederivation. [A, 521.]

ENTMISCHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-mi²sh'un². The separation of the component parts of a mixture. [a, 14.]

ENTMÜNDIGUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-mü²nd'ig'ung². The act of subjecting a person to legal restraint or disability (e. g., on account of insanity, etc.). [L, Blumenstok (A, 319).]

ENTNERVEN (Ger.), **ENTNERVUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-ne²rf'e²-e²n, -un². See ENERVATION.

ENTOBAINONTES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to(to³)-ban(ba²-e²n)-o²n'tez(tes). Gr., *έντοβαιωντες* (from *έντός*, within, and *βαίειν*, to go). Fr., *nerfs entobains*. Of Fodéré, the sensory nerves. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOBLAST, n. E²n'to-bla²st. From *έντός*, within, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *entoblaste*. Ger., *E*. 1. The rudimentary hypoblast. [J.] 2. Of Agassiz, a nucleolus. [K.]—**Chorda²** (Ger.). Fr., *entoblaste chordal*. A short, groove-shaped portion of the e. (1st def.) at the anterior extremity of the embryo, continuous, without the line of demarkation, with the cephalic process or appendix and formed by eversion from the intestinal e. [Bannet, "Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys." (Anat.), 1880, p. 81 (a, 18).]—**Darme²** (Ger.). See *Digestive HYPOLAST* and *Intestinal HYPOLAST*.

ENTOBRONCHIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to(to³)-bro²n²ki²-a². The lateral bronchi given off from the ventral surface of the main bronchus in birds (see ECROBRONCHUS). [L, 294 (a, 27).]

ENTOCAROTID, n. E²n-to-ka²r-o²t'i²d. From *έντός*, within, and *καρωτίς*, a carotid artery. See *Internal carotid ARTERY*.

ENTOCCIPITAL, adj. E²nt-o²k-si²p'i²t-a²l. From *έντός*, within, and *occiput* (q. v.). Situated internally to the occipital fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

ENTOCÉLE (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to³)-sel(kal)²(e/a); in Eng., e²n'-to-sel. Gen., *entocel'es*. From *έντός*, within, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *entocèle*. Ger., *innerer Bruch*. See *Internal HERNIA*.—**E**. *lentis*. See *ECTOPIA lentis*.

ENTOCENTRAL, adj. E²n-to-se²nt'ra²l. From *έντός*, within, and *κέντρον*, a centre. Situated near the centre and on the internal surface. [L.] ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

ENTOCÉPHALIQUE (Fr.), adj. A³n²-to-sa-fa²-lek. See *INTRACRANIAL*.

ENTOCINEREA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to³)-si²n(ki²n)-e(e²)re²a². From *έντός*, within, and *cinerereus*, ash-colored. Of B. G. Wilder, the central gray matter of the brain and spinal cord. [L.]

ENTOCÉLE, n. E²nt'o-sel. From *έντός*, within, and *κῆλη*, a cavity. In certain corals, a chamber or division of the coelenteron situated between a pair of mesenteries. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).] Cf. EXCELE.

ENTOCÉLIAN, adj. E²n-to-sel'i²-a²n. Of B. G. Wilder, within the cavities of the brain or spinal cord; intraventricular. [L, 80, 98.]

ENTOCCELIC, adj. E²n-to-sel'i²k. Within the intestines. [L, 182.]

ENTOCONDYLAR, adj. E²n-to-ko²n/di²l-a²r. From *ἐντός*, within, and *κόνδυλος* (see CONDYLE). Relating to, connected with, or on the same side as the condyle of the humerus. [L, 14.]

ENTOCONID, n. E²n-to-kon'i²d. The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar tooth. ["Nature," Mar. 30, 1890, p. 467 (L).]

ENTOCRANIAL, adj. E²n²t-o-kran'i²a²l. Lat., *entocranialis* [Broussais]. See INTRACRANIAL.

ENTOCUNEIFORM, adj. E²n-to-ku²ne'i²-fo²r²m. Lat., *entocuneiformis* (from *ἐντός*, within [see also CUNEIFORM]). Cuneiform and situated internally. [L.] Cf. E. BONE.

ENTOCYTE, n. E²n'to-sit. From *ἐντός*, within, and *κύτος*, a cell. The more fluid portion of the protoplasm of the *Protozoa*. [L, 321.]

ENTODERM, n. E²n'to-du²rm. Lat., *entoderma* (from *ἐντός*, within, and *δέρμα*, a skin). Fr., *entoderme*. Ger., *Darmdrüsenblatt*. Of Kölliker and Allman, the hypoblast. [A, 8.]

ENTODISCALIS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to-to²-di²s-kal(ka²l)'i²s. From *ἐντός*, within, and *δίσκος*, a disc. Having the stamens inserted within the disc. [L, 41.]

ENTOGASTRIC, adj. E²n-to-ga²st'ri²k. From *ἐντός*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Relating to or springing from the interior of a digestive cavity. [L, 11.]

ENTOGASTROCNEMIUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to-to²-ga²s(ga²s)-tro²k-nem(nam)'i²-u²s(u²s). From *ἐντός*, within, *γαστήρ*, the belly, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Of E. Coues, the gastrocnemius internus muscle. [L.]

ENTOGENOUS, adj. E²n-to²j'e²n-u²s. See ENDOGENOUS.

ENTOGLOSSAL, adj. E²n-to-glo²s'a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *entoglosse*. Situated within the tissues of the tongue. [L.] Cf. E. BONE.

ENTO-GLUTEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to-to²-ghu²(ghu)-te'(ta²e'²)u²s(u²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *γλουτός*, the buttocks. See GLUTEUS *minimus*.

ENTOGONYXANCON (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to-to²-go²n-i²(u²)-a²n²-a²n². (a²n²)'ko²n(kon). Gen., *entogonyxancon* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, *γόνυ*, the knee, and *ἀγκών*, a bend. Fr., *e*. See GENU *varium*.

ENTOHYAL, adj. E²n-to-hi²a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὕοιός*, hyoid. Hyoid and situated internally. [L, 41, 43.] See E. BONE.

ENTOHYALOID, adj. E²n-to-hi²a²l-oid. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὕοιός*, glass-like. Situated within the vitreous body. [A, 29.]

ENTOLAMBDOIDAL, adj. E²n-to-la²m-doid'a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *λαμβδοειδής*, lambdoidal. Situated internally to the lambdoidal suture (said of a cerebral fissure). [L, 14.]

ENTOLOMA (Lat.), n. f. (treated by botanists as m.). E²n-to-to²-lo²ma². Of Fries, a subdivision of the genus *Agaricus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *pluteus* [Batsch]. A very poisonous species. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTOMA [Aristotle] (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n'to-to²-ma². Gr., *ἔντομα* (from *ἐντέμνειν*, to cut in). Fr., *entomes*. The *Arthropoda*, exclusive of the *Crustacea*. [L, 121.]

ENTOMADERM (Ger.), n. E²n'to-ma²-de²rm. From *έντομον*, an insect, and *δέρμα*, the skin. The chitinous investment of an insect. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ENTOMARGINAL, adj. E²n-to-ma²-ra²j'i²n-a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *margo*, a margin. Internal and near the margin. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1873, p. 965 (L).]

ENTOMATOGRAPHY, n. E²n-to-ma²-to²g'ra²f-i². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *γράφειν*, to describe. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOME (Fr.), n. A²n²-tom. 1. One of the *Entoma*. [L.] 2. Of Leroy d'Étiolles, an instrument for dividing a urethral stricture. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]

ENTOMERE, n. E²n'to-mer. From *ἐντός*, within, and *μέρος*, a part. One of the cells resulting from germ segmentation that are destined to enter into the formation of the hypoblast. [J.]

ENTOMIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to-to²-mi²-a²s(a²s)'i²s. Gen., *entomiasis* (-is). From *έντομον*, an insect. Fr., *entomiasie*. Any morbid condition caused by infestation with insects. [A, 322.]

ENTOMIC, ENTOMICAL, adj's. E²n-to²m'i²k, -i²k-a²l. Lat., *entomicus* (from *έντομον*, an insect). Fr., *entomique*. Ger., *Insecten betreffend*. Pertaining to insects. [L, 50, 56.]

ENTOMOBIUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to-mo(mo³)/bi²-u²s(u²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *βιόν*, to live. Fr., *entomobe*. Parasitic on or in other insects (said of the larvæ of various species of *Diptera*). [L, 41.]

ENTOMOCÈRE (Fr.), adj. A²n²-to-mo-se²r. From *έντομος*, incised, and *κέρας*, a horn. Having the antennæ divided into segments; as a n., in the m. pl., *e*'s, a group of the *Diptera* so characterized. [L, 41.]

ENTOMOCRANIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to-to²-mo(mo³)-kran(kra²n)'i²a². From *έντομος*, cut into, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Of Huxley, a division of fishes which retain through life the original segmentation of the cranium; made to include the genus *Amphioxus*. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1876, p. 58 (L).]

ENTOMOGENUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to-to²-mo²j(mo²g'e²n-u²s(u²s)). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. Growing and living on the bodies of insects; as a n., in the f. pl., *Entomogeneæ*, a section of the *Sphæriaceæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 42.]

ENTOMOGRAPHY, n. E²n-to-mo²g'ra²f-i². Lat., *entomographia* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *γράφειν*, to describe). Fr., *entomographie*. Ger., *Entomographie*. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOMOID, adj. E²n'to-moid. From *έντομον*, an insect, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *entomoiide*. Ger., *insectenähnlich*. Resembling an insect. [L, 56.]

ENTOMOLINE, n. E²n-to-m'o²-len. From *έντομον*, an insect. Fr., *entomoléine*. See CHITINE.

ENTOMOLITHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to(to²)-mo²l'i²th-u²s(u²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *λίθος*, a stone. Fr., *entomolithe*. Ger., *Insektenversteinering*. The fossil remains of an insect; found in amber, limestone, etc. [L, 30, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOMOLOGY, n. E²n-to-mo²l'o²-j². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entomologie*. Ger., *Insektenkunde, Insektenlehre*. The natural history of insects. [L, 43, 56.]

ENTOMOMÉLINE (Fr.), n. A²n²-to-mo-ma-e-len. See CHITINE.

ENTOMOMETER, n. E²n-to-mo²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *entomometrum* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *entomomètre*. Ger., *E*. Of Zenneck, an instrument for measuring the parts of insects. [L, 50.]

ENTOMOMYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to²m-o(o³)-mi(mu⁶)-set(kat'ez'e²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *entomomyces*. See ENTOMOPHYTA.

ENTOMON (Lat.), n. n. E²n'to²m-o²n. Gr., *έντομον* (from *έντέμνειν*, to cut into). Fr., *entome*. See INSECT.

ENTOMOPHAGOUS, adj. E²n-to-mo²f'a²g-u²s. Lat., *entomophagus* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *φαγείν*, to eat). Fr., *entomophage*. See INSECTIVOROUS.

ENTOMOPHILÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-to-to²-mo²f'i²l-e(a²-e²). Fr., *entomophiles*. Diamesogamous plants that are fertilized by the aid of insects. [Müller (a, 24).]

ENTOMOPHILOUS, adj. E²n-to-mo²f'i²l-u²s. Lat., *entomophilus* (from *έντομον*, an insect, and *φιλέω*, to love). Fr., *entomophile*. Ger., *durch Insekten befruchtet*. Fertilized (pollinated) by the agency of insects (said of plants). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTOMOPHTHOREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²n-to²m-o²ph-thor-(tho²r)'e²-e(a²-e²). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *φθέρειν*, to destroy. Ger., *Entomophthoreen*. A family of insectivorous *Fungi*, allied to the *Mucorinæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTOMOPHYTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to²m-o²f'i²(u²)-ta². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *φυτόν*, a plant. Fr., *entomophytes*. Of Wallroth, a division of *Fungi*, parasitic on insects, comprising the *Hyphomycetes*, *Entomomyces pileati*, and *Entomopyrenomyces*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENTOMO-PYRENO MYCETES (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to²m-o(o³)-pi²(pu⁶)-ren(ran)-o(o³)-mi(mu⁶)-set(kat'ez'e²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, *πυρήν*, the stone of a fruit, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Of Wallroth, a section of the *Entomophyta*, consisting of the single genus *Kentrosporium*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENTOMOSTEGUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to²m-o²s'te²g-u²s(u²s). From *έντομος*, divided, and *στέγη*, a chamber. Fr., *entomostégie*. Ger., *insektenfächerig*. Having divided cells; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entomostega*, an order of the *Foraminifera*. [L, 41, 147.]

ENTOMOSTRACOUS, adj. E²n-to-mo²s'tra²k-u²s. Lat., *entomostracus* (from *έντομος*, divided, and *στράκον*, a shell). Fr., *entomostracé*. Having a shell consisting of several pieces, belonging to or resembling the *Entomostraca* (a subclass of the *Crustacea*). [L, 42, 121.]

ENTOMOTILLUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to²m-o(o³)-ti²l'u²s(lu²s). From *έντομον*, an insect, and *τίλλειν*, to torment. Fr., *entomotille*. Preying upon insects; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entomotilla*, a family of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 41, 180.]

ENTOMOTOMY, n. E²n-to-mo²t'o²m-i². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *τέμνειν*, to cut. The dissection of insects. [L, 56, 107.]

ENTOMOZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to²m-o(o³)-zo-a²(a²)-ri²a². From *έντομον*, an insect, and *ζῷον*, a living being. Fr., *entozoaires*. Of De Blainville, a type of bilateral animals nearly equivalent to the *Arthropoda*; of Milne-Edwards, a division including the *Arthropoda* and *Vermes*. [L, 121.]

ENTOMOZOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A²n²-to-mo-zo-o²l-o-zhe. From *έντομον*, an insect, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding. See ENTOMOLOGY.

ENTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²n'to²m-u²s(u²s). Gr., *έντομος* (from *έντέμνειν*, to cut in). Cut into pieces, segmented, incised. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENTONIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-ton(to²n)'i²a². Gr., *έντονια* (from *ένταίνειν*, to strain tight). Rigidity of the voluntary muscles; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*. [L, 290.]

ENTONIC, adj. E²n-to²n'i²k. Gr., *έντονος* (from *ένταίνειν*, to strain tight). Lat., *entonicus*. Ger., *entonisch*. Strained, tense, exaggerated in action, exalted. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 56.]

ENTONNOIR (Fr.), n. A²n²-to²n-nwa²r. See FUNNEL and INFUNDIBULUM.—E. *brun*. A species of *Coprinus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *membraneux*. Of Scarpa, an abnormal anus which forms a sort of funnel, wide toward the intestine and narrow at the outer aperture. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. *véneux*. The *Agaricus geotropus*. [B, 105.]

ENTONOUS, adj. E²n'ton-u²s. See ENTONIC.

ENTOPARASITE, n. E²n-to-pa²r'a-sit. From *έντός*, within, and *παράσιτος*, a parasite. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Entoparasit*. A parasite living in the interior of its host. [J, 137.]

ENTOPARASITIC, adj. E²n-to-pa²r-a-si²t'i²k. Living as an entoparasite; pertaining to entoparasites. [B, 146.]

ENTOPARASITISM, n. E²n-to-pa²r'a-si²t-i²z'm. Parasitism within the interior of an organism. [L, 182.]

ENTOPERIPHERAL, adj. E²n-to-pe²r-i²f'e²r-a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *περιφέρεια*, a periphery. Pertaining to the interior and the periphery. [J.]

ENTOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to²f-tha²l(thā²l)/mi²a². From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Fr., *entophtalmie*. Ger., *innere Augenzündung*. Inflammation of the interior coats of the eyeball. [F.]

ENTOPHYLLINUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to(to²)-fi²l(fu²l)-lin(len)/u²s(u²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *entophylline*. Ger., *eingeschlossenblüthig*. Having the buds imbedded in the substance of the plant; as a n., in the n. pl., *Entophyllina*, a division of the *Jungermanniei*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24); L, 41.]

ENTOPHYLLOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-to(to²)-fi²l(fu²l)-lo(lo²)-ka²rp'u²s(u²s). From *ἐντός*, within, *φύλλον*, a leaf, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *entophyllocarpe*. Having the seeds or fruit growing in the leaves. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTOPHYTE, n. E²n'to-ft. See ENTOPHYTON.

ENTOPHYTEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to²)-fi²l(fu²l)-u²s'i²s. Gen., *entophyteu'seos* (-is). See ENTOPHYTOGENESIS.

ENTOPHYTIC, adj. E²n-to-fi²t'i²k. Lat., *entophytus*. Fr., *entophyte*. Ger., *entophytisch*. Living as an entophyton; pertaining to entophyta.

ENTOPHYTOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to²)-fi²l(fu²l)-to(to²)-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *entophytogen'es* (-oes). From *ἐντός*, within, *φύτον*, a plant, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *entophytogénèse*. Ger., *Eingeweidepflanzenzeugung*. Of Ritgen, the production of entophyta. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-to²f'i²t(u²l)-o²n. From *ἐντός*, within, and *φύτον*, a plant. Fr., *entophyte*. Ger., *Eingeweidepflanze*. An internal vegetable parasite. The entophyta include all the vegetable parasites that infest the interior of an organism, whether in the substance of the tissues, within the circulating fluids, or on free surfaces.

ENTOPHYTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to²)-fi²l(fu²l)-to²si²s. Gen., *entophytos'es* (-is). See ENTOPHYTOGENESIS.

ENTOPHYTOUS, adj. E²n-to²f'i²t-u²s. See ENTOPHYTIC.

ENTOPLASTIC, adj. E²n-to-pla²st'i²k. 1. Forming tissue by metamorphosis of their protoplasm within themselves (said of cells). 2. Resulting from such a process. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1880, p. 307 (J).]

ENTOPLASTRON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-to(to²)-pla²s(pla²s)/tro²n. The median and anterior membrane-bone of the thoracic-abdominal structure of the *Chelonia*. [L, 11 (a, 27).]

ENTOPLASTS, n. pl. E²n'to-pla²sts. From *ἐντός*, within, and *πλαστός*, formed. Ger., *Entoplasten*, *Protoplasmaflecke*. Of Whitman, the nucleated masses of protoplasm, without cell-boundaries, in the entoblasts from which the endoderm is developed in the leeches. The e's finally develop into cells and form the lining of the mesenteron. ["Jour. of Morph.," i, p. 135 (J).]

ENTOPOGONEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to(to²)-po-go²e²-i(e). From *ἐντός*, within, and *πόγων*, a beard. A section of mosses in which the urn has the cilia within only. [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ENTOPROCTOUS, adj. E²n-to-pro²kt'u²s. Lat., *entoproctus*. From *ἐντός*, within, and *προκτός*, the anus. Having the anus situated within the lophophore; belonging to the *Entoprocta*, a subclass of the *Eupolizoa*. [L, 121.]

ENTOPTERYGOID, adj. E²n-to²p-te²r'i²goid. Lat., *entopterygoideus* (from *ἐντός*, within, *πτέρυξ*, a wing, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *entopterygoide*. Wing-like and situated internally; as a n., of Owen, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; of E. Coues, the internal pterygoid muscle. [L, 107.] Cf. *E. none*.

ENTOPTIC, **ENTOPTICAL**, adj's. E²nt-o²p'ti²k, -a²l. Lat., *entopticus* (from *ἐντός*, within, and *οπτικός*, optic). Fr., *entoptique*. Ger., *entoptisch*. It., *entottico*. Sp., *entóptico*. 1. Pertaining to the interior of the eye or to entoptoscopy. [a, 17.] 2. Pertaining to the phenomena of chromatic polarization observed in quickly cooled glass. [B, 49.]

ENTOPTICS, n. sing. E²nt-o²p'ti²ks. Fr., *entoptique*. Ger., *Entoptik*. The science of entoptoscopy. [F.]

ENTOPTOSCOPY, n. E²nt-o²p-to²s'ko-pi². From *ἐντός*, within, *ὄψ*, the eye, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Fr. and Ger., *Entoptoscopia*. Sp., *entoptoscopia*. It., *entottoscopia*. 1. The observation of intracellular shadows and objects. 2. The perception of circumscribed shadows of opaque particles in the dioptric media of one's own eye or of the blood-vessels of one's own retina. [F.]

ENTOPYRENES (Lat.), **ENTOPYRENÆ** (Lat.), n's m. pl. and f. pl. E²n-to²p-ri²en(ran)/ez/as, -i²-e(a²-e²). From *ἐντός*, within, and *πυρήν*, a fruit-stone. Of Wallroth, a group of the *Sphaeriacei*, having the perithecia (*pyrenium*) included in a common stroma. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTORBITAL, adj. E²nt-o²rb'i²t-a²l. Situated on the inner portion of the orbital lobe of the brain or internally to its orbital fissure. [L, 14.]

ENTORGANISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-o²r-ga²n(ga²n)-i²s'mu²s(mu²s). From *ἐντός*, within, and *ὄργανον*, an organ. Fr., *entorganisme*. Ger., *innerer Schmarotzerorganismus*. Of Grossi, an internal parasitic organism. [L, 50.]

ENTORRHINAL, adj. E²n-to²r-rin'a²l. From *ἐντός*, within, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Situated internally to the nose (see *E. fissure* and *E. fold*). [L, 14 (a, 29).]

ENTORSE (Fr.), n. A²n²-tors. A sprain. [L, 41, 87.]—*E. juxta-epiphysaire*. Of Ollier, an assemblage of lesions produced, in that portion of the diaphysis of a long bone bordering on the epiphysis, by forced movements of adjacent joints or by cer-

tain forms of injury to the bones themselves. ["Rev. méd.," May, 1882, p. 249.]

ENTORTILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A²n²-tor-tel-ya. See CIRCINAL and INVOLUTE.

ENTOSCOPE, n. E²n'to²s-kop. See ENDSCOPE.

ENTOSEPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-to(to²)-se²p(sap)/ta². From *ἐντός*, within, and *septum*, a hedge. In certain corals, the septa situated within entocoelae. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 585 (L).]

ENTOSPHENOID, adj. E²n-to-sfen'oïd. From *ἐντός*, within, *σφῆρα*, a wedge, and *εἶδος*, resemblance. Fr., *entosphénal*. Sphenoid and situated internally. [L.] Cf. *E. bone*.

ENTOSPORI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²n-to²s-po²r-i(e). From *ἐντός*, within, and *σπόρος*, a seed. Of Wallroth, a group of *Fungi*, comprising those *Sporomyces* and *Hyphomyces* whose spores are confined in the sporangia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTOSTEOMYCES (Lat.), n. m. E²nt-o²s-te²-o²m'i²(u²l)-sez-(kas). Gen., *entosteomycel'os* (-is). From *ἐντός*, within, *ὄστος*, a bone, and *μύκης*, a fungus. Fr., *entostéomycé*. Ger., *innere Knochenchwamm*. A fungous growth in the interior of a bone. [L, 50.]

ENTOSTETHIDIA (Lat.), **ENTOSTHIA** (Lat.), **ENTOSTHIDIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. E²n-to²s-te²th(tath)-i²d'i²-a, -to²s'hi²a², -to²s-thi²d'i²-a². Ger., *έντοστηθία*, *έντσθία*, *έντοσθία*. The intestines. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOSTHOBLAST, n. E²n-to²s'tho-bla²st. From *έντοσθε*, within, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Of Agassiz, any small granule visible within the nucleolus of a cell or ovum. [K.]

ENTOSYLVIAN, adj. E²n-to-sil'vi²a²n. From *έντός*, within, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Situated within the Sylvian fissure (said of a fold included in the island of Reil). [L, 14 (a, 29).]

ENTOTENTORIAL, adj. E²n-to-te²n-to²ri²a²l. Situated internally to the tentorial fissure or convolution. [L, 14.]

ENTOTHALAMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to(to²)-tha²l(thā²l)/a²m(a²m)-u²s(u²s). From *έντός*, within, and *θάλαμος* (see THALAMUS). Of E. C. Spitzka, the inner gray thalamic zone. ["Science," April 9, 1881, p. 166 (I).]

ENTOTIC, adj. E²n-tot'i²k. From *έντός*, within, and *ὄς*, the ear. Fr., *entotique*. Ger., *entotisch*. Pertaining to the interior of the ear or to the perception of sound due to some condition of the auditory apparatus, and not to any cause external to the ear. [A, 521; L, 56.]

ENTOTORRHEA (Lat.), n. f. E²nt-ot-o²r-re'(ro²e²)-a². From *έντός*, within, *ὄς*, the ear, and *ῥέω*, to flow. Fr., *entorrhée*. Ger., *inneres Ohrentaufen*. Internal otorrhœa. [L, 50 (a, 21).]

ENTOTROCHANTER (Lat.), n. m. E²n-to(to²)-tro(tro²)-ka²n(chā²a²n)/tu²r(tar). Gen., *entotrochanter'os* (-is). From *έντός*, within, and *τροχαντήρ*, a trochanter. The lesser trochanter of the femur. [L.]

ENTOTYMPANIC, adj. E²n-to-ti²m-pa²n'i²k. From *έντός*, within, and *τύμπανον* (see TYMPANUM). Situated within the tympanum. [a, 29.]

ENTOURANT (Fr.), adj. A²n²-tu-ra²n². See CIRCUMDANS.

ENTOXICATIO (Lat.), **ENTOXICISMUS** (Lat.), **ENTOXISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²n-to²x-i²-ka(kā²)/shi²(ti²)-o, -i²-si²-z(ki²s)/mu²s(mu²s), -i²-zi²(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). From *έν*, in, and *τοξικός*, poison. See INTOXICATION and POISONING.

ENTOZÆNA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to²)-ze'(za²e²)-na². From *έντός*, within, and *ὄζαινα*, a foetid smell. Fr., *entozène*. See OZÆNA.

ENTOZOA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *entozoa* (q. v.). E²n-to(to²)-zo'a². See also METAZOA.

ENTOZOAL, **ENTOZOIC**, adj's. E²n-to-zo'a²l, -i²k. Pertaining to the *Entozoa*, of the nature of an entozoon. [L, 56.]

ENTOOZOGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to²)-zo-o(o²)-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *entoozogen'es* (-oes). From *έντός*, within, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *γένεσις*, generation. Fr., *entoozogénèse*, *entoozogénèse*. Ger., *Eingeweidehiererzeugung*. Of Ritgen, the generation of entozoa. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

ENTOOZOOLOGY, n. E²n-to-zo-o²l'o²-ji². From *έντός*, within, *ζῶον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *entozoologie*. Ger., *Eingeweidewürmerlehre*. The natural history of entozoa.

ENTOOZON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-to-zo'o²n. From *έντός*, within, and *ζῶον*, an animal. Fr., *entozoaire*. Ger., *E. Eingeweide-wurm*. It., *entozoo*. Sp., *entozoario*. An internal animal parasite. The entozoa comprise all the animal parasites that infest the interior of the body, whether within the tissues, in the circulating fluids, or upon a free surface (see also METAZOA).—*E. folliculaire*, *E. folliculorum*. Of E. Wilson, the *Demodex folliculorum*.

ENTOOZOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-to(to²)-zo-o²si²s. Gen., *entoozoo'seos* (-is). From *έντός*, within, and *ζῶωσις*, a making alive. See ENTOOZOGENESIS.

ENTPOLARISIRUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-po-la²r-e-zer'un². See DEPOLARIZATION.

ENTRAILS, n. pl. E²n'tralz. Fr., *entrailles*. Ger., *Eingeweide*. It., *viscere*. Sp., *entrañas*. The internal organs of an animal, especially the stomach and intestines. [C.]

ENTRAÎNEMENT (Fr.), n. A²n²-tre²n-ma²n². Gymnastic exercise. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ENTRANCEMENT, n. E²n-tra²n's-me²nt. An old term for apoplexy. [L, 290.]

ENTRAVES (Fr.), n. pl. A³n²-tra³v. Cords, straps, etc., for binding an animal in a certain posture for purposes of examination or operation. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTRECÔTE (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-kot. The muscles, etc., which occupy the intercostal spaces. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENTRECOUPÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-tr³-ku-pa. Interrupted. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTRECUPER (Fr.), v. intr. A³n²-tr³-ku-pa. To interfere (said of horses). [L, 41.]

ENTRE-CROISEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-krwa³-z-ma³n². See DECUSSATION.

ENTRE-DEUX (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-du⁶. See ENTRE-FESSES.

ENTRÉE (Fr.), n. A³n²-tra. An entrance.—E. de l'aqueduc de Sylvius, E. de l'entonnoir. The entrance to the Sylvian aqueduct. [L, 39.]—E. extérieure de la matrice. An old term for the vulva. [A, 44.]

ENTREFEÇOS, n. In Languedoc, the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ENTREFEL, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Trifolium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTRE-FESSES (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-fe²s. In the cow, a mass of fat situated immediately behind the udder. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ENTREFESSION (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-fe²s-so²n². From *entre*, between, and *fesse*, the buttock. 1. Intertrigo of the cleft of the buttocks. [G, 2. The perinaeum. [A, 518.]

ENTREFEUILLE (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-fu⁴-el-y¹. A secondary leaf growing at the axis of a primary leaf. [L, 41.]

ENTREGREFFÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-tr³-gre²-fa. See COALESCENT.

ENTRE-ŒUD (Fr.), n. A³n²-tr³-nu⁶. See INTERNODE.

ENTREVADIS, ENTREVIGES, ENTREVIGNES, ENTREVÉDISSO, n's. In Provence, the *Clematis flammula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENTRICHIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-tri²-ki²(ch²)²-a(s)²'i²s. Gen., *entrichias' eos* (-is). From *ên* (see *In*-*), and *τρίχιασις*, a disease of the eyelids. See TRICHIASIS.

ENTRICHOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²n-tri²-ko(ch²o)²ma³. Gen., *entrichom'atos* (-is). From *ên*, in, and *τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair. Ger., *Haarrand der Augenlider* (1st def.). 1. An old name for the tarsus and the ciliary edge of the eyelid with the cilia. [F, 2. See TRICHIASIS.

ENTRIDET (Ger.), adj. E²nt-ri²nd'e²t. See DECORTICATED (1st def.).

ENTR'OPERCULE (Fr.), n. A³n²-tro-pe²-r-ku⁶l. The bony part of the head of a fish situated behind the inferior maxillary bone. [L, 42.]

ENTROPION (Lat.), **ENTROPIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²n-trop-(tro²p)'i²o²n, -u²m²(u²m). From *ἐντρέπω*, to turn inward. Fr., *entropion*. Ger., *Entropium, Einwärtskehrung*. An inversion or turning in (usually applied to the ciliary margin of the eyelid). [A, 326 (a, 21); F, 1.]—**Entropion aigu** (Fr.). E. of the eyelid produced by an acute spasm of the orbicular muscle. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]—E. *bulbale*. E. of the eyelid in which the contracting process involves the tarsal and ocular conjunctiva and also the retrotarsal fold. In this case the entire lid may be inverted. [F, 1.]—E. *ciatriciale*. Fr., *entropion cicatriciel*. Ger., *narbiges E.* E. resulting from cicatricial contraction. [F, 1.]—E. *der Greise* (E.). See *E. senile*.—E. *musculaire*. Fr., *entropion musculaire*. Ger., *musculäres E.* E. of the eyelid occurring in consequence of some irritation which affects the conjunctiva or cornea, or of some disease of the eyeball causing pain and reflex contraction of the orbicular muscle. It usually occurs in the lower lid and in advanced years. [F, 1.]—E. *organicum*. E. of the eyelid caused by contraction of the lid following diphtheritic or gonorrhoeal conjunctivitis or a cicatricial formation. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—E. *palpebræ*. E. of the eyelid.—E. *senile*. Fr., *entropion senile*. Ger., *der Greise*. 1. E. of the eyelid due to shrinking of the globe of the eye in old age. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).] 2. See *E. musculare*.—E. *spasmodicum*, E. *spasticum*. See *E. musculare*.—E. *tarsale*. Fr., *entropion tarsale*. Ger., *tarsales E.* E. of the lid, in which the contracting or cicatricial process is mainly confined to the tarsus which is curved in upon itself; usually the result of long-continued granular conjunctivitis. [F, 1.]—**Introsusceptic e.** See *E.*

ENTROPY, n. E²n'tro²p-i². Fr., *entropie*. Ger., *Entropie*. Of Clausius, that portion of the energy of a body or of a system which can no longer be converted into mechanical work. [B, 49.]

ENTR'OUVERT (Fr.), adj. A³n²-tru-ve²r. 1. Partly open. 2. Of the veterinarians, sprained in the shoulder joint. [A, 474.]

ENTR'OUVERTURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-tru-ve²-tu⁶r. See ÉCART.

ENTSÄUERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-zoi'e²r-un². Deoxidation. [L, 80.]

ENTSCHEIDEND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-shid'e²nd. See CRITICAL.

ENTSCHEIDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shid'un². See CRISIS.—E²shien. See LINEÆ *discriminales*.—**Langsame E.** See LYSIS.

ENTSCHLÜPFUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shlu⁴pf'un². An involuntary discharge (e. g., of semen). [L, 80.]

ENTSCHWEFELN (Ger.), v. E²nt-shwaf'e²l'n. To desulphurize. [B.]

ENTSCHWEFELUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shwaf'e²l-un². Desulphuration. [B.]

ENTSCHWELLUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-shwe²l'un². See DETUMESCENCE.

ENTSPANNER (Ger.), n. E²nt-spa³n'ne²r. A laxator muscle. [A, 521.]

ENTSPANNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-spa³n'un². Relaxation, atony. [A, 521.]—E²'snaht. See RELIEF SUTURE.—E²'sschnitt. See RELIEF INCISION.

ENTSTEHEND (Ger.), adj. E²nt-sta'he²nd. 1. Springing from. 2. Nascent.

ENTSTEHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-sta'hun². Nascency, genesis. [L, 80.]—E²'szustand. Nascency, the nascent state. [A, 521.]

ENTSTELLUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-ste²l'un². See DEFORMITY.

ENTWÄSSERT (Ger.), adj. E²nt-vas'se²rt. Deprived of water, rendered anhydrous. [A, 521.]

ENTWÄSSERUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-vas'se²-r-un². 1. Dehydration. [A, 521.] 2. See DRAINAGE (2d def.).

ENTWICKELUNG (Ger.), **ENTWICKLUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-vi²k'e²l-un², -lun². See DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION, and DELIVERY (1st def.).—E²'sbedingung. A condition of development. [A, 521.]—E²'senergie. The "specific energy" of development. [Marchand (A, 319).]—E²'sfähig. Capable of development.—E²'sfehler. A defect of development. [A, 521.]—E²'sfieber. See ANAPHYTOPYRA.—E²'sgang. The process of development. [A, 521.]—E²'sgeschichte. See EMBRYOLOGY.—E²'sgesetz. A law of development. [A, 521.]—E²'shemmend. Hindering development. [A, 521.]—E²'shemmung. A restriction of development (as after castration). [Samuel (A, 319).]—E²'skraft. See *E.energie*.—E²'skrankheiten. Diseases due to defective development. [Samuel (A, 319).]—E²'slehre. The doctrine of evolution. [L, 80.]—E²'smodus. A mode of development. [A, 521.]—E²'speriode. A period of development. [A, 521.]—E²'sprocess. A process of development. [D, 4.]—E²'sreihe. A series of developmental processes. [A, 521.]—E²'sstadium. A stage of development. [A, 521.]—E²'sstörung. Derangement of development. [A, 521.]—E²'sstufe. A step in development. [A, 521.]—E²'szeit. See *E.periode*.—**Fälschung der E.** See CENOGENESIS.

ENTWÖHNEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²nt-vu⁶n'e²n. 1. To give up a habit or the exercise of a function. 2. To wean. [A, 521.]

ENTWÖHNUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-vu⁶n'un². 1. See APETHESIS. 2. Weaning. [A, 521.]

ENTWURZELN (Ger.), **ENTWURZELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²nt-vurtz'e²ln, -e²l-un². Eradication. [A, 521.]

ENTYPOSI (Lat.), n. f. E²n-ti²(tu⁶)²-po'si²s. Gr., *ἐντύποις* (from *ἐντυπών*, to carve upon). Fr., *entypose*. An old name for the glenoid cavity of the scapula. [L, 41, 50.]

ENTZIEHUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-tse'hun². A withdrawal, withholding, deprivation, abstraction. [A, 450.]—**Blute**. Bloodletting.—E. *der Wärme*. Abstraction of heat. [L, 80.]—E²'sdiät. A restricted diet. [Kisch (A, 319).]—E²'skur. A course of treatment by restriction of the diet. [A, 521.]

ENTZÜCKUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-tsu⁶k'un². See ECSTASY.

ENTZÜNDBAR (Ger.), adj. E²nt-tsu⁶nd'ba²r. Inflammable. [L, 43.]

ENTZÜNDE (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. E²nt-tsu⁶nd'e²n. 1. (Tr.) to burn, to irritate. [A, 521.] 2. (Intr.) to be inflamed. [L, 80.]

ENTZÜNDET (Ger.), adj. E²nt-tsu⁶nd'e²t. Inflamed. [L, 46, 80.]

ENTZÜNDLICH (Ger.), adj. E²nt-tsu⁶nd'li²ch². See INFLAMMATORY.

ENTZÜNDUNG (Ger.), n. E²nt-tsu⁶nd'un². See INFLAMMATION.—**Adere**. See PHLEBITIS.—**Affere**. See PROCTITIS.—**Allgemeine E.** Inflammation of all the structures of a part. [L, 80.]—**Aortene**. See AORTITIS.—**Augene**. See OPHTHALMIA.—**Bauchfelle**. See PERITONITIS.—**Blasene**. See CYSTITIS.—**Blasenhalse**. See CYSTAUENTHESIS.—**Blatternaugene**. See CONJUNCTIVITIS *variola*.—**Blutgefäße**. See PLEURISY.—**Brustdrüsen**. See MASTITIS.—**Brustfelle**. See ANGIITIS.—**Cubitaldrüsen**. See ADENITIS *cubitalis*.—**Drüsenbindenhaute**. See ADENOLOGADITIS.—**Drüsen**. See ADENITIS.—**Dünndarme**. Inflammation of the small intestine. [B.]—**Eierstocke**. See OOPHORITIS.—**E²'sartig**. Inflammatory.—E²'sbule. See ABSCESS.—E²'serreger. An exciting cause of inflammation. [A, 521.]—E²'sell. See BUFFY COAT.—E²'shaut. See BUFFY COAT.—E²'sheerd. An inflammatory focus.—E²'skrust. See BUFFY COAT.—E²'slymphe. See INFLAMMATORY LYMPH.—E²'sreiz. Inflammatory irritation. [D.]—E²'sresiduum. The relics of a former inflammation. [A, 521.]—See *Residual ABSCESS*.—E²'srinde. See BUFFY COAT.—E²'svorgang. An inflammatory process. [A, 521.]—E²'swall. The inflammatory wall-like exudation surrounding the cavity of an abscess.—E²'switrig. Antiphlogistic. [L, 80.]—E²'szeitraum. A stage of inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Gichtische E.** Gouty inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Undeutliche E.** Latent inflammation. [L, 80.]—**Zerstreute E.** Diffuse inflammation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ENUCLEATION, n. E-nu²-kle-a'shu³n. Lat., *enucleatio* (from *enucleare*, to shell out). Fr., *énucléation*. Ger., *E., Ausschälung*. It., *enucleazione*. Sp., *enucleación*. The process by which a tumor or the like is removed or becomes detached by mere separation from the surrounding parts, without any cutting or with only very little; so called from its resemblance to the escape of a kernel from a nut when the shell is broken.—E. *of the eye*. Lat., *enucleatio bulbi*. Fr., *énucléation de l'œil*. Ger., *E. (oder Ausschälung, oder Auslösung) des Auges (oder des Augapfels)*. The removal of the eyeball, leaving all the rest of the orbital tissues in place. [F, 1.]—**Spontaneous e.** The process by which a fibrous tumor of the uterus is detached and expelled by the contraction of the surrounding muscular tissue. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

ENUCLEATOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-nu²(nu⁴)-kle²-a(a³)to²r; in Eng., e-nu²kle-a-to²r. Gen., *enucleatoris*. An instrument for effecting enucleation. [E.] Cf. *Serrated* scoop.

ENUCLEOLAR, adj. E-nu²-kle⁰-o-la³r. From *e* priv., and *nucleolus* (q. v.). Fr., *enucléolaire*. Lacking a nucleolus, non-nucleolated (said of cells). [J.]

ENULA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-2(u⁴)-la³. 1. Of Necker, the genus *Inula*. 2. See *INULA helenium*. [a, 24.]—*E. campana*. The *Inula helenium*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Extractum enulæ** [Finn. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. See *Extractum HELENII*.—**Syrupus enulæ**. Fr., *sirop d'année*. Ger., *Alantsyrup*. A syrup made of a strained mixture of 3 parts of juice of the root of *Inula helenium* and 5 of white sugar. [B, 119.]—**Unguentum enulæ**. See *Unguentum INULÆ*.—**Vinum enulæ**. Fr., *vin d'année* [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *vinum enulatum*. A preparation made by macerating the rhizome of *Inula helenium* in 2 parts of white wine [Sard. Ph., 1773], or by mixing 2 parts of tincture of *Inula helenium* with 25 of red wine [Ph. French Hosp., 1839]. [B, 119.] See also *Vin d'ANNÉE*.

ENULA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-2(u⁴)/la³. Gr., *ἐνούλα*. The inner surfaces of the gums. [A, 387.]

ENULATUS (Lat.), adj. E²n-2(u⁴)-lat(la³t)/u³s(u⁴s). Containing or made with clecapanum. [B.] See *VINUM enulatum*.

ENULIS (Lat.), **ENULISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²n-2(u⁴)-lip³, -u²(u)-lip²(lip³s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). From *ἐνούλος*, curly. Ger., *Krüseln*. The curling of anything, especially the hair. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ENULON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-2(u⁴)/lo²n. Gr., *ἐνούλον*. The inner surface of the gums. [L, 84.]

ENURESIS (Lat.), n. E²n-2(u⁴)-re(ra)/si²s. Gen., *enures/eos* (-is). From *ἐνυρῆσι*, to make water in. Fr., *enurésie*. Ger., *Unvermögen den Harn zu halten, Einpissen*. It., *enuresi*. Sp., *e*. Involuntary micturition. [D.]—*E. atonica* [Cullen]. *E.* from debility. [L, 290.]—*E. continua*. Incontinence of urine persisting both night and day. [a, 29.]—*E. diurna*. Incontinence of urine occurring during the day. [a, 29.]—*E. irritata* [Cullen]. *E.* from irritability. [L, 290.]—*E. mechanica*. *E.* from mechanical causes. [L, 80.]—*E. nocturna*. Fr., *enurésie nocturne*. Nocturnal incontinence of urine. [D, 29.]—*E. paralytica*, *E. paralyticorum*. Ger., *paralytische E.* *E.* associated with paralysis of the bladder. [D, 70.]—*E. spastica*. *E.* due to spasm of the bladder. [A, 326 (a, 14).]

ENVAHISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A³n²-va³-es-ma³n². See *INVASION*.

ENVAL (Fr.), n. A³n²-va³. A place in the department of Puy-de-Dôme, France, where there is a gaseous, slightly alkaline spring. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

ENVELOPE, n. A³n²-ve²-lop. Lat., *integumentum*. Fr., *enveloppe*. Ger., *Decke*. It., *invoglio, involuppo*. Sp., *envolvedero, cubierta*. An investing membrane, sheet, or layer.—**Floral e's**. Lat., *integumenta floralia*. Fr., *enveloppes florales*. Ger., *Blüthendecke*. The protective coverings of a flower, consisting of the calyx and corolla; called collectively the perianth or perigone. [B, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]—**Fœtal e's**. Lat., *velamenta ovi, velamina infantis*. Fr., *enveloppes de l'œuf (ou du fœtus)*. Ger., *Eihüllen des Fœtus*. It., *involuppi fetali*. Sp., *membranas cobertoras del feto*. Syn.: *fœtal membranes*. The membranes that envelop the fœtus; the chorion and the amnion. [A, 11.]—**Medullary e.** Fr., *enveloppe médullaire*. The medullary sheath of a nerve-fibre. [J, 83.]—**Nuclear e.** See *Nuclear MEMBRANE*.—**Serous e. of the ovum**. Of von Baer, the subzonal membrane.

ENVELOPING, adj. E²n-ve²/op-i²n². Lat., *involutans*. Fr., *enveloppant*. Ger., *bedeckend, überkleidend*. Surrounding (said of leaves around a stem or in aetivation). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

ENVELOPPE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ve²-lop. See *ENVELOPE* and *INVOLUCRUM*.—**E. cellulaire**. Of Mirbel, the cellular tissue immediately under the cortical layer of dicotyledons. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**E's florales**. See *Floral ENVELOPES*.—**E. herbacée**. See *E. cellulaire*.—**E. séminale**. The envelope of a seed-kernel. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**E. subéreuse**. A vegetable layer or parenchyma that assumes the character of cork (cortical tissue). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ENVENIMATION (Fr.), n. A³n²-ve²-ne-ma³-se-o²n². The introduction and action of the poison of serpents. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ENVENIMÉ (Fr.), adj. A³n²-ve²-ne-ma. Poisoned with venom. [A, 301.]

ENVERGURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ve²-gu⁶r. The width of the extension of a bird's wings when they are spread to fly. [L, 41.]—**Grande e.** The distance from the middle finger of one hand to that of the other, the arms being extended as far as possible. [L, 49.]

ENVE (Fr.), n. A³n²-ve. 1. A hang-nail. 2. An urgent desire. 3. A birth-mark. [L, 41, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. des femmes enceintes**. The longing for certain fruits or foods experienced by pregnant women. [L, 41.]—**E. d'uriner**. An urgent desire to urinate.

ENVINASSA, n. In Provence, the *Agaricus campestris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ENVOILURE (Fr.), n. A³n²-vva³-lu⁶r. A slight curve in the plane of the blade of a pair of scissors. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EXOËRE (Port.), n. E²n-sho⁶fra. The commercial term for sulphur. [L, 77 (a, 14).]

ENDROS (Lat.), adj. E²n-i²(u⁶)-dro²s. Gr., *ἐνδρος* (from *ἐν*, in, and *δρῶν*, water). Living in water, containing much water; as a n., an ætite, or eagle-stone, containing water. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ÉNYPNALISME (Fr.), n. A-nep-na³-lip²z'm. From *ἐνύπνιον*, a dream. Animal magnetism. [L, 41.]

ENYPNION, n. n. E²n-i²p(u⁶p)/ni²-o²n. Gr., *ἐνύπνιον* (from *ἐν*, in, and *νύπος*, sleep). Lat., *insomnium*. Fr., *rêve*. Ger., *Traum*. It., *sogno*. Sp., *sueño*. A dream. [L, 50, 94.]

ÉNYPNIOTISME (Fr.), n. A-nep-ne-o-ti²z'm. Magnetic sleep. [L, 41.]

ENYSTRON (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ni²s(nu³s)/tro²n. Gr., *ἔνυστρον*. Fr., *caillette*. Ger., *Labmagen*. It., *caglio*. Sp., *cuajar*. See *ABOMASUM*.

ENZIAN (Ger.), n. E²n-tse-a³n'. The genus *Gentiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Bärtiger E.** The *Gentiana barbata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Bitterer E.** The *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Deutscher E.** The *Gentiana germanica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Edler E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E'extrakt.** See *Extractum GENTIANÆ*.—**E'gewächse.** The *Gentianaceæ*. [B.]—**E'tinctur** [Ger. Ph.]. See *Tinctura GENTIANÆ*.—**E'wurzel.** *Gentian*-root; the root of *Gentiana lutea*, and other species used instead of it. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Felde'**. The *Gentiana campestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gebräuchlicher E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gelber E.** Yellow or red *gentian*-root; the root of *Gentiana lutea*, *Gentiana punctata*, *Gentiana pannonica*, or *Gentiana purpurea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gehörter E.** The *Gentiana auriculata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grosser E.** The *Gentiana lutea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Herbste'**. The *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 180.]—**Kreuz-E.** The *Gentiana cruciata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Lungene.** The *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Niedriger E.** The *Gentiana humilis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Punktirter E.** The *Gentiana punctata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Purpurrother E.** The *Gentiana purpurea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rother E.** See *Gelber E.*—**Schwalbenwurzartiger E.** The *Gentiana asclepiadea*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Seifenkrautblättriger E.** The *Gentiana saponaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Spitziger E.** The root of *Gentiana purpurea*. [B, 180.]—**Stengelloser E.** The *Gentiana acaulis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Stumpfblättriger E.** The *Gentiana obtusifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ungarischer E.** The *Gentiana pannonica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Weisse E'wurzel.** The root of *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B, 180.]—**Weisser E.** 1. Dog's excrement. See *ALBUM græcum*. 2. The *Laserpitium latifolium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ENZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²n-zo⁰o²n. From *ἐν*, in, and *ζῷον*, an animal. See *ENTOOZON*.

ENZOONOMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²n-zo⁰-o²-nom(no³m)/i²-a³. From *ἐν*, in, *ζῷον*, an animal, and *νόμος*, a law. See *ENTOOZOOLOGY*.

ENZOOTIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²n-zo⁰-o²-a³. From *ἐν*, among, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *enzooties*. Ger., *Enzootien, Landesviehseuchen*. Zoootic diseases. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ENZOOTIC, adj. E²n-zo⁰-o²/i²k. Lat., *enzooticus*. Fr., *enzootique*. Ger., *enzootisch*. Prevailing among the lower animals of a certain district (said of diseases). [L, 43, 50 (a, 14).]

ENZYMÄMIE (Ger.), n. E²n-tsu⁶-ma-me'. From *ἐν*, in, *ζύμη*, a ferment, and *αἷμα*, blood. Infection of the blood with a ferment. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1879 (Phys.), p. 30 (L).]

ENZYME, n. E²n-zim. From *ἐν*, within, and *ζύμη*, leaven. A ferment formed within the animal body. [B, 11.]

ENZYMIC, adj. E²n-zim²/i²k. Pertaining to an enzyme. [B, 11.]

ENZYMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²n-zí(zu⁶)-mo³si²s. Gen., *enzymos/eos* (-is). From *ἐν*, in, and *ζύμωσις*, fermentation. Fermentation produced by an enzyme. [B, 11.]

EOLIPYLE, n. E-o²/i²-pil. See *ÆOLIPYLE*.

EON (Lat.), n. m. and f. E(a)/o²n(on). See *ÆON*.

ÉONÉ (Fr.), n. A-o-na. A plant found in Brazil (the *mucura-e-ha* of the Tecuna Indians), resembling the *Amaranthaceæ* (perhaps *Peltiveria tetrandra*). The bark enters into the composition of curare. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24); Joubert, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14).]

EOORO, n. In Tahiti, the fruit of *Artocarpus incisa*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EOSIN, n. E'o-si²n. From *ῥῶς*, the dawn. Fr., *éosine*. Ger., *E.* It., Sp., *eosina*. Tetrabromfluorescein, C₂₀H₂Br₄O₆, a 4-atom bromine substitution product of fluorescein; a brownish-red powder which crystallizes from its solution in acetic acid in yellow prisms; used as a staining agent in microscopy. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

EOSINOPHILOUS, adj. E-o-si²n-o²f'i²-u³s. From *ῥῶς* (see *EOSIN*), and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *éosinophile*. Ger., *eosinophil*. Of Ehrlich, easily colored by eosin (said of cells and granules). [K, 6.]

EOU, n. In Tahiti, the *Dioscorea alata*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EOUNO, **EOURRÉ**, n's. In Provence, the *Hedera helix*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EOUSE, n. In Languedoc, the *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EOUSINE, n. In Languedoc, the acorns of *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EOUSSES, n. In Languedoc, the *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉOUVÉ, (Fr.), n. A-u-va. The *Pinus cembra*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPACIHUITL [Mex. Ph.], n. The *Croton dioicis*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

EPACMASTICOS (Lat.), **EPACMASTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-a²k(a³k)-ma³s(ma³s)/ti²-ko³s, -ku³s(ku⁴s). Gr., *ἐπακμαστικός* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀκμάειν*, to be in full bloom). Fr., *epacmastique*. Ger., *epakmastisch*. See *ANABATIC*.

EPACME (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²k(a³k)/me(ma). Gr., *ἐπακμή* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀκμή*, a summit). Fr., *épacme*. Ger., *Zunahme*. 1. Vigor; over-activity. 2. An exacerbation in an acute disease. 3. The approach of an acute disease to its crisis. [A, 322 (a, 30); A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41, 135 (a, 14).]

EPACREÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-a²k(a³k)/re²-e(a³e²). Fr., *épacrées*. Of Reichenbach, a subdivision (of Dumortier and

others, a tribe; of Spach, a section) of the *Epacrideae* (*Epacridaceae* [Lindley]), comprising the *Richieaceae*, *Sprengeliaceae*, and *Lysineceae* (or the *Richieae*, *Sprengelieae*, *Lysineceae*, *Epacris*, etc.), and having a capsular, many-seeded fruit. The *Epacridaceae* of Lindley (Fr., *epacridaceae*) are an order of the *Ericales*, comprising the *Stypheliaceae* and *E.*; of R. Brown, an order of monopetalous dicotyledons comprising *Styphelia*, *Richiea*, etc.; of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifoliae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Primuleae* (in 1828, a division of the *Lysimachiaceae*), comprising the *Stypheliaceae* and *E.*; of Link, a suborder of the *Ericaceae*, consisting of *Epacris*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Ericaceae*, including the *E.* and *Stenanthereae*. The *Epacrideae* of Lindley (Fr., *epacridae*) are an order of the *Monopetaleae* (or of the *Ericineae* [Bartling, Meissner], or *Ericaceae* [Don], or *Ericales* [Bentham and Hooker]). The *Epacriaceae* of Don are a tribe of the *Epacridaceae*. [B, 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPACROS (Lat.), adj. E²p-a²k(a³k)ro²s. Gr., *ἐπακρος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἄκρον*, the highest point). Of Hippocrates, pointed at the end. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPACTAL, adj. E²p-a²k'ta²l. From *ἐπακρος*, brought on. Lat., *epactalis*. Fr., *epactal*. Ger., *e.* Adventitious (see *E. CARTILAGES*); as a n., a Wormian bone that sometimes takes the place of the superior corner of the parietal bone. [A, 387, 518.]

EPAGOGE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²-go'je(ga). Gen., *epagoges*. Gr., *ἐπαγωγή* (from *ἐπάγειν*, to bring in). 1. An introduction, a falling into. 2. A pressure, congestion. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPAGOGIITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²-go-ji²(gi²)-(e)'ti²s. Gen., *epagogiitidos* (-is). From *ἐπαγωγή*, the prepuce (see also *-itis**). Ger., *Vorhautentzündung*. See *POSTHITIS*.

EPAGOGIOPCARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-a²-go-ji²(gi²)-o-(o³)-ka³r-si²n(ki²n)-o'ma². Gen., *epagogiocarcinomatos* (-is). From *ἐπαγωγή*, the prepuce, and *καρκίνωμα*, a cancer. Fr., *epagogiocarcinome*. Ger., *Vorhautkrebs*. Preputial carcinoma. [L, 50.]

EPAGOGIOLITH, n. E²p-a²-go-ji²-o-li²th. Lat., *epagogiolithus* (from *ἐπαγωγή*, the prepuce, and *λίθος*, a stone). Fr., *épagogiolithe*. Ger., *Vorhautstein*. See *PREPUTIAL CALCULUS*.

EPAGOGION (Lat.), **EPAGOGIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²p-a²-go-ji²(gi²)-o²n, -i²m(u²m). Gr., *ἐπαγόγιον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀγειν*, to draw). 1. The prepuce. [L, 50.] 2. Of Gorræus, see *PHIMOSIS*.

ÉPAIS (Fr.), adj. A-pe². Thick, fleshy (said of leaves, cotyledons, etc.). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ÉPAISSI (Fr.), adj. A-pe²s-se. Thickened (said of the peduncle of plants when it is swollen at the extremity). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉPAISSISSANT (Fr.), adj. A-pe²s-ses-sa²n². Growing thick. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉPAISSISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pe²s-ses-ma²n². A thickening. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPALPATE, adj. E-pa²l'pat. Lat., *epalpatus* (from *e*, without, and *palpare*, to touch lightly). Fr., *épalpé*. Ger., *ohne Fühlhörner*. Not furnished with antennæ. [L, 41, 56.]

EPALPEBRATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-pa²l'(pa²l)-pe(pa)-brat-(bra²t)u²s(u²s). From *ex*, without, and *palpebra*, the eyelid. Fr., *épalpébré*. Ger., *ohne Augenlider*. Without eyelids. [L, 41, 180.]

EPANACLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²n(a²n)-a²-kles(klas)'i²s. Gen., *epanaclesios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπανακλήσις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀνακαλεῖν*, to recall). A return of fever. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPANADIDON (Lat.), adj. E²p-a²n(a²n)-a²-di(de)'do²n(don). Gen., *epanadidontos* (-is). From *ἐπαναδιδόναι*, to increase more and more. Increasing more and more (said of fevers).

EPANADIPILOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²n(a²n)-a²-di²-plo'si²s. Gen., *epanadipilosios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαναδιπλωσις* (from *ἐπαναδιπλοῦν*, to repeat yet again). Fr., *épanadiplosis*. See *ANADIPILOSIS*.

EPANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²n(a²n)-a²-le²p(lap)'si²s. Gen., *epanalepsios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπανάληψις* (from *ἐπαναλαμβάνειν*, to take up again). 1. See *ANALEPSIS*. 2. See *ANADIPILOSIS*.

EPANASTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²n(a²n)-a²-s(ta²)-si²s. Gen., *epanastasios* (-as'tasi²s). Gr., *ἐπανάστασις* (from *ἐπανίσταται*, to cause to rise up). Fr., *épanastasié*. Ger., *Ausbruch*. An elevated efflorescence of the skin; a pustule (in the older sense, see *PUSTULE* [1st def.]). [G.]

EPANASTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-a²n(a²n)-a²-s-te(sta)'ma². Gen., *epanastematos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπανάστημα* (from *ἐπανίσταται*, to cause to rise up). Ger., *Hervorragung*, *Fleischwärtchen*. An old term for a caruncle, especially of the ocular conjunctiva. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPANCHEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pa²n²sh-ma²n². An effusion, or extravasation of liquid into a natural or pathological cavity or into the substance of a part. [A, 518.]

EPANCYLOTOS (Lat.), **EPANCYLOTUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²p-a²n(a²n)-si²l(ku²l)-o'to²s, -tu²s(tu²s). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀγκυλωτός*, looped. Fr., *épancytote*. Of Orbasius, a kind of serpentine bandage. [L, 84.]

EPANESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²n(a²n)-e's-i²s. Gen., *epanesios* (-an'esis). Gr., *ἐπάνησις* (from *ἐπανίναται*, to relax). Ger., *Nachlassen*. A remission or abatement (of a disease). [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPANETUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-a²n(a²n)-e't-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπάνητος* (from *ἐπανίναται*, to relax). Ger., *nachlassendes Fieber*. Of Good, a remittent fever. [L, 50, 107 (a, 14).]—**E. hecticus**. Hectic fever. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. malignus**. Severe remittent fever, including yellow fever, with others dependent apparently on malarial origin. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. malignus flavus**. Yellow fever. [L, 29 (a, 29).]—**E. nutis**. A mild form of remittent fever. [L, 29 (a, 29).]

ÉPANILLE (Fr.), n. A-pa²-nel-y'. In the Antilles, the *Erythalis fruticosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EPANODY, n. E-pa²n'-o-di². From *ἐπάνοδος*, a return. The

return of an irregular form or development of a flower to a regular form. [a, 22.]

EPANORTHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²n(a²n)-o²r-tho'si²s. Gen., *epanorthosios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπανόρθωσις* (from *ἐπανορθόω*, to set up again). Ger., *Wiederherstellung*, *Zurechtsetzung*. The restoration or replacement of a part or member to its proper condition or position. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPANORTHOTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-a²n(a²n)-o²r-th-o²t(ot)'i²k-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπανορθωτικός*. See *CORRECTANT*.

ÉPANOUI (Fr.), adj. A-pa²-nu-e. Expanded, fully developed. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ÉPANOUISSEMENT (Fr.), adj. A-pa²-nu-es-ma²n². Ramification (as of vessels or nerves); expansion, development (as of a flower). [A, 518; B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPANTHEMA (Lat.), **EPANTHESIS** (Lat.), **EPANTHISMA** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E²p-a²n(a²n)-the(thal)'ma²-si²s, -thi²z-(thi²z)'ma². Gen., *epanthematos* (-is), *thesios* (-is), *thi²smatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπάνθημα* (from *ἐπανθείν*, to bloom). See *EFFLORESCENCE* and *EXANTHEMA*.

EPANTHOUS, adj. E²p-a²n'thu²s. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *épanthe*. Ger., *auf Blumen wachsend*. Growing on flowers (said of *Fungi*). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPANTLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²nt(a²nt)-les(las)'i²s. Gen., *epantlesios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπántλησις* (from *ἐπαντλίσκειν*, to pour over). Of Hippocrates, affusion with water. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94.]

EPAPHÉRESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²f(a²f)-e²r'(a²e²r)-e²s-i²s. Gen., *epapheresios* (-er'esis). Gr., *ἐπαφαίρεισις* (from *ἐπαφαίρειν*, to take away again). Fr., *épaiphérese*. Ger., *wiederholtes Blutlassen* (oder *Aderlassen*). A frequent repetition of bloodletting. [L, 41, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

EPAPHRISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-a²f(a²f)-ri²z(ri²s)'mu²s(mu²s). From *ἐπαφρίσειν*, to froth up. Frothing. [A, 316.]

EPAPHROS (Lat.), adj. E²p-a²f(a²f)'ro²s. Gr., *ἐπαφρος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀφρός*, foam). Frothy. [L, 94.]

EPAPPOUS, adj. E-pa²p'u²s. From *e* priv., and *πάππος*, down. Destitute of a pappus (said of a seed). [a, 24.]

ÉPAR (Lat.), n. n. E(a)'pa²r. See *HEPAR*.

EPARAPETALOUS, adj. E-pa²r-a²-pe²t'a²l-n²s. Lat., *eparapetalus* (from *ex*, without, *παρά*, near, and *πέταλον*, a petal). Fr., *éparapétale*. Ger., *ohne Afterkroenblatt*. Destitute of nectaries (said of flowers). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPARMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-a²r'ma². Gen., *eparmatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαρμα* (from *ἐπαίρειν*, to raise up). An old term for a swelling, especially of the parotid gland. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPARPILLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pa²r-pel-ya. See *ÉPARS*.

ÉPARILLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pa²r-pel-ma²n². The separation of the anthers of flowers. [L, 180.]

ÉPARS (Fr.), adj. A-pa²r's. Sparse, irregularly scattered (said of leaves on a stem, etc.). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EPARIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-a²r'si²s. Gen., *eparsios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπαρισίος* (from *ἐπαίρειν*, to raise up). See *EPARMA*.

EPARTERIAL, adj. E²p-a²r-te'ri²a²l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀρτηρία*, an artery. Situated above the pulmonary artery (said of a branch of the right bronchus). [L, 210.]

ÉPARVIN (Fr.), n. A-pa²r-va²n². See *SPAVIN*.

EPATICA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pa²t(pa²t)'i²k-a². See *HEPATICA*.

EPATORION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-a²-to(t'o²)'ri²-o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉPAULE (Fr.), n. A-pol. 1. The shoulder; in the *Vertebrata*, that part of the thoracic limb that is nearest to the trunk. 2. In the *Hexapoda*, the second article of the anterior feet. [L, 41, 43.]

ÉPAULETTE (Fr.), n. A-po-le²t. In the *Hymenoptera*, the piece which covers the base of the anterior wing. [L, 41.]

ÉPEAUTRE (Fr.), n. A-potr'. The *Hordeum vulgare* (*Triticum spelta*). [B, 38 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24).]—**E. amidonnier**. The *Triticum amylicum*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. locular**. The *Triticum monococcum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Grand é.** See *E. locular*.

EPAXIAL, adj. E²p-a²x'i²a²l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *axis* (*q. v.*). Situated above or dorsad of the axis; of Huxley, episkeletal. ["Med. Rec.," July 23, 1887 (L).]

EPAZOTE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), **EPAZOTL** [Mex. Ph.], n's. A-pa²-tho'ta, -thot'l. The *Chenopodium ambrosioides*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

EPECHONTIC, adj. E²p-e²k-o²n-tos'i²k. From *ἐπέχειν*, to check, and *τόκος*, parturition. Having the property of moderating uterine contraction. ["Therap. Gaz.," June, 1882, p. 220.]

EPENCEPHALIC, adj. E²p-e²n-se²f-a²l'i²k. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγκεφάλος*, the brain. Pertaining to the cephalon. [L.]

EPENCEPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)-a²l-(a²l)-o²n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγκεφάλος*, the brain. Ger., *Hinterhirn*. Syn.: *hinderbrain*, *hind-brain*. A division of the brain of the *Mammalia*, embracing the medulla oblongata, the cerebellum, and the pons Varolii; of Huxley, that portion of the embryonic brain which, being formed from the posterior encephalic vesicle, gives rise to the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, and the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. [A, 5; L, 14.]

EPENCHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-e²n²ki²m(ch²u²m)-a². Gen., *epenchymatos* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἐγχυμα*, something poured in. Fr., *épenchyme*, *épéne*. Fibro-vascular vegetable tissue. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EPENCranis (Lat.), n. f. E²p-e²n²-kran(kra²n)'i²s. Gen., *epencranios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπεκρανίσις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, *ἐν*, in, and *κρανίον*, the skull). An old name for the cerebellum. [L, 84.]

EPENDYM (Ger.), n. E²p-e²n-du⁶m'. See EPENDYMA.—**Centrale E'faden**. See SUBSTANTIA *gelatinosa centralis*.—**E'faden**, **E'fasern**. The delicate fibres forming the basis of the ependyma. [L, 6 (K)].—**E'zellenausläufer**. The processes (neuroglia cells) of the ependyma. [J.]

EPENDYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-e²n-di²m(du⁶m)-a. Gen., *ependymatōs (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπένδυμα* (from *ἐπένδυναι*, to put on over). Fr., *ependyme*. Ger., *Ependyma*, *Gehirnhöhlehaut*. A thin layer of neuroglia (without nerve-cells) which lines the ventricles of the brain and the central canal of the spinal cord, lying just beneath the epithelial layer. [I, 15 (K)].—**E. medullæ spinalis**. The spinal portion of the e. [L, 115].—**E. ventriculorum cerebri**. The ventricular portion of the e. [L, 7.]

EPENDYMAL, adj. E²p-e²n-di²m-a²l. Fr., *ependymaire*. Pertaining to the ependyma. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPENDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-e²n-di²m(du⁶m)-i²s. See EPENDYMA.

EPENDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-e²n-di²m(du⁶m)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *ependymit'idōs (-is)*. Fr., *ependymite*. Ger., *Gehirnhöhlehaut-entzündung*. Inflammation of the ependyma. [A, 320 (a, 21).]

ÉPÈNE (Fr.), n. A-pe²n. See EPENYMA.

EPENOTRICHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-e²n-o²t'ri²k(ri²ch²)-u²s-(u²s). The *Adiantum capillus Veneris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉPENTE (Fr.), n. A-pa²n²t. See ÉPEAUTRE.

EPERIÉS (Magyar), n. E²p'e²r-i²as. A place in the county of Sarós, Hungary, where there are two gaseous and chalybeate springs (*Bortuth* and *Czemethe*), also brine-baths. [L, 30, 37 (a, 14).]

EPERLANUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-pe²r-lan(la²n)²u²s(u²s). Fr., *éperlan*. Ger., *Eperlan*, *Stint*. The smelt (*Osmenus c.*). [L, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉPERON (Fr.), n. A-pe²-rō²n². See CALCAR (2d def.), CALCAR *airs* and SPUR.—**E. de chevalier**. See DELPHINIUM *Ajacis*.—**E. de la Vierge**. See DELPHINIUM *consolida*.

ÉPERONNÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe²-ron-na. See CALCARATUS (1st def.).

ÉPERONNELLE (Fr.), n. A-pe²-ron-ne²l. 1. The *Rubia cruciata* (*Galium cruciatum*). 2. The *Lappa major*. [B, 38 (a, 14), 121 (a, 24).]

ÉPERONNIÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe²-ron-ne-e²r. The genus *Litaria*. [a, 24.]

EPERUA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pe²r-u²(u)-a². Fr., *éperu*, *éperue*. A genus of leguminous plants, of the *Cesalpinceæ*, indigenous to tropical America, having emetic qualities. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. falcata** [Aublet]. Fr., *éperu en forme de faux*. The *wallaba* of British Guiana; a species said to furnish the *balsamum antarthriticum indicum* of commerce. A decoction of its bitter bark is employed by the Indians as an emetic, and the resin as an application to cuts. [B, 5, 19, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPERVIER (Fr.), n. A-pe²-r-ve-a. See ACCIPITER.

ÉPERVIÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe²-r-ve-e²r. 1. A place in the department of the Maine-et-Loire, France, where there are mineral springs. 2. The genus *Hieracium*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14)]. See ACCIPITRINA.—**E. à larges feuilles**. The *Hieracium latifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. bulbeuse**. The *Hieracium bulbosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. cotonneuse**. The *Hieracium pilosella*, var. *tomentosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. couleux de feu**. The *Hieracium aurantiacum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. déchirée**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *laciniatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. de Savoie**. The *Hieracium sabaudum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. des bois**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *memorosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. douteuse**. The *Hieracium auricula*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. ombellifère**. The *Hieracium umbellatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. piloselle**. The *Hieracium pilosella*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. tachetée**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *maculatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. très velue**. The *Hieracium murorum*, var. *pilosissimum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPETIT (Fr.), n. A-pe²-t²e. An aphrodisiac plant indigenous to Cayenne, not yet classified. [B, 38, 47, 88 (a, 14).]

EPHEBA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e(a)²ba². Gr., *ἑφηβα* (from *ἑπί*, upon, and *ἦσθ*, puberty). Ger., *mannbar werdende Jungfrau*. A young woman verging on puberty. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPHEBÆON (Lat.), **EPHEBÆUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²f-e²(a)-be²(ba²e²)-on, -u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἑφηβαίον*. Fr., *éphèbe*. Ger., *behaar'te Schaamgegend* (1st def.). 1. The pubes. 2. The attainment of puberty. [L, 43, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

EPHEBEIA (Lat.), **EPHEBIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²f-e²(a)-bi²(be²i²)-a², -bi²(be²a)². Gr., *ἑφηβεία*. Ger., *Mannbarkeitsperiode*. The period of puberty. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPHEBOS (Lat.), n. m. E²f-e(a)²bo²s. Gr., *ἑφηβος*. A male who has arrived at puberty. [A, 311 (a, 14).]

EPHEBOTES (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e(a)²bo²t-ez(as). Gen., *ephebot'os (-is)*. Gr., *ἑφηβότης*. See EPHEBEIA.

EPHEBUS (Lat.), n. m. E²f-e(a)²bu²s(bu²s). See EPHEBOS.

EPHEDRA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²d-ra². Gr., *ἑφέδρα* (from *ἑπί*, upon, and *ἕδρα*, a seat). Fr., *éphédra*. 1. An ancient apparatus for the reduction of dislocations. [L, 84.] 2. The sea-grape; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Genetaceæ*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 24)].—**E. antisyphilitica**. *Canutillo*, *tepotote*, *whore-house tea*, *teamster's tea*; a species growing in Arizona and New Mexico, much used in the form of decoction as a remedy for gonorrhœa. It contains a glucoside which splits up on decomposition into sugar and an amorphous substance called *ephedrin*. [B, 66; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14)].—**E. distachya**. Fr., *e. à deux épis*, *raisin de mer*. Ger., *zweiähriges Meerträubchen*. 1. A species the astringent fruit and aments (Lat., *umenta vœæ marine*) of which are used in diarrhoea and leucorrhœa. In Russia the berries

are eaten. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).] 2. Of Pallas, see *E. monostachya*.—**E. equisetina**. Of Bunge, a species growing in Asia; used by the Kirghiz as an antisyphilitic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 14)].—**E. Hava**. An Asiatic species, employed as an astringent and diaphoretic. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B)].—**E. fragilis**. Ger., *brüchiges Meerträubchen*. A species found in the Levant, Crete, and northern Africa, where it is employed as a remedy for hæmorrhage and diarrhoea. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31; B, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. maritima**. See *E. distachya*.—**E. monostachya**, **E. polygonoides**. Fr., *e. à un seul épi*. Ger., *einähriges Meerträubchen*. A species found in eastern Europe and Siberia; the leaves were once official as *folia ephedre* (seu *ephedre monostachye*). In Siberia the whole plant is used in decoction as a sudorific in rheumatism. The fruit is edible. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. trifurcata**. A shrub, probably identical with the *canutillo* of southern Texas, which is used as a remedy in gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and renal diseases, and as a vulnerary and styptic. ["New Comm. Pl. and Drugs," No. 9, 1886, p. 31 (B)].—**E. vulgaris**. See *E. distachya*.—**Folia ephedre**. The leaves of *E. monostachya*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EPHEDRACEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²f-e²d-ra²(ra²)²se(ke²)-e(a²e²). Fr., *éphédraçées*. Of Dumortier, a family of the *Ephedraceæ* (of Link, an order of the *Amentaceæ*), comprising the genus *Ephedra* or the *Ephedra* and *Batis* of Dumortier. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPHEDRÆUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-e²d-re²(ra²e²)-u²s(u²s). Fr., *éphédre*. Composed of superimposed joints. [L, 180.]

EPHEDRANA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²f-e²d'ra²n(ra²n)²a². Gr., *ἑφέδρανα*. Fr., *éphédranes*. The buttocks. [L, 84.]

EPHEDRARIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²f-e²d-ra²(ra²)²ri(ri²)e²-e(a²e²). Of Dumortier, an order of the *Julosepalææ*, consisting of the families *Ephedraceæ* and *Casuarinææ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPHEDRÆE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²f-e²d're²(e²a²e²). Of Reichenbach, a division of the *Taxiceæ*, comprising *Ephedra* and *Batis*; in 1831, a division of the *Taxiceæ*, consisting of the genus *Ephedra*; of Spach, a tribe of the *Taxinææ*, consisting of *Gnetum* and *Ephedra*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPHEDRIN, n. E²f-e²d-ri²n. An amorphous substance obtained, along with glucose, by the decomposition of the glucoside contained in *ephedra antisyphilitica*; believed to be the active principle of the plant. [B, 66.]

EPHEDRINÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²f-e²d-rin(ren)²e(a²e²). Of Nees, a tribe of the *Coniferææ*, consisting of the genus *Ephedra*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPHEDRINE, n. E²f-e²d-ren. Fr., *éphédrine*. Ger., *Ephedrin*. An alkaloid obtained from *Ephedra distachya*. ["Edinb. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1888, p. 675].—**E. hydrochloride**. A salt crystallizing in colorless needles, soluble in 4 parts of water, easily soluble in alcohol; used as a mydriatic. ["Am. Drugg.," May, 1888, quoted in "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]

EPHEDROCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²f-e²d-ro²(ro²)²se²f(ke²f)-a²l(a²l)-u²s(u²s). From *ἑφέδρα*, a sitting upon, and *κεφαλή*, the head. A genus of the *Tanniadæ* in the larval state. [L, 16.]

EPHELICIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²l'is²(ki²s). Gen., *ephel'idōs (-is)*. Gr., *ἑφελικίς*. Fr., *éphelice*. Ger., *Geschwürkruste* (1st def.), *Blut-* (oder *Eiter-)* *Klumpchen*. 1. A crust covering an ulcer. 2. A clot of blood expectorated in coughing. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPHÉLIDE (Fr.), n. A-fa-led. See EPHELIS.—**E's blanches**. See VITILIGO.—**E's lentiformes**. Freckles. [L, 41].—**E. noire**, **E. panachée**. Varieties of *ephelis scorbatica*. [L, 43].—**E. persistante**. A variety of *ephelis hepatica*. [L, 43].—**E. scorbaticque**. See EPHELIS *scorbatica*.—**E. lentiforme solaire**. See EPHELIS *lenticularis solaris*.

EPHELIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *ephelis* (q. v.). E²f-e²l(al)²i²d-ez(e²s).

EPHELIDOPHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²l-i²d-o²(o²)-fa²(fa²)-kos'i²s. Gen., *ephelidophacos'eos (-is)*. From *ἑφελίδες*, freckles, and *φακός*, the lentil. Fr., *lépélidophacose*. Ger., *linsenfarbige Sonnenflecken*. The condition of having freckles of a lentil-color. [L, 50.]

EPHELIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²(a)²l'i²s. Gen., *ephel'idōs (-is)*. Gr., *ἑφελίς*, *ἑφελίς* (from *ἑπί*, upon, and *ἦλος*, the sun). Fr., *éphélide*. Ger., *Sommersprosse*, *Sonnenfleck*. It., *efelide*. Sp., *efélide*. 1. Originally, a cutaneous disease due to exposure to the sun. 2. Lentigo. 3. *Chloasma caloricum*. 4. Any cutaneous affection characterized by discoloration of the surface. [G.] See EPICRISOS and DECOLORATIO. 5. Of Fries, a genus of the *Discomycetes*, tribe *Phaciadiææ*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. ab igne**. Fr., *tache de brûlure*, *éphélide (lentiforme) ignéale*. Syn.: *e. (lenticularis) ignealis*, *macule ab igne*. A form of *chloasma* of the legs and thighs observed in peasant women accustomed to sit over charcoal braziers. [G, 17.] Cf. TROUTS.—**E. alba**. See VITILIGO.—**E. a sole**. See *CHLOASMA caloricum*.—**E. gravidarum**. See *CHLOASMA gravidarum*.—**E. hepatica**. Fr., *éphélides hépatiques*. See *CHLOASMA hepaticum*.—**E. ignealis**. Fr., *éphélides igneales*. See *E. ab igne*.—**E. lenticularis**. See LENTIGO.—**E. lenticularis solaris. Fr., *éphélide lentiforme solaire*. Lentigo due to exposure to the sun. [G, 17].—**E. lentigo** [Frank]. Circular yellow spots of *chloasma* resembling lentigo. [G.]—**E. lutea**. Icterus neonatorum. [G, 17].—**E. scorbatica**. Fr., *éphélide scorbaticque*. See *PURPURA scorbatica*.—**E. solaris**. See *ERYTHEMA caloricum* and *CHLOASMA caloricum*.—**E. syphilitica**. Pigmentary stains left by a syphilitic eruption. [G.]—**E. umbrosa**. See *CHLOASMA*.**

EPHELOS (Lat.), adj. E²f-e²l(al)-od'ez(as). Gr., *ἑφελώδης* (from *ἑφελίς* [see EPHELIS], and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Like freckles. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPHELOTES (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²l(al)²o²t-ez(as). Gen., *ephelote'tos (-is)*. Gr., *ἑφελότης*. See LECOCMA.

EPHEMERA (Lat.), n. f. E²F-e²m(am)²e²r-a². From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral. Fr. *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisches* (oder *eintägiges*) *Fieber*. 1. See *Ephemeral fever*. 2. A fly that exists but one day. 3. Of Batsch, a family of the *Diat.* [A. 66, 326 (a, 14); B. 121 (a, 24); D. 3; L. 56.]—**Bösartige E.** (Ger.). *E. anglica*, *E. britannica*. See *Sudor anglicus*.—**E. maligna**. See *Sudor anglicus*.—**E. protracta**. That form of ephemeral fever which is protracted through two days or longer. [D. 3.]—**E. puerperalis**. Fr., *poil*. The ephemeral fever of lying-in women. [A. 42.]—**E. sudatoria**. See *Sudor anglicus*.

EPHEMERAL, adj. E²f-e²m²e²r-a²l. Gr., *ἐφήμερος*. Lat., *ephemerus*. Fr., *éphémère*. Ger., *ephemerisch*, *eintägig*. It., *effimero*. Sp., *efimero*. Of brief duration; enduring for only a day. [B. 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPHEMERIDES (Lat.), n. f., pl. of *ephemeris* (q. v.). E²f-em(am)-e²r²i²d-ez(e²s).

EPHEMERINUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-em(am)-e²r²i²n-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐφήμερινός*. See *EPHEMERAL*.

EPHEMERIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²m(am)²e²r-i²s. Gen., *ephemeris* (-is). Gr., *ἐφήμερις*. 1. A book for recording the events of each day; a diary. [A. 387.] 2. Of Van Helmont, a disease the accessions of which occur at certain phases of the moon. [L. 94.]

EPHEMEROCNIDIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²m(am)²e²r-o²k-ni²d-o²si²s. Gen., *ephemerocnidiosis* (-is). From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral, and *κνιδίσις*, an itching. Fr., *éphémérocnidiose*. Ger., *eintägiges Nesselfieber*. Ephemeral urticaria. [L. 50.]

EPHEMERON (Lat.), n. n. E²f-e²m(am)²e²r-o²n. Gr., *ἐφήμερον*. The *Colchicum autumnale*. [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EPHEMEROPIRYA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-em(am)-e²r-o²p²i²r(u²e²r)-a². From *ἐφήμερος*, ephemeral, and *πύρ*, feverish heat. Fr., *éphéméropyrre*. Ger., *tägliches hitziges Fieber*. See *Ephemeral fever*.

EPHEMEROUS, adj. E²f-e²m²e²r-u²s. See *EPHEMERAL*.

EPHEMERUM (Lat.), n. n. E²f-e²m(am)²e²r-u²m(u²m). 1. The genus *Tricapsularis*. 2. The *Tradescantia virginica*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. congestum**. The *Tradescantia virginica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

EPHEMERUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-e²m(am)²e²r-u²s(u²s). See *EPHEMERAL*.

EPHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-e²s-i²s. Gen., *ephesios* (*ephesis*). Gr., *ἐφεσις* (from *ἐπιθεσθαι*, to long for). A desire, longing; especially the lascivious desire of women for the embrace of men. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EPHEU (Ger.), n. A'foi. The *Hedera helix*. [L. 43, 135.]—**Amerikanischer E.** See *AMPELOPSIS quinque folia*.—**Amboinescher E.** The *Hedera umbellifera*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Baumartiger E.** The *Hedera arborea*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'artig**. *Hederaceous*. [L. 43.]—**E'beeren**. The fruit of *Hedera helix*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'blätter**. The leaves of the *Hedera helix*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E'gummi**, **E'harz**. The resin of *Hedera helix*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner E.**, **Gewöhnlicher E.** The *Hedera helix*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Handblättriger E.** The *Hedera scandens*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Kletternder E.** The *Hedera helix*. [L. 80.]

EPHIALTES (Lat.), n. m. E²f-i²-a²l(t)²(a²l)²ez(as). Gen., *ephialtes* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιάλτης* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ἄλλασθαι*, to leap). Fr., *épihiale*. Ger., *Abdrücken*. Nightmare. [A. 311 (a, 17).]—**E. hypocondriacus**. Hypochondriacal hallucinations. [a. 29.]—**E. nocturnus**. Nightmare. [L. 29 (a, 29).]—**E. vigilantium**. An oppression resembling nightmare but coming on during wakefulness. [L. 29 (a, 29).]

EPHIALTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²f-i²-a²l(a²l)²(a²l)²-a². Gr., *ἐπιάλτια* (from *ἐπιάλτης*, nightmare). Fr., *pivoine*. Gen., *Pivoine*. An old name for the *aconitum*, because it was supposed to prevent nightmare. [Pliny (A. 387).]

ÉPHIDROSE (Fr.), n. A-fe-droz. See *EPHIDROSIS*.—**E. bleue**. See *EPHIDROSIS cœrulea*.—**E. des exanthèmes**. See *EPHIDROSIS exanthematosa*.—**E. fébrile intermittente**. See *FEBRIS sudatoria*.—**E. jaune**. See *EPHIDROSIS flava*.—**E. lactée**, **E. lacteuse**. See *GALACTIDROSIS*.—**E. mielleuse**. See *EPHIDROSIS mellea*.—**E. noire**. See *EPHIDROSIS nigra*.—**E. sablonneuse**, **E. saline**. See *EPHIDROSIS arenosa*.—**E. sanglante**, **E. sanguinolente**. See *HEMATIDROSIS*.

EPHIDROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²f-i²d-ro²si²s. Gen., *ephidrosios* (-is). Gr., *ἐπίδρωσις* (from *ἐπίδρουν*, to sweat). Fr., *épidrose*. Ger., *Epidrose*, *Schwitzen*. 1. Sweating (gentle, copious, or critical). 2. Of Schönlein, a chronic, non-febrile disease attended with increased perspiration. 3. Of Fuchs, any perspiratory disease, the lowest form of his *Eczematoses*. [G. 5, 8, 10.]—**E. acida**. Fr., *épidrose acide*. A condition in which the perspiration is sour. [G. 17.]—**E. arenosa**. Fr., *épidrose sablonneuse* (ou *saline*). Literally, sandy or gritty e.; perspiration attended with a deposit of the saline constituents of the sweat upon the skin. [G. 17.] Cf. *URIDROSIS crystallina*.—**E. cœrulea**. Fr., *épidrose bleue*. Chromidrosis characterized by blue sweat. [G. 17, 52.]—**E. cruenta**. Fr., *épidrose sanglante* (ou *sanguinolente*). See *HEMATIDROSIS*.—**E. diaphoretica**. See *E. symptomatica*.—**E. discolor**. See *CHROMIDROSIS*.—**E. exanthematosa**. Fr., *épidrose des exanthèmes*. The sweating attendant on the exanthematous fevers. [G. 17.]—**E. febrilis**. Fr., *épidrose fébrile*. Sweating at the crisis of certain fevers; critical sweating. [G. 17.]—**E. febrilis intermittens**. Fr., *épidrose fébrile intermittente*. See *FEBRIS sudatoria*.—**E. flava**. Fr., *épidrose jaune*. Chromidrosis characterized by yellow sweat. [G. 17.]—**E. hecticæ**. Fr., *épidrose hectique*. Sweating attending hectic fever. [G. 17.]—**E. lactica**. See *HYPERIDROSIS*.—**E. lactea**. Fr., *épidrose lacteuse* (ou *lactée*). See *GALACTIDROSIS*.—**E. lateralis**. Fr., *épidrose latérale* (ou *d'un des côtés du corps*). Hyperidrosis affecting one lateral half of the body. [G. 17.]—**E. mellea**. Fr., *épi-*

drose mielleuse. According to Sauvages, perspiration having the color and consistence of honey; perhaps seborrhœa oleosa. [G. 17.]—**E. nigra**. Fr., *épidrose noire*. Black sweat (said to have been produced after taking a scruple of fulminating gold). [G. 17.]—**E. oleaginosa**. See *E. mellea*.—**E. olens**. See *OSMIDROSIS*.—**E. partialis**. See *HYPERIDROSIS localis*.—**E. profusa**. See *HYPERIDROSIS*.—**E. saburralis**. Fr., *épidrose provenant de la saburbe*. E. due to a saburrual condition of the system. [B. 17.]—**E. scorbutica**. Fr., *épidrose scorbutique*. Hyperidrosis due to scurvy. [G. 17.]—**E. saccharata**. A form of paridrosis said to occur in diabetes mellitus, and in which sugar is present in the sweat. [G.]—**E. spontanea**. Fr., *épidrose spontaneæ*. See *HYPERIDROSIS*.—**E. symptomatica**. Fr., *épidrose symptomaticæ*. The cold sweating of faintness. [G. 17.]—**E. tinctoria**. See *CHROMIDROSIS*.—**E. unilaterialis**. See *E. lateralis*.—**E. urinosa**. Fr., *épidrose urineuse*. See *URIDROSIS*.—**E. vinosa**. Fr., *épidrose vineuse*. According to Sauvages, sweat having the color of red wine. [G. 17.]—**E. viridis**. Fr., *épidrose verte*. Green sweat (observed in the axillæ). [G. 17.]—**Partial e.** See *HYPERIDROSIS localis*.

EPHIPPIAL, adj. E²f-i²p²i²-a²l. Gr., *ἐπιππιος*. Relating to the ephippium. [L. 11.]

EPHIPPION (Lat.), n. n. E²f-i²p²i²-o²n. See *EPHIPPIUM*.

EPHIPPIORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-i²p²i²-o²r-rh²n²ch²(u²s). From *ἐπιππιος*, a saddle-cloth, and *ῥύγχος*, a beak. Fr., *éhippiorrhynque*. Having a saddle-shaped prominence on the beak. [L. 180.]

EPHIPPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²f-i²p²i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἐπιππιον* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ππιος*, a horse). Fr., *éhippion*. Ger., *Türkensattel* (1st def.). 1. See *SELLA TURCA*. 2. A receptacle upon the back of the carapace of certain *Crustacea* which contains the winter eggs. During the fall it is cast off, and floats around until spring, when the eggs are hatched. [L. 11, 14, 50, 115.]

EPHODIST, n. E²f-o²d-i²st. From *ἐφῶδος*, social or commercial intercourse. Of von Pettenkofer, one who believes in the doctrine that certain epidemic diseases are spread by fomites adhering to persons coming from localities where those diseases prevail. ["Lancet," July 3, 1886; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Aug., 1886, p. 151.]

EPHODOS (Lat.), **EPHODUS** (Lat.), n's f. E²f-o²d-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐφῶδος* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *ῥῶδος*, a way). 1. Of Hippocrates, an approach or access of a disease. 2. An excretory opening. [L. 84.]

EPHYOGÆOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²f-i²p²(u²p)-o²(o²)-je-(ga²-e²)-o(o²)-ka²rp²(u²s(u²s)). From *ἐπι*, upon, *ῥῶδος*, below, *γαῖα*, the earth, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *éphyogœocarpe*. Ger., *über und unterirdisch fruchtbringend*. Having fruit growing both above and under the surface of the earth. [L. 50.]

EPHYOGÆUS (Lat.), **EPHYGÆUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²f-i²p²(u²p)-o(o²)-je-(ga²-e²)-u²s(u²s), -je(ga²)-u²s(u²s). From *ἐπι*, upon, *ῥῶδος*, below, and *γαῖα*, the earth. See *EPHYOGÆOCARPUS*.

ÉPI (Fr.), n. A-pe. 1. See *SPICA BANDAGE*. 2. See *SPIKE*.—**En é.** Having the secretory sacs ranged about a common excretory duct (said of glands); in botany, spicate. [A. 518.]—**E. celtique**. The *Valeriana celtica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. composé**. See *Compound SPIKE*.—**E. d'eau**. The *Potamogeton natans*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de lait**. The *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de la vierge**. The *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*. [B. 46 (a, 14).]—**E. de nord**. The root of *Valeriana jatamansi*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des céréales**. See *Compound SPIKE*.—**E. des marais**. The *Stachys palustris*. [B. 88 (a, 14).]—**E. du vent**. See *AGROSTIS spica venti*.—**E. fleuri**. The *Stachys germanica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. sauvage**. The *Asarum europæum*. [B. 38, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. simple**. See *Simple SPIKE*.

ÉPIAIRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a²r. The genus *Stachys*, especially the *Stachys palustris*. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 121 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Allemagne**. The *Stachys germanica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des bois**. The *Stachys silvatica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des champs**. The *Stachys arvensis*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. des marais**. The *Stachys palustris*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPIALA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pi(pi)²(a²l)(a²l)²-a². 1. See *EPIALOS*. 2. See *EPHIALTES*.

ÉPIALES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-pi(pi)²(a²l)(a²l)²-ez(as). Gen., *epi-alat'os* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιάλεις*. See *EPHIALTES*.

ÉPIALOS (Lat.), **EPIALUS** (Lat.), n's m. E(a)-pi(pi)²(a²l)(a²l)²-os, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιάλος*. Fr., *épiate*, *épiat*. A fever with a heavy chill; a kind of tertian fever. Of Galen, a fever with violent shivering; of Hippocrates, the chill of ague. [A. 311 (a, 17); L. 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPIAMA (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-pi(pi)²(a²l)(a²l)²-a². Gen., *epimatos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιάμα* (from *ἐπιάρ*, to assuage). A palliative remedy. [L. 50 (a, 14).]

ÉPIAN, n. E-pi²a²n. Fr., *épiat*. See *FRAMBESIA*.

ÉPIANDROUS, adj. E²p-i²-a²n²-dru²s. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *άνδρ*, a male. Situated upon the stamens (said of parts inverted on the androecium). [a. 24.]

ÉPIARTHRE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-a²rt'r'. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *άρθρον*, a joint. Situated on the upper surface of an appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

ÉPIÁTHYLIN (Ger.), n. A-pe-at-u²l-en'. Epiethylin. [B.]

ÉPIBASAL, adj. E²p-i²-ba²sa²l. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *βάσις*, a base. Situated in front of the basal wall (said of the anterior half of a proembryo). [B. 279.]

ÉPIBATERIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ba²-ta-re. The genus *Cocculus*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

ÉPIBLAST, n. E²p-i²-bla²st. Lat., *epiblastus* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *βλαστός*, a germ). Fr., *épiablaste*. Ger., *seröses Keimblatt*

[Pander], *animales Blatt* [von Baer], *Hornblatt, sensorielles Blatt* [Remak]. It., Sp., *epiblasto*. 1. The outer, neuro-epidermal, or corneous layer of the blastoderm; of Balfour, the outermost of the three layers into which the blastoderm divides at the area germinativa. 2. A projection on the anterior side of the embryo in some grasses (e. g., oats and rice), which is not (as formerly supposed) a rudimentary secondary cotyledon, but merely an outgrowth of the radicular end of the scutellum. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—**Neural e.** That part of the e. that gives rise to the nervous system. [J, 89.]

EPIBLASTANUS (Lat.), n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bla^2st\text{(}bla^2st\text{)-an(a}^2n\text{)-}u^2s\text{(u}^2s\text{)}$. See EPIBLAST (2d def.).

EPIBLASTESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bla^2st\text{(}bla^2st\text{)-e(a)si}^2s$. Gen., *epiblastes'eos (-is)*. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *βλάστησις*, a sprouting. Fr., *épiplastèse*. In botany, an enlargement of the centre which contains reproductive corpuscles, due to the development of the corpuscles themselves. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIBLASTIC, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bla^2st\text{/}i^2k$. Lat., *epiblasticus, epiblasticus*. Fr., *épiplastique, épiblastétique*. Ger., *epiblastisch*. Pertaining to the epiblast. [L.]

EPIBLASTUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bla^2st\text{(}bla^2st\text{)-}u^2s\text{(u}^2s\text{)}$. See EPIBLAST (2d def.).

EPIBLEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ble\text{(}bla\text{)/}ma^2$. Gen., *epiblem'atos (-is)*. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *βλήμα*, a wound. Fr., *épibème*. 1. See CATABLEMA. 2. In botany, the external, cellular covering of roots. 3. Of R. Brown, a genus of orchids, tribe *Neottieae*, indigenous to Australia. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EPIBLEPHARON (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ble^2f\text{'a}^2r\text{(a}^2r\text{)-o}^2n$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *βλεφάρων*, the eyelid. See EPICANTHUS.

EPIBOLE (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bo\text{'o}^2l\text{-e(a)}$. Gen., *epib'oles*. Gr., *ἐπιβολή* (from *ἐπιβάλλειν*, to cast upon). Fr., *épiholique*. 1. See EPHEALTES. 2. See EPIBOLY.

EPIBOLIC, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bo\text{'o}^2l\text{'i}^2k$. Pertaining to epibole. [L, 353.]

EPIBOLY, n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bo\text{'o}^2l\text{-i}^2$. In embryology, the inclosure of the hypoblast by the multiplication and extension of the cells of the epiblast; or opposed to emboly, in which the hypoblast is invaginated into the segmentation cavity. [J, 1.]

EPIBOSCIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bo^2s\text{'si}^2s\text{(ki}^2s\text{)}$. Gen., *epibo'scidos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιβούσις* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *βόσκειν*, to feed). Ger., *Saugrüssel*. The proboscis of an insect. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIBRANCHIAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bra^2n^2k\text{'i}^2a^2l$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *βράγχια*, the gills. Lying upon or over the branchiae. [L, 11.]

EPIBROCHE (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bro^2che\text{(ch}^2a\text{)}$. Gen., *epib'roches*. Gr., *ἐπιβροχή* (from *ἐπιβρέχειν*, to water). See EPANTLESIS. [L, 94.]

EPIBROMHYDRIN, n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}brom\text{'hi}^2dri^2n$. Ger., *E. Glyceril oxybromide*; a liquid, C_3H_5OBr , boiling at $130^\circ C$. [B, 4.]

EPIBULBAR, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}bu^2lba^2r$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *bulbus*, the globe of the eye. Resting on or overlying the eyeball. [F.]

EPICAEROS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}se\text{(ka}^2e\text{)-ro}^2s$. Gr., *ἐπικαίρος* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *καίρος*, the proper time). Of symptoms, important; of certain parts of the body, vital; of wounds, dangerous; of diseases, malignant. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [a, 17]).]

EPICALYCIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2l\text{(ka}^2l\text{)-i}^2s\text{(u}^2k\text{)/}i^2a^2$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κάλυξ*, a calyx. Fr., *épicalicie*. Of Desvaux, a class of plants with stamens inserted on the calyx. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPICALYX (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2l\text{(a}^2l\text{)-i}^2x\text{(u}^2x\text{)}$. Gen., *epical'yxos (-is)*. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κάλυξ*, a calyx. Fr., *épicalice*. Ger., *Aussenkelch*. 1. The involucre of a flower. 2. The whorl of bracts below the calyx and so resembling it as to make the flower appear double, as in the mallows. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

EPICANTHUS (Lat.), **EPICANTHUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2n\text{(ka}^2n\text{)-}thi^2s\text{(thu}^2s\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *καθός*, the canthus. Fr., *épicanthis*. Ger., *Epicanthis*. It., *epicanthis*. Sp., *epicantis*. 1. An old term for the canthus of the eye. 2. A rare deformity, usually congenital and bilateral, in which a fold of loose skin stretches across from the inner end of the brow to the bridge or side of the nose, and hides the inner canthus. [F.]

EPICARDIOTOPIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ka-rd-i-to-pe. From *ἐπι*, upon, *καρδία*, the heart, and *τόπος*, out of place. Upward displacement of the heart. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPICARDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rd\text{'i}^2u^2m\text{(u}^2m\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *épicaide*. Ger., *Epicardie*. The visceral layer of the pericardium. [L, 332.]

EPICARIDA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2r\text{'i}^2d\text{-a}^2$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κάρα*, the head. The *Isopoda*. [L, 240.]

EPICARP, n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp$. Lat., *epicarpium* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *καρπός*, a fruit). Fr., *épicarpe*. Ger., *äussere Fruchthaut*. The outer layer of the pericarp. [B, 1, 291 (a, 21).]

EPICARPANTHUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{-}a^2n\text{(a}^2n\text{)/}thu^2s\text{(thu}^2s\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, *καρπός*, a fruit, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *épicanthis*. Of plants, having the flowers supported by the ovary. [L, 41, 180.]

EPICARPIC, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{'i}^2k$. Lat., *epicarpicus, epicarpicus*. Fr., *épicipique, épicipique*. Having the flowers and stamens supported by the fruit. [L, 180.] Cf. EPICARPANTHUS.

EPICARPIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{'i}^2d\text{-i}^2u^2m\text{(u}^2m\text{)}$. See EPICARP.

EPICARPIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{'i}^2u^2m\text{(u}^2m\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *καρπός*, a fruit (1st def.) or the wrist (2d def.). 1. See EPICARP. 2. A febrifuge remedy containing hellebore, pepper, camphor, garlic, onions, etc., anciently applied to the wrist in the form of a bracelet. [L, 44, 50 (a, 14).]

EPICARPIUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{'i}^2u^2s\text{(u}^2s\text{)}$. Gr., *ἐπικάρπιος*. On or around the carpus or a fruit; as a n., in the f. pl., *Epicarpiæ*, of Scopoli, a tribe of plants comprising the *Polytrèmeae*, *Aparines*, *Opulinea*, and *Capriifolia*. [A, 322 (a, 21); B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPICARPURUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{-}u^2u\text{(ru}^2s\text{)/}ru^2s\text{(ru}^2s\text{)}$. Of Blume, a genus of the *Urticaceae*, tribe *Moraceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. orientalis**. The *Streblus asper*. [B, 245.]

EPICARPUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2rp\text{'u}^2s\text{(u}^2s\text{)}$. See EPICARP and EPICARPIUM.

EPICAULIS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka\text{'l(ka}^2u\text{)-i}^2s$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *καυλός*, a stem. Fr., *épicaule*. Growing or living on the stems of plants. [L, 41, 180.]

EPICAUMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2m\text{(ka}^2u\text{)-a}^2$. Gen., *epicaum'atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπικαύμα* (to burn on the surface). Fr., *épicaume* (3d def.). Ger., *Brandblase* (2d def.), *brandige Augeneidentzündung* (4th def.). 1. A caustic. 2. A superficial burn. 3. A phlyctæna of the cornea. 4. A gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 44, 50, 135.]

EPICAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2s\text{(ka}^2us\text{)-i}^2s$. Gen., *epicaus'eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπικαυσίς*. See EPICAUMA (2d def.).

EPICAUTA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ka^2t\text{(ka}^2u\text{)-a}^2$. The genus *Lytta*. [L, 354.]—**E. cinerea**. See *LYTTA marginata*.—**E. pennsylvanica**. See *LYTTA atrata*.

EPICE (Fr.), n. A-pes. See SPICE.

EPICENTRAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}se^2nt\text{'ra}^2l$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κέντρος*, a centre. Situated upon or connected with the centrum of a vertebra. [L, 14.]

ÉPICÉA (Fr.), n. A-pe-sa-a². See *ABIES excelsa*.

EPICEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}se^2f\text{(ke}^2f\text{)/a}^2l\text{(a}^2l\text{)-u}^2s\text{(u}^2s\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κεφαλή*, the head. See EPICOMUS.

EPICERAS (Lat.), n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}se^2r\text{'a}^2s\text{(a}^2s\text{)}$. Gen., *epicer'atos (-is)*. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κέρας*, a horn. The *Trigonella fenugrum*. [B, 115 (a, 24).]

EPICERASTICUS (Lat.), **EPICERASTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}se^2r\text{(ke}^2r\text{)-a}^2s\text{(a}^2s\text{)/ti}^2k\text{(ku}^2s\text{)-ku}^2s\text{(ku}^2s\text{)}$. Gr., *ἐπικεραστικός* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *κέρας*, a horn). Fr., *épicerastique*. Ger., *mildernnd, verdünnend*. See CATACERASTICUS.

EPICERATOHYAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}se^2r\text{'a}^2t\text{-o-hi}^2a^2l$. From *ἐπι*, upon, *κέρας*, a horn, and *υ*, the letter u. Situated upon or above the ceratohyal bone. [L.]

EPICERCUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}su^2r\text{(ke}^2r\text{)/ku}^2s\text{(ku}^2s\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *κέρκος*, the tail. Fr., *épicerque*. Having rattles in the tail; as a n., in the m. pl., *Epicerici*, a group of *Ophidians* (the rattlesnakes). [L, 41, 116, 180.]

EPICEREBRAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ce^2r\text{'e}^2b\text{-ra}^2l$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *cerebrum*, the brain. Overlying the brain. [a, 18.] See E.SPACÉ.

ÉPICESTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-se²st. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EPICHARIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}k\text{(i}^2ch\text{)/i}^2s\text{-ri}^2s$. Gen., *epichar'eos (-ich/aris)*. Gr., *ἐπιχαρίς* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *χαρίς*, grace). Of Blume, a genus of the *Meliaceae*, tribe *Trichiliceæ*, indigenous to the Moluccas. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. Bailloini**, **E. Loureiri**. Fr., *bois de santal rouge* [Fr. Cod.]. Red sandal-wood; two species found in the Moluccas the first of which is one of the sources of the sandal-wood of Cochinchina. [Pierre (B, 121 [a, 14]).]

EPICHEILUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}kil\text{(ch}^2e\text{-el)/i}^2u^2m\text{(u}^2m\text{)}$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *χείλος*, the lip. Fr., *épichéile*. In orchids, the superior (posterior) segment of the lip when it is divided into three parts. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPICHEMIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}kem\text{(ch}^2am\text{)/i}^2s$. Gen., *epich'emidos (-is)*. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *χημή*, a shell. Fr., *épichème*. In the *Arachnida*, an accessory articulation situated at the base of the tibia. [L, 180.]

EPICHEILUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}kil\text{(ch}^2el\text{)/i}^2u^2m\text{(u}^2m\text{)}$. See EPICHEILUM.

EPICHLAMYDEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}kla^2m\text{(ch}^2la^2m\text{)-i}^2d\text{(u}^2d\text{)/e}^2e\text{(a}^2e\text{-e}^2)$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *χλαμύς*, a mantle. Fr., *épichlamydées*. Of Agardh, a class of the *Phanerocotyledoneæ incompletæ*, comprising the *Ulmaceæ*, *Laurineæ*, *Santalaceæ*, *Elæagnaceæ*, *Thymeleæ*, and *Proteaceæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPICHLORBROMHYDRIN, n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}klor\text{-brom\text{'hi}^2dri^2n}$. Fr., *épichlorobromhydrine*. A substance, C_2H_4ClBr , obtained by the action of potash on chloridibromhydrin. [B, 38 (a, 14).]

EPICHLORHYDRIN, n. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}klor\text{-hi}^2dri^2n$. Fr., *épichlorhydrine*. Ger., *E. Glyceril oxychloride*; a clear liquid, C_3H_5OCl , resembling chloroform, boiling at about $119^\circ C$. [B.]

EPICHNUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}k\text{(i}^2ch\text{)/nu}^2s\text{(nus)}$. Gr., *ἐπιχνηνός* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *χρῶσις*, down). Of Hippocrates, a wool-like accumulation on the eye. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPICHOLOS (Lat.), **EPICHOLOS** (Lat.), adj's. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}k\text{(i}^2ch\text{)/o}^2l\text{-o}^2s\text{(u}^2s\text{)}$. Gr., *ἐπιχολός* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *χολός*, bile). Fr., *épichole*. 1. Biliious. 2. Passionate, choleric. 3. Forming bile. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPICHORDAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ko^2rd\text{'a}^2l$. From *ἐπι*, upon, and *χορδή*, a cord. Relating to structures, especially parts of the brain, situated above or dorsal of the notochord. [Wilder, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," 1885 (J).]

EPICHORDIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ko^2rd\text{(ch}^2o^2rd\text{)/i}^2s$. Gen., *epichord'idios (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιχορδίδος* (from *ἐπι*, upon, and *χορδή*, the girth). Fr., *épichorde*. Ger., *Gekröse*. The mesentery. [L, 43, 50.]

EPICHOIRIAL, adj. $E^2p\text{-}i^2\text{-}ko^2ri^2a^2l$. Fr., *épichorial*. On or against the chorion or the derma; pertaining to the epichorion [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPICHORION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-k²o²r(ch²o²r)ⁱ2-o²n. Gr. ἐπιχόριον (from ἐπί, upon, and χόριον [see CHORION]). Fr., *épicorion*. 1. See EPIDERMIS. 2. Of Chaussier, the decidua reflexa. [A, 43, 45.]

EPICHIORIOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-k²o²r(ch²o²r)ⁱ2-os. Gr. ἐπιχώριος (from ἐπί, upon, and χώριον, a place). Fr., *épicorique*. See ENDEMIC.

EPICHOIRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-k²o²r(ch²o²r)ⁱ2-u²m(u²m). See EPICHOIRION.

EPICHIROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-k²ros(ch²ros)ⁱ2-s. Gen., *epichros/eos* (-is). Gr. ἐπιχρωσις, a spot or stain (from ἐπιχρᾶζειν or ἐπιχρῶνναι, to smear over with a color, to stain). Ger., *Farbenanflug, leichte Färbung*. Simple discoloration of the surface of the skin. [G, 52.] See DECOLORATIO and SPIOLOSIS.—**E. alphas**. See ALBINISM.—**E. aurigo**. Yellowness of the skin. [G, 52.] See ICTERUS and ICTERUS neonatorum.—**E. ophelis**. See CHLOASMA lacerticum.—**E. lenticula**. See LENTIGO.—**E. leucasmus**. See VITILIGO.—**E. partialis**. See SPIOLOSIS.—**E. poecilia**. Variegated e.; vitiligo or albinismus partialis (q. v.). [G, 52.]—**E. spilus**. Permanent brown circular patches on the skin, sometimes slightly elevated and crested with tufts of hair; *nævus pilosus*. [G, 52.]

EPICHIYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-k²(ch²)ⁱ2(u²)-si²s. Gen., *epichys/eos* (-ich/y²sis). Gr. ἐπιχυσίς (from ἐπιχύν, to pour upon). See AFFUSION.

EPICLEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-klem(klam)^a2. Gen., *epiclem/eos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and κλήμα, a twig. The epidermis of the organs of amphibious plants. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EPICLINAL, adj. E²p-i²-klin^a2. Lat., *epiclinus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κλινῆ, a bed). Fr., *épiline*. Inserted upon the receptacle (said of plant-organs). [B, 19, 38.]

EPICLINOUS, adj. E²p-i²-klin^au²s. See EPICLINAL.

EPICELE, n. E²p-i²-sel. Lat., *epiceola* (from ἐπί, upon, and κοιλία, a cavity). 1. A body cavity formed, as in the *Deuterostomata*, by an invagination of the epiblast. ["Am. Naturalist," ix, p. 68 (a, 32).] 2. Of B. G. Wilder, the fourth ventricle of the brain. [K.]

EPICELIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-se¹(ko²e¹)ⁱ2-d-ez(e²s). From ἐπί, upon, and κοιλία, a hollow. An old term for the upper eyelid and afterward the eyelashes.

EPICELOME, n. E²p-i²-sel-om². From ἐπί, upon, and κοιλωμα, a cavity. Ger., *Epiceolom*. The extension of the ocelloma into a myotome. [Van Whye, "Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 465 (J).]

EPICEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-sem(ko²e²m)^a2. Gen., *epicem/eos* (-is). From ἐπικοιμάσθαι, to rest upon. A festing upon, a lying down. [A, 332 (a, 21).]

EPICEMASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-sem(ko²e²m)^a2-si²s. Gen., *epicemas/eos* (-cem/as²is). Gr., ἐπικοιμᾶσις (from ἐπικοιμάσθαι, to fall asleep after). Fr., *épiciemasie*. A lying down; sleep. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPICOLIC, adj. E²p-i²-ko¹i²k. Lat., *epicolicus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κῶλον, the colon). Fr., *épocolique*. Ger., *am Grimmdarm befindlich*. Overlying the colon. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 41, 50, 56, 94 (a, 14).]

EPICOLLESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ko¹le(ch²la)^{si}2-s. Gen., *epicolles/eos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and κόλλησις, a glueing. See AGGLUTINATION.

EPICOMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-k²o²m-u²s(u²s). From ἐπί, upon, and κόμη, the hair of the head. Fr., *épicoime*. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a monst. having two heads, one of which is incompletely developed and inserted at the top of the other head. [L, 41, 44, 87 (a, 14).]

EPICONDYLAR, adj. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²a²r. Fr., *épicondylien*. Pertaining to the epicondyle. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPICONDYLE, n. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²2. Lat., *epicondylus* (from ἐπί, upon, and κόνδυλος, a condyle). Fr., *épicondyle*. Ger., *Epicondyl*. Of Chaussier, the external condyle of the humerus. [C.]—**INNER e.** The internal condyle of the humerus. [a, 29.]

EPICONDYLOCUBITALIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-ku²(ku²)⁴-bi²2-a(a²)¹i²s. From ἐπί, upon, κόνδυλος, a condyle, and cubitalis, cubital. Fr., *épicondyllo-cubital*. The anconeus muscle. [A, 299 (L).]

ÉPICONDYLO-CUBITO-MÉTACARPAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko²n²-de-lo-ku²-be-to-ma-ta²-ka²r²-pa²l. See EXTENSOR carpi ulnaris.

EPICONDYLO-PHALANGÉAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko²n²-zha-a²l. See EXTENSOR digitorum communis manus.

EPICONDYLO-PRÆMETACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-pre(pre²a²-e²)-fa²l(fa²l)-a²n²(a²n²)²-je(je²)²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épicondyllo-præ-phalangien*, *extenseur antérieur des phalanges*. Ger., *Armbeinmuskler* (oder *Strecker*) *des Fesselknor und Hüftbeins*, *Hüftbeinstrecker*, *langer Hüftbeinstrecker* (oder *Zehenstrecker*). The analogue in the solipeds of the extensor communis digitorum. [L.]

EPICONDYLO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-ko²n^a-di²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-ra²d(ra²d)ⁱ2-al(a²)¹i²s. Fr., *épicondyllo-radial*. See SUPINATOR radii brevis.

EPI-CONDYLO-SUPERUNGUINALIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-su²-pe²-ru²n²-a²(a²)¹i²s. See EXTENSOR communis digitorum.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRACARPEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-ko²n^a-di²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-su²(su)-pra²-ka²r²p²-e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *cubital postérieure*, *épicondyllo-sus-carpien*. Ger., *düsserer Kniebeuger* (oder *Beuger der Vorderfusswurzel*). It., *fessore esterno del metacarpo*,

cubitale posteriore, *epitroclo* (o *epicondilo*-) *sopra-carpeo*. The analogue of the extensor carpi ulnaris of man found in the lower animals. [L.]

EPICONDYLO-SUPRAMETACARPIANUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-su²(su²)⁴-pra²-me²-a²-ka²r²p²-i-an(a²n²)²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épicondyllo-sus-métacarpien*. The extensor carpi radialis brevis.

EPICONDYLO-SUPRAPHALANGETTIANUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²(du²)¹-o(o²)²-su²(su²)⁴-pra²-fal(fa²l)-a²n(a²n²)²-je²t-(ge²t)-ti²-a(a²)¹nu²s(nu²s). Fr., *épicondyllo-sus-phalangettien*. The extensor digitorum communis. [L, 116.]—**E. s.-p. minimi digiti**. Fr., *épicondyllo-sus-phalangettien du petit doigt*. The extensor proprius minimi digiti. [L, 116.]

EPICONDYLU (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-ko²n^adi²(du²)¹-u²s(u²s). See EPICONDYLE.—**E. extensorius**. The external condyle of the humerus. [a, 29.]—**E. flexorius**. The internal condyle of the humerus. [a, 29.]—**E. humeri externus**. The external condyle of the humerus. [a, 29.]—**E. femoris lateralis**. The outer tuberosity of the femur. [L, 332.]—**E. femoris medialis**. The inner tuberosity of the femur. [L, 332.]

EPICONIOIDEI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²p-i²-ko²n^a-i²-o(o²)²-i²d(ed)²-e²-i(e). Of Nylander, a series of *Lichens*, comprising the *Calicie*, *Tylophore*, and *Sphaerophore*. [B, 77 (a, 24).]

EPICOPHOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ko²-fo²si²s. Gen., *epicophos/eos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and κῶφωσις, deafness. Fr., *épiciphose*. Ger., *Folgetaubheit*. Deafness supervening upon or secondary to some disease. [F.]

EPICORACO-HUMERAL, adj. E²p-i²-ko²r^a2-k²o-hu²me²r-a²l. From ἐπί, upon, κόραξ, a crow, and *humerus*, the shoulder. Relating to or connected with the humerus and the epicoracoid bone. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1874, p. 76 (L).]

EPICORACOID, adj. E²p-i²-ko²r^a2-k²oid. From ἐπί, upon, κόραξ, the crow, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épioracoidé*. Situated upon or above the coracoid bone or process. [L.] Cf. *E. none*.

EPICOROLLATUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-ko²r^a-o²l-la²(la²)²u²s(u²s). From ἐπί, upon (see also COROLLA). Fr., *épiorollé*. Having an epigynous corolla. [L, 180.]

EPICOROLLEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-ko²r^a-o²l²le²-e(a²-e²). Fr., *épiorollées*. Of Jussieu, a division of dicotyledons, including the *Synantheræ* and *Cursitantheræ*. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉPICOSTAL (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ko²-ta²l. From ἐπί, upon, and costa, a rib. On the ribs. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPICOTYL, n. E²p-i²-ko²t²i²l. From ἐπί, upon, and κοτύλη, a socket. In botany, that part of the embryo-stem which is above the cotyledon or cotyledons. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

ÉPICOTYLÉAL (Fr.), n. A-pe-ko²-te-la-a²l. Of Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, the metapterygoid bone in fishes. [L, 14.]

EPICOTYLEDONARY, adj. E²p-i²-co²t²-i²-led²-o²n-a²-ri². Situated above the cotyledons (said of the epicotyl). [B, 279, 291 (a, 24).]

EPICOTYLEDONES (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-ko²t²-i²l(u²)¹-e²d(ad²)²-o²n-ez(e²s). Of Van Beneden, see ARTHROPODA.

EPICRANIAL, adj. E²p-i²-kranⁱ2-a²l. Gr., ἐπικράνιος. Lat., *epicranius*. Fr., *épiceranien*. Pertaining to the epicranium or the upper part of the skull. [L.]

ÉPICRANIEN (Fr.), adj. A-pe-kra²-ne-a²n². See EPICRANIAL; as a n., see OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.

EPICRANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-kran(kra²n)ⁱ2-u²m(u²m). From ἐπί, upon, and κράνιον, the skull. Fr., *épicerâne*, Ger., *Schädelhaut*, *Schädelhanbe*. It., *epicranio*. Sp., *épiceráneo*. 1. The soft parts covering the cranium. 2. The dorsal wall of the head of an insect. [B, 100; L, 41, 43, 50.]

EPICRANIUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-kran(kra²n)ⁱ2-u²s(u²s). See EPICRANIAL; as a n., see OCCIPITO-FRONTALIS.—**E. frontalis**. Ger., *Stirn-musk*. The frontal portion of the occipito-frontalis. [L, 332.]—**E. occipitalis**. Ger., *Hinterhaupt-musk*. The occipital portion of the occipito-frontalis. [L, 332.]—**E. temporalis**. The atrahens aurem muscle. [A, 262 (L).]

EPICRASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-kras(kra²s)ⁱ2-s. Gen., *epicras/eos* (-is). Gr., ἐπίκρσις (from ἐπί, upon, and κράσις, a mixing). Fr., *épicerase*. Ger., *Epicerase*. An old term for alterative treatment. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPICRASTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-kra²s(kra²s)ⁱ2-ti²-ku²s(ku²s). From ἐπίκρσις, a tempering. Fr., *épicerastique*. Ger., *epikrastisch*. It., *epicratico*. Sp., *épicerático*. Tempering, softening. [L, 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPICRATIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-krat(kra²t)ⁱ2-s. Gen., *epicrat/idos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and κράσις, the head. Of Hippocrates, a fine napkin or head-covering. [L, 94.]

EPICRISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-kri²si²s. Gen., *epicri/seos* (-ic²ris²is). Gr., ἐπίκρσις (from ἐπικρίνειν, to decide [1st or 3d def.]). Or ἐπί, in addition, and κρίσις, a crisis [2d def.]). Fr., *épicerise*. Ger., *Epikrise*, *Beurtheilung* (1st def.). It., *epicrisi*. Sp. e. 1. A conclusion as to the nature, probable termination, etc., of a disease. 2. A secondary critical occurrence. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).] 3. Concluding critical remarks in a clinical history or an essay. [A, 518.]

EPICRUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-krusⁱ2-s. Gen., *epicrus/eos* (-is). Gr., ἐπίκρσις (from ἐπικρούειν, to hammer). Ger., *Klopfen* (1st def.), *Peitschung* (2d def.). 1. A percussion with light sticks, formerly applied to the limbs of boys to make them plump; also massage by percussion. 2. See FLAGELLATION. [L, 50, 94, 135 (a, 14).]

EPICTENION (Lat.), EPICTENIUM (Lat.), n. s. n. E²p-i²-k-te²nⁱ2-o²n^a-u²m(u²m). Gr., ἐπιτενίον (from ἐπί, upon, and κρέσις, the pubes). Of Hippocrates, the pubic hair. [L, 50, 84 (a, 14).]

EPICETUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²k-te(ta)'tu's(tu's). Gr., ἐπίκετος (from ἐπικτάσθαι, to gain besides). Ger., erworben. Of a disease, acquired. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPICYEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(ku¹)-e(a)'ma³. Gen., epicyematos (-is). Gr., ἐπικύημα (from ἐπικύειν, to become pregnant during pregnancy). Fr., épicyème. Ger., Nebenteibesfrucht. Of Hippocrates, a fœtus engendered by the impregnation of a woman who is already pregnant; also a mole. [L, 41, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

EPICYESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(ku¹)-e(a)'si's. Gen., epicyesis (-is). Gr., ἐπικύσις. Fr., épicièse. Ger., Ueberfruchtung. See SUPERFETATION.

EPICYLIS (Lat.), **EPICYLIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²p-i²s-(i²k)'i²[(u¹)]-is, -i²-si²[(ku¹)]'i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gen., epicylidos (-is), -ii. Gr., ἐπικύλις, ἐπικύλιον. Fr., épicycle, épicyclion. Ger., oberes Augenhid. An upper eyelid. [L, 50.]

EPICYSTIC, adj. E²p-i²-si²st'i²k. From ἐπί, upon, and κύστις, the bladder. Situated above the urinary bladder; suprapubic and connected with the bladder (said of a fistula). [J. D. S. Davis, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 13, 1889, p. 416.]

EPICYSTOTOMY, n. E²p-i²-si²st-o²t'o-mi². Lat., epicystotomia (from ἐπί, upon, κύστις, the bladder, and τέμνειν, to cut). Fr., épicystotomie, taille sus-pubienne. Ger., Epicystotomie, höher Steinschnitt. It., epicystotomia. Sp., epicystotomia. See Suprapubic cystotomy.

EPICYTE, n. E²p-i²-sit. From ἐπί, upon, and κύτος, a cell. Fr., épicyte. The cuticular investment of a cell. [L, 321.]

EPIDELLOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-de(l)'dal'o's. Gr., ἐπίδηλος (from ἐπί, upon, and δῆλος, evident). Of Hippocrates, indicative of a crisis to come); as a n. (Lat., epidemia; [A, 311 (a, 30); L, 94.]

EPIDEMESIS (Lat.), **EPIDEMIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²p-i²-de²m-(dam)-e(a)'si's, -dem(dam)'i²-a³. Gr., ἐπιδημις, ἐπιδημία (from ἐπιδημιεῖν, to prevail epidemically). The prevalence of an epidemic disease; also the disease itself. [A, 387.]

EPIDEMIC, adj. E²p-i²-de²m'i²k. Gr., ἐπιδημητικός. Lat., epidemicus. Fr., épidémique. Ger., epidemisch. It., epidemico. Sp., epidémico. Affecting a great many individuals in rapid succession, but due to some agency that has been brought from afar and not generated in the locality, thus differing from endemic (said of diseases); as a n. (Lat., epidemia; Fr., épidémie; Ger., Epidemie), a particular instance of the prevalence of such a disease; also the disease itself.—**MILK** e. An e. disseminated by means of infected milk. ["Lancet," Feb. 7, 1885, p. 265.]

EPIDEMICITY, n. E²p-i²-de²m-i's'i²-i². From ἐπιδημιος, among the people. Fr., épidémicité. The character of being epidemic. [D, 41.]

ÉPIDÉMIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-da-me. See EPIDEMIC.—**E. d'Azanon**. See PARALYSIE douloureuse aigue.

EPIDEMIOGRAPHY, EPIDEMIOLOGY, n's. E²p-i²-de²m-i²-o²g'ra'f'i²-i², -o²'lo'j'i². Lat., epidemiographia, epidemiologia (from ἐπιδημία, an epidemic, and γραφειν, to record, or λόγος, understanding). Fr., épidémiographie, épidémiologie. Ger., Epidemiographie, Epidemiologie, Seuchenlehre. The scientific study of epidemic diseases. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

EPIDEMY, n. E²p-i²-de²m-i². Gr., ἐπιδημία. See EPIDEMIC.

ÉPIDENDRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-da³n'dr'. See EPIDENDRUM.—**E. à feuilles obtuses** (Fr.). See EPIDENDRUM obtusifolium.—**E. à feuilles ténues** (Fr.). See EPIDENDRUM tenuifolium.—**E. à fleurs en queue**. See EPIDENDRUM caudatum.—**E. en coquille**. See EPIDENDRUM cochleatum.—**E. irisée**. The Cattleya bicolor. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. jaune**. See EPIDENDRUM luteum.—**E. peint**. See EPIDENDRUM scriptum.

EPIDENDRÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-de²n'dre²-e(a³-e²). Fr., épidendrées. 1. Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, a section (of Lindley, a suborder; of Bartling, a division; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe) of the Orchidæ, comprising the Vandæe, Epidendræe, and Malacidæe, or the Pleurothallæe, Malacæe, Lipariæe, Dendrobicæe, Eriæe, Bleticæe, Cælogynæe, Stenoglossæe, and Lælicæe. 2. Of Reichenbach, a division of the Ceriorchidæe, comprising the Vandæe and E. genuinæ. 3. Of Lindley (1826), a tribe of the E. (see 1st def.), subsequently a tribe (of Reichenbach [1828] a division) of the Orchidæe; of Dumortier, a subtribe of the Epidendrinæe. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIDENDRINEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-de²n-dri²n'e²-e(a³-e²). Of Dumortier, a tribe of the Ceriorchidæe, comprising the Epidendræe and Vandæe. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIDENDRIUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-de²n-dri²-u's(u⁴s). From ἐπί, upon, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., épéndre. Growing upon trees. [L, 41.]

EPIDENDRON (Lat.), **EPIDENDRUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²p-i²-de²n'dro²n, -dru³m(dru⁴m). From ἐπί, upon, and δένδρον, a tree. Fr., épéndre. A genus of epiphytic orchids found in the southern and tropical regions of North America. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. auriculatum**. Fr., épéndre auriculé. A species employed in Chili as a galactagogue and vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 105.]—**E. biddium**. A species used in the Antilles as a purgative, diuretic, and vermifuge. [L, 49.]—**E. caudatum**. Fr., épéndre à fleurs en queue. A species indigenous to the West Indies; used as an antispasmodic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. cochleatum**. Fr., épéndre en coquille. A species indigenous to Santo Domingo, the leaves of which are used in infusion as an antispasmodic and expectorant. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. luteum**. Fr., épéndre jaune. A species indigenous to Chili, an infusion of which is used as a galactagogue. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. obtusifolium**. Fr., épéndre à feuilles obtuses. A species indigenous to the Antilles; used as an external stimulant and internally as a vermifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. ovatum**. See ANANTALI.—**E. scriptum**. Fr., épéndre peint. A species indigenous to India, called bala pola. The root, mixed

with rice, is applied to abscesses. [B, 173 (a, 24); L, 105.]—**E. spatulatum**. A species indigenous to the East Indies. The leaves, boiled in oil, are used as an emollient, and the powder is employed in the treatment of diarrhœa and pectoral diseases. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. tenuifolium**. Fr., épéndre à feuilles ténues. A variety having a musky, astringent root; used as an anodyne in the form of a poultice, and internally (powdered and macerated in vinegar) for hæmorrhoids, leucorrhœa, etc. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. vanilla**. See VANILLA aromatica.

EPIDENDRUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-de²n'dru³s(dru⁴s). See EPIDENDRIUS.

EPIDERIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²d'e²r-i's. Gen., epide'ridos (-is). Gr., ἐπίδερσις. See EPIDERRHIS.

EPIDERM, n. E²p-i²-du⁵rm. See EPIDERMIS and EPIBLAST.

EPIDERMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)'a³. Gen., epidermatos (-is). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMAL, adj. E²p-i²-du⁵rm'a³. See EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)'a³-ta³. Abnormal growths of the epidermis. [G.]

EPIDERMATIC, adj. E²p-i²-du⁵rm-a³t'i²k. A more correct form of epidermic (q. v.).

EPIDERMATIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)'a(a³)-ti²s. Gen., epidermatidos (-is). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMATOID, adj. E²p-i²-du⁵rm'a³-toid. From ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin, and εἶδος, resemblance. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis. [L, 50.]

EPIDERMÉE (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)'e²-e(a³-e²). Fr., épidermées. Of Bonnemaison, a family of the Hydrophytæ, comprising Grammilla, Torularia, Sphacelaria, and others. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIDERMEOUS, EPIDERMIC, adj's. E²p-i²-du⁵rm'e-u³s, -i²k. Lat., epidermicus. Fr., épidermique. Ger., epidermisch. Pertaining to the epidermis or consisting of the cells of the epidermis. [J.]

EPIDERMICULA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)-i²k'u²(u⁴)-la³. The continuous layer of flattened cells forming a cuticula or ectal covering for the hairs of men and animals and for the hoofs of ruminants. It is absent from the human nails. [J, 31.]

EPIDERMIDAL, adj. E²p-i²-du⁵rm'i²d-a³l. See EPIDERMIC.

EPIDERMIDOID, adj. E²p-i²-du⁵rm'i²doid. Fr., épidermoïde. Pertaining to or like the epidermis. [L, 107.]

EPIDERMIDOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)-i²-do²l'i²(u¹)-si²s. Gen., epidermidolysis (-ol'ysis). From ἐπίδερσις, the epidermis, and λύσις, a loosening. Fr., épidermidolyse. Ger., Ablösung des Oberhäutchens. Loosening or separation of the epidermis. [L, 50.]

EPIDERMIDOMYCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)'i²-do²(o²)-mi²k(mu¹)-o²-si²s. Gen., epidermidomycosis (-is). For deriv. see EPIDERMIS and MYCOSIS. Any disease produced by the growth of a vegetable parasite in the epidermis. [G.]

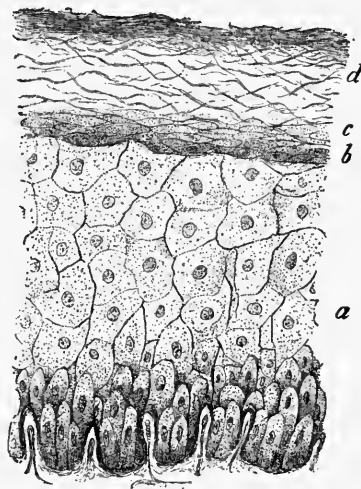
EPIDERMIDONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)-i²-do²-no²s-u³s(u⁴s). From ἐπίδερσις, the epidermis, and νόσος, a disease. See EPIDERMIDOSIS.

EPIDERMIDOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)-i²-do²-o²f'i²t(u¹)-o²n. From ἐπίδερσις, the epidermis, and φυτόν, a plant. A fungus found in the scales of patches of psoriasis. [Lang, Volkmann's "Samml. klin. Vortr.," No. 208, quoted in "Edinb. Med. Jour.," Apr. 1882; "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, No. 21, p. 1116, and x, 4, p. 183.]

EPIDERMIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)-i²-do²-si²s. Gen., epidermidosis (-is). From ἐπίδερσις, the epidermis. A disease of the epidermis.

In the pl., epidermidoses (Ger., Epidermidosen, Wachstumsanomalien der Oberhaut und ihrer Anfangsgebilde), in Auspitz's classification of skin diseases, the eighth class, embracing diseases of the epidermis and its appendages, and including the orders Keratosis, Chromatosis, and Acanthosis. [G, 4.]

EPIDERMIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁵rm(de²rm)'i²s. Gen., epidermidos (-is). Gr., ἐπίδερσις (from ἐπί, upon, and δέρμα, the skin). Fr., épiderme, couche cuticulaire (ou épidermique), surpeau. Ger., E. Oberhaut. It., epidermide. Sp., e. 1. The epiderm, cuticle, or scarf-skin; the epithelial or cellular covering of the corium. Its deep or ental surface is accurately molded upon the corium, while the ectal surface forms the outside of the body. It is composed of several layers of cells differing



THE EPIDERMIS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the stratum Malpighii; b, the stratum granulosum; c, the stratum lucidum; d, the stratum corneum.

in character in different layers (see STRATUM corneum, STRATUM lucidum, and RETE mucosum). 2. The horny layer (*stratum corneum*) of the skin. 3. A layer of animal matter found upon the exterior of the shells of many living molluscs. [J, 82.] 4. In botany, the primary covering of plants, consisting usually of one, but sometimes of two or three, layers of cells, which lie in close juxtaposition without open spaces, except for stomata and water-pores. The outer face of the epidermic cell-wall is thickened and cutinized. [B, 291 (a, 24); J, 26, 31, 35; L, 147.]—E'abschilferung (Ger.). Exfoliation of the e. [Auspitz (G).]—E'borke. A crust formed of e. scales. [G.]—Eigentliche E. (Ger.). See STRATUM corneum.—E'fortsatz (Ger.). A continuation of or sprout from the epidermis. [H.]—E'gebilde (Ger.). An e. or epithelium. [Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys., 1842 (J).]—E'schichten. The layers or strata of the e. [G.]—E'schuppen, E'schüppchen. Epidermic scales. [A, 521.]—E'überzug. See E.—Proper e. The inner layers of e. (4th def.) apart from the cuticle. [B, 77 (a, 24).]—True e. See STRATUM corneum.

ÉPIDERMISATION (Fr.), n. A-pe-de'r-me-za³-se-o²n². The formation of epidermis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPIDERMIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-du⁶rm(de²rm)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See EPIDERMIS.

EPIDERMOID, adj. E²p-i²-du⁶rm/oid. Lat., *epidermoides* (from ἐπίδερμῖς, the epidermis, and εἶδος, resemblance). Fr., *épidermoïde*. Ger., *oberhautähnlich*. Pertaining to or resembling the epidermis; epibermic. [G.]

EPIDERMOLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-du⁶rm(de²rm)-o²l/i²-u³m. See EPIDERMIDOLYSIS.—E. bullosa hereditaria. Fr., *epidermolyse bulleuse héréditaire*, disposition héréditaire aux éruptions bulleuses. Ger., *hereditäre Anlage zur Blasenbildung*. An inherited predisposition to the formation of bullae. [Köbner, "Dtsch. med. Woch.", 1886, No. 2; "Ann. de dermat. et de syphil.", Mar., 1886, p. 155.]

EPIDERMIO-MUSCULAR, adj. E²p-i²-du⁶rm'o-mu³s'ku²-la²r. See NEURO-MUSCULAR.

ÉPIDERMOPHORE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-de'r-mo-for. From ἐπίδερμῖς, epidermis, and φέρω, to carry. Bearing or covered with epidermis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPIDERMOPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-du⁶rm(de²rm)-o²p/i²(u⁶t)-o²n. See EPIDERMOPHYTON.

EPIDERMOSE, n. E²p-i²-du⁶rm'os. Fr., *epidermose*. Ger., *E*. A substance obtained by treating fresh fibrin with diluted hydrochloric acid; according to Mulder, identical with protein bin-oxide. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIDERRHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-de²r'ri²s. Gen., *epider-rhis* (-is). Gr., ἐπίδερρῖς. The clitoris. [A, 387.]

EPIDESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-de²r'is-i²s. Gen., *epides* (-eos) (-id'e-sis). Gr., ἐπίδεις (from ἐπίδω, to bind). Fr., *épides*. Ger., *Verbinden einer Wunde, Unterbindung*. The process of binding up a wound or compressing a blood-vessel by means of a bandage. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPIDESMA (Lat.), **EPIDESMIS** (Lat.), **EPIDESMIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E²p-i²-de²r(de²s)'ma³-mi²s(-mi²-u³m). Gen., *epidesmatis* (-is), *midos* (-is), *mi*. See EPIDESMUS.

EPIDESMOCHARTA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-de²r(de²s)'mo(-mo³)-ka³rt(ch²a³rt)'a². From ἐπίδερμῖς, a bandage, and χάρτης, paper. Ger., *Verbandpapier*. Of Ducommun, paper impregnated with powdered charcoal; used for surgical dressings. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIDESMOS (Lat.), **EPIDESMUS** (Lat.), **EPIDESMUS** (Lat.), n's n., n., and m. E²p-i²-de²r(de²s)'mo³-mu³m(mu⁴m). Gr., ἐπίδερμος (from ἐπίδω, to bind on). Fr., *épidesme*. Of Hippocrates and Aristotle, a surgical bandage. [L, 50, 349.]

ÉPIDIAPHRAGMOTOPIE [Piorry] (Fr.), **ÉPIDIAPHRA-TOPIE** [Piorry] (Fr.), n's. A-pe-de-a³-fra³g-mo-to-pe, -fra³o-to-pe. From ἐπί, augm., διάφραγμα, the diaphragm, and ἄσπτος, out of place. Displacement of the diaphragm upward. [L, 50, 82 (a, 14).]

EPIBROMHYDRIN, n. E²p-i²-di-brom-hi'dri²n. Fr., *épi-dibromhydrine*. A body, C₃H₄Br₂, resulting from the action of potassium on tribromhydrin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIDICHLORHYDRIN, n. E²p-i²-di-klor-hi'dri²n. Fr., *épi-dichlorhydrine*. A body, C₂H₄Cl₂, analogous to epibromhydrin, resulting from the action of potassium on glyceric trichlorhydrin. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

EPIDIDYMICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-di(di²)-di²m(du⁶m)/i²-ku²s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or connected with the epididymis. [L, 332.]

EPIDIDYMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. A-pe-de-de-me. See EPIDIDYMITIS.

EPIDIDYMIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-di²d'i²(u⁶)-mi²s. Gen., *epididymidos* (-is). Gr., ἐπιδιδυμῖς (from ἐπί, upon, and δίδυμος, the testicle). Fr., *épididyme*. Ger., *Nebenhode*. 1. A long, narrow body attached to the posterior border of the testicle. Its upper and larger extremity is termed the globus major, its lower the globus minor, and the intervening portion the body. It consists principally of the canal of the e., into which the coni vasculosi empty at the upper end, and which, after being greatly convoluted, is continuous below with the vas deferens. Cf. *Vas deferens*. 2. In birds, an organ associated with the testicle, apparently the remnant of the primordial kidney. [L, 343.]

EPIDIDYMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-di²d'i²(u⁶)-mit(met)/i²s. Gen., *epididymitidos* (-is). From ἐπιδιδυμῖς (see also -itis*). Fr., *épididymite*. Ger., *Nebenhodentzündung*. Inflammation of the epididymis. The acute form, which commonly occurs as a complication of gonorrhoea, is usually attended with much swelling and intense pain, together with fever. The chronic form generally accompanies chronic urethral inflammation, and often leads to the

formation of abscesses. [A, 326 (a, 21); G.]—E. blennorrhagica. Gonorrhoeal e.—E. caseosa. See *Tuberculosus e.*—E. gonorrhoeica. Gonorrhoeal e.—E. pyorrhoeica. E. ending in suppuration. [Z. Ssysran, "Russk. Med.," 29, 1886; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Nov. 11, 1886, p. 1014.]—E. tuberculosa. See *Tuberculosus e.*—E. urethralis. E., usually acute, due to inflammation or irritation within the urethra. [G.]—Gonorrhoeal e. Lat., *e. gonorrhoeica*. Fr., *épididymite blennorrhagique, chaude-pisse tombée dans les bourses*. Acute e. complicating gonorrhoea. [G.]—Pseudo-tuberculosus e. Fr., *épididymite-pseudo-tuberculeuse*. A variety of e., really an indolent tumefaction, occurring almost exclusively in the course of gleet; often mistaken for tuberculosus e. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—Syphilitic e. Lat., *e. syphilitica*. Fr., *épididymite syphilitique*. E. due to syphilis; usually affecting the head of the epididymis and forming a round, hard tumor. The testicle is rarely involved. [G.]—Tuberculosus e. Lat., *e. tuberculosa, e. caseosa*. Fr., *épididymite tuberculeuse*. E. due to tubercular deposit, causing a swelling that leads to suppuration and often results in persistent fistula. [A, 326 (a, 14).]

EPIDISCAL, adj. E²p-i²-di²sk'a²l. Fr., *epidiscalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and δίσκος, a disc). Fr., *épiscopal*. Of stamens, inserted on the upper surface of the disc. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIDOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-d'o(o²)-si²s. Gen., *epidos* (-eos) (-id'osis). Gr., ἐπίδοσις (from ἐπιδίδωμι, to increase). Fr., *épisode*. Ger., *Zunahme*. 1. Growth, enlargement, swelling. 2. Exacerbation (of a disease). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPIDROME (Lat.), **EPIIDROMIA** (Lat.), **EPIIDROMIS** (Lat.), n's. E²p-i²d'rom(-e)(a), -i²d-rom(ro²m)/i²-a³, -i²d'ro²m-i²s. Gr., ἐπίδρομη (from ἐπιδραμειν, to run over). Fr., *épidrome*. Ger., *Blutanlauf*. Congestion resulting from constriction. [L, 43, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPIDURAL, adj. E²p-i²-du⁶'ra²l. From ἐπί, upon, and *durus* (see DURA). Situated upon or outside the dura. [J.]

ÉPIÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe-a. See SPICATE.

ÉPIENCÉPHALE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a²n-sa-fa²l. See EPENCEPHALON.

ÉPIENTÈRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-a²n²-te²r. The gastro-pulmonary mucous membrane. [L, 41.]

EPIETHYLIN, n. E²p-i²-e²th'i²-i²n. Ger., *Epiäthylin*. Glyceryl oxethyl ether; a liquid, C₃H₅O(OC₂H₅) = C₅H₁₀O₂, of agreeable odor. [B, 4.]

EPIFAGUS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-fa³g(fa³g'y'u³s)(u⁴s). See EPIPHYGUS.

EPIFOLLICULTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-fo²l-li²-ku²(ku⁴)-li(le)-ti²s. Gen., *epifolliculitidos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and *folliculus*, a follicle (see also -itis*). Of E. Besnier, an inflammation of the epidermis of the scalp localized about the hair-follicles. ["Mutsch. f. prakt. Dermat.," ix, 10, Nov. 15, 1889, p. 474.] Cf. *FOLLICULITIS epilatoria*.

EPIFRONTALIS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-fro²n-tal(ta³l'i²s). From ἐπί, upon, and *frons*, the forehead. See EPIPROSIUS.

EPIGEA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-je²(ga³)-a³. From ἐπί, upon, and γαῖα, the earth. Fr., *épigée*. Ger., *Grundstrauch*. It, *corbezzolo*. Sp., *fresal*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of Ericaceae plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Andromedaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—E. repens. Trailing arbutus, American ground laurel, may-flower; a species the leaves and stems of which are used like uva ursi and buchu in diseases of the urinary organs and pelvic viscera. According to Darlington, it has been thought to injure cattle if eaten. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24).]—**Extractum epigaeae fluidum**. A preparation made by moistening 16 troy ounces of *E. repens* in moderately fine powder with 6 fl. oz. of diluted alcohol, packing in a conical percolator and pouring diluted alcohol over it until 3 pints of fluid are obtained; reserving the 6 fl. oz. evaporating the remainder to 6 fl. oz., adding 8 troy ounces of sugar while hot, mixing with the reserved portion and straining. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 14).]



EPIGEA REPENS. [A, 327.]

EPIGEAL, **EPIGEAN**, **EPIGEOUS**, adj's. E²p-i²-je²a²l, -a²n, -u³s. Gr., ἐπιγαῖος (from ἐπί, upon, and γαῖα, the earth). Lat., *epigaeus*. Fr., *épigé*. Ger., *oberirdisch*. Of plants, growing upon and close to the surface of the earth. [B, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIGASTRALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ga³st(ga³st)-ra²(ra³l)'-ji(gi²)-a³. From ἐπιγαστρῖον, the epigastrium, and ἄλγος, pain. Fr., *épigastralgie*. Ger., *Schmerz im Epigastrium*. Pain in the epigastrium. [Huchard, "Union méd.," Aug. 4, 1883, p. 197 (D).]

ÉPIGASTRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ga³str'. See EPIGASTRIUM.

EPIGASTRIAL, **EPIGASTRIC**, adj's. E²p-i²-ga³st'ri²-a²l, -ri²k. Lat., *epigastricus, epigastricus* (from ἐπί, upon, and γαστήρ, the stomach). Fr., *épigastrique*. Ger., *epigastrisch*. It, *epigastrico*. Sp., *epigástrico*. Pertaining to the epigastrium. [A, 17.]

EPIGASTRIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ga³st(ga³st)-ri²-o(ce²)-se(ka)'le(la); in Eng., e²p-i²-ga³st'ri²-o-sel. From ἐπιγαστρῖον, the

epigastrium, and κήλη, a tumor. Fr., *épigastrocèle*. Ger., *Oberbauchbruch*. A hernia in the epigastrium. [E.]

EPIGASTRION (Lat.), EPIGASTRIUM (Lat.), n's n. E²p-i²-ga³st(ga³st/ri²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἐπιγάστριον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach). Fr., *épigastre*. Ger., *E. Oberbauchgegend*. 1. Lit., that which lies upon or over the stomach; the superior central region of the abdomen, containing the middle and pyloric end of the stomach, the left lobe of the liver and the lobus Spigelii, the hepatic vessels, the coeliac axis, the semilunar ganglia, the pancreas, and parts of the aorta, vena cava, vena azygos, and thoracic duct. [A, 478 (a, 17).] 2. The first ventral segment in the *Hexapoda*. [L, 343.]

EPIGASTRIUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-ga³st(ga³st/ri²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐπιγάστριος*. Epigastric; as a n., a double monster in which one embryo is undeveloped, and is connected as a free or subcutaneous parasitic mass with the epigastric region of the other. [A, 336 (a, 21).]

EPIGASTROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ga³s(ga³s)-tro-se(ka'y-le(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-ga³s-tro-sel. See EPIGASTROCELE.

EPIGÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pe-zha. See EPIGÉOUS.

EPIGENE, adj. E²p-i²-jen. See EPIGENOUS.

EPIGENEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-je²n(ge²n)-e(a)/ma³. See EPIGENEMA.

EPIGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-je²n(ge²n)/e²s-i²s. Gen., *epigenes/eos (-gen/esis)*. Gr., *ἐπιγένεσις* (from *ἐπιγίγνεσθαι*, to be born after). Fr., *épigénèse*. Ger., *E*. 1. Of Robin (1867), the formation of anatomical elements by growth upon other elements (e. g., in the case of the connective-tissue corpuscles, which arise by a cone-like prolongation of transparent matter from the embryonic nuclei produced by genesis or free cell-formation). [J, 27.] 2. Of Wolff, the doctrine that organs are progressively formed and differentiated from a homogeneous gerin. [A, 8; A, 301 (a, 21); L, 121.]

EPIGENESIST, n. E²p-i²-je²n'e²s-i²st. Fr., *épigénéiste*. One who believes in the theory of epigenesis. [L, 32, 56.]

EPIGÉNIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-zha-ne. See EPIGENY.

EPIGENNEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-je²n(ge²n)-ne(na)/ma³. Gen., *epigennem/atos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιγένημα* (from *ἐπιγεννάν*, to produce after). Fr., *épigénème*. Ger., *Nacherzeugte*. Of Galen, an after-symptom; one that shows itself late in the course of a disease or occurs as the result of a disease that is past. [A, 211 (a, 17); A, 387; L, 50.]

EPIGENOUS, adj. E²p-i²-je²n-u³s. Lat., *epigenus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γίγνεσθαι*, to be born). Fr., *épigène*. Ger., *epigenisch*. 1. Of Link, growing upon the upper surface of a leaf or other part (said of *Fungi*). [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).] 2. Presenting the phenomenon of epigeny. [L, 180.]

EPIGENY, n. E²p-i²-e²n-i². Lat., *epigenia* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γεννάν*, to engender). Fr., *épigénie*. A phenomenon which takes place when a crystallized mineral undergoes, without change of form, chemical changes consisting in the loss of one of its elements and the admission of another, or in the admission of another only. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPIGÉOUS, adj. E²p-i²-je²-u³s. See EPIGÉOUS.

EPIGIGNOMENON (Lat.), EPIGIGNEMA (Lat.), EPIGIGNESIS (Lat.), EPIGIGNONENON (Lat.), n's n., n. f., and n. E²p-i²-gi²g²-no²m'e²n-o²n, -gi²-ne(na)/ma³, -gi²n'e²s-i²s, -gi²-no²m'e²n-o²n. Gen., *epigignem/atos (-is)*, *epigignes/eos (epigin/esis)*. See EPIGIGNEMA.

EPIGLOSSA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-glo²s(glos)/sa³. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *épiglosse*. Of Savigny, a peculiar organ of the mouth of the *Hymenoptera*. [L, 180.]

EPIGLOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-glo²s(glos)/si²s. Gen., *epiglossidos (-is)*. See EPIGLOTTIS.

EPIGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-glo²s(glos)/su³m(su⁴m). The *Ruscus aculeatus*. [L, 116.]

EPIGLOTTIARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)-ti²-a²r(a²r)-i²(u³)-ten(ta²-e²n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-u³s(u⁴s). See EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTENOIDEUS.

EPIGLOTTIC, adj. E²p-i²-glo²t'i²k. Lat., *epiglotticus, epiglottideus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *épiglottique*. Ger., *Epiglottis betreffend*. Pertaining to the epiglottis. [C.]

EPIGLOTTICOPALATINUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)'ti²-ko(ko³)-pa²l(pa²l)-a²-tin(ten)/u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the soft palate. [L, 332.]

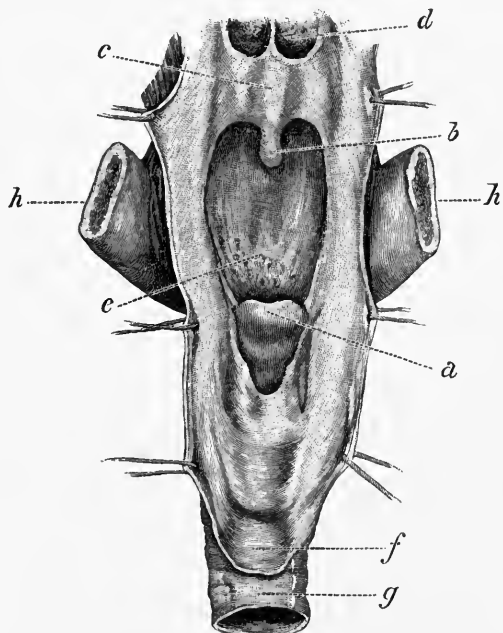
EPIGLOTTIDEAN, adj. E²p-i²-glo²-ti²d'e-a²n. Lat., *epiglottideus*. See EPIGLOTTIC.

EPIGLOTTIDEO-ARYTENOIDEUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)-ti²d'e²-o(o³)-a²r(a²r)-i²(u³)-te²n(ta²-e²n)-o(o²)-i²d(ed)/e²-u³s(u⁴s). Pertaining to or connected with the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilages; as a n., see ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS. [L, 332.]

EPIGLOTTIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)-ti²-di(de)/ti²s. Gen., *epiglottidit'idis (-is)*. From *ἐπιγλωττις*, the epiglottis (see also *-itis*). Fr., *épiglottite*. Ger., *Kehldeckelentzündung*. Inflammation of the epiglottis. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIGLOTTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)/ti²s. Gen., *epiglott'idis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιγλωττις, ἐπιγλωττις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Fr., *épiglotte*. Ger., *Kehldeckel*. It., *epiglottide*. Sp., *epiglottis*. 1. A thin leaf-shaped lamella of yellow fibro-cartilage, placed behind the tongue and in front of the superior opening of the larynx, which it closes during deglutition. Its free extremity is broad and rounded; its attached end is narrow and is connected to the receding angle between the two alæ of the thyroid cartilage by the thyreo-epiglottic ligament, and to the posterior

surface of the body of the hyoid bone by the hyo-epiglottic ligament; and its anterior surface is connected to the sides and base of the tongue by folds of mucous membrane (the glosso-epiglottidean



THE EPIGLOTTIS AS SEEN FROM BEHIND. (AFTER WEISSE.)
a, the epiglottis; b, the uvula; c, the soft palate; d, the posterior nares; e, the tongue; f, the esophagus; g, the trachea; h, the inferior maxillary bone.

ligaments. [L, 115.] 2. Of Straus, the diaphragm of the horned ring which forms the lips of the stigmata in insects. [L, 180.]—**E'nmuskel** (Ger.). See THYREO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS and ARYTENO-EPIGLOTTIDEUS *superior* and *inferior*.—**E'wulst** (Ger.). See TUBERCULUM *epiglottidis*.

EPIGLOTTITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)-ti(ti)/te²s. Gen., *epiglottit'idis (-is)*. See EPIGLOTTIDITIS.

EPIGLOTTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-glo²t(glot)/tu³m(tu⁴m). Of Paracelsus, a silver instrument for elevating the eyelids. [L, 84.]

EPIGLUTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-glu²t(glu)/ti²s. Gen., *epiglut'idis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιγλυττις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γλυτός*, the rump). Fr., *épiglutite*. The upper part of the buttocks. [L, 84.]

EPIGNATH, n. E²p-i²-gna²th. Lat., *epignathus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γνάθος* the jaw). Fr., *épigathe*. 1. The supplementary or complementary portion of a gnathite, usually cirriform. [L, 49, 87, 158.] 2. See EPIGNATHUS (3d def.).

EPIGNATHOUS, adj. E²p-i²-gna²th-u³s. Lat., *epignathous*. Fr., *épigathe*. Hook-billed (i. e., having the upper mandible longer than the lower one, and the tip bent over). [L, 221, 343.]

EPIGNATHUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E²p-i²-gna²th(na²th)-u³s(-u³s). Fr., *épigathe*. 1. (Adj.) see EPIGNATHOUS. 2. See EPIGNATH (1st def.). 3. A double monster in which one individual is arrested in development and remains attached to the jaw of the other. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EPIGNONATIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-gon²a²ti²s. Gen., *epigonat'idis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιγονατις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γόνα*, the knee). Fr., *épigonate*. Ger., *Kniescheibe*. Of Hippocrates, the patella. [L, 32, 84.]

EPIGONE, n. E²p-i²-g'o²n-e(a). Gen., *epig'ones*. Gr., *ἐπιγονή* (from *ἐπιγίγνεσθαι*, to be born after). Lat., *e. epigonium* (2d def.). Fr., *épigone*. Ger., *Fruchtknospfdecke* (2d def.). 1. See SUPERRIGATION. 2. The membranous cap or flask inclosing the spore-case of the *Hepaticæ* and mosses; the basal portion of the archegone which surrounds the oosphere. [B, 19, 77, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIGONIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-g'o²n-i²s. Gen., *epigon'idis (-is)*. See EPIGONATIS.

EPIGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-gon(go²n)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). See EPIGONE (2d def.).

EPIGONON (Lat.), EPIGONUM (Lat.), n's n. E²p-i²-g'o²n-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). Gr., *ἐπιγονών* (from *ἐπιγίγνεσθαι*, to be born after). Fr., *épigone*. See EPICYEMA.

EPIGRAMMA (Lat.), n. n. E²f-i²-gra²m(gra³m)/ma³. Gen., *epigrammatos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιγράμμα* (from *ἐπιγράφειν*, to write upon). Fr., *épigramme*. Ger., *Oberstrich*. A gelatinous operculum with which certain molluscs close their shells temporarily. [L, 41, 180.]

EPIGUNIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-gu²(gu)/ni²s. Gen., *epigun'idis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιγυνίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γόνυ*, the knee). Ger., *Knieemuskel*. 1. The muscular mass in the thigh above the knee; in the pl., *epigunides*, of Rufus of Ephesus, those muscles which

have their attachment at the knee. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50, 84.] 2. See EPIGONATIS.

EPIGYNÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²j²(i²g)²i²(u²)-ne(na³-e²). Fr., *épigynées*. Ger., *Oberweibige*. 1. Of Lindley, cohorts with an epigynous insertion: (a) A cohort of the *Polyptelae*, consisting of the *Onagraceae*, *Myrtaceae*, *Cornaceae*, *Cucurbitaceae*, and *Begoniaceae*; (b) a cohort of the *Monopetalae*, consisting of the *Campanulaceae*, *Goodeniaceae*, *Cinchonaceae*, *Caprifoliaceae*, and *Stellaceae*; and (c) a cohort of the *Endogeeae*, comprising the *Amomaleae*, *Narcissaceae*, *Liliales*, *Bromeliaceae*, and *Hydraceae*. 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a series of the *Monocotyledones*, comprising the *Scitamineae*, *Bromeliaceae*, *Hæmodoraceae*, *Iridaceae*, *Amaryllidaceae*, *Taccaceae*, and *Dioscoreaceae*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ÉPIGYNE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-zhen. See EPIGYNUS.

EPIGYNIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-j²i²n(gu²n)²i²-a². See EPIGYNUS.

EPIGYNICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-j²i²n(gu²n)²i²k-u²s(u²s). See EPIGYNUS.

EPIGYNIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-j²i²n(gu²n)²i²-u²m(u²m). Of Klotzsch, a genus of East Indian shrubs, of the *Vacciniaceae*, now referred to *Vaccinium*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. leucobotrys**. The *Vaccinium leucobotrys*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNOPHORICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-j²i²n(gu²n)-o(o²)-fo²r-i²k-u²s(u²s). From *ἐπί*, upon, *γυνή*, a female, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *épigynophorique*. Of Mirbel, said of the nectary when it is placed under the ovary at the top of the gynophore. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIGYNOUS, adj. E²p-i²j²i²-nu²s. Lat., *epigynus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *γυνή*, a female). Fr., *épigyme*. Ger., *epigynisch*, *oberweibig*. Upon the pistil (said of floral organs when they appear to be inserted on the summit of the ovary). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).] Cf. HYPGYNOUS and PERIGYNOUS.

EPIGYNY, n. E²p-i²j²i²-ni². Lat., *epigymia*. Fr., *épigynie*. Ger., *Oberweibigkeit*. The state of being epigynous. [a, 24.]

EPIHYAL, adj. E²p-i²-hi²a²l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὕδατος*, hydoid. Fr., *épi-hyal*. Lying above, upon, or against the hydoid bone; as a n., in the pl., *e's*, in comparative anatomy, the stylohyoid ligaments. [A, 385 (a, 21); L.]

EPIHYMATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p-i²-him(hu²m)²a²-ta². From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὕμνη*, the skin. In Young's classification of diseases, an order of the *Paramorphiæ* characterized by frequently recurring eruptions. [L, 290.]

EPIHYSSOPE (Fr.), n. A-pe-es-sop. The genus *Cuscuta*. [L, 41.]

EPIILAMPRIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-la²m(la²m)²pr²i²-de(da²-e²). See BLATTARIE.

ÉPILANCE (Fr.), n. A-pe-la²n²s. A form of epilepsy peculiar to birds. [L, 42.]

EPIILARYNGEUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-la²-ri²n(ru²n)²je²(ge²-u²s)(u²s). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἀλάρυγγ*, the larynx. Fr., *épilaryngien*, *surlaryngien*. Ger., *über dem Kehlkopf gelegen*. Situated above the larynx; as a n., in the m. sing., *e*. (Fr., *voix épilaryngienne* [ou *surlaryngienne*], Ger., *Überkehkopfstimme*, *Fistelstimme*), of Bennati, the falsetto voice. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIILATEUR (Fr.), adj. A-pe-la²-tu²ér. See DEPIILATORY.

EPIILATHERA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-la²th(la²th)²e²r-a². Of Johnson, microscopic anatomy. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPIILATION, n. E²p-i²-la²shu²n. Lat., *epilatio* (from *e* priv., and *pilus*, a hair). Fr., *épilation*. Ger., *Epiliren*, *Enthaarung*. It., *epilazione*. Sp., *epilación*. The act of plucking out hairs by the roots. [G.] Cf. DEPIILATION.

EPIILATORY, adj. E²p-i²-la²-to²-ri². Lat., *epilatorius*. Fr., *épilatoire*. Ger., *enthaarend*. It., Sp., *epilatorio*. See DEPIILATORY.

EPILEMMMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-le²m²ma². Gen., *epilemmatos* (-is). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *λέμμα*, a husk. Ger., *Epilemm*, *Perineuralscheide*. The perineurium of very small nerve funiculi. [Kühne, "Zeit. f. Biol.," 1886, p. 72 (J).]

EPILEMPISIS [Hippocrates] (Lat.), **EPILENTIA** [Paracelsus] (Lat.), n's f. E²p-i²-le²mp(lamp)²si²s, -le²n²shi²(ti²)-a². Gen., *epilempsi²seos* (-is), -lent²ice. Gr., *ἐπιλημψις*. See EPILEPSY.

EPILEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-lep(lap)²si²-a². See EPILEPSY.—**E. ab inanitione**. Epilepsy from insufficiency of food. [L, 84.]—**E. acetonica**. Epilepsy accompanied with acetoneuria. [Von Jaksch, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," x, p. 302; "Ctrbl. f. klin. Med.," May 29, 1886, p. 389.]—**E. a cruditate ventriculi**. Epilepsy from indigestion. [L, 84.]—**E. acuta infantilis**. See *Infantile ECLAMPسيا*. [L, 57.]—**E. a dolore**. Epilepsy occasioned by pain. [L, 84.]—**E. a veneno**. Epilepsy from poisoning. [L, 84.]—**E. corticilis**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*.—**E. dromica et trochaica**. Of Semmola, a form of procursive epilepsy resembling chorea major. [Berger (A, 319).]—**E. ex onianismo**. Epilepsy caused by onanism. [L, 84.]—**E. gravior**. Fr., *grand mal*. The severe form of epilepsy as opposed to *e. mitior*, or the mild form. The paroxysm consists of four stages. In the first there are loss of consciousness, sudden falling, pallor of the face, and sometimes a sharp cry. In these all occur simultaneously and with or without warning. In the second stage, which occurs in from two to forty seconds after the first, there are clonic spasms which gradually involve most of the voluntary muscles, but are usually more pronounced on one side than on the other. The third stage comes on in from two to three minutes, and in it there is a gradual return to consciousness and power over the muscles. In the fourth or after-stage there are lassitude and stupor, which last for about an hour. [J. Oliver, "Brain," Oct., 1888, p. 343; D, 35.]—**E. hydrargyrica**. Sp., *e. hi-drargyrica*. Epilepsy induced by mercurial poisoning. [D, 70.]—**E. larvata**. See *Larvated EPILEPSY* and *Masked EPILEPSY*.—**E. mitior**. Fr., *petit mal*. A mild form of epilepsy in which there

is more or less impairment of consciousness, but usually no apparent spasm. There may be only momentary confusion of thought, vertigo, or pallor of the countenance, the attack being limited to an aura. [D, 35.]—**E. procursiva**. See *Procursive EPILEPSY*.—**E. puerilis**. The convulsions of childhood. [D.]—**E. retina**. See *Epileptoid AMAUCROSIS*.—**E. saltatoria**. A species of chorea associated with and resulting from repeated attacks of epilepsy, affecting the voluntary muscles of the lower extremities particularly, and causing the person to assume, when walking, the attitude of one dancing in a ring. [a, 23.]—**E. saturnina**. See *Saturnine EPILEPSY*.—**E. spinalis**. See *Spinal EPILEPSY*.—**E. traumatica**. See *Traumatic EPILEPSY*.—**E. trochaica**. See *E. dromica et trochaica*.—**E. uterina**. See *Uterine EPILEPSY*.—**E. vasomotoria**. Epilepsy in which the attacks are preceded by extreme contraction of the arteries, as seen in the face and extremities. [A, 326 (a, 14).]—**E. verminosa**. Epilepsy due to intestinal worms. [L, 84.]—**E. vertiginosa**. See *Epileptic VERTIGO*.

EPILEPSIE (Ger.), n. A-pe-le²p-ze'. See EPILEPSY.—**Bleie'**. See *Saturnine EPILEPSY*.—**Netzhaute'**. See *Epileptoid AMAUCROSIS*.—**Rindene'**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*.—**Säufere'**. See *Alcoholic EPILEPSY*.—**Ursprüngliche E.** See *Idiopathic EPILEPSY*.

ÉPILEPSIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-le²p-se. See EPILEPSY.—**E. aigue**. See *ECLAMPسيا*.—**E. cocaïnique**. Convulsive attacks resembling those of true epilepsy, produced by large doses of cocaine. ["Sem. méd.," Oct. 9, 1889, p. 384 (a, 18).]—**E. de la rétine**. See *Epileptoid AMAUCROSIS*.—**E. éclamptique**. See *ECLAMPسيا*.—**E. hémiplégique**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*.—**E. larvée**. See *Larvated EPILEPSY* and *Masked EPILEPSY*.—**E. partielle**. See *Cortical EPILEPSY*.—**E. pleurétique**. Attacks of syncope with general or partial convulsions produced by irrigation of the pleural cavity. [Escherich, "Ctrbl. f. d. med. Wsensch.," Jan. 12, 1884 (B).]—**E. simulée**. See *Feigned EPILEPSY*.—**E. sympathique**. See *Reflex EPILEPSY*.

EPILEPSIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le²p-zek. See EPILEPTIC.

EPILEPSY, n. E²p-i²-le²p-si². Gr., *ἐπιληψία* (from *ἐπιλαμβάνειν*, to seize). Lat., *epilepsia*. Fr., *épilepsie*. Ger., *Epilepsie*, *Fallsucht*. It., *epilessia*. Sp., *epilepsia*. The falling sickness; a morbid condition characterized by paroxysms of general clonic convulsions (Fr., *grand mal*) and the phenomena described under *EPILEPSIA gravior*, or by attacks (Fr., *petit mal*) such as are described under *EPILEPSIA mitior*, or by seizures varying more or less from those types. When the disease is severe and long-continued it is apt to give rise to mental deterioration.—**Abdominal e.** Reflex e. due to some disturbance in the abdominal organs. [D, 70.]—**Abortive e.** See *EPILEPSIA mitior*.—**Acute e.** Fr., *épilepsie éclamptique*. See *ECLAMPسيا*.—**Alcoholic e.** Fr., *épilepsie alcoolique*. Ger., *Säuferepilepsie*. E. due to alcoholism. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—**Auditory e.** **Aural e.**, **Auricular e.** E. due to some morbid condition of the ear, especially excessive labyrinthine pressure. [Boucheron, "Rev. mens. de laryng. et d'otol.," July, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 18, 1888, p. 188.]—**Cardiac e.** Fr., *épilepsie cardiaque*. A form of e. attributed to disorder of the cerebral circulation brought about by heart disease. As described by Lemoine, the paroxysm is preceded by an aura originating in the cardiac region, palpitation, precordial anxiety, and a sensation as of a rush of blood to the head. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," Oct. 15, 1887, p. 438.]—**Central e.** E. due to disease of the brain or the spinal cord. [D, 25.]—**Cerebral e.** [M. Hall]. Fr., *épilepsie cérébrale*. See *EPILEPSIA mitior*.—**Congestive e.** Fr., *épilepsie congestive*. E. dependent on hyperæmia. [Truc, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 5, 1885 (a, 29).]—**Cortical e.** Lat., *epilepsia corticalis*. Fr., *épilepsie corticale*. Ger., *Rindenepilepsie*, *corticale epilepsie*. Syn., *hémiplegic e.*, *partial e.*, *focal e.*, *Jacksonian e.*, *hémispasm*. A condition, due to some lesion of the cerebral cortex (generally a central convolution), in which the convulsive movements affect at first only a portion of the muscles (usually those of an upper limb), but may eventually become general. Often consciousness is not lost during the attack. The affected limb has a tendency to manifest paresis, then paralysis and contracture. [M. Rosenthal (A, 319).]—**Diurnal e.** E. in which the seizures occur mostly by day.—**Eccentric e.** See *Reflex e.*—**E. of syphilis**. See *Syphilitic e.*—**Experimental e.** E. artificially induced for experimental purposes. [B.]—**Feigned e.** Fr., *épilepsie simulée*. The performance by which an impostor seeks to give the impression that he is a sufferer from e.; usually an imitation of the paroxysm of epilepsy gravior. It may be detected by exposing the eye to a strong light, when the pupil will contract, whereas in genuine e. it remains dilated. [D, 25.]—**Focal e.** See *Cortical e.*—**Gastric e.** E. due to gastric irritation. ["Dublin Jour. of Med. Sci.," May, 1888, p. 384.]—**Gastro-intestinal e.** Epileptoid convulsions of gastro-intestinal origin. ["Union méd.," 1883, xxxv, p. 51 (a, 29).]—**Hemiplegic e.** Fr., *épilepsie hémiplegique*. See *Cortical e.*—**Hysterical e.** See *HYSTERO-EPILEPSY*.—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *épilepsie idiopathique*. Ger., *ursprüngliche Epilepsie*. E. occurring without a definitely known cause; thought by many to be chiefly due to morbid excitation, and disease of the medulla oblongata and the pons Varolii in consequence of anemia. [D, 47.]—**Infantile e.** See *ECLAMPسيا infantum*.—**Intestinal e.** See *Gastro-intestinal e.*—**Jacksonian e.** Fr., *épilepsie Jacksonienne*. Cortical e. (q. v.); so called because its pathology was established by Hughlings Jackson. [D, 35.]—**Larvated e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata*. Fr., *épilepsie larvée*. Of Axenfeld, a delirious condition following the period of collapse after an epileptoid attack occurring in an alcoholic patient. [D, 43.]—**Laryngeal e.** See *Laryngeal VERTIGO*.—**Latent e.** A form of e. dependent upon an irritation in the stomach or elsewhere, the attacks ceasing on removal of the irritation, but being likely to return upon any indulgence, alcoholic, sexual, or dietetic. ["Med. Record," Mar. 1, 1890, p. 250 (a, 29).]—**Lead e.** See *Saturnine e.*—**Maniacal e.**, **Masked e.** Lat., *epilepsia larvata*. Fr., *épilepsie larvée*. An abortive or irregular form of e. in which there may be no convulsions, but intellectual derangement or some other irregular phenomenon. [Thorne, "St. Bartholomew's Hosp. Rep.," vi (D).]—

Matutinal e. E. in which the seizures occur mostly in the morning.—**Menstrual e.** E. in which the seizures are associated with menstruation. [H. A. Kelly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 3, 1886, p. 390].—**Motorial e.** See **Cortical e.**—**Nocturnal e.** 1. E. in which the seizures occur mostly by night. 2. Of the Arabs, nightmare. [B. 117].—**Partial e.** Fr., *e. partielle*. See **Cortical e.**—**Peripherical e.** See **Reflex e.**—**Procurative e.** Lat., *epilepsia procurativa*. Fr., *epilepsie procurative*. A form of irregular e. in which the patient runs forward at the onset of an attack. ["Arch. de Neurol.," Sept., 1888, p. 234; "Lancet," May 11, 1889, p. 949.] Cf. **EPILEPSIA dromica et trochaica.**—**Provoked spinal e.** See **Ankle clonus.**—**Psychic e.** See **Masked e.**—**Reflex e.** Lat., *epilepsia reflexa*. E. in which the convulsions are due to reflex irritation. [A. 326 (a, 14)].—**Renal e.** Fr., *épilepsie rénale*. See **Albuminuric eclampsia.**—**Retinal e.** See **Epileptoid amaurosis.**—**Saturnine e.** Lat., *epilepsia saturnina*. Fr., *épilepsie saturnine*. Ger., *Bleiepilepsie*. A condition in which, as the result of chronic lead poisoning, epileptoid convulsions occur very suddenly, without an aura, and are followed by coma. [L. Lewin (A. 319)].—**Senile e.** Fr., *épilepsie sénile*. Ger., *Greisenepilepsie*. E. occurring in advanced life; usually due to cerebral endarteritis, and the ensuing localized nutritive derangements in the cortex or the basal ganglia. [Lewis (a, 18)].—**Sensory e.** Fr., *épilepsie sensorielle*. A form of e. originating in the sensory areas of the brain and associated with amaurosis, hemianæsthesia, and certain vague movements of the tongue, face, or limbs, but not always with convulsions. An aura is often present, loss of consciousness is the rule, and the patient may gradually become demented, as in ordinary e. [Lewis (a, 18)].—**Sexual e.** E. occurring where sexual causes are ætiological factors. [a, 29].—**Simulated e.** Fr., *épilepsie simulée*. See **Feigned e.**—**Spinal e.** Lat., *epilepsia spinalis*. Fr., *epilepsie spinale*. 1. Of Brown-Séquard, the paroxysms of violent tremulous movements in the lower extremities which coexist with certain affections of the spinal cord; so called from their resemblance to the convulsions of e. [D. 35]. 2. Of M. Hall, see **EPILEPSIA gravior.**—**Sympathetic e.** Fr., *épilepsie sympathique*. See **Reflex e.**—**Symptomatic e.** Fr., *épilepsie symptomatique*. See **Central e.**—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *épilepsie syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Epilepsie*. E. due to syphilis. The irritative lesion is most frequently a meningo-encephalitis, and the convulsions are monospasmodic. [D. 47].—**Thalamic e.** Of W. A. Hammond, a form of e. characterized by hallucinations, depending on a lesion of the optic thalamus. ["Arch. of Sci. Med.," Aug., 1890 (D. 34)].—**Traumatic e.** Lat., *epilepsia traumatica*. Fr., *épilepsie traumatique*. Ger., *traumatische Epilepsie*. E. resulting from traumatism, especially of the vertex of the skull. [Hamilton (D. 43)].—**Uterine e.** Lat., *epilepsia uterina*. 1. An old term for hystero-epilepsy. [A. 66.] 2. Reflex e. due to uterine disease. [D. 70].—**Vaso-motor e.** See **EPILEPSIA vasomotoria.**

EPILEPTIC, adj. E²p-i²-le²p/ti²k. Gr., ἐπιληπτικός, ἐπιληπτός. Lat., *epilepticus, epileptus*. Fr., *épileptique, epilepsique*. Ger., *epileptisch, fallsüchtig*. Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of, epilepsy; as a n. (Ger., *Epileptiker*), a person affected with, or a remedy used in, epilepsy. [D.; L. 56 (a, 17)].

EPILEPTICISM [Althaus], n. E²p-i²-le²p/ti²-si²z'm. See **STATUS epilepticus**.

EPILEPTIFORM, adj. E²p-i²-le²p/ti²-fo²rm. From ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and *forma*, form. Fr., *épileptiforme*. Ger., *e*. See **EPILEPTOID**.

EPILEPTIGENOUS, adj. E²p-i²-le²p-ti²j'e²n-u³s. See **EPILEPTOGENOUS**.

EPILEPTISANT (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le²p-te-za²n². Producing epileptoid convulsions (said of drugs, such as absinthine). ["Sem. méd.," Nov. 13, 1889, p. 424 (a, 18)].

EPILEPTOGENIC, EPILEPTOGENOUS, adj's. E²p-i²-le²p-ti²-o²-je²n'i²k, -o²j'e²n-u³s. From ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and γεννάω, to engender. Fr., *épileptogène*. Ger., *epileptogen*. Giving rise to epileptoid convulsions when irritated (see *E. zone*). ["Ctbl. f. d. med. Wissensch.," March 18, 1882, p. 187 (B)].

EPILEPTOID, adj. E²p-i²-le²p'toid. From ἐπιληπτός, epileptic, and εἶδος, resemblance. Fr., *épileptoïde*. Ger., *e*. Resembling epilepsy or an epileptic convulsion. As a n., of Griesinger, a person of a class who suffer from megrim, vertigo, dyspepsia, syncope, hallucinations, and all kinds of abnormal sensations. These symptoms come on periodically and paroxysmally, and occur in persons who have an hereditary neuropathic disposition. [Althaus (a, 29)].

EPILEPTOÏQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-le²p-to-ek. See **EPILEPTIC** and **EPILEPTOID**.

EPILESTE (Fr.), n. E²p-e-le²st. In Provence, the *Arum maculatum*. [B. 88 (a, 14)].

EPILETTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-le(la)/shi²(ti²)-a³. An incorrect form of *epilepsia* (q. v.).

EPILEPTUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-le²p(lap)/tu³s(tu⁴s). See **EPILEPTIC**.

ÉPILEUR (Fr.), **ÉPILEUSE** (Fr.), n's. A-pe-lu²r, -lu²z. An attendant in a bathing establishment who extracts superfluous hairs. [F. J. Levisseur, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 13, 1889, p. 43].

EPIPIREN (Ger.), n. E²p-i²-le²re²n. See **EPIPLATION**.

EPIPLITHÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-li²th/e²-e(a³-e²). A tribe of the *Nyctagineæ*, consisting of the genus *Epilithes*. [B. 19, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

ÉPIPLET (Fr.), n. A-pel-ya. See **SPICULE**.

ÉPILOBE (Fr.), n. A-pe-lob. See **EPILOBIUM**.—**E. à épi, E. à feuilles étroites**. See **EPILOBIUM angustifolium**.—**E. à feuilles larges**. See **EPILOBIUM latifolium**.—**E. eu épl.** See **EPILOBIUM angustifolium**.—**E. pubescent, E. velu**. See **EPILOBIUM hirsutum**.

EPILOBEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-lob/e²-e(a³-e²). Of Lindley, a tribe of the *Onagraceæ*, corresponding nearly to the *Epilobiæ* of Endlicher. The *Epilobiaceæ* (Fr., *epilobiacees*) are: of Meisner, a tribe of the *Onagraceæ*, comprising the *Jussieæ, Onagraceæ, Gaureæ, and Fuchsieæ*; of Ventenat (also called *Epilobiaceæ*), an order comprising *Trapa, Circea, Epilobium*, etc. The *Epilobiæ* (Fr., *epilobiées*) are: of Spach, a section of the *Onagraceæ*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Ethnothereæ*, consisting of the *Camisineriæ* (or afterward the *Sphærostigmææ*), *Onagraceæ*, and *Zauschneriæ*; of Endlicher and others, a tribe of the *Ethnothereæ*, consisting of *Epilobium*, etc. The *Epilobiaceæ* (Fr., *épilobinées*) of Spach are a section (of Torrey and Gray a subtribe) of the *Onagraceæ*. [B. 34, 121, 170 (a, 24)].

EPILOBIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-lob(lo²b)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *épilobe*. Ger., *Weiderich, Weidenröschen*. It., *epilobio*. Sp., *epilobo*. The willow herb; of Linnæus, a genus of the *Onagraceæ*. [B. 19, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24)].—**E. angustifolium, E. antonia-num, Fr., épilobe à feuilles étroites, osier fleuri, laurier (ou osier) de Saint-Antoine, laurier faux**. Ger., *schmalblättriger Weiderich, Feuerkraut, Unholdenkraut*. The rose-willow or bay, the *oivo-θία* of Dioscorides. The leaves and roots are said to be demulcent, tonic, and astringent, were formerly in use as *radix et herba lysimachie chamænerion*, and are now employed by the eclectics, in decoction, infusion, or cataplasm, as astringent remedies. In the north of Europe the plant is eaten like the *E. rosmarinifolium*, its leaves are used in France in making beer, and in Kamchatka as a tea. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24); L. 41].—**E. Gesneri**. See *E. angustifolium*.—**E. hirsutum, Fr., épilobe pubescent (ou velu)**. Blooming-Sally, cherry-pie, custard-cups, codlings-and-cream; a tall species with a peculiar acidulous odor, said to be used like *E. angustifolium*. [B. 19 (a, 24); L. 41 (a, 14)].—**E. latifolium, Fr., épilobe à feuilles larges**. A broad-leaved variety of *E. angustifolium*. [B. 173 (a, 24)].—**E. rosmarinifolium**. A species having properties analogous to those of *E. angustifolium*. An infusion of its root was anciently supposed to subdue wild beasts. In Siberia and Kamchatka it is employed in infusion to sweeten an alcoholic beverage made from the petioles of *Acanthus mollis*, and in Sweden the buds and young shoots are eaten as greens. [B. 121 (a, 24)].—**E. spicatum, Fr., épilobe à épi**. See *E. angustifolium*.—**E. tetragonum**. A species having similar properties to those of *E. rosmarinifolium*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].

EPIMANES (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²m'a²n(a³n)-ez(as). Gr., ἐπιμανής. Affected with an insane longing. [A. 387].

EPIMEDIEÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-me²d(mad)-i(i²)-e²-e(a³-e²). Syn., *Epimedieæ* [Spach]. 1. Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Berberideæ*, comprising *Leontice* and *Epimedium*. 2. Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Berberææ*, comprising *Epimedium*, etc. [B. 170 (a, 24)].

EPIMEDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-med(mad)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Gr., ἐπιμήδιον. Fr., *épipède*. Ger., *Sockenblume, Bischofskruemlein*. 1. A genus of the *Berberideæ*. 2. Of Dioscorides, the *E. alpinum*. [A. 311 (a, 17); B. 19, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. alpinum, Fr., épimède des Alpes, chapeau d'évêque**. Ger., *Alpensockenblume*. A species having sudorific and alexipharmac properties, and used in pectoral disorders. [B. 121 (a, 24); L. 41 (a, 14)].

EPIMELIS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-mel(mal)/i²s. Gen., *epimel'idios (-is)*. Gr., ἐπιμηλῖς (from ἐπί, upon, and μήλον, an apple). Parasitic on an apple-tree or a fruit-tree; as a n., of Galen, the *Arbutus unedo* (of Dioscorides, the *Mespilus germanica* or the *Cotoneaster vulgaris*). [L. 50, 87, 103 (a, 14)].

EPIMELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i(e)-mel(mel²)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *πιμελή*, fat. A fatty tumor. [L. 290].

EPIPIENIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p-i²-men(man)/i²-a³. Gr., ἐπιμήνια (from ἐπί, upon, and μήν, a month). See **CATAMENIA**.

EPIPIENOCNIDIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-men(man)/o²k-ni²d-(ned)-os'i²s. Gen., *epimeucnidioides (-is)*. From ἐπιμήνιος, monthly, and κνιδίωσις, itching. Fr., *épiménocnidiose*. Ger., *andauernde Nesselausschlag*. A persistent form of urticaria. [L. 50].

EPIPIENOPHACOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-men(man)/o(-os)-fa³-kos'i²s. Gen., *epimenophacos(-is)*. From ἐπιμήνιος, monthly, and φάκωσις, a being freckled. Ger., *bleibende Leberfleckenkrankheit*. Chronic lentigo. [L. 50 (a, 14)].

EPIPIERAL, adj. E²p-i²-me²ra²i. Fr., *épiméral*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epimere.

EPIPIERE, EPIPIERITE, n's. E²p-i² mer, e²p-i²-mer'it. Lat., *epimerus, epimeron, epimerum* (from ἐπί, upon, and μέρος, a limb). Fr., *épimère*. Ger., *Epimer*. 1. In the *Crustaceæ*, that portion of a somite that lies between the sternum and the articulation of the appendage. [L. 11.] 2. See **PLEURON**. 3. In the *Hexapoda*, one of the lateral pieces of each segment of the thorax. [Aoudouin (L. 180)]. 4. In the *Septata*, a proboscis-like appendage often found on the protomerite. [L. 121.] 5. In embryology, the dorsal part of a metamere giving rise to a myotome. [J.] Cf. **MYOMERE**.

EPIPIETRIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-me²t'i(ma²)/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *épimètre*. From ἐπί, upon, and μέτρα, womb. Of Bernhardi, in botany, a membranous part, also the hair which envelops the ovary upon one side. [L. 41, 180].

EPIPIORIOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-mo²r'i²-o²s. Gr., ἐπιπόριος (from ἐπί, upon, and πόριον, a portion). Superficial, containing or consisting of a whole, plus a fractional part; as a n., in the n., *epipiorion*, an irregular pulse. [Galen (L. 84)].

EPIPIYLLIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²m/i²(u⁴)-li²s. Gen., *epimyll'idios (-is)*. From ἐπί, upon, and μάλα, the knee-pan. See **PATELLA**.

ÉPINARD (Fr.), n. A-pe-nar. The genus *Spinacia*. [B. 121 (a, 24)].—**E. cornu**. The *Spinacia spinosa*. [L. 41].—**E. d'Amérique**. See *BASELLA rubra*.—**E. de Cayenne**. The *Phytolacca octandra (mexicana)*. [B. 46, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. de Chine**. See *BASELLA alba*.—**E. de Flandres**. A variety of *Spinacia* having milky leaves. [L. 41].—**E. de Hollande**. The *Spinacia thermis*.

[B, 19 (a, 24).]—E. de la Chine. See *BASELLA alba*. [B, 88.]—E. de la Guiane. The *Phytolacca octandra*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de la Nouvelle Zélande. The *Tetragonia expansa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de muraille. The *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. des Indes. See *BASELLA rubra*.—E. d'hiver. The *Spinacia spinosa*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—E. doux. The *Phytolacca decandra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. du Malabar. See *BASELLA rubra*.—E. épineux. See *AMARANTUS spinosus*.—E. fraise. See *BLITUM capitatum*.—E. immortel. The *Rumex patientia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. inermis. The *Spinacia inermis*. [L, 41.]—E. malabare. See *AMARANTUS spinosus*.—E. marron. See *AMARANTUS oleraceus*.—E. sauvage. See *CHENOPIDIUM bonus Henricus*.

EPINASTIC, adj. E²p-i²-na²s-ti²k. Of De Vries, having the quality of epinasty. [B, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. **HYPONASTIC**.

EPINASTY, n. E²p-i²-na²s-ti². From *épi*, above, and *ναστός*, close-pressed. Fr., *épinastie*. Ger., *Epinastie*. A curvature produced by disproportionate growth on the upper side of an extended plant-organ. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

ÉPINAY (Fr.), n. A-pe-na. A place in the department of the Seine-inférieure, France, where there is a cold ferruginous and slightly laxative spring. [L, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

EPINE (Fr.), n. A-pen. 1. A thorn. 2. In anatomy, a spine. 3. The genus *Mespilus*. [L.]—E. à cerise. The *Zizyphus vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. aigrette. The *Berberis vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. aigue. The *Cotoneaster pyracantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. amère. The *Paliurus aculeatus*. [L, 41.]—E. arabique. A species of *Acacia*. [L, 41.]—E. ardente. The *Cotoneaster pyracantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. basilatre. See *Pharyngeal SPINE*.—E. blanche. The *Silybum murianum* and *Mespilus oxycantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. blanche des champs (ou sauge). The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 38, 46, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. croisé. The *Gleditschia meliloba*. [L, 41.]—E. d'Afrique. The *Lycium afrum*. [a, 24.]—E. de bœuf. The *Ononis repens*, the *Ononis natrix*, and the *Ononis spinosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24); B, 46 (a, 14).]—E. de bouc. The *Spirea aruncus* and the *Astragalus massiliensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de cerf. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de Christ. The *Ilex aquifolium* and the *Paliurus aculeatus (australis)*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. d'Égypte. The *Mimosa farnesiana* and the *Mimosa nilotica*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—E. de Jérusalem. The *Parkinsonia aculeata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de Pômoplate. The spine of the scapula. [L, 7.]—E. de renard. See *ASTRAGALUS massiliensis*.—E's des os iliaques. The spinous processes of the ilium. [A, 301.]—E. d'Espagne. The *Mespilus azarolus*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de Spix. See **PROCESS OF SPIX**.—E. dorsale. The vertebral column. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. du coronal. See **CRISTA galli**.—E. du dos. The vertebral column. [L, 41, 43.]—E. du Levant. The *Mespilus tanacetifolia*. [L, 41.]—E. du nez. See **Nasal SPINE**.—E. du pubis. See **SPINE of the pubes**.—E. du radius. The styloid process of the radius. [L, 32.]—E. du sphénoïde. The spinous process of the sphenoid bone. [L, 43.]—E. du tibia. The spinous process of the tibia. [L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. étoilé. The *Centaurea calcitrapa*. [B, 38, 46 (a, 14).]—E. Fleurie. The *Mespilus oxycantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. illaque. A spine of the ilium.—E. illaque antéro-supérieure. See **Anterior superior SPINE of the ilium**.—E. illaque antéro-inférieure. See **Anterior inferior SPINE of the ilium**.—E. illaque postéro-inférieure. See **Posterior inferior SPINE of the ilium**.—E. ischiatique. The spine of the ischium. [L, 43.]—E. jaune. The *Scolymus hispanicus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. marante. The *Hippophae rhamnoides*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. noire. The *Prunus spinosa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. punaute. The *Rhamnus infectoria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. sanguine. The *Crataegus sanguinea* and the *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. sciatique. See **SPINE of the ischium**.—E. sphénoïdale. The spine of the sphenoid bone. [L, 7.]—E. tourjours verte. The *Ilex aquifolium*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. vinette. See the major list.—Noble é. The *Mespilus oxycantha*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EPINEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-nem(nam)'a². Gen., *epinematos (-is)*. From *épi*, upon, and *νήμα*, a thread. Fr., *épinème*. The superior part of the thread of the stamens in the *Compositae*. [L, 41, 180.]

EPINEMESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-nem²m-e(a)'si²s. Gen., *epinemesios (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπινέμησις* (from *ἐπινέμω*, to distribute). Distribution, dissemination. [A, 387.]

EPINEPHELOS (Lat.), **EPINEPHELUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i²-nep²f(e)l²-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπινεφέλος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νεφέλη*, a cloud). Fr., *épinéphèle*. Cloudy (said of urine). [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 84.]

EPINEPHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-nep²f-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *epinephritidos (-is)*. From *épi*, upon, and *νεφρός*, the kidney (see also *-itis**). Fr., *épinéphrite*. Inflammation of the suprarenal capsule. [L, 41.]

ÉPINETTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ne²t. A species of *Abies*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. à la bière. The *Abies nigra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. blanche. See *ABIES alba*.—E. noire. See *ABIES nigra*.—E. rouge. The *Larix americana*. [B, 19, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPINEURAL, adj. E²p-i²-nu²ra²l. From *épi*, upon, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Situated or connected with the neural arch or spine of a vertebra. [L, 14.]—E'häutchen (Ger.). The lamellæ of the epineurium. [J.]

EPINEURIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-nu²ri²-u²m(u²m). From *épi*, upon, and *νεῦρον*, a nerve. Fr., *tissu périsculaire*. Ger., *E. Epineuralscheide*, *äusseres Neuriemn*. Syn.: *cellular sheath*. Of Key and Retzius, the general connective tissue of a nerve, exclusive of the perineurium and endoneurium. [J, 67, 74, 181.] See **PERINEURIUM** and **ENDONEURIUM**.

ÉPINEUX (Fr.), adj. A-pe-nu². Spinous; as a n. in the pl. of Latreille and Illiger, a family of the *Mammifera*. [B, 121; L,

180.]—E. du cou. See **DORSO-SPINALIS**.—E. jaune. The *Xanthoxylon clava Hercules*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉPINE-VINETTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ne-ve²t. The genus *Berberis*, especially the *Berberis vulgaris*. [A, 518.]—**Pastilles d'é.-v.** See *Rotula BERBERUM* (under **BERBERIS**).—**Rob d'é.-v.** See *ROB BERBERUM* (under **BERBERIS**).—**Sirop d'é.-v.** See *Sirop de BERBERIS*.

ÉPINGLE (Fr.), n. A-pa²ni²g'l. A pin. [L, 43.]—E. à suture. A suture pin. [L, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉPINIER (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ne-a. Spinal; as a n., the *Fringilla spinus*, and, in the f., *épinière*, the *Mespilus oxycantha*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPINOEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-no(no²)-e(a)'ma². Gen., *epinoematos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπινοῦμα* (from *ἐπινοῦναι*, to contrive). Of Hippocrates, a sort of ladder formerly used for reducing distortions. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPINOTON (Lat.), **EPINOTIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²p-i²-not²-i²-o²n, -u²m(u²m). From *épi*, upon, and *νώτον*, the back. Fr., *épinotion*. See **SCAPULA**.

EPINOSIC, adj. E²p-i²-nos'i²k. Gr., *ἐπινοσος* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νώσος*, a disease). Sickly; of a locality, unwholesome. [A, 387.]

EPINYCTIDES (Lat.), n. f. pl. of *epinyctis* (q. v.). E²p-i²-ni²k-(nu²k)'ti²-e²s.

EPINYCTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ni²k(nu²k)'ti²s. Gen., *epinyctidos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπινυκτίς* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *νύξ*, night). Fr., *épinyctide*. Ger., *Nachtblatter*. Of the old Greek and Latin writers, an affection of the skin the precise character of which is uncertain, described as consisting of pustules surrounded by red areolæ, occurring only at night, disappearing in the daytime, and accompanied with severe pain. According to Galen, the term owes its employment to the fact that the affection begins at night. Later writers have applied the name to a cutaneous disease of which intense itching at night is the characteristic feature, the only lesion, according to Bazin, being a transient erythema. [Celsus (G, 13).] Cf. **POMPHOLYX**.—E. pruriginosa. Of Sauvages, an itching eruption, affecting chiefly the arms and legs, which occurs in the morning on getting out of bed, and disappears on returning to bed at night; probably urticaria. [G, 17.]—E. vulgaris. A variety of e. described as characterized by the development of painful phlyctenæ at night, usually on the legs. [G, 17.]

EPINCYTOTOPIOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ni²k(nu²k)-to-(to²)-po²m'fo²l²-i²x(u²x). From *ἐπινυκτίς*, nightly, and *πομφόλυξ*, a bubble. Ger., *nächtliche Brennbräusen*. See **POMPHOLYX EPINYCTIS**.

EPIPECIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-es'(o²-ek')-i²-a². From *épi*, upon, and *οἶκος*, a house. Fr., *épiecie*. Ger., *Epiecie*. Of Ozanam, an epidemic limited to a very circumscribed locality, such as a house or a ship. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPIOLA (Lat.), **EPIOLES** (Lat.), **EPIOLOS** (Lat.), **EPIOLUS** (Lat.), n's f., f., m., and m. E(a)'pi(pi²)o²l²-a², -ez(as), -o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιόλης*, *ἐπιόλος*. Nightmare. [A, 387.]

EPIOMIDE, n. E²p-i²-om'i²d. From *épi*, upon, and *ὤμος*, the shoulder. Fr., *épiomide*. The upper part of the shoulder. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPIONE (Lat.), n. f. E²p(ap)-i(pi²)o²n-e(a). Gen., *epi'ones*. From *ἦμος*, tender. Fr., *épiône*. 1. Of Oslander, a mucous membrane. [A, 301 (a, 21).] 2. Of Dutrochet, the decidua. [A, 43, 45.]

EPIOS (Lat.), adj. E(a)'pi²-o²s. Gr., *ἦπιος*. Mild, gentle; as a n., of Hippocrates, a mild epidemic. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIOSTRACUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-o²s'tra²k(tra²k)-u²m(u²m). From *épi*, upon, and *στράκον*, a shell. The external layer of the cuticular integument of the *Crustacea*. [L, 168.] Cf. **ECTOSTRACUM** and **ENDOSTRACUM**.

EPIOTIC, adj. E²p-i²-o'ti²k. From *épi*, upon, and *ὄτις*, the ear. Fr., *épiotique*. Situated upon the capsule of the ear. [L.] Cf. **E. BONE**.

EPIPACTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-pa²k(pa²k)'ti²s. Gen., *epipactidos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιπακτίς*. Fr., *épipactis*. Ger., *Sumpfwurze*. A genus of orchids of the *Neottieae*. The *Epipactæ* (Fr., *épipactées*) of Reichenbach are a division of the *Orchideæ genuinæ*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—E. latifolia. Fr., *épipactis à larges feuilles*, *helléborine*. Ger., *breitblättrige Sumpfwurze*, *Cymbellblume*. A species found in Europe. It was once used as a detersive and vulnerary, and the root, *radix helleborines latifolia*, in the treatment of gout. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—E. nidus avis. Fr., *épipactis nid d'oiseau*. The *Neottia nidus avis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. ovata. Fr., *épipactis à doubles feuilles*. The *Listera ovata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. unilateralis. Fr., *épipactis unilatérale*. A species found in Chili, where the Indians use it in dysuria. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. viridiflora. A species formerly used like *E. latifolia*, and closely resembling it. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EPIPAROXYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-pa²r(pa²r)-o²x-i²z(u²s)'m²s(mu²s). From *épi*, upon, and *παροξύσμος*, a paroxysm. Fr., *épiparoxysme*. Ger., *verfrühter Paroxysmus*. A paroxysm which recurs with abnormal frequency. [L, 41, 43, 50, 135.]

EPIPASTIC (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-pa²st'i²k. From *ἐπιπάσσειν*, to sprinkle upon. Fr., *épipastique*. Ger., *aufgestreut*. Of the nature of or to be used as an epipastos. [L, 41, 50, 116.]

EPIPASTOS (Lat.), **EPIPASTUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²p-i²-pa²st-(pa²st)'tu²s(tu²s). Gr., *ἐπιπαστός*. Ger., *Streupulver*. A dusting powder. [L, 15.]

EPIPECHY (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pek(pach²)'i²(u²). Gen., *epipechios (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιπέχυ* (from *ἐπί*, above, and *πέχυς*, the forearm). The arm above the elbow. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIPEDOMETER, n. E²p-i²-pe-do²m'e-tu²r. From *ἐπιπέδον*, a plane, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument devised by M. J.

Roberts for measuring complex distortions of the body in which torsion is associated with angular deviation. ["Med. Record," Feb. 21, 1885, p. 197.]

EPIPEHYCOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-pe²f'i(u⁴)-ko²s. Gr., ἐπιπεφυκός (from ἐπί, upon, and φύνειν, to grow). See ADVENTITIOUS (4th def.).

EPIPERIPHERAL, adj. E²p-i²-pe²r-i²f'e²-ra²l. From ἐπί, upon, and περιφέρεια, a periphery. At the periphery, exterior; said of anything, especially a sensation, caused by a stimulus acting on the periphery or exterior of the body. [H. Spencer (J).]

EPIPETALEOUS, EPIPETALOUS, adj's. E²p-i²-pe²t-a¹-le-¹u²s, -pe²t a¹-u²s. Lat., *epipetalatus, epipetalus, epipetalus* (from ἐπί, upon, and πέταλον, a petal). Fr., *épipétale, épipétalique*. Having the stamens inserted on or adnate to the petals. The *Epipetaleæ, Epipetalæ, or Epipetalia* (Fr., *épipétalie*) of Jussieu are a class of the *Dicotyledones* so characterized. [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPETIOLANEUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-pe²t-i²-o-lan(la²n)²e²-u²s(u²s). From ἐπί, upon, and petiolus, a petiole. Fr., *épipétioléen*. Of stipules, adhering to the upper part of the petiole. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIPETRON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pe²t'ro²n. From ἐπί, upon, and πέτρα, a rock. Of Hippocrates, an edible plant, a species of *Sedum*; of Pliny, the *Clinopodium vulgare*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EPIPHANOMENON (Lat.), n. E²p-i²-fe(fa²-e²)-no²m'e²n-o²n. Gr., ἐπιφανόμενον (from ἐπιφαίνω, to show forth). Fr., *épiphénomène*. An exceptional and superadded phenomenon; one that is not a necessary part of a train of phenomena. [L, 41, 84.]

EPIPHANEA (Lat.), **EPIPHANIA** (Lat.), n's f. E²p-i²-fa²-²(fa²n)-i²(e²i²)-a², -(e)a². Gr., ἐπιφάνεια (from ἐπιφαίνω, to show forth). Fr., *épiphanie* (3d def.). 1. The cutaneous surface. 2. The surface or outside as opposed to the substance of a thing. 3. An apparition, manifestation. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 41.]

EPIPHARYNGEAL, adj. E²p-i²-fa²r-i²n'²je-a²l. From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Situated upon or above the pharynx. [L.] Cf. E. BONE.

EPIPHARYNX (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-fa²r-i²n'²je-a²l. Gen., *epipharyngos* (-is). From ἐπί, upon, and φάρυγξ, the pharynx. Fr., *épipharinx*. A median, fleshy lobe which overhangs the oral aperture of certain insects, acting as a valve to close the pharynx. [L, 11, 41, 180.]

EPIPHYGUS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-feg(fag)²u²s(u²s). From ἐπί, upon, and φηγός, the beech-tree. Fr., *épiphygus*. Ger., *Krebswurzel*. Of Nuttall, a genus of herbs, of the *Orobanchaceæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] —E. americana, E. virginiana. Beech-drops, the only species; found in all parts of North America. It is a brownish, fleshy herb, parasitic on the roots of *Fagus ferruginea* and *Taxus canadensis*. It has been used in diarrhoea, and the powdered root, known as *cancer-root*, is applied to obstinate cancerous ulcers, and is said to have been an ingredient in a once famous secret remedy known as *Martin's cancer powder*. [B, 5, 19, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

EPIPHENOMENON, n. E²p-i²-fe²n-o²m'e²n-o²n. See EPIPHENOMENON.

EPIPHLEBOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-fle²b-o²s. Gr., ἐπιφλεβός (from ἐπί, upon, and φλέψ, a vein). Having large veins. [L, 50, 84.]

EPIPHLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-flej(dfe²g)²i²-a². From ἐπιφλέγειν, to set on fire. See INFLAMMATION.

EPIPHLEODES (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-fle(flo²-e²)-od'ez(as). From ἐπί, upon, φλοιός, bark, and εὖδος, resemblance. Fr., *épiphleode*. Of lichens, growing on the surface of the bark of a tree. [L, 41, 180.]

EPIPHLŒUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-fle(flo²-e²)-u²m(u²m). From ἐπί, upon, and φλοιός, bark. Fr., *épiphléon*. The outer or corky layer of the cellular portion of bark. [B, 19, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

EPIPHLOGISMA (Lat.), **EPIPHLOGISMUS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E²p-i²-flo(flo²)-jiz²(giz²)/ma², -mu²s(mu²s). Gen., *epiphlogismatos* (-is), -ni. Gr., ἐπιφλόγμα. Fr., *épiphlogisme, chaleur brillante*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an inflamed part, a pustule, herpes. [G.] 2. Of other Greek writers, erysipelas. 3. A slight inflammation of the skin. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPHLOGODES (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-flo(flo²)-go²dez(das). Gr., ἐπιφλογόδης. Ger., *gerötet, leuchtend, zündet*. Reddened, slightly inflamed. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-flo(flo²)-gos²i²s. Gen., *epiphlogos'eos* (-is). From ἐπί, intens., and φλόγωσις, a burning. Fr., *épiphlogose*. Ger., *Épiphlogose*. Of Lobstein, the second degree of an inflammatory process. [L, 41, 50.]

EPIPHORA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-fo²r-a². Gr., ἐπιφορά (from ἐπιφέρω, to bring upon). Fr., *épiphora, larmoie* (2d def.). Ger., *Thränenfluss* (2d def.). It., *epifora*. Sp., *epifora*. 1. Any morbid flux. 2. The watery eye; a more or less constant overflow of tears upon the cheeks, due to eversion, tumefaction or narrowing of the puncta lacrimalia, or to stoppage of the nasal duct. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Apoenoses*. 3. A genus of orchids. [D, 20; F; L, 290.] —E. alvi. See DIARRHŒA. E. arthritica. E. dependent upon a narrowing of the punctum lacrimale caused by rheumatism. [a, 29.] —E. catarrhalis. E. dependent upon a narrowing of the punctum lacrimale due to a catarrhal inflammation of the conjunctiva. [a, 29.] —E. dacryadenitide. E. due to dacryocystitis. [L.] —E. ertethica. E. due to the presence of an irritating substance. [A, 29.] —E. exanthematica. E. occurring during an eruptive disease and dependent on the conjunctivitis caused by that disease. [a, 29.] —E. impetiginosa. E. accompanying impetigo. [a, 29.] —E. intermitens. E. appearing periodically. [a, 29.] —E. lacrimalis [Cullen]. See E. (2d def.). —E. l. ctea. Galactorrhœa. [L, 290.] —E. ptyalismus [Cullen]. See PTYALISMUS. —E. sanguinea, E. scorbutica.

An increased secretion of tears mixed with blood which occurs in scurvy. [De Wecker (a, 29).] —E. venerea. A form of e. which occurs in a stage of syphilis. The tissues about the punctum are thickened and swollen without an abnormal quantity of secretion. [A, 29.]

EPIPHOROS (Lat.), **EPIPHORUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i²-o²r-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐπιφώρος (from ἐπιφέρω, to bring upon). 1. Of Hippocrates, (a) salacious; (b) easily conceiving; (c) pregnant, approaching confinement. 2. Of Theophrastus, near the time of bearing (said of plants). 3. Disposed to bear or to be fructified. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPHRAGM, n. E²p-i²-fra²m. Gr., ἐπιφράγμα (from ἐπιφράσσειν, to block up). Lat., *epiphragma*. Fr., *épiphragme, épistome* (2d def.). Ger., *Querfell, Querhaut*. 1. A thin cellular membrane stretching across the mouth of the capsule in urn-mosses. [B, 1, 19, 97 (a, 24).] 2. A membranous or calcareous operculum with which certain molluscs close their shells during the period of hibernation. [L, 41, 43, 180, 354.]

EPIPHYLLANTHE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-fel-la²n²t. From ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and ἄνθος, a flower. Having flowers growing upon the leaves. [B, 38; L, 42.]

EPIPHYLLE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-fel. See EPIPHYLLOUS; as a n., an epiphyllous organ. [A, 518.]

EPIPHYLLOCARPUS, adj. E²p-i²-fi²-o-ka²rpus. Lat., *epiphyllocarpus* (from ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and καρπός, a fruit). Bearing fruit on the leaves (said of ferns). [a, 24.]

EPIPHYLLOSPERMÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-fi²(fu²l)-o(o²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)²e(a²-e²). From ἐπί, upon, φύλλον, a leaf, and σπέρμα, a seed. Fr., *épiphyllospermées*. 1. Of Rupp and others, a group of ferns having their fructification upon the backs of the fronds. 2. Of Sprengel, a division of the *Ateliæ* (cryptogams). [B, 1, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYLLOSPERMATOUS, EPIPHYLLOSPERMIOUS, adj's. E²p-i²-fi²-o-spu²rm'a²t-u²s, -spu²rmus. Lat., *epiphyllospermus*. Fr., *épiphyllospermé*. Ger., *blattsamig*. Having seeds or other fructification upon the backs of the leaves. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYLLOUS, adj. E²p-i²-fi²u²s. Lat., *epiphyllos* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύλλον, a leaf). Fr., *épiphyllé*. Ger., *auf dem Blatte*. 1. Situated upon a leaf (said of flowers or other organs). 2. Living upon leaves (said of certain lichens). [B, 1, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYSAL, EPIPHYSARY, adj's. E²p-i²-fi²s-a²l, -a²r*2. See EPIPHYSAL.*

EPIPHYSE (Ger.), n. E²p-i²-fu²e². See EPIPHYSIS. —E. nablosung. See E. n. —E. nausstülpung. The rudimentary epiphysis cerebri. [I, 17 (K).] —E. n. kern. The centre of ossification of an epiphysis. ["Ztschr. f. Biol.," xvi, p. 76 (D).] —E. n. knorpel. See INTERMEDIARY CARTILAGE (2d def.). —E. n. lösung. Separation of an epiphysis. —E. n. platte. See EPIPHYSAL PLATE. —E. n. trennung. See E. n. lösung.

EPIPHYSE (Fr.), n. A-pe-fez. See EPIPHYSIS. —E. de la piemère. See CHORIOID PLEXUS.

EPIPHYSEAL, EPIPHYSIAL, adj's. E²p-i²-fi²s'e²-a²l, -i²-a²l. Fr., *épiphysaire*. 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of an epiphysis. [L.] 2. Pertaining to the epiphysis cerebri. [I.]

EPIPHYSEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-fi²s(fu²s)-e²-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *epiphyséitidos* (-is). Inflammation of an epiphysis. [a, 29.]

EPIPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-fi²(u²)-si²s. Gen., *epiphys'eos* (-iph'isis). Gr., ἐπιφύσις (from ἐπί, upon, and φύνειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphysé*. Ger., *Épiphysé, Knochenansatz* (1st and 2d def's). 1. A portion of a long bone formed at either extremity from a secondary or tertiary centre of ossification and united to the shaft during early life by an intervening layer of cartilage which in time ossifies. [C.] 2. A bony eminence or process. [C.] 3. A small swelling upon the edge of the eyelid. [L, 349.] —E. acetabuli. See COXYLOID BONE. —E. cerebri. A small reddish body situated at the posterior part of the third ventricle between the corpora quadrigemina. Microscopically it consists of follicles separated by connective tissue. These are lined by epithelial cells and contain corpora amyacea, calcium salts, and fat. Its function is unknown. [I, 15.] —E. cruris longioris incudis. See OBLICULAR BONE. —E. ili anterior. See COXYLOID BONE. —E. incudis. See OBLICULAR BONE. —E. medullaris. Of Willis, an obscure term for a tract of nerve-fibres which extend from the corpora striata to the corpora quadrigemina. [I, 3 (K).] —E. piæ matris [Paré]. See CHORIOID PLEXUS.

EPIPHYTÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-i²-fi²t(u²t)-e(a²-e²). Of Link, an order of his *Anandree*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYTAL, adj. E²p-i²-fi²t-a²l. Lat., *epiphytulus* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphytale, épiphytique, épiphyte*. Ger., *épiphytisch*. Pertaining to or having the characters of an epiphyte. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYTE, n. E²p-i²-fi²t. Lat., *epiphyton* (from ἐπί, upon, and φύειν, to grow). Fr., *épiphyte*. Ger., *Épiphyte*. 1. A vegetable ectoparasite. 2. A plant having aerial roots and growing on another plant as a mechanical support. [B, 1, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EPIPHYTIC, EPIPHYTICAL, adj's. E²p-i²-fi²t'i²k-a²l. See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPHYTISM, n. E²p-i²-fi²t-i²z²m. Fr., *épiphytisme*. The production of epiphytes; also the state of being an epiphyte. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPIPHYTON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-fi²t(u²)-to²n. See EPIPHYTE.

EPIPHYTUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-fi²t(u²)-tu²s(tu²s). See EPIPHYTAL.

EPIPHYTY, n. E²p-i²-fi²t-i². Fr., *épiphytie*. A wide-spread prevalence of any disease of plants; also the disease so prevailing. [L, 41.]

EPIPIGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pi²g²/ma². Gen., *epipig²matos* (-is). Fr., *épipigme*. An old apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [L, 41, 50.]

EPIPLASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pla²z(pla²s)/ma². Gen., *epi²plas²matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπλάσμα* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλάσμα*, formed matter). See **ECTOPLASMA** and **CATAPLASMA**.

EPIPLEGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ple(pla)/ji²(gi²)-a². From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πληγή*, a stroke. See **HEMIPLEGIA**.

EPIPLEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ple²m-fra²x(fra²x)-i²s. Gen., *epiplemphrax²eos* (-is). See **EPIPLEMPHRAXIS**.

EPIPLEROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-ple(pla)-ro²/si²s. Gen., *epi²pleros²eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπλήρωσις* (from *ἐπιπληρῶν*, to fill up again). Fr., *épiplérose*. Ger., *Überfüllung*. Fullness, repletion, engorgement. [L, 50.]

EPIPLEURON, n. E²p-i²-plu²r. Fr., *épipeure*. See **EPIPLEURON**.—Pre-oral e. See **Pre-oral** h.

EPIPLEURA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plu²ra². From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλευρά*, a rib. In birds, a process projecting obliquely backward from a vertebral rib. [L, 343.]

EPIPLEURAL, adj. E²p-i²-plu²ra²l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλευρά*, a rib or the side. 1. Situated on the side of the thorax. 2. Relating to the epipleuron. 3. Situated on or connected with the pleuropneumonia of a vertebra. [L, 14.]

EPIPLEURON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-plu²ro²n. A lateral outgrowth on each side of the body-wall of *Aniphtozus*, extending from the head to the anus. These outgrowths join anteriorly to form the pre-oral, and posteriorly, near the anus, to form a median ventral fin. [L, 121.]

EPIPLOCE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(lo²)-se(ka). Gen., *epi²loces*. Gr., *ἐπιπλοκή* (from *ἐπιπλέκω*, to interweave). 1. An involution, entwining. 2. Sexual congress. 3. In pharmacy, a mixture. [L, 94.]—E. **Intestinalis**, E. **intestinorum**. Ger., *Darmverwicklungung*. See **VOLVULUS**.

EPIPOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-sel. Gen., *epi²oces*. Gr., *ἐπιπλοκή* (from *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor). Fr., *épiplocele*. Ger., *Netzbruch*. A hernia containing omentum. [E.]

EPIPOCOMISTES (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-ko²m-i²st²-ezas. Gen., *epipocomist²es*. Gr., *ἐπιποκομιστής* (from *ἐπίπλοον*, omentum, and *κομιστή*, nourishment). Ger., *Schmeerbauch*. Of Galen, a person who is corpulent in the belly. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPOCYSTOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-lo(lo²)-si²st²(ku²st)-o²sk(o²sch²)/e²-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e; in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-si²st²-o²sk/e²-o-sel. Gen., *epipocystoschoecel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *κύστις*, the bladder, *δόξαον*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Ger., *Netzblasenhodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and the urinary bladder. [E.]

EPIPOEMPHRAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-e²m-fra²x²-(fra²x)/i²s. Gen., *epipioemphrax²eos* (-is). From *ἐπίπλοον*, the mesentery, and *ἐμφραξις*, a stoppage. Fr., *épiplœmphraxie*. Ger., *Ueberfüllung und Verstopfung des Netzes*. An old term for engorgement of the omentum. [L, 50.]

EPIPO-ENTEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-e²n²-te²r(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-en²-te²r-o-sel. Gen., *epi²poenterocel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the mesentery, *έντερον*, the intestine, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. See **ENTERO-EPIPOCELE**.

EPIPO-ENTEROSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-lo(lo²)-e²nt²-e²r-o²sk(o²sch²)-e²-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-e²nt²-e²r-o²sk/e²-o-sel. Gen., *epi²poenteroschoecel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *έντερον*, an intestine, *δόξαον*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épi²po-entéroschéocèle*. Ger., *Darmnetzodensackbruch*. A scrotal hernia containing omentum and intestine. [E.]

EPIPOIC, adj. E²p-i²-plo²/i²k. Lat., *epiploicus* (from *ἐπίπλοον*, the mesentery). Fr., *épiplœique*. Ger., *zum Netze gehörig*. Of or pertaining to the omentum. [C.]

EPIPO-ISCHIOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-i²s-k²-(ch²i²)(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-i²sk/e²-o-sel. Gen., *epi²poischiocel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the mesentery, *ισχίον*, the ischium, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épi²po-ischiocele*. Ger., *Netzgesässbruch*. An ommental hernia through the sciatic notch. [E.]

EPIPOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo²-i²(e)/ti²s. Gen., *epiploiti²dos* (-is). From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum (see also *-itis*). Fr., *épiplœite*. Ger., *Netzentzündung*. Inflammation of the omentum. [L, 41, 50, 88 (a, 14).]

EPIPOMEROCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-me²(ma)-ro²(ro²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-me²ro²-sel. Gen., *epi²pomerocele²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *μηρός*, the thigh, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épi²po-mérocele*. Ger., *Netzschenkelbruch*. Ommental femoral hernia. [E.]

EPIPLOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **EPIPLOMPHALON** (Lat.), **EPIPLOMPHALUS** (Lat.), **EPIPLOMPHALUM** (Lat.), n's f., n., m., and n. E²p-i²-plo²m-fa²l(fa²l)-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-m-fa²l-o-sel. Gen., *epi²plomphalocel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *δμφαλος*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épi²plomp²hale*. Ger., *Netznavelbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum. [E.]

EPIPLOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo²-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-o-sel. See **EPIPOCELE**.

EPIPLOON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-o²n. Gr., *ἐπίπλοον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πλῆν*, to float). Fr., *épiplœon*. See **OMENTUM**.—Colic e. Fr., *épiplœon colique*. See **Colic** e. **OMENTUM**.—Cysto-colic e. Fr., *épiplœon cystico-colique*. An ommental prominence sometimes found connecting the gall-bladder with the duodenum, forming the anterior border of the foramen of Winslow. [Bricon,

"Progr. méd.," Jan. 14, 1888, p. 27.—E. majus. See **Great** **OMENTUM**.—E. minus. See **Lesser** **OMENTUM**.—Gastro-colic e. Fr., *épiplœon gastro-colique*. See **Great** **OMENTUM**.—Gastro-hepatic e. Fr., *épiplœon gastro-hépatique*. See **Lesser** **OMENTUM**.—Gastro-splenic e. Fr., *épiplœon gastro-splénique*. See **Gastro-splenic** **OMENTUM**.

EPILOSARCOMPHALOCELE (Lat.), **EPILOSARCOMPHALON** (Lat.), **EPILOSARCOMPHALUS** (Lat.), n's f., n., and m. E²p-i²-plo(plo²)-sa²r-k-o²-fa²l(fa²l)-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo-sa²r-k-o²-fa²l-o-sel. Gen., *epi²losarcomphalocel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *σάρξ*, flesh, *σφραλος*, the navel, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épi²losarcomphale*. Ger., *Netznavelstreichbruch*. An umbilical hernia containing omentum which has become indurated. [E.]

EPILOSCHOECELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-plo²s-ke²(ch²e²)-o(o²)-sel(kal)/e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-plo²sk/e²-o-sel. Gen., *epi²loschoecel²es*. From *ἐπίπλοον*, the omentum, *δόξαον*, the scrotum, and *κῆλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épi²loschéocèle*. Ger., *Netzodensackbruch*. Scrotal hernia of the omentum. [E.]

EPIPLOUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-plo²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *ἐπίπλοον*. See **OMENTUM**.

EPIPODICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-pod(po²d)/i²k-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épi²podique*. Ger., *epipodisch*. Of plant-organs, inserted or situated on the epipodium (2d def.). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPIPODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pod(po²d)/i²-u²m(u²m). Fr., *épi²podé*. 1. A wing-like appendage (one on each side) developed from the side of the anterior extremity of a pteropod. [L, 147.] 2. In botany, of Richard, a form of disc (seen in the *Cruciferae*) consisting of glands on the stipe of the ovary; also the stalk of the disc. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPIPOGEUS (Lat.), **EPIPOGIUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i²-po²-je²(ge²)-u²s(u²s), -po²-ji²(gi²)-u²s(u²s). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πόγων*, the beard. Fr., *épi²page*. Having a bearded root (*i. e.* one with finely divided fibres). The *Epipogon* of Blume are a tribe of orchids of the *Arctothecae*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPIPOLÆOS (Lat.), **EPIPOLÆUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-i²-po²-læ²(læ²)-u²s(u²s), -po²-læ²(læ²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιπόλαος* (from *ἐπιπολή*, a surface). Of Hippocrates, superficial; of a disease, not dangerous. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 84.]

EPIPOLASIS (Lat.), **EPIPOLASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²p-i²-po²-la²(læ²)-u²s(u²s), -po²(po²)-la²(læ²)-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐπιπόλασις* (from *ἐπιπολή*, a surface). Fr., *épi²polase*, *épi²polie*. Ger., *Épipolase*. 1. Of Hippocrates, a being on or coming to the surface; fluctuation and excess of the humors. 2. Plethora. 3. Sublimation. 4. See **FLUORESCENCE**. [A, 311 (a, 17), 325 (a, 21); L, 41, 84, 116.]

EPIPOLIC, adj. E²p-i²-po²/i²k. Fr., *épi²polique*. Relating to fluorescence. [L, 56.]

EPIPOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-po²/ma². Gen., *epipom²atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπίπωμα*. 1. A cover. 2. Of the ancients, an apparatus for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPIPOROMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-po²-ro²/ma². Gen., *epiporom²atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπόρωμα* (from *ἐπιπώρασθαι*, to become callous on the surface). Ger., *Schwiele*. Sp., *e*. See **CALLUS**.

EPIPOROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-po²-ro²/si²s. Gen., *epiporos²eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπόρωσις*. Ger., *Bildung des Epiporoma*. The formation of callus. [L, 50.]

EPIPREMNUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pre²m²-nu²m(nu²m). Of Schott and Brown, a genus of the *Aroidæ*, one of the chief sources of tonga. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14); B, 245.]

EPIPROSOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pro²-so²-pi²-u²m(u²m). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πρόσωπον*, the face. Fr., *épi²prosope*. Ger., *Stirnpflaster*, *Stirnmittel*. A plaster or other local application for the face. [L, 50.]

EPIPSILOUS, adj. E²p-i²-psi²/u²s. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ψιλός*, bald. Destitute of hairs above (said of the upper surface of leaves, etc.). [a, 24.]

EPIPSYCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-psi²(su²)/ke(ch²a). Gen., *epipsych²es*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ψυχή*, a soul. See **EPECEPHALON**.

EPIPTERIC, adj. E²p-i²-pt²-e²r-i²k. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *épi²ptère*. Situated on the greater wing of the sphenoid bone. [L.] See **E. BONE**.

EPIPTERON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-pt²-e²r-o²n. Of Dioscorides, the *Lemma minor*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EPIPTEROUS, adj. E²p-i²-pt²-e²r-u²s. Lat., *epipterus*, *epipteratus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *πτερόν*, a wing). Fr., *épi²ptère*. Of Mirbel, furnished with a wing at the top (like the fruit of the maple). [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPIPTERYGOID, adj. E²p-i²-pt²-e²r-y²-go²id. From *ἐπί*, upon, *πτερός*, a wing, and *είδος*, resemblance. Situated on or above the pterygoid bone. [L.] Cf. **E. BONE**.

EPIPTYCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-pt²(tu²)-ke(ch²a). Gen., *epi²ptyches*. Gr., *ἐπιπτύχη*. 1. A cover (see **OPERCULUM**). 2. A fold. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPTYXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-pt²(tu²)-x²/i²s. Gen., *epi²ptyx²eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐπιπτύξις*. 1. The placing of a cover. 2. The closing of an opening. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPIPUBIC, adj. E²p-i²-pu²-bi²k. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *pubes* (*g. v.*). Situated upon or over the pubes (see **E. BONE**). [B.]

EPIRRHÆNICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²-rr²-en²(ra²)/e²n-i²k-u²s(u²s). From *ἐπιρρῆναι*, to sprinkle upon. Pertaining to sprinkling. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPIRRHANSIS (Lat.), n. E²p-i²-rr²-an²(ra²)/si²s. Gen., *epirrhans²eos* (-is). From *ἐπιρρῆναι*, to sprinkle. Ger., *Aufsprengen*. Irrigation, sprinkling. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPIRRHOE (Lat.), **EPIRRHCEA** (Lat.), n's f. E²p-i²r-ro-(ro²)-e(a), -i²r-re-(ro²e²)-a². Gen., *epirrhoeos*. Gr., *ἐπιρροή*, *ἐπιρροία* (from *ἐπιρρῆναι*, to flow upon). Fr., *épirrhée*. Ger., *Zurfluss*. An afflux of humors. [L, 32, 41.]

EPIRRHIZOUS, adj. E²p-i²r-riz-u³s. Lat., *epirrhizus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ρίζα*, a root). Fr., *épirrhize*. Ger., *wurzelwuchend*. Of Mirbel, parasitic on the roots of a plant. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPISARCIDIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-sa²rk-i²d'i²-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σάρξ*, flesh. See ANASARCA.

EPISCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sk(i²sch²)²e²s-i²s. Gen., *epischeos* (-isch/esis). Gr., *ἐπισχέσις*. Fr., *épischèse*. Ger., *Zurückhaltung*. Of Galen, suppression or retention of the secretions; in the pl., *Epischeses*, of Young, diseases characterized by suppression or retention. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 290.]

EPISCHETICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²s-ke²t(ch²e²t)²i²k-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ἐπισχητικός* (from *ἐσχεύειν*, to check). Pertaining to, arising from, or suffering from, epischesis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISCHION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²s-ki²(ch²i²)²-o²n. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ἰσχίον*, the ischium. Fr., *épischion*. The pubic bone. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14).]

EPISCHYONIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²sk(i²sch²)²-o(o²)-me(ma)²-ni²-a². From *ἐπισχέειν*, to suppress, and *ἡσυχία*, the menses. Fr., *épischoménie*. Ger., *Menstruationssuppression*. Suppression of the menses. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPISCHYONTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p-i²s-ki²(ch²u²)²-o²n(on)²ta². Gr., *ἐπισχώντα* (from *ἐπισχέειν*, to make strong). Lat., *roborantia*. Ger., *stärkende Mittel*. Invigorating medicines, restoratives. [A, 322 (a, 14); a, 21.]

EPISCLERAL, adj. E²p-i²-skler-a²l. Lat., *episcleralis* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *σκληρός*, hard). Fr., *épiscéral*. Situated on the sclera. [L, 332.]

EPISCLERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-skle²(skla)-ri(re)²ti²s. Gen., *episcleritidos* (-is). Fr., *épiscérite*. Inflammation of the subconjunctival connective tissue and of the superficial layers of the sclera. [F.]

EPISCLEROTIC, adj. E²p-i²-skle²r-o²t'i²k. See EPISCLERAL.

EPISCOPALIS (Lat.), adj. E²p-i²s-ko(ko²)-pal(pa²l)²i²s. From *ἐπίσκοπος*, a bishop. Lit., pertaining to a bishop (see MITRAL). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISCOPE, n. E²p-i²-skop. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σκοπεῖν*, to view. Ger., *Episkop*. An instrument for the visual examination of a surface.—Electric e. Ger., *elektrisches Episkop*. A form of magic lantern or stereopticon, devised by Rennie, in which the electric light is used for illuminating opaque objects or physiological experiments on a table. The image of these highly illuminated objects is projected upon a gypsum plate, and thus made visible to a large audience. ["Med. Record," May 24, 1890, p. 592 (J).]

EPISCOTISTER (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-skot-i²st'ur(u⁴r). Gen., *episcotister'os* (-is). From *ἐπισκοτίζειν*, to throw a shadow over. An instrument for testing the sensitiveness of the eye, invented by Talbot and improved by Aubert, consisting of two black, metallic discs, in each of which four octants are cut out. The discs are placed one on the other, and can be so rotated round their centres that the non-excised octants of the upper disc cover any arbitrary parts of the excised lower disc. By means of a screw arrangement the two discs may be fastened in their opposed position, and the degrees of the free sectors may be read off on a scale. The glass to be examined is then brought close to the disc, which is rapidly rotated like Masson's discs, so that a gray circle is produced. If we now look alternately through the disc and through the glass toward a white surface, we can, by displacement of the sectors of the first, equalize the diminution of the light produced by it with that produced by the glass. [F.]

ÉPISCUTE (Fr.), **ÉPISCUTUM** (Fr.), n's. A-pes-ku²t, a-pes-ku²-tu²m. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *scutum* (q. v.). A part above the scutum of insects. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISELEMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-e²m(a² am)-a²(a²)²-o²ma². Gen., *episelematomatos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *αἷμα*, blood. Ger., *Episiohämatom*. Hæmatoma of the vulva.

EPISEITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²ti²s. Gen., *episeitidos* (-is). Inflammation of the vulva or of the pubic region. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²sel(kal)²e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-zi²-o-sel. Gen., *episeocel'es*. From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *κύλη*, a tumor. Fr., *épiseocèle*. Ger., *Schaamlefenbruch*. A pudendal hernia; also any swelling of the vulva. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EPISEOCLEISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-(e)²-o(o²)-kli²(kle²-es)²i²s. Gen., *episeocleis'eos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *κλείσις*, a shutting up. Fr., *épiseocléisie*. Ger., *Episiokeleisis*. The operation of closing the vulva by causing adhesion of the labia, so that the urine and the menses are voided by the rectum, a retrovaginial fistula having been formed. [Kaltenbach, "Ctbl. f. Gyn.," 1889, No. 48; Heilbrun, *ibid.*, June 27, 1888, p. 404.]

EPISEODEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-e²d(o²-e²d)-(e)²a(m)². Gen., *episeodematos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the region of the pubes, and *οἶδημα*, a tumor. Fr., *épiseodème*. Ger., *Schaamlefenzœdem*. Edema of the vulva. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISEIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si-i²-o-e²l-i²-tror-ra²f-i². From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, *ἐλυτρον*, the vagina, and *ράφή*, a suture. The operation of closing a ruptured perineum and narrowing the vagina by suture, for the support of a prolapsed uterus. [L, 20 (a, 14).]

EPISEIOHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²-o(o²)-he²m(ha²-am)-a²(a²)²-o²ma². See EPISELEMATOMA.

EPISEIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²ti²s. See EPISEITIS.

EPISEION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si'(se²-i²)-on. Gr., *ἐπίσειον*. Ger., *äusserer Schaam*. Of Hippocrates, the pubes. [L, 50, 84.]

EPISEIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-si'(sa²-i²)-o²n²ku²s(ku⁴s). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *κύκλος*, a mass. Ger., *Schaamlefenzengeschwulst*. Pubic swelling, especially of the labia pudendi. [L, 50, 107.]

EPISEIO-PERINÆORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si'-(e)²-pe²r-i²-ne-o²r-ra²f-i². From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, *περίνεον*, the perineum, and *ράφή*, a seam. See EPISEIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²-fl(fu²)²ma². Gen., *episeiophym'atos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *φύμα*, a tumor. Fr., *épiseiophyme*. Ger., *Schaamlefenzendeule*. A tumor of the pubic region or of the vulva. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPISEIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-o²r-ra²(ra²)²-ji²(gi²)-a². From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *ῥήγνυμι*, to break forth. Fr., *épiseiorrhagie*. Ger., *Schaamblutung*. Hæmorrhage from the vulva. [L, 41, 50.]

EPISEIORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si-i²-o²-r-ra²f-i². Lat., *episeiorrhaphia* (from *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *ράφή*, a seam). Fr., *épiseiorrhaphie*. Ger., *Episeiorrhaphie*. *Schaamlefenzernähung*, *Schaamnaht*. The operation of repairing a lacerated perineum by suture.

EPISEIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si-i²(e²-i²)-(e)²-ste²n-o²-si²s. Gen., *episeiostenos'eos* (-is). From *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *στενωσις*, a narrowing. Fr., *épiseiosténose*. Contraction or closure of the vulva. [A, 388 (a, 21).]

EPISEIOTOMY, n. E²p-i²-si-i²-o²-mi². Lat., *episeiotomia* (from *ἐπίσειον*, the pubes, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Fr., *épiseiotomie*. Ger., *Episeiotomie*, *blutige Erweiterung der Schaamspalte*. The operation of incising the perineum in cases of rigidity, to prevent its laceration during delivery.

EPISEMASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-sem(sa²m)-a²(a²)²-i²-a². Gr., *ἐπισημασία* (from *ἐπισημαίνω*, to set a mark upon). Fr., *épisémásie*. A diagnostic or prognostic sign. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISEPALOUS, adj. E²p-i²-se²p-a²l-u³s. Lat., *episepalus*. Fr., *épisepale*. Situated on or adherent to the sepals (said of stamens and glands). [B, 1, 77 (a, 24).]

EPISEOCELE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-(e)²-o(o²)-sel(kal)²e(a); in Eng., e²p-i²-zi²-o-sel. See EPISEOCELE.

ÉPISIOCLISIE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ze-o-kle-ze. See EPISEOCLEISIS.

EPISEODEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-e²d(o²-e²d)-(e)²a(m)². See EPISEODEMA.

EPISEO-ELYTRORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si-i²-o-e²l-i²-tror-ra²f-i². See EPISEIO-ELYTRORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOHÆMATOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²-o²-he²m(ha²-am)-a²(a²)²-o²ma². See EPISELEMATOMA.

EPISEIOITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-(e)²ti²s. See EPISEITIS.

EPISEION (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-on. See EPISEION.

EPISEIONCUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-o²n²ku²s(ku⁴s). See EPISEIONCUS.

EPISEO-PERINÆORRHAPHY, n. See EPISEIO-PERINÆORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOPHYMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-(e)²-fl(fu²)²ma². See EPISEIOPHYMA.

EPISEIORRHAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(e²-i²)-o²-r-ra²(ra²)²-ji²(gi²)-a². See EPISEIORRHAGIA.

EPISEIORRHAPHY, n. E²p-i²-si-i²-o²-r-ra²f-i². See EPISEIORRHAPHY.

EPISEIOSTENOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-si(se²-i²)-(e)²-ste²n-o²-si²s. See EPISEIOSTENOSIS.

EPISEIOTOMY, n. E²p-i²-si-i²-o²-mi². See EPISEIOTOMY.

EPISKELETAL, adj. E²p-i²-ske²l'e²t-a²l. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *σκελετόν*, a mummy. Of Huxley, situated above the endoskeleton and taking their origin in the protovertebræ (said of muscular fibres). [L, 12 (a, 27).]

EPISKOTISTER (Lat.), n. m. See EPISCOTISTER.

EPISPADIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-spa²d(pa²d)²i²-a². See ANASPADIAS.

EPISPADIAN, n. E²p-i²-spa²d'i²-a²n. Lat., *epispadiæus*. See ANASPADIAS.

EPISPADIAS (Lat.), **EPISPADIASIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²p-i²-spa²d(pa²d)²i²-a²s(a²s), -spa²d(pa²d)²i²-a²(a²)²-si²s. Gen., *epispadiados* (-is), *ias'eos* (-is). From *ἐπί*, above, and *σπᾶν*, to dislocate. Fr., *épispadias*. Ger., *Epispadie*. A deformity in which the urethra of the male terminates at some point above the normal situation of the meatus. [Englisch (A, 319).—E. glandis [Bergh]. Fr., *épispadie balanque* (ou *glandaire*). Syn.: *fissura incomplete* [Dolbeau]. A variety in which the urethra terminates on the dorsum of the glans penis. [Englisch (A, 319); L, 88 (a, 14).]—E. penis. Fr., *épispadias complet*. Syn.: *fissura completa* [Dolbeau]. A form in which the fissure on the dorsum of the penis extends back of the glans.

EPISPADIC, adj. E²p-i²-spa²d'i²k. Pertaining to epispadias; as a n. a person affected with epispadias.

EPISPASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-i²-spa²-si²s. Gen., *epispa'seas* (-ispa'sis). Gr., *ἐπισπασίς* (from *ἐπισπᾶν*, to draw after). Fr., *épispasme*. Ger., *künstlicher Auschlag*. A cutaneous eruption produced by medical treatment. [L, 41, 44.]

EPISPASMOS (Lat.), **EPISPASMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²p-i²-spa²z(spa²z)²mo²s, -mu²s(mu⁴s). Gr., *ἐπισπασμός*. Fr., *épispasme*. Ger., *Elnathmen*. Hurried respiration. [A, 518; L, 41, 44, 50.]

EPISPASTIC, adj. E²p²-i²-spa²st²i²k. Gr., ἐπισπαστικός (from ἐπισπᾶν, to draw after). Lat., *epispasticus*. Fr., *epispastique*. Ger., *epispastisch*. It., *epispastico*. Sp., *epispástico*. See DRAWING; as a n. (Ger., *Zugmittel*), a preparation which, when applied to the skin, acts as a rubefacient or vesicant. [L, 41, 44, 50.]

EPISPASTICA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²p²-i²-spa²st²(spa²st²)i²k-a². Fr., *epispastiques*. 1. Epispastic remedies. 2. Of Dumeril, a family of the *Coleoptera* having vesicating properties. [L, 180.]—**E. pruriginantia**. Of E. Richter, e. (1st def.) that cause burning, pricking, and itching of the skin. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. pustulantia**. Ger., *pustelbildende Mittel*. E. (1st def.) that give rise to the formation of pustules. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. rubefacientia**. Rubefacient applications. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. suppurantia**. Ger., *eiterziehende (geschwürbildende) Mittel*. E. (1st def.) that cause prolonged suppuration. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. vesicantia**. Ger., *blasenziehende Mittel*. Vesicating applications. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

EPISPERM, n. E²p²-i²-spu²rm. Lat., *epispermum* (from ἐπί, upon, and σπέρμα, a seed). Fr., *épisperme*. Ger., *Samenhülle*. 1. The skin of a seed (see TESTA). 2. The membranous sac containing the spores of certain algæ (see PERISPORE). [B, 1, 19, 77, 121 (a, 24).]

EPISPERMATIC, **EPISPERMIC**, adj's. E²p²-i²-spu²rm-a²t²-i²k. -spu²rm²i²k. Lat., *epispermaticus*. Fr., *épispermatique*. Of Richard, like or pertaining to the episperm (said of an embryo, which may be recognized by its tegument). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPISPHERION (Lat.), n. n. E²p²-i²-sfe²(sfa²e²)-ri²-o²n. Gr., ἐπισφαιριον (from ἐπί, upon, and σφαῖρα, a ball). Fr., *épisphérie*. See CONVOLUTION.

EPISPLENITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²-sple²n(splan)-i(e)²ti²s. Gen., *episplenitidos (-is)*. From ἐπί, upon, and σπλήν, the spleen (see also -itis*). Fr., *épisplénite*. Inflammation of the capsule of the spleen. [A, 518.]

EPISPORANGIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p²-i²-spor(spo²r)-a²n(a²r²)-j²i²(ge²e²)-u²m(u²m). From ἐπί, upon, σπόρος, a seed, and ἄγγειον, a vessel. Fr., *épisporange*. Ger., *Schleierchen*. Of Bernhardi, the indusium of ferns. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EPISPORE, n. E²p²-i²-spor. Fr., *épispoire*. The hard, cellular membrane of a spore. [A, 396 (a, 21).]

EPISPOREUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-spor(spo²r)²e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épisporé*. Provided with epispores; as a n., in the f. pl., *Épisporées*, an order of the *Fucaceæ*, comprising the *Laminariæ*, *Sporochneæ*, *Dictyotæ*, and *Chordariæ*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISPORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p²-i²-spor(spo²r)²i²-u²m(u²m). See EPISPORE.

EPISTACTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-sta²k(sta²k)²ti²-ku²s(ku²s). Pertaining to, proceeding from, or suffering with, epistaxis. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISTACTICUSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²-sta²k(sta²k)-ti²s²ke²(che²)-si²s. Gen., *epistacticuschesis(-is)*. From ἐπιστάξις, epistaxis, and χέω, to restrain. Fr., *épistactichèse*. Ger., *Stellung des Nasenblutens*. The suppression of epistaxis. [L, 50, 135.]

EPISTAGMOS (Lat.), n. m. E²p²-i²-sta²g(sta²g)²mo²s. Gr., ἐπιστάγμος (from ἐπιστάζειν, to instill). 1. Instillation. 2. Of Dioscorides, catarrh. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPISTAMINAL, adj. E²p²-i²-sta²m(i²n)-a²l. Lat., *epistaminalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and στήμιον, a stamen). Fr., *épistaminule*. Ger., *auf den Griffeln verwachsen*. Adherent to the stamens (said of glands). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EPISTAMINEUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-sta²m(sta²m)-i²n²e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épistaminé*. Having the stamens epigynous; as a n., in the f. pl., *Epistamineæ*. Fr., *épistaminées*; syn.: *epistaminia* [Jussieu], a class of apetalous dicotyledons so characterized. [B, 1, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISTAPHYLINUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p²-i²-sta²ff(ta²ff)-i²(u²)-i(e)²nu²s(nu²s). From ἐπί, upon, and σταφυλή, the uvula. Fr., *épistaphylin*. See AZYGOS UVULÆ.

EPISTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²-sta²s(sta²s)-si²s. Gen., *epistas(-is)*. Gr., ἐπίστασις (from ἐπιστάω, to place upon). Fr., *épistase*. Ger., *Harnschaum* (2d def.). 1. A stoppage, as of hæmorrhage. 2. Scum on the surface of urine. [A, 311 (a, 17); 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 50, 135.]

EPISTATION, n. E²p²-i²-sta²shu²n. From *e* intens., and *pitare*, to pound repeatedly. Fr., *épistation*. Reduction to a paste by pounding. [L, 32, 41.]

EPISTAXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²-sta²x(sta²x)²i²s. Gen., *epistaxis(-is)*. Gr., ἐπίσταξις (from ἐπιστάζειν, to instill). Fr., *épistaxis*, *saignement du nez, hémorrhinée*. Ger., *Nasenbluten*. It., *epistassi*. Sp., *e*. Hæmorrhage from the nasal passages. [D, 1.]—**Nidal e**. E. occurring when nidation has reached its climax. [Aveling, "Brit. Med. Jour.," May 32, 1886, p. 980 (a, 17).]—**Primary e**. E. from some morbid condition in the nose. [Leffert (A, 63).]—**Secondary e**. E. due to some abnormal constitutional condition. [Leffert (A, 63).]—**Uterine e**. Fr., *épistaxis uterine* [Gubler]. See METROSTAXIS.

EPISTEMONICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-ste²m(stam)-o²n²i²k-u²s(u²s). From ἐπί, upon, and στήμιον, a filament. Fr., *épistémonique*. Resting upon the stamen. [L, 50.]

EPISTERNAL, adj. E²p²-i²-stu²rn(a²l). Lat., *episternalis* (from ἐπί, upon, and στήριον, the sternum). Fr., *épisternal*. Situated above the sternum; connected with the sternal pieces on both sides. [L, 180.]

EPISTERNUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p²-i²-stu²rn²(ste²rn)²u²m(u²m). Fr., *épisternum*. 1. See EPIMERON (1st def.). 2. The interclavicle, a small bone found in some lower animals, connecting the pre-sternum and the clavicle, to which it is often fused. [L, 153.]

EPISTHOTONUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p²-i²s-tho²t²o²n-u²s(u²s). See EMPROSTHOTONUS.

EPISTOME, n. E²p²-i²s-tom. Lat., *epistoma*, *epistomium* (from ἐπί, upon, and στόμα, the mouth). Fr., *épistome*. Ger., *Epistom*. 1. In the *Polyzoa*, a valve-like organ which arches over the mouth. 2. In the *Crustacea*, a broad plate in front of the mouth somewhat pentagonal in shape, continuous behind with the labrum, prolonged anteriorly in the middle line into a point, and having on each side a cavity for articulation with the antennæ. [L, 11, 147, 168; "Amer. Nat.," i, p. 64; "Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," xxx, p. 131 (L).]

EPISTOMI (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²p²-i²s-to²(to²)-mi(me). Fr., *épistomes*. Of Bridel, a class of *Musci frondosi*, consisting of the *Gymnostomi* (*Calymperes*) and *Peristomi* (*Polytrichum* and *Catharinea*). [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EPISTOMIAL, adj. E²p²-i²s-to²m(i²a²l). Relating to or connected with the epistome. [L, 121.]

EPISTOMION (Lat.), **EPISTOMIS** (Lat.), **EPISTOMIUM** (Lat.), n's n., f., and n. E²p²-i²s-tom(to²m)²i²-o²n², -i²s-to²m-i²s, -i²s-tom(to²m)²i²-u²m(u²m). Gr., ἐπιστόμιον (from ἐπί, upon, and στόμα, the mouth). 1. See EPISTOME. 2. In pharmacy, a glass stopper. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EPISTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²s-to²m-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épistome*. Ger., *verschlossen- (oder verdeckt-) mundig*. Having the mouth covered (said of mosses having the orifice of the urn closed by a horizontal membrane). [L, 180.] Cf. EPIPHragm.

EPISTROPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p²-i²s-tro²ph²(a²l)(a²l)-u²s(u²s). See EPISTROPHEUS.

EPISTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²s-tro²(tro²)-fe²(fa). Gen., *epistrophes*. Gr., ἐπιστροφή (from ἐπιστρέφω, to turn about). 1. A return, relapse. [A, 387.] 2. In botany, the arrangement of chlorophyll granules upon the upper and lower faces of cells at night or when not under the influence of a strong light. [B, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. APOSTROPHE.

EPISTROPHEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p²-i²s-trof(tro²f)²e²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épistrophée*. Ger., *zweiter Halswirbel*. See AXIS (8th def.).

EPISTROPHIA (Lat.), n. E²p²-i²s-trof(tro²f)²i²-a². See EPISTROPHEUS.

EPISTROPHICO-ATLANTICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²s-trof²/i²k-o(o²)-a²t(a²t)-la²nt(la²nt)²i²k-u²s(u²s). See ATLANTO-AXIAL.

EPISTROPHICO-OCIPITAL (Fr.), adj. A-pe-stro-fe-ko-o²k-se-pe-ta²l. Pertaining to the axis (8th def.) and to the occiput (said of the muscles of the neck). [L, 41.]

EPISTROPHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²s-trof²i²s. Gen., *epistrophidos (-is)*. See AXIS (8th def.).

EPISYLVIAN (B. G. Wilder), adj. E²p²-i²-si²lv²i²a²n. From ἐπί, upon, and *Sylvius*, the Latinized name of Jacques Dubois. Above the Sylvian fissure (said of a branch of the fissure). [L]

EPISYLANCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²-si²lan(su²n)-a²n²(a²n²)/ke-(ch²a). Gen., *episylanche's*. Gr., ἐπισυλάχη. Fr., *épisylanche*. 1. Parasyranche. 2. Of C. Hoffmann, paralysis of the velum palati. [A, 322 (a, 21); A, 518.]

EPISYNGANGINE (Fr.), n. A-pe-ze-na²n²-zhen. Spasm of the pharynx. [L, 32, 41.]

EPISYNTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²-si²n(su²n)²the²-si²s. Gen., *episynthes(-is)*. Gr., ἐπισύνθεσις from ἐπί, upon, and σύνθεσις, synthesis). Fr., *épisynthèse*. Ger., *wiederholtes Zusammensetzen*. An additional compounding. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EPISYNTHETICUS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-si²n(su²n)²the²i²k-u²s(u²s). Fr., *épissynthétique*. Fr., *épissynthetisch*. It., *episintetico*. Sp., *episintético*. Pertaining to episyntesis; as a n., in the m. pl., *episynthetici* (Fr., *épissynthétiques*, Ger., *Episynthetiker*), an ancient class of physicians professing eclecticism. [A, 385 (a, 21); L, 94.]

EPITASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p²-i²t-a²-si²s. Gen., *epitasis(-is)*. Gr., ἐπίτασις (from ἐπιτείνω, to stretch over). Fr., *építase*. Ger., *Verstärkung*. It., *epitasis*. Sp., *epitasis*. 1. Of Hippocrates, an access of disease; a paroxysm which precedes a fever or other illness. 2. Extension. [A, 311 (a, 17); L, 41, 50 (a, 14), 94.]

EPITECNOS (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-te²k²no²s. Gr., ἐπιτέκνος (from ἐπιτρέφω, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, capable of bearing children, fruitful; as a n., in the f. sing., *epitecne*, according to Marchi and Aquilino, a very fruitful woman. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

EPITEL (Ger.), n. E²p²-e-te²l. See EPITHEL and EPITHELIUM.

EPITELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p²-i²-tel(tal)²i²-u²m(u²m). See EPITHELIUM.

ÉPITESTE (Fr.), n. A-pe-te²st. The *Arum maculatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EPITEX (Lat.), adj. E²p²-i²-te²x. Gr., ἐπιτέξ (from ἐπιτρέφω, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, about to bring forth. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EPITHALAMIC, adj. E²p²-i²-tha²l²a²m-i²k. From ἐπί, upon, and θάλαμος, a thalamus. Of B. G. Wilder, situated on the optic thalamus. [L.]

EPITHALLINE, adj. E²p²-i²-tha²l²i²n. From ἐπί, upon, and θάλλω, a thallus. Fr., *épithallin*. In botany, situated on the thallus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EPITHEL (Ger.) n. E²p²-e-te²l. See EPITHELIUM.—**Blasene***. An e. containing a great many goblet cells. [J.]—**Chrotales***. See *Ecotodermic EPITHELIUM*.—**Cloakene***. The epithelium lining the cloaca, especially in the embryo. ["Arch. f. mikr. Anat.," xxxiii, p. 487 (J).]—**Coelome***. See *Mesodermic EPITHELIUM*.—**Decke***. See *Protective EPITHELIUM*.—**Drüsene***. See *Glandular EPITHELIUM*.—**Eie***. See *Egg-EPITHELIUM*.—**Fierstocke***. See *Germinial EPITHELIUM* (2d def.).—**Einfaches Plattene***. See *Pavement*

EPITHELIUM.—Einschichtiges E. See *Simple EPITHELIUM.*—Ei-röhre. The epithelium of the egg-tubes of insects. [*Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.*, 1856, p. 87 (J).]—Ende, Endoblastisches E. See *Entodermic EPITHELIUM.*—Eähnlich. See *EPITHELIOID.*—E'auskleidung. See *EPITHELIUM.*—E'belag, E'bekleidung. An epithelial investment. [A. 521.]—E'brel. A pap-like mass of epithelium. [A. 521.]—E'cylinder. See *EPITHELIAL CAST.*—E'decke. See *E'bekleidung.*—E'haufen. A mass of epithelium. [A. 521.]—E.-Gewebe. See *EPITHELIAL TISSUE.*—E'hügel. Taste-bud-like organs found in the oral mucosa of reptiles. [Leydig, *Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, 1872, p. 317 (J).]—E'körper. The epithelial part of a composite organ. [J.]—E'krebs. See *EPITHELIAL CANCER.*—E'lage. A layer of epithelial cells. [J.]—E'knospen. Nerve end-organs having the general structure of taste-buds. They are found in all vertebrates except birds, and are mostly confined to the oral mucosa. [J. 157.]—E'mosaik. The mosaic appearance of the cells of a pavement epithelium in full view, or of a columnar epithelium when the ends of the cells are seen. [J.]—E'perle. See *EPITHELIAL PEARLS.*—E'saum. A layer of epithelium appearing like a border or seam upon an organ when it is cut into sections. [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xxviii, p. 267 (J).]—E'scheide. A sheath of epithelium (applied especially to the part of the enamel organ not giving rise to enamel, but surrounding the roots of the teeth and projected into the pulp cavity to give rise to the dentin). [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xi, p. 77, xxix, p. 376 (J).]—E'schicht. See *E'lage.*—E'schlauch. Epithelium in the form of a sac or tube. [J.]—E'sprossen. Epithelial formations on the chorionic villi, consisting of protoplasm and nuclei, but without a defined cell-outline. [A. 8; H.]—E'thell. The epithelial part of composite organs like the hypophysis cerebri. [*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*, xxviii, p. 278 (J).]—E'verlust. Loss of epithelium. [A. 521.]—E'wucherung. Proliferation of epithelium. [A. 521.]—E'zelle. See *EPITHELIAL CELL.*—Exe, Exoblastisches E. See *ECTODERMIC EPITHELIUM.*—Filimere. See *Ciliated EPITHELIUM.*—Follikel. See *FOLLICULAR EPITHELIUM.*—Gastrale. See *ENTODERMIC EPITHELIUM.*—Gefässe. See *VASCULAR EPITHELIUM.*—Geschichtetes E. See *STRATIFIED EPITHELIUM.*—Geschmackse. The epithelium of taste-buds. [J. 67.]—Keime. See *GERMINAL EPITHELIUM.*—Kubisches E. See *CUBOIDAL EPITHELIUM.*—Mutterliches E. See *MATERNAL EPITHELIUM.*—Mese, Mesoblastisches E. See *MESODERMIC EPITHELIUM.*—Palsadene. See *COLUMNAR EPITHELIUM.*—Pflastere. See *PAVEMENT EPITHELIUM.*—Plattene. See *PAVEMENT EPITHELIUM* and *STRATIFIED EPITHELIUM.* [J.]—Rieche. See *OLFACTORY EPITHELIUM.*—Schleimhaute. The epithelium of a mucous membrane. [J.]—Schmelze. See *ENAMEL EPITHELIUM.*—Sexuale. See *GERMINAL EPITHELIUM.*—Stäbchene. See *FIBRILLATED EPITHELIUM.*—Trübes E. See *DUSKY EPITHELIUM.*—Uebergange. See *TRANSITIONAL EPITHELIUM.*—Wimpere. See *Ciliated EPITHELIUM.*—Zottene. Epithelium of villi, especially of the intestinal villi.—Zylindere. See *CYLINDRICAL EPITHELIUM.*

ÉPITHÉLANGIENDROMYXOSARCOME (Fr.), n. A-pe-tal-a³n²-zhi²-o-ko³n²-dro-mex-o-sar³-kom. A composite tumor found in the parotid gland, of which the chief element is sarcomatous tissue, but which also contains mucous tissue, nodules of cartilage, glandular epithelium, and vessels of new formation. [Cornil and Ranvier (a, 18).]

EPITHELIA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. E²p-i²-thel(thal)²-a³. 1. (Sing.) of Ruysh, the cuticular covering of the red part of the lips. [J. 30.] 2. Pl. of *epithelium* (q. v.).

EPITHELIAC, adj. E²p-i²-thel²-a³k. See *EPITHELIAL*.

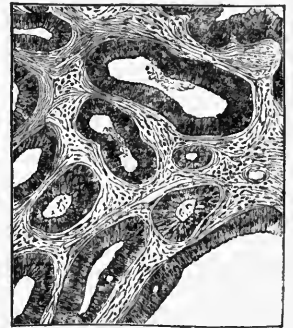
EPITHELIAL, adj. E²p-i²-thel²-a³l. Lat., *epithelialis*. Fr., *épithélial*. Ger., *e. lt., epiteliata, epitelico*. Sp., *epitelial, epitelico*. Pertaining to or composed of epithelium. [J.]—E'auskleidung (Ger.). See *E'bekleidung.*—E'bekleidung (Ger.). An e. covering. [J.]—E'blatt (Ger.). A layer or membrane composed of e. cells. [J.]—E'cylinder (Ger.). See *E. CAST* and *COLUMNAR CELLS.*—E'geschwulst (Ger.). See *EPITHELIOMA.*—E'gewebe (Ger.). See *E. TISSUE.*—E'krebs (Ger.). See *EPITHELIAL CANCER.*—E'schicht (Ger.). A layer of epithelium. [J.]—E'schichtung (Ger.). The formation of epithelial layers. [J.]—E'sprossen (Ger.). See *EPITHELSPROSSEN.*—E'wulst (Ger.). The e. ridges or swellings in the canalis cochlearis of the developing cochlea. The larger of these ridges is nearer the columella and forms ultimately the cubical e. of the sulcus spiralis; the smaller ridge is nearer the ligamentum spirale and gives rise to the organ of Corti. [J. 55, 75, 157.]

EPITHELIOID, adj. E²p-i²-thel²-oid. From *ἐπι*, upon, *θηλή*, the nipple, and *είδος*, resemblance. Fr., *épithélioïde*. Ger., *epithelähnlich*. Resembling epithelium (said of [a] all epithelium-like coverings in tissues derived from the mesoblast and never having had any connection with the archenteron of the embryo. It therefore includes the cellular linings of the heart, the blood-vessels and lymph-vessels, the joints, and the connective-tissue spaces. Such linings are also sometimes called true endothelium [Prudden (J. 55); J. 19]. [b] An epithelium-like covering in connective-tissue spaces covering nerve-funiculi, etc.; sometimes also called endotheloid. The cellular lining of the vascular system and the colomic or pleuro-peritoneal spaces is in this case called endothelium). [Schaef-fer (J. 30).] Cf. *EPITHELIUM.*

EPITHELIOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-i²-thel(thal)²-i²-o-ma³. Gen., *epitheliomatos (-is)*. Fr., *épithéliome, épithélioma*. Ger., *Epitheliom*. It., Sp., *epitelioma*. See *EPITHELIAL CANCER.*—Calcific., Calcified e. Fr., *épithéliome calcifié*. An e. that has undergone calcareous degeneration. [L. 88 (a, 14).]—Caucroid e. See *EPITHELIAL CANCER.*—Colloid e. See *Colloid CANCER.*—Columnar e. See *CYLINDRICAL e.*—Corneous e. An e. the cells of which resemble the outer layer of epidermal cells. [a, 29.]—Cylindrical e. Fr., *épithéliome à cellules cylindriques*. Adenoid or cylindrical epithelial cancer; a variety of e. in which the epithelial cells resemble ordinary columnar epithelia and the structure itself is quite like ordinary mucous membrane. [E.]—Cylindro-cellular e. Of

J. W. S. Gouley, a cylindrical e. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Cylindro-cellular ino-e. A variety of Gouley's cylindro-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Cystic e. An e. which contains hollow spaces filled with fluid. [a, 29.]—Diffuse e.

A form of epithelioma characterized by a rapid infiltration of the surrounding connective tissue with epithelial cells, especially between the muscles and along the vessels and nerves. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—E. contagiosum [Neisser], E. molluscum [Virchow]. See *MOLLUSCUM contagiosum.*—E. myxomatodes psammosum. A peculiar form of tumor found in the third ventricle of the brain, resembling a very soft myxoma; characterized by milk-white, granular contents. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—Flat-celled e. See *Squamous e.*—Glandular e. A form of e. which occurs in mucous membranes, especially of the nasal fossæ and the soft palate, of very slow growth and not very malignant. It is composed of gland cells. [a, 29.]—Hyperino-c. [Gouley]. See *SCIRRHUS CANCER.*—Ino-e. Of J. W. S. Gouley, an e. containing fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Keratoid squamo-cellular e. Of J. W. S. Gouley, a variety of squamo-cellular e. in which the cells resemble those of the horny layer of the epidermis. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Lobulated e. Fr., *épithéliome lobulé*. An e. divided irregularly into lobes. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—Multiple cystic e. A form of e. in which cysts are formed as a result of mucoid degeneration, and the fusion of contiguous drops of fluid. The cysts are scattered and the contents are either clear or turbid, colorless or stained. [E. 25.]—Myxoid squamo-cellular e. Of Gouley, a squamo-cellular e. with cells resembling those of the rete mucosum. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Papillary cylindro-cellular ino-e. Of Gouley, a cylindro-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue and having papillary projections from its surface. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Papillary e. Fr., *épithéliome papillaire*. Ger., *Papillargeschwulst, Zottengeschwulst*. Syn.: *papilloma*. An e. with papillary outgrowths from its surface. [Birch-Hirschfeld (A. 319).] Cf. *PAPILLOMA.*—Papillary squamo-cellular e. Of Gouley, a squamo-cellular e. with papillary outgrowths. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Pavement-celled e. A form of e. in which the cells resemble those of pavement epithelium. [a, 29.]—Papillomatous e. See *Papillary e.*—Pearly pavement-celled e. A pavement-celled e. in which groups of cells have united to form globules, or epithelial pearls, in the centre of each lobule. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—Polymorpho-cellular e. Of Gouley, an e. made up of cells of various forms. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Polymorpho-cellular hyperino-e. Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular e. containing a great amount of fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Polymorpho-cellular ino-e. Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular e. containing fibrous tissue. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Squamo-cellular e. [Gouley], Squamous-celled e., Squamous e. A variety of e. in which the cells resemble those of squamous epithelium and form masses which are very like the follicles of cutaneous glands. [E.]—Teleangiectatic cylindro-cellular ino-e. Of Gouley, a cylindro-cellular ino-e. containing dilated blood-vessels. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Teleangiectatic polymorpho-cellular ino-e. Of Gouley, a polymorpho-cellular ino-e. containing dilated blood-vessels. [*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 393.]—Tubular e., Tubular tessellated-celled e. Fr., *épithéliome tubulé*. See *CYLINDROMA.*—Villous e. An e. on the inner surface of the bladder, which grows in the shape of branched villi. [Billroth (a, 29).]



COLUMNAR EPITHELIOMA. (A, 364.)

ÉPITHÉLIOME (Fr.), n. A-pe-ta-le-o-ma³. See *EPITHELIOMA.*

EPITHELIOMATOUS, adj. E²p-i²-thel²-i²-o³m-a³t-u³s. Fr., *épithéliomateux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉPITHÉLIOME. A-pe-ta-le-om. See *EPITHELIOMA.*—E. à cellules cylindriques. See *CYLINDRICAL EPITHELIOMA.*—E. adamantin. A form of epithelioma found about the jaws, characterized by the presence of adamantine epithelium. [L. Malassez, *Arch. de physiol.*, 1885, Nos. 6, 8; *Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.*, Dec. 4, 1885, p. 802 (a, 29).]—E. calcifié des glandes sébacées. A benign osteoid tumor of the sebaceous glands, constituting a variety of pavement epithelioma in which the cells are calcified wholly or in part. The stroma is of connective tissue, but may become fibrous or osseous. It usually develops in childhood or youth, and most commonly in females. [Chenautais, rev. in *Progr. méd.*, May 6, 1882, p. 351.]—E. carcinomateux. A form of epithelioma characterized by polydermal cells without well-defined characteristics. The masses are numerous and disposed in alveoli, which gives the tumor the appearance of a carcinoma. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—E. diffus. See *DIFFUSE EPITHELIOMA.*—E. lobulé. See *LOBULATED EPITHELIOMA.*—E. malpighien. A form of epithelioma characterized by the presence of Malpighian cells with or without epidermic pearls. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—E. pavimenteux perlé. See *PEARLY PAVEMENT-CELLED EPITHELIUM.*

EPITHELIOMATOUS, adj. E²p-i²-thel²-i²-o³m-a³t-u³s. Fr., *épithéliomateux*. Pertaining to or of the nature of epithelioma. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ÉPITHÉLIOME. A-pe-ta-le-om. See *EPITHELIOMA.*—E. à cellules cylindriques. See *CYLINDRICAL EPITHELIOMA.*—E. adamantin. A form of epithelioma found about the jaws, characterized by the presence of adamantine epithelium. [L. Malassez, *Arch. de physiol.*, 1885, Nos. 6, 8; *Gaz. hebdom. de méd. et de chir.*, Dec. 4, 1885, p. 802 (a, 29).]—E. calcifié des glandes sébacées. A benign osteoid tumor of the sebaceous glands, constituting a variety of pavement epithelioma in which the cells are calcified wholly or in part. The stroma is of connective tissue, but may become fibrous or osseous. It usually develops in childhood or youth, and most commonly in females. [Chenautais, rev. in *Progr. méd.*, May 6, 1882, p. 351.]—E. carcinomateux. A form of epithelioma characterized by polydermal cells without well-defined characteristics. The masses are numerous and disposed in alveoli, which gives the tumor the appearance of a carcinoma. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—E. diffus. See *DIFFUSE EPITHELIOMA.*—E. lobulé. See *LOBULATED EPITHELIOMA.*—E. malpighien. A form of epithelioma characterized by the presence of Malpighian cells with or without epidermic pearls. [L. Malassez, *l. c.* (a, 29).]—E. pavimenteux perlé. See *PEARLY PAVEMENT-CELLED EPITHELIUM.*

EPITHELIOMUSCULAR, adj. E²p-i²-thel²-i²-o-mu³sk³-u²-la³r. Having the characteristics of both epithelium and muscle. [J.] See *MUSCLE-EPITHELIUM.*

ÉPITHELIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-pe-ta-lek. See *EPITHELIAL*.

EPITHELIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p¹²-i²-thel(thal)/i²-u³m(u'm). From ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, the nipple. Fr., *épithélium*. Ger., *Epithel*. It., Sp., *epitelio*. 1. A covering for free surfaces, composed of cells joined at their edges and forming one or more complete layers. Nerves are present in some forms of e. (e. g., the dermal e.), but blood-vessels seem to be absent, except in a few invertebrates. The term is restricted by some writers to the cellular coverings of the skin and mucous membranes, as distinguished from *endothelium* (1st def.). [J.] See Plate II. 2. In botany, the layer of thin-walled, transparent cells that line the vacuoles of plant-tissue, or form the epidermis of the petals of young plants. [B. 19, 121 (a, 24).] 3. In the pl., *epithelia* (Fr., *épithéliums*; Ger., *Epithelien*), epithelial cells; or the e. of two or more situations in the body. [J.]—**Alveolar e.** The e. of the alveoli of glands or of the lungs. [J.]—**Amniotic e.** An e. composed mostly of cuboid or flattened cells somewhat separated and connected by clearly defined intercellular bridges. ["*Jour. of Morph.*" ii, p. 388 (J).]—**Amœboid epithelia.** Ger., *amœboide Epithelien*. Fixed cells like an e. which take food into themselves by sending out pseudopodia-like processes and enveloping it. Such cells are found in the endoderm of coelenterates and in the blastoderm of some dipterous insects (e. g., *Chironomus*). [Gruber, "*Zool. Anz.*," 1879, p. 277; Metschnikoff, *ibid.*, 1880, p. 261 (J).] See also *Intracellular Digestion*.—**Areolar e.** The e. of the areola of a mamma. [J. 69.]—**Bacillated epithelia.** Epithelia made up of bacillated cells; of Heitzmann, the columnar cells of the small intestine which, according to him, have short, rod-like processes at their free extremity. [J.]—**Calyciform e.** Fr., *épithélium calyciforme*. An e. containing many goblet cells. [J.]—**Ciliary e., Ciliated e.** Lat., *épithélium vibrans*. Fr., *épithélium cylindricum vibratile* (ou à cils vibratiles). Ger., *Flimmerepithel*, *Wimperepithel*. It., *epitelio vibratile*. Sp., *epitelio cililar*. An e. in which the free ends of the cells composing it bear cilia. It is usually composed of a layer of ciliated columnar cells with broad free ends and slender attached ends, while between the attached ends there are one or more layers of rounder cells. In man, ciliated e. is present in the air-passages, the uterus, the Falloppian tubes, the vasa efferentia, theconi vasculosi, the beginning of the epididymis, the convoluted tubules of the kidney, the excretory ducts of the small racemose glands of the tongue and pharynx, and, in the embryo, the larynx, the œsophagus, and part of the stomach. [J. 30, 31, 32, 35.]—**Columnar e.** Lat., e. *cylindricum*. Fr., *épithélium cylindricum* (ou *prismatique*). Ger., *Cylinderepithel*, *Palisadenepithel*. An e. composed of columnar cells (e. g., the e. of the stomach and intestine). [J.] See *Columnar Cells*.—**Cuboidal e.** Fr., *épithélium cuboidal*. Ger., *kubisches Epithel*. E. in which the cells composing it are cuboidal. [J.]—**Cylinder-e., Cylindrical e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Dusky e.** Ger., *trübes Epithel*. An e. which is cloudy and partly opaque, owing to the presence of dark granules, oil globules, etc. (e. g., the e. of the convoluted tubules of the kidney). [J. 32, 35; "*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*," 1874, p. 4 (J).] See *Fibrillated e.*—**Ectodermic e.** Ger., *Chrotalepithel*, *Exepithel*, *exoblastisches Epithel*. E. derived from the ectoderm (e. g., the epidermis, and the e. of the cornea of the central nervous system). [J. 30; "*Jena. Zeit.*," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**Egg e.** See under *Eoo*.—**Enamel e.** Lat., *membrana adamantina*. Fr., *membrane de l'émail*. Ger., *Schmelzepithel*. See *CUTICULA DENTIS*.—**Enteric e.** Cells in the embryo which form the rudiment of the cellular lining of the enteron; in a general sense, the e. of the alimentary canal and the organs derived from it. ["*Jour. of Morph.*," i (J).]—**Entodermic e.** Ger., *Endepithel*, *endoblastisches Epithel*, *Gastralepithel*. The e. derived from the endoderm (e. g., the e. of the alimentary canal except the mouth). [J. 30; "*Jena. Zeit.*," 1884, p. 206 (J).]—**E-cell.** See *EPITHELIAL CELL*.—**E. ciliatum.** See *Ciliated e.*—**E. cylindricum.** E. *cylindricum*. See *Columnar e.*—**E. deciduum uteri.** Of Meyer, the decidua. [A. 112.]—**E. fusiforme.** See *Vascular Endothelium*.—**E. lamellosum.** See *Pavement e.*—**E.-like.** See *EPITHELION*.—**E. micans.** See *Ciliated e.*—**E. of the Graafian follicle.** See *MEMBRANA GRANULOSA*.—**E. polyedricum.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. spurium.** See *ENDOTHELIUM*.—**E. tabulare.** See *Pavement e.*—**E. vibrans.** E. *vibratorium*. See *Ciliated e.*—**False e.** See *ENDOTHELIUM* (1st def.).—**Fibrillated e.** Fr., *épithélium strié* (ou à bâtonnets). Ger., *Stäbchenepithel*. Syn., *rod e.* E. in which the cells composing it appear as if formed of rods or straight fibrils. It is found in parts of the uriniferous tubules and in the ducts of the salivary glands. [J. 26, 42; "*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*," 1877, p. 310 (J).]—**Plattened e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Flimmere** (Ger.). See *Ciliated e.*—**Follicular e.** Fr., *membrane granulose*. Ger., *Follikel epithel*. The epithelium lining the Graafian follicle and inclosing the ovum. [J. 35.]—**Fusiform e.** See *Vascular Endothelium*.—**Germ e., Germinal e., Germinative e.** Lat., *regio germinativa* [Waldeyer]. Fr., *épithélium germinatif*. Ger., *Keimepithel*, *Eierstocksepithel* (2d def.), *Sexual epithel*. Syn.: *Wolffian ridge*. 1. An accumulation of the e. that lines the pleuro-peritoneal space of the embryo, being that portion situated at the mesial side of each mesonephros, from which the spermatozooids or the ovarian ova take their origin. [A. 5.] 2. The cylindrical cells covering the greater part of the ovary and finally sinking into it to form ova or the membrana granulosa. [J. 1, 90, 85.]—**Glandular e.** Fr., *épithélium glandulaire*. Ger., *Drüsenepithel*. Syn.: *spheroidal e.*, *secreting e.* The e. which constitutes the proper secreting substance of a gland; generally composed of spheroidal cells. [J.] See also *Gland-cells*.—**Intestinal e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Lamellar e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Laminar e., Laminated e.** See *Stratified e.*—**Lymphatic e.** The e. of the lymphatic vessels. [J.]—**Malpighian e.** See *Mucous e.*—**Maternal e.** Ger., *mütterliches E.* The e. of the uterus in contradistinction to that of the developing embryo. ["*Arch. f. mikr. Anat.*," xxxiii, p. 425 (J).]—**Mesodermic e.** Ger., *Coelomepithel*, *Mesepithel*, *mesoblastisches Epithel*. An e. originating from the mesoderm, such as the e. of the vascular system, the peritonæum, etc. [J.] Cf. *E.* (1st def.).—**Mucous e.** 1. The rete mucosum. 2. The entire epidermis in the embryo, except the epitrichium. [J. 89.]—**Muscle-e., Myo-** e. Ger., *Muskelepithel*. An epithelial-like arrangement of cellu-

lar elements, composed of a cell-like body (myoblast) which acts as an epithelial cell, and of processes which extend from the base of the epithelial part and ramify in the tissues. The processes act as muscular fibres, and are often striated. [J. Z. 11.]—**Nerve e.** Fr., *épithélium sensoriel*. Ger., *Nervenepithel*. Syn.: *sensory e.* An e. in which sensory cells are mingled with ordinary epithelial cells (supporting cells) and form, directly or indirectly, the peripheral termination of nerves in the organs of sense (see Plate II, Fig. 12). [J. 26, 30, 31, 35, 157, 158.]—**Nucleated e.** Fr., *épithélium nucléaire*. An epithelium-like covering consisting of a granular mass containing many free nuclei. Its existence is denied by Ranvier. [J. 31, 33.]—**Olfactory e.** Fr., *épithélium olfactif*. Ger., *Riechepithel*. 1. The e. lining the proper olfactory region of the nasal cavity. It consists of ordinary columnar and the proper olfactory cells. [J.] 2. A variety of e. in the *Mollusca* regarded as having olfactory functions. [L. 121.] Cf. *OSPHRADIUM*.—**Ovarian e.** See *Germinal e.* (2d def.).—**Palisade e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Pavement e.** Lat., e. *lamellosum* (seu *polyedricum*). Fr., *épithélium pavimenteux*. Ger., *Plattenepithel*, *Pflasterepithel*. An e. composed of flattened or plate-like cells. It may be simple, as in the alveoli of the lungs, or stratified, as in the epidermis and in the epithelium of the mouth. In stratified pavement epithelia the deeper cells are usually columnar or rounded. [J. 24.]—**Peritoneal e.** See *Peritoneal Endothelium*.—**Pigmentary e., Pigmented e.** Fr., *épithélium pigmenté*. Ger., *Pigmentepithel*. An e. in which the cells composing it contain a greater or less amount of pigment, as in the retina. [J. 26, 31.] See *Pigment-cells*.—**Plaster e.** Ger., *Pflaster e.* See *Pavement e.*—**Polyedric e., Polygonal e., Polyhedral e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Prismatic e.** Fr., *épithélium prismatique*. See *Columnar e.*—**Protective e.** Fr., *épithélium de revêtement*. Ger., *Deckepithel*, *Chrotalepithel*. An e. which serves especially for protection, like the epidermis, in contradistinction to an e. serving for secretion or sensation, like glandular and olfactory epithelia. [J.]—**Pyramidal e.** See *Columnar e.*—**Reserved epithelia.** See *Marginal cells*.—**Rod e.** See *Fibrillated e.*—**Scaly e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Secreting e., Secretary e.** See *Glandular e.*—**Sense e.** E. in the lower animals which is regarded as having sensory (e. g., olfactory) functions. [L. 121.]—**Sensory e.** See *Nerve e.*—**Serous e.** The e. of a serous membrane. [J.]—**Simple e.** Fr., *épithélium simple*. Ger., *einschichtiges Epithel*. An e. composed of a single layer of cells, like the e. of the intestine and of the alveoli of the lungs. [J.]—**Spheroidal e.** See *Glandular e.* and *EPITHELIUM SPHERIQUE*.—**Squamous e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Stratified e.** Fr., *épithélium stratifié*. Ger., *geschichtetes Epithel*, *Plattenepithel*. It., *epitelio stratificato*. An e. composed of two or more superimposed layers. [J. 30, 42.]—**Striated e.** E. in which the cells are striated, as in the duct of a salivary gland and in some of the tubules of the kidney. [C.]—**Subcapsular e.** An epithelioid lining of the ental or internal aspect of the capsule of the nerve cells of spinal ganglia. [J. 31, 83.]—**Surface e.** The e. on the surface of an organ, in contradistinction to that which sinks into its substance to form glands, as in the stomach. [J.]—**Tabular e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Tegumentary e.** See *EPIDERMIS*.—**Tessellated e.** See *Pavement e.*—**Transitional e.** Fr., *épithélium mixte*. Ger., *Uebergangsepithel*. An e. composed of two or more layers of cells which dovetail into each other, not giving a distinctly stratified appearance. It is neither stratified nor simple, but appears as if it were in a stage of transition from one to the other. [J. 16.]—**Vascular e.** See *Vascular Endothelium*.—**Vibratile e., Vibrating e.** See *Ciliated e.*—**Yolk e.** In the developing ova of cephalopods, an extension of the blastoderm to inclose the food-yolk. ["*Ann. des sci. nat.*," zool., vi, p. 243 (J).]

ÉPITHELIUM (Fr.), n. A-pe-ta-le-u'm. See *EPITHELIUM*.—**E. à bâtonnets.** See *Fibrillated Epithelium*.—**E. à cils vibratiles.** See *Ciliated Epithelium*.—**E. crémelé.** An epithelium in which part or all of the cells appear toothed or spined, as in the stratum mucosum of the skin and in the lymphatic capillaries (see Plate II). [J. 31, 83.]—**E. cubique.** See *Cuboidal Epithelium*.—**E. cutané.** See *EPIDERMIS*.—**E. cylindricum vibratile.** See *Ciliary Epithelium*.—**E. dentelé.** An epithelium composed in part of prickle-cells (see Plate II, Fig. 8). [J. 31.]—**E. de revêtement.** See *Protective Epithelium*.—**E. fibrillé.** See *Fibrillated Epithelium*.—**E. germinatif.** See *Germinal Epithelium*.—**E. hérissé.** An e. containing prickle cells. [J.]—**E. infiltré.** A morbid inward growth of epithelium. [L. 41 (a, 14).]—**E. lamelleux.** See *Pavement Epithelium*.—**E. mixte.** See *Transitional Epithelium*.—**E. pavimenteux, E. plat.** See *Pavement Epithelium*.—**E. prismatique.** See *Columnar Epithelium*.—**E. sécréteur.** See *Glandular Epithelium*.—**E. sinueux.** E. in which the cells have a sinuous outline, as in the lymphatic capillaries. [J.]—**E. sphérique.** The epithelium of ductless glands; in invertebrates, the epithelium of the glands and mucous membrane. [J. 33.]

EPITHEM, n. E²p¹²-the²m. Gr., *ἐπιθέμα* (from *ἐπιτίθειν*, to lay on). Lat., *epithema*. Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag*. A medicinal preparation for external application, exclusive, according to some authors, of plasters and ointments. [A. 325, 385 (a, 21); A. 387; L. 50, 105, 135 (a, 14).]—**Antipodagrie e.** Fr., *épithème antigoutteux de Bories*. A mixture of 2 parts of opium, 8 of camphor, 15 of ammoniacum, 50 of soap, and 250 of *eau de lairene d'Hongrie*. [B. 92, 97 (a, 14).]—**Solid cordial e.** See *EPITHEMA CORDIALE SOLIDUM*.—**Vermifuge e.** [Dutch Ph., 1805]. Fr., *épithème vermifuge*. An e. made by mixing 1 part each of powdered Socotrine aloes and theriaca of Andromachus, and a sufficient quantity of tincture of wormwood, spreading upon a piece of leather, and sprinkling upon its surface a few drops of essential oil of wormwood. [B. 97, 119 (a, 21).]

EPITHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p¹²-th'e²m-a³-i²-th-e(a)/ma³. Gen., *epithematos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπιθέμα*, *ἐπιθήμα* (from *ἐπιτίθειν*, to lay on). Fr., *épithème*. Ger., *Umschlag* (1st def.), *Schnabelaufsatz* (2d def.). 1. See *EPITHEM*. 2. In birds, a horn-like excrescence on the upper mandible. [L. 121.]—**E. cordiale solidum.** Syn.: *solid cordial epithem*. A plaster designed for application over the heart; made

by spreading upon sheepskin a mixture of conserves of *Dianthus caryophyllus* and roses, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; confections of alkanets and hyacinths, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ dr.; and Venice treacle and the species diamarganti, of each 1 dr. [B, 89].—E. **générale**. A preparation made by mixing 3 oz. each of the waters of the corn-poppay, lettuce, hysocyanus, sage, verbenia, and Damascene roses, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of troches of rhodium; designed to be applied warm to the head in cerebral disorders. [B, 89].

ÉPITHÈME (Fr.), n. A-pe-te^m. See EPITHEMA and EPITHEM.—E. **antigoutteux de Bories**. See *Antipodagric EPITHEM*.—E. **argileux**. Of P. Vigier, a triturated mixture of 1 part of water, 2 parts of glycerin, and 3 of finely powdered argillaceous earth; employed as a dressing for ulcers. [B, 92 (a, 14)].—E. **opiacé camphré de Mourre**. A preparation made by mixing 15 grammes each of camphor, hysocyanus, and red poppies, and 0.60 gramme of opium, with a sufficiency of vinegar; used in hysteria, gastralgia, neuralgia, and hemiplegia. [B, 92 (a, 14)].—E. **rubéfiant de Le-pape**. A preparation made by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of dried powder of horseradish in 2 parts of water, adding 3 of 90-per-cent. alcohol, agitating the mass for 5 or 6 hours, expressing, and filtering. [B, 92 (a, 14)].

EPITHESES (Lat.), n. f. E²p-12the²-si²s. Gen., *epithe'seos* (-ith'esis). Gr., ἐπιθεσις (from ἐπιθεῖν, to place upon). An old term for an application (as of splints, etc.). [L, 84].

EPITHYMBRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-12^{thi}m(thu⁶m)bru²m-(bru⁴m). Gr., ἐπιθυμβρον (from ἐπι, upon, and θύμβρα, savory). The *Satureia montana*. [L, 94].

EPITHYME (Fr.), n. A-pe-tem. The *Cuscuta epithimum*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24)].

EPITHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-12^{thim}(thu⁶m)¹²-a². Gr., ἐπιθυμία. Fr., *épi-thymie*. Ger., *Begierde, heftiges Verlangen*. Of Hippocrates, a yearning, craving, or longing. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

EPITHYMIAMA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-12^{thi}m(thu⁶m)¹²-a(a³)ma². Gen., *epithymiamatos* (-is). Gr., ἐπιθυμίαμα (from ἐπιθυμῆναι, to fumigate). 1. A fumigation. 2. Incense. [A, 387].

EPITHYMON (Lat.), **EPITHYMON** (Lat.), **EPITHYMON** (Lat.), n's n. E²p-12^{thim}(thu⁶m)¹²-o²n. -12thi²m(u⁶m)²-o²n, -u²m (u⁶m). Gr., ἐπιθυμων, ἐπιθυμον (from ἐπι, upon, and θυμός, thyme). See *CUSCUTA epithimum*.

EPITOCOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-12^ok-o²s. Gr., ἐπιτοκος (from ἐπιτεκεν, to bring forth). Of Hippocrates, pregnat. [A, 325 (a, 21); L, 94].

EPITONOS (Lat.), **EPITONUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²p-12^on-o²s, -u²s(u⁴s). Gr., ἐπιτονος (from ἐπιτείνω, to stretch). On the stretch, tightly drawn; as a n., anything stretched from one point to another; also spasm superadded to the symptoms of a disease. [L, 50 (a, 14)].

EPITRICHIAL, adj. E²p-12^{tri}k¹²-i²-a². Lat., *epitrichialis*. Pertaining to the epitrichium. [J.]—E'schieht (Ger.). Of Kerbert, see *STRATUM epitrichiale*.

EPITRICHIMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²p-12^{tri}k¹²(tri²ch²)¹²-i²-u²m(u⁶m). From ἐπι, upon, and τριχίς, hair. See *STRATUM epitrichiale*.

EPITROCHANTERIAN, adj. E²p-12^{tro}-ka²n-te²-ri²-a²n. From ἐπι, upon, and τροχάντηρ, a trochanter. Situated upon the trochanters. [L, 14].

EPITROCHLEA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-a². From ἐπι, upon, and τροχάλια, a pulley. Fr., *épitrochlée*. Ger., *innerer Knorren des Oberarms*. It., *epitroclea*. Sp., *épitróclea*. Of Chausier, the internal condyle of the humerus. [C].

EPITROCHLEAR, adj. E²p-12^{trok}k¹²-e²-a²r. Fr., *épitróchléen*, *épitróchléal*. Attached to the epitrochlea (said of certain muscles of the forearm). [A, 518].

EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-o(o²)-a²n²(a²n²)-ko²n-e²(a²e²)-u²s(u⁴s). From ἐπι, upon, τροχάλια, a case or sheath, and ἄγκων, the elbow. Of Gruber, an anomalous bundle of muscular fibres extending between the olecranon and the internal condyle of the humerus and arching over the ulnar nerve.

EPITROCHLEO-CUBITALIS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-o(o²)-ku²(ku⁴)-bi²t-a(a³)li²s. See *FLEXOR carpi ulnaris*.

EPITROCHLEO-PALMARIS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-o(o²)-pa²(pa²)-ma(ma²)ri²s. Fr., *épitróchleo-pal-maire*. See *PALMARIS longus*.

EPITROCHLEO-PHALANGEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-o(o²)-fa²(fa²)-a²n(a²n²)je²(ge²)-u²s(u⁴s). From ἐπι, upon, τροχάλια, a case or sheath, and φάλαγξ, a phalanx. Fr., *flexisseur superficiel (ou sublime) des phalanges*. The analogue of the flexor sublimis digitorum of man, found in the lower animals. [L.]

EPITROCHLEO-RADIALIS (Lat.), n. m. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-o(o²)-rad(rad²)-i² r(a³)li²s. From ἐπι, upon, τροχάλια, a case, and radius (q. v.). Fr., *épitróchleo-radial*. See *PROXATOR radii teres*.

EPITROCHLEO-SUPERCARPEUS (Lat.), n. E²p-12^{trok}(tro²ch²)¹²-e²-o(o²)-su²(su⁴)-pe²r-ka²rp-e²-u²s(u⁴s). From ἐπι, upon, τροχάλια, a case or sheath, super, above, and καρπός, the carpus. Fr., *flexisseur oblique du métacarpe, cubital antérieure, épitróchleo-suscarpien*. The analogue of the flexor carpi ulnaris of man, found in the lower mammals. [L.]

ÉPITROCHLO-ANCONÉ (Fr.), n. A-pe-tro-klo-a²n²-ko-na. See *EPITROCHLEO-ANCONÆUS*, and, for other French words in *Épitróchleo*, see the corresponding Latin words in *Épitróchleo*.

EPITROPOUS, adj. E²p-12^{tro}p-u²s. Lat., *epitropus* (from ἐπιτρέπω, to turn to). Fr., *építrope*. Of ova, curved so that

their rhaps is external if they are ascending and internal if they are descending. [B, 121 (a, 24)]. Cf. *APOTROPAL*.

EPITYMPANIC (Lat.), adj. E²p-12^{ti}m-pa²n²i²k. Lat., *epitympanicus* (from ἐπι, upon, and τυμπανον, the tympanum). Fr., *épitympanique*. Situated upon or above the tympanum or the tympanic region. [L, 14]. Cf. E. BONE.

EPIURAUX (Fr.), n. pl. A-pe-u²-ro. From ἐπι, upon, and οὐρα, a tail. Bones homologous to the hyurax, found in the caudal extremity of some fishes. [a, 27].

EPIUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)²pi²-u²s(u⁴s). See *EPIOS*.

EPIVERTEBRAL [Grant], adj. E²p-12^{vi}rt'e-bra². From ἐπι, upon, and vertebra (q. v.). Fr., *épiat*. Situated upon a vertebra; as a n., a spinous process of a vertebra. [L, 14].

EPIVITELLIANS, n. pl. E²p-12^{vi}-te²li²-a²n²z. Of Van Beneden, see *ARTHOPODA*.

EPIXYLONÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. E²p-12^x-i²l(u⁶l)²-o²n-e(a³-e²). From ἐπι, upon, and ξύλον, wood. Fr., *épixyloones*. Ger., *Schmarotzerpflanzen*. Plants which grow and vegetate upon the trunks of trees and upon other wood. [L, 180].

EPIZOA (Lat.), n. n., pl. of *epizoon* (q. v.). E²p-12^{zo}-a².

EPIZOAIRE (Fr.), n. A-pe-zo-a²r. See *EPIZOON*.

EPIZOAN, n. E²p-12^{zo}-a²n. See *EPIZOON*.

EPIZOARIA (Lat.), n. n. E²p-12^{zo}-a(a³)ri²-a². Fr., *épizoaires*. Ger., *Schmarotzerthiere*. 1. Of Lamarek, external animal parasites. 2. Of De Blainville, a family corresponding to the *Heteropoda*. [L, 180].

EPIZOARIS (Lat.), adj. E²p-12^{zo}(zo²)-a(a³)ri²s. See *EPIZOIC*.

EPIZOIC (Lat.), adj. E²p-12^{zo}i²k. Lat., *epizoaris, epizoicus*. Fr., *épizoïque*. Of or pertaining to the *Epizoa*. [B, 100].

EPIZOICIDE, n. E²p-12^{zo}i²-sid. From ἐπι, upon, ζῶον, an animal, and cedere, to kill. Fr., *épizoïcide*. A remedy that destroys epizoa. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

EPIZOON (Lat.), n. n. E²p-12^{zo}-o²n. From ἐπι, upon, and ζῶον, an animal. Ger., *Schmarotzerthier*. E. An external animal parasite. The *Epizoa* (Fr., *épizoaires*; Ger., *Epizoen*) comprise those animals that live as parasites on the integument of other animals, and, in a restricted sense, a division of *Crustacea* parasitic upon fishes. [A, 326 (a, 21); L, 14, 50].

EPIZOONOLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-12^{zo}-o(o²)-no²s-o(o²)-lo²ji²(gi²)-a². From ἐπι, upon, ζῶον, an animal, νόσος, a disease, and λόγος, understanding. Fr., *épi-zo-onologie*. Ger., *Viehseuchenlehre*. The science of epizootic diseases. [L, 41, 50 (a, 14)].

EPIZOONOSI (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²p-12^{zo}-o²n²-o²s-i(e). From ἐπι, upon, ζῶον, an animal, and νόσος, a disease. Ger., *Epizoonosen*. Diseases of the skin due to epizoa. [A, 326 (a, 21)].

EPIZOOTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²p-12^{zo}-o²sh²i²(ti²)-a². Fr., *épizoôtie*. Ger., *Epizootie*. An epizootic disease. [A, 322 (a, 21)].

EPIZOOTIC, adj. E²p-12^{zo}-o²t¹²k. Lat., *epizooticus*. Fr., *épizootique*. Ger., *epizootisch*. It., *epizootico*. Sp., *epizootico*. Prevailing among the lower animals after the manner of an epidemic in man; as a n. (Lat., *epizootia*; Fr., *épizoôtie*; Ger., *Epizootie, Viehseuche*), a disease so prevailing.

EPIZOOTIOLOGIA (Lat.), **EPIZOOTOLOGIA** (Lat.), n's i. E²p-12^{zo}-o²t¹²-i²-o²l(o²g²)-i²-a². -o²t¹²-o²l(o²g²)-i²-a². From ἐπι, upon, ζῶον, an animal, and λόγος, understanding. See *EPIZOONOSOLOGIA*.

EPIZOOTY, n. E²p-12^{zo}-o²-ti². Fr., *épizoôtie*. Ger., *Thierseuche*. It., Sp., *epizootia*. An epizootic disease, and, as commonly used, a contagious epidemic catarrhal affection of the air-passages of horses. [L.]—Chanerous e. See *MAL de coit*.

EPLICATE, adj. E'pli-kat. Not folded; a term for æstivation. [a, 24].

EPOCH, n. E²p-o²k. Gr., ἐποχή. Lat., *epoche*. Fr., *époque*. Lit., a suspension, cessation; conventionally, a definite point of time at which a notable change in the existing state of things takes place.—**Menstrual e.** 1. A menstrual period. 2. See *MENOPAUSE*.

EPOCHETEUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-o²k(o²ch²)-e²t-u²si²s. Gen., *epocheteusis* (-is). From ἐποχτεύειν, to turn aside. See *DERIVATION*.

EPODE (Lat.), n. f. E²p-od'e(a). Gen., *epod'es*. Gr., ἐποδή. See *INCANTATION*.

EPODOS (Lat.), **EPODUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²p-od'o²s, -u²s(u⁴s). Gr., ἐποδός (from ἐπάδω, to sing to). Acting by incantation; as a n., one who practices incantation. [A, 322 (a, 21)].

EPODYNOS (Lat.), adj. E²p-o²di²(du⁶n)-o²s. Gr., ἐπόδυνος (from ἐπι, upon, and ὀδύνη, pain). Very painful; causing or suffering great pain. [A, 325 (a, 21)].

EPEDEON (Lat.), adj. E²p-ed'(o²e²d)-e²-on²(on). Gr., ἐπειδέων (from ἐπειδάω, to swell up). Swelling, swollen. [A, 325 (a, 21)].

ÉPOINTURE (Fr.), n. A-pwa²-n²-tu²r. In domestic animals, a traumatic injury which renders one haunch lower than the other. [L, 42].

EPOLLICATUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)²po²-li²-ka(ka³)tu²s(tu⁴s). From ex, without, and pollex, the thumb. Fr., *époucé*. Ger., *ungedaunt*. Having no thumb (said of a bird's foot). [L, 180].

EPOMIS (Lat.), n. f. E²p-om'i²s. Gen., *epom'idus* (-is). Gr., ἐπώμις (from ἐπι, upon, and ὤμος, the shoulder). Fr., *épomide*. Ger., *Achsel*. Of Hippocrates, the shoulder. [A, 325].

EPOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. E²p-om-o²r²-u²s(u⁴s). From ἐπι, upon, ὤμος, the shoulder, and φέρω, to bear. Fr., *épopophore*. Having a spot upon the shoulder shaped like an epaulet; as a n., the *Diomedea epomophora*. [L, 180].

EPOMPHALICUM (Lat.), n. $E^2p\text{-}o^2m\text{-}fa^2l(fa^2l)^{i^2}k\text{-}u^2m\text{-}(u^4m)$. Gr., *επομφαλικόν* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄμφαλος*, the navel). Fr., *épomphale*. Ger., *Nabelmitel*, *Nabelplaster*. A plaster or the like to be applied to the navel. [L, 41, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EPOMPHALION (Lat.), **EPOMPHALUM** (Lat.), **EPOMPHALUM** (Lat.), n's n. $E^2p\text{-}o^2m\text{-}fa^2l(fa^2l)^{i^2}o^2n\text{-}u^2m(u^4m)$, $-o^2m\text{-}fa^2l(fa^2l)^{i^2}u^2m(u^4m)$. Gr., *επομφάλιον* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄμφαλος*, the navel). 1. The region above the umbilicus. [L, 50 (a, 14).] 2. See EPOMPHALICUM.

EPONCODES (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}o^2n\text{-}kod\text{'}ez(as)$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄγκωδης*, swelling. Pertaining to or proceeding from a superficial tumor. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉPONGE (Fr.), n. A- po^2n^2zh . 1. See SPONGE. 2. See BEDEGAR. 3. Of the veterinarians, a soft, indolent tumor produced by pressure upon the instep of the horse. [L, 41, 87, 88, 105 (a, 14).]—**Charbon d'é.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**Decoction d'é. brûlée** [Dutch Ph., Niemann's Notes, 1811]. A preparation made by boiling 1 part of burnt sponge with 24 parts of water till the whole is reduced to one half. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E's achillées.** Fine, compact sponges, formerly worn beneath the helmet and armor to diminish the effect of blows. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. à la cire, E. à la ficelle.** See COMPRESSED SPONGE.—**E. brûlée.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**E. brune Marseille.** See *E. commune*.—**E. calcinée.** See SPONGIA *usta*.—**E. commune.** The *Spongia usitatissima*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. d'églantier.** See *Fungus CYNOSBATI* (under CYNOSBATUS).—**E. de mer.** See SPONGIA *officinalis* and SPONGIA *usitatissima*.—**E. de platine.** See SPONGY PLATINUM.—**E. douce de Syrie.** See *E. commune*.—**E. fine** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPONGIA *officinalis* and SPONGIA *usitatissima*.—**E. gélive.** A rare species of sponge, coming from the coast of Morocco, of fine, porous texture, soapy to the touch, and generally cylindrical in form. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. peluchée.** See SPONGIA *lacinulosa*.—**E. préparée.** See SPONGIA *præparata*.—**E. préparée à le cire** [Fr. Cod., 1868]. **E. préparée à la ficelle.** See COMPRESSED SPONGE.—**E. torréfiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See SPONGIA *usta*.—**E. usuelle, E. vulgaire.** See SPONGIA *usitatissima*.—**Poudre d'é. torréfiée** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Pulvis spongiæ uste*.

EPONYCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}o^2n\text{-}i^2k(u^6ch^2)^{i^2}u^2m(u^4m)$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄνυξ*, a nail. The remains of the corneous layer of the skin found in early fetal life at the situations where the nails are to form and beneath which the true nails are developed. [G.]

ÉPOOPHORON (Lat.), n. n. $Ep\text{-}o\text{-}o^2f\text{'o}^2r\text{-}o^2n$. From *ἐπί*, upon, *ὄον*, an egg, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *époéphore*. Ger., *Nebeneierstock*. Syn.: *parovarium*. Of Waldeyer, a body formed of the tubes of the upper part of the mesonephros in the female embryo. It is known also as the organ of Rosenmüller, and is the analogue of the epididymis of the male. [A, Thomson (A, 5).]

ÉPOPTIC, adj. $E^2p\text{-}o^2p\text{'i}^2k$. Lat., *epopticus* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄψεσθαι*, to see). Fr., *époptique*. See FLUORESCENT.

ÉPOQUE (Fr.), n. A-pok. See EPOCH.

EPOSILINGA, n. Of the alchemists, see *Squama FERRI*.

EPOSTOMA (Lat.), **EPOSTOSIS** (Lat.), n's n. and f. $E^2p\text{-}o^2st\text{-}o\text{'}ma^3\text{-}si^2s$. Gen., *epostom'atos (-is)*, *-os'eos (-is)*. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄστρεόν*, a bone. Fr., *épostome*. See EXOSTOSIS.

ÉPOTICUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}o^2t(ot)^{i^2}k\text{-}u^2m(u^4m)$. From *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄτις*, the ear. Of Huxley, a portion of the embryonic pars petrosa of the temporal bone. [H.]

ÉPOUCÉ (Fr.), adj. A-pu-sa. See EPOLLICATUS.

EPPEHAUSEN (Ger.), n. $E^2p\text{'}pe^2n\text{-}ha^2u^4z\text{-}e^2n$. A place in Westphalia, where there is a gaseous spring containing calcium sulphate. [L, 49, 105.]

ÉPPICH (Ger.), n. $E^2p\text{'}pi^2ch^2$. The *APIUM graveolens*, *HEDERA helix*, and *RANUNCULUS ficaria*. [B, 38, 48, 88, 180 (a, 14).]—**E'blütter.** The leaves of *Hedera helix*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Kleiner E.** The *Thelocladium nodiflorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Wilder E.** See *DAUCUS macedonicus*.

ÉPRAULT (Fr.), n. A-pro. The *APIUM graveolens*. [B, 88, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉPREINTES (Fr.), n. pl. A-pra²n²t. The pains of rectal tenesmus, also those of labor. [A, 385.]

ÉPREUVE (Fr.), n. A-pru²v. See TEST.

ÉPROBOSCIDEA (Lat.), n. n. pl. $E(a)\text{-}pro(pro)^2\text{-}bo^2s\text{-}si^2d\text{-}(ki^2d)^{e^2}a^3$. From *E* priv., and *προβόσκis*, a proboscis. A subsection of the *Cyclorhapha* characterized by having no proboscis. [L, 121.]

ÉPROUVETTE (Fr.), n. A-pru-ve²t. 1. A sound. 2. A graduated glass tube closed at one end, for measuring gases and liquids. [L, 41.]

ÉPS, n. E^2ps . The *Populus tremula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ÉPSEMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2p\text{-}se(sa)^2ma^3$. Gen., *epsem'atos (-is)*. See HEPSEMA.

ÉPSESIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}se(sa)^2si^2s$. Gen., *epses'eos (-is)*. See HEPSESIS.

ÉPSILOMENOS (Lat.), adj. $E^2p\text{-}si^2l\text{-}o^2m(om)^{e^2}n\text{-}o^2s$. Gr., *ἐψιλώμενος* (from *ψιλούν*, to strip bare). Denuded. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ÉPILON-BACILLUS (Lat.), n. m. $E^2p\text{-}si(se)^2lo^2n\text{-}ba^2s(ba^2k)^2i^2l\text{'}u^2s(lu^4s)$. See under BACILLUS.

ÉPSOM, n. $E^2p\text{'}so^2m$. A place in Surrey County, England, where there is a spring containing magnesium sulphate. [L, 41, 87, 105 (a, 14).] See *E. SALTS*.

ÉPSOMITE, n. $E^2p\text{'}su^2m\text{-}it$. 1. Native magnesium. 2. See *EPSOM SALTS*. [A, 301 (a, 21); a, 14.]

ÉPTINGEN (Ger.), n. $E^2p\text{'}ti^2n^2e^2n$. A place in the canton of Basel-Land, Switzerland, where there is a cold spring containing alum and calcium and magnesium sulphates. [L, 30, 41, 49, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉPUISEMENT (Fr.), n. A-pwez-ma²n². Faintness or exhaustion; in popular language, especially sexual exhaustion in the male. [A, 301].—**E. nerveux.** See NEURASTHENIA.

ÉPULIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}u^2(u)^2li^2s$. Gen., *epul'idos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπούλις* (from *ἐπί*, upon, and *ὄδων*, the gum). Fr., *épuñide*, *épuñie*, *épuñis*. Ger., *E., Zahnfleischschwamm*. An old term for many different tumors of the gum or of the alveolar process of the maxilla. [A, 518; E.]

ÉPULOSIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2p\text{-}u^2(u)\text{-}los\text{'}i^2s$. Gen., *epul'oseos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐπούλωσις* (from *ἐπούλων*, to cicatrize). See CICATRIZATION.

ÉPULOTIC, adj. $E^2p\text{-}u^2\text{-}o^2t\text{'}i^2k$. Gr., *ἐπούλωτικός*. Lat., *epuloticus*. Fr., *épuñotique*, *cicatrisant*. Ger., *vernarbend*. Promoting cicatrization (said of topical remedies). [L, 94, 105 (a, 21).]

ÉPURATION, n. A-pu²-ra²-si²-o²n². $E^2p\text{-}u^2\text{-}ra\text{'}shu^2n$. Fr., *épuration*. See DEPURATION.

ÉPURE (Fr.), **ÉPURGE** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n's. A-pu²r, -pu²rzh. The *Euphorbia lathyris*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]—**Huille d'é.** [Fr. Cod.] A highly purgative fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*; used as a substitute for croton-oil. [A, 301; B.]

ÉPYRÈLE (Fr.), n. A-pe-re²l. See *Empyreumatic OIL*.—**E. animale.** See *Dippel's animal oil*.

ÉQUAL, adj. $E'kwa^2l$. Gr., *ἴσος, ὀμοιος*. Lat., *æqualis, æquus*. Fr., *égal*. Ger., *gleich, gleichförmig*. In botany, having the same proportions, regular. [L, 107.]

ÉQUARRISSAGE (Fr.), n. A-ka²r-res-sa²zh. Ger., *Abhäuten*. The process of skinning a dead animal. [A, 518.]

ÉQUATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ka²-tu²r. An equator. [A, 301].—**E. de l'œil.** See *ÆQUATOR OCULI*.

EQUATION, n. $E\text{'}kwa^2zhu^2n$. Lat., *æquatio*. Fr., *équation*. Ger., *Gleichung*. In chemistry, the notation of a process of decomposition and recomposition in the form of an algebraic formula in which the numbers of atoms of each element are the same on each side of the sign of equality. [A, 518.]

EQUATOR, n. $E\text{'}kwa^2to^2r$. Lat., *æquator*. Fr., *équateur*. Ger., *Äquator, Gleicher*. A line dividing the surface of a sphere into two equal portions.—**E. of the chorion.** An e. parallel to the blastoderm. [H.]—**E. of the eye.** See *ÆQUATOR OCULI*.—**Magnetic e.** Fr., *équateur magnétique*. A line resulting from the revolution of the paths of the electric currents encircling the earth from east to west and everywhere perpendicular to the magnetic meridian. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

EQUATORIAL, adj. $E\text{'}kwa^2to^2ri^2a^2l$. Fr., *équatorial*. Ger., *äquatorial*. Pertaining to, coincident with, or parallel with an equator.

EQUEREPANAR, n. According to Loefling, the name given by the natives on the upper Orinoco to the *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EQUANGULAR, adj. $E\text{'}kwi^2a^2n^2gu^2l\text{'}a^2r$. From *æquus*, equal, and *angulus*, an angle. Fr., *equiangle*. Ger., *gleichwinkelig*. Having all the angles equal.

EQUIBIADIATE, adj. $E\text{'}kwi^2bi\text{-}rad\text{'}i^2at$. From *æquus*, equal, *bis*, twice, and *radius*, a ray. Having two equal rays. [L, 121.]

EQUIDÆ (Lat.), n. m. pl. $E^2k\text{'}wi^2d\text{-}e(a^3e^2)$. From *equus*, the horse. Fr., *équides*. A family of the *Ungulata* (of Gray, a family of the *Mammifera*), having the horse as the type. [L, 180, 270.]

EQUIDIFFERENT, adj. $E\text{'}qui^2di^2f\text{'}e^2r\text{-}e^2nt$. Having a common difference. [a, 29.]

EQUIDILATE, adj. $E\text{'}kwi^2di^2lat$. Fr., *équidilaté*. See EQUILATE.

EQUIFORMAL, adj. $E\text{'}kwi^2fo^2rm\text{'}a^2l$. From *æquus*, equal, and *forma*, form. Of the same shape. [L, 121.]

ÉQUILARGE (Fr.), adj. A-ke-la²rzh. See EQUILATE.

EQUILATE, adj. $E\text{'}kwi^2lat$. Lat., *æquilatus* (from *æquus*, equal, and *latus*, broad). Fr., *équilage, équilaté*. Ger., *gleichbreitig*. Of the same size throughout (said of the corolla tube). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EQUILIBRATION, n. $E\text{'}kwi^2li^2bra\text{'}shu^2n$. From *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance. Fr., *équibration*. Ger., *Gleichgewichtsetzen*. The act of maintaining an even balance of the body in standing or walking; supposed to be governed by impressions from the labyrinth, and more especially from the semicircular canals. [F.]

ÉQUILIBRE (Fr.), adj. A-ke-lebr'. See EQUILIBRIUM.

EQUILIBRIUM, n. n. $E(a)\text{'}kwi^2li(e)^2br\text{'}i^2u^2m(u^4m)$, $e\text{'}kwi^2li^2b\text{'}ri^2u^2m(u^4m)$. Lat., *æquilibrium* (from *æquus*, equal, and *librare*, to balance). Fr., *équilibre*. Ger., *Gleichgewicht*. It., Sp., *equilibrio*. Equipoise: the condition in which contending forces are equal.—**Indifferent e.** Ger., *gleichgültiges* (oder *indifferentes*) *Gleichgewicht*. An e. which persists independently of the positions taken by the body. [a, 24.]—**Mobile e.** Fr., *équilibre mobile*. The constant temperature maintained by neighboring bodies after a mutual exchange of heat in proportions varying with their capacities, which constancy is due to the fact that, heat e. once attained, the subsequent emission is equal to the quantity of heat received. [B, 21 (a, 27).]—**Neutral e.** See *Indifferent e.*—**Nitrogenous e.** A condition of the system in which the amount of nitrogen in the egesta exactly equals that in the ingesta. [A, 333(K).]—**Physiological e.** The condition of the system in which the ingesta exactly equal the egesta. [B.]—**Stable e.** Ger., *beständiges Gleichge-*

wicht. That state of a body which determines it to return to a given position from which it has been made to deviate. [a, 27.]—**Unstable e.** Ger., *unbeständiges Gleichgewicht*. That state of a body which determines an increased deviation from its state of equilibrium after it has been disturbed. [a, 27.]

EQUOLOBED, adj. E'kwí²-lobd. From *æquus*, equal, and *lobus*, a lobe. Consisting of two equal lobes; of fishes' tails, homocercal. [L, 147.]

ÉQUIN (Fr.), adj. A-ka²n². See EQUINE; as a n., see *Pes equinus*.

EQUINA (Lat.), n. f. sing. and n. pl. Ek-wi(we)'na³. See EQUINA and EQUIDÆ.

EQUINATED, adj. E²k'wi²n-at-e²d. Inoculated with equinia. [L, 325.]

EQUINATION, n. E²k-wi²n-a'shu²n. Inoculation with equinia.

EQUINE, adj. E²k'wi²n. Lat., *equinus* (from *æquus*, the horse). Fr., *équin*. Ger., *pferdeartig*. Resembling or pertaining to the horse.

ÉQUINE (Fr.), n. A-ken. See EQUINIA.

EQUINIA (Lat.), n. f. E²k-wi²n(wen)'i²-a². From *æquus*, the horse. See FARCY, GREASE, GLANDERS, and HORSE-POX.—**E. glandulosa**. See GLANDERS.—**E. mitis**. See HORSE-POX.

EQUINICACID, n. E-kwi²n'ik. From *æquus*, the horse. Ger., *Equinsäure*. A nitrogenous acid which, according to Duval, is found united to a nitrogenous base in mares' milk. [B, 270 (a, 27).]

EQUINO-CAVUS (Lat.), n. m. E²-kwi²n(kwen)-o(o²)-ka(ka²)-vu²s(wu²s). From *equinus* (q. v.), and *cavus*, hollow. That degree of dorsal pes equinus in which the sole of the foot becomes excessively hollowed and creased. [A, 77.]

EQUINE, n. E'kwí²n-en. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of glanders. [a, 18.]

ÉQUINISME (Fr.), n. A-ke-nez'm. The state of being affected with pes equinus. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ÉQUINISTE (Fr.), n. A-ke-nest. A believer in the theory that tetanus is contracted from the horse. [Verneuil, "Sem. méd.," Mar. 27, 1889, p. 98 (a, 18).]

EQUINOCTIAL, adj. E-kwi²-no²k'sha²l. Lat., *æquinoctialis* (from *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night). Fr., *équinoctial*. Ger., *äquinoctial*. It., *equinoziale*. Sp., *equinoctial*. In botany, see E. FLOWERS.

EQUINO-VARUS (Lat.), n. m. E²-kwin(kwen)'o(o²)-va(va²)-ru²s(ru²s). Fr., *pie-d-bot varus equin*, *pie-d varus equin*, *pie-d equin varus*. A form of club-foot consisting of a combination of pes equinus and pes varus.

EQUINUS (Lat.), adj. E²-kwin(kwen)'u²s(u²s). See EQUINE; as a n., see *Pes e.*—**Dorsal e.** That variety of pes e. in which the toes are flexed, so that the patient walks on their dorsal surface. [A, 77.]—**Plantar e.** That variety of pes e. in which the toes are extended throughout or only at the metatarsophalangeal joint. [A, 77.]

EQUIPEDAL, adj. E²k-wi²p'e²d-a²l. Fr., *équipède*. Ger., *gleichfüßig*. Equal-footed; having equal pairs of feet. [L, 14.]

EQUIPETALOUS, adj. E-kwi²-pe²t'a²l-u²s. From *æquus*, equal, and *πέταλον*, a petal. Fr., *équipétalé*. Ger., *gleichblättrig*. Having petals of nearly equal length. [L, 41.]

EQUIPOLLENCY, n. E-kwi²-po²l'e²n-si². The state of being equipollent. [L, 14.]

EQUIPOLLENT, adj. E-kwi²-po²l'e²nt. From *æquus*, equal, and *pollere*, to be powerful. Of equal power (said of opposing muscles). [L, 121.]

EQUIPOTENTIAL, adj. E-kwi²-po-te²n'sha²l. From *æquus*, equal, and *potentia*, power. Having equal power (applied to electrified bodies having equal dynamic units). [L, 87 (a, 27).]

EQUISÉTACEOUS, adj. E-kwi²-se-ta'shu²s. Fr., *équisetacé*. Resembling the genus *Equisetum*; belonging to the *Equisetaceæ* (see under *Equisetum*). [a, 24.]

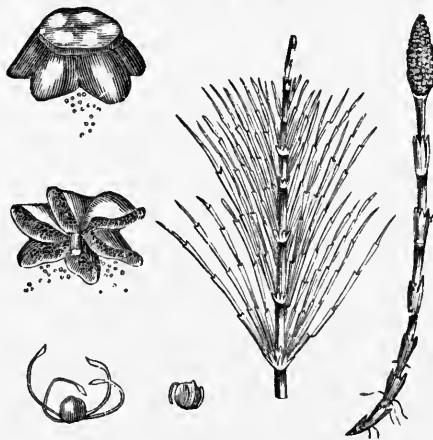
EQUISÉTATE, n. E²k-wi²s'e²t-at. Lat., *equisetus*. Fr., *équiséte*. A salt of equisetic acid. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]

EQUISÉTIC ACID, n. E-kwi²-set'ik. Lat., *acidum equiseticum*. Fr., *acide équisétiq.* Ger., *Equisetsäure*. An acid derived from various species of *Equisetum*, now known to be acetic acid. [B, 3.]

EQUISÉTIFORM, adj. E-kwi²-se²t'i²fo²rm. From *equisetum* (q. v.), and *forma*, form. Resembling the genus *Equisetum*. [L.]

EQUSETUM (Lat.), n. n. E²k-wi²-set(sat)'u²m(u²m). From *æquus*, the horse, and *seta*, coarse hair. Fr., *prêle*. Ger., *Schachtelhalm*, *Kannenkraut*. The horse-tail or scouring rush; the only genus of the *Equisetaceæ* (Fr., *équisetacées*; Ger., *Schafthalme*, *Schachtelhalme*, *Equiseta*, *Equisetaceæ*, *Equisetineæ*, or *Equisetineæ*, which are divisions of cryptogamous plants formerly regarded as orders of the *Filicineæ*, but now raised to the position of a distinct class belonging to the grand division *Pteridophyta*. [B, 19, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24); B, 75, 245.]—**E. arvense**. Fr., *petil prêle*, *verrine*, *queue de rat* (ou de renard), *jaunetrole*. Ger., *Ackerkandelwisch*, *Ackerschachtelhalme*, *Kannenkraut*, *Zinnheu*, *Duwock*, *Pferdeschwanz*, *Katzenwedel*. The field-horse tail or bottle-brush; a species growing in meadows and low sandy places in Europe, North America, and northern Asia and Africa. The stalks (*herba equiseti* [minoris, seu *caudæ equinæ minoris*) are mildly astringent and diuretic. [B, 34, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. eburneum**, **E. fluviatile**. Fr., *prêle des rivières*. Ger., *Flussschachtelhalme*. A species similar in appearance and properties to *E. arvense*, and used in England and Holland as *herba equiseti majoris*. It is said

to increase the milk of the cow. It is probably the *ἰστρούρις* of Dioscorides. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. giganteum**. Fr., *prêle géante*. Ger., *Riesenschachtelhalme*. A species found in the West Indies, where the roots and stalk are used as an astringent. [B,



EQUSETUM ARVENSE. [A, 327.]

173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. hiemale**. Fr., *prêle d'hiver*. Ger., *Tischler-schachtelhalme*, *Winterschachtelhalme*, *Polirheu*, *Polirstroh*. The scouring rush; a species found in wet places throughout Europe, northern Asia and Africa, and North America. The stems, containing much silica, are used in scouring and polishing, and the stalks and branches (*herba equiseti majoris* [seu *mechanici*]) were formerly employed in Europe, and are again coming into use, usually in the form of infusion, in dropsy and diseases of the urinary passages. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. limosum**. Fr., *prêle des bourbiers*. Ger., *Schlamm-schachtelhalme*. The smooth horse-tail; a species having diuretic properties, and used especially in cystitis; supposed to be the *ἰστρούρις ἴριπα* of Dioscorides. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. majus**, **E. mechanicum**. See *E. fluviatile*.—**E. minus**. See *E. arvense*.—**E. palustre**. Fr., *prêle des marais*, *grande prêle*, *herbe à écurer*, *queue de cheval*. Ger., *Sumpfschachtelhalme*. Cat-whistle; a species regarded by Haller as a most efficacious diuretic. [B, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 14).]—**E. ramosum**. A variety of the *E. hiemale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. telmateia**. See *E. fluviatile*.—**Herba equiseti**. The herb of *E. arvense*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EQUITANT, adj. E²k'wi²-ta²nt. Lat., *equitans* (from *equitare*, to ride on horseback). Fr., *équitant*, *équitatif*, *à cheval*. Ger., *reitend*. Lit., riding; of leaves (like those of the *Iris*), vertical and folded lengthwise, so that each leaf toward the base overlaps the next. [B, 19, 291 (a, 24).]

EQUITATION, n. E²k-wi²-t'a'shu²n. Gr., *ἰσθεία*. Lat., *equitatio*. Fr., *équitation*. Exercise by riding on horseback. [A, 301, 325 (a, 21).]

EQUITATIVUS (Lat.), adj. E²k-wi²-ta(ta²)-ti(te)'vu²s(wu²s). See EQUITANT.

EQUIVALENCE, EQUIVALENCY, n's. E-kwi²v'a²l-e²ns, -e²ns-i². Lat., *æquivalenz*. Fr., *équivalence*. Ger., *Gleichwertigkeit*, *Aequivalenz*. 1. The state of being equivalent; in chemistry, the combining weight of an element as compared with hydrogen. [B.] 2. In France, the assimilation of a foreign title or diploma to its French analogue. [A, 518.]

EQUIVALENT, adj. E-kwi²v'a²l-e²nt. Lat., *æquivalens* (from *æquivalere*, to be worth the same). Fr., *équivalent*. Ger., *äquivalent*, *gleichwertig*. It., Sp., *equivalente*. Of equal value; as a n., an e. number, a term formerly used for the amount by weight of an element which was capable of combining with 1 part by weight of hydrogen. Thus, the e. of oxygen was 8, because 8 parts of this element unite with 1 part of hydrogen to form water. The term, however, is now applied to the amount by weight of any element which can replace 1 part by weight of hydrogen in a compound. It is equal to the atomic weight of the element divided by the number representing its quantivalence. [B.]—**Endosmotic e.** The ratio obtained by dividing the quantity of the replacing liquid in osmotic action by the quantity replaced. [Cooke (a, 27).]—**Epileptic psychical e.** Of Spitzka, the mental disturbances which may take the place of an attack of epilepsy. [D, 36.]—**Osmotic e.** Fr., *équivalent osmotique*. The ratio between the diffusive powers of liquids or gases. [L, 158.]

EQUIVALVE, EQUIVALVED, adj's. E'kwí²-va²lv, -va²lvd. Lat., *æquivalvis* (from *æquus*, equal, and *valva*, a valve). Fr., *équivalve*. Ger., *gleichschalig*. Having valves of equal size (said of bivalve shells). [B, 100.]

EQUIVOCAL, adj. E-kwi²v'o-ka²l. Lat., *æquivocus* (from *æquus*, alike, and *vox*, a voice). Fr., *équivoque*. Ger., *zweideutig*, *doppelsinnig*. In general, of uncertain character or significance; of generation, spontaneous.

EQUIVOROUS (Lat.), adj. E-kwi²v'o-ru²s. From *æquus*, the horse, and *vorare*, to devour. See HIPPOPHAGOUS.

EQUITANT LEAVES.
(AFTER YOUMANS.)

EQUUS (Lat.), n. m. Ek(e²k)wu²s(wu²s). Gr., ἵππος (1st def.). Fr., *cheval* (1st def.). Ger., *Pferd* (1st def.). *Blinzeln* (2d def.). 1. The horse; also a genus of the *Equidae* typified by the horse. 2. Blinking. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).—*Equi venter*. Horse-dung; formerly used externally as a styptic and internally in colic, in pleurisy, and as an emetic. [B, 87, 200 (a, 14).—*E. asinus*. The ass. Various parts of its body were used in ancient medicine (e. g., the fat, liver, and burnt hoofs [*ungulae asinorum* ustræ]). Its milk is sometimes prescribed for weakly persons. [B, 180 (a, 14).—*E. caballus*. The horse. Various parts of its body were employed in ancient medicine (e. g., the blood of the male, the testes, and the lichens, or callous excrescences on the legs). The milk of the mare is sometimes used in wasting diseases of children. [B, 180 (a, 14).—*E. hemionus*, *E. onager*. Species found in Tartary; said to furnish the Chinese *kiotak*. [B, 180 (a, 14).]

ERA (Port.), n. A'ra². The *Hedera helix*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]
ÉRABLE (Fr.), n. A-ra²b'l. See ACER.—*E. à feuilles de persil*. A variety of *Acer platanoides*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—*E. à sucre*. See ACER *saccharinum*.—*E. blanc*. The *Acer eriocarpon* and the *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 46 (a, 14).]—*E. champêtre*, *E. commun*. The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. de Norvège*. The *Acer platanoides*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*E. de Virginie*. See ACER *rubrum*.—*E. duret*. The *Acer hispanicum*.—*E. jaspé*. See ACER *pennsylvanicum*.—*E. négundo*. The *Negundo aceroides*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*E. faux-platan*. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [A, 301.]—*E. plane*, *E. platane*. The *Acer platanoides*. [B, 38 (a, 14).]—*E. rouge*. See ACER *rubrum*.—*E. sycamore*. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [L, 41.]—*Grand ér*. The *Acer pseudo-platanus*. [B, 173.]—*Petit ér*. The *Acer campestre*. [B, 173.]

ERADIANS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-rad(ra²d)ⁱ²-a²nz(a²ns). See ACTINOID.

ERADICANS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ra²d(ra²d)ⁱ²-ka²nz(ka²ns). See ERADICATIVE.

ERADICATE, v. tr. E-ra²dⁱ²-kat. Lat., *eradicare* (from *e*, out by, and *radix*, the root). Fr., *arracher*, *ausrotten*, *eradzieren*. Lit., to pluck up by the roots; to remove entirely.

ERADICATION, n. E-ra²dⁱ²-ka²shu²n. Lat., *eradicatio*. Fr., *eradication*, *arrachement*. Ger., *Ausrottung*, *Eradicierung*. Complete removal.

ERADICATIVE, adj. E-ra²dⁱ²-ka²ti²v. Lat., *eradicans*, *eradicativus*. Fr., *éradicatif*. Ger., *ausrottend*, *eradicierend*. Pertaining to or accomplishing eradication (said anciently of powerful cathartics). [L, 94, 119 (a, 14).]

ERAGOSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r(ar)-a²g(a²g)-ro²st(rost)ⁱ²s. Gen., *eragrost'idos* (-is), *gr'ost'eos* (-is). From ἔρα, the spring, and ἀγροστis (the name of several different grasses). Fr., *éragrostide*. Of Beauvois, a genus of grasses of the *Eragrostaceæ* (a subtribe of the *Festuceæ*). The *Eragrostideæ* are a subtribe of the *Bromaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—*E. abyssinica*. A cultivated Abyssinian species, furnishing a large part of the food of the Abyssinians. [B, 245.]—*E. bipinnata*, *E. cynosuroides*. See POA *cynosuroides*.—*E. major*, *E. megastachya*. The *Poa megastachya*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. Purshii*. A plant abundant in southern Utah, where the seed is used as food by the Indians. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 14).]

ÉRAILLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ra²-el-y²ma²n². An excoriation to the edges of which the epidermis remains adherent at the border; an elongated excoriation with irregular borders. [E, 24.]—*E. de la paupière*. Ectropion of the eyelid. [A, 301.]

ÉRAILLURE (Fr.), n. A-ra²-el-y²r. See ÉRAILLEMENT.

ERAKÁ (Sanscr.), n. The *Typha elephantina*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ERANDI (Mah.), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ERANTHEMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r(ar)-a²n(a²n)ⁱ²the²m(u²m) (u²m). Gr., ἔρανθεμον (from ἔρα, spring-time, and ἄνθεμον, a flower). Fr., *éranthe*. Ger., *Frühlblume*. 1. An old name for some plant of the genus *Anthemis*. [A, 387.] 2. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Eranthemææ* (a subtribe of the *Justicieæ*). [B, 38, 42, 48, 88, 170 (a, 24).]

ERANTHIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r(ar)-a²n(a²n)ⁱ²thi²s. Gen., *eranth'idos* (-is). Fr., *éranthe*. Ger., *Winterling*. Of Salisbury, a genus of ranunculaceous plants, referred by Bentham and Hooker to the *Helleborus*, of Baillon, a section of the genus *Helleborus*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. hiemalis*. Fr., *ellébore d'hiver*. Ger., *sternblüthiger Winterling*, *Winterwurz*, *Winterchristruetz*, *Winteraconite*; a species found in central and southern Europe. The root, *radix hellebori hiemalis* (seu *aconite hiemalis*), has properties similar to those of *Helleborus niger*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]

ERASINE, n. E-ras'en. A hydrocarbon obtained in California from the resin of *Pinus sabiniana*; a nearly colorless, mobile, aromatic liquid, used to remove grease-spots. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv, xxvii (a, 14).] Cf. ABIETENE.

ERASION, n. E-ra²zhu²n. Gr., ἀράσις. Lat., *erasio* (from *eradere*, to scrape out). Fr., *érasion*. Ger., *Auskratzen*. A scraping out, removal (as of diseased tissue) by scraping. Cf. ARTHRECTOMY.

ERAWAY, n. A native name for a plant found in Guinea, probably the *Croton tiglium*. [B, 38, 88, 200 (a, 14).]

ERBA (It.), n. Ar²ba². See HERB.—*E. acetina*. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. a cucchiaj*. The *Cochlearia officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. amara*. The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. a scudi*. The *Lysimachia nummularia*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. benedicta*. The *Geum urbanum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. bianca*. The *Artemisia vulgaris*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. britannica*. The *Rumex aquaticus*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. brusca*. The *Oxalis acetosella*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. buona*. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. cancella*. The *Acorus calamus*.

[B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. cedrata*. The *Melissa officinalis*. [B, 92, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. china*. The *Eupatorium cannabinum* and the *Lycopus europæus*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. eupollina*. See ALLIUM *schoroprasum*.—*E. cypressina*. The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. columbina*. The *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. conferrna*. The *Symphlytum consolida*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. contravuleno*. The *Cochlearia armoracia*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. cornacchia*. The *Erysimum officinale*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. cristallina*. The *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]—*E. da cancro*. The *Scrophularia aquatica*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da emorroidi*. The *Scrophularia nodosa* and the *Ranunculus ficaria*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da latte*. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da pidocchi*. The *Delphinium staphysagria*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da porci*. The *Portulacca oleracea*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da scorbuto*. The *Sisymbrium nasturtium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da sternutare*. See *ACHILLEA ptarmica*.—*E. da sottilegi*. The *Datura stramonium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. da verni*. The *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. de ibbisi*. In Sicily, the *Saturja juliana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xviii (a, 14).]—*E. del dolori*. The *Inula helenium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. dei gatti*. The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. della Madonna*. The *Chrysanthemum suaveolens*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. della rondine*. The *Chelidonium majus*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. del soldato*. Matico. [B, 10.]—*E. di Santo Lorenzo*. The *Teucrium fruticosum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. gatta*. The *Teucrium marum*. [B, 88, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. gludatica*. See *SOLIDAGO virgaurea*.—*E. lucina*. The *Artemisia officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. medica*. See *MEDICAGO sativa*.—*E. moscadella*. See *SALOLA officinalis*.—*E. mostarda*. The *Lepidium latifolium*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. nocca*. The *Helleborus viridis*. [B, 10.]—*E. pignola*. The *Sedum acre*.—*E. regina*, *E. sacra*. The *Nicotiana tabacum*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. sarta*. The *Nicotiana tabacum* and the *Verbena officinalis*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. santonica*. The *Artemisia cuneolens*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. Santo Pietro*. See *BALSAMITA suaveolens*.—*E. sarthola*. See *RANUNCULUS sceleratus*.—*E. spagna*. The *Medicago sativa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. trinita*. The *Heptatica triloba* and the *Viola tricolor*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]—*E. vulneraria*. The *Arnica montana*. [B, 125 (a, 14).]

ERBÄLT (Ger.), adj. E²r-balt'. See VERBÖLLT.

ERBAUUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ba²u²an². Construction, mode of formation. [L, 81.]

ERBEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²r**b**e²n. To inherit. [A, 521.]

ERBETO, n. In Provence, the genus *Beta*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERBFÄLLIG (Ger.), adj. E²r**b**/fal-li²g. Hereditary. [A, 521.]

ERBGRIND (Ger.), n. E²r**b**/grind. Favus. [G.]—*E'p'ilz*. See *ACHORION Schönleini*.

ERBIN CENDRÉ (Fr.), n. E²r-ba²n² sa²n²-dra. See AIRA *canescens*.

ERBINE, n. U²r**b**'en. Lat., *erbia*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Erbinerde*. Native oxide of erbium. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14); A, 385 (a, 21); L, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ERBIUM (Lat.), n. m. U²r**b**(e²r**b**)ⁱ²-n²m(u²m). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A metallic element not yet isolated, acting in compounds as a trivalent radicle. Symbol, Er; atomic weight, 169 or 170.5. [B, 3.]

ERBKRAKHEIT (Ger.), n. E²r**b**/kra²n²k-hit. An inherited disease. [L, 43.]

ERBLASSEN (Ger.), n. E²r**b**-la²s'se²n. Discoloration, pallor. [L, 80.]

ERBLEICHUNG (Ger.), n. E²r**b**-lich²un². Pallor. [a, 14.]

ERBLICH (Ger.), adj. E²r**b**/lich². Hereditary. [L, 43.]

ERBLICHKEIT (Ger.), n. E²r**b**/lich²-kit. Heredity. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ERBLINDEN (Ger.), n. E²r**b**-bl²nd'e²n. A becoming blind. [L, 80.]

ERBO, n. In Provence, an herb. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. à escura*. The genus *Equisetum* and the genus *Chara*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. à touti li man*. The *Verbena officinalis*.—*E. au cantairo*. The *Erysimum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. de la chevelure*. The genus *Lysimachia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. de la frauou*. The genus *Chara*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. de noste-Damo*. See *CYNOSGLOSSUM officinale*.—*E. dou gaba*. See *Poa trivialis*.—*E. dou pr'oume*. The *Salvia verbenaca*.—*E. i gu*. See *CLEMATIS vitalba*.

ERBRECHEN (Ger.), n. E²r**b**-re²ch²e²n. Vomiting. [a, 18.]—*E'erregend*. Emetic. [A, 521.]—*E'hemmend*, *E'hindernd*, *E'stillend*. Antemetic. [A, 521; L, 43, 80.]—*Falsches E*. Pretended vomiting. [L, 80.]—*Kothe's*. See *Stercoraceous VOMITING*.—*Schwarzes E*. See *Black VOMIT*.—*Schweres E*. See *DYSEMBESIS*.—*Unstillbares E*. Uncontrollable vomiting. [A, 521.]

ERBROCHENES (Ger.), n. E²r**b**-ro²ch²e²n-e²s. Vomited matter. [A, 523.]

ERBSE (Ger.), n. E²r**b**ze². 1. A pea. 2. The genus *Pisum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Amerikanische E'n*. The seeds of *Abrus precatorius*. [B, 48.]—*Chinesische E*. A variety of pea growing in China which is ground into a meal, moistened with oil, and, after adding pepper, salt, thyme, and powdered laurel-leaves, allowed to ferment for some days. It is used as a digestive and cathartic. [L, 30 (a, 14).]—*E'nählich*, *E'nartig*. Pea-like or pea-soup-like. [A, 322; L, 80.]—*E'nbaum*. The *Robinia caragana*. [L, 80.]—*E'nbein*. See *Pisiform BONE*.—*E'nblatern*. See *TERMINTHUS*.—*E'nförmig*. See *PISIFORM*.—*E'npocken*. See *TERMINTHUS*.—*Gemeine E*. The *Pisum sativum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Herze'n*. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Paternos-tere'n*. See *ABRUS precatorius*.—*Wundere'n*. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*Zuckere'n*. The *Pisum sccharatum*. [B.]

- ERBÜBEL** (Ger.), n. E²rb²u⁶b-c²l. An inherited defect. [A, 521.]
- ERDAPFEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²a²p-f-e²l. The root-tuber of *Helianthus tuberosus* and of *Solanum tuberosum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDBAD** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ba²d. See *Earth* BATH.
- ERDBATHENGEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ba²t-he²n²e²l. The *Veronica latifolia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDBEERÄTHER** (Ger.), n. m. E²rd²bar-at-e²r. A mixture of acetic ethylether, acetic amyloether, and butyric-acid ether; used for giving a strawberry flavor to syrups and confections. [L, 37 (a, 14).]
- ERDBEERBAUM** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-ba²-u⁴m. See *ARBUTUS unedo*.
- ERDBEERBIENE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-bern-e². The fruit of *Cocytus triangularis*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]
- ERDBEERCUR** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-kur. A course of treatment of disease by means of a diet consisting largely of strawberries. [Kisch (A, 319).]
- ERDBEERE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-e². The strawberry (*Fragaria*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Ananase**. The *Fragaria grandiflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Chili-E**. The *Fragaria chilensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Garten-E**. The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E**. The *Fragaria vesca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Grossblumige E**. The *Fragaria grandiflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Harte E**. The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hochstengelige E**. The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Hügele**. The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Knacke**. The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Moschuse**, **Muscateilere**. The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 49.]—**Portugiesische E**. The *Fragaria collina*. [B, 49.]—**Scharlach-E**, **Virginische E**. The *Fragaria virginiana*. [B, 180.]—**Wald-E**, **Wilde E**. The *Fragaria vesca*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Zimmete**. The *Fragaria elatior*. [B, 180.]
- ERDBEERGEIST** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-gist. A spirit distilled from fermented strawberry-juice. [L, 80.]
- ERDBEERPOCKEN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-po²k-e²n. Framboesia. [L, 43, 80.]
- ERDBEERSPINAT** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-spe-na²t. See *CHENOPODIUM capitatum*.
- ERDBEERSYRUP** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-su²-rup. Strawberry-syrup. [L, 80.]
- ERDBEERWASSER** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-wa²s-e²r. See *Aqua FRAGARILE*.
- ERDBEERZUNGE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bar-tzun-e². The "strawberry tongue" of scarlet fever. [A, 521.]
- ERDBEWOHNEND** (Ger.), adj. E²rd²be²-von-e²nd. Living in earth. [L, 80.]
- ERDBIRNE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bern-e². The tuber of *Helianthus tuberosus*. [B, 180.]
- ERDBLUME** (Ger.), n. E²rd²blum-e². The *Nostoc commune*. [L, 80.]
- ERDBODEN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²bod-e²n. See *HUMUS*.
- ERDBROT** (Ger.), n. E²rd²brot. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDBURZELDORN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²burts-e²l-do²rn. The genus *Tribulus*. [L, 80.]
- ERDCABINETT** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ka²b-en-e²t'. See *EARTH closet*.
- ERDCAUTSCHUC** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ka²-u⁴t-shuk. See *DAPICHO and ZAPIS*.
- ERDE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²e². See *EARTH*.—**Alaune**. See *ALUM earth*.—**Alkalische E**. Alkaline earth. [L, 80.]—**E²bad**. See *Earth BATH*.—**E. von Lemnos**. See *Lemnian BOLE*.—**Essbare E**. See *Edible EARTH*.—**Glasartige E**. Silic. [L, 80.]—**Japanische E**. See *CATECHU*.—**Lemnische E**. See *Lemnian BOLE*.—**Thierische E**. See *Animal EARTH*.
- ERDEICHEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ich²-e²l. 1. The genus *Arachis*. 2. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. 3. The *Helianthus tuberosus*. 4. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 48, 180 (a, 14); a, 24.]—**Unterirdische E**. See *ARACHIS hypogæa*.
- ERDEICHELN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ich²-e²ln. The *Spiræa filipendula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDEPHEU** (Ger.), n. E²rd²e²-foi. The *Nepeta glechoma*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDESSEN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²e²s-se²n. Dirt-eating. [A, 521.]
- ERDGALLE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ga²l-le². 1. The *Erythraea centaureum*. 2. An old name for the roots of *Ophiorrhiza mungos*. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 80.]
- ERDHAFT** (Ger.), adj. E²rd²ha²ft. Earthy. [L, 43.]
- ERDHARZ** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ha²rtz. Bitumen. [L, 81.]—**E²öl**. See *ASPHALT oil*.—**Gelbes E**. See *AMBRA flava*.—**Schwarzes E**. See *ASPHALT*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDJADI** (Ar.), n. The *Menispermum edule*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]
- ERDKASTANIEN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ka²st-a²n-en. 1. The root of *Carum bulbo-castanum*. 2. The tubers of *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24); L, 43, 80.]
- ERDKESTEN** (Ger.), n. pl. E²rd²ke²st-e²n. The tuberous roots of *Buntum (Carum) bulbo-castanum*. [B, 270.]
- ERDKIEFER** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ke²f-e²r. The *Ajuga chamæpitys*; also the *Coris monspeliensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDKOHLKRÜBE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²kol²-ru⁶b-e². See *BRASSICA napobrassica*.
- ERDLEBERKRAUT** (Ger.), n. E²rd²lab-e²r-kra²-u⁴t. The *Peltidea canina*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]
- ERDMANDEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ma²nd-e²l. The *Cyperus esculentus* and the *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E²öl**. The oil of *Cyperus esculentus*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]
- ERDMÄNNCHEN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²me²n-ch²e²n. The root of *Atropa mandragora*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]
- ERDMANTEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ma²nt-e²l. See *CYPERUS esculentus*.
- ERDMOOS** (Ger.), n. E²rd²mos. The *Lycopodium clavatum*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]
- ERDMORCHEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²mo²rch²-e²l. The *Tuber cibarium*. [L, 80.]
- ERDNAPHTHA** (Ger.), n. E²rd²na²p-ta². Petroleum naphtha. [L, 80.]
- ERDNUSS** (Ger.), n. E²rd²nus. 1. The root of *Carum bulbo-castanum*. 2. The root of *Lathyrus tuberosus*. 3. See *ARACHIS hypogæa*.—**Amerikanische E**. See *APIOS tuberosa*.—**E²öl**. See *OLEUM ARACHIDIS*.
- ERDOBENYE** (Magyar), n. E²rd²o²b-e²n-ye². A place in Hungary where there is a chalybeate and aluminous spring. [A, 518.]
- ERDÖL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²u⁴l. See *BITUMEN* and *PETROLEUM*.
- ERDORSEILLE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²o²r-sal-y². The *Lecanora parvella*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDPECH** (Ger.), n. E²rd²pe²ch². Mineral pitch. See *ASPHALT*.—**E²lg**. See *BITUMINUS*.
- ERDPFAU** (Ger.), n. E²rd²pfa²-u⁴. The *Cistus helianthemum*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDPFRIEM** (Ger.), n. E²rd²pfrem. The *Genista pilosa*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDPINKKRAUT** (Ger.), n. E²rd²pi²n-kra²-u⁴t. The herb of *Ajuga chamæpitys*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDPISTAZIE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²pi²s-ta²ts-e. See *ARACHIS hypogæa*.
- ERDRAUCH** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ra²-u⁴ch². The genus *Fumaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Dichter E**. The *Corydalis fabacea*. [L, 80.]—**E²extrakt**. See *EXTRACTUM FUMARIÆ*.—**E²kraut**. The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E²saft**. See *Succus recens-expressus FUMARIÆ*.—**E²syrop**. See *SYRUPUS fumariæ*.—**Gelber E**. The *Corydalis capnoides*. [L, 80.]—**Gemeiner E**. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Immergrüner E**. The *Corydalis glauca*. [L, 80.]—**Kleinblütiger E**. The *Fumaria parviflora*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Knolliger E**. The *Corydalis Halleri*. [L, 80.]—**Officineller E**. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [L, 80.]—**Vaillants E**. The *Fumaria Vaillantii*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDRAUTE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ra²-u⁴t-e². The *Fumaria officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E²nkraut**. The herb of *Fumaria officinalis*. [a, 24.]
- ERDROSE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²roz-e². The *Rosa pumila*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDROSSELN** (Ger.), **ERDROSSELUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²rd²-ros-se²l'n, -se²l-un². See *STRANGULATION*.
- ERDRÜBE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ru⁶b-e². The *Brassica campestris napobrassica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDRÜCKUNG** (Ger.), n. E²rd²-dru⁶k-un². See *ÉCRASEMENT*.
- ERDSALZ** (Ger.), n. E²rd²za²l'tz. 1. Rock-salt. 2. Potassium nitrate. [L, 46 (a, 14).]
- ERDSCHEIFE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²shib-e². The genus *Cyclamen*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeine E**. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDSCHEIFWURZ** (Ger.), n. E²rd²shib-vurts. The *Cyclamen europæum*. [B, 88.]
- ERDSCHIERLING** (Ger.), n. E²rd²sher-li²n². The *Conium maculatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDSCHNECKE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²shne²k-e². See *LIMAX*.
- ERDSCHOCKE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²sho²k-e². The *Cynara scolymus*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDSCHOTE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²shot-e². The *Arachis hypogæa*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDSCHWAMM** (Ger.), n. E²rd²shwa²m. 1. The *Agaricus campestris*. 2. The *Tuber cibarium*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDSCHWEFEL** (Ger.), n. E²rd²shvaf-e²l. The spores of *Lycopodium clavatum*. [L, 46 (a, 14).]
- ERDSTACHELNUSS** (Ger.), n. E²rd²sta²ch²-e²l-nus. The fruit of *Tribulus terrestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDSTERN** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ste²rn. The *Gastrum quadrifidum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDTAUSENDFUSS** (Ger.), n. E²rd²ta²-u⁴-e²nd-fus. The *Julus terrestris*. [L, 80.]
- ERDTHIER** (Ger.), n. E²rd²tar. See *BITUMEN*.
- ERDWACHS** (Ger.), n. E²rd²va²ch²s. See *CERESIN*.
- ERDWEICH** (Ger.), n. E²rd²vich². The *Saponaria vaccaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
- ERDWEIDE** (Ger.), n. E²rd²vid-e². The *Salix triandra*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]—**Gelbe E**. The *Salix incubacea*. [B, 48, 131 (a, 14).]
- ERDWEIHRACH** (Ger.), n. E²rd²vi²-ra²-u⁴ch². The *Ajuga chamæpitys* and *Veronica latifolia*. [B, 88 (a, 14); B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E²kraut**. The *Teucrium chamædrys*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERDWINDE (Ger.), n. E²rd'vi²nd-e². The *Linaria elatine*. [B, 131 (a, 14).]

EREA, n. In Otaheite, the *Curcuma longa*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EREBINTHUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-e²-bi²nth'u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐρεβίνθος. The Cicer arietinum. [B, 87, 88 (a, 14).]

ERECHSUS (Ar.), n. The *Glycyrrhiza glabra*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ERECHTHITES (Lat.), n. f. E²r-e²k(e²ch²)-thi(the)/tez(tas). From ἐρέχθειν, to trouble, because the species are troublesome weeds. 1. Of Dioscorides, the *Senecio vulgaris*. [B, 88.] 2. Of Rafinesque, a genus of the *Compositae*; according to Baillon, a section of *Senecio*. [B, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).] The *Erechthitaceae* are a division of the *Senecioneae* (of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Conyzeae*). [B, 170 (a, 24).]—*E. hieracifolia*. Fire- (or broom-) weed, mare's-tail; a species growing in moist woods and recent clearings, and said to infest the peppermint fields of Michigan. It has a bitter, disagreeable, somewhat acrid taste, and has been used as an astringent and antispasmodic. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14); "Drugs and Med. of N. Am.," Mar., 1887, p. 126.]

ERECT, adj. E-re²kt'. Lat., *erectus* (from *erigere*, to set up). Fr., dressé. Ger., aufrecht. It., eretto. Sp., derecho. In a state of erection; of plant-organs, perpendicular, or nearly so. [B, 1, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRECTEUR (Fr.), adj. A-re²k-tu²r. Producing erection; as a n., see **ERECTOR**. [A, 301, 385 (a, 21).]

ERECTHITES (Lat.), n. f. See **ERECHTHITES**.

ERECTIL (Lat.), n. m. pl. E(a)-re²k(rak)/ti(te). See **ANTHROPIDÆ**.

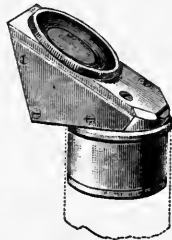
ERECTILE, adj. E-re²kt'i². Lat., *erectilis*. Fr., érectile. Ger., aufrechtbar. Capable of erection. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 49, 343.] See **E. TISSUE** and **E. TUMOR**.

ERECTILITY, n. E-re²k-ti²i²t²-i². Gr., ἔρεσις. Lat., *erectilitas*. Fr., érectilité. Ger., Erektionsfähigkeit, Erektilität, Aufrechtbarkeit. It., erettività. Sp., erectilidad. Capability of erection. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21).]

ERECTION, n. E-re²k'shu²n. Gr., ἔρεσις. Lat., *erectio* (from *erigere*, to erect). Fr., érection. Ger., E., Aufrihtung, Steifwerden. It., erezione. Sp., erección. The process of becoming or the state of being erect, as observed in the penis, the clitoris, and the nipples under the influence of erotic excitement or some other stimulus. In an e. of the penis or of the clitoris, the organ becomes swollen, elongated, and hard in consequence of its erectile tissue becoming turgid with blood; in an e. of the nipple, the increase in its supply of blood is an element of minor importance, the e. being little else than a protrusion of the organ by the action of the cutaneous muscular fibres surrounding it.—**Persistent e.** See **PRÆPAPISM**.

ERECTOPATENS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-re²k(rak)-to²p'a²t(a²t)-e²nz-(ans). From *erectus*, erect, and *patere*, to spread open. Ger., aufrecht-abstehend. In botany, in a position intermediate between erect and spreading (*patens*). [B, 198.]

ERECTOR (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-re²k(rak)/tu²r. Gen., *erector'is*. Fr., érecteur (1st def.), *prime redresseur* (2d def.). Ger., Aufrihtemuskel (1st def.). It., erettore. Sp., e. 1. A muscle the action of which is to cause erection or to straighten the vertebral column. 2. In microscopy, a prism for correcting the inversion of the image, frequently attached to the eye-piece of a microscope. [a, 27.]—**E. accessorius**. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS urethrae**.—**E. clitoridis**. Fr., érecteur du clitoris. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS**.—**E. coccygis**. See **SACRO-COCCYGEUS superior**.—**E. nerves**. See **NERVI erigentes**.—**E. penis**. Fr., érecteur de la verge. See **ISCHIO-CAVERNOSUS**.—**E. es pilorum**. See **ARRECTORES pilorum**.—**E. spinee**. **E. trunci**. The sacro-spinalis muscle. [L.]



AN ERECTOR.

EREDOPHYTUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-re-(ra)-do²r'i²tu²(u²t²)-u²m(u²m). From ἐρεδω, to fasten, and φυτόν, a plant. Fr., éredophyte. Of Necker, a genus of plants characterized by having the stamens and pistils held by a disc. [B, 170 (a, 24); L, 180.]

EREGMA (Lat.), **EREGMOS** (Lat.), n's n. and m. E²r-e²g'ma, -mo²s. Gen., *ereg'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρεγμα, ἐρεγμός. See **ERIGMA**.

EREISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-is'(e²r'i²s)-ma². Gen., *ereis'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρεισμα (from ἐρειδω, to prop). Fr., éreisme. 1. A support, especially a supporting bandage. 2. Of Kirby, a glutinous, bipartite, retractile organ situated between the claws of *Smiphthorus* and used by it as a support. [L, 94, 119, 180 (a, 14).]

EREMACAUSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²(a)-re²m-a²-ka²s'(ka²-u²s)-i²s. Gen., *eremacaus'eos (-is)*. From ἔρεμα, slowly, and καύσις, a burning. Fr., éremacausie. Of Liebig, the slow oxidation of organic matter (e. g., humus) exposed to the action of the air. [A, 301; L, 44 (a, 14).]

EREMÆOS (Lat.), adj. E²(a)-re²m-e'(a²-a²)-o²s. Quiet, gentle; of a fever, slight. [Hippocrates (A, 311 [a, 17].)]

ÉRÈME (Fr.), n. A-re²m. See **EREMUS**.

EREMOBLAST, n. E²r-e²m-o-bla²st. From ἐρήμος, solitary, and βλαστός, a germ. A vegetable cell (such as a pollen-grain) which separates from its connection with other cells to lead an independent existence. [B, 49.]

EREMOCARPUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-e²m-o(o²)-ka²rp'u²s(u²s). Of Bentham, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*E. setigerus*. Ginger-leaf; a small annual herb indigenous to California. The whole plant, even when dried, has a

strong, disagreeable odor. It is used externally, in decoction, in rhus-poisoning, and the root internally in pulmonary affections. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]

EREMODACUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-e²m-o(o²)-da²k'(da²-u²k)-u²s(u²s). See **TRACHIDIUM**.

EREMOPHILA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-e²m(am)-o²φ'i²l-a². From ἐρήμος, solitary, and φιλέω, to love. Of R. Brown, a genus of the *Myoporineae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*E. Mitchellii*. A species the wood of which is feebly fragrant and known in Queensland as sandalwood. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

EREMOPOMPHOLYX (Lat.), n. E²r-em(am)-o(o²)-po²m'-fo²l-i²x(u²x). Gen., *eremopomphol'ygus (-is)*. From ἐρήμος, solitary, and πομφόλυξ, a bleb. Fr., éremopompholyx. Ger., vereinzelle Brandblase. See **POMPHOLYX solitaria**.

EREMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-em(am)'u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐρήμος. Fr., èrème. Ger., alleinstehend, einsam. Solitary; as a n., a ripe carpel separating from its neighbors. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

EREBEN (Ger.), n. E²r-e²rb'e²n. Heredity. [A, 523.]

ÉRÉKÉ (Fr.), n. A-ra-ra. The *Cola gabonensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERETÆ (Lat.), n. pl. E²r-e²t-e(a²-e²). From ἐρέτης, a rower. Fr., érétes. Of Ritgen, a family of swimming birds. [L, 180.]

ERETHIC, **ERETHICAL**, adj's. E²r-e-the²t'i²k, -e²th'-i²k-a²l. See **ERETHISTIC**.

ERETHISM, n. E²r-e-the²z'm. Gr., ἐρεθισμός (from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate). Lat., *erethismus*. Fr., éréthisme. Ger., Reiz, Erethismus. It., Sp., eretismo. Exaggerated sensibility or irritability. A morbid degree of excitement or irritation. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ERETHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-e²-thi²z'(thi²s)'ma². Gen., *erethis'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρεθισμα. Ger., Reizmittel. An irritant. [A, 322.]

ERETHISMIC, adj. E²r-e²-thi²z'mi²k. See **ERETHISTIC**.

ERETHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-e²-thi²z'(thi²s)'mu²s(mu²s). Gr., ἐρεθισμός. Erethism; in Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraneurismi*. [L, 290.]—**E. agrypnia**. See **INSOMNIA**.—**E. arteriosus**. Arterial excitement. [L, 80.]—**E. ebriosorum**. See **DELIRIUM tremens**.—**E. hydrophobia**. See **HYDROPHOBIA**.—**E. micturitiis** [Cullen]. See **ENURESIS**.—**E. nervosus**. Nervous excitement. [L, 80.]—**E. nostalgia**. See **NOSTALGIA**.—**E. nymphomania**. See **NYPHOMANIA**.—**E. oneinodynia**. Disturbed sleep. [L, 290.]—**E. satyriasis**. Incontinence in men. [L, 290.]—**E. simplex**. See **ERETHISM**.—**E. tropicus**. See **INSOLLATION**.

ERETHISTIC, **ERETHITIC**, adj's. E²r-e-the²st'i²k, -thi²t'-i²k. Gr., ἐρεθιστικός (from ἐρεθίζω, to irritate). Lat., *erethisticus, erethicus*. Fr., éréthique. Ger., reizend. It., eretico. Sp., erético. Causing or pertaining to erethism. [A, 322.]

ERETHIA (Lat.), **ERETHIAS** (Lat.), **ERETHIS** (Lat.), **ERETHIUS** (Lat.), n's f, m, f, and m. E²r-e²t'ri²a²-a²s(a²s), -ri²s, -ri²-u²s(u²s). Gr., ἑρπηθία, ἑρπηθίας. Of Dioscorides, a sort of clay found in Eretria, of which alkaline or aluminous varieties occurred; recommended as an absorbent and astringent. [L, 84, 94, 105 (a, 14).]

EREUGMOS (Lat.), **EREUGNUS** (Lat.), n's. E²-ru²g'mo²s, -mu²s(mu²s). Gr., ἐρευγμα. See **ERUCTION**.

EREMENUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ru²me²n-u²s(u²s). Gr., ἐρευμένος. Cloudy (said of urine). [L, 119 (a, 14).]

ERUNAI, n. Of the Carib Indians in South America, the *Allamandra cathartica* (seu *Schottii*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERUTHOS (Lat.), n. n. E²r-ru²th'o²s. Gen., *eruth'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρευθος. Of Hippocrates, a redness or flush. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EREXIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-u²x'i²s. Gen., *ereux'eos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρευξίς. See **ERUGMUS**.

ERFAHRUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-fa²r'un². Experience, experimental knowledge, empiricism. [L, 80.]

ERFONDILIO (Sp.), n. E²r-fon-del'i²-o. The *Heracleum spondylium*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERFRIEREN (Ger.), **ERFRIERUNG** (Ger.), n's. E²r-frer'-e²n, -un². See **CONGELATION**.

ERFRISCHUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-fr'i²sh'un². Refreshment, also the act of refreshing or denuding a part of the surface of the body in a plastic operation. [L, 80 (a, 14); B, 1.—**E'stationen**. Places at which the wounded brought from the battle-field may be temporarily lodged for treatment. [B, 49.]

ERFROREN (Ger.), adj. E²r-fror'-e²n. Frozen. [a, 14.]—**E'sein**. See **CONGELATION**.

ERFURT (Ger.), n. E²r-furt. A place in Germany where there is a spring containing magnesium and calcium sulphates, sodium chloride, and magnesium carbonate. [L, 30, 37, 105 (a, 14).]

ERG, n. U²rg. From ἔργον, work. The unit of energy; the amount of work done by a body moving through 1 ctm. in opposition to a force equal to 1 dyne. [B.]

ERGÄNZEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-gants'e²nd. See **COMPLEMENTAL**.

ERGÄNZUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-gants'un². Completion. [B.]—**E'sfarben**. Complementary colors. [B.]—**E'stuff**. See **RESIDUAL AIR**.

ERGASIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-gaz(ga²s)'i²a². Gr., ἐργασία. Fr., ergasie. Functional action. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ERGASIMA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ga²s(ga²s)'i²m-a². Gr., ἐργασίμη. Of Dioscorides, an inferior variety of myrrh. [L, 84, 94 (a, 14).]

ERGASIOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ga²s(ga²s)-i²-o(o²)-man(ma²n)'i²a². From ἐργασία, work, and μανία, madness. Fr., er-

gasiomanie. Ger., *Operirwuth*. A mania for performing operations. [L, 50 (a, 14).]

ERGASIOPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}ga^{2s}(ga^{2s})i²o(o²)fob(i²o²)i²a³. From *ergasia*, work, and *phobos*, fear. Fr., *ergasiophobie*. Ger., *Furcht vor Operationen*. Dread of performing operations, also of having an operation performed. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ERGASM, n. U^{3r}g^{a2}'m. Fr., *ergasme*. See ERGASIA.

ERGASTERIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}ga^{2s}(ga^{2s})te(ta)'ri²-u²m(u⁴m). Gr., *εργαστήριον* (from *εργάζεσθαι*, to work). 1. A laboratory. 2. The upper part of a distilling furnace, where the retort is placed. [L, 50, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

ERGASTICUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}ga^{2s}st(ga^{2s})t'ik-o²s. Gr., *εργαστικός*. Fr., *ergastique*. 1. Of Hippocrates, able to work, working, functional; as a n., in the f., *ergastice*, the digestive process, and in the n., *ergasticon*, an organ. 2. Pertaining to work, or to an operation of any sort. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ERGISSUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2r}ges'sun². An effusion, discharge, exudation, extravasation. [A, 521.]

ERGMA (Lat.), n. n. U^{6r}g(e^{2r})'ma². Gen., *erg'matos (-is)*. Gr., *εργμα*. Of Hippocrates, an impediment, also a septum. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ERGOSTAT, n. U^{3r}g^o-sta²t. From *εργον*, work, and *ιστάναυ*, to stand. Ger., *Arbeitssteller*. A machine for testing muscular power. G. Gaertner's e. consists of a crank for turning a wheel which is connected with a small wheel serving as the fulcrum of a weighted lever, with a registering index. ["Internat. klin. Rundsch.," Dec. 18, 1887, col. 1646.]

ERGOSTÉRINE (Fr.), n. E^{2r}g^o-sta-ren. Of Tanret, a monatomic alcohol, C₂₂H₄₀O₂H₂O₂, resembling cholesterol, found in ergot. ["Compt. rend. de l'Acad. des sci.," "Nouv. rem.," Feb. 24, 1889, p. 97.]

ERGOT, n. U^{3r}g^ost. Lat., *ergota* (1st def.). Fr., e., *seigle ergoté* (1st def.). Ger., *Mutterkorn* (1st def.), *Loffenkorn*. It., *cornio*, *sperone* (4th def.). Sp., *tizon*, *cuernicillo* (1st def.), *cornuezo*. 1. The sclerotium ("compact mycelium or spawn" [Br. Ph.]) of *Claviceps purpurea*, developed within the paleæ of numerous grasses, and especially of rye. All the e's probably have the medicinal qualities of e. of rye (q. v.). 2. In the horse, a small, corneous mass growing from the skin of the fetlock. 3. In birds, the spur. 4. The hippocampus minor. [B, 5, 18, 19 (a, 24); I, 39; L, 13, 321.]—**Breuvage utérin à l'e.** (Fr.). A veterinary preparation containing 3 parts of e. of rye, 100 of red wine, and 25 of honey. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**Clyster of e.** Ger., *Mutterkornklystier*. An enema made of 1 part of extract of ergot and 50 parts of water. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—**Corn-e.** See *E. of maize*.—**E. d'avoine** (Fr.). See *E. of oats*.—**E. de blé** (Fr.). See *E. of wheat*.—**E. de coq** (Fr.). The *Panicum crusgalli*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. de Morand** (Fr.). See *Hippocampus minor*.—**E. de seigle** [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *E. of rye*.—**E. flava**. The *Gentiana amarilla*.—**E. of diss.** Ger., *Dissmutterkorn*. A variety of the *Ampelodesmos tenax*. According to Lallemand, it is twice as active as e. of rye and is recommended as a substitute for it. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24); E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Feb. 13, 1886, p. 684; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr. 1886, p. 203.]—**E. of maize**. Fr., *e. de maïs*. Ger., *Maisbrand*, *Beulenbrand*. Sp., *cuernicillo de maïs*. The sclerotium of *Ustilago maidis*, growing on and replacing the grain of *Zea maiz*; corn-smut. It excites uterine contraction of shorter duration than that caused by e. of rye. It is said to produce abortion in cows. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. of Morand**. See *Hippocampus major*.—**E. of oats**. Fr., *e. d'avoine*. A variety, slenderer than e. of rye, occurring in commerce either by itself or mixed with e. of rye. Said to act on the uterus as energetically as e. of rye, and to have the advantage of being a restorative in cases of exhaustion from hæmorrhage. [Bousquet, "Marseille méd.," "Union méd.," Feb. 19, 1888; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 14, 1888, p. 420.]—**E. of rice**. E. produced on the grains of rice by a fungus identical with *Claviceps purpurea*; used in the East Indies as a substitute for e. of rye. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. of rye**. Lat., *ergota* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.], *secale cornutum* [Ger. Ph.], Fr., *e. de seigle* [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *Roggenmutterkorn*, *Laffenkorn*. It., *segala cornuta*. Sp., *centeno cornudo*. Spurred, ergoted, or barbed rye; the sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea*, growing and replacing the grain of *Secale cereale*. It occurs in commerce in fusiform grains from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lines in diameter, of a nearly cylindrical or obtusely prismatic form, tapering toward each end, marked with one or two longitudinal furrows, and often having at the apex a small, whitish appendage, while the opposite extremity is somewhat rounded. It has a peculiar heavy, disagreeable odor, and a mawkish, oily, rancid taste. It contains about 30 per cent. of an oil (see *Oil of e.*), and, according to Wenzell, two peculiar alkaloids, ecboline and ergotine. From it have also been obtained ergotinine,



THE ERGOT OF RYE.

1, car of rye with ergot (spurred rye); 2, the ergot; 3, diseased grains of rye.

with one or two longitudinal furrows, and often having at the apex a small, whitish appendage, while the opposite extremity is somewhat rounded. It has a peculiar heavy, disagreeable odor, and a mawkish, oily, rancid taste. It contains about 30 per cent. of an oil (see *Oil of e.*), and, according to Wenzell, two peculiar alkaloids, ecboline and ergotine. From it have also been obtained ergotinine,

sclerotic acid, scleromucin, sclerythrin, sclerodjodin, fuscosclerotinic acid, picrosclerotine, scleroxanthin, sclerocrystallin, mycose, and lactic and formic acids. E. of rye produces tonic contraction of unstriated muscular fibre. It is used chiefly to promote contraction of the uterus after delivery, to check uterine hæmorrhage from fibroid tumors and to restrict their growth by limiting their supply of blood, to restrain pulmonary hæmorrhage, and to diminish the amount of blood in the brain by its action on the muscular fibres of the blood-vessels. In excessive or long-continued doses it produces ergotism (q. v.). [B, 5, 18, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. of wheat**. Fr., *e. de blé*. A variety attacking *Triticum vulgare*. It appears in commerce in shorter and thicker grains than those of e. of rye, but resembles the latter in color, odor, and medicinal properties. According to Leperdriël, it is less liable to change, and is not poisonous. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]—**Extract of e.** See *Extractum ERGOTÆ*.—**Faux e.** (Fr.). See *RHABBITIS tritici*.—**Fluid extract of e.** See *Extractum ERGOTÆ fluidum*.—**Infusion of e.** See *Infusum ERGOTÆ*.—**Liquid extract of e.** See *Extractum ERGOTÆ fluidum*.—**Oil of e.** A fixed reddish or yellowish oil of a disagreeable and acrid taste, consisting of olein, palmitin, and small proportions of volatile fatty acids (especially acetic and butyric acids) combined with glycerin, and, according to Proctor, of scetalin. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Sugar of e.** See *MYCOSE*.—**Tincture of e.** See *Tinctura ERGOTÆ*.—**Wine of e.** See *Vinum ERGOTÆ*.

ERGOTA (Lat.), n. f. U^{6r}(e^{2r})got'a². See ERGOT; of the pharmacopœias, see ERGOT of rye.—**Extractum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *extrait de seigle ergoté* [Fr. Cod.], *ergotine*. Ger., *Ergotin*, *Mutterkornextract*. It., *ergotina*. Sp., *ergotina* [Sp. Ph.], *extracto de cornuezo de centeno* [Sp. Ph.]. Syn.: *ergotinum* [Br. Ph., Gr. Ph.], *extractum secalis cornuti* [Ger. Ph. and other European Ph's]. An extract made by evaporating over a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 50° C., 5 parts of fluid extract of ergot till it is reduced to 1 part [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph.]; or by macerating for 12 hours 1 part of ergot with double its weight of water, exhausting the residue with 3 parts of water, evaporating the colature over a water-bath to a syrup, adding 90-per-cent. alcohol till the liquid becomes cloudy, and finally evaporating to a soft extract [Fr. Cod.]; or by macerating 2 parts of ergot for 6 hours in 4 of water, adding 1 part of dilute alcohol, evaporating after 3 days to a thick extract, triturating twice again with an equal weight of alcohol, and evaporating to a thick extract [Ger. Ph.]. [B, 91, 95, 113, 205 (a, 14).]—**Extractum ergotæ fluidum** [U. S. Ph.] (seu *liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide d'ergot de seigle*. Ger., *flüssiges Mutterkornextract*. It., *estratto acquoso di segale cornuta*. Sp., *extracto fluido de cornuezo de centeno*. A fluid extract made by moistening 100 grammes of freshly ground ergot with 30 grammes of 40-per-cent. alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding sufficient 40-per-cent. alcohol to cover the menstruum, and, after macerating for 48 hours, enough more to exhaust the ergot and give 24 fl. oz., reserving the first 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ fl. oz. of the percolate, adding 6 grammes of dilute hydrochloric acid to the remainder, evaporating to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough of the menstruum to make 24 fl. oz. [U. S. Ph.]; or by freeing 1 lb. of coarsely powdered ergot from its oil by passing through it 1 pint of ether, washing with $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water, digesting the marc for 12 hours in 3 pints of water at 160° F., expressing, straining, and evaporating the liquor over a water-bath to 9 fl. oz., adding, when cold, 8 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, allowing to stand for an hour, and filtering [Br. Ph.]. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Infusum ergotæ** [Br. Ph.], Fr., *tisane de seigle ergoté*. Ger., *Mutterkornaufguss*. A preparation made by infusing for 30 minutes in a covered vessel 1 oz. of coarsely powdered ergot with 40 fl. oz. of boiling water, and straining. [B, 8 (a, 14).]—**Tinctura ergotæ** [Br. Ph.]. A tincture made by macerating 5 oz. of coarsely powdered ergot in 1 pint (imp.) of proof spirit, and percolating. [B, 81 (a, 14).]—**Vinum ergotæ** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *vin de seigle ergoté*. Ger., *Mutterkornwein*. A preparation made by moistening 15 parts of freshly powdered ergot with 4 of white wine containing one eighth of alcohol, packing in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pouring a sufficient quantity of the mixture of wine and alcohol on it to make 100 parts of percolate. [B, 81 (a, 14).]

ERGOTÆTIA (Lat.), n. f. U^{3r}(e^{2r})g^ost(got'e')(a³e²)sh²(t²)a². From *ergota*, ergot, and *ætia*, a cause. See *CLAVICEPS*.—**E. abortifaciens**. Of E. J. Quekett, the *Claviceps purpurea*. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

ERGOTOLE, n. U^{3r}g^ot²ol. The trade name of a liquid preparation of ergot of rye made by Sharp and Dohme, of Baltimore; said to be unirritating when used hypodermically.

ERGOTATE, n. U^{3r}g^ot²a. A salt of ergotic acid.

ERGOTÉ (Fr.), adj. E^{2r}g^o-ta. 1. Pertaining to or containing ergot. [A, 385 (a, 21).] 2. See ERGOTED.

ERGOTED, adj. U^{3r}g^ot²e²d. Affected with the ergot fungus (said of grain).

ERGOTIC ACID, n. U^{3r}g^ot²ik. A volatile acid obtained by distilling ergot with sulphuric acid. It is supposed by Wenzell to be combined naturally with ecboline, ergotine, and potassium. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1864; B, 5 (a, 14).]

ERGOTIN, n. U^{3r}g^ot²i²n. Fr., *ergotine*. Ger., *E. 1. A* term for different extracts representing more or less of the active principle of ergot; also for watery extracts of ergot. They are complex, ill-defined, amorphous products, varying in their properties according to the mode of preparation. 2. Of the Br. Ph., Ger. Ph., and Sp. Ph., *extractum ergotæ*. [B, 81 (a, 14), 244 (a, 27).]—**Bonjean's e.** Fr., *ergotine de Bonjean*. Sp., *ergotina de Bonjean* [Mex. Ph.]. An aqueous extract of ergot prepared by evaporating 4 fl. oz. of *extractum ergotæ fluidum* to a syrupy consistence, adding 4 fl. oz. of rectified spirit, filtering, and evaporating to a soft extract. It is used hypodermically. [B, 8 (a, 27).]—**Wenzell's e.** See *ERGOTINE* (3d def.).—**Wiggers's e.** Fr., *ergotine de Wiggers*. Sp., *ergotina de Wiggers* [Mex. Ph.]. Resin of ergot,

ergotinine in combination with a resinous acid; a reddish-brown, acid powder, $C_{100}H_{152}NO_8$, obtained by exhausting ergot with ether, extracting the e. with boiling alcohol, evaporating, and washing the product in water. It is slightly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water and in ether. It is said to be a cardiac depressant and poison. [B. 81 (a, 14); L. 49 (a, 14); Tanret, "Bull. gén. de thérap.," March 30, 1882.]

ERGOTINE, n. U^r -go²-en. 1. Of Farr, the zymotic principle of ergotism. [a, 18.] 2. See ERGOTIN. 3. An alkaloid, $C_{50}H_{52}N_2O_8$, found by Wenzell in ergot, combined with ergotic acid; an amorphous, brown, slightly bitter powder, soluble in water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether and in chloroform. It is probably identical with ecolbine. [L. 49 (a, 14).]—**Dragées d'e** (Fr.). Sugar-coated pills containing Bonjean's ergotin. [L. 87 (a, 14).]—**Lavement d'e** (Fr.). A solution of 4 grammes of ergotin in 250 to 300 of water; used by Bonjean for rectal hæmorrhages. [B. 92 (a, 14).]

ERGOTINIA (Lat.), n. f. U^r (e²r)-go²t(got)-i²n¹a³. See ERGOTININE.

ERGOTINIC ACID, n. U^r -go-ti²n¹ik. Fr., *acide ergotinique*. Ger., *Ergotinsäure*. An acid found in ergot; said to be hypnotic in large doses, but not to act like ergot. [R. Kobert, "Fractitioner," Dec., 1885, p. 414.]

ERGOTININE, n. U^r -go²t²i²n-en. Fr., e. Ger., *Ergotinin*. It., *ergotina*. An alkaloid, $C_{35}H_{40}N_2O_8$, obtained by Tanret from ergot. It crystallizes in colorless, silky needles, that gradually become amorphous on exposure to light. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ERGOTINUM (Lat.), n. n. U^r (e²r)-go-tin(ten)¹u³m(u⁴m). 1. A preparation made by dissolving 38 grains of extract of ergot in 114 minims each of water and dilute alcohol; used hypodermically. 2. Of the Br., Ger., and Gr. Ph's, extractum ergotæ. 3. See ERGOTINE. [B. 95; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. citricum solum**. Of Gehe, a preparation containing 1 part in 1,000 of Tanret's ergotinine. It has an odor of bitter almonds, an astringent, acidulous taste, and is used hypodermically. [Eulenburg, "Dtsch. med. Wchenschr.," 1883, 44 (B).]

ERGOTISM, n. U^r -go²t²i²m. Lat., *ergotismus*, *morbus cerealis*, *rhaplania*. Fr., *ergotisme*. Ger., *Mutterkornkrankheit*, *Ergotismus*, *Kriebelkrankheit*. It., *Sp. ergotismo*. Poisoning with ergot. [D. 1.]—**Acute e.** Fr., *ergotisme aigu*. Ger., *acuter Ergotismus*. Poisoning by overdoses of ergot; characterized by eructations, nausea, vomiting, colic, diarrhæa, vertigo, headache, and muscular prostration. [A. 518; L. 20 (a, 14).]—**Chronic e.** Fr., *ergotisme chronique*. Ger., *chronischer Ergotismus*. E. due to the long-continued use of ergot as a drug or of bread made from ergoted grain. [L. 20 (a, 14).] See *Gangrenous e.* and *Spasmodic e.*—**Convulsive e.** Lat., *ergotismus convulsivus*. Fr., *ergotisme convulsif*. See *Spasmodic e.*—**E'brand** (Ger.). See *Gangrenous ERGOTISM*.—**Gangrenous e.**, **Neerotic e.** Lat., *ergotismus gangrenosus*. Fr., *ergotisme gangréneux*. Ger., *Ergotinbrand*. Chronic e. characterized by gangrene of the extremities due to persistent constriction of the arteries, preceded by itching and cutaneous anæsthesia. [A. 518; L. 20 (a, 14).]—**Spasmodic e.** Lat., *ergotismus spasmodicus*. Fr., *ergotisme spasmodique*. Ger., *Kriebelkrankheit*. A form of chronic e. in which either there are general convulsions followed by death, or there are itching sensations, especially in the hands, which may occasionally go on to the gangrenous form, with occasional general convulsions, vomiting, colic, and diarrhæa. [A. 326 (a, 21); D. 20; L. 20, 41 (a, 14).]

ERGOTTED, adj. U^r -go²t-e²d. See ERGOTED.

ERGRAUEN (Ger.), n. E^r -gra³u⁴-e²n. See CANTIES.

ERGUSS (Ger.), n. E^r -gus'. See ERGISSUNG.

ERHABENHEIT (Ger.), n. E^r -hab³e²n-hit. A prominence or protuberance. [L. 31.]—**Brustförmige E.** See *CORPUS albi-cans* (2d def.).—**Cerebrale'en des Hirnschädels**. The juga cerebrale. [L. 80.]—**Ringförmige E.** The protuberantia annularis. [L.]—**Seltliche E.** See *EMINENTIA collateralis*.—**Strickförmige E.** See *Restiforme BODY*.

ERHALTEN (Ger.), **ERHALTUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^r -hal³t'e²n-un². Reception, preservation, maintenance. [L. 80 (a, 14).]—**E. des Mittelfleisches**. The process of supporting the perinaum during labor.—**E'sbrille**. An eye-preserver; spectacles of colored glass. [L. 46 (a, 14).]—**E'skunst**. Preservative or preventive treatment. [L. 80 (a, 14).]—**E'smittel**. A preventive medicine. [a, 14.]

ERHÄNGEN (Ger.), n. E^r -he²n²e²n. Suspension, asphyxia by hanging. [L. 80, 135 (a, 14).]

ERHÄRTUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -he²rt'un². Induration. [L. 80 (a, 14).]

ERHEBER (Ger.), n. E^r -hab³e²r. See ELEVATOR and LEVATOR.

ERHEBUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -hab'un². Elevation. [L. 31.]—**E'swinkel**. See ANGLE of elevation.

ERHITZUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -hi²t's'un². See CALEFACTION.

ERHÖHUNG (Ger.), n. E^r -hu³'un². 1. An elevation, a prominence. [L. 43.] 2. A bringing up, rearing. [A. 523.]—**Hahnenkammähnliche E.** See *CRISTA galli*.—**Knopfförmige E.** See *CONDYLE*.

ERIANTHUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i²-a²n(a³n)¹thu³s(thu⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *ἄνθος*, a flower. Fr., *erianthe*. Ger., *federblumig*, *haarigblümt*. Having the flowers covered with hairs; as a n. (Ger., *Federgras*), plume- (or beard-) grass; a genus of the *Andropogoneæ*. [B. 34, 42 (a, 24); L. 180.]

ERICA (Lat.), n. f. E^r -i(e)¹ka³. Gr., *ἔρικη*. Fr., *érica*, *bruyère*. Ger., *Heide*, *Heidekraut*. Heath, heather; a genus of Ericaceæ plants of the *Ericaceæ*. The species are confined to the Old World, abounding especially in southern Africa. They are generally bitter and astringent, sometimes resinous and aromatic, but are little employed in medicine. In the pl., *ericæ*, Ericaceæ plants. The

Ericaceæ (Fr., *éricacées*; Ger., *Ericaceen*) are a natural order of corollifloral dicotyledons; of De Candolle, a family of the *Dicotyledones monopetalæ* (*Craterifloræ* [Reichenbach], *Ericaricæ* [Dumortier]); of Don, an order of the *Calycifloræ*; of Bentham and Hooker, an order of the *Ericales*.—**E. arborea**. Ger., *Baumheide*, *weissblühende Heide*. A species found in southwestern Europe, northern Africa, and the Canary islands; formerly famous as a lithontriptic. [B. 46, 48, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. carnea**. Fr., *bruyère précoce*. A European species; a diuretic and diaphoretic. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. cinerea**. Fr., *bruyère cendree*, *bregotte bucan*. Ger., *aschgrau Heide*. Scotch heath, cat-heather; a species having the same properties as *E. carnea*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. herbacea**. See *E. carnea*.—**E. humilis**, **E. mutabilis**. See *E. cinerea*.—**E. vulgaris**. See *CALLUNA atlantica*.

ERICACEOUS, adj. E^r -i²-ka³'shu³s. Lat., *ericaceus* (from *ἔρικη*, heath). Fr., *éricacé*. Ger., *heideartig*. Sp., *éricáceo*. Resembling the genus *Erica*, belonging to the *Ericaceæ*.

ERICALES (Lat.), n. E^r -i-ka³(ka³)'ez(as). The *Ericales*, or erical alliance (Lat., *nixus ericalis*) of Lindley are: 1. An alliance of the *Polycarpæ*, subsequently an alliance of hypogynous exogens (*nixus exogonarum hypogynarum*). 2. Of Bentham and Hooker, a cohort of the series *Heteromeræ* of the *Gamopetalæ*. The *Ericaricæ* are an order of the *Torocaroneæ*. The *Ericææ* (Fr., *éricées*) are: Of R. Brown and Sprengel, a family of Ericaceæ plants; of Agardh, an order of the *Aridifloriæ*; of Reichenbach, a family of the *Craterifloræ*, or subsequently a division of the *Ericaceæ*; of Link, an order of the *Hypanthææ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Monopetalæ*, or subsequently of the *Ericales*; of Bartling, an order of the *Ericineæ*; and of Bentham and Hooker and others, a tribe of the *Ericaceæ*. The *Ericidæ* of Lindley are a tribe of the *Ericææ*. The *Ericinæ* (Fr., *éricinées*) are: Of Gray, a family of the *Calycifloræ*; of Endlicher, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*. The *Ericineæ* are: Of Jussieu, a family of the *Pericorollææ*; of De Candolle, an order of the *Calycifloræ*; of Dumortier, a family of the *Calicitubia*; of Wood, a suborder of the *Ericaceæ*. [B. 19, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ERICANTHIN, n. E^r -i²-ka³-a²nth¹i²n. Fr., *éricanthine*. A product of the action of sulphuric acid on eritannic acid. [A. 385 (a, 21).]

ERICERON (Lat.), **ERICERUM** (Lat.), n's n. E^r -i²-se(ka)³-ro²n. ru^3 mu³ru⁴m. Gr., *ἔρικερον*. Of Aetius, a kind of collyrium; probably made from a species of *Erica*. [L. 50, 94.]

ERICETINUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i(e)-se²t(ke²t)-i(e)'nu³s(nu⁴s). From *ἔρικη*, heath. Fr., *éricétin*. Of plants, parasitic on heath. [L. 180.]

ERICIATUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i(e)-si²(ki²)-a(a³)'tu³s(tu⁴s). From *ἔρικη*, heath. Fr., *hérisonné*. Ger., *rauhhaarig*. In botany, covered with many slender flexible spines or prickles. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

ERICIN, n. E^r -i²-si²n. Fr., *éricine*. A dye obtained by treating the stems of the common heath and the wood of different varieties of poplar with a hot solution of alum. ["Chem. News," Mar., 1880; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

ERICINOL, n. E^r -i²-s²i²n-o²l. Fr., *éricinol*. Ger., *E.* A substance, $C_{10}H_{10}O$, obtained by heating ericolin with dilute sulphuric acid. [A. 385 (a, 21); L. 30, 41, 49 (a, 14).]

ERICINONE, n. E^r -i²-s²i²n-on. Fr., *éricinone*. Ger., *Ericinon*. Of Uloth, a crystalline substance, $C_8H_8O_2$, obtained by dry distillation of the aqueous extracts of various species of the *Ericineæ*. [B. 244 (a, 27); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," ix (a, 14).]

ERICOLIN, n. E^r -i²-ko³-li²n. Fr., *éricoline*. Ger., *Ericolin*. It., Sp., *ericolina*. Of Rochleder and Schwartz, a resinous powder, $C_{24}H_{24}O_2$, obtained from various plants of the *Ericaceæ*. [A. 518; L. 30, 41, 44, 49 (a, 14).]

ERICOPHILUS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i(e)-ko³'f¹i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔρικη*, heath, and *φιλεῖν*, to love. Fr., *éricophile*. Of plants, parasitic on heather. [L. 41, 180.]

ERICU [Malay], n. The *Calotropis gigantea*. [B. 172 (a, 24).]

ERIGENS (Lat.), adj. E^r -i²-je²-nz(gans). Causing erection. [L. 44, 107.] See *NERVI erigentes*.

ERIGERON [U. S. Ph.] (Lat.), n. m. E^r (ar)-i²j(i²g)²e²r-o²n(on). Gen., *erigeron*'os (-is), also erroneously given as *erigeri*. Gr., *ἔριγρον* (from *ἦρ*, the spring, and *ῥέρον*, an old man, because it soon becomes hoary). Fr., *erigéron*, *vergerette*. Ger., *Berufkraut*, *Flöhkraut*. Sp., *olivardilla*. 1. Of Linnæus, a widely distributed genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Asteroidææ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., flea-bane; of the herb of *E. heterophyllum* and *E. philadelphicum*, used in dropsical and nephritic diseases. The *Erigeronæ* (Fr., *érigérées*) are: Of Cassini, a subdivision of the *Baccharidææ*; of Reichenbach, a section of the *Asterææ genuinæ*; of De Candolle and others, a subdivision of the *Asterææ*; of Lindley, a subtribe of the *Asteroidææ*; of Schultz, a subdivision of the *Asterææ*. The *Erigerineæ* are a tribe of the *Corymbifereæ*. The *Erigeroneæ* are a subdivision of the *Asteraceæ*. [B. 5, 34, 42, 121, 170, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. acris**. Fr., *erigeron acre*. Ger., *scharfes Berufkraut*, *blauer Dürnwurz*. A species formerly in use under the name of *herba couyææ cæruleæ* (see *minoris*, seu *asteris conyzoidis*, seu *erigeri*, seu *senecionis cæruleæ*), and still employed in domestic practice in Germany, in pectoral complaints, suppressed menstruation, dysuria, etc. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. affinis**. Fr., *peritire del pais* [Mex. Ph.], *chilicam*. A species growing in the valley of Mexico, where the root is used as a sialagogue. [B. 222 (a, 14).]—**E. annuus**. "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. ambiguus**. See *E. strigosus*.—**E. annuus**. A species found in North America and in Europe; one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870. [B. 5, 42, 215 (a, 24).]—**E. bellidifolius**. Robin's plantain; a species found in the United States. [B. 215; L. 107 (a, 14).]—**E. canadense**. Canadian flea-bane, horse- (or squaw-) weed; a species common throughout the northern and middle United States, and formerly one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph. It is a tonic, diuretic, and astringent. The oil is used as an

internal hæmorrhagic and in gonorrhœa, and is popularly reputed to control uterine hæmorrhage and quicken uterine contraction. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xiv (a, 14).]—**E. cochinchinensis**. A species used in Cochinchina as an emmenagogue. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. graveolens**. The *Insula graveolens*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. heterophyllus**. See *E. annuus*.—**E. integrifolius**. See *E. strigosus*.—**E. inosyris**. See *ASTER inosyris*. [B. 42, 214.]—**E. paniculatus**. See *E. canadensis*.—**E. philadelphicus**, **E. purpureus**. 1. Of Linnæus and Aiton, one of the sources of the e. of the U. S. Ph., 1870; abundant in the middle United States. Its oil is more viscid than the oil of *E. canadensis*, has a higher sp. gr., and contains more oxygen. 2. Of Loureiro, of the *E. cochinchinense*. [B. 5, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. pusillus**. A variety of *E. canadensis*; of Nuttall, a distinct species. [B. 5 (a, 24).]—**E. strigosus**. A North American species resembling *E. annuus*.—**E. tricuneatus**. A species perhaps identical with *Baccharis cuneata (conferta)*. [B. 214.]—**E. viscosus**. See *INULA viscosa*.—**E. vulgaris**. See *E. acris*.—**Extractum erigerontis canadensis fluidum** [U. S. Ph., 1870]. **Extractum erigerontis fluidum**. An alcoholic extract of the herb of *E. canadensis*. [B. 81 (a, 14).]—**Herba erigeri**. The herb of *E. acris*.—**Oil of e.** Lat., *oleum erigerontis* [U. S. Ph.] (*canadense* [U. S. Ph., 1870]). Fr., *huile d'erigeron*. Ger., *Flöhkräutöl*. Oil of (Canada) flea-bane, obtained by distillation of the fresh herb of *E. canadense* (q. v.). [B. 5.]

ERIGMA (Lat.), **ERIGME** (Lat.), n's n. and f. E^{2r}-i²g²ma³-me(ma). Gen., *erig²matus (-is), -ig²mes*. Gr., *ἐρίγμα, ἐρίγμη*. Any leguminous fruit, decorticated and broken into pieces; of Hippocrates and Foesius, bruised beans. [A, 325 (a, 21); B, 144, 200.]

ÉRIGNE (Fr.), n. A-ren-y'. Lat., *uncus, uncinus*. A hook used in operations and dissections to keep certain parts separated. [L, 41, 87, 95 (a, 14).]—**E. à branches divergentes**. A hook with divergent branches to take hold of hæmorrhoids, etc. [L, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. à chaîne**. See *Chain-hook*. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]—**E. à coulisse**. A hook with sliding protecting blades, used to hold a fold of mucous membrane which is to be caught by the galvanocautery loop. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

ERIMOÏDES, n. Fr., *érimoïdes*. Of Paracelsus, a sandy urinary deposit. [L, 41, 94 (a, 14).]

ÉRINACE (Fr.), n. A-re-na³s. The *Hydnum repandum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRINACEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-na³(na³)²se²(ke²)²-u³s(u⁴s). 1. Of Dillenius, a genus of *Fungi*, comprising the *Odontia* and in part the *Sistotrema* of Persoon. 2. The hedgehog. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. combustus** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Ashes of the hedgehog; formerly used as a specific for incontinence of urine and for dropsy. [B, 119, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRINEOS (Lat.), n. m. E^{2r}-rin²(ren)²o²s. Gr., *ἐρίνεός*. The wild fig-tree (*Caprificus*); according to others the *Campaula runculus*. [L, 84, 94, 119 (a, 14).]

ÉRINEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²n²e²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *érinéon*. Of Persoon, a genus of parasitic *Fungi* supposed to be concerned in the production of a sort of mildew in plants, now known to be due to an abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis, as in the *Amentaceæ*, *Aceraceæ*, *Rosaceæ*, etc. [B, 19; Griffith and Henfrey (a, 24).]

ÉRINNERUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2r}-ri²n²e²r-un². Remembrance. [a, 14.]—**E²saphasie**. See *AMNESIC APHASIA*.—**E²svermôgen**. Memory. [L, 80.]

ÉRIOBOTRYA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-bo²t²ri²(ru⁶)-a³. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes. Fr., *éribotrye*. Ger., *Wollnispel*. A genus of the *Rosaceæ*, tribe *Pomeæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. japonica**. Fr., *éribotrye du Japon*, *bibacier*, *bibassier*, *nefier du Japon*. Ger., *japanische Wollnispel*. A species, the fruit of which is as large as a cherry and of a very pleasant taste, from which a wine is made. The leaves are used in China as an astringent and tonic in atonic dyspepsia, etc. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24); J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 250.]

ÉRIOCALYX (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o²k²a³i²x²(u⁶x). Gen., *eriocalyces (-is)*. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *κάλυξ*, a calyx. Fr., *éricalcée*. Having a hairy calyx; as a n. (Fr., *éricalyx*), the genus *Aspalathus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-ka³rp²u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *éricarpé*. Ger., *wollfruchtig*. Having hairy fruit; as a n., the genus *Sarcolæna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOCAULIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-ka⁴l²(ka³u⁴l)-i²s. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *καυλός*, a stem. Fr., *éricaulé*. Ger., *wollstämmig*. Having a hairy stem. [L, 180.]

ÉRIOCAULON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-ka⁴l²(ka³u⁴l)-o²n. Pipewort; a genus of the *Eriocaulaceæ*. The *Eriocaulaceæ* (Fr., *ériocaulacées*) are an order of the *Gymnales*. The *Eriocaulacæ* (Fr., *ériocaulées*), *Eriocaulonaceæ*, or *Eriocauloneæ* are: of Richard, a family of hypogynous monocotyledons separated from the *Restiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. odoratum**. An East Indian species having an odor like that of *Anthemis nobilis*. [B, 245.]—**E. officinale**. An Asiatic species used in domestic medicine in China. [B, 245.]—**E. robustum**. An East Indian species believed to be used in domestic medicine. [B, 245.]—**E. setaceum**. An East Indian species employed as a remedy for scabies. [B, 245.]—**E. wallichianum**. An East Indian species said to be used medicinally. [B, 245.]

ÉRIOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-se²f(ke²f/a²l)(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *éricéphalé*. Ger., *wollköpfig*. Having a hairy top; as a n., a genus of the *Compositæ*, tribe *Anthemideæ* (of Baillon, a section of the genus *Athanasia*). The *Eriocéphalacæ* are a division of the *Senecionideæ*. [B, 42, 46, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. africanus**. Fr., *éricéphalé d'Afrique*. A species employed at the Cape of Good Hope in dropsy. [B, 173

(a, 24).]—**E. umbellulatus**. A species growing in southern Africa, said to be diuretic. [L, 107.]

ÉRIOCLADUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o²k²la³d²(la³d)-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *κλάδος*, a branch. Fr., *érioclade*. Ger., *wollstlig*. Having hairy branches. [L, 180.]

ÉRIOCOMOUS, adj. E^{2r}-i²-o²k²om-u³s. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *κόμη*, hair. Fr., *éricome*. Ger., *vlieshaarig*. Abounding in or covered with fine hair; villous. [a, 27.]

ÉRIODENDRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-de²n²dro²n. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *δένδρον*, a tree. Fr., *ériodendron*. Ger., *Wollbaum*. The silk cotton-tree; a genus of the *Malvaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. anfractuosum**. Fr., *cotonière mapou*. A species having two varieties, *E. anfractuosum indicum* (see *E. orientale*) and *E. anfractuosum caribæum* (see *E. occidentale*). [B, 46 (a, 14); B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. leiatherum**. Sp., *ceiba espinosa*. A species used like *E. occidentale*. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 72.]—**E. occidentale**. Fr., *ériodendron occidentale*. Ger., *westindischer Wollbaum*. Sp., *ceiba, pechote* [Mex. Ph.]. The West Indian silk cotton-tree; a species from 50 to 100 feet high, the root of which is purgative, emetic, and diuretic. The bark, in infusion, is used in skin diseases, the leaves, fruit, and seed are used externally as emollients, the ash from the cotton around the seed is employed as a styptic, and the gum from the stem is used in enteritis. [B, 173, 180, 224, 275 (a, 24); J. M. Maisch, l. c.]—**E. orientale**. Fr., *ériodendron orientale*. Ger., *ostindischer Wollbaum*. Malay, *pania, paniala*. Hindoo, *huttian*. The God-tree, East Indian silk cotton-tree; a species from 50 to 60 feet high, with seeds imbedded in silky cotton. Its gum, with the addition of spices, is used in intestinal diseases, and an oil is obtained from the seeds. The young leaves are substituted by the natives for okra. The root-bark is used as an emetic and antispasmodic. [B, 172, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

ÉRIODICTYON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-di²k²tj²(tu⁶)-o²n. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *δίκτυον*, a net. A genus of the *Hydrophyllaceæ*. [a, 24.]—**E. californicum**, **E. glutinosum**. California tarbush, mountain-balm, bear's weed; consumptive's weed; a species found in California, containing resins, a bitter extract, tannic acid, and a volatile oil; much used in a syrup for disguising the taste of quinine. It has been used in tincture with benefit in the treatment of asthma, chronic bronchitis, etc., and is considered by the Mexicans and Indians a cure for consumption. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. tomentosum**. A species found in California; used by the Spaniards, under the name of *yerba santa*, as a pectoral. [B, 5, 66 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOGLOSSUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-glo²s(glos)²u³m(u⁴m). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *γλῶσσα*, the tongue. Fr., *érioglosse*. 1. Of Richard, a genus of the *Sapindaceæ*, tribe *Sapindæ*. 2. The seeds of *Sterculia scaphigera* (called by the Chinese *ta-haitzai* and by the Malays *boa-tam-paijang*), formerly used in diarrhoea and dysentery. [B, 38, 48 (a, 14); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

ÉRIOLEPIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²-o²l²e²p-i²s. Gen., *eriolepisidos (-is)*. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *λεπίς*, a scale. See *CNICUS*.—**E. lanigera**. The *Cnicus eriophorus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOLOMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-lom²u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *λωμα*, a fringe. Fr., *ériolome*. Ger., *wollrandig*. Having a hairy border. [L, 180.]

ÉRIOMETER, n. E^{2r}-i²-o²m²e²t-u³r. Lat., *eriometrum* (from *ἔριον*, wool, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *ériomètre*. Of Young, an instrument for measuring the diameter of fibres or minute objects by that of the colored rings produced by their diffraction of light. [L, 41, 56, 180.]

ÉRIOPETALUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-pe²t²a²l(a³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *πέταλον*, a petal. Fr., *ériopétale*. Ger., *wollblumenblättrig*. Sp., *erioletalo*. Having hairy petals. [L, 180.]

ÉRIOPHORUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²-o²p²o²r-u³m(u⁴m). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *φορέω*, to bear. Fr., *ériophoron*, *linaigrette*. Ger., *Wollras*. It., *erioforo*. Sp., *eríoforo*. Cotton-grass, cotton-rush, wild cotton, etc.; a genus of *Cyperaceæ* of the tribe *Scirpææ*. [B, 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. alpinum**. Fr., *ériophoron des Alpes*. A species the cotton of the seed of which is used as an application to burns. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. angustifolium**, **E. latifolium**. Varieties of *E. polystachyum*. [B, 128 (a, 24).]—**E. polystachyum**. Fr., *chevelle chevelu des pavres*, *linaigrette*, *lindes marais*. A European species, used as a laxative. [B, 88, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOPHORUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o²p²o²r-u³s. Gr., *ἐριόφορος* (from *ἔριον*, wool, and *φορέω*, to bear). Fr., *ériophore*. Ger., *wollträgend*. It., *erioforo*. Sp., *eríoforo*. Having cottony hairs; as a n., the genus *Andryala*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 50, 180 (a, 14).]—**E. javanna**. The *Eriodendron orientale*. [B, 173.]

ÉRIOPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-fi²l²(fu⁶l)²u³s. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *ériophyllé*. Ger., *wollblättrig*. Having hairy leaves. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRIOPIUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o²p²i²u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *πίλος*, a hair. Fr., *ériopile*. Ger., *wollbalgig*. Having hairy glumes. [L, 180.]

ÉRIOPODUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o²p²o²d-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *πούς*, a foot. Fr., *ériopode*. Ger., *wollfüssig*. Having hairy paws. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRIOSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-spu²rm²(spe²rm)²u³m(u⁴m). The typical genus of the *Eriospermeæ* or *Eriosperrmæ* (a group or series of the *Liliaceæ*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRIOSPERMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-spu²rm²(spe²rm)²u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. Fr., *ériosperme*. Ger., *wollsamig*. Having hairy seeds. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ÉRIOSTACHYUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-o(o³)-sta³k(sta³ch²)²i²-u³s(u⁴s). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *στάχυς*, a spike. Fr., *ériostachyus*. Ger., *wollährig*. Having woolly spikes. [L, 180.]

ERIOSTEMONIS (Lat.), **ERIOSTEMUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²r-¹o(σ²)-ste(sta)-mon¹is, -ste(sta)/mu²s(ma²). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *στέμνον* or *στέμα*, a filament. Fr., *ériosténone*. Ger., *wollstaubfüdig*. Having hairy stamens. [L, 41, 180 (a, 14).]

ERIOSTOME, adj. E²r-¹o-stom. From *ἔριον*, wool, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *ériostome*. Ger., *wollmäutig*. Having a hairy mouth or opening. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ERIOXYLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-¹o-xyl¹/i(u¹)-u²m(u⁴m). From *ἔριον*, wool, and *ξύλον*, wood. In the older pharmacopœias, cotton-wool. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]

ERIRIBA (Port.), n. A-re-re¹ba². In Brazil, the *Centralobium robustum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-¹iz¹(is)/ma². Gen., *eris'matos* (-is). Fr., *érisme* (2d def.). 1. Of Rudge, a genus of tropical American trees, of the *Vochysiaceae*. 2. The rachis or axis of grasses. The *Erismaeae* of Dumortier (the *Erismaeae* of Jussieu) are a tribe of the *Vochysiaceae*, consisting of the genus *E*. [B, 19, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. Japura**. Of Spruce, the *Japura* of Brazil; a tall species growing on the upper Rio Negro and the Uaupes. The kernels are eaten, and also furnish a sort of butter of disagreeable odor but pleasant taste. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ERISTALIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-¹is-tal(ta¹)/i²s. Fr., *éristale*. A genus of insects of the *Syrphidae*. The larvae of two species (*E. tenax* and *E. pendulum*) have been found in human urine. [A, 335 (a, 21); L, 16, 196.]

ERITANNIC ACID, n. E²r-¹iz-ta¹n¹/i²k. Fr., *acide éritannique*. A variety of tannic acid, C₁₄H₁₆O₇, derived from *Erica herbacea*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ERITHACE (Lat.), **ERITHALE** (Lat.), n's f. E²r-¹ith¹/a²s(a²)-e(a), -a(a²)-le(la). Gen., *erithaces*, -ales. Gr., *ἐριθάκη*. See **BEE-BREAD**.

ERITHALES (Lat.), n. n. E²r-¹ith¹/a²(a²)-e(z²e/s). Gen., *erith'alis*. Gr., *ἐριθαλές*. Fr., *érithale*. 1. A genus of the *Rubiaceae*, tribe *Chiococceae*. 2. The genus *Timonius*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. fruticosum**. Fr., *épanille, bois-chandelle* (ou *-citron*, ou *jâmin*, ou *jaune*). A species found in the West Indies. The resin is employed in nephritic complaints; the wood is used by the natives for torches, in powder as a perfume, and in decoction for ophthalmia and cholera morbus. [B, 88, 173 (a, 24).]

ERITRICHUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-¹iz-tri²k(tri²ch²)/i²-n²m(u⁴m). A genus of the *Boraginaceae*, tribe *Boragaceae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. gnaphaloides**. Sp., *té de burro*. A species growing in Chili; used in infusion as a stomachic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]

ERKÄLTUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-kalt¹/un². Refrigeration, chilling, a taking cold (see **COLD**). [D.]—**E'sapparat**. A refrigerating apparatus.

ERK-EL-AGRAB, n. In Egypt, a shrub found in Kordofan. The wood, pulverized and moistened, is applied to scorpion-bites. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ERKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. E²r-k²/e¹-kra²-u⁴t. The *Lathyrus tuberosus*. [L, 43.]

ERKENNUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ke²n¹/un². See **DIAGNOSIS**.—**E's-zeichen**. A diagnostic sign. [A, 521, 523.]

ERKRANKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-kra²n¹/k²/un². The state of being sick, a disease. [B.]—**Allgemeine**. A general disease. [B.]—**E'sdisposition**. A tendency to a certain form of disease. [L.]—**E'sherd**. The seat or focus of a disease. [A, 521, 523.]

ERLACHBAD (Ger.), n. E²r-la²ch²-ba²d. A place in Austria where there are thermal baths. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERLACHE (Fr.), n. E²r-la²sh. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ERLAU (Magyar), n. E²r-la²-u⁴. A place in Hungary where there is a warm saline spring. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49.]

ERLE (Ger.), n. E²r/l²e. The **ALNUS**.—**E'nbaum**. See **ALNUS glutinosa**.—**E'nblätter**. See **Folia ALNI**.—**E'nrinde**. See **Cortex ALNI**.—**Gemeine E**. See **ALNUS glutinosa**.

ERLENBAD (Ger.), n. E²r-l²e-n¹-ba²d. A place in the grand duchy of Baden, Germany, where there is a cold gaseous and saline spring. [L, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ERMATUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ma²t¹/un². Lassitude. [A, 521.]

ERMESIA (Lat.), n. f. U²r(e²r)-mes(me²s)/i²-a². Gr., *ἔμψεια*. A mixture of honey, myrrh, saffron, and palm-oil, beaten together and mixed with milk; formerly supposed to be conducive to the begetting of strong and handsome children. [L, 94.]

ERMETSCHWYL (Ger.), n. E²r-me²t-shv¹l. A place in the canton of Saint-Gallen, Switzerland, where there is a sulphurous spring, with bathing establishments. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

ERMINE-CHOP, n. U²rm¹/i²n-cho²p. The *Mesembryanthemum ermininum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ERMION, n. U²r-mi²-o²n. The *Eryngium campestre*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERMÜDUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-mu²d¹/un². Fatigue, exhaustion. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.," 1877, p. 365 (L).]—**E'sgefühl**, **E'sinn**. A sense of fatigue. [Mendel (A. 319).]—**E'sstoff**. The catalytic substance formed in a muscle during its activity which is supposed to give rise to the feeling of fatigue. [J, 57.]

ERNABRUNNEN (Ger.), n. E²r-na²-brun-ne²n. A place in the duchy of Arnhalt-Bernburg, Germany, where there is a spring containing sodium chloride and potassium, magnesium, and calcium carbonates and phosphates. [L, 105 (a, 14).]

ERNÄHREND (Ger.), adj. E²r-nar²/e²nd. Nutritive. [L, 80.]

ERNÄHRUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-nar²/un². See **NUTRITION**.—**E'sarterie**. A nutrient artery. [a, 29.]—**E'sbahn**. A nutritive tract. [A, 521.]—**E'scentrum**. Lit. a nutrient centre; a nerve centre considered as the generator of nervous force. [Greenhagen (K).]—**E'sfluidum**, **E'sflüssigkeit**. A nutritive fluid or juice. ["Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol.," 1846, 1853 (L).]—**E'sgefäss**. A nutritive vessel. [A, 521, 523.]—**E'sgeschäft**. See **NUTRITION**.—**E'sinstinct**. The appetite for food. [A, 523.]—**E'skanal**. A nutrient canal. [L, 115.]—**E'skraft**. Nutritive power. [L, 80.]—**E'skrankheit**. A disease due to malnutrition. [A, 521.]—**E'skunde**, **E'slehre**. See **DIETETICS**.—**E'ssloch**. A nutrient foramen. [L, 31.]—**E'splasma**. A layer of protoplasm between the ectoplasm and the endoplasm; described by Brass and supposed to be specially concerned with the nutrition of the cell. [J, 61.]—**E'squelle**. A source of nutriment. [A, 521.]—**E'ssaft**. See **E'sflüssigkeit**.—**E'sschlagader**. A nutrient artery. [L, 115.]—**E'sschlauch**. A feeding-tube. [A, 521.]—**E'ssinn**. See **NUTRITIVE SENSE**.—**E'sstoff**. Nutritive material.—**E'sstörung**. A disturbance of nutrition. [A, 521, 523.]—**E'sthätigkeit**. Nutritive power. [L, 80.]—**E'strieb**. See **E'sinstinct**.—**E'sverhältniss**. Nutritive value. [A, 521.]—**E'svorgang**. The nutritive process. [K.]—**E'szustand**. The nutritive condition of an organism. [a, 18.]

ERNÄHRZELLE (Ger.), n. E²r-nar²/tse¹-le². See **Yolk-CELL** (2d def.).

ERNEUTE (Fr.), n. E²r-nu²t. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [L, 41, 42.]

ERNFERN, n. U²rn¹/fu²rn. The *Pteris aquilina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERNIEDRIGER (Ger.), n. E²r-ned²/ri²g-e²r. A depressor muscle. [L, 80.]

ERNIEDRIGUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ned²/ri²g-un². Depression, prostration. [L, 43.]

ERNOTE (Fr.), **ERNOTTE** (Fr.), n's. E²r-not. The *Carum bulbocastanum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ERNSDORF (Ger.), n. E²rns¹/do²rf. A place in Silesia where there are bathing and where-cure establishments. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ERNTE-GRASMILBE (Ger.), **ERNTEMILBE** (Ger.), n's. E²r-n²te²-gra²s¹/mi²lb-e², e²rn²te²-mi²lb-e². The *Leptus autumnalis*. [L, 57.]

ERNUT, n. U²r-nu²t. The *Carum flexuosum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERODE, n. E-rod'. The *Atriplex hortensis*. [a, 24.]

ERODED, adj. E-rod'e²d. Lat., *erosus*. Fr., *érodé*. Ger., *ausgebissen, genagt*. Gnawed, eaten, or worn away; of leaves, irregularly toothed. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

ERODENT, adj. E-rod'e²nt. Gr., *ἀροβρώσκων, ἀρορώγων*. Lat., *erodens*. Fr., *érodent*. Ger., *wegfressend, ätzend*. Wearing away, eating up, gnawing off; as a n., a caustic. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 56.]

ERODERS, n. pl. E-rod'u²trz. See **RODENTIA**.

ÉRODION (Fr.), n. A-ro-de-o²n². See **ERODIUM**.—**E. A feuilles de ciguë**. See **ERODIUM cicutarium**.—**E. musqué**. See **ERODIUM moschatum**.—**E. velu**. See **ERODIUM hirsutum**.

ERODIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-od¹/i²-u²m(u⁴m). From *ἔρωδιος*, the heron. Fr., *érodion, érodium*. Ger., *Reiherschnabel*. Heron's bill; a genus of the *Erodieae* (a section of the *Geraniaceae*). [B, 42, 170, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. ciconium**. Fr., *cou de cigogne*. A species found in southern Europe and in Germany. The fruits are used as weather-gauges, the tails of the carpels, that coil up spirally, untwisting at the approach of humid weather. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cicutarium**. Fr., *érodion à feuilles de ciguë*. Ger., *Ackerschnabelkraut, Ackerstorchschnabelkraut, schierlingsblättriger Reiherschnabel*. Pine grass of California, wild mush; a species found in Europe, northern Africa, and the United States; used as a vulnerary and in dropsy. [B, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. gruinum**. Fr., *bec de grue*. A species found in southern Europe, Crete, and north Africa. It was once official. The tails of the carpels are used as hygrometers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. hirsutum**. Fr., *érodion velu*. A species found in Egypt, where the tubers are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, growe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschate* [see *geranii moschati*, *seu acris moschate*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]



ERODIUM CICUTARIUM. [A, 327.]

where the tubers are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. moschatum**. Fr., *érodion musqué*. Ger., *moschusduftende Reiherschnabel*. Covey; sweet covey, growe-pil; a species found in Europe, the East, Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, and Peru. Its herb (*herba moschate* [see *geranii moschati*, *seu acris moschate*]) was once official, and was used in nervous disorders and as a sudorific. [A, 505; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ERÖFFNEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-u²f¹/ne²nd. See **APERIENT**.

ERÖFFNER (Ger.), n. E²r-u²f¹/ne²r. See **DILATATOR**.

ERÖFFNUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-n⁰f¹nun². 1. An opening, foramen. [L, 43.] 2. See INCISION.—E. des Centralcanals. See FOLIAMEN caecum.—E¹mittel. An aperient. [L, 46 (a, 14).]—E¹speriode, E¹szeit. The stage of dilatation of the uterus in labor. [A, 521.]

EROMANES (Lat.), adj. E²-ro¹ma²n(ma²n)-ez(as). Gr., ἐρωμανής. See EROTOMANES.

EROMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²-ro¹ma²n(ma²n)¹i²-a³. Gr., ἐρωμανία. See EROTOMANIA.

ERONOSUS (Lat.), n. f. E²r(ar)-o²n⁰o²s-u³s(u⁴s). From ἦρ, spring, and νόσος, disease. Ger., Frühlingskrankheit. A disease that appears in spring. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EROVALOO (Tamil), n. The *Inga xylocarpa*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EROPHILA (Lat.), n. f. E²r(ar)-o²f¹i²-a³. From ἦρ, spring, and φιλία, love. Fr., érophite. The genus *Draba*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. verna, E. vulgaris. See DRABA verna.

ÉRORATEUR (Fr.), n. A-ro-ra³-tu¹r. Of Kessler and Pontier, an apparatus for distilling and evaporating. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

ÉROSE, adj. E-ros'. In botany, see ERODED.

EROSION, n. E-ro¹zhu²n. Lat., erosio (from erodere, to gnaw off). Fr., érosion. Ger., E., Aufressen, Arrosion. 1. An eating away; the action and the effect of a corrosive substance. 2. A circumscribed superficial loss of substance. 3. Of Unna, loss of the corneous layer of the epidermis, as distinguished from exfoliation, in which more or less of the prickle-cell layer is removed. [“Vrtljsschr. f. Derm. u. Syph.” 1880, p. 25 (G).]—Aphthous e. The formation of flat ulcers on a mucous membrane, as from aphthæ. [D, 1.]—Catarrhal e. Fr., érosion catarrhale. A loss of epithelium from catarrh. [L, 20 (a, 14).]—Chancrous e. Fr., érosion chancreuse. The destruction by mortification and slow liquefaction of the normal elements around a chancre. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—E. of the teeth. Ger., E. der Zähne. A congenital defect of the teeth, consisting of fine points or lines of superficial loss of enamel surrounding the tooth in the form of a ring, of complete absence of the enamel with brittleness of the tooth, of semilunar notches on the cutting edge of the incisors (as in “Hutchinson's teeth”), or of a combination of all these defects. [Albrecht (A, 319).]—E¹s-furche (Ger.). A furrow due to e. (as in the teeth). [Albrecht (A, 319).]—E¹s-geschwür (Ger.). An eroding ulcer. [A, 521.]—E¹s-ring (Ger.). An annular furrow of a tooth due to e. [Albrecht (A, 319).]—Granular e. See Papillary e.—Hæmorrhagic e. Fr., érosion hémorrhagique. Ger., hämorrhagische E. An e. of a mucous membrane (e. g., of the stomach) produced by hæmorrhagic infiltration, softening, and death of little circumscribed areas. [A, 326 (a, 21).] Cf. EXCORIATION.—Herpetic e. Fr., érosion herpétique. An e. like that produced by herpes. The term has been applied to a condition seen on the vaginal portion of the cervix uteri in cases of catarrh. [Grenzsch (A, 319).]—Papillary e. Fr., érosion papillaire. Ger., papilläre E. A condition in which, after a simple epithelial e., the papillary layer undergoes proliferation, forming a red, granular, or fungous surface that bleeds easily. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

ÉROSION (Fr.), n. A-ro-ze-o²n². 1. See EROSION. 2. Dubroca's term for a procedure for breaking up an incarcerated placenta with one finger inserted into the compartment of the uterus that contains the organ. [A, 96.]

ÉROSIVE, adj. E-ro¹si²v. Fr., érosif. Ger., erosiv. Pertaining to, caused by, or causing erosion.

ÉRODENTATE, adj. E-ro¹/so-de²nt/at. From erodere, to erode, and dens, a tooth. Of leaves, raggedly dentate. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ÉROSTRATE, adj. E-ro²s²trat. Lat., erostratus (from e priv., and rostrum, the beak). Fr., érostré. Ger., ungeschwübelt. Having no beak. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EROSUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-ros¹u³s(u⁴s). See ERODED.

ÉROTEUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-ot¹e²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., érotéum. A genus of dicotyledons, of the *Temnstræmiaceæ*. [L, 49.]—E. thæroides. A variety used in Japan as a substitute for tea. [L, 49.]

ÉROTIC, adj. E²r-o²t¹i²k. Gr., ἐρωτικός (from ἔρως, lust). Lat., eroticus. Fr., érotique. Ger., erotisch. It., erotico. Sp., erótico. Pertaining to, caused by, pervaded with, or manifesting sexual desire.

ÉROTOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-o-to¹(to²)-ma²n(ma²n)¹i²-a³. From ἔρως, lust, and mania, madness. Fr., érotomanie. Ger., Liebeswuth, Erotomanie. A form of monomania characterized by loss of control over the sexual appetite. See SATYRIASIS and NYMPHOMANIA.

ÉROTOMANES (Lat.), adj. E²r-ot¹-o²m¹a²n(a²n)-ez(as). Gr., ἐρωτομανής. Affected with erotomania. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ÉROUDDA (Sanskrit), n. The *Ricinus communis*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ÉRPES (Lat.), n. m. E²r²p²ez(as). Gen., erpel¹os (-is). See HERPES.

ÉRPETOLOGY, n. U³r-pe²t-o¹o¹-ji². See HERPETOLOGY.

ÉRQ ANGIBAR (Ar.), n. The *Statice timonium*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ÉRQUICKEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-kwi²k²e²nd. See ANALEPTIC and ANAPSUCTIC.

ÉRQUICKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-kwi²k²un². Refreshment, invigoration.—E¹s¹mittel. See ANALEPTIC.

ÉRR (Fr.), n. E²r. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are cold chalybeate springs. [L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ERRABUNDUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-ra²-bu²nd(bu²nd)¹u³s(u⁴s). See ERRATIC.

ERRAMASSUMUL (Cing.), n. The root of *Periploca indica*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ERRANT, adj. E²r-a²nt. Lat., errans. Fr., e. Wandering; in zoology, unattached (said of free-swimming *Hydrozoa*, etc.). The *Errantia* are a suborder of the *Polychæta* or an order of the *Annelida*. [L, 147, 353.]

ERRATIC, adj. E²r-a²t¹i²k. Lat., erraticus (from errare, to wander). Fr., erratique. Ger., erratic, herumirrend, wandernd. Of birds, without local habitation, going often from country to country; of diseases, pain, etc., shifting from one part of the body to another or occurring in irregular paroxysms. [D; L, 41.]

ÉRRÉ (Fr.), n. E²r-ra. In Provence, the *Ervum ervilia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉRREGBARKEIT (Ger.), n. E²r-rag¹ba¹r-kit. Excitability. [L, 80.]

ÉRREGEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-rag¹e²nd. Stimulating. [L, 80.]

ÉRREGER (Ger.), n. E²r-rag¹e²r. A stimulant, an excitant. [K.]

ÉRREGTSEIN (Ger.), n. E²r-rag¹t¹zin. See ERETISM.

ÉRREGUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-rag¹un². See STIMULATION.—E¹s-fähigkeit. Excitability. [A, 521.]—E¹s-flüssigkeit. The exciting liquid of a galvanic battery. [A, 521.]—E¹s-zustand. A state of irritation. [K.]—Gefühls-E. Stimulation of the sensory nerves of a part, as opposed to reflex or automatic action. [K, 16.]—Geruchs-E. Stimulation of the olfactory nerve. [Gruenhagen (K).]

ÉRRÉS (Fr.), n. In Provence, the *Ervum ervilia*. [B, 121, 173.]

ÉRRERU (Fr.), n. E²r-ru²r. See ERROR.

ÉRRHIN (Fr.), adj. and n. E²r-ra²n². See ERRHINE.—E. hémostatique. See Poudre errhine hémostatique.

ÉRRHINE, adj. E²r¹i²n. Lat., errhinus (from ἔρ, in, and ῥίς, the nose). Fr., errhin. Promoting sneezing and the discharge of nasal mucus; as a n. (Lat., errhinum; Fr., errhin; Ger., Niesemittel), a substance so acting. [L, 56, 105.] Cf. STERNUTATORY.

ÉRRHIPISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ri²p(rep)¹si²s. Gen., errhip¹seos (-is). Gr., ἐρρῖψις (from ῥίπτειν, to throw). Fr., errhipisie. Prostration. [L, 41, 94.]

ÉRRHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-ri²s(ru²s)¹i²s. Gen., errhys¹eos (er¹rhy¹sis). From ἔρρειν, to go slowly. Fr., errhyse. Ger., langsame Blutung. Slow bleeding. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉRRICK, n. E²r¹i²k. The *Arctium lappa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ÉRRIF, n. E²r¹i²f. The *Galium aparine*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ÉRROACANAY (Tamil), n. The *Euonymus dichotomus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ÉRROOPOOTOO (Tamil), n. The *Dalbergia latifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ÉRROR (Lat.), n. m. E²r-ro²r(ror). Gen., erro¹ris. Gr., ἀνορία. Fr., erreur. Ger., Verirrung. A failure, a mischance, a going astray. [A, 325 (a, 21).]—E. loci. Fr., erreur de lieu. Ger., Ortsverirrung. Lit., an e. of place. 1. Of Boerhaave, a supposed aberration of the large blood-corpuscles by which they were forced into and became impacted in vessels (e. g., lymph-canals) of too small a calibre to admit of their passage. [L, 84.] 2. See ECTOPIA.—E. of dispersion. The indistinctness produced in the outlines of an image by chromatic aberration. [B, 51 (a, 27).]

ÉRRÖTHEN (Ger.), n. E²r-ru²t¹e²n. A reddening, blushing. [L, 80.]

ÉR ROUIZA (Ar.). n. See CORIARIA myrtifolia.

ÉRS (Fr.), n. E²r. The *Ervum ervilia*. [B, 121, 173, 275, 284 (a, 24).]

ÉRSATZ (Ger.), n. E²r-sa²tz'. Compensation, substitution.—E¹dentin. Supplementary dentin formed to take the place of material lost from a tooth. [Albrecht (A, 319).]—E¹haar. A hair that replaces one that has fallen or is torn out. [J, 57.]—E¹zahn. A permanent tooth. [A, 521, 523.]—E¹zellen. See DENTINAL CELLS.

ÉRSCH EINHUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shin¹un². See PHENOMENON.

ÉRSCHLAFFEN (Ger.), n. E²r-shla²f¹e²n. See DIASTOLE.

ÉRSCHLAFFEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-shla²f¹e²nd. Relaxing. [L, 43.]

ÉRSCHLAFFER (Ger.), n. E²r-shla²f¹e²r. See LAXATOR.—E. des Paukenfells (oder des Trommelfells). See LAXATOR tympani.—Grosserer E. des Trommelfells. See LAXATOR tympani major.

ÉRSCHLAFFT (Ger.), adj. E²r-shla²ft'. Abnormally relaxed (said of recently contracted muscles). [K.]

ÉRSCHLAFFTHEIT (Ger.), n. E²r-shla²ft¹hit. See LAXITY.

ÉRSCHLAFFUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shla²f¹un². See CHALASIS, RELAXATION, and DIASTOLE.

ÉRSCHÖPFUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shu²pf¹un². Exhaustion. [K, 16.]

ÉRSCHÜTTERUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-shu²t¹e²r-un². See CONCUSSION.—E¹sschall. A percussion sound. [A, 521.]—Gehirne². See CONCUSSION of the brain.—Rückenmarke². See CONCUSSION of the spinal cord.

ÉRSCHWEREN (Ger.), n. E²r-shvar¹e²n. See AGGRAVATION.

ÉRSETZEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-ze²t¹e²nd. Replacing, acting as a substitute. [A, 523.]

ERSETZUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-ze²tz/un². Substitution. [A, 523.]

ERSMERT, n. The *Polygonum hydropiper*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERSTARRUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-sta²r/un². Rigidity. [K.]—**Todtene'**. See *Rigor mortis*.

ERSTGEBÄRENDE (Ger.), n. E²rst'ge²-bar-e²nd-e². A primipara.

ERSTGESCHWÄNGERTE (Ger.), n. E²rst'ge²-shwan²-e²rt-e². A female pregnant for the first time. [A, 521.]

ERSTICKEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-sti²k'e²nd. Suffocative. [A, 521.]

ERSTICKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-sti²k'un². See SUFFOCATION.—E²sblut. Blood surcharged with carbonic-acid gas; the blood of an asphyxiated subject. [K.]—E²skrämpfe. General convulsions due to slow asphyxiation. [L. Landois (A, 319).]—E²stod. Death by asphyxia. [A, 521, 523.]

ERTHEILEN (Ger.), v. tr. E²r-til'e²n. See ADMINISTER (1st def.).

ERTHESMOK, n. The *Fumaria officinalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ERTRÄNKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-tran²k'un². Suicidal or homicidal drowning. [A, 521.]

ERTRINKUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-tri²n²k'un². Accidental drowning. [A, 521.]—E²stod. Death by drowning. [L, 57.]

ERTRUNKENER (Ger.), n. E²r-trun²k'e²n-e²r. A drowned person. [L, 43.]

ERUAXE (Sp.), n. A-ru-a²ya. The genus *Medicago*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ERUBESCENCE, n. E-ru²-be²s'e²ns. From *erubescere*, to blush. Blushing, reddening of the skin. [L, 80.]

ERUCA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-ru²(ru)'ka². 1. Of Tournefort, a genus of the *Cruciferae*, tribe *Brassicaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).] 2. Of the pharmacopoeias, the *Sinapis alba*. 3. A larval insect. [B, 45.]—*Conserva erucæ* [Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *consève de roquette*. A mixture of equal parts of boiled and washed leaves of *Brassica e.* and thick syrup. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—E. *alba*. The *Sinapis alba*. [B, 180.]—E. *arvensis*. See *SINAPIS arvensis*.—E. *austriaca*. See *BRASSICA e.—E. barbarea*. The *Barbarea vulgaris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *erucastrum*. See *BRASSICA erucastrum*.—E. *fœtida*. See *BRASSICA e.—E. maritima*. The *Cakile maritima*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *muralis*. The *Diplotaxis muralis*. [B, 173.]—E. *nigra*. See *SINAPIS nigra*.—E. *palustris*. The *Nasturtium silvestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *sativa*. See *BRASSICA e.—E. säure* (Ger.). See ERUCIC ACID.—E. *silvestris*. See *Diplotaxis tennifolia*.

ERUCASTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-ru²(ru)-ka²st'(ka'st')ru²m-(ru²m). A section of the genus *Brassica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *fœtida*. See *BRASSICA eruca*.

ERUCIC ACID, n. E²r-u²s'i²k. Fr., *acide érucique*. Ger., *Erucasäure*. A monobasic acid, occurring under the form of acicular crystals of the composition C₂₂H₄₂O₂, found in mustard-oil, rape-seed oil and grape-seeds. It is isomeric with brassic acid. [B, 4; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (a, 14).]

ERUCIDIC ACID, n. E-ru²-si²d'i²k. Fr., *acide érucidique*. See *BRASSIC ACID*.

ERUCIFORM, adj. E-ru²-si²-fo²rm. Lat., *eruciformis* (from *eruca*, a caterpillar, and *forma*, form). Fr., *éruciforme*. Resembling a caterpillar. [L, 41, 180.]

ERUCIN, n. E-ru²-si²n. Fr., *éruoine*. A yellow powder obtained from the bitter extract of white mustard. [A, 518; L, 41, 49.]

ERUCIVORES (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²r(ar)-u²(u)-si²(ki²)/vo(wo²)-rez(ras). From *eruca*, a caterpillar, and *vorare*, to devour. See SCANSORES.

ERUCTION, n. E-ru²-k'ta'shu²n. Lat., *eructatio* (from *eructare*, to belch forth). Fr., *éructation*. Ger., *Aufstossen*. It., *eruttazione*. Sp., *eructación*. A belching up of gas from the stomach. [D.]

ERUGINOUS, adj. E-ru²-ji²-nu²s. See ÆRUGINOUS.

ERUKKU ERUKKAM (Tamil), n. The root-bark of *Calotropis gigantea* and *Calotropis procera*; used in India to promote the secretions, and as an alterative, stimulant, and deobstruent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

ERUMBELIE (Tamil), n. The *Maba buxifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

ERUMPENT, adj. E-ru²-mp'e²nt. Lat., *erumpens* (from *erumpere*, to burst forth). Ger., *hervorbrechend*. Breaking forth; of a fruit, rupturing its capsule at maturity. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

ERUPTION, n. E-ru²-p'shu²n. Lat., *eruptio*. Fr., *éruption*. Ger., *E. Ausfahren*. It., *eruzione*. Sp., *erupción*. 1. A breaking forth, as of a pent-up gas or liquid. 2. An emergence, as of a tooth through the gum. 3. The breaking out of a rash, also the rash itself.—**Drug e.** See *Medicinal e.—Hæmatogenetic e's*. Ger., *hämätogenetische Eruptionen*. Of Behrend, a group of cutaneous diseases that includes medicinal and menstrual rashes, together with certain e's due to vaccination, variola, septicaemia, and pyæmia, and also those observed after surgical operations, injuries, parturition, etc. [G.]—**Heat e.** A term formerly applied to eczema or to a form of that disease, regarded as typical, produced by the application of heat to the skin. [G.]—**Medicinal e.** An e. (3d def.) due to the action of a medicament taken internally.

ERUPTIVE, adj. E-ru²-p'ti²v. Lat., *eruptivus* (from *erumpere*, to burst forth). Fr., *éruptif*. It., *eruttivo*. Pertaining to or attended with an eruption. [G.]

ERVA (Port.), n. E²r'va². An herb or plant. [a, 14].—E. *cipo de cobra*. See *E. de Nossa Senhora*.—E. *contra*. See *DORSTENIA faria*, *DORSTENIA vitella*, and *DORSTENIA Houstoni*.—E. *de cobra*. The *Mikania opifera*. [B, 46, 81 (a, 21).]—E. *da contra*. See *E. contra*.—E. *de andourinha*. The *Euphorbia linearis*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—E. *de Nossa Senhora*. In Brazil, the *Cissampelos pareira*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *de passarinho*. In Brazil, the *Loranthus uniflorus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *do bicho*. The *Polygonum antecornuoidale*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—E. *do sapo*. The *Begonia comestibilis*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—E. *da cobras*. 1. The *Euphorbia pilulifera*. [B, 46, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *moira*. In Brazil, the *Solanum nigrum*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—E. *mular*. In Brazil, the *Croton antispythiticus*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—E. *pombirha*. In Brazil, the *Phyllanthus niruri*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]—E. *Santa Lucia*. In Brazil, the *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. [B, 46 (a, 14).]—E. *toustaô*. In Brazil, the *Boerhaavia hirsuta*. [B, 46, 88, 121 (a, 24).]

ERVAGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r'va(va²)/ji²(gi²)-a². Of some ancient authors, the *Convolutus arvensis*. [B, 33 (a, 14).]

ERVALENTA, n. U²r-va²-e²nt'a². A food preparation, invented by Wharton, who kept the composition secret, and sold it at high prices as a remedy against consumption and tumors. Chemical analysis shows it to consist of meal made from leguminous grains, probably a mixture of peas and lentils, and identical with the *Revalenta arabica*. [L, 30 (a, 14).]

ERVE (Ger.), n. E²r'f'e². See ERVUM.—E²nlinse. See ERVUM.—E²nsamen. The seed of *Vicia ervilia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERVILIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-vi²li²-a². Of Link, a genus composed of species taken from *Vicia* and *Errum*; of others, a section of *Vicia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *sativa*. See *VICIA e.*

ERVILIEN (Fr.), adj. E²r-ve-le-a²n². Formed like a lentil; as a n., in the pl., e's, a group of ciliated *Infusoria*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERVUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r'vu²m(wu²m). Fr., *lentille*. Ger., *Erve*, *Linse*, *Wicke*. The vetch; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous, papilionaceous herbs of the *Vicieæ* (by some made a section of that tribe), indigenous to Europe and eastern Asia. They are largely cultivated for forage, and the flour is used in cataplasms. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *ervilia*. See *VICIA ervilia*.—E. *hirsutum*. Fr., *lentille velue*, *gercau luisset*, *luzearu*, *luzette*. A species found in the United States and France, where the seeds, called *cincelles*, are eaten and the stems used as forage. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *lens*. Fr., *lentille cultivée*, *arousse arrowste*. Ger., *gemeine Linse*. The lentil, the *φακός* of Dioscorides; a species found in southern Europe and the East. The seeds furnish a meal which serves as food, and, boiled, is used for cataplasms. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *minor*. Fr., *lentille petite*. A variety of *E. lens*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *plicatum*, *e. verum*. See *VICIA ervilia*.—**Semen ervi (veri)**. The seed of *Vicia ervilia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]



ERVUM LENS. [A, 327.]

ERWACHSEN (Ger.), adj. E²r-va²-ch²s'e²n. See ADULT.

ERWÄRMEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-var²m'e²nd. See CALORIFIC.

ERWÄRMUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-var²m'un². See CALIFICATION.

ERWECKEND (Ger.), adj. E²r-ve²k'e²nd. Lit., awakening; exciting, enlivening, animating. [L, 43.]—E²e Mittel. An excitant. [L, 43.]

ERWEICHEND (Ger.), n. E²r-vich²e²nd. See EMOLLIENT.—E²e Mittel. Emollient remedies. [L, 43.]

ERWEICHUNG (Ger.), n. E²r-vich²un². Softening. [D, 4.]—**Braune E.** Softening (as in the mucous membrane of the stomach), with a brownish tinge, due to extravasated blood. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Breife E.** Pultaceous softening. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Drüsene'.** See ADENOMALACIA.—E²sbrand. Gangrenous softening. [Samuel (A, 319).]—E²scyste. See under CYSTE.—E²sgeschwür. An abscess caused by atheromatous or amyloid degeneration of the arteries or by amyloid degeneration of the tissues. It occurs in old people, and is to be distinguished in degree only from senile gangrene. [L, 57 (a, 21).]—E²sherd. A focus of softening. [A, 321.]—E²smittel. An emollient. [A, 321.]—**Gehirne'.** See ENCEPHALOMALACIA.—**Gelatöse E.** Gelatinous softening. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Gernchlose E.** Gangrenous softening without putrefaction. [Samuel (A, 319).]—**Hämorrhagische E.** Softening with hemorrhagic infiltration. [Marchand (A, 319).]—**Hirne'.** See ENCEPHALOMALACIA.—**Knochene'.** See OSTEOMALACIA.—**Knorpel'.** See CHONDROMALACIA.—**Weisse E.** White softening (of the brain, spinal cord, etc.). [D, 4.]

ERWEITERER (Ger.), n. E²r-vit'e²r-e²r. See DILATOR and DILATOR.

ERWEITERN (Ger.), n. E^{2r}-vit'e²rn. See DILATION.

ERWEITERND (Ger.), adj. E^{2r}-vit'e²rnd. See DILATING.

ERWEITERT (Ger.), adj. E^{2r}-vit'e²rt. See DILATED.

ERWEITERUNG (Ger.), n. E^{2r}-vit'e²rn². See DILATION and AMPLIATION.—**E. der Schamspalte**. See DILATION *préfectale de la vulve*.—**E. des Herzens**. See *Cardiac DIASTOLE*.—**E's-fähig**. Susceptible of dilatation. [a, 14.]—**E's-instrument**. See DILATOR.—**E's'scheere**. A dilating forceps; also a pair of scissors that cut outward when the blades are separated. [L, 80.]—**Sackförmige E.** See *Sacciform DILATION*.

ERWENWICKE (Ger.), n. E^{2r}rv'e²n-vi²k-e². See *Vicia ervilia*.

ERWORBEN (Ger.), adj. E^{2r}-vorb'e²n. Acquired, as distinguished from congenital. [A, 521.]

ERWÜRGEN (Ger.), **ERWÜRGUNG** (Ger.), n's. E^{2r}-vu²rg'², e²n, un². See STRANGULATION.

ERYGE (Lat.), **ERYGMA** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E^{2r}r'i²(u²)-je(ga), -j²g(u²)ma². Gen., *eryges, eryg'matos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρύγη, ἐρύγημα. See ERUCTION.

ERYGMATODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²g(u²)-ma(ma²)-to/dez-(das). Gr., ἐρύματωδης (from ἐρύμα, a belching, and εἶδος, resemblance). Of Hippocrates, causing eruptions. [A, 311 (a, 17).]

ERYNGIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}(ar)-i²n(u²n²)/j²i²(g²)-u²m(u²m). Gr., ἔρυγιον. Fr., *panicault*. Ger., *Mannstreu*. A genus of the *Saniculeae*, widely distributed throughout warm and temperate regions, except in Africa. The *Eryngaceae* are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Panaceae*; of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Einospermae*; of Tausch, a subtribe of the *Aptelosperrmae*, comprising (for the last two authors) *Eryngium, Alepida, Sanicula*, etc. Others make them a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*, consisting of *Eryngium* and *Sanicula*, in which case they correspond in part to the *Saniculeae* of Bentham and Hooker. The *Eryngiaceae* (Fr., *eryngiées*) of Sprengel are a tribe of the *Umbelliferae*. The *Eryngineae* of Dumortier are a family of the *Fructungaliciae*. [B, 42, 113, 170, 180 (a, 24); L, 180.]—**Conserva eryngii**. Fr., *conserve de panicault*. The candied root of *E. campestre*, official in various old Ph's. [B, 119 (a, 14).]—**E. amethystinum**. Sp., *yerba del sapo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species the roots of which are reputed diaphoretic and emmenagogue. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168.]—**E. aquaticum**. Fr., *panicault aquatique*. Ger., *wasserliebende Mannstreu*. Button snake-root, rattlesnake-master, water-eryngo; a species found on the prairies and barrens of the western and southern United States. The pungent, aromatic root is considered expectorant, diuretic, and sudorific, and is also employed in snake-bites. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**E. Bocconi**. Fr., *panicault tricuspidé*. A species found in Spain; considered diuretic and emmenagogue. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. bromeliaefolium**. A species growing in Mexico; employed in amenorrhoea, dyspepsia, dropsy, and flatulence, and for snake-bites. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. campestre**. Fr., *panicault des champs, chardon à cent têtes* (ou d'âne, ou Roland, ou roulant), *erliche fouasse à l'âne, poincheu relâche*. Ger., *Feldmannstreu, gemeine Brachdistel* (oder *Roll-distel*), *Eleud, Unruhe*. A species found in southern and middle Europe. Its root, *radix eryngii* (seu *lyringii*), *acus Veneris, capitula Martis*, once official, was one of the *quinque radices aperientes minores*, and was considered emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. It was also employed in catarrhal affections. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. Cervantesii, E. comosum**. Sp., *yerba del sapo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico for the same purposes as *E. amethystinum*. [J. M. Maisch, l. c.]—**E. creticum, E. cyanum**. A species growing in Crete, having the properties of *E. Bocconi*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. dichotomum**. A species found in southern Europe (probably a variety of *E. amethystinum*), having the properties of *E. Bocconi*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. dilatatum**. A species found in southern Europe. The roots have similar properties to those of *E. campestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. foetidum**. Fr., *panicault fétide*. Ger., *Schlangengras*. A species used in snake-bites in the West Indies and Florida, and as a febrifuge in Guiana, Brazil, and elsewhere. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. maritimum, E. maritimum**. Fr., *panicault maritime*. Ger., *Meerstrandmannstreu, Meerwurz, Meerbrachdistel*. Sea-eryngo (or holly); a species found on the sandy shores of Great Britain and Europe. The root (*radix eryngii marini*) was once made into a sweetmeat and used in pectoral diseases, dropsy, and colic, and as an aphrodisiac. The young sprouts are eaten. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. multifidum**. A European species having the properties of *E. amethystinum*, of which it is perhaps a variety. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. planum**. Fr., *panicault à feuilles planes, herbe des serpens*. A European species, employed as a sudorific. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. subcaule**. Sp., *yerba del sapo* [Mex. Ph.]. A species used in Mexico for the same purposes as *E. amethystinum*. [J. M. Maisch, l. c.]—**E. ternatum**. A European species having the properties of *E. amethystinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. tricuspidatum**. See *E. Bocconi*.—**E. virginianum, E. virginicum**. A species found in marshes from New Jersey to Louisiana, used like *E. aquaticum*. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. vulgare**. See *E. campestre*.—**E. yuccefolium**. See *E. aquaticum*.—**E. Zannoni**. See *E. Bocconi*.—**Radix eryngii**. The rhizome of *E. campestre*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERYNGO, n. E-ri²n²go. The genus *Eryngium*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Common e.** See *ERYNGIUM campestre*.—**Conserve of e.** See *Conserva ERYNGII*.—**E.-root**. The rhizome of *Eryngium maritimum*, and various other species of *Eryngium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Field e.** See *ERYNGIUM campestre*.—**Flat-leaved e.** See *ERYNGIUM planum*.—**Sea e.** See *ERYNGIUM maritimum*.—**Three-leaved e.** See *ERYNGIUM Bocconi*.—**Water-e.** See *ERYNGIUM aquaticum*.

ERYSIBE (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u²)-sib(seb)'e(a). Gen., *erysib'es*. Gr., ἐρύσιβη. Mildew in plants. [A, 387.]

ERYSIMUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²s(u²s)/i²-mu²s(mu²m). Gr., ἐρύσιμον (from ἐρύειν, to draw). Fr., *érysimum, érysimum, vélar*. Ger., *Hederich*. 1. Of the Fr. Cod., the *Sisymbrium officinale*. 2. A genus of the *Cruciferae*, tribe *Sisymbrieae*. The *Erysimeae* (Fr., *érysimeés*) are: Of Dumortier, a tribe of the *Siliquosae*; of Reichenbach (1837), a section of the *Sisymbreeae*. [B, 42, 121, 170, 173 (a, 24).]—**Conserva erysimi** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. Fr., *conserva de vélar*. Conserve of wild mustard; made by beating together 1 part of the fresh herb of *e.* and 2 parts of white sugar. [L, 162 (a, 21).]—**E. alliaria**. See *SISYMBRIUM alliaria*.—**E. arcuatum**. See *BARBAREA laurica*.—**E. barbarea**. See *BARBAREA vulgaris*.—**E. cheiranthoides**. Treacle-mustard, a species found in Kansas. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**E. cordifolium**. See *SISYMBRIUM alliaria*.—**E. glastifolium**. The *Turritis glabra*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. lyratum**. See *BARBAREA vulgaris*.—**E. officinale**. See *SISYMBRIUM officinale*.—**E. præcox**. Fr., *érysimum printanier*. See *BARBAREA præcox*.—**Herba erysimi**. The herb of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Semen erysimi**. The seed of *Sisymbrium officinale*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Syrupus de erysimi compositus** [Fr. Cod.]. See *Sirope d'ERYSIMI composé*.—**Syrupus de erysimo Lobelii**. See *Sirope d'ERYSIMI composé*.—**Syrupus erysimi** [Brunsv. Ph., 1777; Fr. Cod., 1818; Ferr. Ph., 1825; Fuld. Disp., 1791; Lipp. Disp., 1794]. Syrup of wild mustard; made of equal parts of the juice of *E. alliaria*, recently expressed and depurated, and despumated honey [Brunsv. Ph., 1777]; or 3 parts of juice and 1 part of honey [Fuld. Disp., 1791; Lipp. Disp., 1794]; or by making a syrup by infusing 1 part of the fresh leaves of *E. alliaria* for 12 hours in 6 parts of boiling water, filtering, and adding a double quantity of white sugar [Fr. Cod., 1818]; or from 4 parts of the leaves of *E. alliaria* and 24 of water, distilling off 6 parts, and dissolving in the product 12 of sugar, expressing the residue, and dissolving in the liquor 24 parts of sugar, evaporating to the consistency of a syrup, and mixing with the distillate [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

ERYSIMUM (Fr.), n. A-re-ze-mu²m. See *ERYSIMUM*.—**E. à feuilles en lyre** (Fr.). See *BARBAREA vulgaris*.—**Sirope d'é.** (Fr.). See *Syrupus ERYSIMI* and *Sirope d'é. composé*.—**Sirope d'é. composé** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *syrupus de erysimi compositus*. Syn.: *sirope des chantres*. A syrup made by boiling 15 parts of husked barley in 1,200 parts of distilled water until it is soft, adding 15 parts of dried Malaga grapes, and 20 parts each of the chopped leaves of *Cichorium intybus* and *borago*, and after boiling for a few minutes, straining with expression, replacing the liquor on the fire, and when boiling, pouring it into a tin water-bath which contains 300 parts of fresh *e.* previously pounded in a marble mortar, and 15 of licorice, 20 parts of the dried root of *Isula helenium*, 5 of *Adiantum pedatum*, 4 each of the dried tops of rosemary and of stœchas, and 5 parts of green anise, all properly cut, infusing for 24 hours, and distilling in order to extract 50 parts of aromatic liquor; then straining with expression, clarifying with the white of an egg, adding 400 parts of white sugar and 100 of white honey, boiling, and clarifying. [B, 113 (a, 21).]

ERYSIPEL (Ger.), n. E^{2r}-i²u²-si²-pe²l'. See *ERYSIPELAS*.—**Ge-sicht'se**. See *ERYSIPELAS faciei*.—**Impfe**'. See *Vaccinal ERYSIPELAS*.—**Rückfalle**'. See *ERYSIPELAS recurrens*.—**Wandere**'. See *Erratic ERYSIPELAS*.—**Wunde**'. See *TRAU-MAT ERYSIPELAS*.

ERYSIPELACEUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u²)-si²pe-e²l(a²)s'e²-ke²-u²s(u²s). Erysipelatous; as a n. in the f. pl., *Erysipelacei*, a generic term including the various forms of erysipelas. [a, 29.]

ERYSIPELAS (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²(u²)-si²pe-e²l-a²s(a²s). Gen., *erysipel'atos (-is)*. Gr., ἐρύσιπelas (from ἐρύσιος (= ἐρυθρός), red, and πέλαιος (= πῆλας), a hide or skin). Fr., *érysipèle, éresipèle, la rose, feu sacre* (ou *St. Antoine*). Ger., *Erysipel, Rothlauf, Rose, Haut-rose, Wundrose*. It., *erisipela, risipola*. Sp., *erisipela*. St. Anthony's fire, wild-fire, rose: 1. A peculiar form of inflammation affecting the skin or the adjacent mucous membranes, attended with redness and swelling, together often with more or less serous or purulent exudation in the form of œdema, vesicles, bullæ, pustules, or diffuse suppuration, sometimes with gangrene, and chiefly characterized by a tendency to spread at the periphery and by fever. [G.] 2. In Young's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Pyrexia*. [L, 270.]—**Ambulant e.** See *Erratic e.*—**Bilious e.** Fr., *érysipèle bilieux*. A variety attended by bilious eruction and vomiting, bitterness of the mouth, yellow tongue, epigastric uneasiness and tenderness, great thirst, constipation or bilious diarrhoea, yellow urine, and yellowness of the skin and conjunctivæ. [E, 4.]—**Bronzed e.** Fr., *érysipèle bronzé* [Velpeau]. See *GANGRENE gazeuse foudroyante*.—**Carbuncular e.** It., *erisipela carbunclosa*. A form of carbuncle peculiar to sheep and swine. In sheep it is less severe than in swine, and is characterized by a tumor of the inner aspect of the thigh and leg, which extends rapidly to the abdomen, back, and breast, and becomes of a violet or bluish color, with coldness of the surface. Some have considered the disease in swine as carbuncular; others as a form of typhus. Together with constitutional symptoms, the disease is marked by erysipelatous tumefaction of the region of the abdomen, the neck, the inner aspect of the thigh, etc. [G, 71.]—**Cellular e.** Fr., *érysipèle du tissu cellulaire*. See *Pseudo-e.*—**Cellulo-cutaneous e.** See *Phegmonous e.*—**Cutaneous e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Dartrous e.** Fr., *érysipèle dartreux*. E. accompanied by tetter or ringworm. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**Erratic e.** Lat., *e. erraticum*. Fr., *érysipèle erratique*. Ger., *Wanderröse*. 1. E. that tends to spread from portion to portion of the body. [G.] 2. See *E. metastaticum*.—**E. ambulans**. See *Erratic e.*—**E. bullosum**. Fr., *érysipèle bulleux*. E. attended with a marked development of bullæ. [G, 10.]—**E. chronicum**. 1. See *E. recurrens*. 2. See *ERYSIPELOID*.—**E. consensuale**. See *Symptomatic e.*—**E. crustosum**. Fr., *érysipèle crouteux*. E. attended with exudation from the surface drying into crusts. [G.]—**E. diffusum**. E. with the borders of the affected skin not sharply defined, the redness merging gradually into the color of the surrounding skin. [G.]—**E. erraticum**. See *Erratic e.*—**E. erythematousum**. E. affecting the skin super-

ficially and resembling erythema. [G.]—**E. exanthematicum**. See ERYTHEMA.—**E. faciei**. Fr., *érysipèle de la face*. Ger., *Gesichtserysipel*. E. of the face, beginning usually in the region of the nose, spreading thence over the face, and sometimes to or over the hairy scalp, or down upon the neck. [G.]—**E. faciei perstans**. See *E. perstans faciei*.—**E. fixum**. Fr., *érysipèle fixe*. E. that remains confined to the region first attacked; generally due to a local inflammation, as of the ear. [G.] Cf. *E. otalgicum* and *E. odontalgicum*.—**E. gangrænosum**. Fr., *érysipèle gangræneux*. Syn.: *ignis Sancti Antonii*. E. attended with gangrene. [G.] Cf. *Phlegmonous e.* and *E. pestilens*.—**E. glabrum**. E. characterized by a smooth, shining surface. [G.]—**E. habituale**. E. that has a tendency to recur repeatedly in the same individual. [G.]—**E. idiopathicum**. Fr., *érysipèle idiopathique*. See ERYTHEMA *essentielle*.—**E. infantile**. E. occurring in infants; more especially an erysipelatosus inflammation beginning in new-born infants. [G.]—**E. internum** [Cullen]. See GASTRITIS *erythematica*.—**E. læve** [Duncan].—**E. lævigatum**. See *E. glabrum*.—**E. legitimum**. See *E. simplex*.—**E. malignum puerperale internum**. See *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**E. marginatum**. E. in which the affected skin is bounded by a well-defined margin. [G.]—**E. medicamentosum**. A medicinal rash resembling e., but differing from it chiefly in its rapid development and in the absence of sharply defined borders and tenderness on pressure; [G. 27.]—**E. menstruale**. Fr., *érysipèle cataméniale*. Ger., *menstrueller Rothlauf*. An eruption resembling e., which usually occurs on the face in women at the time of menstruation. [G.]—**E. mercuriale**. A form of e. said to be due to hydrargyris. [G. 42.]—**E. metastaticum**. Fr., *érysipèle métastatique*. Metastatic e.; characterized by outbreaks in different parts of the body, supposed to be due to metastasis. [G.]—**E. migrans, E. migratorium**. See *Erratic e.*—**E. miliare**. E. attended with small vesicles. [G.] See *E. vesiculosum*.—**E. neonatorum**. Fr., *érysipèle des nouveau-nés*. See *E. umbilicæ neonatorum*.—**E. nosocomiale, E. nothum**. See *Traumatic e.*—**E. odontalgicum**. E. (or inflammation with swelling and oedema) of the cheek due to an alveolar abscess. [G. 10.]—**E. oedematodes, E. oedematosum**. Fr., *érysipèle oedémateux*. E. especially characterized by oedema; or, more properly, a peculiar form of e. attended with oedematous swelling without marked redness of the surface, occurring especially in old people. [G. 7, 10.] Cf. *White e.*—**E. otalgicum**. E. in the region of the ear, due to suppurative otitis or mastoiditis. [G.]—**E. periodicum nervosum chronicum**. See PELLAGRA.—**E. perstans faciei**. A form of e. or an erysipelatoïd eruption occasionally occurring upon the face and scalp in connection with the disseminated form of lupus erythematosus, and lasting sometimes for several weeks, accompanied with severe general symptoms. [G. 47.] See LUPUS *erythematosus disseminatus* (seu *aggregatus*).—**E. pestilens**. Of Sauvages, a disease that prevailed as an epidemic in the Dark Ages, as a sequel of war and famine, and was variously known as *ignis sacer* (seu *Sancti Antonii*), *mal des Ardens* (q. v.), etc., and was characterized by erysipelatosus inflammation of the skin, followed by gangrene which often destroyed the limbs joint by joint. It was regarded by Sauvages as a form of ergotism. [G. 17.]—**E. phlegmonodes, E. phlegmonosum**. See *Phlegmonous e.*—**E. phlyctænodes**. Zoster. [G. 59.]—**E. plant.** See HELIOTROPISM *indicum*.—**E. puerperale**. Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral*. A form of e. attacking lying-in women, generally beginning about the genitals and spreading to other parts. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**E. pulmonis** [Lœnmmii]. See PNEUMONIA *notha*.—**E. pulmonum** [Waumann]. An old name for pneumonia limited to the surface of the lung. [L.]—**E. pustulosum**. 1. Zoster. 2. E. attended with pustules. [G.]—**E. recurrens**. Fr., *érysipèle de retour* (ou à répétitions). Ger., *Rückfallerysipel*. E. characterized by a tendency to recur at the same point, and usually followed by hyperplastic growth or by elephantiasis. [G.]—**E. senile**. E., especially of the legs, occurring in aged people. [G. 10.]—**E. serpens**. See *Erratic e.*—**E. simplex**. Fr., *érysipèle simple*. Cutaneous e.; the most common form of the disease, occurring usually on the face, sometimes on the limbs, less frequently on the trunk, and not affecting the tissues to any great depth. [G.]—**E. spontaneum**. See ERYTHEMA *essentielle*.—**E. spurium**. See *E. traumaticum*.—**E. suffusum**. See ERYTHEMA.—**E. superficiale**. Fr., *érysipèle superficielle*. See *E. simplex*.—**E. traumaticum**. See *Traumatic e.*—**E. typhodes**. E. attended with typhoid symptoms. [G.]—**E. umbilicæ neonatorum**. Fr., *érysipèle de l'ombilic*. E. in new-born children, beginning in the region of the navel before cicatrization is complete, and usually spreading extensively over the body. [G.]—**E. universale**. E. that spreads very extensively over the surface of the body. [G.]—**E. urticatum**. See URTICARIA.—**E. vaccinæ, E. vaccinale**. See *Vaccinal e.*—**E. variegatum**. E. characterized by stripes. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**E. verrucosum**. E. in which the skin appears warty or blotched. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**E. verum**. See *E. simplex*.—**E. vesiculosum**. Fr., *érysipèle vesiculeux*. 1. Pemphigus. 2. E. attended with the production of vesicles. [G.]—**E. zona, E. zoster**. Zoster. [G. 17.]—**External e.** E. affecting the integument. [G.] Cf. *Internal e.*—**Facial e.** See *E. faciei*.—**False e.** A term sometimes applied to exanthems resembling e., such as certain forms of erythematosus eczema or of erythema. [G.]—**Gangrænosum e.** See *E. gangrænosum*.—**Hepatic e.** A form of e. connected with disease of the liver. [L. Boucher, "France méd."; "Brit. Med. Jour."; "N. Y. Med. Jour." June 18, 1887, p. 690.] Cf. *Bilious e.*—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *érysipèle idiopathique*. An e. due to causes acting on the system from without. [E.]—**Internal e.** E. affecting the interior of the body, more particularly the mucous membranes.—**Lymphatic e.** An e. in which the implication of the lymphatics predominates, and which is characterized by a rose, rather than a red, color, that disappears entirely on pressure, and is always marked by red lines along the course of the lymphatics. [A. 329 (G).]—**Malignant internal puerperal e.** Lat., *e. malignum puerperale internum*. Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral malin interne*. Of Virchow, a form of puerperal fever supposed to depend on an inward extension (after the man-

ner of e.) of an ulcerative inflammation of the genitals. [A. 24.]—**Medical e.** Fr., *érysipèle médicale*. E. originating or apparently originating spontaneously and commonly belonging to the domain of the physician; in contradistinction to surgical or traumatic e., originating from wounds or injuries, and commonly belonging to the domain of the surgeon. [A. 329 (G).]—**Metastatic e.** See *E. metastaticum*.—**Oedematous e.** Lat., *E. oedematodes*. A mild variety of phlegmonous e. accompanied by more oedema of the cellular tissue than seems to be due to the inflammation of the skin. [E.]—**Phlegmonous e.** Lat., *e. phlegmonosum* (seu *phlegmonodes*). Fr., *érysipèle phlegmonoux*. It., *erisipela flemmonosa*. E. involving the skin and the subcutaneous tissue, often attended with suppuration and gangrene. [G.]—**Puerperal e.** Fr., *érysipèle puerpéral*. Traumatic e. in lying-in women; also, of some authors, e. of the umbilicus in the new-born as the result of infection from the mother. Cf. *Malignant internal puerperal e.*—**Pustular e.** See *E. pustulosum*.—**Secondary e.** E. which appears during the course of a pre-existing disease. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**Serpiginous e.** A form of e. which extends in various directions by the involvement of adjacent portions of the skin. [L. 88 (a, 29).]—**Simple e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Spontaneous e.** Fr., *érysipèle spontané*. E. not known to be due to an external cause. [L. 43.]—**Surgical e.** See *Traumatic e.*—**Symptomatic e.** E. due to some constitutional disturbance. [E.]—**Traumatic e.** Lat., *e. traumaticum*. Fr., *érysipèle traumatique*. Ger., *Wunderysipel*. E. attacking the parts about a wound, probably as the result of infection; often erratic and generally more dangerous than simple e. [A. 326 (a, 21); A. 518.]—**True e.** See *E. simplex*.—**Vaccinal e.** Lat., *e. vaccinale*. Fr., *érysipèle vaccinale*. Ger., *Impferysipel*. E. proceeding from the site of a recent vaccination; usually due to secondary infection.—**Venous e.** Fr., *érysipèle veineuse*. E. attended with decided venous congestion, and characterized by a dark-red or vinous color which does not entirely disappear on pressure. The term was used by L. J. Sanson in contradistinction to lymphatic e. [A. 329 (G).]—**Vesicular e.** E. attended with the formations of vesicles. [G.]—**Wandering e.** See *Erratic e.*—**White e.** Fr., *érysipèle lymphatique*. "A form of erysipelatosus oedema in which there is no visible distension of blood-vessels." [J. Hutchinson, "Med. Times and Gaz.," Jan. 6, 1883, p. 4.] Cf. *E. oedematosum*.

ERYSIPELATOID, adj. E²r-i²-si²p-e²l/a²t-oid. Gr., *ἐρυσιπελατώδης* (from *ἐρυσίπelas*, erysipelas, and *είδος*, resemblance). Lat., *erysipelatosus*. Fr., *érysipétoïde*. Ger., *rosenartig, rosenähnlich*. Resembling erysipelas. [G.]

ERYSIPELATOPNEUMONIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p-el'/-a²t(a²)-o(o²p)-nu²-mon(mo²n)'i²-a². Fr., *érysipélatopneumonie*. Ger., *erysipelatoïse Pneumonie*. Erysipelatosus pneumonia. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERYSIPELATOUS, adj. E²r-i²-si²p-e²l/a²t-u³s. Lat., *erysipelatosus, erysipelatosus*. Fr., *érysipélateux*. Ger., *erysipelätös*. It., *Sp., erisipelatoso*. Pertaining to or of the nature of erysipelas. [G.]

ERYSIPELE (Fr.), n. A-re-ze-pe²l. See ERYSIPELAS.—**E. ambulans**. See *Erratic ERYSIPELAS*.—**E. a répétitions**. See *ERYSIPELAS recurrens*.—**E. bronzé**. See *GANGRÈNE gazeuse foudroyante*.—**E. cataméniale**. See *ERYSIPELAS menstruale*.—**E. crotucheux**. See *ERYSIPELAS crustosum*.—**E. de l'ombilic**. See *ERYSIPELAS umbilicæ neonatorum*.—**E. de retour**. See *ERYSIPELAS recurrens*.—**E. des nouveau-nés**. See *ERYSIPELAS umbilicæ neonatorum*.—**E. lymphatique**. See *White ERYSIPELAS*.—**E. périodiques**. Attacks of erysipelas or exanthem occurring periodically, sometimes associated with intermittent fever, sometimes with menstruation. ["Nouv. dict. de méd. et de chir.," 1871, xiv, p. 61, 63 (G).]—**E. veineuse**. See *Venous ERYSIPELAS*.

ERYSIPELINE, n. E²r-i²-si²p-e²l-en. Of Farr, the zymotic poison of erysipelas. [A. 18.]

ERYSIPELOGONORRHOEA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p'e²l-o²(o²)-go²n-o²r-re(ro²e²)-a². See ERYSIPELURETHRITIS.

ERYSIPELOID, adj. E²r-i²-si²p-e²l-oid. See ERYSIPELATOID; as a n., of Rosenbach, an erysipelatoïd inflammation originating in a wound from infection with putrid animal matter, but not directly transmissible from one person to another. The inflammation spreads slowly in the form of a dark-red, often fixed swelling with a sharp border. ["Arch. f. klin. Chir.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 24, 1887, p. 724.]

ERYSIPELOPAROTITIS (Lat.), n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p'e²l-o(o²)-pa²r-o-tit(tet)'i²s. Gen., *erysipeloparotit'idosis* (-is). For deriv., see ERYSIPELAS and PAROTITIDIS. Ger., *Ohdrärsenentzündung mit Rose*. Erysipelatosus parotiditis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERYSIPELORCHITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p-e²l-o²r-ki(ch²e)'i²s. Gen., *erysipelorchit'idosis* (-is). Fr., *érysipélorchite*. Ger., *erysipelätöse Hodenentzündung, Hodenentzündung mit Rose*. Erysipelatosus orchitis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERYSIPELURETHRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-si²p-e²l-u²(u)-re²(ra)-thrit(thret)'i²s. Gen., *erysipelurethrit'idosis* (-is). Fr., *érysipéluréthrite*. Ger., *erysipelätöse (oder rosenartige) Harnröhrenentzündung*. Erysipelatosus urethritis. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERYSIPELOUS, adj. E²r-i²-si²p-e²l-u³s. See ERYSIPELATOUS.—**ERYSIPE** (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-sif(sef)'e(a). Gen., *erysiph'es*. Fr., *érysiphe*. 1. A genus of the *Ascomycetes*. 2. See ERYSIBE. The *Erysiphææ* of Léveillé are one of the principal divisions of the *Ascomycetes*, including the common mildew (*Penicillium*), E., etc., in most of which the fructification consists of a few asci enclosed in a false parenchyma tissue. [B. 170, 291 (a, 24).]—**E. cichoracearum**. A species which attacks the leaves of certain herbaceous plants. [L. 49.]—**E. Martii**. Of Léveillé, a species developed on the pea plant. [B. 61, 77, 206, 246 (a, 24).]—**E. Tuckeri**. Of Berkeley, vine-mildew, oidium; a species that has proved most destructive to the grape. [B. 77, 291 (a, 24).]

ERYSOS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-so's. Gr., *ἐρύσος*. See ERYTHOS.

ERYTHACOS (Lat.), n. m. E²r-²th(u⁶th)a²k(a³k)-o²s. Gr., ἐρυθάκος. Redness. [L, 94.]

ERYTHANTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-²i(u⁶)-tha²n(th³n)²the²m-a³. Gen., *erythanthematos* (-is). From ἐρυθάνθος, red, and ἄνθος, a blossom, an efflorescence. Ger., *Erythanthem*. A red cutaneous rash. The *Erythanthemata* of Auspitz are a class of cutaneous efflorescences which, though differing in their mode of development, have a basis of erythema in common. [G, 4.]—**E. essentielle**. Of Auspitz, an essential angioneurosis of the skin characterized by e., and including erythema multiforme, erythema nodosum, herpes circinatus, herpes iris, herpes phlyctenodes, eczematous and pemphigoid eruptions of an angioneurotic nature, and purpura rheumatica. [G, 4.]—**E. neuriticum**. 1. A subdivision of Auspitz's "neuritic dermatoses," characterized by e. and by an acyclic course. It includes neuritic forms of erythema, herpes, pemphigus, eczema, furunculosis, ethyma, and purpura. [G, 4.] 2. Of Bronson, a term employed to designate certain exanthems of an erythematous character occurring coincidentally with syphilis and to which they are believed to be due, though not corresponding to typical syphiloderma. Utterly, it is said, they may become the site of syphilitic infiltration. ["Med. Record," Sept. 4, 1886, p. 253 (G.)] Cf. *ERYTHEMA neuriticum*, etc.

ERYTHEM (Ger.), n. E²r-u⁶-te²m'. See *ERYTHEMA*.—**Heu-E**. See *ERYTHEMA aestivum*.—**Knotene'**. See *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.

ERYTHEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-²i(u⁶)-the2yma². Gen., *erythematos* (-is). Gr., ἐρύθημα (from ἐρυθθαίνω, to redden). Fr., *érythème*, *dartre érythématoïde*. Ger., *Erythem*. It., *eritema*. Syn.: *dermatitis erythematosa*, *erysipelas suffusum*. Inflammatory hyperaemia of the skin attended with redness of the surface, but usually only slight or imperceptible exudation, and with little or no disturbance of the epidermis. [G, 1.]—**Amorphous e.** Fr., *érythème amorphe*. E. with efflorescences of an irregular shape and arrangement. [G, 7.]—**Annular e.** Lat., *e. annulare*. Fr., *érythème annulaire* (ou *circiné*). A form of e. exudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences are ring-shaped, subsiding at the centre while they spread at the periphery. [G, 1.] Cf. *ERYTHEMA excentrique*.—**Belladonna e.** Fr., *érythème belladonné*, *scarlatine belladonnée*. A toxic e. resembling the eruption of scarlatina (but not followed by desquamation), produced by large doses of belladonna. [G, 26.]—**Centrifugal e.** Lat., *e. centrifugum*. Fr., *érythème centrifuge*. 1. Of Biett, a variety of lupus erythematous in which cicatricial tissue occupies the centre of the patch, surrounded by an erythematous border. [G, 44.] 2. See *Annular e.*—**Choleraic e.** Fr., *roséole cholérique*. An e., commonly e. papulatum, sometimes observed in cholera patients. Most observers describe it as occurring during the declining stage of the disease, though Hebra [Hebra and Kaposi, "Lehrbuch der Hautkrankheiten," ii, Auflage, 1872, p. 251] found it generally at the beginning of the cholera attack and continuing after the symptoms of the latter had disappeared, lasting often for a fortnight. According to Hebra, it chiefly affected the extremities. The color of the e. papules was bluish-red or livid. [G, 1.]—**Desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of exfoliative dermatitis described by Féréol, characterized by a general e. resembling the eruption of scarlet fever and followed by copious desquamation. ["Bull. gén. de thérap.," Feb. 15, 1876.]—**E. ab applicatis** acibus. See *E. venenatum*.—**E. ab attritu**. See *INTERTRIGO*.—**E. ab igne**. E. calorium (*q. v.*) due to exposure to the heat of fire. [G, 11.]—**E. acrodynia**. See *ACRODYNIA*.—**E. a decubitu**. E. traumaticum (*q. v.*) due to continued pressure upon the skin from decubitus. [G, 77.]—**E. aestivum**. Fr., *érythème de juin* (ou *e. d'été*). Ger., *Heu-Erythem*. An affection of the skin of the backs of the feet and the lower part of the legs, observed in those who work barefooted in hay-fields; characterized by redness, oedematous swelling, intense itching and burning, followed by the formation of bullae which, breaking, leave a loss of substance. There is moderate fever, with slight intestinal disturbance. The affection either disappears spontaneously or ends in chronic deep-seated thickening of the skin and torpid ulcers. It is attributed to the irritant action of the *Ranunculus acris*. [Baruch, "Berlin. klin. Woch.," 1881, No. 50; "Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," June, 1882, p. 382.]—**E. a frigore**. E. a gelu. Fr., *érythème engleure*. See *CHILBLAIN*.—**E. ambustio**. See *BURN*.—**E. angelectaticum**. A term proposed by Auspitz for rosacea, to express the fact that the disease depends upon dilatation of the cutaneous blood-vessels. [G, 4.]—**E. annulare**. E. annulatum. See *Annular e.*—**E. anthrax**. See *ANTHRAX*.—**E. balsamicum**. E. due to the internal use of balsamics (*e. g.*, copaiba). [G, 1.]—**E. bullosum**. E. exudativum multiforme (*q. v.*) attended with the development of bullae. [G, 11.]—**E. calorium**. E. simplex (*q. v.*) due to the local action of heat or cold. [G, 1.]—**E. centrifugum**, **E. circinatum**. See *Annular e.*—**E. complicatum cum alio morbo**. E. simplex (*q. v.*) due to any local inflammation adjacent to or involving the skin. [G, 11.]—**E. congestivum**. E. characterized by hyperaemia without appreciable exudation. [G, 3.] Cf. *E. exsudativum*.—**E. congestivum idiopathicum**. See *E. simplex*.—**E. congestivum papulatum**. See *E. papulatum*.—**E. congestivum traumaticum**. See *E. traumaticum*.—**E. contusiforme**. See *E. nodosum*.—**E. cyanoticum**. E. attended with bluish discoloration due to venous engorgement. [G, 1.]—**E. epidemicum**. Fr., *érythème endémique*. See *PELLAGRA*.—**E. epidemicum**. Fr., *érythème endémique*. See *ACRODYNIA* and *PELLAGRA*.—**E. essentielle**. Fr., *érythème spontané*. E. occurring as a spontaneous and independent form of disease. [G, 7.]—**E. ex profundi**. See *INTERTRIGO*.—**E. exsudativum**. E. occurring as an essential disease and attended with inflammatory exudation, as distinguished from such forms as are produced by transitory hyperaemia (*e. congestivum*), from such as are due to local irritations of the skin, and from those that are secondary to other inflammatory diseases. According to Hebra, it includes *e. exsudativum multiforme* and *e. nodosum* (*q. v.*). [G, 3.]—**E. exsudativum multiforme**. Fr., *érythème papulo-tuberculeux*. A cutaneous affection characterized by sharply defined,

more or less elevated erythematous efflorescences, which vary in form and arrangement, affecting most commonly the backs of the hands and feet, the forearms and legs, and sometimes also the face or other parts; and having the character of an essential disease. Its chief varieties are *e. annulare*, *e. figuratum*, *e. gyratum*, *e. iris*, *e. marginatum*, *e. papulatum*, and *e. vesiculosum*. [G, 3.]—**E. figuratum**. That variety of e. exsudativum in which the eruption has a figured arrangement. [G, 1.]—**E. febrile**. Of Plencz, "a dusky, pustular e. of the nose in malignant fevers, which is a sign of approaching death." [G, 11.]—**E. fugax**. Fr., *érythème fugace*. A transitory rash, consisting of spots or patches of hyperaemia, occurring usually in young children or in females with a delicate skin; due to angioneurotic disturbance. [G, 1.]—**E. gangraenousum**. A disease of uncertain character, in which patches of e. occur on various parts of the body, accompanied sometimes with bullae or excoriations, and sometimes with gangrene. It has usually been seen in hysterical women, and, according to some, is always produced artificially for purposes of deception. [G, 2.] See *ANTHRAX* and *CARBUNCLE*.—**E. granatistrum**. See *ANTHRAX*.—**E. gutta rosa**. E. accompanying rosacea. [G, 18.]—**E. gyratum**. That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of gyrate lines. [G, 1.]—**E. hæmorrhagicum**. Hæmorrhagic e. associated with bloody extravasations. [G, 1.]—**E. hyperæmicum**. See *E. congestivum*.—**E. infantile**. See *ROSEOLA infantilis*.—**E. intertriginosum**, **E. intertrigo**. See *INTERTRIGO*.—**E. iracundia**. See *RUBOR iracundia*.—**E. iris**. Fr., *érythème mameloné*. It., *eritema irideo*. A modified form of annular e. (*q. v.*), produced by the development of an erythematous papule in the centre of the annular efflorescence, giving rise to various shades of color between the centre and the periphery of the spot, whence the term *iris*. [G, 15.]—**E. læve**. Fr., *érythème lisse*. It., *eritema liscio*. A transitory form of e. occurring on swollen, oedematous parts. [G, 9.]—**E. lupinosum** [Veiel]. See *LUPUS erythematousus*.—**E. mamillatum**. See *E. iris* and *ERYTHEMA mameloné*.—**E. marginatum**. Fr., *érythème marginé*. E. exsudativum multiforme with a distinct margin. [G, 1.]—**E. medicamentosum**. E. due to the toxic action of a drug. [G, 1.]—**E. mercuriale**. Fr., *érythème mercuriel*. E. due to the local application of a mercurial. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. multiforme** [Hebra]. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—**E. multiforme universale**. E. that tends to spread over the larger part of the body. [G, 1.]—**E. nævus**. See *NÆVUS vascularis*.—**E. neonatorum**. See *RUBOR neonatorum*.—**E. neuriticum**. E. due to disease of the nerves or of the nervous supply of a part. [G, 4.]—**E. nodosum**. Fr., *érythème noueux*. Ger., *Knotenerythem*. It., *eritema nodoso*. An exudative form of e. characterized by round or oval elevated tubercles or nodules of the skin, of a bright-red color at first, afterward becoming blue or livid, especially toward the centre, tender on pressure, and most commonly situated on the legs, but sometimes on the thighs and arms. [G, 1.]—**E. nodosum malignum**. Of Uffelmann, a chronic grave disease of children, resembling e. nodosum, but thought to be connected with tuberculosis. [A. Schmitz, "St. Petersb. med. Woch.," Jan. 31 (Feb. 12), 1887, p. 37; "Cribl. f. Kinderh.," Apr. 2, 1887, p. 67.]—**E. oedematodes**, **E. oedematotum**. See *E. læve*.—**E. palmare et plantare syphiliticum**. See *SQUAMOUS SYPHILIDERM of the palms and soles*.—**E. papulatum**. Fr., *érythème papulo-tuberculeux*. It., *eritema papuloso-tuberculoso*. Syn.: *e. tuberculatum*. That variety of e. exsudativum multiforme in which the efflorescences appear in the form of papules or tubercles. [G, 1.]—**E. papulatum syphiliticum**. See *PAPULAR syphilitic* *ROSEOLA*.—**E. paratrimma**. See *PARATRIMMA*.—**E. pellagrum**. Fr., *érythème pellagreu*. The e. of pellagra. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. pernio**. See *CHILBLAIN*.—**E. polymorphum**. Fr., *érythème polymorphe*. See *E. exsudativum multiforme*.—**E. pudoris**. See *RUBOR pudoris*.—**E. puerperarum**. Ger., *Puerperalscharlach*. Syn.: *scarlatina puerperarum*, *pseudo-scarlatina*. A rash resembling that of scarlet fever, occurring in puerperal women, probably as the effect of septic poisoning. It begins on the abdomen and thence spreads over the body. It consists of more or less distinct red spots, rather than the "punctate redness" of scarlatina. [G, 1.]—**E. purillens**. A form of intertrigo, occurring especially in the fold of the buttock in young children, attended with an abundant mucopurulent discharge. [G, 50.]—**E. pyæmicum**. A form of symptomatic e. due to pyæmia or septicaemia. [G, 1.]—**E. rosaceum**. See *ROSEOLA erythematosa*.—**E. scarlatiniforme**. Fr., *érythème scarlatiniforme*. E. in which the efflorescences are minute in size and closely aggregated together, so as to resemble the exanthem of scarlet fever. [G, 51.]—**E. septicaemicum**. See *E. pyæmicum*.—**E. serpens**, **E. serpiginosum**. E. exsudativum multiforme that spreads in a serpiginous manner. [G, 1.]—**E. simplex**. See *E. congestivum*.—**E. solare**. Fr., *érythème solaire*. See *PELLAGRA*.—**E. spontaneum**. Fr., *érythème spontané*. See *E. essentielle*.—**E. syphiliticum**. See *ROSEOLA syphilitica*.—**E. traumaticum**. E. due to traumatic causes, such as friction, pressure, and the like. [G, 1.]—**E. tuberculatum**, **E. tuberosum**. See *E. papulatum*.—**E. urticans**. An erythematous eruption of the skin characterized by urticarial wheals with e. of the intervening spaces. [G, 12.]—**E. urticarium**, **E. urticosum**. A form of e. papulatum which, on account of a considerable serous effusion into the papules and the presence of itching, resembles urticaria. [G, 1.]—**E. vaccinicum**. See *ROSEOLA vaccina*.—**E. vaccinicum exsudativum**. A form of e. following vaccination and having the appearance of e. exsudativum multiforme. [G, 27.]—**E. variolosum**. See *ROSEOLA variolosa*.—**E. venenatum**. E. due to the direct action of acrid or poisonous substances on the skin. [G, 1.]—**E. vesiculare**, **E. vesiculosum**. E. multiforme attended with vesiculation. [G, 1.] Cf. *HERPES iris*.—**E. volans**. E. fugax, particularly in hysterical subjects. [G, 17.]—**E. volaticum**. See *E. fugax*.—**E. volaticum genarum**. "A sudden and transitory rubor of the cheeks and face observed either in connection with verminous or hysterical affections or with approaching menstruation, from shame, or, in sucking infants, in consequence of anger of the nurse." [G, 11.]—**Idiopathic e.** Fr., *érythème idiopathique*. See *E. es-*

sentiale.—**Infectious e.** Fr., *érythème infectieux*. A term employed for e. multiforme, implying a theory that the disease is of an infectious nature. ["Am. de dermat. et de syphil." Nov., 1888, p. 697 (G).]—**Menstrual e.** An erythematous exanthem that is sometimes associated with menstruation. [G.]—**Papular e.** Fr., *érythème papuleux*. See *E. papulatum*.—**Papulo-tubercular e.** See *E. papulatum*.—**Polymorphous e.** See *E. multiforme*.—**Recurrent exfoliative e.** Of G. H. Fox, a form of skin disease characterized by recurrent attacks of general hyperæmia of the surface, attended with desquamation of the cuticle. ["Arch. of Dermat.," v, 1879, p. 264.]—**Relapsing desquamative scarlatiniform e.** A form of recurrent e. in which the efflorescence resembles that of scarlet fever and is followed by desquamation. [G. T. Elliot, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 11, 1890, p. 29.]—**Syphilitic e.** Fr., *érythème syphilitique*. See *Erythematous sYPHILITIC*.—**Syphilitic e. nodosum.** Fr., *érythème nouveau syphilitique*. Of Mauriac, a form of e. closely resembling e. nodosum in appearance and location, and occurring at about the fourth month in the course of syphilis. [G. 93.]—**Tubercular e.** Fr., *érythème tuberculeux*. See *E. papulatum*.

ERYTHEMATIC, ERYTHEMATOUS, adj's. E²r-i²-the²m-a²t²i²k, -the²m-a²t²-u²s. Lat., *erythematus, erythematousus, erythematodes*. Fr., *érythémateux, érythématique*. Ger., *erythematös*. Pertaining to or characterized by erythema. [G.]

«**ÉRYTHÈME** (Fr.), n. A-re-te²m. See ERYTHEMA.—**E. centrifuge, E. circiné.** See *Annular ERYTHEMA*.—**E. copahique.** Erythema balsamicum, due to the internal use of copaiba. [G. 51.]—**E. de foin, E. d'été.** See *ERYTHEMA æstivum*.—**E. engulære.** See *CHILBLAIN*.—**E. épidémique.** See *ACRODYNIA* and *PELLAGRA*.—**E. excentrique.** A variety of annular erythema, most commonly observed upon the cheeks and chin, in which a small erythematous patch extends at the periphery while in the centre it presents the appearance of a superficial cicatrix. A similar form, described by Devergie, affects the tip of the nose and the ends of the fingers, following severe fevers. [G. 7, 44, 50.]—**E. induré.** A scrofulous disease of the skin described by Bazin as consisting of ill-defined red or violet spots, hard and not sensitive to the touch, occurring most commonly on the outer or posterior aspect of the legs and sometimes on the face. [G. 26.] Cf. *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.—**E. lisse.** See *ERYTHEMA læve*.—**E. mamellé.** 1. See *ERYTHEMA mamillatum*. 2. Of Alibert, erythema occurring in oval patches of about the size of the hand, elevated above the surface, and bearing a fancied resemblance to the mamma. [G. 7.]—**E. mamellonné.** Syn.: *resôle militaire* [Bazin]. Of Hardy, an erythematous eruption characterized by red papules or tubercles occurring on the buttocks, back, breast, thighs, and face, observed during severe acute diseases or during convalescence from them. [G. 51.]—**E. nouveau.** See *ERYTHEMA nodosum*.—**E. nouveaux syphilitique.** See *Syphilitic ERYTHEMA nodosum*.—**E²s²papuleux fessiers post-érosifs.** A papular e. attended with erosion and occurring on the nates in infants. ["Ann. de dermat. et de syph.," Aug., 1886, p. 444 (G).]—**E. papulo-tuberculeux.** See *ERYTHEMA papulatum*.—**E. trichophytique.** A form of trichophytosis in which the gross appearances are simply erythematous, while the trichophyton is found luxuriant and of great size. [Ducrohet, "Thèse de Paris," 1883; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Jan., 1885, p. 259.]—**E. vésiculo-pustuleux.** A form of dermatitis due to local irritation and characterized by erythema associated with vesicles or pustules, which break, giving rise to a sero-purulent discharge. According to Hardy, the disease is not eczema. [G. 51.]

ERYTHEMOID, adj. E²r-i²-them²oid. More correctly written *erythematoid*. Lat., *erythemodes* (from *ἐρυθμα*, erythema, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Fr., *érythémoïde*. Resembling erythema.

ERYTHRÆA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thre²(thra³-a)². From *ἐρυθραῖος*, red. Fr., *érythrée*. Ger., *Erythræe*. Blushwort; a genus of the *Gentianeæ*. [B. 42, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. angustifolia.** See *E. linarifolia*.—**E. cachenaluen.** See *E. chilensis*.—**E. centauryum.** Fr., *petite centauree, fiel de terre, herbe à la fièvre, plante fébrifuge*. Ger., *gemeine Erythræe, grosses Tausendgüldenkraut, Erdgalle, Fieberkraut, rother Aurin*. Common European centaury; a species still official in the Edinb. Ph. The flowering tops are odorless, but have a strong, bitter taste, and constitute the official part. The herb contains a peculiar principle called by Méhu *erythrocentaurium*, and a wax-like substance, also saline matter. It is used as a tonic and in dyspepsia, and was once thought a febrifuge. It resembles gentian in its properties, and was one of the ingredients of the Portland powder; it also furnishes a dye. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. chilensis.** Fr., *chironia du Chili*. Ger., *chilensische Erythræe*. A species indigenous to Chili, having the properties of *E. centauryum*. It is used there as a mild tonic and febrifuge, and is called *cachenaluen* or *canchalagua*. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. compressa, E. conferta.** See *E. linarifolia*.—**E. jorullensis.** See *E. chilensis*.—**E. linarifolia, E. unifolia, E. littoralis.** A species often found in commerce with *E. centauryum* and having similar properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. Plumieri.** The *Gentiana connata*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. pulchella, E. ramosissima.** A species often found in the shops with *E. centauryum* and having similar bitter properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. Roxburghii.** Of Don, a species found in the East Indies, very bitter and considered an excellent tonic. [B. 172 (a, 24).]—**E. stricta.** A species constituting one of the sources of the canchalagua of the Mex. Ph. [A. 447.]—**E. uliginosa.** See *E. linarifolia*.—**E. venusta.** A variety found in California, said to be identical with *E. chilensis*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

ERYTHRÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-threm²(thra³-e²m)-i²-a². From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *αἷμα*, blood. Fr., *érythrémie*. The aeration of the blood in the lungs. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRAMYLUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²th(u⁶th)-ra²m(ra³m)-i²(u⁶)-u²m(u⁴m). From *ἐρυθραῖος*, red, and *αμύλον*, starch. The "red" modification of starch produced by treating with iodine the

intermediate residue of granulose which has been submitted to the action of acids. [B. 3 (a, 27).]

ERYTHRANCHE (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thra²n²(thra³n²)/ke-(ch²a). Gen., *erythranthes*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἄρχων*, to strangle. See *Erysipelatous ANGINA* and *Erythematous ANGINA*.

ERYTHRARSIN, n. E²r-i²-thra²-si²n. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἀρσενικόν* (see ARSENIC). Fr., *érythrarsine*. Of Bunsen, an uncrystallizable, odorless red substance, apparently containing C₂H₂As₂O₆, produced by the incomplete combustion of cacodyl. It is insoluble in water, in alcohol, and in ether. [B. 2, 146 (a, 14).]

ERYTHRASMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thra²z(thra³s)/ma². Gen., *erythrasmatos (-is)*. A contagious parasitic disease of the skin occurring especially in the groins and axilla, in the form of sharply defined, brownish-red, desquamating patches, bordered by a fringe of broken and partly detached epidermis. According to Bärensprung, it is due to the presence of the *Microsporon minutissimum* of Burchardt. Others regard the affection as identical with *eczema marginatum*. [A. 326 (a, 21); "Med. Zeit. d. Vereins f. Heilk. f. Preussen.," 1859, No. 29; "Ann. d. charité," 1862, x (G, 82); "Arch. de neurol.," Jan., 1889, p. 8.]

ERYTHRATE, n. E²r-i²th-rat. A salt of erythric acid. [B. 2.]

ERYTHREMA (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thre(thra)/ma². Gen., *erythrematos (-is)*. See ERYTHEMA.

ERYTHREMELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-threm(thram)-e²l-a²(a³l)/i²(g²i²)-a². From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ἄλγος*, pain. Ger., *Erythremelalgie*. Of Woodnut, the appearance of red, painful spots on the back and limbs in alcoholism, hysteria, and certain spinal affections. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRENTERIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thre²n-te²(te²)/ri²-a². From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *έρων*, an intestine. Intestinal hyperæmia. [A. 322.]

ERYTHRIC ACID, n. E-ri²th²/ri²k. Fr., *acide érythrique*. Of Brugnatelli, alloxan. [B. 2.]

ERYTHRIN, n. E²r-i²th-ri²n. Fr., *érythrine*. Ger., *E*. A compound, C₂₀H₂₂O₁₀, derived from *Rocella tinctoria*; considered also as erythric acid. [A. 385 (a, 21); B. 244 (a, 27).]—**E. bitter.** Fr., *amer d'érythrine*. See *PICROERYTHRIN*.

ERYTHRINA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thrin(thren)/a². From *ἐρυθρός*, red, from the color of the flower. Fr., *érythrine*. Ger., *Korallenbaum*. The coral-tree; of Linnæus, a genus of leguminous trees or shrubs, often prickly. The *Erythrinae* (Fr., *érythrinées*) are a subtribe of the *Phaseoleæ*, suborder *Papilionaceæ*. [B. 34, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. corallo-dendron.** Fr., *érythrine, arbre de corail*. Ger., *ächter Korallenbaum*. The coral bean-tree or West Indian coral-tree. Its root is sudorific, the whole plant is sedative and vermifuge, the flowers are pectoral, and the leaves are applied to buboes. [B. 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Nouv. rem.," Sept. 15, 1886, p. 418 (a, 24); "Lancet," July 4, 1888, p. 36 (a, 24).]—**E. fusca** [Loureiro]. Fr., *érythrine brune*. Ger., *brauner Korallenbaum*. A species found in Cochinchina and the Moluccas, where the bark and leaves are used as discutients to wounds, the root in rheumatism, and the wood in kidney and bladder diseases. The flowers are boiled in milk and eaten. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. indica.** Fr., *arbre immortel, érythrine des Indes*. Ger., *indischer Korallenbaum*. Coral-tree; an East Indian species. The leaves and bark are considered febrifuge, and are used as an emmenagogue and in syphilis. [B. 172, 173, 180 (a, 24); "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1 (a, 24).]—**E. monosperma.** Fr., *érythrine monosperme*. See *BTUE frondosa*.—**E. Mulungu.** A Brazilian species. The bark, *casca de Mulungu*, is used as a febrifuge and emmenagogue. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxiii (a, 14).]—**E. orientalis.** See *E. indica*.—**E. spinosa.** See *E. corallo-dendron*.—**E. stricta.** A species used in Malabar like *E. indica*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**E. velutina.** Fr., *érythrine veloutée*. A species found in Caracas, where an infusion of the flowers is given as a febrifuge. [B. 173 (a, 24).]

ERYTHRINE, adj. E²r-i²-thri²n. From *ἐρυθρός*, red. Lat., *erythrinus*. Fr., *érythrinus*. Red or partially red. [L. 94, 180.]

ERYTHRINE (Fr.), n. A-re-ten. See ERYTHRINA and ERYTHRIN.—**Amer d'é.** See *PICROERYTHRIN*.—**E. brune.** See *ERYTHRINA fusca*.—**E. des Indes.** See *ERYTHRINA indica*.

ERYTHRION (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²th(u⁶th)/ri²-o²n. Gr., *ἐρυθρίων*. Of Paulus Ægineta, a malagma. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRISM, n. E²r-i²-thri²m. Fr., *érythrisme*. A predominance of red pigment in the plumage. [L. 343.]

ERYTHRITE, n. E²r-i²th-rit. Fr., *érythrite*. Ger., *Erythrit*. A tetrahydric alcohol, C₄H₆(OH)₄=CH₂(OH)-CH(OH)-CH(OH)-CH₂OH, obtained from *Protococcus vulgaris* and by decomposing erythrin obtained from several species of *Rocella*, etc. It occurs in colorless, prismatic crystals, soluble in water. [H. 301 (a, 21); B. 4.]—**Monorsellie e.** Fr., *érythrite monorsellie*. See *PICROERYTHRIN*.

ERYTHRITIC ACID, n. E²r-i²thri²t²i²k. A monobasic crystalline acid, C₄H₆(OH)₃-CO.OH=C₄H₆O₅, obtained by the oxidation of erythrite. [B. 3.]

ERYTHROBENZENE, n. E²r-i²-thro-be²n²/zen. Fr., *érythrobenzine*. Ger., *Erythrobenzol*. A red coloring matter obtained by treating nitrobenzene with iron filings and hydrochloric acid. [B. 244 (a, 27).]

ERYTHROBLAST, n. E²r-i²-thro-bla²st. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *βλαστός*, a germ. Fr., *érythroblaste*. The rudimentary red corpuscle of the blood. [J. Denys, "La cellule," iv, 1, 1887; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 412.]

ERYTHROCARPUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-ka²rp²-u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *érythrocarpe*. Ger., *rothfruchtig*. Having red fruit. [L. 41.]

ERYTHROCEN TAURIN, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-se²ⁿ-ta^ri²ⁿ. Fr., *érythrocentaurine*. A neutral, tasteless, crystalline substance, C₂₇H₄₂O₈, analogous to santonin, found in *Erythraea centaurium*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ERYTHROCEPHAËLIN (Ger.), n. A-ru⁶-fo-tsa-fa³-al-en'. For deriv., see ERYTHRINE and CEPHAELIS. Of Podwyssozki, the coloring principle of ipecacuanha; so called because it acquires a deep purple-red color with alkalis. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

ERYTHRO CERUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro^{2s}(thro^{2k})/e^{2r}-u^{3s}(u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *κέρας*, a horn. Fr., *érythroceré*. Ger., *rothhornig*. Having red antennæ. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROCHLOROPA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-klor(ch²lor)-op(o²p)/i²-a³. From *έρυθρός*, red, *χλωρός*, greenish-yellow, and *ὄψις*, the eye. Ger., *Erythrochloropie*, *Blaugelblindheit*. A variety of color-blindness in which there is inability to distinguish other colors than red and green. [A, 326 (a, 21).] Cf. ACYANOBLEPSIA and ACHROMATOPSIA.

ERYTHROCNEMIS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro^{2k}-nem(nam)/i²s. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *κνήμη*, the leg. Fr., *érythrocnème*. Ger., *rothschenkelig*. Having red feet. [L, 41, 180.]

ERYTHROCONIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-kon(ko²ⁿ)/i²-a³. See SARCINA.

ERYTHROCUORIN, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-kru²/o²r-i²ⁿ. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *cuor*, blood. Fr., *érythrocuorine*. Ger., *E*. See HÆMOGLOBIN.

ERYTHROCYTE, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro²/sit. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *κύτος*, a cell. See Red BLOOD-CORPUSCLE.

ERYTHRODACTYLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-da²k-(da³k)/i²(tu⁶)/i²-u^{3s}(u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *δάκτυλος*, a digit. Fr., *érythroductyle*. Ger., *rothfingerig*. Having red fingers or toes. [L, 41.]

ERYTHRODANUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro^{2d}/a²ⁿ(a³ⁿ)-u^{3m}(u^{4m}). Gr., *έρυθρόδανον*. Fr., *érythrodane*. Ger., *Erythrodanin*. 1. Of Döbereiner, the coloring principle of madder. [L, 41, 94, 105 (a, 14).] 2. The genus *Netera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. rajii*. The *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ERYTHRODERMA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-du⁶rm-(de²rm)/i²-a³. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Ger., *Röthung der Haut*. Of Besnier, morbid reddening of the skin. [P. G. Unna, "Mntsh. f. prakt. Dermat.," 1888, 12, p. 559.]—*E. chronica* scarlatiniformis. Of Hallopeau, lichen ruber. [P. G. Unna, l. c.]

ERYTHRODES (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro^{2d}/ez(as). See ERYTHROID.

ERYTHRODEXTRIN, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-de²x/tri²ⁿ. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *dextrin* (q. v.). Ger., *E*. Of Brücke, a variety of dextrin (probably a mixture of achroodextrin and soluble starch) which gives a red coloration with iodine and is readily converted into glucose. [B, 12; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]

ERYTHROGASTER (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-ga²st-(ga³st)/e^{2r}(ar). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Fr., *érythrogastre*. Ger., *rothbauchig*. Having a red belly. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROGEN, n. E-ri²th-ro-je²ⁿ. Lat., *erythrogenium* (from *έρυθρός*, red, and *γεννάν*, to produce). Fr., *érythrogène*. Ger., *E*. 1. Of Bizio, an undetermined green compound obtained by treating with alcohol a fatty substance extracted from putrid blood; also a crystalline fatty substance found in diseased bile. 2. The red coloring principle of certain flowers. [A, 301, 322 (a, 21); L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]

ERYTHROGLUCIC ACID, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-glu²/si²k. Fr., *acide érythroglucique*. See ERYTHRITIC ACID.

ERYTHROGLUCIN, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-glu²/si²n. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *γλυκός*, sweet. Fr., *érythroglucine*. Ger., *E*. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROGLYCOL, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-gli²k/o²l. Ger., *E*. A thick liquid, C₄H₈(OH)₂, derived from erythrite. [B, 4.]

ERYTHROGRAMMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-gra^{2m}(gra^{3m})/u^{3s}(u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *γράμμα*, to write. Fr., *érythrogramme*. Ger., *rothstrahlig*. Marked with red streaks. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROGRANULOSE, adj. E^{2r}-i²-thro-gra²ⁿ/u²-los. Ger., *E*. Of Brücke, a body occurring in starch along with ordinary granule, distinguished from the latter by the red color which it gives with iodine. [B, 12.]

ERYTHROID, adj. E^{2r}-i²-throid. Gr., *έρυθροειδής* (from *έρυθρός*, red, and *είδος*, resemblance). Fr., *érythroïde*. Ger., *röthlich*. Reddish, ruddy. [L, 107.]

ERYTHROIDES (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-i(e)/dez-(das). 1. See ERYTHROID. 2. As a n., in the f. (*tunica* understood), the red coat of the testicle, consisting chiefly of fibres of the cremaster muscle. [A, 311 (a, 17); A, 322, 518.]

ERYTHROIDES (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²th(u⁴th)/ro(ro²)-i²s. See ERYTHROIDES (2d def.).

ERYTHROL, n. E^{2r}-i²th-ro²l. Ger., *E*. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROLEIC ACID, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-le²/i²k. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *oleum*, oil. A red, oily acid obtained from archil. [L, 56.]

ERYTHROLEIN, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro/le²/i²n. Fr., *érythroléine*. Of Kane (1841), a purplish-red, fatty liquid, C₂₄H₂₂O₄, obtained from barley, *Corona solis*, and litmus; soluble in ether, fusible at 100° F. (38° C.), and yielding with ammonia a purple solution. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 81 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROLEUCUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²-thro-lu²k/u^{3s}(u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *λευκός*, white. Fr., *érythroleuque*. Ger., *röthlichweiss*. Red and white or reddish-white. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROLITMIN, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-li²t/mi²ⁿ. For deriv., see ERYTHRINE and LITMUS. Fr., *érythrolitmine*. Of Kane (1841), a red crystalline coloring matter, C₂₆H₂₀O₁₃, obtained from *Corona solis*. It is insoluble in ether and soluble in alcohol, and is changed to blue by alkalis. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 81 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROLOPHUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro²/o²f-u^{3s}(u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *λόφος*, a top-knot. Fr., *érythrolophe*. Ger., *rothkammig*. Having a red top-knot. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROMANNITE, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-ma²ⁿ/it. See ERYTHRITE.

ERYTHROMELALGIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-me²-a²(a³)/ji²(gi²)-a³. From *έρυθρός*, red, *μέλος*, a limb, and *άλγος*, pain. Fr., *érythromélie*. Ger., *Erythromélie*. Erythromelalgia; of S. W. Mitchell ("Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," July, 1878), a nervous disease (thought by him to be a disease of the spinal cord, but by J. E. Morgan ["Lancet," Jan. 5, 1889, cited in "Ctbl. f. Chir.," June 8, 1889, p. 405, and in "Am. Jour. of the Med. Sci.," Mar., 1889, p. 290] to be a perineuritis) characterized by the appearance of a persistent patch of congestion (often on the sole of the foot), with swelling and pain. P. and H. Berbez ("France méd.," 1887, No. 11, cited in "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Mar. 21, 1887) attribute the name to Straus.

ERYTHROMELAS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro^{2m}/e²-a²s(a³s). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *μέλας*, black. Fr., *érythromelas*. Ger., *rothschwarz*. Marked with red and black. [L, 180.]

ERYTHRON (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²th(u⁴th)/ro²ⁿ. Gr., *έρυθρόν*. Of Dioscorides, the *Rhus coriaria*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

ERYTHRONE (Fr.), n. A-re-tron. See ERYTHRONIUM.—*E. à fleurs jaunes*, *E. d'Amérique*. See ERYTHRONIUM *americanum*.

ERYTHRONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thron(thro²ⁿ)/i²-u^{3m}(u^{4m}). Gr., *έρυθρόνιον*. Fr., *érythrone*, *érythronium*. Ger., *Zahnillie*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Liliaceae*, tribe *Tulipeae*. [B, 34, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. americanum*. Fr., *érythrone d'Amérique*. Ger., *amerikanische Zahnillie*. Adder's-tongue; a species found in the northern and middle United States. The bulb is emetic; a decoction of the leaves is considered antiscorbutic. [B, 5, 34, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. dens canis*. Fr., *dent de chien*, *violette*, *vioulette*. Ger., *gemeine Zahnillie*, *Hundszahn*. Dog-tooth violet; of Linnaeus, a species found in Europe, Tartary, and Siberia. The bulb (*radix dentis canis*, the *σάντιον έρυθρόνιον* of Dioscorides) was formerly considered aphrodisiac, and was official. It is now used as an emetic and vermifuge, and in Tartary as a food. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. flavescens*, *E. flavum*. See *E. americanum*.—*E. grandiflorum*. A species growing in California. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 14).]—*E. indicum*, the *Lelebouria hyacintheria*. [a, 24.]—*E. lanceolatum*, *E. longifolium*. See *E. americanum*.—*E. maculatum*. See *E. dens canis*.

ERYTHRONIUM (Fr.), n. A-re-tro-ne-u⁴m. See ERYTHRONIUM and VANADIUM.

ERYTHRONOTUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-not(u³s-u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *νώτον*, the back. Fr., *érythronote*. Ger., *rothrückig*. In zoology, having a red back. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPHILOUS, adj. E^{2r}-i²-thro²/i²-u^{3s}. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *φιλέω*, to love. Ger., *erythrophil*. Lit., fond of red; in microscopy, combining with red in preference to other coloring matters. [Zähli, "Ztschr. f. wiss. Mikr.," 1885 (J).]

ERYTHROPHLEGINE, n. E^{2r}-i²-thro-*flē*-en. An alkaloid said to have been extracted from *haya*, or *hayab* (an ordeal poison of Guinea, prepared from the bark of *Erythrophloeum guineense*); proposed as a local anesthetic in place of cocaine. It is said to cause vomiting, convulsions, and paralysis of the heart in large doses. [W. A. Hammond and S. W. Mitchell (A. 247); L. Lewin, "Allg. med. Ctbl.-Ztg.," 1888, No. 3; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 18, 1888, p. 188.]

ERYTHROPHLEUM (Lat.), n. n. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-flē-(flō²-a²)/u^{3m}(u^{4m}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *φλοιός*, bark. A genus of leguminous trees of *Casalpinieae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—*E. coumanga*. A species having the same poisonous properties as *E. guineense*. [a, 24.]—*E. guineense*, *E. judiciale*. The gree-gree, sassy-tree of Sierra Leone, ordeal-bark tree; a large tree found in western Africa. The bark (mancona or sassy-bark) is used by the natives as an ordeal poison; it occurs in curved pieces, and contains tannic and gallic acids, gum, resin, various salts, and erythrophlegine. It is emetic, narcotic, and astringent, and in a strong infusion causes coma and death. It has been given with benefit in intermittent fever, dysentery, and diarrhoea. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. koumanga*. See *E. coumanga*.

ERYTHROPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-flō(flo²)-go²/si²s. Gen., *erythrophlogos/eos* (-is). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *φλόγωσις*, a burning. Fr., *érythrophlogose*. Of C. H. Schultz, inflammation with decided redness. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROPHOBIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-fob-(fo²b)/i²-a³. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *φόβος*, fear. Intolerance of the red color in the spectrum; an occasional symptom occurring after extraction of cataract. [F.]

ERYTHROPTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro²/tha²l-(tha²l)/mi²-a³. From *έρυθρός*, red, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. Ger., *rothe Augenzündung*, *Augenröthe*. Inflammation of the eye with decided redness. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROPTHALMUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro²/tha²l-(tha²l)/mu³(mu⁴). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *érythrophthalmie*. Ger., *rothaugig*. In zoology, having red eyes. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPHYLL, **ERYTHROPHYLLIN**, n's. E^{2r}-i²-thro-*fl*², e^{2r}-i²-thro-*fl*²/i²n. See PHYLLERYTHRIN.

ERYTHROPHYLLUS (Lat.), adj. E^{2r}-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-*fl*²-(fu⁴l)/u^{3s}(u^{4s}). From *έρυθρός*, red, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Fr., *érythrophylle*. Ger., *rothblättrig*. Having red leaves. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPHYTOSCOPE, n. E²r-i²-thro-fit'o-skop. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, *φύλον*, a plant, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. A sort of eyeglass consisting of a blue glass superimposed upon one slightly tinted with copper oxide. It has the effect of converting the green of leaves into a red. [Lommel (B).]

ERYTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-throp(thro²p)ⁱ2-a². See ERYTHROPIA.

ERYTHROPITYRIASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-pi²t-i²(u⁶)-ri²a(a³)²is. Gen., *erythropityrias' eos (-is)*. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πυρίασις*, pityriasis. Fr., *érythropityriase*. Ger., *rother Kleinausschlag*. See PITYRIASIS *rubra*.

ERYTHROPLAST, n. E²r-i²-thro-pla²st. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πλάσσειν*, to form. See ERYTHROBLAST.

ERYTHROPROTID, n. E²r-i²-thro-pro'ti²d. For deriv., see ERYTHRINE and PROTEIN. Fr., *érythroprotide*. Ger., *E*. A reddish-brown product. C₁₃H₉NO₅, of the action of a boiling concentrated solution of potash on protein. It is easily soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, and forms a pink precipitate with the salts of lead, silver, and mercury. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROPS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²ps(throps). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ὤψ*, the eye. Fr., *érythrops*. In zoology, having red eyes. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPSIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²p'si²a². From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ὄψις*, vision. Fr., *érythropsie, vue rouge*. Ger., *Erythropsie*. A visual disorder, either unioocular or binocular, which causes all objects to appear red. It often follows after dazzling by light reflected from snow; it also occurs in aphakia. [A, 326 (a, 21); "Rev. des sci. méd.," Oct. 15, 1888, p. 632 (a, 18).]

ERYTHROPSIN, n. E²r-i²-thro²p'si²n. See VISUAL PURPLE.

ERYTHROPTERUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²p'te²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πτερόν*, a wing. Fr., *érythroptère*. Ger., *rothflügelig*. Having red wings or fins. [L, 41, 42, 180.]

ERYTHROPUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²th(u⁴th)^{ro(ro²)-pu²s(pu⁴s)}. Ger., *ἐρυθρόπους* (from *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πούς*, a foot). Fr., *érythrope*. Ger., *rothfüssig*. Having red feet. [L, 42, 180.]

ERYTHROPYGIUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-pi²j-(pu⁴g)ⁱ2-u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πυγή*, the rump. Fr., *érythropyge*. Ger., *rothrumpf*. In zoology, having a red back or rump. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROPYRA (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²p'i²(u⁶)-ra². From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *πῦρ*, fire. Fr., *érythropyre*. An old term for erysipelas; also for any fever with great redness of the surface. [A, 322 (a, 21).]—*E. aphthosa*. See APHTHA *febrilis*.

ERYTHRORRHAMPHUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²r-ra²m-(ra³m)^{fu⁴s(fu⁴s)}. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ῥάμφος*, a beak. Fr., *érythrorrhamphe*. Ger., *rothschnabelig*. Having a red beak. [L, 41.]

ERYTHRORRHETIN, n. E²r-i²-thro-ret'i²n. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ῥητίν*, resin. Fr., *érythrorrhétine*. A yellow, tasteless powder, C₂₈H₃₆O₁₄, found in rhubarb (together with chrysophanin), dissolving in alkalis with a purple color, fusible at 100° C., and nearly insoluble in water and in ether. [B, 5, 46, 81 (a, 27); L, 41.]

ERYTHRORRHYNCHUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-ri²n²ku²s(ch²u⁴s). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ῥύγχος*, a snout. Fr., *érythrorrhynque*. Ger., *rothschnabelig*. Having a red beak. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

ERYTHROSCLEROTIN, n. E²r-i²-thro-skle'r'o-ti²n. See SCLERERYTHRIN.

ERYTHROSE, n. E²r-i²-thros. Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *E*. A red coloring matter extracted from rhubarb by the action of nitric acid. [L, 41.]

ERYTHROSINE, n. E²r-i²-thros'en. Fr., *érythrosine*. A compound, C₂₀H₁₈N₂O₆, obtained by the action of nitric acid on tyrosine. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro'si²s. Gen., *erythros' eos (-is)*. Fr., *érythrose*. Ger., *Rothsucht, arterielle Vollblutigkeit*. Arterial hyperæmia. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 107.]

ERYTHROSOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-som^us(u⁴s). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *σῶμα*, a body. Fr., *érythrosome*. Ger., *rothkörperig*. Having a red body. [L, 41, 180.]

ERYTHROSPERMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro(thro²)-spu²rm(spe²rm)^{u²sm(u⁴m)}. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *σπέρμα*, a seed. A genus of bixads found in the Mauritius and Ceylon. The *Erythrospermæ* (Fr., *érythrospermées*) are: Of De Candolle and others, a tribe or division of the *Flacourtiaceæ*; of Reichenbach and others, a tribe or division of the *Bixaceæ*. [B, 19, 121, 170 (a, 24).]

ERYTHROSPORUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²s'po²r-u²s(u⁴s). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *σπόρα*, a seed. Fr., *érythrospore*. Having red spores. See BACILLUS *e*.

ERYTHROSTOMUM (Lat.), n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²s'to(to²)-mu²m(mu⁴m). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *érythrostome*. Of Desvaux, a heterocarpous fruit whose conical placenta supports a large number of distinct and berry-shaped ovaries. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ERYTHROSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²s'to(to²)-mu²s(mu⁴s). Fr., *érythrostome*. Ger., *rothmundig*. Having a red mouth. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 41.]

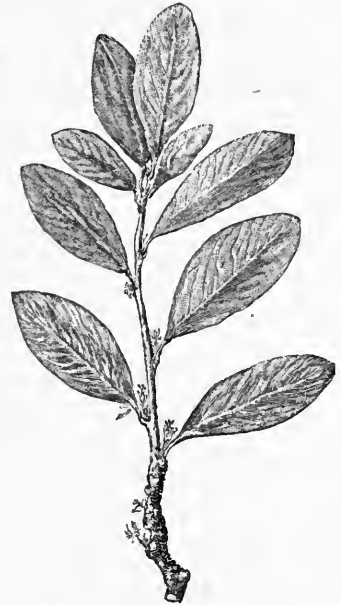
ERYTHROTANNIN, n. E²r-i²-thro-ta²n'i²n. Kino-tannic acid. [a, 27.]

ERYTHROXYANTHRAQUINONE, n. E²r-i²-thro²x-i²a²n-thra²-kwi²n'on. One of the isomeric varieties, C₁₄H₈O₄, of monoxanthraquinone; a crystalline body which begins to sublime at 150° C. and melts at about 175° C. After sublimation it condenses into reddish-yellow needles. [B, 2.]

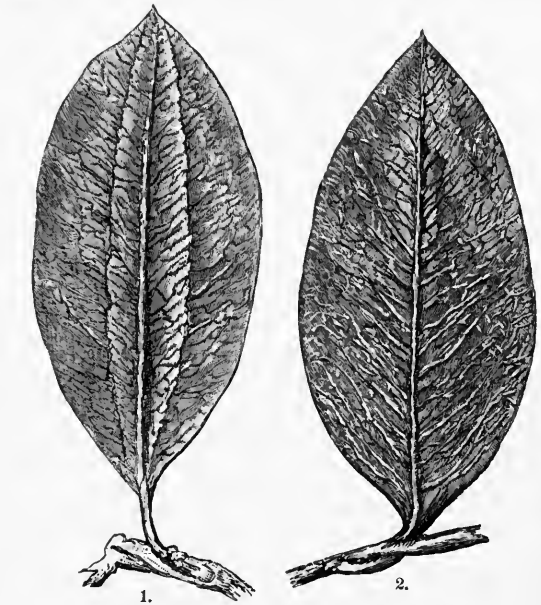
ÉRYTHROXYLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-re-trox-e-la. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ξύλον*, wood. Having red wood. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ERYTHROXYLINE, n. E²r-i²-thro²x'i²-len. An alkaloid extracted by S. R. Percy (1887) from the leaves of *Erythroxyylon coca*; now known as cocaine. [B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14).]

ERYTHROXYLON (Lat.), **ERYTHROXYLUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²r-i²(u⁶)-thro²x'i²(u⁶)-lo²n, -lu²m(lu⁴m). From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ξύλον*, wood. Fr., *érythroxyylon*. Ger., *Rothholz*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Erythroxyloceæ*, order *Linaceæ*, indigenous to Africa, the East Indies, Australia, and tropical and subtropical America. The *Erythroxyloceæ* (Fr., *érythroxyloées*) are: Of A. Richard, a division of lilaceous plants; of Lindley, an order of the *Sapindates*; of Endlicher, an order of the *Acera*. The *Erythroxyloceæ* (Fr., *érythroxyloées*; Ger., *Erythroxyleen*), are: Of Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, an order of tropical dicotyledons formed from the *Malpighiaceæ*; of De Candolle and Lindley, an order of the *Thalamifloræ*; of Agardh, an order of the *Tribitatae*; of Reichenbach, a subdivision of the *Sauvageæ*; of Bartling and Meissner, an order of the *Malpighinæ*; of Dumortier, an order of the *Sapindarieæ*; of Link, an order of the *Allostemonæ*; of Lindley (1833), an order allied to the *Malpighiaceæ*; of Spach, a family of the *Malpighinæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Linææ* (the *Erythroxyloceæ* of Endlicher). [B, 5, 42, 121, 170, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. anguifugum*. A species substituted in Brazil for caïca. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. areolatum*. Fr., *érythroxyylon de Carthagène, bois marbré bâtard*. Ger., *vielhüthiges Rothholz*. A species found in Colombia. The young sprouts, mixed with oil, are used as a liniment, the berries as a hydragogue; the fruit is considered diuretic, and made into a salve, is used in cutaneous diseases; and the bark has tonic properties. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. campestre*. A species found in Brazil, where it is used as an evacuant. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. cartha-*



ERYTHROXYLON COCA. (AFTER A. MARIANI.)



LEAVES OF ERYTHROXYLON COCA. (AFTER A. MARIANI.)
1, lower surface; 2, upper surface.

genense, E. carthaginense. See *E. areolatum*.—*E. coca*. Fr., *érythroxyylon du Pérou, coca*. Ger., *peruanisches Rothholz*,

Cocotrauch. A species indigenous to Peru, furnishing the official coca-leaves (Lat., *coca* [U. S. Ph.]; Fr., *feuilles de coca*; Ger., *Cocablätter*). The plant resembles a buckthorn-bush, from 6 to 8 feet in height, with straight branches, bright-green, oval, entire, coriaceous leaves, resembling tea-leaves, on each side of the midrib of which is a longitudinal vein. When chewed, they produce a sense of warmth, and have a pleasant pungent taste. The flowers are yellowish-white, and in little clusters on short stalks. They are succeeded by red berries. In Peru the Indians carry a pouch (*chuspa*) for the leaves, and a supply of unslaked lime, or the ashes of the quinoa plant (*Chenopodium quinoa*), called *Uipta* or *Uucta*. The leaves are chewed into a ball (*acullicor*), and a small quantity of the lime is then added, 2 or 3 oz. being used daily as a masticatory, which they assert enables them to labor and climb heights without fatigue or sense of hunger. It has been thus used from ancient times by the Peruvian Indians and is now used by the natives of South America to the number of 8,000,000. The leaves are considered useful in dyspepsia, constipation, colic, hypochondriasis, asthma, and diarrhæa. [B, 5, 77, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. *Coca* and *COCAINE*.—**E. havanense.** A Cuban species thought to furnish *bois de cheval* (q. v. under *Bois*). [a, 24].—**E. hondense.** Fr., *Érythroxylo de la Nouvelle Grenade*. A species found in Colombia, with tonic properties; used like *E. coca*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. hypericifolium.** Fr., *Érythroxylo à feuilles de millepertuis, bois à balais (ou d'huile)*. A species found in the Isle of Bourbon. The wood is used as a red dye. [B, 173 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 14)].—**E. indicum.** See *E. monogyneum*.—**E. monogyneum.** Tamil, *tevarum*. Telogoo, *adevigerenta*. Red cedar. A small species found in the East Indies. The young shoots are considered refrigerant, and are applied, with oil, to the head. The bark is a tonic, and the wood furnishes a fragrant oil used instead of sandal-wood oil. [B, 172 (a, 24); Naddell, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Sept., 1885, p. 281].—**E. novagranatense.** Of Morris, a variety of *E. coca* growing in Colombia. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 14)].—**E. pcurvianum.** See *E. coca*.—**E. pulchrum.** A species growing in abundance near Rio de Janeiro, containing a very small percentage of cocaine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxv (a, 14)].—**E. suberosum.** Fr., *Érythroxylo à écorce subéreuse*. A species found in Brazil. The bark is astringent. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].—**E. tortuosum.** A variety found in Brazil, having an astringent bark. [L, 49].—**E. utile.** The *arco de pipa* of Brazil; perhaps a variety of *E. coca*.—**Extractum erythroxyli fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide de coca*. Ger., *flüssiges Coceextrakt*. Syn.: *extractum cocæ liquidum* [Br. Ph.]. Fluid extract of e., made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of the leaves of *E. coca* in No. 30 powder, with 1½ oz. (av.), or 1¼ fl. oz., of diluted alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough diluted alcohol to leave a stratum above it, closing the percolator when the liquid begins to drop, macerating for 48 hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding diluted alcohol until the e. is exhausted, reserving the first 194 fl. oz. of the percolate, evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 21)].

ÉRYTHROXYLON (Fr.), n. A-re-trox-e-lo²n². See ERYTHROXYLON.—**E. à écorce subéreuse** (Fr.). See ERYTHROXYLON *suberosum*.—**E. à feuilles de millepertuis.** See ERYTHROXYLON *hypericifolium*.—**E. de Carthagène.** See ERYTHROXYLON *areolatum*.—**E. de la Nouvelle-Grenade.** See ERYTHROXYLON *hondense*.—**E. du Pérou.** See ERYTHROXYLON *coca*.

ÉRYTHROZYME, n. E²r¹i²th-ro-zim. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *ζυμῶν*, to ferment. Fr., *érythrozyme*. A peculiar indigenous ferment obtained from the root of *Rubia tinctorum*. It induces vinous fermentation in solutions of sugar. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

ÉRYTHRURIA (Lat.), n. f. E²r¹i²(u²)-thru²(thru)/ri²-a³. From *ἐρυθρός*, red, and *οὐρον*, urine. Fr., *érythurie*. The condition in which the urine is red. [A, 385 (a, 21)].

ERZ (Ger.), n. E²rtz. An ore. [L, 80.]

ERZENGELWURZEL (Ger.), n. E²r¹ts²e²n²e²l²-vur²ts-e²l. The root of *Archangelica officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ERZEUGNISS (Ger.), n. E²r¹-tsoig²ni²s. A product or production. [a, 30.]

ERZEUGUNG (Ger.), n. E²r¹-tsoig²un²t. See GENERATION.—**E²s-kraft.** Generative power. [L, 80.]

ERZITTERN (Ger.), n. E²r¹-tsi²t²e²rn. See TREMOR.

ERZMUTTER (Ger.), n. E²r¹ts²-mut²-te²rn. See MATRIX.

ESAPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²s²a²ph²(a²)-e(a). Gen., *esaphes*. Gr., *εσαφή* (from *εσαφάσσειν*, to handle). Ger., *Hineinfühlen*. Of Hippocrates, a digital examination of the os uteri. [A, 325 (a, 21)].

ESBANACH (Ar.), n. The *Basella rubra*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCA (Lat.), n. f. E²s²ka³. Food. [A, 325 (a, 21)].

ESCA, ESCO, n's. The *Polyporus igniarius*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCABINOSO, n. In Provence, the *Scabiosa arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCABIOSA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s²-ka³-bi²-o²-sa³. The *Scabiosa atropurpurea*. [A, 447 (a, 21)].

ESCAFIGNON (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³-fen-yo²n². A disagreeable odor of the feet. [L, 41.]

ESCALDAS (Sp.), **ESCALDES** (Fr.), n's. E²s²-ka³/da³s, e²s-ka³ld. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there are warm, feebly alkaline and sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49, 87 (a, 14)].

ESCALONIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ka³(ka³)-lon²a³. Fr., *escaloinie*. Ger., *Eskallonie*. Of Linnæus, a genus of the *Escalloniæ*. The *escalloniads* (*Escalloniaceæ*) are: Of Dumortier, a family of the *Saxifragariæ*; of Lindley, an order of his grossal alliance of

epigynous exogens (*Grossales*). The *Escalloniæ* (Fr., *escalloniées*) are: Of Agardh, an order of the *Calycanthemæ*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Ribesiaceæ*; of Lindley, an order of the *Calycifloræ syncarpæ*, subsequently of the *Grossales*; of De Candolle and others, a tribe of the *Saxifragaceæ*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Saxifragæ*. The *Escalloniæ* (Fr., *escalloniées*) are: Of R. Brown, an order of plants consisting of *Escallonia* and *Anopterus*; of Don, an order of the *Calycifloræ*, consisting of the *Escalloniæ* of De Candolle. [B, 19, 42, 121, 124, 170, 270 (a, 24)].—**E. myrtilloides.** Fr., *escallonie à feuilles de myrte*. A species found in the Andes, New Granada, and Peru. The leaves have an aromatic bitter taste, and are used in cataplasms on wounds and as a tonic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. resinosa.** Fr., *escallonie résineur*. A species found in Colombia and Peru; used as a tonic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. rubra.** A species found in Chili; used as a tonic. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ESCALOTTE (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³-lo²t. See *ALLIUM ascalonicum*.

ESCAMBROCIRA (Port.), n. E²s²-ka³m-bro-se²ra³. The *Rhannus cathartica*. [B, 92 (a, 14)].

ESCAMOUNEO, n. In Provence, the *Cyananchemonspeliacum*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCARA (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ka³-ra³. See *ESCHAR*.

ESCARAMUJO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s²-ka³-ra³-mu²ho. The *Rosa canina*. [A, 447 (a, 21)].

ESCARGOT (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³r-go. The genus *Helix*. [A, 518.]—**E. des vignes** [Fr. Cod.]. The *Helix pomatia* and other species. [B, 113 (a, 21)].

ESCARGOULE (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³r-gul. The *Agaricus colubrinus*, the *Boletus edulis*, and the *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 173, 188 (a, 24)].

ESCARJOULE (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³r-zhul. The *Agaricus procerus* and the *Agaricus colubrinus*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCAROLA (Sp.), **ESCAROLE** (Fr.), n's. E²s²-ka³-ro²la, es-ka-rol. The *Cichorium endivia*. [B, 127 (a, 14), 173 (a, 24)].

ESCARPOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Urospermum picroides*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCARRE (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³r. See *ESCHAR*.

ESCARVILLE (Fr.), n. E²s²-ka³r-vel. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].

ESCAU (Fr.), n. E²s²-ko. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 173 (a, 24)].

ESCAVIHO, n. In Provence, the *Jasminum officinale*. [B, 121 (a, 24)].

ESCAVOL, n. In Provence, the grain of *Phalaris canariensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24)].

ESCHALOT, n. E²-sha³-lo, e²sh²a²l²-o²t. Fr., *escalotte*. Sp., *escalona*. See *ALLIUM ascalonicum*.

ESCHAR, n. E²s²-ka³r. Gr., *ἐσχάρα*. Lat., *eschara*. Fr., *eschare*, *escharre*. Ger., *Schorf*, *Brandtschorf*. It Sp., *escara*. A slough; the disorganized matter arising from mortification or cauterization of a part. [G.]

ESCHARA (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ka³r(ch²a³r)-a³. 1. See *ESCHAR*. 2. Of Aristophanes, the vulva. [A, 387.]

ESCHARIFICATION, n. E²s²-ka³r-i²-fi²-ka³/shu²n. Fr., e. See *ESCHAROSIS*.

ESCHARODERMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ka³r(ch²a³r)-o(o²)-du²rm(de²rm)-i(e²/ti²s). Gen., *escharodermi²idos* (-is). From *ἐσχάρα*, *eschara*, and *δέρμα*, the skin. Fr., *escharodermité*. Ger., *brandtschorfartige Hautentzündung*. Inflammation of the skin with the formation of an eschar. [A, 322 (a, 21)].

ESCHAROPÆDOPHLYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ka³r(ch²a³r)-o(o²)-ped(pa³-e²d)-o²f(i²)(lu²)-si²s. Gen., *escharopædophlys²eos* (-ophly²sis). From *ἐσχάρα*, *eschara*, *παῖς*, a child, and *φλύσις*, an eruption. Fr., *escharopédophlyse*. Ger., *brandtschorfartige Blattern*. *Escharodermatitis* in children. [A, 322 (a, 21)].

ESCHAROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ka³r(ch²a³r)-o²-si²s. Gen., *escharos²eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐσχάρωσις*. The formation of an eschar. [A, 387.]

ESCHAROTIC, adj. E²s²-ka³r-o²t²i²k. Gr., *ἐσχάρωτικός*. Lat., *escharoticus*. Fr., *escharotique*. Ger., *ätzend*. Having active caustic properties; producing an eschar; as a n. (Lat., *escharoticum*), an e. substance or application. [B, 113 (a, 21)].

ESCHATIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²s²-ka³(ch²a³r)/shi²(ti²)-e(a³-e²). Gr., *ἐσχάρια* (from *ἐσχάρος*, last). Of Hippocrates, the extremities of the limbs. [A, 325 (a, 21)].

ESCHE (Ger.), n. E²sh²e². See *ASH* (3d def.).—**Bittere**. The *Simaruba excelsa*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**E²-baum**. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**E²-mann**. The manna of *Fraxinus ornus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**E²-nuzzel**. The root of *Dictamnus albus*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Gemeine E.**, **Hohe E.** The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**Nussbaumblättige E.** The *Fraxinus juglandifolia*. [L, 80].—**Rothe**. The *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*. [B, 49].—**Schwarze**. The *Fraxinus nigra*. [B, 49].—**Trauerer**. The *Fraxinus excelsior pendula*. [B, 49].—**Weisse**. The *Fraxinus americana*. [B, 49].

ESCHELLOHE (Ger.), n. E²sh²e²l²-lo-he². A place in Bavaria where there is a cold gaseous spring. [L, 105.]

ESCHLAUCH (Ger.), n. E²sh²la³-u²ch². The *Allium ascalonicum*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].

ESCHOMELIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s²-ko(ch²a³)-me(me²/li²-a³). A form of monstrosity in which a limb is defective. [G. J. Fisher (a, 29)].

ESCHROLALIE (Fr.), n. Es-kro-la³-le. From *αισχρός*, indecent, and *λαλεῖν*, to speak. Indecency of speech as a symptom of disease. [De la Tourette, "Arch. de neurop.", Jan., 1885, p. 19.]

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (Lat.), n. f. E³sh-sholts'i²-a³. From *Eschscholtz*, a German zoologist. Fr., *eschscholtzie*. A genus of the *Papaveraceae*, tribe *Hunnemannnieae*. The *Eschscholtzieae* (Fr., *eschscholtziees*) are: Of Reichenbach, a section of the *Chelidoniaceae*; of Jussieu and others, a tribe of the *Papaveraceae*. [B, 42, 170, 245 (a, 24).]—E. *californica*. California poppy; a species found in California. A hypnotic extract has been made from it. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 22, 1888.]—E. *ocymoides*. A species employed at Pondichery as a febrifuge. [B, 42, 173 (a, 24).]

ESCLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E³s-the-la³. The *Scilla maritima*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—E. *del país* [Mex. Ph.]. The *Pancratium illiricum*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESCLAREA, n. In Provence, the *Smilax aspera*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCLAREA (Sp.), n. E²s-klā³re²-a³. The *Salvia sclarea*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

ESCLÈRE (Fr.), n. E²s-klē²r. The genus *Chelidonium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCO DE VÉNUS, n. In Provence, the *Cypripedium calceolus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCOMELLE (Fr.), n. E²s-ko-me²l. See *AGRICUS colubrinus*.

ESCORDIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-ko²r'di²-o. The *Teucrium scordium*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—*Electuario de e. opiado* [Mex. Ph.]. See *Electuaire DIASCORIDI*.

ESCORZONERA (Sp.), n. E²s-ko²r-tho-na²ra². The *Scorzonera humilis*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—E. de México [Mex. Ph.]. The *Ficaria verna*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]—E. *del país* [Mex. Ph.]. The name of various species of the genus *Eryngium*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESCOULOUBRE (Fr.), n. E²s-ku-lubr'. A place in the department of the Aude, France, where there are hot sulphurous springs. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

ESCOURBO D'IERO, n. In Provence, the *Verbascum blattaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCOURGEON (Fr.), n. E²s-kur-zho²n². The *Hordeum hexastichum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCRA DE LA LUNO, n. In Provence, the *Nostoc commune*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCREVILLE (Fr.), n. E²s-kre²-vel. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCROBILO, n. The *Merulus cantharellus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCU (Fr.), n. E²s-ku². Of the old pharmacists, a drachm. [L, 105 (a, 14).]

ESCUARDE (Fr.), n. E²s-ku²-a²rd. The *Polyporus pes caprae*, var. *Asprellus*. [B, 105.]

ESCUDELO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESCALAPIA SPRINGS, n. E²s-ku²-lap'i²-a². A place in Lewis County, Kentucky, where there are mineral springs. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ESCULENT, adj. E²s'ku²-le²nt. Lat., *esculentus*. Fr., *comestible*. Ger., *essbar*. See *EDIBLE*.

ÉSCULO (Sp.), n. E²s'ku²-lo. The *Aesculus hippocastanum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ESCULUS (Lat.), n. f. E²s'ku²(ku)-lu²s(lu²s). See *ÆSCULUS*.

ESCUMELLE (Fr.), n. E²s-ku²-me²l. The *Boletus edulis*, *Agaricus colubrina*, and *Agaricus procerus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESUTCHEON, n. E²s-ku²sch'u²n. Fr., *écusson*. In quadrupeds, a surface of variable form whose base is the mamillary line, and which extends more or less into the perineal region. It is particularly distinguished by the direction of its hair. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

ESDRAGON (Fr.), n. E²s-dra²-go²n². The *Artemisia dracunculus*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ESEBON, n. Sodium chloride. [L, 84.]

ESEL (Ger.), n. A²ze²l. See *ASINUS*.—E²innenmilch. Ass's milk. [L, 57.]—E²sbalmsapfel. The *Momordica elaterium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²sbohne. The *Vicia faba*. [L, 43.]—E²sdistel. The *Onopordon acanthium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²sfenichel. The fruit of *Foeniculum piperitum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²sgurke. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²sgurkensaft. See *ELATERIUM*.—E²shuf. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²shusten. Whooping-cough. [L, 80.]—E²skerbel. The *Cheerophyllum silvestre*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—E²skürbiss. The *Ecballium elaterium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²slattig. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²sleber. Donkey's liver; anciently employed in the treatment of epilepsy. [B, 180 (a, 14).]—E²smilch. The *Euphorbia esula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E²sohren. See *ARUM maculatum*.—E²speterlein. See *ANTHRACIS procerus*.

ESENBECKIA (Lat.), n. f. A-ze²n-be²k'i²-a³. Fr., e. Ger., *Esenbeckie*. 1. A genus of the *Malvaceae*. 2. Of Bridel, the genus *Garoragha*. 3. Of Kunth, a genus of the *Rutaceae*, tribe *Xanthoxyleae*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *altissima*. Fr., *e. très élevée*. A species found in Java; employed as a diuretic. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *febrifuga*. Fr., *fiéberwidrige Esenbeckie*. A species found in Brazil, which furnishes the *Brazilian angostura-bark*, called in Brazil *tres folhas vermelhas*, or *laranjero do mato*. It is highly esteemed as a febrifuge and stimulant tonic, and is used in bilious diarrhoea, dysentery, and intermittent fever. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ESENBECKIC ACID, n. A-ze²n-be²k'i²k. Fr., *acide esenbeckique*. An acid analogous to quinic acid, and found, together with esenbeckine and other vegetable principles, in the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*. [B, 81, 244 (a, 27).]

ESENBECKINE, n. A-ze²n-be²k'en. Fr., *esenbeckine*. Syn.: *evodine*. Of Oberlin and Schlagdenhauffen, an alkaloid, C₁₆H₁₅N₃O₆, obtained from *Ecostema souzannum*; it is colored yellowish-green by sulphuric acid. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 81 (a, 21).]

ÉSÉRÉ (Fr.), n. A-za-ra. The *Physostigma venenosum*. [B, 18, 121 (a, 24).]

ESERIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-e(e²)ri²-a³. See *ESERINE*.

ESERIDINE, n. E²-se²ri²d-en. An alkaloid, C₁₆H₂₃N₃O₂, or eserine plus a molecule of water, occurring in the calabar bean, and of one sixth the medicinal strength of eserine. [Atfield (a, 27); "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Apr. 6, 1889, p. 392.]

ESERINE, n. E²s-e²r-en. Lat., *eserina* [Fr. Cod.], *eserinum*. Fr., *ésérine*. Ger., *Eserin*. It., Sp., *eserina*. Of Vée, the physostigmine of some authors; a highly poisonous alkaloid, C₁₆H₂₁N₃O₂, obtained from *Physostigma venenosum*. A small quantity powerfully contracts the pupil, and is employed to relieve blepharospasm, produce miosis after undue mydriasis, and in incipient glaucoma. [Atfield (a, 27); B; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xv (a, 14).]—E. *hydrobromide*. Lat., *bromhydras eserinus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *bromhydrate d'esérine* [Fr. Cod.]. A substance occurring under the form of fibrous masses, usually of a reddish-yellow tinge, prepared by the action of hydrobromic acid on e. It is very soluble in water. [B.]—E. *sallylate*. Lat., *physostigmine sallylicum* [U. S. P.], *eserinum sallylicum*. Fr., *sallylate d'esérine*. Ger., *sallylsures Eserin*, *Eserinsallylat*. A compound, C₁₆H₂₁N₃O₂.C₂H₃O₂, called also physostigmine sallylate.—E. *sulphate*. Lat., *sulfas eserinus* [Fr. Cod.]. Fr., *sulfate d'esérine* [Fr. Cod.]. A deliquescent substance prepared by the action of sulphuric acid on an ethereal solution of e. [B.]

ESERINUM (Lat.), n. n. E²s-e²-rin(rem)'u²m(u²m). See *ESERINE*.—E. *hydrobromicum*. See *ESERINE hydrobromide*.—E. *sallylicum* [Ger. Ph.]. See *ESERINE sallylate*.

ESEXUALIS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-se²x-u²(u²)-al(a²)i²s. From *e priv.*, and *sexualis*, sexual. Fr., *ésœuxel*. Having no sex (see also *ASEXUAL*); as a n., in the pl., *Esexuales*, of Lindley, an alliance of the *Filicales*, *Lycopodales*, *Muscales*, *Charales*, and *Fungales*. [B, 170 (a, 24); L, 41.]

ESFONDILIA (Sp.), n. E²s-fo²n-del'i²-a³. The *Heracleum sphondylium*. [B, 92 (a, 21).]

ESH, n. E²sh. The *Fraxinus excelsior*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ESHOPAGHOLA (Beng.), n. The *Plantago ispaghula*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

ESKI-CHERER, n. A place in Turkey in Asia where there are sulphurous thermal springs. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ESKI-SAGRA, n. A place in European Turkey where there are thermal baths. [L, 41.]

ESKNA BAHARIA (Ar.), n. Corsican moss. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

ESMYRNISMENOS (Lat.), adj. E²s-mi²r(mu²r)-ni²s(me²n-o²s). Gr., *ἐσμυρνιασμένος* (from *σμύρνη*, to flavor with myrrh). Containing myrrh. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ESOBH (Heb.), n. The *Hyssopus officinalis*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ESOCHAS (Lat.), **ESOCHE** (Lat.), n's f. E²s(as)'o(o²)-ka²s-(ch²a²s), -ke(ch²a). Gen., *esoch'ados (-is)*, *es'oches*. Gr., *είσοχη*. Fr., *ésoche*. Ger., *innerer Afterknoten*. It., Sp., *esoco*. Lit., a recess; a tumor within the anus; internal piles. [E.]

ESOCIDÆ (Lat.), **ESOCINÆ** (Lat.), n's f. pl. E²s-o(o²)-sid(ked)'e(a²-e²), -sin(ken)'e(a²-e²). From *esoc*, the pike. Fr., *ésocidés*. The pikes, a family of the *Malacopterygia*. [L, 303.]

ESOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-kol-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *esocolit'idos (-is)*. From *εἶσω*, within, and *κόλον*, the colon. See *DYS-ENTERY*.

ÉSDERME (Fr.), n. A-so-de²rm. The internal cutaneous membrane of the *Articulata*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ESODIC, adj. E²s-o²d'i²k. From *εἶσω*, within, and *ὄδος*, a way. See *APPARENT* (2d def.).

ESOENTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o(o²)-e²n-te²r-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *esoenterit'idos (-is)*. From *εἶσω*, within, and *έντερον*, the intestine (see also *-ITIS*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines. [L, 107.]

ESOETHMOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-e²th(ath)-moi²d-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *esoethmoidit'idos (-is)*. Endosteitis of the ethmoid bone. [a, 29.]

ESOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-ga²st(ga²st)-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *esogastrit'idos (-is)*. From *εἶσω*, within, and *γαστήρ*, the stomach (see also *-ITIS*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach. [L, 107.]

ESOPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-o-for(fo²r)'i²-a³. From *εἶσω*, inward, and *φορεῖν*, to bear. Of G. T. Stevens, that condition of the eyes in which the visual axes tend to converge and are maintained parallel only by constant muscular effort. [B.]—E. in *accommodation* [G. T. Stevens]. A tendency of the eyes to deviate inward during accommodative action; i. e., a tendency to convergence in excess of the amount required for binocular single vision at near points. [B.]

ESOPTROCNAFALLON (Lat.), n. n. E²s(as)-o²p-tro²k-na²-fa²l(fa²)'lo²n. From *εἰσπρῶν*, a mirror, and *κνάφαλλον*, wool. Ger., *Speculum-Kissen*. The plug of a vaginal speculum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ESOPTRON (Lat.), n. n. E²s(as)-o²p'tro²n. Gr., *εἰσπρῶν*. Lit., a mirror; a speculum. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ESORHINUS (Lat.), adj. E²s(as)-o-rin(ren)/u²s(u²s). From *εἶσω*, within, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Ger., *esorhin*. Having an angle of between -20° and 0°, formed by the intersection, at the punctum naso-frontale, of two lines, the one drawn from the punctum premaxillare and the other from the punctum foraminis incisivi to the first-named point. [Lissauer (L.)]

ESOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-si²s. Gen., *esosios (-is)*. Gr., *εἰσῶσις* (from *εἶς*, into, and *ὄσειν*, to push). Ger., *Einschiebung*. A curvature. [A, 323 (a, 21).]

ESOSMOMETRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²s(as)-o-s²s(os)-mo(mo²)-me²t/ru²m(ru²m). From *εἶς*, into, *ὄσμος*, a thrusting, and *μέτρον*, a measure. An instrument for measuring endosmosis. [A, 323 (a, 21).]

ESOSMOSIS (Lat.), **ESOSMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²s(as)-o-s²s(os)-mo²si²s, e²s(as)-o-s²s(os)/mu²s(mu²s). Gen., *esosmos/esos (-is)*, *esosmi*. From *εἰσῶσειν*, to thrust into. See *Endosmosis*.

ESOPHENOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-sfen(sfan)-oid-i(-e)/ti²s. Gen., *esophenoiditidos (-is)*. Endosteitis of the sphenoid bone. [a, 29.]

ESOTERIC, adj. E²s-o-te²r/i²k. Gr., *ἐσωτερικός*. Lat., *esotericus*. Ger., *esoterisch*. Originating within the organism; the opposite of *exoteric*. [L, 107.]

ESOTHESES (Lat.), n. f. E²s(as)-o-th'e²s-i²s. Gen., *esotheses (-oth'esis)*. See *Esothis*.

ESOTROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-o-trop(tro²p)/i²a-a². From *εἶσω*, inward, and *τροπέω*, to turn. Convergent strabismus; the condition in which the visual axes are habitually or periodically crossed for vision at all distances. [G. T. Stevens (B).]

ESOX (Lat.), n. m. Es(e)s/ox. Gen., *esocis*. Fr., *ésoce*. Ger., *Hecht*. 1. Of Pliny, the pike. 2. A genus of the *Esocidae abdominalis*. [L, 87, 105, 180 (a, 14).]—**E. lucius**. The common pike. The liver yields an oil (*oleum lucii piscis*) which was formerly employed to disperse opacities of the cornea. [L, 84.]

ESPACE (Fr.), n. E²-spa²s. See **SPACE**.—**E. cendré perforé postérieur**. See *Posterior perforated space*.—**E. clair**. See *Isotropous disc*.—**E. delto-pectoral**. The cellulose-adipose space between the deltoid and pectoral muscles on the anterior wall of the axilla. [Tillaux (a, 29).]—**E's haversiens**. See *Haversian spaces*.—**E. inter-aryténoïdien**. The space between the arytenoid cartilages behind the processus vocales. [a, 29.]—**E's intercellulaires**. Spaces between cells or intercellular bridges. [L, 49.]—**E's intercostaux**. See *Intercostal spaces*.—**E. intergloulaire**. See *Interglobular space*.—**E. intermenstruel**. See *Intermenstrual period*.—**E's interorganiques**. Imaginary spaces between anatomical elements. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. inter-pédonculaire**. See *Interpeduncular space*.—**E's lacunaires**. See *E's interorganiques*.—**E's lymphatiques de J. Müller**. The large subcutaneous lymph spaces in the frog. ["Am. des sci. nat.," 1833, p. 340 (J); J, 28.]—**E. lymphatique épicerébral**. Of Huguenin, a space between the pia mater and the external surface of the brain. [L, 28 (K).]—**E. lymphatique péricellulaire**. See *Circumcellular space*.—**E. maxillo-pharyngien**. The space between the middle constrictor of the pharynx and the upper part of the inferior maxilla, occupied by the carotid artery, the internal jugular vein, and the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth pairs of cranial nerves. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. pecto-pectoralis**. The space between the pectoralis major and the pectoralis minor. [a, 29.]—**E. pelvi-rectal**. See *Ischio-rectal fossa*.—**E. perforé antérieur**. See *Anterior perforated space*.—**E. perforé de Vicq d'Azyr**. See *Anterior perforated space*.—**E. perforé latéral**. A lamina of white substance perforated with numerous apertures for blood-vessels; seen at the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius on separating its edges. [L, 42 (K).]—**E. perforé moyen**. See *Perforated posterior space*.—**E. perforé postérieur**. See *Posterior perforated space*.—**E. péricellulaire**. See *Circumcellular space*.—**E. plasmatique**. See *Mer plasmatique*.—**E. semilunaire de Traube**. See *Traube's space*.—**E. sous-arachnoïdien antérieur**. The anterior subarachnoid space. [L, 44 (K).]—**E. sous-arachnoïdien postérieur**. The posterior subarachnoid space. [L, 42 (K).]

ESPADON (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-do²n². The *Xiphias gladius*. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ESPANTA-LOBOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pa²-ta²-lo²-bos. The *Colutea arborescens*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESPANTAVAQUERO (Sp.), n. E²s-pa²-ta²-va²-ka²-ro. A Mexican plant used as a preventive of rabies and as a remedy for venomous bites. ["Méd. cientéf.," Aug. 15, 1888; "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," Feb. 11, 1889; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Mar. 16, 1889, p. 308.]

ESPARAGON (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-ra²-go²n². See **ASPARAGUS**.—**E. sauvage**. The *Asparagus acutifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPARCETTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-r-se²t. The *Onobrychis sativa*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPARAGNEU, n. In Provence, the *Butomus umbellatus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPARGANIO (Sp.), n. E²s-pa²-ra²-ga²-n²-i²o. See **CAREX arenaria**.

ESPARGE (Fr.), n. E²-spa²-rzh. The *Asparagus officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPARGO, n. In Provence, the *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPARGON (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-r-go²n². See **ESPARAGON**.

ESPARGOULE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-gul. The *Parietaria officinalis* and the *Spergula arvensis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPARGOUTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-r-gut. The *Spergula arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPARGOUTTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-r-gut. The *Matricaria arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. des champs**. The *Spergula arvensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. géniculée**. The *Spergula arvensis*, var. *geniculata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPARPAI, n. In Provence, the *Papaver argemone*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPÁRRAGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pa²-ra²-go. See **ASPARAGUS officinalis**. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESPARRAGUERA (Sp.), n. E²s-pa²-ra²-gwa²-ra². A place in the province of Barcelona, Spain, where there are thermal and sulphurous springs. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ESPARSETTE (Fr.), n. E²s-par-se²t. See **ESPARCETTE**. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ESPARTO, n. In Algeria, the *Macrochloa tenacissima*; in Spain, the *Lygeum spartum*. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 77.]

ESPATHATE, adj. E-spath²-at. From *e* priv., and *σπάθη* (see **SPATHE**). Fr., *espathé*. Ger., *unblüthenscheidig*. Destitute of a spathe. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ESPATULE (Fr.), n. E²s-pa²-tu²l. The *Iris foetidissima*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPAVE, n. In Panama, the *Anacardium rhinocarpus*. [B, 19.]

ESPE (Ger.), n. E²sp²-e². The *Populus tremula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

—**Schwarze E.** The *Populus nigra*. [L, 80.]

ESPECE (Fr.), n. E²-spe²s. See **SPECIES**.—**E's amères**. See **SPECIES amara**.—**E's anthelminthique**. See **SPECIES anthelminthica**.—**E's anti-arthritiques** (Würt. Ph., 1798). A preparation made by boiling down to one fourth 3 parts of guaiacum, 2 each of polypodium, sarsaparilla, the root of *Smilax china*, and colchicum, in 192 of water and 48 of wine. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E's antinéphrétiques**. See **SPECIES nephro-cathartici Foresti**.—**E's antipleurétiques** (Palat. Disp., 1764). A preparation containing 2 oz. each of poppy-heads and marsh-mallow, 1 oz. each of linseed, the seeds of fenugreek, cumin, and laurel-berries, three handfuls each of common mallow and matricaria, and two handfuls of chamomile; used as a fomentation. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E's antiscorbutiques**. See **SPECIES contra scorbutum**.—**E's antispasmodiques**. See **Antispasmodic species**.—**E's apéritives**. See **SPECIES aperientes**.—**E's apéritives majeures**. See **SPECIES aperiente majores**.—**E's apéritives mineures**. See **SPECIES aperitive minores**.—**E's aromatiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES aromatica**.—**E's aromatiques cinnamomées**. See **SPECIES aromatica caryophyllata**.—**E's aromatiques rosées**. See **SPECIES aromatica rosata**.—**E's astringentes**. See **SPECIES astringentes**.—**E's béchiques**. See **SPECIES pectorales**.—**E's carminatives** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES carminative**.—**E's caryocostines**. See **PULVIS caryocostinus**.—**E's céphaliques**. See **SPECIES cephalica**.—**E's cinnamomées**. See **SPECIES DIACINNAMOMI** (in Supplement).—**E's contre la gangrène**. See **SPECIES pro fotu ad gangranam**.—**E's cordiales**. See **SPECIES cordiales temperate**.—**E's cordiales impériales**. See **PULVIS vite imperatoris**.—**E. dépuratives**. See **SPECIES manducantes**.—**E's diatrachanthés froides**. See **Pulvis TRACHANTHÉ compositus**.—**E's diatribitives**. See **SPECIES diatribitum cum rheo**.—**E's diurétiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES diuretica**.—**E's emménagogues**. See **SPECIES pro fotu emmenagogo**.—**E's émollientes** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES emollientes**.—**E's froides**. See **SPECIES frigida**.—**E's fumigatoires**. 1. See **SOLUTIO alexitera**. 2. See **SPECIES ad suffendum**. 3. See **SPECIES fumales**.—**E's impériales**. See **SPECIES imperatoris**.—**E. léti-fiantes de Rhazes**. See **SPECIES letificantes**.—**E's narcotiques**. See **SPECIES narcotica**.—**E's odoriférantes**. See **POTPURRI**.—**E's pectorales**. See **SPECIES pectorales**.—**E's pectorales (avec les fleurs)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES FLORUM pectoralium**.—**E's pectorales (avec les fruits)** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES pectorales cum fructibus**.—**E. pectorales d'Augustin**. A preparation consisting of equal parts of rasped stag's horn, pearl barley, and sugar of milk. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E's pectorales et sudorifiques**. A preparation made by chopping very fine and mixing 8 parts of marsh-mallow-root, 4 each of licorice, *Iris versicolor*, *Nepeta glechoma*, and *Tussilago farfara*, 2 each of flowers of *Papaver somniferum* and flowers of *Verbascum thapsus*, and 1 part of *Illicium anisatum*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E's pharmaceutiques**. See **SPECIES** (2d def.).—**E's pour épithème**. See **SPECIES pro epithemate cordis et pulsum**.—**E's pour la décoction d'avoine**. See **SPECIES avenacea**.—**E's pour tisaue**. See **SPECIES pro ptisan**.—**E's pulvérentes**. See **POUDRES composées**.—**E's purgatives** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES laxantes**.—**E's purgatives de Saint-Germain**. See **SPECIES laxantes Sancti Germani**.—**E's résolutes**. See **SPECIES vulneraria**.—**E's sudorifiques** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES sudorifica**.—**E's sudorifiques de Taddei**. A preparation composed of 7 parts each of *Solanum dulcamara*, the bark of *Ulmus fibra*, and guaiacum, and 14 of *Lappa officinalis*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E's vermifuges**. See **SPECIES anthelminthica**.—**E's viscérales** (Disp. fuld., 1791). A preparation made by mixing 4 parts each of taraxacum and saponaria, 2 each of *Erythraea centaurium* and *Marrubium vulgare*, and 3 each of *Matricaria chamomilla* and *Tanacetum vulgare*. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E's viscérales de Kaempf** [Hess. Ph., 1806, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts each of taraxacum, saponaria, and *Valeriana officinalis*, 2 each of *Erythraea centaurium* and *Marrubium vulgare*, 1 part of *Anthemis nobilis*, 4 parts of *Matricaria chamomilla* and 8 of linseed. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E's vulnéraires** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPECIES vulneraria**.—**Siróp d'e's pectorales** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SYRUPUS pectoralis**.

ESPEL (Ger.), n. E²sp²-e². The *Mespilus germanica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ESPENZUELAS (Sp.), n. E²s-pe²-n-th²-wal²a²s. The fruit of a certain species of the *Cucurbitaceæ*; used, in infusion in water, as a purgative. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPERBIERO, n. In Provence, the *Sorbus aucuparia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPERMA (Sp.), n. E²s-pe²r²ma². 1. Of the Mex. Ph., spermaceti. 2. Semen. [A, 447 (a, 21); L, 77 (a, 14).]—**E. ceti**, **E. de ballena**. Spermaceti. [L, 77 (a, 14).]

ESPEULTO, n. In Provence, the *Hordeum vulgare*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPHALASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s'fla²s(flā²s)²s. Gen., *esphlas'eos* (*es'phlasis*). Gr., ἐσφάλασις. Fr., *esphalase*. Ger., *Schädeldrück*. A crushing in (said of the skull). [Hippocrates (A, 325).]

ESPI, n. In Provence, the *Lavandula spica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPIBAWN, n. E²s-pi²-ba²n. The *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

ESPIC (Fr.), n. E²s-pēk. The *Lavandula spica (officinatis)*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPICANARDO (Sp.), n. E²s-pe-ka²-na²r²do. The *Valeriana indica* (seu *jatamansi*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. celtico**. The *Valeriana celtica*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ESPIDET (Fr.), n. E²s-pe-da. See **ESPIC**.

ESPIGA DO SANGUE (Port.), n. E²s-pe'ga²-do-sa²n²gwa. In Brazil, the *Helosia brasiliensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPIGELIA (Sp.), n. E²s-pe-ha²-le-a². The *Spigelia anthelmintica*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ESPIGNETO, n. In Provence, the *Briza maxima*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPINETTE (Fr.), n. E²s-pen-ye²t. The *Clavaria coraloides* and the *Clavaria amethystina*. [B, 105, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESPIN, n. E²sp'2n. The *Populus tremula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ESPINACA (Sp.), n. E²s-pe-na²ka². The *Spinacia oleracea*. [B, 127 (a, 14).]

ESPINHA CERVINA (Port.), n. E²s-pen'ya²se²r²-ve²na². The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ESPINILLO (Sp.), n. E²s-pe-nel'yo. In the Argentine Republic, the *Prosopis astringens*, also other spring *Mimosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPIÑO (Sp.), n. E²s-pe'no. A thorn; a spiny tree. [B.]—**E. blanco**. The *Echinops ritro*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. cervical**. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**E. jauno**. In Provence, the *Cyanara cardunculus*, var. *spinosa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. majuelo**. The *Mespilus oxyacanthus*. [B, 88, 127 (a, 14).]—**E. vineto**. The genus *Berberis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESPINOCHE (Fr.), n. E²s-pe-nosh. The *Spinacia oleracea*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ESPINOSILLA (Sp.), n. E²s-pe-no-sel'ya². In Mexico, the *Hottzia coccinea*. [a, 14.]

ESPIREA (Sp.), n. E²s-pe're-a². The *Spiræa ulmaria*. [B, 127 (a, 14).]

ESPIRITU [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pe're-tu. A generic term for alcoholates, spirits, and essences. [A, 447 (a, 14).]—**E. carminante de Silvio** [Mex. Ph.]. See **ALCOOLAT aromatique de Sylvius**.—**E. de Venus** [Mex. Ph.]. Syn.: *e. de vinagre, vinagre de Venus*. A colorless liquid, of the sp. gr. of 1.073, obtained by distilling copper acetate in an earthen retort. [A, 447 (a, 14).]

ESPILEGO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-ple-a'go. Lavender; the *Lavandula spica* and the *Lavandula vera*. [A, 447 (a, 21); B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ESPOIC, adj. E²sp'no-i²k. From ἐσποή, inhalation. 1. Inspiratory. 2. As said to have been sometimes used, iatraliptic (q. v.). [A, 517.]

ESPONJA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pon'ha². The *Spongia officinalis*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESPONJILLA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-pon-hel'ya². The *Luffa purgans*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESPRAT (Fr.), n. E²s-pra². The *Clupea halburgius*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ESPRINSONS (Fr.), n. E²s-pra²n²-zo²n². An epidemic disease which prevailed at Metz in 1473-1474, apparently a kind of dysentery. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ESPRIT (Fr.), n. E²s-pre. See **SPIRIT**. In pharmacy, the term is now superseded officially by *teinture d'essence*. [B.]—**E. adia-phorétique**. Of Boyle, see **E. de bois**.—**E. alcalin**. Ammonia-water. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. alcalin volatil**. Ammonia. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. ammoniacal aromatique**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus**.—**E. ammoniacal cantharidé**. See **ALCOOL ammoniacal cantharidé**.—**E. ammoniacal fétide**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ fœtidus**. [L, 41.]—**E. ammoniacal succiné**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ cum succino**.—**E. ammoniacal térébenthiné**. See **ALCOOL ammoniacal térébenthiné**.—**E's animaux**. See **ANIMAL SPIRITS**.—**E. antiarthritique de Pott**. See **SPIRITUS arthriticus Pottii**. A preparation composed of 1 part of hydrochloric acid and 2 parts of oil of turpentine. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E. antihystérique**. See **SPIRITUS antihystericus**.—**E. anti-ictérique**. See **SPIRITUS antictericus**.—**E. antiscorbutique** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A preparation made by macerating 3 parts each of absinthium, becabunga, borago, anchusa, cochlearia, fumaria, and cress, 2 of the root of *Inula helenium*, 4 of the root of aspidium, 2 of orange-peel, 6 of tamarisk-rind, and a sufficient quantity of spirit of cochlearia, straining and filtering. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. apéritif** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Impure pyrotartaric acid. [L, 105 (a, 14).]—**E. ardent**. Rectified alcohol. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. aromatique**. 1. See **SPIRITUS ROSMARINI**. 2. See **SPIRITUS aromaticus**.—**E. aromatique ammoniacal**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus**.—**E. arthritique**. See **SPIRITUS arthriticus Pottii**.—**E. bézoardique de Bussius**. See **Bussii SPIRITUS bezoardicus**.—**E. bleu**. See **SPIRITUS cœruleus**.—**E. carminatif**. See **SPIRITUS carminativus**.—**E. carminatif de Sylvius**. See **ALCOOLAT aromatique de Sylvius**.—**E.**

carminatif de tribus. See **SPIRITUS carminativus de tribus**.—**E. de Béguin**. See **AMMONIA hydrosulphate** and **LIQUOR fumans Boylii**.—**E. de Bussius**. See **Bussii SPIRITUS bezoardicus**.—**E. de Garus**. See **ALCOOLAT de Garus**.—**E. de Minderer** [Fr. Cod.]. **E. de Mindérous** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Liquor AMMONIÆ acetatis**.—**E. de Montpellier**. See **ALCOHOL**.—**E. déphlogistique**. An old name for chlorine. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—**E. de Sylvius**. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus**.—**E. de Venus**. See **Radical VINEGAR**.—**E. de vie de Matthiæ**. See **ELIXIR vite Matthiæ**.—**E. de vin**. See **SPIRIT of wine**.—**E. d'iva**. A spirituous liquor made from *Achillea moschata*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. hydroprussique**. Alcoholic hydrocyanic acid. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. igno-aérien**. The vital fermentative, universal, and igneous principle (*spiritus vitalis igneus*) which, according to Mayow (1645), impregnates the air, and from its resemblance to nitre is called nitro-aerian. [Hoefler (a, 27).]—**E. mayyrique**. See **ANEMONE-water**.—**E. nervin**. A preparation made by mixing 20 parts each of volatile oil of lavender and volatile oil of rosemary, 75 of caustic ammonia, 300 each of camphorated alcohol and tincture of soap, 900 of alcohol, and 5 of laudanum. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E. nitro-aérien**. See **E. igno-aérien**.—**E. odoriférant**. See **SPIRITUS suaveolens**.—**E. ophthalmique de Hume** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. A solution in $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of alcohol, of 6 drops each of balsam of Peru, oil of lavender, oil of cloves, and oil of amber; used as an embrocation. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. preuve**. Proof spirit. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E. pyro-acétique**. See **ACETONE**.—**E. pyroigneux**, **E. pyroxylique**. See **METHYL alcohol**.—**E. recteur**. See **ALCOOLAT**.—**E's spiritueuses**. Alcoholic spirits, in contradistinction to oily or other spirits obtained by distillation. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. théracal**. See **ESSENTIA theriacalis**.—**E. théracal safrané** [Palat. Disp., 1764]. A carminative and stomachic preparation made by digesting for 8 days 10 parts of treacle, 5 of myrrh, 3 of *Crocus sativus*, and 20 of concentrated alcohol, and distilling on the water-bath. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. vineux**. Rectified alcohol. [B, 173.]—**E. volatil**. An old name for an empyreumatic oil. [L, 41 (a, 14).]—**E. volatil ammoniacal huileux de Sylvius** [Fr. Cod.]. See **SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ aromaticus**.—**E. volatil spermatique**. See **ACRA seminatis**.

ESQUAMATUS (Lat.), adj. (Ea)skwam(skwa²m)-at(a²t)²u²s-(u²s). From *e* priv., and *squama*, a scale. Fr., *équamé*. With-out scales. [L, 180.]

ESQUILLE (Fr.), n. E²s-kel-y'. 1. The *Smilax china*. 2. A bony splinter. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 121 (a, 24); L, 43.]

ESQUILLEUX (Fr.), adj. E²s-kel-yu². Reduced to splinters. [L, 41 (a, 14).]

ESQUINA (Sp.), n. E²s-ke²na². The *Smilax china*. [B, 88, 92 (a, 14).]

ESQUINANCIE (Fr.), n. E²s-ke-na²n²-se. See **CYNANCHE**.

ESQUINE (Fr.), n. E²s-ken. The *Andropogon schœnanthus* and the *Smilax china*. [A, 385 (a, 21); B, 173 (a, 24).]

ESSAI (Fr.), n. E²s-sa. See **ASSAY**.

ESSAIMAGE (Fr.), n. E²s-sa-ma²zh. A swarming, as of bees. [L, 321.]

ESSALON (Fr.), n. E²s-sa²-lo²n². See **BOLETTUS edulis**. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESSATUM (Lat.), n. n. E²s-sat(sa²t)²u²m(u²m). The essential constituent of a medicinal substance. [A, 325.]—**E. vinum**. See **TINCTURE**.

ESSAYE (Fr.), n. E²s-sa-y'. The *Oldenlandia umbellata*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ESSBAR (Ger.), n. E²s-ba²r. See **EDIBLE**.

ESSE (Fr.), n. E²s. The seed of *Ervum lens*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ESSEN (Ger.), v. tr. and intr. E²s-e²n. To eat; as a n., eating, food.—**Heuschreckene**. See **ACRIDOPHAGY** (1st def.).—**Uner-sättliches E**. See **ADEPHAGIA**.

ESSENBAUM (Ger.), n. E²s-e²n-ba²-u²m. The genus **ULMUS**. [L, 43.]

ESSENCE, n. E²s-e²ns. Lat., *essentia* (from *esse*, to be). Fr., *e*. [Fr. Cod.] Ger., *Essenz*. It., *essenza*, *essenze*. Sp., *esencia* [Mex. Ph., Sp. Ph.]. Of the Br. Ph., a solution of a volatile oil in four parts of rectified spirit; of the Fr. Cod., a volatile vegetable oil; of other pharmacopœias, a strong tincture or a strong solution of a volatile oil (or a mixture of the two). [B, 81, 95, 113 (a, 14).]—**Anodyne e**. See **ESSENTIA anodyna officinalis**.—**Anti-arthritic e**. See **ESSENTIA arthritica Hoffmanni sine opio**.—**Anti-hydroptic e**. See **ESSENTIA antihydroptica Hoffmanni**.—**Anti-hysterie e**. See **ESSENTIA antihysterica** and **ESSENTIA hysterica**.—**Balsamic e**. [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by distilling 1,200 parts from a mixture of 16 parts each of orange-peel and lemon-peel, 5 each of cinnamon and nutmegs, 2 of cloves, 120 each of ammonium chloride and potassium subcarbonate, and 1,344 of proof spirit, infusing in the distillate 24 parts each of lemon-peel and orange-peel, digesting for eight days, pouring off the clear liquor, expressing and filtering, and mixing the residue with the filtrate. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Bitter e**. See **ESSENTIA amara**.—**Cephalic e**. See **ESSENTIA cephalica**.—**E. alexipharmaque de Stahl** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA alexipharmaca Stahlii**.—**E. alexipharmaque de Stahl tempérée** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii**.—**E. amère** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA amara**.—**E. anodine de Langelot** (Fr.). A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of cydoniated extract of opium in 4 parts of spirits of *Juniperus communis*. [L, 77 (a, 21).]—**E. anodine de Ludwig** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA anodyna Ludovici**.—**E. anti-hydroptic e** (Fr.). See **ESSENTIA antihydroptica Hoffmanni**.—**E. anti-ictérique** (Fr.). 1. See **ESSENTIA antihysterica**. 2. See **ESSENTIA hysterica**. 3. See **Tinctura CASTOREI thebaica**.—**E. aromatique** (Fr.). See **TINCTURA aromatica**.—**E. aromatique laxative** (Fr.). A prepa-

ration composed of 10 parts each of *Helleborus niger* and jalap, 5 of scammony, 2 of cinnamon, 2 each of cloves and acorus, and 125 of rectified alcohol; or, according to a formula popular at Strasburg, 25 parts of resin of jalap, 225 of alcohol, and 5 each of the essences of lemon and bergamot. [L. 77 (a, 21).]—**E. balsamica** (Fr.). See *Tinctura benzoini composita*.—**E. balsamica canadienne** (Fr.). See *Tinctura antivenereenne*.—**E. balsamique de Dippel** (Fr.). See *Essentia balsamica Dippelii*.—**E. carminative** (Fr.). See *Essentia carminativa*.—**E. carminative de Wedell** (Fr.). See *Tinctura zedoariae composita*.—**E. catholique de Roth** (Fr.). See *ELIXIR anthelmintique*.—**E. céphalique** (Fr.). See *Essentia cephalica*.—**E. de Claude** (Fr.). See *Tinctura fuliginis alcalina* (under *Fuligo*).—**E. de Hellwig** (Fr.). See *Tinctura de quinquina et de serpentina*.—**E. de petit grain** (Fr.). A volatile oil distilled from the unripe bitter orange (*Citrus aurantium*, var. *amara*, or *Citrus bigarada*). The commercial article is usually obtained from the leaves and young branches, and is of inferior quality. [B. 10.]—**E. de Portugal** (Fr.). 1. Of the Fr. Cod. the oil of the rind of *Citrus aurantium*. 2. A commercial name for the oil of orange-peel made from the sweet or Portugal orange; inferior to the e. of *bigarade*. [B. 5 (a, 24), 113 (a, 21).]—**E. de reines des prés** (Fr.). See *Oil of SPIRÆA*.—**E. de Rhodia** (Fr.). A perfume made from *Amirys balsamica*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—**E. d'Italie** Ger., *Liebeselixer*. An aphrodisiac mixture made by digesting 45 parts of cinnamon-bark, 30 each of galanga-root and cardamom-seeds, 75 each of ginger and cloves, 6 of long pepper, 4 of nutmeg, and 1 part each of ambergris and musk, in 500 parts of diluted alcohol for 8 days, expressing and filtering. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**E. douce de Hales** (Fr.). See *Essentia dulcis*.—**E's naturelle** (Fr.). E's which exist in barks, leaves, fruit, etc. [A. 385 (a, 21).]—**E. noire anglaise**. See *Acetum opi*.—**E. nucléaire** (Fr.). See *CHROMATIN*.—**E. royale** (Fr.). See *Essentia regia*.—**E. splénétique de Stahl** (Fr.). See *Essentia splenetica Stahlii*.—**E. stomachique de Gundelsheimer** (Fr.). See *Essentia stomachica polyphresta Gundelsheimeri*.—**E. vermifuge** (Fr.). See *Essentia contra vermes*.—**E. vulnéraire** (Fr.). See *Vulnery*.—**ESSENCE**.—**E. vulnéraire de Stahl** (Fr.). See *BALSAMUM vulnery*.—**ESSENCE**.—**Ludwig's anodyne** e. See *Essentia anodyna Ludovici*.—**Stahl's alexipharmac.** See *Essentia alexipharmaca Stahlii*.—**Stahl's splenetie** e. See *Essentia splenetica Stahlii*.—**Stahl's temperata alexipharmac.** See *Essentia alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii*.—**Theriacal** e. See *Essentia theriacalis*.—**Traumatic** e. See *Essentia traumatica*.—**Vermifuge** e. See *Essentia contra vermes*.—**Vulnery** e. [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *e. vulnéraire*. A preparation made by macerating for several days 1 part of poplar sprouts in 3 parts of alcohol, expressing, and adding to the colature 1 part of the e. of *Hypericum perforatum*. [B. 119 (a, 21).]

ESSEND (Ger.), adj. E's's'e'nd. Eating, corroding. [L. 80.]

ESSENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E's-se'n'shi²(t)²-a². 1. Of the Br., Belg., and Swiss Ph's, see *ESSENCE*. 2. Of Paracelsus, the nourishing part of food (as distinguished from *venenum*, the poisonous part). [H.]—**E. alexipharmaca Huxhami**. See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.—**E. alexipharmaca Stahlii** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Lipp. Disp., 1794, Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of the roots of *Pimpinella saxifraga*, *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, and *Carlina vulgaris*, 2 each of *Angelica archangelica*, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, and *Inula helenium*, 6 of the herb of *Teucrium scordium*, and 36 of alcohol, expressing and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. alexipharmaca temperata Stahlii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of the roots of *Pimpinella saxifraga* and *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, and 2 of the herb of *Teucrium scordium* in 36 of alcohol, filtering, and distilling off one third of the spirit over a water-bath and preserving the remainder. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. amara** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence amère*. A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of the herb of *Tanacetum vulgare*, 3 each of the herbs of *Scelopendrium officinale*, *Erythraea centaurium*, *Cnicus benedictus*, *Gentiana lutea*, and *Rumex crispus*, 4 of the fresh peel of unripe oranges, and 96 of alcohol, expressing and filtering; used as a tonic, stomachic, carminative, and anthelmintic. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anodyna Ludovici** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence anodine de Ludwig*. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of aqueous extract of opium and 8 parts of apoplectic liquor. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anodyna officinalis** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting 1 part of aqueous extract of opium in 9 parts of alcoholatum cinnamomi aq. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. antiscorbutica** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Ger., *Essenz wider den Scorbut*. A preparation made by digesting 16 parts of Winter's bark, 12 of potassium subcarbonate, 8 each of the roots of *Arum* and *Rumex*, the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata*, the oaks of *Fraxinus excelsior* and *Laurus sasafra*s, and myrrh, and 6 each of herb of *Sedum acre*, tops of *Erythraea centaurium*, and seeds of *Rumex*, in 288 of spirit of *Cochlearia officinalis*, expressing, and adding 24 of essence of amber and 12 of spirit of sulphuric ether, digesting and filtering; used as an excitant, attenuant, resolvent, diuretic, and stomachic, and reputed to be antiscorbutic. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anthydropica Hoffmanni** [Würt. Ph.]. Fr., *essence antihydropique*. A preparation made by digesting for several days 12 parts each of Socotrine aloes, the root of *Asclepias vincetoxicum*, and *Bryonia alba*, 1 part each of the herb of *Absinthium vulgare* and flowers of *Sambucus*, 6 of gum ammoniac, 4 each of mace, cloves, ammonium chloride, and potassium subcarbonate, 3 each of wood-lice and earth-worms, 2 of myrrh, and 64 of elder-flower-water, adding 288 of alcohol, and digesting with a gentle heat. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. anthysterica** [Sp. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence antihysterique*. A preparation made by digesting 3 parts each of asafoetida, myrrh, saffron, and castoreum, 2 of camphor, 4 of ammonium subcarbonate, and 1 part of oil of amber, in 128 parts of alcohol. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. antiseptica Huxhami**. See *Tinctura cinchonæ composita*.—**E. aromatica**. See *Tinctura aromatica*.—**E. balsamica**. See *Tinctura benzoini composita*.—**E. balsamica Dippelii** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes; Würt. Ph.,

1798]. Fr., *essence balsamique de Dippel*. A preparation made by digesting 2 parts each of ambergris and balsam of Peru and 6 of potassium subcarbonate in 7 of alcohol while heating gradually until the liquid comes to a boil, allowing it to cool and settle, then decanting and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. carminativa** [Disp. fuld., 1791]. Fr., *essence carminative*. A preparation made by digesting for three days 8 parts of *Canella alba*, 6 each of zedoary and *Galanga minor*, and 3 of lesser cardamoms, in 96 of alcohol, and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**Essentia carminativa Wedellii**. See *Tinctura zedoariæ composita*.—**E. catholica purgans Rothii**. See *Tinctura jalapæ composita*.—**E. cephalica** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence céphalique*. A preparation made by extracting 3 parts each of the root of *Acorus calamus*, aloes-wood, the herb of *Santalum citrinum*, and cullawán-bark, and 2 each of the herbs of *Betonica officinalis*, *Teucrium malum*, and *Salvia officinalis*, flowers of *Lavandula spica*, cinnamon, nutmeg, cubeb, cloves, and the capsules of *Elettaria cardamomum*, in 64 parts each of life; used as a stimulant, stomachic, cordial, and carminative. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. contra vermes** [Brunsw. Disp., 1798]. Fr., *essence vermifuge*. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts each of the herbs of *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Absinthium vulgare*, and *Erythraea centaurium*, and the root of *Gentiana lutea*, 2 each of the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*, semen cordii, and myrrh, and 96 of spirit of mint, expressing and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. de Portugal**. See *Essence de Portugal* (2d def.).—**E. dulcis** [Swiss Ph.]. Fr., *essence douce de Hales*. A preparation made by boiling, with constant stirring, 1 part of potassium acetate, 10 parts of sugar, and 5 of water, until the mass becomes dark-brown, dissolving in 5 parts of hot water, and, when cool, adding 80 of alcohol, and, after several days, filtering. [A similar preparation was official in the Würt. Ph. 1798. [B. 95, 97 (a, 21).]—**E. emetica**. An antimonial preparation made with the acid of vinegar. [B. 59.]—**E. hæmorrhagica cathartica et alexipharmaca Clauderi**. See *Tinctura fuliginis alcalina*.—**E. hysterica** [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. Fr., *essence antihystérique*. A preparation made by digesting 48 parts of essence of castoreum, 3 each of ammonium subcarbonate and opium, and 4 of asafoetida, and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. martiata aperitiva** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence de mars aperitive*. A preparation made by digesting for several days at a gentle heat 4 parts each of iron filings and sulphuric acid, 48 of alcohol, 2 each of galanga, zedoary, cinnamon, and *Arundo phragmites*, and 1 part each of *Hypericum perforatum*, expressing and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. regia** [Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *alcoolé d'ambre de musc composé, essence royale*. A preparation made by digesting for several days on the stove 2 scruples of amber, 1 scruple of musk, 10 grains of civet, 6 drops of essential oil of cinnamon, 4 drops of essential oil of rosewood, 36 grains of salts of tartar, and 14 oz. each of essence of orange-flowers and essence of roses, and filtering. [B. 119 (a, 21).]—**E. splenetica Stahlii** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence splénétique de Stahl*. A preparation made by infusing 8 parts of flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*, 4 each of the herbs of *Verbena officinalis*, *Ruta graveolens*, *Ruta muraria*, *Salvia officinalis*, and *plantago*, in 96 of alcohol, expressing and filtering; used as an excitant, resolvent, and diuretic, and recommended in phochondriasis. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. stomachica**. See *ELIXIR viscerale Hoffmanni* and *ELIXIR AURANTIORUM compositum*.—**E. stomachica polyphresta Gundelsheimeri** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *essence stomachique de Gundelsheimer*. A preparation made by digesting 8 parts of capsicum, 10 of cardamom, 2 each of *Piper album*, *Piper longum*, and *Piper nigrum*, and 48 each of a solution of potassium acetate and spirit of ammonia. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. theriacalis** [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *esprit theriacal*. A preparation made by infusing for several days without heat 6 parts each of the herbs of *Teucrium scordium* and *Origanum dictamnus*, the root of *Angelica archangelica*, *Acorus calamus*, *Aristolochia serpentaria*, and spikenard, 3 each of cinnamon, lesser cardamoms, and cloves, and 2 each of opium and saffron, in 192 of proof spirit, and filtering [Brunsw. Disp., 1777, Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by infusing 1 part of theriac in 6 parts of proof spirit. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. traumatica** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. A preparation made by digesting for three days at a moderate heat 4 parts each of the root of *Tormentilla erecta* and the herb of *Sanicula europæa*, 2 each of the herb of *Drosera*, flowers of *Hypericum perforatum*, and rose gallice, 3 each of dragon's-blood, mummy, catechu, and myrrh, 2 of *Santalum rubrum*, and 1 part of nutmeg, in 128 parts of alcohol, expressing and filtering. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. vulneraria Stahlii**. See *BALSAMUM vulnery*.

ESSENTIAL, adj. E's-se'n'sha². Lat., *essentialis*. Fr., *essentielle*. Ger., *wesentlich*. It., *essenziale*. Sp., *esencial*. 1. Of or pertaining to an essence (see *E. oil*). [A. 322 (a, 21).] 2. Necessary, indispensable. [B. 77 (a, 24), 3. Of diseases, specific in nature, not dependent on a local morbid process. [A. 15.]

ESSENTIALIZATION, n. E's-se'n'sha²-i²-z'a'shu²n. Fr., *essentialisation*. The personification of the vital properties, which are considered to be endowed with an individual essence and specific independence. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

ESSENTIALISM, n. E's-se'n'sha²-i²-z'm. Fr., *essentialisme*. The doctrine that diseases are specific entities, and not the results of a local morbid process, and are to be cured only with specifics. [A. 15, 301.]

ESSENTIALISTE (Fr.), adj. E's-sa²n²-se-a-lest. Pertaining to essentialism: as a n., a believer in essentialism (the opposite of *localisateur*). [A. 15.]

ESSENTIALITY, n. E's-se'n'shi²-a²-i²-té. Fr., *essentialité*. Ger., *Wesentlichkeit*, *Essentialität*. The essential (specific) nature of a disease, as opposed to its dependence upon a local morbid process. [A. 15.]

ESSENTUK (Russ.), n. A place in the government of Stavropol, Russia, where there are cold alkaline and saline springs. [A. 319 (a, 21).]

ESSENZ (Ger.), n. E²s-sents'. See ESSENCE.—Schmerzstillende E. See *ESSENTIA anodyna*.—Stahl's schweisstreibende E. See *ESSENTIA alexipharmaca Stahlii*.—Wedel's windtreibende E. See *Tinctura ZEDOARIE composita*.—E. wider den Scorbut. See *ESSENTIA antiscorbutica*. [L, 80.]

ESSERA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-se²-ra³. Fr. *essère*. Ger. *Porcellanfleber*. *Porcellankrankheit*. It., c. A term originally used by the Arabian physicians for urticaria or some one of its varieties. Sauvages and Plenck distinguish e. from urticaria. According to Plenck, e. consists of discrete, smooth, shining, hot, itching spots, of a red color, not elevated, most commonly affecting the hands and face. [G, 11, 17.]—E. nocturna. See *EPINYCTIS*.—E. Vogelii. Of Borsieri, roseola. [D, 72.]

ESSIEU (Fr.), n. E²s-se-u⁵. See **AXIS** (8th def.).

ESSIG (Ger.), n. E²s'si²g. See **ACETUM** and **VINEGAR**.—Apfele'. Cider vinegar.—Aromatischer E. See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—Arzneie'. See **ACETUM medicatum**.—Concentrirter E. See **ACETUM concentratum**.—Destillirter E. See **ACETUM destillatum**.—E.äichen. See **RHABBITIS aceti**.—E.alkohol. See **ALCOHOL aceti**.—E.artig. See **ACETOUS**.—E.äther. Acetic ether. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—E.äthergeist. A mixture of 1 part of acetic ether and 3 parts of rectified alcohol. [L, 135 (a, 14).]—E.aufguss. See **ACÉFOLAT**.—E. auflösung. See **ACÉFOLÉ**.—E.auszug. See **ACÉFOLATURE**.—E.baum. *The Rhus coriaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E.beerstrauß. See **BERBERIS**.—E.bildung. See **ACETIFICATION**.—E.dämpfe. Vapors of vinegar. [L, 80.]—E.dorn. See **BERBERIS vulgaris**.—E.dünste. See *E'dämpfe*.—E.erzeugung. See **ACETIFICATION**.—E.ester. See **ACETIC ETHER**.—E.estersalicylsäure. See **ACETOSALICYLIC ACID**.—E.ether. See **ACETIC ETHER**.—E.extrakt. An acetic extract. [B.]—E.ferment. See **ACETIC FERMENTATION**.—E.fläschchen. See **ACETABULUM** (1st def.).—E.fliege. *The Drosophila*. [L, 87 (a, 27).]—E.gährung. See **ACETOUS FERMENTATION**.—E.geist. Acetone. [B.]—E.häutchen. See **MYCODERMA vini**.—E.honig. See **OXYMEL**.—E.kahm. See **MYCODERMA vini**.—E.klystier. A revulsive enema prepared by mixing 1 to 2 parts of vinegar with 100 of water (or of an infusion of chamomile). [Bernatzik [A, 319 (a, 14)].]—E.kolben. *The Rhus typhina*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E.linonade. A sweetened mixture of vinegar and water. [Bernatzik [A, 319].]—E.lösung. See **ACETUM** (2d def.).—E.messer. See **ACETOMETER**.—E.molk. en.—See **LAC acetosum**.—E.mutter. See **MYCODERMA vini**.—E.naphtha. See **ACETIC ETHER**.—E.pilz. *The Bacterium aceti*. [A, 306 (a, 21).]—E.raucherung. Fumigation with vinegar. [A, 521.]—E.rose. *The Rosa gallica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E.sauer. Acetic, containing acetic acid; with the name of a base, the acetate of that base. [A, 521.]—E.säure. See the major list.—E.syrup. See **SYRUPUS ACIDI ACETICI**.—E.weinstein. Normal potassium acetate. [B.]—E.zucker. See **OXYACCHARUM**.—Flüssiges E.rosenextrakt. See *Extractum ROSÆ Aëtidum*.—Gewürzhafter E. See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—Gifte'. See **ACETUM antisepticum**.—Holze'. Pyrogenous acid.—Kamphere'. See **ACETUM camphoratum**.—Krautere'. Medicinischer E. See **ACETUM medicatum**.—Muttere'. See **ACETUM antihystericum**.—Feste'. See **ACETUM antimephiticum maravillianum** and **ACETUM aromaticum**.—Radikale'. See **Radice vinegar**.—Räubere'. See **ACETUM aromaticum**.—Rectificirter Holze'. See **ACETUM pyroginosum rectificatum**.—Reiner E. See **ACETUM purum**.—Roher Holze'. See **ACETUM pyroginosum crudum**.—Koenig'. See **ACETUM rosatum**.—Stähle'. See **ACETUM chalybeatum** and *Tinctura FERRI acetatis*.—Verstärkter E. See **ACETUM concentratum**.—Vierräuber E. See **ACETUM aromaticum**.

ESSIGSÄURE (Ger.), n. E²s'si²g-zoir-e². See **ACETIC ACID**.—Allyle'. See **ALLYL acetic acid**.—Aromatische E. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM aromaticum**.—Campherhaltige E. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM camphoratum**.—Concentrirte E. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM concentratum**.—Concentrirteste E. Glacial acetic acid. [a, 27.]—E.-Allylester. Allyl acetate. [B.]—E.-Amylester. Amyl acetate. [B.]—E.anhydrid. See **ACETIC ANHYDRIDE**.—E.-Äthylester. See **ACETIC ETHER**.—E.-Benzylester. Benzyl acetate. [B.]—E.-Cholesterylester. Cholesteryl acetate. [B.]—E'cyän-säureanhydrid. See **ACETOXYANIC OXIDE**.—E'jodigsäureanhydrid. See **ACETOIOUDOUS ANHYDRIDE**.—E'unterbromigsäureanhydrid. See **ACETOHYPOBROMOUS ANHYDRIDE**.—E'unterchlorigsäureanhydrid. See **ACETOHYPOCHLOROUS ANHYDRIDE**.—E'unterjodigsäureanhydrid. See **ACETOHYPOIODOUS ANHYDRIDE**.—Gewürze', Gewürzhafte E. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM aromaticum**.—Krystallinische E. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM crystallinum**.—Relne E. Glacial acetic acid. [L.]—Verdünnte E., Versüßte E. See **ACIDUM ACETICUM dilutum**.

ESSLÖFFEL (Ger.), n. E²s'lu⁶f-fe². A tablespoon. [L, 80.]

ESSLUST (Ger.), n. E²s'lust. The appetite for food.

ESSORILLÉ (Fr.), adj. E²s-so-rel-y. In zoology, having no perceptible ears; as a n., in the m. pl., e's, a family of rodents thus characterized. [L, 41, 180.]

ESOUFFLÉ (Fr.), adj. E²s-suf-fla. Out of breath; dyspnoeic. [L, 41.]

ESOUFFLEMENT (Fr.), n. E²s-suf'ma²n². See **DYSPNOEA**.

ESSUNLUST (Ger.), n. E²s'un-lust. See **ANOREXIA**.

ESSWURZEL (Ger.), n. E²s'wurts-e²l. *The Lysimachia vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

ESTAFIATE [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-ta²-fe-a²'ta. *The Artemisia mexicana*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESTAFISAGRA [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-ta²-fe-sa²'gra². *The Delphinium staphisagria*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESTAGNON (Fr.), n. E²s-ta²n-yo²n². A jar of tinned copper in which a distilled water, especially orange-flower water, is sent from the south of France. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ESTELO D'AIGO, n. In Provence, the genus *Callitriche*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTER (Ger.), n. E²st'e²r. A compound ether (see under **ETHER**). [B.]—Erstes E'anhydrid. See **ETHERAL ANHYDRIDE**.—Carbonsäure E. See **CARBONIC ether**.—E'anhydrid. See **ETHERAL ANHYDRIDE**.

ESTHEOSTOMUS (Lat.), adj. E²s-the²(tha)-o²s'to²m-u²s(u²s). From *εσθής*, clothing, and *στόμα*, an aperture. Fr., *esthée*. Having a simple appendage at the orifice of the urn (said of mosses). [L, 116.]

ESTHÉSIE (Fr.), n. Es-ta-ze. See **ÆSTHESIS**, and for other words in *Esth-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Æsth-*.

ESTHÉSIOMANIE (Fr.), n. E²s-ta-ze-o-ma²-ne. Of Berthier, a mental condition characterized by a perversion of the moral sense, and by the performance of eccentric deeds with no plausible motive. [L, 88 (a, 29).]

ESTHIOMÈNE (Fr.), adj. and n. E²s-te-o-me²n. See **ESTHIOMENUS**.—E. de la vulve. Of Huguier, a chronic affection of the ano-vulvar region "characterized by a leaden or violaceous hue of the parts and their simultaneous alteration of shape, induration, thickening, ulceration, destruction, hypertrophy, and infiltration, so that the orifices and canals of the vulvo-canal region may be at the same time ulcerated, enlarged, and constricted, and its grooves and cutaneous and mucous folds exaggerated, thickened, and the seat of more or less extensive and deep ulcerations and cicatrices; without pain, without directly threatening life, and for a long time without affecting the constitution." [Huguier, "Mém. de l'Acad. de méd.," 1869, p. 507; Deschamps, "Arch. de tocol.," Mar. 1885, p. 221.] Most writers use the term simply as a synonym of lupus of the vulva, while others make it include lupus, epithelioma, elephantiasis, and the lupus-like lesions of syphilis and scrofula. [G; R. W. Taylor, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Jan. 4, 1890, p. 1.]—E. elephantiasique. One of Huguier's varieties of e. hypertrophique characterized by chronic indurations and infiltrations of the tissues. [L, 88 (G).]—E. érythémateux. One of Huguier's two varieties of e. superficial. The affected surface is of a deep red or violaceous color, smooth and glistening, with more or less thickening and a certain amount of desquamation, especially in places that are exposed to the air, with here and there little lenticular spots of a deeper color. [L, 88 (G).]—E. hypertrophique. Of Huguier, one of the three forms of e. in which hypertrophy is a prominent feature. It comprises the two varieties, e. végétant and e. éléphantiasique. [L, 88 (G).]—E. perforant. See **ESTHIOMENOS terebrans**.—E. superficial. One of the three forms of e. as described by Huguier. It comprises the two varieties, e. érythémateux and e. tuberculeux. [L, 88 (G).]—E. tuberculeux. One of the varieties of e. superficial of Huguier, characterized by the formation of tubercular elevations that are succeeded by ulceration. [L, 88 (G).]—E. végétant. Of Huguier, one of the varieties of e. hypertrophique, marked by the development of little mammillated tumors. It may be associated with the erythematous or tubercular varieties. [L, 88 (G).]

ESTHIOMENOS (Lat.), **ESTHIOMENUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²s-thi²-o²m'e²n-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *εσθίμενος* (from *εσθίειν*, to eat). Fr., *esthiomène*. Ger., *fressend*. Eating greedily, devouring, phagedenic; as a n., lupus exedens; also, of Fuchs, a disease said to be identical with the impetigo rodens of Willan, occurring mostly on the face in old people, and beginning with "a group of large, acuminate vesicles" upon which adherent crusts form, overlying an ulcerative process. [G.] See **EPITHELIOMA** and **RODENT ULCER**.—E. ambulans. Fr., *esthiomène ambulant*. Lupus serpiginosus attended with decided ulceration. [G, 7.]—E. perforans. Fr., *esthiomène perforant*. See **E. terebrans**.—E. serpens. Fr., *esthiomène térébrant*. Lupus exedens attended with very deep ulceration. [G.]

ESTILL SPRINGS, n. E²st'i²l. A place in Estill County, Kentucky, where there are springs containing magnesium sulphate. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

ESTIRANERVIOS (Sp.), n. E²s-te-ra²-ne²r've-o²s. In Peru, the *Molina (Baccharis) latifolia*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ESTIVAL, adj. See **ÆSTIVAL**, and for other words in *Est-* not here given, see the corresponding words in *Æst-*.

ESTOHER (Fr.), n. E²s-to-a. A place in the department of the Pyrénées-Orientales, France, where there is a ferruginous spring. [L, 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

ESTOMAC (Fr.), n. E²s-to-ma²k. See **STOMACH**.

ESTRAC (Sp.), n. E²st'ra²k. A place near Barcelona, Spain, where there are thermal springs. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 57.]

ESTRAGON (Fr.), n. E²s-tra²-go²n². *The Artemisia dracunculoides*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ESTRAMONIO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²s-tra²-mo²'ni²-o. *The Datura stramonium*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESTRANGLE-LIÉPARD (Fr.), n. E²s-tra²n²g'l-le-a-pa²r. *The Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTRANGLO BESTI, n. In Provence, the *Hordeum murinum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTRANGLO CHIVAU, n. *The Bromus arvensis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTRELLA, n. In southern Africa, the *Rocella hypomecha*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. de San Nicolás [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.). *The Pancreatum illyricum*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ESTRELLÉ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²s-tre²l'e²(la²-e²). *The Echinoderma* (see under **ECHINODERM**). [L.]

ESTRELLAMAR (Sp.), n. E²s-tre²l'a²-ma²r'. *The Plantago coronopus*. [B.]

ESTRELOQUE (Sp.), n. E³s-tra-lo'ka. In the Spanish Antilles, the *Anguria plumeriana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ESTROPIÉ (Fr.), n. E³s-tro-pe-a. See CRIPPLE.

ESTURGEON (Fr.), n. E²s-tur-zhe-2-o'n². The genus *Acipenser*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. commun.** The *Acipenser sturio*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Grand e.** The *Acipenser huso*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**Petit e.** The *Acipenser ruthenus*. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ESULA (Lat.), n. f. E²s-u²(u⁴)-la². Fr., *ésule*. Of Haworth, the genus *Euphorbia*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**Cortex radices Esulae.** The root-bark of *Euphorbia* e. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cyparissias.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. major.** The *Euphorbia palustris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. minima.** The *Euphorbia peplodes*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. minor.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rara.** The *Apocynum venetum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. rotunda.** The *Euphorbia helioscopia*. [L, 105.]—**E. rotundifolia.** The *Euphorbia peplus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. silvatica.** The *Euphorbia silvatica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉSULE (Fr.), n. A-zu⁴l. See **ESULA**.—**Grande e.** The *Euphorbia esula*. [B, 73 (a, 24).]—**Petite e.** The *Euphorbia cyparissias*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ESURIES (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-su²(su)²ri²-ez(as). Gen., *esuri'ei*. From *esurire*, to be hungry. Hunger. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

ESURIGO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-su²(su)²ri(re)'go. Gen., *esuriginis*. 1. See **ESURIES**. 2. Of Savages, especially morbid hunger. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ESURINUS (Lat.), adj. E²s-u²(u⁴)-ri(re)'nu³(nu⁴). From *esurire*, to be hungry. Causing hunger. [A, 325.]

ESURITIO (Lat.), n. f. E²s-u²(u⁴)-ri²sh(ri²)'i²-o. Gen., *esuritionis*. See **ESURIES**.

ESURITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²s-u²(u⁴)-ri(re)'ti²s. Gen., *esuritidos (-is)*. From *esurire*, hunger. Fr., *ésurite*. Ulceration of the stomach due to inanition. [A, 301.]

ETABILLI, n. In Damara, the wood of the genus *Cynometra*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ETERION (Lat.), n. n. E²t-e(a³e²)-ri²-o²n. From *εταίριος*, associated. Fr., *étaïron*, *étaïrion*, *phyocarbe* [Desvaux], *syncarbe* [Richard]. Of Mirbel, a compound, aggregate fruit, having many cells disposed around a supposed axis. The *Étaïrionares* or *Étaïrionari* (Fr., *étaïrionnaires*) of Mirbel are fruits formed by the union of many simple fruits; the multiple fruits of Richard. [B, 1, 19 (a, 24).]

ETERISTRIA (Lat.), n. f. E²t-e²r(a³e²r)-i²st'ri²-a². Gr., *εταίριστρα*. A lewd woman. [A, 387.]

ETERIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²t-e(a³e²)-ri²-u³m(u⁴m). See **ETERION**.

ÉTAGE (Fr.), n. A-ta²zh. A step (as of a staircase); a degree. [A, 474.]—**E. frontal supérieur.** See *Superior frontal convolution*.—**E. frontal supérieur interne.** See *Marginal convolution*.—**E. inférieure du lobule frontal.** See *Inferior frontal convolution*.—**E. inférieure du pédoncule cérébral.** See *CRUST of the peduncle*.—**E. moyen du lobule frontal.** See *Middle frontal convolution*.—**E'naht** (Ger.). See *SUTURE à é's*.—**E. perforant du pédoncule.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, a portion of the cerebral peduncle which is intersected by the prolongation of the anterior pyramids. [1, 35 (K).]—**E. perforé du pédoncule.** Of Leuret and Gratiolet, certain bundles of fibres from the anterior pyramids which intersect those of the crura cerebri. [1, 35 (K).]—**E. supérieur du pédoncule.** See *TEGUMENT*.—**E. sureiller** [Gratiolet]. See *Inferior frontal convolution*.

ÉTAGÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ta²-zha. Of bracts, flowers, etc., ranged in series one above the other. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ÉTAIN (Fr.), n. A-ta²zh. Tin. [B.]—**Beurre d'été.** Butter of tin (see *Tin tetrachloride*). [B.]—**Cendre d'été.** Crasse d'été. See **CALX JOVIS**.—**E. de glace.** See **BISMUTH**.—**E. en grains** (ou poudre [Fr. Cod.]). **E. pulvérisé.** Grain tin; tin powdered with the aid of heat. [B.]—**E. pur en baguettes** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *stannum purissimum*. Pure metallic tin in the form of small rods. [B.]—**Linaille d'été.** See **E. en poudre**.—**Potée d'été.** See **CALX JOVIS**.—**Poudre d'été.** See **E. en poudre**.

ÉTAIRION (Lat.), **ÉTAIRIUM** (Lat.), n's n. E²-ta'(ta³e²)-ri²-o²n, -u³m(u⁴m). See **ETERION**.

ÉTALÉ (Fr.), n. A-ta²-la. See **PATULOUS**.

ÉTAMAGE (Fr.), n. A-ta²-ma²zh. The operation of coating a metal with tin. [L, 88.]

ÉTAMINE (Fr.), n. A-ta²-men. 1. A stamen. 2. In pharmacy, a piece of woolen used for straining. [L, 41.]

ÉTAMINÉ (Fr.), adj. A-ta²-me-na. Furnished with stamens. [L, 41.]

ÉTAT (Fr.), n. A-ta². See **STATE** and **STATUS**.—**E. actuel.** See **STATUS PRÆSENS**.—**E. antérieur des corps.** Of Chevreul, the state of a body in solution before it assumes the crystalline form. [A, 301.]—**E. criblé.** A sieve-like appearance of the cut surface of the brain found sometimes at autopsies. It is due to numberless openings, some as large as a pin's head, dependent on enlargement of small vessels or, more frequently, dilatation of the circumvascular lymph-sheaths. It is met with principally in the white substance, the corpora striata, and the optic thalamus. [L, 20 (a, 29).]—**E. de mal (épileptique).** See **STATUS EPILEPTICUS**.—**E. d'imminence des contractures.** See **STATUS CONTRACTURÆ**.—**E. d'imminence** which always precedes and often follows contracture. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. fœtal.** The condition of any part which remains the same as it was in the fœtus. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. fœtal du pœmon.** See **Atelectasis pulmonum**.—**E. mamelonné.** In the stomach, hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, with the formation of folds and warty or polypous excrescences. [D, 48.]—**E.**

piqueté. An ecchymotic condition. [a, 29.]—**E. ponctueux.** Of Devergie, the punctate state of the skin produced by abrasion of the summits of the minute vesicles of eczema. [Ka-posi (A, 319).]—**E. puerpéral.** The puerperal condition. [A, 301.]—**Grand é. puerpéral.** Of Raymond, the state of the system during the puerperal period strictly so called, as distinguished from the more comprehensive sense in which it is commonly used. [A, 15.]—**Petit é. de mal.** A form of the status epilepticus resembling idiocy. [A, 301.]—**Petit é. puerpéral.** Of Raymond, the lesser derangements due to pregnancy and lactation, as distinguished from the true puerperal state. [A, 15.] Cf. *Grand é. puerpéral*.

ÉTAU (Fr.), n. A-to. The superior half of the convolution of the great cerebral fissure. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTEINT (Fr.), adj. A-ta²n². Extinguished (in the sense of having lost its characteristics); in chemistry, saturated, slaked. [A, 385.]

ÉTENDARD (Fr.), n. A-ta²n²-da²r. See **VEXILLUM**.

ÉTENDU (Fr.), adj. A-ta²n²-du². 1. Of acids, etc., diluted. [B, 2.] Of Mirbel, spread out (said of the nectary). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

ÉTENDUE (Fr.), n. A-ta²n²-du². Extent.—**E. de mésolobe.** See **CORPUS CALLOSUM**.

ETERNAL FLOWER, n. E-tu²rn'a²l flu²'u⁴-u²r. Fr., *éternelle*. The *Helichrysum orientale*. [B, 19, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTÉRNEU (Fr.), n. A-te²r-nu². The *Achillea ptarmica*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]—**E. drageonnée.** The *Agrostis stolonifera*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. genouillée.** The *Trichodium caninum* (*Agrostis canina*). [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉTERNUEMENT (Fr.), n. A-te²r-nu²-ma²n². Sneezing. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETEROLADOS [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. pl. A-te²r-o-la²'dos. Ethereal tinctures. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

ÉTERPÈNE (Fr.), n. A-te²r-pe²n. Ethyl terpene. [L, 49.]

ETESIUS (Lat.), adj. E²t-ez(as)'i²-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *ετήσιος*. Annual; as a n., in the f. pl., *etesias* [Fr., *étésiens*; Ger., *Jahrwinde*, *Passatwinde*], winds (said to be purifying) that blow through the summer months in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. [A, 322 (a, 21); L, 89, 94.]

ETESTICULATION, n. E-te²s-ti²k-u²-la'shu²n. See **CASTRATION**.

ÉTEULE (Fr.), n. A-tu²l. The base of the culm of *Triticum aestivum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ETHACETIC ACID, n. E²th-a²s-et'i²k. Fr., *acide éthacétique*. Normal butyric acid. [B.]

ETHAL, n. E²th-a²l. Fr., *éthale*. Ger., *Aethal*. Of Chevreul, cetyl alcohol. [B.]

ÉTHALATE (Fr.), n. A-ta²-la²t. A salt of ethalic acid. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTHALDEHYDE, n. E²th-a²l'de-hid. Fr., *éthaldéhyde*. Cetyl aldehyde. [L, 41.]

ÉTHALÈNE (Fr.), n. A-ta²-le²n. The radicle, C₃₂H₃₂, of ethyl or cetyl. [a, 27.]

ETHALIC ACID, n. E²th-a²l'i²k. Fr., *acide éthalique*. Palmitic acid. [B.]

ETHAMIDE, ETHAMINE, n. E²th-a²m'i²d, -en. See **ETHYLAMINE**.

ETHANE, n. E²th'an. Fr., *éthane*. Ger., *Ethan*, *Aethan*. 1. A paraffin, C₂H₆; a colorless, odorless gas. 2. Any saturated hydrocarbon. See **PARAFFIN**. [B.]

ETHANIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²th-an(a²n)'i²-u³m(u⁴m). The genus *Alpinia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTHEL (Fr.), n. A-te²l. A gigantic species of pine found in the Sahara Desert; said to furnish a useful resin. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

ETHEMOSYNE (Lat.), n. f. E²th-e²m(am)-o²s'i²2n(u²n)-e(a). Gen., *ethemosynes*. Gr., *εθμοσύνη*. Habit. [A, 387.]

ÉTHÈNE, n. E²th'en. Fr., *éthène*. Ger., *Aethen*. See **ETHYLENE**.

ETHENYL, n. E²th'e²n-i²l. Ger., *Aethenyl*. A trivalent radicle, (C₂H₃)^{'''} = CH₂-CH : . [B, 4.]—**E. bromide diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylbromürdiäthylat*. See **BROMACETAL**.—**E. chloride diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylchlorürdiäthylat*. See **CHLORACETAL**.—**E. dichloride ethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylchlorürdiäthylat*. See **DICHLORETHER**.—**E. hydrate diethylate.** Ger., *Aethenylhydratdiäthylat*. Oxyacetal, glycol acetal, C₂H₅(OH)(OC₂H₅)₂ = C₂H₅O₂, a liquid of a pleasant odor. [B, 4.]—**E. hydrate oxide.** Ger., *Aethenylhydratoxyd*. Oxaldehyde, C₂H₄O = CH₂(OH)-CHO, a body not yet completely isolated. [B, 4.]—**E. oxychloride.** Ger., *Aethenylchloroxyd*. Monochloraldehyde, C₂H₃ClO = CH₂-Cl.CHO. [B, 4.]—**E. triacetate.** Ger., *Aethenyltriacetat*. A liquid, C₂H₃(C₂H₃O₂)₃ = C₂H₃O₆, boiling above 250° C. [B, 4.]—**E. tribromide.** Ger., *Aethenyltribromür*. Bromethylene dibromide, C₂H₂Br₂ = C₂H₂Br₂, a liquid having an odor resembling that of chloroform. [B, 4.]—**E. tricarboxylic acid.** Fr., *acide éthényl-carboxylique*. Ger., *Aethenyltricarboxylsäure*. A tribasic crystalline acid, C₂H₃(CO.OH)₃. [B, 3.]—**E. trichloride.** Ger., *Aethenyltrichlorür*. Chlorethylene dichloride, C₂H₂Cl₂ = C₂H₂Cl₂, a colorless oily liquid. [B, 4.]—**E. triethylate.** Ger., *Aethenyltriäthylat*. An oily liquid, C₂H₃(OC₂H₅)₃ = C₂H₃O₆. [B, 4.]

ETHER, n. E²thu²r. Fr., *éther*. Ger., *Aether*, *Ester* (2d and 3d def's). It., *etere*. Sp., *éter*. 1. Primarily, any medium of extreme tenuity. 2. In physics, a supposititious medium of extreme tenuity pervading all space, whose vibrations serve, according to the undulatory theory, for the transmission of luminous, thermal, and electrical impulses. 3. In chemistry (primarily), the substance

called variously ethylic or sulphuric e., (C_2H_5)₂O (see ETHYLE'), which was also, at the time of its discovery, called ethereal spirit of wine, vitriolic e., naphtha, etc. The term has since been extended to all bodies of similar constitution to ethyle', (i. e., to all oxides of the monatomic hydrocarbons). E's in this sense consist of two univalent hydrocarbons united with one atom of oxygen. Their general formula, therefore, is $C_nH_{2n} + 1.C_mH_{2m} + 1.O$. If the two hydrocarbons are the same, the compound is called a *simple e.*; if they are dissimilar, the compound is a *mixed e.* A still further extension of the term is now made, so that it includes all compounds of the alcoholic radicles with an acid radicle, these being denominated *compound e's*. Compound e's formed by the union of the alcoholic radicles with one of the halogens are called *haloid e's*. The term e. is frequently restricted, especially when the word is coupled with an adjective, to the compound e's of ethyl. See *Acetic e.*, *Hydrobromic e.*, etc. The e. of the U. S. Ph. (Fr., *ether à 758*) is ethyl e. [B.]—**Absolute e.** E. which does not contain water. It is a colorless, limpid, permanent liquid of a strong refractive power, having a specific gravity of 0.710 at 20° C., a peculiar penetrating odor, and a sweetish, pungent taste. It is explosive, easily ignited, and burns with a bright flame, yielding water and carbonic acid. [B., 81 (a, 27).]—**Acetic e.** See **ETHER ACETICUS**.—**Alcoholic muriatic e.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS CHLORATI**.—**Alcoholic nitrous e.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**.—**Aldehyde e.** See **CRONTOXAL ALDEHYDE**.—**Allophanic e.** See **ETHYL allophanate**.—**Anæsthetic e.**, **Aran's e.** See **ETHER anæstheticus**.—**Bichloric e.** See **DICHLORETHER**.—**Compound anæsthetic e.** Of B. W. Richardson, a mixture of equal parts of rhigolene and anhydrous ethyl e., employed by him in the form of spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing. ["Lancet," Jan. 17, 1885, p. 101].—**Compound e.** Fr., *ether composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetzter Aether, Ester*. A salt of an alcohol radicle; a compound of the latter with an acid radicle. [B.]—**Compound spirit of sulphuric e.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS COMPOSITUS**.—**Cyanic e.** See **ETHYL allophanate**.—**E-effect.** Of F. H. Hooper, paralysis of the muscles that close the glottis, observed in animals profoundly narcotized with sulphuric e. ["N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 16, 1887, p. 63].—**Halogen e.**, **Halogenic e.**, **Haloid e.** It., *etere alogenico*. A compound of an alcohol radicle (methyl, ethyl, etc.) with a halogen (iodine, bromine, etc.). [B.]—**Hylostyptic e.** See **COLLODIUM STYPTICUM**.—**Luminiferous e.** The medium supposed to pervade all space and serving to transmit the impulses of light. [B.]—**Methylated e.** See **METHYLIC-ETHYLIC e.**—**Methyl e.** A colorless inflammable gas, $(CH_3)_2O$, heavier than air, of an ethereal odor and aromatic taste. It forms a colorless liquid at -36° C., which boils at -21° C. [B., 81 (a, 27).]—**Methyl-ethyl e.** Of Richardson, a saturated solution of methyl e. at 0° C. (32° F. in e.). [B., 81 (a, 27).]—**Mixed e.** Ger., *gemischter Aether*. An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with two dissimilar hydrocarbons. [B.]—**Monochlorinated hydrochloric e.** Fr., *chlorure d'ethyl monochloré*. A colorless, transparent, limpid liquid, C_2H_5Cl , isomeric with bichloride of ethylene, which it resembles in odor, but differs from it in density. —**Official pure e.** See **Stronger e.**—**Oxye', Oxygen e.** An oxide of a hydrocarbon. [B.]—**Ozonic e.**, **Ozonized e.** See **ETHERAL SOLUTION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE**.—**Perchlorinated e.** Perchloroethyl e. [B., 3.]—**Petroleum e.** See **BENZIN** (2d def.).—**Phosphorated e.** A preparation made by macerating for 5 or 6 days in 100 parts of e. from 2 to 3 parts of finely divided phosphorus, and straining through glass-wool. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—**Pure e.** Fr., *ether pur*. See under **ETHYL ETHER**.—**Rectified commercial e.** Fr., *ether rectifié du commerce* [Fr. Cod.]. E. purified by repeated distillation. [a, 27].—**Simple e.** Ger., *einfacher Aether*. An e. consisting of 1 atom of oxygen united with 2 molecules of a single hydrocarbon. Their general formula is $(C_nH_{2n} + 1)_2O$. [B.] See **Mixed e.**—**Spirit of e.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS**.—**Spirit of nitrous e.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**.—**Spirit of sulphuric e.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS**.—**Stronger e.** Lat., *æther fortior*. Fr., *ether hydrique pur, ether officinal* [Fr. Cod.]. Ethyl e. containing no alcohol or water [Br. Ph.], or containing 6 per cent. of alcohol [U. S. Ph.]. [B.]—**Syrup of e.** Fr., *sirop d'ether* [Fr. Cod.]. A saccharine preparation, containing 5 per cent. each of e. and alcohol [Fr. Form.], or 1½ per cent. of e. [Belg. Form.].—**Terebinthinated e.** See **ETHER terebinthinatus**.—**Thio-e.** Fr., *thio-ether*. Ger., *Thioäther*. A sulphide of a hydrocarbon radicle; a simple ether in which sulphur replaces oxygen. [B., 4.] See **MERCAPTAN**.—**Three-carbon e.** Of Williamson, methyl ethyle. [B.]—**Xylostyptic e.** See **COLLODIUM STYPTICUM**.

ETHER (Fr.), n. A-te'r. See **ETHER**.—E. à 0.758 [Fr. Cod.]. A preparation made by mixing 7 parts of the *é. rectifié du commerce* (corresponding to the *stronger ether* of the U. S. Ph.) with 3 parts of 90-per-cent. alcohol. It is of about the strength of the ether of the U. S. Ph. [B.]—**E. acéteux**, **E. acétique** [Fr. Cod.]. Ethyl acetate. [B.]—**E. acétique alcoolisé.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS ACETICI**.—**E. acétique cantharidé.** A solution of cantharidin in acetic ether. [L., 49.]—**E. acétique ferré** (ou **martial**). See **TINCTURA FERRI ACETICIS**.—**E. alcoolisé.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS**.—**E. ammoniacal** [Finn. Ph., 1819, Swed. Ph., 1817, Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by dissolving 1 part of ammonium chloride in 1 part of distilled water, adding 1 part each of quicklime and sulphuric acid, and distilling in a receptacle surrounded with ice or cold water [Finn. Ph., 1819, Swed. Ph., 1817]; or by mixing equal parts of liquid ammonia and sulphuric ether [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**E. amylnitieux** [Fr. Cod.]. See **AMYL nitrite**.—**E. arsénique.** Ethyl ether obtained by decomposing alcohol with arsenic acid. [B., 88.]—**E. azoteux.** See **ETHYL nitrite**.—**E. azoteux alcoolisé.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**.—**E. azotique.** See **ETHYL nitrite**.—**E. camphré.** See **SOLUTIO CAMPHORÆ æthereæ**.—**E. chlorhydrique alcoolisé** [Ferr. Ph., 1825]. A preparation made by mixing 1 part of hydrochloric ether with 3 parts of alcohol. [B., 119 (a, 21).]—**E. chlorhydrique monochloruré.** Ethylidene dichloride. [B.]—**E. composé.** See **Compound ETHER**.—**E. dit sulfu-**

rique [Fr. Cod.]. See **ETHYL ETHER**.—**E. hémostatique.** See **COLLODIUM STYPTICUM**.—**E. hydraté.**, **E. hydratiqué.** Ethyl ether (including the so-called sulphuric, phosphoric, and other ethers). [B., 88.]—**E. hydrique alcoolisé.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS**.—**E. hydrique pur.** See **Stronger ETHER**.—**E. hydrochlorique alcoolisé.** Ethyl chloride mixed with an equal amount of alcohol. [B., 88.]—**E. hydrochlorique monochlorée.** Of Regnault, dichloroethane (ethylidene dichloride). [B., 3.]—**E. ioduré.** See **TINCTURA IODI æthereæ**.—**E. marin.** Hydrochloric ether. [B., 88.]—**E. martial.** An ethereal solution of an iron salt. [B., 88.]—**E. mercuriel.** See **ETHER mercurialis**.—**E. muriatique.** See **HYDROCHLORIC ether**.—**E. nitrique alcoolisé.** See **SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI**.—**E. officinal** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Stronger ETHER**.—**E. officinal alcoolisé** [Fr. Cod.]. Syn.: *é. sulfurique alcoolisé, liqueur de Hoffmann*. A preparation corresponding to the spiritus ætheris of the U. S. Ph., but containing more than twice as much pure ether. It consists of a mixture of equal weights of chemically pure ether and 90-per-cent. alcohol. Its sp. gr. is 0.783. [B.]—**E. oléo-sulfureux.** See **OLEUM æthereum**.—**E. ordinaire.** Common ether. [a, 27.]—**E. oxygéné pesant.** Heavy oxygen ether; acetic aldehyde. [B., 46.]—**E. phosphoré.** See **ETHER phosphoratus**.—**E. pur.** See **Stronger ETHER**.—**E. rectifié du commerce** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Rectified commercial ETHER**.—**E. simple**. 1. Common ether. [A, 301 (a, 21).] 2. See **Simple ETHER**.—**E. sulfatique.** A compound ether, $CH_2O_3.SO_3$, obtained by collecting the vapors of anhydrous sulphuric acid in a balloon containing vinic ether freed from water. [A, 385 (a, 21).]—**E. sulfurique alcoolisé.** See **E. officinal alcoolisé**.—**E. sulfurique martial.** See **TINCTURA FERRI CHLORATI æthereæ**.—**E. sulfurique neutre.** See **ETHYL sulphate**.—**E. térébinthiné.** See **ETHER terebinthinatus**.—**E. zincé.** 1. Zincocetylum. [a, 27.] 2. See **ETHER ZINCI**.—**Huile d'è.** See **OLEUM æthereum**.—**Sirop d'è** [Fr. Cod.]. See **Syrup of ETHER**.

ÉTHÉRAT (Fr.), n. A-ta-ra³. See **ÉTHÉROLAT**.

ETHEREAL, adj. E-the're-a'l. Lat., *æthereus*. Fr., *éthéré*. Ger., *ätherisch*. Pertaining to, resembling, or made with ether.

ETHERENE, n. E'thu'r-en. E²th'e'r-en. Fr., *éthéréne*. See **ETHYLENE**.

ETHEREOUS, adj. E-the're'u-s. See **ETHEREAL**.

ETHERIC ACID, n. E²th-e'r-i²k. See **ACETYLIOUS ACID**.

ETHERIDE, n. E²th-e'r-i²d(id). A generic name for any compound of formyl with a haloid. [Gabler (B).]

ETHERIFICATION, n. E²th-e'r-i²fi-ka'shu'n. From *æther*, ether, and *facere*, to make. Fr., *éthérification*. Ger., *Aetherification*. The formation of an ether from an alcohol. [A., 518.]

ETHERIN, n. E²th'e'r-i²n. Fr., *éthérine*. Ger., *Aetherin*. A solid crystalline body, C_8H_{16} , probably C_8H_{16} (and so isomeric with cetylene), melting at 110° C., formed from ethylene by distillation, and polymeric with ethylene; a constituent of light oil of wine. [B., 3, 4, 5, 8, 9.]

ETHERIOSCOPE, n. E-the'ri²-o-skop. From *æther*, ether, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine. Ger., *Aetherprobirgylinder*. An instrument for measuring the proportions of ether or of acetic acid to water in a given solution. It consists of a test-tube so graduated as to contain two equal parts, of which the superior is again subdivided into ten equal parts. The tube is filled with water up to the zero of the subdivisions and with the ethereal mixture up to the tenth line. The tube is then closed, repeatedly shaken, and left in repose. The ascent of the water line will indicate the proportion of water in the ether solution. [B., 270 (a, 27).]

ÉTHÉRIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-rek. Produced by the combustion of alcohol (said of an acid). [L., 41.]

ÉTHÉRISATION (Fr.), n. A-ta-re-za³-se-o²n². See **ETHERIZATION**.

ETHERISM, n. E'thu'r-i²z'm. Lat., *ætherismus*. Fr., *éthérisme*. Ger., *Aetherismus*. 1. The state of being affected with ether. 2. The administration of ether. [B.]

ETHERIST, n. E'thu'r-i²st. One who administers ether.

ETHERIZATION, n. E-thu'r-i²z-a'shu'n. Lat., *ætherisatio*. Fr., *éthérisation*. Ger., *Aetherisierung*, *Aetherisirung*. It., *eterizzazione*. Sp., *eterización*. The administration of ether for the purpose of producing anæsthesia. [E.]—**Local e.** Fr., *éthérization locale*. An application of ether spray to produce local anæsthesia by freezing. [A., 301 (a, 21).]—**Rectal e.** Fr., *anesthésie rectale, éthérization par la voie rectale*. Ger., *Aetherisation durch den Mastdarm*. Syn.: *rectal anæsthesia*. The induction of general anæsthesia by conveying ether vapor into the rectum; now generally abandoned as dangerous.

ETHERIZE, v. tr. E'thu'r-i²z. Fr., *éthériser*. Ger., *ätherisieren*. It., *eterizzare*. Sp., *eterizar*. To put under the influence of ether. [E.]

ETHERIZED, adj. E'thu'r-i²z. Lat., *ætherisatus*. Fr., *éthérisé*. Ger., *ätherisirt*. Anæsthetized with ether. [E.]

ÉTHÉRO-CHLOROFORME (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-kl-o-ro-form. Of A. Robert, a mixture of ether and chloroform employed for long-continued anæsthesia. [B., 52 (a, 27).]

ÉTHÉRO-HYPOSULFURIQUE, adj. A-ta-ro-e-po-su²-fu²-ek. See **ISOTHIONIC**.

ÉTHÉROÏDE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-ed. Resembling ether. [A., 301 (a, 21).]

ETHEROL, n. E'thu'r-o²l. Fr., *éthérol*. Ger., *Aetheröl*. An oily liquid polymeric of ethylene, C_8H_{16} , probably $C_{15}H_{32}$, formed from ethylene, along with etherin, by distillation. It is a constituent of "light oil of wine," and so a product of the excessive action of sulphuric acid on alcohol. [B., 4, 5.]

ÉTHÉROLAT (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la³. Lat., *æthrolatum*. Of

Béral, a product obtained by distilling an aromatic substance with ether. [B, 52.]

ÉTHÉROLATURE (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la²-tu⁶r. Lat., *ætherolatura*. Of Béral, an ethereal tincture. [B.]

ÉTHÉROLÉ (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-la. An ethereal tincture. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**E. odontalgique**. A preparation made by mixing 20 parts of camphorated sulphuric ether and 1 part of ammonia-water. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

ÉTHÉROLIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-ta-ro-lek. Of Béral, having ether as the excipient; as a n., a preparation of that character. [A, 301.]

ÉTHÉROLOTIF (Fr.), n. A-ta-ro-lo-tef. Lat., *ætherolotivum*. Of Béral, an ethereal preparation for external use. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ETHEROMANIA, n. f. E(a)-the²r-o(o³)-man(ma²n)¹2-a². From *æther*, ether, and *μανία*, madness. It., *eteromania*. Addiction to the habit of taking ether.

ETHERONE, n. E²th²e²r-on. Fr., *éthérone*. Ger., *Aetheron*. A limpid, light, very volatile liquid formed, together with "heavy oil of wine," in the dry distillation of the sulphovinates. [B, 52 (a, 27).]

ETHERO-PHOSPHORIC ACID, n. E²the²r-o-fo²s-fo²r¹2k. Fr., *acide éthéro-phosphorique* (ou *sulphovinique*). Ethylphosphoric acid. [B.] See under **ETHYL phosphate**.

ETHEROSULPHURIC ACID, n. E²the²r-o-su¹lf-u²r¹2k. Fr., *acide éthéro-sulphurique*. Ethylsulphuric acid. [B.] See under **ETHYL sulphate**.

ETHYLOXALIC ACID, n. E²the²r-o²x-a²l¹2k. Fr., *acide éthéroxalique*. Ethyloxalic acid. [B.] See **ETHYL oxalate**.

ETHERYL, n. E²th²e²r-i²l. Fr., *éthéryle*. Ger., *Aetheryl*. Ethylene. [B, 52.]

ETHIDE, n. E²th²i²d(d). Fr., *éthylure*. A direct addition compound of ethyl with an element or radicle. [B, 3.]

ETHIDENE, n. E²th²i²-den. Ger., *Aethiden*. See **ETHYLIDENE**.—**E²lactic acid**. Fr., *acide éthidène-lactique*. See **ETHYLIDENELACTIC ACID**. [B.]—**E²sulphurous acid**. See **ISETHYNOIC ACID**.

ETHIMOPEMFIGUS (Lat.), n. m. E²th²i²-mo(mo²)-pe²m-fi(Fe)²gu²s(gu²s). From *ἔθμος*, accustomed, and *πέμφξις*, a pustule. Habitual pemphigus. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETHINE, n. E²th²en. See **ACETYLENE**.

ETHINYL, n. E²th²i²n-i²l. Ger., *Aethinyl*. A quinquivalent radicle, C₂H:CH.C≡ [B, 4.].—**E. bromide**. Ger., *Aethinylbromür*. Bromoacetylene, a spontaneously inflammable liquid, C₂HBr:CH≡CBr. [B, 4.].—**E. pentabromide**. Ger., *Aethinylpentabromür*. Tribromethylene dibromide, a body, C₂HBr₂:CHBr₂—CBr₂, occurring in prismatic crystals. [B, 4.].—**E. pentachloride**. Ger., *Aethinylpentachlorür*. Trichlorethylene dichloride, a colorless, oily liquid, C₂HCl₂:CHCl₂:CCL₂. [B, 4.].—**E. trichloride**. Ger., *Aethinyltrichlorür*. Tribromethylene, a liquid, C₂HBr:CHBr:CHBr. [B, 4.].—**E. trichloride**. Ger., *Aethinyltrichlorür*. Trichlorethylene, an oily liquid, C₂HCl₂:HCl:CCL₂. [B, 4.].

ETHIONATE, n. E²th²i²-o²n-at. Ger., *Aethionat*. A salt of ethionic acid. [B.]

ETHIONIC, adj. E²th²i²-o²n¹2k. From *ethylene* (q. v.), and *θειον*, sulphur. Fr., *éthionique*. Compounded of ethylene and a sulphur compound. [B.]—**E. acid**. Ger., *Aethionsäure*. A dibasic acid, C₂H₄.S₂O₇H₂, or C₂H₄<O.SO₂.OH
SO₂.OH, known only in aqueous solution, obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol. [B, 4.].—**E. anhydride**. Ger., *Aethionsäureanhydrid*. A body, C₂H₄.O₂.S₂O₄, or e. acid deprived of the elements of water; a colorless, crystalline substance. [B, 4.]

ETHIOPS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)²th²i²-o²ps. See **ÆTHIOPS**.

ÆTHIOPS (Fr.), n. A-te-ops. See **ÆTHIOPS**.—**E. arsenical**. See **ÆTHIOPS auripigmentalis**.—**E. calcare**. See **HYDRARGYRUM cum creta**.—**E. charbonneux**. See **ÆTHIOPS graphiticus**.—**E. de Malouin**. See **ÆTHIOPS ANTIMONIALIS**.—**E. opitacens**. See **ÆTHIOPS auripigmentalis**.

ETHMETHACETIC ACID, n. E²th²-me²th-a²s-et¹2k. Ger., *Methyläthyllessigsäure*. An acid, (C₂H₅)₂(CH₃):CH.COOH, or acetic acid in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 1 molecule each of ethyl and methyl. [B.] See under **VALERIC acid**.

ETHMETHOXALIC ACID, n. E²th²-me²th-o²x-a²l¹2k. Ger., *Aethmethoxalsäure*. An isomeric variety of hydroxyvaleric acid, C₂H₅.C(OH).COOH = C₂H₁₀O₃, or oxalic acid in which 2 atoms of oxygen are replaced by 1 molecule each of methyl and ethyl; a crystalline solid. [B, 4.]

ETHMOCARCINIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th²-mo-ka²r-se-ne. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *καρκίνος*, a cancer. Cancer of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOCARDITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th²-mo-ka²r-det. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *καρδία*, the heart (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the connective tissue of the heart. [L, 82.]

ETHMOCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²th(ath)-mo(mo²)-se²f-(ke²f)²a²l(a²l)¹2a². From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of G. St.-Hilaire, a form of acephalous monstrosity in which the eyes are distinct but very near together, and a rudimentary trumpet-shaped nose appears above the orbits. [A, 301, 326 (a, 21).]

ETHMOCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²th(ath)-mo(mo²)-se²f-(ke²f)²a²l(a²l)¹2a²s(u²s). From *ἔθμοειδής*, ethmoid, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *éthmocephale*. A monster of the sort described under ethmocephalia. [L, 41.]

ETHMO-CRANIAL, adj. E²th²-mo-kran¹2-a²l. From *ἔθμος*,

a sieve, and *κράνιον*, the skull. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and the other portions of the cranium. [L, 148.] See **Olfactory ANGLE**.

ETHMODERMITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th²-mo-de²rm-et. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *δέρμα*, the skin (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the connective tissue of the skin. [L, 82.]

ETHMOID, adj. E²th²-moid. Gr., *ἔθμοειδής* (from *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Lat., *ethmoides*. Fr., *éthmoïde*. Ger., *siebformig*. Sieve-like (see **E. BONE**). [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETHMOIDAL, adj. E²th²-moid'a²l. Lat., *ethmoidalis*. Fr., *éthmoïdal*, *éthmoïdien*. Pertaining to the ethmoid bone; as a n., the ethmoid bone (in comparative anatomy). [C.]

ETHMOIDES (Lat.), **ETHMOIDEUS** (Lat.), adj's. E²th(ath)-mo(mo²)-i(e)²dez(das), -i²d(ed)²e²-u²s(u²s). See **ETHMOID**.

ETHMOIDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²th(ath)-mo²-i²d(ed)-(e)²ti²s. Gen., *éthmoïditidos* (-is). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *εἶδος*, resemblance (see also *-itis**). Inflammation of the ethmoid bone or of the soft parts immediately beneath it. [Knight, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," May 4, 1889, p. 498.]—**Anterior e.** Inflammation of the anterior portion of the ethmoid. [A, 29.]—**Necrosing e.** Of E. Woakes, a disease characterized by "inflammation of the nasal tributaries of the ethmoid bone, including its muco-periosteal lining," with enlargement of the lower turbinated process and the presence of scales or spiculae of necrosed bone concealed in the depths of the tumor. ["Lancet," July 18, 1885, p. 108.]

ETHMOID-FRONTAL, adj. E²th²-moid'o-fru²nt'a²l. Pertaining to the ethmoid and the frontal bones (see **E. f. SUTURE**).

ETHMOIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E²th²-mwa². Diseases of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOITE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th²-mo-et. Inflammation of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMO-LACRYMAL, adj. E²th²-mo-la²k'ri²-ma²l. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and lacrymal bones. [A, 29.]

ETHMOLIPOSIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E²th²-mo-le-po-ze. Fatty tumors of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOPALATINE, adj. E²th²-mo-pa²l'a²-tin. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *palatum*, the palate. Relating to or connected with the ethmoid and palatal bones, cartilages, or regions. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1889 (L).]

ETHMOPHYMIES [Piorry] (Fr.), n. pl. E²th²-mo-fe-me. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *φύμα*, a growth. Tubercles of the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMORRHÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th²-mo²r-ra-me. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ῥήγνυσθαι*, to break forth. Hæmorrhage into the connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMOS (Lat.), n. m. E²th(ath)²-mo²s. Gr., *ἔθμος*. A sieve, a strainer. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETHMOSE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. E²th²-mos. Connective tissue. [L, 82.]

ETHMO-SPHENOIDAL, adj. E²th²-mo-sfe²n-oid'a²l. Pertaining to the junction of the ethmoid and sphenoid bones. [A, 29.]

ETHMO-TURBINALS, n. pl. E²th²-mo-tur²bi²n-a²l²z. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *turbo*, a top. See **ETHMO-turbinal BONES**.

ETHMO-VOMERINE, adj. E²th²-mo-vo²mu²r-i²n. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *vomer* (q. v.). Pertaining to or connected with the ethmoid bone and the vomer. [L, 294.]

ETHMYPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²th²-mi²(mu²)-fe(fa). Gen., *ethmypothes*. From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ψή*, a web. Of Hippocrates, connective tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETHMYPHITIS (Lat.), **ETHMYPHLOGOSIS** (Lat.), n's f. E²th²-mi²(mu²)-fi(fe)²ti²s, -flog(flo²g)-os²ti²s. Gen., *ethmypothesidos* (-is), *phlogos²eos* (-is). Inflammation of the connective tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).] See **CELLULITIS**.

ETHMYPHOTYLOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²th(ath)-mi²(mu²)-fo(fo²)-ti²(tu²l)²-o²si²s. Gen., *ethmypothesidos* (-is). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ψή*, a web, and *τύσσις*, a making callous. Ger., *Verhärtung des Zellgewebes*. Induration of the connective tissue; a term formerly used for sclerema neonatorum. [G.]

ETHMYPHYPERPHLOGOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²th(ath)-mi²f-(mu²f)-i(u²)-pe²r-flog(flo²g)-o²si²s. Gen., *ethmypothesidos* (-is). From *ἔθμος*, a sieve, and *ψή*, a web, *ὑπερ*, beyond measure, and *φλόγσις*, inflammation. Excessive inflammation of the connective tissue. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETHNIC, adj. E²th²-ni²k. From *ἔθνος*, a race. Fr., *ethnique*. Ger., *ethnisch*. Pertaining to race. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ETHNOGRAPHY, **ETHNOLOGY**, n's. E²th²-no²g'ra²f'a²-i², -no²l'o²-i². From *ἔθνος*, a race, and *γράφειν*, to write, or *λόγος*, understanding. Fr., *ethnographie*, *ethnologie*. Ger., *Ethnographie*, *Ethnologie*. The science of the characteristics of different races of men.

ETHOCHLORIN, n. E²th²-o-klor¹2n. A green coloring matter extracted from ox gall-stones by ether, giving a complicated spectrum of five absorption lines, of which three resemble those of muskoprasin. [B, 220 (a, 27).]

ETHOKIRRHIN, n. E²th²-o-ki²r'ri²n. See **ÆTHOKIRRHIN**.

ETHOLOGIE (Fr.), n. A-to-lo-zhe'. From *ἔθος*, a habit, and *λόγος*, understanding. The science of the habits of man or of the lower animals. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ETHOMETHOXALIC ACID, n. E²th²-o-me²th-o²x-a²l¹2k. Fr., *acide éthométhoxalique*. See **ETHMETHOXALIC ACID**.

ETHOS (Lat.), n. n. E(th)²-ho²s. Gen., *eth²eos*, *eth²ous*. Gr., *ἔθος*. Habit. [A, 322, 325 (a, 21).]

ETHOXAL, n. E-tho²x'a²l. See **ETHYLOXAL**.

ETHOXIDE, n. E-tho'x'i'd(did). Ger., *Aethoxyd*. A compound of ethyl, oxygen, and an element or radicle, R'.O.C₂H₅; an ethylate. [B.]

ETHOXYACETIC ACID, n. E²th-o²x-i²-a²s-et(e't)²ik. Ger., *Aethoxyacetsäure*. Ethylglycolic acid, CH₂-(O.C₂H₅) - CO.OH, or acetic acid in which a molecule of ethyl and an atom of oxygen replace an atom of hydrogen. [B., 4.]

ETHOXYBUTYRIC ACID, n. E²th-o²x-i²-bu²-ti²r'i²ik. Fr., *acide éthyrobutyrique*. Ger., *Aethoxybuttersäure*. Hydroxyethylbutyric acid. [B.] See HYDROXYCAPROIC ACID.

ETHOXYCAFFEINE, n. E²th-o²x-i²-ka²f'e²-en. Fr., *éthorycaféine*. Ger., *Aethoxycaffein*. A crystalline body, C₈H₈(O.C₂H₅)₂N₄O₂, obtained by boiling bromocaffeine with 2 parts of potassium hydrate and 10 parts of alcohol. It is said to be narcotic, and has been used in migraine. [A., 518 (a, 27); Dujardin-Beaumont, "Prog. méd.," April 24, 1886, p. 363.]—E. bromide. A crystalline substance, C₁₁H₁₄NOBr = probably C₉H₈(O.C₂H₅)₂N.H₅Br. [B., 79.]

ETHOXYL, n. E²th-o²x'i². Ger., *Aethoxyl*. A univalent radicle, (C₂H₅)₂O'. [B., 4.]

ETHOXYLACTIC ACID, n. E²th-o²x-i²-la²k't'i²ik. Fr., *acide éthyro-lactique*. Ger., *Aethoxymilchsäure*. See ETHYLACTIC ACID.

ETHOXYLINCINCHONIC ACID, n. E²th-o²x-i²-si²n'-ko²n-i²n'i²ik. Fr., *acide éthyro-cinchoninique*. Ger., *Aethoxycinchoninsäure*. See under ETHOXYLQUINOLINECARBONIC ACID.

ETHOXYPIPERIDINE, n. E²th-o²x-i²-pi²p-e²r'i²d-en. Fr., *éthoxy-pipéridine*. Ger., *Aethoxypiperidin*. Syn.: *piperéthylalkaloid*. An artificial alkaloid; a colorless oily liquid, C₉H₁₅NO = C₈H₇N.H₅(CH₂.CH₂O). [B., 79.]

ETHOXYQUINOLINECARBONIC ACID, n. E²th-o²x-i²-kw'i²n'-o-len-ka²r'-bo²n'i²ik. Fr., *acide éthyro-quinoliné-carbonique*. Ger., *Aethoxyquinoliné-carbonsäure*. A monobasic acid, C₈H₅(O.C₂H₅)₂(CO.OH).N. Two isomeric bodies of this formula are known: 1, a white crystalline solid, C₆[H.H.H.H.H.CH - C(CO.OH) - C(O.C₂H₅) - N, -]; and 2, *ethoxyquinolinic acid*, a crystalline

solid, C₆[H.H.H.H.H.C(CO.OH) - CH - C(O.C₂H₅) - N, -]. [B., 79.]

ETHOXYPROPIONIC ACID, n. E²th-o²x-i²-pro-pi²-o²n'i²ik. Ger., *Aethoxypropionsäure*. See ETHYLACTIC ACID.

ETHOXYQUINOLINE, n. E²th-o²x-i²-kw'i²n'-o-len. Fr., *éthoxy-quinoléine*. Ger., *Aethoxychinolin*. A substitution compound, C₈H₅(O.C₂H₅)₂N, of quinoline. Two isomeric bodies of this formula

are known: 1. *a-e*, C₆[H.H.H.H.H.O.C₂H₅.CH - CH - N, -], forming laminar crystals, and 2, *ethylcarbostryl*, C₆[H.H.H.H.H.CH - CH - C(O.C₂H₅) - N, -], a colorless oily liquid. [B., 79.]

ETHULE, n. E'thu'ul. From *aîthûp*, ether, and *ύλη*, matter. Of Berzelius, ethyl. [L., 56 (a, 27).]

ETHUSE, n. E-thu's'. Fr., *éthuse*. See ÆTHUSA and ÆTHUSA *cynepium*.

ETHYDENE, n. E²th'i²-den. Fr., *éthydène*. See ETHYLIDENE.

ETHYL, n. E²th'i². Lat., *æthyl*, *æthylum* (from *aîthûp*, ether, and *ύλη*, material). Fr., *éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyl*. It., *etile*. Sp., *etilo*. The hypothetical radicle, C₂H₅, of ordinary alcohol. See E'AMYL ether.—E'acetamide. A syrup, N(C₂H₅)₂(C₂H₅O)H, boiling at 200° C., obtained by decomposing ethyl acetate with ethylamine. [B., 4 (a, 27).]—E. acetate. Lat., *æther aceticus* [U. S. Ph., Br. Ph., Fr. Cod., Fr. Ph.], *acetis æthylicus* [Netherl. Ph.], Fr., *ether acétique* [Fr. Cod.], *acétate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylacetat*, *Essigäther*, *Essigsäureäthylester* (oder *Ester*). It., *acetato di etile*, *etere acetico*. Sp., *eter acético* [Sp. Ph.], *acetato de etilo*. A colorless, limpid, volatile liquid, C₂H₅.C₂H₅O₂ = C₂H₅O₂, with an agreeable, refreshing, ethereal, and somewhat acetous odor and taste, boiling at about 73° C. [B., 4; E., 81 (a, 27).]—E'acetoacetate. Ger., *Acetyläthylsäure*. A salt of acetoacetic acid in which a molecule of e. replaces an atom of hydrogen. [B.]—E. acetoacetate. Ger., *Acetyläthylsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily liquid, C₄H₇O₂ = C₂H₅.C(C₂H₅)₂.COO.C₂H₅. [B., 3.]—E. acetylglucolate. Ger., *Acetylglucosäureäthylester*. An oily liquid, of agreeable odor, C₂H₅O₂ = CH₂.O(C₂H₅)OCO.O(C₂H₅), isomeric with ethylglycolic acid. [B., 4.]—E. acetylacetate. Fr., *acétolactate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Acetyläthylsäure-Aethyl ester*. A substitution product of lactic acid; a neutral, colorless, mobile, and aromatic liquid, CH₃.CH(C₂H₅)CO₂.C₂H₅ = C₇H₁₂O₄, insoluble in water, and decomposed by it into acetic acid and alcohol. [B., 4; B., 244 (a, 27).]—E'acetylene. See BUTINE.—E. acid phosphate. See under E. phosphate.—E. acid sulphate. See under E. sulphate.—E. aconitate. Ger., *Aconitsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily liquid of aromatic odor, C₂H₅O₂(C₂H₅)₂ = C₁₂H₁₈O₄. [B., 3.]—E. acrylate. Ger., *Acrylsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid of pungent odor, CH₂ = CH.CO₂(C₂H₅) = C₄H₆O₂. [B., 4.]—E. alcohol. See the major list.—E. allophanate. Fr., *allophanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylallophanat*. *Allophanäure-Aethyl ester*. A substance, C₈H₁₀N₂O₂ = NH₂-CO-NH-CO.O(C₂H₅), forming prismatic, acicular, lustrous crystals, devoid of odor and taste, soluble in acids, and melting at 190° C. [B.]—E. allylacetate. Fr., *allyl-acétoacétate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Allylacetäthyl ester*. *Allylacetäthyl ester*. A substitution product, C₇H₁₄O₂ = CH₂.CO.CH(C₂H₅)CO₂.C₂H₅, of acetoacetic acid, a liquid obtained by the action of allyl iodide upon ethylsodacetate, boiling at 206° and yielding a beautiful crimson-red color with ferric chloride. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E. amidacetate. Fr., *éthylglycololite*. A substitution compound, CH₂(NH₂)CO₂.C₂H₅, prepared by treating the corresponding chloride with water and silver oxide. It forms small crystals, and in aqueous solutions readily decomposes into glycol and alcohol. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E. amidocyanurate. Ger., *Amidocyanursäure-Aethyl ester*, *Ammelid-Aethyl ester*. A

substitution compound of the e. cyanurate, in which the molecule NH₂ replaces the molecule OC₂H₅. Two are known: *d'ethyl amidocyanurate*, C₃N₃(OC₂H₅)₂NH₂, occurring in white prismatic crystals melting at 97° C.; and *e. diamidocyanurate* (or *ammelide*), C₃N₃(OC₂H₅)(NH₂)₂, a crystalline body melting above 190° C. [B.]—E. amines. See ETHYLAMINE, DIETHYLAMINE, and TRIETHYLAMINE.—E. ammeline. Ger., *Aethylammelid*. See under *E. amidocyanurate*.—E'amyli. See the major list.—E. and calcium sulphate. A body, (C₂H₅)₂Ca.(SO₄)₂ + H₂O. [B.]—E. and hydrogen carbonate. Fr., *acide carbonique (ou éthyro-carbonique)*. A body, C₂H₅.H.CO₂, known only by its potassium salt. [B., 244 (a, 27).]—E. and methyl silicate. A salt resulting from the action of silicic acid on e. and methyl. Various silicates containing different proportions of e. and methyl are known, all of which are liquids, boiling at between 133° and 157° C. [B., 3.]—E. and potassium oxalate. Ger., *Kaliumäthylloxalat*. A salt, K(C₂H₅)₂C₂O₄ = C₄H₆KO₄. [B., 4.]—E. and potassium sulphate. A salt, C₂H₅KSO₄, occurring in colorless, tabular crystals. [B.]—E. and sodium lactate. See *E. sodiolactate*.—E. angelate. Ger., *Angelicasäure-Aethyl ester*. A salt of e. and angelic acid. [B.] See ANGELIC ether.—E'aniline. See the major list.—E. anisate. A salt of e. and anisic acid. [B.]—E. antimoniide. A compound of e. and antimony. [B.] See ANTIMONY radicle.—E. arachidate. Ger., *Arachinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A waxy substance, C₂H₅.O.C₂₀H₃₉O = C₂₂H₄₁O₂, isomeric with benenic acid, and melting at 50° C. [B., 2, 4.]—E'arsen. See ARSENETHYL. [B.]—E. arsenate. Ger., *Aethylarsenit*. A salt of e. and arsenic acid. Triethyl arsenate, (C₂H₅)₃AsO₄, is a colorless liquid boiling at about 235° C. [B.]—E. arsenite. Ger., *Aethylarsenit*. A salt of e. and arsenious acid. Triethyl arsenite, (C₂H₅)₃AsO₃, is a colorless liquid. [B.]—E. azotate. See *E. nitrate*.—E. azotite. See *E. nitrite*.—E. benzoate. Fr., *benzoate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Benzoësäure-Aethyl ester*. A colorless, aromatic liquid, C₂H₅ - CO.OC₂H₅, heavier than water, boiling at 211° C.; obtained by heating together for 9 hours, at 360° to 400° C., ordinary ether and benzoic acid. [B., 4, 244 (a, 27).]—E. benzylate. A substitution product, C₂H₅.O.C₆H₅, of benzyl alcohol, boiling at 185° C. [B., 158 (a, 27).]—E. bichloride. See *Monochlorinated hydrochloric ether*.—E. borate. Ger., *Aethylborat*. A salt of boric acid and e. Three such compounds are known: *e. orthoborate* (triethyl borate), (C₂H₅)₃BO₃, a colorless, aromatic, inflammable fluid of bitter taste; *e. metaborate*, (C₂H₅)₂B₂O₄, a thick, colorless liquid; and *e. triborate*, C₂H₅B₃O₆, a gummy substance. [B., 4.]—E. bromanilate. Ger., *Bromanissäure-Aethyl ester*. A crystalline salt of e. and bromanilic acid, C₈H₇(C₂H₅)BrO₂. [B., 2.]—E. bromide. Fr., *bromure d'éthyle, éthyro-bromide, éther hydrobromique*. Ger., *Aethylbromür*. An inflammable, volatile liquid, C₂H₅Br, having an odor and taste like those of chloroform, and boiling at 38° C. It is anæsthetic. [B.]—E. butyrate. Ger., *Buttersäureäthylester, Aethylbutyrat*. A body, C₂H₅.O.C₄H₇O = C₆H₁₂O₂, isomeric with caproic acid; an oily liquid having the odor of anise and boiling at 121° C. The isomeric e. isobutyrate boils at 113° C. [B., 4.] See *Oil of ANANAS*.—E'cacodyl. Ger., *Aethylcacodyl*. See DIETHYLARSINE.—E. caproate. Ger., *Aethylcapronat*. A liquid, C₂H₅.O.C₆H₁₁O = C₈H₁₆O₂. [B., 4.]—E. caprylate. Ger., *Caprylsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid, C₂H₅.O.C₈H₁₅O = C₁₀H₂₀O₂. [B., 4.]—E. carbamate. Ger., *Carbaminsäure-Aethyl ester*. Urethane, C₂NH₂O₂ = CO + NH₂.C₂H₅, occurring in fine crystals which, on fusing, become an amorphous, waxy mass. It is readily soluble in water and alcohol, and has lately been much employed as a hypnotic. [B.]—E. carbamide. See ETHYLUREA.—E. carbanilate. Phenylurethane, a crystalline substance, C₆H₅.NO₂ = C₆H₅.HN - CO.O(C₂H₅). [B., 2.]—E. carbimide. Ger., *Aethylcarbimid*. E. isocyanate (see under *E. cyanate*). [B.]—E. carbonate. Fr., *carbonate d'éthyle, éther carbonique*. Ger., *Aethylcarbonat*. A salt of carbonic acid and e. The e. carbonates include the *acid carbonate* (hydrogen e'carbonate, e'carbonic acid), C₂H₅.H.CO₂, a body known only in its metallic compounds; the *e'carbonates*, R'.C₂H₅.CO₂; the *normal carbonate* (die carbonate, carbothylic acid), [C₂H₅]₂CO₂, a colorless, inflammable, aromatic liquid boiling at 126° C., insoluble in water, and forming with chlorine substitution compounds analogous to the chlorethers (chloro' carbonates) and the *ortho carbonate*, (C₂H₅)₂CO₂, an aromatic liquid boiling at 160° C. [B.]—E. cerotate. Ger., *Cerotinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A waxy body, melting at about 60° C., C₂H₅.O.C₂₇H₅₅O = C₂₉H₅₈O₂. [B., 4.]—E. chloracrylate. A mobile liquid, C₂H₅ClO, C₂H₅Cl, compounded of e. and chloroacrylic acid. [B., 2.]—E. chloride. Fr., *chlorure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylchlorür*. Monochloroethane, a very volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid, C₂H₅Cl = CH₃.CH₂Cl, of aromatic, alliacious odor and sweetish taste, prepared from alcohol by the action of hydrochloric acid gas, soluble in 10 parts of water, and boiling at 12° C. It was known to the alchemists, who called its alcoholic solution *spiritus salis et vini*. [B., 2, 4.]—E. chlorocarbonate. A body, C₂H₅.CO₂Cl, a colorless, mobile fluid, giving off irritant suffocating vapors. [B.]—E. cholate. Fr., *cholate d'éthyle*. A crystallizable salt, C₂₄H₄₆(C₂H₅)₂O₆, of cholic acid, from which it is prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether. [B., 244 (a, 27).]—E. cinamate. Fr., *cinnamate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Zinnmetsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oil, C₂H₅.O.O.C₉H₇, boiling at 267° C. [B., 4 (a, 27).]—E. citrate. Fr., *citrate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Citronensäure-Aethyl ester*. A compound of e. and citric acid. *Normal e. citrate*, trie' citrate (Ger., *neutraler Citronensäure-Aethyl ester*), is a thick liquid, C₆H₅O₇(C₂H₅)₃, odorless, but of very bitter taste. The acid *e. citrates*, C₆H₅O₇(C₂H₅)₂ (die' citric acid), and C₆H₅O₇.C₂H₅ (e' citric acid), have not been isolated in the pure state. *Tetrae' citrate*, C₆H₅(COC₂H₅)₂(COO.C₂H₅)₂, is a basic salt occurring as an oily, aromatic liquid of a bitterish taste. [B., 3.]—E. cyanamide. Ger., *Aethylcyanamid*. A syrupy liquid, N(C₂H₅)₂CNH. By repeated solution and evaporation it is converted into the polymeride, N₃(C₂H₅)₂.C₂N₃H₅, e. (or trie') tricyanamide, e. cyanuramide, e. melamine, a crystalline body of

strongly alkaline reaction and basic properties. The other e. cyanamides are e. dicyanamide (e. dicyan-diamide), a solid body, N_2 , C_2H_5 , $C_2N_2H_5$, and die' cyanamide, $N(C_2H_5)_2CNH$, a liquid boiling between 180° and 190° C. [B.]—E. cyanate. Fr., *cyanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylcyanat*. A body, C_2H_5CNO . True e. cyanate, or cyanetholin (Ger., *ächtes Aethylcyanat*, *Cyanätholin*), $N \equiv C - O$, C_2H_5 , is an unstable, colorless, oily liquid, of aromatic and ethereal odor and bitter, pungent taste, insoluble in water, and obtained by the action of cyanogen chloride upon a solution of a metallic ethylate in a mixture of ether and alcohol, at a low temperature. It is the normal cyanic ether of Cloez. E. isocyanate, e. pseudocyanate, e. carbinide, e. carboxylamine (Ger., *Aethylpseudocyanat*), $O = C = N - C_2H_5$, is a mobile liquid boiling at 60° C., and emitting highly irritating and stifling vapors. It has a polymeric form, e. tri-isocyanate or isocyanurate. [B. 3, 4.]—E. cyanide. Ger., *Aethylcyanür*. Hydrocyanic ether, propionitrile; a colorless liquid, $C_2H_5CN = (C_2H_5)^{III}N$, of aromatic ethereal odor like that of hydrocyanic acid, almost insoluble in water, and boiling at 97° C. It is much less poisonous than hydrocyanic acid. [B. 81 (a, 27).]—E. cyanuramide. See E. cyanamide.—E. cyanure. See E. cyanide.—E. diamidocyanurate. Ger., *Aethyldiamidocyanurat*. See E. amidocyanurate.—E. dibromacetate. Ger., *Dibromessigsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid, $CHBr_2CO.O.C_2H_5 = C_4H_5Br_2O_2$. [B. 4.]—E. dichloracetate. Ger., *Dichloressigsäure-Aethyl ester*. A colorless oil, $CHCl_2CO.O.C_2H_5$, obtained by saturating alcoholic dichloroacetic acid with hydrochloric acid. [B. 4 (a, 27).]—E. dicyanamide. Ger., *Aethylidicyanamid*, *Monäthylidicyanamid*. See under E. cyanamide.—E. dihydric phosphate. Mone' phosphate, e. phosphoric acid, $H_2(C_2H_5)_2H_2PO_4$. [B.]—E. diiodacetate. Ger., *Dijodessigsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily liquid, $CHI_2CO.O.C_2H_5 = C_4H_5I_2O_2$. [B. 4.]—E. dioxythiocarbonate. Ger., *Aethylidioxythiocarbonat*. A body, $CS(O.C_2H_5)_2$, or xanthic acid in which a molecule of hydrogen sulphide has been replaced by a molecule of ethoxy! : an aromatic, strongly refracting liquid converted by ammonia into alcohol and ammonium thiocyanate. [B. 3 (a, 27).]—E. diselenide. Ger., *Aethylselenid*, *Aethylsuperseleuid*. See under E. selenide.—E. disilicate. See under E. silicate.—E. disulphide. Ger., *Aethyldisulfid*, *Aethylsupersulfid*. See under E. sulphide.—E. ether. See the major list.—E. fluoride. Ger., *Aethylfluorür*. A colorless, inflammable liquid, C_2H_5 , having a peculiar taste and an odor like that of horseradish. It corrodes glass. [B.]—E. ferrocyanide. Fr., *ferrocyanur d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylferrocyanür*. A compound, $(C_2H_5)_6(C_2N_2)_4Fe_2 + KH_2O$, forming pearly crystals. [B. 3.]—E. formate. Fr., *formiate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylformiat*, *Ameisensäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid, $C_2H_5OCHO = C_3H_5O_2$, isomeric with propionic acid, boiling at 55° C. [B. 4.]—E. fumarate. Ger., *Fumarsäureäthylester*. An oily liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_4 = C_2H_5CO.O.C_2H_5$. [B. 4.]—E. green. See under GREEN.—E. glycollate. Ger., *Glycolsäure-Aethyl ester*. A liquid, $C_4H_8O_3 = CH_2(OH) = CO.O.(C_2H_5)$, boiling at 150° C. [B. 4.]—E. hydrate. E. alcohol. [B. 52 (a, 27).]—E. hydric sulphate. See under E. sulphate.—E. hydride. See ETHANE.—E. hydrin. See ETHYLIN.—E. hydrobromide. See E. bromide.—E. hydrochloride. See under E. chloride.—E. hydroselenide. See E. selenomercaptan.—E. hydrosulphide. Ger., *Aethylschwefelwasserstoff*. See E. mercaptan.—E. iodide. Fr., *iodure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyljodür*. A colorless liquid, C_2H_5I , of high refractive power and a peculiar sweetish and ethereal odor and taste, boiling at 72° C., not readily inflammable; prepared by the simultaneous action of iodine and phosphorus on alcohol. [B. 3 (a, 27).]—E. isocyanate. Fr., *isocyanate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylisocyanat*. See under E. cyanate.—E. isocyanide. Ger., *Aethylisocyanür*. A colorless, oily, slightly alkaline liquid, $C_2H_5N = C \equiv N - C_2H_5$, having a disagreeable penetrating odor, and producing headache and vertigo on inhalation of its vapor. [B.]—E. isocyanurate. Ger., *Triäthylpseudocyanurat*. A polymeride of e. isocyanate, $O_3 - C_3 - (N.C_2H_5)_3$, forming rhombic prismatic crystals which melt at 85° C. into a thick oily liquid. [B.]—E. isophthalate. Fr., *isophthalate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Isophthalsäure-Aethyl ester*. An oily, 2-molecule substitution compound of isophthalic acid, $C_6H_4(CO.O.C_2H_5)_2$, solidifying at 0° C., and melting at 285° C. [B. 4 (a, 27).]—E. isosulphocyanate. Ger., *Aethylsenföl*, *Aethyl Isosehwefelcyanat*. See E. thiocacetate.—E. isothiocyanate. Ger., *Aethyl-Isothiocyanat*. See E. thiocyanate.—E. isovalerate. Ger., *Aethyl Isovalerat*. See E. valerianate.—E. lactate. Ger., *Milchsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethyl Lactat*. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_5(C_2H_5O)_2$. [B. 4.]—E. laurate. Ger., *Laurinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A body, $C_2H_5O.C_{12}H_{25}O = C_{14}O_{26}O_2$, isomeric with myristic acid; crystalline at low temperatures. [B. 4.]—E. meconate. Ger., *Mekonsäure-Aethyl ester*. A compound of which three varieties are known: (1) acid e. meconate, $C_6HO_2(OH)CO.O.C_2H_5 = C_9H_8O_7$, a colorless, crystalline body isomeric with e. meconic acid; (2) normal e. meconate (Ger., *Diäthylmekonsäureester*), $C_6HO_2(OH)COO.C_2H_5 = C_{11}H_{12}O_7$; and (3) basic e. meconate, trie' meconate, a yellow crystalline body, $C_6HO_2(OC_2H_5)CO.O.C_2H_5 = C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. [B. 3.]—E. melamine. See E. cyanamide.—E. mercaptan. A colorless liquid, $C_2H_5S.H$, having the odor of garlic and a disagreeable taste, and boiling at 36° C. [B.]—E. mercaptide. A compound of e. mercaptan and a metal. [B.]—E. mustard-oil. Ger., *Aethylsenföl*. See E. thiocyanate.—E. myristate. Ger., *Myristinsäureäthylester*. A colorless, crystalline body, $C_2H_5O.C_{14}H_{25}O = C_{16}H_{32}O_2$, isomeric with palmitic acid. [B. 4.]—E. neurostearate. Of Thudichum, a product, $C_2H_5.C_{18}H_{35}O_2$, having the consistence and color of purified beeswax. It is best obtained by treating phrenosin with alcohol and sulphuric acid. [B. 220 (a, 27).]—E. nitrate. Ger., *Aethylnitrat*, *Salpetersäure-Aethyl ester*. A colorless, inflammable, and aromatic liquid, $C_2H_5ONO_2$, boiling at 85° C. Its vapor is explosive at high temperatures. [B.]—E. nitrite. Lat., *äther nitrosus*. Fr., *azotite d'éthyle*, *äther azoteux*. Ger., *Aethylnitrit*. Nitrous ether; a pale-yellow, inflam-

mable, mobile liquid, $C_2H_5O.NO$, of aromatic, penetrating, and ethereal odor, resembling that of apples, and a peculiar, pungent taste, of sp. gr. 0.900, boiling at 18° C. It is present in spirit of nitrous ether (sweet spirit of nitre), and is said to constitute the active ingredient of that preparation. It has been found useful in angina pectoris and cardiac dyspnoea. [D. J. Leech, "Med. Chron." Dec. 1888, p. 177; B.]—E. nonoate. Ger., *Aethylnonoat*. A substitution product, $C_9H_{17}O_2(C_2H_5)$, of nonoic acid, boiling at 227° to 228° C., obtained by oxidation of the acid contained in oil of ruce, and employed in making brandy and wines. It gives the quince its odor. [B. 3 (a, 27).]—E. oenanthe. Ger., *Oenanthylsäure-Aethyl ester*. Oenanthic ether; an oily liquid, $C_9H_{15}O.C_2H_5 = C_9H_{18}O_2$, occurring in old wines and probably one of the sources of their aroma. [B. 4.]—E. orthoacetate. Ger., *Acetyltriäthylester*. Acetyltrieth' ether, $(C_2H_5)_3C_2H_5O_3 = C_2H_5(OC_2H_5)_3$, a liquid boiling at 142° C. [B.]—E. orthoformate. Ger., *Orthoameisensäure-Aethyl ester*. Formyltrieth' ether, $CH(OC_2H_5)_3 = C_2H_5O_3$, a liquid boiling at 146° C. [B.]—E. orthophosphate. See under E. phosphate.—E. orthosilicate. See under E. silicate.—E. oxalate. A salt of e. and oxalic acid. Acid e. oxalate, is a colorless liquid, $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, of slightly aromatic odor, boiling at 186° C., and obtained by heating together anhydrous oxalic acid and absolute alcohol. [B. 3 (a, 27).]—E. oxalurate. Ger., *Oxalursäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethyl Oxalurat*. A body, $C_5O.N_2H_8 = NH_2 - CO - NH.CO.COOC_2H_5$, forming acicular crystals. [B. 4.]—E. oxamate. Ger., *Oxaminsäure-Aethyl ester*. A crystalline substance, $CONH_2 - COO(C_2H_5) = C_4H_7NO_3$. [B. 4.]—E. oxanilate. A crystalline compound, $NH(C_2H_5)_2C_2O_2.C_2H_5$, of e. and oxanilic acid. [B. 3.]—E. oxide. See E. ETHER.—E. palmitate. Ger., *Palmitinsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethyl Palmitat*. A waxy solid, $C_2H_5O.C_{15}H_{31}O = C_{17}H_{34}O_2$, isomeric with stearic acid and melting at 24° C. [B. 4.]—E. pelargonate. See E. nonoate.—E. pentasulphide. Ger., *Aethyl Pentasulfid*. See under E. sulphide.—E. perchlorate. Fr., *perchlorate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethylperchlorat*, *Perchloressigsäure-Aethyl ester*. Perchloric ether, $C_2H_5ClO_4$; a colorless, aromatic, explosive liquid of sweetish taste, obtained by heating a mixture of e. sulphate and potassium perchlorate. [B.]—E. persulphide. Ger., *Aethylpersulfid*. See under E. sulphide.—E. phosphate. Fr., *phosphate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Phosphorsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethylphosphat*. A compound of e. and phosphoric acid. The e. phosphates include the three salts of orthophosphoric acid, and one of pyrophosphoric acid. The former are: *monethylic phosphate*, e. phosphoric acid (Ger., *Monäthylphosphat*), $C_2H_5.H_2PO_4$, a dibasic, oily, strongly acid liquid forming metallic salts (e. phosphates); *diethylic phosphate*, *diethylic phosphoric acid* (Ger., *Diäthylphosphat*), $(C_2H_5)_2.H_2PO_4$, a monobasic, strongly acid, syrupy liquid forming a series of crystalline salts (diethylic phosphates); and *normal e. phosphate*, triethylic phosphate (Ger., *Triäthylphosphat*), $(C_2H_5)_3PO_4$, a colorless, aromatic liquid having a burning taste, and boiling at 200° C. E. pyrophosphate, tetrethylic phosphate (Ger., *Teträthylphosphat*), $(C_2H_5)_4P_2O_7$, is an oily liquid of peculiar odor. [B.]—E. phosphite. Ger., *Aethyl Phosphit*. A salt of e. and phosphorous acid. The e. phosphites are: *acid e. phosphite*, e. phosphorous acid, $C_2H_5.H_2PO_3$, a monobasic, acid, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts (e. phosphites); *normal e. phosphite*, $(C_2H_5)_2.H_2PO_3$, a colorless liquid, of unpleasant odor, boiling at 191° C.; and *acid e. pyrophosphite*, e. pyrophosphorous acid, $(C_2H_5)_2.H_2P_2O_5$, known through its salts (the e. pyrophosphites). [B.]—E. platinocyanide. Ger., *Aethyl Platincyanür*. An ethylic ether of hydroplatinocyanic acid, $(C_2H_5)_2Pt(C_2N_4) + 2H_2O$. It occurs in pinkish acicular crystals, readily decomposing into hydroplatinocyanic acid and e. alcohol. [B.]—E. propionate. Ger., *Aethyl Propionat*, *Propionsäureäthylester*. A liquid, $C_2H_5O.C_3H_7O = C_5H_{10}O_2$, isomeric with valerianic acid, boiling at about 100° C. [B. 4.]—E. pseudocyanate. Ger., *Aethyl Pseudocyanat*. See under E. cyanate.—E. pseudocyanurate. Ger., *Aethyl Pseudocyanurat*. See E. isocyanurate.—E. pyruccate. Ger., *Brenzschweimsäure-Aethyl ester*. A crystalline compound, $C_5H_7(C_2H_5O)_2 = C_7H_{10}O_2$. [B. 4.]—E. pyrophosphate. See under E. phosphate.—E. pyrophosphite. Ger., *Aethyl Pyrophosphit*. See under E. phosphite.—E. pyrotartrate. A compound, $C_5H_5O_4(C_2H_5)_2$, of e. and pyrotartronic acid; an oily liquid of bitter, burning taste, and an odor like that of sweet-flag. [B. 3.]—E. quinate. Fr., *quinat d'éthyle*. Ger., *Chinasäure-Aethyl ester*. A substance compounded of quinic acid and e.; probably contained in quinic ether. [B.]—E. racemate. A salt of e. and racemic acid, $C_2H_5(OH)(CO.O.C_2H_5)_2$, isomeric with e. tartrate. [B. 3.]—E. saccharate. Ger., *Zuckersäure-Aethyl ester*. A salt of e. and dibasic saccharic acid; a bitter crystalline substance, $C_6H_8(C_2H_5)_2O_8 = C_{10}H_{16}O_8$. [B. 3.]—E. salicylate. Fr., *salicylate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Salicylsäure-Aethyl ester*, *Aethylsalicylat*. A liquid, $C_6(H.H.H.H.OH.CO.O.C_2H_5)$, boiling at 221° C. [B. 4.]—E. selenide. Ger., *Aethyl Selenid*. A salt of e. and selenic acid. The e. selenides are: 1. *diethylic selenide*, $(C_2H_5)_2Se$, a colorless, mobile, and heavy oil, of peculiar odor, boiling at 107° to 108° C., obtained by the distillation of potassic selenohydrate with potassic ethylic sulphate. It combines with bromine and iodine to form yellow, oily liquids, $(C_2H_5)_2Se.Br_2$ and $(C_2H_5)_2Se.I_2$. 2. *E. diselenide* (or *perselenide*), $(C_2H_5)_2Se_2$, a heavy, brownish, oily liquid, boiling at 186° C., of exceedingly repulsive odor, and poisonous. [B. 4 (a, 27).]—E. seleno-mercaptan. A compound, C_2H_5SeH ; a colorless liquid of very disagreeable odor. [B. 3.]—E. silicate. Ger., *Aethylsilicat*, *Kieselsäure-Aethyl ester*. A salt of e. and silicic acid. There are known: e. orthosilicate, $(C_2H_5)_2SiO_4$, a mobile, inflammable, and aromatic liquid, tasting like peppermint, and forming substitution products with chlorine; e. disilicate, $(C_2H_5)_2Si_2O_7$, an oily, inflammable liquid with an odor of peppermint; and e. metasilicate, $(C_2H_5)_2SiO_3$, a liquid boiling at 350° C. [B.]—E. sodiolactate. Ger., *Natriummilchsäure-Aethyl ester*. A solid body, $(C_2H_5)_2Na.C_3H_4O_3 = CH_3 - CH.O.Na - CO.O(C_2H_5)$. [B. 4.]—E. stearate. Ger., *Aethyl Stearat*, *Stearinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A waxy body, $C_2H_5O.C_{18}H_{35}O = C_{20}H_{40}O_2$, isomeric with arachidic acid, and melting at 34° C. [B. 4.]—E.

suberate. Fr. *subérate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Korksäure-Aethyl ester*. A compound, $C_6H_{12}(CO.O C_2H_5)_2$, of e. and suberic acid; a liquid of agreeable odor. [B. 3.]—**E. succinate.** Fr., *succinate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Bernsteinsäure-Aethyl ester*. A salt of e. and succinic acid. *Normal e. succinate, die' succinate*, $C_7H_{14}(CO.O C_2H_5)_2$, is an oily mobile liquid of aromatic odor. *Acid e. succinate, none' succinate, e'succinic acid*, $C_7H_{14}(CO.O C_2H_5)(CO.OH)$, is a syrupy liquid acting as a monobasic acid. [B. 3.]—**E. succinyl-lactate.** A compound, $C_9H_{16}(CO.O C_2H_5)(CO.O - CH(CH_3) - CO - O C_2H_5)$; an oily liquid. [B. 3.]—**E. succinyl-succinate.** A compound, $[CH_2.CO.CH.CO.O C_2H_5]_2$, forming light-green prismatic crystals which in solution exhibit a blue fluorescence. [B. 3.]—**E. sulphate.** Fr., *sulfate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyl Sulfat*. A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. The e. sulphates are: *acid (or hydric) e. sulphate, e'sulphuric (or sulphovinic) acid*, $C_2H_5.HSO_4$, a clear, syrupy liquid, forming metallic salts, and itself formed in one of the stages of the manufacture of ether from alcohol; and *normal e. sulphate, die'sulphate*, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_4$, a colorless, oily liquid, having an odor of peppermint, insoluble in water, and prepared by acting on absolute alcohol with sulphuric acid. Both the e. sulphates are found in the oils of wine, the acid sulphate being present in the light oil of wine, and the normal sulphate in conjunction with other bodies occurring in the heavy oil of wine. [B. 3 (a, 27).] See OIL of wine and OLEUM ætherum.—**E. sulphide.** Fr., *sulfure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyl Sulfid*. A compound of e. and sulphur. The e. sulphides are: *dimethyl sulphide (or thioether)*, $(C_2H_5)_2S$, a colorless liquid with a strong, garlicky odor. It forms a series of addition compounds with the metallic iodides and chlorides; *e'methyl sulphide* $(C_2H_5)(CH_3)_S$, a liquid of disagreeable odor, forming similar addition compounds; the double sulphides of e. and other radicles (see DIE'SULPHINE, TRIE'SULPHINE, and DIE METHYLSULPHINE); *e. disulphide, or persulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_2$, a colorless liquid having a garlicky odor; *e. trisulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_3$; *e. tetrasulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_4$, a colorless oil; and *e. pentasulphide*, $(C_2H_5)_2S_5$. [B.]—**E'sulphinic acid.** A colorless, oily, very acid liquid, $C_2H_5SO_3H$, insoluble in ether. [B. 3 (a, 27).]—**E. sulphite.** Ger., *Aethylsulfid*. A mobile liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2SO_3$, having an odor of peppermint and a sulphurous taste. [B.]—**E. sulphocarbonate.** See *E. thiocarbonate*.—**E. sulphocyanate.** Ger., *Aethylsulfoeyan*. See *E. thiocyanate*.—**E. sulphhydrate.** See *E. mercaptan*.—**E. tartrate.** Fr., *tartrate d'éthyle*. Ger., *Weinsäure-Aethyl ester, Aethyltartrat*. A salt of e. and tartaric acid. The e. tartrates are: *acid e. tartrate, monethyl tartrate*, $C_8H_{10}O_6 = C_2H_2 : (OH)_2 \sqrt{CO.O C_2H_5}$; and *neutral e. tartrate, diethyl tartrate*, $C_8H_{14}O_6 = C_2H_2 : (OH)_2 \sqrt{CO.O C_2H_5}$, a liquid. [B. 2, 4.]—**E. telluride.** Ger., *Aethyl Tellurid*. A salt of e. and telluric acid. The e. tellurides are: (1) *diethyl telluride*, $(C_2H_5)_2Te$, a thick, reddish liquid, giving off yellowish, foetid vapors whose odor is very persistent and which are reputed to be poisonous. It forms addition compounds with oxygen, the halogens, and the acid radicles; and (2) *e. ditelluride*, $(C_2H_5)_2Te_2$, a dark, reddish liquid. [B.]—**E. tetrasulphide.** Fr., *tetrasulfure d'éthyle*. Ger., *Aethyltetrasulfid*. See under *E. sulphide*.—**E. thiacetate.** Ger., *Thiactessäure-Aethyl ester*. An ethereal, oily liquid, $C_5H_8.C_2H_5OS$, of alliaceous odor, boiling at 114° to 116° C., and decomposing in contact with alkalies into mercaptan and acetic acid. [B. 3 (a, 27), 4.]—**E. thio-alcohol.** See *E. mercaptan*.—**E. thiocarbamide.** See *Ethiurea*.—**E. thiocarbimide.** Ger., *Aethylthiocarbimid*. E. mustard-oil, $CS.N.C_2H_5$, or e. isocyanate in which an atom of sulphur replaces one of oxygen; a mobile liquid which produces irritation when inhaled and when applied to the skin. [B.]—**E. thiocarbonate.** Ger., *Aethylthiocarbonat, thiokohlensäures Aethyl*. A yellow, oily liquid, $(C_2H_5)_2CS$, of unpleasant odor. [B.]—**E. thiocyanate.** Ger., *Aethyl Thiocyanat*. A colorless, mobile liquid, $C_2H_5.S.C \equiv N$, of penetrating, alliaceous odor and sweetish taste, boiling at 141° C., prepared by heating an alcoholic solution of potassium thiocyanate with e. iodide. [B. 3 (a, 27).]—**E. trisulphocarbonate.** See *E. thiocarbonate*.—**E. valerate, E. valerianate.** Ger., *Valeriansäure-Aethyl ester, Baldriansäure-Aethyl ester*. A body, $C_9H_{16}.O.C_2H_5O = C_7H_{14}.O_2$, isomeric with cyanthilic acid. *Normal e. valerate*, $C_9H_{16}.O.CO.C_2H_5$, $CH_2.CH_2.CH_2.CH_2$, is a liquid boiling at 145° C. *E. isovalerate, e. valerianate*, $C_9H_{16}.O.CO.CH_2.CH_2 = (CH_3)_2.C_2H_5.O.C_2H_5O$, is a colorless liquid boiling at 133° C., having a rennet-like and valerianic odor. [B. 4; B. 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLAL, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}$. Fr., *éthylal*. Ger., *E*. See ALDEHYDE.

ETHYL ALCOHOL, n. $E^{2th}i^{2l}a^{2l}ko^{2l}$. Lat., *alcohol, spiritus, spiritus vini, aqua ardens, aqua vite*. Fr., *alcool, alcool éthylique, esprit de vin*. Ger., *Alkohol, Aethylalkohol, Weingeist*. It., *alcool, alcool etílico, alcoole*. Sp., *alcohol, alcohol etílico*. Syn.: *alcohol, spirit, spirit of wine*. Hydrate or hydrated oxide of ethyl, $C_2H_5.OH = C_2H_5.OH$; a clear, colorless, mobile, very volatile and inflammable liquid of burning taste and peculiar pleasant ethereal odor, occurring in a dilute state in all beverages formed by the vinous fermentation of saccharine and starchy vegetable substances, and prepared in a pure state from these beverages by repeated distillation (rectification) and by dehydration with alkalies. It also occurs ready-formed in various vegetable substances, and occurs in coal-tar, bone-oil, and other products of organic distillation, as well as in bread. It has never been frozen, although at extremely low temperatures it becomes viscid. Boiling point, 78°3' C. Its sp. gr. varies greatly with the temperature, being 0.80625 at 0° C., 0.79367 at 15° C., 0.7809 at 30° C. It is very hygroscopic, and can not be freed by distillation alone from the moisture which it absorbs. It unites with various mineral salts, in the same manner that water does, to produce compounds, with one or more molecules of alcohol of crystallization. It is freely miscible with water, chloroform, ether, and benzene, and is a solvent for volatile oils, concrete oils (such as camphor), resins, phosphorus, iodine, bromine, and many

other substances. On account of this solvent power it is largely employed in the arts and in pharmacy as a vehicle. Solutions of medicinal substances in e. a. are called *tinctures* and *spirits*. Locally, e. a., owing to its volatility, acts as a refrigerant, and when its evaporation is prevented, as an irritant and astringent, dehydrating moist surfaces, and coagulating albumin. Internally administered in moderate doses, it acts as a cardiac stimulant, particularly in cases of enfeebled cardiac action, but in excessive doses diminishes both the rapidity and force of the heart-beats. Small doses contract the arterioles (particularly in inflammatory conditions) and raise the blood-pressure and body temperature; large doses dilate the arterioles, diminish the blood-pressure, and lower the body temperature. Small doses likewise act as a stimulant to the gastric mucous membrane, the liver, and the cerebro-spinal centres, while large doses interfere with the functions of all of these organs. Applied in excessive or in continued doses, e. a. produces the condition called alcoholism (q. v.). E. a. is mostly eliminated unchanged by the lungs, kidney, and skin, but a small portion is oxidized in the body. E. a. is official in all of the pharmacopœias, the following table showing the various preparations extant, with their sp. gr. as given by the pharmacopœias. [B. 3, 10, 95, 97, 119.]

Specific gravity (at 15° C.)	Per cent. by weight of alcohol	Per cent. by volume of alcohol	Official titles.
.955	31	38	Spiritus vini dilutus, 38 p. c. [Russ. Ph.].
.951	33	40	
.942	38	45	Spiritus tenuis [Dan. Ph.].
.940	39	46	Alcohol dilutum [U. S. Ph., 1860, 1870].
.925	50	50	Spiritus tenuis [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., alcohol dilutus [Ed. Ph., 1826].
.933	.....	.....	Spiritus rectificatus [Batav. Ph., 1805; Belg. Ph., 1823].
.932	.....	.....	Spiritus tenuis [Ferrara Ph., 1832].
.930	.....	.....	Spiritus tenuis [Lond. Ph., 1824], alcohol dilutus [Ed. Ph., 1826].
.928	45.5	53	Alcohol dilutum [U. S. Ph., 1880].
(at 15° C.)			
.920	49	57	Spiritus tenuior (proof spirit) [Br. Ph.].
.919	.....	.....	Spiritus tenuior [Dubl. Ph., 1830].
.914	52	60	Alcohol de 60° [Sp. Ph.].
.912	52	60	Alcool à 60° [Fr. Cod.].
.910	.....	.....	Spiritus [Netherl. Ph.].
.908	.....	.....
.905	.....	64	Spiritus dilutus [Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.].
.901	.....	65	
.900	.....	.....	Alcohol dilutum [Greek Ph.].
.896	60	62.5	Spiritus dilutus [Ger. Ph., Finn. Ph.].
.892	61.5	69	
.892	.....	70	Spiritus vini dilutus [Austr. Ph.], spiritus dilutus [Hung. Ph.], alcool dilutu [Roum. Ph.].
.891	.....	70	Alcohol de 70° [Sp. Ph.].
.8907	62.5	70	Alcohol 70° [Belg. Ph.].
.894	60	68	Spiritus dilutus [Dan. Ph.].
.890	62	70	
.892	64	69	Spiritus dilutus [Swiss Ph.].
.889	64	70	
.8888	62.4	70	Alcool à 70° [Fr. Cod.].
.890	62	70	Spiritus vini rectificatus, 70 per cent. [Russ. Ph.].
.887	63	71	
.880	.....	.....	Spiritus rectificatus [Netherl. Ph.].
.878	.....	.....
.8645	73.5	80	Alcohol 80° [Belg. Ph.].
.864	.....	80	Alcohol de 80° [Sp. Ph.].
.8626	73.5	80	Alcool à 80° [Fr. Cod.].
.850	.....	.....	Spiritus rectificatissimus [Lipp. Disp., 1794].
.840	.....	.....	Spiritus [Greek Ph.].
or less.	.....	.....
.83	84	.....	Spiritus rectificatus [Br. Ph.].
.825	.....	90	Alcohol de 90° [Sp. Ph.].
.8239	85.7	90	Alcool à 90° [Fr. Cod.].
.8236	.....	90	Spiritus vini concentratus [Austr. Ph.].
.823	.....	90	Alcolu concentratu [Roum. Ph.].
.824	85.7	90	Spiritus [Hung. Ph.].
.831	87	91	
.830	.....	.....	Spiritus [Ger. Ph.]; Spiritus concentratus [Dan. Ph., Swiss Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph.]; Spiritus rectificatissimus [Finn. Ph.]; Saxony Ph., 1820; Ferrara Ph., 1832]; Spiritus vini rectificatissimus [Austr. Ph., 1830; Antwerp Ph., 1812; Bavar. Ph., 1822; Swed. Ph., 1817; Finn. Ph., 1819]; Spiritus vini rectificatissimus, 90 per cent. [Russ. Ph.].
.830	.....	.....	Spiritus rectificatissimus [Netherl. Ph.].
.828	.....	.....
.830	.....	.....	Alcohol absolutum [Bav. Ph., 1822].
.826	.....	.....
.8267	.....	92	Alcohol 92° [Belg. Ph.].
.825	.....	.....	Standard alcohol (Sikes's hydrometer floats at 0°).
.822	.....	.....	Spiritus vini rectificatissimus [Hann. Ph., 1819].
.830	87	.....	Alcohol absolutum [Gr. Ph.].
.820	91	.....
.820	87	94	Alcohol [U. S. Ph.]; Alcohol alcalisatum [Amst. Ph., 1792].
(at 15° C.)			[U. S. Ph.].

Specific gravity (at 15° C.).	Per cent. by weight of alcohol.	Per cent. by volume of alcohol.	Official titles.
.817	.....	.....	Alcohol fortius [U. S. Ph., 1860, 1870].
.8161	92.4	95	Alcool à 95° [Fr. Cod.].
.815	.....	.....	Alcohol [Lond. Ph., 1824].
.810	.....	.....	Alcohol [Dubl. Ph., 1830].
.800	98	.....	Alcohol ethylicum [Br. Ph.].
.797	99	.....	.....
.795	100	.....	Alcohol anhidro [Sp. Ph.].
.794	100	.....	Alcohol anhydrous [Belg. Ph.].
.791*	100	.....	Alcohol absolutus [Finn. Ph., 1819]; Alcohol vini alcoholizatum, Spiritus concentratissimus, Spiritus vini dephlegmatissimus, Alcohol alcalisatum.
.790			

* Probably erroneous.

ETHYLALIZARIN, n. E²th-i²l-a²l-i²z-a²r-i²n. Fr., *éthyl-alizarine*. Ger., *Aethylalizarin*. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, C₂₀H₂₂O₆ = C₂₀H₁₂(C₂H₅)₂O₆. [B., 107.]

ETHYLALLYL, n. E²th-i²l-a²l²i²l. Ger., *Aethylallyl*. A bivalent radicle, C₂H₅.C₂H₅, which occurs in the free state as one of the isomeric varieties of amylene. [B., 4.]—E²urea. Ger., *Aethylallylharstoff*. An artificial alkaloid, C₈H₁₂N₂O. [B.]

ETHYLALLYLAMINE, n. E²th-i²l-a²l-i²l²a²m-en. A compound, N(C₂H₅)₂(C₂H₅)₂H, melting at 84° C., obtained by Rinne on heating allylamine with ethyl iodide. [B., 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLAMIDE, n. E²th-i²l-a²l-i²l²a²m-(ed). See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLAMIDOBENZOIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-a²l-i²l²a²m-i²d-o-be²n-2o²i²2k. Fr., *acide éthyl-amidobenzoïque*. Ger., *Aethylamidobenzoësäure*. A monobasic acid, C₈H₇(C₂H₅)(NH₂)CO.OH. [B.]

ETHYLAMINE, n's. E²th-i²l-a²l-i²l²a²m-en. Fr., *éthylamine*, *éthylamide*. Ger., *Aethylamin*. A primary amine of ethyl, NC₂H₇ = C₂H₅ } N; a colorless, mobile liquid boiling at 180° C., isomeric with

dimethylamine. [B.]—E. alum. See ALUMINIUM and *e. sulphate*.—E. carbonate. Fr., *carbonate d'éthylamine*. Ger., *Aethylamin Carbonat*. A deliquescent, crystalline mass, [N.C₂H₅.H₂].HCO₃, smelling strongly of ammonia. [B.]—E. hydrochloride. Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylamin*, *Aethylammonium Chlorür*. A body, N.C₂H₅.H.HCl, occurring in fine, deliquescent, prismatic crystals. [B.]—E. sulphate. Ger., *Aethylammonium sulfat*. A deliquescent body, (C₂H₅.H₂).H₂SO₄. [B.]

ETHYLAMMONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²th(ath)-i²l(a²l)-a²m(a²m)-mon²i²a²m(u²m). Ger., *Aethylammonium*. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLAMYL, n. E²th²i²l-a²l²i²l. A compound consisting of amyl and ethyl united with the same radicle. [B.]—E. ether. A liquid, C₂H₅-O-C₆H₁₁, of ethereal odor. [B., 3.]—E. oxalic acid. Fr., *acide éthyl-amylloxalique*. Ger., *Aethylamylloxalsäure*. A crystalline acid, C(C₂H₅)₂(C₆H₁₁)(OH)-CO.OH. [B., 3.]—E. sulphide. A liquid, C₂H₅-S-C₆H₁₁. [B., 3.]

ETHYLANILINE, n. E²th²i²l-a²l²i²l-en. A substitution compound, C₂H₅.N(C₂H₅)₂H, of ethyl and aniline; a liquid boiling at 204° C. [B., 3.]

ETHYLARSEN, n. E²th²i²l-a²l²se²n. See ARSENETHYL.

ETHYLARSENIC ACID, **ETHYLARSINIC ACID**, n's. E²th²i²l-a²l²se²n²i²2k, -i²n²i²2k. A dibasic crystalline acid, As(O₂C₂H₅)₂(OH)₂. [B., 3.]

ETHYLATE, n. E²th²i²l-at. Ger., *Aethylat*. A substitution compound of ethyl alcohol in which the hydrogen in the hydroxyl of the latter is replaced by a metal. The general formula of the e's is (C₂H₅O)_nMa, where Ma is a metallic radicle whose atomicity is n. [B.]

ETHYLATION, n. E²th-i²l-a²shu²n. Fr., *éthylation*. Ger., *Aethylirung*. The process of combining or causing to combine with ethyl. [B., 2.]

ETHYLBENZOIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-be²n-2o²i²2k. Fr., *acide éthyl-benzoïque*. Ger., *Aethylbenzoësäure*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution product, C₆H₅(C₂H₅)CO.OH, of benzoic acid, forming laminar crystals, melting at 110° C. [B., 4 (a, 27).]

ETHYLBENZYL ETHER, n. E²th²i²l-be²n²z²i²l. See BENZYL-ethyl ether.

ETHYLBUCINE, n. E²th-i²l-bru²sen. A substitution product, C₂₃H₂₂(C₂H₅)₂N₂O₄, of brucine. [B., 2 (a, 27).]

ETHYLACODYLIC ACID, n. E²th²i²l-ka²k-o di²i²2k. Diethylarsinic acid. [B.]

ETHYLCAFFEIDINE, n. E²th²i²l-ka²f-e²i²d-en. Fr., *éthylcafféidine*. Ger., *Aethylkoffeïn*. A substitution compound, C₇H₁₁(C₂H₅)₂N₂O, of ethyl and caffeine. [B., 3.]

ETHYLAMPHORIC ACID, n. E²th²i²l-ka²m-f²o²r²i²2k. Fr., *acide éthyl-amporique*. Ger., *Aethylkampersäure*. An acid, C₁₈H₁₈(C₂H₅)₄. [B.]

ETHYLARBAMINE, **ETHYLARBAMONIUM**, n's. E²th²i²l-kar²ba²m-en, -ka²r²ba²m-o²ni²2m. Ethyl isocyanide. [B., 3.]

ETHYLARBANOL, n. E²th²i²l-ka²r²bi²n-o²l. Primary propyl alcohol. [B., 4.]

ETHYLARBONATE, n. E²th²i²l-ka²r²bo²n-at. A salt of ethylcarbonic acid. [B.]

ETHYLARBONIC ACID, n. E²th²i²l-ka²r²bo²n²i²2k. Ger., *Aethylcarbonsäure* (1st def.). 1. Propionic acid, a 1-molecule ethyl

substitution compound of carbonic acid, C₂H₅.CO.OH. 2. Acid ethyl carbonate (2d def.). [B., 3, 4.]

ETHYLCINCHONINE, n. E²th²i²l-si²n²kon-en. An addition product of cinchonine, C₁₉H₂₂N₂O.C₂H₅. [B., 270 (a, 27).]

ETHYLCITRIC ACID, n. E²th²i²l-si²t²r²i²2k. Fr., *acide éthyl-citrique*. Ger., *Aethylcitronensäure*. An acid citrate of ethyl. [B.] See under ETHYL citrate.

ETHYLCODEINE, n. E²th-i²l-kod-e'en. See CODETHYLNE.

ETHYLCONINE, n. E²th-i²l-kon-i'en. Fr., *éthylconine*, *éthylconicine*. Ger., *Aethylconin*. An ethyl substitution product, C₈H₁₁N(C₂H₅) = C₁₀H₁₉N; an oily, nearly colorless liquid, lighter than water. [B., 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLCROTONIC ACID, n. E²th²i²l-kro²to²n²i²2k. Fr., *acide éthyl-crotonique*. Ger., *Aethylcrotonsäure*. A liquid, CH₃.CH : (C₂H₅).CO.OH, of peppermint-like odor. [B., 3.]

ETHYLDIACETIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-di-a²2s-et²i²2k. Fr., *acide éthyl-di-acétique*. See ETHYL acetacetic acid.

ETHYLDICARBOPYRROIC ACID, n. E²th²i²l-di-ka²r-bo²p²r²o²i²2k. A dibasic crystalline acid, C₄H₂N(C₂H₅)₂(CO.OH)₂. [B., 3.]

ETHYLDIMETHYLETHYLENE, n. E²th-i²l-di-me²th-i²l-e²th²i²l-en. See HEXYLENE.

ETHYLDISULPHOCARBONIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-di-su²lf-o-ka²r²bo²n²i²2k. See XANTHIC ACID.

ETHYLENE, n. E²th²i²l-en. Lat., *æthylum*. Fr., *éthylène*. Ger., *Aethylen*. Olefant gas, C₂H₄ = CH₂ + CH₂, occurring as a colorless, inflammable gas of peculiar odor. In compounds it acts as a bivalent radicle, -CH₂-CH₂-, isomeric with ethyldiene. [B., 4.]—E. alcohol. Ger., *Aethylenalkohol*. Syn.: *glycol*, *e. glycol*, *e. dihydrate*. A diatomic alcohol, C₂H₄O₂ = C₂H₄(OH)₂, formed by the substitution of a molecule of e. for half the hydrogen of 2 molecules of water, or by the substitution of 2 molecules of hydroxyl for 2 atoms of hydrogen in ethane; a colorless, sweetish, sirupy liquid boiling at 197° C. [B., 2.]—E. bichloride. Fr., *bichlorure d'éthène*. See *E. dichloride*.—E. bromide. Ger., *Bromäthyle*. A colorless liquid, C₂H₄Br₂, of agreeable odor and sweet taste discovered by Balard in 1826. It is isomeric with bromated ethyl bromide and with ethyldiene bromide. [B., 244 (a, 27).]—E. bromide. Ger., *Aethylenbromjodür*. A solid body, C₂H₄Br.I, melting at 28° C. [B., 4.]—E. chlorhydrin. Fr., *glycol monochlorhydrique*. A colorless, sweet-tasting liquid, C₂H₄Cl.OH, first obtained by Wurtz by saturating e. alcohol with hydrochloric acid. It may be considered as monochloretethyl alcohol. [B., 3, 244 (a, 27).]—E. chloride. See *E. dichloride*.—E. chloriodide. Ger., *Aethylenchlorjodür*. A liquid, C₂H₄Cl.I, of a sweetish odor. [B.]—E. cyanide. See *E. dicyanide*.—E²diamine. See the major list.—E²diammonium. See ETHYLENEDIAMINE.—E. dibromide. Ger., *Aethylen-dibromür*. A mobile, colorless liquid, C₂H₄Br₂, of sweetish odor and taste, boiling at 129° C.; crystallizing with cold; prepared by direct combination of e. and bromine. It is isomeric with ethyldiene dibromide. [B., 4.]—E. dicarbonitrile. Ger., *Aethylen-dicarbonitril*. See *E. dicyanide*.—E²dicarboxylic acid. Ger., *Aethylen-dicarbon-säure*. Succinic acid. [B.]—E. dichloride. Lat., *æthylum chloratum*. Ger., *Aethylen-dichlorür*. Dutch liquid; a colorless, oily, inflammable liquid, C₂H₄Cl₂, of sweetish, ethereal odor and taste, boiling at 85° C., and soluble in alcohol and in ether; prepared by the direct union of e. with chlorine; isomeric with ethyldiene dichloride. It has been used as an anæsthetic (see *ETHER anæstheticus Aranii*). [A., 308; B., 4.]—E. dicyanide. Ger., *Aethylen-dicyanür*. E. dicarbonitrile, C₂H₄N₂ = CN.CH₂-CH₂.CN, a crystalline body. [B., 4.]—E. diethylate. Ger., *Aethylen-diäthylat*. Diethylglycol ether, C₂H₄(OC₂H₅)₂, a liquid boiling at 124° C. [B., 4.]—E. dihydrate. Ger., *Aethylen-dihydrat*. See *E. alcohol*.—E. diiodide. Ger., *Aethylen-dijodür*. A body, C₂H₄I₂, occurring in colorless, prismatic crystals, which melt at 75° C.; produced by the direct combination of e. with iodine. [B.]—E. dinitrate. Ger., *Aethylen-dinitrat*. A heavy, colorless, oily liquid, C₂H₄(ONO₂)₂, of an unpleasant, sweetish taste, inflammable, decomposing on percussion, and poisonous. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E. dinitrite. Ger., *Aethylen-dinitrit*. A colorless, crystalline body, C₂H₄(NO₂)₂, melting at 37° C. [B., 4.]—E. disulphhydrate. Ger., *Aethylen-disulphydrat*. A colorless, highly refracting, oily liquid, C₂H₄(SH)₂, of peculiar pungent odor, and boiling at 146° C.; formed by acting on alcoholic potassium hydrosulphide with e. bromide. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E. disulphocyanate, E. dithiocyanate. A body, C₂H₄(SCN)₂, occurring in colorless, tabular crystals, melting at 90° C. [B., 4.]—E²eugenol. An ether, (CH₃OC₆H₉O)₂C₂H₄, crystallizing in prisms melting at 89° C. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E. glycol. Ger., *Aethylen-glycol*. See *E. alcohol*.—E. hydrochloride. See ETHYL hydride.—E. hydrocyanate. A compound, C₂H₄CN.OH, formed by heating e. chlorhydrin with potassium cyanide. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E²lactic acid. Ger., *Aethylenmilchsäure*. A form of lactic acid, CH₃(OH)-CH₂-CO.OH = C₃H₅O₃, found in a watery extract of human muscle, and formed artificially by the union of e. with carbonic acid. [B.; K.] See LACTIC ACID.—E. mercaptan. See *E. disulphhydrate*.—E. muriate. See *E. dichloride*.—E²naphthalene. See ACENAPHTHENE.—E. nitrate, E. nitrite. See *E. dinitrite*.—E. oxide. Ger., *Aethylenoxyd*. A colorless, aromatic liquid, C₂H₄O, isomeric with acetic aldehyde, boiling at 14° C. [B., 4.]—E. perchloride. See *E. dichloride*.—E. sulphate. A salt of e. and sulphuric acid. *Acid e. sulphate* (ethylenesulphuric acid), C₂H₄(SO₃H)₂, is a thick liquid, decomposing at 160° C., formed when glycol is allowed to fall drop by drop into chlorosulphuric acid cooled with ice. *Basic e. sulphate* (ethylenedihydroxy-sulphuric acid), C₂H₄(OH)₂SO₃H, not known in a pure state, is formed when alcohol and sulphuric acid are heated together at 150° C. [B., 3 (a, 27).]—E²sulphonic acid. Ger., *Aethylen-sulfonsäure*. See ETHIONIC ACID.—E²sulphuric acid. See under *E. sulphate*.—E. thiodichloride. A liquid, C₂H₄SCl₂, having a taste and smell like mustard-oil, producing blis-

ters on the skin, and attacking the mucous membranes by its vapors; formed by passing e. into well-cooled sulphur dichloride subsequently heated to 100° C. It easily decomposes on heating. [B, 3 (a, 27).]—**Perchlorinated e. chloride.** Hexachlorethane. [B, 2.]

ETHYLENEDIAMINE, n. E²th¹i²-en-di¹a²m-en. Ger., *Aethylenamin*. A strongly alkaline, diacid base, C₂H₄(NH₂)₂ = NH₂-C₂H₄-NH₂, a syrupy, colorless liquid of a ammoniacal odor, very soluble in water, with which it forms a hydrate, and boiling at 117° C. It combines with acids to form neutral salts, C₂H₄(NH₂)₂·W', the e. diammoniac salts, and with alcoholic radicles to form a series of alkalies; identified by Brieger as one of the poisonous ptomaines of fish. [B, 4; B, 32 (a, 27); L, 87 (a, 27).]—**E. hydrochloride.** Ger., *Chlorwasserstoffäthylendiamin*. An addition compound, C₂H₄(NH₂)₂·Cl, occurring in silver-white acicular crystals, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on ethylene chloride or ethylene chloride. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYL ETHER, n. E²th¹i²-eth¹u²r. Lat., *æther sulphuricus* (seu *vitriolicus*), *spiritus vini æthereus*, *naphtha vitrioli*. Fr., *ether éthilique* (ou *vinique*, ou *sulfurique*, ou *hydrique*). Ger., *Äthyläther*, *Äther*, *Diäthyläther*, *Äthyloxyd*, *Diäthyloxyd*, *Schwefeläther*. It., *etere etilico*, *etere*, *etere solforico*, *ossido di etile*, *etil-etero*. Sp., *éter*. A compound consisting of an atom of oxygen united with a double molecule of ethyl, (C₂H₅)₂O; prepared by exposing ethyl alcohol to the action of sulphuric acid, subsequently purifying the product of the reaction by the addition of caustic potash or calcium chloride, and lastly rectifying by distillation. E. e. is a mobile, colorless liquid, of burning taste and peculiar odor; it is quite volatile, boiling at 35° C., and very inflammable. Sp. gr. at 0°, 0.736. Its vapor mixed with air forms an explosive compound. It is soluble in ethyl alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is a ready solvent of fats, oils and resins, and of many metallic chlorides. It forms substitution products with chlorine (*chloroethers*). The stronger ether of the U. S. Ph. is nearly pure e. e., containing about 6 per cent. of alcohol, while the *ordinary ether* contains 26 per cent. of alcohol. [B.]

ETHYLETHYLENE, n. E²th¹i²-e²th¹i²-en. See BUTYLENE.

ETHYLEUGENOL, n. E²th¹i²-u²je²n-o²l. An aromatic liquid, C₉H₈.C₆H₅(OCH₃).OC₂H₅, with a faint odor of cloves, strongly refractive, boiling at 2,540° C. Prepared by heating eugenol with ethyl bromide and caustic-potash solution. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLGLYCOLLIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²-gl¹ik-o²l¹i²k. Ger., *Aethylglycolsäure*. Ethoxyacetic acid; a liquid, CH₂O(C₂H₅).COOH, isomeric with ethyl glycolate, having the properties of a monobasic acid, and regarded as a 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of glycollic acid. [B, 4.]

ETHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. E²th¹i²-(u¹)i²-a³. Fr., *éthyliaque*. See ETHYLAMINE.

ETHYLIC, adj. E²th¹i²i²k. Fr., *éthylique*. Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from ethyl. [B.]—**E. alcohol.** See ETHYL ALCOHOL.—**E. aldehyde.** Ger., *Aethylaldehyd*. See ACETIC ALDEHYDE.

ETHYLIDENE, n. E²th¹i²i²-den. Fr., *éthylidène*. Ger., *Aethyliden*. A bivalent radicle, C₂H₄ = CH₂, CH = isomeric with ethylene. [B, 4.]—**E. bichloride.** Fr., *bichlorure d'éthylidène*. Ger., *Aethylidenbichlorid*. See *E. dichloride*.—**E. bromide.** An unstable, thick, yellow liquid, C₂H₄Br₂ = CH₂ = CHBr₂, insoluble in water (by which it is decomposed at high temperatures), and formed by passing aldehyde vapor into cooled phosphorus pentabromide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. chloride.** Ger., *Aethylidenchlorid*, *Aethylidenchlorür*. See *E. dichloride*.—**E. chloroethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidenchlorüräthyläther*. Monochloroethyl ether, C₂H₄Cl.O.C₂H₅, an oily liquid boiling at about 98° C. [B, 5.]—**E. dibromide.** Ger., *Aethylidendibromür*. A yellowish, oily liquid, C₂H₄Br₂ = CH₂.CHBr₂. [B.]—**E. dichloride.** Ger., *Aethylidendichlorür*. A colorless liquid, C₂H₄Cl₂ = CH₂.CHCl₂, having an odor resembling that of chloroform, denser than water, boiling at 58° to 60° C., identical with chloroethyl chloride, and resulting from the action of phosphorus perchloride on aldehyde. It has been used as an anæsthetic. [B, 5; B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. diethyl ether.** Ger., *Aethylendiäthyläther*. See ACETAL.—**E. dimethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidendimethylat*. A liquid, C₂H₄(O.CH₃)₂, boiling at about 65° C. [B, 5.]—**E. ethylate.** Ger., *Aethylidendiäthylat*. See ACETAL.—**E. oxide.** Ger., *Aethylidenoxyd*. See ACETIC ALDEHYDE.—**E. oxychloride.** Ger., *Aethylidenoxychlorür*, *Diäthylidenchlorüroxyd*. A liquid, C₂H₄.Cl.O.Cl.C₂H₄, formed by the action of hydrochloric acid gas upon acetate aldehyde, and having the odor of both of these bodies. [B, 5.]—**E. sulphide.** A thick oil, C₂H₄S. [B, 93.]

ETHYLIDENELACTAMIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²i²-den-la²k-ta²m¹i²k. Fr., *acide éthylidène-lactamique*. Ger., *Aethylidenlactaminsäure*. Alanine. [B.]

ETHYLIDENELACTIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²i²-den-la²k-ti²k. Ger., *Aethylidenmilchsäure*. Fermentation (or ordinary) lactic acid, CH₂ = CH(OH) - CO.OH = C₂H₃O₃, formed by the union of ethylene with carbonic acid. [B, 4.]

ETHYLIN, n. E²th¹i²i²n. Ger., *Aethylin*. A body derived from glyceryl alcohol (glycerin) by the substitution of one or more molecules of the radicle (C₂H₅O) for hydroxyl (OH). The term is ordinarily limited to *mono*-, C₂H₅(OH)(C₂H₅O) = C₄H₁₁O₂, a liquid boiling at 230° C. *Di*-, C₂H₅(OH)(C₂H₅O)₂ = C₆H₁₇O₃, is a liquid having an odor of pepper, and boiling at 182° C. *Tri*-, C₂H₅(C₂H₅O)₃ = C₈H₂₁O₃, is a liquid boiling at 185° C. [B, 4.]

ETHYLIZATION, n. E²th¹i²-i²-a³-shu²n. The administration of ethyl bromide for anæsthetic purposes. [R. J. Lewis, "Med. Rec.," 1880, pp. 342-344 (B).]

ETHYLIZE, v. tr. E²th¹i²i²-iz. To anæsthetize with ethyl bromide. [W. R. Williams, "Brit. Med. Jour.," Mar. 1, 1884, p. 402.]

ETHYLMANNITE, n. E²th¹i²-ma²n¹i²t. Fr., *éthyl-mannite*.

Ger., *Aethylmannit*. Of Berthelot, a syrupy liquid, C₁₀H₁₆O₆, very soluble in ether, obtained by the action of potash, water, and e. bromide upon mannite. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 107.]

ETHYLNICOTINE, n. E²th¹i²-ni²ko²t-en. Ger., *Aethylnicotin*. A body, C₁₀H₁₄(C₂H₅)₂N₂⁺, known only in its compounds. [a, 27].—**E. hydrate.** Ger., *Aethylnicotinhidrat*. A powerful base, C₁₀H₁₄(C₂H₅)₂N₂(OH)₂, that has not been isolated. Its aqueous solution is colorless, odorless, very bitter, and strongly alkaline. When evaporated to a certain degree of concentration it gives out a smell of decaying fish. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLOXYDCARBOAMIDE (Fr.), n. A-tel-o²x-e-do-ka²r-bo-a²-med. Urethane. [A, 365 (a, 21).]

ETHYLMORPHINE, n. E²th¹i²-mo²r¹f-en. Fr., *éthocodéine*. Ger., *Aethylmorphin*. A tertiary base, C₁₇H₁₇.NO₂(C₂H₅)(OCH₃), an alcoholic morphine derivative obtained from codeine ethylidide. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—**E. hydriodide.** Fr., *jodhydrate d'éthylmorphine*. A stable crystalline salt, (C₁₇H₁₇(C₂H₅)NO₂·HI)₂ + H₂O, prepared by heating finely pulverized morphine for some hours on the water-bath with ethyl iodide and alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLPHOSPHINE, n. E²th¹i²-fo²s¹f-en. Ger., *Aethylphosphin*. A phosphine in which one or more ethyl molecules replace hydrogen atoms in the radicle PH₃. There are known: (1) *primary e.* (or simply *e.*), P(C₂H₅)₃, a mobile, colorless, highly refracting liquid whose vapor has a very powerful odor and an excessively bitter taste; (2) *secondary e.*, P(C₂H₅)₂.H, a liquid which inflames spontaneously on exposure to air, possesses a very strong odor, and has a great affinity for oxygen, so as to produce irritant effects when brought into contact with the tissues; and (3) *tertiary e.*, P(C₂H₅)₃, a colorless, mobile liquid, having a strong odor, which, when the liquid is diluted, resembles that of hyacinths. These bodies act as feeble bases, combining with acids to form salts whose constitutions are analogous to those of the salts of the ethylamines. [B.]

ETHYLPHOSPHINIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²-fo²s¹f-i²n¹i²k. Ger., *Aethylphosphinsäure*. A dibasic acid, P(C₂H₅)₂.O(OH)₂, produced by the oxidation of primary ethylphosphine, occurring as a solid mass resembling spermaceti and melting at 41° C. [B.]

ETHYLPHOSPHORIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²-fo²s¹f-o²r¹i²k. Fr., *acide éthyl-phosphorique*. Ger., *Aethylphosphorsäure*. Monethyl phosphate, H₂(C₂H₅)PO₄, or phosphoric acid in which ethyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ETHYLPYPERIDINE, n. E²th¹i²-pi²p-e²r¹i²-den. Fr., *éthylpipéridine*. Ger., *Aethylpiperidin*. An artificial alkaloid; a substitution compound, C₉H₁₁(C₂H₅)₂N = C₇H₉N, of piperidine; a strongly alkaline base, boiling at 125° C., capable of distillation, and forming addition compounds with the ethyl, methyl, and methylene iodides. Two isomeric varieties are known, both colorless, oily liquids. [B, 4 (a, 27), 79.]

ETHYLPROPYL, n. E²th¹i²-pro¹pi²l. Ger., *Aethylpropyl*. See PENTANE.

ETHYLPROPYLENE, n. E²th¹i²-pro¹pi²l-en. Fr., *éthylpropylène*. See AMYLENE.

ETHYLPYRIDINE, n. E²th¹i²-pi²r¹i²-den. Fr., *éthylpyridine*. Ger., *Aethylpyridin*. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyridine, C₈H₇(C₂H₅)N = C₇H₅N, of which two isomeric varieties, both liquids, are known. [B, 2, 79.]—**E. hydrate.** Ger., *Aethylpyridinhidrat*. A body, C₇H₉N + H₂O = C₇H₁₁NO. [B, 2.]

ETHYLPYRROL, n. E²th¹i²-pi²r¹o²l. Ger., *Aethylpyrrol*. A colorless liquid, C₄H₇.N.C₂H₅ = C₆H₉N, a 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of pyrrol. [B, 3.]

ETHYLQUINOLINE, n. E²th¹i²-ki²wi²n¹o-len. Fr., *éthylquinoléine*. Ger., *Aethylchinolin*. A substitution compound, C₉H₇(C₂H₅)N, of quinoline. One compound, having probably the constitution C₉[H.H.H.H.CH - CH - C(C₂H₅) - N, -] is known: also an isomeric body, ethyl-benzoquinoline, a colorless oil, C₉[H.H.H.H.CH - CH - C(C₂H₅) - N, -]. [B, 79.]—**E. hydride.** A body, C₉(H₂.H₂.H₂.N.C₂H₅ - -)C₉(H.H.H.H.H), or kairine less an atom of oxygen. [W. Filehne, "Berl. klin. Wchnschr.," No. 45, 1882 (B).]

ETHYLSILICON, n. E²th¹i²-si²i²ik-o²n. Ger., *Aethylsilicium*. A trivalent radicle, Si(C₂H₅)³. [B, 3.]

ETHYLSTRYCHNINE, n. E²th¹i²-stri²ri²n¹n. Fr., *éthylstrychnine*. Ger., *Aethylstrychnin*. A substitution compound, C₂₁H₂₁(C₂H₅)N₂O₂ = C₂₃H₂₉N₂O₂, homologous with strychnine. [B, 2.]—**E. hydrate.** Fr., *hydrate d'éthylstrychnine*. Ger., *Aethylstrychninhidrat*. A substance, C₂₃H₂₉N₂O₂ + H₂O, compounded of e. and the elements of a molecule of water; prepared from the iodide by the action of silver oxide upon the latter. [B, 2; B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLSULFAS (Lat.), n. m. E²th¹i²-(u¹)-su²i²(su¹)fa²s(fa²s). See SULPHOVINATE.—**E. sodicus** [Fr. Cod.]. Sodium sulphovinate. [B.]

ETHYLSULPHINIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²-su²lf-i²n¹i²k. Ger., *Aethylsulfinsäure*. An acid, C₂H₅.SO₂.OH, known through its salts. It bears the same relation to propionic acid that the thioethers bear to the oxygen ethers. [B.]

ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²-su²lf-o²n¹i²k. Ger., *Aethylsulfonsäure*. *Aethylschwefelsäure*. An oily, acid liquid, H(C₂H₅)₂.SO₃ = C₂H₅ - OH, crystalline at low temperatures. [B, 3.]

ETHYLSULPHURIC ACID, n. E²th¹i²-su²lf-u²ri²k. Ger., *Aethylschwefelsäure*. Sulphovinic acid. [B.] See ETHYL sulphate.

ETHYLSULPHUROUS ACID, n. E²th¹i²-su²lf-u²ru²s. Ger., *Aethylschwefligsäure*. See ETHYLSULPHONIC ACID.

ETHYL-TARTARIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-ta²r-ta²r-i²k. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of tartaric acid, C₂H₅(OH)₂(CO,OC₂H₅)(COOH). [B, 4 (a, 27).]

ETHYLTERPENE, n. E²th-i²l-terp'en. Fr. *éthyl-terpène, éterpène*. A camphor-like, crystalline substance, C₁₂H₂₀ = C₁₀H₁₆ + C₂H₄. [B, 93.]

ETHYLTHALLINE, n. E²th-i²l-tha²l'en. Fr. *éthylthalline*. Ger. *Aethylthallin, Aethyltetrahydroparacutinisol*. An alkaloid, C₁₂H₁₇NO, a non-toxic febrifuge. Its salts are readily soluble in water, have an agreeable, bitter taste, and lower the temperature decidedly when administered to healthy animals. [Straup and von Jaksch, "Ztschr. f. klin. Med.," 1884 (a, 27).]—E. hydrochloride. An addition compound of e. C₁₂H₁₇NO.HCl, a very acid, bitter, hygroscopic substance, readily soluble in water. [Straup and von Jaksch, l. c. (a, 27).]

ETHYLTHIOCARBAMIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-thi-o-ka²rb-a²m-i²k. Ger. *Aethylthiocarbaminsäure*. Thiocarbamic acid in which a molecule of ethyl replaces an atom of hydrogen, H(C₂H₅)N-CS-SH; an oily liquid which, on standing, hardens into a crystalline mass. [B.]

ETHYLTHIOUREA, n. E²th-i²l-thi-o-u²-re-a². Ger. *Aethylthioharnstoff*. A substitution product of urea in which sulphur replaces oxygen and ethyl replaces hydrogen. [B.]

ETHYL TROPIDINE, n. E²th-i²l-trop-i²d-en. A quaternary compound derived from tropine. [B, 244 (a, 27).]—E. chloraurate. A crystalline compound, C₈H₁₃N.C₂H₅Cl.AuCl₃. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYL TROPINE, n. E²th-i²l-trop'en. A non-volatile, brown, amorphous substance, C₈H₁₃N.O. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ÉTHYLURE (Fr.), n. A-te-lu'r. See ETHIDE.

ETHYLUREA, n. E²th-i²l-u²-re-a². Ger. *Aethylharnstoff*. Syn.: *ethyl carbamide*. An ethyl substitution compound of urea.

Several varieties are known: (1) *Ethylurea*, CO } $\begin{matrix} \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H} \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{matrix}$, forming prismatic crystals melting at 92° C.; (2) *α-Diethylurea*, CO } $\begin{matrix} \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{matrix}$; (3) *β-Diethylurea*, CO } $\begin{matrix} \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H} \\ \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{H} \end{matrix}$; (4) *Methyl-ethylurea*, CON₂H₃(C₂H₅)(CH₃); (5) *Triethylurea*, CO } $\begin{matrix} \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 \\ \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3 \end{matrix}$; and (6) *Tetraethylurea*, CO } $\begin{matrix} \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4 \\ \text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4 \end{matrix}$. All are crystalline solids except the last, which is a liquid. [B.]

ETHYLVANILLIC ACID, n. E²th-i²l-va²n-i²l-i²k. A 1-molecule ethyl substitution compound of vanillic acid, C₈H₇(OCH₃)CO₂H, boiling at 193° to 194° C. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

ETHYLVANILLIN, n. E²th-i²l-va²n-i²l-i²n. Fr. *éthyl-vaniline*. Ger. *Aethylvanillin*. An ethyl substitution product, C₈H₇(C₂H₅)O₂, of vanillin, a crystalline body, melting at 61° to 65° C, subliming without decomposition, and resulting from the action of ethyl iodide on a solution of potassium vanillate in boiling alcohol. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

ETHYLVINYL, n. E²th-i²l-vin-i²l. See BUTYLENE.

ÉTINCELLE (Fr.), n. A-ta²n²-se²l. A spark. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTIOCRATIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-te-o-krat²-tek. From *airia*, a cause, and *κρατίς*, to rule. Of Foussagrives, acting against the cause of a disease (said of remedies). [A, 518.]

ÉTIOLATED, adj. E-ti²-o-lat-e²d. Lat., *albicans*. Fr. *étiolé*. Ger. *weiss werdend, gebleicht*. Blanched, especially by exclusion from sunlight. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

ÉTIOLATION, n. E-ti²-o-la²-shu²n. Fr. *étiolent*, from *étiole* (O. Fr., *estiole*), to become slender or puny. Ger. *Bleichung*. The state of being or becoming, or the process of causing to become, etiolated. [G, 15, 30.]

ÉTIOLIN, n. E-ti²-o-ll²n. Fr. *étioline, phyloxanthéine*. The yellow pigment of etiolated leaves. [B, 46 (a, 14), 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTIOLICAL, adj. E-ti²-o-ll²-i²k-a²l. See ÉTIOLICAL.

ÉTIOLICAL, n. E-ti²-o-ll²-i². See ÉTIOLICAL.

ÉTIQUE (Fr.), adj. A-tek. See HECTIC.

ÉTIREMENT (Fr.), n. A-ter-ma²n². A drawing out (see NERVE-STRETCHING). [A, 518.]

ÉTISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²t-i²si²s. Gen., *etis'eos, et'isis*. Fr., *étisie*. See PHTHISIS.

ÉTIVAZ (Fr.), n. A-te-va². A place in the canton of Vaux, Switzerland, where there are sulphurous springs. [L, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉTITE (Fr.), n. A-tet. See AETITE.

ETNAGH-BERRIES, n. pl. E²t-na²-be²r-i²z. The fruit of *Juniperus communis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ETNOS (Lat.), n. n. E²t-no²s. Gen., *et'neos (-is)*. Gr., *ἔτνος*. Of Galen, porridge made from beans, peas, or the like. [A, 387; L, 94.]

ÉTOFFÉ (Fr.), adj. A-to²f-la. Having masses of well-developed muscle (said of a horse). [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTOILE (Fr.), n. A-twa²l. A star (see ASTER); in botany, the name of many monocotyledons bearing stellate fruits. [B, 121 (a, 21).]—E. amylicée. A reproductive bulbil of the *Chara*. [A, 385 (a, 24).]—E. blanche. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. chardon. In the Antilles, the *Eryngium foetidum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. d'eau. E. de berger. The *Alisma (Damasonium) stellatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. de mer. The *Ornithogalum umbellatum*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E's des pôles. See POLAR STARS.—E. de Verheyen. See STELLULE *Verheyenii*.—E. du matin. The *Parbitis nil*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. fille. See DIASTER.—E. mère. See AETER (1st def.).

ÉTOILÉ (Fr.), adj. A-twa²-la. Stellate; as a n., a stellate bandage; as a n., in the f. pl., *étoilées*, see STELLATE.

ÉTONNEMENT (Fr.), n. A-to²n-ma²n². See STUPOR.—E. cérébral. Of Trousseau, a stupor analogous to that which follows fright, occurring in cerebral apoplexy when the brain is compressed or lacerated. [D, 72.]—E. du sabot. A painful, congestive state of the vascular tissue of the hoof; caused by a shock against a hard body. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

ÉTOR (Lat.), n. n. E(a)'to²r. Gen., *e'toros (-is)*. Gr., *ἔτροπ*. Ger., *Herz, Leben*. The heart. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ÉTOUFFEMENT (Fr.), n. A-tuf-ma²n². See SUFFOCATION.

ÉTOUPADE (Fr.), n. A-tu-pa²d. A wad of tow. [L, 88.]—E. de Moschati. A wad of tow impregnated with a mixture of 2 grammes of alum, beaten with the white of an egg; used for ulcerated frost-bites and bed-sores. [L, 77 (a, 14).]

ÉTOUPE (Fr.), n. A-tup. See TOW.—E. goudronnée. See OAKUM.

ÉTOURDISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-tur-des-ma²n². See VERTIGO.

ÉTRANGLÉ (Fr.), adj. A-tra²n²-gla. Strangulated. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉTRANGLE-CHIEN (Fr.), n. A-tra²n²-g²-l-shi²-a²n². See ASPERULA *cynanchica*.

ÉTRANGLE-LOUP (Fr.), n. A-tra²n²-g²-l-lu. The *Aconitum lycoctonum* and the *Paris quadrifolia*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉTRANGLEMENT (Fr.), n. A-tra²n²-g²-l-ma²n². See STRANGULATION and CONSTRICTION.—E's annulaires [Ranvier]. See NODES of Ranvier.—E. aponévrotique. The state in which an inflamed part is prevented from swelling by an unyielding aponeurosis. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

ÉTRANGUILLON (Fr.), n. A-tra²n²-gel-yo²n². A form of angina which attacks horses and cows. [L, 42.]

ÉTRETAT (Fr.), n. A-tr²-ta². A sea-bathing resort on the English Channel, in the department of the Seine-Inférieure, France. [A, 319 (a, 21).]

ÉTRIER (Fr.), n. A-tre-a. 1. See STAPES. 2. A figure-of-eight bandage for the foot. [A, 301.]

ÉTRILLE (Fr.), n. A-tré-y². The *Agaricus labyrinthiformis* and the *Dedalea quercina*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉTROITESSE (Fr.), n. A-trva²-te²s. See STENOSIS.—E. absolue [Velpeau]. Simple narrowing of the pelvis without alteration of shape (see PELVIS *agualibiter justo minor*). [A, 96.]—E. relative [Velpeau]. Narrowing of the pelvis from distortion. [A, 96.]

ETRON (Lat.), n. n. E(a)'tro²n. Gr., *ἔτροπ*. See HYPOGASTRIUM.

ÉTRONCUS (Lat.), n. n. E²t(at)-ro²n²-k²-u²s(u²s). From *ἔτροπ*, the hypogastrium, and *ὄγκος*, a mass. Ger., *Unterleibsgeschwulst*. A tumor in the hypogastrium. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

ETTE, n. In Malabar, a tree (probably a species of *Strychnos*) all parts of which, boiled in the oil of *Helia azedarach*, are used externally for snake-bites and as an embrocation, and internally, infused with wine, as a febrifuge. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

ETTE-AMBE, n. In Ceylon, the *Mangifera indica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ETTLE, n. E²t't'l. See NETTLE.

ETUA, n. The *Kigelia africana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉTUI (Fr.), n. A-twe. See SHEATH.—E. cortical. See STEM.—E. de l'hippocampe. The hippocampal convolution. [I, 55 (K).]—E. médullaire. See MEDULLARY CANAL.—E. platinien. Of Carnoy, a resistant membrane supposed to inclose each nuclear fibril. [J, 15.]

ÉTUVE (Fr.), n. A-tu²v. 1. An oven or stove. [A, 301.] 2. A natural or artificial recess connected with a thermal mineral spring in which the vapor of the latter serves for a species of bath; also the use of mineral waters under such conditions. [L, 49 (a, 14).]—E. humide. See VAPORIUM.—E. sèche. See TEPIDIARIUM.

ETYMODRYS (Lat.), n. f. E²t-i²m(u²m)²-o(o²)-dri²s(dru²s). Gen., *etymod'ryos (-is)*. Gr., *ετυμόδρυσ* (from *ετυμος*, true, and *δρυσ*, the oak). The genus *Quercus*. [L, 94.]

ETYPIC, ETYPICAL, adj's. E-ti²p-i²k, -i²k-a²l. From *ex*, without, and *τύπος*, a type. See ATYPICAL.

EUÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-e'(a²-a')-mi²-a². Gr., *εὐαμία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *αἷμα*, blood). Ger., *Euämie, gute Beschaffenheit des Bluts*. Of Galen, a healthy condition of the blood. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUÆSTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-e²s(a²-e²s)-thez(thas)²-i²-a². Gr., *εὐαίσθησία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *αἰσθησις*, sensation). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit der Sinne*. A normal condition of the senses. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUALTHES (Lat.), adj. U²-a²(a²l)²-thez(thas). Gr., *εὐαλθής*. Of Hippocrates, easily healed. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUANALEPSIS (Lat.), n. f. U²-a²n(a²n)²-a²-le²p(lap)²-si²s. Gen., *euanales'psos (-is)*. From *εὖ*, easily, and *ἀνάληψις*, recovery. Rapid recovery from disease. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUANALEPTOS (Lat.), adj. U²-a²n(a²n)²-a²-le²p(lap)²-to²s. Gr., *εὐανάληπτος*. 1. Easy to recover. 2. Of Hippocrates, easily and comfortably suspended (said of fractured limbs). [A, 311, 325 (a, 21).]

EUANASPALTOS (Lat.), adj. U²-a²n(a²n)²-a²-sfa²(sfa²l)²-to²s. Gr., *εὐανάσφαλτος*. See EUALTHES.

EUANTHEMON (Lat.), n. n. U²-a²n(a²n)²-u²m(u²m). Gr., *εὐάνθεμον*. The genus *Anthemis*. [L, 84.]

EUANTHES (Lat.), adj. U²-a²n(a²n)²-thez(thas). Gr., *εὐάνθης* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ἄνθος*, a flower). Blooming; of the blood, red; of the urine, reddish. [Hippocrates (A, 325 [a, 21]).]

EUAPHES (Lat.), adj. $U^2a^2f(a^2f)z^2(as)$. Gr., *εὐφής* (from *εὖ*, well, and *φή*, the sense of touch). Ger., *weich, sanft*. 1. Yielding to the touch, soft, delicate. 2. Touching gently. [A, 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUAPHIA (Lat.), n. f. $U^2a^2f(a^2f)z^2-a^2$. Gr., *εὐάφεια*. Ger., *Weichheit, Sanftheit*. Softness to the touch. [A, 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUAPHION (Lat.), n. n. $U^2a^2f(a^2f)z^2-o^2n$. Gr., *εὐάφιον*. An old preparation for hæmorrhoids. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUBLE (Fr.), n. U^2-b^1 . The *Sambucus ebulus*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

EUCALIN, EUCALOSE, n's. $U^2ka^2-l^2n$, -los. An amorphous substance, $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$, produced by the decomposition of melitose. Its aqueous solution is dextrorotatory. [B, 3, 4.]

EUCALYN, n. $U^2ka^2-l^2n$. Fr., *eucalyne* (1st def.). 1. Of Berthelot, a syrupy, slightly saccharine principle, $C_{12}H_{12}O_{12} + 2HO$, which remains undecomposed after the fermentation of melitose. [A, 301 (a, 21).] 2. See **EUCALIN**.

EUCALYPTENE, n. $U^2ka^2-l^2p^2ten$. Fr., *eucalyptène*. A substance, $C_{12}H_{18}$, $C_{10}H_{16}$, or C_7H_{14} , according to various writers, boiling at $165^\circ C$; obtained by distilling eucalyptol over phosphoric anhydride or by treating it with hydrochloric acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EUCALYPTIN, n. $U^2ka^2-l^2p^2ti^2n$. Of Pereira, a pectin-like substance obtained from a tincture of Botany Bay kino by treating it with ammonia. [B, 5 (a, 21).]

EUCALYPTOL, n. $U^2ka^2-l^2p^2to^2l$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A homologue of camphor, $C_{15}H_{26}O_2$; a thin, colorless, or pale-yellow liquid of camphoraceous odor, tasting like mint, of the sp. gr. of 0.905, boiling at $175^\circ C$, readily soluble in alcohol, less soluble in water; obtained by distilling the resin, leaves, or wood of *Eucalyptus globulus*; used internally (inhaled, injected, or swallowed) as an antiseptic, antizymotic, expectorant, antiperiodic, and balsamic remedy, and externally for various rubefacient and antiseptic applications, in the form of a liniment, ointment, or alcoholic or ethereal solution. [A, 301, 319 (a, 21); B, 10, 244 (a, 27).]

EUCALYPTOLENE, n. $U^2ka^2-l^2p^2to^2l-en$. Fr., *eucalyptolène*. Ger., *Eucalyptolen*. A hydrocarbon polymers with eucalyptene, boiling at $300^\circ C$; obtained by treating eucalyptol with phosphoric acid. [A, 385 (a, 21); Thomas (a, 27).]

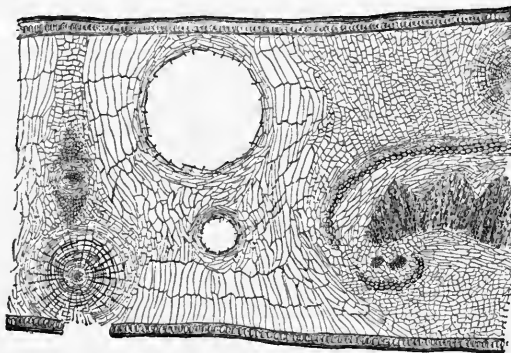
EUCALYPTUS (Lat.), n. f. $U^2ka^2(k^2)l^2p^2(u^6p)^2tu^2s(tu^2s)$. From *εὖ*, well, and *καλύπτειν*, to cover. Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. *Schönmütze*. It., *eucalypto*. Sp., *eucalipto*. 1. Australian gum-tree; a genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, or of the *Leptospermææ* [Bentham and Hooker], indigenous to Australia and Tasmania, and naturalized in various semi-tropical countries. The trees often grow from 200 to 400 feet in height and 80 feet in circumference, and have been supposed to destroy malaria in localities where they are made to grow, through their taking up from marshy soils and evaporating from their leaves large daily amounts of water, as well as exhaling considerable quantities of a volatile oil from the leaves. For this purpose they have been planted in various marshy localities. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the leaves of *E. globulus*. [B, 5, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**Alcoolateure d'e**. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by bruising the fresh leaves of *E. globulus*, macerating them for ten days in a closed vessel in an equal quantity of 90-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B, 113 (a, 21).]—**Aqua eucalypti**. See *Eau distillée d'e*.—**Cigarettes d'e**. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Cigarettes each containing 1 gramme of dried e-leaves. [B.]—**Eau distillée d'e**. [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). Lat., *aqua eucalypti*. A preparation made by distilling 1 part of the leaves of *E. globulus* with water until 4 parts of distillate are obtained. [B.]—**E. acmenoides**. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, 1.]—**E. à épéron** (Fr.). See *E. rostrata*.—**E. albens**. The white box of Australia. [a, 24.]—**E. à manne** (Fr.). See *E. mannifera*.—**E. amygdalina**. Peppermint-tree; a species in high repute as a means of rendering malarious localities habitable. It is one of the chief sources of e-oil. [F. v. Müller, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 181; "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Jan. 9, 1886, p. 581; B, 5, 172, 185 (a, 24).]—**E. citriodora**. A species cultivated in the East Indies, by some considered a variety of *E. maculata*. Its oil has a citron-like odor; its bark yields a species of kino used in tanning and dyeing. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. corymbosa**. Victoria bloodwood; a species cultivated in Australia and the East Indies which yields a valuable kino used for tanning and dyeing. [B, 172, 185 (a, 24).]—**E. crebra**. A species of which the foliage has a lemon odor, and the oil closely resembles in odor that of verberna. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—**E. dealbata**. The gray box of Victoria. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. dumosa**. A small variety of *E. incrassata*, growing in Australia. The leaves and slender twigs, when punctured or injured, yield an exudation which, when dried, constitutes e manna. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]—**E. eugenioides**. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—**E. fissilis**. Messmate-tree; a species growing in South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania. The fresh leaves yield a volatile oil of sp. gr. 0.903. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]—**E. gigantea**. The stringy-bark; it yields one of the best qualities of timber. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. globulus**. Fr., *e. globuleux, bois de gommier*. Blue-gum-tree. The leaves (e. [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *feuilles d'e*. [Fr. Cod.], Ger., *E'blätter*) are highly camphoraceous, aromatic, bitter, and astringent, from the presence of an essential oil (see **EUCALYPTOL** and *Oil of e*). [B, 5, 173, 185 (a, 24).]—**E. goniocalyx**. The white-gum-tree of Australia, a species yielding e-oil of 0.914 sp. gr. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. gracilis**. A species furnishing a large amount of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—**E-gum**. Red-gum, Australian kino; a gum collected from incisions made into the trunk of several species of *E.*, but especially *E. resinifera*. It is originally of dark-red, but appears in commerce in large irregular dark brown pieces, of a bitter taste. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxi (a, 14).]—**E. gummi**. The Tasmanian cider-tree. It yields a

cool, refreshing liquid from incisions made into its bark during the spring. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—**E. hæmastoma**. A species yielding an oil with a peppermint-like odor. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—**E. incrassata**. One of the chief sources of e. oil, the variety which it furnishes being, however, used chiefly in the arts. [F. v. Müller,



EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

l. c.]—**E. kino**. See *E. resinifera*.—**E-leaves**. Lat., *e*. [U. S. Ph.], Fr., *feuilles d'e*. [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *E'blätter*. The leaves of *E. globulus*.—**E. leucoxylo**. The iron-bark-tree of Australia. The leaves yield e-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. longifolia**. The wollybutt of Victoria and New South Wales; it yields e-oil. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]—**E. macrocarpa**. A stout shrub found growing in Australia, from 6 to 8 ft. high. [B, 219 (a, 21).]—**E. maculata**. In Queensland, the spotted gum-tree; a species yielding Australian kino. A variety of this species is known as *E. citriodora*. [B, 5; F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. manna**. A variety of manna obtained by puncturing the bark and leaves of *E. mannifera*, occurring in small, rounded, and opaque masses, and said to resemble ordinary manna in medicinal properties. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. mannifera**. Fr., *e. à manne*. Ger., *mannabringende Schönmütze*. A species found in Australia, yielding e-manna. [B, 5 (a, 27).]—**E. melliodora**. A species poor in oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—**E. microcorys**.



TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE LEAF OF EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS. (AFTER DE LANESSAN.)

An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—**E. obliqua**. Fr., *e. oblique*. Stringy-bark-tree of Australia, a species furnishing a moderate amount of oil of sp. gr. 0.500. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. odorata**. The peppermint-tree of South Australia; it furnishes a large amount of e-oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi (a, 14).]—**E-oil**. See *Oil of e*.—**E. oleosa**. The mallee-scrub of Victoria; a small species, furnishing a volatile oil with a mint-like odor, one of the chief sources of e. oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxi, xxvii (a, 14).]—**E. paniculata**. The bloodwood-tree of Queensland.—**E. piperita**. Fr., *e. poivrée*. A species furnishing an oil with a peppermint-like odor. [F. v. Müller,

ler, l. c.]—*E. raverethana*. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—*E. resinifera*. Fr., *e. résinifère, arbre à la gomme*. Ger., *harzbringende Schönmütze*. One of the chief sources of Australian kino. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. robusta*. Fr., *e. gigant-esque*. A species found in Australia, with hard durable wood; it yields gum. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. rostrata*. Fr., *e. à éperon*. A variety, according to some, of *E. robusta*; it is poor in oil, but yields the most important of the *e.* gum resins, a mucilaginous astringent said to be used as a substitute for kino. [B. 5, 173 (a, 24); F. v. Müller, l. c.]—*E. salmonophloia*. An oil-yielding species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—*E. salubris*. A West Australian species. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—*E. staigeriana*. See *E. crebra*.—*E. stuartiana*. A species of the white-gum-tree found in Australia; one of the most gigantic in size, growing to a height of 425 to 500 feet. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxi (a, 14).]—*E. uncinata*. A species furnishing a large amount of *e.* oil. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—*E. viminialis*. A species found in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria; one of the sources of *e. manna*. It is poor in oil. [B. 5 (a, 24); F. v. Müller, l. c.]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc." xxi (a, 14).]—*Extractum eucalypti fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'e.* Ger., *füssiges Eukalyptusextrakt*. Fluid extract of *e.*; made by moistening 25 oz. (av.) of *e.* in No. 30 powder with 8½ oz. (av.) or 10½ fl. oz. of alcohol, packing firmly in a cylindrical percolator, adding enough alcohol to saturate the powder and leave a stratum above it when the liquid begins to percolate, closing the lower orifice and closely covering the percolator, macerating for forty-eight hours, allowing the percolation to proceed, gradually adding alcohol, until the *e.* is exhausted, reserving the first 20½ fl. oz. of the percolate, and evaporating the remainder to a soft extract, dissolving this in the reserved portion, and adding enough diluted alcohol to make the fluid extract measure 24 fl. oz. It is of a deep-brown or olive-brown color, and has the astringent, bitter, and slightly aromatic taste of the leaves. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—*Feuilles d'e* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). See *E-leaves*.—*Fluid extract of e.* See *Extractum eucalypti fluidum*.—*Folia eucalypti*. See *E-leaves*.—*Oil of e.* Lat., *oleum eucalypti* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *huile volatile d'e.* [Fr. Cod.]. Ger., *E'öl, Eukalyptusöl*. An essential oil obtained by distilling the leaves of various species, chiefly *E. amygdalina* and *E. dumosa* (together with *E. oleosa*, *E. incrassata*, *E. gracilis*, and *E. uncinata*). The oil is largely used as a diluent for valuable essential oils employed as perfumes, and as a solvent of resins. In Australia it is a domestic remedy for rheumatism, and is used in veterinary practice as an embrocation for swellings, bruises, and stiff joints. [F. v. Müller, l. c.]—*Oleum aetherium eucalypti globuli rectificatum*. See *EUCALYPTOL*.—*Oleum eucalypti* [U. S. Ph.]. See *Oil of e.*—*Sirop d'e.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for six hours in a closed vessel 1 part of the dried petals of *E. globulus* in 15 parts of boiling, distilled water, straining with expression, allowing to settle, decanting, and adding white sugar in the proportion of 18 parts to 10 of colature, allowing to come quickly to a boil, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—*Teinture d'e* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by macerating for ten days in a closed vessel 1 part of coarsely powdered *E. globulus* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—*Tincture eucalypti globuli*. Ger., *E'tinctur*. Of Lorimer, a tincture made by digesting 1 part of the fresh or dried leaves of *e.* with 3 or 5 parts of alcohol; used in intermittent fever. [A. 319 (a, 21).]—*Tisane d'e.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by infusing for half an hour 1 part of the dried leaves of *E. globulus* in 100 parts of boiling distilled water, and straining. [B. 113 (a, 21).]—*Vin d'e.* [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.). A preparation made by reducing 3 parts of the root of *E. globulus* to a coarse powder, macerating it for 10 days in 100 parts of Grenache wine, in a closed vessel, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. [B. 113 (a, 21).]

EUCARDIOS (Lat.), n. f. U²-ka²rd'i²-os. Gr., *εὐκάρδιος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *καρδία*, the stomach). Of Galen, grateful to the stomach. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUCARISTOS (Lat.), n. m. U²-ka²r(cha²r)-i²st'o²s. Gr., *εὐχάριστος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *χαρίζεσθαι*, to be pleasing). Of Myrsenus, an antidote. [L. 94.]

EUCHERES (Lat.), adj. U²-ke²r(ch²e²r)-ez(as). Gr., *εὐχερός* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *χερ*, the hand). Of Hippocrates, mild, void of danger (said of convulsions). [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUCHEUMA (Lat.), n. n. U²-ku²(ch²n²)ma²s. Gen., *eucheum'atos* (-is). Of Agardh, a genus of *Algae*, of the *Sphaerococcoidae*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]—*E. gelatinosa*. A species yielding agar-agar. [B. 81.]—*E. spinosum* [Agardh]. A species of the *Algae*, brownish-white, and having thorny projections on its branches. It furnishes agar-agar. [B. 81 (a, 27).]

EUCHLORINE, n. U²-klor'en. Lat., *enchlorinum*. Fr., *e.* Ger., *Euchlorin*. Of Davy, a gas produced by treating potassium chlorate with hydrochloric acid, now known to be a mixture of free chlorine and chlorine peroxide. It is a very powerful oxidizing and disinfecting agent. [B. 3.]

EUCHRESTA (Lat.), n. f. U²-kre²st(ch²re²st)a²s. Fr., *euchreste*. A genus of the *Leguminosae*. [L. 49, 107.]—*E. Horsfieldii*. A variety growing in India, where the seeds are used as a specific for the bites of poisonous animals. [L. 49, 107.]

EUCHRŒA (Lat.), n. f. U²-kre²(ch²ro²e²)a²s. Gr., *εὐχροία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *χρῶς*, the complexion). Of Hippocrates, a normal state of the complexion. [A. 311 (a, 30).]

EUCHROMATOPSIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-krom(ch²rom)-a²t(a²s)t-o²p'si²a²s. From *εὖ*, well, *χρῶμα*, color, and *ὄψις*, sight. The faculty of distinguishing colors correctly. [L. 158 (a, 29).]

EUCHYLIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-kil(ch²u²l'i²)a²s. Gr., *εὐχυλία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *χυλός*, the chyle). Ger., *gute Beschaffenheit des Chylus*. A healthy condition of the chyle. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EUCHYLOS (Lat.), **EUCHYLUS** (Lat.), adj's. U²-kil(ch²u²l'i²)o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *εὐχυλος*. Having healthy juices. [L. 94.]

EUCHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-kim(ch²u²m)'i²a²s. Gr., *εὐχυμία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *χυμός*, juice). A healthy condition of the juices. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EUCHYMUS (Lat.), adj. U²-kim(ch²u²m)'u²s(u²s). Gr., *εὐχυμος*. Having healthy juices. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EUCINÉSIE (Fr.), n. U²-se-na-ze. See *EUKINESIA*.

EUCLEA (Lat.), n. s. U²'kle²a²s. A genus of ebanaceous trees or shrubs. [B. 42 (a, 24).]—*E. racemosa*. Fr., *e. rameux*. A species found in South Africa. The fruit is sweet and is eaten by the Hottentots, who also make a kind of wine from it. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. undulata*. Of Thunberg, the *guarri* of the Hottentots (see *E. racemosa*). [B. 46, 88 (a, 14).]

EUCELIOS (Lat.), adj. U²-sel'(ko²e²l'i²)o²s. Gr., *εὐκόλιος* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *κόλια*, the belly). Of Dioscorides, easing the bowels (said of fresh cherries); as a n., in the n. pl., *eucelia*, cherries. [A. 311, 325 (a, 21).]

EUCRASIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-kra(kra²)zi²(si²)a²s. Gr., *εὐκράσια* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *κράσις*, a mixing). Fr., *eucrasie*. Of the humoral pathologists, the state of health resulting from a normal elaboration of the juices. [A. 301.]

EUCRASIC, adj. U²-kraz'i²k. Fr., *eucrasique*. 1. In a state of eucrasia. 2. Capable of ameliorating dyscrasie. [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EUCRASY, n. U²'kra-zi². See *EUCRASIA*.

EUCRINES (Lat.), adj. U²'kri²n-ez(as). Gr., *εὐκρίνης*. 1. Of Galen, distinct, discrete, explicit. 2. Of Hippocrates, easy to diagnose (said of a disease). [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUCYCLIC, adj. U²-si²k'i²k. Gr., *εὐκύκλος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *κύκλος*, a circle). Fr., *eucyclique*. Of Braun, having isomeric and regularly alternate whorls (said of a flower). [B. 121, 279 (a, 24).]

EUCYCLOS (Lat.), adj. U²-si²k(ku²k)'lo²s. Gr., *εὐκύκλος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *κύκλος*, a circle). Orbicular, circular. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUCYESIA (Lat.), **EUCYESIS** (Lat.), n's. f. U²-si(ku²)e²-ez-as)'i²a²s, -es(as)'i²s. Gen., *eucyes'ia*, -eos (-is). From *εὖ*, favorably, and *κύσις*, pregnancy. Normal pregnancy. [A. 88.]

EUDIAPNEUSTIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-di(di²)a²p(a²p)-nu²st'i²a²s. From *εὖ*, easily, *διά*, through, and *πνεῖν*, to blow. Fr., *eudiapneustie*. A healthy condition of transpiration. [L. 41, 42, 43.]

EUDIOMETER, n. U²-di²-o²m'e²t-u²r. Lat., *eudiometrum* (from *εὐδία*, fair weather, and *μέτρον*, a measure). Fr., *eudiomètre*. Ger., *E. Luftgütemesser* (1st. def.). 1. Originally, an instrument for determining the amount of oxygen present in the air, upon which the salubrity of the latter was thought to depend. [B. 2.] 2. An instrument for exploding gases by means of an electric spark in Bunsen's method of volumetric analysis of gases. It is a graduated glass tube, from 500 to 600 mm. long and 20 mm. in diameter, open at one end and closed at the other. Two platinum wires enter it at its closed end, the glass being blown around them so as to make air-tight joints. By means of these wires the electric spark is passed through the gas collected in the inverted tube. [a, 27.]—**Explosion e.** See *E.* (2d def.).

EUDIOMETRY, n. U²-di²-o²m'e²t ri². Fr., *eudiométrie*. See *Gasometric ANALYSIS*.

EUDIPLURAL, adj. U²-di-plu²r'a²pl. From *εὖ*, well, *δις*, twice, and *πλευρά*, the side. Ger., *eudiplurisch*. Having well-marked bilateral symmetry. [L. 176.]

EUDYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-di²n(du²n)-a(a²)mi²a²s. From *εὖ*, well, and *δύναμις*, power. 1. Of Bartel, the specific vital power. [A. 322 (a, 21).] 2. See *EUCRASIA*.

EUECLYTOS (Lat.), adj. U²-e²kl'pli²(plu²)-to²s. Gr., *εὐεκλυτος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ἐκπύδευν*, to wash out). Of Hippocrates, having the property of cleansing or washing (said of puitsans). [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUECTICOS (Lat.), **EUECTICUS** (Lat.), adj's. U²-e²kl'ti²kl-o²s, -u²s(u²s). Gr., *εὐεκτικός, εὐεκτής, εὐεκτός*. 1. In good condition, healthy. 2. Conducive to health; as a n., in the f., *euectica*, hygienic gymnastics. [A. 311, 325 (a, 21).]

EUELCEES (Lat.), n. m. U²-el'sez(kas). Gr., *εὐελκῆς* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *ἔλκος*, an ulcer). A person in whom ulcers are readily cured. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUELPIDION (Lat.), **EUELPIDIUM** (Lat.), n's. n. U²-e²l-pi²d'i²-o²n, -u²m(u²m). Gr., *εὐελπίδιον*. A liquid collyrium. [L. 94.]

EUEMBOLOS (Lat.), n. m. U²-e²m'bo²l'o²s. Gr., *εὐέμβολος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ἐμβάλλειν*, to insert). A surgeon skilled in setting bones. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUEMES (Lat.), **EUEMETOS** (Lat.), adj's. U²-e²m-ez(as), -u²e²m-e(a)'to²s. Gr., *εὐέμες, εὐέμετος* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *εμεῖν*, to vomit). Vomiting easily or inclined to vomit. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUENIOS (Lat.), adj. U²-en(an)'i²o²s. Gr., *εὐένιος* (from *εὖ*, easily, and *ήνία*, the reins). Yielding, tractable. [A. 325 (a, 21).]

EUERETHISIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-e²r-e²-thi(the)'zi²(si²)a²s. From *εὖ*, easily, and *ερεθίζειν*, to excite. Of Bégin, the normal irritability of the muscles. [A. 322 (a, 21).]

EUETHES (Lat.), adj. U²-eth(ath)'ez(as). Gr., *εὐήθης*. See *BENIGN*.

EUEXIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-e²x'i²a²s. Gr., *εὐεξία*. Fr., *euexie, euexie*. Ger., *Euexie, Euphorie*. Of Galen, a healthy habit of body. [A. 326 (a, 21).]

EUGENATE, n. U²'je²n-at. Fr., *eugénate*. A salt of eugenic acid. [B.]

EUGÉNÉSIQUE (Fr.), adj. U²-zha-na-zek. Fertile, or more fertile than others (said of the crossing of breeds). [A. 301 (a, 21).]

EUGENIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-jen(ge²n)-i(e)'a²s. Gr., *εὐγενία* (from *εὐγενής*, well-born). Fr., *eugénia*. Ger., *Eugenia*. West India

myrtle; a genus of the *Myrtaceæ*, tribe *Myrteæ*. [B. 42, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. acris*. The *Myrcia acris*. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—*E. acutangula*. Fr., *eugénia à angles aigus*. See *BARRINGTONIA acutangula*.—*E. angustifolia*. A species found in the West Indies and Venezuela; the seeds are used as an antiodontalgic in stomatitis, and, in cataplasm, to relieve after-pains. [B. 46, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. aromatica*. See *E. caryophyllata*.—*E. arrabidae*. A variety furnishing an aromatic bark, used in India as an astringent. [L. 49, 187.]—*E. caryophyllata*. Fr., *großförmiger aromatischer, bois de clou*. Ger., *Gewürzreicher, Gewürznelken*. Clove-tree; an evergreen species indigenous to the Moluccas, bearing numerous small flowers in terminal cymes. It is cultivated in the adjacent islands, eastern Africa, and the West Indies. The unexpanded flowers or dried flower-buds are the cloves of the U. S. and Br. Ph's. [B. 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).] Cf. CLOVES and CARYOPHYLLUS.—*E. caryophyllifolia*. See *SYZYGIUM caryophyllifolium*.—*E. cauliflora*. A species found in Brazil, having the properties of *E. Michelli*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. cheken*. The *Myrtus cheken*. [B. 81 (a, 21).] See CHEQUEN.—*E. corticosa*. See *SYZYGIUM caryophyllifolium*.—*E. corymbosa*. A species found in the East Indies. An infusion of the bark is used in ophthalmia. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. cotinifolia*. The *Myrtus acris*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. disticha*. In the West Indies, the wild coffee-tree. [B. 275 (a, 24).]—*E. floribunda*. A species found in the West Indies, resembling *E. Michelli* in properties. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. fragrans*. Zebra-wood; a species found in Jamaica, with fragrant leaves; employed in diarrhoea, in dyspepsia, and as a vulnerary. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. fructo candido*. Fr., *eugénia à fruit blanc*. A variety of *E. jambos*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. fructo nigro*. Fr., *eugénia à fruit noir*. A variety of *E. jambos*. [B. 173 (a, 24).]—*E. jambolana*. The *Syzygium jambolanum*. [W. Lascelles-Scott, "Brit. and Colon. Druggist," July 31, 1886, p. 107.]—*E. jambos*. *E. jambos*, *E. Jamrose*. The *Jambosa vulgaris*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. lineata*. Guava-berry; a species found in the island of Tortola, used like *E. Michelli*. The fruit is eaten, and also furnishes a cordial. [B. 180, 185 (a, 24).]—*E. macrocarpa*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, cultivated for its fruit. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. maire*. A species growing in New Zealand, where the natives call it *whawhako*. The bark contains 16.7 per cent. of tannin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—*E. malaccensis*. Fr., *eugénia de Malacca*. Malay apple; a species found in India and the Malayan Peninsula. The large, quince-shaped fruit (Fr., *jamrose de Malacca*), with an odor of apples and a delicate flavor, is eaten. The bark is used in decoction as an astringent. An allied species (or variety) is found in the Sandwich and Fiji Islands, where the fruit is called *Kavika*. [B. 173, 180, 185, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. Michelli*. Fr., *eugénia du Brésil*. A species growing in Brazil. The fruits (Fr., *cerises de Cayenne*) are edible and refrigerant, and furnish a syrup, a vinegar, and a wine. [B. 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. montana*. See *E. fragrans*.—*E. oblata*. A species indigenous to the East Indies and cultivated in Chittagong for its fruit. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. paniculata*. See *E. fragrans*.—*E. pimentata*. See *PIMENTA officinalis*.—*E. pseudo-caryophyllus*. A species found in Brazil, all parts of which have a strong aromatic smell similar to that of cloves, for which the fruits (*cravos da terra*) are used. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. racemosa*. See *BARRINGTONIA racemosa*.—*E. spiculata*. A species growing in Chili, called there *Arraydn*; used medicinally like *E. cheken*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—*E. uniflora*. See *E. Michelli*.—*E. variabilis*. A variety found in Chili and Brazil, used in diarrhoea and rheumatism. [L. 49, 87.]—*E. Vellozii*. See *E. arrabidae*.—*E. venosa*. The *Jambosa venosa*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—*E. zeylanica*. A variety used as a stimulant and antisyphilitic. [L. 49, 87.]

EUGÉNIA (Fr.), n. U²-zha-ne-a³. See EUGENIA.—*E. à angles aigus*. See EUGENIA *acutangula*.—*E. à feuilles de fustet* (Fr.). See *MYRTUS acris*.—*E. à fruit blanc*. See EUGENIA *fructo candido*.—*E. à fruit noir*. See EUGENIA *fructo nigro*.—*E. à grappes*. See *BARRINGTONIA racemosa*.—*E. du Brésil*. See EUGENIA *Michelli*.

EUGENIC ACID, n. U²-je²n²ik. Fr., *acide eugénique*. See EUGENOL.

EUGENIN, n. U²-je²n²-i²n. Fr., *eugénine*. Ger., *E. Campher* of cloves; a crystalline substance, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, isomeric with eugenol, soluble in alcohol and in ether, and formed spontaneously in distilled water of cloves, or obtained from cloves by means of alcohol. It has a slight clove odor. [A, 301 (a, 21); B, 81 (a, 21); L, 56, 87 (a, 14).]

EUGENOL, n. U²-je²-no²l. Fr., *eugénol*. Ger., *E. It., e.* A colorless, oily liquid, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, boiling at 247° C., found in essence of cloves, of cinnamon, etc. It has the constitution of a monethylic ether of a diatomic phenol. It has been used as an antiseptic and antipyretic. ["Pharm. Ztschr. f. Russland," xxv, p. 723; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Mar., 1887, p. 127; Leubuscher, "Wien. med. Blätter," 1859, No. 8; "Therap. Gaz.," Mar., 1889, p. 344; L, 87 (a, 27).]

EUGENOXYCARBONIC ACID, n. U²-je²n²-o²x-i²-ka²-rb-o²n²-i²k. Fr., *acide eugénoxy-carbonique*. An acid, C₂₂H₁₂O₈, isomeric with eugenol. [A, 385 (a, 21).]

EUGEOS (Lat.), adj. U²-je²(ga)²o²s. Gr., *εὐγεός* (from εὖ, well, and γῆ, the earth). Fruitful, fertile; as a n., the uterus, also the hymen. [L, 84, 94.]

EUGETIC (or **EUGETINIC**) **ACID**, n. U²-je²t²-i²k. je²-i²n²-i²k. Fr., *acide eugétique* (ou *eugénique*). Ger., *Eugetinäure*. A colorless, crystalline derivative, C₁₁H₁₂O₄, of eugenol, melting at 124° C., and dissolving with difficulty in water; a member of the cinnamic group. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

EUGEUS (Lat.), adj. U²-je²(ga)²u²s(u²s). See ETOEOS.

EUGION (Lat.), **EUGIUM** (Lat.), n's m. U²-ji²(ge)²o²n. -u²m(u²m). For deriv., see ETOEOS. Old names for the uterus. [A, 500.]

EUGRANIE, n. In Provence, the *Punica granatum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUHÉMIE (Fr.), n. U²-a-me. See EUÆMIA.

EUKINESIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ki²n-ez(az)²-a². From εὖ, well, and κίνησις, movement. Normal power of movement. [A, 316.]

EULACHON, n. U²-la²k-o²n. The candle-fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the northern Pacific. [B, 5.]—*E.-oil*. An oil furnished abundantly by the e.; recommended as a substitute for cod-liver oil. [E. L. Shurly, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Nov. 29, 1884, p. 611; B, 5.]

EULÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. U²-e(a²-e²). Gr., *εὐλαί*. Of Hippocrates, maggots. [L, 84.]

EULALIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-la(la²)²-a². A genus of graminaceous plants.—*E. japonica*. A species the root of which yields the Japanese drug *boo-kung*, employed like *Triticum repens*. [E. M. Holmes, "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

EUL-CHA (Chin.), n. Kino. [L, 77 (a, 21).]

EULOGIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²-loj(lo²g)²-u²m(u²m). Of Rhazes, an exanthem. [Forrestus (a, 325 [a, 21]).]

EULOPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-lof(lo²f)²-i²a². A genus of *Epiphytæ*, of the tribe *Vandeeæ*. [B, 19, 42 (a, 24).]—*E. campestris*, *E. herbacea*. The East Indian salep-plant; one of the species from which the salep of the Indians (*salep misri*) is obtained. [B, 5, 18 (a, 24).]

EULYPTOL, n. U²-li²p'o²l. Of Schmelz, an antiseptic compound containing 6 parts of salicylic acid, 1 part of carbolic acid, and 1 part of eucalyptus oil. It has a strong, aromatic odor and an acrid, burning taste, and is readily soluble in alcohol, in ether, and in chloroform, also in a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and glycerin and in alkaline solutions, sparingly soluble in water. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Jan., 1887, p. 19 (a, 27).]

EULYSIN, n. U²-li²s-i²n. Fr., *eulysine*. 1. A greenish-yellow resin found in the bile, accompanying bilin, readily soluble in alcohol. 2. A yellow transformation-product of decacrylic acid, C₂₄H₃₆O₆. [L, 87 (a, 27).]

EUMEROGENESIS (Lat.), n. f. U²-me²r-o(o²)-je²n²(ge²n)²-e²s-i²s. Gr., *eumerogenes/eos* (*gen/esis*). From εὖ, well, μέρος, a part, and γένεσις, production. Of E. R. Lankester, the kind of segmentation or budding which results in a complex organism whose various buds or segments are nearly alike and form a linear aggregate, as in the tape-worm. Each such segment is then termed a eumeromorph or said to be eumeristic. ["Encycl. Brit.," (J).]

EUNE (Lat.), n. f. U²-n'e(a). Gr., *εὐνή*. 1. A lying down. 2. A couch, a bed. 3. Coitus. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUNÉ, n. In Provence, the *Hedera helix*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUNUCH, n. U²-nu²k. Gr., *εὐνοχος* (from εὐνή, a bed, and ἔχειν, to hold). Fr., *eunuque*. Ger., *E.* A human male rendered impotent by removal or injury of the genitals. [A, 301 (a, 21).]

EUNUCHION (Lat.), n. n. U²-nu²k(nuch²)²-i²o²n. Gr., *εὐνοχίον* (from εὐνοχος, a eunuch). Lettuce; so called from its supposed antaphrodisiac effects. [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUNUCHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U²-nu²(nu)-ki²z(ch²)²s(mu²s). Fr., *eunuchisme*. The state of being a eunuch. [A, 518.]

EUNUCHI (Fr.), n. U²-nu²k. See EUNUCH.

EUNUCHIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²-nu²k(nuch²)²-i²u²m(u²m). See EUNUCHION.

EUODIC, adj. U²-od'i²k. Gr., *εὐώδης* (from εὖ, well, and ὄζειν, to smell). Lat., *euodes*. See AROMATIC (1st def.).

EUONIC ACID, n. U²-o²n-i²k. A substance obtained by Wenzell (1863) from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*. It occurs in acicular crystals. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

EUONYMIN, n. U²-o²n-i²-mi²n. Lat., *euonyminum*. Fr., *éuonymine*. A bitter substance obtained from the bark of *Euonymus atropurpureus*, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether; used as a cholagogue. [B, 81 (a, 27).]

EUONYMINA (Lat.), n. f. U²-o²n-i²(u²)-min(men)²-a². See EUONYMIN.—*Liquor euonymine et pepsine compositus*. An English proprietary preparation of euonymin and pepsin. ["Brit. Med. Jour.," Feb. 14, 1885, p. 335.]

EUONYMITE, n. U²-o²n-i²-m-i²t. Fr., *éuonymite*. A sugar, C₇H₆(OH)₆, obtained from the inner bark, a species of *Euonymus*. [A, 518.]

EUONYMUS (Lat.), n. m. U²-o²n-i²(u²)-mu²s(mu²s). From εὖ, well, and ὄνομα, a name. Fr., *euonymus*. *fusain*. Ger., *Spilbaum* (1st def.), *Spindelbaum* (1st def.). 1. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastræ*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph, the bark of *E. atropurpureus*. [B, 5, 42, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*Cortex euonymi*. The bark of *E. atropurpureus*. [B, 95.]—*E. americanus*. The strawberry-bush, burning-bush, arrow-wood; a species found in moist woods in the United States and Canada. The bark is used as a cathartic, diuretic, alterative, tonic, and cholagogue. [B, 5, 34 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii, viii (a, 14).]—*E. atropurpureus*. Wahoo, spindle-tree, burning-bush; a species growing throughout the northern and western United States, the bark of which (E. [U. S. Ph.]) has been employed as a cholagogue and diuretic. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—*E. europæus*. Fr., *fusain d'Europe, bois à lardoires* (ou *carre*), *bonnet de prêtres, fusain, fusin garni, garas*. Ger., *gemeiner Spindelbaum, Pfaffenhütchen, Pfaffenkappchen, Pfefferriesele, Hundsbäum, Zweckenholz*. Ananbeam, cat-tree, louse-berry-tree, peg-wood; a species common in Europe, where the seeds are considered purgative and diuretic. They furnish a pale-yellow dye, and also an oil used as an insecticide and vulnerary, and contain a crystallizable principle discovered by Kubel, and probably analogous to mannite. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xi (a, 14).]—*E. tingens*. A species found in India, which furnishes a yellow dye and is em-

played in ophthalmia. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**Extractum enonymi** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait d'écorce de fusain*. Ger., *Spilbaumrindeextrakt*. An extract made by exhausting 1 part of e. in No. 30 powder with diluted alcohol so as to obtain 3 parts of tincture, evaporating to a yellowish-brown mass, and combining with 5 per cent. of glycerin. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

EUOSMITE, n. U²-oz²mit. A yellowish-brown, fossil resin, C₃₄H₃₀O₂, of aromatic and camphoraceous odor, melting at 77° C., and soluble in cold alcohol and in ether; found at Bayershot, Germany. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EUPATHIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-pa²th(pa³th)-i(e)^a3. Gr., *εὐπάθεια*. 1. A condition of high sensibility and receptivity. 2. A high degree of well-being. [A, 322 (a, 21).]

EUPATOIRE (Fr.), n. U²-pa²-twa³r. 1. An old term for the genus *Agrimonia*. 2. The genus *Eupatorium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. à feuilles d'arroche**. See *EUPATORIUM atriplicifolium*.—**E. à feuilles de chanvre**. See *EUPATORIUM cannabinum*.—**E. à feuilles de sophie**. See *EUPATORIUM sophiaefolium*.—**E. à feuilles de teucurium**. See *EUPATORIUM teucrifolium*.—**E. à feuilles rondes**. See *EUPATORIUM rotundifolium*.—**E. aquatique**, **E. bâtarde**. See *BIDENS tripartita*.—**E. chanvrin**, **E. commune**. See *EUPATORIUM cannabinum*.—**E. crénelée**. See *EUPATORIUM crenatum*.—**E. d'Avicenne**. See *EUPATORIUM cannabinum*.—**E. de la Jamaïque**. See *DALEA fruticosa*.—**E. de Mésué**. See *ACHILLEA ageratum*.—**E. des anciens** (ou Grecs). See *AGRIMONIA eupatoria*.—**E. du Chili**. See *EUPATORIUM chilense*.—**E. femelle**. See *BIDENS tripartita*.—**E. perfoliée**. See *EUPATORIUM perfoliatum*.—**E. pourpre**. See *EUPATORIUM purpureum*.—**Extrait liquide d'e. perfoliée**. See *Extractum EUPATORII fluidum*.—**Hydrolé d'e. infusion d'e.** See *Infusum EUPATORII*.

EUPATORIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-pa²(pa³)-to²-ri²-a³. See *AGRIMONIA*.

EUPATORIN, n. U²-pa²-to²-ri²n. Lat., *eupatorinum*. Fr., *eupatorine*. Ger., *E. Of Righini*, a crystalline glucoside, a bitter and acridulous white substance extracted from *Eupatorium cannabinum*, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, in boiling water, and in concentrated acids. [L, 41, 43, 87; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]

EUPATORIOPHALACRON (Lat.), n. n. U²-pa²(pa³)-to²-ri²-o²(o³)-fa²1(fa³)^a3-kro²n. From *eupatorium* (q. v.), and *φαλακρός*, bald-headed. Naked-headed agrimony, a species of *Eupatorium*. [L, 94.]

EUPATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²-pa²(pa³)-to²-ri²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *eupatoire*. Ger., *Wasserdosten*, *Abkrut*. It., Sp., *eupatorio*. 1. Boneseet; a genus of the *Compositae*. 2. Of the U. S. Ph., the *E. perfoliatum* and (1840) other species of *E.* [B, 5, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. ageratoides**. Nettle-leaved hemp-agrimony, white sanicle; a species found in Canada and the United States. [B, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. amarum**. See *Mikania amara* (see *guaco*). ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxix (a, 14).]—**E. aquaticum alterum** (see *fœminina*). See *BIDENS tripartita*.—**E. Arabum**. See *E. cannabinum*.—**E. aromaticum**. White snake-root; a species growing in Michigan; used as an aromatic and antispasmodic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—**E. atriplicifolium**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles d'arroche*, *herbe au chat*, *langue de chat*. A West Indian species, employed as an emmenagogue, aperient, and vulnerary. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. Auguss** (Ger.). See *Infusum eupatorii*.—**E. Avicenne**. See *E. cannabinum*.—**E. aya-pana**. See *AYA-PANA*.—**E. cannabinum**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de chanvre* (ou *chanvrin*, ou *commune*, ou *d'Avicenne*), *herbe Sainte-Cunegonde*, *origan des marais*, *pantraguetin sauvage*. Ger., *hanfartiger Wasserdosten*, *Wasserhanf*, *Kunigundenkraut*, *Hirschkle*, *Abkrut*. Andurion, common hemp, agrimony, hemp-weed, hley rope, water-agrimony; a species found in Europe and central Asia. The root and herb (*radix et herba eupatorii*, see *cannabinum*, see *hepatorii*, see *consolidæ aquaticæ*) was formerly official and used in intestinal complaints, fevers, and dyspepsia. The root contains a volatile oil, resin, and extractives. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. chilense**. Fr., *eupatoire du Chili*. A species found in Chili, from which a yellow dye is obtained. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. colinum**. Sp., *yerba del ángel* [Mex. Ph.]. A species found in the mountains of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, where the leaves are used in atonic diarrhoea and as an antiperiodic, and fraudulently in making beer. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 168; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. conatum**. See *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. crenatum**. Fr., *eupatoire crénelée*. A species found in Brazil, employed in infusion and locally in snake-bites. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. dalea**. Fr., *eupatoire de la Jamaïque*. A species found in the West Indies. The leaves are substituted for vanilla for their odor. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. fœniculaceum**. Dog-fennel, a common weed found in the southern United States. The juice is used for relieving the pain of insects' bites. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**E. glandulosum**. See *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. glutinosum**. The *chussalongo*, or *matico*, of South America. [B, 18.]—**E. Grecorum**. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. guaco**. See *Mikania guaco*.—**E. incarnatum**. A species said to contain coumarin, found in the United States from North Carolina to Texas, and in Mexico, where it is called *mata* and is used to perfume smoking tobacco. [B, 5 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi, xx (a, 14).]—**E. maculatum**. Purple boneseet; a species found in the United States and Canada. [B, 34, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. mezues**. See *ACHILLEA ageratum*.—**E. nervosum**. A species found in Jamaica, where it is employed as a stimulant in typhus and typhoid fevers and as a cholagogue. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. odoratum**. Ger., *wohlbriechende Wasserdosten*. A species found in the West Indies, Martinique, and Guiana; a bitter tonic. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. parviflorum**. See *Mikania guaco*.—**E. perfoliatum**. Fr., *eupatoire perfoliée*. Ger., *durchnackensblättriges Wasserdosten*. Boneseet, Indian ague-weed, vegetable antimony, thoroughwort, Indian sage; a well-known species found in the United States and Canada. The leaves and flowery tops are the e. of the

U. S. Ph. The plant contains a bitter principle, eupatorin, and has tonic, diaphoretic, vermifuge, and, in large doses, emetic and aperient properties. It has also been used as an antiperiodic. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1888, p. 77.]—**E. pilosum**, **E. pubescens**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de teucurium*. Wild hoarhound; a species found from Massachusetts to Louisiana in wet places. It has been used like *E. perfoliatum*, though it is less bitter and tonic. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. purpureum**. Ger., *purpurrother Wasserdosten*. Purple hemp, agrimony, queen of the meadow, gravel-root, grumpel-weed, Joe-pye weed; a species found in the United States from Canada to Virginia. Its root, aromatic and bitter, is said to be used in nephritic diseases. [B, 5, 34, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. repandum**. Ger., *ausgeschweifeter Wasserdosten*. A species found in the West Indies; used as an emmenagogue and as a vulnerary. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rotundifolium**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles rondes*, *langue de vache*. Wild hoarhound; a species found in New Jersey and the southern United States. [B, 34, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. salvia**. A species found in the central provinces of Chili; employed as a nervine. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]—**E. saucum**. ["Flor. mex. ined.,"] See *E. colinum*.—**E. satoreifolium**. See *Mikania guaco*.—**E. sessilifolium**. A species found in rocky woods from Massachusetts to Indiana and Georgia. The flowers are white. [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**E. Soleirolli**. A variety of *E. cannabinum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. sophiaefolium**. Fr., *eupatoire à feuilles de sophie*. A species indigenous to America. The leaves are considered tonic, aperient, and astringent. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. teucrifolium**. See *E. pilosum*.—**E. triangulare**. See *E. atriplicifolium*.—**E. trifoliatum**. See *E. cannabinum*.—**E. triplinerve**. See *AYA-PANA*.—**E. truncatum**. See *E. perfoliatum*.—**E. verbenefolium**. See *E. pilosum*.—**E. veronicæfolium**. Sp., *Gobernadora de Puebla* [Mex. Ph.]. A Mexican species; the leaves are used in baths and fomentations for rheumatic pains. [J. M. Maisch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1885, p. 601.]—**E. veterum**. The *Agrimonia eupatoria*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. villosum**. In Jamaica, the bitter-bush. A decoction or an extract of the leaves and twigs is used in fevers, and as a cardiac stimulant. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—**E. vinæfolium**. See *Mikania guaco*.—**Extractum eupatorii fluidum** [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide d'eupatoire*. Ger., *Jüßsiges Wasserdostenextrakt*. A fluid extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of e. in No. 30 powder with sufficient diluted alcohol to make 24 fl. oz. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Infusum eupatorii** [U. S. Ph. (1870, 1830), Dutch Ph., 1805, Niemann's Notes]. Fr., *tisane d'herbe à fièvre*. Ger., *E. Aufguss*. A preparation made by macerating for two hours in a covered vessel 1 Troy ounce of the leaves and flowering tops of *E. perfoliatum* in 1 pint of boiling water, and straining. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Purple e.** See *E. purpureum*.

EUPEGIES (Lat.), adj. U²-pe(pa)²jez(gas). Gr., *εὐπυγίς* (from *εὐ*, well, and *πυγίνα*, to fasten together). Of Hippocrates, thick, solid, compact (said of the uterus). [A, 325 (a, 21).]

EUPEPSIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-pe²ps²si²a³. Gr., *εὐψεία* (from *εὐ*, well, and *ψεύειν*, to digest). Fr., *eupépsie*. 1. Normal digestion. [K.] 2. The quality of being easily digestible. [A, 323 (a, 21).]

EUPEPTIC, adj. U²-pe²pti²k. Gr., *εὐπεπτος*. Fr., *eupéptique*. Pertaining to, having, or promoting, good digestion.

EUPEPTUS (Lat.), adj. U²-pe²ptu²s(tu⁴s). Gr., *εὐπεπτος*. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having a good digestion. [A, 311, 322 (a, 21).]

EUPERISTALSIS (Lat.), n. f. U²-pe²ri²-ist²-sta²1(sta³1)^asi²s. Gen., *euperistal²seos* (-is). From *εὐ*, well (see also *PERISTALSIS*). Normal peristalsis. [K, 16.] Cf. *DYSPEPERISTALSIS*.

EUPHARYNGIDÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. U²-fa²r(fa³r)-i²n(u⁴n²)^aji²d-(gi²d)-(e^a3-e²). From *εὐ*, well, and *φάρυγξ*, the pharynx. A deep-sea family of the *Lyomeri*, characterized by the excessive development of the jaws and oral parts. [L, 354.]

EUPHLOGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-foj(flo²g²)i²a³. From *εὐ*, well, and *φλόγια*, a flame. Fr., *euphlogie*. Of Rhazes, a benign form of small-pox. [A, 322; D, 74; L, 41.]

EUPHONIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-fon²i²a³. From *εὐ*, well, and *φωνή*, the voice. A condition in which the speech is clear and easy. [A, 322.]

EUPHORBE [Fr. Cod.] (Fr.), n. U⁴-forb. See *EUPHORBIA*.—**Alcoolé d'e.** See *Teinture d'e.*—**E. à corolles**. See *EUPHORBIA corollata*.—**E. à feuilles de fustet**. See *EUPHORBIA cotinifolia*.—**E. à feuilles de genévrier**. See *EUPHORBIA pithyusa*.—**E. à feuilles de myrte**. See *EUPHORBIA myrtifolia* (2d def.).—**E. à feuilles de nérium**. See *EUPHORBIA nerifolia*.—**E. à feuilles de pourpier**. See *EUPHORBIA portulacoides*.—**E. à feuilles de thym**. See *EUPHORBIA thymifolia*.—**E. à feuilles d'hypericum**. See *EUPHORBIA hypericifolia*.—**E. à feuilles étroites**. See *EUPHORBIA palustris angustifolia*.—**E. à globules**. See *EUPHORBIA pilulifera*.—**E. à grandes fleurs**. See *EUPHORBIA corollata*.—**E. alimentaire**. See *EUPHORBIA edulis*.—**E. blanchâtre**. See *EUPHORBIA canescens*.—**E. chaméscycé**. See *EUPHORBIA chamæscyce*.—**E. chargée de papilles**. See *EUPHORBIA papillosa*.—**E. cyprés**. See *EUPHORBIA cyparissias*.—**E. d'Afrique**. See *EUPHORBIA officinarum*.—**E. de Carthage**. See *EUPHORBIA punicea*.—**E. de Chine**. See *EUPHORBIA chinensis*.—**E. de Gérard**. See *EUPHORBIA gerardiana*.—**E. des anciens**. See *EUPHORBIA antiquorum*.—**E. des bois**. See *EUPHORBIA silvatica*.—**E. des boutiques**. See *EUPHORBIA officinarum*.—**E. des Canaries**. See *EUPHORBIA canariensis*.—**E. des marais**. See *EUPHORBIA palustris*.—**E. d'Éthiophe**. See *EUPHORBIA officinarum*.—**E. épineuse**. See *EUPHORBIA spinosa*.—**E. émitique**. See *EUPHORBIA ipecacuanha*.—**E. noueuse**. See *EUPHORBIA nodosa*.—**E. panachée**. See *EUPHORBIA picta*.—**E. péplis**, **E. péplus**. See *EUPHORBIA pepilis*.—**E. tachetée**. See *EUPHORBIA maculata*.—**E. velue**. See *EUPHORBIA hirta* and *EUPHORBIA villosa*.—**E. vomitive**. See *EUPHORBIA ipecacuanha*.—**Gomme-résine d'e.** [Fr. Cod.]. See *EUPHORBIA*.—**Huile d'e.** 1. See *Oil of EUPHORBIA*. 2. See *Oleum EUPHORBII*.—**Poudre d'e.** [Fr. Cod.]. A powder made by drying the resin of

Euphorbia resinifera in a moderately hot oven, triturating in an iron mortar, and passing through a No. 80 silk sieve. [B, 113 (a, 21).] —**Teinture d'e.** [Fr. Cod.]. Lat., *linctura euphorbii*. A tincture made by macerating for ten days in a closed vessel 1 part of *Euphorbia resinifera* in 5 parts of 80-per-cent. alcohol, stirring from time to time, straining with expression, and filtering. A similar preparation was official in some of the older pharmacopœias of Europe. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

EUPHORBIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-fo²rb'²-a³. Named for *Euphorbus*, physician to King Juba, of Mauretania. Fr., *euphorbe*. Ger., *Wolfsmilch*. Devil's- (or wolf's-) milk, gum-thistle, spurge; of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Euphorbiaceae*, all species of which have a milky juice. The *Euphorbiaceae* (Fr., *euphorbiacées*; Ger., *Euphorbiaceen*), or spurge-worts, are: Of St.-Hilaire, R. Brown, and others, a family or order of monochlamydeous dicotyledons, made by Lindley the type of his euphorbial alliance (*Euphorbiales*) of dichinuous exogens; of Endlicher, a family (order) of the *Tricoccae*, including the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Hippomaneae*, *Sapinee*, *Acalyphaceae*, *Crotoneae* (*Ricinæe*, *Phyllanthæe*, and *Buceæ*, *Buxinee*, or *Buracæe*); of Bentham and Hooker, a family or order comprising the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Stenolobiaceae*, *Buceæ*, *Phyllanthæe*, *Galeariaceae*, and *Crotoneae*; of H. Baillon (who considers the *E.* as having the greatest affinities with the *Malvaceae*), an order comprising two grand groups, the *E.* with one ovule, and the *E.* with two ovules, the first group comprising the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Ricinæe*, *Jatrophiaceae*, *Crotoneae*, and *Excæcariaceae*, the second comprising the *Dichapetaleæ*, *Phyllanthæe*, and *Callitricheæ*. The *E.* comprise over 200 known genera, *Euphorbia*, *Hura*, *Mercurialis*, *Acalypha*, *Siphonia*, *Ricinus*, etc. An acrid stimulant and poisonous principle pervades the whole odor, but it is volatile, and is easily expelled by heat. The *Euphorbiales* of Lindley (1833) are an alliance of *Synicarpeæ*, including the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Stackousiæ*, *Fouquieriaceæ*, *Celastrinæe*, and *Malvigiaceæ*, and (in 1847) an alliance of declinuous exogens (*Eucogenæe declinæe*), comprising the *Euphorbiaceae*, *Scapaceæ*, *Callitricheæ*, *Empetraceæ*, and *Nepenthaceæ*. The *Euphorbiaceae* are: 1. Of Sprengel, an order of the *Tricoccae*; of Jussieu (1832), a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceae*; of Reichenbach, a division of the *Rutaceæ*, including *Euphorbia*, *Pedilanthus*, *Acalypha*, *Croton*, *Jatropha*, etc., or (Reichenbach) the *Callitricheæ*, *Tithymaleæ*, *Hippomaneæ*, *Acalyphæe*, *Ricinæe*, *Phyllanthæe*, and *Buceæ*, or subsequently the *E. genuinæe* (including the *Callitricheæ*, *Tithymaleæ*, and *Ricinæe*), *Crotoneæ*, and *Buceæ*. 2. Of Blume, Brongniart, Jusieu (1847), Bartling, and others, the *Tithymaleæ* of Reichenbach. 3. Of Baillon, a series of euphorbiaceous plants, comprising *Euphorbia* and *Pedilanthus*; of Bentham and Hooker, a tribe of the *Euphorbiaceae*, including *Euphorbia*, *Pedilanthus*, *Synadenium*, *Calycocarpus*, and *Anthostema*. The *Euphorbiaceæ* of Baillon are a division of the one-ovuled *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 19, 34, 42, 43, 121, 170, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. acuminata**. A variety of *E. falcata*. [a, 24].—**E. aleppica**. Ger., *dichtbeblättrte Wolfsmilch*. Of Linnaeus, a species found in southeastern Europe and the East. In the Levant it is used as a purge. Probably the *εὐφορβιον δένδρον* of Dioscorides. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. amygdaloides**. Ger., *mandelblättrige Wolfsmilch*. 1. Of Duby, the *E. esula* (1st def.). 2. Of Linnaeus, a species found in southern and central Europe, having properties similar to those of *E. cyparissias* and *E. esula*. The root was formerly used in southern France in intermittent fevers. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. anacampterooides**. The *Pedilanthus pedifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. antiquorum**. Fr., *euphorbe des anciens*. Ger., *Wolfsmilch der Alten*. Malay, *schadida-catti*. Triangular spurge; the *εὐφορβιον δένδρον* of Dioscorides; a species found in Egypt, Arabia, and the East Indies, supposed by some to be the plant from which the ancients derived *euphorbium*. In the East Indies the corrosive juice which flows from the branches is used externally in rheumatism and for toothache; a plaster (also containing asafetida) made from the roots is applied to the abdomen as a vermifuge, the root-bark furnishes a purgative, and a decoction of the stems is employed in gout. [B, 5, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. aptos**. A species the root of which (the *εὐρος* of Dioscorides) is used in Greece as a purgative. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. arborea**. A species indigenous to southern Africa, the milky juice of which is used for poisoning arrows. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**E. arvensis**. A species growing in middle and southern Europe, and in North Africa. [a, 24].—**E. atolo**. A species found in the Maldivé Islands, where it is used in baths for gastralgia and as an application to sores. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. balsamifera**. Balsam-spurge; a species indigenous to the Canary Islands yielding a sweet milky juice, which is cooked and eaten. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. buxifolia**. A species found in the West Indies. The drastic, milky juice, combined with lemonade or the sap of *Hibiscus sabbardifera*, is used in constipation, jaundice, dropsy, and intermittent fever. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cajoala**. See *E. gerardiana*.—**E. canariensis** [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Gr. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., *euphorbe des Canaries*. Ger., *kanarische Wolfsmilch*. A very poisonous species; supposed to furnish euphorbium. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. canescens**. Fr., *euphorbe blanchâtre*. Ger., *grauhaarige Wolfsmilch*. Of Linnaeus and others, a variety of *E. chamosyce*. In Spain an infusion is employed in syphilis. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. capitata**. See *E. pitulifera*.—**E. caput medusæ**. In Ethiopia, a species used to poison arrows. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cattimandoo**. Tel., *cattimandu*. Madras caoutchouc-plant; a species found in the East Indies. The milk which it yields furnishes a cement, and is applied externally in rheumatism. The fresh juice is used as a vesicant. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—**E. cerebrina**. A species used to expel tape-worms. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. chamosyce**. Fr., *euphorbe chamosycée*. A species found in southern Europe, central and southern Asia, and the West Indies, the *γαμοσίσηος* of Dioscorides. 2. The herb (*herba chamosyces*) was formerly used as a purge and as a caustic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. charactas**. The *τιθίμαλος* of Hippocrates, the *τιθίμαλος χαρακίας* of Dioscorides; a species used as a caustic externally, internally in intestinal obstruction, dropsy, and intermittent fevers. The milk is used on the Italian

coast to kill fish. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. chilensis**. A species found in Chili. The juice is used as a drastic purgative. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**E. chinensis**. Fr., *euphorbe de Chine*. A variety of *E. nerifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. corollata**. Fr., *euphorbe à corolles* (ou *grandes fleurs*). White-flowered spurge; a species formerly recognized in the U. S. Ph. The root is used as a purgative, diaphoretic, and expectorant, and, when fresh, as a caustic. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cotonifolia**. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles de fustet*. In the Antilles and South America, a species reputed to be a violent poison, and used in Brazil to kill fish. [B, 46, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. cyparissia**, **E. cyparissias**, **E. cyparissus**. Fr., *euphorbe (ou petit) cyprès, petite esule, rhubarbe des pauvres*. Ger., *Cypressen-wolfsmilch*. Ar., *alsebram*. Cypress-spurge, welcome-to-our-house, a species found throughout Europe. The herb, *herba euphorbiæ cypressinæ*, and especially the root and its bark, *radix et cortex radicis esule minoris* (seu *tithymali*, seu *tithymali cyparissie*), were formerly in use as a purgative. It yields a yellow dye. [B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. Dalechampi**. See *E. esula*.—**E. dendroides**. A species found in southern Europe; the *τιθίμαλος μέγας* of Hippocrates, the *τιθίμαλος δένδροειδής* of Dioscorides. It is extremely poisonous, yet was formerly used as a drastic purge. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. depauperata**. A species used as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. dichotoma**. See *E. pepilis*.—**E. divaricata**. See *E. dendroides*.—**E. Drummondii**. A species indigenous to western Australia, yielding drumme. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263.]—**E. dulcis**. Fr., *euphorbe alimentaire*. A species found in central Europe with sub-acrid, milky juice. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. edulis**. Fr., *euphorbe alimentaire*. A species found in Cochinchina, where the leaves are eaten, cooked. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. emarginata**. See *E. myrtifolia*.—**E. esula**. Fr., *grande esule, embrunchée*. Ger., *gemeine Wolfsmilch, Esetmilch, Hundemilch*. 1. Of Linnaeus, wood-spurge; a species found in Europe. The sap is emetic and purgative, though now but little used. The root and its bark, *radix et cortex radicis esule* (seu *tithymali*), were formerly official. 2. Of Pollich, the *E. gerardiana*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. falcata**. See *E. arvensis*.—**E. filicina**. The *E. pitosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. flavicomma**. See *E. verrucosa*.—**E. genistoides**. A species found in southern Africa, said to be distinguished from the other acrid species by its acting first upon the urinary passages, instead of the stomach. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. geniculata**. Fr., *plante au lait*. Ar., *lebbehneh*. A poisonous species met with in Egypt, said to have been brought from South America. [E. Sickenberger, "Nouv. rem.," Oct. 8, 1888, p. 433.]—**E. gerardiana**, **E. glaucescens**. Fr., *euphorbe de Gérard*. A species used like *E. esula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. gum**. See **EUPHORBUM**.—**E. helioscopia**. Fr., *réveille-matin, lait de couleuvre, omblette, tithymale*. Ger., *sonnenveidige Wolfsmilch*. Cat's-milk, wartgrass, the *τιθίμαλος ἡλιόσκοπίος* of Dioscorides; a species used as a caustic for warts and to dye paper a clear blue. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263; "Nouv. rem.," Jan. 24, 1889, p. 41.]—**E. heptagona**. Fr., *euphorbe heptagone*. A species the milk of which is a violent poison, and used in Ethiopia to poison arrows. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. heterodoxa**. A Brazilian species furnishing *alveoloz* (*q. v.*). [J. Barnsfater, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," June 4, 1887, p. 690.]—**E. hiberna**. Fr., *euphorbe d'Irlande*. Irish spurge, mackimboy; a species with drastic qualities, formerly used in Ireland for syphilis, etc. It is said to be used also in Ireland for killing fish. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—**E. hirta**. Fr., *euphorbe velue*. A species found in the Antilles, where it is used for snake-bites. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. hondonkoon**. A species employed as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. hypericifolia**. Fr., *euphorbe à feuilles d'hypericum, persil noir*. Large-spotted spurge; a species indigenous to America, having astringent and milky narcotic properties, and used in dysentery, diarrhœa, colic, menorrhagia, and



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leucorrhœa, and as an application to warts. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. heterodoxa**. See *E. heterodoxa*.—**E. ipecacuanha**. Fr., *euphorbe émétique* (ou *vomitif*), *faux ipecacuanha, ipecacuanha de Canada*. Ipecacuanha-spurge, American ipecacuanha; a species common in pine barrens and other sandy places in the middle and southern United States, especially along the seaboard. The dry root is light and brittle, of a grayish color and a sweetish taste. It is a certain purge, somewhat milder than *E. corollata*, but in overdoses apt to produce nausea and vomiting; in small doses it is diaphoretic. It is an unfit substitute for ipecacuanha, because of its tendency in overdoses to produce general prostration and hyper-

catharsis. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. laeta*. See *E. dendroides*.—*E. lanuginosa*. See *E. platyphyllus*.—*E. lathyris*. Fr., épurge [Fr. Cod.], catapuce, catharinette, ginoussèle, herbe à l'épurga. Ger., kreuzblättrige Wolfsmilch, kleines Springkraut, Maulwurfskraut. Caper-bush (or -spurge), e.-oil-plant, myrtle-spurge, wild caper, mole-plant; a species indigenous to Europe and found in North America. The seed, *semen catapuce minoris* (seu *tithymali latifolii*, seu *tithymali majoris*, seu *euphorbiae*), was formerly used as an emetic and purgative; the oil (see *Oil of E.*) is still used. [B, 5, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. ligularia*. An East Indian species sacred to Munsu, goddess of serpents. The root, mixed with black pepper, is used both internally and externally in snake-bites, and the milky juice is employed as a caustic application to warts and skin eruptions and internally as a purgative. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. linearifolia*. See *E. cajogala*.—*E. linearis*. Fr., euphorbe linéaire. A species found in the Antilles and South America. In Brazil its milky juice is applied to syphilitic ulcers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. literata*. See *E. platyphyllus*.—*E. maculata*. Fr., euphorbe tachetée. Sp., yerba de la golondrina [Mex. Ph.]. Milk-purslane, West Indian eyebright; a species found in Mexico and the United States. In Mexico the juice is used to remove spots from the cornea, and the decoction as a lotion in skin diseases. The plant is sometimes substituted for *Chelidonium majus*, and is said to possess properties similar to those of *E. hypericifolia*. [J. M. Malsch, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Apr., 1886, p. 108; B, 5, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. mucronata*. See *E. falcata*.—*E. myrsinitis*. A species found in southern Europe, supposed to be the *τιθύμαλος ὀθύλος* or the *μυρσινίτης* of Dioscorides. It has similar properties to those of *E. paralias*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. myrtifolia*. Fr., euphorbe à feuilles de myrte (2d def.), pantouffier des nègres (2d def.). 1. Of Lamarck, the *Pendilanthus tithymaloides*. 2. Of Linnaeus, negro's-slippers; a poisonous species found in Jamaica. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. nerifolia*. Fr., euphorbe à feuilles de nérium. 1. Of Linnaeus, the *E. ligularia*; according to some, the *E. nivulica*. 2. Of Roxburgh, the *E. nivulica*. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. nivulica*. A species indigenous to the East Indies, very much like the *E. ligularia*. The juice of the leaves is employed as a purgative, and, mixed with margosa-oil, as an external application in rheumatism. The pulp of the stem, mixed with green ginger, is used to prevent hydrophobia. The juice of the leaves, warmed, is used for earache, and is sometimes rubbed over the eyes to remove dimness of sight; the leaves, warmed and applied externally, are said to promote the flow of urine. [B, 172 (a, 24).]—*E. nodosa*. Fr., euphorbe noueuse. A variety of *E. thymifolia*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. officinarum* [Austr. Ph., Dan. Ph., Ger. Ph., Swiss Ph., Hung. Ph.]. Fr., euphorbe des boutiques (ou d'Afrique, ou d'Éthiopia). Ger., officinelle Wolfsmilch. Poisonous gum-thistle; a species found in central and southern Africa, the *εὐφώριον δένδρον* of Dioscorides, which affords euphorbium. The capsules are used to poison predatory animals. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. oil*. See *Oil of e.*—*E. oil-plant*. See *E. lathyris*.—*E. palustris*. Fr., euphorbe des marais, turbithe noir. Ger., Sumpfwolfsmilch. Marsh-spurge; a species found in southern and central Europe and central Asia; the root and root-bark were formerly in use as a drastic purgative. The plant is still sometimes used instead of pellitory in toothache. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. palustris angustifolia*. Fr., euphorbe à feuilles étroites. A narrow-leaved variety of *E. palustris*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. papillosa*. Fr., euphorbe chargée de papilles. A species found in Brazil, where the root is used as a purgative. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. paralias*. Sea-side spurge; a species found in southern Europe, the *τιθύμαλος παραλίας* of Dioscorides, the root, herb, and seed of which were formerly used as an emetic and as a caustic application to warts, skin eruptions, etc. [B, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. parviflora*. A species used like *E. hirta*. [A, 479.]—*E. pepilis*. Fr., euphorbe pépilis. Hyssop-spurge, purple spurge; a species indigenous to southern Europe, the *πεπιλίς* of Dioscorides, the *πέπλιον* of Hippocrates; anciently used as an expectorant and cholagogue. ["Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1887, p. 263; B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. peploides*. A species having the properties of, and perhaps identical with, *E. pepilis*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. pepulus*. Fr., euphorbe péplus, omblette, petit réveille-matin. Ger., Gastenwolfsmilch. Petty spurge; a species indigenous to Europe, the herb of which, *herba esule rotundifoliae*, was formerly in use as a purgative. The juice, applied to the skin, causes heat, swelling, erysipelatous inflammation, and vesication. [A, 319; B, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. petiolaris*. Fr., petit mauveucillier. A very poisonous species growing in the Antilles. [B, 46.]—*E. pilosa*. Of Brotero, see *E. verrucosa*; of Linnaeus, see *E. villosa*.—*E. pilulifera*. Fr., euphorbe à globules, herbe à serpens (ou Jean-Renaud), mal famée (ou nommée). A species found in the Antilles and in Australia. The active principle is an acrid resin soluble in water and in dilute alcohol. It contains one or more glucosides, but no alkaloids or volatile principles. It acts as a cardiac and respiratory stimulant. It is used as a remedy for poisonous bites, combined with magnesia in syphilis, and in infusion (of the leaves) in asthma, and in dysentery and colic. The milky juice is used to destroy warts. In toxic doses the plant is said to arrest respiration. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx, xxxiii, xxxiv (a, 14); J. H. Bunting, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Nov., 1888, p. 552; "Glasgow Med. Jour.," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]—*E. pinifolia*. See *E. esula* (1st def.).—*E. piscatoria*. A species indigenous to South America; used for poisoning arrows and destroying fish. [B, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—*E. pithyusa*. Fr., euphorbe à feuilles de genévrier. The *πιθύσα* of Dioscorides, a species found in Europe. The root is emetic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. platyphyllus (obtusifolia)*. The *τιθύμαλος πλατύφυλλος* of Dioscorides, a species found throughout Europe, especially southern Europe; one of the milder species in its properties. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. platyphyllus obtusifolia*. The *E. platyphyllus* of Linnaeus. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. polycarpa*. A species (called *golondrina* in Mexico) used in decoction in Arizona and Southern California as a remedy for snake-bites. [Palmer, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Dec., 1878; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]—*E. portulacoides*. Fr., euphorbe

à feuilles de pourpier. A species found in South America. In Chili the milk, the root, and the leaves in decoction are used as a purgative and emetic. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. prostrata*. Trailing red spurge; a species found in the southwestern parts of the United States and in Mexico; emetic and cathartic; believed to be the *golondrina* of the Mexicans, who use it as an antidote to the poison of serpents. It is said to have no injurious effects on the system unless used in large quantities. [B, 5, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. pulcherrima*. A species growing in warm, moist regions and cultivated in gardens, in Mexico, where it is called *flor de noche buena*. The bracts are used as a galactagogue, and a decoction is employed as a resolvent. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—*E. pungens*. See *E. spinosa*.—*E. punicea*. Fr., euphorbe de Carthage, fleur de feu. Scarlet-flowered spurge, vegetable leather; a species yielding caoutchouc. The juice is poisonous, and is used by the negro women as a depilatory. In the Antilles the seed and leaves are used to kill fish. [B, 173, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. resinifera* [Belg. Ph., 2d ed., Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph., Norw.



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Ph., Russ. Ph., Swed. Ph.). Euphorbium-gum-plant; a species found in Morocco; according to Baillon, the true source of euphorbium. [B, 121, 275 (a, 24).]—*E. rotundifolia*. See *E. peploides*.—*E. schimperiana*. A species used as a vermifuge. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. serpyllifolia*. A species found in Europe, used like *E. portulacoides*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. silvatica*. Fr., euphorbe des bois. See *E. amygdaloides*.—*E. soliseca*. See *E. dulcis*.—*E. spinosa*. Fr., euphorbe épineuse. A species found in southern Europe, the *εὐφώριον* of Dioscorides and Hippocrates. The herb is used as a purgative; the root as an emetic and purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. subciliata*. See *E. platyphyllus*.—*E. terracina*. A species growing in Africa. The dried root, called *vaskiza*, is exported from Morocco, and used as an emetic. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiii (a, 14).]—*E. tetragona*. A species said to furnish euphorbium. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*E. thymifolia*. Fr., euphorbe à feuilles de thym. Tamil, chin-amaum-patchayarise sittra paladi. Tel., biddarie-nanabecam. Beng., sheet-kherua. A species found in the East Indies, where the leaves and seeds, which are slightly aromatic and astringent, are used as a vermifuge. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. tirucalli*. Fr., euphorbe tirucalli. Malay, Tamil, *tirucalli*. Beng., *lunka shi*. Indian tree-spurge, milk-hedge; a tree found in the East Indies, where the fresh acrid juice is employed as a vesicatory, and the root in decoction internally for gastralgia. On the Malabar coast, the milky juice is said to be given, mixed with butter, as a purgative. It is said to be employed internally, combined with milk, in syphilis. [B, 172, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. tithymaloides*. See *PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides*.—*E. tortilis*. Fr., euphorbe tortillée. A species found in the East Indies. The juice is used as a cathartic, externally as a vesicant, and combined with castor-oil, as a liniment in rheumatism and paralysis. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. tribuloides*. Fr., euphorbe tribuloïde. A species found in the Canaries, where the juice is employed as a sudorific. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. trigona*. A species very similar to *E. anti-quorum*; it is indigenous to the East Indies, and is said to furnish euphorbium. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. veneta*. See *E. characias*.—*E. verrucosa*. Fr., euphorbe verrucueuse. Hairy spurge. In France the root is used in intermittent fevers. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. verticillata*. See *E. petiolaris*.—*E. villosa*. Fr., euphorbe velue. A species found in Russia. Used in decoction as a cathartic and emetic. According to Andrejewsky, in Russia and Galicia the root is used in hydrophobia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—"Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxx (a, 14).]—*E. viminalis*. The *Sarcostemma viminalis*. [B, 214.]—*E. virgata*. A species used like *E. esula*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. virosa*. A species found in South America; used as an arrow-poison. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. vulgaris*. Go-quick, a species growing in Michigan; the root is a strong purgative. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," vii (a, 14).]—*Oil of e.* Fr., huile d'euphorbe. A fixed, colorless, inodorous, and, when fresh, nearly insipid oil, obtained from the seeds of *E. lathyris*. It is a powerful but uncertain and nauseating purgative. [B, 5 (a, 24).]

EUPHORBIC ACID, n. U²-fo²rb¹qk. Fr., acide euphorbique. A brown, amorphous substance, obtained by the action of dilute acids on euphorbium. [B, 18.]

EUPHORBIN, n. U²-fo²rb¹qn. Fr., euphorbine. Ger., *E. A* bitter, acrid substance obtained from euphorbium. [A, 301, 518.]

EUPHORBIA (Lat.), n. n. U²-fo²rb¹/i²-u³m(u⁴m). Fr., *gomme d'euphorbe*. Ger., *E. Euphorbiengummi*, *Euphorbienharz*, *E'harz*. Gum-e., the concrete resinous juice of certain species of *Euphorbia*. Its precise source is unknown, having been ascribed to *Euphorbia officinarum*, *canariensis*, *antiquiorum*, etc., but it is now thought that *Euphorbia resinifera* is its chief source, most of it coming from Morocco and Barbary. It occurs in the form of tears or oblong masses of about the size of a pea, with small holes produced by the prickles of the plant, and has a light-yellowish or reddish color, acrid taste, and slight odor. It contains resin, wax, calcium malate, lignin, bassorin, volatile oil, and water, and is violently emetic and cathartic. Largely diluted with wheat-flour or starch, it is employed as an emollient in amaurosis, deafness, and other obstinate affections of the head. It is a vesicant, and is employed as such especially in veterinary practice. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**Compound oil of e.** Lat., *oleum de euphorbio compositum*. A preparation made by bruising $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of *Delphinium staphisagria* and *Saponaria officinalis*, 6 drachms of *Anthemis pyrethrum*, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of dry *Culamintha grandiflora*, 10 drachms of *Costus*, and 5 drachms of castoreum, macerating for three days in $\frac{3}{4}$ pints of fragrant white wine, boiling with $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of the oil of *Cheirantes cheiri*, adding, before the wine is quite consumed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of e., and then finishing the boiling. [L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Emplastrum de euphorbio**. Fr., *emplâtre ischiudique*. A plaster made by melting together 64 parts of white resin and 12 of turpentine, adding 3 of e. [Dan. Ph., 1805, Würt. Ph., 1798]; or 8 parts of white resin, 4 of turpentine, and 3 of e. [Lip. Ph., 1794, Dutch Ph., 1885, Niemann's Notes]. [B, 97, 119 (a, 14).]—**Emplastrum euphorbii** [Gr. Ph.]. See *Emplastrum CANTHARIDUM perpetuum*.—**E-gum-plant**. See *EUPHORBIA resinifera*.—**E-resin**. See *E-tinktur* (Ger.). See *Teinture d'EUPHORBIE*.—**Oleum euphorbil** [Sp. Ph., 1798, Sard. Ph., 1773, Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *huile d'euphorbe*. Oil of e., made by digesting 1 part of e. in 12 parts of olive-oil, and filtering [Sp. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling 1 part of e., 10 parts of oil of cloves, and 4 of wine until the moisture is consumed, and straining [Würt. Ph., 1798]; or by boiling together 6 parts of e., 40 of *oleum cheirinum*, and 24 of aromatic wine until the wine is evaporated. [B, 119 (a, 21); L, 94 (a, 21).]—**Tinctura euphorbii**. See *Teinture d'EUPHORBIE*.

EUPHORBONE, n. U²-fo²rb¹on. Ger., *Euphorbon*. A principle, C₂₀H₂₂O₂, found in euphorbium and thought to be its drastic principle. [Flückiger (A, 385).]

EUPHORIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-fo(fo²)/ri²-a³. Gr., *εὐφορία*. Fr., *euphorie* (1st def.), *bien-être* (2d def.). Ger., *Euphorie*. 1. Of Jus-sieu, a genus of sapindaceous trees found in Asia and tropical Oceanica. 2. A state of general bodily well-being. [Samuel (A, 319); B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. litchi**. The *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 42, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. longan**. *E. longana*. Fr., *longanier*. Ger., *Longanbaum*. A species having edible fruits, the longan of commerce, or dragon's-eye (Fr., *cœur de dragon*), which is dried and preserved, and is said to be less fine than that of *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 121, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. nephetium**. The *Nephelium lappaceum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. punicea**. The *Nephelium litchi*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EUPHRAGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-fra(fra³)/ji²(gi²)-a³. See *EUPHRASIA*.

EUPHRAISE (Fr.), n. U³-fre². See *EUPHRASIA*.—*Eau d'e., Hydrolat d'e.* See *Aqua EUPHRASIAE*.

EUPHRASIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-fraz(fra³)/i²-a³. From *εὐφρασία*, cheerfulness. Fr., *euphrasie*. Ger., *Augentrost*. Of Linnaeus, a genus of the *Scrophulariaceae*, tribe *Euphrasieae*. The *Euphrasieae* (Fr., *euphrasiées*) are a tribe of scrophulariaceous plants distinguished chiefly by the unequally separated anther-cells. [B, 34, 42, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**Aqua euphrasie** [Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773]. Fr., *eau (ou hydrolat) d'euphrasie*. A preparation made by distilling off 1 part from a mixture of 1 part of *E. officinalis* and 3 parts of water. [B, 119 (a, 21).]—**E. alpestris**. A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. gramen**. The *Stellaria holostea*. [B, 200.]—**E. imbricata**. A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. micrantha**. See *E. alpestris*.—**E. neglecta**, *E. nemorosa*. Varieties of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. odontites**. The *Bartsia odontites*.—**E. officinalis**. Fr., *euphrasie officinale*, *brise- (ou casse-) lunette*, *euphrasie*, *herbe à l'ophthalmie*, *langeole*, *luminet*. Euphrasia, eyebright; a species common in heaths and dry meadows, formerly held in high repute for its medicinal virtues, the var. *pratensis* being recommended as the best because its herb, *herba euphrasie* (seu *euphragrace*, seu *ophthalmica*, seu *ocularia* [Ger., *Augentrostkraut*, *Augenkraut*]) contains more of the astringent and bitter properties than the other varieties. Its use was recommended by the old herbalists both outwardly and inwardly, in powder and in decoction, for diseases of the eyes. It is still a domestic remedy, and has been recommended for colds in the head. [B, 5, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24); G. M. Garland, "Boston Med. and Surg. Jour.," Nov. 7, 1889, p. 453.]—**E. pratensis**, *E. rostkoviana*. A variety of *E. officinalis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. rubra**. The *Bartsia odontites*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. stricta**. See *E. nemorosa*.

EUPIRASY, n. U²-fra-zi². The genus *Euphrasia*, especially the *Euphrasia officinalis*. [B, 19, 34, 275 (a, 24).]

EUPHYLLUM (Lat.), n. n. U²-fi²fu¹/lu³m(lu⁴m). From *εὐ*, well, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. A true leaf. [a, 24.]

EUPION (Lat.), n. n. U²-pi²(pe¹)/o²n(on). Gen., *eupi'onos* (-is). From *εὐ*, well, and *πίον*, fat. Fr., *eupione*. Ger., *Feinfett*. Of Reichenbach, a mixture of the lower members of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, which form oily liquids. [B, 3.]—**Amber e.** See *Oleum succini*.—**E. animal** (Fr.). Of Becker, a limpid oil having a strong hyacinth odor and a pungent (afterward sweet) taste, obtained by distillation and repeated rectification of Dippel's animal oil. [B, 119 (a, 21).]

EUPLASIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-plaz(pla³)/i²-a³. Normal formation.

EUPLASTIC, adj. U²-pla³st¹/i²k. Lat., *euplasticus* (from *εὐ*, well, and *πλάσσειν*, to fashion). Fr., *euplastique*. 1. Readily undergoing organization; the opposite of *cacoplastic*. 2. Promoting euplasia. [A, 301.]

EUPLECTOPTERA (Lat.), **EUPLEXOPTERA** (Lat.), n's, n. pl. U²-ple²k-to²p/te²r-a³, -ple²x-to²p/te²r-a³. The *Forficulidae*. [L, 121.]

EUPNÉIQUE (Fr.), adj. U²p-na-ek. Facilitating respiration, alleviating dyspnea. [M. Fourrier, "Rev. gén. de chin. et de thérap.," May 23, 1889, p. 337.]

EUPNŒA (Lat.), n. f. U²p-ne¹(no²/e²)-a³. Gr., *εὐπνοία* (from *εὐ*, well, and *πνεῖν*, to breathe). Fr., *respiration facile* (3d def.). Ger., *Eupnöe*. 1. A condition in which the amounts of oxygen and of carbon dioxide in the blood are normal, and the respiratory centre is moderately active, thus producing normal respiratory movements. 2. A condition midway between apnea and dyspnea. 3. Normal breathing. [J.]

EUPNOICUS (Lat.), **EUPNOUS** (Lat.), **EUPNUS** (Lat.), adj's. U²p-no(no²)/i²k-u³s(u⁴s), u²p-no(no²)-u³s(u⁴s), -nu³s(nu⁴s). In a state of *εὐ* or conducting to eupnea. [A, 322.]

EUPORISTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. U²-po²r-i²s/ta³. From *εὐπόριστος*, easy to procure. Of Linnaeus, remedies which are easily obtained or consisting of plants indigenous to a country, and likely to be of use. [L, 94, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

EUPTERON (Lat.), n. n. U²p/te²r-o²n. From *εὐ*, well, and *πτερόν*, a feather. The *Ceterach officinarum*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EUREKA SPRING, n. U²-re¹ka². One of the springs at Saratoga, New York. [A, 363.]

EUREKA SPRINGS, n. U²-re¹ka². A place in Carroll County, Arkansas, where there is an alkaline and saline spring. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

EURHYTHMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ri²th(ru³th)/mi²-a³. Gr., *εὐρυθμία*. Fr., *eurhythmie*. Regularity (as of the pulse). [A, 325.]

EURIBALI, n. See *Juribali* BARK.

EURODES (Lat.), adj. U²-rod¹/ez(as). Gr., *εὐρώδης* (from *εὐρός*, decay, and *εἶδος*, resemblance). Careous. [A, 322.]

EURODONTICUS (Lat.), adj. U²-ro(ro³)-do²nt¹/i²k-u³s(u⁴s). From *εὐρός*, decay, and *ὀδόντις*, a tooth. Affected with dental caries. [A, 322.]

EUREOS (Lat.), n. m. U²-re¹(ro²/e²)-o²s. Gr., *εὐρεος*. See *LAPIS judaicus*.

EUROLOÏÉMIE [Piorry] (Fr.), n. U³-ro-lo-e-a-me. Epidemic typhus. [L, 82.]

EUROMESOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. U²ro(ro³)-me²s-o(ō)-se²f(ke²f)/a²(a³)-u³s(u⁴s). From *εὐρύς*, broad, *μέσος*, the middle, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Of Mayer, having the bitemporal diameter long. [L.]

EUROPISOCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. U²-ro²p/i²s-o(ō)-se²f(ke²f)/a²(a³)-u³s(u⁴s). From *εὐρύς*, broad, *πίσω*, behind, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *europisocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the occipital region. [L.]

EUROPROCEPHALUS (Lat.), adj. U²ro(ro³)-pro(ro²)-se²f(ke²f)/a²(a³)-u³s(u⁴s). From *εὐρύς*, broad, *πρό*, in front, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Ger., *europrocephal*. Of Mayer, having the skull broad in the frontal region. [L.]

EUROS (Lat.), n. m. U²ro²s(ros). Gen., *eurol'os* (-is). Gr., *εὐρός*. Rottenness, putrefaction. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUROTIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ro²shi²(ti²)-a³. A genus of the *Atriplicaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. lanata**. Of Moquin, a species growing throughout the Western territories, used as fodder for cattle. It is said to be useful in malarial affections. [B, 66.]

EUROTIN, n. U²-rot¹/i²n. A variety of diastase found in *Eurotium oryzae*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

EUROTIIUM (Lat.), n. n. U²-ro²shi²(ti²)-u³m(u⁴m). From *εὐρός*, mold. Of Link, a genus of *Fungi* of the *Thecasporei*. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).]—**E. aspergillus flavus**. A species found in the auditory canal, having a yellow fructification that, when luxuriantly developed, gives the entire fungus a yellowish hue. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus flavus* [Brefeld] (seu *flavescens* [Wreden]). [B, 72; a, 24.] Cf. *ASPERGILLUS fumigatus*.—**E. aspergillus glaucus**. One of the mildews most common on preserved fruits. [B, 291 (a, 24).]—**E. aspergillus niger**. A species distinguished by the large size and dark-brown color of its conidiophores, fruit, and sterigmata, and by the division of the latter into terminal, palmately arranged branches. In its conidial stage it is called *Aspergillus niger* [Van Nighen] (seu *nigricans* [Wreden]) and *Sterigmatocystis antacustica*.—**E. opilyon**. See *E. aspergillus glaucus*.—**E. herbariorum**. 1. Of Link, the *E. aspergillus glaucus*. 2. Of Fockel, the *E. repens*. [B, 72.]—**E. oryzae**. A species with a conspicuous, yellow perithecium, white, floccose mycelium, numerous asci, and sponidia not catenate. It is found on the fermenting grain of rice in Germany. [B; Saccardo (a, 24).]—**E. repens**. One of the mildews most common on preserved fruits. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

EURYALE (Lat.), n. f. U²-ri(ru³)/a²(a³)-e(a). Gen., *eury'ales*. From *εὐρύαλος*, wide. Of Salisbry, a genus of the *Nymphaeaceae*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—**E. ferrox**. A species used in India as a tonic and as an article of food. [A, 479.]

EURYANGIUM (Lat.), n. U²-ri²(ru³)-a²n(a³n²)-ji²(ge²e-*e*)-u³m(u⁴m). From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *ἀγγεῖον*, a vessel. Of Kauffmann, a genus of umbelliferous plants; of other authors, a section of *Ferula*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. sumbul**. See *FERULA sumbul*.

EURYBIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ri²(ru³b)/i²-a³. The genus *Olearia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. argophylla**. The *Olearia argophylla*. [B, 42, 214.]—**E. corymbosa**. The *Aster corymbosus*. [B, 42, 214, 215.]

EURYCEPHALOUS, adj. U²-ri²-se²f'a¹-u³s. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *κεφαλή*, the head. Fr., *eurycéphale*. Having the head broad. [A, 301.]

EURYCEROUS, adj. U²-ri²-e²-ru³s. Gr., *εὐρύκερος* (from *εὐρύς*, broad, and *κέρας*, a horn). Fr., *eurycère*. Having broad horns. [L, 56.]

EURYCHASMUS (Lat.), adj. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-ka²z(ch²a³s)/mu³s-(mu⁴s). From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *χάσμα*, a chasm. Ger., *eurychasm*. Having an angle of between 153° and 154°, formed by the intersection at the punctum alæ vomeris of two lines drawn from that point to the punctum spinæ nasalis posterioris, and the punctum foraminis magni arterius. [Lissauer (L).]

EURYCHORIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-kor(ch²or)/i²-a³. Gr., *εὐρυχώρα* (from *εὐρύς*, broad, and *χωρίον*, a region). An internal sinus or cavity. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EURYCLES (Lat.), n. m. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-klez(klas). From *Εὐρυκλής*, the name of a soothsayer who was a ventriloquist. 1. A ventriloquist. [A, 322.] 2. Of Salisbury, a genus of amaryllids; of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of the *Amaryllidaceæ*, comprising two species found in northern Australia, one of which is also found in the Malay Archipelago. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—E. *amboinensis*, E. *silvestris*. Ger., *amboinische Röhrenliebe*. A species the bulb of which acts like *Scilla maritima*, only more powerfully. In the Moluccas the leaves are applied externally to carbuncles and boils. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EURYCNÉMIE (Fr.), n. U²-rek-na-me. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *κνήμη*, the leg. A relative transverse widening of the upper two thirds of the tibia, associated with a great development of the muscles of the leg; the reverse of *platycnémie* (q. v.). [Kuhff, "Rev. d'anthropol.," 1881, 2; "Rev. des sci. méd.," Apr., 1882.]

EURYCOMA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-o²m-a³. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *κόμη*, the hair. A genus of Sumatran shrubs of the *Simarubaceæ*. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—E. *longifolia*. A species said to be a valuable febrifuge. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EURYGNATHISMUS (Lat.), n. m. U²-ri²g(ru⁶g)-na²th(na³th)-i²z(i²s)/mu³s(mu⁴s). The condition of being eurygnathous. [L.]

EURYGNATHOUS, adj. U²-ri²g(ru⁶g)-na²th-u³s. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *eurynathe*. Having the upper jaws broad (as in the Mongolians). [I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire (A, 301).]

EURYLABIS (Lat.), adj. U²-ri²(ru⁶l)/a²b(a³b)-i²s. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *λαβία*, a forceps. Fr., *eurylabe*. Having the anus furnished with very large pinchers or forceps. [L, 180.]

EURYNTER (Lat.), n. m. U²-ri²n(ru⁶n)/tu²r(tar). Gen., *euryn-ter-os* (-is). From *εὐρύνεναι*, to make broad. Fr., *euryntere*. Ger., *Ausdehnungswerkzeug*. A dilating instrument. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EURYNOTE (Fr.), adj. U²-re-not. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *νότος*, the back. Having the back broad. [A, 385.]

EURYPERISTROPHIK (Ger.), n. O²-ri²-pe²r-i²-stro-fek'. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *περιστροφή*, rotation. Of Künke, the rotation of the fetal head in its passage through the pelvis from an occipito-posterior to an occipito-anterior position. [A, 91.]

EURYPERISTROPHISCH (Ger.), adj. O²-ru⁶-pe²r-i²-strof'-i²sh. Pertaining to *Eurypéristrophik* (q. v.). [A, 91.]

EURYPROCTOS (Lat.), adj. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-pro²k(prok)/to²s. Gr., *εὐρύπροκτος* (from *εὐρύς*, broad, and *πρόκτος*, the rump or the anus). Having broad buttocks or a dilated anus. [A, 322, 387.]

EURYPTERIDA (Lat.), n. U²-ri²p(ru⁶p)-te²r-i²-d-a³. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *πτερόν*, a feather. 1. An extinct suborder of the *Arthropoda*. 2. An order or suborder of the *Merostomata*. The *Eurypteridae* are a family of the same. [L, 121, 147, 228, 353, 354.]

EURYPYGE (Fr.), adj. U²-re-pezh. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *πυγή*, the rump. Having a large rump or tail. [L, 41.]

EURYPYLOUS, adj. U²-ri²p(i²l)-u³s. From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *πύλη*, a gate. Of sponges, having a direct communication of the flagellated chambers with the incurrent and excurrent canals. [L, 121.]

EURYSMA (Lat.), n. n. U²-ri²z(ru⁶s)/ma². Gen., *eurysmatus* (-is). From *εὐρύνεναι*, to dilate. Fr., *eurysme*. Ger., *Erweiterung*. 1. Dilatation. 2. A dilated structure. [A, 322.]

EURYSMATICUS (Lat.), adj. U²-ri²z(ru⁶s)-ma²t(ma²t)/i²k-u³s(-u⁴s). Pertaining to or affected with dilatation. [A, 322.]

EURYSOMA (Lat.), n. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-so²ma². Gen., *eurysomatus* (-is). From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *σώμα*, the body. Of Dujardin, a subgenus of the genus *Distoma*. [L, 18.]

EURYSTOMA (Lat.), **EURYSTOMÆ** (Lat.), n's n. pl. and n. f. pl. U²-ri²s(ru⁶s)/to²m-a³-e(a³-e²). From *εὐρύς*, broad, and *στόμα*, the mouth. Fr., *eurystomes*. Ger., *Weitmündige*. A legion (or order) of the *Ctenophora* having wide mouths. The *Eurystomata* are a suborder of the *Ophidia*, including species having a dilatate mouth-cavity. [L, 173, 180, 210.]

EURYSTOMATOUS, adj. U²-ri²-sto²m'a²-u³s. Of or resembling the *Eurystomata*. [L, 121.]

EURYTHALIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ri²(ru⁶)-tha²l(thal³l)/i(e)²a³. The genus *Gentiana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *amarella*. See *Gentiana amarella*.—E. *campestris*. The *Gentiana campestris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *germanica*, E. *pratensis*. The *Gentiana amarella*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EURYTHMY, n. U²-ri²th'mi². See *EURHYTHMIA*.

EUSARCOS (Lat.), adj. U²-sa²rk'o²s. Gr., *εὐσαρκος* (from *εὖ*, well, and *σάρξ*, flesh). Ger., *fleischig*. Plump, robust. [A, 322, 325.]

EUSCAPHIS (Lat.), n. f. U²-ska²f(ska²f)-i²s. Gen., *euscaphidos* (-is). Of Bentham and Hooker, a small genus of sapindaceous plants of the *Melanthaceæ*, found in Japan. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *staphyleoides*. A species the internal bark of which is bitter and

astringent, and in Japan is given in infusion, in dysentery and chronic diarrhoea. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUSÉ, n. In Provence, the *Quercus ilex*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EUSEMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-se²m(sam)-i(e)²a³. Gr., *εὐσημία*, (from *εὖ*, well, and *σημα*, a sign). Fr., *eusémie*. A favorable sign. [A, 322, 325, 387; L, 41.]

EUSINE (Lat.), n. f. U²-si²n-e(a). Of Dioscorides, the *Parietaria officinalis*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

EUSITIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-si²sh(sit²t)/i²-a³. Gr., *εὐσιτία*. A good appetite. [A, 325.]

EUSOMPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. U²(e²-u⁴)-so²m'fa²(fa³l)-u³s(u⁴s). From *εὖ*, good, and *δυσφάλος*, the navel. Fr., *eusomphalien*. Of I. Geoffroy St.-Hilaire, a double monster of which each individual performs its vital functions independently of the other and has its own umbilicus. [L, 41, 49, 88.]

EUSPLANCHNIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)/ni²-a³. Gr., *εὐσπλαγχνία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *σπλάχνα*, the entrails). A healthy condition of the internal organs. [A, 322.]

EUSPLANCHNOS (Lat.), adj. U²-spla²n²k(spla²n²ch²)/no²s. Gr., *εὐσπλαγχνος*. Having healthy viscera. [A, 325.]

EUSPONGIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-spo²n(spo²n²)/ji²(gi²)-a³. From *εὖ*, well, and *σπόγγος*, a sponge. A genus of the *Spongiadæ*; in the pl., *Euspongiæ*, a family of the *Dictyospongiæ* having the network well marked. [L, 121; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1867, p. 498 (L).]—E. *equina*. The variety furnishing the ordinary bath-sponge. [L, 121.]—E. *Matthewsii*. A variety found in the vicinity of the Caroline Islands. [L, 121.]—E. *officinalis* (*adriatica*). The variety furnishing the Turkey or Levant sponge, the softest and most valued variety. [L, 121.]—E. *Zimorcca*. A hard, dense variety. [L, 121.]

EUSPORANGIATE, adj. U²-spor-a²n'ji²-at. From *εὖ*, well, *σπορά* (see *SPORE*), and *ἀγγείο*, a vessel. Having sporangia formed from a group of cells. [B, 279.] Cf. *LEPTOSPORANGIATE*.

EUSTACHIAN, adj. U²s-tak'i²-a³n. Fr., *d'Eustache*. Ger., *Eustachisch*. 1. Discovered or described by Bartolomeo Eustachio. 2. Pertaining to the E. tube.

EUSTATHES (Lat.), adj. U²s'ta²th(ta³th)-ez(a³). Gr., *εὐσταθής* (from *εὖ*, well, and *ιστάναί*, to stand). Fr., *eustathe*. Constant, regular (said of the seasons and diseases, in the latter case sometimes meaning mild); as a n., of Hartig, the outermost layer of cellulose in vegetable cells. [B, 121 (a, 24); L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUSTHENIA (Lat.), n. f. U²s-the²n-i(e)²a³. Gr., *εὐσθένεια*. Robustness. [A, 387.]

EUSTOMACHUS (Lat.), adj. U²-sto²m'a²k(a³ch²)-u³s(u⁴s). Gr., *εὐστόμαχος*. 1. Easy of digestion. 2. Having good digestion. 3. Promoting digestion. [A, 322, 325, 387.]

EUSTRONGYLUS (Lat.), n. m. U²-stro²n(stro²n²)/ji²(gu⁶)-u³s(u⁴s). From *εὖ*, well, and *στρογγύλος*, round. A genus of the *Strongylidæ*. [Diesing (L, 16).]—E. *gigas*. Fr., *strangle géant* (ou *des réins*). A species found in the kidney of many of the lower animals, and rarely in man. The male is about a foot, the female from 2 to 3 feet in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in breadth, with a blunt head, a single oral aperture, and six papillæform nodules. It is probably viviparous. On the tail of the male there is a cup-shaped bursa, while that of the female is blunt. The vaginal orifice is on the ventral surface, near the head. [L, 17, 18.]

EUTAXIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ta²x(ta³x)/i²-a³. Gr., *εὐταξία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *τάττειν*, to arrange). Fr., *eutarie*. Ger., *Eutaxie*. A normal state of the organism as to the arrangement and action of its various parts. [A, 322, 325; L, 41.]

EUTECTIC [Guthrie], adj. U²-te²k'ti²-k. From *εὖ*, well, and *τεκεῖν*, to produce. Of stable structure, solidly combined (said of mixtures which, in passing from a liquid to a solid state, behave like a simple body, the temperature remaining constant and the constituent substances forming the mixture remaining associated during the process of solidification). [T. Turner, "Chem. News"; "Jour. of the Am. Chem. Soc.," Apr., 1885, p. 11 (B).]

EUTER (Ger.), n. Oit'e²r. The udder. [A, 521.]

EUTERPE (Lat.), n. f. U²-tu²rp(tērp)(e)a. Gen., *euterpēs*. From *Εὐτέρπη*, one of the Muses. Fr., e. A genus of the *Palmeæ*, tribe *Arceæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *caribæa*. Fr., *chou palmiste*, *arbre au chou*. Ger., *eigenliche Kohlpalme*, *Kohlbaum*. West Indian cabbage-palm; a species the fruit of which yields a palm-oil. The heart of the young leaves is boiled and pickled like cabbage. [B, 19, 180, 275 (a, 24).]—E. *edulis*. Fr., *arceu comestible*, *palmier à huile*, *palmiste franc*. The assai-palm of Paré. The young terminal buds furnish a nutritive and agreeable food. The trunk supplies sago. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *globosa*. Fr., *e. globuleuse*. A species found in Brazil. The young buds are eaten. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *montana*. A species found in the West Indies. The central portion of the upper part of the stem and the leaf-bud are eaten, cooked or pickled. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—E. *oleracea*. See *E. globosa*.—E. *pisifera*. A variety of the *E. globosa*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EUTEXIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-te²x'i²-a³. The state of being eutectic. [B.]

EUTHANASIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-tha²n(than³)-az(a²s)/i²-a³. Gr., *εὐθανασία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *θάνατος*, death). Fr., *euthanasie*. Ger., *Euthanasie*. An easy, peaceful, or painless death. [D.]

EUTHENIA (Lat.), n. U²-then(than)/i²-a³. Gr., *εὐθηνία*. Vigor, health. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHERIA (Lat.), n. n. pl. U²-the(than)/ri²-a³. From *εὖ*, well, and *θηρ*, a beast. Of Huxley, the *Monodelphia*. [L, 121, 210.]

EUTHESIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-thez(the²s)/i²-a³. Gr., *εὐθησία* (from *εὖ*, well, and *τιθέναι*, to place). Fr., *euthésie*. Ger., *Euthesie*. Of Galen, a strong habit of body. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHYCORYPHUS (Lat.), adj. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-ko²r²i²(u⁶)-fu³s-(fu³s). From εὐθύς, straight, and κορυφή, the crown of the head. Ger., *euthycoryph*. Having an angle of from 142° to 151° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L.) Cf. CYRTOCORYPHUS and HOMALOCORYPHUS, and see cut under CATANTOSTOMUS.]

EUTHYENTERON (Lat.), n. n. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-e²n²te²r-o²n. From εὐθύς, straight, and ἔντερον, an intestine. Of Aristotle, the rectum. [A, 322.]

EUTHYENTEROPOLYPUS (Lat.), n. m. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-e²n²te²r-o²(o³)-po²l²i²p(u⁶p)-u³s(u⁴s). For deriv., see EUTHYENTERON and POLYPUS. Ger., *Mastdarmpolyp*. A rectal polypus. [A, 322.]

EUTHYENTEROSTENOMA (Lat.), n. n. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-e²n²te²r-o²(o³)-ste²n-o²ma³. Gen., *euthyenterostenomatos* (-is). From εὐθύς, straight, ἔντερον, an intestine, and στενωίω, to contract. Ger., *Mastdarmverengerung*. Stricture of the rectum. [A, 322.]

EUTHYMETOPUS (Lat.), adj. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-me²t-op²u³s(u⁴s). From εὐθύς, straight, and μέτωπον, the forehead. Having a frontal angle of 141° or more. [Lissauer (L.)]

EUTHYMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-thi²m(thu⁶m)²i²a³. Gr., εὐθυμία (from εὖ, well, and θυμός, the soul). Fr., *euthymie*. Ger., *guter Gemüthsstand*. Of Hippocrates, tranquillity of mind, gladness. [L, 43, 95.]

EUTHYNEUROUS, adj. U²-thi²-nu²ru³s. Pertaining to or resembling the *Euthyneura* (a branch of the *Anisopleura*). [L, 121.]

EUTHYOPISTHOCRANIUM (Lat.), adj. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-o²p²i²s-tho(tho³)-kran(kra³n)²i²-u³s(u⁴s). From εὐθύς, straight, ὀπίσθεν, behind, and κρανίον, the skull. Ger., *euthyopisthokran*. Having an angle of between 154° and 172° formed by the union of two lines drawn from the external occipital protuberance and the punctum occipitale, at the point upon the skull highest above the horizontal plane. [Lissauer (L.)]

EUTHYPTNOE (Lat.), **EUTHYPTNOEA** (Lat.), n's, f. U²-thi²p²(thu⁶p)²no²(no²)-e(a), -thi²p²(thu⁶p)-ne²(no²e²)-a³. From εὐθύς, straight-forward, and πνέω, to breathe. The state of being euthypnous. [A, 322.]

EUTHYPTNOUS, adj. U²-thi²p²mu³s. Gr., εὐθύπνοος. Lat., *e*. Of Galen, breathing easily. [L, 94.]

EUTHYPTORUS (Lat.), **EUTHYPTORUS** (Lat.), adj's. U²-thi²p²(thu⁶p)²o²r-o²s, -u³s(u⁴s). Gr., εὐθύπτορος (from εὐθύς, straight, and ἰππεύεσθαι, to travel). Of Galen, direct (said of the extension of a fractured limb). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EUTHYURANUS (Lat.), adj. U²-thi²(thu⁶)-u²(u)-ran(ra³n)²-u³s(u⁴s). From εὐθύς, straight, and οὐρανός, heaven. Ger., *euthyuran*. Having an angle of from 163° to 180° formed at a point highest above and in the same vertical plane with a line drawn from the punctum occipitale to the punctum bregmatis, the angle being formed by two lines drawn from those points respectively and meeting at the point indicated. [Lissauer (L.) Cf. HOMALURANUS and CYRURANUS.]

EUTOCIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-to²(to³)si²(ki²)-a³. Gr., εὐτοκία (from εὖ, easily, and τίκτω, to bring forth). Fr., *eutocie*. Ger., *Eutokie*, *gesundheitsgemässe Geburt*. It., Sp., *e*. An easy parturition, unattended with any deviation from the natural course of events. The opposite of *dystocia*.

EUTOCOUS, adj. U²-to²k-u³s. Gr., εὐτοκος. Lat., *eutocos*. 1. Having easy labors. 2. Prolific. [A, 322.]

EUTOLMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-to²l²mi²a³. Gr., εὐτολμία (from εὐτολμία, to be resolute). Fr., *eutolie*. Ger., *Eutolie*. Courage, confidence of recovery (in patients). [A, 325, 521.]

EUTONIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-ton²(to³n)²i²a³. Gr., εὐτονία (from εὖ, well, and τείνω, to stretch). Fr., *eutonie*. Ger., *gehörige Kraft*. Strength, tone, vigor. [L, 43.]

EUTONOS (Lat.), adj. U²-to²n-o²s. Gr., εὐτονος. Possessed of eutonia. [A, 322.]

EUTROPHIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-tro²(tro³)fi²a³. Gr., εὐτροφία (from εὖ, well, and τροφίω, to nourish). Fr., *eutrophie*. Ger., *Wohlnährtheit*. Good and abundant nutrition. [L, 43.]

EUTROPHIC, adj. U²-tro²f²ik. Gr., εὐτροφικός. Lat., *eutrophos*. 1. Nutritious. 2. Well nourished. [A, 322, 387.]

EUTROPIC, adj. U²-tro²p²i²k. Gr., εὐτροπος (from εὖ, easily, and τροπέω, to turn). Turning with the sun (said of twining stems coiling from right to left of the observer, viewing the coil from the outside as in the hop). [“Am. Jour. of Sci.,” ser. 3, xiii, p. 391 (a, 24).]

EUTROPION (Lat.), n. n. U²-trop(tro³p)²i²-o²n. Inversion.—*E. parziale*. An inversion of the ciliary margin of the eyelid, so that the edge of the lid as well as the cilia rubs against the eyeball. [F.]—*E. totale*. Inversion of the entire length of the ciliary margin of the lid from internal to external canthus. [F.]

EUXANTHATE, n. U²-za²n2a³. A salt of euxanthic acid. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHIC ACID, n. U²-za²n2a³. Fr., *acide euxanthique*. Ger., *Euxanthinsäure*. A pale-yellow, crystalline substance, C₂H₁₂O₁₁, occurring, combined with magnesium, in East Indian yellow (*purree*). By some it is considered a vegetable substance, by others it is thought to be derived from the intestinal or urinary excretion of the camel, elephant, or buffalo. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHIN, n. U²-za²n2a³. Fr., *euxanthine*. Ger., *E*. The principal constituent, C₁₉H₁₆O₁₀, of East Indian yellow purree. It forms shining yellow prisms. [B, 4 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHONE, n. U²-za²n2a³. Fr., *euxanthone*, *purreeon*. Ger., *Euxanthon*. Porphyric acid; a compound, C₂₀H₁₂O₈, occurring as a yellow crystalline sublimate, obtained by heating euxanthic acid to from 160° to 180° C. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EUXANTHONIC ACID, n. U²-za²n2a³. See EUXANTHIC ACID.

FUZET-LES-BAINS (Fr.), n. U³-za-la-ba²n². A place in the department of Gard, France, where there are cold and thermal springs, sulphurous, bituminous, and calcareous. [L, 41, 49, 87 (a, 14).]

FUZOMIS (Lat.), **FUZOMON** (Lat.), n's f, and n. U²-zo²mi²s, -mo²n. Gr., εὐζωμων. The genus *Eruca*. [A, 322; L, 94 (a, 21).]

FUZOODYNAMIA (Lat.), n. f. U²-zo-o(o³)-di²n²(du⁶n)-a(a²)-mi²a³. From εὖ, well, ζῶω, a living being, and δυναμῖς, power. Fr., *euzoodynamie*. Of Gilbert, integrity of the vital forces, and perfect functional regularity. [L, 32.]

EVACUANT, adj. E-va²k²u²-a²nt. Lat., *evacuans*. Fr., *évacuant*, *évacuateur*. Ger., *abführend*. It., Sp., *evacuante*. Causing evacuation, purgative or cathartic; as a n., an e. remedy. [A, 301.]

EVACUATION, n. E-va²k²u²-a²shu²n. Gr., κένωσις. Lat., *evacuatio* (from *ex*, out, and *vacuus*, empty). Fr., *évacuation*. Ger., *Abgang*, *Abgehen*, *Ausleerung*, *Entleerung*. It., *evacuazione*. Sp., *evacuación*. 1. The act of removal of the contents of a cavity. It is often used to signify the emptying of the rectum, and in this sense is synonymous with *alvine e*. 2. Matter discharged from the rectum. [D, 1.]

EVACUATIVE, adj. E-va²k²u²-a²ti²v. See EVACUANT.

EVACUATOR, n. E-va²k²u²-a²to²r. A mechanical device for washing calculus *débris* out of the bladder in the operation of lithotomy. [F. N. Otis, “N. Y. Med. Jour.,” Aug. 24, 1889, p. 197.] See LITHOLAPAXY.

EVACUATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-va²k²(wa³k)-u²(u)-a(a²)-to²i²-u³m(u⁴m). An excretory duct.—*E. seminis*. See VAS DEFERENS.

EVAGAIIDOS, n. A barbarous word of unknown origin and meaning, used in the term *humor e*. [L, 349.]

EVAGINATION (Fr.), n. A-va²-zhe-na³-se-o²n². From *ex*, out of, and *vagina*, a sheath. Protrusion from a sheath or of anything invaginated. [A, 385.]

EVALVATE, adj. E-val²v²at. Lat., *evalvis*. Fr., *évalve*. Ger., *klappenlos*. Without valves (said of fruits and especially of indehiscent fruits). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EVANESCENT, adj. E²v-a²n-e²s-e²nt. Lat., *evanesces*, *evanidus*. Fr., *évanescent*. Ger., *verschwindend*, *vertöschend*. Fugacious; of Mirbel, failing to develop and finally disappearing (said of a glandular reproductive organ); of Kirby, not distinct (said of a prothorax represented simply by a membrane); of leaves, decreasing abnormally, and disappearing. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24); L, 180.]—*E. venose*. In botany, having lateral veins that disappear within the margin of the leaf. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

EVANIDINERVUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-va²n(wa³n)-i²-di²-u³m²(ne²r²)v³s(wu³s). Fr., *évanidinerve*. See EVANESCENT-VERVE.

EVANIDUS (Lat.), adj. E(a)-va²n(wa³n)²i²d-u³s(u⁴s). See EVANESCENT.

ÉVANOUISSEMENT (Fr.), n. A-va²-nu-es-ma³n². Fainting. [L, 41, 88.]

EVAPORABLE, adj. E-va²p²o²r-a²b²l. Fr., *évaporable*. Ger., *verdampfbar*. Susceptible of being evaporated. [L, 180.]

EVAPORATE, v. tr. and intr. E-va²p²o²-rat. Lat., *evaporare*. Fr., *évaporer*. Ger., *abdampfen*, *abdamsten*, *evaporiren*, *verdampfen*, *verdunsten*. It., *evaporare*. Sp., *evaporar*. 1. To convert from a solid or liquid state into a gaseous, by means of slow artificial or natural heat. 2. To undergo such a conversion. [a, 17, 27.]

EVAPORATING, adj. E-va²p²o²r-at-i²n². Lat., *evaporans*. Readily undergoing evaporation.

EVAPORATION, n. E-va²p²o²-ra²shu²n. Lat., *evaporatio* (from *ex*, out, and *vapor*, steam). Fr., *évaporation*. Ger., *abdampfung*. It., *evaporazione*. Sp., *evaporación*. The act or process of evaporating. *E. in vacuo*. Fr., *évaporation dans le vide*. A process of evaporating extracts in an exhausted receiver which may be accomplished more rapidly and at a lower temperature than by the ordinary process. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

EVAPORATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-va²p²(wa³p)-o²r-a(a²)-to²-ri²-u³m(u⁴m). An evaporating apparatus.

EVAPOROMETER, n. E-va²p²o²-r-o²m²e²t-u³r. From *evaporare*, to evaporate, and μέτρον, a measure. Fr., *éaporomètre*. See ATMIDOMETER.

ÉVAUX (Fr.), n. A-vo. A place in the department of the Creuse, France, where there are warm sulphurous springs. [L, 87, 88, 105 (a, 14).]

EVEN, adj. Ev'n. Of feathers, equal in length; of leaves, having a smooth surface, free from inequalities. [L, 343.]

EVENING-FLOWER, n. Ev'n²i²n²-flu²-u⁴-u³r. The genus *Hesperantha*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EVENING-PRIMROSE, n. Ev'n²i²n²-pri²m²roz. The *Oenothera biennis*. [B, 121, 185 (a, 24).]—*Common e.-p.* See *E.-p.—Dandelion-leaved e.-p.* The *Oenothera taraxacifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Large-flowered e.-p.* The *Oenothera Lamarckiana*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Large rose-tinted e.-p.* The *Oenothera marginata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Orange-flowered e.-p.* The *Oenothera bistorta Veitchi*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—*Tall-white e.-p.* The *Oenothera speciosa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EVENNESS, n. Ev'n²ne²s. Lat., *planitudo*. Fr., *égalité*, *uniformité*. Ger., *Ebenheit*. The quality of being even. [a, 17.]

ÉVENT (Fr.), n. A-va³n². The vent, or blow-hole, of a cetacean. [L, 43, 180.]

ÉVENTAIL (Fr.), n. A-va³n²-ta³-y'. 1. A fan. 2. The *Hordeum zeocriton*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *astigmatique*. See *Astigmatismic FAN*.—E. *fibreux*. Of Leuret and Gratiolet, the radiating appearance seen in a cross-section of the corpus striatum. [I, 35 (K).]—E. *pédonculaire*. The beginning of the corona radiata in the crus cerebri. Figured by Leuret and Gratiolet. [I, 35 (K).]

ÉVENTÉ (Fr.), adj. A-va³n²-ta. Deprived of aroma. [A, 301.]

ÉVENTRÉ (Fr.), n. E-ve²n-tra³shu³n. Lat., *eventratio* (from *e*, out, and *venter*, the belly). Fr., *éventration*. Ger., *Bauchbruch*. It., *sventrazione*. Sp., *eventración*. 1. A partial protrusion of the contents of the abdomen, between the two recti muscles, in consequence of their separation. 2. A hernia appearing at any point of the anterior or lateral surfaces of the abdomen, outside of the recti muscles. [E.] 3. See EXENTERATION.

EVENTUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-ve²nt(we²nt)u³s(u⁴s). The termination (of a disease). [L, 94.]

EVER, n. E²v¹u³r. The *Lolium perenne*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVERFERNE, n. E²v¹u³r-fu³rn. The *Polypodium vulgare*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVERGRASS, n. E²v¹u³r-gra³s. The *Lolium perenne*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVERGREEN, adj. E²v¹u³r-gren. Lat., *sempervirens*. Fr., *toujours vert*. Ger., *immergrün*. Having leaves which remain on the stem without apparent change throughout at least one period of suspension of vegetation (said especially of pines and spruces). [B, 225 (a, 24).]

EVERLASTING, n. E²v¹u³r-la³st³i²n². A name for various species of the *Compositæ* (e. g., *Gnaphalium*, *Helicryson*, and *Antennaria*), which retain their form and color when dried. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Australian e.-flower**. The *Helicryson lucidum* (seu *bracteatum*), and *Helicryson Manglesii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Bridal e.-flower**. The *Gnaphalium leontopodium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common American e.-flower**. The *Gnaphalium polycephalum*, and *Gnaphalium decurrens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Common shrubby e.-flower**. The *Antennaria dioica*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**E. pea**. The *Lathyrus latifolius*, etc. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica e.-flower**. The *Gnaphalium americanum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Large-flowered e.-flower**. The *Helicryson macranthum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Moor (or Mountain) e.-flower**. The *Antennaria dioica*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Mouse-ear e.-flower**. The *Antennaria plantaginifolia*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pearly e.-flower**. The *Antennaria margaritacea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Pink-rossette e.-flower**. The *Rhodanthe Manglesii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rosy e.-flower**. The *Rhodanthe Manglesii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Rosy-flowered mountain e.-flower**. The *Antennaria dioica minor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Swan River e.-flower**. The *Rhodanthe Manglesii*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Sweet-scented e.-flower**. The *Gnaphalium polycephalum*. [B, 274 (a, 24).]—**Tasmanian e.-flower**. The *Helicryson apiculatum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Yellow e.-flower**. The *Helicryson orientale* and *Helicryson (Gnaphalium) arenarium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EVERNESIC ACID, n. E²v¹u³r-ne³s³i²k. A substance, C₂H₁₀O₄, crystallizing in nacreous lamellæ, fusible at 157° C., and either extracted from lichens, or formed by treating evernic acid with milk of baryta. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EVERNIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vu³rn(we²rn)³i²a³. From *ἐβερνίς*, sprouting well, flourishing. A small genus of lichens belonging to the *Parmeliæ*, some of the species of which furnish dye, others, when powdered with starch, were used formerly as a basis of hair-powder and perfumes, and also as a substitute for gum arabic in cotton-printing. It was employed also as a demulcent under the name of *muscus acacie*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *furfuracea*. A species of *E.* found in France which is considered a frutiger. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—E. *prunastri*. The *Parmelia prunastri*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *vulpina*. A European species which is used in Norway mixed with powdered glass to kill wolves. It furnishes a dye called *valpuline*. [“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxvii (a, 14).]—E. *xantholina*. A variety of *E. vulpina*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

EVERNIC ACID, n. E-vu³rn³i²k. Fr., *acide évernique*. Ger., *Evernisäure*. A homologue, C₁₇H₁₆O₇, of lecanoric acid, occurring in little crystalline spheres, and extracted from *Evernia prunastri*. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EVERNIC ACID, n. E²v¹u³r-ni³n³i²k. Fr., *acide évernique*. Ger., *Evernisäure*. See EVERNESIC ACID.

EVERNIC ACID, n. E²v¹u³r-ni³n³i²k. Fr., *acide évernique*. An acid, C₂H₄(NO₂)₂H₂O₄, resembling styphnic oxyperic acid and prepared by treating evernic acid with nitric acid. It forms long yellow acicular crystals. [B, 244 (a, 27).]

EVERROCKS, n. E²v¹u³r-o³x. The *Rubus chamæmoris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

ÉVERRER (Fr.), v. tr. A-ve²r-ra. To cut out a so-called worm (a tendon, nerve, or the like) from an animal. [A, 301.]

ÉVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. n. E(a)-vu³r(we²r)-ri³k³u³(u⁴)-lu³m-(lu⁴m). Fr., *éverticule*. A scoop for cleaning out fragments of stone or other foreign bodies from the bladder. [E.]

EVERSIBLE, adj. E-vu³rs³i²l. Capable of being everted. [L, 11.]

EVERSION, n. E-vu³r³zhu³n. Gr., *ἀναρπονή*. Lat., *eversio*. Fr., *éversion*. Ger., *Ausstülpung*, *Herauswenden*. A turning outward. [A, 322.]

EVERTEBRATA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E(a)-vu³r(we²r)-te²-bra-(bra³)ta³. See INVERTEBRATA.

ÉVERTICULUM (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-vu³r(we²r)-ri³k³u³(u⁴)-lu³m-(lu⁴m). Fr., *éverticule*. See EVERRICULUM.

EVERY, n. E²v¹u³r-i². The *Lolium perenne*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVE'S-CUSHION, n. Evz³ku³sh-u³n. The *Saxifraga hypnoides*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EVEWEED, n. Ev³wed. The *Hesperis matronalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EVIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)/vi³(wi³)a³. A genus of the *Anacardiaceæ*, tribe *Spondiaceæ*, closely allied to, if not identical with, the *Spondias*. Its fruits are edible. [B, 19, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *amara*. The *Spondias amara*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

ÉVIAN (Fr.), n. A-ve-a³n². A place in Switzerland, near Lake Geneva, where there is a spring containing free carbonic acid, sodium chloride, sodium carbonate, etc. [L, 87, 88, 105, 135 (a, 14).]

ÉVIDEMENT (Fr.), n. A-ved-ma³n². Ger., *Aushöhlen*. It., *votamento*. A scooping out. [L, 41.]—E. *des os*, E. *sous-périosté*. Of Sédillot, the operation of scraping out carious bone with a sharp scoop. [A, 319.]

ÉVIDEUR (Fr.), n. A-ve-du³r. An instrument used in *évidement*. [A, 385.]

EVIL, n. Ev¹. A popular term for certain diseases.—**Aleppo** e. Lat., *febris aleppensis*. Fr., *mal d'Aleppo*. Ger., *Aleppkrankheit*, *Aleppbeule*, *Aleppopustel*. See *Aleppo* BOIL.—**Fox e.** Baldness. [A, 301.] See ALOPECIA.—**King's e.** See SCROFULA.

EVIM PANNAH, n. In Malabar, the *Caryota ureus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

ÉVIRATION, n. E²v¹r-a³shu³n. Lat., *eviratio* (from *e*, priv., and *vir*, a man). Fr., *éviration*. 1. Castration. 2. The premature loss of sexual power in men. [L, 41.]

ÉVISCERATION, n. E-vi³s-u³r-a³shu³n. Lat., *evisceratio* (from *ex*, out, and *viscera*, the viscera). Fr., *éviscération*. Ger., *Ausleerung*, *Ausweidung*. It., *viscerazione*. Sp., *evisceración*. That variety of embryotomy which consists in removing the contents of the thorax and abdomen.—E. *of the eyeball*. Fr., *éviscération de l'œil*. Ger., *E. des Auges*. An operation which consists in first excising the anterior portion of the eyeball and then completely evacuating its contents, leaving nothing behind but the sclerotic. [F.]

ÉVISTIOLA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vi³s(wi³s)-ti(ti)³o²l-a³. Of Paracelsus, a leprous affection of the nape of the neck. [L, 84.]

ÉVITTATE, adj. E-vi³t³at. Lat., *evittatus* (from *ex*, out, and *vitta*, a band). Fr., *évitte*. Ger., *striemenlos*. Having no stripes, vittæ, or spots. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EVODIA (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vod³i²a³. Fr., *évodie*. Of Forster, a genus of the *Rutaceæ*, tribe *Zanthoxyloideæ*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]—E. *aromatica*. See AGATHOPHYLLUM *aromaticum*.—E. *febrifuga*. See ESENBECKIA *febrifuga*.—E. *fraxinifolia*. Of Helbig, a species furnishing a pale-yellow oil said to have the power of masking the odor of iodoform. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—E. *glauca*. A species found in Japan that contains berberine, and is used as a yellow dye. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxvii, xxxiv, xxxv (a, 14).]—E. *hortensis*. A species found in the New Hebrides, where it is used as a vulnerary, and internally for headache. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—E. *longifolia*. A species found in the Fiji Islands, where it is called *Ucissalusa*. The leaves, steeped in the milk of the cocoa-nut, are used to prevent abortion. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—“Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.” xxxiii, xxxiv (a, 14).]—E. *ravensara*. See AGATHOPHYLLUM *aromaticum*.—E. *rutæcarpa*. A Japanese shrub. The fruit and stalks are used as a purgative and emmenagogue. [B, 81 (a, 21).]

EVODINE, n. E²v¹o-den. See ESENBECKINE.

ÉVODYLE (Fr.), n. A-vo-del. A compound, C₁₁H₂₁O, a homologue of acetyl, whose hydride is the essential constituent of oil of rue. [B, 244 (a, 27); L, 49.]

EVOLUTE, **EVOLUTED**, adj's. E²v¹o-lu³t³, -lu³t³e²d. Lat., *evolutus*. Fr., *évoluté*. Ger., *entwickelt*, *enthüllt*. Developed, expanded (said of flowers and other organs). [B, 1, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

ÉVOLUTIF (Fr.), adj. A-vo-lu³-tef. Pertaining to evolution. [A, 385.]

ÉVOLUTILITÉ (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu³-te-le-ta. Capability of undergoing evolution. [A, 301.]

EVOLUTIO (Lat.), n. f. E(a)-vo³l(wo³)l³-u³(u⁴)shi³(ti³)-o. Gen., *evolutio'nis*. See EVOLUTION.—E. *conduplicato corpore*. Of Röderer, that form of spontaneous evolution of the fetus in which the presenting shoulder is forced downward and imprisoned under the symphysis pubis. “The trunk having been enormously flexed, the head and thorax simultaneously enter the pelvic cavity, the former being deeply imbedded in the latter. The second arm and shoulder lie between the breech and thorax on the one hand, and the head on the other. The presenting shoulder having been expelled, the head and thorax are born together, and these are followed by the breech and the legs.” [A, 22.]—E. *ex omnibus partibus*. A term formerly applied in embryology to that form of development in which there is no germinal streak. [L, 353.]—E. *ex una parte*. A term in embryology formerly applied to that form of development in which a germinal streak is formed. [L, 353.]—E. *spontanea*. See Spontaneous EVOLUTION.

EVOLUTION, n. E²v¹o-lu³shu³n. Lat., *evolutio* (from *evolvere*, to unroll). Fr., *évolution*. Ger., *Entwicklung*. It., *evoluzione*. Sp., *evolución*, *desarrollo*. 1. The gradual development of an organism or of one or more of its parts. 2. Of Darwin and others, the supposed process of gradual change by which new species arise and low organisms are converted into higher ones in the course of long periods of time. 3. Of the uterus, its growth and development during pregnancy (the opposite of *involution*). 4. In chemistry, the gradual liberation of a substance (e. g., a gas) from

a compound. 5. In obstetrics, see *Spontaneous e.*—**Cephalic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée céphalique*. Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the cephalic pole descends. [A, 24].—**Doctrine of e.** Ger., *Evolutionstheorie*. 1. The theory of the origin of species by the operation of internal agencies, as distinguished from environment. 2. That theory in embryology which held that the formation of the embryo began in the ovarian ovum, as opposed to epigenesis (q. v.). [A, 8].—**E's aplasia** (Ger.). Defective fetal development. [Samuel (A, 319)].—**Hypothesis of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*—**Pelvic spontaneous e.** Fr., *évolution spontanée pelvienne*. Of Velpeau, that variety of spontaneous e. in which the pelvic pole descends. [A, 24].—**Spontaneous e.** Lat., *evolutio spontanea*. Fr., *évolution spontanée*. Ger., *Selbstentwicklung*. It., *evoluzione spontanea*. Sp., *evolución espontánea*. The natural expulsion of a fetus that presents transversely without the occurrence of spontaneous version. "The presenting shoulder is forced into the depths of the true pelvis by the violence of the uterine contractions, instead of being diverted laterally, as is the case in spontaneous version, and becomes firmly fixed beneath the symphysis, while the corresponding arm protrudes through the vulva. The body of the fetus is then so forcibly flexed that the breech and the head lie in close proximity to each other. The former is in contact with the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, while the latter is immovably held between the breech and the upper border of the symphysis. The neck and shoulder, which rest against the lower border of the symphysis, now become the pivot upon which the fetus rotates. The trunk of the fetus is driven beyond the shoulder, and the thorax, breech, and legs are born in the order named. The other shoulder then follows, and the head is finally expelled." This is the variety described by Douglas; for the other, see *EVOLVITO CONDUPPLICATO CORPORA*. Although the term "spontaneous expulsion" has been attributed to Douglas, he expressly says: "I wish to retain the appellation 'spontaneous evolution,' given by Dr. Denman to the event of a delivery, in arm presentation, unaided by the accoucheur; both because the fact is known by the term, and because it appears to me more suitable than that of expulsion." [A, 22, 40, 67.] See also *Cephalic and Pelvic spontaneous e.* and cf. *Spontaneous version*.—**Theory of e.** See *Doctrine of e.*—**Vitiated e.** See *CENOGENESIS*.

ÉVOLUTION (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu⁶-se-o³-n². See *EVOLUTION*.—**E. forcée**. An evolution (in the obstetrical sense) made possible or induced by forcible measures directed to the destruction of the integrity of the fetus, such as rhaehotomy, etc. [A, 54].—**E. nodulaire graisseuse du foie**. Syn.: *interversión lobulaire*. Of Sabourin, the nodular lesion of cirrhosis of the liver, consisting, according to him, of a vesiculo-fatty degeneration of the cells surrounding the portal spaces, which extends toward the central veins of the neighboring hepatic lobules. [Rev. de méd., May, July, 1883; "Union méd.," Aug. 25, 1883, p. 340].—**E. régressive**. See *HISTOLYSIS*.

ÉVOLUTIONISME (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu⁶-se-o³-n²-i²-z³m. See *DOCTRINE OF EVOLUTION*.

ÉVOLUTIONISTE (Fr.), n. A-vo-lu⁶-se-o³-n²-est. A believer in the doctrine of evolution. [A, 301.]

EVOLVULUS (Lat.), n. m. E(a)-vo¹l(wo¹)¹vu²(wu⁴)-lu³s(lu⁴s). A genus of the *Convolvulaceæ*, tribe *Convolvuleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. alsinoides**, **E. hirsutus**. Fr., *liserotte à feuilles d'alsine*. Ger., *mierenartige Kriechwinde*. A species found in India; given in decoction as a tonic febrifuge and in intestinal affections. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

ÉVONYMINE (Fr.), n. A-vo-ne-men. See *EUONYMIN*.

EVULSION, n. E-vu¹l'shu³n. Lat., *evulsio* (from *evellere*, to pluck out). Fr., *évulsion*, *arrachement*. Ger., *Ausreissung*. Forcible extraction. [A, 322, 325, 385.]

EVULSIVE, adj. E-vu¹l'si²v. Fr., *évulsif*. Pertaining to or serving for evulsion. [A, 385.]

EXACERBATION, n. E²x-a²s(u²r-ba³shu³n). From *acerbus*, harsh. Gr., *ακαρότητα*. Fr., *e. Ger., Verstärkung, Steigerung*. It., *esacerbazione*. Sp., *exacerbación*. A temporary aggravation of the symptoms of a disease. [A, 301, 323.]

EXACUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²k(a²k)-u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *centaurelle, gentianelle*. Ger., *Kugelhöhre*. A genus of the *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Ericææ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24)].—**E. bicolor**. Hind. *ooda-chiretta*. A small plant of the *Gentianeæ*, found in the East Indies, where it is sold under the name of *country kariyat*. It is powerfully bitter, and is a substitute for gentian as a stomachic. [B, 172 (a, 24)].—**E. filiforme**. The *Gentiana filiformis*. [B, 19 (a, 24)].—**E. guianense**. See *SEBÆA guianensis*.—**E. hyssopifolium**. The *Cicendrachysofolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24)].—**E. pedunculatum**. An East Indian species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. purpureum**. The *Sebæa guianensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. ramosum**. See *COUTOUBEA ramosa*.—**E. spicatum**. See *COUTOUBEA spicatum*.—**E. tenuifolium**. Fr., *centaurelle violet*. A Guiana species, used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. tetragonum**. An East Indian species having properties similar to those of the *E. bicolor*. [B, 172 (a, 24)].—**E. verticillatum**. Fr., *gentiane verticillée*. A West Indian species furnishing a bitter tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24)].—**E. violaceum**. See *E. tenuifolium*.—**E. zeylanticum**. The *Lisianthus zeylanticus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

EXÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²m(a²-e²m)-a²-to¹-si²s. From *ex*, out, and *aima*, blood. Gen., *exæmatos/eos* (-is). 1. See *HÆMATOSIS*. 2. A wounding sufficient to draw blood. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EXÆMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²m(a²-am⁷)-i²-a². See *ANÆMIA*.

EXÆMOS (Lat.), adj. E²x-em⁷(a²-am⁷)-o²s. Gr., *ἐξαιμος*. See *ANÆMIC*.

EXÆRESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²r(a²-e²r)-e²s-i²s. Gr., *ἐξαιρέσις* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *αἶρεσις*, a taking). Gen., *exæres/eos*, *exæres'is*. Fr., *exérèse*. Ger., *Herausnehmen*. One of the general divisions of

surgery according to the ancients, including all operations by which parts of the body were removed; such as amputation, excision, ablation, etc. [E.]

EXAGOGÉ (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²g(a²g)-o²'je(ga). Gen., *exagog'es*. Gr., *ἐξαγωγή*. 1. A departure, evacuation, excretion. 2. Death. [A, 322, 387.]

EXAGOGIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²g(a²g)-o²'ji²s(gi²s). Gr., *ἐξαγωγίς*. An excretory channel. [A, 322.]

EXALATE, adj. E²x-al'at. From *ex*, without, and *ala*, a wing. Without wings. [L, 48 (a, 24).]

EXALBUMINOUS, adj. E²x-a²l-bu²'mi²-nu²s. Lat., *exalbuminosus* (from *ex*, priv., and *albumen*). Fr., *exalbuminé*. Ger., *eivesslos*. Destitute of albumen. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXALGINE, n. E²x-a²l'jen. From *ex*, priv., and *ἄλγος*, pain. Fr., *e. Ger., Exalgin*. Methyl acetanilide, C₉H₁₁NO = C₆H₅N(CH₃)C₂H₅O, a derivative of the aromatic series, discovered by Brignonet, prepared by the action of methyl iodide on sodium acetanilide; occurring in acicular or tabular crystals. It is closely allied to antipyrine in its physiological action, but said to have less power as an antipyretic and more as an analgesic. It is eliminated with the urine, and is said to decrease the amount of sugar in the urine in diabetes. In poisonous doses it causes convulsions, cyanosis, and dyspnoea. [Dujardin-Beaumez, "Comptes rend. de l'Ac. des sci.," Mar. 18, 1880 (a, 18); A. B. Pope, "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 22, 1890, p. 209; "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvii (a, 14); a, 27.]

EXALPISIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²l(a²l)-i²p(ep)'si²s. Gen., *exalip'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξάλπισις*. Ger., *Verschwindenmachen*. A blotting out, obliteration (as of a blemish by something smeared over it, of an ulcer by healing it). [A, 322.]

EXALIPTRUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²l(a²l)-i²p(ep)'tru³m(tru⁴m). Gr., *ἐξάλειπτρον*. A pot or box for perfumes, ointments, etc. [A, 322, 387.]

EXALLAGE (Lat.), **EXALLAXIS** (Lat.), n's. f. E²x-a²l(a²l)-la²-je(ga), -a²l(a²l)-la²x(la²x)'i²s. Gen., *exal'lages*, *-allax'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξάλλαξις, ἐξάλαξις*. Alteration (as of tissues). [A, 322, 387.]

EXALMA (Lat.), **EXALSIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. E²x-a²l(a²l)-ma²-si²s. Gen., *exal'matos* (-is), *exal'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξάλμα, ἐξάλμασις* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἄλμα*, to leap). Ger., *Ausspringen*. Dislocation of one of the vertebræ or of one of the carpal or tarsal bones. [E.]

EXALTATION, n. E²x-a²l't-a²'shu³n. Gr., *ὑψώσις*. Lat., *exaltatio* (from *exaltare*, to lift up). Fr., *e. Ger., Erhöhung* (2d def.), *Aberwitz, Größenwahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. Anciently, sublimation. 2. An increase of a function. 3. An insane state characterized by delusions of grandeur. [A, 301, 322, 325, 385.]

EXALTATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-a²l(a²l)-ta(ta³)²(tu⁴s). Fr., *élané*. Ger., *hoch*. Of stems, tall and slender. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXAMBLOMA (Lat.), **EXAMBLOSIS** (Lat.), n's, n. and f. E²x-a²m(a²m)-blo²ma²-si²s. Gen., *examblom'atos* (-is), *blos'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξάμβλωμα, ἐξάμβλωσις* (from *ἐξάμβλω*, to make to miscarry). Fr., *examblome, examblöse*. Ger., *Fehlgeburst*. Abortion. [A, 322, 325.]

EXAMINATION, n. E²x-a²m-i²-na²'shu³n. Lat., *examinatio* (from *examinare*, to examine). Fr., *examen, exploration*. Ger., *Untersuchung*. It., *esame*. Sp., *examen*. The process of ascertaining the properties, condition, etc., of a substance or an organism by means of the senses or, in the case of a person, by asking questions.—**Bimanual e.**, **Combined e.**, **Conjoined e.** Fr., *exploration combinée*. Ger., *gemischte (oder mehrseitige) Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione combinata*. Sp., *exploración mixta, manipulación combinada*. The e. of a part (e. g., the uterus) with both hands, each hand approaching it by a different route.—**Digital e.** An e. with the finger.—**External e.** Fr., *examen extérieur, vue* (2d def.). Ger., *äussere Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione esterna*. Sp., *examen externo*. 1. Physical e. from without. 2. See *INSPECTION*.—**Instrumental e.** Ger., *instrumentelle Untersuchung*. An e. by means of instruments. **Internal e.** Fr., *exploration interne*. Sp., *examen interno*. An e. of the interior or of a part by means of the finger or an instrument inserted within the body.—**Manual e.** Fr., *exploration manuelle*. Ger., *manuelle Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione manuale*. Sp., *examen manual*. An e. with the hand.—**Microscopical e.** E. with the microscope.—**Oral e.** Fr., *examen oral*. Ger., *mündliches Examen*. It., *esaminazione orale*. Sp., *examen oral*. The e. of a patient by interrogation, as opposed to physical e.—**Physical e.** Fr., *exploration physique*. Ger., *physikalische Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione fisica*. Sp., *examen física*. E. by means of sight, hearing, smell, touch, etc., as distinguished from interrogation.—**Post-mortem e.** The e. of a dead body, especially with the object of ascertaining the cause of death.

EXANASTOMOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-a²s(a²s)-to²m-o¹-sis. Gen., *exanastomoto'seos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξαναστόμωσις*. See *ANASTOMOSIS*.

EXANASTROPHE (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-a²s(a²s)'tro(tro²)-fe(fa). Gr., *ἐξαναστροφή*. See *CONVALESCENCE*.

EXANGÉIA (Lat.), n. E²x-a²n(a²n)-ji²(ge²e'-e')-a². From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἀγγείον*, a vessel. Dilatation of a blood-vessel; in Yung's classification of diseases, a genus of the *Paraphymata*. [L, 290].—**E. aneurysma**. See *ANEURYSM*.—**E. intermedia**. Aneurysm by anastomosis. [L, 290].—**E. mixta**. Varicose aneurysm. [L, 290].—**E. varix**. See *VARIX*.

EXANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-an(a²n)'i²-a². Fr., *exanie*. See *PROCTOLE*.

EXANIMATION, n. E²x-a²n-i²m-a'shu³n. Lat., *exanimatio* (from *ex*, priv., and *anima*, the soul). Fr., *e. Ger., Entseelung* (1st def.), *Tödtung* (2d def.). 1. swooning. 2. Death. [A, 322.]

EXANNULATE, adj. E²x-a²n-u²-lat. Lat., *exannulatus* (from *ex*, without, and *annulus*, a ring). Fr., *exannulé*. Ger., *unberingt*. In botany, destitute of an annulus. [B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

EXANTENNATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-a²n(a²n)-te²n-at(a²t)'u³s-(u⁴s). From *ex*, without, and *antenna* (q. v.). Fr., *exantenné*. Ger., *fuhrhornlos*. Having no antennæ. The *Exantennate-branchiales* (Fr., *exantennées-branchiales*) of Lamarck, are an order of the *Arachnides* [L, 180] and the *Exantennate-tracheales* (Fr., *exantennées-trachéennes*) of Lamarck, are an order of the *Arachnides*, comprising those which are deprived of antennæ, and breathe through the trachea. [L, 180.]

EXANTHALOSE, n. E²x-a²n'tha²-l-os. From *ἐξανθεῖν*, to effloresce. Fr., *e.* Of Beudant, efflorescent hydrated sodium sulphate. [A, 316, 385.]

EXANTHEM, n. E²x-a²n'the²m. Gr., *ἐξάνθημα* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἄθος*, a blossom). Lat., *exanthema*. Fr., *exanthème*. Ger., *E. Ausschlag*. It., *esantema*. Sp., *exantema*. 1. A superficial and commonly inflammatory disease or eruption of the skin consisting either of a uniform rash or of discrete efflorescences distributed more or less generally over the surface of the body. 2. In a restricted sense, an exanthematous fever. [G.]—**Acute e.** Lat., *exanthema acutum*. An acute infectious disease arising from a specific contagion, characterized by a regular succession of individual stages and by special morbid manifestations on the skin. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**Anomalous e.** See RUBEOLE.—**Carbuncular e.** An e. characterized by the formation of swellings, imperfectly suppurating, with indurated edges and for the most part a sanious core. [L, 83.]—**Ichorous e.** See EMPHYLISIS.—**Pustulous e.** See EMPYESIS.—**Rash e.** See EXANTHEMOSIS (2d def.).

EXANTHEMA (Lat.), n. E²x-a²n(a²n)-the²(tha)'ma³. Gen., *exanthematos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάνθημα* (from *ἐξανθεῖν*, to effloresce). See EXANTHEM; in the pl., *exanthemata*, the eruptive fevers. [G.]—**E. antivariolous.** See VACCINIA.—**E. Autenriethi.** Syn.: *ecthyma antimoniale*. The pustular eruption produced by the action of antimony on the skin; first described by Autenrieth. [G.]—**E. balsamicum.** A form of e. characterized by erythematous and roseola spots, which sometimes occurs after the use of copaiba. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**E. cæruleum** [Lewin]. See MACULÆ CÆRULÆ.—**E. labiale.** See HERPES LABIALIS.—**E. maculosum syphiliticum.** See *Syphilitic roseola*.—**E. Internum.** See EXANTHEMA.—**E. iodicum.** A toxic exanthem due to iodine; more particularly an erythema papulatum due to internal use of iodine or its compound. [G.]—**E. miliare.** See MILIARIA.—**E. pestis.** 1. An exanthem associated with the plague. 2. The exanthem of variola. [G.]—**E. serosum.** See PEMPHIGUS.—**E. strophulus.** See STROPHULUS.—**E. subaxillare.** Of Fleisch, an eruption in one or both axillæ of vesicles which break and often secrete a great abundance of viscid fluid, and leave thin crusts; probably eczema. [G, 11.]—**E. syphiliticum.** A syphilitic eruption. [G.]—**E. urticatum.** Urticaria. [G.]—**E. vaccinia.** See VACCINIA.—**Exanthemata vaccinalia.** Cutaneous diseases incident to vaccination; embracing local affections, such as phlegmonous inflammation at the site of the vaccination, erysipelas, eczema, and the like, as well as such general affections as erythema, and eczematous, herpetic, pustular, and gangrenous eruptions. [G, 27.]—**Major exanthemata.** The exanthematous fevers. [G.]—**Minor exanthemata.** Cutaneous diseases, such as erythema, urticaria, and herpes, accompanied with fever not of an essential nature. [G.]—**Sine exanthemate.** Not accompanied by a rash (said of irregular cases of the exanthematous fevers).

EXANTHEMATIC, n. E²x-a²n-the²m-a²-t'i²k. Lat., *exanthematicus*. See EXANTHEMATOSUS.

EXANTHEMATOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-the²(tha)-ma²(ma³t)'i²s'ke²(ch²e²)-si²s. Gen., *exanthematoschesis (-is) (-e)*. From *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *σχέω*, to hold. The suppression of an exanthem. [G.]

EXANTHEMATOLOGY, n. E²x-a²n-the²m-a²-t'o²i²ji². Lat., *exanthematologia* (from *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *λόγος*, understanding). Fr., *exanthématologie*. The science of exanthematous diseases. [G.]

EXANTHEMATOPHTHALMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-the²(tha)-ma²-t'o²f-tha²(tha³)'mi²-a³. From *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *ὀφθαλμία*, ophthalmia. An obsolete term for an inflammation of the conjunctiva and eyelids and sometimes of the eyeball following a cutaneous eruption (especially a febrile exanthema). [F.]

EXANTHEMATOSCHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-the²(tha)-ma²-a²(a²t)-o²sk(o²sch²)'e²s-i²s. See EXANTHEMATOSCHESIS.

EXANTHEMATOUS, adj. E²x-a²n-the²m-a²-t'u³s. Lat., *exanthematicus*, *exanthematicus*. Fr., *exanthématique*. Ger., *exanthematisch, ausschlagartig*. Pertaining to or attended with an exanthem. [G.]

EXANTHÈME (Fr.), n. E²x-a²n²-te²m. See EXANTHEM and EXANTHEMA.—**E. coital.** See MAL de coit.—**E. fugace.** Roseola. [D, 72.]

EXANTHÈMOGÈNE (Fr.), adj. E²x-a²n²-ta-mo-zhe²n. From *ἐξάνθημα*, an exanthem, and *γενᾶν*, to engender. Causing a rash. [A, 385.]

EXANTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-the²(tha)'si²s. Gen., *exanthesis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάνθησις*. Fr., *exanthèse*. 1. An exanthem, or, more properly, the breaking out of an exanthem. 2. Of Good, an order of skin diseases (a genus of the *Exanthematica*) characterized by "simple cutaneous, rose-colored efflorescences in circumscribed plots, with little or no elevation," and comprising rosalia (scarlatina), rubeola, and urticaria. [G, 52.]—**E. arthrosia.** See

DENGUE.—**E. rosalia.** See SCARLATINA.—**E. rosalia arthro-dynia** [Cack]. See DENGUE.

EXANTHISMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²n(a²n)-thi²z(thi³)'ma³. Gen., *exanthismatos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάνθησμα*. 1. Anciently, a pustule or boil. [A, 387.] 2. A non-accumulated rash; in Young's classification of skin diseases, a genus of the *Epiphymata*. [L, 290.]

EXANTHROPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²n(a²n)-thro²'pi²-a³. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἄνθρωπος*, man. Fr., *exanthropie*. See APANTHROPIA.

EXAPOPHYSATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-a²p(a²p)-o(o³)-f²(fu³)-sat-(sa³t)'u³s(u⁴s). From *ex*, out, and *ἀποφύειν*, to put forth an offshoot. Fr., *exapophysé*. Having no apophysis (said of mosses). [L, 180.]

EXAPSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²p(a²p)'si²s. Gen., *exapsis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάψις* (from *ἐξ*, from, and *ἄπτειν*, to fasten). See PYROSIS.

EXARAGMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²r(a²r)-a²g(a²g)'ma³. Gen., *exaragmatus (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάραγμα* (from *ἐξάραττειν*, to dash out). Fr., *exaragme*. Ger., *Spitterbruch*. Of Galen, a comminuted fracture. [L, 41, 94, 135 (a, 14).]

EXARATE, adj. E²x-a²'rat. Lat., *exaratus*. Fr., *silloné*. Ger., *ausgefurcht*. Of plant-organs, furrowed, sulcate—with few deep but not parallel lines. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXARILATE, adj. E²x-a²r'i²-at. From *ex*, priv., and *arilus*, an aril. Having no aril. [L, 56.]

EXARISTATE, adj. E²x-a²r-i²st'at. Lat., *exaristatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *arista*, an ear of corn). Fr., *exaristé*. Ger., *unbe-grannt, grannenlos*. Beardless, without an awn (said of grasses, etc.). [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXARMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²rm'a³. Gen., *exarmatos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάρμα* (from *ἐξάπτειν*, to raise). Fr., *exarme*. Ger., *Erhebung, vorstehende Geschwulst*. A projecting tumor. [L, 41, 84, 135 (a, 14).]

EXARSIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²r'si²-o. Gen., *exarsionis*. From *ex*, out, and *ardere*, to burn. A high temperature. [L, 84, 94.]

EXARTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²r-te²(ta)'ma³. Gen., *exartematos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάρτημα* (from *ἐξάρταν*, to hang upon). An amulet. [L, 94.]

EXARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²r-te²r(tar)-i²-i(e)'ti²s. Gen., *exarteritidos (-is)*. Fr., *exartérite*. Inflammation of the outer coat of an artery. [L, 20, 41, 43.]

EXARTHRE (Fr.), adj. E²x-a²r't'r. Situated upon or near the external margin or angle of an appendage of an arthropod. [L.]

EXARTHREMA (Lat.), **EXARTHROMA** (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²r-thre²(thra)'ma³-thro²'ma³. Gen., *exarthrematos (-is)*, *arthromatos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάρθρωμα* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint). Fr., *exarthème, exarthrome*. See LUXATION.

EXARTHROS (Lat.), adj. E²x-a²r'thro²s. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἄρθρον*, a joint. Of Hippocrates, having large, prominent joints. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXARTHROSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²r-thro²'si²s. Gen., *exarthroses (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάρθρωσις*. Fr., *exarthrose*. See LUXATION.

EXARTICULATION (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²r-ti²k-u²-la'la³'tu³s. Lat., *exarticulatio* (from *ex*, out, and *articulus*, a joint). Ger., *Exartikulation*. 1. Dislocation of a bone. [A, 322.] 2. Amputation through a joint. [E.]

EXARTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-a²r-ti²k-u²(u⁴)-la³'tu³s-(tu⁴s). Fr., *exarticulé*. Ger., *gelenklos*. Of insects, having no visible articulation in the antennæ. [L, 41, 116.]

EXARYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²r(a²r)'i²s(u⁶s)-i²s. Gen., *exarysis (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξάρυσις*. Exhaustion. [A, 322.]

EXASPERATE, adj. E²x-a²sp'e²r-at. Lat., *exasperatus*. Fr., *bosselé*. Ger., *rau*. Rough, bristled, covered with sharp points. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EXASPERATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-a²sp(a²sp)-e²r-a(a³)'shi²-ti²-o. Gen., *exasperatio'nis*. Roughening (as of the skin). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXASPERATION (Fr.), n. E²x-a²s-pa-ra³-se-o³n². See EXACERBATION.

EXASTOSIE (Fr.), n. E²x-a²-sto-ze. From *ἐξαστεις*, fluff. Of Fernoud, the expansion of a plant-organ in its development. [A, 301.]

EXATMOSCOPIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-a²t(mo³)-sko²-p(i²)'i²-u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *exatmoscope*. See ATMIDOMETER.

EXIBITION, n. E²x-bi²-bi²'shu³n. From *ex*, out, and *bibere*, to drink. Fr., *e., suintement*. The passage of fluids out of a body, as opposed to imbibition. [K.]

EXCÆCARIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-se²(ka³-e²)-ka³(ka³)'ri²-a³. From *excœcare*, to blind. Fr., *excœcarie*. Ger., *Blindenbaum*. A genus of euphorbiaceous plants, of the *Crotoneæ*. The *Excœcarieæ* (Fr., *excœcariees*) are a series of the *Euphorbiaceæ*. [B, 42, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. agallocha.** Fr., *excœcarie agalloche, faux calambac*. Ger., *Agalloch-Blindenbaum*. A small tree found in the East Indies. The wood (*lignum aquilarie*, seu *aquillinum*, seu *agallochum spurium*) was once considered the true aloes-wood. The juice, which is acrid and vesicant, is applied to ulcers, and is considered antisiphilitic. An oil obtained from the wood is used in rheumatism. [B, 19, 173, 180 (a, 24).] See AGALLOCHUM and ALOES-wood.—**E. biglandulosa.** The *Sapium biglandulosum*. [a, 24.]—**E. cæmettia.** A small tree found in the East Indies having an acrid, milky juice, containing caoutchouc, and having vesicant properties. An infusion of the leaves is used externally in syphilis and for indolent ulcers. [B, 172, 173 (a, 24).]—**E. cochinchinensis.** A species found in Cochinchina, which yields a spurious species of aloes-wood. The leaves are astringent, and are used in epilepsy. The gum resin is purgative. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. hibernica.** A species having similar properties to those of *E. agal-*

locha. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. lanceolata*. Fr., *arbre aveuglant*, bois d'aloès, calambac. A species found in Brazil. It furnishes a reddish-brown, hard, unctuous, and very bitter wood (eagle-wood, agalloch), having an aroma like myrrh, and burning with an agreeable odor. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. sebifera*. The *Stillingia sebifera*. [B, 81 (a, 24).]—*E. spinosa*. A species the juice of which has sudorific and depurative properties, and is employed in syphilis. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. silvatica*. Queen's-delight; a species growing in Virginia, Florida, and Texas. The juice is sudorific, and the bitter root (yaw-root) is used in syphilis. [B, 46 (a, 14), 121 (a, 24).]

EXCALCARATE, adj. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2/ka^2\text{-r}$. Lat., *excalcaratus* (from *ex*, without, and *calcar*, a spur. Without a spur. [L, 48 (a, 27).]

EXCANDESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2n(ka^2n)\text{-de}^2s\text{-se}^2n\text{-}(kan)/shi^2(t)^2\text{-a}^2$. From *excanDESCERE*, to glow. Gr., $\xi\kappa\upsilon\theta\upsilon\mu\alpha$. Morbid irascibility. [A, 325.]

EXCARINATION, EXCARNIFICATION, n's. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2rn\text{-a}/shu^2n, \text{-i}^2\text{-fi}^2\text{-ka}/shu^2n$. From *ex*, priv., and *caro*, flesh. Fr., *e*. The process of freeing an anatomical preparation from superfluous material. [A, 385.]

EXCASTRATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2st(ka^2st)\text{-rat}(ra^2t)/u^2s\text{-}(u^2s)$. Castrated. [A, 325.]

EXATHISMA (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2th(ka^2th)\text{-i}^2z(i^2s)/ma^2$. Gen., *exathismatos (-is)*. A semicupium. [L, 94.]

EXCAVATE, adj. $E^2x/ka^2v\text{-at}$. Hollowed out. [L.]

EXCAVATEUR (Fr.), n. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2v\text{-a}^2tu^2r$. See **EXCAVATOR**.

EXCAVATIO (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-ka}(ka^2)\text{-va}(wa^2)/shi^2(t)^2\text{-o}$. Gen., *excavatio'nis*. See **EXCAVATION**.—*E. Douglasii*. See **DOUGLAS'S POUCH**.—*E. ischio-rectalis*, *E. perineæ*, *E. recto-ischidica*. See **ISCHIO-RECTAL POUCH**.—*E. recto-uterina* (peritonæal). Douglas's pouch in the female. [L, 332.]—*E. recto-vaginalis fasciæ pelvis*. The pouch formed by the pelvic fascia in the middle line, between the vagina and the rectum. [L, 332.]—*E. rectovesica*. Its (peritonæal). See **RECTO-VESTICAL POUCH**.—*E. vesico-uterina* (peritonæal). See **VESICO-UTERINE POUCH**.—*E. vesico-vaginalis fasciæ pelvis*. The pouch formed by the pelvic fascia in the middle line, between the bladder and the vagina. [L, 332.]

EXCAVATION, n. $E^2x\text{-ka}\text{-va}/shu^2n$. Lat., *excavatio* (from *ex*, out, and *cavus*, hollow). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E.*, *Aushöhlung*. It., *escavazione*. Sp., *excavación*. 1. The act of making a hollow. 2. A hollow. [D.]—**Atrophische E.** (Ger.). An *e*. due to atrophy.—**Drucke'**. An *e*. due to pressure.—**E. du petit bassin** (Fr.). The cavity of the true pelvis. [L, 88.]—**E. médiane de la base du cerveau** (Fr.). See **INTERPEDUNCULAR SPACE**.—**Pelvic e.** Fr., *e. pelvine* (ou *du bassin*). See **PELVIC CAVITY**.

EXCAVATO-PUNCTATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2(ka^2)\text{-va}(wa^2)/\text{-to}(to^2)\text{-pu}^2n^2k(pu^2n^2k)\text{-ta}(ta^2)/tu^2s(tu^2s)$. From *ex*, out, *cavus*, hollow, and *punctum*, a point. Marked with pointed sulci. [B, 121 (a, 21).]

EXCAVATOR (Lat.), n. m. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2(ka^2)\text{-va}(wa^2)/to^2r$; in Eng., $e^2x/ka^2v\text{-at-o}^2r$. Gen., *excavator'is*. Fr., *excavateur*. Ger., *E.* An instrument for excavating. [A, 385.]

EXCAVATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x\text{-ka}^2(ka^2)\text{-va}(wa^2)/tu^2s(tu^2s)$. From *ex-cavare*, to hollow out. In entomology, hollowed out. [a, 27.]

EXCELSIOR SPRING, n. $E^2x\text{-se}^2l/si^2\text{-o}^2r$. One of the springs at Saratoga (q. v.).

EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, n. $E^2x\text{-se}^2l/si^2\text{-o}^2r$. A place in Clay County, Missouri, where there are springs containing iron, alumina, silica, various chlorides, and magnesium, calcium, and sodium carbonates. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

EXCENTRIC, adj. $E^2x\text{-se}^2n/tri^2k$. Lat., *excentricus* (from $\xi\kappa$, out, and $\epsilon\nu\tau\tau\upsilon\rho\alpha$, a centre). See **EXCENTRIC**.

EXCERBRATION, n. $E^2x\text{-se}^2r\text{-e}^2\text{-bra}/shu^2n$. Lat., *excerebratio* (from *ex*, out, and *cerebrum*, the brain). Fr., *excerebration*. Ger., *Enthirnung*. The operation of removing the brain of the fœtus, in order to diminish the size of the head, and thus render delivery possible, in cases of great disproportion.

EXCEREBRATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x\text{-se}^2r(ke^2r)\text{-e}^2\text{-brat}(bra^2t)/u^2s(u^2s)$. See **ANENCEPHALOUS**.

EXCERNENT, adj. $E^2x\text{-su}^2n/e^2nt$. Lat., *excernens* (from *excernere*, to sift out). See **EXCRETORY**.

EXCERNICULUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-su}^2n(ke^2rn)\text{-i}^2k/u^2(tu^2)\text{-lu}^2m(lu^2m)$. Lit., a little sieve; of the old writers, a secretory organ. [A, 325.]

EXCRESTRENSIS (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-se}^2s(ke^2s)\text{-tre}^2ns(e)a$. An old preparation of the Lond. Ph., made by macerating and boiling various vegetable drugs in oil. [A, 325.]

EXCIDENTIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-si}^2d(ki^2d)\text{-e}^2n/shi^2(t)^2\text{-a}^2$. From *excidere*, to fall down or out. See **PROLAPSE** and **PROCIDENTIA**.

EXCIPIENT, n. $E^2x\text{-si}^2p/i^2\text{-e}^2nt$. Lat., *exciptions* (from *excipere*, to receive). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E.* Any indifferent substance serving to give form, consistence, etc., to a medicinal substance blended with or dissolved in it. [A, 301, 518.]—*E. savonneux de Steers* (Fr.). See **TINCTURA SAPONIS**.

EXCIPULA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-si}^2p(ki^2p)/u^2(tu^2)\text{-la}^2$. From *excipere*, to receive. Fr., *excipule*. Ger., *Gehäuse* (2d def.). *Fruchtgehäuse* (2d def.). 1. A receptacle. 2. That part of a thallus in lichens which forms a rim to the shield; the hypothecium in disciform apothecia. The *Excipuleæ* of Corda are a section of the *Phragmotrichaceæ*. The *Excipulei* of Léveillé, are a section of the *Sarcopsidæ*. [B, 1, 77, 123, 170 (a, 24).]

EXCIPULIFORM, adj. $E^2x\text{-si}^2p(u^2)\text{-fo}^2rm$. Lat., *excipuliformis* (from *excipula* (q. v.), and *forma*, form). Fr., *excipuliforme*. Ger., *gehäuseförmig*. Cup-shaped. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXCIPULUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-si}^2p(ki^2p)/u^2(tu^2)\text{-lu}^2m(lu^2m)$. See **EXCIPULA**.

EXCISION, n. $E^2x\text{-si}^2zh/u^2n$. Lat., *excisio* (from *ex*, out, and *cædere*, to cut). Fr. *e*. Ger., *Auslösung*, *Ausschneidung*. It., *escisione*. Sp., *escisión*. The cutting out of a part. [E.]—*E. blocus* (Fr.). *E.*, particularly of a chancre, *en blocque*. [Aubert, "Lyon méd.," Apr. 2, 1882.]—**Intermediate e.** An *e*. performed in the intermediate period between the commencement of an inflammation and the complete establishment of suppuration. [E.]—**Primary e.** An *e*. performed before the period of inflammation. [E.]—**Secondary e.** An *e*. performed after suppuration has been fully established. [E.]—**Subperiosteal e.** The removal of a portion of a bone leaving the periosteum in position. [a, 29.]

EXCISOR (Lat.), n. m. $E^2x\text{-siz}(kes)/o^2r$. Gen., *excisor'is*. Fr., *exciseur*, *emporte-pièce*. Ger., *Ausschneider*. An instrument for cutting out a portion of tissue.—*E. prostate*. An instrument devised for the purpose of removing the prostate. [a, 29.]

EXCISURA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-si}(ke)\text{-su}^2ra^2$. Ger., *Ausschnitt*. A notch. [B, 123 (a, 24).]—*E. calami scriptorii*. The cleft of the calamus scriptorius. [L, 349 (a, 29).]

EXCITABILITY, n. $E^2x\text{-sit-a-bi}^2l/i^2\text{-ti}^2$. Lat., *excitabilitas*. Fr., *excitabilité*. Ger., *Reizbarkeit*, *Erregbarkeit*. It., *eccitabilità*. Sp., *excitabilidad*. Capability of being excited; sensitiveness to stimulation. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**Cell e.** The character or property of a cell which makes it capable of responding to a stimulus or excitation. [J.]—**Independent e.** Ger., *unabhängige Erregbarkeit*. The power possessed by a muscle of responding to a stimulus applied directly to its substance (without the intervention of its motor nerves). [Landolt (K).]—**Reflex e.** Sensitiveness to reflex irritation.—**Specific muscular e.** Ger., *specifische muskulöse Erregbarkeit*. See **INDEPENDENT e.**

EXCITANT, adj. $E^2x\text{-si}^2t\text{-a}^2nt$. Lat., *excitans* (from *excitare*, to rouse). Fr., *e*. Ger., *reizend*, *erregend*. It., *eccitante*. Sp., *excitante*. Stimulating the action of any of the organs, especially that of the nervous system; as a n. (Ger., *Reizmittel*), a remedy so acting. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXCITATEUR (Fr.), n. $E^2x\text{-se}\text{-ta}^2\text{-tu}^2r$. See **EXCITOR**.

EXCITATION, n. $E^2x\text{-si}^2ta/shu^2n$. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Erregung*. It., *eccitazione*. Sp., *excitación*. The production of excitement, also a state of excitement, especially of the nervous system. [A, 518.]

EXCITATOR (Lat.), n. m. $E^2x\text{-si}^2(ki^2)\text{-ta}(ta^2)/to^2r$. Gen., *excitator'is*. See **EXCITOR**.

EXCITEMENT, n. $E^2x\text{-sit}/me^2nt$. Lat., *excitatio*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *Reizung*. It., *eccitamento*. Sp., *excitación*. 1. In general, the state of being excited. 2. Of Cullen, the re-establishment of the normal activity of the brain on waking or on emerging from any pathological state of the cerebral functions. [A, 301.]

EXCITING, adj. $E^2x\text{-sit}/i^2nt$. 1. Causing excitement. 2. Of the causes of disease, acting immediately, as opposed to remotely (see **PROXIMATE CAUSE**).

EXCITO-MOTOR, EXCITO-MOTORY, adj's. $E^2x\text{-sit-o-mo}/to^2r, \text{-to}^2r\text{-i}^2$. Fr., *excito-moteur*. Exciting muscular action (said of drugs and of particular portions of the nervous system).

EXCITO-NUTRIENT, adj. $E^2x\text{-sit}/o\text{-nu}^2tri^2\text{-e}^2nt$. Excited by impressions reflected from some other region of the body, especially the centre nervous system (said of a condition of nutrition in some parts). [J, 16.]

EXCITOR, n. $E^2x\text{-sit}/o^2r$. Lat., *excitator*. Fr., *excitateur*. Ger., *Erreger*. 1. See **EXCITANT**. 2. See **DISCHAROER**. 3. An electrode to be placed in contact with a nerve to produce excitation. [B.]

EXCITORY-MOTOR, adj. $E^2x\text{-sit}/o\text{-ri}^2\text{-mo}/to^2r$. See **EXCITO-MOTOR**.

EXCITO-SECRETORY, adj. $E^2x\text{-sit}/o\text{-se}/kre\text{-to}/ri^2$. Tending to produce secretions, especially by impressions reflected from some other part of the body, as the secretion of tears excited by mental emotions. [J, 16.]

EXCITO-VASO-MOTOR, adj. $E^2x\text{-sit}/o\text{-vas-o-mo}/to^2r$. Allowing stimuli to reach the vaso-motor centres and thus give rise to a constriction of the blood-vessels and consequently an increased arterial blood-pressure (said especially of an afferent nerve). [J, 57, 183.]

EXCLUSION, n. $E^2x\text{-klu}^2zhu^2n$. Lat., *exclusio* (from *excludere*, to shut out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E.* 1. A shutting out (as of germs from a wound). 2. A dismissing from further consideration (see **DIAGNOSIS by e.**).

EXCLUSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-klu}^2z(klu)\text{-so}/ri^2\text{-u}^2m(u^2m)$. An old term for an oxytocic or abortifacient. [A, 325.]

EXCOCHLEATION, n. $E^2x\text{-ko}^2k\text{-le-a}/shu^2n$. Lat., *excochleatio* (from *ex*, out of, and *cochlear*, a spoon). Ger., *E.* The operation of curetting a cavity (e. g., that of the uterus). [E. Braun von Fernwald, "Arch. f. Gynäk.," xxxvii, 1890, p. 452.]

EXCECARIA (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-se}(ko^2e^2)\text{-ka}(ka^2)/ri^2\text{-a}^2$. See **EXCECARIA**.

EXCORIABILIS (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x\text{-kor}(h^2or)\text{-i}^2-a(a^2s)/bi^2l\text{-i}^2s$. From *ex*, from, and *corium*, leather. Of Spigelius, the darts. [L, 349 (a, 29).]

EXCORIATION, n. $E^2x\text{-ko}\text{-ri}^2\text{-a}/shu^2n$. Lat., *excoriatio*. *excoriatura* (from *ex*, out, and *corium*, bark). Fr., *e.*, *écorchure*. Ger., *E.*, *Abziehung*. It., *escoriazione*. Sp., *excoriación*. See **ABRASION**.

EXCORTICATION, n. $E^2x\text{-ko}^2rt\text{-i}^2\text{-ka}/shu^2n$. Lat., *excorticiatio* (from *ex*, away from, and *cortex*, bark). See **DECORTICATION**.

EXCREABLE, adj. $E^2x\text{-kre-a}/b'l$. See **EXSCREABLE**.

EXCREATION, n. $E^2x\text{-kre-a}/shu^2n$. See **EXSCREATION**.

EXCREMENT, n. E²x-kre²-me²nt. Gr., *περ τρωμα*. Lat., *excrementum* (from *excernere*, to discharge). Fr., *excrement*. Ger., *E*. It., *escremento*. Sp., *excremento*. Any effete material discharged from the body, especially the faeces. [K.]—**White e. of dogs**. See **ALBUM GRÆCUM**.

EXCRÉMENT (Fr.), n. E²x-kra-ma²n². See **EXCREMENT**.—**E's de paon**. See **EXCREMENTUM PAVONIS GALLI**.

EXCREMENTIAL, adj. E²x-kre²-m-e²nt-i²sh²a²l. See **EXCREMENTITIOUS**.

EXCRÉMENTITION (Fr.), n. E²x-kra-ma²n²-te-se-o²n². Of C. Robin, the process of excretion. [A, 385.]

EXCREMENTITIOUS, adj. E²x-kre²-me²nt-i²sh²u²s. Lat., *excrementitius*. Fr., *excrementitiel*. Of the nature of excrement.

EXCREMENTO DE LAGARTO [Mex. Ph.] (Sp.), n. E²x-kra-me²n²to da la³-ga³r²to. See **ASPHALT**.

EXCRÉMENTO-RÉCRÉMENTIEL (Fr.), adj. E²x-kra-ma²n²-to-ra-kra-ma²n²-te-se-e²l. Partly discharged as excrementitious and partly taken up into the system again (said of secretions). [A, 385.]

EXCREMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-kre(kra)-me²nt²u²m(u²m). See **EXCREMENT**.—**Excrementa cerebri**. Syn.: *purgamenta cerebri*. Nasal discharge. [L, 349 (a, 29).]—**Mensium e**, **Menstruum e**. The menstrual discharge. [Aristotle (H).]

EXCRESCENCE, n. E²x-kre²s²e²ns. Lat., *excrecentia* (from *ex*, out, and *crecere*, to grow). Fr., *excroissance*. Ger., *Excescenz*, *Auswuchs*. It., *exrescenza*. Sp., *exrescencia*. A morbid outgrowth from a cutaneous or mucous surface; in botany, a nodule or embryo-bud on the surface of a stem, a gall, etc. [A, 385; B, 1, 77, 123 (a, 24).]—**Cauliflower e**. [J. Clarke]. Fr., *choux-fleurs*, *néoplasme en forme de chou-fleur*. Ger., *Blumenkohlgeschwulst*. Soft cancer of the cervix uteri.—**Fungus e. of the umbilicus**. Fr., *excroissance fongueuse de l'ombilic* [Nélaton], *végétations de l'ombilic chez les nouveau-nés* [Broussolle], *fongus de l'ombilic des nouveau-nés* [Dugès], *bourgeonnement de l'ombilic* [Depaul], *végétation ombilicale* [Guersant], *fongosité de la région ombilicale* [Descroizilles], *adénome (ou granulome) de l'ombilic* [Chandelux]. Syn.: *granuloma of the umbilicus* [Virchow], *warty tumor of the umbilicus* [Holmes], *vascular polypus of the umbilicus* [Owen]. An exuberant, nipple-like fungous growth springing from the umbilicus after the separation of the umbilical cord. [A, 324; E. Broussolle, "Rev. mens. des mal. de l'enfance," July, 1886, p. 314.]—**Horny e**. See **CORNU CUTANEUM**.—**Papillary e's of the membrana tympani**. Fr., *excroissances papillaires de la membrane du tympan*. Ger., *warzige Auswüchse des Trommelfells*. Light-red papillae, of varying size, occurring singly or in groups, or in great numbers spread over the whole surface of the tympanic membrane. They are a somewhat uncommon result of chronic myringitis. [F, 32.]—**Warty e**. See **CONDYLOMA**.

EXCRESCENT, adj. E²x-kre²s²e²nt. Lat., *exrescens*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *auswüchsend*. Having the form of an exrescence.

EXCRESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-kre²s²-se²n²(ke²n²)shi²(ti²)a². See **EXCRESCENCE**.—**E. carnosae**. See **SARCOMA**.—**E. gingivae**. See **EPULIS**.—**Exrescentiae quercus infectoriae**. The galls on the oak. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**E. vesicae urinariae**. See **CYSTHYPERSARCOSIS**.

EXCRETA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²x-kre(kra)ta². From *excernere*, to discharge. Matters voided from the body, especially the urine and faeces. [A, 385.]

EXCRÉTEUR (Fr.), n. E²x-kra-tu²r. See **EXCRETORY**.

EXCRÉTIN, n. E²x-kret(i)n. Fr. *excérétine*. Ger., *E*. A non-nitrogenous, crystalline body, C₂₀H₃₆O, resembling cholesterol, obtained from human faeces by exhausting with alcohol, and precipitating with milk of lime. [K, 8.]

EXCRETION, n. E²x-kre²shu²n. Gr., *ἐκκρίσις, διαχώρησις*. Lat., *excretio*, *Fr.*, *excrétion*. Ger., *Aussonderung*. It., *escrezione*. Sp., *excreción*. The separation from the economy of those things which are not necessary to it; also any substance so rejected. [K.]

EXCRETOLÉIC ACID, n. E²x-kret-o-le²i²q. Fr., *acide excrétoleique*. Ger., *excretolische Säure*. An acid found in the faeces. Its formula is unknown. [K.]

EXCRETORY, adj. E²x-kre²t-o-r²i². Lat., *excretorius*. Fr., *excértoire*. Ger., *excretorisch*, *absondend*. Pertaining to excretion. [L, 348.]

EXCRETUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-kret(krat)u²m(u²m). See **EXCREMENT**.

EXCROISSANCE (Fr.), n. E²x-kra²s²-sa²n²s. See **EXCRESCENCE**.—**E. fongueuse de l'ombilic**. See **FUNGUS EXCRESCENCE OF THE UMBILICUS**.

EXCURRENT, adj. E²x-ku²r-e²nt. Lat., *excurrens* (from *excurrere*, to run out). Fr., *excurrent*. Ger., *auslaufend*. 1. Leading outward (said of canals). [L, 121.] 2. Of the trunk of a tree, continued straight to the top. [B, 121, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

EXCURSION, n. E²x-ku²r-zhu²n. Lat., *excursio* (from *ex*, out, and *currere*, to run). Outward movement (as of the ribs in inspiration), movement away from a given point.

EXCURVATION, n. E²x-ku²r-a-shu²n. Lat., *excurvatio*. Fr., *e*. Outward curvature.

EXCUSIO (Lat.), **EXCUTIO** (Lat.), n's f. E²x-ku²s(ku²s)-shi²(si²)o, -ku²(ku)shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *excussio*/*is*, *-cutio*/*is*. From *excussere*, to remove. 1. The action of a distant irritation on an organ. [A, 325.] 2. An instrument for removing foreign bodies. [A, 322.]—**E. ventriculi**. Ger., *Magenbirste*. An old instrument in the form of a brush for removing foreign bodies from the upper part of the alimentary canal. [A, 322.]

EXDERMOPTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-du²rm(de²rm)-o²p-to²si²s. Gen., *exdermoptos/eos* (-is). From *ἐξ*, out, and *δέρμα*, the skin, and *πτῶσις*, a falling. Fr., *e*. Of Huguier, an hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands with retained secretion. [A, 33.] Probably the same lesion as that of molluscum contagiosum (*q. v.*).

EXECHEBRONCHOS, adj. E²x-e²lk(e²ch²)-e²-bro²n²2k(bro²n²ch²)o²s. From *ἐξέχειν*, to stand out, and *βρόγχος*, the trachea. Of Hippocrates, having a prominent throat. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXECHEGLUTOS (Lat.), n. E²x-e²lk(e²ch²)-e²-glu²(glu)/to²s. Gr., *ἐξέχέγλυτος* (from *ἐξέχειν*, to stand out, and *γλυτός*, the rump). One who has prominent buttocks. [L, 84.]

EXEDENS (Lat.), adj. E²x'e²d-e²nz(ans). From *exedere*, to eat up. Ger., *fressend*. Devouring, consuming, corroding, phagendemic. [G.]

EXELCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²l-ko²si²s. Gen., *exelcos/eos* (-is). From *ἐξ*, out, and *ἐλκος*, ulceration. Fr., *exelcose*. Ger., *Verschwürung*. See **EXULCERATION**.

EXELCYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-e²l-si²z(ku²s)/mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *ἐξελκυσμός* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *ἐλκεω*, to draw). The raising or replacement of depressed bone in fractures of the skull. [L, 50, 135 (a, 14).]

EXEMBRYONATÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²x-e²m-bri²(bru²)-o²n-at(a²)e(a²). Of Richard, a division corresponding to the *Cryptogamæ*. [B, 170 (a, 24).]

EXENCEPHALIA (Lat.), n. E²x-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)²al(a²)i²-i²a². Fr., *exencéphalie*. Ger., *Exencephalie*. From *ἐξ*, without, and *ἐνκεφαλος*, the brain. Of Larger, a generic term for meningocele, encephalocele, hydrancephalocele, and synencephalocele; a malformation in which a portion of the cranial contents lies outside the skull. [A, 15.]—**Complete e**. Fr., *exencephalie complète*. That form in which there is no proper tumor, but the skull is wholly or in great part membranous. [A, 15.]

EXENCEPHALUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-e²n(e²n²)-se²f(ke²f)²al(a²)i²-u²s(u²s). Fr., *exencéphale*, *exencephalien*. A monster characterized by exencephalia. [L, 87 (a, 14).]

EXENTERATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²n-te²r-a(a²)shi²(ti²)o. Gen., *exenteratio*/*is*. See **EXENTERATION**.—**E. bulbi**. Removal of the contents of the eyeball, leaving the sclera and the optic nerve. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—**E. orbitæ**. Fr., *exenteration de l'orbite*. Ger., *Ausweidung des Augenhöhle*. It., *esenterazione dell'orbita*. Sp., *desentrañacion del órbita*. The removal of the entire contents of the orbit, including sometimes the periosteum. [F.]

EXENTERATION, n. E²x-e²n-te²r-a²shu²n. From *ἐξ*, out of, and *ἐντέρα*, the entrails. Fr., *exenteration*. Ger., *Exenteration*. 1. See **EXISCERATION**. 2. The removal of the contents of any cavity.—**E. of the eyeball**. See **EXENTERATIO BULBI**.—**E. of the orbit**. See **EXENTERATIO ORBITÆ**.

EXENTERICUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-e²n-te²r-i²z(ku²s)u²s(u²s). Situated outside the intestine. [A, 322.]

EXENTERIREN (Ger.), n. E²x-e²n-te²r-e²re²n. See **EXENTERATION**.

EXENTERISIS (Lat.), **EXENTERISMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²x-e²n-te²r-i²s(-is), -te²r-i²z(i²s)/mu²s(mu²s). See **EXENTERATION**.

EXENTÉRITE (Fr.), n. E²x-a²n²-ta-ret. Intestinal peritonitis. [L, 41.]

EXEPITHEL (Ger.), n. E²x-e²p-i²e²te²l. Ectodermic epithelium. [J.]

EXERAMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-e²r-a(a²)ma²s. Gen., *exeram/atos* (-is). Fr., *ἐξέραμα* (from *ἐξέρᾶν*, to cast off). Fr., *exerame*. Ger., *Ausgeleerte*. Of Hippocrates, vomited matter. [L, 84.]

EXERASIS (Lat.), **EXERASMUS** (Lat.), n's f. and m. E²x-e²r-a(a²)si²s, -a²(a²)s(mu²s). The expulsion of matter by defecation, vomiting, expectoration, etc. [A, 322.]

EXERCIRKNOCHEN (Ger.), n. E²x-e²r-tser²kno²ch²e²n. See **EXERCISE-BONE**.

EXERCISE, n. E²x-u²r-siz. Gr., *ἄσκησις, γυμνασία*. Lat., *exercitatio*. Fr., *exercice*. Ger., *Uebung*. The voluntary use of any power or faculty; as commonly used, systematic muscular exertion for the benefit of the health.—**Active e**. E. by voluntary muscular movements.—**Cumulative e**. E. which is augmented from day to day. [a, 29.]—**Double concentric e**. That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by the patient are resisted by the assistant. [A, 77.]—**Double eccentric e**. That variety of antagonistic gymnastics in which movements by an assistant are resisted by the patient. [A, 77.]—**E.-bone**.—See under **BONE**.—**Passive e**. E. in which the body is subjected to movements imparted from without, the only voluntary exertion made being such as is required to maintain the balance and posture.

EXERCITATIO (Lat.), **EXERCITUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²x-u²r(e²r)-si²t(ki²t)-a(a²)shi²(ti²)o, -si²sh(ki²t)²i²-u²m(u²m). Gen., *exercitatio*/*is*, *-it'ii*. See **EXERCISE**.

EXÉRESE (Fr.), n. E²x-a-re²z. See **EXERESIS**.

EXERRHIOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²r-ro²si²s. From *ἐξέρπειν*. Fr., *exerrhose*. Evaporation caused by insensible transpiration. [L, 32, 94.]

EXERT (Fr.), adj. E²x-e²r. See **EXERT**.

EXESION (Ger.), n. E²x-a-se-on. The gradual superficial destruction of organic parts, especially bone, resulting from abscesses and other destructive processes. [A, 326 (a, 21).] Cf. **ARROSION**, **EXFOLIATION**, and **USUR**.

EXESUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-es(as)u²s(u²s). From *exedere*, to eat away. Ger., *ausgefressen*, *wurmfrässig*. In botany, decayed, worm-eaten, carious. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

EXFOLIATION, n. E²x-fe-ta'shu²n. Fr., e. See *Ectopic GASTRATION*.

EXFOLIATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-fol(fo¹)-i²-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *exfoliationis*. See *EXFOLIATION*.—**E. areata** Linguae. Ger., *kreisfleckige Exfoliation der Zunge, flüchtige gutartige Plaques der Zungenschleimhaut, Landkartenzunge, geographische Zunge*. A disease of the mucous membrane of the tongue characterized by round or gyrate patches of a reddish color denuded of epithelium, and surrounded by a narrow border of yellowish, apparently thickened epithelium. The disease has been most commonly observed in children, but occurs also in adults. It differs from leucoplakia buccalis chiefly in the tendency of patches to change rapidly from place to place and to disappear suddenly. [Caspary, "Vierteljahrsh. f. Derm. u. Syph.," vii, 1880, p. 183 (G); Unna-Id., viii, 1881, p. 235 (G); Mibelli, "Giorn. ital. del. mal. ven. e del. pelle," 1888, p. 383; "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Aug. 3, 1889, p. 135.]—**E. areata palmae manus**. Ger., *kreisfleckige Exfoliation der Hohlhand*. A disease of the palms and palmar surfaces of the fingers described by Unna ("Vierteljahrsh. f. Derm. u. Syph.," viii, 1881, p. 235) characterized by circular patches denuded of cuticle which were regarded by Unna as allied to *E. areata linguae*. [G.]

EXFOLIATION, n. E²x-fol-i²-a'shu²n. Lat., *exfoliatio* (from *exfoliare*, to strip off leaves). Fr., e. Ger., *Abblätterung*. 1. In botany, the separation of dead leaves. [B, 1 (a, 24).] 2. The separation of dead tissue (e. g., the epidermis or a superficial portion of bone) in the form of flakes or shreds. [G.]—**Insensible** e. E. in pieces too small to attract attention (e. g., that of the uterine mucosa in menstruation).

EXFOLIATIVE, adj. E²x-fol-i²-at-i²v. Lat., *exfoliatus*. Fr., *exfoliatif*. Ger., *exfoliativ, abblätternd*. Pertaining to or producing exfoliation. [A, 385.]

EXFOLIATIVUM (Lat.), n., n. of adj. *exfoliativus* (*trepanum* understood). E²x-fol(fo¹)-i²-a²t(a²)-i(e)/vu²m(wu⁴m). An old name for an instrument for scaling off layers of dead bone. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXHALAISON (Fr.), n. E²x-a¹-e-z²-o²n². See *EXHALATION*.

EXHALANT, adj. E²x-hal'a²nt. Lat., *exhalans*. Fr., e. Ger., *ausdünstend*. Serving for exhalation.

EXHALATION, n. E²x-ha¹-a'shu²n. Gr., *ἀναθυμίασις*. Lat., *exhalatio* (from *exhalare*, to breathe out). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausdünstung*. It., *esalazione*. Sp., *exhalación*. 1. The giving off of finely divided or vaporous substances, as of water and carbon dioxide, from the lungs, from the skin, etc. 2. Expiration. [J.] 3. An escape of some of the constituents of the blood through unbroken capillaries.—**Areolar** e. Lat., *exhalatio areolaris*. Fr., e. *aréolaire*. 1. A secretion of fluid within the interstices of tissues. 2. The fluids of the eye (aqueous, vitreous, etc.). [K.]—**Pulmonary** e. Fr., e. *pulmonaire, haleine*. 1. Air expired from the lungs. 2. The watery vapor excreted by the lungs and sent out with the expired air. [J, 16, 33.]

EXHAUSSÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-os-sa. Lat., *sublatus*. Of Mirbel, placed upon a gynophore (said of the ovary of a flower). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXHAUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-ha¹st'(ha³u⁴st)-i²-o. Gen., *exhaustiois*. From *exaurire*, to draw out. See *EXHAUSTION*.—**E. uteri**. Extreme weakness of the uterus in labor. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXHAUSTION, n. E²x-a¹st'shu²n. Lat., *exhaustio*. Fr., e. (1st def.), *épuisement* (2d def.). Ger., *E.* (1st def.), *Erschöpfung* (2d def.). 1. In pharmacy, the process of dissolving out one or more of the constituents of a crude drug by maceration or percolation. 2. A state of prostration of the vital forces. [D.]—**Heat** e., **Solar** e. See *INSOLATION*.

EXHIBITION, n. E²x-i²b-i²sh'i²u²n. Lat., *exhibitio* (from *exhibere*, to display). The administration or employment of a particular remedy.

EXHIBITIONISM, n. E²x-i²b-i²sh'u²n-i²z'm. Fr., *exhibitionisme*. A form of perversion of the sexual instinct characterized by a propensity to display the genitals in the presence of other persons. [Magnan, "Progr. méd.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," July 26, 1890, p. 101.]

EXHIBITIONNISTE (Fr.), n. E²x-e-be-se-o²n-nest. Of Lasègue, a person manifesting exhibitionism.

EXHILARANT, adj. E²x-i²l'a²r-a²nt. Lat., *exhilarans*. Fr., *exhilarant*. Ger., *erheitend*. Causing exhilaration.

EXHILARATION, n. E²x-i²l-a²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *exhilaratio* (from *exhilarare*, to gladden). Fr., e. Ger., *Heiterkeit*. 1. A condition of moderate exaltation of the mental and bodily powers, accompanied with a feeling of content and often with a tendency to boisterousness; often seen in the first stage of the action of alcohol and after a refreshing bath, etc. 2. The production of such a condition.

EXHUMATION, n. E²x-hu²m-a'shu²n. From *ex*, out of, and *humus*, the soil. Fr., e. Ger., *E.* The digging up of a corpse or parts of a corpse, whether according to a legal injunction, on grounds other than that, or accidentally. [Blumenstock (A, 319 [a, 24]); L, 88.]

EXHYMÉNINE (Fr.), n. E²x-e-ma-nen. From *էի*, outward, and *մայն*, a membrane. See *EXTINE*.

EXIDIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²d-i²-a². Fr., e. Ger., *Ohrpilz*. Of Fries, a genus of the *Hymenomyces*, tribe *Cupularei*, having a soft, gelatinous horizontal receptacle. They live on other plants. The *Exidei* are a subdivision of the *Tremellini*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]—**E. auricular** Judæ. Fr., e. *oëille, auriculaire, oreille de Judas*. Ger., *gemeiner Ohrpilz, Judasohr, Hollunderschwamm*. Judas's ear, Jew's ear; a fungus that is considered an astringent and has been used in diseases of the throat, in dropsy, and in ophthalmia. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]

EXIGUOUS, adj. E²x-i²g'u²-u²s. Lat., *exiguus*. Fr., *exigu*. Ger., *schlank*. In botany, slender. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXILE, adj. E²x-i²l. Lat., *exilis, gracilis, tenuis*. Fr., *grêle*. In botany, long, delicate, slender. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]—**E. tree**. The *Thevetia nereifolia*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

EXINANITION, n. E²x-i²n-a²n-i²sh'u²n. Lat., *exinanitio*. Fr., e. Ger., *völlige Erschöpfung*. Extreme exhaustion. [L, 41, 43.]

EXINDUSIATE, adj. E²x-i²n-du²s-i²-at. Lat., *exindusiatius*. Fr., *exindusié*. Ger., *unverschleiert, schleierlos*. Having no indusium. [B, 1, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EXINE, n. E²x'en. See *EXTINE*.

EXTINE, n. E²x-i²nt'en. Of Fritzsche, a membrane in the pollen-grain, lying between the intine and the extine and next the former; probably but a fold of one of these membranes. [B, 19, 77 (a, 24).] Cf. *INTEXTINE*.

EXIPOTICOS (Lat.), adj. E²x-i²-po²t(pot)/i²k-o²s. Gr., *ἐξίπτωτικός*. Cleansing, digestive. [Galen (A, 325).]

EXIRIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i(e)/ri²s. See *IRIDOPTOSIS*.

EXISCHIOS (Lat.), **EXISCHIOS** (Lat.), adj's. E²x-i²sk-(i²sch²/i²-o²s, -u²s'u²s). Gr., *ἕξις*. Having broad hips, as from dislocation of the femur. [A, 322.]

EXITÈLE (Fr.), n. E²x-e-te²l. Oxide of antimony. [L, 41.]

EXITALIS (Lat.), adj. E²x-i²sh(i²t)-i²-a(a³)/li²s. From *exitium*, ruin. Pernicious, deadly. [A, 325.]

EXITURA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²e-u²(n)/ra². 1. An old name for an abscess. 2. Of Paracelsus, a purulent or putrid discharge. [A, 325.]

EXITUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-i²t-u²s(u²s). Gr., *ἐξόδος*. 1. A termination. 2. An outlet. [A, 318, 322.]—**E. letalis**, **E. lethalis**. A fatal termination.

EXOARTERITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-a²r-t²-e²r(ar)-i(e)/ti²s. See *EXARTERITIS*.

EXOCARDIAC, **EXOCARDIAL**, adj's. E²x-o-ka²rd/i²-a²l, -a²l. From *ἔξω*, without, and *καρδία*, the heart. Fr., *exocardiaque*. Situated or originating outside the heart. [A, 385.]

EXOCARDITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-ka²rd-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *exocarditidos* (-is). Inflammation of the outer surface of the heart or of the visceral pericardium. [A, 301, 518; L, 41.]

EXOCARP, n. E²x-o-ka²rp. From *ἔξω*, without, and *καρπός*, a fruit. Fr., *exocarpe*. Ger., *düssere Fruchthülle*. The outer layer of the pericarp. [B, 291 (a, 24).]

EXOCARPOS (Lat.), **EXOCARPUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²x-o-ka²rp/o²s, -u²s. A genus of the *Santalaceæ*, tribe *Anthoboleæ*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**E. latifolius**. A species yielding West Australian sandal-wood, with little fragrance. [E. M. Holmes, "Pharm. Jour. and Trans.," Mar. 27, 1886; "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," May, 1886, p. 254.]

EXOCCIPITAL, adj. E²x-o²k-si²p'i²t-a²l. Lat., *exoccipitalis* (from *ex*, away from, and *occiput* [q. v.]). Fr., e. Occipital and situated externally. [L.] See *E. bone*.

EXOCHAS (Lat.), **EXOCHE** (Lat.), n's f. E²x-o²k(o²ch²)-a²s(-a²s), -e(a). Gr., *ἐξοχή, ἐξοχάς*. Fr., *exochæ*. Ger., *Afterbeule*. Lit., a prominence; of the old writers, a condyloma. [A, 301, 322, 325.]

EXOCHORION (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-ko(ch²o²r)/i²-o²n. From *ἔξω*, without, and *χόριον* (see *CHORION*). Fr., e. Ger., *E.* 1. Of Dutrochet, the decidua vera. 2. Of Velpeau, the outer layer of the chorion at an early stage of development. [A, 45.]

EXOCHORHYPIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-ko²r(ch²o²r)-i²p(ru²p)-i²-a². From *ἔξωχος*, elevated, and *ῥύπιος* (see *RUPIA*). Rupia prominens. [A, 322.]

EXOCELARIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-sel(ko²e²l)-a(a³)/ri²-u²m(-u²m). From *ἔξω*, without, and *κελίαι*, a hollow. The parietal cœlum-epithelium or the cell-layer which forms the inner covering of the body wall. [L, 146.]

EXOCÉLE, n. E²x-o-sel. In certain corals, a chamber or division of the coelenteron situated between every two pairs of mesenteries. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).]

EXOCÉLAR, **EXOCÉLIC**, adj's. E²x-o-sel/a²r, -i²k. Relating to the exocœle. ["Quart. Jour. of Micr. Sci.," 1885, p. 578 (L).]

EXOCOLITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-kol-i(e)/ti²s. Gen., *exocolitidos* (-is). From *ἔξω*, without, and *κόλον*, the colon. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon. [a, 29.]

EXOCRÁNE (Fr.), n. E²x-o-kra²n. From *ἔξω*, without, and *κρανίον*, the skull. The external surface of the cranium. [L, 150.]

EXOCULATION, n. E²x-o²k-u²-la'shu²n. Lat., *exoculatio* (from *ex*, out of, and *oculus*, the eye). 1. Removal of the eyeball. 2. Destruction of sight. [A, 322.]

EXOCYSTIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-si²st(ku²s²t)/i²s. From *ἔξω*, without, and *κύστις*, the bladder. Fr., *exocyste*. Ger., *Blasenverfall*. Prolapse of the urinary bladder. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EXODERM, n. E²x'o-du²rm. Lat., *exoderma* (from *ἔξω*, without, and *δέρμα*, the skin). Fr., *exoderme*. 1. See *ECTODERM*. 2. The external crust of the body of an insect. [L, 146, 180.]

EXODIC, adj. E²x-o²d/i²k. Lat., *exodicus* (from *էի*, away from, and *ծծս*, a path). Fr., *exodique*. See *EFFERENT*.

EXODESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-e²d(o²-e²d)-e(a)/si²s. Gen., *exodeseos* (-is). From *ἐξοδαίνω*, to swell. Fr., *exadèse*. Ger., *Aus-schwellung*. Swelling. [L, 135 (a, 14).]

EXOEMUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-em(am)/u²m(u⁴m). Fr., *exoème*. Of Richard, two small fascicles of hairs at the top of the glume in grasses. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXOGASTRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o(0³)-ga²s(ga³s)-trit(tret)¹2s. Gen., *exogastrit'idōs* (-is). From *ἐξω*, without, and *γαστήρ*, the belly. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the stomach. [A, 29.]

EXOGEN, n. E²x'o-je²n. From *ἐξω*, outward, and *γεννᾶν*, to engender. An exogenous plant.

EXOGENETIC, adj. E²x-o-je²n-e²t¹2k. Arising from external causes. [A, 29.]

EXOGENOUS, adj. E²x-o²j²e²n-u³s. Lat., *exogenus*. Fr., *exogène*. Lit., outward-growing (said of most dicotyledons, the stems of which increase from within outward). The term is not now distinctive of dicotyledons, as some monocotyledons and some acotyledons are also exogenous, and some dicotyledons endogenous. The *Exogēnē* are: 1. Of De Candolle (1818), a primary division of vascular plants, and synonymous with dicotyledons, comprising the *Thalamiflorae*, *Caliciflorae*, *Corolliflorae*, and *Monochlamydeae*; or of Lindley (1830), a subclass of vascular plants comprising the tribes *Angiospermae* and *Gymnospermae*, and in 1833 the subclasses *Polypetalae*, *Tricometae*, and *Monopetalae*, and in 1847 the subclasses of the *Dicline*, *Hypogynae*, *Perigynae*, and *Epigynae*. 2. Of Link, a class consisting of the subclasses *Vaginales*, *Vaginates*, *Perigonatæ*, *Xeranthæ*, *Hypanthæ*, *Epanthæ*, *Anthodiatae*, *Perigynae*, *Leguminosæ*, *Catantemones*, *Anastemones*, *Allostemones*, *Apetalæ*, *Hydrophytæ*, *Catadytæ*, and *Amentaceæ*. 3. Of Wood, the first province of the subkingdom *Phænogamia* (flowery plants), and divided into the *Angiospermae* and *Gymnospermae*, the *Angiospermae* being subdivided into *Dialypetalæ* (*Polypetalæ*), *Gamopetalæ* (*Monopetalæ*), and *Apetalæ* (*Monochlamydeae*); the *Gymnospermae* having the single division *Conoideæ*. [B, 1, 34, 77 (a, 24).]

EXOGNATH, n. E²x'o²g-na³th. From *ἐξω*, without, and *γνάθος*, the jaw. Fr., *exognathe*. The accessory branch of a gnathite. [L, 41, 158.]

EXOGNATHION (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²g-na³(na³)²hi²-o²n. The alveolar process of the superior maxilla. [L, 332.]

EXOGNOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²g-no³si²s. Gen., *exognos'eos* (-is). From *ἐξ*, out of, from, and *γινώσκειν*, to learn, to know. A term proposed by C. H. Leonard, to signify diagnosis by exclusion. ["Leonard's Illustr. Med. Jour.," Jan., 1833, p. 11.]

EXOGONIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-gon(gōn)¹2-u³m(u⁴m). A section of the genus *Ipomæa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—E. *jalapa*, E. *officinale*, E. *purga*. See *ΙΠΟΜΕΑ jalapa*.

EXOGONYANCON (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o-go²n-i²(u⁶)-a²n²(a²n²)²-ko²n(kon). From *ἐξω*, outward, *γόνυ*, the knee, and *ἀκων*, an angle. Bowleggedness. [E.]

EXOGENOUS, adj. E²x-o²j²e²n-u³s. Lat., *exogynus* (from *ἐξ*, out of, and *γενή*, a female). Fr., *exogène*. Having the style projecting decidedly from the flower. [L, 32.]

EXOLCE (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²l²se(ka). Gen., *exol'ces*. Gr., *ἐξολκή*. Extraction. [A, 387.]

EXOLCEUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²l²su²s(ku²s). Ger., *Beinheber*. A bone-elevator. [A, 322.]

EXOLCYSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²l²si²z(ku²s)²mu²s(mu²s). See *EXELCYSMUS*.

EXOMETRA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-me²t(mat)¹ra³. From *ἐξω*, outward, and *μήτρα*, the womb. Fr., *exometre*. Ger., *Umstürzung der Gebärmutter*. Inversion or prolapse of the uterus. [L, 41, 135 (a, 14).]

EXOMETRITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-me²t(mat)¹ri(re)¹ti²s. Gen., *exometrit'idōs* (-is). Fr., *exométrite*. Perimetritis; of Hervieux, parametritis. [A, 89.]—*Angioloëucitæ* e. Fr., *exométrite angioloëucitique*. Parametritis originating in inflammation or thrombosis of the lymphatics. [A, 89.]

EXOMPHALIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²m-fa²(fa³)¹i²-a³. Fr., *exomphalie*. Protrusion of the navel. [A, 385.]

EXOMPHALOCÈLE (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²m-fa²(fa³)¹-o(0³)-se(kæ)¹(le)(a); in Eng., e²x-o²m-fa²(fa³)¹-o³-sel. From *ἐξ*, out of, *ὄμφαλος*, the navel, and *κύημα*, a tumor. Fr., *exomphalocè*. Ger., *Nabelbruch*. See *UMBILICAL HERNIA*.

EXOMPHALON (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²m-fa²(fa³)¹-o²n. Gr., *ἐξ-ὄμφαλον*. Fr., *exomphalie*. Prominence or protrusion of the navel. [A, 387.]

EXOMPHALOS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²m-fa²(fa³)¹-o²s. Gr., *ἐξ-ὄμφαλος*. Properly, a person having an umbilical hernia or a prominent navel; as commonly used, an umbilical hernia. [E.]—E. *aquosus*. See *HYDROMPHALON*.

EXONCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²n²-ko²ma³. Gen., *exoncom'atos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξόνκωμα*. Ger., *hervorragende Geschwulst*. A prominent tumor. [E; L, 135 (a, 14).]

EXONCOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²n²-ko²si²s. Gen., *exoncos'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξόνκωσις*. The formation or growth of an exconoma. [E.]

EXONDÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-o²n²da. See *EXUNDATUS*.

EXONEIROGOMOS (Lat.), **EXONEIROSIOS** (Lat.), n's m and f. E²x-o²n-ir(e²i²r)-o²g²mo²s, -o²si²s. From *ἐξ*, out of, and *νειρος*, a dream. Fr., *exonirose*. Ger., *nächtliche Samenergiessung*. A nocturnal emission of semen. [L, 41, 84.]

EXOPHACIN, n. E²x-o-fas²i²n. From *ἐξω*, without, and *φακή*, a lentil. A liquid uncoagulable albuminous principle found by Frémy and Valenciennes in the cortical layers of the crystalline lens. [L, 88 (a, 27).]

EXOPHLEŪM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o-flē(flo²e²)²-u³m(u⁴m). See *EPHLEŪM*.

EXOPHTHALMIA (L-t.), n. f. E²x-o²f-tha²(tha³)¹mi²a³. From *ἐξ*, out, and *ὀφθαλμός*, the eye. Fr., *exophthalmie*. Ger., *Exophthalmie*, *Augenverfall*. It., *exoftalmia*. Sp., *exoftalmia*. Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.—E. *cachectica*. Fr., *exoph-*

thalmie cachectique. See *EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE*.—E. *fungosa*. Fr., *exophthalmie fungueuse*. Ger., *schwammiger Bulbusvorfall*. A late stage of glioma retinae, after the malignant growth has filled the eyeball and caused a perforation of the cornea or anterior portion of the sclera. The growth then protrudes, proliferates very rapidly, and gives a fungous appearance to the front of the eyeball. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMIC, adj. E²x-o²f-tha²(tha³)¹mi²k. Lat., *exophthalmicus*. Fr., *exophthalmique*. Ger., *exophthalmisch*. Pertaining to or accompanied with exophthalmia.

EXOPHTHALMITIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²f-tha²(tha³)¹mi²(me)¹ti²s. Gen., *exophthalmit'idōs* (-is). An obsolete term for exophthalmia accompanied by inflammation of the contents of the orbit or of the capsule of Tenon. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMOMETEŪ, n. E²x-o²f-tha²1-mo²m'e²t-u⁶r. From the *ἐξοφθαλμος*, with prominent eyes, and *μέτρον*, a measure. Fr., *exophthalmomètre*. Ger., *E*. The name given subsequently by Cohn to his ophthalmoprostatometer. [F.]

EXOPHTHALMOS (Lat.), **EXOPHTHALMUS** (Lat.), n's m. E²x-o²f-tha²(tha³)¹mo²s, -mu²s(mu²s). Gr., *ἐξοφθαλμος*. Fr., *exophthalmie*. Ger., *E*. Properly, a person affected with exophthalmia; as commonly used, exophthalmia.—E. *anemicus*, E. *cachecticus*. See *EXOPHTHALMIC GOITRE*.—E. *paralyticus*. Exophthalmia resulting from total or partial paralysis of the oculomotor or other muscles of the eye. [A, 319 (a, 21).]—E. *simplex*. Of the older authors, that, in which the cause is unknown. [A, 319 (a, 14).]—**Pulsating E.** Fr., *exophthalmie pulsative* (ou *pulsatile*). Ger., *pulsirendes Glotzenauge*. A disease of the orbit, characterized by a complex group of symptoms consisting in protrusion of the eyeball; the presence of peculiar, audible noises over the region of the orbit and the cranial bones in the vicinity; and a visible pulsation in the eyeball or the anterior portion of the orbital aperture. These symptoms are due either to a disease of the blood-vessels in the orbit or in the cranial cavity, which may be either a true aneurysm, or a spurious traumatic aneurysm; an arterio-venous aneurysm or varix aneurysmaticus; an aneurysm by anastomosis; or finally it may be due in rare instances to some obstruction to the venous current through the cavernous sinus. [F.]

EXOPHYLLOUS, adj. E²x-o-phi²l'u³s. From *ἐξω*, without, and *φύλλον*, a leaf. Of Dumortier, without a sheath, nude (said of the young leaves of dicotyledons developed without a sheath in distinction to those of monocotyledons). [a, 24.]

EXOPLASM, n. E²x'o-pla²z'm. From Gr., *ἐξω*, outside, and *πλάσμα* (see *PLASMA*). See *ECTOPLASM*.

EXOPODITE, n. E²x-o²p'o²d-it. From *ἐξω*, without, and *πούς*, a foot. The external of the two branches into which the propodite of crustaceans divides. [L, 121, 354 (a, 27).]

EXOPROSPUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E²x-o-pro²s-op'u³s(u⁴s). From *ἐξω*, without, and *πρόσπων*, the face. See *EPIGNATHUS*.

EXOPTILATE, **EXOPTILE**, adj's. E²x-o²p²ti²l-at, -o²p²ti²l. Lat., *exoptilis* (from *ἐξω*, without, and *πίλον*, a wing). Fr., *exoptile*. Lit., having a free plume or wing; of the gemmule of a dicotyledonous embryo, not entirely shut up in its cotyledonary cavity. [Lestiboudois (B, 1 [a, 24]).]

EXORBITISMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²rb-i²t-i²z(i²s)²mu²s(mu²s). Fr., *exorbitisme*. See *EXOPHTHALMIA*.

EXORESCENTIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²r-e²s-se²n(ke²n)²shi²(ti²)-a³. From *exoriri*, to appear. See *EXACERBATION*.

EXORHIZA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²r-i²(re)¹za³. From *ἐξω*, without, and *ῥίς*, the nose. Fr., *exorhize*. Ger., *Naktwurzel*, *Freiwurzel*. A root destitute of a sheath. The *Exorhizæ* of Richard are a subdivision of the *Embryonatae*, including all plants so characterized. [B, 1, 123, 170 (a, 24).]

EXORHIZAL, adj. E²x-o²r-i²z'a²l. Lat., *exorhizus* (from *ἐξω*, without, and *ῥίς*, a root). Fr., *exorhizé*. Ger., *naktwurzelig*, *freiwurzelig*. Having a root destitute of a sheath. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXORMIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²rm'i²a³. From *ἐξορμᾶν*, to send forth. Ger., *Ausbruch* (1st def.), *Hautgries* (2d def.), *Wahnsinn* (3d def.). 1. An outbreak or attack of disease. 2. In Good's classification of skin diseases, an order characterized by small acuminated elevations of the cuticle, not containing fluid nor tending to suppuration, commonly terminating in a scurf. It corresponds to the *Papule* of Willan. 3. Of Pausanias, dementia. [G, 62; L, 107, 135 (a, 14).]

EXORRHIZA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²r-riz(rez)¹a³. See *EXORHIZA*.

EXORTUS (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²r²tu²s(tu²s). Gen., *exort'us*. From *exoriri*, to come forth. An appearance, a springing up. [A, 318.]—E. *unguim*. See *LUNULA*.

EXOSEPTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²x-o(0³)-se²p'ta³. From *ἐξω*, without, and *septum* (q. v.). The septa of certain corals, which are situated in the exocoelæ. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1886, p. 133 (L).]

EXOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²si²s. Gen., *exos'eos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξωσις*. Protrusion, dislocation. [Hippocrates, Galen (A, 325).]

EXOSKELETAL, adj. E²x-o-ske²l'e²t-a²l. Relating to, connected with, or formed from, the exoskeleton. [L, 14.]

EXOSKELETON, n. E²x-o-ske²l'e²-tu³n. From *ἐξω*, without, and *σκελετός* (see *SKELETON*). Fr., *exosquelette*. The more superficially situated support of the body in animals, i. e., the skin, nails, scales, hairs, feathers, hoofs, etc. [B, 28; L, 343.]—**Placoid E.** The "dermal defenses" of certain elasmobranch fishes, being spinous, tooth-like, or tubercular calcifications of the cutaneous papillæ. [A, 13.]

EXOSMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²z(os)²ma³. Gen., *exos'matos* (-is). Gr., *ἐξωσµα*. A protruded part. [A, 322.]

EXOSMIC, adj. E²x-o²mi²k. Fr., *exosmique*. See EXOSMOTIC.
EXOSMOMETER, n. E²x-o²s-mo²m²e²t-n²r. Lat., *exosmometer*. Fr., *exosmomètre*. See ENDOSMOMETER.

EXOSMOSE, n. Lat., *exosmosis* (from *ἐξω*, outside, and *ὄσμος*, a thrusting). Fr., e. Ger., *Aushauchung*. In osmosis, the passage of a current outward. [B, 19, 229 (a, 24).] Cf. ENDOSMOSE.

EXOSMOTIC, adj. E²x-o²s-mo²t²i²k. Lat., *exosmoticus*. Fr., *exosmotique*. Ger., *exosmotisch*. Pertaining to or of the nature of exosmose. [A, 301.]

EXOSMUS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-o²s(os)/mu²s(mu²s). See EXOSIS.

EXOSPORE, n. E²x'o-spor. Lat., *exosporium* (from *ἐξω*, without, and *σπῆρος*, a seed). Fr., e. The outer coat of a spore. [B, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

EXOSPOROUS, adj. E²x-o²s'po²r-u²s. Lat., *exosporous*. Fr., *exosporé*. Having the spores developed on the outside of the basidia. The *Exosporées* are a division of the *Hymenomycetes* so characterized. [A, 385; B, 121, 291 (a, 24).]

EXOSQUELETTE (Fr.), n. E²x-o-ske²-le²t. See EXSKELETON.
EXOSSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²s'i²s. The *Acipenser huso*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXOSTEMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o(σ)²-ste(sta)/ma². Gen., *exosten'atos (-is)*. From *ἐξω*, without, and *στῆμα*, a stamen. Fr., *exostème*. Ger., *Exostemme*, *Exosteme*. A genus of the *Rubiaceæ*, tribe *Cinchonæ*, distinguished from the true *Cinchona* by having the stamens projecting beyond the corolla. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—*E. à feuilles étroites* (Fr.). See *E. angustifolium*.—*E. à fleurs nombreuses* (Fr.). See *E. dissimiliflorum*.—*E. à fleurs nombreuses* (Fr.). See *E. floribundum*.—*E. à longues fleurs* (Fr.). See *E. longiflorum*.—*E. angustifolium*. Fr., *exostema à feuilles étroites*. Ger., *schmalblättrige Exostemme*. A species found on river-banks in Santo Domingo, where the bark, *cortex china angustifolia* (Ger., *China von St.-Domingo*) is used. It has a sweetish, aromatic taste. Very little, if any, is exported to Europe. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. à petites fleurs* (Fr.). See *E. parviflorum*.—*E. australe*. Fr., e. *austral*. Ger., *südliche Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil. The bark (*quina do mato*) is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. brachycarpum*. Fr., e. *de la Jamaïque*. Ger., *kurzfrüchtige Exostemme*. A species found in Jamaica. The bark, *cortex china brachycarpæ*, has the bitter taste of the cinchona-barks, but is not astringent. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. caribæum*. Fr., e. *caribæ*, *bois-chaudelle*, *Marie-galante*, *poirier de montagne*, *quinquina caribæ* (ou des Antilles). Ger., *caribäische Exostemme*. Sea-side beech, primewood; a species found in the West Indies and the Caribbean islands. The bark, *cortex china caribæus* (seu *jamaicensis*), *cinchona* (ou *china*) *caribæa*, *cortex jamaicensis* (seu *caribæus*), is used in the West Indies as a febrifuge (in the Bahamas, in intestinal affections) and was once exported to Europe, though but little used. It is one of the false barks that have sometimes been sold for cinchona. [B, 5, 173, 180, 275 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxiv (a, 14).]—*E. coriaceum*. Fr., e. *coriace*. A species found in the Antilles. Its bark is used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. corymbiferum*. Fr., e. *corymbifère*. Ger., *doldentraubiges Exostemme*. The *Badusa corymbifera*. [B, 42, 173, 180, 214 (a, 24).]—*E. corymbosum*. Fr., e. *encorymbe*. A species found in Peru; tonic and febrifuge. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. cuspidatum*. Fr., e. *cuspidé*. Ger., *feinspitziqe Exostemme*. A species found in Brazil, where the bark (*quina do mato*) is used like that of *E. australe*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. de la Jamaïque* (Fr.). See *E. brachycarpum*.—*E. de Philipps* (Fr.). See *E. philippicum*.—*E. dissimiliflorum*. Fr., e. *à fleurs dissimilables*. A species found in Peru, resembling in properties *E. floribundum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. du Pérou* (Fr.). See *E. peruvianum*.—*E. en corymbe* (Fr.). See *E. corymbosum*.—*E. floribundum*. Fr., e. *à fleurs nombreuses*. Ger., *reichblüthige Exostemme*. A species found in the West Indies. The bark (*cortex china Piton* [seu *Sainte Lucie*], *china Piton* [seu *montana*, seu *martinicensis*]) is a febrifuge, emetic, and tonic, and is the best known of the false cinchona-barks. [B, 5, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. lineatum*. Fr., e. *linéaire*. A species found in Santo Domingo. The bark is very like that of *E. floribundum*, with which it is often mixed. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. longiflorum*. Fr., e. *à longues fleurs*. A species found in Guiana, having the same properties as *E. dissimiliflorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. macronemia*. The *Remijia macronemia*. [B, 283.]—*E. parviflorum*. Fr., e. *à petites fleurs*. A species found in the Antilles; used as a tonic and febrifuge. [B, 5, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. peruvianum*. Fr., e. *du Pérou*. A species found in the Colombian Andes, with a bitter bark; used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. philippicum*. Fr., e. *de Philipps*. A species found in Peru, having the properties of the other species. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—*E. souzanium*. Ger., *Souza's Exostemme*. A species found especially in the Province of Piauhy, Brazil. The bark (*quina do Piauhy*) has a very bitter, somewhat silmy taste, resembling that of true cinchona. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—*E. triflorum*. A species found in Peru, where its bark is used as a febrifuge. [B, 173, 282 (a, 24).]

EXOSTEMME (Ger.), n. E²x-o-ste'm²me². See EXOSTEMA.—*Caribäische e.* See EXOSTEMA *caribæum*.—*Doldentraubige e.* See EXOSTEMA *corymbiferum*.—*Feingspitziqe e.* See EXOSTEMA *cuspidatum*.—*Kurzfrüchtige e.* See EXOSTEMA *brachycarpum*.—*Reichblüthige e.* See EXOSTEMA *floribundum*.—*Schmalblättrige e.* See EXOSTEMA *angustifolium*.—*Souza's e.* See EXOSTEMA *souzanium*.—*Südliche e.* See EXOSTEMA *australe*.

EXOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²st-ō-ma². Gen., *exostom'atos (-is)*. From *ἐξ*, out, and *στέον*, a bone. See EXOSTOSIS.

EXOSTOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-o²s(os)/to²m-a². From *ἐξω*, without, and *στῆμα*, an aperture. Fr., *exostome*. Ger., *äusserer Einmund*. The opening in the primine of the ovule of a plant. [B, 19, 77, 123 (a, 24).]

EXOSTOSE (Fr., Ger.), n. E²x-os-toz, -toz'e². See EXOSTOSIS.—*E. cranienne* (Fr.). See *Ivory EXOSTOSIS*.—*E. de croissance* (Fr.). Of Broca, a cartilaginous exostosis; so-called because of its frequency in the young. [Marchand (A, 319).]—*E. éburnée* (Fr.). See *Ivory EXOSTOSIS*.—*E. en plaque*. See *Laminar EXOSTOSIS*.—*E. épiphyssaire*. See *E. essentielle*.—*E. essentielle*. An exostosis which is the result of an error of development; found principally at the extremities of the long bones. [L, 88 (a, 29).]—*E. goutteuse*. An exostosis of gouty origin. [L, 49 (a, 29).]—*E. rhumatismale*. An exostosis of rheumatic origin. [L, 49 (a, 29).]—*E. sous-unguëale*. A partial hypertrophy of the spongy tissue of the distal phalanx, especially observed on the great toe in young people of a very lymphatic or scrofulous diathesis. [L, 49 (a, 29).]—*E. spongieuse*. See *Spongy EXOSTOSIS*.—*E. symptomatique*. See *Symptomatic EXOSTOSIS*.—*E. syphilitique*. See *Syphilitic EXOSTOSIS*.—*E. tendineuse*. An exostosis which replaces the tendon of insertion in old and gouty people. [L, 49 (a, 29).]

EXOSTOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²s-to²si²s. Gen., *exostosis' eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξοστῶσις* (from *ἐξ*, out, and *στέον*, a bone). Fr., *exostose*. Ger., *Exostose*, *Beingschwulst*, *Knochenauswuchs*. It., *exostosi*. Sp., *exostosis*. 1. A morbid bony outgrowth or enlargement; an osseous tumor. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 2. A diseased condition in plants in which hard masses of wood are produced, projecting like tumors from the stem or roots. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—*Button-like e.* See *E. eburnea clavata*.—*Cancellos e.* See *Parenchymatous e.*—*Cartilaginous e.* Lat., e. *cartilaginea*. Fr., *exostose cartilagineuse*. A bony tumor in which the amounts of bone and cartilage are nearly equal. [E.]—*Cauliflower e.*, *Cellular e.* See *Spongy e.*—*Compact e.* See *Ivory e.*—*Dental e.* See ODONTOMA.—*Epiphyseal e.* An e. formed on an epiphysis of a bone. [a, 29.]—*E. apophytica*. An e. consisting of an enlargement of a normal bone prominence at the point of insertion of a tendon or fascia. [Birsh-Hirschfeld (A, 319).]—*E. bursata*. An e. springing from an articular surface and inclosed in a cartilaginous or synovial capsule, together sometimes with free cartilaginous bodies. [Fehleisen, "Arch. f. klin. Chir.," xxxiii, 1; "Ann. of Surg.," July, 1886, p. 77; J. Bell, "Ann. of Surg.," ix, p. 112; "Ctbl. f. Chir.," Oct. 26, 1889, p. 775.]—*E. cartilaginea*. See *Cartilaginous e.*—*E. clavata*. See *E. eburnea clavata*.—*E. eburnea*. See *Ivory e.*—*E. eburnea clavata*. E. characterized by little round, flat growths on the cranium, which look like ivory buttons. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—*E. maligna*. See OSTEOMYELITIS.—*E. medullosa*. E. characterized by a large collection of medullary tissue corresponding to the medullary canal in the large bones. [A, 326 (a, 21).]—*E. multiplex*. See *Multiple e.*—*E. spongiosa*. See *Spongy e.*—*E. steatomatodes*. See OSTEOSARCOMA.—*E. subunguealis*. See *Subungual e.*—*False e.* Fr., *exostose fausse*. An appendix developed upon a bone which has not the nature of bone or has not the same constitution. [L, 41 (a, 29).]—*Hyponychial e.* See *Subungual e.*—*Ivory e.* Fr., *exostose (ou ostéome) éburnée*. A tumor composed of compact bone, peculiar to the cranial bones. [E.]—*Laminar e.* Fr., *exostose laminée*. An e. formed of superposed laminae. [L, 41 (a, 29).]—*Medullary e.* See *E. medullosa*.—*Multiple e.* Lat., e. *multiplex*. The occurrence of a number of exostoses in the same subject. [Marchand (A, 319).]—*Parenchymatous e.* A bony tumor developed from the cancellous structure.—*Parosteal e.* An e. originating in the connective tissue. [Marchand (A, 319).]—*Periosteal e.* An e. originating from the periosteum. [Marchand (A, 319).] Cf. HYPEROSTOSIS.—*Scorbutic e.* An e. of scorbutic origin. [L, 49 (a, 29).]—*Scrofulous e.* An e. of scrofulous origin. [L, 49 (a, 29).]—*Spongy e.* Fr., *exostose spongieuse*. Lat., e. *spongiosa*. Ger., *spongiose Exostose*. An e. consisting almost wholly of spongy bone tissue. [Marchand (A, 319).]—*Subungual e.* Fr., *exostose sous-unguëale*. A form of e. found beneath the nail, generally of the great toe. [Marchand (A, 319).]—*Symptomatic e.* An e. by traumatic or non-traumatic inflammation, or by syphilis. [L, 88 (a, 29).]—*Syphilitic e.* Lat., e. *syphilitica*. Fr., *exostose syphilitique*. Ger., *syphilitische Exostose*. An e. due to syphilis, usually a hyperostosis. [Marchand (A, 319).]—*True e.* See *E.*

EXOSTOTIC, adj. E²x-o²st-o²t²i²k. Lat., *exostoticus*. Pertaining to or of the nature of an exostosis. [A, 322.]

EXOTERIC, adj. E²x-o-te²r²i²k. Gr., *ἐξωτερικός*. Lat., *exotericus*. Fr., *exotérique*. Ger., *exoterisch*. Resulting from causes external to the organism. [L, 107.]

EXOTHECA (Lat.), **EXOTHECIUM** (Lat.), n's f. and n. E²x-o-the(thy)/ka², -si²(ki²)-u²m(u²m). From *ἐξω*, without, and *θήκη*, a case. Fr., *exothèque*. The outer covering of an anther. [B, 77, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. *Endothecium*.

EXOTHERMIC, adj. E²x-o-thu²rm²i²k. From *ἐξω*, without, and *θερμικός*, hot. Fr., *exothermique*. Of light, determining chemical action. [L, 41.]

EXOTHESIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o-the(thy)/si²s. Gen., *exothesis' eos (-is)*. Gr., *ἐξώθησις* (from *ἐξωθεῖν*, to expel). See DISLOCATION.

EXOTIC, adj. E²x-o²t²i²k. Gr., *ἐξωτικός*. Lat., *exoticus*. Fr., *exotique*. Ger., *ausländisch*. It., *essotico*. Sp., *exotico*. Not indigenous; of foreign origin. [a, 24.]

EXOTICADENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-a²d(a²d)-e²n-i(e)²a². See EXOTICUDENIA.

EXOTICHEMATICUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-e²m(ch²a²a²-am)-a²t(a²t²)/i²k-u²s(u²s). From *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, and *αἷμα*, blood. Pertaining to the transfusion of blood. [L, 125 (a, 14).]

EXOTICHÆMATOSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-e²m(ch²a²a²-am)-a²t(a²t²)/si²s. Gen., *exotichæmatosis' eos (-is)*. Ger., *Bluttransfusion*. Transfusion of blood. [A, 322.]

EXOTICOMANIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-o(σ)²-man(ma²n)²-i²a². From *ἐξωτικός*, foreign, and *μανία*, mania. Fr., *exoticomanie*. Ger., *übermässige Vorliebe für Fremdes*. An excessive fondness for anything foreign. [A, 322.]

EXOTICOSYMPHYSIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-o(σ)²-si²m-(su²m)²i²(fu²)-si²s. Gen., *exoticosymphysis' eos (-syn)physis*. From

ἔξωτικός, foreign, and *σύνφοις*, a growing together. Fr., *exotico-symphyse*. The union of a substance with the organism (e. g., the adhesion of a flap in plastic surgery). [A, 322.]

EXOTICUDENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-o²t(ot)-i²k-u²(u)-den(de²n)-i²(e)²a³. From *ἔξωτικός*, foreign, and *οὐδένια*, worthlessness. Fr., *exoticudénie*. Ger., *Geringschätzung ausländischer Mittel*. Excessive dislike for anything foreign. [A, 322.]

EXOTRACHELUS (Lat.), adj. and n. m. E²x-o-tra²k(tr²a²ch)-e(a)³lu²(lu²s). From *ἔξω*, without, and *τραχήλος*, the neck. See **EPIONATHUS**.

EXPANSIBILITY, n. E²x-pa²n-si²-bi²/i²-t². Lat., *expansibilitas* (from *expandere*, to stretch out). Fr., *expansibilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. Capability of expanding or of being expanded. [L, 180.]

EXPANSION, n. E²x-pa²n'shu²n. Lat., *expansio* (from *expandere*, to spread out). Fr., e. Ger., *E. Ausdehnung*. A spreading out, increase of volume.—**Coefficient of e.** Ger., *Ausdehnungskoeffizient*. Sp., *coeficiente de dilatación*. The increase in length or volume of one of the equal parts of a substance when its temperature is raised one degree from zero. [a, 27].—**E. fascié** (Fr.). Of De Candolle, an unusual spreading of limbs or branches in certain plants. [B, 1 (a, 24)].—**E. pédonculaire** (Fr.). The divergence of the pyramids in the medulla oblongata. [a, 29].—**Linear e.** Ger., *Lingenausdehnung*. Elongation by e. [a, 27].—**Muscle e.** Ger., *Muskel-Ausdehnung*. The degree to which a muscle is stretched by an attached weight. [K, 35.]

EXPANSUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pa²n(pa²n)²su²(su²s). Fr., *étendu*. Ger., *ausgedehnt*. Stretched (said by Mirbel of the nectary when it is spread as a covering upon the top of the ovary). [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXPECTANT, adj. E²x-pe²kt'a²nt. Lat., *expectans*. Fr., e. Ger., *expectierend, expectativ*. Characterized by non-interference in the absence of clear indications (said of a method of treating disease).

EXPECTATION, n. E²x-pe²kt-a'shu²n. Lat., *expectatio*. Fr., e., *expectantisme*. Ger., *Abswarten*. The expectant method of treating disease.—**E. of life**. In life insurance, the length of time that a person of a given age and in good health may be expected to live.

EXPECTORANT, adj. E²x-pe²kt'o²r-a²nt. Lat., *expectorans* (from *ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the chest). Fr., e. Ger., *auswurfbefördernd*. It., *espettorante*. Sp., *expectorante*. Promotive of expectoration. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXPECTORATIO, n. E²x-pe²kt-o²r-a'shu²n. Lat., *expectoratio*. Fr., e. Ger., *Ausspeien* (1st def.), *Speichel* (2d def.). It., *espettorazione, spurgo*. Sp., *expectación*. 1. The act of expelling from the mouth matter which has been brought to it from the lungs or from the passages which lead to them. 2. See **SPUTUM**. [D, 1].—**Prune-juice e.** The peculiar sputum of pneumonia, especially when the disease is hastening to a fatal termination. It is less abundant, less tenacious, and darker in color than the ordinary rusty sputa of pneumonia. [D, 1.]

EXPECTORATIVE, adj. E²x-pe²kt'o²r-a-ti²v. See **EXPECTORANT**.

EXPELLENT, adj. E²x-pe²l'e²nt. Lat., *expellens*. Ger., *ausstreibend*. Facilitating the expulsion of noxious material from the system. [A, 322.]

EXPERIENCE, n. E²x-pe²ri²-e²ns. Lat., *experientia* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr., *expérience*. Ger., *Erfahrung*. 1. The act of undergoing, taking part in, or personally observing, an occurrence. 2. Knowledge based on observation.

EXPERIMENT, n. E²x-pe²ri²-me²nt. Gr., *ἐμπειρία*. Lat., *experimentum* (from *experiri*, to try). Fr., *expérience, épreuve*. Ger., *E. Probe, Versuch*. A trial, test; the careful and methodical observation of what takes place under conditions that have been arranged for the purpose of eliminating all sources of error in deduction so far as possible.—**Active e.**—An e. in which the observer determines or controls the conditions.—**Archimedes's e.**—An e. for demonstrating the principle that when a body is plunged into a liquid, a part of its weight, equal to the weight of the displaced liquid, is lost. A cylindrical weight is suspended from the pan of a hydrostatic balance by means of a tube of the same volume as is itself. If when the weight is plunged into water the hollow is filled with the same, the equilibrium is exactly maintained. [B, 21 (a, 27).]

—**Check-e., Control-e.**—An e. consisting in the repetition of a previous e., the conditions being changed in some particular so as to prove the validity of the inference drawn from the first e.—**Croaking e.** Ger., *Quarrversuch*. The production of a croak in a male frog deprived of its brain by gently pinching the dorsal integument. [Landois (K)].—**Crucial e.** See **CRUCIAL TEST**.—**Drop-**

ping e. Fr., *épreuve tombante*. Ger., *Fallversuch*. A simple e. devised by Hering to show whether there is a normal binocular act of vision. A cylindrical tube, 25 cm. long, and wide enough to be looked through with both eyes, has at one end, and fastened on its outside, two long needles, which must be so bent outward that they can not be seen on looking through the tube. A fine silken thread connects the point of one needle with that of the other. Midway between the needles is a knot in the thread, or a small bead, which then lies in the centre of the field of vision of the tube. The tube is held close before the face, with the thread horizontal, and the patient looks through the tube with both eyes; the bead in the middle serves as a fixation point. Small balls of different sizes are allowed to fall about twelve times, one after the other, midway between the needles. One who sees binocularly can tell with certainty whether a ball falls within or beyond the fixation point, while one who perceives the retinal image of one eye only is frequently deceived. [F].—**Embrace e.** Ger., *Umarmungsversuch*. Stimulation of the skin overlying the sternum of a male frog deprived of its brain, so as to cause it to embrace reflexly the object used to produce the irritation. [Landois (K)].—**Fechner's**

paradoxical e. Fr., *épreuve paradoxale de Fechner*. Ger., *Fechner's paradoxer Versuch*. An e. introduced by Fechner in the domain of the color-sense for the determination of binocular light-perception. In the case of most observers, when one eye is closed, Fechner found that at first there was a slight clouding of the common visual field, but this was quickly followed by an equal clearing up of the field. If the visual field of one eye is darkened by a gray glass held before the eye, and then the common visual field or a white object in it be regarded, the latter appears darker than when the eye behind the gray glass is entirely closed. [F].—**Gellé's e.**—An e. by which Gellé professes that a diagnosis can be made between affections of the middle ear and of the labyrinth. If the air in the meatus is condensed by means of a rarefying apparatus, the tone of a tuning-fork, brought into contact with the india-rubber tube or the bones of the head, will be decidedly weakened. If an obstacle to the conduction of sound exists, as in ankylosis of the stapes, according to Gellé, the tone remains unchanged during the e.; if, however, the labyrinth is affected and the stapes movable, at every condensation there will be a feeling of giddiness and noises in the ear, symptoms of an increase of pressure in the labyrinth. [F, 32].—**Hering's e.** See **DROPPING e.**—**Kühne's e.**—An e. to demonstrate the contractility of plasmodium by means of electricity. [a, 27].—**Passive e.**—An e. in which nature determines the conditions, the observer simply taking cognizance of what goes on.—**Rinne's e.**—An e. consisting in setting a tuning-fork (pitched in the bass C) on the vertex or mastoid process, and allowing it to vibrate till the note is no longer heard; the prongs of the fork are then brought close to the ear, and in normal circumstances the tone will be heard again. When this e. turns out positive, according to Luce, there is an affection of the internal ear. When it turns out negative, there is disturbance in the sound-conducting apparatus, though there may be a simultaneous affection of the nervous apparatus. [F, 32].—**Schneider's e.**—An e. for proving that the eye can not accommodate for a near and a distant object at the same time. It consists in fixing the gaze upon a small object, and then looking beyond it at some distant point. The image of the former then appears to be double and blurred. [K].—**Torricelli's e.**—An e. designed to demonstrate the amount of atmospheric pressure by means of a cistern barometer. [a, 27].—**Valsalvian e.**—The condensation of the air in the naso-pharynx by a strong act of expiration, performed with closed mouth and nostrils, thus driving the air up through the Eustachian tubes into the tympanic cavities and forcing the drum-membranes outward. [F.]

EXPERIMENTAL, adj. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt'a²l. Lat., *experimentalis*. Fr., *expérimental*. Ger., e. Pertaining to or derived from experiment or experience.

EXPERIMENTATION, n. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt-a'shu²n. Fr., *expérimentation*. Ger., e. The performance of experiments.

EXPERIMENTÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-pa-re-ma²n²-ta. Subjected to experiment. [A, 385.]

EXPERIMENTUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-pe²r-i²-me²nt'u²m(u²m). See **EXPERIMENT**.—**E. crucis**. See **CRUCIAL TEST**.

EXPERT, n. E²x'pu²rt. Lat., *expertus* (from *experiri*, to be experienced). Fr., e. Ger., *e. Fachmann*. A person reputed to have special skill or experimental knowledge of a particular subject.

EXPERTISE (Fr.), n. E²x-pe²r-tez. A medical or medicolegal investigation by an expert. [Max-Simon, "Lyon méd.," Dec. 6, 1885, p. 429.]

EXPIRATEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-pe-ra²-tu²r. See **EXPIRATORY**.

EXPIRATION, n. E²x-pi²-ra'shu²n. Gr., *ἐκπνοή*. Lat., *expiratio* (from *ex*, out, and *spirare*, to breathe). Fr., e. Ger., *E. Ausathmung*. It., *spirazione*. Sp., *expiración*. Breathing out, exhalation. 1. The act of expelling the air from the lungs. In ordinary tranquil breathing, e. is accomplished (a) by gravity and the elasticity of the thorax, both of which tend to bring the ribs back to the position occupied before inspiration; (b) by the elasticity of the lungs; (c) by the elasticity of the abdominal walls and viscera which arch the relaxed diaphragm back into the thorax. In this way the thorax is narrowed in its three diameters and the air is forced from the lungs. [J.] 2. In botany, the act by which plants reject or expel through their leaves a part of the gas which they absorb. [B, 1 (a, 24)].—**E'akt** (Ger.). The act of e. [J].—**E. forcée** (Fr.). See **LABORED e.**—**E'skrampf** (Ger.). See **EXPIRATORY TETANUS**.—**E'sluft** (Ger.). See **EXPIRED AIR**.—**E'smuskel** (Ger.). See **MUSCLES OF EXPIRATION**.—**E'sstillstand** (Ger.). See **EXPIRATORY STANDSTILL**.—**E'stetanus** (Ger.). See **EXPIRATORY TETANUS**.—**Forced e., Forcible e.** See **LABORED e.**—**Labored e.** Fr., e. *forcée*. Ger., *forcierte E.* Expiratory movements in which the ordinary expiratory efforts due to the elasticity of the lungs, thorax, and abdomen are assisted and increased by the so-called expiratory auxiliaries, i. e., the abdominal and part of the thoracic muscles. If, the respiratory movements become excessively labored there is brought into co-ordinate action every muscle in the body which can either directly, or indirectly, by giving fixed support to other muscles, lessen the cavity of the thorax, and thus force the air from the lungs. [J].—**Prolonged e.** Fr., e. *prolongée*. A prolonged expiratory sound, of certain auscultation; one of the physical signs, in many cases, of certain pulmonary diseases. Heard over a limited area in the upper part of the chest, it often indicates tuberculosis; heard over the middle region of the lungs, it may indicate emphysema. [D, 1].—**Systolic e.**—An e. due to the filling of the pulmonary arteries and consequent pressure upon the lungs (said of the slight e. at the beginning of the cardiac systole). [J, 57.]

EXPIRATORY, adj. E²x-pi²r-a²-t-o²-ri². Fr., *expirateur*. Ger., *expiratorisch*. It., *espiratorio*. Sp., *expirador, expiratorio*. Pertaining to expiration. [J.]

—**EXPIRED**, adj. E²x-pi²r-d'. Lat., *expiratus*, Fr., *expiré*. Breathed out, given off from the lungs. [A, 385.]

EXPLANATE, adj. E²x-pla²n-at. Lat., *explanatus*. Ger., *ausgebreitet*. 1. Of an insect, having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. [L, 56.] 2. Of plants, stretched out in an even plane or laid one upon another. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXPLETIVE, adj. E²x-ple²t-i²v. Lat., *expletivus* (from *explere*, to fill up). Fr., *expletif*. Serving to complete a connection (said of nerve-fibres). [A, 301.]

EXPLICATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pli²-ka(ka³)/tu³s(tu⁴s). From *explicare*, to unfold. Fr., *expliqué*. Ger., *entfaltet*. Of flowers, unfolded, evolved, developed. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

EXPLODENDUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-plod-e²nd'u³s(u⁴s). See **EXPLOSUS**.

EXPLORETEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-plo-ra³-tu⁵r. Exploratory; as a n., an exploring instrument. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXPLORATION, n. E²x-plo-ra³'shu³n. Lat., *exploratio* (from *explorare*, to explore). Fr., e. Ger., *Untersuchung*. It., *esplorazione*. Sp., *exploración*. An examination, especially of parts situated under and hidden by other parts. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXPLORATIVE, adj. E²x-plo-ra³-ti²v. See **EXPLORATORY**.

EXPLORATORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-plo-ra(ra³)-to²-ri²-u³m(u⁴m). See **EXPLORER**.

EXPLORATORY, adj. E²x-plor'a-to-ri². Lat., *exploratorius*. Fr., *explorateur*. Ger., *explorativ*. Serving the purpose of exploration.

EXPLORER, n. E²x-plor'u³r. Lat., *exploratorium*. Fr., *explorateur*. Ger., *Untersuchungsinstrument*. Any instrument for exploring.—**Electrical e.** See **INDUCTION BALANCE**.

EXPLOSION, n. E²x-plo-zhu³n. Gr., *ἐξέλασις*. Lat., *explosio* (from *explodere*, to drive away). Fr., e. Ger., *Verpuffung*. It., *esplosione*. Sp., *explosión*. 1. A noisy and violent commotion from the bursting of a receptacle containing gas or liquid under pressure or from the sudden evolution of gas in consequence of chemical action precipitated by ignition or concussion. 2. In pathology, the sudden occurrence of symptoms (e. g., convulsions). [A, 385.]

EXPLOSIVE, adj. E²x-plos-i²v. Lat., *explosivus*. Fr., *explosif*. Ger., *explosiv*. Pertaining to, attended with, or prone to give rise to explosion. [A, 385.]

EXPLOSUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-plo'su³s(su⁴s). Ger., *aussprühend*. In botany, extruded suddenly and with violence (said of spores). [B, 198.]

EXPOSURE, n. E²x-poz'u³r. Lat., *expositio* (from *exponere*, to lay bare). Fr., *exposition*. Ger., *Blossstellung*. 1. A laying bare to view, to the sun, to the action of cold, etc.; a divesting of the ordinary clothing so as to lay a part open to observation. 2. Subjection to the danger of infection.

EXPRESSED, adj. E²x-pre'st'. Lat., *expressus*. Fr., *exprimé*. Ger., *ausgedrückt*. Pressed out.

EXPRESSION, n. E²x-pre'sh'u³n. Lat., *expressio* (from *exprimere*, to squeeze out). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausdrücken* (1st def.), *Herausdrängen* (1st def.), *Ausdruck* (2d def.). 1. A squeezing out (as of a juice, of the fœtus or placenta from the uterus, etc.). 2. The recognizable manifestation of a condition (physical, bodily, mental, or emotional). [A, 301].—**Credé's method of e.** Fr., *méthode d'e. de Credé*. See *E. of the placenta*.—**E. of the fœtus**. Fr., *e. artificielle du fœtus, e. utérine*. Ger., *Kristeller'sche Esmethode*. A method of hastening the expulsion of the fœtus during labor by rubbing, squeezing, and pressing upon the uterus. With the woman lying on her back, the obstetrician tries to displace any coils of intestine that may lie in front of the uterus; then he grasps the fundus in both hands, with the thumbs in front and the rest of the hands behind. Gentle friction is practised at first, increasing its force and directing it from above downward. This is continued from five to eight seconds, diminishing gradually, after the manner of the natural contractions. After an interval, varying from half a minute to three minutes, the manipulation is renewed, a fresh portion of the uterus being seized; and this is repeated ten, twenty, or forty times if necessary. [Kristeller, "Berl. klin. Woch.," 1867, No. 6; A, 24].—**E. of the placenta**. Lat., *expressio placentæ*. Fr., *délivrance par e.* Ger., *Credé'scher Handgriff, Herausdrängen der Placenta*. The procedure of pressing out the placenta from the uterus after the expulsion of the fœtus. The uterus is grasped between the two hands, and they are forced together slowly and equally, so as to stimulate and aid uterine contraction.—**Placental e.** See *E. of the placenta*.—**Rectal e.** A method of hastening the birth of the foetal head by pressing forward upon it with two fingers inserted into the rectum and hooked into the mouth or under the chin. [A, 22].—**Uterine e.** Fr., *e. utérine*. See *E. of the fœtus*.—**Vesical e.** A procedure proposed by J. Heddaeus for retention of urine where there is no mechanical impediment. With the femoral muscles relaxed, the bladder is grasped with both outspread hands through the abdominal wall, and gentle and steady compression made in the direction of its neck. ["Berlin. klin. Woch.," "Dtsch. Med.-Ztg.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Feb. 23, 1889, p. 211.]

EXPUITION, n. E²x-pu²-i²sh'u³n. See **EXSPUITION**.

EXPULSION, n. E²x-pu²'shu³n. Gr., Lat., *expulsio* (from *expellere*, to expel). Fr., e. Ger., *Ausstossung*. It., *espulsione*. Sp., *expulsión*. The process by which anything is expelled; as used by some old French writers, an abortion at a later period of gestation than that denoted by *écoulement* and *effluxion* (q. v.). [A, 44].—**Spontaneous e.** In obstetrics, the e. of the fœtus in an abnormal attitude (as when it is doubled upon itself by uterine contraction in a transverse presentation). Cf. **SPONTANEOUS EVOLUTION** and **SPONTANEOUS VERSION**.

EXPULSIVE, adj. E²x-pu²'si²v. Lat., *expellens*. Fr., *expulsif*. Ger., *ausstreibend*. Causing expulsion; in obstetrics, serving to expel the uterine contents (said of the pains of labor); in pharmacology, diaphoretic. [L, 107.]

EXPULSORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-pu²'(pu⁴)-so²'ri²-u³m(n⁴m). An expulsive agent or channel. [L.]—**E. seminis**. See **VAS DEFERENS**.

EXPULTEUR (Fr.), adj. E²x-pu²'tu⁵r. Expulsive. [A, 301.]

EXPULTRIX (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *expultor* (*vis* understood). E²x-pu²'(pu⁴)/tri²x. Ger., *expultrice*. Fr., *expultrice*. Ger., *Treibkraft*. Expulsive force. [A, 322.]

EXPURGANS (Lat.), adj. E²x-pu²'rg(pu⁴rg/a²nz(a³ns). Ger., *expurgant'is*. Fr., *expurgant*. Serving to facilitate the discharge of excrementitious matter. [L, 49.]

EXPURGATION, n. E²x-pu²'r-ga'shu³n. Fr., e. See **PURGATION**.

EXRUPEÁL (Fr.), n. E²x-ru²-pa-a²l. The squamosal bone in fishes. [L, 207.]

EXSANGUINATED, adj. E²x-sa²n²'gwi²n-at-e²d. See **EXSANGUINE**.

EXSANGUINATION, n. E²x-sa²n²-gwi²n-a'shu³n. From *ex*, out, and *sanguis*, blood. Deprivation of blood (as in the process of squeezing the blood from a limb toward the trunk by bandaging).

EXSANGUINE, **EXSANGUINEOUS**, adj's. E²x-sa²n²-gwi²n, -sa²n²-gwi²n'e²-u³s. Fr., *exsangue*. Ger., *blutarm*. Deprived of or destitute of blood.

EXSANGUINITY, n. E²x-sa²n²-gwi²n/'ti²-i². Lat., *exsanguinitas*. Fr., *exsanguinité*. The state of being exsanguine.

EXSANGUINOUS, **EXSANGUIOUS**, adj's. E²x-sa²n²'gwi²n-u³s, -gwi²-u³s. See **EXSANGUINE**.

EXSARCOMA (Lat.), n. n. E²x-sa²'rk-o'ma. Ger., *exsarcom'atos (-is)*. See **SARCOMA**.

EXSCREATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-skre(skre²)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Ger., *exscreatio'nis*. Fr., *exsécration, crachement*. Ger., *Räusperrn*. The act of spitting out mucus, etc., from the mouth and the upper air-passages. [L, 49.]

EXSCULPTUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-sku²'lp(sku⁴lp)/tu³s(tu⁴s). From *exsculpere*, to dig out. Ger., *ausgraben, ausgestochen*. Scrobiculate, but with very regularly formed hollows. [B, 123, 198 (a, 24).]

EXSCUTELLATE, adj. E²x-sku²-te²l'at. Lat., *exscutellatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *scutellum* [q. v.]). Fr., *exscutellé*. Of an insect, having no scutellum. [L, 180.]

EXSECTION (Lat.), n. f. E²x-se²'k'shu³n. From *ex*, out, and *secare*, to cut. The cutting out of a part. [E.] Cf. **EXCISION** and **RESECTION**.

EXSERTED, adj. E²x-su²rt'e²d. Lat., *exsertus*. Fr., *exsert*. Ger., *hervortretend, hervorstehend*. Projecting beyond the orifice of an organ (said of stamens larger than the corolla). [B, 19, 121, 123 (a, 24).]

EXSERTILE (Fr.), adj. E²x-se²'r-tel. See **PROTRACTILE**.

EXSERTION, n. E²x-su²'r'shu³n. Lat., *exsertio* (from *exserare*, to protrude). Fr., e. Of De Candolle, see **INSERTION**.

EXSERTOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-su²rt'(se²rt')or. Ger., *exserto'ris*. A muscle serving to protrude a part. [L.]—**E. linguae**. See **GENIOGLOSSUS**.

EXSICCATION, n. E²x-si²'k-a'shu³n. See **DESICCATION**.

EXSICCATIVE, adj. E²x-si²'k-a-ti²v. See **DESICCANT**.

EXSICCATOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-si²'k-kat(ka²t)/o²r; in Eng., e²x'si²'k-at-o²r. See **DESICCATOR**.

EXSPIRATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-spi²'r-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Ger., *expiratio'nis*. See **EXPIRATION**.

EXSPIRATOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-spi²'r-at(a³t)/o²r; in Eng., e²x'spi²'r-at-o²r. A large flask with a stop-cock devised by Vierordt to receive expired air for analysis. [J, 53.]

EXSPUITION, n. E²x-spu²-i²sh'u³n. Lat., *expuitio* (from *ex*, out, and *spuere*, to spit). Fr., *expuition*. The act of spitting. [A, 301.]

EXSTASIS (Lat.), n. f. E²x'sta²s(sta³s)-i²s. Ger., *extas'eos* (*ex'stasis*). See **ECSTASY**.

EXSTALLATION, n. E²x-sti²'al-a'shu³n. See **DISTILLATION**.

EXSTINCTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-sti²'n²k'shi²(ti²)-o. Ger., *extinctio'nis*. See **EXTINCTION**.

EXSTIPULACEOUS, **EXSTIPULATE**, **EXSTIPULATE**, adj's. E²x-sti²'p-u²l a'shu³s, -sti²'p-u²l-a²r, -at. Lat., *exstipulaceus, exstipulatus* (from *ex*, priv., and *stipula*, a stipule). Fr., *exstipulé, exstipulé*. Ger., *nebenblätlich, afterblätlich*. Destitute of stipules. [B, 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXSTIRPATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-sti²'r-pa(pa³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Ger., *exstirpation'is*. See **EXSTIRPATION**.

EXSTROPHY, n. E²x'stro-fi². Lat., *extrophia* (from *ἐξ*, outward, and *στροφή*, a turning). Fr., *extrophié, renversement* (1st def.). Ger., *Extrophié*. 1. That state of a hollow organ in which it is turned inside out. 2. A malformation in which the interior of a hollow organ (e. g., the bladder) is exposed by a defect of the abdominal wall. 3. Of the eyelid, see **ECTROPION**.

EXSUCCATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-su²'k(su⁴k)-ka(ka³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Ger., *exsuccation'is*. From *ex*, and *succus*, juice. See **ECCHYMOEMA** and **ECCHYMOISIS**.

EXSUCCOUS, adj. E²x-su²'k'u³s. Lat., *exsuccus* (from *ex*, priv., and *succus*, juice). Ger., *saftlos, saftleer*. Without juice. [B, 19, 123 (a, 24).]

EXSUCTION, n. E²x-su³k'shu³n. From *exsugere*, to suck out. Fr., *exsuction*. Ger., *Aussaugung*. A sucking out (as of poison from a wound). [A, 385.]

EXSUDAT (Ger.), n. E²x-su-da³t'. See EXUDATE.

EXSUDATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-su³d(sud)-a(a³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *exsudationis*. 1. Sweating. 2. See EXUDATION. [A, 322.]

EXSUDATORIUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-su³d(sud)-a²(a³t)-o²ri²u²s-(u⁴s). See EXUDATIVE.

EXSUFFLATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-su³f(su⁴f)-fla(fla³)/shi²(ti²)-o. Gen., *exsufflationis*. Forcible expiration. [A, 322.]

EXTA (Lat.), n. n. pl. E²x'ta³. The viscera. [A, 322.]

EXTASE (Fr.), n. E²x-ta³z. See ECSTASY.

EXTEMPORANEOUS, adj. E²x-te²m-po-ran'e-u³s. From *ex*, without, and *tempus*, time. Fr., *extemporané*. Ger., *unvorberaitet*. Of a prescription, devised for the occasion, and not according to a standing formula. [L, 41, 43.]

EXTENDED, adj. E²x-te²nd-ed. Lat., *extensus*. Fr., *étendu*. Ger., *augestreckt*. Held at full length (said of the limbs).

EXTENSEUR (Fr.), n. E²x-ta³n²-su³r. See EXTENSOR.—**Court e. de l'avant bras**. See HUMERO-OLECRANIANUS *externus*.—**Court e. des orteils**. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*.—**Court e. du pouce**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*.—**E. antérieur du métacarpe**. See EXTENSOR *metacarpi magnus*.—**E. antérieur des phalanges**. See EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGIUS.—**E. commun des doigts**. See EXTENSOR *digitorum manus communis*.—**E. commun des orteils**. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. court des orteils**. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*. [a, 29].—**E. court du pouce**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*.—**E. de la jambe**. See EXTENSOR *quadriceps femoris*.—**L. de l'avant bras**. See *TRICEPS EXTENSOR cubiti*.—**E. du coccyx**. See EXTENSOR *coccygis*.—**E. du pied**. See EXTENSOR *pedis*.—**E. du pouce court**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis brevis*.—**E. du pouce long**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus*.—**E. latéral des phalanges**. See CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGIUS.—**E. long des orteils**. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. oblique du métacarpe**. See EXTENSOR *metacarpi obliquus*.—**E. propre de l'index**. See EXTENSOR *indicii*.—**E. propre du gros orteil**. See EXTENSOR *hallucis longus*.—**E. propre du petit doigt**. See EXTENSOR *minimi digiti*.—**Gros e. de l'avant bras**. See SCAPULO-OLECRANIANUS *major*.—**Long e. du pouce**. See EXTENSOR *pollicis longus*.—**Moyen e. de l'avant bras**. See HUMERO-OLECRANIANUS *internus*.—**Petit e. de l'avant bras**. See HUMERO-OLECRANIANUS *minor*.—**Petit e. des orteils**. See EXTENSOR *digitorum pedis brevis*.

EXTENSIBILITY, n. E²x-te²ns'i²-bi²'i²t-i². Fr., *extensibilité*. Ger., *Ausdehnbarkeit*. Capability of being extended. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXTENSIBLE, EXTENSILE, adj's. E²x-te²ns'i²-b'l', -i²l. Capable of extension.

EXTENSIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-te²ns(tans)'i²-o. Gen., *extensionis*. See TETANUS and EXTENSION.

EXTENSION, n. E²x-te²n'shu³n. Gr., *ἔκτασις*. Lat., *extensio* (from *extendere*, to stretch out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *Ausdehnung*. It., *estensione*. Sp., *extensión*. A straightening (as of the limbs). 2. A stretching (as of a limb for reducing a fracture or dislocation). See E. APPARATUS. 3. In the *Arthropoda*, a bending dorsad. [C, 3; L, 322].—**Counter-e.** See the major list.—**Elastic e.** (2d def.) by means of a weight and pulley or by the interposition of a piece of elastic material in some other form of e. apparatus.—**E. of the fetal head**. A backward inclination of the head, by which the chin is thrown away from the sternum.—**Kontrae'** (Ger.). See COUNTER-EXTENSION.

EXTENSOR (Lat.), n. m. E²x-te²n(tan)'sor. Gen., *extensoris*. Fr., *extenseur*. Ger., *Strecker*. A muscle that acts to extend a part. [C].—**Anterior e. of the phalanges**. See FEMORO-PRÆPHALANGIUS and EPICONDYLO-PRÆPHALANGIUS.—**Anterior e. of the radius**. See *E. metacarpi magnus*.—**Common e. of the fingers**. See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**Digitorum e. primus**. See *E. communis digitorum*.—**E. annularis**. An anomalous e. of the ring finger. [L].—**E. antibrachii**. See *TRICEPS e. cubiti*.—**E. brevi-radialis** [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi radialis brevior*.—**E. brevis digiti quinti**. See PERONEUS.—**E. brevis digitorum manus**. See *E. digitorum manus brevis*.—**E. brevis digitorum pedis**. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. carpi intermedius**. An anomalous bundle of fibres extending between the e. carpi radialis brevis and the e. carpi radialis longus. [L, 332].—**E. carpi radialis accessorius**. An anomalous muscle which arises in common with the e. digitorum communis, or is given off from it, and is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb or into the trapezium. [L, 332].—**E. carpi radialis brevior** (seu *brevis*). Ger., *kurzer äusserer Speichenmuskel*. A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the antibrachial fascia, the septa between it and the adjacent muscles, and the external lateral ligament of the elbow joint. In the middle of the forearm its muscular fibres terminate in a flat tendon which is closely connected with that of the e. carpi radialis longus, in company with which it passes through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. It is an e. of the wrist and of the forearm upon the arm. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**E. carpi radialis intermedius**. See *E. carpi intermedius*.—**E. carpi radialis longior** (seu *longus*). Ger., *langer äusserer Speichenmuskel*. A flat, long muscle which arises from the lower portion of the external condyloid ridge of the humerus, the external condyle, and the external intermuscular septum. It becomes tendinous about the middle of the forearm, its tendon passing down in company with that of the e. carpi radialis brevis along the outer side of the radius to the annular ligament, through which it passes and is inserted into the radial side of the

base of the metacarpal bone of the index finger. Its action is the same as that of the e. carpi radialis brevis. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**E. carpi ulnaris**. Ger., *äusserer Ellenbogenmuskel, Ellenbogenstrecker der Hand*. A muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus, the intermuscular septa, the capsular ligament of the elbow joint, the middle third of the posterior border of the ulna, and the antibrachial fascia. It is the most internal of the muscles on the ulnar side of the back of the forearm, it becomes tendinous shortly above the annular ligament, through which it passes in a separate compartment, and is inserted into the tuberosity upon the base of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It has the same action as the e. carpi ulnaris brevis. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**E. coccygis**. See LEVATOR *coccygis*.—**E. communis digitorum**. See *E. digitorum communis*.—**E. communis digitorum brevis**. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. communis digitorum manus**. See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—**E. communis digitorum pedis**. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. communis indicis et medii**. An anomalous e. inserted into the first and middle fingers; or the e. digitorum manus communis when the tendons to the ring and little fingers are lacking. [L, 332].—**E. communis indicis medii et annularis**. The e. digitorum manus communis when the tendon to the little finger is lacking. [L, 332].—**E. communis longus digitorum pedis**. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. communis pollicis et indicis**. See *E. pollicis indicis*.—**E. cruris**. See *E. quadriceps femoris*.—**E. cruris externus**. See VASTUS *externus*.—**E. cruris medialis superficialis** [Meckel]. See RECTUS *femoris*.—**E. cruris quadriceps**. Ger., *vierköpfiger Unterschenkelstrecker*. A collective term for the rectus femoris, vastus medius (Cravæus), vastus internus, vastus externus, and subcrureus muscles regarded as one muscle. [L].—**E. cruris vastus**. See VASTUS *externus*.—**E. cubiti**. The triceps e. cubiti. [L].—**E. cubiti longus**. See ANCONÆUS *longus*.—**E. digiti medii manus proprius**. A rare e. muscle of the middle finger observed by Müller and Hartmann. [L].—**E. digiti minimi proprius**. Fr., *extenseur propre du petit doigt*. Ger., *eigener Strecker des kleinen Fingers*. A long, spindle-shaped muscle which arises from the external condyle of the humerus by a tendon common to it and the e. digitorum communis, between which and the e. carpi ulnaris it is placed. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, behind the inferior radio-ulnar articulation, and upon the back of the hand divides into two portions, the outermost of which is blended with the fourth tendon of the e. digitorum communis. The two portions expand into a broad aponeurosis, upon the dorsum of the little finger, which is inserted into the second and third phalanges in the same manner as the tendons of the e. digitorum communis. It is an e. of the little finger, and of the wrist upon the forearm. The number of tendons which are given off is uncertain. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**E. digiti quinti brevis**. See PERONEUS.—**E. digitorum** [E. Coues]. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. digitorum brevis**. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. digitorum communis**. See *E. digitorum manus communis*. [L, 135].—**E. digitorum manus communis brevis**. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—**E. digitorum manus communis longus**. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—**E. digitorum manus communis**. Fr., *extenseur commun des doigts*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher Fingerstrecker*. A long, flattish, round muscle which arises in a point from the external condyle of the humerus, the deep fascia and the adjacent intermuscular septa, and in the middle of the dorsum of the forearm divides into four bellies which become tendinous in the lower third of the forearm. The tendons pass through a compartment of the annular ligament on the back of the radius, and upon the carpus diverge to reach the index, middle, ring, and little fingers. Opposite each metacarpophalangeal articulation a thin slip is given off from each side. These form the posterior ligament of the joint, and are re-enforced by fasciculi from the lumbricales and interossei muscles, which make a fibrous expansion upon the dorsal surfaces of the first phalanges. The tendon divides into three slips, the middle one being inserted into the base of the second phalanx, the two lateral ones being continued along the sides of the second phalanx to unite into one tendon which is inserted upon the dorsum of the distal phalanx. The tendons of the index and little fingers are joined by those of their special e's before their division. Upon the dorsum of the hand the tendons are united to each other by cross-slips, that between the index and middle fingers being loose, while those on each side of the ring finger are more closely united, so that any great degree of independent motion of the middle or ring finger is prohibited. [L, 31, 142, 172, 332].—**E. digitorum pedis**. Ger., *Streckmuskel der Zehen*. See *E. digitorum longus pedis*.—**E. digitorum pedis brevis**. Fr., *extenseur court des orteils*. A muscle which arises from the outer side of the os calcis, the anterior annular, and the calcaneo-astragaloid ligaments and terminates in four tendons, the innermost of which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe, and the others into the outer sides of the tendons of the e. digitorum longus, going to the second, third, and fourth toes. [L, 31, 142, 332]. Cf. *E. hallucis brevis*.—**E. digitorum pedis longus**. Fr., *long extenseur des orteils*. Ger., *gemeinschaftlicher langer Zehenstrecker*. A long, flat muscle which arises from the external tuberosity of the tibia, the head and upper three fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula, the septa between itself and the adjacent muscles, the upper portion of the interosseous membrane, and the deep fascia. It divides into a varying number of tendons (three, four, or five) either just above the annular ligament or upon the dorsum of the foot, which, after subdividing into four tendons when the original number is less than four, are inserted into the second and third phalanges of the four outer toes. The fifth tendon, when it exists, is inserted upon the dorsal surface of the fifth metatarsal bone. The tendons become expanded over the first phalanges, being joined by tendinous processes from the lumbricales and interossei muscles, and divide into three portions, the central ones being inserted into the bases of the second phalanges, and the lateral ones, after uniting into one, into the bases

of the third phalanges. The three inner tendons are each joined on the outer side by a tendon from the e. digitorum brevis. It extends the phalanges, and, after extension is executed, flexes the torsi upon the leg. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—*E. digitorum primus*. See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—*E. dorsi communis*. See *ERECTOR SPINAE*.—*E. hallucis* [E. Coues]. See *E. hallucis longus*.—*E. hallucis brevis*. Fr., *court extenseur du gros orteil* [Testut.] Ger., *kurzer Strecker der grossen Zehe*. The tendon of the e. digitorum pedis brevis which is inserted into the first phalanx of the great toe. [L. 31.]—*E. hallucis longus*. Fr., *long extenseur du gros orteil*. Ger., *langer Strecker der grossen Zehe*. A thin, flat muscle which arises from the middle two fourths of the anterior surface of the fibula and the corresponding portion of the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament and along the dorsum of the foot, to be inserted into the base of the last phalanx of the great toe. Opposite the metatarsophalangeal articulation it gives off a broad process on each side, which covers the surface of the joint. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—*E. hallucis longus accessorius*. See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus*.—*E. hallucis minor*. See *E. primi internodii hallucis longus*.—*E. hallucis proprius*. See *E. hallucis longus*.—*E. indicis* (*proprius*). Fr., *extenseur propre de l'index*. Ger., *eigener Strecker des Zeigefingers*. Syn.: *indicator*, *abductor indicis*. A long, thin, and flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the ulna, just below the origin of the e. secundi internodii pollicis, and from the lower part of the interosseous muscle. Its tendon passes through the annular ligament in common with those of the e. digitorum communis, and unites with the tendon of that muscle destined for the index finger at a point about opposite the lower end of the corresponding metacarpal bone. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]—*E. longi-radialis* [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi radialis longior*.—*E. longus digitorum pedis*. See *E. digitorum pedis longus*.—*E. longus hallucis*. See *E. hallucis longus*.—*E. longus hallucis tricaudatus*. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—*E. longus pollicis*. See *E. pollicis longus*.—*E. longus pollicis pedis*. See *E. hallucis longus*.—*E. magnus*. See *GASTRONEMIUS*.—*E. major pollicis manus*. *E. pollicis longus*.—*E. manus radialis brevis*. See *E. carpi radialis brevis*.—*E. manus radialis longus*. See *E. carpi radialis longus*.—*E. manus ulnaris*. See *E. carpi ulnaris*.—*E. medii digiti*. An anomalous muscle which arises from the lower posterior portion of the ulna, or from the annular ligament, and is united with the tendon of the e. digitorum communis of the middle finger, or with an anomalous tendon given off from the e. indicis. [L. 142.]—*E. metacarpi magnus*. Fr., *extenseur antérieur du métacarpe, épicondyléo-prémétacarpien*. Ger., *Armschienenmuskel, langer (oder gerader) Schienbeinstrecker, Strecker des Schienbeins*. A muscle of the solipeds which represents the e. carpi radialis brevis and the e. carpi radialis longior of man. [L. 13.]—*E. metacarpi obliquus* (seu *parvus*). Fr., *cubito-(ou radio-)prémétacarpien, extenseur oblique du métacarpe*. Ger., *Vorarmschienenmuskel, Strecker des Vorderfussmuskels (oder des Knies), kurzer (oder gewundener) Schienbeinstrecker, schiefer Abzieher (oder Strecker) des Vorderknies*. The analogue of the e. ossis metacarpi pollicis and the e. pollicis brevis of man, found in lower mammals. [L.]—*E. metacarpi pollicis* [E. Coues]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—*E. minimi digiti*. See *E. digiti minimi*.—*E. minor pollicis manus* [Albinus]. See *E. pollicis brevis*.—*E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*. Fr., *cubito-sus-métacarpien du pouce*. Ger., *grosser (oder langer) Daumenstrecker*. Syn.: *abductor longus pollicis*. A long, flat muscle which arises from the posterior surface of the shaft of the ulna, between the insertion of the anconæus muscle and the e. secundi internodii pollicis, the middle third of the posterior surface of the radius and the interosseous membrane, and after becoming tendinous, passes, together with the tendon of the e. primi internodii pollicis, through a groove on the outer side of the lower extremity of the radius to be inserted into the base of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*E. ossis metatarsi hallucis*. An anomalous muscle given off from the tibialis anticus, the e. digitorum communis, the e. hallucis proprius, or arising close to the latter, and inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe. [L. 142.]—*E. parvus antibrachii*. See *ANCONÆUS* (3d def.).—*E. pedis*. Fr., *extenseur du pied*. The gastrocnemius and soleus muscles regarded as one. [a, 29.]—*E. pedis digitorum brevis*. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—*E. pedis minor* [Douglas]. See *PLANTARIS*.—*E. pollicis brevis*. Fr., *court extenseur du pouce*. Ger., *kurzer Daumenstrecker*. 1. A small, flat muscle which arises from the interosseous ligament and a portion of the posterior surface of the lower part of the radius and becomes tendinous close to the upper border of the annular ligament. Its tendon accompanies that of the e. ossis metacarpi pollicis through the annular ligament, and is inserted into the posterior surface of the proximal phalanx of the thumb. [L. 31, 142, 332.] 2. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—*E. pollicis indicis*. The e. pollicis longus when, as is often the case, it sends a tendon to the index finger. [L. 332.]—*E. pollicis longus* (seu *major*). Fr., *long extenseur (ou cubito-sus-phalangétien) du pouce*. Ger., *langer Daumenstrecker*. A muscle which arises from the posterior aspect of about the middle third of the ulna and the interosseous membrane. Its tendon passes through a separate compartment in the annular ligament, lying in a groove upon the posterior surface of the lower end of the radius, and is inserted into the base of the distal phalanx of the thumb. It extends and abducts the thumb. [L. 31, 142, 332.]—*E. pollicis minor*. See *E. pollicis brevis*.—*E. pollicis primus*. See *E. primus pollicis*.—*E. pollicis secundus* [Winslow]. See *E. pollicis longus*.—*E. primi internodii*. See *E. pollicis brevis* (1st def.) and *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis*.—*E. primi internodii hallucis* (*longus*). An anomalous bundle of fibres given off from the e. hallucis longus, and inserted into the metacarpal bone of the great toe, or into its proximal phalanx, or into the tendon of the e. hallucis brevis. [L. 31, 142.]—*E. primi internodii pollicis*. See *E. primi internodii*.—*E. primi pollicis*. See *E. ossis meta-*

carpi pollicis.—*E. primus pollicis* [Winslow]. See *E. ossis metacarpi pollicis* and *E. pollicis brevis*.—*E. proprius hallucis*. See *E. hallucis longus*.—*E. proprius indicis*. See *E. indicis*.—*E. proprius minimi*. See *E. minimi digiti*.—*E. proprius pollicis pedis*. See *E. hallucis longus*.—*E. proprius quinti digiti*. See *PERONEUS quinti digiti*.—*E. quadriceps cruris* (seu *femoris*). See *E. cruris quadriceps*.—*E. radialis externus brevis* (seu *secundus*). See *E. carpi radialis brevis*.—*E. radialis externus longus* (seu *primus*). See *E. carpi radialis longus*.—*E. secundi internodii*. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*.—*E. secundi internodii indicis proprius*. See *E. indicis*.—*E. secundi internodii pollicis*. See *E. pollicis longus* and *E. pollicis brevis*.—*E. spinae*. See *ERECTOR SPINAE*.—*E. suffraginis*. See *CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGÆUS*.—*E. tarsi* [E. Coues]. See *TIBIALIS posticus*.—*E. tarsi magnus*. See *TRICEPS suræ*.—*E. tarsi minor*. See *PLANTARIS*.—*E. tarsi suralis*. See *TRICEPS suræ*.—*E. tertii internodii* [Douglas]. See *E. pollicis longus*.—*E. tertii internodii indicis*. See *E. indicis*.—*E. tertii internodii minimi digiti*. See *ABDUCTOR minimi digiti manus*.—*E. triceps*. See *E. cruris quadriceps*.—*E. triceps antibrachii* (seu *cubiti*). See *Triceps e. cubiti*.—*E. triceps suræ*. See *TRICEPS suræ*.—*E. ulnaris* [E. Coues]. See *E. carpi ulnaris*.—*Lateral e. of the phalanges*. See *CUBITO-PRÆPHALANGÆUS*.—*Long e. of the forearm*. See *SCAPULO-OLECRANUS*.—*Magnus e. digitorum*. See *E. digitorum manus communis*.—*Oblique e. of the metacarpus*. See *E. metacarpi obliquus*.—*Quadriceps e. cruris*. See *E. cruris quadriceps*.—*Short e. of the forearm*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS externus*.—*Short e. of the toes*. See *E. digitorum pedis brevis*.—*Small e. of the forearm*. See *HUMERO-OLECRANUS minor*.—*Triceps e. cubiti*. Ger., *Dreiköpfiger Armmuskel, Vorderarmstrecker*. A muscle arising by three heads or portions, which occupies nearly the whole of the posterior portion of the arm. Its long or middle head (the anconæus longus) arises as a flat tendon from the infra-glenoid tubercle and contiguous portions of the axillary border of the scapula, its external head (the anconæus brevis) is fleshy and tendinous and arises from the upper and outer part of the posterior surface of the humerus between the insertion of the teres minor and the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve, and from the external intermuscular septum, where it forms an arch over the upper portion of the groove, and its internal or deep head (the anconæus internus) arises from the posterior surface of the humerus, between the groove for the musculo-spiral nerve and a point about an inch above the trochlear surface and the internal and external intermuscular septa. It is inserted into the back part of the upper surface of the olecranon by the common tendon which commences at about the middle of the arm as two aponeurotic layers, the one subcutaneous and the other situated in the substance of the muscle. The muscular fibres of the different heads are inserted into these layers, which unite just above the olecranon to form a single tendon. It extends the forearm upon the arm and renders the fascia of the forearm tense. [L. 31, 142, 172, 332.]

EXTENUATIO (Lat.), n. f. $E^2x-te-nu^2(u)-a(a^3)/shi^2(ti)^2-o$. Gen., *extenuationis*. From *extenuare*, to make thin. Fr., *exténuation*. Ger., *Verdünnung, Abmagerung*. See *EMACIATION*.

EXTERGENT, adj. $E^2x-tu^2rj'e^2nt$. Lat., *extergens*. See *DETERGENT*.

EXTERIOR, adj. $E^2x-te'ri^2-o^2r$. Lat., *e*. Fr., *extérieur*. Ger., *äusserlich*. See *EXTERNAL*.

EXTERIORATION, n. $E^2x-te-ri^2-o^2r-a'shu^2n$. Fr., *extérioration*. 1. The mental faculty by which the image of an object seen is referred to the actual situation of the object. [A, 301.] 2. (Fr., *extérioration des amputés*.) The physiological process by which a painful impression on a nerve coming from a stump is referred to the amputated part. [A, 385.]

EXTERIORITY, n. $E^2x-te-ri^2-o^2r'i^2-ti^2$. Fr., *extériorité*. The mental perception resulting from exterioration (1st def.). [A, 385.]

EXTERN, adj. E^2x-tu^2r . Fr., *extern*. As an out-patient. [Simpson, "Edinb. Med. Jour.," May, 1882.]

EXTERNA (Lat.), n., f. of adj. *externus* (*tunica* understood). $E^2x-tu^2rn(te^2rn)a^2$. An external tunic. [L.]—*E. oculi*. See *SCLEREA*.

EXTERNAL, adj. $E^2x-tu^2rn'a^2$. Lat., *externus*. Fr., *externe*. Ger., *äusserlich*. Situated on the outside or on the outer side. [a, 24.]

EXTERNALITY, n. $E^2x-tu^2rn-a^2/i^2t-i^2$. The state of being external. [B, 100.]

EXTERNAT (Fr.), n. $E^2x-te^2r-na^2$. In the French hospitals, the office of an *externe*. [A, 385.]

EXTERNE (Fr.), adj. E^2x-te^2rn . See *EXTERNAL*; as a n., m., in the French hospitals, a medical student who, after an examination, is appointed to serve under an *interne*. [A, 385.]

EXTERNO-MARGINAL, adj. $E^2x-tu^2rn'o-ma^2rj'i^2n-a^2$. A more correct term for *ectomarginal* (q. v.). ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1878, p. 965 (L).]

EXTERNO-MEDIAL, adj. $E^2x-tu^2rn'o-med'i^2-a^2$. Lat., *externo-medialis*. Fr., *externo-médial*. Situated between the median and external veins (said of a vein in an insect's wing). [L, 196.]

EXTERNO-MEDIALIS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x-tu^2rn(te^2rn'o)(o^3)-med(me^2d)-i^2-a(a^3)/li^2s$. See *EXTERNO-MEDIAL*; as a n., of Kirby, the third principal nerve of the wing of insects. [L, 180.]

EXTERNUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x-tu^2rn(te^2rn)/u^2s(u^4)s$. Fr., *externe*. Ger., *äusserlich*. See *EXTERNAL*; as a n., a muscle situated externally to another muscle.—*E. auris*. *E. mallei*. See *LAXATOR tympani*.

EXTESTICULATUS (Lat.), adj. $E^2x-te^2st-i^2k-u^2(u^4)-lat(la^2t)-u^2s(u^4)s$. From *ex*, priv., and *testis*, the testicle. Castrated. [E.]

EXTINCTILIFORMIS (Lat.), adj. E²x-ti²n²k-ti²l(=l)-i²-fo²rm'i²s. From *extinguere*, to extinguish, and *forma*, form. Ger., *Lichtlöscherförmig*. Having the form of an extinguisher. [B, 123 (a, 24).]

EXTINCTION, n. E²x-ti²n²shu²n. Lat., *extinctio* (from *extinguere*, to extinguish). 1. The eradication or destruction of anything. [A, 326 (a, 21).] 2. The act or process of extinguishing mercury by reducing it by trituration with a powder or a fatty substance to such a fine state of subdivision that the globules are no longer visible to the naked eye and have no tendency to run together. [B.] 3. Of lime, the process of slaking. [A, 335.] 4. The state or condition of being extinguished.

EXTINE, n. E²x'ten. Fr., *exine*, *exhyménine*. The outer coat of a pollen grain. [B, 77, 291 (a, 24).]

EXSTIRPATION, n. E²x-tu²r-pa'shu²n. Lat., *exstirpation* (from *exstirpare*, to root out). Ger., *Exstirpation*. It., *estirpazione*, *esportazione*. Sp., *arrancamiento*, *extirpación*. The complete removal of a part. [E.] See also **ABSCISSIO** and **EXCISION**.

EXTOZOA (Lat.), **EXTOZOARIA** (Lat.), n's n. pl. E²x-to(=to²)-zo²-a²-a(=a²)ri²-a². From *ἐξ*, without, and *ζῷον*, an animal. Fr., *extozoaires*. See **ETROZOA**.

EXTRA-AMNIOTIC, adj. E²x-tra²-a²m-ni²-o²t'i²k. Outside the amnion; between the amnion and the chorion. [J.]

EXTRA-AXILLARY, adj. E²x''(tra²-a²x'i²l-a-ri²). Lat., *extra-axillaris* (from *extra*, without, and *axilla* [q. v.]). Fr., *extra-axillaire*. Ger., *ausserwinkelständig*. Springing beyond or above the *axils* (said of flowers, buds, etc.).

EXTRABRANCHIAL, adj. E²x''tra²-bra²n²k'i²-a²l. From *extra*, without, and *βράχια*, the gills. Situated external to the branchia. [L, 294.]

EXTRACALICULAR, adj. E²x''tra²-ka²l'i²k'u²-la²r. Situated external to the calix. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1883, p. 407 (L).]

EXTRACAPSULAR, adj. E²x''tra²-ka²p'su²l-a²r. Fr., *extra-capsulaire*. Situated outside a capsule, especially an articular capsule. [A, 385.]

EXTRACARDIAL, adj. E²x-tra²-ka²rd'i²-a²l. External to the heart. [a, 29.]

EXTRACELLULAR, adj. E²x''tra²-se²l'u²-lar. Fr., *extracellulaire*. 1. Pertaining to a physiological process going on, or a part existing outside the cells of the organism in contradistinction to what goes on within cells or what is composed of cells (e. g., e.-c. digestion, in distinction from intra-cellular digestion). [J.] 2. Situated outside of the cells of an insect's wing. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1877, p. 141 (L).]

EXTRACOSTALES [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. pl. E²x-tra²-ko²st-a(=a²)lez(las). From *extra*, without, and *costa*, a rib. The external intercostal muscles. [L, 'N. Y. Med. Soc.," July 30, 1887.]

EXTRA-COURANT (Fr.), n. E²x-tra²-ku-ra²n². See **EXTRA CURRENT**.

EXTRACRANIAL, adj. E²x-tra²-kran'i²-a²l. Situated outside the cranial cavity. [J.]

EXTRACRESCENT (Fr.), adj. E²x-tra²-kre²s-sa²n². Lat., *extracrescens* (from *extra*, without, and *creresco*, to grow). Growing from without. [B, 1 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-CRURÆUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E²x'tra²-kru²-e(kru)-re(=ra²e²)-u²s(u²s). See **VASTUS externus**.

EXTRACT, n. E²x'tra²kt. Lat., *extractum* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *extrait*. Ger., *E.*, *Extrakt*. Absud. It., *estratto*. Sp., *extracto*. A preparation, soft, hard, or dry, obtained by the evaporation of either the natural juice pressed out of fresh herbs or other parts of plants, or of a solution obtained by treating vegetable or animal substances with a liquid, such as water, alcohol, or ether, which can be evaporated. E's are made by maceration, digestion, or infusion with hot or boiling water, and sometimes by boiling in water with repeated stirring, pressing the liquid out between strong tin plates, and then evaporating it, generally over a water-bath, to one third or one fourth the original volume, according to the consistence prescribed. Sometimes the evaporation is conducted *in vacuo*. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**Abführendes E.** (Ger.). See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum**.—**Acetic e.** Lat., *extractum aceticum*. Fr., *extrait acétique*. Sp., *extracto acético*. An e. prepared by exhausting the drug with an acetic solution. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Aetherisches E.** (Ger.). See **OLEO-RESIN**.—**Alcoholic e.** Lat., *extractum alcoholicum* (seu *spirituosum*). Fr., *extrait alcoolique*. Ger., *alkoholisches* (oder *geistiges E.*), *Abstraktiv*. An extract obtained by exhausting the powdered drug with strong or diluted alcohol. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Anodyne e.** See **EXTRACTUM ANODYNUM**.—**Aperient e.** See **EXTRACTUM SOLUTIVUM**.—**Aqueous alcoholic e.** Ger., *spirituös-wässriges E.* An e. made by exhaustion with a mixture of water and alcohol. [B, 95, 108 (a, 14).]—**Aqueous e.** Lat., *extractum aquosum*. Fr., *extrait aqueux*. Ger., *wässriges Extract*. An e. formerly made by boiling the drug with water and expressing, but more recently, according to nearly all the pharmacopœias, by infusing or percolating with water. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Aromatic fluid e.** See **EXTRACTUM AROMATICUM FLUIDUM**.—**Bezoardic e.** See **EXTRACTUM BEZOARDICUM CAMELARIÆ**.—**Bitteres E.** (Ger.). See **EXTRACTUM AMARUM**.—**Cathartic e.** See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS compositum**.—**Compound e.** Lat., *extractum compositum*. Fr., *extrait composé*. Ger., *zusammengesetztes E.* An e. made from more than one drug or an e. with the addition of other ingredients.—**Dickes E.** (Ger.). See **EXTRACTUM SPISSUM**.—**Dry e.** See **EXTRACTUM SICCUM**.—**Dry narcotic e's.** Lat., *extracta narcotica sicca*. Of the Ger. Ph., a class of e's, identical with those of the Pruss. Ph., 1863, made by mixing 4 parts of the e. with 3 of finely powdered licorice-root, drying the mixture at between 40° and 50° C., rubbing the residue to

powder while warm, and adding sufficient powdered licorice-root to make 8 parts. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Dünnes E.** (Ger.). See **EXTRACTUM TENUE**.—**Ethereal e.** [Br. Ph.]. See **OLEO-RESIN**.—**Ethereal narcotic e's.** Of Lefort, a class of e's obtained by treating narcotic plants with carbon disulphide. They have a butyrous consistence, and are soluble in absolute alcohol, in ether, in chloroform, and in the fatty and volatile oils. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**E's in vacuo.** Of Berjot, a class of light, frothy, very hygroscopic e's obtained by the evaporation of decoction *in vacuo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xii (a, 21).]—**E's without heat.** Of Herrera, a proposed class of e's made by partially freezing and expressing (several times alternately) the aqueous solution of a vegetable matter and evaporating to the desired consistence in shallow dishes by exposure to the sun in a drying-room the temperature of which does not exceed 30° C. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—**Fluid e.** Lat., *extractum fluidum* [U. S. Ph.] (seu *liquidum* [Br. Ph.]). Fr., *extrait liquide*. Ger., *flüssiges E.* It., *estratto fluido*. Sp., *extracto fluido* (ó *liquido*) [Mex. Ph.]. An e. consisting, according to the U. S. Ph. and Br. Ph., of permanent concentrated solutions of vegetable drugs made of such a strength that, in the U. S. Ph., 1 cubic centimetre contains the medicinal principles and represents the virtues of 1 gramme of the drug. [B, 81 (a, 21).]—**Geistiges E.** (Ger.). See **ALCOHOLIC e.**—**Gelatinous e.** An e. containing gelatin. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Goulard's e.** See **LIQUOR PLUMBI SUBACETICIS**.—**Granville's narcotic e's.** A class of e's obtained by exhausting narcotic drugs *in vacuo*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvii (a, 21).]—**Green e.** An e. prepared from the plant while it is green. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Gummy e.** An e. containing gum. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Gum-resinous e.** An e. of which gum and resin form the principle constituents. [a, 21.]—**Hard e.** Fr., *extrait solide*. An e. evaporated to dryness. [a, 21.]—**Hydro-alcoholic e.** An e. made with both alcohol and water. [B.]—**Liquid e.** See **FLUID e.**—**Macrococostum e.** See **EXTRACTUM MACROCOSTUM**.—**Mucilaginous e.** An e. the chief constituent of which is mucilage. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Mucous e.** An e. of which the principal constituent is gum or mucilage. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Pond's e.** A proprietary preparation of *Hamanelia virginica*; a clear, thickish liquid of a peculiar odor, used as a vulnerary.—**Powdered e.** A pulverized solid e. [a, 21.]—**Powdered narcotic e's.** See **DRY NARCOTIC e's**.—**Resinous e.** Lat., *extractum resinosum*. Fr., *extrait résineux*. An e. of which the base is resin. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Saccharated e.** Of Hallberg, an e. made by triturating the dry extractive matter of a drug with enough milk-sugar to give it the same weight as that of the drug employed. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvi (a, 21).]—**Saponaceous e.** Fr., *extrait savonneux*. An containing resinous matter so combined with other substances that it cannot be separated from them. [L, 32 (a, 21).]—**Schleimauflösendes E.** (Ger.). See **EXTRACTUM RHEI compositum**.—**Solid alcoholic e.** A solid e. made by employing alcohol as a menstruum. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xix (a, 21).]—**Spirituöses Fluide** (Ger.). An alcoholic fluid e. [A, 319 (a, 14).]—**Spirituös-wässriges E.** (Ger.). See **AQUEOUS ALCOHOLIC e.**—**Spirituös e.** See **ALCOHOLIC e.**—**Thick e.** See **EXTRACTUM SPISSUM**.—**Thin e.** See **EXTRACTUM TENUE**.—**Trockenes E.** (Ger.). See **DRY e.**—**Vinous e.** Fr., *extrait vineux*. Ger., *weiniges E.* An e. obtained by exhausting the drug with an alcohol solution. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Wässriges E.** (Ger.). See **AQUEOUS e.**—**Wässriges Fluide** (Ger.). A fluid e. made with water.—**Watery e.** See **AQUEOUS e.**—**Weiches E.** (Ger.). See **EXTRACTUM TENUE**.—**Weiniges E.** See **VINOUS e.**—**Zusammengesetztes E.** (Ger.). A compound e. [L, 80.]

EXTRACTED, adj. E²x-tra²kt'e²d. Lat., *extractus*. Fr., *extrait*. 1. Drawn out. 2. Prepared by extraction. 3. Subjected to extraction.

EXTRACTEUR (Fr.), n. E²x-tra²kt-tu²r. See **EXTRACTOR**.

EXTRACTIF (Fr.), n. E²x-tra²kt-ef. See **EXTRACTIVE**.

EXTRACTIFORM, adj. E²x-tra²kt'i²-fo²rm. From *extractum*, an extract, and *forma*, form. Fr., *extractiforme*. Resembling or of the nature of an extract. [A, 385.]

EXTRACTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-tra²kt(=tra²kt)sh'i²(=ti²)-o. Gen., *extractio'is*. See **EXTRACTION** and **EXTRACT**.

EXTRACTION, n. E²x-tra²kt'shu²n. Gr., *ἐξελκυσμός, ἐξαγωγή*. Lat., *extractio* (from *ex*, out, and *trahere*, to draw). Fr., *e.* Ger., *E.*, *Ausziehen*. It., *estrazione*. Sp., *extracción*. A drawing out, as of a tooth, a hair, the crystalline lens, a foreign body, etc.; in obstetrics, the manual or instrumental removal of the foetus, especially by the pelvis pole; in pharmacy, the process of making an extract.—**Cataract e.** The operation of extracting a cataract. *Aaser's method* is the same as Schmidt's (*vide infra*). *Dart's method* is a so-called modification of the original Daviel's operation in which the flap in the cornea is made by a single incision with a knife, without the aid of scissors. *Beer's method* is the typical corneal flap operation, made with Beer's triangular knife (the edge of the blade being the hypotenuse), and the incision being made downward, followed by free capsulotomy and the extrusion of the lens without iridectomy. *Beer's flap-e. without capsulotomy* is an operation in which the corneal section is made downward in the usual manner with a Beer's knife, the lens is then split on the needle, and then (by lateral movements of the needle from above downward and from right to left, accompanied by a rotatory motion) the lens in its capsule is detached from the zonula and extracted. *Berenger's method* is a modification of Daviel's operation in which the corneal section is made with a single instrument (a knife), no scissors being employed to enlarge the wound. *Boroman's modified linear e.* is an operation in which a broad lance-knife is employed, the section being made in the sclero-corneal margin, and lengthened during the withdrawal of the lance-knife. The iridectomy is made upward, the capsule lacerated, and the lens removed by a spoon resembling Critchett's rather than Waldau's. *Bribosia's operation* is one in which two modifications of the peripheral linear operation are

proposed. The capsule is first lacerated through the cornea by a stop-needle. The narrow knife is then introduced, and, as it is passed across the anterior chamber, rotated slightly so as to cause a prolapse, upon the knife, of the iris, which is thus excised. *Carter's operation* is one in which the knife recommended is 30 mm. long, 2 mm. broad, and very thin. The points of entrance and exit are just behind the margin of the cornea, on a line 2 mm. below the horizontal tangent. The incision is completed by a series of gently drawing cuts, and the rotation of the edge forward should be sufficient to make the centre of the incision correspond exactly with the sclero-corneal junction, so that its whole track will lie in a plane less oblique than and anterior to the plane of Von Graefe's section. There may or may not be made a conjunctival flap. The iridectomy is then made in the usual way. Then the anterior capsule is incised with a double beam-shaped cystotome, and a quadrangular piece of capsule removed. The cataract is then caused to extrude by gentle pressure and counterpressure. *Christeau's operation* consists in removing the lens in its capsule by pressure upon the upper lid after the incision in the cornea has been made in the usual manner in the limbus. *Critchett's operation* is a modification of Von Graefe's peripheral operation, in which the puncture and counterpuncture are made in the sclerotic at a distance of 1 mm. from the edge of the cornea, and 3 mm. below its upper tangent, and the knife is brought out through the sclerotic immediately above the cornea. *Critchett's modified linear e.* is an operation in which the section is made in the cornea upward within the limbus with a broad lance-knife, and then the wound is enlarged in both directions with a pair of blunt-pointed scissors. An iridectomy upward is then made, and the capsule lacerated. The spoon employed is shallower and with a blunter edge than the spoon of Waldau. The corneal section is more like a fissure than a flap-wound. *Daviel's flap-e.* is an operation in which an incision in the cornea is made with a pointed lance-knife, and the wound enlarged with a myrtle-shaped lance-knife, and later with two pairs of scissors, one curved on the flat, and the other on the edge. The anterior capsule is then freely opened in various directions, and the lens then extruded by slight pressure on the eye with a spoon. *Desmarres's operation* is for shrunken capsular cataracts, devised in 1847. It resembles Sichel's operation through the sclerotic, except for the use of a strong pair of forceps, with arms 4 to 5 mm. long. *Earle's cataract e. through the sclerotic* is an operation in which a small lancet, moving backward and forward between the blades of a pair of forceps, is employed. This instrument being introduced into the sclera, the lancet is withdrawn by means of a spring within the handle, the blades of the forceps are opened, and the cataract seized and extracted. The incision should form a line perpendicular to the edge of the cornea. *Gibson's simple linear cataract e.* is an operation, advised in 1811, consisting in extracting a capsular cataract through a simple corneal incision by means of a hook. *Gibson's operation for soft cataract* is one in which the anterior capsule was first freely lacerated with a needle, and then in the course of a few weeks the cornea was opened through a small incision near its temporal edge, a curette introduced as far as the pupil, and the lens thus evacuated by means of gentle pressure. *Gioppi's peripheral modified linear cataract e.* is an operation in which a peripheral linear section is made upward, as in Von Graefe's operation, and the lens in its capsule is removed with a spoon-shaped instrument resembling Waldau's spoon. There is no iridectomy, and no laceration of the capsule. *Jacobson's modified flap-e.* is an operation in which the corneal section is made in the sclero-corneal margin, the lens and capsule are extracted in the usual manner, and finally the segment of iris which has been pressed upon by the lens in its extrusion, excised. *Jaeger's flap-e.* is an operation in which the corneal incision is made upward, as recommended by Wenzel in 1786. In other respects it is the same as Beer's operation. *Jaeger's peripheral modified linear cataract e.* is an operation in which the incision is made with a knife, shaped like a Beer's knife, one surface of which is concave, and the other convex, the latter being turned toward the eyeball. The section is made upward, the points of entrance and exit being 3.5 mm. below the apex of the corneal base, and lying in the sclera about 2.5 mm. from the corneal margin. The knife is pressed steadily forward in making the section, just as the ordinary Beer's knife is employed. The capsule is then opened freely, and the lens extruded. No iridectomy is done. *Jaeger's simple linear cataract e.* is an operation resembling Gibson's, in which an ordinary iris-hook is used. *Küchler's cataract e. by horizontal incision* is an operation in which a transverse section is made across the middle of the cornea, in its horizontal diameter, and after extracting the lens through this opening, immobilizing the eyelids by enveloping the whole head and face in a sort of helmet of plaster-of-Paris bandage, which was not removed for several days. *Lafayé's flap-e.* consisted in making the corneal wound a curve, and using only one instrument, which was a knife shaped something like a scalpel. *Landrau's modified flap-e.* is the same as Schmidt's. *Lebrun's corneal-flap-e.* resembles Liebreich's, except that the two ends of the incision lie in the cornea within the limbus, and about one mm. below the horizontal meridian. The section is made upward, and its apex lies at the point of limitation between the upper and middle thirds of the vertical corneal meridian. The blade of the knife is gradually rotated during the section, making at first an angle of 30° with the base of the cornea and ending at almost a right angle. The capsule is then lacerated, and the lens extracted by gentle pressure, without an iridectomy. *Liebreich's corneal-flap-e.* is one in which the section lies in the lower half of the cornea so that the apex of the slightly curved incision is placed about two mm. above the lower corneal margin. It is made with a very narrow Graefe knife. The plane of the blade should form an angle of 45° with the horizontal meridian of the cornea. The points of entrance and exit lie in the scleral margin, one mm. from the corneal margin and about two mm. below the horizontal meridian. No iridectomy is made, but the capsule is immediately opened and the lens extracted by gentle pressure. *Macnamara's operation* is an e. of the lens in the cap-

sule without an iridectomy, by means of a large, straight, triangular keratome. With this a large incision is made just within the margin of the cornea, on the outer side. A scoop is then inserted through the wound as far as the outer edge of the pupil, having reached which its handle is raised so as to bring the lower end into contact with the capsule of the lens. The scoop is then slightly withdrawn, but so as to draw open the pupil far enough for pressure to be made on the edge of the lens with the rounded end of the scoop. This causes the lens to tilt over in front of the scoop, and both are then withdrawn. *Mooren's modified flap-e.* is an operation which consists in making a preliminary iridectomy several weeks before the operation, so as to avoid the dangers incident to hæmorrhage or the possibilities of a suppurative iritis. The operation is then done in the usual manner, and the lens in its capsule extracted either by pressure or with the spoon. *Pagenstecher's modified flap-e.* is an operation for the removal of the lens in its capsule. Pagenstecher employed complete anaesthesia, and made his corneal flap downward with the incision back in the sclero-corneal limbus. He then excised a piece of iris, and then by pressure on the eyeball through the closed upper lid endeavored to cause extrusion of the lens in its capsule by rupture of the zonula. If this proved unsuccessful, he opened the canal of Petit below and introduced a small spoon below and behind the lens, and lifted it out. More recently, he has advised making the Graefe peripheral linear incision with iridectomy. *Pagenstecher's peripheral modified linear e.* consists in removing the lens and its capsule at the same time. The section is a peripheral one, resembling somewhat the incision of Von Graefe, though having somewhat more of a flap-wound, and the iridectomy is made upward. The section is best made with a straight, narrow knife. *Palucci's simple linear e.* is an operation devised in 1750 which consists in extracting lens and capsule through the usual corneal incision by means of a fine forceps. *Richter's flap-e.* is a modification of Daviel's operation, consisting merely in the use of a single instrument (a knife), in completing the corneal incision. *Rosa's flap-e.* is an operation in which the corneal incision is made upward, but in all other respects the same as Beer's. *Santarelli's simple linear e.* was an operation (employed from 1795 to 1810 for all forms of cataract) in which the corneal incision was made with a broad lance-knife with curved surface, near its upper margin, and the capsule opened at the same time with the point of the knife. The lens was then extruded by pressure. *Schmidt's flap-e.* consists in a simple puncture of the vitreous humor through the posterior capsule or hyaloid membrane (after the lens has been extracted in the ordinary way), in order to overcome the collapse of the cornea which frequently occurs in this operation. All the other steps are precisely as in the ordinary Beer's operation. *Sharp's flap-e.* is almost exactly similar to Lafayé's. *Sichel's cataract e. through the sclerotic* was devised in 1840 for the e. of shrunken cataracts. The incision is made through the sclerotic with a lance-knife, and the cataract extracted with a fine forceps. *Steffan's modified flap-e.* is an operation in which the points of entrance and exit of the knife, in making the corneal section, lie about one mm. within the corneal margin, so as to make the incision long enough for the extraction of large, hard cataracts. An iridectomy is then made, the capsule opened freely, and the lens extruded by pressure on the upper lid. *Taylor's cataract e.* is an operation in which it is proposed to combine the benefits of iridectomy with the preservation of the integrity of the pupil. An incision is made in the corneal margin, the iris is separated for a corresponding distance from its ciliary attachment, and the lens is then pressed out through the peripheral opening thus made. After this operation, the detached portion of iris falls slightly, but this forms but a slight blemish. *Teale's operation by suction* was devised in 1864. Teale invented an instrument which consisted of a fine, somewhat curved tube of metal, a piece of rubber-tubing, and a glass mouth-piece. The cornea was first opened by a broad needle, and the capsule freely lacerated. A curette was then passed into the lens-mass, and connected with the suction apparatus, and the lens matter removed by aspiration. *Travers's simple linear e.* is an operation in which the usual corneal incision is made, and the anterior capsule opened with the point of the knife, when by gentle pressure and counter-pressure the lens is caused to present at the corneal wound and is removed with a curette or spoon. He at first advised preliminary dislocation of the cataract into the anterior chamber. *Von Graefe's peripheral modified linear e.* is an operation in which the knife employed is 2 mm. wide, 3.5 cm. long, and very thin. This should puncture the sclera 1.5 mm. from the corneal margin, enter and cross the anterior chamber, and the counter-puncture should be in the sclera, on the opposite side, at an equal distance from the corneal margin. The direction of the blade should be such that its back is turned toward the centre of curvature of the anterior surface of the cornea. The edge then appears as a curved line which corresponds to the greatest circle of the corneal surface. By a to-and-fro, sawing motion, the section is then completed upward. Externally the distance between the point of entrance and point of exit should measure 11 mm. in a straight line. A broad iridectomy is then made, which may or may not be as broad as the section is long. The capsule is then to be opened freely, either by a straight incision, or a crucial incision, or a quadrilateral incision, with a cystotome or hook. In the original operation they introduced Daviel's spoon inside the capsule and removed the lens entire. *Waldau's modified linear e.* is one in which an incision is made in the cornea, with a lance-headed keratome, half a line from its junction with the sclerotic and embracing one fourth of its circumference; a portion of iris is excised; the capsule of the lens is lacerated freely with a cystotome; a silver spoon is inserted into the corneal incision, and glided along the posterior surface of the lens, between it and its capsule; the lens is then within the bowl of the spoon, and the latter with the lens is slowly and carefully withdrawn from the eye. The spoon employed is something like a shovel in shape, and four sizes are used. *Weber's peripheral modified linear e.* is an operation done with a broad concave lance- or heart-shaped knife, bent

at an angle of 120° with the shaft, the concavity being on the posterior surface. The section is made preferably downward in the base of the cornea. When an iridectomy is deemed necessary, the excision should be confined to the pupillary margin of the iris, and it is better to use an iris-hook than a forceps. The capsule is then to be extensively lacerated, especially in a transverse direction. The wound is then made to gape by a gentle steady pressure and counter-pressure, and the lens is extracted. *Wenzel's flap-e.* at first consisted in making the corneal flap upward, but subsequently he recommended a lateral incision in the cornea, so that the flap was directed outward toward the external canthus. The supposed advantages of this modification are purely imaginary. *Williams's operation* consists in making a typical classical flap-e. without an iridectomy, going through each step in the ordinary way. Then when the lens has been extruded, a single point of very fine suture is inserted at the apex of the corneal flap by means of a straight needle, less than one fourth of an inch long, with a flat cutting point. A single strand of the finest silk is employed for the suture, the edges of the wound being held with very fine, toothed forceps. The suture is left in for a week, and should then be removed under ether. [F. 2, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69; Liebreich, "Med. Times and Gaz.," 1871 (F); Sharp, "Phil. Trans.," xviii, p. 161 (F); "Mém. de l'acad. de chir.," 1748 (F); "Am. d'oc.," xiii, p. 181, xiv, p. 54, lxiv, p. 250, lxxv, p. 163, lxxvi, p. 126, lxxviii, p. 2, liii, p. 115 (F); "Giorn. d'otol. ital.," 1869 (F); "Arch. f. Ophth.," xiii, p. 187 (F); "Trans. of the Am. Ophth. Soc.," iii (F); "Trans. of the Fourth Int. Ophth. Congr.," 1872 (F); "Roy. Lond. Ophth. Hosp. Rep.," iv, 4, p. 316 (F).]—*E. à lambeau* (Fr.). See *Flap-e.*—*E. of cataract*. See *Cataract e.*—*E. per vias naturales*. Fr. *acouchement artificiel par les voies naturelles*. *E. of the fetus* through the parturient canal, as distinguished from delivery by the Cesarean operation (generally used in speaking of artificial delivery after the death of the mother).—*Flap-e.* Fr., *e. à lambeau*. *E. of a cataract* by making a flap in the cornea.

EXTRACTIVE, n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt^2iv$. Fr., *extractif*. Ger., *Extractivstoff*. It., *estrattivo*. 1. A name given in a chemical analysis of an organic substance to matters present in small quantity and of indeterminate composition which can be extracted or removed by solvents. 2. A substance (also called *extract* and *e. matter*) present in most vegetable extracts, and either occurring already formed in the vegetable tissues, or else produced at the time of preparation of the extract by the interaction of the other ingredients. It is at first soluble in water and alcohol, but by evaporation, and by heating in the presence of air, it becomes insoluble, and then constitutes *oxidized e.* [B. 5.]—*Oxidized e.* A name erroneously given to the insoluble modifications of an e. produced by heating or evaporation, under the idea that the change was due to a combination with oxygen. [B. 5.]

EXTRACTOR (Lat.), n. m. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2k(\text{tra}^2k)^2to^2r$. Gen., *extractor'is*. Fr., *extracteur*. Ger., *Auszieher*. An instrument for extracting; of W. Gifford, who died in 1731, an obstetrical forceps devised by himself; of Dease, the vet. [A. 24, 43.]—*Nerve-e.* A piece of fine wire with one edge toothed like a saw for introducing into a tooth and drawing out the nerve. [E.]—*Obstetrical e.* Of Evans, an instrument devised by him for extracting the fetus, to be used instead of the forceps; consisting of a band to be placed around the head above its largest circumference, and secured there, with two straps passing down from it, by which to make traction. [A. 43.]

EXTRACTO-RESINOUS, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2k^2to\text{-re}^2z^2in\text{-u}^2s$. Fr., *extracto-résineux*. Consisting of an extract and resembling resin. [A. 385.]

EXTRACTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2k(\text{tra}^2k)^2to^2ri^2u^2m$ (u⁴m). An extractor; of Kiwisch, an instrument for extracting the head of the fetus after its separation from the trunk.

EXTRACTUM (Lat.), n. n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2k(\text{tra}^2k)^2tu^2m$ (tu⁴m). See **EXTRACT**.—*E. acetium*. See **Acetic EXTRACT**.—*E. atherenum*, *E. athericum*. See **OLEO-RESIN**.—*E. alcoholicum*. See **ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT**.—*E. amarum* [Russ. Ph.]. An extract made by mixing equal parts of e. absinthii, e. gentiana, and e. trifolii fibrini. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—*E. anodynum* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *extrait anodin*. An extract made by mixing together 3 drachms of aqueous extract of opium, 5 drachms of extract of *Carduus benedictus*, 1 oz. each of the extracts of sweet flag and *Archangelica officinalis*, and 10 drops of oil of cloves. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—*E. anti-dysentericum aquosum*. An extract obtained from the peeled fruit of *Garcinia mangostana*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxv (a, 21).]—*E. aquosum*. See **AQUEOUS EXTRACT**.—*E. aromaticum fluidum* [U. S. Ph.]. Fr., *extrait liquide des aromates*. Ger., *flüssiges Gewürzextrakt*. An extract made by exhausting 25 oz. (av.) of aromatic powder with alcohol sufficient to yield 24 fl. oz. of extract. [B. 81 (a, 21).]—*E. bezoardicum Camerarii* [Würt. Ph., 1798]. An extract made by dissolving in mint-water 96 parts of extract of species for elixir vite, 24 each of aloe wood and *Archangelica officinalis*, 12 each of balm, sage, tormentil, and opium, 8 each of red poppies and castor, and 4 each of the five precious stones, prepared amber, and adding 2 each of horn of sea-unicorn, East Indian and West Indian bezoar, and 6 each of alkermes confection and confection of hyacinth; an ancient and celebrated alexipharmac; also given as a sudorific and anodyne. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—*E. catharticum*. See **E. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—*E. catholicum*. 1. See **E. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**. 2. See **E. RHEI COMPOSITUM**.—*E. drasticum* [Greek Ph.]. An extract made by digesting in pure alcohol for one day, 4 parts of the root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, 6 of the root of *Erogonium purga*, and 1 of resin of scammony, filtering, distilling off the alcohol, and drying the residue at a moderate heat. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**EXTRACTUM FIRMUM** [Belg. Ph.]. See **E. SPISSUM**.—**EXTRACTUM FLUIDUM**. See **FLUID EXTRACT**.—**E. garayanum**. See **E. CHINÆ FRIGIDÆ PARATUM**.—**E. Goulardi**. See **Liquor PLUMBI SUBACETATIS**.—**EXTRACTUM GRADUS**. See **E. tenuë**.—**E. gummosum**. See **Gummy EXTRACT**.

—**E. hæmostaticum**. See **E. ERGOTÆ**.—**EXTRACTUM JUSTUM** [Swed. Ph.]. See **E. SPISSUM**.—**E. liquidum** [Br. Ph.]. See **FLUID EXTRACT**.—**E. macrocostinum** [Würt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *extrait macrocostin*, *pitules macrocostines*. Macrocostine extract, made by dissolving 192 parts of Socotrine aloes in a mixture of 48 parts each of the depurated juice of *Abeinthium vulgare*, *Apium graveolens*, *Anethum fœniculum*, *Fumaria officinalis*, and *Pimpinella saxifraga*, and 320 each of roses and lemon, setting aside, pouring off the clear liquor, evaporating at a gentle heat to the consistence of honey, adding 12 parts of extract of *Crocus sativus*, 8 of extract of myrrh, and 24 of gum ammoniac dissolved in 64 of vinegar of squills, reducing to the consistence of an extract of 8 parts of powder of marium and 12 of Arabian costus, mixing and preserving. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**E. Martii**. Fr., *extrait de Mars*. A product obtained by evaporating to dryness potassium tartrate and liquid iron. [L. 49, 105 (a, 21).]—**EXTRACTUM MOLLE** [Belg. Ph.]. See **EXTRACTUM TENUë**.—**EXTRACTA NARCOTICA SICCA**. See **Dry narcotic EXTRACTS**.—**EXTRACTUM ORDINARIUM** [Dan. Ph.]. See **EXTRACTUM SPISSUM**.—**E. panchymagogum**. Ger., *schleimansführendes Extract*. See **EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM**.—**E. panchymagogum Crocilli**. See **E. COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. (panchymagogum) Quercetani**. See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. siccum**. A dry extract; an extract which can be reduced to a powder. [B.]—**E. solutivum** [Brunsw. Ph., 1777]. Aperient extract, made by digesting in 192 parts of water for twenty-four hours 48 parts each of senna-leaves and rhubarb, 2 each of cinnamon and anise, and 3 of potassium tartrate, straining with slight expression, and evaporating to the consistence of an extract. [B. 97 (a, 21).]—**EXTRACTUM SPIRITUOSUM**. See **ALCOHOLIC EXTRACT**.—**EXTRACTUM SPISSUM** [Austr. Ph., Ger. Ph., Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Russ. Ph.]. An extract so thick that it will not run [Ger. Ph.], will not drop from the spatula [Hung. Ph., Netherl. Ph.], but may be drawn out into threads by it [Dan. Ph., Norweg. Ph., Swed. Ph., Swiss Ph.], that run together again into a mass [Russ. Ph.], or are like pap [Swiss Ph. gradus II, Hung. Ph.], like hard honey [Swiss Ph. gradus II], or of pippular consistence [Austr. Ph., Belg. Ph., Roum. Ph., Swiss Ph.]. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**EXTRACTUM SUBSPISSUM** [Hung. Ph.]. An extract having a consistence intermediate between that of a thick and that of a thin extract. [B. 95 (a, 21).]—**E. tenuë**. An extract of the consistence of honey. [B.]—**E. thebaicum**. See **E. OPII**.—**E. thebaicum ammoniacale**. See **ELIXIR AMMONIATO-OPITUM**.—**E. Thridacium**. See **E. LACTUCÆ**.—**E. tonicum Bacher**. Sp., *extracto tónico de Bacher* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by digesting 4 parts of the root of *Helieborus niger* in 16 of 50-per-cent. alcohol containing 1 part of potassium carbonate, straining, macerating the residue with 16 parts of white wine, and straining after heating to the boiling point, and finally filtering both liquids, distilling off the alcohol, and evaporating to proper consistence. [B. 95 (a, 14).]

EXTRA CURRENT, n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3ku^2r\text{-e}^2nt$. See under **CURRENT**.

EXTRADILATE, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3di^2lat$. Lat., *extra-dilatatus*. Fr., *extra-dilaté*. In botany, having unusually large scales. [B. 1 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-EMBRYONIC, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3e^2m\text{-bri}^2o^2n^2ik$. Fr., *extra-embryonnaire*. Of certain structures of the ovum, lying without, or not forming a part of, the embryo.

EXTRA-EPITHELIAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3e^2p\text{-i}^2thel^2a^2l$. Occurring or situated outside an epithelium. [J.]

EXTRAFOLIACEOUS, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3fo\text{-li}^2a\text{'s}hu^2s$. Lat., *extrafoliaceus*. Fr., *extra-foliacé*. Ger., *ausserblattständig*. Having an unusual number of leaves. [B. 1, 123 (a, 24).]

EXTRAFOLIATE, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3fo\text{'li}^2at$. Lat., *extra-foliatus*. Fr., *extra-folié*. Of a scape, arising from the root of a plant which has no other leaves. [Mirbel (B. 1 [a, 24].)]

EXTRAGENITAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3je^2n^2it\text{-a}^2l$. Situated elsewhere than on the genitals (said of chancres).

EXTRAIRE (Fr.), adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2r$. Lat., *extrarius*. Ger., *ausserhalb befindlich*. Of a plant-embryo, lying outside the endosperm or albumen; external. [Richard (B. 1 [a, 24].)]

EXTRAIT (Fr.), adj. $E^2x\text{-tre}^2$. Extracted; as a n., see **EXTRACT**.—**E. anodin**. See **EXTRACTUM ANODYNUM**.—**E. catholique**. 1. See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**. 2. See **EXTRACTUM RHEI COMPOSITUM**.—**E. de Goulard**. See **Liquor PLUMBI SUBACETATIS**.—**E. de Poesner**. An extract made by boiling aloes with water, decanting, and evaporating. [L. 85.]—**E. formé**. See **Thick EXTRACT**.—**E. liquide**. See **FLUID EXTRACT**.—**E. mou**. See **Soft EXTRACT**.—**E. panchymagogue**. See **EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM**.—**E. sec**. See **EXTRACTUM SICCUM**.—**E. solutif**. See **EXTRACTUM SOLUTIVUM**.—**E. sulfocarbonique**. See **Ethereal narcotic EXTRACTS**.—**E. thébaïque** [Fr. Cod.]. See **EXTRACTUM OPII**.—**E. vineux**. See **Vinous EXTRACT**.

EXTRAKT (Ger.), n. $E^2x\text{-tra}^2kt'$. See **EXTRACT**.

EXTRALOBULAR, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3lo^2b^2u^2l\text{-a}^2r$. Situated outside a lobe, in contradistinction to that which is within it. [J.]

EXTRANEURAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3nu^2r\text{-a}^2l$. Situated outside a nerve or the nervous system. [J.]

EXTRANUCLEAR, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3nu^2kle\text{-a}^2r$. Situated outside a nucleus. [J.]

EXTRA-OCULAR, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3o^2k^2u^2l\text{-a}^2r$. Lat., *extra-ocularis*. Fr., *extra-oculaire*. External to the eye. [L.]

EXTRA-ORBITAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3o^2rb^2it\text{-a}^2l$. External to the orbit or eye. ["Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1856, p. 134 (L).]

EXTRA-ORGANISMAL, adj. $E^2x\text{-tra}^3o^2r\text{-ga}^2n^2is\text{'ma}^2l$. Occurring outside the organism. [B. 290.]

EXTRAPELVIC, adj. E²x-tra³-pe¹/vi²k. Situated outside the pelvic cavity. [*Proc. of the Zool. Soc.*, 1878, p. 674 (L).]

EXTRAPERITONEAL, adj. E²x-tra³-pe²-ri²-to-ne²a²l. Outside the peritoneum. [A, 301.]

EXTRAPOLAR, adj. E²x-tra³-pol/a³r. Situated, in general, outside instead of between poles; in particular, the poles or electrodes of a battery. See *Extra-polar ELECTROTONUS*. [J.]

EXTRA-RECTUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. m. E²x-tra³-re²k/ku²s-(tu⁴s). 1. See *PYRAMIDALIS abdominis*. 2. The external rectus muscle of the eye. [L.]

EXTRARIUS (Lat.), n. E²x-tra(tri³/ri²-u³s(u⁴s)). See *EXTRAIRE*.

EXTRARADICAL, adj. E²x-tra³-ra²d/i²k-a²l. From *extra*, without, and *radix*, a root. In chemistry, replaceable by a base, i. e., not replaceable by a negative or alcoholic radicle (said of hydrogen atoms). [a, 27.]

EXTRARENAL, adj. E²x-tra³-ren/a²l. From *extra*, without, and *renes*, the kidneys. Situated externally to the kidney. [L, 351.]

EXTRASCAPULAR, adj. E²x-tra³-ska²p/u²-la³r. Lat., *extrascapularis*. From *extra*, without, and *scapula*, the shoulder-blade. Unconnected with, but close to, the scapula. [L, 14.]

EXTRASTAPEDIAL, adj. E²x-tra³-sta-ped/i²a²l. From *extra*, without, and *stapes*, a stirrup. External to the stapes. [L, 121.]

EXTRASTOMACHAL, adj. E²x-tra³-stu⁴m/a²k-a²l. From *extra*, without, and *στόμαχος*, the gullet. Taking place externally to the stomach (said of digestion). [L, 210.]

EXTRASTROM (Ger.), n. E²x'tra³-stro³m. See *EXTRA CURRENT*.

EXTRATHORACIC, adj. E²x-tra³-tho-ra³s/i²k. Situated outside the thorax. [L.]

EXTRA-TRICEPS (Lat.), n. m. E²x-tra³-tri(tre)/se²ps(ke²ps). The outer head of the triceps muscle of the arm. [E. Coues, "*Med. Soc.*," July 30, 1887 (L).]

EXTRATROPICAL, adj. E²x-tra³-tro²p/i²k-a²l. Lat., *extratropicus*. Fr., *extratropique*. Ger., *e*. Of plants, indigenous to the temperate zone. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXTRA-UTERINE, adj. E²x-tra³-u²te²-ri²n. Fr., *extra-utérin*. Situated outside the cavity of the uterus.

EXTRAVASAT (Ger.), n. E²x-tra³-va³-sa²t'. See *EXTRAVASATION*.

EXTRAVASATED, adj. E²x-tra³-v³-a-sat-e²d. Lat., *extravasatus*. Fr., *extravasé*. Having escaped from its proper receptacle (said of liquids, etc., poured out from the blood-vessels, etc.). [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EXTRAVASATION, n. E²x-tra³-v³-a-sa²/shu³n. Lat., *extravasatio* (from *extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel), *suffusio* (from *sub*, under, and *fundere*, to pour). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*, *Extravasat* (2d def.). It., *stravasato*. 1. The escape of blood or a juice or excretion from the proper receptacle. 2. The material that has so escaped.

EXTRAVASATUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-tra³-va²s(wa³s)-at(a²t')-u³m(u⁴m). See *EXTRAVASATION* (2d def.).

EXTRAVASCULAR, adj. E²x-tra³-va²s(wa³s)-ku²l-a³r. Situated outside the vascular system, in contradistinction to what is within the vessels. [J, 55.]

EXTRAVENTRICULAR, adj. E²x-tra³-ve²n-tri²k/u²-la³r. Situated outside a ventricle (especially of the heart). [J.]

EXTRAVILLOUS, adj. E²x-tra³-vi²l/u³s. Situated outside a villus.

EXTRAVISCERAL, adj. E²x-tra³-vi²s(u³r)-a²l. Situated externally to the visceral arches. [*Proc. of the Zool. Soc.*, 1876, p. 700 (L).]

EXTRIMITAS (Lat.), n. f. E²x-tre²m(tram)/i²a²s(ta³s). Gen., *extrimitatis*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. See *EXTREMITY*.—*Extremities abdominales*. The lower limbs. [L, 332.]—*E. occipitalls*. Of Pansch, see *Occipital POLE*.—*Extremities pectorales* (see *superiores*, see *thoracicae*). The upper limbs. [L, 332.]—*E. septi*. Of Massa, the fornx cerebri, supposed to be continuous with the septum lucidum. [I, 3 (K).]

EXTRÉMITÉ (Fr.), n. E²x-tra-me-ta. See *EXTREMITY*.—*E. ampullaire*. See *CRUS ampullaire*.—*E. non-ampullaire*, *E. simple*. See *CRUS canatis semicircularis simplex*.

EXTREMITY, n. E²x-tre²m/i²t-i². Lat., *extremitas*. Fr., *extrémité*. Ger., *Extremität*. 1. The terminal portion of anything. 2. Of the animal organism, a limb.

EXTRINSIC, adj. E²x-tri²n/si²k. Lat., *extrinsecus*. Fr., *extrinsèque*. Ger., *äusserlich*. Situated or coming from without; of muscles, attached partly to the trunk and partly to a limb. [C.]

EXTROBLIQUOUS [E. Coues] (Lat.), n. E²x-tro-bl(ie)/kwu²s-(kwu⁴s). See *External oblique MUSCLE of the abdomen*.

EXTRODUCTION, n. E²x-tro-du²k/shu³n. From *extra*, outward, and *ducere*, to lead. Gentle extraction. [L, 60.]

EXTROPHY, n. E²x'tro-fi². See *EXSTROPHY*.

EXTRORSAL, **EXTRORSE**, adj's. E²x-tro²rs/a²l, -tro²rs'. Lat., *extrorsus*. Fr., *e*. Ger., *auswärts angeheftet* (oder *gekehrt*, oder *aufspringend*). Of anthers, facing outward, looking away from the pistil. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

EXTROVERSION, n. E²x-tro-vu²r'zhu³n. See *EXSTROPHY*.

EXTRUSION, n. E²x-tru²zhu³n. Lat., *extrusio* (from *extrudere*, to squeeze out). Fr., *e*. Ger., *E*. A forcing out, expulsion. [J.]

EXTUBERANCE, n. E²x-tu²b'e²r-a²ns. Lat., *extuberantia*. See *PROTUBERANCE*.

EXTUBERANT, adj. E²x-tu²b'u²r-a²nt. Protruding.

EXTUBERATION, n. E²x-tu²b-e²r-a²/shu³n. See *PROTUBERANCE* and *PROTRUSION*.

EXTUMEFACATION, **EXTUMESCENCE**, n's. E²x-tu²m-e-fa²k/shu³n, -tu²m-e²s/e²ns. Lat., *extumefactio* (from *ex*, out, *tumere*, to swell, and *facere*, to make). Fr., *extumescence*. Tumidity. [A, 385.]

EXUBER (Lat.), adj. E²x-u²b(u²b)/u²r(e²r). From *ex*, away from, and *uber*, the breast. Fr., *exubère*. See *ABLACTATUS*.

EXUBERANT, adj. E²x-u²b'e²r-a²nt. Lat., *exuberans*. Growing luxuriantly. [A, 326 (a, 21).]

EXUDATE, n. E²x'u²-dat. Fr., *exudation*. Ger., *Ersudat*. See *EXUDATION* (2d def.).

EXUDATION, n. E²x-u²d-a²/shu³n. Lat., *exsudatio* (from *exsudare*, to sweat out). Fr., *exsudation*. Ger., *Ersudation*, *Ersudat* (2d def.). It., *essudazione*. 1. An oozing out; in pathology, one of the phenomena of inflammation, in which serum, liquor sanguinis, or corpuscular elements permeate the walls of the blood-vessels of the part, without rupture, into the surrounding tissue or upon the free surface of the inflamed structure. 2. Material that has so exuded.

EXUDATIVE, adj. E²x-u²-dat/i²v. 1. Having the property of exuding. [D.] 2. Accompanied with or giving rise to exudation (said of inflammation).

EXUDENIA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²d(ud)-e²n-l(e)-a³. See *UDENIA* and *EXOTICUDENIA*.

EXULCERATION, n. E²x-u²l-su²a²/shu³n. Lat., *exulceratio*. Fr., *exulcération*. Superficial ulceration.

EXUMBILICATIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²m(u⁴m)-bi²l-i²-ka(ka³)'-shu²(ti²)-o. Gen., *exumbilicationis*. From *ex*, out from, and *umbilicus*, the navel. Protrusion of the navel. [A, 322.]

EXUMBREL, adj. E²x-u²m'bre²l. Pertaining to the exumbrella. [L, 358.]

EXUMBRELLA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²m(u⁴m)-bre²l/a³. The outer convex portion or surface of the umbrella of a medusa. [L, 358.]

EXUNGUICULATUS (Lat.), adj. E²x-u²n(u⁴n)-gu²i²k-u²(u)-lat(la²t)/u³s(u⁴s). From *ex*, without, and *unguis*, a nail. Fr., *exonguiculé*. Of Illiger, unprovided with nails. [L, 180.]

EXUSTIO (Lat.), n. f. E²x-u²st(u⁴st)/i²-o. Gen., *exustionis*. From *exurere*, to burn. Fr., *exustion*. See *CAUTERIZATION*.

EXUTORIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-u²(u)-to²/ri²-u³m(u⁴m). From *exuere*, to draw out. Fr., *exutoire*. See *ISSUE*.

EXUVIABILITY, n. E²x-u²-vi²-a-bi²/i²t-i². Lat., *exuviabilitas*. Fr., *exuviabilité*. Ger., *Hautwechsel*. The power possessed by some animals of periodically shedding the skin. [K.]

EXUVIABLE, adj. E²x-u²-vi²-a-b'l. Fr., *e*. Having the property of being exuviated. [L, 14.]

EXUVIÆ (Lat.), n. f. pl. E²x-u²(u)/vi²(wi²)-e(a³-e²). The cast-off epidermis, etc., of animals. [K.]

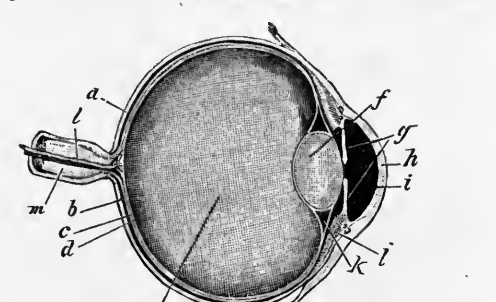
EXUVIATION, n. E²x-u²-vi²-a²/shu³n. The process of casting off the skin or shell. [L, 121, 168.]

EXUVIUM (Lat.), n. n. E²x-u²(u)/vi²(wi²)-u³m(u⁴m). See *EXUVIÆ*.

EXVOLUTÉ (Fr.), adj. E²x-vo-lu²-ta. Having a centrifugal or peripheral development (said of the fruit of Fungi). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EXYTHANA (Lat.), n. f. E²x-i²(u⁶)-tha(thu³)/na³. A genus of the *Leguminosae*.—*E. ovalifolia*. The *drakakaka* of the Fijians, among whom an infusion of the leaves is used by puerperal women to prevent future conception. [A. J. F. Skottowe, "*Glasgow Med. Jour.*," Jan., 1889, p. 1.]

EYE, n. I. Gr., ὄμμα ὄψ. Lat., *oculus*. Fr., *œil*. Ger., *Auge*. It., *occhio*. Sp., *ojo*. 1. The organ of vision, situated in the orbit. It consists of the eyeball, bulb or globe of the eye, the prolongation of the optic nerves, and the six extrinsic muscles, four straight



SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE EYE, SHOWING A LONGITUDINAL SECTION THROUGH THE EYEBALL. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD.)

a, the sclerotic; b, the choroid; c, the retina; d, the hyaloid membrane; e, the cavity of the eyeball; f, the lens; g, the iris; h, the cornea; i, the anterior chamber; j, the ciliary muscle and ligament; k, the canal of Petit; l, the central retinal vessels; m, the optic nerve.

1st and 2nd oblique. It is a spherical body, and consists of three tunics. 1st. Cornea and sclera. 2d. Iris, ciliary processes, and choroid. 3d. Retina. Within these tunics are contained three refracting media,

the aqueous humor, lens and capsule, and vitreous humor. The cornea and sclera are fibrous in structure and form the outer coat; the middle coat, formed of iris, ciliary processes, and choroid, is mainly a muscular, vascular, and pigmented coat, while the retina

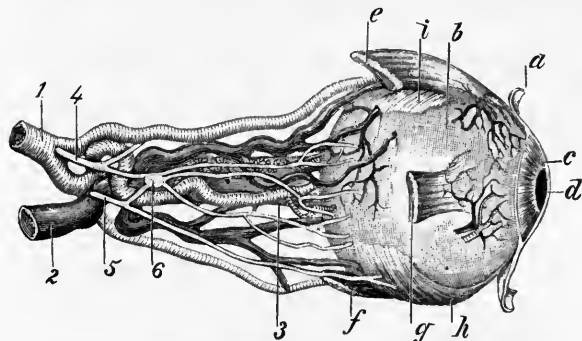


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE WITH ITS NERVES AND BLOOD-VESSELS. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the conjunctiva; b, the sclerotic; c, the cornea; d, the pupil; e, section of the superior rectus muscle; f, the inferior rectus muscle; g, the external rectus muscle; h, the superior oblique muscle; i, the ophthalmic artery; 1, the ophthalmic vein; 2, the optic nerve; 3, the optic nerve; 4, the ophthalmic nerve; 5, the motor nerve of the eye; 6, the ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion.

is mainly a nervous structure, being an expansion of the optic nerve fibres. [F.] 2. The genus *Dianthus*. 3. The bud of a tuber. 4. A perforation (e. g., the e. of a needle). [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 19, 275 (a, 24).]—**AMAUROTIC CAT'S-E.** See AMAUROSIS.—**ARTIFICIAL E.** Fr., *œil artificiel*. Ger., *künstliches Auge*. An e. usually made of glass or porcelain, but sometimes of hard rubber or celluloid. It is inserted in the orbit from which the eyeball has been removed, or, in cases where the stump still remains, for purely cosmetic purposes. [F.]—**CAT'S E.** Fr., *œil de chat*. Ger., *Katzenauge*. 1. Obliquity of the palpebral apertures. See *ÆLUROPSIS*. 2. An obsolete term under which several morbid conditions of the eye were confounded; all agreeing, however, in presenting an opalescent appearance of the pupil or of the fundus of the eye, which was more or less intense according to the direction in which the eye is turned. This appearance was compared by Beer to the reflection from the tapetum of the eye of the cat. [F.]—**COM-**

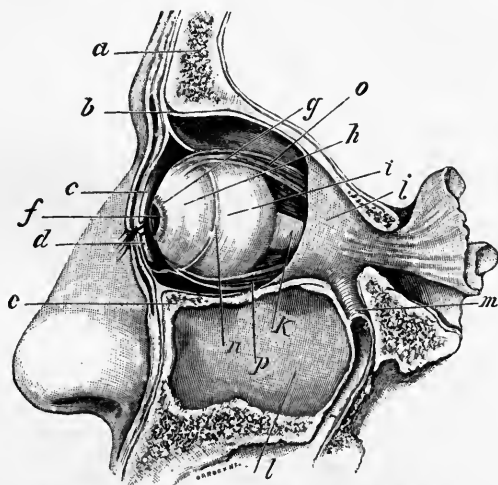


DIAGRAM SHOWING THE EYE IN SITU. (DRAWN BY DR. H. MACDONALD, AFTER B. J. BÉRAUD.)

a, section of the frontal bone; b, section of the perosteum of the orbit; c, section of the cartilage of the upper eyelid; d, section of the cartilage of the lower eyelid; e, section of the superior maxillary bone; f, the pupil; g, the iris; h, the sclerotic coat; i, the globe of the eye; j, the perosteum of the orbit; k, the optic nerve; l, the maxillary sinus; m, the prolongation of the dura in the posterior palatine canal; n, section of the orbito-ocular pons; o, the superior rectus muscle; p, the inferior rectus muscle.

POUND E'S. The e's of insects, etc., which consist of a large number of simple e's coalesced into one mass. [L, 121, 196.]—**CRAB'S E.** See *ASTACOLITH*.—**DEVIL'S-E'S.** The *Stellaria holostea*. [A, 505, (a, 21).]—**DIAGRAMMATIC E.** Fr., *œil diagrammatique*. Ger., *dia-*

grammatisches Auge. An ideal e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the passage of rays of light. It has six cardinal points, corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis.—**E-POINT.** See *E-POINT*.—**E-PRESERVERS, E-PROTECTORS.** Fr., *conserveurs des yeux*. Ger., *Schutzbrillen*. Very weak convex glasses which exercise no effect upon the refraction, or neutral glasses of a tint designed to modify the quality and quantity of the light. [F.]—**E-SPECK.** See *OCELLUS*.—**SCHEMATIC E.** Fr., *œil schématique*. Ger., *Schematisches Auge*. The reduced e. of Donders. It is supposed to contain only one refracting medium, whose index of refraction is to that of air as 4 to 3, and to have only one refracting surface, the cornea. The radius of curvature of the cornea is 5 mm., and its center of curvature coincides with the optical center of the eye. The length of the eye from cornea to posterior pole is 20 mm. Listing's schematic e. is a diagrammatic e. constructed by Listing for the more exact calculation of the rays of light through the eye. It has six cardinal points, corresponding to those of optical lenses and situated on the optic axis, viz., two foci, two principal points, and two nodal points. According to Listing, the first or anterior focus lies 12.8326 mm. in front of the cornea, and the second or posterior focus lies 14.6470 mm. behind the posterior surface of the lens; the first principal point lies 2.1746 mm. and the second principal point 2.5724 mm. behind the anterior surface of the cornea; the first nodal point lies 0.7580 mm. and the second nodal point 0.3602 mm. in front of the posterior surface of the lens. [F.]—**Simple e.** A single e.—[L, 196.]—**Reduced e.** Fr., *l'œil réduit*. Ger., *reducirtes Auge*. An imaginary e. in which the compound dioptric system of the human eye is reduced to a single refracting surface, bounded anteriorly by air and posteriorly by aqueous or vitreous humor. Where very great accuracy is not required, this reduced eye may be made the basis of a number of considerations and calculations. [F.]—**Watery e.** See *EPHORA*.

EYEBALL, n. *I'ba'l*. Fr., *globe de l'œil*. Ger., *Augapfel*. It., *bulbo dell'occhio*. The ball of the eye. [L, 56.]

EYE-BREEK, n. *I'brek*. An old name for the eyelid. [F.]

EYE-BREEN, n. *I'bren*. An obsolete term for eyebrow.

EYEBRIGHT, n. *I'brit*. 1. The *Euphrasia officinalis*. 2. The *Veronica chamaedrys*. 3. The *Bartsia odontites*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Blue e.-b.** An old name for the *Myosotis repens*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Distilled water of e.-b.** [Fr. Cod., 1818, Palat. Disp., 1764, Sard. Ph., 1773]. A preparation made by distilling off one half (two thirds [Sard. Ph., 1773]) from a mixture of 1 part of the herb of *Euphrasia officinalis* and 2 parts of water [Palat. Disp., 1764], or by mixing 10 parts of the herb and 25 of water, and distilling off 20 parts. [B, 97 (a, 21).]—**Red e.-b.** The *Bartsia odontites*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**West Indian e.-b.** The *Euphorbia maculata*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EYEBRIGHT COW-WHEAT, n. *I'brit-ku^su⁴-hwet*. The genus *Bartsia*, and the *Bartsia odontites*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Red e.-c.-w.** The *Bartsia odontites*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

EYED, adj. *Id*. Having an eye (4th def.).

EYE-GLASS, n. *I'gla's*. The variety of optical lenses for improving the vision, also a small porcelain or glass cup for the application of collyria to the eye.

EYE-GROUND, n. *I'gru^s-u⁴nd*. See *FUNDUS OCULI*.

EYELET, n. *I'le't*. Fr., *œillet*. A small flanged tube for insertion into an opening for the purpose of preventing it from closing.—**Poltzer's vulcanite e's.** Fr., *œillets de vulcanite*. Ger., *Poltzer'sche Kautschukösen*. Small tubes of vulcanite, 2 to 3 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, which have one or two grooves on their external surface, into which the margin of the perforation in the membrana tympani enter. They are introduced into the perforation on the point of a parentese needle, for the purpose of keeping the perforation open. [F, 3.]

EYE-PIECE, n. *I'pes*. See *OCULAR*.

EYEBSEEDS, n. *I'pez*. Probably the *Salvia verbenaca*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

EYE-STONE, n. *I'ston*. The shelly operculum of small Turbinidæ, used to remove foreign particles from the eye. It is put into the inner corner of the eye, beneath the eyelids, and allowed to work its way out at the outer canthus. [F, L, 354.]

EYE-TOOTH, n. *I'tuth*. See *EYE-TOOTH*.

EYE-WINKER, n. *I'wi²n²k-u⁴r*. See *EYELASH*.

EYSENHARDTIA (Lat.), n. f. *I-ze²n-ha³rt'²a³*. A genus of papilionaceous legumes of the group *Galiceæ*, subtribe *Psoraleæ*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EYTHYOPISTHOCRANIUS (Lat.), adj. *I-thi²(thu⁶)-o²p-i²s-tho(tho³)-kran(kra³n)²i²u³s(u⁴s)*. See *CRYPTOPISTHOCRANIUS* and *HOMATOPISTHOCRANIUS*. [L.]

EZEL, n. In the Sahara, the *Callegonum convosum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EZEZICH, n. Of the alchemists, salt. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

EZION, n. The *Salix vitellina*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

EZOB, n. *E'zo²b*. The *Hyssopus officinalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

EZQUAHUITL [Mex. Ph.], n. The *Croton sanguifuum*. [A, 447 (a, 21).]

EZULA (Lat.), n. f. *E²z'u²(u⁴)-la³*. See *ESULA*.

F

FA, n. In Japan, the *Corylus avellana*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
FAAESKE (Swed.), n. The *Boletus ignarius*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]
FAALIM, n. An African plant said to be used against the bites of poisonous serpents. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
FAAM (Fr.), n. m. The *Angræcum fragrans*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]
FABA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa²)/ba². 1. A bean; of Tournefort, the *Vicia f.* 2. Of Mönch, a genus of plants, referred by most authors to *Vicia*. [B, 34, 121 (a, 24).]—**Extractum fabæ calabarensis** [Fr. Cod., Ger. Ph. 1st ed., Swiss Ph.]. See **Extractum physostigmatis**.—**F. ægyptiaca**. The achænia of *Nelumbium speciosum* and the seed of *Lupinus albus*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ albæ** [Gr. Ph.]. White beans; the seeds of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B, 95.]—**F. anacardii**. See **ANACARDII OCCIDENTALIS FRUCTUS**.—**Fabæ arabice**. Coffee-beans. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. bengalensis**. A gall produced by the sting of an insect on the leaves of *Terminalia chebula*. [B, 48 (a, 14).]—**Fabæ brasilenses**. See **PICURIM BEAN**.—**Fabæ cacao**. Cacao beans (the seed of *Theobroma cacao*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. calabaria** [Ger. Ph.]. The calabar bean. [B, 5 (a, 24).] See **PHYSOSTIGMA**.—**F. carica**. The common fig (*Ficus carica*). [B, 32 (a, 14).]—**Fabæ coffeæ**. Coffee beans (the seed of *Coffea arabica*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. crassa**. The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ de Malacca**. See **ANACARDII OCCIDENTALIS FRUCTUS**.—**Fabæ de Tonda**. The seeds of *Dipteryx odorata*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ dividivi**. The *Cæsalpinia coriaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. dulcis**. The *Cassia alata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. equina**. See **HOSE-BEAN**.—**F. febrifuga**. The *Strychnos Ignatia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. ficulnea**. The *Lupinus albus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. graeca**. The *Diospyros lotus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ hortenses**. The seed of *Phaseolus vulgaris*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ Ignatii**. St. Ignatius's bean. [B, 5 (a, 24).]—**F. indica**. See **F. febrifuga**.—**F. inversa**. See **F. crassa**.—**F. juliana**. Fr., *fève julienne*. A variety of the *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ libidivi**. The seed of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. longisiliqua**. Fr., *fève à longues gousses*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ maicis**. See **PICURIM BEAN**.—**F. major**. The *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. marina**. The *Entada scandens* and the *Turbo rugosus*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. mexicana**. The seed of *Theobroma cacao*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. minor**. Fr., *fève des champs*. The *F. major*, var. *minor*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ picurim** (seu *pecurim*, seu *pecurim*, seu *pecuris*). See **PICURIM BEAN**.—**Fabæ picurim majores**. Picurim beans obtained from *Nectandra puchury major*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ picurim minores**. The small picurim beans (from *Nectandra puchury minor*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. porcina**. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [L, 107.]—**F. purgatrix**. The *Entada scandens*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. rotunda**. Fr., *fève de windsor*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. Sancti Ignatii** [Belg. Ph.]. St. Ignatius's bean. [B, 95.] See **IGNATIA**.—**F. sativa**. The *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ spuria**. The small or false picurim beans (from *Nectandra puchury minor*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ sassafras**. Picurim beans (from *Nectandra puchury major*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. sullia**. The *Hyoscyamus niger*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Fabæ Tonco**, **F. tunka**. See **TONKA BEAN**.—**F. viridis**. Fr., *fève verte*. A variety of *Vicia f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. vulgaris**. The *Vicia f.* [B, 34 (a, 24).]—**Flores fabæ** (seu *fabarum*). The bloom of *Vicia f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Semen fabæ** (seu *fabarum*). The seed of *Vicia f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Stipites fabarum**. The stems or stalks of *Vicia f.* [B, 180 (a, 24).]
FABACEOUS, adj. Fa-ba'shu's. Lat., *fabaceus*. Fr., *fabacé*. Resembling a bean or the genus *Faba*; belonging to the *Fabaceæ* (Fr., *fabacées*), which are: 1. Of Reichenbach, a division of papilionaceous plants comprising the *Veicheæ*, *Phaseoleæ*, and *Glycineæ*. 2. Of Lindley, an order of the *Rosales*, comprising the *Papilionaceæ*, *Cæsalpiniceæ*, and *Mimoseæ*. [B, 121, 170 (a, 24).]
FABACIA, n. f. Fa(fa²)-ba(ba²)/si²(ki²)-a². A flour made from beans which was used by the Romans to make a sort of bread. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
FABACIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa(fa²)-ba(ba²)/si²(ki²)-u²m(u²m). A cake made of bean-meal, used as an article of food. [L, 94 (a, 21).]
FABAGELLE (Fr.), n. Fa²-ba²-zhe²l. The genus *Zygophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. à feuilles de pourpier**. The *Zygophyllum portulacoides*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. commune**. See *ZYGOPHYLLUM FABAGO*.—**F. écarlate**. The *Zygophyllum coccineum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. en arbre**. The *Zygophyllum arboreum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. officinale**. The *Zygophyllum fabago*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]
FABAGINEA (Lat.), **FABAGO** (Lat.), n. s. f. Fa(fa²)-ba(ba²)-ji²(ni²)/e²-a². -ba(ba²)/go. Gen., *fabagin'ee*. -ag'inis. A section of the genus *Zygophyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. alata**. The *Zygophyllum f.* [B, 173 (a, 24).]
FABARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa²)-ba(ba²)/ri²-a². The *Sedum telephium*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. crassula**, **F. telephium**. See **F.**
FABE, n. The *Parkinsonia vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]
FABELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa²)-be²/la². A sesamoid bone. [L, 14, 200.]
FABES, n. Fabz. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FABES-BLETSCHEN (Ger.), n. Fa²b'e²s-ble²t-she²n. In Switzerland, the *Rumex alpinus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
FABIANA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa²)-bi²-an(a²n)/a². Fr., *fabiane*, *fabienne*. A genus of South American solanaceous plants, of the *Cestrineæ* (*Fabianeæ*). [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. imbricata**. A species indigenous to Chili, where it is called *pichi*. The aromatic, very resinous branches and leafy branchlets contain fabianine, a volatile oil, and a bitter resin and are used in calculous, dropsical, urinary, and vesical affections, and as a stomachic and tonic. [A. Rodriguez, "Diario Med.-farm.," "Med. Times and Gaz.," "N. Y. Med. Jour.," Dec. 26, 1885, p. 732; A. B. Lyons, "Am. Jour. of Pharm.," Feb., 1886, p. 65.]
FABIANINE, n. Fa²-bi-a²n'en. A supposed alkaloid contained in the stalks of *Fabiana imbricata*; more probably a fluorescent glucoside resembling asculin. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxxvi (a, 14).]
FABIENNE (Fr.), n. Fa²-be-e²n. See **FABIANA**.
FABINE, n. Fa²-ben. Fr., *f.* An alkaloid obtained in the distillation of beans. [L, 49.]
FABRECOULIER (Fr.), **FABREGUIER** (Fr.), n. Fa²br'ku-le-a, -ge-a. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]
FACALDINA (It.), n. Fa²-ka²l-de'na². Fr., *facaldine*. Of Zecchinelli, an epidemic disease of a syphilitic nature and tabetic character which was prevalent about the beginning of the present century in Facalde, province of Trent, Austria, and was characterized by ulcers and osteoepic pains. [L, 87 (a, 14).]
FACE, n. Fas. Gr., *πρόσωπον*. Lat., *facies, vultus*. Fr., *f., visage*. Ger., *Gesicht, Ansehen*. It., *faccia*. Sp., *cara*. A particular surface of a solid body; of an animal, the anterior and lower part of the head; of a stump, of the cervix uteri, etc., the free extremity.—**Carbuncled**. An old term for rosacea. [G.]—**Corvisart's f.** See **FACIES CARDIACÆ**.—**Dorsal f.** Of a leaf, the lower surface if the leaf is horizontal; the outer surface presented by the unfolding of the leaf-bud. [A, 24.]—**F.-ache**. See **PROSPALGIA**.—**F.-ague**. See **EROU-AGUE**.—**F.-and-hood**. The *Viola tricolor*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**F. de loup** (Fr.). The *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. grippée** (Fr.). A peculiar expression of the features seen in peritonitis. [L, 107.]—**F.-in-hood**. The *Aconium napellus*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]—**Hippocrates's f.** See **FACIES HIPPOCRATICÆ**.—**Myopathic f.** Fr., *f. myopathique*. Of Landouzy, a peculiar state of the countenance associated with progressive muscular atrophy. The f. lacks animation, and the subject can not whistle, blow, make grimaces, or kiss, owing to atrophy of the orbicularis oris. ["Lancet," Nov. 6, 1886, p. 887.]—**Ovarian f.** See **FACIES OVARIANÆ**.—**Pneumonic f.** See **FACIES PNEUMONICÆ**.—**Spencer Wells's f.** See **FACIES OVARIANÆ**.
FÆCES (Ger.), n. Fatz'e's. See **FÆCES** and **EXCREMENT**.
FACET, n. Fa²s-e²t'. Lat., *faciicula*. Fr., *facette*. Ger., *Facette*. A small flattened surface. [L, 343.]—**Articular f.** Fr., *facette articulaire*. 1. A small articular surface. 2. A particular portion of an articular surface, differing in direction or contour from the rest of the surface.—**Auricular f.** Fr., *facette auriculaire*. The superficies auricularis of the sacrum or of the innominate bone.—**Capitular f's.** The f's on the vertebrae by which they articulate with the ribs. [L, 200.]—**Corneal f's.** Fr., *facettes de la cornée*. Ger., *Hornhautfacetten*. Circumscribed, flattened areas on the surface of the cornea where small phlyctenulae or ulcers have existed. They represent a peculiar reparative process, and may be slightly cloudy or entirely transparent. [F.] See cut under **CRYSTALLINE CONES**.—**Costo-central f's.** The surfaces upon the ribs which articulate with the bodies of two adjoining vertebrae. [L, 142.]—**Jugular f.** A small irregular surface on the petrous portion of the temporal bone, internal to the stylo-mastoid foramen. [C.]—**Pleural f.** A flattened surface upon the anterior half of the pleuron of certain *Crustacea*, which is overlapped by the preceding pleuron, except in complete extension. [L, 11.]—**Tergal f.** A smooth, lenticular surface forming the anterior third of a tergum of certain *Crustacea*, which is overlapped by the preceding tergum, except in complete flexion. [L, 11.]
FACETED, FACETTED, adj's. Fa²s-e²t'e'd. Ger., *facet-tert*. Provided with facets. [B, 100.]
FACH (Ger.), n. Fa²ch². 1. See **LOCULUS**. 2. A branch or division of a subject. [A, 523.]—**F'artig**. Multilocular, cellular. [A, 521.]—**Fächerhaut**. See **ENDOCARP**.—**F'ig**. See **F'ARTIG**.—**F'kolben**. See the major list.—**F'ordnung**. Classification. [A, 521.]—**F'spaltig**. See **LOCULICIDUS** and **DEHISCENT**.—**F'werk**. A framework. [a, 14.]
FACH (Turk.), n. A celebrated Turkish antidote. [L, 94, 105 (a, 14).]
FÄCHEL (Ger.), n. Fach²e'l. Lit., a fan. See **CORONA radiata**.—**F'gerste**. The *Hordeum zeocriton*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'-stäbe**. See **CORONA radiata**.
FÄCHER (Ger.), n. Fak²e'r. 1. Pl. of *Fach* (q. v.). 2. A fan.—**F'bände**. A fan-shaped abdominal bandage. [A, 521.]—**F'-blättrig**. Fan-leaved. [L, 43.]—**F'förmig**. Fan-shaped. [L, 31.]—**F'fruchtang**. See the major list.—**F'palme**. See the major list.—**F'tang**. The genus *Cystoseira*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]
FÄCHERFRUCHTTANG (Ger.), n. Fach²e'r-frucht²t.ta²n². The genus *Sargassum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Beerenträgernder F.**

The *Sargassum bacciferum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner f.** The *Sargassum vulgare*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHERPALME (Ger.), n. Fach²e²r-pa³l-me². The genus *Borassus*. [a, 24.]—**Gemeine F.** The *Borassus flabelliformis*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FACHING (Ger.), **FACHINGEN** (Ger.), n's. Fa³ch²i²g²n². -e²n. A place near Seltz, in the province of Nassau, Germany, where there are cold, gaseous, highly alkaline and saline and weakly chalybeate springs. [L. 49, 87, 105 (a, 14).]

FACHKOLBEN (Ger.), n. Fa²ch²koib-e²n. The genus *Symplocarpus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Stinkender F.** The *Symplocarpus foetidus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FÄCHLEIN (Ger.), n. Fach²l'in. A cell. [A. 450.]—**F. des Warzenfortsatzes.** The mastoid cells. [L. 80.]

FACIAL, adj. Fa³si²-a¹. Lat., *facialis*. Fr., Ger., *f. It., faciale*. Sp., *f.* Pertaining to the face. [C.]—**Concortale F²-bain** (Ger.). A tract of nerve-fibres figured by Monakow in a cross-section of the brain carried through the centre of the internal capsule. They are situated on the inner side of the reticular substance. [“Arch. f. Psych. u. Nervenkr.” xii, 1882, p. 535 (J).]—**F²-centrum** (Ger.), **F²kern** (Ger.). The centre of origin of the facial nerve. [I, 17 (K).]—**F²gebiet** (Ger.). The area of distribution of the facial nerve. [Berger (A, 319).]—**F²knie** (Ger.). See **GENU nervi facialis**.—**F²krampf** (Ger.). See **CONVULSIVE TIC**.—**F²lähmung.** See **FACIAL PARALYSIS**.—**F²parese** (Ger.). Paresis of the facial nerve. [D. 18.]—**F²phänomen** (Ger.). The manifestation of excessive excitability of the facial nerve on the application of a stimulus; observed in tetany. [Berger (A, 319).]—**F²stamm** (Ger.). The trunk of the facial nerve. [I.]—**F²wurzeln** (Ger.). The roots of the facial nerve. [I, 6 (K).]

FACIECULA (Lat.), n. f. Fa³(fa²)-si²(ki²)-e²k²(u²)-la². Fr., *facicule*. Ger., *kleines Gesicht*. See **FACET**.

FACIES (Lat.), n. f. Fa³(fa²)-si²(ki²)-ez(e²s). Gen., *faciei*. Fr., *f. Ger., Ausenfläche* (1st def.), *Angesicht* (2d def.). 1. The general exterior appearance of anything. [A. 385.] 2. The face, particularly with reference to its general appearance as indicative of health or of some special form of disease.—**Corvisart's f.** See **F. cardioque**.—**F. agonique** (Fr.). See **F. hippocratica**.—**F. articularis.** An articular surface.—**F. asystolique** (Fr.). See **F. cardioque**.—**F. auricularis.** See **Auricular FACET**.—**F. cadaverica.** See **F. hippocratica**.—**F. cancerosa.** The facial appearance characteristic of cancerous disease. [a, 29.]—**F. cardioque** (Fr.). Of Corvisart, an apathetic or anxious expression, which may or may not be accompanied with cyanosis or œdema, sometimes seen in the early stages of chronic disease of the heart. [I.]—**F. cholericæ, F. cholertica.** Fr., *f. cholérique*. Ger., *Choleragesicht*. The peculiar f. of malignant cholera. The eyes are sunken, red, and congested, the cornea is flattened, the spaces beneath the orbits are livid, the features are pinched and rigid, the lips and tongue are purple, and the complexion is thick and muddy. [A. 326 (a, 21); D. 1.]—**F. gastrica.** The f. of patients suffering from chronic diseases of the stomach; characterized by deeply marked labial and nasal lines, pallor, and emaciation. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**F. hippocratica.** Fr., *f. hippocraticue*. Ger., *Hippocratisches Gesicht*. A peculiar f. first described by Hippocrates as an indication of approaching death, but which may result from long-continued diarrhœa. It consists in a sharp nose, hollow eyes, collapsed temples, cold, contracted ears, the lobes being turned outward, the skin of the forehead rough, distended, and parched, and the color of the face green, black, livid, or lead-colored. [D. 25.]—**F. hysterica.** The f. characteristic of hysteria. It consists mainly in a restless and unsettled expression, the facial muscles being in active contraction. [D. 35.]—**F. leontina, F. leprosa.** See **LEONTIASIS**.—**F. ovariana, F. ovarica.** Of Spencer Wells, the f. of women suffering from ovarian cysts; characterized, according to Winckel, by very prominent cheek bones, a sharp nose, sharply defined nostrils, compressed lips, depressed corners of the mouth, deep wrinkles in the vicinity of the mouth, and a furrowed forehead. [C. K. Briddon, “N. Y. Med. Jour.” Feb. 8, 1890, p. 141; A. 326 (a, 21).]—**F. pneumonica** (Fr.). The f. of pneumonia; characterized by general suffusion and animation, and by marked dilatation of the nostrils with each inspiratory effort. [L. 88 (a, 18).]—**F. progenæa.** Ger., *progenæe Schädelbildung*. A deformity of the skull associated with idiocy and to arrested development of the base of the skull in childhood. It is characterized by a very prominent inferior maxilla, a narrow face, depressed below the chin and forehead, a much developed crown, and a slightly developed posterior part of the head. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**F. rubra.** See **ROSACEA**.—**F. tetanica.** The facial and bodily appearance characteristic of tetanus. [a, 29.]—**F. tubercularis.** The appearance characteristic of tubercular disease. [a, 29.]—**F. tortualls.** See **F. hippocratica**.—**F. uterina.** Fr., *f. utérin*. 1. The uterine surface of the placenta. 2. A peculiar change in the appearance of the face, described by Aran as seen in cases of suppuration within the pelvis; the face becomes pale, but of a shade intermediate between the dead white of anæmia and the yellowish dead-leaf tint of cancer. [A. 62.]—**F. vara.** A more or less pronounced depression of the outline of the inferior maxilla resulting chiefly from contracture of the external pterygoid muscle. [A. 326 (a, 21).]—**Wells's f.** See **F. ovarica**.

FACKELDITTEL (Ger.), n. Fa³k'a²l-dij²st-e²l. See **CACTUS** (1st def.) and **CERUS** (3d def.).—**Breite F.** The *Cactus*. [L. 80.]—**Gemeine F.** The *Cactus opuntia*. [L. 80.]—**Grossblumige F.** The *Cactus grandiflorus*. [L. 80.]—**Peitschenförmige F.** The *Cactus flagelliformis*. [L. 80.]

FACKELKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa³k'e²l-kra²-u⁴t. The *Verbascum thapsus*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FACO DE LOUP, n. In Provence, the *Lycopsis arvensis*. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FACTITIOUS, adj. Fa²k-ti²sh'u²s. Lat., *factitius* (from *facere*, to make). Fr., *factice*. Ger., *künstlich*. Artificial; made in imitation of what is natural.

FACTITIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²k(fa²k)-ti²sh(t)²i²t²-u²m(u⁴m). An artificial product. [L. 135 (a, 14).]

FÄCULENT (Ger.), n. Fa-ku-le²nt'. See **FÆCULENT**.

FACULTAS (Lat.), n. f. Fa²k(fa²k)-u²l(u¹)/ta²s(ta²s). Gen., *facultat'is*. See **FACULTY**.—**F. attractrix.** Ger., *anziehende Facultät*. The psychical power of attraction. [a, 29.]—**F. auctrix, F. formatrix, F. nutrix, F. vegetativa.** The ability to originate, form, nourish, or animate. [a, 29.]—**Facultates naturales.** Natural capacity for certain classes of mental or psychical activity. [a, 29.]

FACULTATIVE, adj. Fa²k'u²l-ta-ti²v. Fr., *facultatif*. Ger., *facultativ*. See **ECTOGENOUS**.

FACULTATIV-SAPROPHYTISCH (Ger.), adj. Fa²k-ul-ta-ti-ef'sa²p-ro-fu²t'issh. Ectogenous and saprophytic. [B. 206.]

FACULTY, n. Fa²k'u²l-ti². Gr., *δύναμις* (1st def.). Lat., *facultas* (from *facere*, to do). Fr., *faculté*. Ger., *Vermögen* (1st def.), *Fähigkeit* (1st def.), *Facultät*. 1. The inherent quality or power of performing a certain physiological act; in the pl., *faculties*, the senses together with the mental attributes. 2. A collective term for the teachers in a university or in any department of a university; in popular language, the members of a profession.—**Affective faculties.** Capacity for emotional activities. [a, 29.]—**Generative f.** Fr., *faculté germinative*. The intrinsic power of a germ to develop into a plant. [B. 121 (a, 24).]

FÁDAJE MÁDANI (Ar.), n. Magnesium and iron silicate. [A. 479 (a, 21).]

FÄDCHEN (Ger.), n. Fad-ch²e²n. A filament. [L. 304.]

FADEN (Ger.), n. Fa²d'e²n. 1. A fibril or filament, especially one of the finer filaments of the nuclear reticulum. [Frommann, “Jena Ztg.” 1884, p. 1 (J).] 2. A greatly elongated cell. [A. 396 (a, 21).]—**Achromatische f.** See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**.—**Bartf.** The barbels or cirri around the mouth of some fishes, amphibia, etc. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.” 1861, p. 603 (J).]—**Blasse F.** See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**.—**Ependymf.** See **EPENDYM**.—**Fähnlich, F²artig, F²förmig.** See **FILIFORM**.—**F²gewebe.** A tissue composed of fine threads; fibrous connective tissue. [J.]—**F²knäuel.** See **CONVOLUTION**.—**F²loch.** The opening made by the introduction of a suture.—**F²pilze.** See **HYPHOMYCETES**.—**F²probe.** Garrod's thread test for detecting uric acid. [a, 29.]—**F²spindel.** See **NUCLEAR SPINDLE**.—**F²trabend.** See **COMOPHOROUS**.—**F²zellgewebe.** Fibrous connective tissue. [J.]—**F²angf.** Stinging threads. [J.]—**Gefässf.** A small blood-vessel. [J.]—**Hyphasinaf.** Supposed mycelial threads of a fungus, causing matting of the hair, as in plica polonica. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.” 1846, p. 158 (J).]—**Intranucleäre Fäden.** See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**.—**Kernfäden.** See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**.—**Kleinfen.** A branchial filament. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.” 1845, p. 198, 199 (J).]—**Knorpelf.** A slender mass or thread of cartilage. [“Arch. f. Anat. u. Phys.” 1845, p. 199 (J).]—**Muskelf.** See **MUSCULAR FIBRE**.—**Nervenfäden.** See **NERVE-FIBRES**.—**Nesselfäden.** The stinging threads of the *Cœlenterata*. [J, 11.]—**Primitivfäden.** The primitive fibres of a muscle or nerve. [J.]—**Purkinje'sche F.** See **FIBRES OF PURKINJE**.—**Samenfäden.** See **ZOOSPERM**.—**Subdurale Fäden.** Of Schwabe, a series of delicate connective-tissue fibres extending between the spinal dura and the arachnoid. [I, 17 (K).]—**Verbindungs-fäden.** See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**.—**Winperfäden.** See **CILIA**.—**Zellfäden.** See **ACHROMATIC FIBRILS**.

FADENFIGUR (Ger.), n. Fa²d'e²n-fe-gur'. A filamentous structure.—**Achromatische F.** See **NUCLEAR SPINDLE**.

FADENTANG (Ger.), n. Fa²d'e²n-ta²n². The genus *Scytosiphon*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]—**Gemeiner F.** The *Scytosiphon filum*. [B. 180 (a, 24).]

FADENWURM (Ger.), n. Fa²d'e²n-vurm. See **FILARIA**.—**F. von Medina, Guinee'scher F., Medinensischer F.** See **FILARIA medinensis**.

FADUJ (Ar.), n. See **BEZOAR**.

FÆ-BERRY, n. Fa²be²r-i². See **FAY-BERRY**.

FÆCAL, adj. Fe²ka²l. Lat., *fecalis*. Fr., *fécal*. Ger., *fäcal, kothig*. It., *fecale*. Sp., *fecal*. Of or pertaining to fæces.

FÆCATION, n. Fe-ka²shu²n. Of the old chemists, the rejection of the useless or excrementitious matter of a substance submitted to chemical analysis. [Hoefcr (a, 27).]

FÆCES (Lat.), n. pl. of *fax*. Fe²(fa²e²)-sez(kas). Fr., *féces*. Ger., *Fäces, Bodensatz* (1st def.), *Koth* (2d def.). It., *fecce*. 1. A sediment. 2. Intestinal excrement.—**F. vini.** The sediment deposited in urine. [L. 135 (a, 27).]

FÆCULA (Lat.), n. f. Fe²k(fa²e²k)-u²(u⁴)-la². Dim. of *fax*. Fr., *fecule*. Ger., *Bodennmehl* (1st def.), *Stärkemehl* (2d def.). 1. Solid matter suspended in or precipitated from an expressed juice. 2. Starch. [A. 301.]

FÆCULENTIA (Lat.), n. f. Fe²k(fa²e²k)-u²(u⁴)-le²n'shi²(ti²)-a². See **FÆCULENCE**.

FÆCULENTUS (Lat.), adj. Fe²k(fa²e²k)-u²(u⁴)-le²n'tu²s(tu⁴s). See **FÆCULENCE**.

FÆNUGRÆCUM (Lat.), n. n. Fe²n(fa²e²n)-u²(u)-gre²(gra²e²)-ku²m(ku⁴m). See **FENUGREEK**.—**Semen fænugræci** [Ger. Ph.]. See **FENUGREEK**.

FÆX (Lat.), n. f. Fe²x(fa²e²x). Gen., *fæcis*. See **FÆCULA**; in the pl., see **FÆCES**.—**F. sacchari, Sacchari f.** Treacle. [B. 81 (a, 21).]

FAGARA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa³)-ga(ga³)/ra³. Fr., *fagarie, fagarier*. The genus *Xanthoxylon*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. Avicennae**. The *Xanthoxylon avicennae*. [a, 24.]—**F. budrunica**. The *Xanthoxylon budrunica*. [B, 172, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. capensis**. See **XANTHOXYLON capense**.—**F. elaphrium glabrum**. A variety of *Elaphrium tomentosum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. emarginata**. The *Xanthoxylon emarginatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. evodia**. The *Evodia hortensis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. guianensis**. The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. heterophylla**. The *Xanthoxylon heterophyllum*.—**F. flentiscifolia**. The *Xanthoxylon nitidum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. major**, **F. nitida**. The *Xanthoxylon tomentosum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. pentandra**. The *Xanthoxylon hermaphroditum*. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. piperita**. Fr., f. (ou *fagarier*) *poivre*. The *Xanthoxylon nitidum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. rhetsa**. The *Xanthoxylon rhetsa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. ternata**. The *Xanthoxylon ternatum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. triphylla**. The *Xanthoxylon triphyllum*.—**F. xanthoxyloides**. The *Xanthoxylon senegalense*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FAGARIER (Fr.), n. Fa³-ga³-re-a. See **FAGARA**.—**F. à huit étamines**. The *Elaphrium tomentosum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. du Cap**. The *Fagara capensis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. glabre**. See **FAGARA elaphrium glabrum**.—**F. poivre**. See **FAGARA piperita**.

FAGHUREH (Pers.), n. The *Xanthoxylon rhetsa*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAGI (Jap.), n. The *Lythrum salicaria*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAGICOLUS (Fr.), adj. Fa²(fa²g)-i²k⁰-o¹-u²s(u²s). From *fagus*, the beech, and *colere*, to inhabit. Fr., *fagicole*. Ger., *buchenbewohnend*. Growing upon the beech-tree. [L, 41, 180.]

FAGINE, n. Fa¹jen. Lat., *fagina*. Fr., f. Ger., *Fagin*, *Bucheckernstoff*. An alkaloid of unknown composition, discovered by Buchner in the fruit of the beech-tree; by some considered identical with pyremetine. [L, 41, 87 (a, 14).]

FAGIOLINA (It.), n. Fa²-ji²-o-le²-na². The *Dolichos catjang*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAGIOLO (It.), n. Fa²-ji²-o¹-lo. The genus *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAGITRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²(fa²g)-i²-tri²t(tret)²k-u²m-(u²m). See **FAGOPYRUM**.

FAGONIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²g(fa²g)-o¹-ni²-a². Fr., *fagonie*. A genus of the *Fagoniaceae* (Fr., *fagoniées*), which are a tribe of the *Zygophylleae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. mysorensis**. A species found in India. Its leaves are succulent, bitter, astringent, and somewhat aromatic. In decoction or infusion it is used as a tonic, astringent, and diuretic. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

FAGOPYRUM (Lat.), n. Fa²g(fa²g)-o¹(o²)-pir(pu²r)/u²m(u²m). From *fagus*, the beech, and *πυρός*, wheat. 1. Of Bentham and Hooker, a genus of polygonaceous herbs, of the *Eupolygoneae*. 2. Of Klotzsch and others, the genus *Polygonum*. [B, 42, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. carinatum**. The *Polygonum convolvulaceum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. dentatum**. The *Polygonum tataricum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. dumetorum**. The *Polygonum dumetorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. esculentum**. Fr., *sarrasin, blé noir (ou rouge) bucali, carabin, dragées de cheval*. Ger., *gemeiner Buckweizen, Heidekorn, Haidel, Haden, blinde Gricken*. Buckwheat; a widely distributed species, indigenous to Europe and middle Asia. The seeds, *semen fagopyri* (see *fagotritici*, seu *tritici fagini*), furnish a meal (*farina fagopyri*) used in cataplasms and as a food. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. membranaceum**. The *Polygonum dumetorum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. tataricum**. Fr., *sarrasin de Tartarie, blé de Tartarie*. A species cultivated in Europe as a cereal. The leaves are sometimes eaten. The fruit was formerly official. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. volubilis**. The *Anredera scandens*. [a, 24.]—**F. vulgare**. The common buckwheat. [a, 24.]—**Farina fagopyri**. Buckwheat meal. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Seimen fagopyri**. The seed of *F. esculentum*; a triangular, smooth, blackish-brown seed of about the size of a hemp-seed, having a ferruginous taste. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

FAGOPYRUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa²g(fa²g)-o¹(o²)-pir(pu²r)/u²s(u²s). A more correct form of *fagopyrum* (q. v.).

FAGOTRITICUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²g(fa²g)-o¹(o²)-tre²t(tret)²k-u²m(u²m). See **FAGOPYRUM**.—**Seimen fagotritici**. The seed of *Fagopyrum esculentum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FAGOUE (Fr.), n. Fa³-gu. Sweetbread; the pancreas of the pig and the thymus of the calf. [A, 301.]

FAGRÆA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²g(fa²g)-re²gra²(e²)-a². Fr., *fagrè, fagrée*. Of Thunberg, a genus of loganiaceous trees or shrubs. The *Fragræaceae* of Meissner and De Candolle are a tribe of the *Loganiaceae*. The *Fragræeae* of Miquel are a tribe of the *Loganiaceae*. [B, 42, 170 (a, 24).]—**F. auriculata**. A species employed medicinally in Asia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. malabarica**, **F. peregrina**. Species used medicinally in Asia. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAGUS (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa²)/gu²s(gu²s). Fr., *hêtre*. Ger., *Buche*. Sp., *haya*. The beech; of Linnæus, a genus of cupuliferous trees of the *Quercineae*.—**Bitumen fagi**. Ger., *Buchentheer*. Beech-tar. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]—**F. betuloides**. Evergreen beech; a variety of the common beech, with small leaves like those of birch, but firmer. It is indigenous to Tierra del Fuego. [B, 185 (a, 24).]—**F. castanea**. A species found in China and Cochinchina, where it is used like *Castanea vulgaria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F. castanea pumila**. See **CASTANEA pumila**.—**F. comptonifolia**, **F. crista galli**. Fr., *hêtre à feuilles de comptonia, hêtre crête de coq*. Varieties of *F. silvatica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. ferruginea**. Fr., *hêtre ferrugineux (ou rouge)*. A North American species having properties similar to those of *F. silvatica*. In Michigan the leaves are used in cataplasms for burns and scalds. [B, 173, 180 (a, 24).]—**Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.** vii (a, 14).]—**F. heterophylla**. Fr., *hêtre hétérophylle*. A variety of *F. silvatica*. [B,

173 (a, 24).]—**F. nana**, **F. pumila**. See **CASTANEA pumila**.—**F. purpurea**. See *F. silvatica*.—**F. rubra**. Fr., *hêtre rouge*. A variety of *F. silvatica*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F. silvatica**, **F. silvestris**. Fr., *hêtre des bois, jan, faon, jau, favinier, fayard, fayau, fouteau, foyard, hêtre blanc*. Ger., *gemeine Buche, Rothbuche*. A species found in Europe and North America. The nuts (*nuces fagi*) yield a mild, pleasant oil, beech-nut oil (*oleum fagi*), used as a food and for other domestic purposes. The bark, leaves, and capsules are used in tanning. [B, 173, 180, 185 (a, 24).]—**Nuces fagi**. Fr., *fame*. Ger., *Bucheicheln*. Beech-nuts (obtained from *F. silvatica*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Oleum fagi**. Fr., *huile de fame*. Ger., *Bucheichelöl*. Beech-nut oil (obtained from the fruit of *F. silvatica*). [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Sapo piceus e bitumine fagi**. Ger., *Buchentheerseife*. A soap made by heating together 4 parts each of tallow, beech-tar, and solution of caustic soda, and adding 1 part of oil of cedar. [Bernatzik (A, 319).]

FAHAM [Fr. Cod.], **FAHAME** (Fr.), n's. Fa³-a²-n². See **ANGREECUM fragrans**.

FAHAMIN, **FAHANIN**, n's. In the East, the *Santolina fragrantissima*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄHIGKEIT (Ger.), n. Fa¹g²-kit. See **APTITUDE** and **FACULTY**.

FAHL (Ger.), adj. Fa²-l. Pale. [A, 523.]—**F'sucht**. See **CHLOROSIS**.

FAHNE (Ger.), n. Fa²n²e². See **VEXILLUM**.—**F'nöförmig**. See **VEXILLARY**.—**F'nigeräusch**. See **BRINT de diable**.—**F'nhafer**. See **AVENA orientalis**.

FAHON, n's. See **FAHAM**.

FAHRBAHRE (Ger.), n. Fa²r²ba²r-e². In field-hospitals, a sort of litter which, after removing the wounded from the field, can be promptly fixed on a pair of wheels for removal to the hospital by a single person. [A, 14.]

FAIAR, n. In Provence, the beech (*Fagus*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAIFAI, n. In Tahiti, the *Acacia myriadenia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAIM (Fr.), n. Fa²n². Hunger.—**F. canine**, **F.-valle**. See **BULMIA**.

FAÏNE (Fr.), n. Fa²-en. The fruit of *Fagus silvatica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—**Huile de f.** See **Oleum fagi**.—**Tourteau de f.** The residue of beech-nuts after expression of the oil. [A, 301.]

FAINT, adj. Fant. Fr., *langissant*. Ger., *ohnmächtig, kraftlos*. It., *disanimato*. Sp., *languido*. Wanting in physical strength, weak, having a tendency to syncope. [D.]

FAINT, FAINTING, n's. Fant. fant²n². Fr., *évanouissement*. Ger., *Ohnmacht*. It., *svenimento*. Sp., *desmayo*. See **SYNCOPE**.

FAINTNESS, n. Fant²ne²s. Lat., *defectio virium*. The state of being faint.

FAINTS, n. Fants. The latter portions of the distillate obtained on rectifying crude spirit of wine. [B, 3 (a, 27).]

FAIR-DAYS, **FAIR-GRASS**, n's. Fa²r²daz, -gra²s. The *Potentilla anserina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRIES'-BATH, n. Fa²r²iz-ba²th. The *Peziza coccinea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRIES'-BUTTER, n. Fa²r²iz-bu²t-u²r. The *Tremella albid*a and *Tremella arborea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIRIES'-HAIR, n. Fa²r²iz-ha²r. The *Cuscuta epithymum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRIES'-HORSE, n. Fa²r²iz-ho²rs. The *Senecio jacobea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRIES'-PETTICOATS, n. Fa²r²iz-pe²t-i²-ko²tz. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRIES'-TABLE, n. Fa²r²iz-tab²l. 1. The *Agaricus campestris*. 2. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIR-IN-SIGHT, n. Fa²r²iz-n-sit. The *Campanula patula*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIR-MAID-OF-FRANCE, n. Fa²r²-mad-o²v-fra²ns'. See **FAIR-MAIDS-OF-FRANCE**.

FAIR-MAIDS, n. Fa²r²-madz. The *Galanthus nivalis*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIR-MAIDS-OF-FEBRUARY, n. Fa²r²-madz-o²v-fe²b²ru²-a-ri². The *Galanthus nivalis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIR-MAIDS-OF-FRANCE, n. Fa²r²-madz-o²v-fra²ns'. 1. The *Saxifraga granulata*. 2. The *Achillea ptarmica*. 3. The *Ranunculus acontitifolius*. 4. The *Lychis flos cuculi*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIR-MAIDS-OF-KENT, n. Fa²r²-madz-o²v-ke²n't. The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acontitifolius*. [A, 505 (a, 21); B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIROON, n. In Languedoc, the genus *Phaseolus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAIRVIEW SPRINGS, n. Fa²r²vu². A place in Limestone County, Texas, where there are springs containing sodium chloride, sodium, magnesium, and calcium sulphates, etc. [A, 363 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-BELL, n. Fa²r²iz-be²l. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-BUTTER, n. Fa²r²iz-bu²t-u²r. The *Tremella albid*a. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-CAP, n. Fa²r²iz-ka²p. The *Digitalis purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-CHEESES, n. Fa²r²iz-chez-e²z. The *Malva rotundifolia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-CUPS, n. $Fa^2ri^2ku^2pz$. The *Primula veris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-FINGERS, n. $Fa^2ri^2fi^2n^2gu^2rz$. The *Digitals purpurea*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIRY-FLAX, n. $Fa^2ri^2fla^2x$. The *Linum catharticum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAIRY-GLOVE, n. $Fa^2ri^2glu^2v$. The *Digitals purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-LINT, n. $Fa^2ri^2li^2nt$. The *Linum catharticum*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-PURSES, n. $Fa^2ri^2pu^2rs-e^2z$. Probably the *Nidularia campanulata*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAIRY-RINGS, n. $Fa^2ri^2ri^2n^2z$. Circles formed in the autumn on grassy lawns by certain species of *Fungi*, such as the *Marasmius oreades*, formerly supposed to be produced by supernatural agency. [B, 185 (a, 24).]

FAIRY-THIMBLES, **FAIRY-WEED**, n's. $Fa^2ri^2thi^2m-b^2lz$, -wed. The *Digitals purpurea*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAISANDE (Fr.), adj. Fa^2za^2da . From *faisan*, the pheasant. "High," gamy, having an odor verging on that of putrefaction. [A, 385.]

FAISCEAU (Fr.), n. Fa^2s-so . See BUNDLE and FASCICULUS.— F^2x **acoustiques**.—See *STRIZ acustice*.— F . **ansiforme**.—Of Hélie, one of the bundles of the outermost of the three layers into which he divides the intrinsic muscular fibres of the uterus. It is made up of longitudinal fibres which, arising on the posterior surface of the organ, at the isthmus, pass upward over the fundus and, spreading out laterally, are continued, the middle ones down on the anterior surface, and the outer ones to the oviducts and the broad ligaments, where they are confounded with the extrinsic fibres. [A, 15.]— F . **antérieur du bulbe**. See *Anterior PYRAMID*.— F . **arciforme**. See *F. ansiforme* and FASCICULUS *arciformis*.— F . **arciforme de l'olive**, F . **arqué**. See *Arciform FIBRES*.— F^2x **cérébelleux latéraux directs**. The direct lateral cerebellar tract. [a, 29.]— F^2x **cérébelleux moyens**. The middle peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 29.]— F^2x **cérébelleux inférieurs**. The inferior peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 29.]— F^2x **cérébelleux supérieurs**. The superior peduncles of the cerebellum. [a, 29.]— F^2x **convergens**. Converging bundles of nerve-fibres in the brain. [I, 49 (K).]— F . **cortico-bulbaire**. See FASCICULUS *cortico-bulbaris*.— F . **cunéiforme**, F . **de Burdach**. See *Cuneate FUNICULUS*.— F . **de la calotte**. See *Tegmental LAYER*.— F . **de la couronne radiée**. See *CORONA radiata*.— F . **de la pyramide**. See *PYRAMID*.— F . **de Reil**. See *ISLAND of Reil*.— F . **de renforcement**.—Of Cruveilhier, the deepest bundle of nerve-fibres in that portion of the medulla oblongata which corresponds to the lateral columns. [I, 42 (K).]— F . **disséminé**. Of Gratiolet, certain bundles of interlacing nerve-fibres in the central gray matter of the spinal cord, especially in the cervical region. [I, 35 (K).]— F^2x **divergents du bulbe**. The diverging anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. [I, 36 (a, 29).]— F . **dorso-tricipital**. A supernumerary muscular fasciculus, quadrangular in shape, situated in the axillary space, arising from the lower border of the anterior surface of the tendon of the latissimus dorsi, running directly downward a distance of 0.039 cm., and being inserted into the long head of the triceps; found by L. Testut in a Bushman, and thought by him to be the analogue of a muscle possessed by the apes. ["Union méd.," July 22, 1884, p. 129.]— F^2x **du centre ovale**. The bundles of nerve-fibres in the *centrum ovale*. [K.]— F . **du corps genouillé externe**. See *External geniculate BODY*.— F . **du pédoncule cérébral**. See *Cerebral PEDUNCLE*.— F . **du pulvinar**. See *Optical RADIATIONS*.— F . **encéphalique croisé**. The posterior lateral column. [a, 29.]— F . **encéphalique direct**. The anterior lateral column. [a, 29.]— F . **en crochet**. Ger., *Itakenbündel*. A bundle of nerve-fibres described by Huguénin as beginning on the lower surface of the frontal lobe, passing through the base of the island of Reil, then curving downward to enter the temporal lobe near the nucleus amygdalæ. [I, 28.]— F . **externe de la silique**. The external portion of the capsule of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]— F^2x **fibro-vasculaires**. See *Fibro-vascular BUNDLES*.— F^2x **foliaires**. See *Fibro-vascular BUNDLES of the leaf*.— F . **frontal inférieur**. See *Inferior frontal CONVOLUTION*.— F . **frontal moyen**. See *Middle frontal CONVOLUTION*.— F . **frontal supérieur**. See *Superior frontal CONVOLUTION*.— F . **généiclé**. A bundle of fibres in the pes pedunculi cerebri which lies next to the f. cortico-bulbaire. [a, 29.]— F . **grand fibreux des hémisphères**. Of Gall, the crura cerebri. [I, 3 (K).]— F . **innominé**. See *SUBSTANTIA innominata*.— F . **intermédiaire**, F . **intermédiaire du bulbe**. See *Olivary FASCICULUS*.— F . **interne de la silique**. The internal portion of the capsule of the olive. [I, 35 (K).]— F . **latéral**. A lateral column of the spinal cord. [I, 36 (K).]— F . **latéral du bulbe**. See *Lateral TRACT*.— F^2x **libériens**. See *Cribrose TISSUE*.— F^2x **libéro-ligneux**.—See *BAST*.— F . **longitudinal arqué**. See FASCICULUS *arcuatus*.— F . **longitudinal de la calotte**. The longitudinal nerve-fibres of the tegmentum. [I, 28 (K).]— F . **longitudinal inférieur**. See *Inferior longitudinal FASCICULUS*.— F . **longitudinal supérieur**. See FASCICULUS *longitudinalis superior*.— F . **médullaires**. See *STRIZ medullares*.— F^2x **moyens**. Of Rolando, see *Olivary FASCICULUS*.— F . **musculaire primitif** (ou strié). See *Muscular FIBRE*.— F . **nerveux**. See *FUNICULUS*.— F^2x **nerveux arciformes**. Arched bundles of nerve-fibres. [a, 29.]— F . **oliveaire**. See *Olivary BODY*.— F^2x **optiques**. See *Optic TRACT*.— F . **originaire du cervelet**. The inferior peduncle of the cerebellum. [I, 3 (K).]— F . **pariétal inférieur**. See *Inferior parietal CONVOLUTION*.— F . **pariétal moyen**. See *Middle parietal CONVOLUTION*.— F . **pariétal supérieur**. See *Superior parietal CONVOLUTION*.— F . **pédonculaire du corps strié**. A bundle of fibres in the internal capsule which enters the corpus striatum, of which it has been called the peduncle. [I, 28 (K).]— F^2x **pédonculaires du noyau lenticulaire**. Fibres which enter the lenticular nucleus from the internal capsule. [I,

28 (K).]— F . **postérieur du bulbe détaché**. See *Posterior PYRAMID*.— F . **postérieur intermédiaire**. See *Posterior median COLUMN*. [I, 42.]— F . **primitif**. See *Muscular FIBRE*.— F . **primitif du cervelet**. See *F. originaire du cervelet*.— F . **pyramidal croisé**. The anterior columns of the medulla oblongata. [L, 114, 191 (a, 29).]— F . **pyramidal direct**. See *Antero-lateral COLUMN*.— F^2x **pyramidaux**. See *Anterior PYRAMIDS*.— F . **rayonnant**. See *CORONA radiata*.— F . **respiratoire**. Of Beil, see *Olivary FASCICULUS*. [a, 29.]— F . **restiforme**. See *Restiform BODY*.— F . **sensitif**. A bundle of sensory nerve-fibres. [K.]— F . **solitaire de Stilling**. See *Solitary FASCICULUS*. [I, 28.]— F . **sous-oliveaire**. See *Olivary FASCICULUS*.— F . **triangulaire**. A band of white substance extending obliquely from its point of origin in the lower part of the pons Varolii to the point where the lateral bulbar fasciculus merges into the cerebral peduncle. [L, 114 (a, 29).]— F . **uniforme**. See *Uncinate CONVOLUTION*.

FAIU, n. In Provence, the *Verbascum thapsus*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAIX (Fr.), n. Fe^2 . An old term for the contents of the gravid uterus. [A, 518.]

FAJOTTINO (It.), n. $Fa^2yot-te^2no$. The wild anemone. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAKA (Jap.), n. The *Mentha piperita*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAKONA (Jap.), n. The *Asplenium trichomanes*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAKULIYUN (Ar.), n. The leaves of *Lawsonia alba*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxvii (a, 14).]

FAKUS (Ar.), n. Of Forskål, the cucumber. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALABREGUIL, n. In Provence, the nettle-tree (*Cellis*). [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALABREQUIER, **FALABRIGÜER**, n's. In southern France, the *Cellis australis*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FALCADINA (It.), n. $Fa^2lk-a^2den^2a^2$. Fr., *falcadine*. A supposed variety of syphilis (by some regarded as leprosy) which, in 1786, was introduced into the village of Falcado (or Falcado), province of Belluno, in northern Italy. It was marked by scabby eruptions, ulcers in the throat and nasal fossæ, destruction of the nose, and serpigulous ulcerations in various parts of the body. [G.]

FALCANOS (Ar.), n. Of the alchemists, arsenic. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FALCARIA (Lat.), n. f. $Fa^2(fa^2)ka^2(ka^2)ri^2a^2$. A genus of the *Ammoneæ*, closely allied to *Carum*. [B, 42 (a, 24).]— F . **Rivini**. Ger., *Sichelkraut*, *Feldbacillen*, *Ackerbacillen*. A species growing throughout Europe and the East. The herb has a somewhat bitterish, salty, slightly aromatic taste and was once in use as a diuretic and stimulant. In some parts of Europe the juice of the fresh herb is used for wounds of domestic animals. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALCATE, **FALCATED**, adj's. Fa^2kat , -e²d. Lat., *falcatus* (from *falx*, a sickle). Fr., *falqué*. Ger., *sichelig*. Scythe-shaped or sickle-shaped. [B, 119, 121 (a, 24).]

FALCIAL, adj. $Fa^2si^2a^2l$. Connected with or in the vicinity of the falx cerebri. [L, 14.]

FALCIFERUS (Lat.), adj. $Fa^2(fa^2)si^2f(ki^2f)^2e^2r-u^2s(u^4s)$. From *falx*, a sickle, and *ferre*, to bear. Fr., *falcifère*. Having sickle-shaped folds upon the sides (said of certain species of the *Ammoneæ*). As a n., in the f. pl., *Falciferæ* (Fr., *falcifères*), a tribe of the *Ammoneæ*. [L, 180.]

FALCIFOLIUS (Lat.), adj. $Fa^2(fa^2)si^2(ki^2)fol(fo^2)l-i^2-u^2s(u^4s)$. From *falx*, a scythe, and *folium*, a leaf. Fr., *falcifolié*. Having scythe-shaped leaves. [L, 41.]

FALCIFORM, adj. $Fa^2si^2fo^2rm$. Lat., *falciformis* (from *falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, form). Fr., *falciforme*. Ger., *sichel-förmig*. Sickle-shaped. [L, 43.]

FALCINELLUS (Lat.), n. $Fa^2(fa^2)si^2(ki^2)ne^2l-i^2m^2s(u^4s)$. Of Johnson, a species of heron, the fat of which was formerly employed as a resolvent, as a nerve, and as a remedy for corneal opacities. [L, 94.]

FALCIROSTRIS (Lat.), adj. $Fa^2(fa^2)si^2(ki^2)ros^2tri^2s$. From *falx*, a scythe, and *rostrum*, a beak. Fr., *falcirostre*. Having a sickle-shaped beak or jaws. [L, 180.]

FALCO (Lat.), n. m. $Fa^2(fa^2)ko$. Gen., *falconis*. Fr., *faucon*. Ger., *Falke*. A genus of the *Falconidae*, various species of which were formerly in medicinal use. The fat was employed in optical disorders, and as a resolvent, nerve, and sudorific. The flesh was eaten for cerebral affections. The *Falcones*, or *Falconide* (Fr., *falconidées*), are a family or section of the diurnal *Raptores* (*Accipitres*). The *Falconina* are a tribe and the *Falconina* a sub-family of the *Falconide*. [L, 94, 147, 180, 221.]— F . **chrysaetos**. Ger., *Steinadler*, *Goldadler*. Of Galen and Pliny, a species the tongue of which was worn as an amulet. The gall was used for cataracts, and the fat as an emollient, anodyne, and resolvent. The skin, while still covered with feathers, was recommended for abdominal pains, and the wing placed under the foot of a woman in labor was supposed to facilitate delivery; the vapor exhaled from the excrements, when thrown into a fire, was recommended for nervous affections, etc. [L, 105.]— F . **communis**. Ger., *gemeiner Falk*, *Taubenfalk*. A species the flesh, fat, and excrement of which were formerly considered medicinal. [B, 88, 180 (a, 14).]— F . **milvus**. Ger., *gemeiner Gabelweih*, *rother Milan*. A species the flesh, liver, fat, and dung of which were formerly used medicinally. [B, 88, 180 (a, 14).]— F . **nisus**. Ger., *Sperber*, *Finkenhabicht*. A species the eyes of which were formerly worn as amulets, and the flesh, fat, and dung used in various diseases. [B, 180 (a, 14); L, 105.]— F . **subbuteo**. Ger., *Baumfalk*, *Leichenfalk*. A species the testicles of which have been said to be aphrodisiac. [B, 180 (a, 14); L, 105.]

FALCONINE, adj. Fa^2kon-i^2n . Hawk-like; belonging to the *Falconideæ*. [L, 343.]

FALCULAR, adj. Fa²lk'u²la²r. Lat., *falcularis* (from *falx*, a scythe). Fr., *falcaire*. Ger., *krallenförmig*. Sickle-like; elongated, attenuated, and implanted on the superior aspect of the ungual phalanges (said of nails or claws). [L, 180.]

FALCULATE, adj. Fa²l'ku²-lat. Lat., *falculatus* (from *falx*, a scythe). Fr., *falculé*. Of a finger, furnished with a falcular nail. The *Falculata* (Fr., *falcules*) are an order of the *Mammifera* so characterized. [L, 180.]

FALDELLA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l'(fa²l)-de²l'la². Of Martius, twisted lint, used for compresses, etc. [L, 94.]

FALÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa²le²r. A disease of sheep pastured near the sea in Catalonia and in the eastern Pyrenees; characterized by violent convulsions, labored breathing, and great tympanites, and usually proving fatal within an hour or two. [A, 301.]

FALGOULE, n. In Provence, the *Thymus vulgaris*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FALGOULETO, n. In Provence, the *Thymus serpyllum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FALGOULO, n. See FALGOULE.

FALKA (Jap.), n. See FAKA.

FALKE (Ger.), n. Fa²lk'e². See FALCO.—F'nbinde. See ACCIPITER.—Gemeiner F. See FALCO communis.

FALKENBERG (Ger.), n. Fa²lk'e²n-be²rg. A place in the Upper Palatinate district, Bavaria, where there is a spring containing free carbonic acid, calcium, magnesium, and sodium carbonates, and sodium chloride and sulphate. [L, 30, 37, 105 (a, 14).]

FALL (Ger.), n. Fa²l. 1. A fall. 2. See CASE (1st def.).—F'benle. A bruise caused by a fall. [A, 29.]—F'lut. See BOURRELET.—F'kraut. The genus *Arnica*, especially the *Arnica montana*. [B, 121, 180 (a, 24).]—F'sucht. Epilepsy. [A, 521.]

FALLACIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l'(fa²l)-la(la²)'si²(ki²)²-a². Ger., *Täuschung*. An illusion. [A, 322.]—F. optica. Ger., *optische Täuschung*. An optical illusion. [A, 322.]

FALLAX (Lat.), adj. Fa²l'(fa²l)'la²x(la²x). Spurious, false. [a, 24.]

FALLEN-STARS, n. Fa⁴l'e²n-sta²'rz'. The *Nostor commune*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FALLETTE (Fr.), n. Fa²l'e²t. See ATRIFLEX *hortensis*.

FALLING, n. Fa⁴l'i²n². Lat., *lapsus*. Fr., *chute*. Ger., *F*. See PROLAPSE.—F. of the belly. A popular term for the partial subsidence of the enlargement of the abdomen that takes place as a premonitory symptom of labor.—F. of the body, F. of the bowel. See PROLAPSE *recti*.

FALLOPIAN, **FALLOPPIAN**, adj's. Fa²l'o'pi²-a²n. Described by Gabriello Falloppio.

FALL-POISON, n. Fa⁴l'poi²-z'n. The *Amianthium muscotoxicum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FALTRANK (Ger.), n. Fa²l'tra²n²k. Fr., *thé* (ou *vulnéraire*) *suisse* (2d def.). 1. A vulnerary plant, especially a species of *Arnica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] 2. Swiss tea; a variable mixture of herbs (of various species of *Arnica*, *Achillea*, *Valeriana*, etc.), used in infusion as a restorative in cases of injury, also by women at the time of the menopause. [A, 301.]

FALLU, n. In Chili, the *Flotovia diacanthoides*; a decoction of the bark is used for convulsions. [B, 121 (a, 24); "Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xvi (a, 14).]

FÄLLUNG (Ger.), n. Fa²l'un². See PRECIPITATION.—F'smittel. A precipitant. [L, 80.]

FALON, n. See BALEEN.

FALQUÉ (Fr.), n. Fa²l-ka. See FALCATE.

FALSA (Hind., Beng.), n. The *Grewia asiatica*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FALSCH (Ger.), adj. Fa²lsh. See FALSE.—F'paarig. See DISPAR.

FÄLSCHUNG (Ger.), n. Falsch'un². See ADULTERATION.

FALSE, adj. Fa²ls. Lat., *falsus* (from *fallere*, to deceive). Fr., *faux*. Ger., *falsch*. It., Sp., *falso*. 1. Not genuine. 2. Unnatural (see F. JOINT, F. PASSAGE, etc.).

FALSE-NERVED, adj. Fa²ls-nu²r'vd'. Lat., *falsinervis* (from *falsus*, false, and *nervus*, a nerve). Fr., *falsinervi*. Having nerves with no vascular tissue, but formed of simple, elongated cellular tissue, as in mosses. [B, 19 (a, 24).]

FALSET (Sp.), n. Fa²l-se²t'. A place in the province of Tarragona, Spain, where there is an alkaline spring. [L, 49; Bescherelle (a, 14).]

FALSETTO, n. Fa⁴l-se²t'o. Fr., *fausset*. Ger., *Kopfstimme*. It., f. Sp., *falso*. The head register of a man's voice, resembling the voice of a woman; produced by relaxation of the vocal bands. [A, 306.]

FALSIFICATION, n. Fa²ls-i²-fi²-ka'shu²n. From *falsus*, false, and *facere*, to do. Fr., f. Ger., *verfälschung*. See ADULTERATION.

FALSINERVIS (Lat.), adj. Fa²l'si²-nu²r'(ne²r)'vi²s(wi²s). Fr., *falsinervi*. See FALSE-NERVED.

FALSODICTAMNUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²l'(fa²l)'so(so²)²-di²k-ta²m(ta²m)'nu²m(nu²m). See PSEUDODICTAMNUM.

FÄLTCHEN (Ger.), n. Falt-chi²e²n. A small fold. [L.]—Mondförmiges F. der Conjunctiva. See MEMBRANA *semilunaris conjunctivæ*.

FALTE (Ger.), n. Fa²lt'e². A fold; of Reil, the hippocampus minor. [I, 3(K).]—Adergeflechtsf. A fold of the choroid plexus in the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle.—Afterf. The cleft between the nates. [L, 59.]—Amniousf. See the major

list.—Eileiterf'n. Folds or rugæ in the oviduct. [J.]—F. der Hinterstränge. The groove between the posterior columns of the spinal cord. [a, 29.]—F'nkranz. See CORONA *radiata*.—F'nmaggen. See OMASUM.—F'nnpilz. See the major list.—F'n-schnecken. The *Volutidae*. [L, 353.]—F'nschwamm. See the major list.—Grosse F. [Mayer]. See VALVE of *Viessens*.

FALTENMORCHEL (Ger.), n. Fa²lt'e²n-mo²r'ch²e²l. The genus *Helvella*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENOHR (Ger.), n. Fa²lt'e²n-or. The genus *Ptychotis*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Indisches F. 1. The *Ptychotis ajowan*. [B, 180 (a, 24).] 2. See CARUM *ajowan*.—Koptisches F. The *Ptychotis copitica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Roxburgh's F. The *Ptychotis roxburghiana*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENPILZ (Ger.), n. Fa²lt'e²n-pi²ltz. See CANTHARELLUS.—Gemeiner F. The *Cantharellus cibarius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—Orangefarbener F. The *Cantharellus aurantiacus*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTENSCHWAMM (Ger.), n. Fa²lt'e²n-shwa²m. The genus *Merulius*.—Tropfender F. The *Merulius lacrimans*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FALTER (Hind.), n. The *Borassus fabelliformis*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FALTRANC, **FALTRANK**, n's. Fa²l'tra²n²k. See FALL-TRANK.

FALTUNG (Ger.), n. Fa²lt'un². A folding, a convolution.

FALX (Lat.), n. f. Fa²l'x(fa²lx). Gen., *falcis*. Fr., f. Ger., *Sichel*. Lit., a sickle or scythe; any structure of that shape.—F. cerebelli. Fr., f. du *cervelet*. Ger., *Kleinhirnsichel*. A vertical partition formed by the duplication of the inner layer of the dura which passes down between the hemispheres of the cerebellum. It is continuous with the middle of the posterior border of the tentorium, and is attached to the internal occipital crest of the occipital bone, as far as the foramen magnum, where it divides into two folds. [L, 142.]—F. cerebri. Fr., f. du *cerveau*. Ger., *Grosshirnsichel*. The falxiform process of the dura which separates the hemispheres of the cerebrum. It is attached anteriorly to the crista galli, posteriorly to the surface of the tentorium. At its upper margin it divides so as to form part of the wall of the superior longitudinal sinus, and at its free border it divides to inclose the inferior longitudinal sinus. [I, 6 (K).]—F. du *cerveau* (Fr.). See F. cerebri.—F. du *cervelet* (Fr.). See TENTORIUM *cerebelli* and F. cerebelli.—F. magna (cerebri), F. major. See F. cerebri.—F. messoria. See F. cerebri.—F. minor. See F. cerebelli.—F. parva. See F. cerebelli.—F. peritoneal maxima. Fr., *grande faux du péritoine* (ou de la veine ombilicale). The broad, falxiform, or suspensory ligaments of the liver. [a, 29.]—F. transversalis. See TENTORIUM *cerebelli*.—Great longitudinal f., Large f. See F. cerebri.—Lesser f. of the peritoneum. Fr., *petites faux du péritoine*. The lateral ligaments of the liver and the peritoneal folds covering the umbilical arteries. [A, 301.]—Lesser longitudinal f. See F. cerebelli.

FALZ (Ger.), n. Fa²ltz. A fold or groove. [J.]—Nagelf. The groove of skin in which the nails are inserted. [J.]

FAME-FLOWER, n. Fam'flu²-u²-u²r. The *Talium teretifolium*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAMELICUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²m(fa²m)-e²(al)'i²k-u²s(u²s). From *fames*, hunger. Gr., *βουλμῶν*. Ger., *hungerleidend*. Famished, affected with bulimia; as a n., in the f., *famelica* (*jebris* understood), an old name for a form of fever characterized by excessive hunger. [A, 322.]

FAMES (Lat.), n. f. Fam(fa²m)'ez(as). Gen., *famis*. See HUNGER.—F. bovina, F. canina, F. lupina. See BULIMIA.

FAMILIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²m(fa²m)-i²l'i²-a². See FAMILY.

FAMILIAL (Fr.), adj. Fa²m-e²-le-a²l. Peculiar to or characteristic of a family (said of certain traits of character or physique). [Longoet, "Union méd.," May 18, 1884 (D).]

FAMILLE (Fr.), n. Fa²-mel-y'. Ger., *Familie*. See FAMILY.—F. pleureuse. The *Agaricus hariolorum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAMILY, n. Fa²m'i²-li². Gr., *οἰκία*. Lat., *familia*. Fr., *famille*. Ger., *Familie*. It., Sp., *familia*. 1. A collective term for the persons of an individual household or for the descendants of given ancestors. 2. A group of genera more or less allied. [a, 24.] 3. As an adj. (Lat., *familiaris*; Fr., *familial*), pertaining or peculiar to a certain f., hereditary.

FAN, n. Fa²n. Lat., *vannus*. Fr., *éventail* (1st def.). Ger., *Fächer* (1st def.). 1. An implement for cooling the person by creating currents of air by its motion. 2. The *Fagus sylvatica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]—Astigmatic f. Fr., *éventail astigmatique*. Ger., *astigmatischer Fächer*. A semicircular plane figure with lines radiating from the centre of the base line like the ribs of a fan; used in testing for astigmatism. [F.]—F.-flower of Tasmania. The *Scevola cuneiformis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—F.-nerved. Of leaves or insects' wings, having the nervures arranged in the form of an open f. [L, 56.]—F.-palm. See the major list.—F.-shaped. Of a leaf, plaited like a f. [B, 19 (a, 24).]—Red-Sea f. The *Corallaria reticulata plana purpurescens*. [B, 307 (a, 24).]

FANABREGOU, n. In Languedoc. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANCIULLACCIA (It.), n. Fa²n-chi²-ul-la²'t'chi²-a². The *Nigella damascena*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANCY, n. Fa²n'si². The *Viola tricolor*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FANDRAMANA, n. In Madagascar, the *Catha fasciculata*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANDUKA (Hind.), n. The nuts of *Aleurites triloba*. [A, 479 (a, 21).]

FANE, n. Fan. The white flower-de-luce. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FANFARIZOULÉ, n. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANG, n. Fa²n². Ger. *F.* 1. A sharp-pointed tooth. [L.]—2. The root of a tooth. [C.]—**Poison-f's**. Fr., *dents* (ou *crochets*) & *venin*. In venomous serpents, two teeth in the upper jaw, one on each side, usually of considerable length, curved backward, and having their bases over or adjacent to the poison-glands. They contain the excretory ducts of these glands, either in canals or longitudinal fissures, which terminate near the f's points. [L, 14; a, 17.]—**Reserve f's**. The rudimentary or developed f's found in the mucous sheath of the poison-f's of serpents, which take the place of the latter when they are shed. [L, 14.]—**Venom-f's**. See *Poison-f's*. [L, 14, i, p. 398; "Proc. of the Zool. Soc.," 1864, p. 156.]

FANGABIUM (Ar.), n. The *Tussilago farfara*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]

FANGHAME, n. In Madagascar, the *Euphorbia piriifolia*. [L, 43.]

FANGSCHWANZ (Ger.), n. Fa²n²'shwa²ntz. A prehensile tail. [L.]

FANKE-SO (Jap.), n. The *Pinellia tuberifera*. ["Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc.," xxviii (a, 14).]

FANNA IKADE, n. In Japan, the *Helwingia japonica*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANNON, n. In the Mauritius, the *Stachydrum pterospermum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FANON (Fr.), n. Fa²no²n². Lat., *pannus, ferula*. Ger., *Fahne*. 1. A coaptation-splint for the thigh or leg. 2. A fold of linen interposed between the splint and a fractured limb. 3. A balcan-plate. 4. Any fan-like structure or appendage (e. g., the tuft of hair growing behind the fetlock of a horse or the fold of loose skin on the inferior surface of a cow's neck). [E; L, 43, 87 (a, 14), 216, 321.]—**Faux f.** See *F.* (2d def.).

FANONIER (Fr.), adj. Fa²no-ne-a. Pertaining to the fanon in horses; as a n., in the pl., of Lafosse, the inferior lumbrical muscles of the horse. [A, 385.]

FAN-PALM, n. Fa²n'pa²m. Any palm with fan-shaped leaves (e. g., *Sabal* and *Thrinax*). [B, 275, 282 (a, 24).]—**Dwarf f.-p.** The *Chamærops humilis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Great f.-p.** The *Borassus flabelliformis* and *Corypha umbraculifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Jamaica f.-p.** The *Sabal blackburniana* and *Sabal umbraculifera*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**Nepal f.-p.** The *Chamærops excelsa*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]—**New-South-Wales f.-p.** The *Livistonia australis*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAN-PO-LO-MIE (Chin.), n. The pine-apple (*Ananas sativus*). [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FANTASIA, n. In Turkey (in the *lingua franca* employed in commerce), the voluptuous stupor produced by hasheesh. [L, 77 (a, 14).]

FANTÔME (Fr.), n. Fa²n²tom. See PHANTOM and MANIKIN.

FAN-YACIN (Chin.), n. The *Carica papaya*. [B, 88 (a, 14).]

FAOU (Fr.), n. Fa²u. The *Fagus sylvatica*. [B, 121, 173 (a, 24).]

FAOUTERNO, n. In Provence, the genus *Aristolochia*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAPES, n. Faps. The fruit of *Ribes grossularia*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FAR (Lat.), n. n. Fa²r. Gen., *far'ris*. An old name for barley, also for grain or coarse meal. [A, 318; B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARABREGUIÉ (Fr.), n. Fa²ra²-bre²-ge-a. The *Celtis australis*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARACH, n. The *Bauhinia acuminata* and *Acacia heterocarpa*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARAD, n. Fa²r'a²d. From the name *Faraday*. The unit of electrical capacity. Symbol Φ . [L, 87 (a, 27); "Nature," June 25, 1885, p. 187 (B).]

FARADAIC, adj. Fa²r'a²-da²'i²k. Fr., *faradique*. Discovered by or relating to Faraday; pertaining to the induced electrical current. [E.]

FARADAISM, n. Fa²r'a²-da²-i²zm. See FARADISM.

FARADAYIN, n. Fa²r'a²-da²-i²zn. An oily liquid; according to Gregory, a camphene, boiling at 33° C., of the sp. gr. 0.654, found in caoutchouc. [Hilmy (B, 2).]

FARADIC, adj. Fa²r'a²-di²k. See FARADAIC.

FARADISM, n. Fa²r'a²-di²zm. Fr., *faradisme*. Ger., *Faradismus*. 1. The induced electrical current. 2. See FARADIZATION.

FARADIZATION, n's. Fa²r'a²-di²-i²a-shu²n. Fr., *faradisation*. Ger., *Faradisation*. It., *faradizzazione*. Sp., *faradización*. The employment of the induced electrical current.—**General f.** Fr., *faradisation généralisée*. The methodical f. of the general surface of the body, beginning with the back and ending with the neck and head, one electrode being usually applied to the feet. [L, 87, (a, 27).]

FARARIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa(fa²)-ra(fa²)-ri²a². The genus *Scrophularia*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Radix farariæ**. The root of *Scrophularia nodosa*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FARBENSINN (Ger.), n. Fa²rb'e²n-zl²n. See COLOR-sense.—**F'centrum**. See COLOR-CENTRE.

FARA-UFARAFARA, n. A species of *Acacia* cultivated in Egypt. The wood is employed for fumigation in certain diseases. [Forškål (B, 88 (a, 14)).]

FARBE (Ger.), n. Fa²rb'e². See COLOR.—**Einfache F'n**. See SIMPLE COLORS.—**Eisenf'**. Iron-color, iron-gray. [a, 14.]—**F'beere**. The fruit of *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'beerstrauch**. The *Rhamnus cathartica*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'distel**. The *Terra-*

tula tinctoria. [L, 80.]—**F'blind**. The spectrum. [L, 80.]—**F'blindheit**. See COLOR-BLINDNESS.—**F'nbogen**. The iris. [a, 29.]—**F'nempfindung**. Color sensation. [J, 40, 176.]—**F'nöhren**. See COLOR-HEARING.—**F'ninduction**. See COLOR-INDUCTION.—**F'nlehere**. See CHROMATOGRAPHY. [L, 80.]—**F'nmachend**. See COLORIFIC.—**F'nmessung**. See CHROMATOMETRY.—**F'nringe**. See *Newton's RINGS*.—**F'nischen**. See CHROMATOPHOBIA.—**F'nischen**. See CHROMATOPSIA.—**F'n Sinn**. See the major list.—**F'nspiel**. A play of colors. [L, 80.]—**F'nunterscheidungsvermögen**. The ability to distinguish colors. [L, 135.]—**F'nzerstreuung**. The dispersion of colored rays. [B.]—**F'nstoff**. See FARBSTOFF.—**Komplementäre F'n**. See COMPLEMENTARY COLORS.—**Zusammengesetzte F'n**. See COMPOUND COLORS.

FÄRBEKRAUT (Ger.), n. Farb'e²-kra²-u²t. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothes ägyptisches F.** The *Lawsonia alba*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FÄRBEKRAUT (Ger.), n. Farb'e²-la²k. Lac-dye. [B.]

FÄRBER (Ger.), n. Farb'e²r. A dyer. [a, 14.]—**F'eiche**. The *Quercus infectoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'eichengallwespe**. The *Cynips gallæ tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'flechte**. The *Rocella tinctoria*. [B, 92 (a, 14).]—**F'ginster**. The *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'kamille**. See ANTHEMIS tinctoria.—**F'knöterig**. The *Polygonum tinctorum*. [L, 80.]—**F'l'raut**. The *Anchusa tinctoria*. [L, 43.]—**F'resede**. The *Reseda luteola*. [L, 80.]—**F'röthe**. The *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'saffor**. The *Carthamus tinctorius*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'scharte**. The *Serratula tinctoria* and *Genista tinctoria*. [B, 19, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'waid**. The *Isalis tinctoria*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'wian**. The *Reseda luteola*. [B, 180 (a, 27).]—**F'wurzel**. The *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Rothe F'wurzel**. The root of *Rubia tinctorum*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]

FARBSTOFF (Ger.), n. Fa²rb'sto²f. A coloring matter, pigment, or dye. [L.]—**F'gähung**. The fermentation of pigments. [A, 396 (a, 21).]—**F'kugeln** [Leeuwenhoeck]. The red blood-corpuscles. [K, 13.]

FÄRBUNG (Ger.), n. Farb'un². Coloration, staining.

FARCIMEN (Lat.), n. n. Fa²r-si(ke)'me²n. Gen., *farcim'inis*. A sausage. [A, 318.]

FARCIMALIS (Lat.), adj. Fa²r-si²m(kem)-i²n-a(a²)'li²s. From *farcire*, to stuff. See ALLANTOID.

FARCIMINOSUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²r-si²m(kem)-i²n-o'u²s(su²s). Pertaining to or affected with farcy. [A, 318.]

FARCIMUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²r-si²m(kem)'i²n-u²m(u²m). See FARCY.

FARCIN (Fr.), n. Fa²r-sa²n². See FARCY.

FARCINEUX (Fr.), adj. Fa²r-se-nu². See FARCINOUS.

FARCINIÈRE (Fr.), n. Fa²r-se-ne-e²r. The *Potentilla verna*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARCINOMA (Lat.), n. n. Fa²r-si²n(ki²n)-o'ma². Gen., *farcinom'atos(-is)*. Properly, a farcy-bud; as commonly used, a general term for farcy and glanders.

FARCINOUS, adj. Fa²r'si²n-u²s. Lat., *farcimosus*. Fr., *farcineux*. Pertaining to or affected with farcy. [A, 301.]

FARCTATE, adj. Fa²r'k'tat. Lat., *farctus, fartus*. Stuffed, impacted; in botany, without vacuities. [L, 56.]

FARCTURA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²r'k-tu²(tu)'ra². A stuffing, impaction, packing; in pharmacy, the stuffing of an extenuated animal or the empty rind of a fruit with medicinal substances. [L, 84.]

FARCTUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²r'k'tu²s(tu²s). See FARCTATE.

FARCY, n. Fa²r'si². Gr., μάλις. Lat., *farcinum, malleus*. Fr., *farcin, morve farcineuse*. Ger., *Wurm*. It., *farcino, scabbia*. Sp., *lamparones*. A chronic form of glanders in which the lymphatic system and the skin are chiefly affected. [A, 301; D, 1.]—**F-buds**. The tumors which occur in different parts of the body in f., which contain the poison of the disease. [D, 1.]—**F-butons**. F-buds consisting of enlarged subcutaneous glands without involvement of the surrounding connective tissue. [D, 1.]—**F-cord**, **F-pi**. An enlargement of a lymph-vessel due to f. [D, 1.]

FARD (Fr.), n. Fa²r. A pigment for the face. [a, 18.]—**F-blanc**. A white pigment, usually a mixture of bismuth subnitrate or zinc oxide and French chalk. [A, 385, 518.]—**F-de la Chine**. A cosmetic made from *Carthamus tinctorius* and talc. [B, 173 (a, 24).]—**F-noir**. A cosmetic in the form of a paste, powder, or pencil, having for its base lamp-black; used to blacken the eyelashes and eyebrows. [L, 49 (a, 21).]—**F-rouge**. See *Rouge* and *F.vermillon*.—**F.végétal**. See *Rouge*.—**F.vermillon**. Porphyry cinnabar. [A, 385.]

FARDEAU (Fr.), n. Fa²r-do. An old name for the placenta. [A, 301.]

FARDEL-BOUND, n. Fa²r'de²l-bu²-u²nd. Syn.: *maw-bound, stomach-staggers, lakeburn*. Of the veterinarians, distension of the omasum of ruminants with undigested food, accompanied by inflammation of the abomasum. [L, 297.]

FARDE-BAG, n. Fa²rd'i²n²-ba²g. See RUMEN.

FARDING, n. In Madagascar, the sugar-cane. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAREI, n. In Abyssinia, the *Bauhinia acuminata*. [B, 46, 88 (a, 14).]

FARENTIT, n. The *Dracunculus loa*. [Niebuhr (L, 17).]

FARE-NUT, n. Fa²r'nu²t. The *Bunium flexuosum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FAREWELL-SUMMER, n. Fa²r-we²l'su²m'u²r. The *Saponaria officinalis* and some species of *Aster*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FARFARA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²r'fa²r-a³. The *Tussilago f.* [B, 121 (a, 24).]—*Conserva farfare* [Pal. Disp., 1764, Wirt. Ph., 1798]. Fr., *consève de pas-d'âne*. A preparation made by beating together 1 part of flowers of *Tussilago f.* and 2 parts of white sugar; used in catarrhal cough. [B, 97 (a, 21).]

FARFARACCIA (It.), n. The *Petasites vulgaris*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARFARUS (Lat.), n. m. Fa²r'fa²r-u²s(u⁴s). 1. The *Tussilago farfara*. [A, 318.] 2. The *Populus alba*. [L, 94 (a, 21).]

FARFERA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²r'fe²r-a³. See FARFARA.

FARFIZUN, n. In Bombay, euphorbium. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii (a, 14).]

FARFUGIUM (Lat.), n. n. Fa²r-fu²j(fu⁴g)'i²-u²m. 1. The genus *Senecio*. 2. See FARFARA. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARIDBUTI (Hind. and Beng.), n. The *Cocculus villosus*. [B, 172 (a, 24).]

FARIGOULE (Fr.), n. Fa²-re-gul. The *Thymus tenuifolius*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FARINA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²r(fa²r)-(e)'na². Gr., ἀφύρον. Fr., farine. Ger., Mehlstaub. 1. Meal, flour, or any like powder. 2. Of Marsitius, the spores of *Fungi*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**Animal f.** Fr., *farine animale*. An article of food consisting of fish reduced to powder and mixed with pine-bark. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**Calcined f.** See DEXTRIN.—**Cataplasma farinarum resolutivum**. Sp., *cataplasma de harinas resolutivas* [Sp. Ph.]. A preparation made by mixing 4 parts of farinæ resolutives with a sufficiency of hot water to make a soft mass, and adding while warm 1 part of unguentum colophonii pallidum. [B, 95 (a, 14).]—**F. avenacea**. See AVENÆ F.—**Farinæ emollientes** [Belg. Ph.]. A powder of 4 parts each of flaxseed and althæa-root and 1 part each of malva-leaves and tops of *Melilotus officinalis*. [B, 95 (a, 21).]—**F. fœcundus**. Pollen. [B, 1 (a, 24).]—**F. fossilis**. See MINERAL AGARIC.—**F. lactea**. See FARINÆ LACTÉE.—**F. leguminosarum**. See F. FABÆ. **Farinæ resolutives**. Fr., *farines emollientes (ou résolutives)*. Sp., *harinas resolutivas* [Sp. Ph.]. A mixture of equal parts of the flour of beans, *Eryi ervilia*, barley, and rye. [B, 95.]—**F. secalina**. Rye-meal. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**Farinæ solventes**. See FARINÆ RESOLVENTES.—**Fossil f.** See MINERAL AGARIC.

FARINACCIO (It.), n. Fa²r-en-a³'chi²-o. The *Chenopodium album* and the *Amanita ovoidea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARINACEOUS, adj. Fa²r-i²n-a³'shu²s. Gr., ἀφύρωδης. Lat., *farinaceus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farinacé*. Ger., *mehlartig*, *mehlstaubartig*. It., *farinaceo*. Sp., *farináceo*. 1. Containing or consisting of farina, mealy. [B, 7, 123, 291 (a, 24); a, 30.] 2. Of desquamation, having a mealy appearance. [G.]

FARINALIS (Lat.), adj. Fa²r(fa²r)-i²n-a(a³)'li²s. Fr., *farinal*. Of insects, nourished on farina. [L, 116.]

FARINE (Fr.), n. Fa²-ren. See FARINA.—**F. de montagne**. See MINERAL AGARIC.—**F. d'Hercule**. An old name for the *Erysimum officinale*.—**F's emollientes**. See FARINÆ RESOLVENTES.—**F. fossilis**. See MINERAL AGARIC.—**F. Jaune**. Indian-corn meal. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**F. lactée**. A powder made of condensed and desiccated milk, bread dried by heat, and sugar. [A, 385.]—**F. minérale**. A mineral reduced to very fine powder. [L, 41 (a, 21).]—**F's résolutives**. See FARINÆ RESOLVENTES.—**Fleur de f.** A very pure, fine quality of wheaten flour. [L, 41 (a, 21).]

FARINEUX (Fr.), adj. Fa²-re-nu². See FARINOSE.

FARINIERS (Fr.), n. Fa²-re-ne-e²r. The *Amanita ovoidea*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]—**F. à collet**. Of Paulet, a term for certain agarics. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARINOSE, n. Fa²r'i²n-os. Starch cellulose, the material composing the wall of the starch granule. [B, 3.]

FARINOSE, FARINOS, adj's. Fa²r'i²n-os, -u²s. Lat., *farinosus* (from *farina*, flour). Fr., *farineux*. Ger., *mehlig*, *mehlstaubig*. Mealy, farinaceous. [B, 1, 123, 291 (a, 24).]

FARKLE-BERRY, n. Fa²r'k'l-be²-i². The *Vaccinium arboreum*. [B, 275 (a, 24).]

FARMERS'-PLAGUE, n. Fa²rm-u²r²-plag'. The *Ægopodium podagraria*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FARN, n. Fa²rn. The *Pteris aquilina*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FARN (Ger.), n. Fa²rn. See FERN.—**F'extract**. See *Oleoresina ASPIDIUM* and *Extractum filicis*.—**F'kraut**. See the major list.—**F'wurzel**. See *Rhizoma FILICIS*.—**Haarf', Krullf'**. See ADIANTUM *capillus Veneris*.—**Milzf'**. See ASPLENIUM.—**Saumf'**. See ADIANTUM.—**Streiferf', Strichf'**. See ASPLENIUM.

FARNBÜHL (Ger.), n. Fa²rn'bu²l. A place in the canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, where there are warm and cold springs containing sulphur, iron, etc. [A, 319 (a, 21); L, 49.]

FARNKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa²rn'kra²-u⁴t. See ASPIDIUM: in the pl. *Farnkräuter*, the *Filices*. [B, 180 (a, 24).]—**F'lichen**. See ASPLENIUM *filix femina*.—**F'männchen**. See ASPIDIUM *filix mas*.—**F'weibchen**. See ASPLENIUM *filix femina*.—**F.wurzel**. See *Rhizoma FILICIS*.—**Weibliches F.** See ASPLENIUM *filix femina*.—**Männliches F.** See ASPIDIUM *filix mas*.

FARO (Fr.), n. Fa²-ro. A kind of beer made in Belgium.

FAROBA, n. The pulp of the fruit of the *Hymenæa courbaril*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAROLE (Sp.), n. Fa²-ro'las. In Chili, the *Campanula medium*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAROLLLOS (Sp.), n. Fa²-ro-lel'yos. The *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FAROUCH (Fr.), n. Fa²-rush. The *Trifolium incarnatum*. [B, 173 (a, 24).]

FARRÃO (Port.), n. Fa²r-ro²n². The *Arum esculentum*. [B, 121 (a, 24).]

FARRENKRAUT (Ger.), n. Fa²r're²n-kra²-u⁴t. See FARNKRAUT.

FARREUS (Lat.), adj. Fa²r're²-u²s(u⁴s). From *far*, meal. Fr., *teigneux*. Scurfy (said of the urine when it deposits a branny sediment). [L, 116.]

FARRIER, n. Fa²r'i²-u²r. A veterinary surgeon.

FARRIERY, n. Fa²r'i²-e²r-i². The veterinary art.

FARSETIA (Lat.), n. f. Fa²r-se(sa)'shi²(ti²)-a². A genus of the *Cruciferae*, closely allied to *Lunaria*. [B, 121 (a, 24).] Cf. ALYSSON (3d def.).—**F. clypeata**. An Eastern species now naturalized in southern Europe and considered as the *άυσσον* of Dioscorides, which was used in the treatment of hydrophobia and in skin diseases. [B, 121, 128, 180 (a, 24).]

FAR-SIGHTED, adj. Fa²r-sit'e²d. See HYPERMETROPIC.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS, n. Fa²r-sit'e²d-ne²s. See HYPERMETROPIA.

FARU-JURI (Jap.), n. The *Fritillaria Thunbergii* and the *Ovularia cirrhosa*. [Proc. of the Am. Pharm. Assoc., xxviii (a, 14).]

FARTHING-ROT, n. Fa²rth²'i²n²-ro²t. The *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*. [A, 505 (a, 21).]

FARWAR (Hind.), n. The *Cassia auriculata*. [P. T. Mootooswamy, "Indian Med. Gaz.," Jan., 1887, p. 3.]

FASAY, n. In Morocco, African ammoniacum. [B, 18 (a, 24).]

A, ape; A², at; A³, ah; A⁴, all; Ch, chin; Ch², loch (Scottish); E, he; E², ell; G, go; I, die; I², in; N, in; N², tank; O, no; O², not; O³, whole; Th, thin; Th², the; U, like oo in too; U², blue; U³, lull; U⁴, full; U⁵, urn; U⁶, like ü (German).



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